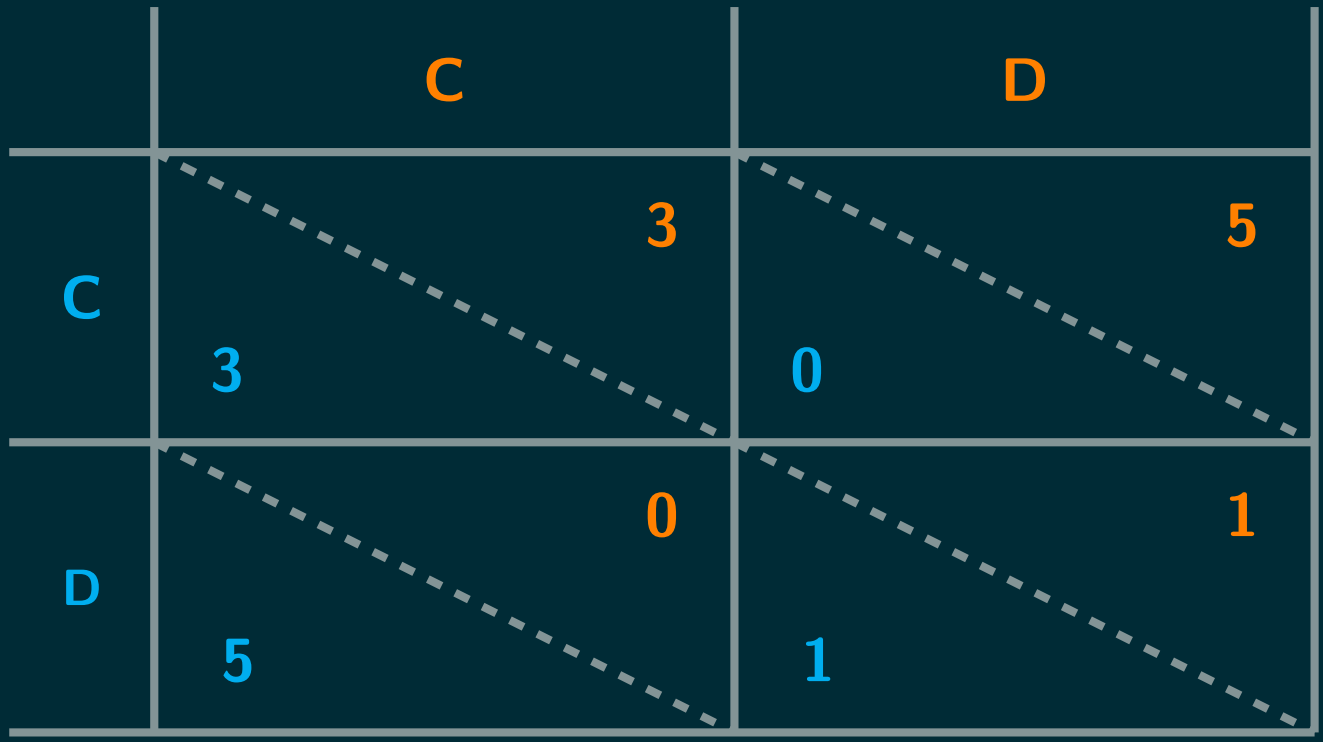
Memory Size in the Prisoner's Dilemma

Nikoleta E. Glynatsi

Dr. Vincent Knight Dr. Jonathan Gillard


C
D
C
3
3
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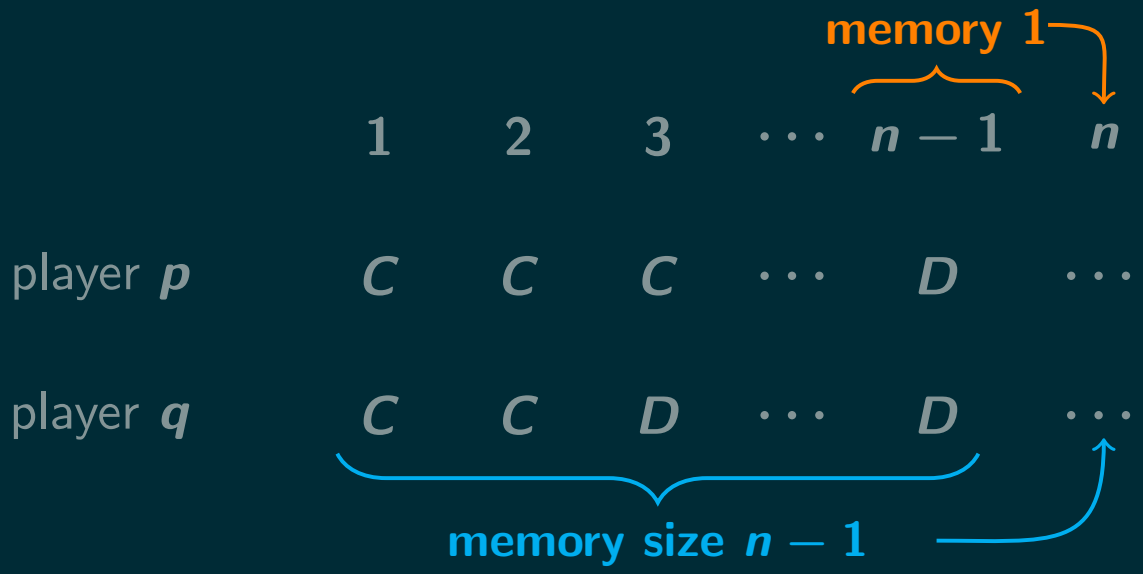
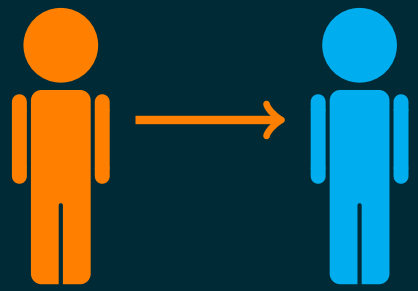
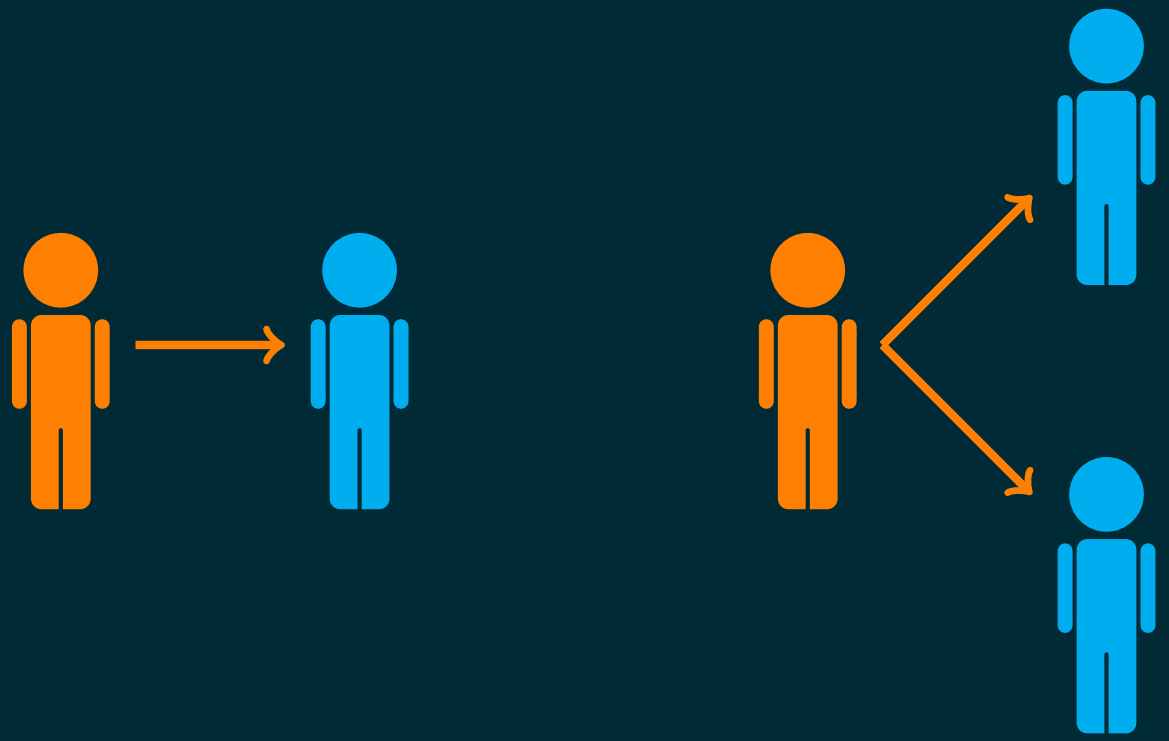
5
1
1


memory 1
1 2 3 ⋯ n − 1 n
player p C C C ⋯ D ⋯
player q C C D ⋯ D ⋯
memory size n − 1

William H. Press and Freeman J. Dyson. Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma contains strategies that dominate any evolutionary opponent. 2012





WHICH IS THE BEST MEMORY ONE STRATEGY?

ARE THERE LIMITATIONS TO MEMORY ONE STRATEGIES?

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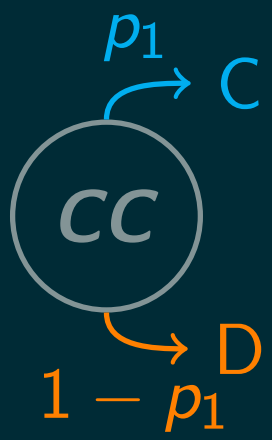
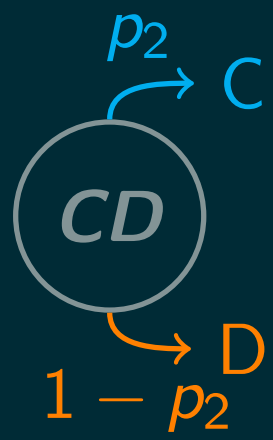
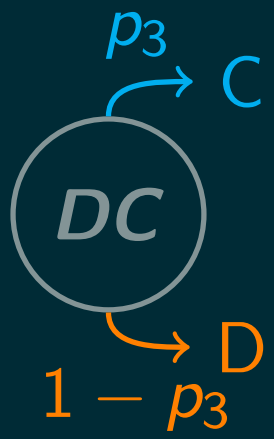
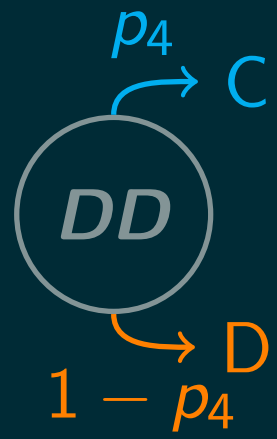
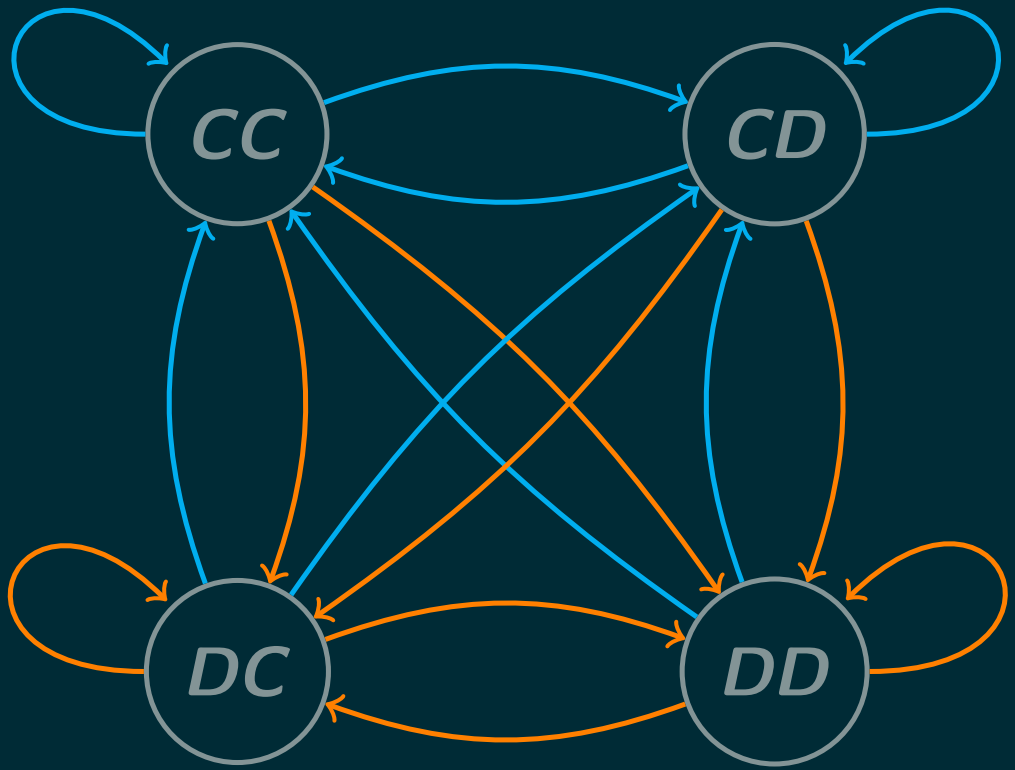








$$p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4_{[0,1]}$$


CC
CD
DC
DD

$$\max_p u_q(p) \text{ such that } p \in \mathbb{R}^4_{[0,1]}$$

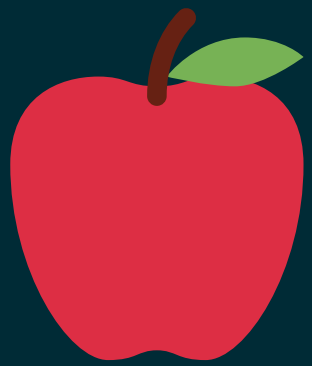
Theorem

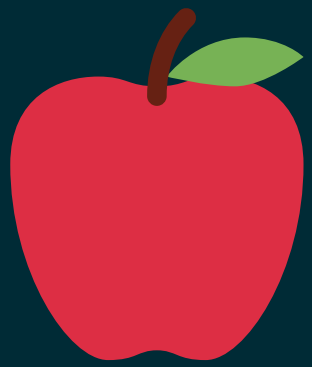
$$u_q(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} p Q p^T + c^T p + a}{\frac{1}{2} p \bar{Q} p^T + \bar{c}^T p + \bar{a}}$$

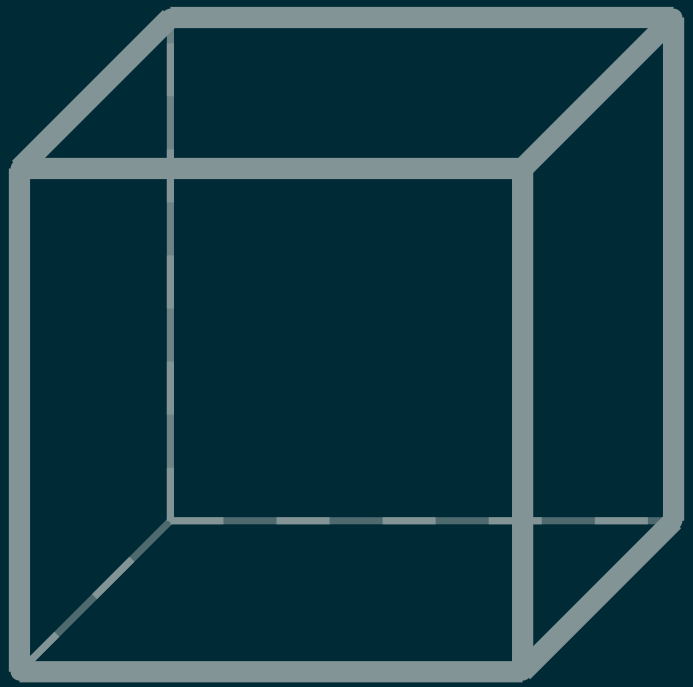
- $Q, \bar{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{4\times4}$
- $c, \bar{c} \in \mathbb{R}^{4\times1}$
- $a, \bar{a} \in \mathbb{R}$

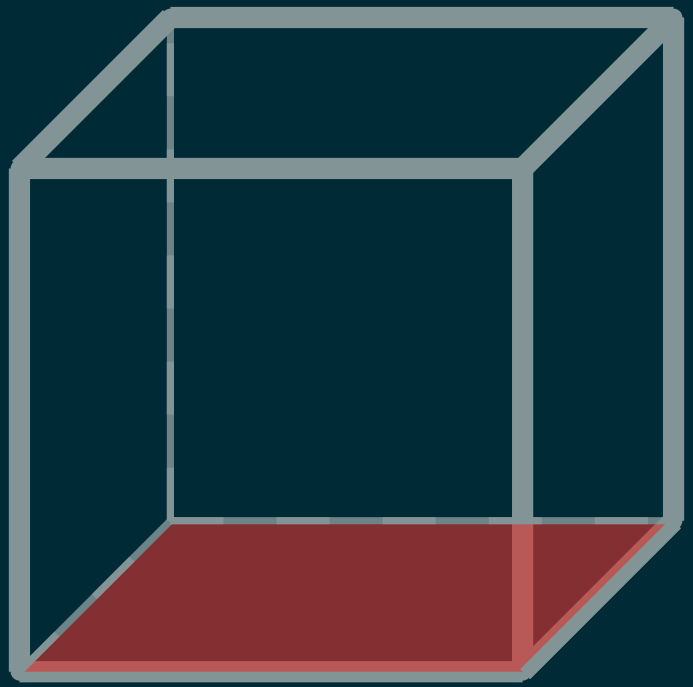
Theorem

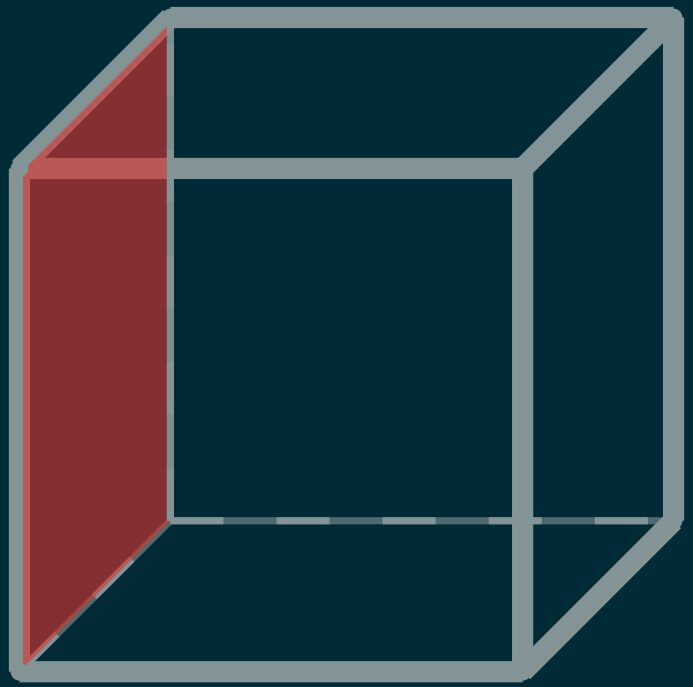
$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} {u_q}^{(i)}(p) = \frac{1}{N}\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(\frac{1}{2}pQ^{(i)}p^T + c^{(i)T}p + a^{(i)}) \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j\neq i}}^{N} (\frac{1}{2}p\bar{Q}^{(i)}p^T + \bar{c}^{(i)T}p + \bar{a}^{(i)})}{\prod_{i=1}^{N}(\frac{1}{2}p\bar{Q}^{(i)}p^T + \bar{c}^{(i)T}p + \bar{a}^{(i)})}$$

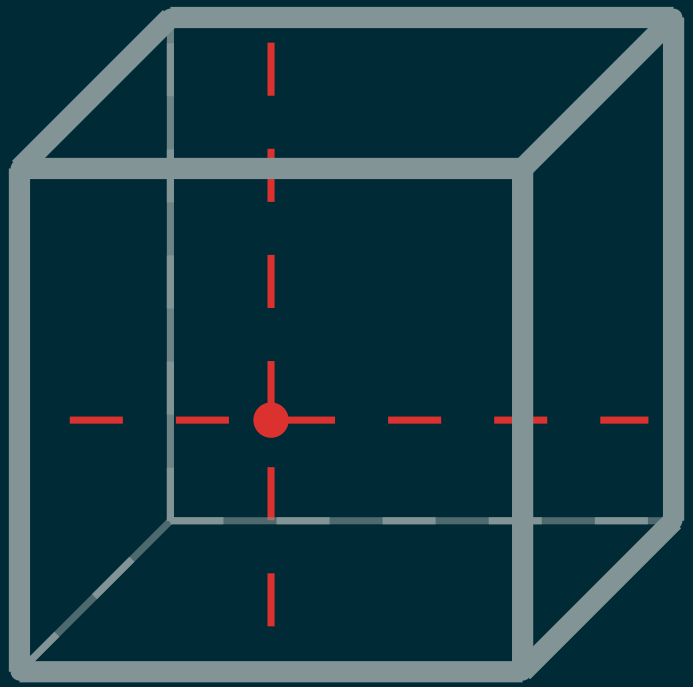










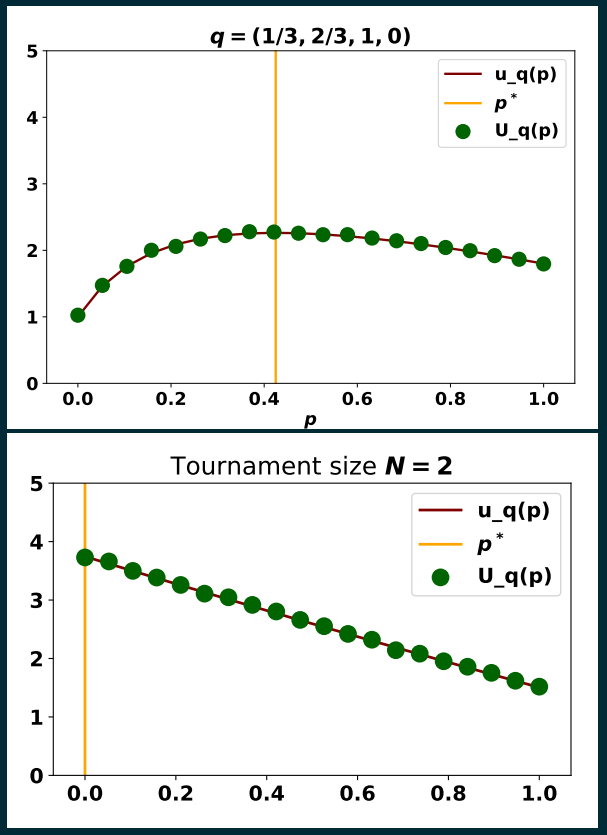


PURELY RANDOM

$$p = (p, p, p, p)$$

$$S_q = U_{i=1}^{2N} \lambda_i \cup \{0, 1\}$$

$$1 \leq |S_{q(i)}| \leq 2N + 2$$



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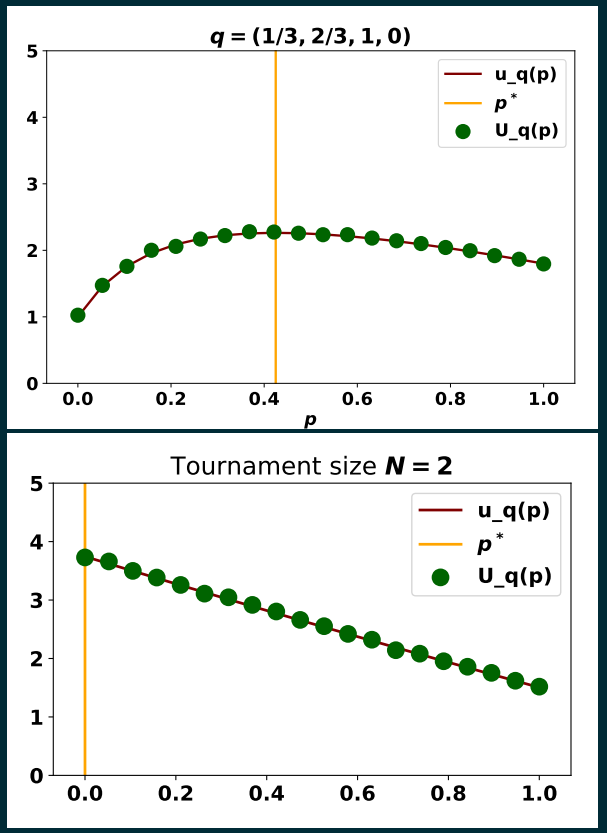
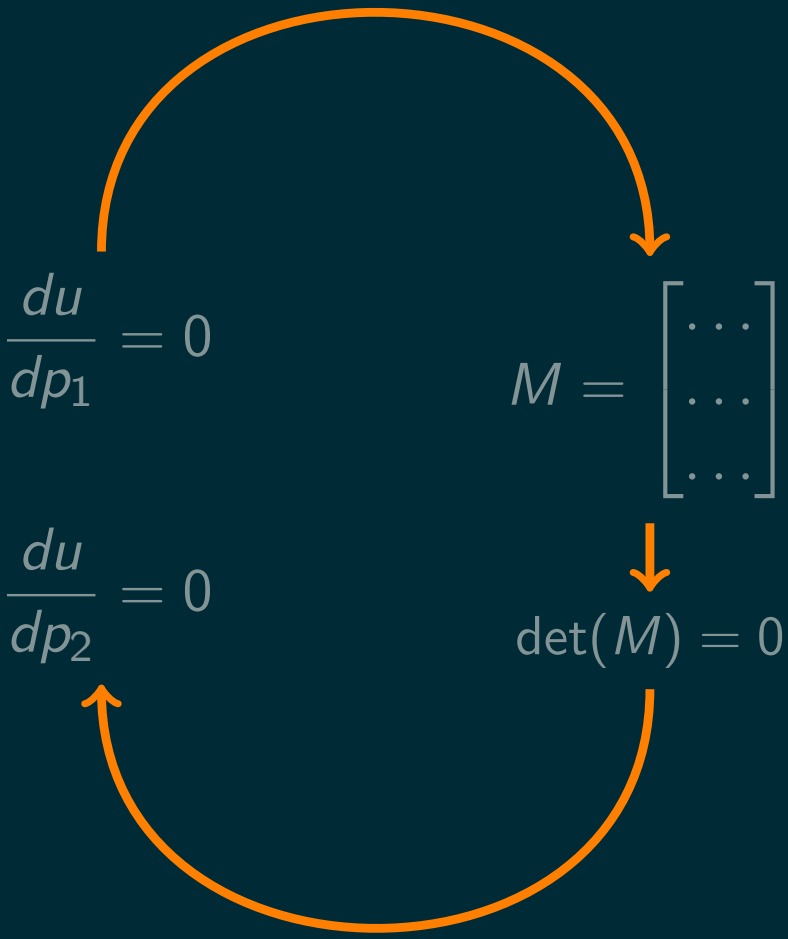
$$1 \leq |S_{q(i)}| \leq 2N + 2$$

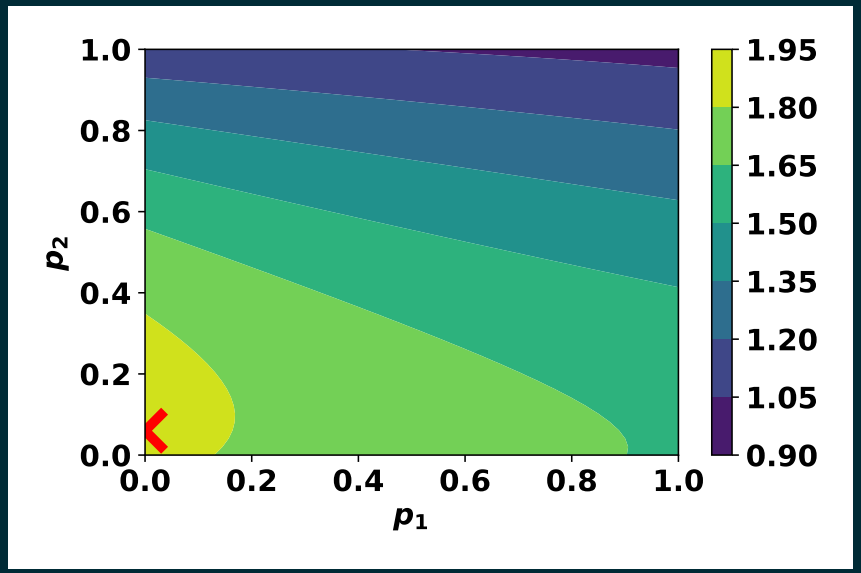


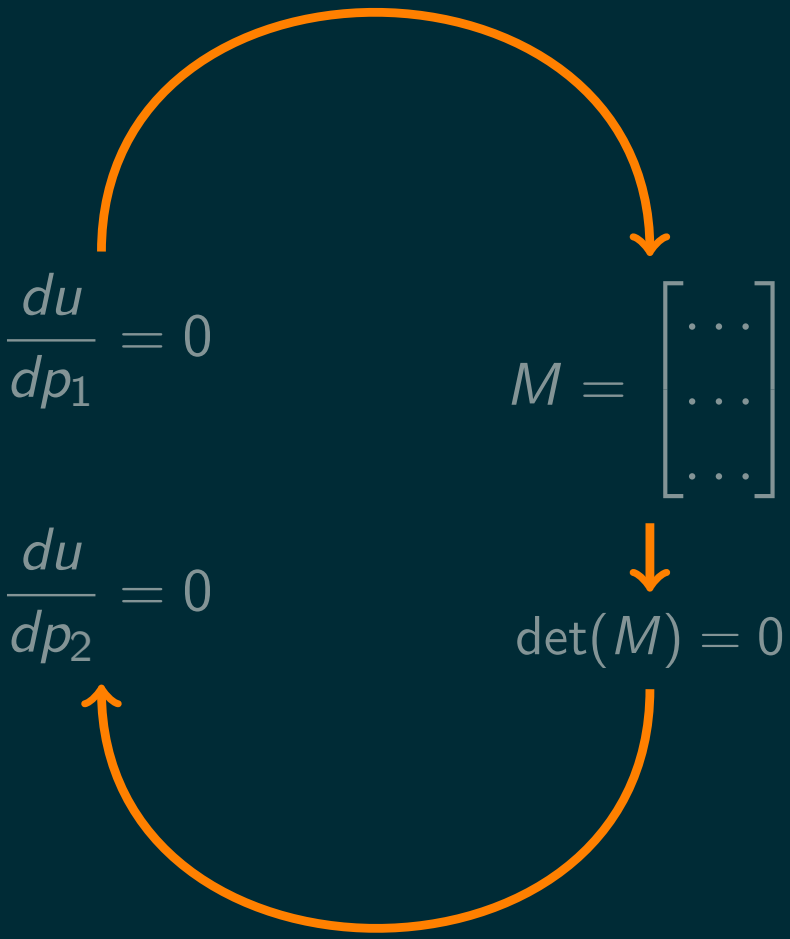
Result: optimal behaviour using eigenvalues of companion matrix

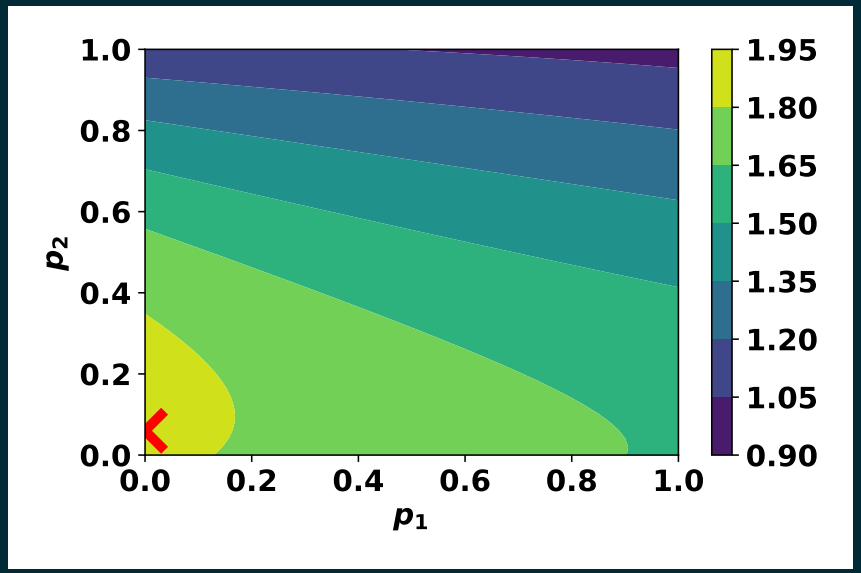
REACTIVE

$$p = (p_1, p_2, p_1, p_2)$$


$\frac{du}{dp_1} = 0$
$M = \begin{bmatrix} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{bmatrix}$
$\frac{du}{dp_2} = 0$
$\det(M) = 0$


1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
p_2
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
p_1
1.95
1.80
1.65
1.50
1.35
1.20
1.05
0.90





Result: optimal behaviour using Sylvester's resultant (Sylvester 1840)

MEMORY ONE

	q_1	q_2	q_3	q_4	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	u_q	U_q
0	0.208	0.481	0.420	0.859	0.603	0.435	0.0	0.0	3.494	3.467
1	0.781	0.692	0.969	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.0	1.0	3.266	3.328
2	0.546	0.964	0.063	0.383	0.389	0.491	0.0	0.0	4.659	4.544
3	0.930	0.381	0.665	0.999	0.145	0.480	0.0	0.0	3.470	3.454
4	0.309	0.129	0.346	0.770	0.566	0.039	0.0	0.0	2.878	2.886

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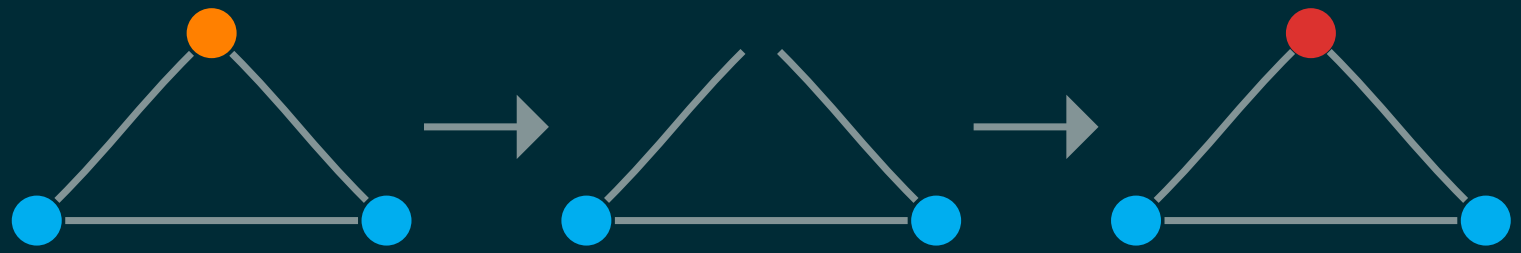

memory one strategy

complex strategy

	q_1	q_2	q_3	q_4	$\bar{q}_1$	$\bar{q}_2$	$\bar{q}_3$	$\bar{q}_4$	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	u_q	U_q	U_G
1	0.548	0.715	0.602	0.544	0.545	0.171	0.852	0.180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.317	2.694	2.662	2.723
3	0.548	0.715	0.602	0.544	0.545	0.171	0.852	0.180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.427	2.692	2.662	2.796
5	0.548	0.715	0.602	0.544	0.545	0.171	0.852	0.180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.427	2.692	2.662	2.915
7	0.548	0.715	0.602	0.544	0.545	0.171	0.852	0.180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.427	2.692	2.662	2.915
9	0.548	0.715	0.602	0.544	0.545	0.171	0.852	0.180	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.427	2.692	2.662	2.915

sympy / sympy

Unwatch 316 Star 4,837 Fork 2,285

Code Issues 2,763 Pull requests 560 Projects 0 Wiki Insights

implementation of multivariate resultants. #14370

Edit

Merged **jksuom** merged 19 commits into `sympy:master` from `Nikoleta-v3:multivariate-resultants` on 30 Mar

Conversation 63 Commits 19 Checks 0 Files changed 6 +3,033 −0

Nikoleta-v3 commented on 2 Mar Contributor

Brief description

Adds a new file `multivariate_resultants` that contains two classes.
These classes are implementations of the following multivariate resultants:

- Dixons
- Macaulay

They are a natural follow up from the resultants implemented withing the library:

- subresultants_qq_zz.py

Resultants are used to indentify if polynomials have common roots. The multivariate version is for multivariate systems.

Other comments

Tests have been implemented and are currently passing. I added relevant literature and some notebooks with examples in the example/notebooks/ directory.

References to other Issues or PRs

Reviewers

asmeurer
smichr
jksuom
normalhuman

Assignees

No one assigned

Labels

PR: sympy's turn

Projects

None yet

Milestone

No milestone

Limitations of memory size on the Iterated Prisoner's dilemma. (In preparation)

@NikoletaGlyn
https://github.com/Nikoleta-v3