

## Algorithmic Game Theory

Summer Term 2023

### Exercise Set 4

*If you want to hand in your solutions for this problem set, please send them via email to anna.heuser@uni-bonn.de by Tuesday evening – make sure to send a pdf-file which contains your name and your email address. Of course, submitting solutions in groups is also possible.*

*If you would like to present one of the solutions in class, please also send an email to anna.heuser@uni-bonn.de containing the **task** which you would like to present and in **which of the tutorials** you would like to do so. Deadline for the email is Tuesday, 10:00 pm. Please note that the tasks will be allocated via a first-come-first-served procedure, so sending this email earlier than Tuesday evening is highly recommended.*

#### Exercise 1: (3+3 Points)

We want to derive properties of the sets of correlated and coarse correlated equilibria.

- Show that the set of correlated equilibria of a cost-minimization game  $\Gamma$  is convex, i.e. for two correlated equilibria  $p, p'$  and  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , also  $\lambda p + (1 - \lambda)p'$  is a correlated equilibrium.
- Show that every correlated equilibrium is also a coarse correlated equilibrium.

#### Exercise 2: (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  $L_{min}^t = \min_{i \in N} L_i^t$  for  $L_i^t = \sum_{t' \leq t} \ell_i^{(t')}$  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.

You can assume that  $\ell_i^{(t)} \in \{0, 1\}$  for all  $i$  and  $t$ .

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

#### Exercise 3: (5 Points)

We consider the Multiplicative-Weights Algorithm with a slightly modified update rule. Instead of using  $w_i^{(t+1)} = w_i^{(t)} \cdot (1 - \eta)^{\ell_i^{(t)}}$ , we now use  $w_i^{(t+1)} = w_i^{(t)} \cdot (1 - \eta \cdot \ell_i^{(t)})$ . Prove a statement as in Proposition 7.7. for this modified update rule.