

## Algorithmic Game Theory and the Internet

Summer Term 2018

### Exercise Set 4

**Exercise 1:** (2 Points)

Let  $p, p'$  be coarse correlated equilibria of a cost-minimization game  $\Gamma$ . Prove that any convex combination of the distributions  $p$  and  $p'$  yields also coarse correlated equilibrium of  $\Gamma$  (i.e., any distribution  $q := \lambda p + (1 - \lambda)p'$  for a  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ).

**Exercise 2:** (2 Points)

Consider the mentioned hierarchy of equilibrium concepts from lecture 6. Show that every correlated equilibrium is also a coarse correlated equilibrium.

**Exercise 3:** (3 Points)

State an example of a sequence of probability distributions  $p^{(t)}$  over strategies and cost vectors  $\ell^{(t)}$  such that the player's external regret is negative.

**Exercise 4:** (4+4 Points)

Consider the following regret-minimization-algorithm.

GREEDY

- Set  $p_1^1 = 1$  and  $p_j^1 = 0$  for all  $j \neq 1$ .

- In each round  $t = 1, \dots, T$ :

Let  $L_{min}^t = \min_{i \in N} L_i^t$  and  $S^t = \{i \in N \mid L_i^t = L_{min}^t\}$ .  
Set  $p_i^{t+1} = 1$  for  $i = \min S^t$  and  $p_j^{t+1} = 0$  otherwise.

- (a) Show that the costs of GREEDY are at most  $N \cdot L_{min}^T + (N - 1)$ .
- (b) State a scheme for an example such that the stated upper bound of (a) is tight for an infinite number of values  $T$ .

**Exercise 5:**

(1+2+2 Points)

In the lecture we presented the Multiplicative-Weights Algorithm (MW) as an example for a no-external-regret algorithm with an a priori known and fixed time horizon  $T$ . Now, we want to analyse a modification of this algorithm that deals with unknown time horizons. For this purpose,

- (a) state a no-external-regret algorithm which does not need the parameter  $T$ .

**Hint:** Use the algorithm of the lecture as a subroutine (no need to analyse it again). Initially, assume  $T = 1$  and make use of the subroutine. Once a subroutine ends, double the parameter  $T$  and restart the subroutine.

- (b) What is the regret of a single phase of this algorithm (i.e., whenever the subroutine ends)?
- (c) Show that the external regret of the modified algorithm is at most  $O(\sqrt{T \log N})$ .