

Evolutionary Games on Graphs

Pranshu Gaba, Aditya Iyer [Group no. 5]

gabapranshu@iisc.ac.in adityaanant@iisc.ac.in
Indian Institute of Science, BangaloreIISc
Bangalore

Introduction

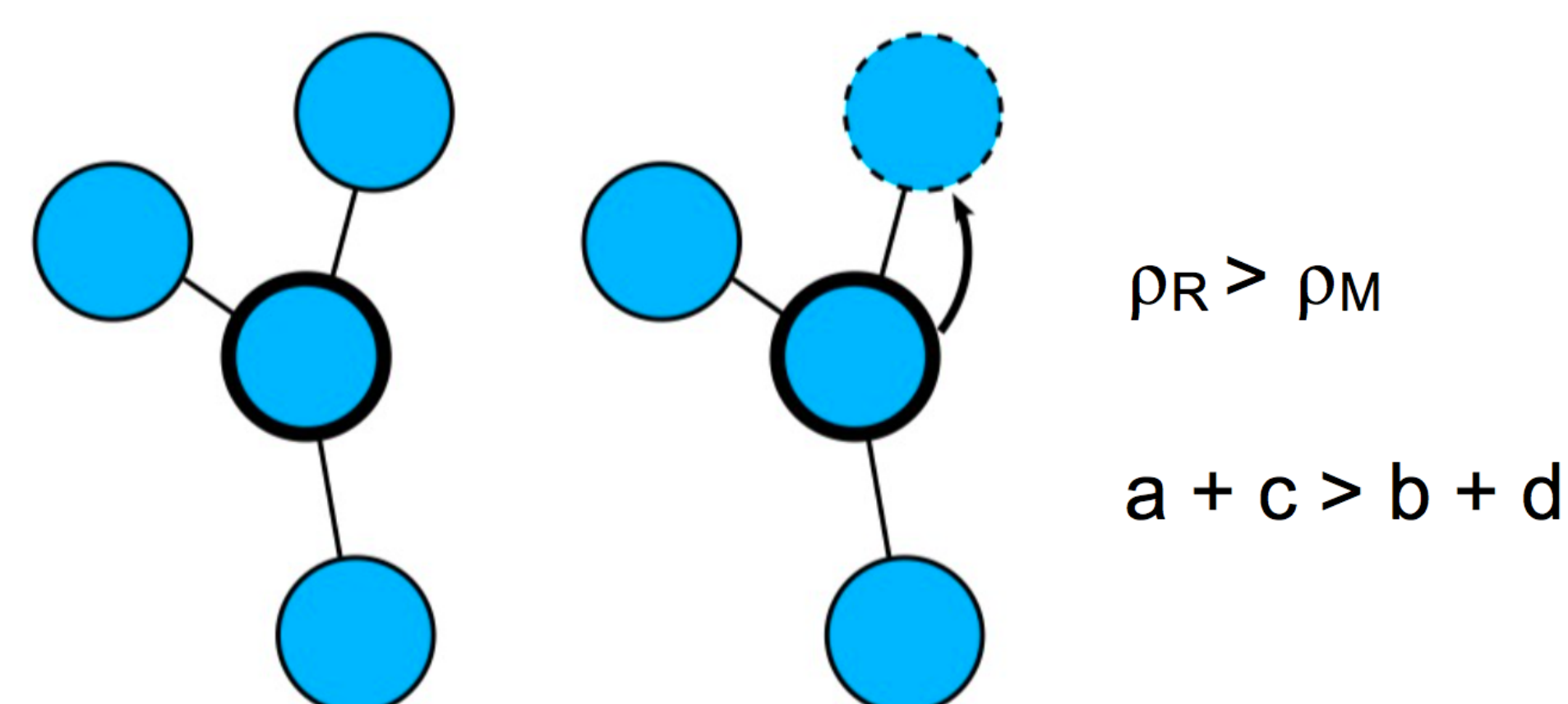
Evolution: Change in *heritable* characteristics of populations over generations.**Natural Selection:** Mutations randomly arise in individuals, conferring a change in *fitness*. Individuals with highest fitness pass on their traits. Gradual changes accumulate to bring change in population.**Games on Graphs:** Representation of a traditional game using graph. Captures interactions between players too.Graphs \rightarrow Population
Games on Graphs \rightarrow Evolution

Objectives

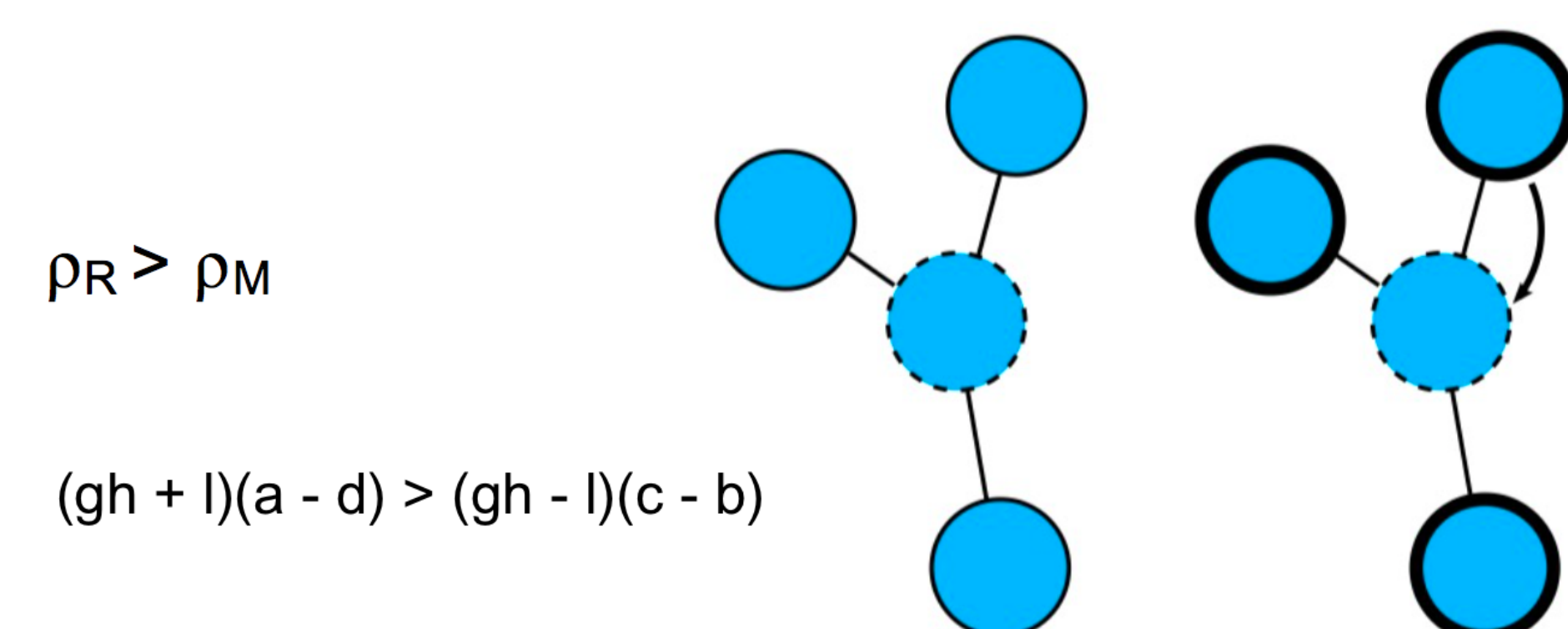
- To model evolution in a population
- To study the payoff matrix affects how the equilibrium population
- To explore applications and extensions of the existing model

Work On Games on Graphs

Update Methods:



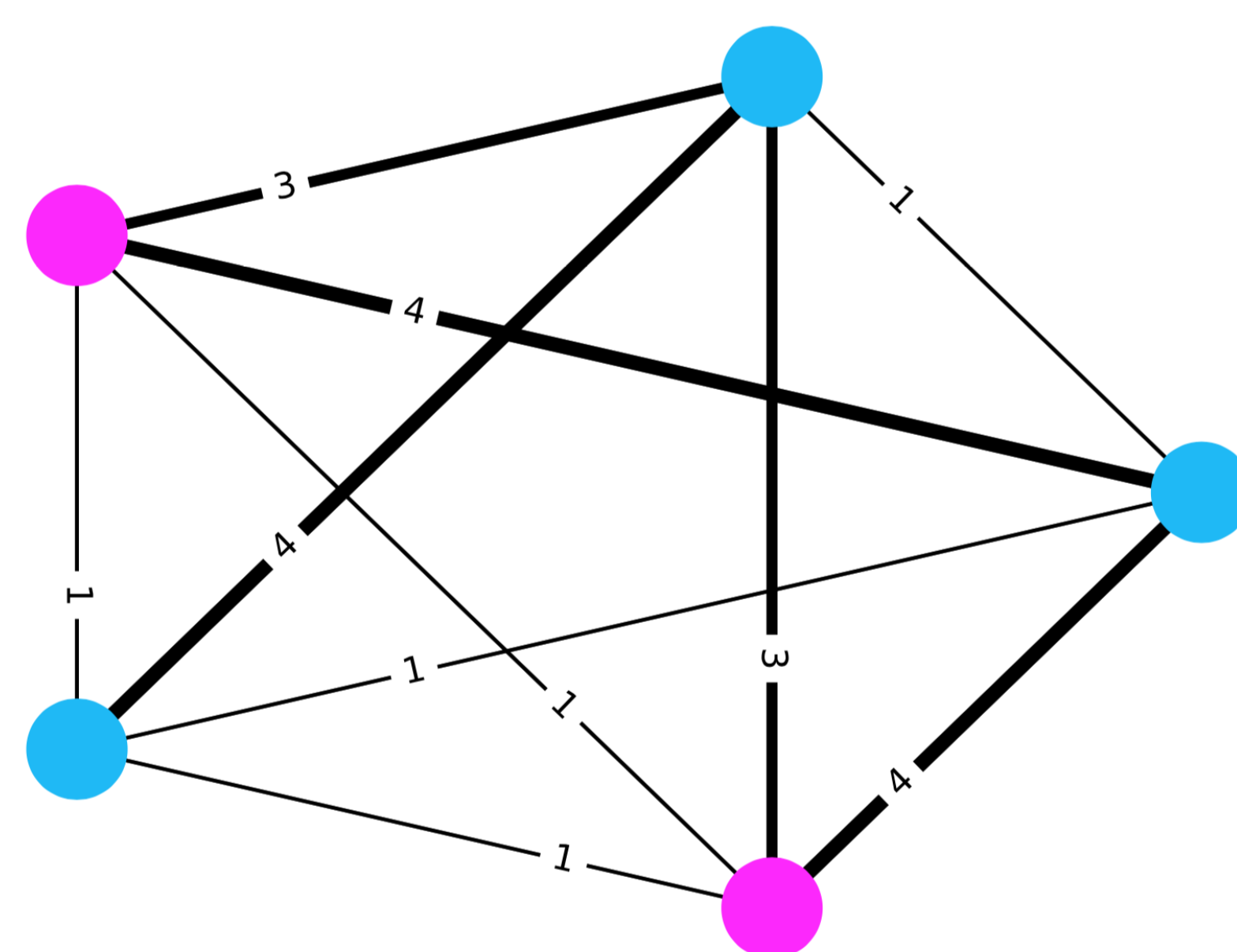
BD or BD-D



DB or DB-D

- Moran Process:** Simple stochastic process describing finite populations with no interactions. It captures genetic drift and natural selection to an extent. Given i mutants, fixation probability is i/n .

Model



- Each vertex is an individual.
- 2 variants: Residents \mathcal{R} and mutants \mathcal{M} .
- Edge weight \Rightarrow Strength of connection
- Payoff matrix determines the dynamics

$$G = \begin{matrix} & \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{M} \\ \mathcal{R} & a & b \\ \mathcal{M} & c & d \end{matrix}$$

- Fixation probability of mutant $\rho_{\mathcal{M}} = \Pr[(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}, \dots, \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}, \dots, \mathcal{M})]$

Applications

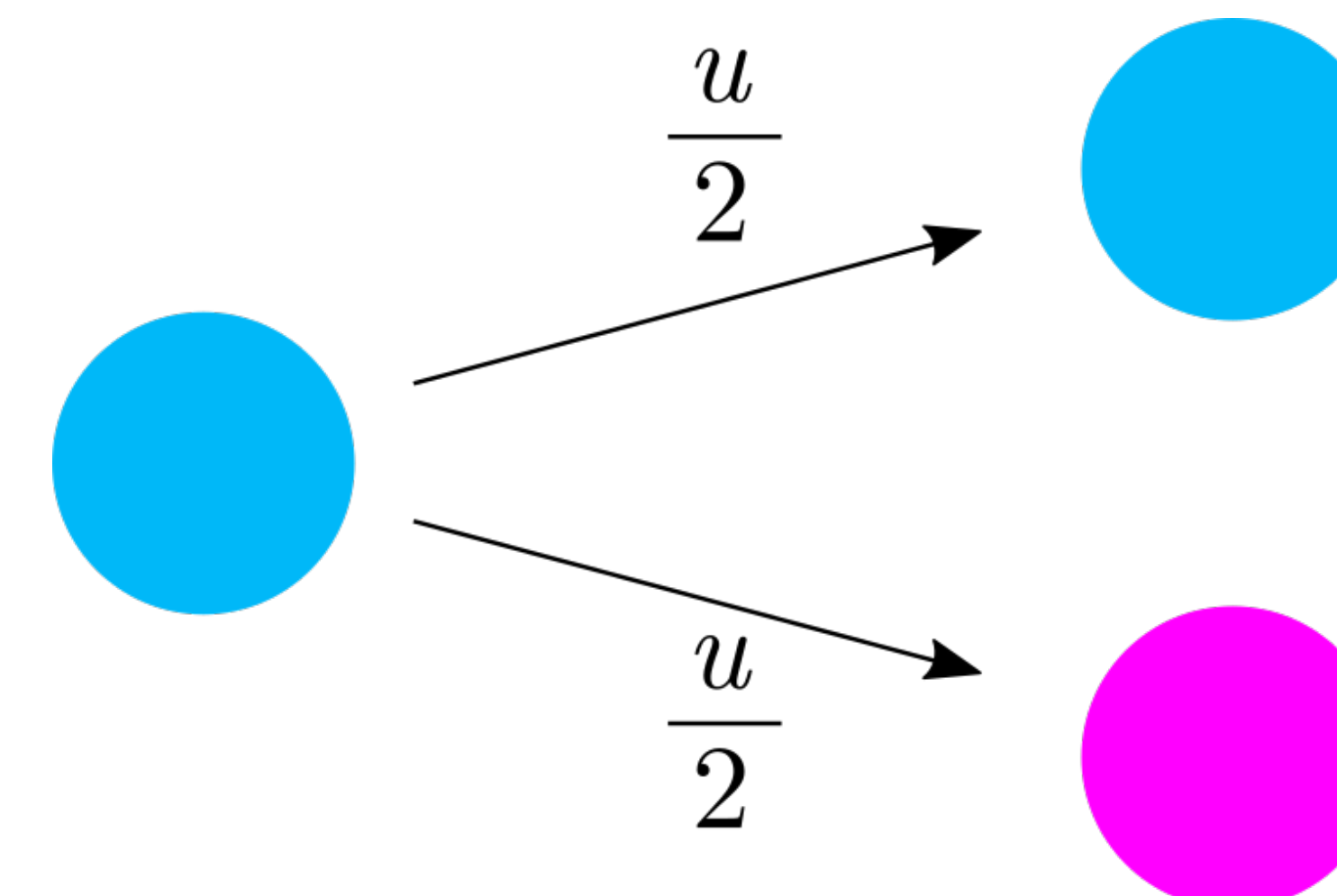
Designing matrices from literature, the model was used to find MSE for these cases:

- Cooperative breeding:** Females lay eggs in same nest and take care of offspring together. *Mutants* would lay eggs, but not take care of offspring
- Vaccinations** Resident: Vaccinated. Fitness Proportional to network
Mutant: Non-Vaccinated. More susceptible to infection

Extensions

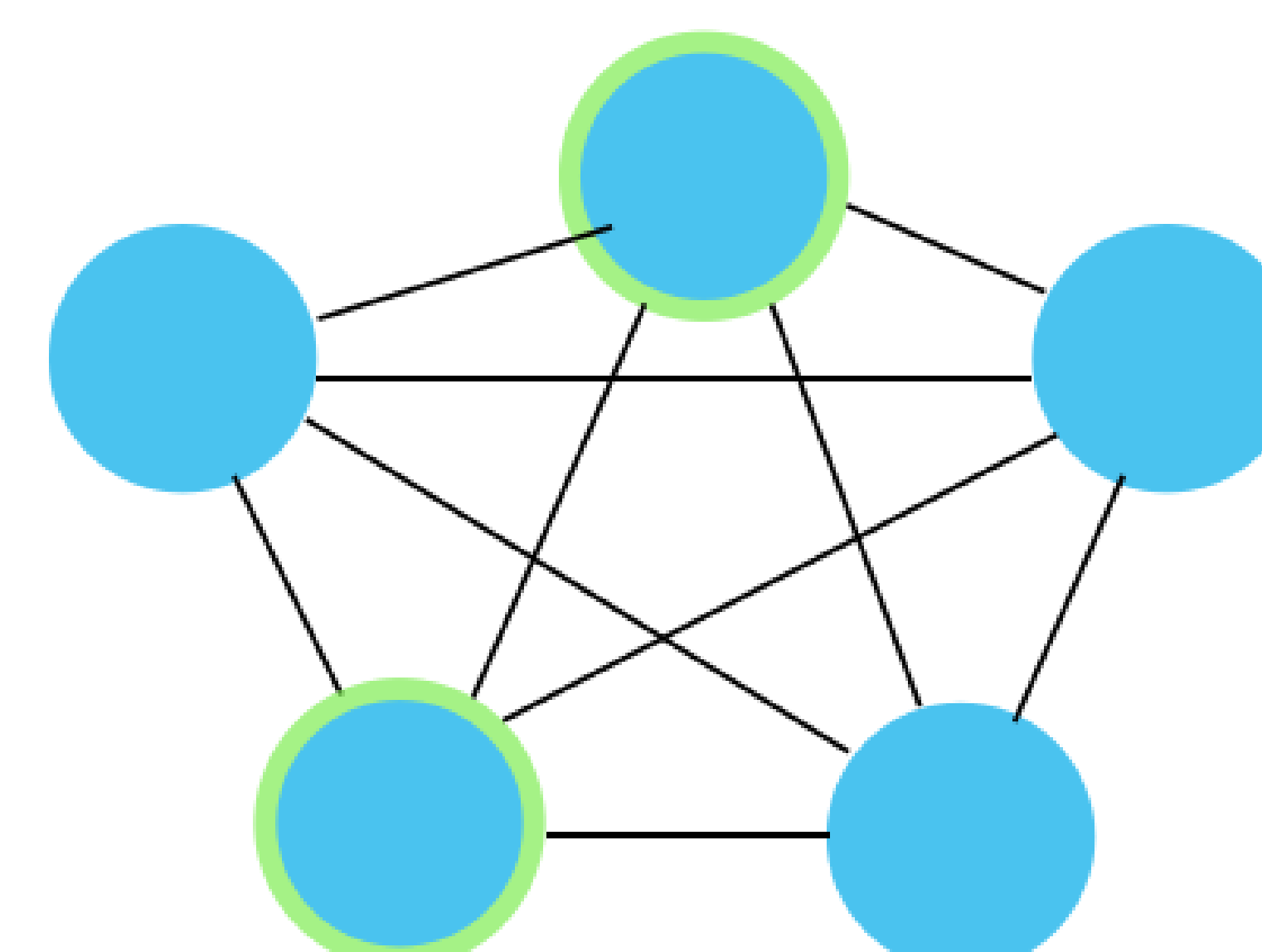
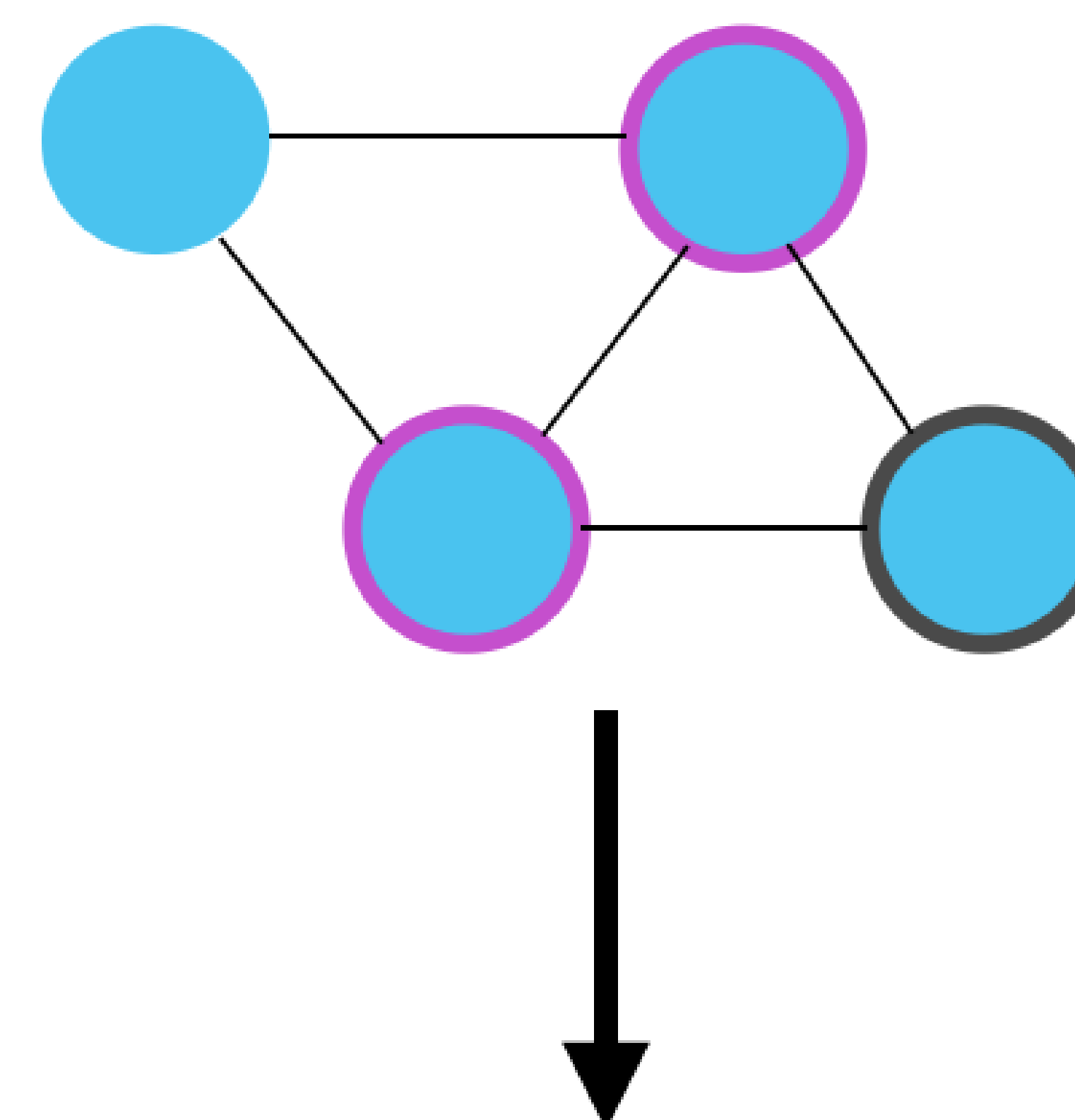
Mutations

Errors in reproduction can lead to residents giving birth to mutants and vice versa.



Sexual reproduction

- Two individuals mate and form two offsprings.
- Offspring node connections are convex combinations of parents' node connections.
- System has finite carrying capacity.



Future Prospects

We hope to see the use of Evolutionary Games on Graphs for the following applications:

- Sympatric Speciation
- Designing networks such as organizational structures and scientific collaboration graphs
- Studying Social Dilemma using games on graphs
- Epidemiology

Summary

- We characterized evolutionary games on graphs
- We applied to two natural systems, cooperative breeding and vaccinations in populations
- We extended the model for mutations and sexual reproduction

References

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Acknowledgements

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