# Secret Hitler Prediction Algorithm

#### Louis Hildebrand

2022/04/22

### 1 Introduction

Consider the list of all possible assignments of roles (Liberal, Fascist, or Hitler) to players. Let  $R_i$  be the event that the *i*th role assignment in that list represents the actual role of each player. Furthermore, let G be the event that some game's history (i.e. all legislative sessions, president actions, top-decks, etc.) exactly matches the current game.

We want to find  $P(R_i \mid G)$  for all i. By Bayes' theorem,

$$P(R_i \mid G) = \frac{P(G \mid R_i)P(R_i)}{P(G)}$$

$$= \frac{P(G \mid R_i)P(R_i)}{\sum_j P(G \cap R_j)}$$

$$= \frac{P(G \mid R_i)P(R_i)}{\sum_j P(G \mid R_j)P(R_j)}$$

Assuming each assignment of roles is equally likely:

$$P(R_i \mid G) = \frac{P(G \mid R_i)P(R_i)}{\sum_j P(G \mid R_j)P(R_i)}$$
$$= \frac{P(G \mid R_i)}{\sum_j P(G \mid R_j)}$$

So we just need to find the probability of the game happening the way it did given each possible assignment of roles.

For simplicity, assume the probability of each legislative session, president action, etc. depends only on the current state of the draw pile (i.e. players' decisions are independent of decisions from previous rounds). Let  $X_j$  be a random variable corresponding to the number of Liberal policies remaining in the draw pile at the start of the jth step in the game (either a legislative session under a successfully-elected government, a top-deck, or an executive action). Let  $n_j$  be the total number of policies in the draw pile at the start of the jth step. At the beginning of the game,  $X_1 = 6$  with a probability of 1 and  $n_1 = 17$ .

## 2 Legislative Sessions

#### 2.1 Definitions

Given an assignment of roles, the roles of the President and the Chancellor are known. A legislative session's visible outcome includes four pieces of information: the policy outcome (Liberal or Fascist), the policies that the President claims to have received, the policies that the President claims to have given to the Chancellor, and the policies that the Chancellor claims to have received. There are also two pieces of hidden information: the actual policies received by the President and by the Chancellor. Let:

- $R_p$  be 0 if the President is Fascist, 1 if they are Hitler, and 2 if they are Liberal
- $R_c$  be 0 if the Chancellor is Fascist, 1 if they are Hitler, and 2 if they are Liberal
- Y be 0 if a Fascist policy is passed and 1 if a Liberal policy is passed
- $M_1$  be the number of Liberal policies that the President claims to have received
- $M_2$  be the number of Liberal policies that the President claims to have given to the Chancellor
- $M_3$  be the number of Liberal policies that the Chancellor claims to have received
- $A_1$  be the actual number of Liberal policies received by the President
- $\bullet$   $A_2$  be the actual number of Liberal policies received by the Chancellor

#### 2.2 Session Outcome

Given roles  $r_p$  and  $r_c$ , a policy outcome y, and claims  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ , and  $m_3$ , we want to calculate  $P(Y = y \cap M_1 = m_1 \cap M_2 = m_2 \cap M_3 = m_3 \mid R_p = r_p \cap R_c = r_c)$ . Let  $\Gamma$  be the event that  $R_p = r_p \cap R_c = r_c$  and let L be the event that  $Y = y \cap M_1 = m_1 \cap M_2 = m_2 \cap M_3 = m_3$ . Assume that the state of the draw pile at the start of each legislative session is independent of the players who will be President and Chancellor.

Then

$$P(L \mid \Gamma) = \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \cap A_1 = a_1 \mid \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) P(A_1 = a_1 \mid \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) P(A_1 = a_1)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(A_1 = a_1 \cap X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) P(A_1 = a_1 \mid X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1=0}^{3} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) \frac{\binom{x}{a_1} \binom{n_j - x}{3 - a_1}}{\binom{n_j}{3}}$$

Furthermore,

$$P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) = \sum_{a_2=0}^{2} P(L \cap A_2 = a_2 \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma)$$
$$= \sum_{a_2=0}^{2} p_{pp} \cdot p_{pc} \cdot p_{cp} \cdot p_{cc}$$

where

• 
$$p_{pp} = P(A_2 = a_2 \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma)$$

• 
$$p_{pc} = P(Y = y \mid A_2 = a_2 \cap A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma)$$

• 
$$p_{cp} = P(M_1 = m_1 \cap M_2 = m_2 \mid Y = y \cap A_2 = a_2 \cap A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma)$$

• 
$$p_{cc} = P(M_3 = m_3 \mid M_1 = m_1 \cap M_2 = m_2 \cap Y = y \cap A_2 = a_2 \cap A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma)$$

In short, if the actual policies received by the President are known, the probability of a legislative session can be expressed in terms of independent decisions by the President and the Chancellor.  $p_{\rm pp}$  represents the policy decision made by the President (i.e. which policy to discard),  $p_{\rm pc}$  represents the Chancellor's policy decision,  $p_{\rm cp}$  represents the President's claims, and  $p_{\rm cc}$  represents the Chancellor's claim. These can all be estimated based on assumptions about players' likely strategies. To find the probability regardless of the actual policies received by the President, sum over all possible agendas.

#### 2.3 Draw Pile

After each legislative session, we want to update the state of the draw pile. That is, we want to determine the PMF of  $X_{j+1}$ . If there are fewer than 3 policies remaining in the draw pile, all cards are placed back into the draw pile. Then  $n_{j+1} = 17 - \#\text{Liberal policies passed} - \#\text{Fascist policies passed}$  and  $X_{j+1} = 6 - \#\text{Liberal policies passed}$  with a probability of 1. Otherwise,  $n_{j+1} = n_j - 3$  and the PMF of  $X_{j+1}$  can be calculated based on the legislative session outcome and the player roles. As before, assume that the state of the draw pile is independent of the upcoming President and Chancellor. Furthermore, assume that the number of Liberal policies in the draw pile is not relevant to the legislative session except in determining the policies received by the President (i.e. we can ignore X once we know  $A_1$ ).

$$\begin{split} &P(X_{j+1} = x \mid L \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1 \cap A_1 = a_1 \mid L \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \sum_{a_1=0}^3 \frac{P(X_j = x + a_1 \cap A_1 = a_1 \cap L \mid \Gamma)}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1 \cap A_1 = a_1 \cap L \mid \Gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1 \mid \Gamma) P(A_1 = a_1 \cap L \mid X_j = x + a_1 \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1) P(A_1 = a_1 \cap L \mid X_j = x + a_1 \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1) P(A_1 = a_1 \mid X_j = x + a_1) P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap X_j = x + a_1 \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1) P(A_1 = a_1 \mid X_j = x + a_1) P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{P(L \mid \Gamma)} \sum_{a_1=0}^3 P(X_j = x + a_1) \frac{\binom{x+a_1}{a_1} \binom{n_j - x - a_1}{3 - a_1}}{\binom{n_j}{3}} P(L \mid A_1 = a_1 \cap \Gamma) \end{split}$$

## 3 Top Deck

Let F be the event that the policy enacted was Fascist and let L be the event that it is Liberal. We can calculate the probability of whichever event occurred and update the state of the draw pile accordingly.

### 3.1 Fascist Policy

The probability that a Fascist policy is enacted is

$$P(F) = \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(F \cap X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) P(F \mid X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) \frac{n_j - x}{n_j}$$

The PMF of  $X_{i+1}$  is

$$P(X_{j+1} = x \mid F) = P(X_j = x \mid F)$$

$$= P(F \mid X_j = x) \frac{P(X_j = x)}{P(F)}$$

$$= \frac{n_j - x}{n_j} \frac{P(X_j = x)}{P(F)}$$

## 3.2 Liberal Policy

The probability that a Liberal policy is selected is

$$P(L) = \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(L \cap X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) P(L \mid X_j = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(X_j = x) \frac{x}{n_j}$$

In this case, the PMF of  $X_{j+1}$  is

$$P(X_{j+1} = x \mid L) = P(X_j = x+1 \mid L)$$

$$= P(L \mid X_j = x+1) \frac{P(X_j = x+1)}{P(L)}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{n_i} \frac{P(X_j = x+1)}{P(L)}$$

## 4 Executive Actions

### 4.1 Investigation

Let  $R_p$  be the role of the President and let  $R_t$  be the role of the target of the investigation. Let Y be 1 if the President claims that the target is Fascist (i.e. accuses them) and 0 otherwise. Given a President role  $r_p$ , a target role  $r_t$ , and an outcome y, we want to find  $P(R_t = r_t \cap Y = y \mid R_p = r_r)$ . This can be expressed as the product  $P(R_t = r_t \mid R_p = r_p)P(Y = y \mid R_t = r_t \cap R_p = r_p)$ . In other words, we need to know how likely a President is to choose a target of the given role and then how likely they are to accuse their target after seeing their party affiliation. Each probability can be estimated ahead of time. For the President's choice of target, assume that:

- Fascists are less likely to investigate each other and extremely unlikely to investigate Hitler
- Liberals choose at random
- Hitler chooses at random (since investigations only happen when there are at least seven players, at which point Hitler does not know the identities of the Fascists)

For the decision to accuse or not accuse, assume that:

- Fascists will sometimes accuse Liberals, but are unlikely to accuse another Fascist and very unlikely to accuse Hitler
- Hitler is unlikely to make accusations in general and is more likely to accuse a Fascist than a Liberal
- Liberals will always tell the truth

### 4.2 Policy Peek

Let  $R_p$  be the role of the President, let A be the actual number of Liberal policies observed by the President, and let M be the number of Liberal policies reported by the President. Given a President identity  $r_p$  and a reported number of Liberal policies m, we want to find the probability of that outcome and update the state of the draw pile. Let  $\Gamma$  be the event that  $R_p = r_p$ .

#### 4.2.1 Policy Peek Outcome

$$P(M = m \mid \Gamma) = \sum_{x=0}^{6} P(M = m \cap X_j = x \mid \Gamma)$$

where

$$P(M = m \cap X_j = x \mid \Gamma) = P(X_j = x \mid \Gamma)P(M = m \mid X_j = x \cap \Gamma)$$
$$= P(X_j = x)P(M = m \mid X_j = x \cap \Gamma)$$

and

$$P(M = m \mid X_{j} = x \cap \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a=0}^{3} P(M = m \cap A = a \mid X_{j} = x \cap \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a=0}^{3} P(A = a \mid X_{j} = x \cap \Gamma) P(M = m \mid A = a \cap X_{j} = x \cap \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a=0}^{3} P(A = a \mid X_{j} = x) P(M = m \mid A = a \cap \Gamma)$$

$$= \sum_{a=0}^{3} \frac{\binom{x}{a} \binom{n_{j}-x}{3-a}}{\binom{n_{j}}{3}} P(M = m \mid A = a \cap \Gamma)$$

#### 4.2.2 Draw Pile

$$P(X_{j+1} = x \mid M = m \cap \Gamma) = P(X_j = x \mid M = m \cap \Gamma)$$
$$= \frac{P(M = m \cap X_j = x \mid \Gamma)}{P(M = m \mid \Gamma)}$$