



Exercises for Algorithmic Game Theory

<http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/departments/d1/teaching/ss11/AGT/>

Assignment 7

Deadline: Mo 3.12.2012

Exercise 1 *Return of the double-minded bidders*

Let us consider a seemingly easier case of double-minded bidders. Consider a setting where each player i wants either a specific set S_i^* at value v_i^* or **all** the items at value \tilde{v}_i . Modify the greedy mechanism for single-minded bidders as follows.

First, hold a Vickrey auction for the whole set of items. Compare this to the output of the greedy mechanism with subsets S_i^* . Take the output which gives the highest social welfare and use the payments of the corresponding mechanism.

Show that this mechanism is not truthful.

Exercise 2 *The greedy algorithm for makespan scheduling*

We have two machines and three jobs. The job sizes are $2, 1 + \varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon$. The greedy algorithm (List Scheduling) considers the jobs one by one, in order of decreasing size, and assigns each job to the machine that currently has the lowest load, preferring a faster machine in case of a tie.

- Give the output of the greedy algorithm if the speeds are $1 + \varepsilon, 1$.
- Give the output of the greedy algorithm if the speeds are $1 - \varepsilon, 1$.
- Can we use this algorithm as part of a truthful mechanism? That is, can you give a payment function so that the resulting mechanism is truthful?

Exercise 3 *Calculation of the payment function*

Truthful Mechanism 1 from class:

- Consider all optimal allocations based on the bids (b_1, \dots, b_m)
- Use the allocation in which (q_1, \dots, q_m) is lexicographically minimal

Questions:

- a) Starting from some speed, bidder i will receive all jobs. Give an upper bound for it.
- b) Assume that we have run Truthful Mechanism 1 for a particular input. Give an efficient way to find a range of bids for player i for which the resulting allocation is optimal.
- c) Give an algorithm to calculate the payment function for bidder i .
- d) What is the running time of your algorithm? You may use that there exist m^n different allocations of n jobs to m machines.