

Automated Synthesis of Mechanisms

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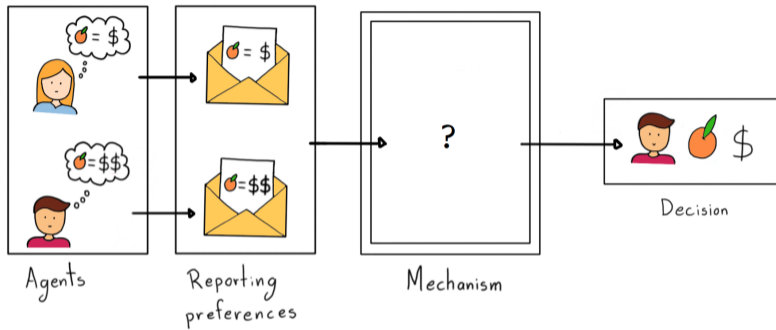
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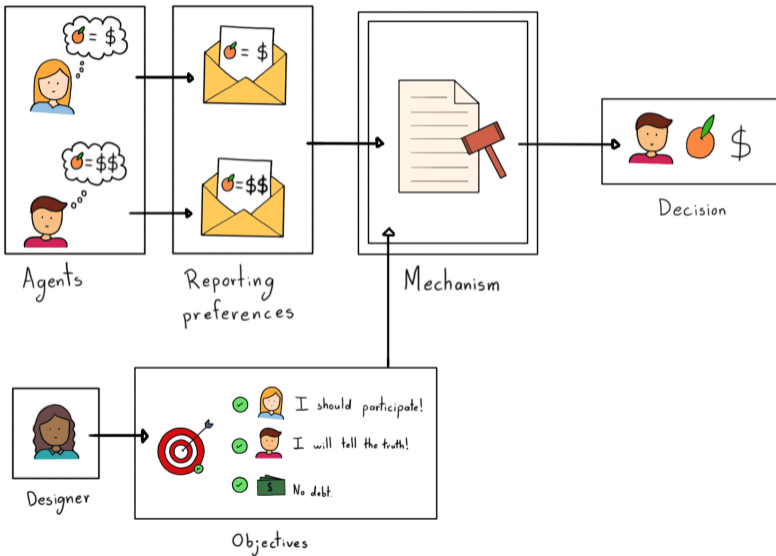
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Automated Mechanism Design



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- Automated Mechanism Design (AMD) (Sandholm 2003):
- Mechanism Design as a synthesis of Quantitative Strategy Logic (SL[\mathcal{F}]) formulas
- Specifications may involve requirements on the strategic behavior and the quality of the outcome

Quantitative Strategy Logic $SL[\mathcal{F}]$

- Weighted Concurrent Game Structure (wCGS) \mathcal{G}
- Syntax:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \exists s. \varphi \mid (a, s_a)\varphi \mid f(\varphi, \dots, \varphi) \mid \mathbf{X}\varphi \mid \varphi \mathbf{U}\varphi$$

where f is a function in \mathcal{F} , p is a proposition, s_a is a variable, a is an agent

- Case where atomic propositions only take values in $\{-1, 1\}$ and \mathcal{F} consists of $x \mapsto -x$ and $x, y \mapsto \max(x, y)$: SL

Solution concepts

- Nash equilibrium (NE)

$$\text{NE}(s) := \bigwedge_{a \in \text{Ag}} \forall t. [(\text{Ag}_{-a}, s_{-a})(a, t) \mathbf{F}(\text{util}_a) \\ \leq (\text{Ag}, s) \mathbf{F}(\text{util}_a)]$$

Japanese auction

- $\mathbf{AG}((\neg\text{sold} \wedge \text{price} + \text{inc} \leq 1) \rightarrow (\text{price} + \text{inc} = \mathbf{X}\text{price} \wedge \neg\mathbf{X}\text{terminal}))$
- $\mathbf{AG}((\text{sold} \vee \text{price} + \text{inc} > 1) \rightarrow (\text{price} = \mathbf{X}\text{price} \wedge \mathbf{X}\text{terminal}))$
- $\mathbf{AG}(\text{choice} = \text{wins}_a \leftrightarrow \text{bid}_a \wedge \bigwedge_{b \neq a} \neg\text{bid}_b)$
- $\mathbf{AG}(\bigwedge_{a \in \text{Ag}} (\text{choice} = \text{wins}_a \rightarrow \text{payment}_a = \text{price}))$

Synthesis of mechanisms with $SL[\mathcal{F}]$

- Given a finite set $\mathcal{V} \subset [-1, 1]$ such that $\{-1, 1\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$, the \mathcal{V} -satisfiability problem for $SL[\mathcal{F}]$ is the restriction of the satisfiability problem to \mathcal{V} -weighted wCGS.

Theorem (Satisfiability of $SL[\mathcal{F}]$)

The satisfiability of $SL[\mathcal{F}]$ is decidable in the following cases

- wCGS with bounded actions
 - Turn-based wCGS
- Algorithms for the satisfiability problem of $SL[\mathcal{F}]$ → return a satisfying wCGS when one exists.

Optimal mechanism synthesis

Algorithm 1: Optimal mechanism synthesis

Data: A $SL[\mathcal{F}]$ specification Φ and a set of possible values for atomic propositions \mathcal{V}

Result: A $wCGS$ \mathcal{G} such that $\llbracket \Phi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{G}}$ is maximal

Compute $\widetilde{Val}_{\Phi, \mathcal{V}}$;

Let ν_1, \dots, ν_n be a decreasing enumeration of $\widetilde{Val}_{\Phi, \mathcal{V}}$;

for $i=1 \dots n$ **do**

 Solve \mathcal{V} -satisfiability for Φ and $\vartheta = \nu_i$;

if there exists \mathcal{G} such that $\llbracket \Phi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{G}} \geq \nu_i$ **then**

return \mathcal{G} ;

end

end

Conclusion

- Logic-Based Mechanism Design
- Generating mechanisms \rightarrow synthesis from $SL[\mathcal{F}]$ -formulas
- Fragments of $SL[\mathcal{F}]$
- Probabilistic setting
 - Bayesian mechanisms
 - Mixed strategies
 - Randomized mechanisms

Thanks!

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