

# STAG HUNT IN ROBOT FARMING

## Game Context:

Two farming robots (a Picker Robot and a Drone Robot) need to decide whether to cooperate or act independently in a task:

- Stag Task: Cooperate to pick a large batch of crops (requires both robots working together).
- Hare Task: Work independently to pick small, easily accessible crops.

## Scenario Dynamics:

- The robots are operating in a shared farming grid.
- Stag tasks involve navigating to dense crop areas requiring precise timing.
- Hare tasks involve picking scattered crops with minimal effort.

## •Game Setup:

•**Players:** Picker Robot and Drone Robot.

## •Actions:

- Cooperate on the Stag Task.
- Work independently on the Hare Task.

## •Payoffs:

- **Stag Task:** High reward if both cooperate; failure if one defects.
- **Hare Task:** Lower but guaranteed reward for individual effort.

•**Key Focus:** Exploring robot interaction dynamics in cooperative vs. competitive setups.

## Key Elements of the Game

- **Players:** Picker Robot and Drone Robot.
- **Strategies:** Cooperate (focus on Stag Task) or Defect (focus on Hare Task).
- **Payoff Matrix:**

Picker/Drone	Cooperate (Stag)	Defect (Hare)
Cooperate	(8, 8)	(0, 5)
Defect	(5, 0)	(3, 3)

- **Nash Equilibria:**
  1. (Cooperate, Cooperate): Mutual trust and high reward.
  2. (Defect, Defect): Mutual defection and minimal reward.

### Game Characteristics:

- **Trust and Coordination:** Stag Hunt emphasizes the need for coordination between agents to achieve high rewards.
- **Risk and Reward:** Cooperation requires trust, as unilateral defection leads to failure.
- **Symmetry in Payoffs:** Rewards and penalties are structured to incentivize mutual cooperation while penalizing defection

### Agricultural Context:

- **Real-World Application:** Balancing tasks in farming to optimize yields and minimize wasted resources.
- **Relatable Metrics:** Energy consumption, crop yield, and operational time.

# Game Analysis

## ■ Game Analysis

### ■ 1. Cooperative Behavior:

#### • Benefits:

- Higher efficiency: Large-scale crop collection.
- Reduced energy consumption as tasks are shared.
- Demonstrates synergy between robots with distinct capabilities.

#### • Risks:

- If one robot defects, the effort of the other is wasted.
- Dependency on mutual trust can lead to operational delays.

### ■ 2. Independent Behavior:

#### • Benefits:

- Guaranteed smaller reward without reliance on the other robot.
- Flexibility in task execution, accommodating unforeseen challenges.

#### • Risks:

- Lower efficiency and less overall productivity.
- Potential redundancy in robot paths and tasks.

### ■ 3. Application of Stag Hunt to Robot Farming:

- **Cooperation:** Encourages trust and optimal resource allocation.

- **Defection:** Reflects real-world challenges where robots might prioritize individual goals over collective ones.

- **Balanced Incentives:** Ensures that cooperation is desirable but not forced, aligning with farming dynamics.



# Practical Farming Scenario

## ■ Reflection and Justification

### 1. Practical Utility:

#### 1. *Scenarios:*

1. Drone Robot marks areas of high crop density, and Picker Robot handles harvesting.
2. Both robots cooperate to complete large-scale harvesting efficiently.
3. Independent tasks allow fallback operations, ensuring no downtime.

#### 2. *Justification:*

1. Reflects real-world situations where machines need to cooperate for maximum productivity.
2. Encourages adaptation to dynamic field conditions, promoting resilience.

### 2. Game Elements and Fit:

1. *Coordination:* Stag Task reflects the need for synchronized operations.
2. *Risk Mitigation:* Hare Task ensures minimal productivity even if cooperation fails.
3. *Resource Optimization:* Promotes efficient use of energy and operational resources.

### 3. Potential Weaknesses:

1. *Overemphasis on cooperation may lead to inefficiency if trust fails.*
2. *Simplified payoff matrix may not capture complex interactions in real farming.*
3. *External factors (e.g., weather conditions) can disrupt planned strategies.*

# REFERENCES

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