

Replicator derivations for RPS and Augmented RPS games

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June 2025

Abstract

Some derivations and longer background work for final year project. This is not the final concise report. Includes derivations of some common replicator equations, fixed points and stability analysis, figures and drift properties of the 4 player game (12).

1 Standard RPS

The standard (general) rock paper scissors (RPS) payoff matrix is defined as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & c & b \\ b & a & c \\ c & b & a \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Let x , y , and z represent the fraction of players using rock, paper, and scissors respectively. Since z can be eliminated, we define:

$$z = 1 - x - y$$

Expected payoffs for each strategy can then be defined as follows:

$$\pi_R = ax + b(-x - y + 1) + cy \quad (2)$$

$$\pi_P = ay + bx + c(-x - y + 1) \quad (3)$$

$$\pi_S = a(-x - y + 1) + by + cx \quad (4)$$

The replicator equations can be defined (ref Evo games and pop dynamics hofbauer) for (x, y) using the standard formula:

$$\dot{x}_i = x_i(\pi_i(x) - \langle \pi(x) \rangle) \quad (5)$$

where the average payoff (or mean fitness) in the population is:

$$\langle \pi(x) \rangle = x\pi_R + y\pi_P + z\pi_S$$

This leads to the following replicator equations for x and y :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} = & xy(ax - ay - bx + b(-x - y + 1) + cy - c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & + x(-x - y + 1)(ax - a(-x - y + 1) - by + b(-x - y + 1) - cx + cy) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} = & xy(-ax + ay + bx - b(-x - y + 1) - cy + c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & + y(-x - y + 1)(ay - a(-x - y + 1) + bx - by - cx + c(-x - y + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Defining $F = \dot{x}$, $G = \dot{y}$, the following derivatives form the Jacobian used to determine the stability of the system:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF}{dx} = & xy(a - 2b + c) + x(2a - b - c)(-x - y + 1) \\ & - x(ax - a(-x - y + 1) - by + b(-x - y + 1) - cx + cy) \\ & + y(ax - ay - bx + b(-x - y + 1) + cy - c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & + (-x - y + 1)(ax - a(-x - y + 1) - by + b(-x - y + 1) - cx + cy) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF}{dy} = & xy(-a - b + 2c) + x(a - 2b + c)(-x - y + 1) \\ & + x(ax - ay - bx + b(-x - y + 1) + cy - c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & - x(ax - a(-x - y + 1) - by + b(-x - y + 1) - cx + cy) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dG}{dx} = & xy(-a + 2b - c) + y(a + b - 2c)(-x - y + 1) \\ & + y(-ax + ay + bx - b(-x - y + 1) - cy + c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & - y(ay - a(-x - y + 1) + bx - by - cx + c(-x - y + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dG}{dy} = & xy(a + b - 2c) + x(-ax + ay + bx - b(-x - y + 1) - cy + c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & + y(2a - b - c)(-x - y + 1) \\ & - y(ay - a(-x - y + 1) + bx - by - cx + c(-x - y + 1)) \\ & + (-x - y + 1)(ay - a(-x - y + 1) + bx - by - cx + c(-x - y + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The Jacobian is as follows:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues at the standard RPS game ($a = 0$, $b = 1$, $c = -1$):

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{16x^2 + 16xy - 16x + 16y^2 - 16y + 4}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{16x^2 + 16xy - 16x + 16y^2 - 16y + 4} \right\}$$

At the internal fixed point of $(x, y) = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$, $\lambda_{1,2} = \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}i, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}i \right\}$

No real parts of any eigenvalues, and imaginary components exist therefore neutral stability in standard RPS.

2 Augmented RPS

The augmented game can be described by the following payoff matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & c & b & \gamma \\ b & a & c & \gamma \\ c & b & a & \gamma \\ a + \beta & a + \beta & a + \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Where the strategies are labelled as R,P,S (as before) and L (the loner strategy). We will now have a Jacobian with dimensions 3×3 after using the trick to remove one replicator equation. ($q = 1 - x - y - z$)

2.1 Payoffs

Payoffs for the augmented game:

$$\pi_R = ax + bz + cy + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) \quad (13)$$

$$\pi_P = ay + bx + cz + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) \quad (14)$$

$$\pi_S = az + by + cx + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) \quad (15)$$

$$\pi_L = x(a + \beta) + y(a + \beta) + z(a + \beta) \quad (16)$$

2.2 Replicator equations

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} = & x(ax + bz + cy + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) - x(ax + bz + cy + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - y(ay + bx + cz + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) - z(az + by + cx + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - (x(a + \beta) + y(a + \beta) + z(a + \beta))(-x - y - z + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y} = & y(ay + bx + cz + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) - x(ax + bz + cy + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - y(ay + bx + cz + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) - z(az + by + cx + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - (x(a + \beta) + y(a + \beta) + z(a + \beta))(-x - y - z + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} = & z(az + by + cx + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1) - x(ax + bz + cy + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - y(ay + bx + cz + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) - z(az + by + cx + \gamma(-x - y - z + 1)) \\ & - (x(a + \beta) + y(a + \beta) + z(a + \beta))(-x - y - z + 1)) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Reduced the dimensions to just 3 replicator equations in x, y and z as $q = 1 - x - y - z$.

Jacobian formed as before, $F = \dot{x}, G = \dot{y}, P = \dot{z}$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.3 Stability

Eigenvalues computed using Sympy python library, simplified by hand - floating point precision issue starting to come into play but values are clear (0, 2/9, -2/3 etc).

With $a = 0, b = 1, c = -1, \gamma = 0.2, \beta = 0.1$ we have an internal fixed point at $(2/9, 2/9, 2/9, 1/3)$ (see matrix 25) with eigenvalues (Re, Im):

$$\left\{ (0, 0.222222222222222\sqrt{3}), (-0.0666666666666667, 0), (0, -0.222222222222222\sqrt{3}) \right\} \quad (20)$$

All the real parts are ≤ 0 , indicating neutral stability (oscillations at fixed distance around the interior fixed point) also visible in the simulations 1.

See figure 1 for the 4 simplex plot of these dynamics for the local update and Moran processes aswell as numerical solution of the replicator system of ODE's derived from the standard replicator equation (local update in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$). With a suitably large population the local and Moran processes are following the deterministic trajectory but with added noise.

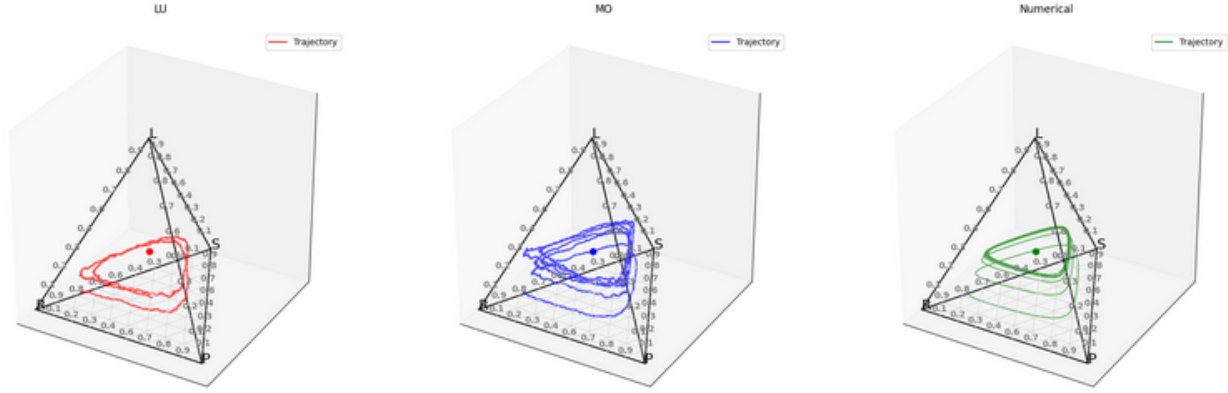


Figure 1: $N=1000$, iterations=1,000,000

3 Interaction processes simulations

3.1 Moran

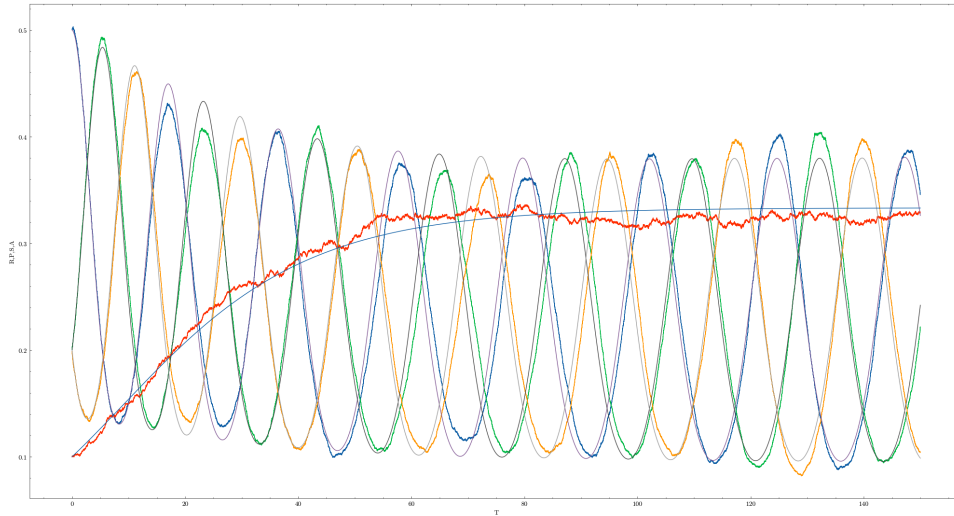


Figure 2: population size 60000 Moran process, along with numerical solution to adjusted dynamics.

3.2 Local update

3.3 Fermi process

3.4 Link to deterministic equations $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty}$

Adjusted deterministic equations for the interaction processes, derived from the fokker planck expansions of the interaction processes defined (master equation).

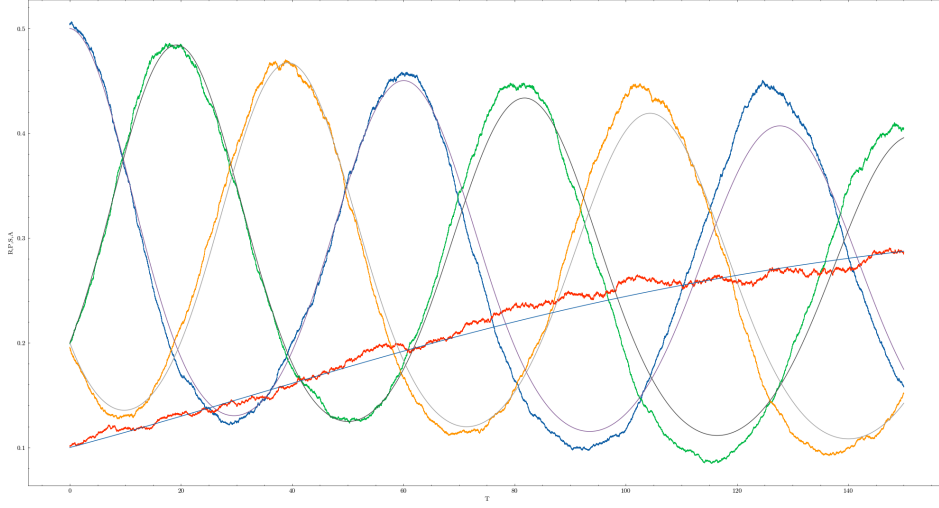


Figure 3: Time series of local update with population 20000, simulation trajectory normalized, compared with the numerical solution of the replicator equations derived from FP equation [3]

3.5 Transition probabilities

Finite population, i rock players, j paper players, k scissors players, and $N - i - j - k +$ players.

The average payoff is $\langle \pi \rangle = \frac{i}{N}\pi_R + \frac{j}{N}\pi_P + \frac{k}{N}\pi_S + \frac{N-i-j-k}{N}\pi_+$

For the Moran process the transition probabilities are as follows:

$$T^{R \rightarrow +} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - w + w\pi_+}{1 - w + w\langle \pi \rangle} \frac{i}{N} \frac{N - i - j - k}{N} \quad (21)$$

$$T^{+ \rightarrow R} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - w + w\pi_R}{1 - w + w\langle \pi \rangle} \frac{i}{N} \frac{N - i - j - k}{N} \quad (22)$$

Also transitions within RPS

$$T^{R \rightarrow S} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - w + w\pi_S}{1 - w + w\langle \pi \rangle} \frac{i}{N} \frac{k}{N} \quad (23)$$

$$T^{S \rightarrow R} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - w + w\pi_R}{1 - w + w\langle \pi \rangle} \frac{i}{N} \frac{k}{N} \quad (24)$$

The rest of the transitions, $T^{R \rightarrow P}, T^{P \rightarrow R}, T^{S \rightarrow P}, T^{P \rightarrow S}, T^{P \rightarrow +}, T^{+ \rightarrow P}, T^{S \rightarrow +}, T^{+ \rightarrow S}$ formed from permutations $(R, P, S, +)$ and $(i, j, k, N - i - j - k)$

Example output from python for $T^{R \rightarrow +}$, with x, y, z, 1-x-y-z, and parameters a,b,c for rps, γ and $a + \beta$ version of the 4x4 matrix.
$$-\frac{0.5x(w(a+\beta)(x+y+z)-w+1)(x+y+z-1)}{w(x(ax+bz+cy-\gamma(x+y+z-1))+y(ay+bx+cz-\gamma(x+y+z-1))+z(az+by+cx-\gamma(x+y+z-1))-(a+\beta)(x+y+z)(x+y+z-1))-w+1}$$

3.6 Constant of motion ΔH definition (drift)

4 Drift

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s & 1 & 0.2 \\ 1 & 0 & -s & 0.2 \\ -s & 1 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

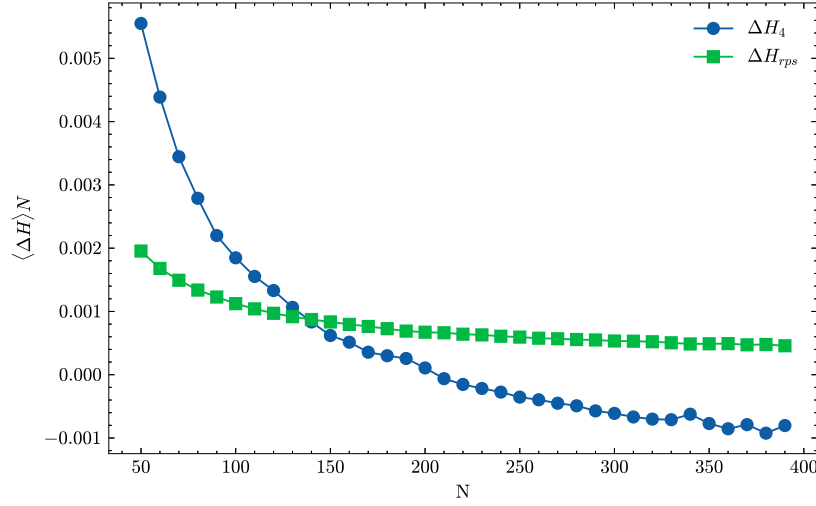


Figure 4: Drift reversal in the above game 25, in the 4th strategy $\langle \Delta H \rangle$ changes sign. Averages over 10,000,000 realisations, fixed $w = 0.45$, ΔH_{rps} approaches 0 but does not reverse, $s = 1$

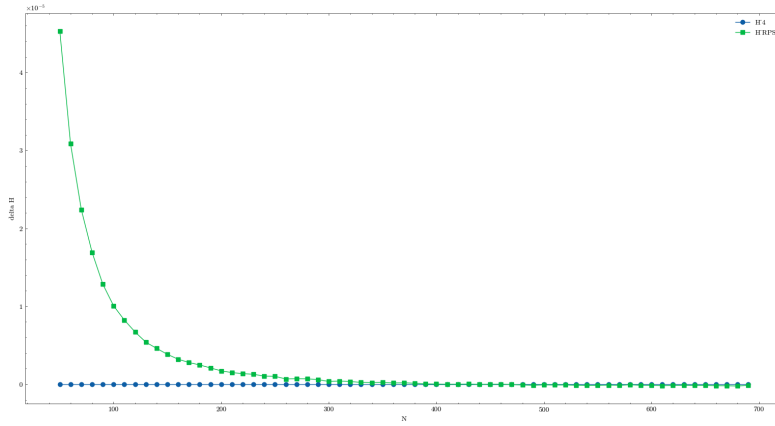


Figure 5: Drift reversal in the standard RPS game - 0 playing 4th strategy, $s = 0.8$, deterministic case the internal fixed point is stable ($\langle \Delta H_{rps} \rangle > 0$) but again it changes sign at a small population size, average over 10,000,000 realisations. Change of sign at $N \approx 470$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s & 1 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 0 & -s & 0.5 \\ -s & 1 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 + \beta & 0 + \beta & 0 + \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

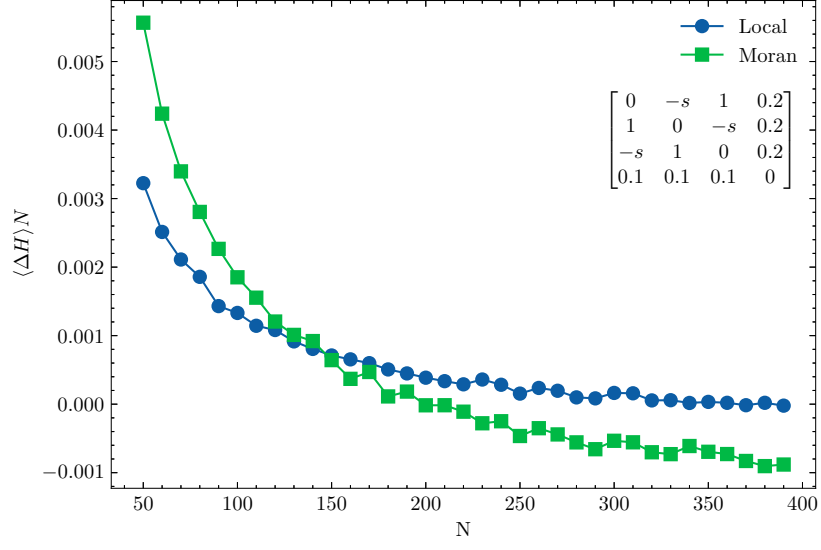


Figure 6: Moran and local update drift for $\Delta H_4 - 2 \times 10^7$ realizations , needs more average but drift reversal by $N = 400$, with $w = 0.45$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s & 1 & \gamma \\ 1 & 0 & -s & \gamma \\ -s & 1 & 0 & \gamma \\ 0 + \beta & 0 + \beta & 0 + \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (27)$$

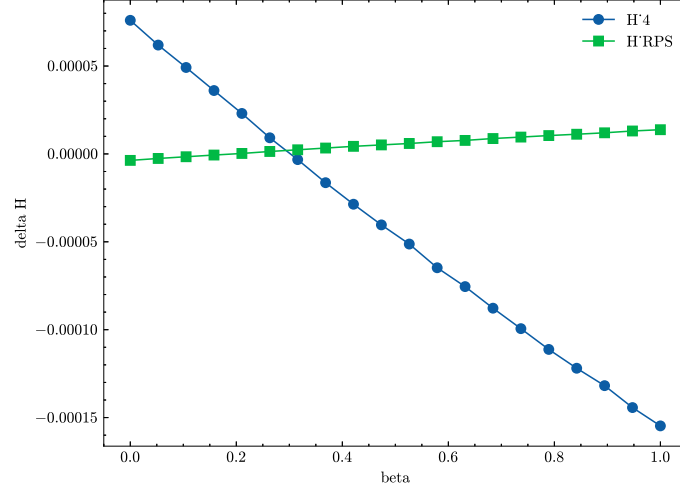


Figure 7: $\langle \Delta H_4 \rangle$ and $\langle \Delta H_{rps} \rangle$ for range of β values (0 to 1) in above matrix, fixed value of $\gamma = 0.5$, $w = 0.45$, $N = 200$

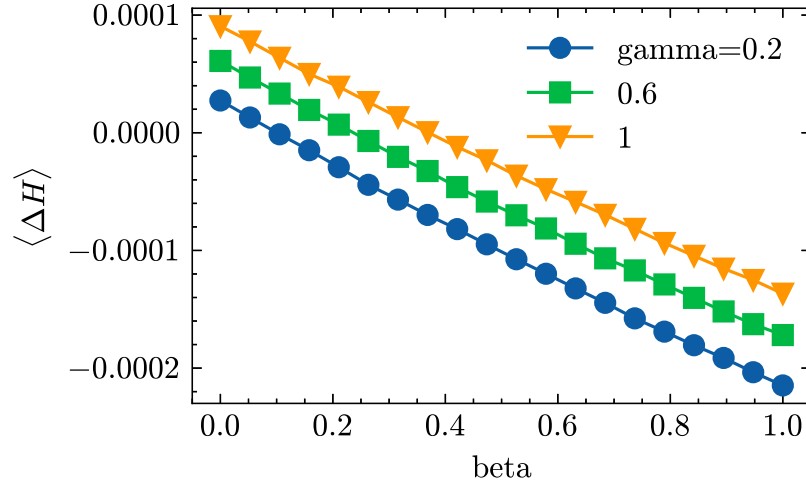


Figure 8: $\langle \Delta H_4 \rangle$ for different β , for 3 different γ

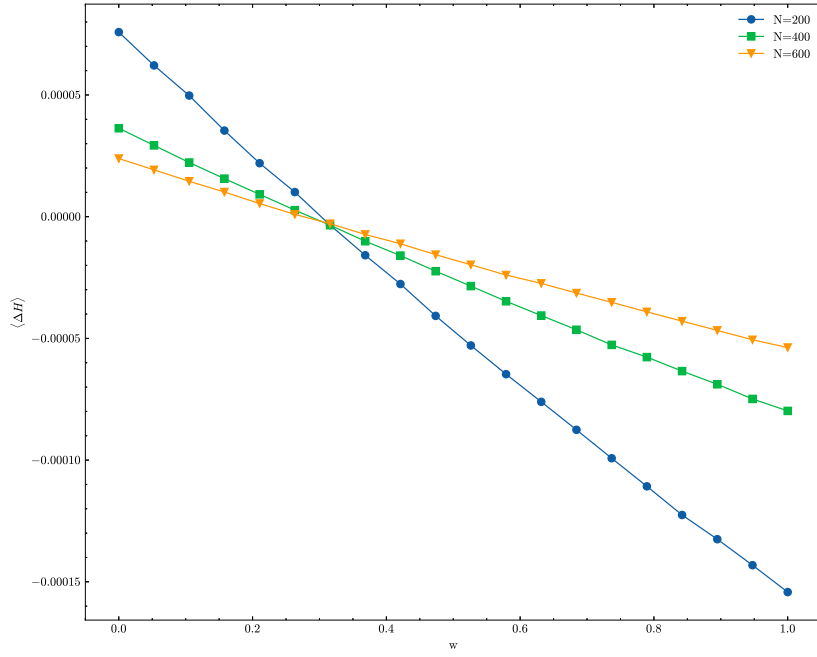


Figure 9: $\langle \Delta H_4 \rangle$ for different β at different pop sizes.

4.1 Critical population size N_c

The critical population size where drift occurs for a varying selection pressure w .

Implemented using the previous simulation code at suitably large simulation repetitions, binary search around the change of sign for the ΔH_4 value and repeated for range of w 's.

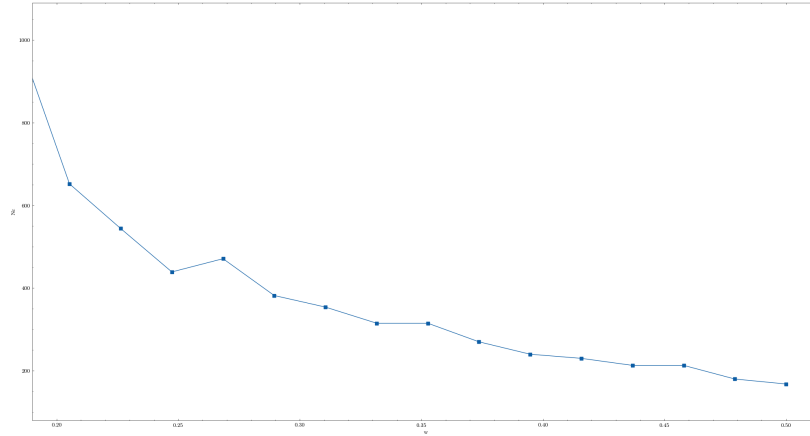


Figure 10: Critical N against w , need to average this with more realizations.

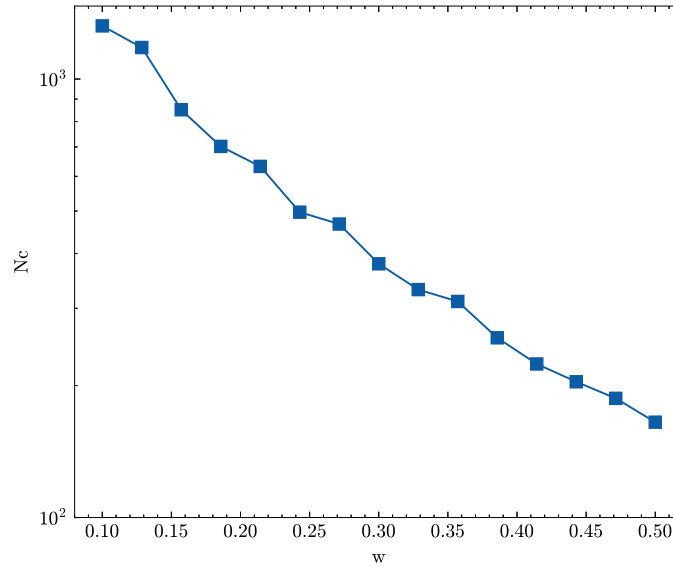


Figure 11: 5×10^7 realizations, critical N for drift reversal in 25

x axis label incorrect below

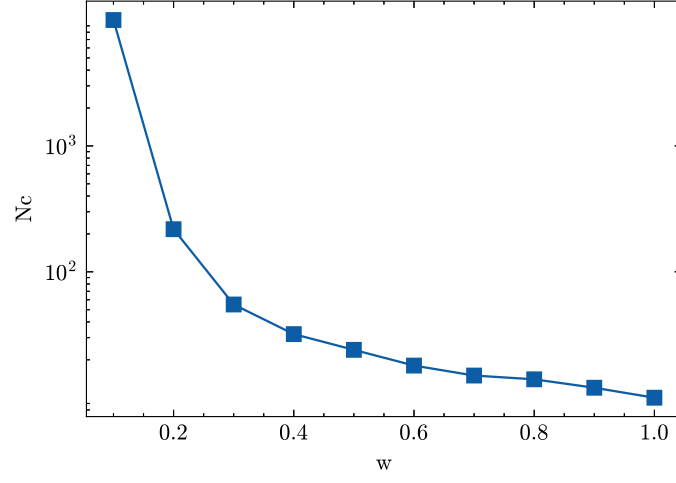


Figure 12: Critical population size N_c for range of β from 0 to 1, fixed $w = 0.45$, fixed $\gamma = 0.5$

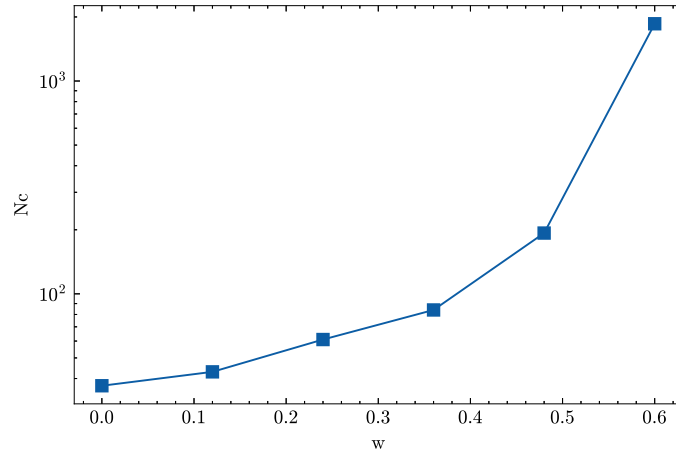


Figure 13: Critical population size N_c for range of γ from 0 to 1, fixed $w = 0.45$, fixed $\beta = 0.2$

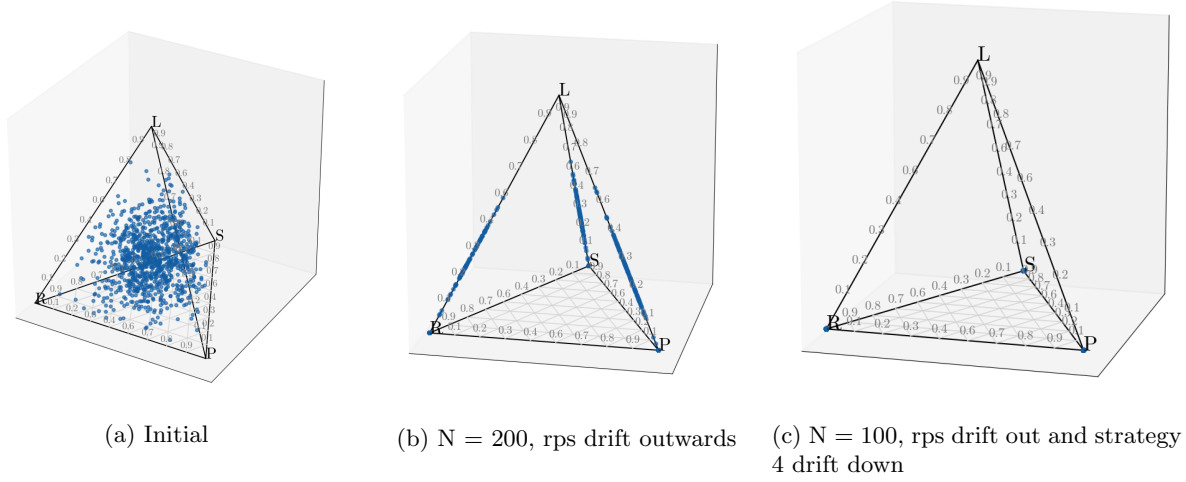


Figure 14: Initial random starting points, at low population we see RPS drift occurring first, and the game is still at SD equilibrium, but at lower strategy e.g $N < 150$ as in the drift graph further up we see reversal of both strategies to the bottom 3 corners, when $c > b$, or to all 4 corners when $b = c$ ($b = \beta, c = \gamma$ in the matrices in the document), similar results for both $s = 1, s = 0.8$ in the small population cases and both time RPS drift out before SD and SD drifts at low population - only difference in large population case

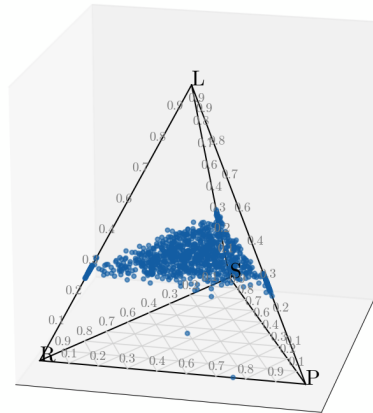


Figure 15: Large pop - fixes in orbit about center, $s = 1$ - very large population for neutrally stable RPS

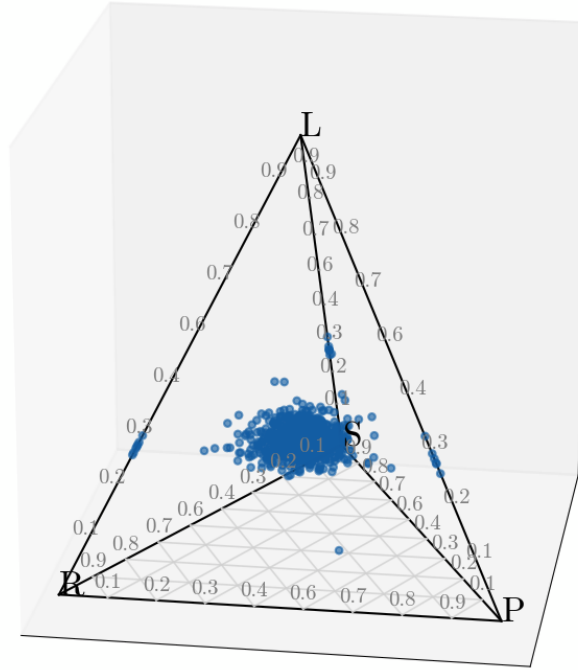


Figure 16: large pop, $s = 0.8$, converges to central fixed point. - large population for asymptotically stable RPS - $s < 1$

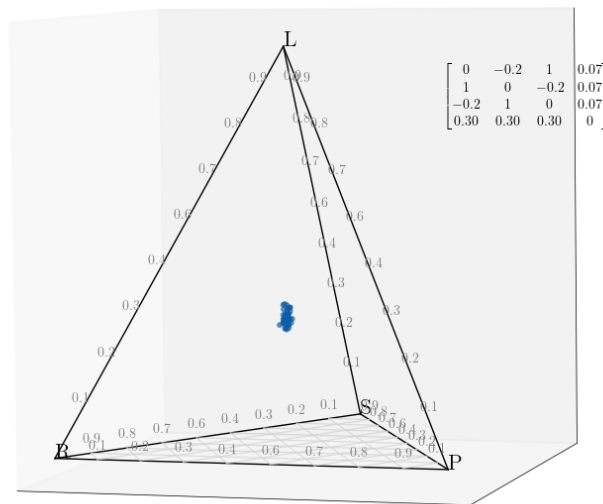
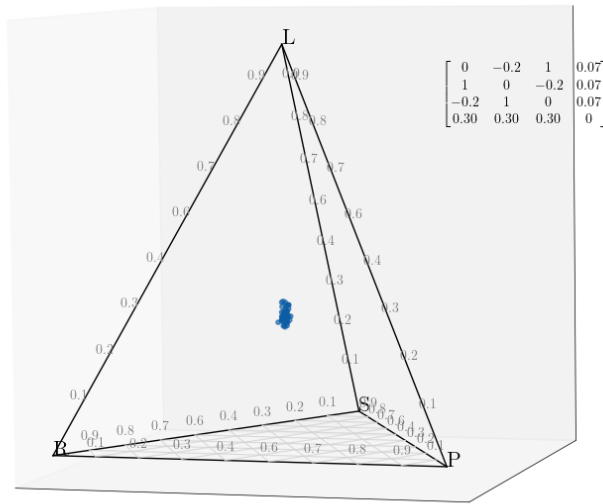
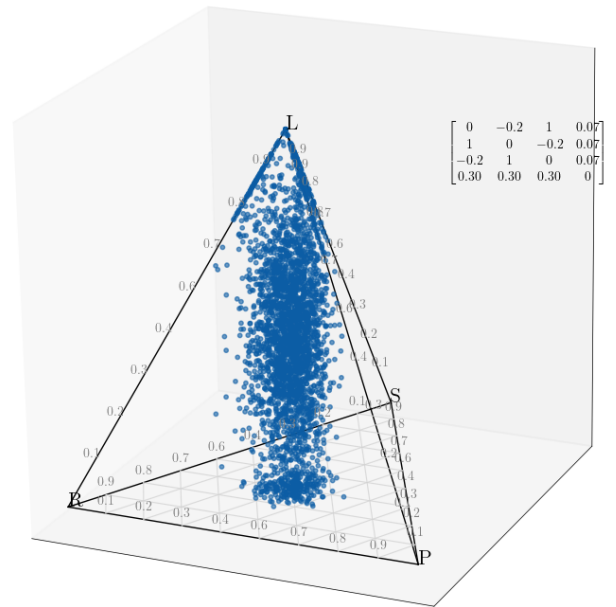


Figure 17: large pop, matrix in diagram



(a) $N = 50000$



(b) $N = 850$

Figure 18: Strong attracting RPS with matrix in figure, reversal seen in SD but not in RPS, large population size tends to the deterministic case.

5 Refs

Scienceplots library for simple styling ref. [1]

Numba jit python compiler - used for large optimisations pre compiling intensive functions to fast machine code. [2]

Huge performance increase using numba in no-python mode compiling all the critical simulation methods into machine code and inlining them where appropriate to reduce function call overhead. Reached feasible simulation speed.

Drift reversal paper [3]

References

- [1] John D. Garrett. garrettj403/SciencePlots. September 2021.
- [2] Siu Kwan Lam, Antoine Pitrou, and Stanley Seibert. Numba: A llvm-based python jit compiler. In *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on the LLVM Compiler Infrastructure in HPC*, pages 1–6, 2015.
- [3] Arne Traulsen, Jens Christian Claussen, and Christoph Hauert. Coevolutionary dynamics: From finite to infinite populations. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 95:238701, Dec 2005.