

Budget Feasible Mechanisms on Matroids*

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Abstract. Motivated by many practical applications, in this paper we study *budget feasible mechanisms* where the goal is to procure independent sets from matroids. More specifically, we are given a matroid $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ where each ground (indivisible) element is a selfish agent. The cost of each element (i.e., for selling the item or performing a service) is only known to the element itself. There is a buyer with a budget having additive valuations over the set of elements E . The goal is to design an incentive compatible (truthful) budget feasible mechanism which procures an independent set of the matroid under the given budget that yields the largest value possible to the buyer. Our result is a deterministic, polynomial-time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism with 4-approximation to the optimal independent set. Then, we extend our mechanism to the setting of matroid intersections in which the goal is to procure common independent sets from multiple matroids. We show that, given a polynomial time deterministic blackbox that returns α -approximation solutions to the matroid intersection problem, there exists a deterministic, polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism with $(3\alpha + 1)$ -approximation to the optimal common independent set.

1 Introduction

Procurement auctions (a.k.a. reverse auctions), often carried out by governments or private companies, deal with the scenarios where a buyer would like to purchase objects from a set of sellers. These objects are not limited to physical items. For instance they can be services provided by sellers. In this work we consider the problem where a buyer with a budget is interested in a set of indivisible objects for which he has additive valuations. We assume that each object is a selfish agent. More specifically, we assume agents have quasi-linear utilities and they are rational (i.e., they aim to maximize the differences between the payments they receive and their true costs). We also restrict ourself to the case where the

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buyer is constrained to purchase a subset of objects that forms an independent set with respect to an underlying matroid structure. A wide variety of research studies have shown that matroids are linked to many interesting applications, for example, auctions [2, 9, 13], spectrum market [17], scheduling matroids [8] and house market [14].

One challenge in such procurement auctions involves providing incentives to sellers for declaring their true costs when those costs are their *private information*. A classical mechanism, namely Vickrey-Clark-Groves (VCG) mechanism [7, 11, 18], provides an intuitive solution to this problem. The VCG mechanism returns a procurement that maximizes the valuation of the buyer and the payments for sellers are their externalities to the procurement. The VCG mechanism is a *truthful* mechanism, i.e., no seller will improve its utility by manipulating its cost regardless the costs declared by others. However, the VCG mechanism also has its drawbacks. One of the drawbacks, which makes VCG mechanism impractical, is that the payments to sellers could be very high. To overcome this problem two different approaches have been proposed and investigated. The first one is studying the *frugality* of mechanisms [12], which studies the minimum payment the buyer needs to pay for a set of objects when sellers are rational utility maximizers. The other approach is developing *budget feasible mechanisms* [16], where the goal is to maximize the buyer’s value for the procurement under a given budget when sellers are rational utility maximizers. Singer [16] showed that budget feasible mechanisms could approximate optimal procurements that “magically” know the costs of sellers, when buyers have nondecreasing submodular valuations.

Our Results. The goal of this study is to design budget feasible mechanisms for procuring objects that form an independent set in a given matroid structure. To the best of our knowledge it is the first time that matroid constraints are considered in the budget feasible mechanisms setting examined here. Previous work was mainly devoted to different types of valuations for the buyer (see the Related Work subsection). Our results are positive. In Section 3 we give a deterministic, polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism with 4-approximation to the optimal independent set (i.e., the independent set with maximum value for the buyer under the given budget) within the budget of the buyer when the buyer has additive valuations. To generalize this result we also provide a similar mechanism to procure the intersection of independent sets in multiple matroids. In particular, given a deterministic polynomial time α -approximation algorithm for the matroid intersection problems as a blackbox, in Section 4 we present a deterministic, polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism with $(3\alpha + 1)$ -approximation to the optimal independent set within the budget of the buyer when the buyer has additive valuations. It is also good to know the limitations (e.g. lower bounds) of such budget feasible mechanisms. In particular the lower bound to any deterministic mechanism of $1 + \sqrt{2}$ for additive valuations with one buyer presented in [6] (it is worth noticing that such lower bound do not rely on any computational or complexity assumption), suggests that our mechanisms are not far away from the optimal ones.

Due to space limitations, some of the proofs are available in the full version. **Related Work.** The study of budget feasible mechanisms was initiated in [16]. It essentially focuses on the procurement auctions when sellers have private costs for their objects and a buyer aims to maximize his valuation function on subsets of objects, conditioned on that the sum of the payments given to sellers *cannot* exceed a given budget of the buyer. In particular Singer [16] considered budget feasible mechanisms when the valuation function of the buyer is nondecreasing submodular. For general nondecreasing submodular functions, Singer [16] gave a lower bound of 2 for deterministic budget feasible mechanisms and a randomized budget feasible mechanism with 112-approximation. When the valuation function of the buyer is additive, a special class of nondecreasing submodular functions, Singer [16] gave a polynomial deterministic budget feasible mechanism with 6-approximation and a lower bound of 2 for any deterministic budget feasible mechanism. All results were improved in [6], for example, a deterministic budget feasible mechanism with $2 + \sqrt{2}$ -approximation and an improved lower bound of $1 + \sqrt{2}$ for any deterministic budget feasible mechanism for additive valuations were given. Furthermore, Bei et al. [3] gave a 768-approximation mechanism for XOS valuations and extended their study to Bayesian settings. Chan and Chen [5] studied budget feasible mechanisms in the settings in which each seller processes multiple copies of the objects. They gave logarithmic mechanisms for concave additive valuations and sub-additive valuations.

Budget feasible mechanisms are attractive to many communities due to their various applications. In crowdsourcing the goal is to assign skilled workers to tasks when workers have private costs. By injecting some characteristics in crowdsourcing, budget feasible mechanisms have been further developed and improved. For example, Goel et al. [10] developed budget feasible mechanisms that achieve $\frac{2e-1}{e-1}$ -approximation to the optimal social welfare by exploiting the assumption that one worker has limited contribution to the social welfare. Furthermore Anari et al. [1] gave a budget feasible mechanism that achieves a competitive ratio of $1 - 1/e \approx 0.63$ by using the assumption that the cost of any worker is relatively small compared to the budget of the buyer. Another work close to ours is [4], which studies the “dual” problem of maximizing the revenue by selling the maximum independent set of a matroid. They proposed a truthful ascending auction in which a seller is constrained to sell objects that forms a basis in a matroid.

2 Preliminaries

Matroids. A matroid \mathcal{M} is a pair of (E, \mathcal{I}) where E is a ground set of finite elements and $\mathcal{I} \subseteq 2^E$ consists of subsets of the ground set satisfying the following properties:

- Hereditary property: If $I \in \mathcal{I}$, then $J \in \mathcal{I}$ for every $J \subset I$.
- Exchange property: For any pair of sets $I, J \in \mathcal{I}$, if $|I| < |J|$, then there exists an element $e \in J$ such that $I \cup \{e\} \in \mathcal{I}$.

The sets in \mathcal{I} are called *independent sets*. Given a matroid $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ and $T \subseteq E$ is a subset of E , the *restriction* of \mathcal{M} to T , denoted by $\mathcal{M}|T$, is the matroid in which the ground set is T and the independent sets are the independent sets of \mathcal{M} that are contained in T . That is, $\mathcal{M}|T = (T, \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M}|T))$ where $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M}|T) = \{I \subseteq T : I \in \mathcal{I}\}$. Similarly, the *deletion* of \mathcal{M} , denoted by $\mathcal{M} \setminus T$, is the matroid in which the ground set is $E - T$ and the independent sets are the independent sets of \mathcal{M} that do not contain any element in T . That is, $\mathcal{M} \setminus T = (E - T, \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T))$ where $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T) = \{I \subseteq E - T : I \in \mathcal{I}\}$.

Matroid Budget Feasible Mechanisms. In an instance of the matroid budget feasible mechanism design problem, we are given a matroid $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ consisting of n ground elements, each of whom is associated with a weight $w_e \in \mathbb{R}_+$. Each element $e \in E$ is also associated with a private cost $c_e \in \mathbb{R}_+$, which is only known to the element itself. Our goal is to design a truthful mechanism that gives incentives to elements for declaring their private costs truthfully and then selects an independent set conditioned on that the total payment given to the elements does not exceed a given budget b . Given an independent set $I \in \mathcal{I}$, the value of the independent set is defined by $w(I) = \sum_{e \in I} w(e)$. We compare the value of the independent set selected by the mechanism against the value of the maximum-value independent set in which the total true cost of elements does not exceed the budget.

We use $\mathbf{w} = \langle w_1, \dots, w_n \rangle$ to denote the weight of the ground elements and use $\mathbf{d} = \langle d_1, \dots, d_n \rangle$ to denote the costs declared by the ground elements. Let τ be the maximum-weight element (breaking ties arbitrarily), that is, $w_\tau = \max_{e \in E} w_e$. We assume that $d_e \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $d_e \leq b$ for any $e \in E$ since elements with costs greater than b cannot be selected by any mechanism due to the budget constraint. This also implies that no element could improve its utility by declaring $d_i > b$. Given a subset of element T , we use \mathbf{w}_{-T} and \mathbf{d}_{-T} to denote the weight and cost vector excluding elements in T . Similarly, we use \mathbf{w}_T and \mathbf{d}_T to denote the weight and cost vector only including elements in T . For each element $e \in E$, $\text{bb}(e) = \frac{d_e}{w_e}$ is called the *buck-per-bang* rate for element e .⁴

A deterministic mechanism $M = (f, p)$ consists of an allocation function $f : \mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b \rightarrow I \in \mathcal{I}$ and a payment function $p : \mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^n$. Given the weights and declared costs of the ground elements, the allocation function returns an independent set in the matroid and the payment function indicates the payments for all elements. Let $\mathbf{f}^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b)$ and $\mathbf{p}^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b)$ be the independent set and payments returned by M , respectively. If element e is in the independent set obtained by M , then $f_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) = 1$. Otherwise, $f_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) = 0$. It is assumed that $p_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) = 0$ if $f_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) = 0$. The utility of an element is the difference between the payment received from the mechanism and its true cost. More specifically, the utility of element e is given by $u_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) = p_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) - f_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) \cdot c_e$.

⁴ $\frac{w_e}{c_e}$ is usually known as the *bang-per-buck* rate. To simplify the presentation, we call $\frac{d_e}{w_e}$ the *buck-per-bang* rate.

Individual Rationality: A mechanism M is *individually rational* if $p_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) - f_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) \cdot d_e \geq 0$ for any \mathcal{M} , any $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, any $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, any $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and any element $e \in E$. That is, no element in the selected independent set is paid less than the cost it declared.

Truthfulness: A mechanism M is *truthful* if it holds $u_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}_{-e}, c_e, b) \geq u_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}_{-e}, d_e, b)$ for any \mathcal{M} , any $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, any $\mathbf{d}_{-e} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n-1}$, any $d_e \in \mathbb{R}_+$, any $c_e \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and any $e \in E$, where $\mathbf{d}_{-e} = \langle d_1, \dots, d_{e-1}, d_{e+1}, \dots, d_n \rangle$. When the context is clear, we sometimes abuse some notations. For example, here we write $u_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}_{-e}, c_e, b)$ instead of $u_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \langle \mathbf{d}_{-e}, c_e \rangle, b)$. A truthful mechanism prevents any element improving its utility by mis-declaring its cost regardless the costs declared by other elements.

Budget Feasibility: A mechanism M is *budget feasible* if $\sum_{e \in E} p_e^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b) \leq b$ for any \mathcal{M} , $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, any $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ and any $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$.

Competitiveness: A mechanism M is α -*competitive* if $w(f^M(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b)) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha} w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b))$ for any $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$, where $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b)$ is the maximum-value independent set in which the total cost of the elements is at most b . We often call $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b)$ the optimal independent set and simplify it as $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, b)$ throughout the paper when the weights and the costs of elements are clear. Similarly we use $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w})$, shorten by $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M})$, to denote the maximum-value independent set in \mathcal{M} without the budget constraint.

Simplifying notations: From now on to avoid heavy notations we sometimes simplify the notations. For example we will write f^M, f_e^M, p^M, p_e^M when the inputs of the mechanism are clear. And we will use $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T, b)$ instead of $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T, \mathbf{w}_{-T}, \mathbf{d}_{-T}, b)$ to denote the optimal independent set in matroid $\mathcal{M} \setminus T$. Similarly we will use $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, b)$ instead of $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, \mathbf{w}_T, \mathbf{d}_T, b)$ to denote the optimal independent set in matroid $\mathcal{M}|T$. Furthermore we use $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T)$ instead of $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T, \mathbf{w}_{-T})$ to denote the maximum-value independent set in $\mathcal{M} \setminus T$ without considering the costs of the elements and the budget.

3 Mechanisms for Matroids

In this section we provide our main result. We give a deterministic, polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism that is 4-approximating the optimal independent set. Before providing the mechanism we discuss some intuition that guides us in the design of Mechanism 1. First imagine that there exists an element with a very high weight, i.e., any independent set without this element results in a poor value compared to the optimal independent set. In this case that element may strategically declare a high cost in order to increase its utility as it knows that any competitive mechanism has to select it. To avoid that this happens we remove element τ (i.e., the element with the largest weight) from the matroid via matroid deletion operation, and compare it with the independent set computed later by the mechanism. Second we observe that most of the existing budget feasible mechanisms adopt proportional payment schemes, where elements (i.e., agents) are paid proportionally according

to their contribution in the solution. In other words in a proportional payment scheme there is an uniform price such that the payments for elements in the solution are the products of their contribution and this price. In addition greedy algorithms are commonly used in matroid systems. Combining these two observations our plan is to start from a high price and compute the maximum-value independent set in the matroid at each iteration. If there is enough budget to pay this independent set at the current price then we proceed to the final step of the mechanism. Otherwise we reduce the price and remove an element from the matroid. The buck-per-bang rate of that element becomes an upper bound of the payment on each contribution in the next iteration. The mechanism performs the procedure described above until the payment of the maximum-value independent set is within budget b . As we will show next, if the value of the optimal independent set does not come from a single element, we are able to retain most of the value of the optimal independent set after removing those elements. Finally, we show that returning the better solution between the maximum-value independent set found and element τ approximates the value of the optimal independent set within a factor of 4.

Mechanism 1: A budget feasible mechanism for procuring independent sets in matroids

Input: $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$, \mathbf{w} , \mathbf{d} , b

Output: \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{p}

- 1 Sort elements in $E - \tau$ in a non-increasing order of buck per bang, i.e.
 $\text{bb}(i) \geq \text{bb}(j)$ if $i < j$, break ties arbitrarily;
 - 2 Let $\text{bb}(0) = +\infty$, $i = 1$ and $T = \emptyset$;
 - 3 Set $r = \text{bb}(i)$;
 - 4 **while** $w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \cdot r > b$ **do**
 - 5 $T = T \cup \{i\}$ and $i = i + 1$;
 - 6 $r = \text{bb}(i)$;
 - 7 $r = \min\{\frac{b}{w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)))}, \text{bb}(i - 1)\}$;
 - 8 **if** $w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) > w_\tau$ **then**
 - 9 For each $e \in E$, if $e \in \text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$, $f_e = 1$ and $p_e = r \cdot w_e$. Otherwise,
 $f_e = 0$ and $p_e = 0$;
 - 10 **else**
 - 11 $f_\tau = 1, p_\tau = b$. For edge $e \in E - \tau$, $f_e = 0, p_e = 0$;
 - 12 **return** \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{p} ;
-

Theorem 3.1. *Mechanism 1 is a deterministic, polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible mechanism that is 4-competitive against the optimal independent set given a budget.*

3.1 Approximation

Recall that T is the set of elements removed from the matroid. $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ is the independent set found when Mechanism 1 stops, and it is also the maximal-value independent set in matroid $\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)$. The roadmap of the proof is to first show that, the independent set $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ well approximates the optimal independent set in matroid $\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau$. Next we show that returning the maximum between τ and $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ gives 4-approximation to the optimal independent set in matroid \mathcal{M} .

Lemma 3.1. *Given any $\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b$, when Mechanism 1 stops, it holds*

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b)) \leq 2w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) + w_\tau$$

Proof. It is trivial to see that this lemma holds when τ is the only element in matroid \mathcal{M} . The rest of the proof uses a similar idea in [10] and is divided into two cases depending on whether the full budget b is spent or not. Consider $E - \{\tau\}$ is partitioned into two disjoint sets, $E - \{\tau\} - T$ and T . The value of maximum-value independent set $w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b))$ is bounded by

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, b)) + w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau), b))$$

As the buck-per-bang is at least r for every element in T , the weight of the optimal independent set given a budget b in $\mathcal{M}|T$, i.e. $w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, b))$, is at most b/r . When the full budget is spent, the weight of independent set f^M is b/r in Mechanism 1. On the other hand, f^M is the maximum-value independent set in $\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)$. It implies that $w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \geq w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau), b))$. The above analysis concludes that

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b)) \leq 2w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)))$$

Now we turn to the case that some budget is left in Mechanism 1. Note that it happens because $r = \text{bb}(i-1)$ (see Line 7) during the execution of Mechanism 1. Since Mechanism 1 does not stop while considering $r = \text{bb}(i-1)$ at previous iterations in the loop, it implies that the maximum-value independent set found was not budget feasible at previous iteration. After removing element $i-1$, the maximum-value independent set becomes budget feasible. These together imply

$$w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T' \cup \tau))) \cdot \text{bb}(i-1) > b > w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \cdot \text{bb}(i-1)$$

where $T' = T - \{i-1\}$. This further implies that budget left is at most $\text{bb}(i-1) \cdot w_{i-1}$. By the similar argument as in previous case, the optimal independent set in $\mathcal{M}|T$ is at most b/r , while the value of the independent set $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ is at least $(b - \text{bb}(i-1) \cdot w_{i-1})/r$, which is at least $b/r - w_{i-1}$. Therefore, we have

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b)) \leq 2w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) + w_{i-1}$$

Substituting w_{i-1} with w_τ completes the proof. \square

Next, we show that returning the maximum between τ and $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ is 4-competitive against the optimal independent set in \mathcal{M} .

Lemma 3.2. *Given any $\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b$, the independent set returned by Mechanism 1, i.e., the maximum between τ and $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$, is 4-competitive against the optimal independent set.*

Proof. The optimal independent set in \mathcal{M} is bounded by

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, b)) \leq w_\tau + w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b))$$

By Lemma 3.1, we have

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}, b)) \leq 2w_\tau + 2w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)))$$

Therefore, the maximum between τ and $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ approximates the optimal independent set within a factor of 4. \square

3.2 Truthfulness

We show that Mechanism 1 is truthful by considering following different cases.

Lemma 3.3. *The element with the maximum weight, i.e., element τ , could not improve his utility by declaring cost $d_\tau \neq c_\tau$.*

Lemma 3.4. *Assume an element k is in T when it declares its cost truthfully. Then, element k could not improve his utility by declaring a cost $d_k \neq c_k$.*

Lemma 3.5. *Assume an element k is in $E - \tau - T - \text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ when it declares its cost truthfully. Then, element k could not improve his utility by declaring a cost $d_k \neq c_k$.*

Lemma 3.6. *Assume an element k is in $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$ when it declares its cost truthfully. Then, element k could not improve his utility by declaring a cost $d_k \neq c_k$.*

3.3 Individual Rationality

When Mechanism 1 returns τ , the utility of τ is non-negative as $c_\tau \leq b$. The utilities for other edges are zero. When Mechanism 1 returns $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$, for any element $e \in \text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$, that is, $f_e = 1$, its utility is $r \cdot w_e - c_e$ which is non-negative since $r \geq \text{bb}(e)$. For other edges, their utilities are zero.

3.4 Budget Feasibility

When Mechanism 1 returns τ , it only pays b to edge τ . Hence, it is budget feasible. On the other hand, when Mechanism 1 returns $\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))$, r is used as payment per contribution. As $r = \min\{\frac{b}{w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)))}, \text{bb}(i-1)\}$, it guarantees the budget feasibility.

3.5 Remarks

In Mechanism 1, we iteratively compute the maximum-value independent set (e.g. Line 4). In the case that the maximum-value independent set is not unique, we assume there is a deterministic tie-breaking rule. Note that all the results still hold under this assumption. For example, the truthfulness of the mechanism will not be compromised since the the maximum-value independent set only consider the weights of the elements that is the public knowledge.

4 Mechanisms for matroid intersections

In this section we extend our mechanism to matroid intersections. The matroid intersection problem (i.e., finding the maximum-value common independent set) is NP-hard in general when more than three matroids are involved. Some interesting cases of matroid intersection problems can be solved efficiently (i.e., they can be formulated as the intersection of two matroids), for example, matchings in bipartite graphs, arborescences in directed graphs, spanning forests in undirected graphs, etc. Nevertheless we point out that a very similar mechanism to the one presented in last section achieves a 4 approximation for the case when, instead of a matroid, we are given an undirected weighted (general) graph where the selfish agents are the edges of the graph and the buyer wants to procure a matching under the given budget that yields the largest value possible to him.

For general matroid intersections, our main result is the following. Given a deterministic polynomial time blackbox APX that achieves an α -approximation to k -matroid intersection problems, we provide a polynomial time, individually rational, truthful and budget feasible deterministic mechanism that is $(3\alpha + 1)$ -competitive against the maximum-value common independent set. The mechanism is similar to Mechanism 1 by changing MAX to APX. It is well-known that the VCG payment rule does not preserve the property of truthfulness in the presence of approximated solutions (i.e., non-optimal outcome). However unlike the VCG mechanism, we show that Mechanism 2 preserves its truthfulness when APX is used. This result will make our contribution more practical.

4.1 Matroid intersections

Given k -matroid $\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_k$, let $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ be the “true matroid” where E is the common ground elements and $\mathcal{I} = \bigcap_j \mathcal{I}_j$ is the “true independent sets”. Similar as the notations we used before, let $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{T}, b)$ and $\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} | \mathcal{T}, b)$ denote the optimal independent set satisfying the budget constraint in matroid $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{M} | \mathcal{T}$, respectively. Let $\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{T}, b)$ be the maximum-value independent set in matroid $\mathcal{M} \setminus \mathcal{T}$ returned by the α -approximation algorithm.

4.2 Obtaining $O(\alpha)$ approximation

We show the following key lemma, which is similar to Lemma 3.1 and implies the approximation of our mechanism for matroid intersections.

Mechanism 2: A budget feasible mechanism for procuring independent sets in matroid intersections

Input: $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I}), \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b$
Output: \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{p}

- 1 Sort elements in $E - \tau$ in a non-increasing order of buck per bang, i.e. $\mathbf{bb}(i) \geq \mathbf{bb}(j)$ if $i < j$, break ties arbitrarily;
- 2 Let $\mathbf{bb}(0) = +\infty$, $i = 1$ and $T = \emptyset$;
- 3 Set $r = \mathbf{bb}(i)$;
- 4 **while** $w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T)) \cdot r > b$ **do**
- 5 $T = T \cup \{i\}$ and $i = i + 1$;
- 6 $r = \mathbf{bb}(i)$;
- 7 $r = \min\{\frac{b}{w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T))}, \mathbf{bb}(i - 1)\}$;
- 8 **if** $w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T)) > w_\tau$ **then**
- 9 For each $e \in E$, if $e \in \text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus T)$, $f_e = 1$ and $p_e = r \cdot w_k$. Otherwise,
 $f_e = 0$ and $p_e = 0$;
- 10 **else**
- 11 $f_\tau = 1, p_\tau = b$. For edge $e \in E - \tau$, $f_e = 0, p_e = 0$;
- 12 **return** \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{p} ;

Lemma 4.1. *Given any $\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{d}, b$, when Mechanism 2 stops, it holds*

$$w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b)) \leq 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) + \alpha \cdot w_\tau$$

Proof. The proof has the same spirit as the proof of Lemma 3.1. We consider two cases depending on whether the full budget b is spent or not. Consider $E - \{\tau\}$ is partitioned into two disjoint sets, $E - \{\tau\} - T$ and T . Similar to Lemma 3.1, when the full budget is spent, we get

$$\begin{aligned} w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b)) &\leq w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, b)) + w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau), b)) \\ &\leq \frac{b}{r} + \alpha \cdot w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \\ &\leq (\alpha + 1) \cdot w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \end{aligned}$$

When there is some budget left in Mechanism 2, the analysis involves one more step compared to Lemma 3.1 although the idea is still to bound the budget left. Since Mechanism 2 does not stop when $r = \mathbf{bb}(i - 1)$, it implies that the independent set returned by APX was not budget feasible at previous iteration. It further implies that the maximum-value independent set is not budget feasible either if the payment per weight is r . After removing element $i - 1$, the independent set returned by APX becomes budget feasible when $r = \mathbf{bb}(e_{i-1})$. These together imply

$$\begin{aligned} w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T' \cup \tau))) \cdot \mathbf{bb}(i - 1) &\geq w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T' \cup \tau))) \cdot \mathbf{bb}(i - 1) \\ &> b \\ &> w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau))) \cdot \mathbf{bb}(i - 1) \end{aligned}$$

where $T' = T - \{i - 1\}$. As the sum of $w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)))$ and $w(i - 1)$ is at least $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ fraction of $w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T' \cup \tau)))$, we get

$$(w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)) + w_{i-1}) \cdot \text{bb}(i-1) \geq \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot w(\text{MAX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T' \cup \tau))) \cdot \text{bb}(i-1) > \frac{b}{\alpha}$$

Hence, we get $w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)) + w_{i-1} > \frac{b}{\alpha \cdot \text{bb}(i-1)}$. Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus \tau, b) &\leq w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M}|T, b)) + w(\text{OPT}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau), b)) \\ &\leq \frac{b}{\text{bb}(i-1)} + \alpha \cdot w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)) \\ &\leq 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot w(\text{APX}(\mathcal{M} \setminus (T \cup \tau)) + \alpha \cdot w_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting w_{i-1} with w_τ completes the proof. \square

4.3 Preserving the truthfulness

In this section, we will show that replacing MAX by APX preserve the truthfulness of the mechanism for matroid intersections. The reason behind is that the mechanism works in a greedy fashion and at each iteration the cost declared by elements *does not* affect the independent set computed in the mechanism. The property of the truthfulness relies on the greedy approach instead of the optimality of the independent set. The proofs are similar to the proofs in Section 3.2.

5 Applications

Uniform Matroid Additive valuation has been studied in the design of budget feasible mechanisms, e.g. [16, 6]. In such settings a buyer would like to maximize his valuation by procuring items under the constraint that his payment is at most his budget. Our result generalizes to the case where the buyer has not only the budget constraint but also has a limit on the number of items he can buy. For example hiring people in companies is not only constraint by budgets but also limited by the office space.

Scheduling Matroid Our mechanism could be used to purchase processing time in the context of job scheduling. One special case is the following. Each job is associated with a deadline and a profit, and requires a unit of processing time. As jobs may conflict with each other, only one job can be scheduled at the same time. The buyer would like to maximize his profit by completing jobs under the constraint that he does not spend more than his budget in purchasing processing time.

Spectrum Market Tse and Hanly [17] showed that the set of achievable rates in a Gaussian multiple-access, known as the Cover-Wyner capacity region, forms a polymatroid. It is known there is a pseudopolynomial reduction from integral polymatroids to matroids [15]. Therefore, our mechanism can be used to purchase transmission rates by tele-communication companies.

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