

DBSSE



Evolutionary Dynamics

Exercises 8

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Problem 1: Weak selection

(5 points)

Consider the general two-strategy game

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B \\
A & a & b \\
C & d
\end{array}$$

in a finite population of size N.

(a) Show that for weak selection, $w \ll 1$, the fixation probability of strategy A is given by

$$\rho_A = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{1 - (\alpha N - \beta)w/6}$$

with $\alpha = a + 2b - c - 2d$ and $\beta = 2a + b + c - 4d$.

You can use the following formulae:

- (i) For small w, one can approximate $\prod_{i=1}^{k} (1 wx_i) \approx 1 w\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i$.
- (ii) For small w, it holds $\frac{1-wy}{1-wz} \approx 1 w(y-z)$.
- (iii) $\sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{k} i = N(N+1)(N+2)/3!$.

Now consider the specific game

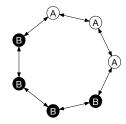
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B \\
A & 21 & 2 \\
B & 17 & 1
\end{array}$$
(1)

- (b) Decide for which N strategies A and B are evolutionarily stable in the limit of weak selection.
- (c) Compute for which N strategy A is risk dominant, $\rho_A > \rho_B$, in the limit of weak selection.
- (d) Compare your results with the deterministic case.

Problem 2: Evolutionary games on graphs

(5 points)

Consider the evolution of a population of two types A and B on a regular graph with k = 2 (two neighbors per individual, i.e. a circle):



Suppose that fitness is constant and B individuals have a relative fitness advantage r. Write a simulation to verify the *isothermal theorem*, i.e. the absorption probability ρ of a single B individual is the same as for the unstructured Moran process. Use N=20 individuals and run your simulations for a neutral process, r=1, and for a process with fitness advantage of r=1.1.