

# USS-SWC – 2015

## Presentation: ABM & History

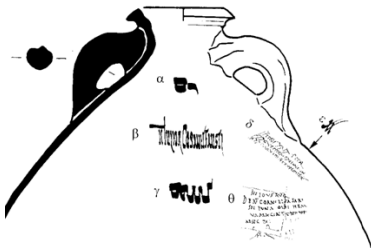
Simon Carrignon<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Barcelona Supercomputing Center

Vienna, July 13, 2015

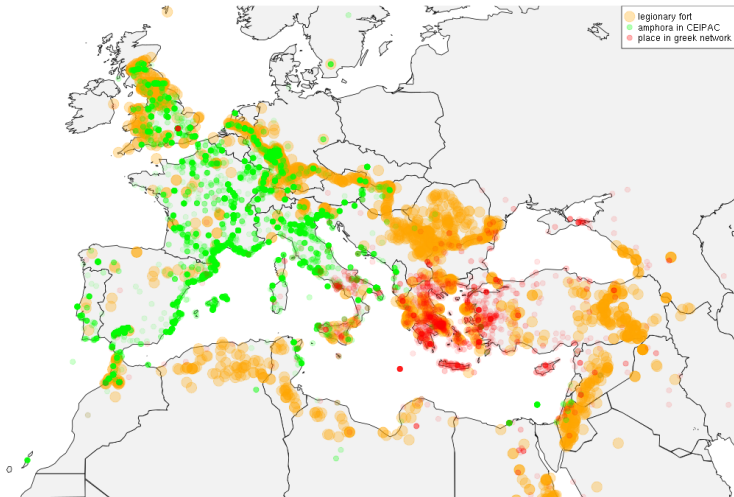
# The Monte Testaccio

An amphora garbage in Roma.



# Data

About 47000 amphora from CEIPAC database and other data in other databases (places in Pleiade, Greek names in Oxford...)



# What was the nature of the Roman Economy?

## The primitivism/modern debate

The Roman Economy was already a free-market similar as today vs all price were fixed by the state, no free market, us of slave.

# Computer Side, a Starting Point

An Agent Based Model mixing to main aspects (WSC – 2015):

1. a simple bargain mechanism,
2. and (cultural) evolutionary dynamics.

→ Implement a “simple” theoretical abstract model, *to be “complexified”*.

# Bargain Mechanisms

## Bargaining

- ▶ Agents have :
  - ▶ Goods
  - ▶ Value they attribute to goods
- ▶ Agents produce 1 good and use it to exchange for the other goods, given the value they associate to each good.
- ▶ After the exchange, agents consume the goods and get a “score” (utility?) depending on the amount of good they gather and a scale of “universal intrinsic value” for each good.

# Evolutionary Dynamics

## Evolving

After 10 steps of exchange :

- ▶ The less successful (in term of utility) agents copy the set of value of the most successful agent (Biased-Copy/selection).
- ▶ Given a probability  $\mu$  the value attributed to some goods are modified (Innovation/Mutation)

# Parameter Exploration & Epistemic Opacity

Illustrate the opacity :

- ▶ One simulation : 57min
- ▶ 100 simulations (statistical need) :  $5700\text{min} \approx 4 \text{ days}$

Lets try with :

- ▶ 10 different probability exchange right. (0.001 to 0.20)
- ▶ 3 size of population (250 , 500 , 1000)
- ▶ And different number of goods : (3, 6 , 9)

$= 10 \times 3 \times 3 = 90$  “environments” (experimental setups).

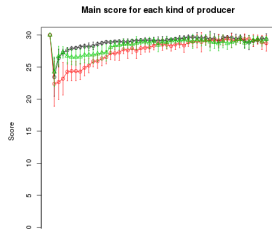
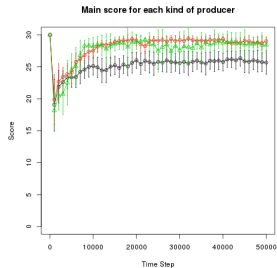
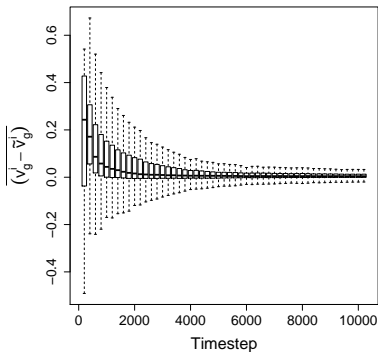
→ 360 days of continuous simulations.



# Price Equilibrium

## Result for 3 goods and 500 agents

Without surprise, the system evolves toward an equilibrium where all agents adopt optimal prices (clearing-market prices).



# Underlying code

```
//Compute the score for each good
while(it!=allGood.end())
{
    std::string good=std::get<0>(*it);
    //in the case it is its production good
    if(good == std::get<0>(romanAgent.getProducedGood()))
        romanAgent.setQuantity(good,romanAgent.getPrice(good));

    //fit= |a-b|/euclideanDist(a,b) my favorite one
    if(romanAgent.getQuantity(good)==( romanAgent.getNeed(good)))uti
    else utilityFunction+=std::abs(( romanAgent.getQuantity(good))-(
quantity(good))+( romanAgent.getNeed(good))*( romanAgent.getNeed(good))))
```

## Let change that

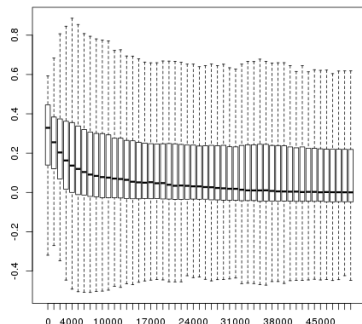
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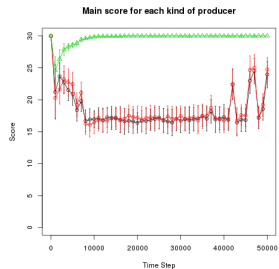
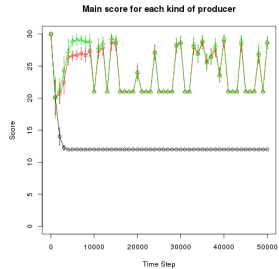
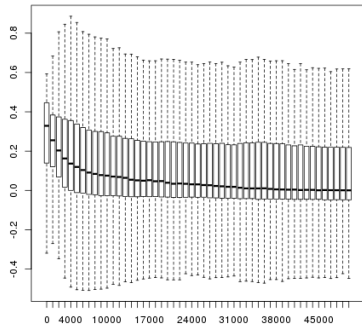
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# Let change that



## Back To Rome

What does all that mean?

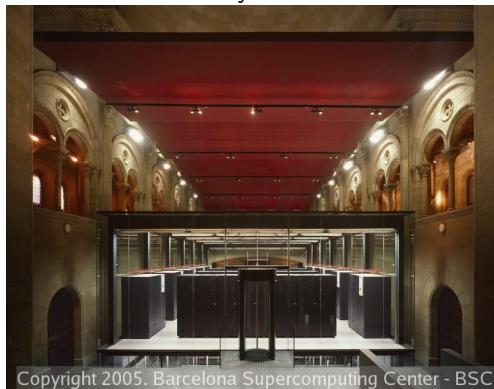
Epistemological uncertainty...

# What was the nature of the Roman Economy?

De-idealization needed, yes, but how?

- ▶ A “guided” de-idealization?

Thanks for you attention.



# The fitness/utility/consumption function

$$s_j^i = \begin{cases} s_{\max} = 1 & \text{if } q_j^i = n_j \\ 1 - \frac{|q_j^i - n_j|}{\sqrt{|(q_j^i)^2 - (n_j)^2|}} & \text{if } q_j^i \neq n_j \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

