

Collective Rationality in Graph Aggregation

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Talk Outline

- Graph Aggregation
- Collective Rationality wrt. a Graph Property
- A General Impossibility Result

Graph Aggregation

Fix a finite set of *vertices* V . A (directed) *graph* $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ based on V is defined by a set of *edges* $E \subseteq V \times V$ (thus: graph = edge-set).

Everyone in a finite group of *agents* $\mathcal{N} = \{1, \dots, n\}$ provides a graph, giving rise to a *profile* $\mathbf{E} = (E_1, \dots, E_n)$.

An *aggregator* is a function mapping profiles to collective graphs:

$$F : (2^{V \times V})^n \rightarrow 2^{V \times V}$$

Example: *majority rule* (accept an edge *iff* $> \frac{n}{2}$ of the individuals do)

Axioms

We may want to impose certain *axioms* on $F : (2^{V \times V})^n \rightarrow 2^{V \times V}$, e.g.:

- *Anonymous*: $F(E_1, \dots, E_n) = F(E_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, E_{\sigma(n)})$
- *Nondictatorial*: for no $i^* \in \mathcal{N}$ you always get $F(\mathbf{E}) = E_{i^*}$
- *Unanimous*: $F(\mathbf{E}) \supseteq E_1 \cap \dots \cap E_n$
- *Grounded*: $F(\mathbf{E}) \subseteq E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_n$
- *Neutral*: $N_e^{\mathbf{E}} = N_{e'}^{\mathbf{E}'}$ implies $e \in F(\mathbf{E}) \Leftrightarrow e' \in F(\mathbf{E})$
- *Independent*: $N_e^{\mathbf{E}} = N_e^{\mathbf{E}'}$ implies $e \in F(\mathbf{E}) \Leftrightarrow e \in F(\mathbf{E}')$

For technical reasons, we'll restrict some axioms to *nonreflexive edges* $(x, y) \in V \times V$ with $x \neq y$ (NR-neutral, NR-nondictatorial).

Notation: $N_e^{\mathbf{E}} = \{i \in \mathcal{N} \mid e \in E_i\} =$ *coalition* accepting edge e in \mathbf{E}

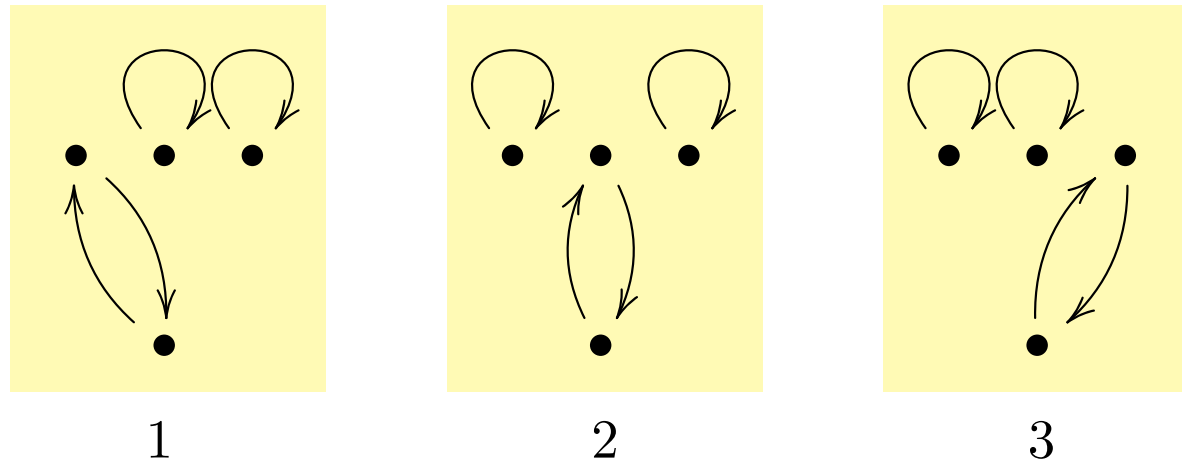
Collective Rationality

Aggregator F is *collectively rational* (CR) for graph property P if, whenever all individual graphs E_i satisfy P , so does the outcome $F(\mathbf{E})$.

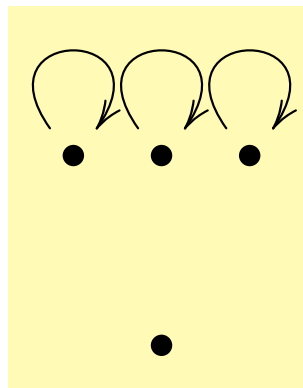
Examples for *graph properties*: reflexivity, transitivity, seriality, ...

Example

Three agents each provide a graph on the same set of four vertices:



If we aggregate using the *majority rule*, we obtain this graph:



Observations:

- Majority rule not collectively rational for *seriality*.
- But *symmetry* is preserved.
- So is *reflexivity* (easy: individuals violate it).

A Simple Possibility Result

Proposition 1 Any *unanimous* aggregator is CR for *reflexivity*.

Proof: If every individual graph includes edge (x, x) , then unanimity ensures the same for the collective outcome graph. ✓

Arrow's Theorem

Our formulation in graph aggregation:

For $|V| \geq 3$, there exists no NR-nondictatorial, unanimous, grounded, and independent aggregator that is CR for reflexivity, transitivity and completeness.

This implies the standard formulation, because:

- weak preference orders = reflexive, transitive, complete graphs
- (weak) Pareto + CR \Rightarrow unanimous + grounded
- nondictatorial = NR-nondictatorial for reflexive graphs
- CR for reflexivity is vacuous (implied by unanimity)

We wanted to know:

- ▶ For what other classes of graphs does this go through?

Our General Impossibility Theorem

Our main result:

For $|V| \geq 3$, there exists no NR-nondictatorial, unanimous, grounded, and independent aggregator that is CR for any graph property that is contagious, implicative and disjunctive.

where:

- Implicative $\approx [\bigwedge S^+ \wedge \neg \bigvee S^-] \rightarrow [e_1 \wedge e_2 \rightarrow e_3]$
- Disjunctive $\approx [\bigwedge S^+ \wedge \neg \bigvee S^-] \rightarrow [e_1 \vee e_2]$
- Contagious \approx for every accepted edge, there are some conditions under which also one of its “neighbouring” edges is accepted

Examples:

- *Transitivity* is contagious and implicative
 - *Completeness* is disjunctive
 - *Connectedness* $[xEy \wedge xEz \rightarrow (yEz \vee zEy)]$ has all 3 properties
- } \Rightarrow Arrow's Theorem

Last Slide

We have introduced *graph aggregation* as a generalisation of preference aggregation and then considered *collective rationality*.

Why is this interesting?

- Potential for *applications*: abstract argumentation, social networks
- Deep insights into the *structure of impossibilities*: direct link between CR requirements and neutrality/ultrafilter conditions