

Package ‘strategize’

December 25, 2025

Type Package

Title Tools for Learning Adversarial or Non-Adversarial Optimal Distributions in High-Dimensional Conjoint Experiments

Version 0.0.1

Date 2025-12-25

Description The ‘strategize’ package implements methods for learning an optimal or adversarial probability distribution over high-dimensional factors in conjoint (or factorial) experiments. It supports both single-agent (non-adversarial) optimization and adversarial two-player settings, such as multi-stage electoral contexts. Users can estimate the distribution of factor levels that best achieves a chosen objective, optionally under institutional constraints (e.g., two-stage primaries). The package offers a variety of estimation routines, including closed-form solutions for some linear models, gradient-based optimizers for more complex outcome models, and built-in support for inference (via the delta method). It is particularly suitable for exploring and comparing candidate strategies in forced-choice conjoint studies, but is general enough for broader use in high-dimensional policy learning.

URL <https://github.com/cjerzak/strategize-software>

BugReports <https://github.com/cjerzak/strategize-software/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.3.3)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

Imports stats, compositions, graphics, utils, ginternet, matrixStats, FactorHet, sandwich, reticulate

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), withr, Matrix, Rcpp, devtools, knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2, gridExtra, rlang, rtrappy, tgp

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Config/testthat.edition 3

NeedsCompilation no

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strategize-package *strategize: Tools for Learning Adversarial or Non-Adversarial Optimal Distributions in High-Dimensional Conjoint Experiments*

Description

The 'strategize' package implements methods for learning an optimal or adversarial probability distribution over high-dimensional factors in conjoint (or factorial) experiments. It supports both single-agent (non-adversarial) optimization and adversarial two-player settings, such as multi-stage electoral contexts. Users can estimate the distribution of factor levels that best achieves a chosen objective, optionally under institutional constraints (e.g., two-stage primaries). The package offers a variety of estimation routines, including closed-form solutions for some linear models, gradient-based optimizers for more complex outcome models, and built-in support for inference (via the delta method). It is particularly suitable for exploring and comparing candidate strategies in forced-choice conjoint studies, but is general enough for broader use in high-dimensional policy learning.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/cjerezak/strategize-software>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/cjerezak/strategize-software/issues>

build_backend	<i>Build the environment for strategize. Creates a conda environment in which JAX and NumPy are installed. Users may also create such an environment themselves.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Build the environment for `strategize`. Creates a conda environment in which JAX and NumPy are installed. Users may also create such an environment themselves.

Usage

```
build_backend(conda_env = "strategize_env", conda = "auto")
```

Arguments

conda_env	Name of the conda environment in which to place the backends. Defaults to "strategize_env".
conda	The path to a conda executable. Using "auto" allows reticulate to attempt to automatically find an appropriate conda binary. Defaults to "auto".

Value

Invisibly returns NULL. This function is called for its side effects of creating and configuring a conda environment for `strategize`. This function requires an Internet connection. You can find a list of conda Python paths via: `Sys.which("python")`

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Create a conda environment named "strategize"  
# and install the required Python packages (jax, numpy, etc.)  
build_backend(conda_env = "strategize", conda = "auto")  
  
# If you want to specify a particular conda path:  
# build_backend(conda_env = "strategize", conda = "/usr/local/bin/conda")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`check_jax_available` *Check if JAX/conda environment is available*

Description

Check if JAX/conda environment is available

Usage

```
check_jax_available(conda_env = "strategize_env", required = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>conda_env</code>	Name of conda environment
<code>required</code>	If TRUE, stops with error; if FALSE, returns FALSE

Value

TRUE if available, FALSE otherwise (or stops if required)

`create_p_list` *Create Baseline Probability List from Data*

Description

Generates a p_list suitable for the `strategize()` function from observed data or using uniform probabilities.

Usage

```
create_p_list(W, uniform = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>W</code>	Factor matrix (data.frame or matrix) with one column per conjoint factor.
<code>uniform</code>	Logical; if TRUE, use uniform probabilities across levels; if FALSE (default), use observed frequencies from the data.

Details

For conjoint experiments with balanced randomization, use `uniform = TRUE`. For experiments with intentional imbalance or to match observed frequencies, use `uniform = FALSE`.

Value

Named list where each element is a named numeric vector of probabilities. Names correspond to factor levels.

Examples

```
# Create sample factor matrix
W <- data.frame(
  Gender = c("Male", "Female", "Male", "Female"),
  Age = c("Young", "Old", "Young", "Old")
)

# Uniform probabilities (for balanced designs)
p_list_uniform <- create_p_list(W, uniform = TRUE)
print(p_list_uniform)
# $Gender
#   Male Female
#   0.5    0.5
# $Age
#   Young   Old
#   0.5    0.5

# Observed frequencies
p_list_observed <- create_p_list(W, uniform = FALSE)
print(p_list_observed)
```

cv_strategize

Cross-validation for Optimal Stochastic Interventions in Conjoint Analysis

Description

Performs cross-validation to select the regularization parameter λ (and, if desired, other hyperparameters) for the [strategize](#) function. This function splits the data by respondent (or user-specified units), trains candidate models under a grid of λ values, and evaluates out-of-sample performance, returning the model that maximizes a chosen criterion (e.g., out-of-sample expected utility or log-likelihood).

Usage

```
cv_strategize(
  Y,
  W,
  X = NULL,
  lambda_seq = NULL,
  lambda = NULL,
  folds = 2L,
  varcov_cluster_variable = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_respondent = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_candidate = NULL,
  competing_group_competition_variable_candidate = NULL,
  pair_id = NULL,
  respondent_id = NULL,
  respondent_task_id = NULL,
  profile_order = NULL,
  p_list = NULL,
```

```

slate_list = NULL,
use_optax = F,
K = 1,
nSGD = 100,
diff = F,
adversarial = F,
use_regularization = TRUE,
force_gaussian = F,
temperature = 0.5,
a_init_sd = 0.001,
learning_rate_max = 0.001,
penalty_type = "KL",
outcome_model_type = "glm",
compute_se = T,
conda_env = "strategize_env",
conda_env_required = F,
conf_level = 0.9,
nFolds_glm = 3L,
nMonte_adversarial = 5L,
nMonte_Qglm = 100L,
optim_type = "gd"
)

```

Arguments

<code>Y</code>	A numeric or binary response vector. If binary (e.g., 0–1), it should correspond to forced-choice outcomes (1 if candidate A is chosen; 0 if candidate B is chosen). If numeric, please see details in strategize for how outcomes are handled.
<code>W</code>	A data frame or matrix representing the randomized conjoint attributes. Each column is a factor or character vector indicating attribute levels for a particular dimension. Multiple columns can be used if the conjoint has multiple attributes.
<code>X</code>	Optional covariate matrix or data frame for modeling systematic heterogeneity. If <code>K > 1</code> , this is typically required for multi-class or cluster-based models. Otherwise, set <code>X = NULL</code> .
<code>lambda_seq</code>	A numeric vector of candidate λ values for cross-validation. If <code>NULL</code> and <code>lambda</code> is also <code>NULL</code> , a sequence of values is automatically generated (e.g., via <code>10^seq(-4, 0, length.out = 5) * sd(Y)</code>).
<code>lambda</code>	A single user-specified λ value. If provided, cross-validation is effectively disabled unless <code>lambda_seq</code> is also supplied.
<code>folds</code>	An integer or user-specified partitioning indicating the number of cross-validation folds. Defaults to 2. See Details for how data splitting is done.
<code>varcov_cluster_variable</code>	An optional clustering variable for robust standard errors. For instance, if the data is from multiple respondents, specify respondent IDs here for cluster-robust inference (via sandwich estimation). If <code>NULL</code> , no cluster-based variance correction is used.
<code>competing_group_variable_respondent</code>	Optional vector for multi-round or multi-group setups, indicating which respondent belongs to which group. Used for advanced or adversarial designs (e.g., dual-party contexts). If <code>NULL</code> , standard usage is assumed.

<code>competing_group_variable_candidate</code>	Similar to <code>competing_group_variable_respondent</code> , but for candidate-level grouping. If NULL, standard usage is assumed.
<code>competing_group_competition_variable_candidate</code>	An optional variable for specifying which candidate is in competition with which group. Relevant if multi-step adversarial frameworks are used.
<code>pair_id</code>	An optional vector (same length as Y) identifying which rows (candidate pairs) belong to the same forced choice. For example, if each respondent evaluates multiple pairs, this ID ensures correct grouping. Required only in certain advanced difference-in-differences or paired analyses.
<code>respondent_id</code>	A user-specified ID to denote respondent-level grouping, typically used to cluster standard errors or to perform out-of-sample validation by respondent. If NULL, a simple row index is used for splitting.
<code>respondent_task_id</code>	Another optional ID for tasks (e.g., each respondent might see multiple tasks). Helps in advanced designs. If NULL, ignored.
<code>profile_order</code>	An optional vector capturing the ordering of candidate profiles within tasks, if multiple profiles are being shown. Used in difference or extended hierarchical modeling.
<code>p_list</code>	A list of assignment probabilities for each attribute, if known or desired as a baseline. If NULL, each level is assumed to have uniform probability or derived from empirical frequencies in W .
<code>slate_list</code>	An optional list specifying alternative or restricted sets of attribute levels. Used when a subset of attributes is feasible or when bounding certain strategies in an adversarial design.
<code>use_optax</code>	Logical. If TRUE, uses the optax Python library (via reticulate) for gradient-based optimization. If FALSE, uses a default gradient-based approach from jax .
<code>K</code>	An integer specifying the number of mixture components or clusters if X is used (e.g., for multi-class analysis). Defaults to 1 (no mixture).
<code>nSGD</code>	An integer number of iterations for gradient-based training. Defaults to 100 but can be increased if convergence has not been reached.
<code>diff</code>	Logical indicating whether a difference-based model (e.g., for forced-choice or difference-in-outcomes) is used. Defaults to FALSE, but set TRUE in certain difference-of-utility designs.
<code>adversarial</code>	Logical indicating whether to use a two-party or multi-agent <i>adversarial</i> approach in the optimization. If TRUE, a min-max (zero-sum) formulation is employed. Defaults to FALSE (single-agent or average-case optimization).
<code>use_regularization</code>	Logical; if TRUE, penalty-based regularization is used for the outcome model. Usually set to TRUE for large designs. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>force_gaussian</code>	Logical indicating whether a Gaussian family (<code>lm</code> -style) is forced for the outcome model, even if Y is binary. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>temperature</code>	Optional numeric temperature controlling the smoothness of Gumbel-Softmax sampling when exploring probability vectors. Smaller values lead to distributions closer to the argmax. Defaults to NULL, which allows internal defaults.
<code>a_init_sd</code>	A numeric controlling the random initialization scale for unconstrained parameters in gradient-based optimization. Defaults to 0.001. Larger values can help avoid local minima in complex outcome landscapes.

<code>learning_rate_max</code>	Base learning rate for gradient-based optimizers. Defaults to <code>0.001</code> .
<code>penalty_type</code>	A character string specifying the type of penalty for the <i>optimal stochastic intervention</i> , e.g., "KL", "L2", or "LogMaxProb". The default is "KL".
<code>outcome_model_type</code>	Character string indicating the outcome model to use, such as "glm" for generalized linear models or "neural" for a neural-network approximation. Defaults to "glm".
<code>compute_se</code>	Logical; if TRUE, attempts to compute standard errors using M-estimation or the Delta method. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>conda_env</code>	A character specifying the name of a Conda environment for <code>reticulate</code> . Defaults to " <code>strategize_env</code> ".
<code>conda_env_required</code>	Logical. If TRUE, errors if the specified Conda environment <code>conda_env</code> cannot be found. Otherwise tries to fall back gracefully.
<code>conf_level</code>	The confidence level (between 0 and 1) for interval estimation, default 0.90.
<code>nFolds_glm</code>	An integer specifying the number of folds in internal regression-based cross-validation (if used) for outcome model selection. Defaults to 3.
<code>nMonte_adversarial</code>	A positive integer specifying the number of Monte Carlo draws for the min-max (adversarial) stage, if <code>adversarial</code> = TRUE. Defaults to 5.
<code>nMonte_Qglm</code>	An integer specifying the number of Monte Carlo draws for evaluating certain integrals in <code>glm</code> -based approximations, default 100.
<code>optim_type</code>	A character describing the optimization routine. Typically "default" uses a standard gradient-based approach; set "tryboth" or "SecondOrder" for testing or advanced routines.

Details

`cv_strategize` implements a cross-validation routine for `strategize`. First, the data is split into `nfolds` parts. For each fold, we train candidate outcome models and compute out-of-sample performance. The best-performing λ is selected. Finally, a refit on the full data is done using the chosen hyperparameters, returning the results of the final `strategize` call with λ set to the best value.

The function supports a wide range of conjoints, including forced-choice (where `diff` = TRUE), multi-cluster outcome modeling (where $K > 1$), and adversarial designs (where `adversarial` = TRUE). Regularization for the outcome model or for the candidate distribution can be enabled via `use_regularization` and `penalty_type`. Cross-validation is particularly helpful when the data is limited or highly dimensional.

Value

A named list with components:

- `pi_star_point`** The estimated optimal probability distribution(s) over candidate profiles ($\hat{\pi}^*$).
- `Q_point_mESt`** The estimated expected outcome (e.g., vote share) under the selected optimal distribution.
- `lambda`** The chosen λ value from cross-validation (and any other relevant hyperparameters).
- `CVInfo`** A data frame or matrix summarizing cross-validation results, e.g., in-sample and out-of-sample estimates for each candidate λ .
- `Other_components`** Various additional objects useful for inference and debugging (e.g., final model fits, standard error estimates, weighting details).

See Also

[strategize](#) for direct optimization of stochastic interventions in conjoint analysis, including average and adversarial settings.

Examples

```
# =====
# Cross-validation to select regularization lambda
# =====
set.seed(123)
n <- 400 # profiles (200 pairs)

# Generate factor matrix
W <- data.frame(
  Gender = sample(c("Male", "Female"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Age = sample(c("35", "50", "65"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Party = sample(c("Dem", "Rep"), n, replace = TRUE)
)

# Simulate outcome with true effects
latent <- 0.2 * (W$Gender == "Female") + 0.15 * (W$Age == "35")
prob <- plogis(latent)

# Create paired forced-choice structure
pair_id <- rep(1:(n/2), each = 2)
Y <- numeric(n)
for (p in unique(pair_id)) {
  idx <- which(pair_id == p)
  winner <- sample(idx, 1, prob = prob[idx])
  Y[idx] <- as.integer(seq_along(idx) == which(idx == winner))
}
profile_order <- rep(1:2, n/2)

# Cross-validate over lambda values
# Lower lambda = less regularization = further from baseline
cv_result <- cv_strategize(
  Y = Y,
  W = W,
  lambda_seq = c(0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1.0),
  folds = 2,
  pair_id = pair_id,
  respondent_id = pair_id,
  profile_order = profile_order,
  diff = TRUE,
  nSGD = 50,
  compute_se = FALSE
)

# View CV results and selected lambda
print(cv_result$lambda)      # Optimal lambda
print(cv_result$CVInfo)       # Performance at each lambda
print(cv_result$pi_star_point) # Optimal distribution
print(cv_result$Q_point)      # Expected outcome
```

`get_final_gradients` *Get Final Gradient Norms*

Description

Extract the final gradient magnitudes from a strategize result.

Usage

```
get_final_gradients(result)
```

Arguments

`result` Output from `strategize`

Value

Named numeric vector with gradient norms for AST and DAG players.

`helpers` *User-Facing Helper Functions for strategize*

Description

Convenience functions to simplify common tasks when using the `strategize` package. These functions reduce the complexity of the main API by providing sensible defaults and automatic data processing.

`input-validation` *Input Validation for strategize Functions*

Description

Internal validation functions that provide clear, actionable error messages for common input mistakes. These functions are called at the entry points of main package functions to catch errors early.

<code>is_adversarial</code>	<i>Check if Result is Adversarial</i>
-----------------------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Utility function to check if a strategize result is from adversarial mode.

Usage

```
is_adversarial(result)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	Output from <code>strategize</code>
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Value

Logical. TRUE if the result is from adversarial mode.

<code>plot_best_response_curves</code>	<i>Plot Dimension-by-Dimension Best-Response Curves from Adversarial <code>strategize()</code> Output</i>
--	---

Description

`plot_best_response_curves` takes the result of an adversarial `strategize` run (i.e., with `adversarial = TRUE`) and produces dimension-specific best-response curves. Specifically, for a chosen factor dimension d , it plots:

1. The curve of $\pi_{\text{dag},d}^*$ as a function of $\pi_{\text{ast},d}$.
2. The curve of $\pi_{\text{ast},d}^*$ as a function of $\pi_{\text{dag},d}$.

Potential intersection points in this 2D space can indicate approximate equilibria for dimension d , holding the other dimensions fixed at the solution found by `strategize`.

This function is computationally intensive: for each of `nPoints_br` grid values of $\pi_{\text{ast},d}$, it searches over possible $\pi_{\text{dag},d}$ (and vice versa) to find each side's best response, re-running partial objective evaluations. Nonetheless, it provides a direct visualization of how each player (ast or dag) responds to changes in the other's distribution along a single factor dimension.

Usage

```
plot_best_response_curves(
  res,
  d_ = 1,
  nPoints_br = 100L,
  nPoints_heat = 50L,
  title = NULL,
  col_ast = "blue",
  col_dag = "red",
```

```

lwd_ast = 2,
lwd_dag = 2,
point_pch = 19,
silent = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	A list returned by <code>strategize</code> , which must include adversarial references. Internally, <code>res</code> should contain items like <code>res\$a_i_ast</code> , <code>res\$a_i_dag</code> , the JAX-based functions (<code>dQ_da_ast</code> , <code>dQ_da_dag</code> , <code>QFXN</code> , ...), along with the appropriate unconstrained parameter vectors.
<code>d_</code>	(Integer) The dimension of π_{ast} , π_{dag} to examine. For example, if you have multiple factors (dimensions), each is indexed by a positive integer. Defaults to 1.
<code>nPoints_br</code>	(Integer) Number of equally spaced grid points in $[0, 1]$ to sample for <i>the outer</i> loop. The code does an internal small search for best responses at each grid point. Larger <code>nPoints_br</code> => smoother curves but more computation. Defaults to <code>100L</code> .
<code>nPoints_heat</code>	(Integer) Number of grid points for heat map calculations. Defaults to <code>50L</code> .
<code>title</code>	(Character or <code>NULL</code>) Main plot title. If <code>NULL</code> , an auto-generated title is used, e.g. "Best-Response Curves (Dimension d_=1)".
<code>col_ast</code> , <code>col_dag</code>	(Character) Colors for ast's and dag's best-response curves, respectively. Defaults to "blue" (ast) and "red" (dag).
<code>lwd_ast</code> , <code>lwd_dag</code>	(Numeric) Line widths for ast and dag curves, respectively. Default is 2.
<code>point_pch</code>	(Numeric) Symbol for marking the approximate intersection (if found) on the plot. Defaults to 19 (filled circle).
<code>silent</code>	(Logical) If <code>TRUE</code> , suppresses printed messages during the search for intersection. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

Mechanics: For each $\pi_{ast,d} \in \{0, \frac{1}{nPoints_{br}-1}, \dots, 1\}$, the function temporarily fixes that dimension in the ast player's unconstrained parameter vector. It then does an internal grid search over $\pi_{dag,d}$ to see which value yields the largest dag payoff (lowest ast payoff), consistent with `adversarial=TRUE`. The resulting curve is $BR_{dag}(\pi_{ast,d})$.

Likewise, it holds $\pi_{dag,d}$ fixed and searches over $\pi_{ast,d}$ to get $BR_{ast}(\pi_{dag,d})$.

The intersection in $(\pi_{ast,d}, \pi_{dag,d})$ -space (if one exists in the discretized grid) is a candidate local equilibrium for that factor dimension, *given that the other factor dimensions remain at the solution from `strategize`*.

Performance Caution: This brute force line-search re-runs partial objective evaluations many times, which may be slow for large `nPoints_br` or complex outcome models. Consider using a smaller `nPoints_br` if performance is an issue, or focusing on only a handful of crucial dimensions d .

Value

(Invisibly) A list containing:

`grid_points` A numeric vector of the `nPoints_br` grid values in [0, 1] used for the outer loop.
`br_dag_given_ast` A numeric vector of the same length, giving the dag best-response $\pi_{\text{dag},d}$ at each grid point for $\pi_{\text{ast},d}$.
`br_ast_given_dag` A numeric vector with the ast best-response for each grid point $\pi_{\text{dag},d}$.

See Also

[strategize](#) for obtaining the result object `res` in adversarial mode. See also [cv_strategize](#), and if one-step M-estimation is desired, see [strategize_onestep](#).

Examples

```
## Not run:
# =====
# Visualize best-response curves in adversarial mode
# =====
# First, fit an adversarial strategize model
set.seed(42)
n <- 400

# Generate data with party structure
W <- data.frame(
  Gender = sample(c("Male", "Female"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Age = sample(c("Young", "Middle", "Old"), n, replace = TRUE)
)

# Party affiliations for respondents and candidates
respondent_party <- sample(c("Dem", "Rep"), n/2, replace = TRUE)
candidate_party <- rep(c("Dem", "Rep"), n/2)

Y <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.5) # Simplified outcome

# Fit adversarial model
adv_result <- strategize(
  Y = Y,
  W = W,
  lambda = 0.1,
  adversarial = TRUE,
  competing_group_variable_respondent = rep(respondent_party, each = 2),
  competing_group_variable_candidate = candidate_party,
  nSGD = 100
)

# Plot best-response curves for Gender dimension (d_ = 1)
# Shows how each party's optimal Gender distribution responds
# to changes in the other party's Gender distribution
plot_best_response_curves(
  res = adv_result,
  d_ = 1, # Gender is first factor
  nPoints_br = 50,
  title = "Gender: Best-Response Curves",
  col_ast = "blue", # Democrats
  col_dag = "red" # Republicans
```

```
)
# Intersection point indicates Nash equilibrium for this dimension
## End(Not run)
```

plot_convergence*Plot Convergence Diagnostics for Strategize Results***Description**

Visualizes the optimization trajectory from gradient descent, showing gradient magnitudes, loss values, and learning rate adaptation over iterations.

Usage

```
plot_convergence(
  result,
  metrics = c("gradient", "loss"),
  log_scale = TRUE,
  use_ggplot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	Output from strategize with <code>adversarial = TRUE</code>
<code>metrics</code>	Character vector specifying which metrics to plot. Options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "gradient": Gradient magnitude (L2 norm) over iterations • "loss": Objective function value over iterations • "lr": Learning rate adaptation over iterations Default is <code>c("gradient", "loss")</code> .
<code>log_scale</code>	Logical. Whether to use log scale for gradient magnitudes. Default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>use_ggplot</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>ggplot2</code> is available, uses <code>ggplot2</code> for visualization. Otherwise uses base R graphics. Default is <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

This function provides diagnostic plots to assess whether the gradient descent optimization has converged to a Nash equilibrium. Key indicators of convergence:

- Gradient magnitudes should decrease toward zero for both players
- Loss values should stabilize (may oscillate slightly in adversarial settings)
- Learning rates should adapt appropriately (decrease as gradients shrink)

In adversarial (two-player) mode, both AST and DAG players' metrics are shown. In non-adversarial mode, only AST metrics are displayed.

Value

If `use_ggplot = TRUE` and `ggplot2` is available, returns a `ggplot` object. Otherwise, plots are created as side effects and the function returns `invisible(NULL)`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Run adversarial strategize
result <- strategize(Y = y, W = w, adversarial = TRUE, nSGD = 500)

# Plot convergence diagnostics
plot_convergence(result)

# Plot only gradient magnitudes with log scale
plot_convergence(result, metrics = "gradient", log_scale = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`plot_quadrant_breakdown`

Plot Four-Quadrant Contribution Breakdown

Description

Decomposes the equilibrium vote share Q^* into contributions from four distinct election scenarios, providing insight into which primary-to-general election pathways drive the Nash equilibrium outcome.

Usage

```
plot_quadrant_breakdown(
  result,
  type = c("bar", "pie"),
  nMonte = 500,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	Output from <code>strategize</code> with <code>adversarial = TRUE</code>
<code>type</code>	Character string specifying the plot type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "bar": Stacked bar chart showing contributions • "pie": Pie chart showing proportions Default is "bar".
<code>nMonte</code>	Integer. Number of Monte Carlo samples for estimation. Default is 500.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Whether to print progress messages. Default is TRUE.

Details

In adversarial mode, two parties simultaneously optimize their candidate attribute distributions. Each party's "entrant" candidate (drawn from the optimized distribution) competes in a primary against a "field" candidate (drawn from the baseline distribution). The general election outcome depends on which candidates win their respective primaries, creating four possible scenarios. This function visualizes the relative importance of each scenario to the overall equilibrium.

The four scenarios (quadrants) represent different primary election outcomes:

E1: Both Entrants Both parties' "entrant" candidates (sampled from optimized distributions) win their primaries

E2: A Entrant, B Field Party A's entrant wins, Party B's field candidate (sampled from baseline) wins

E3: A Field, B Entrant Party A's field wins, Party B's entrant wins

E4: Both Field Both parties' field candidates win their primaries

The weight of each scenario depends on the primary election probabilities (kappa values), which in turn depend on the voter model.

Value

A list containing:

weights Named vector of four-quadrant weights (sum to 1)

contributions Named vector of contributions to Q^* from each quadrant

Q_star Total equilibrium vote share

plot Base R plot (invisible return)

Interpretation

- A dominant E1 contribution suggests entrant vs. entrant matchups are most important for the equilibrium
- Balanced contributions indicate a robust equilibrium across scenarios
- Large E4 contribution suggests field candidates often win primaries

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Run adversarial strategize
result <- strategize(Y = y, W = w, adversarial = TRUE, nSGD = 500)

# Plot quadrant breakdown
breakdown <- plot_quadrant_breakdown(result)
print(breakdown$weights)
print(breakdown$contributions)

## End(Not run)
```

print.strategize_result*Print Method for strategize Results*

Description

Print Method for strategize Results

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'strategize_result'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A strategize result object
digits	Number of digits to display
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

Invisibly returns the input object

strategize*Estimate Optimal (or Adversarial) Stochastic Interventions for Conjoint Experiments*

Description

strategize implements the core methods described in the accompanying paper for learning an optimal or adversarial probability distribution over conjoint factor levels. It is specifically designed for forced-choice conjoint settings (e.g., candidate-choice experiments) and can accommodate scenarios in which a single agent optimizes its strategy in isolation, or in which two (potentially adversarial) agents simultaneously optimize against each other.

This function can be used to find the *optimal stochastic intervention* for maximizing an outcome of interest (e.g., vote choice, rating, or utility), possibly subject to a penalty that keeps the learned distribution close to the original design distribution. It can also incorporate institutional rules (e.g., primaries, multiple stages of choice) by specifying additional arguments. Estimation can be done under standard generalized linear modeling assumptions or more advanced approaches. The function returns estimates of the learned distribution and the associated performance quantity ($Q(\pi^*)$) along with optional inference based on the (asymptotic) delta method.

Usage

```
strategize(
  Y,
  W,
  X = NULL,
  lambda,
  varcov_cluster_variable = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_respondent = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_respondent_proportions = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_candidate = NULL,
  competing_group_competition_variable_candidate = NULL,
  pair_id = NULL,
  respondent_id = NULL,
  respondent_task_id = NULL,
  profile_order = NULL,
  p_list = NULL,
  slate_list = NULL,
  K = 1,
  nSGD = 100,
  diff = FALSE,
  adversarial = FALSE,
  use_regularization = TRUE,
  force_gaussian = FALSE,
  a_init_sd = 0.001,
  outcome_model_type = "glm",
  penalty_type = "KL",
  compute_se = FALSE,
  conda_env = "strategize_env",
  conda_env_required = FALSE,
  conf_level = 0.90,
  nFolds_glm = 3L,
  folds = NULL,
  nMonte_adversarial = 5L,
  nMonte_Qglm = 100L,
  learning_rate_max = 0.001,
  temperature = 0.5,
  save_outcome_model = FALSE,
  presaved_outcome_model = FALSE,
  use_optax = FALSE,
  optim_type = "gd"
)
```

Arguments

Y	A numeric or binary vector of observed outcomes, typically in $\{0, 1\}$ for forced-choice conjoint tasks, indicating whether the profile was selected. For instance, $Y = 1$ if candidate A was chosen over candidate B, and $Y = 0$ otherwise. The length must match the number of rows in W.
W	A matrix or data frame representing the assigned levels of each factor in a conjoint design (one column per factor). Each row corresponds to a single profile. For forced-choice tasks, a given respondent may have contributed multiple rows if you reshape pairwise choices into long format. If the experiment used mul-

	tiple factors D , with each factor having L_d levels, \mathbb{W} should capture all factor assignments accordingly.
X	An optional matrix or data frame of additional covariates, often respondent-level features (e.g., respondent demographics). If $K > 1$, X may be used internally to fit multi-cluster or multi-component outcome models, or to allow cluster-specific effect estimation for more granular insights. Defaults to NULL.
lambda	A numeric scalar or vector giving the regularization penalty (e.g., in Kullback-Leibler or L2 sense) used to shrink the learned probability distribution(s) of factor levels toward a baseline distribution p_list. Typically set via either domain knowledge or cross-validation.
varcov_cluster_variable	An optional vector of cluster identifiers (e.g., respondent IDs) used to form a robust variance-covariance estimate of the outcome model. If NULL, the usual IID assumption is made. Defaults to NULL.
competing_group_variable_respondent	Optional variable marking competition group membership of respondents. Particularly relevant in adversarial settings (adversarial = TRUE) or multi-stage electoral settings, e.g., capturing the party of each respondent. Defaults to NULL.
competing_group_variable_respondent_proportions	Optional numeric vector specifying the population proportions of each competing group. If NULL, proportions are estimated from the data. Useful when the sample proportions differ from the target population proportions. Defaults to NULL.
competing_group_variable_candidate	Optional variable marking competition group membership of candidate profiles. Defaults to NULL.
competing_group_competition_variable_candidate	Optional variable indicating whether a candidate profile belongs to the competing group in adversarial settings. Defaults to NULL.
pair_id	A factor or numeric vector identifying the forced-choice pair. If each row of \mathbb{W} is a single profile, pair_id groups the rows belonging to the same choice set. Defaults to NULL.
respondent_id, respondent_task_id	Another set of optional identifiers. respondent_id marks each respondent across tasks, while respondent_task_id can define unique IDs for repeated measurements from the same respondent across multiple tasks. Useful for advanced clustering or robust SEs. Defaults to NULL.
profile_order	If each forced-choice is shown with different ordering (e.g., Candidate A vs. Candidate B), profile_order can label each row accordingly. Helpful for ensuring consistent labeling of reference vs. opposing profiles. Defaults to NULL.
p_list	An optional list describing the baseline probability distribution over factor levels in \mathbb{W} . Typically derived from the initial design distribution or uniform assignment distribution. If NULL, the function may assume uniform or attempt to estimate the distribution from \mathbb{W} .
slate_list	An optional list (or lists) providing custom “slates” of candidate features (and their associated probabilities). Used in more advanced or adversarial setups where certain combinations must be included or excluded. If NULL, no special constraints beyond the usual factor-level distributions are applied.
K	Integer specifying the number of latent clusters for multi-component outcome models. If $K = 1$, no latent clustering is done. Defaults to 1.

nSGD	Integer specifying the number of stochastic gradient descent (or gradient-based) iterations to use when learning the optimal distributions. Defaults to 100.
diff	Logical indicating whether the outcome Y represents a first-difference or difference-based metric. In forced-choice contexts, typically <code>diff = FALSE</code> . Defaults to FALSE.
adversarial	Logical controlling whether to enable the max-min adversarial scenario. When TRUE, the function searches for a pair of distributions (one for each competing party or group) such that each party's distribution is optimal given the other party's distribution. Defaults to FALSE.
use_regularization	Logical indicating whether to regularize the outcome model (in addition to any penalty <code>lambda</code> on the distribution shift). This can help avoid overfitting in high-dimensional designs. Defaults to TRUE.
force_gaussian	Logical indicating whether to force a Gaussian-based outcome modeling approach, even if Y is binary or forced-choice. If FALSE, the function attempts to choose a more appropriate link (e.g., "binomial"). Defaults to FALSE.
a_init_sd	Numeric scalar specifying the standard deviation for random initialization of unconstrained parameters used in the gradient-based search over factor-level probabilities. Defaults to 0.001.
outcome_model_type	Character string specifying the outcome model to use. Currently supports "glm" for generalized linear models or "neural" for a neural-network approximation. Defaults to "glm".
penalty_type	A character string specifying the type of penalty (e.g., "KL", "L2", or "LogMaxProb") used in the objective function for shifting the factor-level probabilities away from the baseline <code>p_list</code> . Defaults to "KL".
compute_se	Logical indicating whether standard errors should be computed for the final estimates (via the delta method or related expansions). Defaults to FALSE.
conda_env	A character string naming a Python conda environment that includes jax , optax , and other dependencies. If not NULL, the function attempts to activate that environment. Defaults to "strategize_env".
conda_env_required	Logical; if TRUE, raises an error if the environment given by <code>conda_env</code> cannot be activated. Otherwise, the function attempts to proceed with any available installation. Defaults to FALSE.
conf_level	Numeric in (0, 1), specifying the confidence level for intervals or credible bounds. Defaults to 0.90.
nFolds_glm	Integer specifying the number of folds (default 3L) for internal cross-validation used in certain outcome model or regularization steps. Defaults to 3L.
folds	An optional user-supplied partitioning or CV scheme, overriding <code>nFolds_glm</code> . Defaults to NULL.
nMonte_adversarial	Integer specifying the number of Monte Carlo samples used in adversarial or max-min steps, e.g., sampling from the opposing candidate's distribution to approximate expected payoffs. Defaults to 5L.
nMonte_Qglm	Integer specifying the number of Monte Carlo samples for evaluating or approximating the quantity of interest under certain outcomes or distributions. Defaults to 100L.

<code>learning_rate_max</code>	Base learning rate for gradient-based optimizers. Defaults to <code>0.001</code> .
<code>temperature</code>	Numeric temperature parameter used in Gumbel-Softmax sampling to smooth the exploration of the probability simplex. Smaller values yield distributions closer to the argmax. Defaults to <code>0.5</code> .
<code>save_outcome_model</code>	Logical indicating whether to save the fitted outcome model to disk for reuse. Useful for large models or repeated runs. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>presaved_outcome_model</code>	Logical indicating whether to use a previously saved outcome model instead of re-fitting. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>use_optax</code>	Logical indicating whether to use the <code>optax</code> library for gradient-based optimization in JAX (<code>TRUE</code>) or a built-in method (<code>FALSE</code>). Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>optim_type</code>	A character string for choosing which optimizer or approach is used internally (e.g., <code>"gd"</code> for gradient descent). Defaults to <code>"gd"</code> .

Details

Modeling the outcome: Internally, `strategize` may fit a generalized linear model or a more flexible approach (such as multi-cluster factorization) to learn the mapping from factor-level assignments W (and optional covariates X) onto outcomes Y . Once these outcome coefficients are estimated, the function uses gradient-based or closed-form solutions to find the *optimal stochastic intervention(s)*, i.e., new factor-level probability distributions that maximize an expected outcome (or solve the max-min adversarial problem).

Adversarial or strategic design: When `adversarial = TRUE`, the function attempts to solve a zero-sum game in which one agent (say, “A”) chooses its distribution to maximize vote share, while the other (“B”) simultaneously chooses its distribution to minimize “A”’s vote share. In many settings, `competing_group_variable_respondent` and related arguments help define which respondents belong to the “A” or “B” sub-electorate (e.g., a primary). The final solution is a mixed-strategy Nash equilibrium, if it exists, for the forced-choice environment. This can be used to compare or interpret real-world candidate positioning in multi-stage elections.

Regularization: The argument `lambda` penalizes how far the learned distribution strays from the baseline distribution `p_list`. This helps avoid overfitting in high-dimensional designs. Different penalty types can be selected via `penalty_type`.

Implementation details: Under the hood, this function may rely on `jax` for automatic differentiation. By default, it uses an internal gradient-based approach. If `use_optax = TRUE`, the `optax` library is used for optimization. The function can automatically detect or load a `conda` environment if specified, though advanced users can pass `conda_env_required = TRUE` to enforce that environment activation is mandatory.

Value

A named list containing:

`pi_star_point` An estimate of the (possibly multi-cluster or adversarial) optimal distribution(s) over the factor levels.

Structure depends on parameters:

- If `adversarial = TRUE` and $K = 1$, returns a pair of distributions (e.g., maximin solutions).
- If $K > 1$, returns a list where each element corresponds to a cluster-optimal distribution.
- Otherwise, returns a single distribution.

`pi_star_se` Standard errors for entries in `pi_star_point`. Mirrors the structure of `pi_star_point` (e.g., a pair of SEs if `adversarial = TRUE` and `K = 1`). Only present if `compute_se = TRUE`.

`Q_point_mESt` Point estimate(s) of the optimized outcome (e.g., utility/vote share). Matches the structure of `pi_star_point`.

`Q_se_mESt` Standard errors for `Q_point_mESt`. Only present if `compute_se = TRUE`.

`pi_star_lb, pi_star_ub` Confidence bounds for `pi_star_point` (if `compute_se = TRUE` and a confidence level is provided).

`CVInfo` Cross-validation performance data (if applicable). Typically a `data.frame` or list.

`estimationType` String indicating the approach used (e.g., "TwoStep" or "OneStep").

... Additional internal details (e.g., fitted models, optimization logs).

See Also

[cv_strategize](#) for cross-validation across candidate values of `lambda`. See also [strategize_onestep](#) for a function that implements a “one-step” approach to M-estimation of the same target quantity.

Examples

```
# =====
# Example 1: Basic single-agent optimization
# =====
# Generate synthetic conjoint data
set.seed(42)
n <- 400 # Number of profiles (200 pairs)

# Factor matrix: candidate attributes
W <- data.frame(
  Gender = sample(c("Male", "Female"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Age = sample(c("Young", "Middle", "Old"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Party = sample(c("Dem", "Rep"), n, replace = TRUE)
)

# Simulate outcome: Female + Young candidates preferred
latent <- 0.3 * (W$Gender == "Female") +
  0.2 * (W$Age == "Young") -
  0.1 * (W$Age == "Old")
prob <- plogis(latent)

# Paired forced-choice: within each pair, one wins
pair_id <- rep(1:(n/2), each = 2)
Y <- numeric(n)
for (p in unique(pair_id)) {
  idx <- which(pair_id == p)
  winner <- sample(idx, 1, prob = prob[idx])
  Y[idx] <- as.integer(seq_along(idx) == which(idx == winner))
}
profile_order <- rep(1:2, n/2)

# Baseline probabilities (uniform assignment)
p_list <- list(
  Gender = c(Male = 0.5, Female = 0.5),
  Age = c(Young = 1/3, Middle = 1/3, Old = 1/3),
  Party = c(Dem = 0.5, Rep = 0.5)
)
```

```

# Run strategize to find optimal distribution
# (requires conda environment with JAX - see build_backend())
result <- strategize(
  Y = Y,
  W = W,
  lambda = 0.1,
  pair_id = pair_id,
  respondent_id = pair_id,
  respondent_task_id = pair_id,
  profile_order = profile_order,
  p_list = p_list,
  diff = TRUE,
  nSGD = 50,
  compute_se = FALSE
)

# View optimal distribution
print(result$pi_star_point)

# View expected outcome under optimal strategy
print(result$Q_point)

```

strategize.plot*Plot Estimated Probabilities for Hypothetical Scenarios***Description**

This function creates a grid of base R plots to visualize and compare probabilities (and optionally their confidence intervals) across multiple hypothetical or assignment scenarios. By default, it arranges the plots in a 3xN grid, labeling each row according to the factor or condition being displayed.

Usage

```

strategize.plot(
  pi_star_list = NULL,
  pi_star_se_list = NULL,
  p_list = NULL,
  col.main = "black",
  cex.main = 1.5,
  zStar = 1,
  xlim = NULL,
  ticks_type = "assignmentProbs",
  col_vec = NULL,
  plot_names = TRUE,
  plot_ci = TRUE,
  widths_vec,
  heights_vec,
  main_title = "",
  margins_vec = NULL,

```

```

add = FALSE,
pch = 20,
factor_name_transformer = function(x) {
  x
},
level_name_transformer = function(x) {
  x
},
open_browser = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>pi_star_list</code>	A list of numeric vectors, each corresponding to a set of hypothetical probabilities to be plotted. These are typically model-based or derived values.
<code>pi_star_se_list</code>	A list of numeric vectors of the same structure as <code>pi_star_list</code> , containing standard errors for each probability. Used to plot confidence intervals.
<code>p_list</code>	A list of numeric vectors of "assignment" or baseline probabilities to be overlaid as vertical ticks on each plot (depending on <code>ticks_type</code>).
<code>col.main</code>	Character. Color for the main title in each subplot. Default is "black".
<code>cex.main</code>	Numeric. Character expansion factor for main titles. Default is 1.5.
<code>zStar</code>	Numeric. Multiplier for the standard error bars (e.g., 1.96 for approximately 95 percent confidence intervals). Default is 1.
<code>xlim</code>	Numeric vector of length 2. The x-axis limits for all subplots. Defaults to <code>c(0, 1)</code> if not specified.
<code>ticks_type</code>	Character. Controls the type of reference ticks added. "assignmentProbs": Vertical ticks drawn at the positions from <code>p_list</code> (default). "zero": Vertical ticks drawn at 0. "none": No vertical reference ticks.
<code>col_vec</code>	Optional character vector of colors (one per set of probabilities in <code>pi_star_list</code>). If <code>NULL</code> , uses sequential indexing for color.
<code>plot_names</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), factor/condition labels will be placed along the y-axis.
<code>plot_ci</code>	Logical. If TRUE (default), error bars will be drawn using <code>pi_star_se_list</code> .
<code>widths_vec, heights_vec</code>	Currently unused. Reserved for future layout expansions.
<code>main_title</code>	Character. An overall title for the plot. Default is an empty string.
<code>margins_vec</code>	Currently unused. Reserved for future layout expansions.
<code>add</code>	Logical. If FALSE (default), a new plot is created. If TRUE, points/error bars are added to an existing plot space.
<code>pch</code>	Numeric or character. The plotting symbol. Default is 20.
<code>factor_name_transformer</code>	Function to transform factor names for display. Should accept and return a character vector. Default is identity function.
<code>level_name_transformer</code>	Function to transform level names for display. Should accept and return a character vector. Default is identity function.
<code>open_browser</code>	Logical. If TRUE, opens a browser for debugging. Default is FALSE. Intended for development use only.

Details

`strategize.plot` arranges multiple subplots (3 columns by default) in a grid that depends on the number of elements in `p_list`. Each subplot will show a factor level or condition on the y-axis, with probabilities along the x-axis. If confidence intervals are provided (`pi_star_se_list`), horizontal error bars around each probability point will be displayed. Additionally, vertical reference ticks can be added, showing values from `p_list` or zero depending on `ticks_type`.

Value

Invisibly returns NULL. This function is primarily called for its side effect: producing a multi-panel base R plot.

Examples

```
# =====
# Visualize optimal vs baseline distributions
# =====
# This function works without JAX - just needs the result structure

# Create mock strategize result for plotting
# (In practice, use output from strategize())
pi_star_list <- list(k1 = list(
  Gender = c(Male = 0.35, Female = 0.65),
  Age = c(Young = 0.45, Middle = 0.30, Old = 0.25),
  Party = c(Dem = 0.40, Rep = 0.60)
))

pi_star_se_list <- list(k1 = list(
  Gender = c(Male = 0.04, Female = 0.04),
  Age = c(Young = 0.03, Middle = 0.03, Old = 0.03),
  Party = c(Dem = 0.05, Rep = 0.05)
))

# Baseline (original assignment) probabilities
p_list <- list(
  Gender = c(Male = 0.5, Female = 0.5),
  Age = c(Young = 0.33, Middle = 0.33, Old = 0.34),
  Party = c(Dem = 0.5, Rep = 0.5)
)

# Plot comparing optimal to baseline
strategize.plot(
  pi_star_list = pi_star_list,
  pi_star_se_list = pi_star_se_list,
  p_list = p_list,
  main_title = "Optimal vs Baseline Distribution",
  ticks_type = "assignmentProbs" # Show baseline as reference ticks
)
```

Description

`strategize_onestep` implements a single-step (“one-step”) approach to estimating a target quantity of interest in high-dimensional conjoint (or factorial) experiments, such as finding an *optimal stochastic intervention* over factor levels. This method can incorporate adversarial or non-adversarial settings, regularization, multi-stage structures (e.g., primaries followed by a general election), and a variety of user-specified outcome models. It returns estimated distributions of factor levels (*e.g.*, *candidate attributes*) that maximize or minimize an outcome (e.g., vote share), including optional standard errors via M-estimation or the delta method.

Usage

```
strategize_onestep(
  W,
  Y,
  X = NULL,
  K = 1,
  warm_start = FALSE,
  automatic_scaling = TRUE,
  p_list = NULL,
  pi_list = NULL,
  pi_init_vec = NULL,
  constrain_ub = NULL,
  n_lambda = 10,
  penalty_type = "LogMaxProb",
  test_fraction = 0.5,
  log_PrW = NULL,
  learning_rate_max = 0.01,
  cycle_width = 50,
  cycle_number = 4,
  nSGD = 500,
  nEpoch = NULL,
  X_factorized = NULL,
  momentum = 0.99,
  n_full_cycles = 1,
  optim_method = "tf",
  sg_method = NULL,
  forceSEs = FALSE,
  clip_at = 100000,
  adaptive_momentum = FALSE,
  known_norm_factor = NULL,
  split1_indices = NULL,
  split2_indices = NULL,
  use_hajek = TRUE,
  find_max = TRUE,
  quiet = TRUE,
  lambda_seq = NULL,
  lambda_coef = 0.0001,
  n_folds = 3,
  batch_size = 50,
  confLevel = 0.90,
  conda_env = NULL,
  conda_env_required = FALSE,
```

```

    hypothetical_n = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>W</code>	A matrix or data frame of assigned factor levels in the conjoint. For forced-choice designs, each row generally represents a single profile or a single respondent-task-profile combination. Must have integer, factor, or character columns representing factor levels.
<code>Y</code>	A numeric or binary outcome vector. Typically <code>Y</code> is 1 if a profile is chosen over its competitor, and 0 otherwise. If <code>find_max = FALSE</code> , the sign is flipped, effectively minimizing <code>Y</code> .
<code>X</code>	Optional matrix or data frame of covariates (or respondent-level features). Can be used for multi-cluster modeling with <code>K > 1</code> .
<code>K</code>	An integer for the number of mixture components or latent clusters if multi-cluster modeling is desired. Defaults to 1 (no clusters).
<code>warm_start</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , attempts to re-initialize from previous solutions each time <code>lambda</code> or other hyperparameters change. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>automatic_scaling</code>	Logical indicating whether to center or scale <code>X</code> and <code>Y</code> automatically. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>p_list</code>	A list of baseline factor-level probabilities in the design or assignment mechanism (e.g., the original random assignment distribution). If <code>NULL</code> , the function may assume uniform or empirical distributions.
<code>pi_list</code>	An optional list specifying a counterfactual distribution over factor levels. If provided, <code>strategize_onestep</code> directly computes and returns the performance or value under that distribution instead of estimating a new optimal distribution.
<code>pi_init_vec</code>	A numeric vector for initializing the simplex-based representation of factor-level probabilities to be optimized. If <code>NULL</code> , a random initialization is used internally.
<code>constrain_ub</code>	Optional numeric or vector of upper bounds on factor probabilities. If not <code>NULL</code> , can help to enforce constraints in optimization.
<code>n_lambda</code>	Integer specifying the number of penalty values considered if cross-validation is performed. Defaults to 10.
<code>penalty_type</code>	A character specifying the type of penalty for shifting probabilities (e.g., "LogMaxProb", "L2", or "KL"). This is an additional penalization on top of <code>penalty_type</code> for the outcome model. Defaults to "LogMaxProb".
<code>test_fraction</code>	Fraction of samples used for holdout in cross-validation. Defaults to 0.5 for a basic split. If <code>NULL</code> , no split is performed.
<code>log_PrW</code>	Optional numeric vector of log probabilities for each row in <code>W</code> . If omitted, the function will compute <code>log_PrW</code> from <code>p_list</code> given the assumption of independent factor-level assignments.
<code>learning_rate_max</code>	Base learning rate for gradient-based optimizers. Defaults to 0.01.
<code>cycle_width</code>	Numeric controlling the frequency of restarts or adaptive learning-rate schedules.
<code>cycle_number</code>	Number of cycles used in the learning-rate schedule.
<code>nSGD</code>	Number of gradient-descent updates. If <code>nEpoch</code> is provided, that takes precedence.

nEpoch	Number of epochs, each pass including <code>length(availableTrainIndices) / batch_size</code> mini-batches. If provided, overrides nSGD.
X_factorized	An optional matrix or data frame representing factorized (dummy-coded) versions of X for advanced modeling. If NULL, the function may factorize internally.
momentum	Numeric specifying momentum for stochastic gradient descent. Defaults to 0.99.
n_full_cycles	If >1, repeats training cycles without restarts for a total number of gradient steps. Useful for stability checks.
optim_method	A character specifying the optimization backend. Defaults to "jax" if available.
sg_method	A character controlling the type of gradient updates (e.g., "adanorm", "wngrad"). If NULL, a default method is chosen.
forceSEs	Logical. If TRUE, attempts to compute standard errors by M-estimation or the delta method, even if no cross-validation is done.
clip_at	A large numeric to clip gradient norms if they exceed clip_at.
adaptive_momentum	Logical. If TRUE, momentum is adapted automatically as the optimization proceeds. Defaults to FALSE.
known_norm_factor	An optional numeric to normalize reweighting for Hajek-based estimators. If NULL, it is inferred from the sum of weights.
split1_indices, split2_indices	Optional vectors of indices partitioning the data for cross-validation or holdout. If NULL, a random partition is done internally.
use_hajek	Logical. If TRUE, uses a Hajek-based reweighting in objective functions for computing the expected outcome under counterfactual probability shifts. Defaults to TRUE.
find_max	Logical. If TRUE, maximizes Y; if FALSE, treats Y as negative of interest (e.g., adversary minimization).
quiet	Logical controlling the verbosity of printed messages.
lambda_seq	Optional numeric vector of penalty values for cross-validation. If NULL, the function attempts a default sequence or single value.
lambda_coef	Numeric constant controlling the magnitude of the penalty for the outcome model. Defaults to 0.0001.
n_folds	Number of folds for cross-validation. Defaults to 3.
batch_size	Positive integer specifying the size of mini-batches in each gradient iteration. Defaults to 50.
confLevel	Numeric in $((0,1))$, specifying the confidence level for intervals around estimated probabilities or performance measures. Defaults to 0.90.
conda_env	Optional name of a Conda environment with jax , optax , etc. If NULL, attempts a default environment.
conda_env_required	Logical. If TRUE, errors if the environment conda_env cannot be found. Otherwise attempts to proceed gracefully.
hypothetical_n	Optional numeric specifying an alternative n for certain variance calculations (e.g., hypothesized population size). If NULL, uses the observed sample size.

Details

This function implements a *one-step M-estimation* approach for directly estimating the “optimal” probability distributions over high-dimensional factors in conjoint or factorial experiments. Rather than a multi-step procedure of (1) outcome modeling followed by (2) re-optimizing factor distributions, the one-step approach can iteratively re-estimate distribution parameters while simultaneously adjusting the outcome model. This allows regularization or advanced modeling to be integrated into the *same* optimization objective, potentially improving finite-sample performance. Support for adversarial or multiple clusters is also available.

By default, `strategize_onestep` attempts to find the distribution(s) π^* that maximizes the average outcome if `find_max = TRUE` (e.g., maximizing candidate choice share). In adversarial contexts, each cluster or “player” can simultaneously learn a best response. The function is flexible enough to incorporate sub-populations or multiple stages (e.g., primaries plus general elections).

If a user-supplied `pi_list` is given, the function directly computes $Q(\pi)$ for that distribution instead of estimating. This is useful for evaluating the performance of a known or hypothesized distribution (e.g., “status quo”).

Most users do not need to call `strategize_onestep` directly, as this is a lower-level routine. The `strategize` or `cv_strategize` functions may suffice in many typical workflows.

Value

A named list with components, often including:

- `pi_star_point`: The estimated optimal or learned distribution(s) over factor levels. If $K > 1$ or if adversarial competition is considered, may return multiple distributions (k_1, k_2 , etc.).
- `Q_point`: The estimated performance measure under the learned distribution(s). For example, the average or adversarially optimized outcome.
- `Q_se_mEst`: If available, standard errors via M-estimation or the delta method.
- `PiStar_lb`, `PiStar_ub`: Lower and upper confidence intervals for factor-level probabilities, if standard errors are computed.
- `CVInfo`: A data frame or list summarizing cross-validation performance for each candidate lambda.
- `ClassProbsXobs`, `VarCov_ProbClust`, `pi_init_next`, `optim_max_hajek_list`: Additional objects storing advanced details of the optimization or M-estimation procedure.
- `Output.Description`: Additional messages describing the run.

Note

Advanced arguments like `X_factorized`, `conda_env`, `optim_method`, or specifying `adaptive_momentum` are only needed for specialized or larger-scale (GPU-based) computations.

References

- Goplerud, M. & Titiunik, R. (2022). *Analysis of High-Dimensional Factorial Experiments: Estimation of Interactive and Non-Interactive Effects*. ArXiv preprint.
- Egami, N. & Imai, K. (2019). *Causal Interaction in Factorial Experiments: Application to Conjoint Analysis*. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 114(526), 529–540.
- Hainmueller, J., Hopkins, D. J., & Yamamoto, T. (2014). *Causal Inference in Conjoint Analysis: Understanding Multidimensional Choices via Stated Preference Experiments*. Political Analysis, 22(1), 1–30.
- (Paper Reference) A forthcoming or accompanying manuscript describing in detail the methods for *optimal* or *adversarial* stochastic interventions in conjoint settings.

See Also

[strategize](#) for an approach that first fits an outcome model and then re-optimizes factor-level probabilities. [cv_strategize](#) for cross-validation across candidate values of *lambda*.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# =====
# One-step M-estimation approach
# =====
# This approach simultaneously estimates the outcome model and
# optimal distribution, rather than the two-step approach

set.seed(123)
n <- 400

# Generate factor matrix
W <- data.frame(
  Gender = sample(c("Male", "Female"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Age = sample(c("Young", "Middle", "Old"), n, replace = TRUE),
  Party = sample(c("Dem", "Rep"), n, replace = TRUE)
)

# Simulate outcome (Female and Young preferred)
latent <- 0.3 * (W$Gender == "Female") + 0.2 * (W$Age == "Young")
Y <- rbinom(n, 1, plogis(latent))

# Baseline probabilities (uniform)
p_list <- list(
  Gender = c(Male = 0.5, Female = 0.5),
  Age = c(Young = 1/3, Middle = 1/3, Old = 1/3),
  Party = c(Dem = 0.5, Rep = 0.5)
)

# Optional respondent covariates
X <- matrix(rnorm(n * 2), n, 2)
colnames(X) <- c("Income", "Education")

# Run one-step estimation
result <- strategize_onestep(
  W = W,
  Y = Y,
  X = X,
  p_list = p_list,
  nSGD = 100,
  penalty_type = "LogMaxProb",
  lambda_seq = c(0.01, 0.1),
  test_fraction = 0.3,
  quiet = TRUE
)

# View optimal distribution
print(result$pi_star_point)

# View expected outcome under optimal strategy
print(result$Q_point)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

strategize_preset *Get Recommended Parameter Settings*

Description

Returns a list of parameter values suitable for passing to `strategize()`. This simplifies the API by providing sensible defaults for common use cases.

Usage

```
strategize_preset(  
  preset = c("standard", "quick_test", "publication", "adversarial")  
)
```

Arguments

preset	One of: "quick_test" Minimal iterations for testing code (not for inference) "standard" Reasonable defaults for most analyses (default) "publication" Higher accuracy for publication-quality results "adversarial" Settings tuned for adversarial/game-theoretic mode
--------	--

Details

These presets provide starting points. You should still set data-specific parameters like `Y`, `W`, `p_list`, and potentially `lambda`.

For the "publication" preset, `lambda` is not included because you should use `cv_strategize()` to select it via cross-validation.

Value

Named list of parameters that can be merged with `strategize()` arguments.

Examples

```
# Get standard settings  
params <- strategize_preset("standard")  
print(params)  
  
# Use with strategize (hypothetically)  
# result <- do.call(strategize, c(list(Y = Y, W = W, p_list = p_list), params))
```

`summarize_adversarial` *Summarize Adversarial Strategize Results*

Description

Prints a comprehensive summary of adversarial equilibrium results, including strategies, equilibrium quality metrics, and four-quadrant breakdown.

Usage

```
summarize_adversarial(result, validate = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	Output from <code>strategize</code> with <code>adversarial = TRUE</code>
<code>validate</code>	Logical. Whether to run equilibrium validation. Default is TRUE. Set to FALSE for faster output without validation.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Whether to print the summary. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function provides a unified view of adversarial equilibrium results:

- Equilibrium vote share Q^* with standard error
- Optimized strategies for both parties (AST and DAG)
- Equilibrium quality metrics (best-response errors)
- Four-quadrant contribution breakdown
- Voter proportion information
- Convergence status

Value

Invisibly returns a list containing all summary statistics.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Run adversarial strategize
result <- strategize(Y = y, W = w, adversarial = TRUE, nSGD = 500)

# Print summary
summarize_adversarial(result)

# Quick summary without validation
summarize_adversarial(result, validate = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.strategize_result

Summary Method for strategize Results

Description

Creates a summary table comparing baseline and optimal distributions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'strategize_result'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A strategize result object
...	Additional arguments (ignored)

Value

Invisibly returns a data.frame with the comparison

validate_cv_strategize_inputs

Validate inputs for cv_strategize()

Description

Validate inputs for cv_strategize()

Usage

```
validate_cv_strategize_inputs(Y, W, lambda_seq = NULL, folds = 2L)
```

Arguments

Y	Outcome vector
W	Factor matrix
lambda_seq	Sequence of lambda values to cross-validate
folds	Number of CV folds

Value

TRUE invisibly if validation passes

`validate_equilibrium` *Validate Nash Equilibrium Quality*

Description

Computes best-response error to verify that the optimized strategies form a Nash equilibrium. At a true Nash equilibrium, neither player can improve their payoff by unilaterally changing strategy.

Usage

```
validate_equilibrium(
  result,
  method = c("grid", "gradient"),
  resolution = 50,
  tolerance = 0.01,
  nMonte = 100,
  plot = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	Output from strategize with <code>adversarial = TRUE</code>
<code>method</code>	Character string specifying the search method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "grid": Exhaustive grid search (more accurate, slower) • "gradient": Gradient ascent from current solution (faster) Default is "grid".
<code>resolution</code>	Integer. Number of grid points per dimension for grid search. Default is 50.
<code>tolerance</code>	Numeric. Maximum BR error to consider as equilibrium. Default is 0.01 (i.e., neither player can improve vote share by more than 1%).
<code>nMonte</code>	Integer. Number of Monte Carlo samples for Q evaluation. Default is 100.
<code>plot</code>	Logical. Whether to generate visualization. Default is TRUE.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Whether to print progress messages. Default is TRUE.

Details

What is a Nash Equilibrium?

In the adversarial setting, two parties (AST and DAG) simultaneously choose probability distributions over candidate attributes (e.g., gender, age, policy positions). Each party wants to maximize their expected vote share given the opponent's strategy. A Nash equilibrium is a pair of strategies where:

- AST's strategy is optimal given DAG's strategy
- DAG's strategy is optimal given AST's strategy

At equilibrium, neither party can improve by unilaterally changing their strategy.

What is Best-Response Error?

The best-response error measures how far a player's current strategy is from being optimal. For player p, it is defined as:

$$BR_error_p = \max_{\pi_p} Q(\pi_p, \pi_{-p}^*) - Q(\pi_p^*, \pi_{-p}^*)$$

In words: if we fix the opponent's strategy and search for the best possible response, how much better could we do compared to our current strategy?

- **BR error = 0**: The player is already playing optimally (true equilibrium)
- **BR error > 0**: The player could improve by switching strategies
- **BR error = 0.05**: The player could gain 5 percentage points in vote share

How Validation Works

This function performs the following steps:

1. Evaluates Q (expected vote share) at the current solution
2. For AST: fixes DAG's strategy and searches for AST's best response
3. For DAG: fixes AST's strategy and searches for DAG's best response
4. Computes the improvement each player could achieve (BR error)
5. If both BR errors are below tolerance, declares it a valid equilibrium

Interpretation

- **is_equilibrium = TRUE**: The solution is a valid Nash equilibrium (within numerical tolerance). Both parties are playing optimally.
- **is_equilibrium = FALSE**: At least one party could improve by changing strategy. This may indicate insufficient SGD iterations, a local minimum, or numerical issues.

Search Methods

- "grid": Searches over a discretized grid of strategies around the current solution. More thorough but slower. Recommended for validation.
- "gradient": Runs additional gradient ascent steps from the current solution. Faster but may miss improvements in other directions.

Value

A list containing:

- br_error_ast** Best-response error for AST player (how much AST could improve by switching to best response)
- br_error_dag** Best-response error for DAG player
- is_equilibrium** Logical. TRUE if both errors are below tolerance
- Q_current** Current objective value at the solution
- Q_br_ast** Objective value if AST switched to best response
- Q_br_dag** Objective value if DAG switched to best response
- br_strategy_ast** The best response strategy for AST (for comparison)
- br_strategy_dag** The best response strategy for DAG
- plot** ggplot object if plot=TRUE and ggplot2 available, else NULL

Examples

```

## Not run:
# Run adversarial strategize
result <- strategize(Y = y, W = w, adversarial = TRUE, nSGD = 500)

# Validate equilibrium
validation <- validate_equilibrium(result)
print(validation$is_equilibrium)
print(validation$br_error_ast)
print(validation$br_error_dag)

# If validation fails, try more SGD iterations
if (!validation$is_equilibrium) {
  result2 <- strategize(Y = y, W = w, adversarial = TRUE, nSGD = 2000)
  validation2 <- validate_equilibrium(result2)
}

## End(Not run)

```

validate_strategize_inputs

Validate inputs for strategize()

Description

Validate inputs for strategize()

Usage

```
validate_strategize_inputs(
  Y,
  W,
  X = NULL,
  lambda,
  p_list = NULL,
  K = 1,
  pair_id = NULL,
  adversarial = FALSE,
  competing_group_variable_respondent = NULL,
  competing_group_variable_candidate = NULL,
  outcome_model_type = "glm",
  penalty_type = "KL",
  diff = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

Y	Outcome vector
W	Factor matrix
X	Optional covariate matrix

lambda	Regularization parameter
p_list	Baseline probability list
K	Number of clusters
pair_id	Pair identifier
adversarial	Adversarial mode flag
competing_group_variable_respondent	Respondent group variable
competing_group_variable_candidate	Candidate group variable
outcome_model_type	Outcome model type
penalty_type	Penalty type
diff	Difference mode flag

Value

TRUE invisibly if validation passes; stops with error otherwise

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