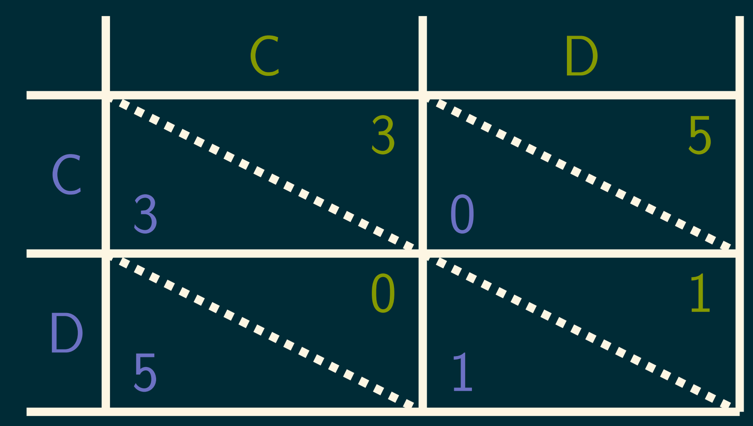
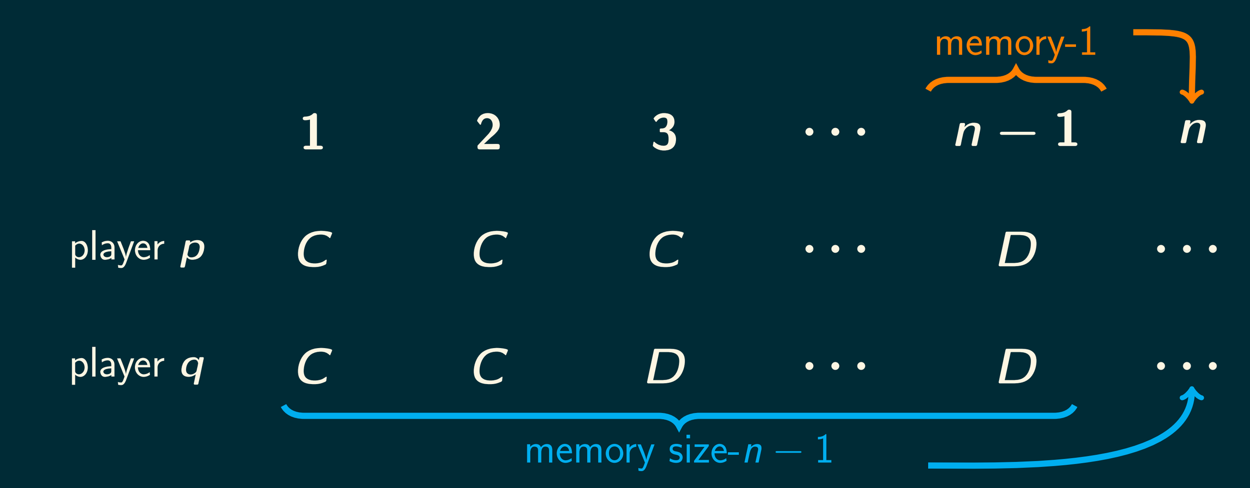
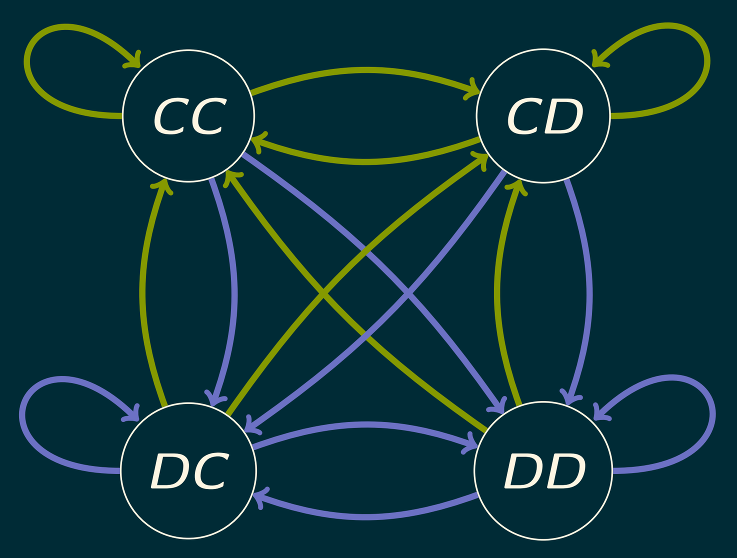
THE POWER OF MEMORY

In interactions both social and biological is memory size advantageous?







$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1q_1 & p_1(-q_1+1) & q_1(-p_1+1) & (-p_1+1)(-q_1+1) \\ p_2q_3 & p_2(-q_3+1) & q_3(-p_2+1) & (-p_2+1)(-q_3+1) \\ p_3q_2 & p_3(-q_2+1) & q_2(-p_3+1) & (-p_3+1)(-q_2+1) \\ p_4q_4 & p_4(-q_4+1) & q_4(-p_4+1) & (-p_4+1)(-q_4+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

W. H. Press and F. J. Dyson. **Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma contains strategies that dominate any evolutionary opponent** PNAS 2012.

$p^* \rightarrow$ manipulates $\rightarrow q$

This work considers an optimisation approach to identify:

$p^* \rightarrow$ best response $\rightarrow q$

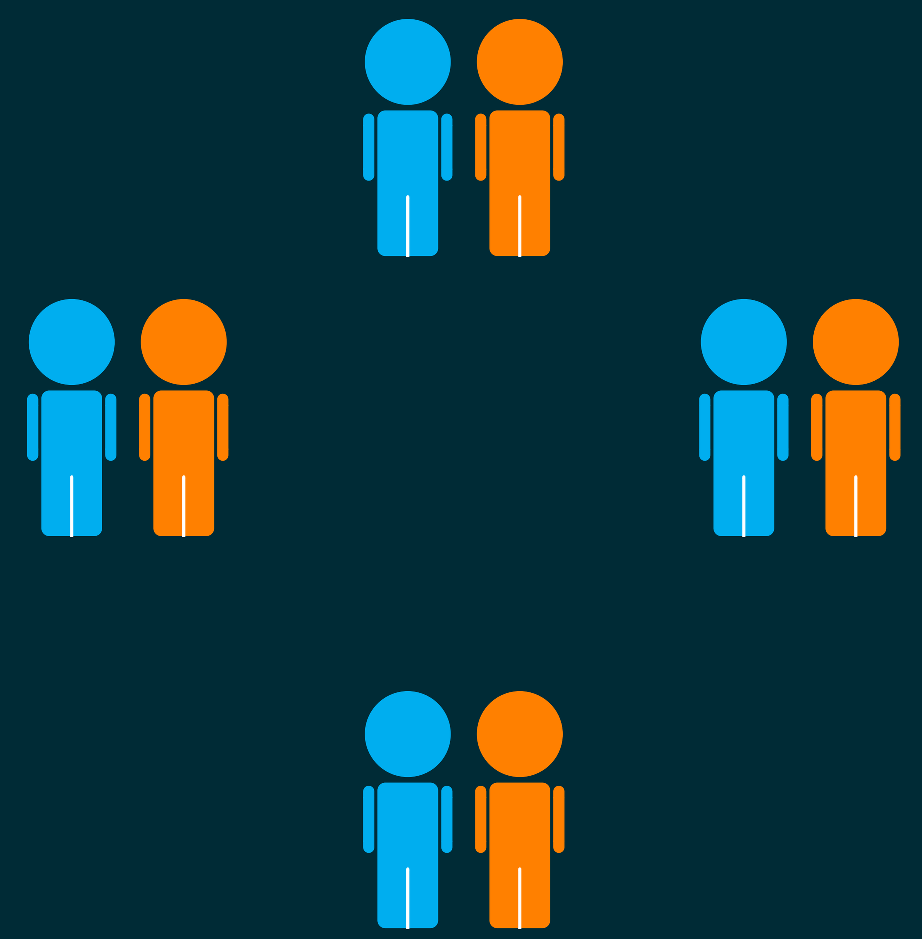
PURELY RANDOM STRATEGIES $p = (p, p, p, p)$

AGAINST A SINGLE OPPONENT

$$p^* = \text{argmax}(u_q(p)), \ p \in S_q,$$

where the set S_q is defined as,

$$S_q = \left\{0, p_\pm, 1 \,\middle|\, \begin{array}{l} 0 < p_\pm < 1, \\ p_\pm \neq \frac{-d_0}{d_1} \end{array}\right\}$$



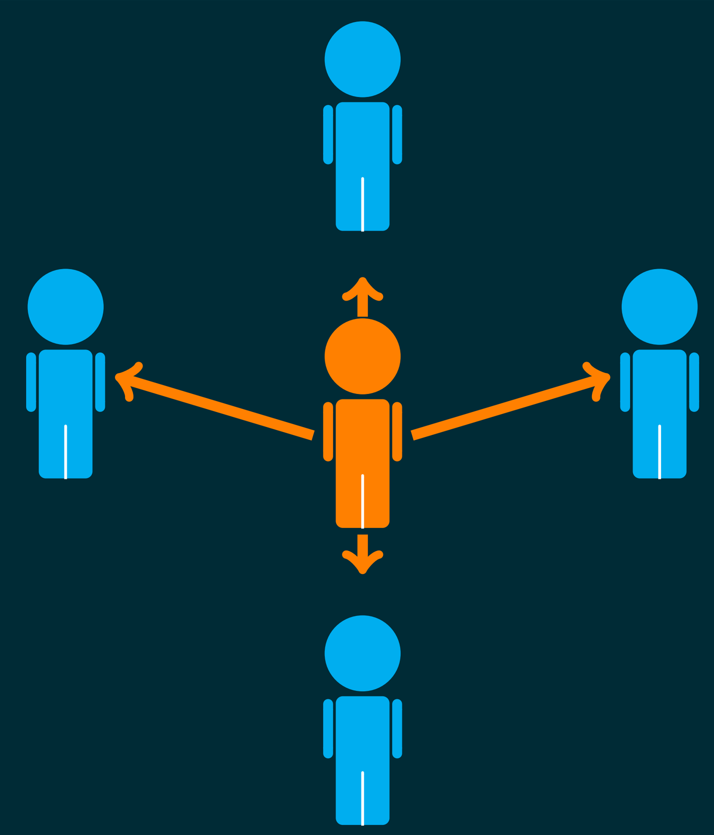
AGAINST MULTIPLE OPPONENTS

$$p^* = \text{argmax}(\sum_{i=1}^{N} {u_q}^{(i)}(p)), \ p \in S_{q(i)},$$

where the set $S_{q(i)}$ is defined as:

$$S_{q(i)} = \bigcup_{\substack{i=1 \\ \lambda_i \neq \frac{d_{0_i}}{d_{1_i}}}}^{2N} \lambda_i \cup \{0, 1\}$$

Note the size of candidate solutions is $1 \leq |S_{q(i)}| \leq 2N + 2$.

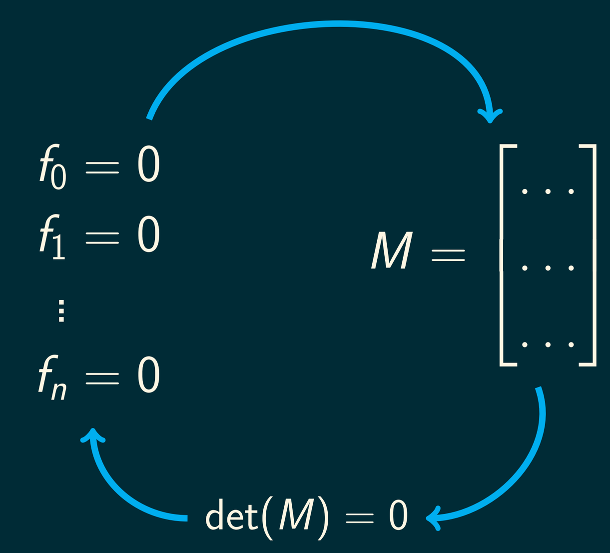


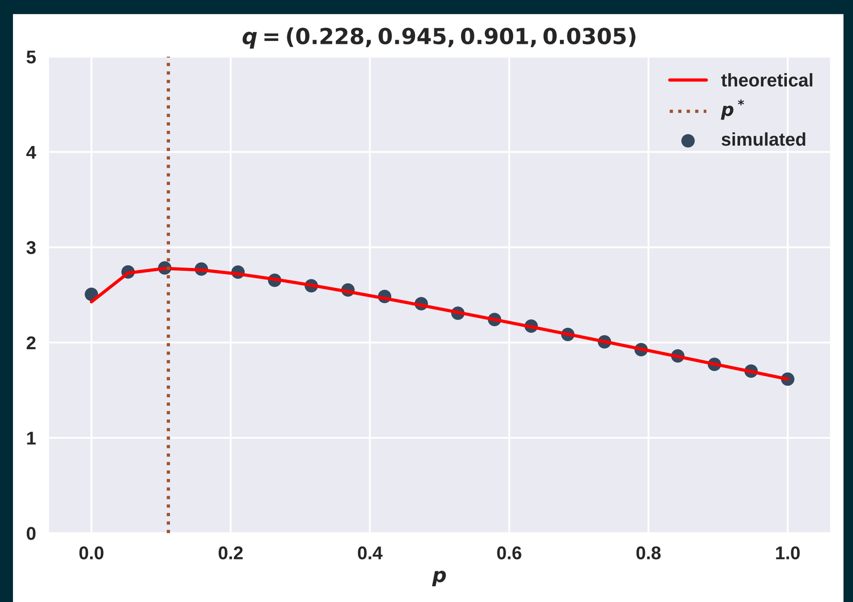
RESULTS

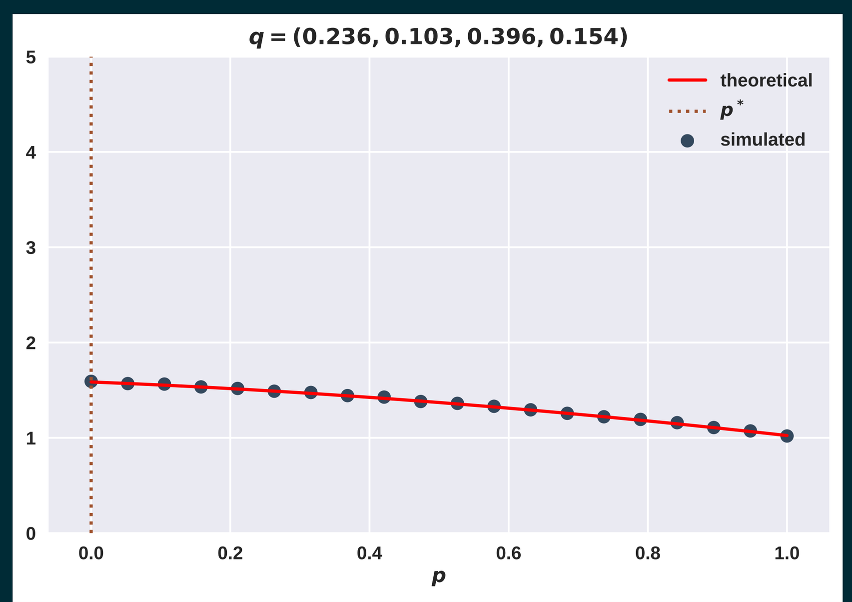
1. The utility of a given player p against a given opponent q is a ratio of quadratic forms.
2. Optimization procedures, often reducing the complex optimisation problem to a search over a small finite set are found.
3. Complex strategies outperform optimal purely random.

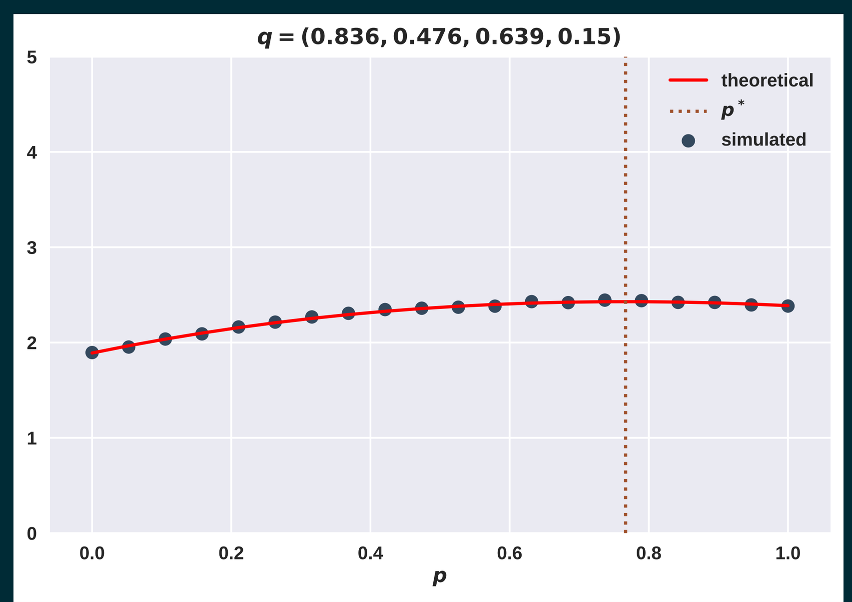
FUTURE WORK

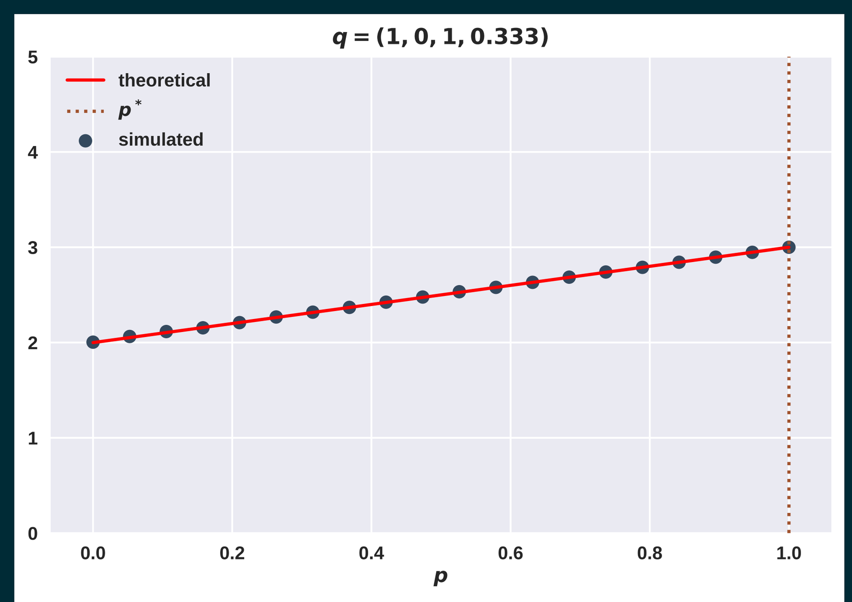
RESULTANT THEORY

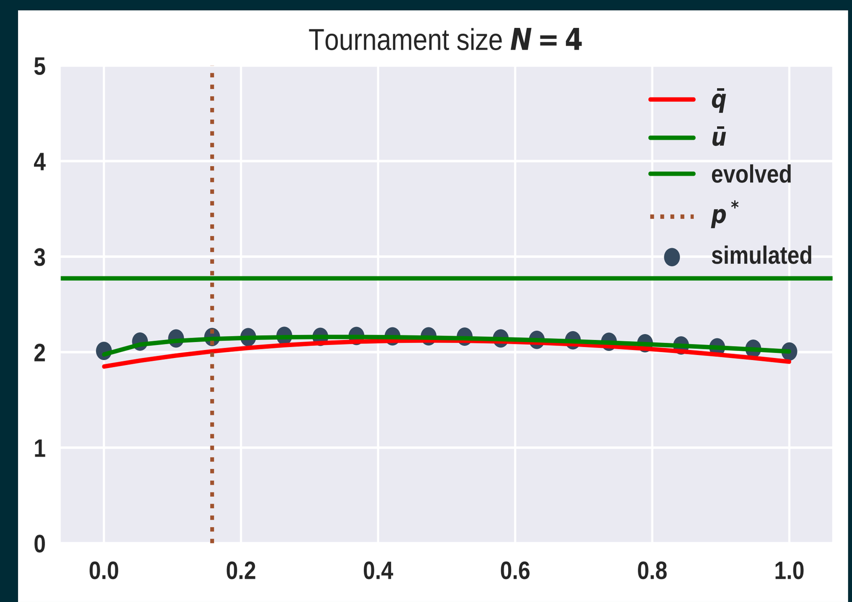












NikoletaGlyn

In case you missed me: `nikoleta-v3.github.io/blog/2017/08/23/power-of-memoty.html`

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