

intertemporal social dilemmas." - 2018

## **AAMAS 2021 Balancing Rational and Other-Regarding Preferences** in Cooperative-Competitive Environments Dmitry Ivanov\*, Vladimir Egorov\*, Aleksei Shpilman Our Method: BAROCCO **Cooperative MARL Centralized Training with Decentralized Execution** $V_i^{\oplus}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_i} \sum_{i} \gamma^t \left( (1 - \lambda) r_{i_t} + \lambda SW(\mathbf{r}_t) \right)$ - Algorithms like QMIX [4] and COMA [5] - Addresses non-stationarity and credit assignment $= (1 - \lambda) \mathbb{E}_{\pi_i} \sum \gamma^t r_{i_t} + \lambda \mathbb{E}_{\pi_i} \sum \gamma^t SW(\mathbf{r}_t)$ - Addresses growth of state and action spaces $= (1 - \lambda)V_i(s) + \lambda V^{SW}(s)$ - Inapplicable to mixed environments Trained via COMA Trained via MADDPG N on Social Values on selfish rewards 💥 Results Selfish Social Harvest Environment [6] Social Welfare -Component Component sum or min of rewards of all $A^{SW}(s,a)$ agents A(s,a)fining beam agent observation vindow 15x15 view $A^\oplus(s,a)$ Maximized via PPO [3] Combining **selfish** and **social** solve generalized stag hunts better than selfish ones." - 2017 400 0.4 — selfish - selfish incentives yields **tradeoff** between [3] Schulman, John, et al. "Proximal policy optimization algorithms." - 2017 --- BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.1$ ---- BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.1$ --- BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.3$ --- BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.3$ [4] Rashid, Tabish, et al. "Qmix: Monotonic value function ----- BAROCCO, λ = 0.5 BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.5$ 200 group performance and fairness BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.7$ BAROCCO, λ = 0.7 factorisation for deep multi-agent reinforcement learning." - 2018. BAROCCO, $\lambda = 0.9$ BAROCCO, λ = 0.9 [5] Foerster, Jakob, et al. "Counterfactual multi-agent policy gradients." - 2018 BAROCCO, $\lambda = 1$ BAROCCO, $\lambda = 1$ 0.0 [6] Hughes, Edward, et al. "Inequity aversion improves cooperation in in multi-agent systems 1M 1.5M 2M 2.5M 1M 1.5M 2M 2.5M 3M 0.5M 0.5M 0 Fairness (Gini index) Group performance (Apples)

Mixed MARL **Centralized Training with Decentralized Execution** - Algorithms like MADDPG [1] - Addresses non-stationarity - Reduce variance of PG **Cooperative Reward Shaping (CRS) [2]**  $= (1 - \lambda)r_i + \lambda SW(\mathbf{r})$ Each agent i Selfish maximizes mixture Prosociality reward of selfish and social coefficient, rewards between 0 and 1 Does not address credit assignment problem References [1] Lowe, Ryan, et al. "Multi-agent actor-critic for mixed cooperative-competitive environments." - 2017 [2] Peysakhovich, Alexander, et. al. "Prosocial learning agents