

ROBUST PSEUDO-MARKETS FOR REUSABLE PUBLIC RESOURCES

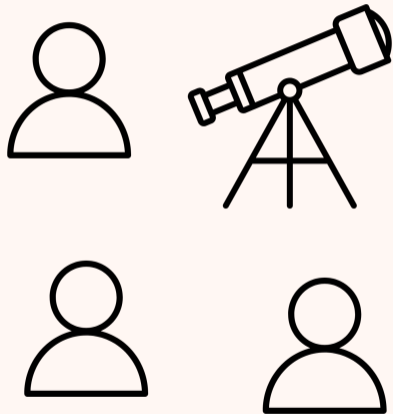
EC 2023

SID BANERJEE, **GIANNIS FIKIORIS**, ÉVA TARDOS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

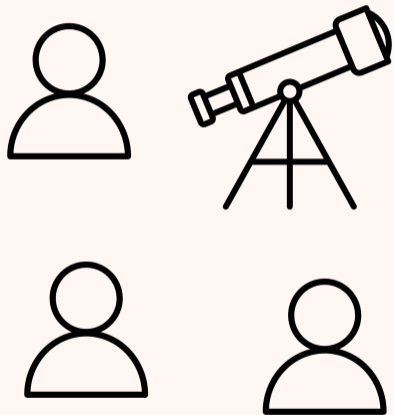
REUSABLE RESOURCE SHARING

- n agents



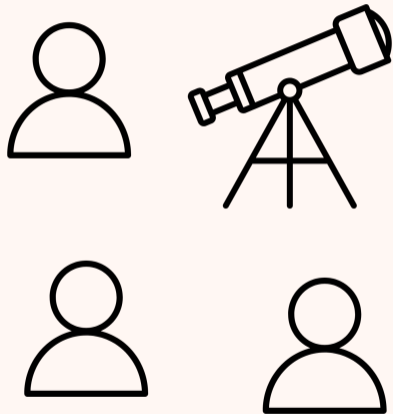
REUSABLE RESOURCE SHARING

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- T rounds



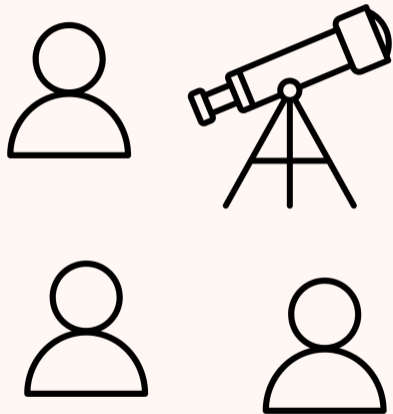
REUSABLE RESOURCE SHARING

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- Indivisible *reusable* resource



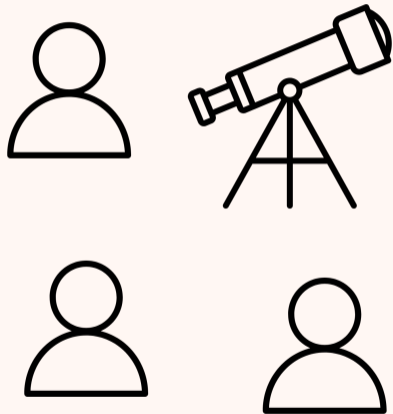
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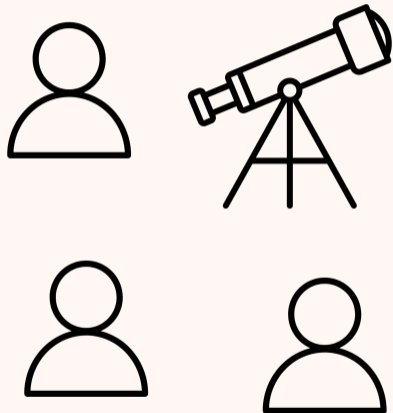
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REUSABLE RESOURCE SHARING

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- Scientific Research:
 - ▶ Telescope
 - ▶ Gene sequencer
 - ▶ Computing cluster

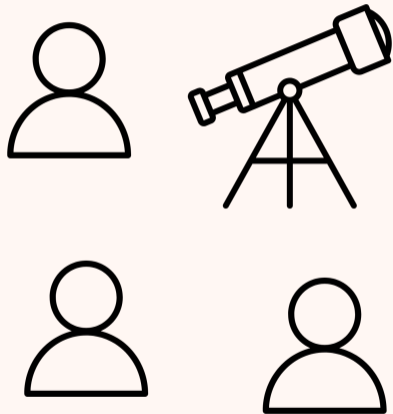


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- Simulate market with artificial currency



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Agent i on round t :

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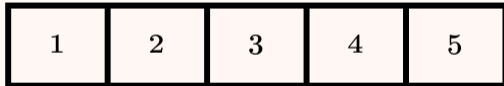
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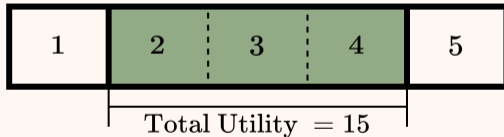


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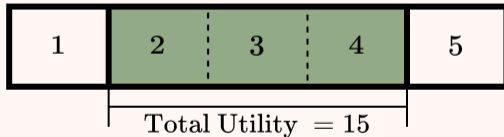


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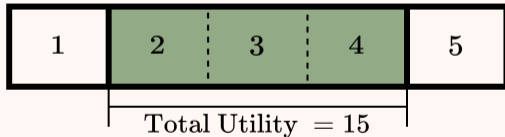


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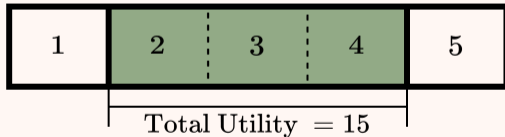


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- Bayesian setting: $(V_i[t], K_i[t]) \sim F_i$

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$$V_i[t] = 1 \quad \text{w.p. } \alpha_i$$

can hope for total utility $\approx \alpha_i T$

IDEAL UTILITY

Individual agent guarantee

Defined in [Gorokh-Banerjee-Iyer, EC'21] for single round demands, related to [Kalai-Smorodinsky, Econometrica'75]

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- Simplified setting:
 - ▶ Agent i is alone
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Theorem – Ideal Utility Calculation

v_i^* and π_i^* can be computed by an LP.

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 - ▶ Collect desired durations and *per-round* bids
 - ▶ Highest **valid** per-round bid wins
 - ▶ Multi-round bids **must be at least reserve r**

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If $r \geq 1$ then even under adversarial competition agent i can guarantee expected utility

$$v_i^* T \min \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha_i}{r} \right\} - O(\sqrt{T})$$

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Maximized if $r = 2$:

$$\frac{v_i^*}{2} T - O(\sqrt{T})$$

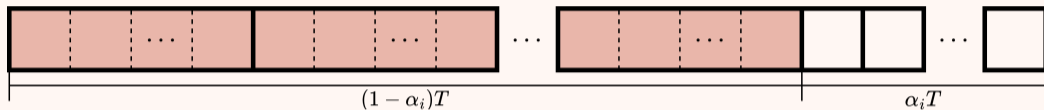
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- If $r = 1$ others block agent i

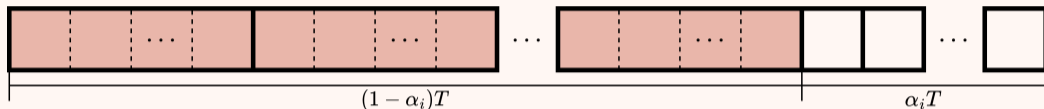
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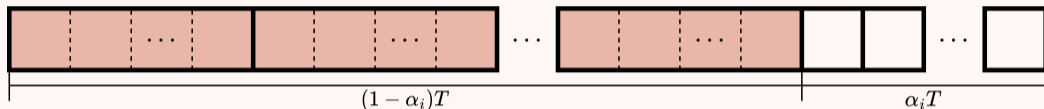


- If $r = 2$ others win at most $\approx \frac{T}{2}$ rounds

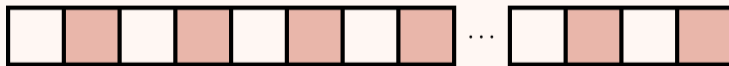


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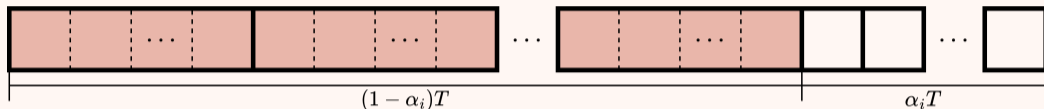
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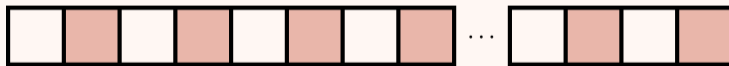
- ▶ If $K_i[t] = 1$ agent i wins α_i fraction of free rounds

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- ▶ If $K_i[t] = 1$ agent i wins α_i fraction of free rounds
- ▶ If $K_i[t] = 2$ rely on martingale argument

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- 2 bound on the PoA

Theorem – Optimality of mechanism

No mechanism can guarantee every agent i expected utility more than

$$v_i^* T \left(\frac{1}{2} + O \left(\frac{1}{k_{\max}} \right) \right)$$

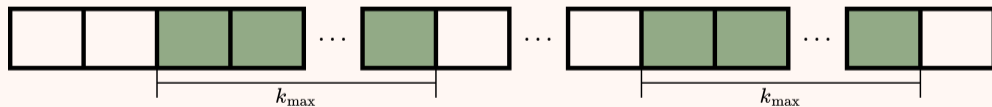
as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

IMPOSSIBILITY RESULT

- n identical agents with $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{n}$

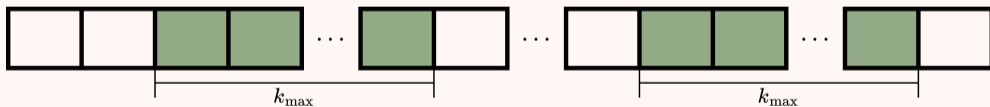
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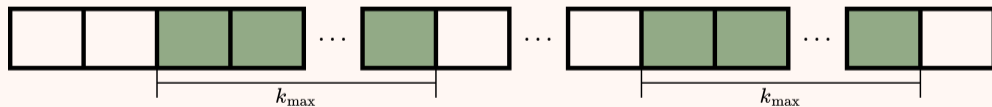
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- $(V_i[t], K_i[t]) = (1, k_{\max})$ with small probability
- $v_i^* = \frac{1}{n} \implies Tnv^* = T$
- Social welfare at most $\frac{T}{2}$



- Public reusable resource sharing
- Ideal utility: individual agent benchmark
- First-Price Pseudo-Auction with Multi-Round Reserves
- Robust Bidding Policy: guarantees half of total ideal utility
- No mechanism guarantees everyone more than half of total ideal utility