

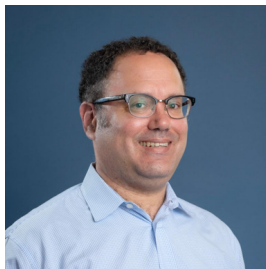
Protocols for Verifying Smooth Strategies in Bandits and Games

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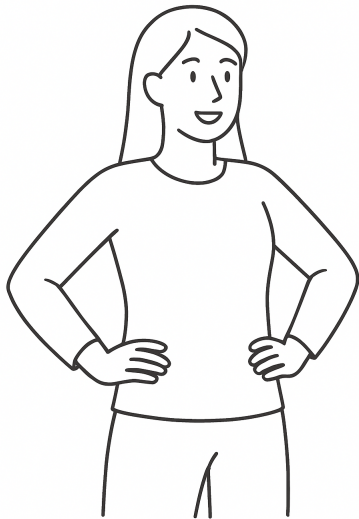


Miranda Christ



Daniel Reichman

Verification in Games



Alice



Game



Normal Form Game

k players



Normal Form Game

k players

n possible actions per player



Normal Form Game

k players

n possible actions per player, mixed strategies



Normal Form Game

k players

n possible actions per player, mixed strategies

Payoff function $U : [n]^k \rightarrow [0, 1]^k$



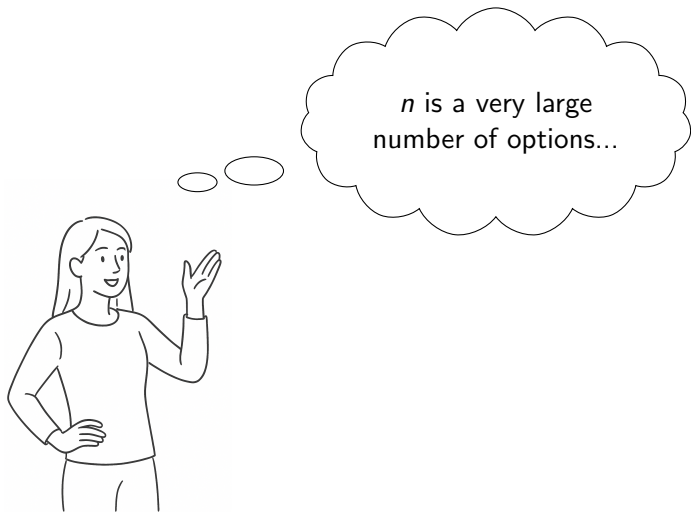
Normal Form Game

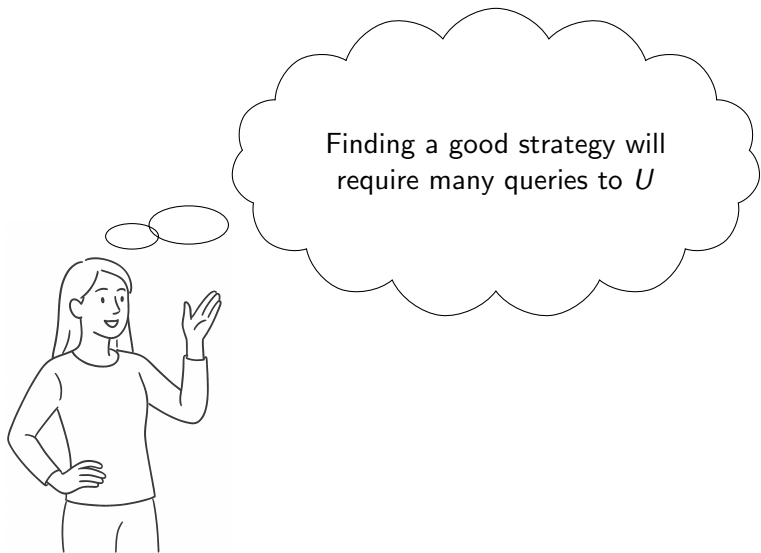
k players

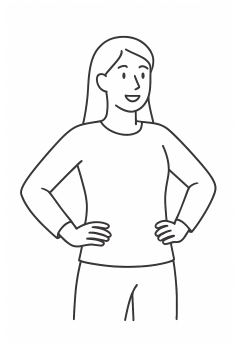
n possible actions per player, mixed strategies

Payoff function $U : [n]^k \rightarrow [0, 1]^k$

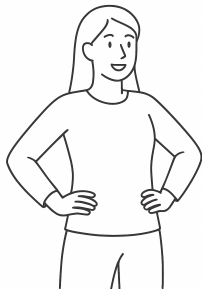
unknown, players have query access



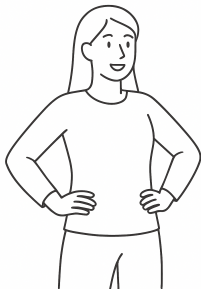


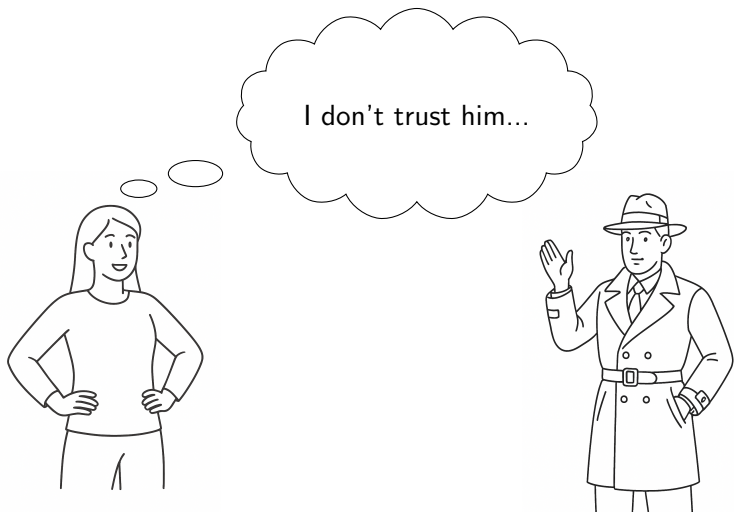


$\pi \in \Delta([n])$ is your
best response

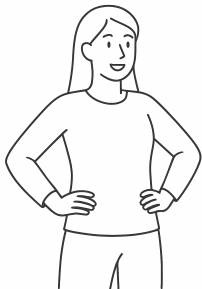


$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k \in (\Delta([n]))^k$
is a Nash equilibrium





Can you prove it?



Q: Can verifying untrusted advice be cheaper than learning without advice?

Smoothness is Necessary

NO: In general, efficient verification protocol not possible

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(σ -smooth Nash equilibrium always exists)

YES: Efficiently verifying smooth strategies is possible!

Results

Theorem. \exists protocol for verifying

ε -approximate σ -smooth Nash equilibria

where verifier uses $\tilde{O}\left(\frac{kn\sigma}{\varepsilon^2}\right)$ queries to U

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Example: $\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

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Compare — without prover: $\Omega(n)$

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where verifier uses $\tilde{O}\left(\frac{k \cdot \sqrt{n}}{\varepsilon^2}\right)$ queries to U

Example: $\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

Compare — without prover: $\Omega(n)$, $2^{\Omega(k)}$

Results

Results for bandits

Results

Results for bandits

Lower bounds for bandits and games

Results

Results for bandits

Lower bounds for bandits and games

Using cryptography to reduce communication

Results

Results for bandits

Lower bounds for bandits and games

Using cryptography to reduce communication

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Thank You!

