Reverse Engineering Algorithmic Mechanism Behind WeChat Red Envelope

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- Introduction
- Model and Algorithms
- Simulation Results
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Introduction

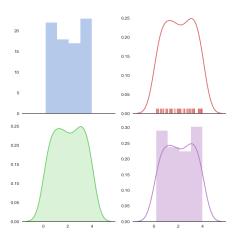
- 10 yuan for 5 people each time, 80 trials as prior distribution
- guess and build model over prior distribution
- test my model by 100 posterior trials
- All cell phones used in our experiments are conducted on *WeChat* 6.6.1 on *iOS*.

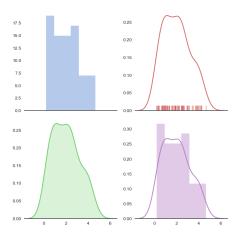
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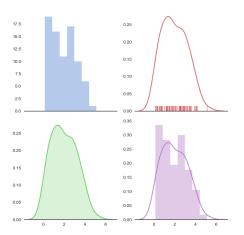
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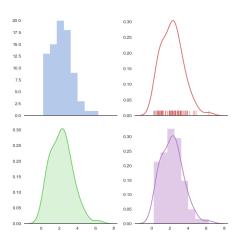
Prior Distribution

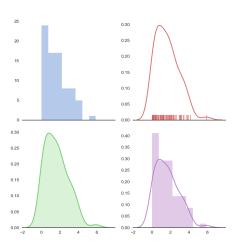
- the first participant will never get more than $\frac{2}{5}$ of the total money (i.e. 4 yuan)
- define money gotten by the jth participant is X_j



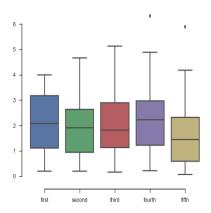








Overall Prior Distribution



Intuitive Results from Prior Distribution

- no red envelop for the first participant is larger than yuan
- for the first participant, the amount of money distributes nearly uniformly from 0 to 4
- I also found that in a 100-yuan red envelop, the first participant could get at most 40 yuan and in a 1-yuan red envelop, the first participant could get at most 0.4 yuan.

Distribution for X_1

From *Intuitive Results from Prior Distribution*, I guess that in a 10-yuan red envelope for 5 participants:

$$X_1 \sim Unif(0,4)$$

Distribution for $X_2, X_3, ..., X_5$

Inspired from X_1 :

- do $X_2, X_3, ..., X_5$ follow *Uniform Distribution*?
- if so, what is distribution domain for each of them?

Distribution for $X_2, X_3, ..., X_5$

After several times of guessing, trying, verifying and correcting, I found a perfect model:

$$X_{j}|X_{1},X_{2},...,X_{j-1} \sim \textit{Unif}(0, \frac{2(n-\sum_{i=1}^{4}X_{i})}{5-j}) \ \ 2 \leq j \leq 4$$
 $X_{5} = n - \sum_{i=1}^{4}X_{i}$

Generalized Distribution for $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$

Then I generalize the model for an-yuan red envelop for m participators:

$$X_1 \sim \textit{Unif}(0, rac{2n}{m})$$
 $X_j | X_1, X_2, ..., X_{j-1} \sim \textit{Unif}(0, rac{2(n - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} X_i)}{m+1-j})$
 $2 \leq j \leq m-1$
 $X_m = n - \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$

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Stimulation Code

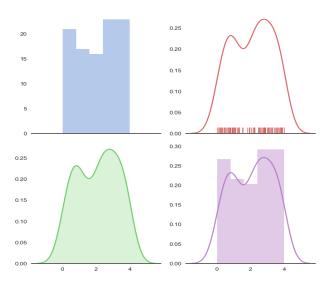
I use *Python* programming language to stimulate the process of giving out red envelopes based on my model and algorithm.

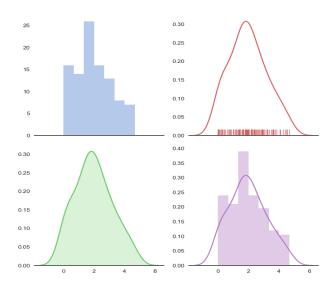
Stimulation Code

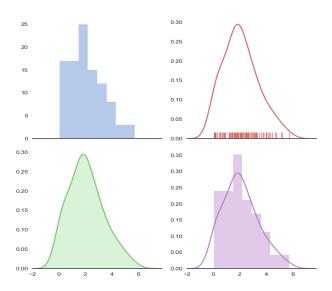
```
import random
import sys
f = open("output.csv", "w")
def Rp(value, num):
 value_left = value
 result = []
 for i in range(num-1):
   now = random.uniform(0, (2/(num-i))*value_left)
   now = float('%.2f', %now)
   result.append(now)
    value_left = value_left - now
    value_left = float('%.2f' %value_left)
 result.append(float('%.2f' %value_left))
 result_str = ''
  for i in result:
    result_str = result_str + '%.2f,'%i
 result_str = result_str.rstrip(',')
 print(result_str, file = f)
```

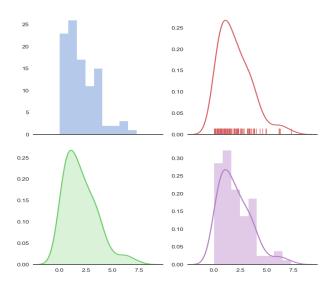
Stimulation Results

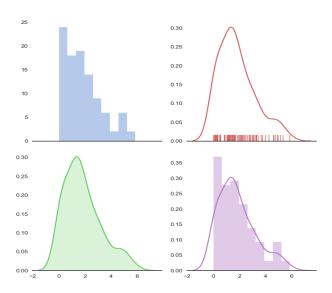
I generate 100 cases for a 10-yuan red envelop for 5 participators. Results are below:



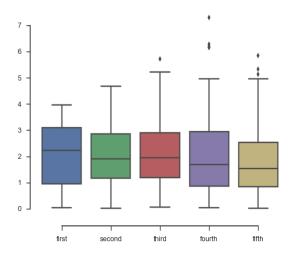








Overall Stimulation Distribution



Stimulation Conclusion

Intuitively, my model satisfies real trials very well. In detail:

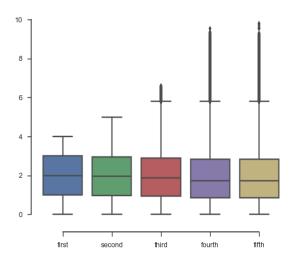
- every participant has a similarly-same mean of money.
- money of latter participants' red envelopes has larger variance than former participants'.

Enhanced Stimulation

To prove my intuitive insights:

- Assuming that my model is correct, we could only do a large number of trials to gain a nearly perfect mean and variance.
- I do 1 million times of trials and get the result.

Enhanced Stimulation Result



Enhanced Stimulation Conclusion

- Mean of the amount of money is **really the same** (\approx 2)
- Variance is getting larger with rank of the participant getting larger.

The second proved insight explains why we feel the distribution of the *third, fourth and fifth* participants' amount of money *not perfectly* accord with our stimulation results.

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Conclusion- from Academic Side

Define X_j as the money the jth participant gets for a n-yuan red envelop for m participators.

The distribution is:

$$X_1 \sim \textit{Unif}(0, rac{2n}{m})$$
 $X_j | X_1, X_2, ..., X_{j-1} \sim \textit{Unif}(0, rac{2(n - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} X_i)}{m+1-j}$
 $2 \leq j \leq m-1$
 $X_m = n - \sum_{i=1}^m X_i$

Conclusion- from Academic Side

- Mean of the amount of money is **really the same**.
- Variance is getting larger with rank of the participant getting larger.

Conclusion- from Intuition Side

- The faster you participate in the Red Envelope game, the more stable the expected amount of money you get is
- If you want to try your luck and get larger amount of money, please participate in this game a little later.

Of course, it is only meaningful when you **have grabbed** a red envelope.

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Acknowledgment

During this project, I collaborated and discussed with my classmates Cheng'an Wang, Huifan Zhang, and Letong Wang. Data of real trials are collected by **Cheng'an Wang**, **Huifan Zhang** and me.

I got inspiration of *Uniform Distribution* from *Zhihu*[1] and Zybuluo.com[2]. I think the idea Uniform Distribution is quite excellent, but the author does not choose a right domain for it. All the resources of this report have been pushed to my Github[3].

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- [1] https://www.zhihu.com/question/22625187/answer/85530416
- [2] "Brief Introduction to Framework Design of WeChat Red Envelope" https://www.zybuluo.com/yulin718/note/93148
- [3] https://github.com/KevinZhang199803/SI140_Final_Project