# The Pareto Frontier for Random Mechanisms

Timo Mennle & Sven Seuken, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Meeting of COST Action on Computational Social Choice, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey, November 2, 2015

- **Problem:** find date for CERG social evening
- Setting: 7 agents, 8 alternatives
- **Preferences:** agents classify alternatives into good, acceptable, or unacceptable
- Desideratum ("Doodle"):
  - 1. maximum participation
  - 2. *good* for many agents

Doodle	★ Funktionen	👾 Preise	Konto erstellen E	inloggen
Gemeinsam einen Termin finden				
Geben Sie Ihren Namen im Eingabefeld unt	en ein, und wählen Sie die Termin	e, an denen Sie.	Zeit naben.	
Geben Sie Ihren Namen im Eingabefeld unt		e, an denen Sie.	zeit naben.	

	Do 5	Mo 9	Di 10	Mi 11	Do 12	Mi 18	Do 19
7 Teilnehmer	18:00 - 23:00						
Sven Seuken	()	1	1	()	1	1	1
Steffen Schuldenzucl	1	1	()	1	1	()	()
Dmitry Moor	1	()	()	1	1	1	1
1 Timo Mennle		1	1	1	()	1	()
Ludwig Dierks	()	1	1	()	()	()	()
Gianluca Brero	()	1	1	1	()	1	()
1 Mike Shann	1	1	()	1	()	()	1
1 Ihr Name	Ja (Ja) Nein						
Ja Wennsseinmuss Nein	3 3 1	6 1 0	4 3 0	5 2 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 4 0
					Ich kann	nicht S	peicherr

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Dinner (http://www.oepfelch		_		nd: Spectr	e)			
Tabellen-Ansicht Kal	ender-Ansi	cht 🔒						
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7 Teilnehmer	18:00 - 23:00	18:00 - 23:00	18:00 – 23:00	18:00 - 23:00	18:00 - 23:00	18:00 - 23:00	18:00 - 23:00	
Sven Seuken	()	1	1	()	1	1	1	
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Ja Ja (Ja) (Ja) Nein Nein

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Wennsseinmuss

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7 Teilnehmer	18:00 - 23:00							
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Steffen Schuldenzucl	1	1	()	1	1	()	()	
Dmitry Moor	1		()	1	1	1	1	
1 Timo Mennle		1	1	1	()	1	<i>(I</i> )	
Ludwig Dierks	()	1	1	()	()	()	(1)	
Gianluca Brero	()	1	1	1	()	1	(1)	
Mike Shann	1	1	()	1	()	()	1	
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Gemeinsam einen Ter Geben Sie Ihren Namen im I		n, und wähle	n Sie die Te	rmine, an	denen Sie 2	leit haben.		
CERG-Outing	1							
Umfrage von Sven Seuken	±7   #1   @v	or weniger a	Is einer Min	ute				
Umfrage von Sven Seuken								
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Dinner (http://www.oepfelch	nammer.ch/) + Movie	e (James Bo			III Mi 18	Do 19		
Dinner (http://www.oepfelch	ender-Ansicht	e (James Bo	nd: Spectr	e)	Mi 18 18:00 – 23:00	Do 19 18:00 - 23:00		

	Do 5	Mo 9	Di 10	Mi 11	Do 12	Mi 18	Do 19
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Steffen Schuldenzucl	1	<b>_</b>	()	1	<b>_</b>	()	()
Dmitry Moor	1	()	()	1	1	1	1
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CERG-Outing	I							
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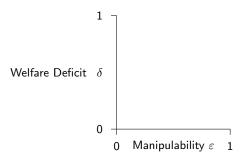
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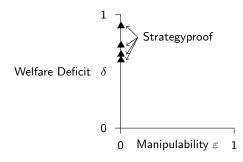
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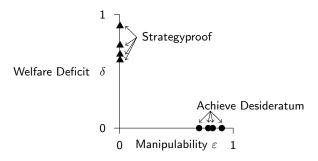
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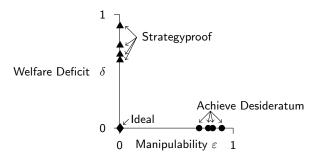
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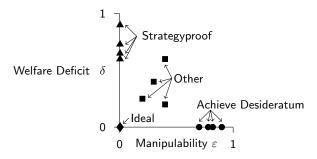
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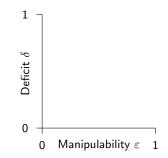
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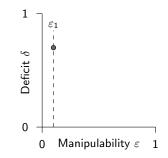
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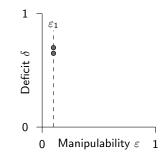
• Formalize (welfare) deficit and manipulability



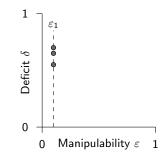
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- Optimal: lowest deficit
  s.t. manipulability ≤ ε<sub>1</sub>.



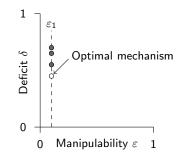
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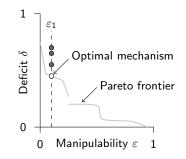
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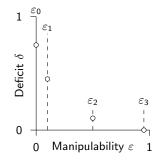
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#### Structural characterization:

#1 Solve LP at finite number of supporting manipulability bounds  $\varepsilon_0 < \ldots < \varepsilon_K$ 

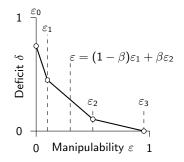


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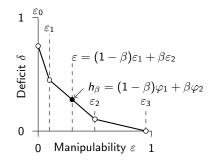


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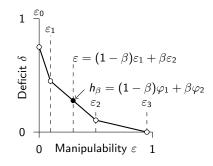
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- $\rightarrow$  Pareto frontier computable



#### 1 Preliminaries

- 2 #1 Optimal Mechanisms
- 3 #2 Hybrid Mechanisms
- Pareto Frontier



Timo Mennle & Sven Seuken - University of Zurich

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#### Related Work

#### **Domain restrictions:**

- Single-peaked preferences (Moulin, 1980)
- Random assignment (Hylland and Zeckhauser, 1979; Abdulkadiroğlu and Sönmez, 1998; Bogomolnaia and Moulin, 2001)

This talk: full & restricted domains

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#### Relaxing strategyproofness:

- Strategyproofness in the Large (Azevedo and Budish, 2012)
- Approximate strategyproofness (Carroll, 2013)

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#### Trade-offs:

- Approximation of efficient mechanisms in large markets (Procaccia, 2010; Birrell and Pass, 2011)
- SD-efficiency versus (weak) SD-strategyproofness of random mechanisms (Aziz, Brandl and Brandt, 2014)

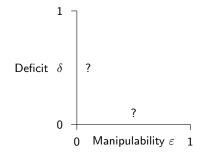
This talk: finite setting & exact trade-offs

- Agents  $N = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ , denoted i
- Alternatives  $M = \{1, \ldots, m\}$ , denoted a, b, j

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  - $P_i : a \sim b \Leftrightarrow P_i : a \succeq b \& P_i : b \succeq a$  (indifference)
  - $P_i : a \succ b \Leftrightarrow P_i : a \succeq b \& P_i : b \nvDash a$  (strict preference)
  - ${\mathcal P}$  space of preference orders

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  - $P_i : a \succ b \Leftrightarrow P_i : a \succeq b \& P_i : b \nvDash a$  (strict preference)
  - ${\mathcal P}$  space of preference orders
- Preference profile  $\boldsymbol{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_n) = (P_i, P_{-i}) \in \mathcal{P}^n$

- Agents  $N = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ , denoted i
- Alternatives  $M = \{1, \ldots, m\}$ , denoted a, b, j
- Preference order P<sub>i</sub> over M:
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- Random mechanism  $\varphi : \mathcal{P}^n \to \Delta(M)$  $\varphi(\mathbf{P}) = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ , where  $\varphi_j(\mathbf{P}) = x_j$  probability for j



• vNM utilities  $u_i : M \to [0, 1]$  (i.e., bounded),  $u_i(a) \ge u_i(b) \Leftrightarrow P_i : a \succeq b$ , denoted  $u_i \sim P_i$ 

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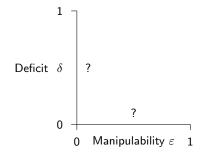
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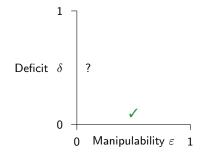
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• Manipulability of mechanism  $\varphi$ 

 $\varepsilon(\varphi) = \min\{\varepsilon' \in [0,1] : \varphi \text{ is } \varepsilon' \text{-approximately strategyproof}\}$ 





## **Encoding desiderata**

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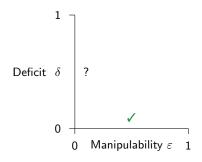
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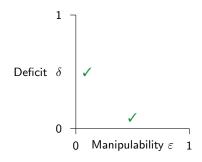
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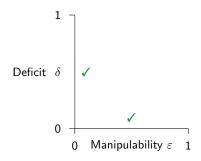
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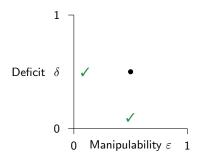
$$\delta(arphi) = \max_{oldsymbol{P}\in\mathcal{P}^n} \delta(arphi(oldsymbol{P}),oldsymbol{P})$$







• Fix problem  $(N, M, \delta)$ 



Fix problem (N, M, δ)
 (ε(φ), δ(φ)) ∈ [0, 1] × [0, 1] signature

## 1 Preliminaries

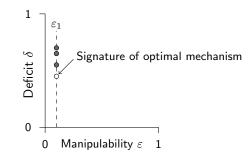


3 #2 Hybrid Mechanisms

Pareto Frontier



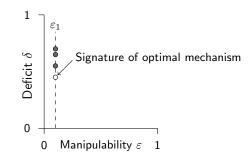
# #1 Optimal Mechanisms



### Definition (Optimal mechanisms)

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• Opt(
$$\varepsilon$$
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 $\varphi \in \text{-approximately strategyproof if and only if for all profiles}$  $P \in \mathcal{P}^n$ , agents  $i \in N$ , misreports  $P'_i \in \mathcal{P}$ , indices  $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ :

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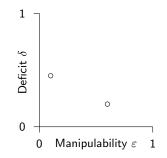
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## Preliminaries

- ② #1 Optimal Mechanisms
- 3 #2 Hybrid Mechanisms
- Pareto Frontier

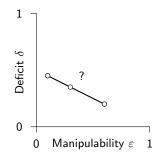


# #2 Hybrid Mechanisms



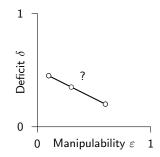
Idea: "mix" mechanisms for intermediate signatures

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### Idea: "mix" mechanisms for intermediate signatures

## Definition ( $\beta$ -hybrid)

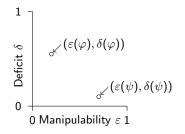
$$h_{eta} = (1 - eta) \varphi + eta \psi, eta \in [0, 1]$$

$$egin{array}{rll} arepsilon(h_eta) &\leq (1-eta)arepsilon(arphi)+etaarepsilon(\psi), \ \delta(h_eta) &\leq (1-eta)\delta(arphi)+eta\delta(\psi) \end{array}$$

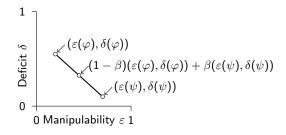
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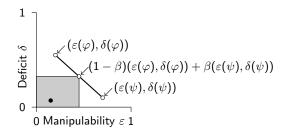
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For any mechanisms  $\varphi, \psi$  and  $\beta \in [0, 1]$ ,

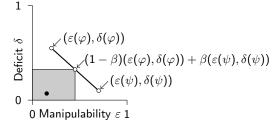
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#### $\rightarrow$ Anonymity and neutrality are "free"

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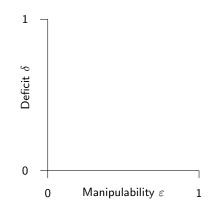
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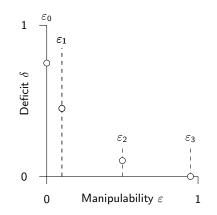
Timo Mennle & Sven Seuken - University of Zurich

#### Result (informal):

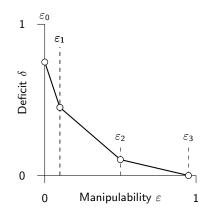
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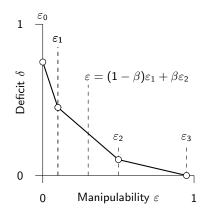
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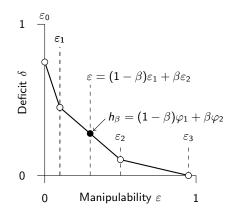
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#### Theorem (Characterization of PF)

Given a problem  $(N, M, \delta)$ , there exist finitely many supporting manipulability bounds

$$0 = \varepsilon_0 < \ldots < \varepsilon_K = \bar{\varepsilon},$$

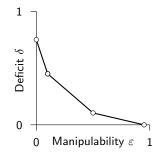
such that for any  $[\varepsilon_{k-1}, \varepsilon_k]$  and  $\varepsilon = (1 - \beta)\varepsilon_{k-1} + \beta\varepsilon_k$ :

$$DPT(\varepsilon) = (1 - \beta)OPT(\varepsilon_{k-1}) + \beta OPT(\varepsilon_k),$$
  
$$\delta(\varepsilon) = (1 - \beta)\delta(\varepsilon_{k-1}) + \beta\delta(\varepsilon_k).$$

Properties of signature plot  $\varepsilon \mapsto \delta(\varepsilon)$ 

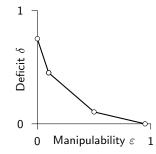
Properties of signature plot  $\varepsilon \mapsto \delta(\varepsilon)$ 

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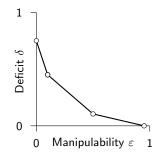
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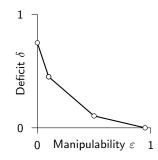
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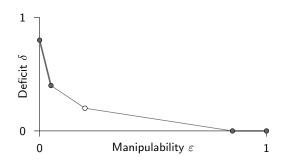


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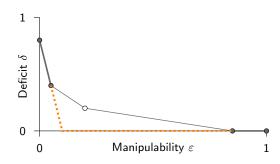
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- $\bullet\,$  piecewise linear  $\to\, \mathrm{PF}$  computable



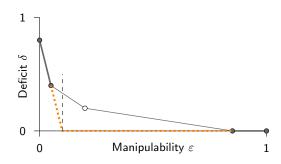
- ullet Interpolate  $\to$  potential supporting manipulability bound  $\varepsilon$
- Compute  $\delta(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \text{verify/discard } \varepsilon$
- Repeat . . .



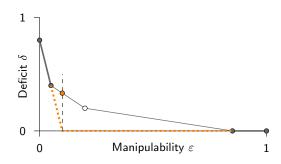
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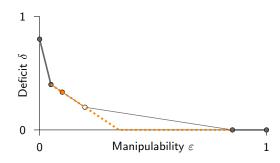
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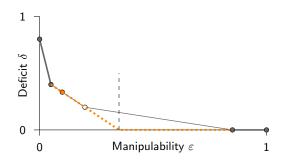
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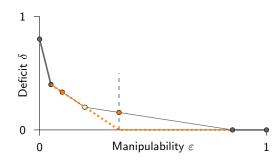
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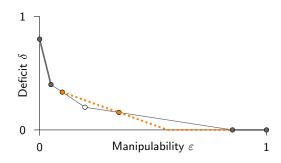
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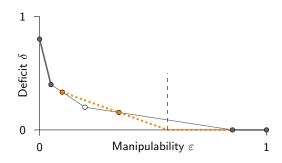
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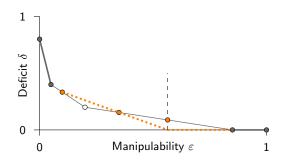
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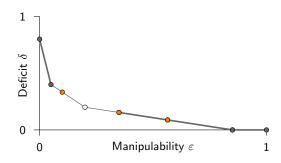
- Interpolate ightarrow potential supporting manipulability bound arepsilon
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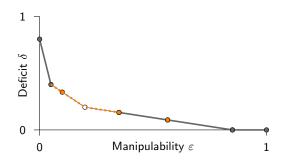
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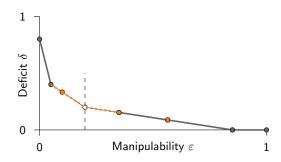
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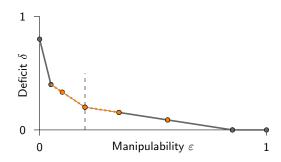
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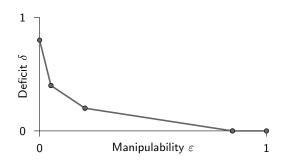
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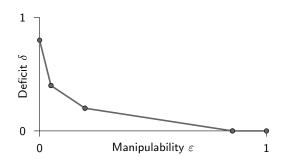


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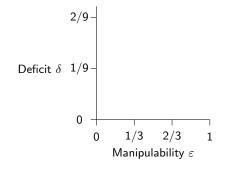
**Algorithm** compute  $OPT(\varepsilon_k)$  for all  $k \in \{0, \dots, K\}$ :

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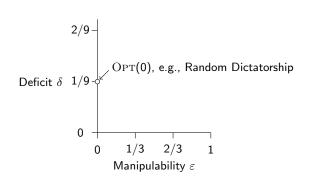
**Runtime**: at most  $4K + \log_2(1/\varepsilon_1) - 1$  executions of LP

**Problem:** 3 agents, 3 alternatives, only strict preferences, welfare function: positional scoring v = (1,0,0) (Plurality)



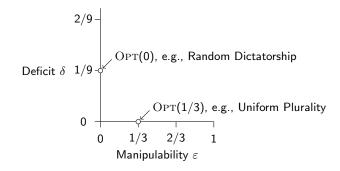
**Problem:** 3 agents, 3 alternatives, only strict preferences, welfare function: positional scoring v = (1, 0, 0) (Plurality) **Result:** 

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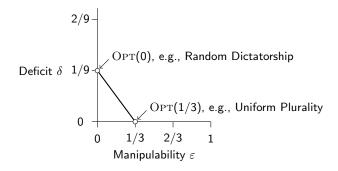
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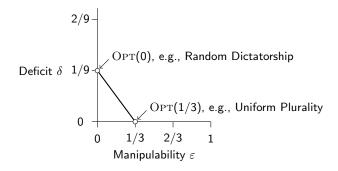
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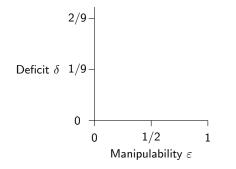


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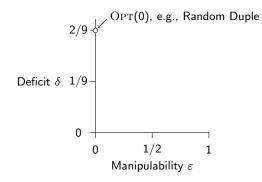
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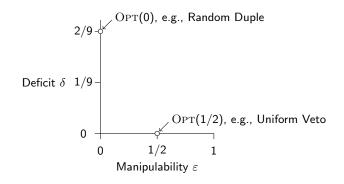
**Problem:** 3 agents, 3 alternatives, only strict preferences, welfare function: positional scoring v = (1, 1, 0) (Veto) Results:

• Random Duple optimal strategyproof mechanism



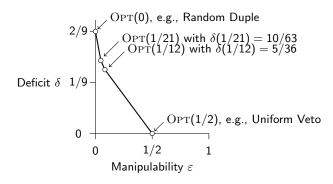
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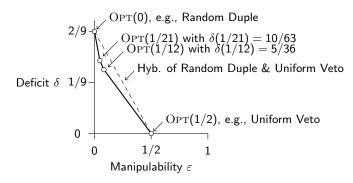
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#### 1 Preliminaries

- 2 #1 Optimal Mechanisms
- 3 #2 Hybrid Mechanisms
- Pareto Frontier



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  - Examples: strict preferences, assignment, matching

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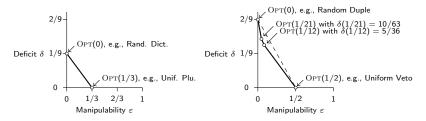
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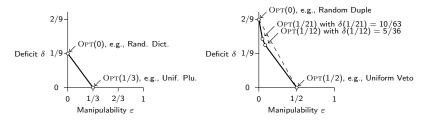
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Thank you!

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