Exercises 7

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Problem 1

a)

The derivative of x, y are zero at equilibrium/fixed point:

$$0 = x(a - by) \tag{1}$$
$$0 = y(-c + dx) \tag{2}$$

It's easy to see that: $(0,0)$ and $(\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b})$ are the fixed points.

b)

The Jacobian of the RHS:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} a - by & -bx \\ dy & -c + dx \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

For the non-trivial fixed points:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} a - b\frac{a}{b} & -b\frac{c}{d} \\ d\frac{a}{b} & -c + d\frac{c}{d} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-bc}{d} \\ \frac{ad}{b} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

Eigenvalues can be calculated easily: $\lambda_1 = i\sqrt{ac}, \lambda_2 = -i\sqrt{ac}$. As shown by the eigenvalues which both have a zero real par. This indicates that the equiblirum is not attriactive and is not repulsive.S

Due to the fact the the eigenvalues have a non-zero imaginary part, the system will now oscilate awith a peried of $\sqrt{ac}$

c)

http://www.math.harvard.edu/library/sternberg/slides/11809LV.pdf

For a replicator equation, with $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)^T$

$$\dot{x_i} = x_i\Big(f_i(x) - \sum_i^n x_i f_i(x)\Big) \tag{5}$$
$$\dot{y_i} = y_i\Big(f_i(x) - \sum_i^n x_i f_i(x)\Big) \tag{6}$$
$$\tag{7}$$

Let $$

Problem 2

a)

A matrix is called a stochastics matrix if

1. it is a square matrix
2. $0 \leq A_{ij} \leq 1, \quad \forall\, i, j$
3. $\sum_j A_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall\, i, j$

(1) and (2) is trivial since transition can be made from any state to another.

By simple calculation, it is not hard to see that the row of matrix M equals to 1.

b)

To find the stationary distribution of the transition, let x_t be the distribution after t transition.

If x stated in the question were the stationary distribution,

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x_t \cdot M = x \tag{8}$$

To verify (just the first component of x_t for simplicity, denoted by x_t^1) Provided that $x_t = (s_1 s_2, s_1(1 - s_2), (1 - s_1)s_2, (1 - s_1)(1 - s_2))$

$$\begin{align}
x_{t+1}^1 &= x_t^1 \cdot M \tag{9}\\
&= s_1 s_2 \cdot p_1 p_2 + s_1(1 - s_2) \cdot q_1 p_2 + (1 - s_1)s_2 \cdot p_1 q_2 + (1 - s_1)(1 - s_2) \cdot q_1 q_2 \tag{10}\\
&= s_1 s_2 \Bigg(p_1 p_2 - q_1 p_2 + p_1 q_2 + q_1 q_2 \Bigg) s_1 q_1 p_2 + s_2 p_1 q_2 - (s_1 + s_2) q_1 q_2 + q_1 q_2 \tag{11}\\
&= s_1 s_2 r_1 r_2 + s_1 q_1 r_2 + s_2 q_2 r_1 + q_1 q_2 \tag{12}\\
&= \Bigg[\Big((q_2 r_1 + q_1)(q_1 r_2 + q_2) r_1 r_2 \Big) + \Big((q_2 r_1 + q_1) r_2 q_1 (1 - r_1 r_2) \Big) \tag{13}\\
&\quad + \Big((q_1 r_2 + q_2) r_1 q_2 (1 - r_1 r_2) \Big) + \Big((1 - r_1 r_2)^2 q_1 q_2 \Big) \Bigg] \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - r_1 r_2)^2} \tag{14}\\
&= \Bigg[\Big(q_2^2 r_1^2 r_2^2 + q_2^2 r_1^2 r_2 + q_1 q_2 r_2^2 r_1 + q_1 q_2 r_1 r_2 \Big) + \Big(q_1 q_2 r_1 r_2 + q_1^2 r_2 - q_1 q_2 r_1^2 r_2^2 \Big) \tag{15}\\
&\quad + \Big(q_1 q_2 r_1 r_2 + q_2^2 r_1 - q_1 q_2 r_1^2 r_2^2 - q_2^2 r_1^2 r_2 \Big) + \Big(q_1 q_2 - 2 q_1 q_2 r_1 r_2 + q_1 q_2 r_1^2 r_2^2 \Big) \Bigg] \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - r_1 r_2)^2} \tag{16}\\
&= \frac{q_1 q_2 r_1 r_2 + q_1^2 r_2 + q_1 q_2 + q_2^2 r_1}{(1 - r_1 r_2)^2} \tag{17}\\
&= s_1 s_2 \tag{18}
\end{align}$$

c)

It is easy to see this strategy is tit-for-tat. From the results from (b), we can show the expected payoffs for both players with the help of s_1, s_2

In the setting of strategy $S_1(1, 0)$,

$$p_1 = 1 \tag{19}$$
$$q_1 = 0 \tag{20}$$

$$s_1 = \frac{q_2}{1 + q_2 - p_2} \tag{21}$$
$$s_2 = \frac{q_2}{1 + q_2 - p_2} \tag{22}$$

The expected payoff at the stationary distribution of the correspounding Markov chain is the same for both players.

d)

To calculate the expected payoff for S_1 against S_2, calculate s_1 and s_2,

$$s_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1-0) + 0}{1 - (1-0)(1-\frac{1}{4})} = 1 \tag{23}$$
$$s_2 = \frac{0(1-\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{4}}{1 - (1-0)(1-\frac{1}{4})} = 1 \tag{24}$$

The expected paoff at the stationary distribution:

$$E(S_1, S_2) = Rs_1s_2 + Ss_1(1-s_2) + T(1-s_1)s_2 + P(1-s_1)(1-s_2) = 3$$

The expected payoff for this game with S_1, S_2 is 3.

Code is available on github repo: (https://github.com/wyq977/evolutionary-dynamics-2019)