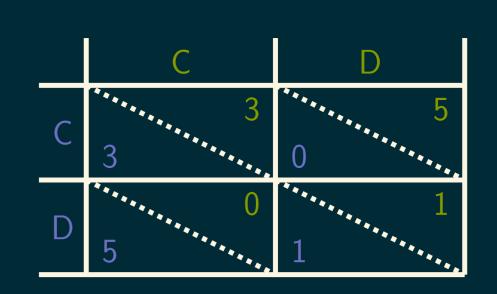
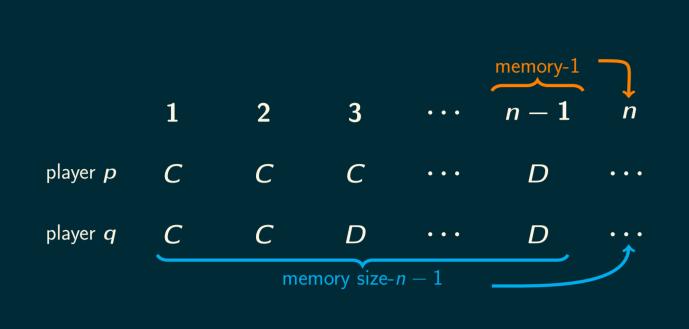
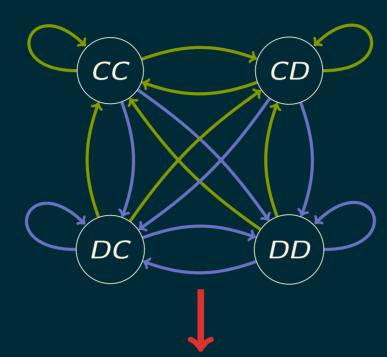
# THE POWER OF MEMORY

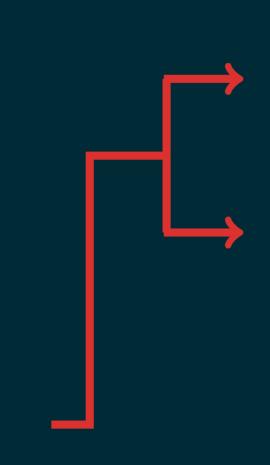
Is memory size advantageous in interactions (social, biological, ...)?







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



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

$$p^* 
ightarrow ext{manipulates} 
ightarrow q$$

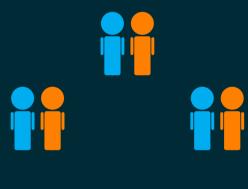
This work considers an optimisation approach to identify:

$$p^* 
ightarrow ext{ best response } 
ightarrow q$$

1. 
$$\max_{q}: \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ pQp^T + c^Tp + a}{\frac{1}{2} \ p\bar{Q}p^T + \bar{c}^Tp + \bar{a}}$$
$$st: \ p \in \mathbb{R}^4_{[0,1]}$$

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

#### **AGAINST A SINGLE OPPONENT**

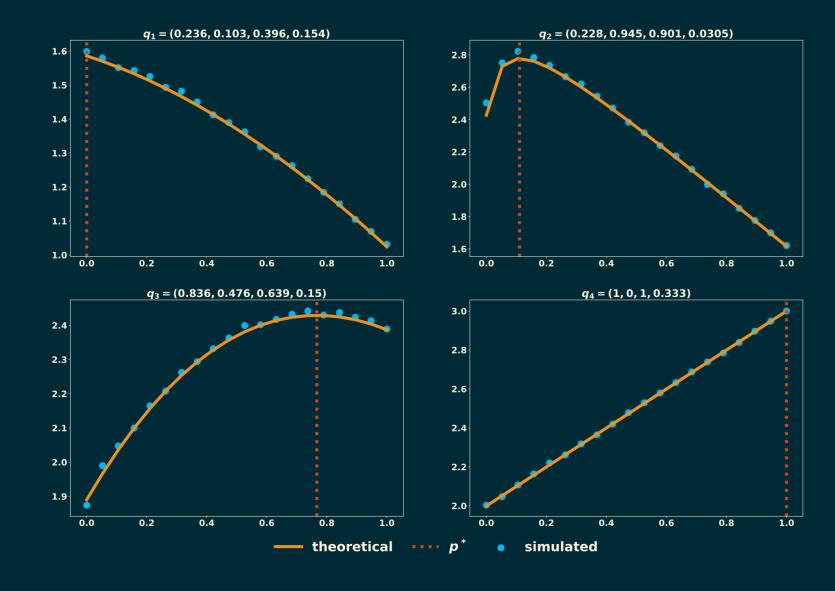


$$p^* = \operatorname{argmax}(u_q(p)), \ p \in S_q,$$

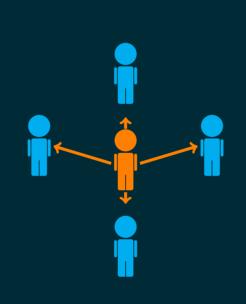
where the set  $S_q$  is defined as:



$$S_q = \left\{ oldsymbol{0}, oldsymbol{p}_\pm, oldsymbol{1} \left| egin{array}{l} oldsymbol{0} < oldsymbol{p}_\pm < oldsymbol{1}, \ oldsymbol{p}_\pm 
eq rac{-d_0}{d_1} \end{array} 
ight. 
ight\}$$



#### AGAINST MULTIPLE OPPONENTS



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

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

$$S_{q(i)} = egin{array}{c} 2N \ u \ i=1 \ \lambda_i 
eq rac{do_i}{d1_i} \end{array}$$

### **RESULTS**

- 1. The utility of a given player *p* against a given opponent *q* is written in a compact way.
- 2. Defining the optimal random behaviour  $p^*$  is reduced to a search over a small finite set.
- 3. Optimising against the mean utility can not be captured by optimising against the mean opponent.

# FUTURE WORK

RESULTANT THEORY

