

# MS&E 233 Lecture 13: Prediction Markets

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- What's the difference between markets and merchants?

Market	Merchant
mechanism for:	provides goods
pricing	provides services
reputation	sets prices
matching	

- Examples of markets: eBay, NYSE, Google (sponsored search, ads)
- Types of markets
  - Sponsored Search/Advertising (e.g. Google)
    - \* auctions
    - \* targeting
  - Peer to Peer (e.g. eBay)
    - \* reputation (of the sellers)
    - \* pricing
  - Amazon (which is also a merchant)
    - \* reputation of the product
- In all of these mechanisms somehow aggregate/synthesize knowledge of its users into quality information. Now let's consider a new type of market, a prediction market.
- Prediction Markets
  - Aggregates human knowledge to predict the outcome of particular events
    - \* Leveraging the “wisdom of the crowd”
    - \* Galton's Ox
- Simple prediction market:

- The “event” in question must have a well-defined binary outcome (for our simply analysis), e.g. answers to a question like “Will Obama win the 2012 presidential election?”
- Let’s consider that question, “Will Obama win?” Possible outcomes are “Yes” and “No”
  - \* Assume that the prediction market does not affect the outcome of the proposition
  - \* There are  $N$  individuals participating in the market
  - \* Individual  $i$ ’s belief is that  $p_i$  is the probability of ”Yes” (Obama wins)
  - \* Design the prediction market:
    - Initially: Every individual pays \$1 to the market maker and gets one “Yes” share and one “No” share.
    - Finally: When the outcome is known, if the outcome is “Yes” (“No”) then every “Yes” (“No”) share earns \$1.
    - Notice that the when market-maker gives out the  $2N$  shares he earns a revenue of  $\$N$ , and he must pay out  $\$N$  when an outcome is realized, i.e., there’s no risk for the market-maker. Likewise, a participant could simply hold both his “Yes” and “No” share and earn back his \$1 without risk.
    - Interim: Shares get traded on a “stock exchange”
  - \* Details of this “stock exchange”
    - $C_y$  = price at which a “Yes” share is traded
    - $C_n$  = price at which a “No” share is traded
    - Notice that if  $C_y + C_n \neq 1$  there is an arbitrage opportunity.
    - Assume no arbitrage and therefore assume  $C_y + C_n = 1$
    - Again, assume that there are  $N$  individuals, and  $p_i = i^{\text{th}}$  individual’s probability estimate of a “Yes” outcome.
    - Assume that every individual can hold at most 2 shares
    - $\Rightarrow$  (# of individuals  $i$  with  $p_i > C_y$ )  $\geq \frac{N}{2}$
    - $\Rightarrow$  (# of individuals  $i$  with  $p_i < C_y$ )  $\geq \frac{N}{2}$
    - Conclusion:  $C_y$  is the median of the  $p_i$
- The predictions (using the  $C_y$ /median  $p_i$ ) of prediction markets are consistently better predictors of events than polling.
- Other uses?
- Could use prediction market to decide if a product will succeed/fail
  - \* Ask not: “Would you buy this product?”, but ask “Do you think this product will succeed?”. Of course this needs to be in the context of a prediction market with proper incentives.
- What’s the next application with prediction market?
  - \* That’s where you come in!!!

- IEM
- \*dog enters the classroom, sits next to Ashish\*
- ESP Game
  - \* Randomly paired players earn points if they describe a given photo with the same words as their partner (w/o communicating)
  - \* In a sense, each player is trying to predict what the other player will say
  - \* Result: very accurate photo tagging
- Mechanical Turk
  - \* Can pay for others to do “human intelligence tasks”, e.g., translate this paragraph, describe this product
  - \* Issue: how to make sure the “providers” give quality response?
  - \* Solution: give the same task to 2 ‘providers’, only pay them if they give the same response. Twice the price, but assured of quality
- Potential nefarious uses: auto-generate Gmail (or other) accounts (as a spammer might), etc., by paying “providers” to resolve CAPTCHAs
- Whole idea is to design market so that, given the incentives, what people naturally choose to do is in line with the goals of the market