

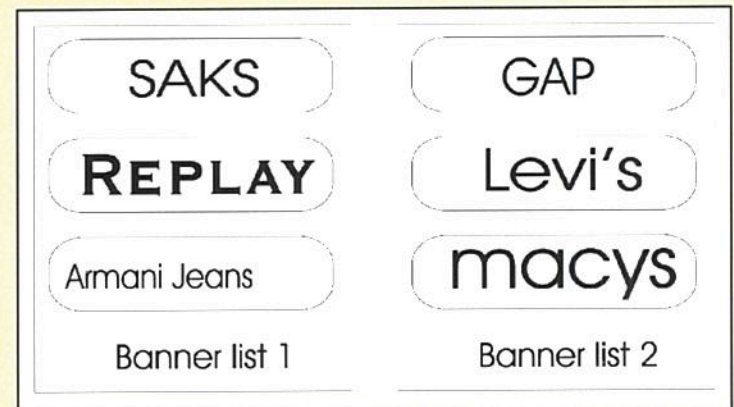


Competitive Resource Allocation with software agents in electronic markets

- Use the power of the "market" to efficiently allocate scarce resources.

- Example: recommending shops to a customer.

- Scarce resource is **customer attention** (recommend only 5-10 choices out of all shops).
- Solution: let shops evaluate the value and then "**bid**" for the attention of each separate customer. Highest bidders are recommended.



- Economic theory predicts that in a market with rational agents, scarce resources are efficiently allocated.

- This means that highest bidding *rational* shops are most relevant for a customer.
- Efficient bidding for each separate customer can only be done automatically → use software agents to represent shops.

- Software agents have to learn how much to bid for which customers

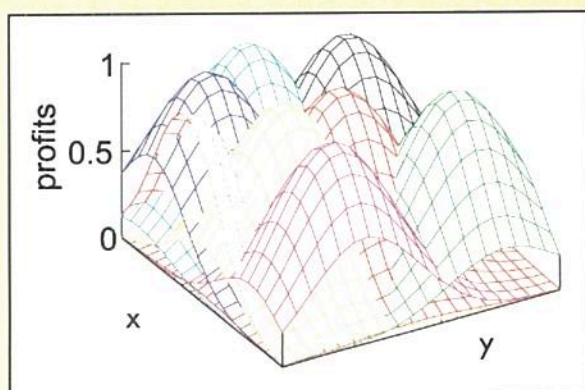
- Software agents can use knowledge for bidding strategies, like market research, customer loyalty programs, operational issues (stock etc).
- Example application domains include *electronic shopping malls, location dependent advertising (mobile applications), personalized health care, web advertisements.*

CASy: prototype system with smart agents

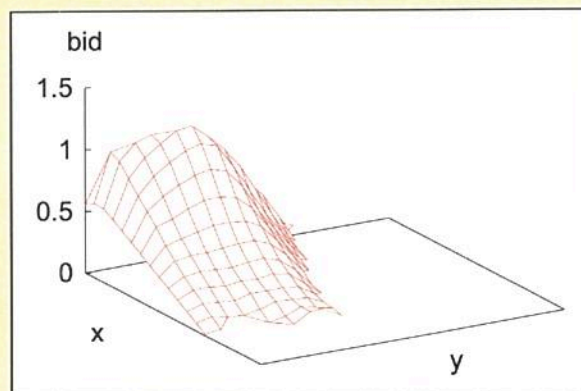
- Simulation of an electronic shopping mall:

- Customers each have an abstract profile: "[0.4, 0.3]", shops place bids for each profile
- from recommended shops, customers choose the shop that best matches their profile
- shops only manage to sell to some types of customers (profiles).

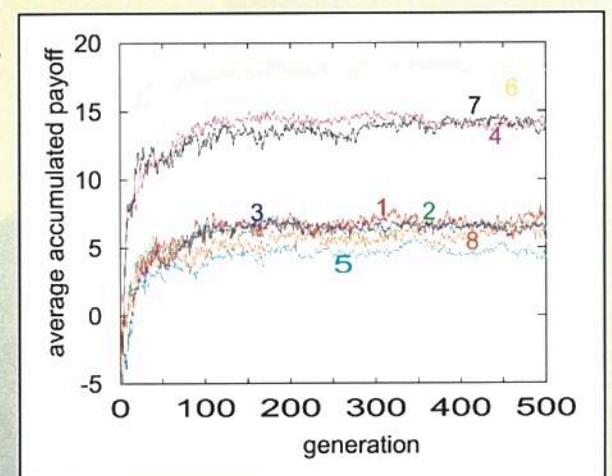
- With Evolutionary Algorithms, agents learn which customers to attract (their *niche*).
- Learning results in increasing profits
- Learning has also been implemented with Neural Networks.



Attractiveness of 8 different shops for customers with a profile $[x,y]$. Most attractive customers will generate highest profits.



Learned bidding profile for a single shop: only bid for profitable customers.



Profits of the shops increase rapidly when learning to target attractive customers.