

25|S|10

לְמִזְבֵּחַ תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה

(single minded case) $\sigma_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$ $\forall i, j$ $\in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Single minded *

"NO" people over

to work hard

- leg. work

- Sort bids by decreasing $v_i / \sqrt{S_i}$: critic
 - $W \leftarrow \emptyset$
 - for $i=1, \dots, n$ do:
 - if $S_i \cap \bigcup_{j \in W} S_j = \emptyset$:
 - $W \leftarrow W \cup \{i\}$
 - Each $i \in W$ get S_i and pays its critical value

לפניהם נקבעו סדרים על ידי $s'_i \leq s_i$ ו- $v'_i \geq v_i$.

$$p_i = \inf \{ v \mid (v, s_i) \text{ wins} \}$$

- "Colm" : Colm

(Single minded bidders) ⑤

הנורווגית שבסבב הולנדית נסעה ברכבת מוסקבה לפלז'ריאן. ברכבת נתקל בראדנשטיין, והוא מזכיר לו את האיש שטען שהוא ישב ברכבת מוסקבה לפלז'ריאן.

2515110

לטינית אשר נקראת על שם רומי נזיר נוצרי בשם פטרוס.

מגל V_i, S_i - אוניברסיטת קולומביה הבריטית: מוגן מתקף מושך את

وَمَنْ يَعْلَمُ بِهِ إِلَّا هُوَ

בְּזִיר וְעַל גָּתָה גָּתָה גָּתָה גָּתָה גָּתָה גָּתָה

ஒன்றி (single midol injk) மூடியல்

ଗୁରୁ ଶିଖନ ପାଇବା କାମ କରିବାରେ - (V; S) କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

אך גם נימר (Nimr) ור' סלאה (Sala), ok (1) : (v; s; N)

•) କଥା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା (୧) (S → R₁G₁R₂G₂)

• If $\text{rank}_\infty(V_i, S_i) = m - (V_i, S_i) \leq \text{rank}_\infty(V_i)$

לעתה נזקקנו לארון הנקרא (V_i, S_i) ונקרא ערך

ଗୋଟିଏ ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ

$\text{loss} + \lambda \times \text{dist} + \lambda \times \text{err} (v_i, s_i)$ & ②

work when we can see all the different signs of at least one

ବେଳିଯି ମା କଣ୍ଠରେ ଗୋ

~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~old~~ ~~new~~ ~~old~~ ~~new~~ ~~old~~ ~~new~~ ~~old~~ ~~new~~ ~~old~~

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ל מילוי - 1 פוטו

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$$\sum_{i \in W} v_i \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \cdot \sum_{i \in OPT} v_i$$

environ

Dear Sirs & Madam I am writing to you

$$\forall j \in OPT \rightarrow S_i \cap S_j = \emptyset$$

if $i \in N(j) \setminus OPT - 1$ & $\{i\}$ is good for being part
 $S_j \cap S_i \neq \emptyset \quad \oplus : \text{pk new-1 } \rightarrow OPT$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

new for us) is also not good if it is given
to him only work (and if it is given only work it is not good)

$$\left(\text{אנו מוכיחים כי } \sum_{j \in J_{\text{OPT}}} v_j \leq v_i \cdot \sqrt{m} \right) - \text{הוכחה}$$

* يجعَلُ اللهُ الْمُلْكَ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ ذِيْلَهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

Let's play with it for a bit. It's good to be ok with what you're doing with it - maybe more

$$\sum v_j \leq \frac{v_i}{\sqrt{s_{i,1}}} \cdot \boxed{\sum \sqrt{s_{i,j}}} \quad \wedge \quad v_j \leq \frac{v_i}{\sqrt{s_{i,1}}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{i,j}} \quad : j \in OPT \quad b_j^P$$

$$\sum \sqrt{|S_j|} = (1, \dots, 1) \cdot (\sqrt{|S_1|}, \sqrt{|S_2|}, \dots, \sqrt{|S_t|}) \leq \underbrace{\sqrt{|S_1|} + \dots + \sqrt{|S_t|}}_{\text{finitely many terms}} \leq \sqrt{|S_1|} \cdot \sqrt{t}.$$

• 15. विनाशक
विनाशक

$$\rightarrow \sum V_j \leq V_i \cdot \sqrt{m}$$

କାଳୀ ପାତା

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single bid single minded bidding if all agents bid the same price

the PAV rule will be the same as the VCG rule - regular game or oligopoly

if the game is normal $V_i: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ regular or pure if

mixed game and each agent has ① two or more strategies
(e.g. book, pen, pencil) and bids are random between them

so each bidder's bid is a random variable with mean equal to the true value and variance σ^2 (standard deviation) $V_i(s_i)$ is the expected value of the bid given strategy s_i and the other bidders' bids - bidding language - no payoff ②

payoff is the expected payoff where s_i is the strategy of bidder i

expected payoff = $\int v_i(s_i) p(s_i | s_{-i}) ds_i$ (marginal probability)

single bid game (V_i, S_i) or ~~multiple~~ multiple bids per bidder
by different bidders $V(S) = \sum_i V_i(s_i)$ or, (minded bidders)

multiple bids for (V_1, S_1) or (V_2, S_2) ... or (V_K, S_K) - if some
agents make the same bid then we can add their payoffs together
 $V(3, 7) = ?$ or $(2, 5, 8)$ how? what's the payoff?

what about non-orthodox, asymmetric bids ... if the bids are
exclusive or -> GPO rule which is XOR
if the bids are not exclusive or -> GPO rule

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$$v(S) = \max_{i: s_i \in S} v_i \quad \exists c \quad (v_1, s) \text{ XOR } \dots \text{ XOR } (v_k, s_k) \rightarrow v(S)$$

pk = $(V_1, S_1) \text{ OR } \dots \text{ OR } (V_k, S_k)$ သို့ မဟုတ်ပေါ်မယ့် အကြောင်း

$$V(S) = \sum_{i \in S} V_i \quad \text{for all } S \subseteq C.$$

$(3a, b^2, 7)$ or $(1a, c^2, 8)$ for which the order is not less than 8

$$V(\{a, b, c\}) = 3$$

exel for a) $V(fab,c) = 8$ bei mehreren möglichen Werten für c

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$$(V \text{ OR } V)(S) = \max_{\substack{\text{subset } S_1 \\ \text{subset } S_2}} V(S_1) + V(S_2)$$

so $S = S_1 \cup S_2$

$$(V \text{ XOR } U)(S) = \max(V(S), U(S))$$

If a disk with $\text{radius } r$ and $\text{mass } m$, then its moment of inertia is $\frac{1}{2}mr^2$.
 - Given $m = 10 \text{ kg}$ and $r = 0.1 \text{ m}$
 - Then $I = \frac{1}{2}(10)(0.1)^2 = 0.05 \text{ kg m}^2$

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OR උගුන් වේද ප්‍රකාශ සංඛ්‍යා මුද්‍රා යුතු ඇත
→ නො තැබු ඇති (මුද්‍රා) OR-2 නො තැබු
single minded

- OR f XOR තැබු ඇත : XOR - 2 නි ගෙවී ඇත මූල්‍ය
වේද ප්‍රකාශ ඇති නිශ්චිත ප්‍රාග්ධන මුද්‍රා නො තැබු
වේද ප්‍රකාශ නිශ්චිත ඇත එහි මුද්‍රා නො තැබු
Single minded f ඇත මුද්‍රා නො තැබු නො තැබු

ස්ථාන තැබු ඇත නො තැබු නො තැබු