

# **CS711: Introduction to Game Theory and Mechanism Design**

**Teacher: Swaprava Nath**

Introduction

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players)

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players): **game theory**

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players): **game theory**
  - ▶ **analysis**
  - ▶ **predictive**



# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players): **game theory**
  - ▶ **analysis**
  - ▶ **predictive**
- Given a *reasonable* outcome – find a game which gives that as a probable outcome

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players): **game theory**
  - ▶ **analysis**
  - ▶ **predictive**
- Given a *reasonable* outcome – find a game which gives that as a probable outcome: **mechanism design**

# Engineering Approach to Economic Theory

- Complementary studies: **analysis** and **synthesis**
- E.g., algorithms – analyze to find complexities, then design algorithm of given complexity for a new problem using the pattern
- **Scenario**: multiple **agents** with possibly conflicting objectives: a **game**
- Given game – find a probable outcome, best responses of the agents (players): **game theory**
  - ▶ **analysis**
  - ▶ **predictive**
- Given a *reasonable* outcome – find a game which gives that as a probable outcome: **mechanism design**
  - ▶ **synthesis**
  - ▶ **prescriptive**

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**



# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture		
Defense		

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	
Defense		

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense		

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	6,0	

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	6,0	1,1

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	6,0	1,1

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?



# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	<b>6,0</b>	1,1

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	<b>6,0</b>	<b>1,1</b>

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	6,0	1, 1

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A \ B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5,5	0,6
Defense	6,0	1,1

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?

# Example 1: Neighboring Kingdoms' Dilemma

- Kingdoms **A** and **B** have limited options to invest
- Option one: save people of the kingdom from starvation – invest in agriculture
- Option two: save the kingdom from the attack of the other kingdom – invest in defense
- Outcome
  - ▶ *not* dependent only on the choice of individual **players**
  - ▶ dependent on the choice of **both** the players
- for two players the setup is illustrated by a **game matrix**

<b>A</b> \ <b>B</b>	Agriculture	Defense
Agriculture	5, 5	0, 6
Defense	6, 0	1, 1

Assumption: preferences are representable using real numbers

**Question:** what should be a “reasonable” outcome of the above game?

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - ▶ if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail



## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - ▶ if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - ▶ if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - ▶ if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - ▶ if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - ▶ if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - ▶ if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - ▶ if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - ▶ if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail
- Available choices for the players: **cooperate** [plead not guilty] or **defect** [accept the charge]

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - ▶ if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - ▶ if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - ▶ if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail
- Available choices for the players: **cooperate** [plead not guilty] or **defect** [accept the charge]

<b>Pris 1 \ Pris 2</b>	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	-2,-2	-10,0
Defect	0,-10	-5,-5

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail
- Available choices for the players: **cooperate** [plead not guilty] or **defect** [accept the charge]

Pris 1 \ Pris 2	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	-2,-2	-10,0
Defect	0,-10	-5,-5

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail
- Available choices for the players: **cooperate** [plead not guilty] or **defect** [accept the charge]

Pris 1 \ Pris 2	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	-2, -2	-10, 0
Defect	0, -10	-5, -5

## Example 2: Prisoners' Dilemma

- Prisoners 1 and 2 are caught for a crime and are interrogated in separate chambers
- Interrogating officer explains the rules
  - if both confesses the crime – both get 5 years of jail
  - if both denies, some part of the charges still apply – each get 2 years of jail
  - if one confesses but the other denies, the crime will be proved – confessor goes free, denier gets 10 years of jail
- Available choices for the players: **cooperate** [plead not guilty] or **defect** [accept the charge]

Pris 1 \ Pris 2	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	-2, -2	-10, 0
Defect	0, -10	-5, -5

“Personal greedy outcome may be far from what is socially optimal”

# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)



# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)

A **game** is a formal representation of the strategic interaction between the multiple agents that are called **players**.

# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)

A **game** is a formal representation of the strategic interaction between the multiple agents that are called **players**.

The choices that are available to the players are called **actions**.

# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)

A **game** is a formal representation of the strategic interaction between the multiple agents that are called **players**.

The choices that are available to the players are called **actions**.

The mapping of the state of the game to the actions is called a **strategy**.

# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)

A **game** is a formal representation of the strategic interaction between the multiple agents that are called **players**.

The choices that are available to the players are called **actions**.

The mapping of the state of the game to the actions is called a **strategy**.

Depending on the context, games can be represented in various ways

- Normal form games
- Extensive form games
- Repeated games
- Stochastic games
- ...

# Formal definitions

## Definition (Game)

A **game** is a formal representation of the strategic interaction between the multiple agents that are called **players**.

The choices that are available to the players are called **actions**.

The mapping of the state of the game to the actions is called a **strategy**.

Depending on the context, games can be represented in various ways

- Normal form games
- Extensive form games
- Repeated games
- Stochastic games
- ...

## Definition (Game Theory)

*Game theory* is the formal study of strategic interaction between decision making entities that are **rational** and **intelligent**.

# Rationality and Intelligence

## Definition (Rationality)

A player is *rational* if she picks actions to **maximize** her utility

# Rationality and Intelligence

## Definition (Rationality)

A player is *rational* if she picks actions to **maximize** her utility

## Definition (Intelligence)

A player is *intelligent* if she knows the rules of the game perfectly and pick an action considering that there are other rational and intelligent players in the game.

# Rationality and Intelligence

## Definition (Rationality)

A player is *rational* if she picks actions to **maximize** her utility

## Definition (Intelligence)

A player is *intelligent* if she knows the rules of the game perfectly and pick an action considering that there are other rational and intelligent players in the game.

- Intelligence implies that the players have enough computational ability to find the **optimal** action



# Rationality and Intelligence

## Definition (Rationality)

A player is *rational* if she picks actions to **maximize** her utility

## Definition (Intelligence)

A player is *intelligent* if she knows the rules of the game perfectly and pick an action considering that there are other rational and intelligent players in the game.

- Intelligence implies that the players have enough computational ability to find the **optimal** action

Objectives of game theory:

- provide **predictions** on the outcome
- find an **equilibrium** (stable point) of the game

## Example 3: Fair Division

- One cake: two kids
- Mother decides how to divide the cake
- **Objective:** to ensure that each kid is happy with his/her portion



## Fair Division (Contd.)

- Kid 1 thinks he got at least half in his view

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- Kid 1 thinks he got at least half in his view
- Kid 2 thinks she got at least half in her view

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- Kid 1 thinks he got at least half in his view
- Kid 2 thinks she got at least half in her view
- The division is “fair” – envy-free

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- Kid 1 thinks he got at least half in his view
- Kid 2 thinks she got at least half in her view
- The division is “fair” – envy-free
- Notions of ‘at least half’ is subjective

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- Kid 1 thinks he got at least half in his view
- Kid 2 thinks she got at least half in her view
- The division is “fair” – envy-free
- Notions of ‘at least half’ is subjective
- If the mother knows that the kids see the division the same way as she does, the solution is simple – She can divide it and give to the children

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- What if Kid 1 has a different notion of equality than that of the mother



## Fair Division (Contd.)

- What if Kid 1 has a different notion of equality than that of the mother
- Mother thinks she has divided it equally

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- What if Kid 1 has a different notion of equality than that of the mother
- Mother thinks she has divided it equally
- Kid 1 thinks his piece is smaller than Kid 2's

## Fair Division (Contd.)

- What if Kid 1 has a different notion of equality than that of the mother
- Mother thinks she has divided it equally
- Kid 1 thinks his piece is smaller than Kid 2's
- **Difficulty:**
  - ▶ Mother wants to achieve a fair division
  - ▶ But does not have enough information to do this on her own
  - ▶ Does not know which division is fair

# Fair Division (Contd.)

- What if Kid 1 has a different notion of equality than that of the mother
- Mother thinks she has divided it equally
- Kid 1 thinks his piece is smaller than Kid 2's
- **Difficulty:**
  - ▶ Mother wants to achieve a fair division
  - ▶ But does not have enough information to do this on her own
  - ▶ Does not know which division is fair
- **Question:**
  - ▶ Can she design a mechanism under the incomplete knowledge that achieves fair division?

# Fair Division: Solution

- Ask Kid 1 to divide the cake into two pieces
- Ask Kid 2 to pick her favorite piece

# Fair Division: Solution

- Ask Kid 1 to divide the cake into two pieces
- Ask Kid 2 to pick her favorite piece

**Why does this work?**

# Fair Division: Solution

- Ask Kid 1 to divide the cake into two pieces
- Ask Kid 2 to pick her favorite piece

**Why does this work?**

- Kid 1 will divide it into two pieces which are equal in *his* eyes

# Fair Division: Solution

- Ask Kid 1 to divide the cake into two pieces
- Ask Kid 2 to pick her favorite piece

## Why does this work?

- Kid 1 will divide it into two pieces which are equal in *his* eyes
  - ▶ Because if he does not, Kid 2 will pick the bigger piece
  - ▶ So, he is indifferent among the pieces
  - ▶ 😊



# Fair Division: Solution

- Ask Kid 1 to divide the cake into two pieces
- Ask Kid 2 to pick her favorite piece

## Why does this work?

- Kid 1 will divide it into two pieces which are equal in *his* eyes
  - ▶ Because if he does not, Kid 2 will pick the bigger piece
  - ▶ So, he is indifferent among the pieces
  - ▶ 😊
- Kid 2 will pick the piece that is bigger in *her* eyes
  - ▶ 😊

## Example 4: Voting



Alice



Bob



Carol



Dave

## Example 4: Voting



Alice



Bob



Carol



Dave

7 voters

## Example 4: Voting



Alice



Bob



Carol



Dave

7 voters

3 voters

A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters

B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters

C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

## Example 4: Voting



Alice



Bob



Carol



Dave

7 voters

3 voters

A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters

B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters

C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

**And the winner is:**

## Example 4: Voting



Alice



Bob



Carol



Dave

7 voters

3 voters

A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters

B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters

C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

**And the winner is: A (plurality)**

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters: C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

- Give each of the voters a ballot
- Ask to pick one candidate
- Run the *plurality rule*

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters: C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

- Give each of the voters a ballot
- Ask to pick one candidate
- Run the *plurality rule*
- A wins!



## Voting (contd.)

3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C  
2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D  
2 voters: C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

- Give each of the voters a ballot
- Ask to pick one candidate
- Run the *plurality rule*
- A wins!
- Voters could be strategic
- Notice the preferences of the last 2 voters
- They prefer B over A

## Voting (contd.)


3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C  
2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D  
2 voters: B  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  A

- Give each of the voters a ballot
- Ask to pick one candidate
- Run the *plurality rule*
- A wins!
- Voters could be strategic
- Notice the preferences of the last 2 voters
- They prefer B over A
- Can manipulate to make B the winner

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C  
2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D  
2 voters: B  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  A

- Give each of the voters a ballot
- Ask to pick one candidate
- Run the *plurality rule*
- A wins!
- Voters could be strategic
- Notice the preferences of the last 2 voters
- They prefer B over A
- Can manipulate to make B the winner

Perhaps the voting rule is flawed? 

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$

2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$

2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$

2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$

2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won
- **Copeland voting rule**

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$

2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$

2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won
- **Copeland voting rule**
- Assume a fixed tie-breaking rule  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- Scores:  $A=2$ ,  $B=2$ ,  $C=1$ ,  $D=1$  – A wins!

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$   
2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$   
2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won
- **Copeland voting rule**
- Assume a fixed tie-breaking rule  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- Scores:  $A=2$ ,  $B=2$ ,  $C=1$ ,  $D=1$  – A wins!

Is it manipulable?

## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$   
2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$   
2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won
- **Copeland voting rule**
- Assume a fixed tie-breaking rule  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- Scores:  $A=2$ ,  $B=2$ ,  $C=1$ ,  $D=1$  – A wins!
- But the second group of voters prefer B over A

Is it manipulable?



## Voting (contd.)

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$   
2 voters:  $B \succ C \succ D \succ A$   
2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- How about a different voting rule
- Ask the voters to submit the whole preference profile
- Give scores to the each candidate = number of pairwise elections won
- **Copeland voting rule**
- Assume a fixed tie-breaking rule  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- Scores:  $A=2, B=2, C=1, D=1$  – A wins!
- But the second group of voters prefer B over A
- Scores:  $A=0, B=2, C=2, D=2$  – B wins!

Is it manipulable?

## Coincidence?

3 voters: A  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  C

2 voters: B  $\succ$  A  $\succ$  C  $\succ$  D

2 voters: C  $\succ$  D  $\succ$  B  $\succ$  A

- **Question:** can we design any *truthful* voting scheme that *aggregates* all voters' opinions?

## Coincidence?

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$

2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$

2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- **Question:** can we design any *truthful* voting scheme that *aggregates* all voters' opinions?
- **Answer:** No!



Allan Gibbard



Mark Satterthwaite

# Coincidence?

3 voters:  $A \succ D \succ B \succ C$

2 voters:  $B \succ A \succ C \succ D$

2 voters:  $C \succ D \succ B \succ A$

- **Question:** can we design any *truthful* voting scheme that *aggregates* all voters' opinions?
- **Answer:** No!



Allan Gibbard



Mark Satterthwaite

**Theorem (Gibbard 73, Satterthwaite 75):** With unrestricted preferences and three or more distinct alternatives, no rank order voting system can be unanimous, truthful, and non-dictatorial

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

## Definition (Mechanism Design)

- A *mechanism* is a protocol of interaction between multiple agents.



# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

## Definition (Mechanism Design)

- A *mechanism* is a protocol of interaction between multiple agents.
- *Mechanism design* is a formal way to designing the protocol such that the desirable properties are satisfied in an equilibrium of the game induced by the protocol.

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

## Definition (Mechanism Design)

- A *mechanism* is a protocol of interaction between multiple agents.
- *Mechanism design* is a formal way to designing the protocol such that the desirable properties are satisfied in an equilibrium of the game induced by the protocol.
- The set of properties may be unsatisfiable simultaneously. In such a case, mechanism design formally argues the impossibility of the properties.

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

## Definition (Mechanism Design)

- A *mechanism* is a protocol of interaction between multiple agents.
- *Mechanism design* is a formal way to designing the protocol such that the desirable properties are satisfied in an equilibrium of the game induced by the protocol.
- The set of properties may be unsatisfiable simultaneously. In such a case, mechanism design formally argues the impossibility of the properties.
- The guarantees are **prescriptive**.

# Inverse Game Theory: Mechanism Design

- Objectives are to start with
- **Goal:** to design the game
- Such that the objectives are satisfied in **an** equilibrium of the game

## Definition (Mechanism Design)

- A *mechanism* is a protocol of interaction between multiple agents.
  - *Mechanism design* is a formal way to designing the protocol such that the desirable properties are satisfied in an equilibrium of the game induced by the protocol.
  - The set of properties may be unsatisfiable simultaneously. In such a case, mechanism design formally argues the impossibility of the properties.
- 
- The guarantees are **prescriptive**.
  - Other applications:
    - ▶ Sponsored search advertisements [Google, Facebook etc.]

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design?

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile



# Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0
- Game 3 Algeria beat Chile 3-2
- Algeria was going to be the first African team to qualify to the knockout stages

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0
- Game 3: Algeria beat Chile 3-2
- Algeria was going to be the first African team to qualify to the knockout stages
- Last match of the group: Austria vs West Germany
- West Germany needed to win to progress to the next round – it was anticipated that their chance was thin against mighty Austria

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0
- Game 3 Algeria beat Chile 3-2
- Algeria was going to be the first African team to qualify to the knockout stages
- Last match of the group: Austria vs West Germany
- West Germany needed to win to progress to the next round – it was anticipated that their chance was thin against mighty Austria
- After 10 minutes of furious attack, West Germany scored a goal

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0
- Game 3 Algeria beat Chile 3-2
- Algeria was going to be the first African team to qualify to the knockout stages
- Last match of the group: Austria vs West Germany
- West Germany needed to win to progress to the next round – it was anticipated that their chance was thin against mighty Austria
- After 10 minutes of furious attack, West Germany scored a goal
- Then both the teams stopped playing – **disgrace of Gijon**

## Why Design a Game?

- In sports: world cup football, cricket, and many more has round robin tournament, not in lawn tennis
- Teams are put in groups – every team plays each other in the group, top 2 teams advance to knock-out stages
- Is this a good tournament design? **No!**
- World Cup Football 1982, Group II
- Teams: Austria, Algeria, West Germany, Chile
- Game 1: Algeria beat West Germany 2-1 – a shock
- Game 2: Austria beat Algeria 2-0
- Game 3 Algeria beat Chile 3-2
- Algeria was going to be the first African team to qualify to the knockout stages
- Last match of the group: Austria vs West Germany
- West Germany needed to win to progress to the next round – it was anticipated that their chance was thin against mighty Austria
- After 10 minutes of furious attack, West Germany scored a goal
- Then both the teams stopped playing – **disgrace of Gijon**
- Similar incident: Olympic 2012, London, women's doubles badminton





# Course Outline and Goals

- **Non-cooperative game theory**
  - ▶ Complete information simultaneous move games
  - ▶ Complete information sequential move games
  - ▶ Incomplete information games
- **Mechanism design**
  
- **Applications of mechanism design**

# Course Outline and Goals

- **Non-cooperative game theory**
  - ▶ Complete information simultaneous move games
  - ▶ Complete information sequential move games
  - ▶ Incomplete information games
- **Mechanism design**
  - ▶ Social welfare settings
  - ▶ Social choice settings
  - ▶ Domain restrictions
- **Applications of mechanism design**

# Take aways from this class

- Apply principles of economics and computation to
  - ▶ Understand the interplay between incentives and computation in the design of socio-economic systems
  - ▶ Develop applicable models of complex Internet systems
  - ▶ Analyze the behavior of systems that include people, computational agents, and firms, and involve strategic behavior
  - ▶ Solve both mathematical and conceptual problems involving such systems, including problems you have not seen before
  - ▶ Write programs that implement strategic agents and mechanisms

# Take aways from this class

- Apply principles of economics and computation to
  - ▶ Understand the interplay between incentives and computation in the design of socio-economic systems
  - ▶ Develop applicable models of complex Internet systems
  - ▶ Analyze the behavior of systems that include people, computational agents, and firms, and involve strategic behavior
  - ▶ Solve both mathematical and conceptual problems involving such systems, including problems you have not seen before
  - ▶ Write programs that implement strategic agents and mechanisms
- Build a taste for mathematical description of a social problem
  - ▶ The model and axioms of desirable properties and their interactions
  - ▶ Theorems and their proofs
  - ▶ Recognizing how the concepts and ideas in the course form a coherent framework for economics and computation

# Take aways from this class

- Apply principles of economics and computation to
  - ▶ Understand the interplay between incentives and computation in the design of socio-economic systems
  - ▶ Develop applicable models of complex Internet systems
  - ▶ Analyze the behavior of systems that include people, computational agents, and firms, and involve strategic behavior
  - ▶ Solve both mathematical and conceptual problems involving such systems, including problems you have not seen before
  - ▶ Write programs that implement strategic agents and mechanisms
- Build a taste for mathematical description of a social problem
  - ▶ The model and axioms of desirable properties and their interactions
  - ▶ Theorems and their proofs
  - ▶ Recognizing how the concepts and ideas in the course form a coherent framework for economics and computation
- Make a deployable AI system that does this automatically
  - ▶ As a product or a deliverable for industrial applications – building systems that are guaranteed to perform
  - ▶ Research front: push the frontiers of research with the knowledge of current state-of-the-art

# Expectations

- What you can expect from us
  - ▶ We will work hard to make this course useful for you (but we cannot do the work and learn the material for you)
  - ▶ We will be available for assistance throughout the semester and look forward to meeting you in person
  - ▶ We will do our best to promptly answer your questions – via Piazza
  - ▶ We will listen to constructive comments and be open to suggestions

# Expectations

- What you can expect from us
  - ▶ We will work hard to make this course useful for you (but we cannot do the work and learn the material for you)
  - ▶ We will be available for assistance throughout the semester and look forward to meeting you in person
  - ▶ We will do our best to promptly answer your questions – via Piazza
  - ▶ We will listen to constructive comments and be open to suggestions
- What we expect from you
  - ▶ Attend classes regularly, come to class on time, and ask questions if something is unclear
  - ▶ Return the assigned tasks, e.g., assignments, scribe notes etc., on time
  - ▶ Adopt academic integrity (see: <https://www.cse.iitk.ac.in/pages/AntiCheatingPolicy.html>)
  - ▶ Have a positive attitude towards learning topics of this course

# Logistics

## Information:

- **Class times and venue:** Mon Thu 14.00 – 15.15, RM 101
- **Instructor:** Swaprava Nath, [swaprava@cse.iitk.ac.in](mailto:swaprava@cse.iitk.ac.in), send mail with [CS711] in the subject, or post on Piazza
- **TA:** Garima Shakya, [garima@cse.iitk.ac.in](mailto:garima@cse.iitk.ac.in), Piazza will be better
- **Course homepage:** <https://swaprava.wordpress.com/cs711/>



# Logistics

## Information:

- **Class times and venue:** Mon Thu 14.00 – 15.15, RM 101
- **Instructor:** Swaprava Nath, swaprava@cse.iitk.ac.in, send mail with [CS711] in the subject, or post on Piazza
- **TA:** Garima Shakya, garima@cse.iitk.ac.in, Piazza will be better
- **Course homepage:** <https://swaprava.wordpress.com/cs711/>

**Reference text:** No specific one. The following books could be helpful.

1. **Game Theory** – Michael Maschler, Eilon Solan, Shmuel Zamir (few copies of this book are available in the library)
2. **Multiagent Systems** – Y. Shoham and K. Leyton Brown, Cambridge University Press, online copy available
3. **Game Theory and Mechanism Design** – Y. Narahari, World Scientific and IISc Press – Indian edition available

# Logistics (Contd.)

## Evaluation:

- Two tests – midterm and endterm (35% on each)

# Logistics (Contd.)

## Evaluation:

- Two tests – midterm and endterm (35% on each)
- Two assignments (15% on each) – solutions should be typeset in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (talk to me after class if you don't have exposure to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ )

# Logistics (Contd.)

## Evaluation:

- Two tests – midterm and endterm (35% on each)
- Two assignments (15% on each) – solutions should be typeset in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (talk to me after class if you don't have exposure to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ )
  - ▶ Collaboration is cool, but copying isn't
  - ▶ Mention each collaborators' name in the assignments – this does not affect your score in any way – but the solutions you write must be self-written

# Logistics (Contd.)

## Evaluation:

- Two tests – midterm and endterm (35% on each)
- Two assignments (15% on each) – solutions should be typeset in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (talk to me after class if you don't have exposure to  $\text{\LaTeX}$ )
  - ▶ Collaboration is cool, but copying isn't
  - ▶ Mention each collaborators' name in the assignments – this does not affect your score in any way – but the solutions you write must be self-written

## Virtual classroom:

- Piazza: register yourself and post questions/clarifications there – check the course homepage for details

**Thank you! Questions?**