

On a Logic for Coalitional Games with Priced-Resource Agents

D. Della Monica, M. Napoli, M. Parente

University of Salerno
ddellamonica@unisa.it

LAMAS 2011
11th November, 2011
Osuna, Spain

11/11/11

On a Logic for Coalitional Games with Priced-Resource Agents

D. Della Monica, M. Napoli, M. Parente

University of Salerno
ddellamonica@unisa.it

LAMAS 2011
11th November, 2011
Osuna, Spain

11/11/11 - 11h

On a Logic for Coalitional Games with Priced-Resource Agents

D. Della Monica, M. Napoli, M. Parente

University of Salerno
ddellamonica@unisa.it

LAMAS 2011
11th November, 2011
Osuna, Spain

11/11/11 - 11h

At a glance

- We present the logic PRB-ATL
- PRB-ATL is inspired to existing extensions of ATL
 - ▶ To deal with bounded resources scenarios in multi-agent systems
- We studied the model checking for PRB-ATL
 - ▶ It is in EXPTIME (upper bound)
 - ▶ It is PSPACE-hard (lower bound)
- We studied the optimal coalition problem

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - **ATL**
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - **RB-ATL**
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced* RB-ATL - **PRB-ATL**
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - **ATL**
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - **RB-ATL**
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced* RB-ATL - **PRB-ATL**
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- **Several agents**
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)

- Several agents
- Intelligent (take decision)
- Independent
- Global state: union of single states
- Move choices
- Next state

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

- Agents/Players can join in coalitions/teams to collectively perform tasks/reach goals

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

- **Agents/Players** can join in **coalitions/teams** to collectively **perform tasks/reach goals**

Two sides of the same coin
Artificial Intelligence/Game theory

COALITION - modeling collective behaviors/strategies

- **Agents/Players** can join in **coalitions/teams** to collectively **perform tasks/reach goals**

Two sides of the same coin
Artificial Intelligence/Game theory

Logical Formalisms

Coalition Logic (CL) and Alternating-time Temporal Logic (ATL)

CL [Pauly, Journal of Logic and Computation, 2002]

ATL [Alur, Henzinger, Kupferman, Journal of ACM, 2002]

Theorem (Goranko, TARK 2001)

CL can be embedded into ATL

ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

Formulae of ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions of agents

ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

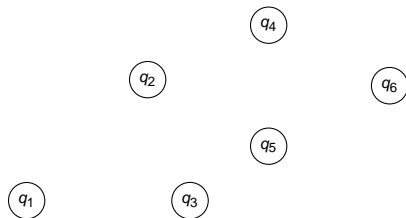
Formulae of ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions of agents

Formulae of ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **game structure** (or **game arena**) G
- a **location** q of G

The arena of ATL

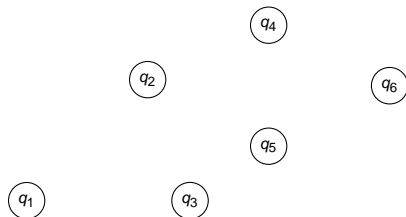
A **game structure** G is a state transition graph:



- **locations** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

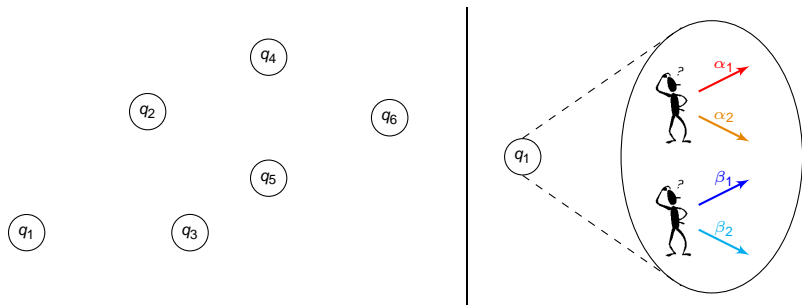
A **game structure G** is a state transition graph:



- **locations** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

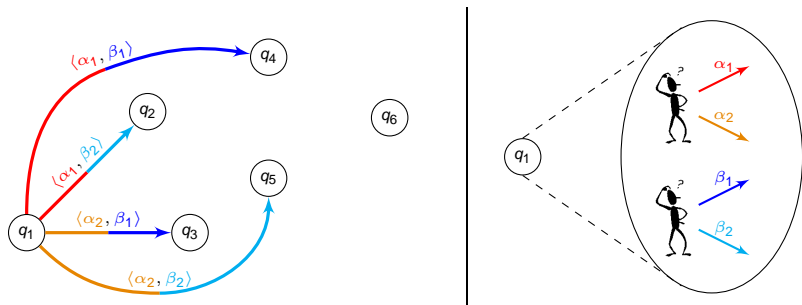
A **game structure G** is a state transition graph:



- **locations** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

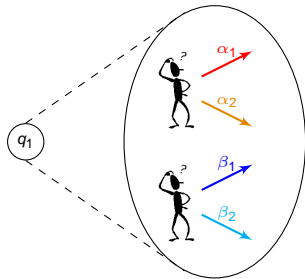
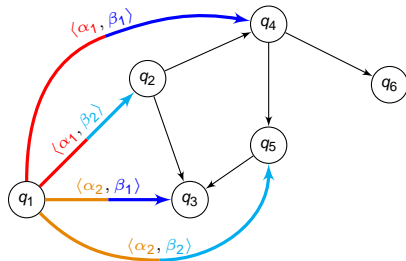
A **game structure** G is a state transition graph:



- **locations** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)

The arena of ATL

A **game structure G** is a state transition graph:



- **locations** labeled by **atomic propositions**
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \Box p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \text{U} q$ until q

Becoming friendly with ATL

Collective strategy to guarantee p holds

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \bigcirc p$ next

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle \square p$ always

$\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle p \mathcal{U} q$ until q

regardless of actions performed by other agents (opponent)

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - **ATL**
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - **RB-ATL**
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced RB-ATL* - **PRB-ATL**
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Addition of bounds on resources to ATL



¡el mundo es un pañuelo!



Addition of bounds on resources to ATL



¡el mundo es un pañuelo!



It's a small world!



Addition of bounds on resources to ATL



¡el mundo es un pañuelo!



It's a small world!



Quant'è piccolo il mondo!



Addition of bounds on resources to ATL



¡el mundo es un pañuelo!



It's a small world!



Quant'è piccolo il mondo!



Resources are bounded

Extensions of ATL with bounds on resources

$$\langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

Endowment: $\eta : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$

The literature about Resource Bounded ATL (RB-ATL)

RB-ATL [Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib, AAMAS 2010]

Theorem: Model checking RB-ATL is decidable in $O(|\varphi|^{2 \cdot r + 1} \times |G|)$
No lower bound

The literature about Resource Bounded ATL (RB-ATL)

RB-ATL [Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib, AAMAS 2010]

Theorem: Model checking RB-ATL is decidable in $O(|\varphi|^{2 \cdot r + 1} \times |G|)$
No lower bound

RAL [Bulling, Farwer, ECAI 2010]

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

RB-ATL: syntax and semantics

Formulae of RB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

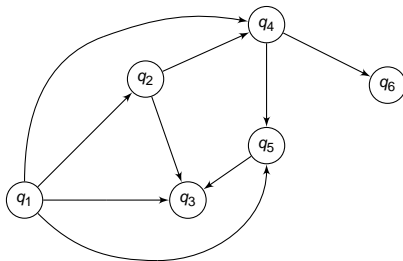
Formulae of RB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with a finite endowment of resources

Formulae of RB-ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **resource-bounded** game structure (or game arena) G
- a **location** q of G

The arena of RB-ATL

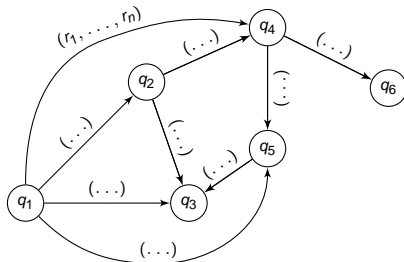
A **resource-bounded game structure G** is a **weighted** state transition graph:



- **locations** are labeled by **atomic propositions** (represent the state of the system)
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources

The arena of RB-ATL

A **resource-bounded game structure G** is a **weighted** state transition graph:



- **locations** are labeled by **atomic propositions** (represent the state of the system)
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

Becoming friendly with RB-ATL

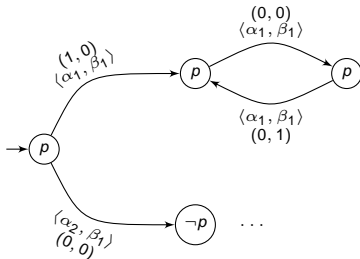
$$G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

team A , equipped with endowment η , can force the next state to be s.t. the team A itself can guarantee that p always holds equipped with the new endowment η'

An anomalous behavior

2 agents: ag_1 and ag_2
1 resource type: r_1

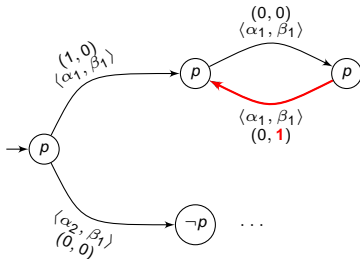
$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle ag_1^{\eta} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



An anomalous behavior

2 agents: ag_1 and ag_2
1 resource type: r_1

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle ag_1^{\eta} \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

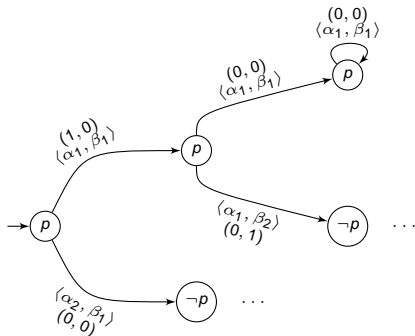


opponent consumes an infinite amount of resources

Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: ag_1 and ag_2
1 resource type: r_1

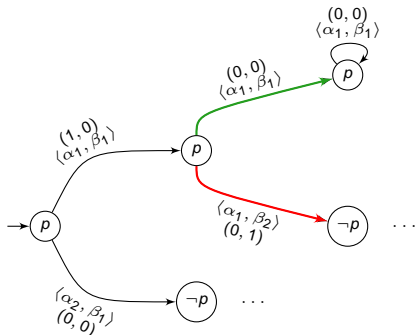
$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle ag_1^? \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: ag_1 and ag_2
1 resource type: r_1

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle ag_1^? \rangle\rangle \Box p$$

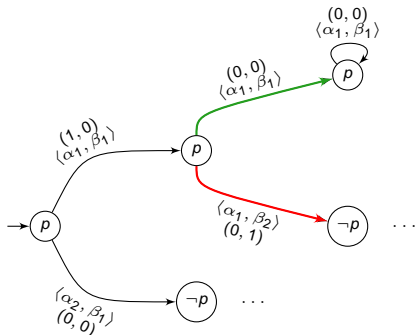


false if $r_1 > 1$
true if $r_1 = 1$

Another anomalous behavior

2 agents: ag_1 and ag_2
1 resource type: r_1

$$G, q_0 \Vdash \langle\langle ag_1^? \rangle\rangle \Box p$$



false if $r_1 > 1$
true if $r_1 = 1$

opponent's moves should be constrained

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - **ATL**
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - **RB-ATL**
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced* RB-ATL - **PRB-ATL**
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Weaknesses of previous approaches

- NO history (resources)

- ▶ $G, q \Vdash \langle\langle A^\eta \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle A^{\eta'} \rangle\rangle \Box p$ η and η' are independent

- opponent does NOT consume

- ▶ opponent has no bounds on resources
- ▶ consumption by opponent does not matter

What we want

- opponent's actions constrained
- consumption/production tracked
- a significant present-day issue \Rightarrow procurement of resources
 - ▶ **limited amount** on the market (or in nature)
 - ▶ **acquisition cost** depending on current availability

How we get it

Key notion \Rightarrow **global availability of resources on the market**

- a semantic component (part of the arena)
- evolves depending on agents' actions (also opponent)
- affects the choice of the actions (also opponent)

How we get it

Key notion \Rightarrow **global availability of resources on the market**

- a semantic component (part of the arena)
- evolves depending on agents' actions (also opponent)
- affects the choice of the actions (also opponent)

Auxiliary notion \Rightarrow **price of resources**

- agents equipped with money instead of resources
- money for getting resources
- price of resources function of several components (take into account the history of the system)

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market** (**nature**)
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money vs. resources - our proposal

Money

- inside the **formula**
- assigned to **agents**
- **private**: any agent has his own amount of money
- **unknown**
- availability checked for **proponent's agents only**

Resources

- part of the **model**
- represent the **market (nature)**
- **public**: agents draw on resources from a shared pool
- **known**
- availability checked for **all agents**

Money is a *meta-resource*

- represents several resource combinations
 - ▶ money like resources in previous approaches
- **unit of measurement**

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Actions may produce resources...

Resource production and decidability

Alechina, Logan, Nga, Rakib

Actions can **only consume** resources

Bulling, Farwer

If actions may produce resources,
then Model Checking becomes **UNDECIDABLE**

Actions may produce resources...
...but **not so much!!!**

- **model checking decidable**
- **several models fit** (memory usage, leasing a car, releasing resources previously acquired)

Syntax and semantics

Formulae of PRB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

Formulae of PRB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of money

Syntax and semantics

Formulae of PRB-ATL are given by the grammar:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \bigcirc \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \varphi \mathcal{U} \varphi \mid \langle\langle A^{\$} \rangle\rangle \square \varphi$$

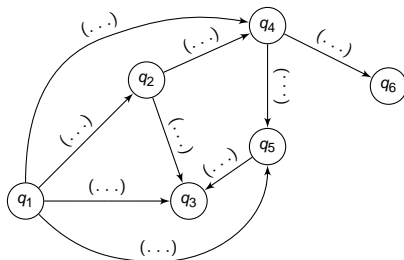
Formulae of PRB-ATL predicate about abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of money

Formulae of PRB-ATL are evaluated wrt:

- a **priced** game structure (or game arena) G
- a **location** q of G
- a **global availability of resources** \vec{m}

Priced game structure

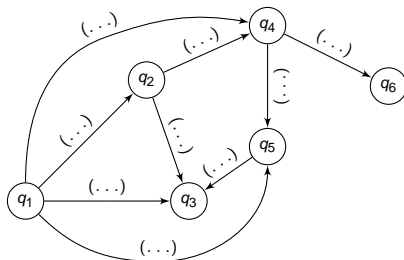
A **priced game structure G** is a weighted state transition graph:



- **locations** are labeled by **atomic propositions** (represent the state of the system)
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources
- resources have a variable **prices**
- transition guards: **also opponent**

Priced game structure

A **priced game structure G** is a weighted state transition graph:



- **locations** are labeled by **atomic propositions** (represent the state of the system)
- in each location, each agent can choose among a non-empty set of **actions**
- any possible combination of actions gives rise to **transitions** (edges of the graph)
- actions **consume** and **produce** resources
- resources have a variable **prices**
- transition guards: **also opponent**

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - *ATL*
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - *RB-ATL*
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced RB-ATL* - *PRB-ATL*
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Model checking complexity

Theorem

The model checking problem for PRB-ATL is

- *in EXPTIME (upper bound)*
- *PSPACE-hard (lower bound)*

Model checking complexity

Theorem

The model checking problem for PRB-ATL is

- in **EXPTIME** (upper bound)
- PSPACE-hard (lower bound)

ATL	RB-ATL	PRB-ATL
$O(\varphi \times G)$	$O(\varphi ^{2 \cdot r + 1} \times G)$	$O(\varphi \times M^r \times S^n \times G)$

Model checking complexity

Theorem

The model checking problem for PRB-ATL is

- in EXPTIME (upper bound)
- *PSPACE-hard* (lower bound)

Reduction from the *TQBF* problem

Fully Quantified Boolean Formula: all Boolean variables occur inside quantifier's scope

Reduction - the idea

- Given a fully quantified Boolean formula Φ (in prenex conjunctive normal form)
- We provide
 - ▶ a priced game structure G
 - ▶ a location q in G
 - ▶ an initial availability of resources \vec{m}
 - ▶ a PRB-ATL formula φ

such that

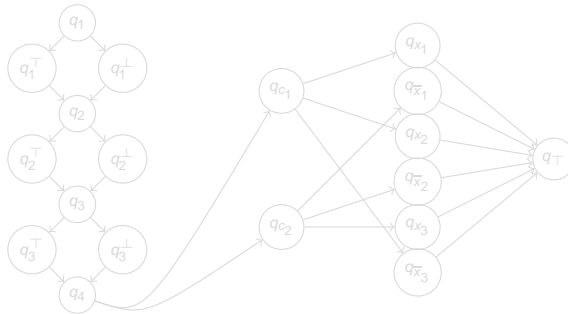
$$G, q, \vec{m} \models \varphi \text{ iff } \Phi \text{ is true}$$

Reduction - an example

- Fully quantified Boolean formula:

$$\Phi = \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 [(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)]$$

- Initial availability of resources (6 resources - 2 for each Boolean variable):
 $\vec{m} = \langle 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ (only 1 item available for each resource)
- Priced game structure G_Φ corresponding to Φ (number of agents: 1):

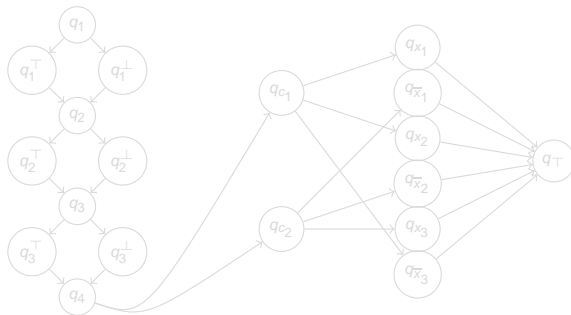


- PRB-ATL formula φ_Φ corresponding to Φ :

$$\langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ p,$$

Reduction - an example

- Fully quantified Boolean formula:
 $\Phi = \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 [(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)]$
- Initial availability of resources (6 resources - 2 for each Boolean variable):
 $\vec{m} = \langle 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ (only 1 item available for each resource)
- Priced game structure G_Φ corresponding to Φ (number of agents: 1):

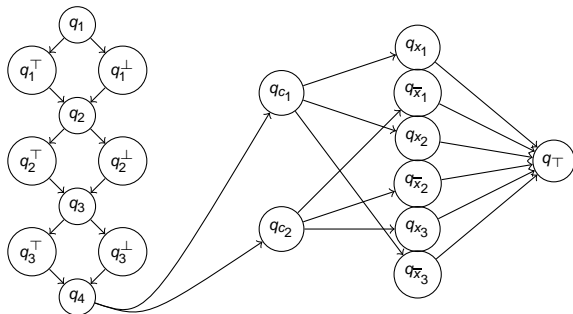


- PRB-ATL formula φ_Φ corresponding to Φ :

$$\langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ p,$$

Reduction - an example

- Fully quantified Boolean formula:
 $\Phi = \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 [(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)]$
- Initial availability of resources (6 resources - 2 for each Boolean variable):
 $\vec{m} = \langle 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ (only 1 item available for each resource)
- Priced game structure G_Φ corresponding to Φ (number of agents: 1):

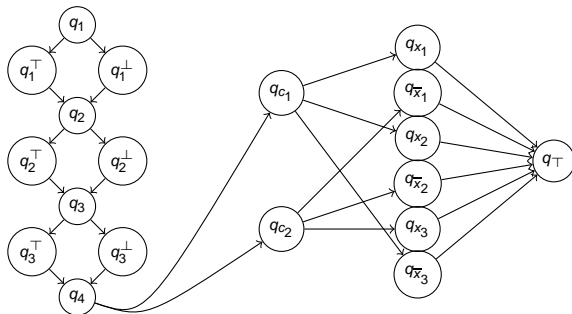


- PRB-ATL formula φ_Φ corresponding to Φ :

$$\langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\bar{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ p,$$

Reduction - an example

- Fully quantified Boolean formula:
 $\Phi = \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \exists x_3 [(x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)]$
- Initial availability of resources (6 resources - 2 for each Boolean variable):
 $\vec{m} = \langle 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ (only 1 item available for each resource)
- Priced game structure G_Φ corresponding to Φ (number of agents: 1):



- PRB-ATL formula φ_Φ corresponding to Φ :

$$\langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle \emptyset^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ \langle\langle 1^{\vec{0}} \rangle\rangle \circ p,$$

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - *ATL*
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - *RB-ATL*
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced RB-ATL* - *PRB-ATL*
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Parametric PRB-ATL formulae

- PRB-ATL: $\varphi = \langle\langle A_1^{\$1} \rangle\rangle \diamond (\langle\langle A_2^{\$2} \rangle\rangle \circ p \vee \langle\langle A_3^{\$3} \rangle\rangle q \cup p)$

Definition (Cost of a PRB-ATL formula)

$$f_cost(\varphi) = \$_1(A_1) + \$_2(A_2) + \$_3(A_3)$$

- parametric PRB-ATL: $\varphi_{\vec{x}} = \langle\langle X_1^{\$1} \rangle\rangle \diamond (\langle\langle X_2^{\$2} \rangle\rangle \circ p \vee \langle\langle A_3^{\$3} \rangle\rangle q \cup p)$

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

Input:

- a **parametric** PRB-ATL formula
- a priced game structure
- a location
- an initial availability of resources

The *Optimal Coalition* problem

Definition (Optimal Coalition problem)

To determine minimal-cost coalitions that satisfy a PRB-ATL formula

Input:

- a **parametric** PRB-ATL formula
- a priced game structure
- a location
- an initial availability of resources

Theorem

The Optimal Coalition problem is

- *in EXPTIME*
- *PSPACE-hard*

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) - *ATL*
 - Multi-Agent Systems and resource constraints - *RB-ATL*
- 2 Our proposal: the logic *Priced RB-ATL* - *PRB-ATL*
 - Model checking
 - Optimization problem
- 3 Conclusions

Conclusions

A logic for modeling multi-agent systems with bounds on resources

ATL: abilities of coalitions of agents

RB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with a finite **endowment of resources**

PRB-ATL: abilities of coalitions whose agents are equipped with an amount of **money**

- **global availability of resources**
- **money - price of resources**

- Resource-bounded extensions of other classical formalisms
 - ▶ e.g., μ -calculus [Della Monica, Lenzi - ICAART 2012]
- Hierarchical, MAS, and resources???

- Resource-bounded extensions of other classical formalisms
 - ▶ e.g., μ -calculus [\[Della Monica, Lenzi - ICAART 2012\]](#)
- Hierarchical, MAS, and resources???

Future work

- Resource-bounded extensions of other classical formalisms
 - ▶ e.g., μ -calculus [\[Della Monica, Lenzi - ICAART 2012\]](#)
- Hierarchical, MAS, and resources???