

Marginal Contribution Nets for Games with Externalities

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- Each such pair (C, π) is a called an embedded coalition.

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- Each pattern is of the form $\mathcal{P}_0 | \mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k$, where each \mathcal{P}_i is a boolean expression over N .
- There is no obligation to specify any of the elements of the rule except for “|” and “*Value*”.

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- P_i and P'_i denote the set of positive and negative literals in \mathcal{P}_i , respectively.

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$$a_3 \longrightarrow 1$$

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Expressiveness

- Let (C_0, π) be an embedded coalition with

$$\pi = \{C_0, C_1, \dots, C_k\}.$$

$$p_0 \wedge \neg \bigwedge_{i \neq 0} p_i \mid p_1 \wedge \neg \bigwedge_{i \neq 1} p_i, p_2 \wedge \neg \bigwedge_{i \neq 2} p_i, \dots, p_m \wedge \neg \bigwedge_{i \neq m} p_i$$

Each p_i is the conjunction of agents in coalition C_i .

Extended generalized Shapley value

- Given w and an embedded coalition (C, π) , the *EGSV* of w is $\chi_w(C, \pi) = \sum_{C \in T \subseteq \pi} \frac{(|T|-1)! (|\pi|-|T|)!}{|\pi|!} (v(\lfloor T \rfloor) - v(\lfloor T \setminus \{C\} \rfloor))$ where $\lfloor T \rfloor = \cup_{A \in T} A$ and $v(S) = w(S, \{S, N \setminus S\})$.
- This is in fact the standard Shapley value of a game w_π where $\pi = \{C_0, C_1, \dots, C_m\}$ and $N_\pi = \{a_{C_0}, a_{C_1}, \dots, a_{C_m}\}$ is the set of players and the value function w_π is defined as $w_\pi(T) = w(\lfloor T \rfloor, \{\lfloor T \rfloor, \lfloor \pi \setminus T \rfloor\})$.

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- The Shapley value of w_π is the EGSV of the original game. We already know how to compute the Shapley value from MC-nets.

Computing w_{π} from the embedded MC-nets

- Step 1

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 - 1 if the embedded rule is of the form $p_0 \longrightarrow Value$, we transform it into $\mathbf{p}_0 \longrightarrow Value$, where \mathbf{p}_0 is the conjunction for all a_C such that $C \cap P_0 \neq \emptyset$

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 - ① If π divides $P_0 \cup \bigcup_{i \geq 1} P'_i$ and $P'_0 \cup \bigcup_{i \geq 1} P_i$ then the transformed rule would be $\mathbf{p} \wedge \neg \mathbf{p}' \longrightarrow Value$, where \mathbf{p} is the conjunction of a_C 's such that C overlaps with the first set and $\neg \mathbf{p}'$ is the conjunction of negative literals $a_{C'}$'s such that C' overlaps with the second set.

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 - ② Otherwise the rule would be $\emptyset \longrightarrow 0$.

Example

$$\pi = \{\{a_1 a_2\}, \{a_3\}\}$$

$$N_\pi = \{a_{C_1}, a_{C_2}\}$$

$$a_3 \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow a_{C_2} \rightarrow 1$$

$$a_3 | a_1 \wedge a_2 \rightarrow \Rightarrow a_{C_2} \wedge \neg a_{C_1} \rightarrow 1$$

$$a_1 \wedge a_2 \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow a_{C_1} \rightarrow 1$$

Conclusion

- A compact and simple representation method for games with externalities was demonstrated.
- It was shown that this method expresses all such games and it is exponentially more efficient.
- A method to compute the extended generalized Shapley value using embedded MC-nets was discussed which reveals the computational power of this representation method.