

Dynamic Resource Allocation to Strategic Agents under Cost Constraints

Yan Dai¹ Negin Golrezaei¹ Patrick Jaillet¹



¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**
- Allocation incurs d -dimensional cost – **facing constraints**

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**
- Allocation incurs d -dimensional cost – **facing constraints**

Trilemma: Efficiency, Incentives, & Feasibility

- **Efficiency.** Max social welfare (allocate to whom in need)

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**
- Allocation incurs d -dimensional cost – **facing constraints**

Trilemma: Efficiency, Incentives, & Feasibility

- **Efficiency.** Max social welfare (allocate to whom in need)
- **Incentives.** Handle strategic manipulations

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**
- Allocation incurs d -dimensional cost – **facing constraints**

Trilemma: Efficiency, Incentives, & Feasibility

- **Efficiency.** Max social welfare (allocate to whom in need)
- **Incentives.** Handle strategic manipulations
- **Feasibility.** Obey long-term constraints (e.g., cost, energy)

The Modern Allocation Trilemma

Dynamic Allocation of Reusable Resources

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- Agents have agent- & round- dependent value – **private**
- Agents craft arbitrary reports on their own – **self-interested**
- Allocation incurs d -dimensional cost – **facing constraints**

Trilemma: Efficiency, Incentives, & Feasibility

- **Efficiency.** Max social welfare (allocate to whom in need)
- **Incentives.** Handle strategic manipulations
- **Feasibility.** Obey long-term constraints (e.g., cost, energy)

Question. Can all three be achieved simultaneously?

No “3-in-1” Approach in the Literature



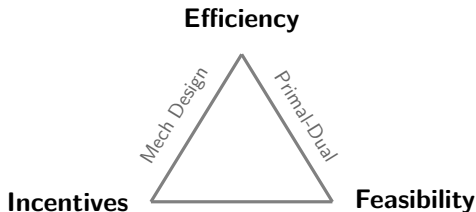
No “3-in-1” Approach in the Literature

- **Efficiency + Incentives.** Classical mechanism design (*e.g.*, VCG [Vickrey, 1961; Clarke, 1971; Groves, 1973] & many variants)



No “3-in-1” Approach in the Literature

- **Efficiency + Incentives.** Classical mechanism design (e.g., VCG [Vickrey, 1961; Clarke, 1971; Groves, 1973] & many variants)
- **Efficiency + Feasibility.** Online linear programming (many primal-dual framework [Li et al., 2023; Balseiro et al., 2023])



No “3-in-1” Approach in the Literature

- **Efficiency + Incentives.** Classical mechanism design (e.g., VCG [Vickrey, 1961; Clarke, 1971; Groves, 1973] & many variants)
- **Efficiency + Feasibility.** Online linear programming (many primal-dual framework [Li et al., 2023; Balseiro et al., 2023])
- **Efficiency + Incentives + Feasibility? No** unless super restrictive assumptions (e.g., homogeneous agents [Yin et al., 2022] & “fair share”-like constraints & non-social-welfare objective [Gorokh et al., 2021]) **“Impossible triangle”?**



Standard Methods Fail: The Strategic Gap

Standard Primal-Dual Methods

Decide *dual* $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_T$ (“shadow prices” for cost constraints)

Give dual-adjusted *primal allocation* ($\tilde{i}_t^* := \operatorname{argmax}_i (v_{t,i} - \lambda_t^\top \mathbf{c}_{t,i})$)

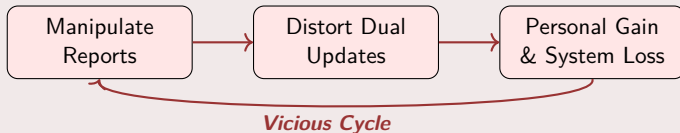
Standard Methods Fail: The Strategic Gap

Standard Primal-Dual Methods

Decide *dual* $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_T$ (“shadow prices” for cost constraints)

Give dual-adjusted *primal allocation* ($\tilde{i}_t^* := \operatorname{argmax}_i (v_{t,i} - \lambda_t^\top c_{t,i})$)

Fragile to strategic manipulation due to **frequent dual updates**



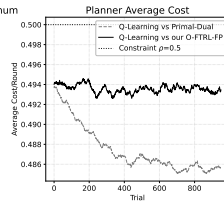
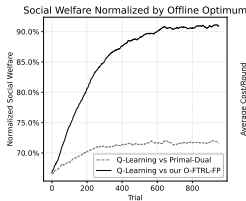
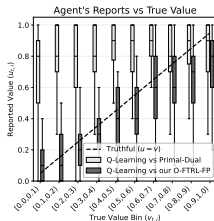
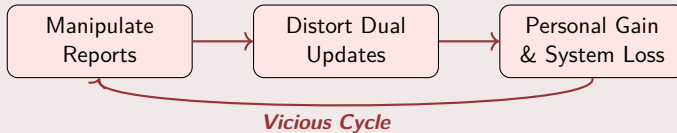
Standard Methods Fail: The Strategic Gap

Standard Primal-Dual Methods

Decide *dual* $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_T$ (“shadow prices” for cost constraints)

Give dual-adjusted *primal allocation* ($\tilde{i}_t^* := \operatorname{argmax}_i (v_{t,i} - \lambda_t^\top c_{t,i})$)

Fragile to strategic manipulation due to **frequent dual updates**



Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent** i private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** gives arbitrary report $u_{t,i}$ – **very strategic**

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** gives arbitrary report $u_{t,i}$ – **very strategic**
- **Planner** decides allocation i_t & payment p_{t,i_t}

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** gives arbitrary report $u_{t,i}$ – **very strategic**
- **Planner** decides allocation i_t & payment p_{t,i_t}

Agents. $\max \mathbb{E}[\sum_t \gamma^t \mathbb{1}[i_t = i](v_{t,i} - p_{t,i})]$ (γ -discounted value-pay)

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** gives arbitrary report $u_{t,i}$ – **very strategic**
- **Planner** decides allocation i_t & payment p_{t,i_t}

Agents. $\max \mathbb{E}[\sum_t \gamma^t \mathbb{1}[i_t = i](v_{t,i} - p_{t,i})]$ (γ -discounted value-pay)

Planner. $\max \mathbb{E}[\sum_t v_{t,i_t}]$ (undiscounted total social welfare)

subject to $\frac{1}{T} \sum_t c_{t,i_t} \leq \rho$ (d -dimensional cost constraint)

Setup & Contribution

- T rounds, 1 planner, K agents, 1 indivisible resource
- **Agent i** private value $v_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{V}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** public cost $c_{t,i} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathcal{C}_i$ – **dist. fixed but unknown**
- **Agent i** gives arbitrary report $u_{t,i}$ – **very strategic**
- **Planner** decides allocation i_t & payment p_{t,i_t}

Agents. $\max \mathbb{E}[\sum_t \gamma^t \mathbb{1}[i_t = i](v_{t,i} - p_{t,i})]$ (γ -discounted value-pay)

Planner. $\max \mathbb{E}[\sum_t v_{t,i_t}]$ (undiscounted total social welfare)

subject to $\frac{1}{T} \sum_t c_{t,i_t} \leq \rho$ (d -dimensional cost constraint)

Main Result: $\tilde{O}(\sqrt{T})$ Social Welfare Regret & 0 Constr Violation

Regret. $\mathbb{E}[\sum_t (v_{t,i_t^*} - v_{t,i_t})] = \tilde{O}(\sqrt{T})$ ($\{i_t^*\} :=$ offline optimum)

Constr Violation. $\frac{1}{T} \sum_t c_{t,i_t} \leq \rho$ *a.s.* (0 constraint violation)

Primal Allocation: Incentive-Aware Framework

Goal. Given dual λ_t , make allocations – despite strategic reports

Primal Allocation: Incentive-Aware Framework

Goal. Given dual λ_t , make allocations – despite strategic reports

Incentive-Aware Primal Allocation Framework: 3 Innovations

① Epoch-Based Lazy Updates.

- Fix dual variables / shadow prices λ_ℓ within long “epochs”
- $\implies$ Reduce agents’ manipulation incentive & ability

Primal Allocation: Incentive-Aware Framework

Goal. Given dual λ_t , make allocations – despite strategic reports

Incentive-Aware Primal Allocation Framework: 3 Innovations

① Epoch-Based Lazy Updates.

- Fix dual variables / shadow prices λ_ℓ within long “epochs”
- $\implies$ Reduce agents’ manipulation incentive & ability

② Uniform Exploration.

- With low prob offer random prices to random agents
- $\implies$ Impose immediate utility loss for misreporting

Primal Allocation: Incentive-Aware Framework

Goal. Given dual λ_t , make allocations – despite strategic reports

Incentive-Aware Primal Allocation Framework: 3 Innovations

① Epoch-Based Lazy Updates.

- Fix dual variables / shadow prices λ_ℓ within long “epochs”
- $\implies$ Reduce agents’ manipulation incentive & ability

② Uniform Exploration.

- With low prob offer random prices to random agents
- $\implies$ Impose immediate utility loss for misreporting

③ Dual-Adjusted Payments.

- VCG-like rule aligning social welfare & dual-adjusted value
- $\implies$ Truth-telling is optimal in normal rounds

Primal Allocation: Incentive-Aware Framework

Goal. Given dual λ_t , make allocations – despite strategic reports

Incentive-Aware Primal Allocation Framework: 3 Innovations

① Epoch-Based Lazy Updates.

- Fix dual variables / shadow prices λ_ℓ within long “epochs”
- $\implies$ Reduce agents’ manipulation incentive & ability

② Uniform Exploration.

- With low prob offer random prices to random agents
- $\implies$ Impose immediate utility loss for misreporting

③ Dual-Adjusted Payments.

- VCG-like rule aligning social welfare & dual-adjusted value
- $\implies$ Truth-telling is optimal in normal rounds

Theorem. $\tilde{O}(1)$ misreports & $\tilde{O}(1)$ misallocations per epoch

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Challenge: Lazy Updates $\Rightarrow$ Slow Learning

- Standard online learning (e.g., FTRL, FTPL) gives $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$
- **Learning Barrier.** Lazy updates $\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3})$ [Dekel et al., 2014]

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Challenge: Lazy Updates $\Rightarrow$ Slow Learning

- Standard online learning (e.g., FTRL, FTPL) gives $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$
- **Learning Barrier.** Lazy updates $\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3})$ [Dekel et al., 2014]

Key Insight: Utilize Near-Truthfulness of Agents

Incentive-aware primal allocation $\Rightarrow$ near-truthful reports

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Challenge: Lazy Updates $\Rightarrow$ Slow Learning

- Standard online learning (e.g., FTRL, FTPL) gives $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$
- **Learning Barrier.** Lazy updates $\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3})$ [Dekel et al., 2014]

Key Insight: Utilize Near-Truthfulness of Agents

Incentive-aware primal allocation $\Rightarrow$ near-truthful reports

- 1 $\Rightarrow$ **near-i.i.d.** future allocations & cost consumption

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Challenge: Lazy Updates $\Rightarrow$ Slow Learning

- Standard online learning (e.g., FTRL, FTPL) gives $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$
- **Learning Barrier.** Lazy updates $\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3})$ [Dekel et al., 2014]

Key Insight: Utilize Near-Truthfulness of Agents

Incentive-aware primal allocation $\Rightarrow$ near-truthful reports

- ① $\Rightarrow$ **near-i.i.d.** future allocations & cost consumption
- ② $\Rightarrow$ **near-truthful** historical reports for reliable predictions

Dual Updates: Breaking $\Omega(T^{2/3})$ via Predictability

Goal. Update duals to capture constraints – despite lazy updates

Challenge: Lazy Updates $\Rightarrow$ Slow Learning

- Standard online learning (e.g., FTRL, FTPL) gives $\tilde{O}(T^{2/3})$
- **Learning Barrier.** Lazy updates $\Rightarrow \Omega(T^{2/3})$ [Dekel et al., 2014]

Key Insight: Utilize Near-Truthfulness of Agents

Incentive-aware primal allocation $\Rightarrow$ near-truthful reports

- ① $\Rightarrow$ **near-i.i.d.** future allocations & cost consumption
- ② $\Rightarrow$ **near-truthful** historical reports for reliable predictions

Novel Online Learning Framework: O-FTRL-FP

Equip Optimistic FTRL [Rakhlin and Sridharan, 2013] with **Fixed Points**

Allow action-dependent predictions: If round- t loss func $f_t(x)$ depends on round- t action x_t , we allow $\hat{f}_t(x; x_t)$ -style predictions instead of only $\tilde{f}_t(x)$

Main Results & Takeaway

Main Contribution

First dynamic mechanism achieving the **trilemma**:

- **Efficiency.** Optimal $\tilde{O}(\sqrt{T})$ regret (matching non-strategic LB)
- **Incentives.** Robust to strategic agents ($\exists$ near-truthful PBE)
- **Feasibility.** Zero constraint violation (with probability 1)

Key Techniques

- **Incentive-Aware Primal Allocations.** Novel mixture of lazy updates, uniform exploration, & dual-adjusted payments
- **Dual Learning via Predictions.** Truthful $\Rightarrow$ predictability (nearly) & novel O-FTRL-FP framework for online learning

Questions are more than welcomed!

References

- Santiago R Balseiro, Haihao Lu, and Vahab Mirrokni. The best of many worlds:: Dual mirror descent for online allocation problems. *Operations Research*, 71(1):101–119, 2023.
- Edward H Clarke. Multipart pricing of public goods. *Public choice*, pages 17–33, 1971.
- Ofer Dekel, Jian Ding, Tomer Koren, and Yuval Peres. Bandits with switching costs: $T^{2/3}$ regret. In *Proceedings of the forty-sixth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing*, pages 459–467, 2014.
- Artur Gorokh, Siddhartha Banerjee, and Krishnamurthy Iyer. The remarkable robustness of the repeated fisher market. In *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM Conference on Economics and Computation*, pages 562–562, 2021.
- Theodore Groves. Incentives in teams. *Econometrica: Journal of the Econometric Society*, pages 617–631, 1973.
- Xiaocheng Li, Chunlin Sun, and Yinyu Ye. Simple and fast algorithm for binary integer and online linear programming. *Mathematical Programming*, 200(2):831–875, 2023.
- Alexander Rakhlin and Karthik Sridharan. Online learning with predictable sequences. In *Conference on Learning Theory*, pages 993–1019. PMLR, 2013.
- William Vickrey. Counterspeculation, auctions, and competitive sealed tenders. *The Journal of finance*, 16(1):8–37, 1961.
- Steven Yin, Shipra Agrawal, and Assaf Zeevi. Online allocation and learning in the presence of strategic agents. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:6333–6344, 2022.