

## Exercise 1

### Question 1

- a) "An agent is a computer system that is situated in some environment and that is capable of autonomous action in this environment in order to meet its delegated objective". Wooldridge

- 1, Affect the environment.
- 2, Autonomy is the only general requirement.
- 3, On behalf.

- ↳
- 1, Reactivity - respond changes in environment.
  - 2, Proactiveness - take initiative
  - 3, Social - interact with other agents
    - i) Cooperation - working together
    - ii) Coordination - manage interdependencies
    - iii) Negotiations - reach agreements

c) "Endow" agents with mental states;  
Desires & Beliefs

1, Desires modelled by maximizing expected utility

2, Beliefs from info processes

3, Inspiration from biology, social science.

4, Key component of agent-based systems.

- d) Agents share common goals to
- 1, improve overall goal
  - 2, Simplify the design task.
  - 3, In contrast to MAS (i.e. self-interested and different goals)

## Question 2

- a) This is a decision-making problem  
 since it does not involve multiple  
 agents
- ↳ Environ is static
  - ↳ One run

Def. of expected utility

$$v(A_i, \theta_{ws}) = \sum_{r \in R(A_i, \theta_{ws})} u(r) P(r | A_i, \theta_{ws})$$

when  $\sum_{r \in R} P(r|A_i, E_{hw}) = 1$

We have to define stakeholders,  $A_i$ , and  $A_j$ , and their corresponding available states, with outcomes and prob of outcomes.

$E_{hw} = \langle \bar{E}, e_0, \bar{P} \rangle$  is the environment  
 with  $e = \{e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$  set of possible states  
 $e_0$  is initial state

$\vec{T}(e_0^{\alpha_0}) = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$  is base transition func  
for action  $\alpha_0$

$\vec{T}(e_0^{\alpha_1}) = \dots$  for  $\alpha_1$

We have two "agents"

$A_{S_1}(e_0) = \alpha_0$  uses action 0

$A_{S_2}(e_0) = \alpha_1$  — h — 1



We also have prob of ending in another state

$$P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} e_1 | A_1, \theta_1) = 0,5$$

The utility of

$$u(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} e_1) = 10$$

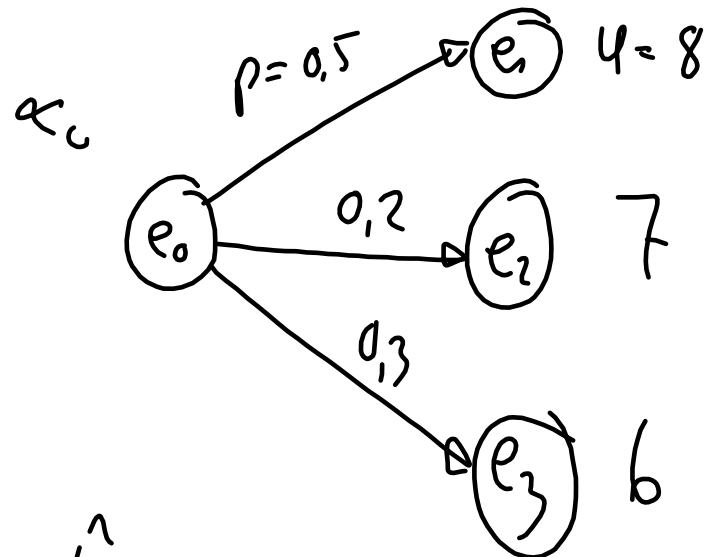
Lets calculate if  $\sum u(\cdot) = 1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} e_1) &= 0,5 \\ P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} e_2) &= 0,7 \\ P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} e_3) &= 0,3 \end{aligned} \right\} = 1$$

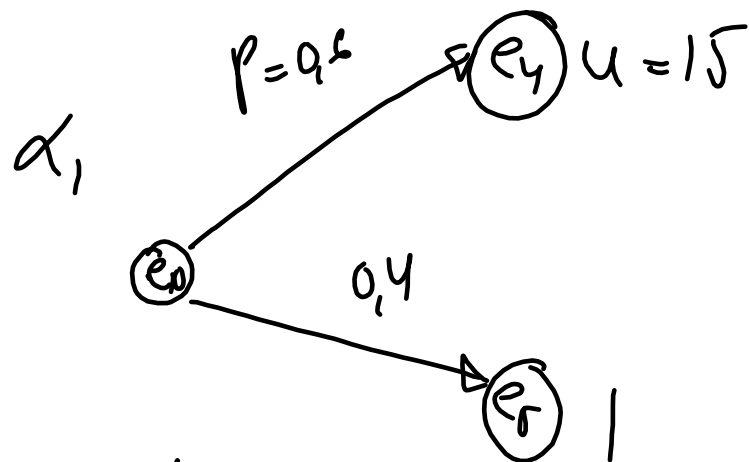
$$\left. \begin{aligned} P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} e_4) &= 0,6 \\ P(e_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} e_5) &= 0,4 \end{aligned} \right\} = 1$$

↳

b) Cal the exp utility of both agents  
Strategies/actions



$$\hat{u}_1 = 0,5 \cdot 8 + 0,2 \cdot 7 + 0,3 \cdot 6 = 7,2$$



$$\hat{u}_2 = 0.6 \cdot 15 + 0.4 \cdot 1 = 9.4$$

$\Rightarrow A_{S_2}$  (strategy) is optimal in this env.  
using  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$

$$U_1(A_{S_1}/Env) < U_2(A_{S_2}/Env)$$

### Question 3

a) Communication = the process of  
gathering data / information / meaning

1) Communicating data

2) Ontologies for meaning

↳ Result shearing (e.g. in robotics MAS)

1) Confidence - Multiple observations  
(assumed independent) strengthens  
statistical overall solution

2) Completeness - broader or larger sample  
area

3) Precision - closeness to observation

4) Timeliness - faster sampling of large area