

# Non-Vertical Cultural Transmission and the Evolution of Cooperation

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## 10 Introduction

Cooperative behavior can reduce an individual's fitness and increase the fitness of its conspecifics or competitors (Axelrod and Hamilton, 1981). Nevertheless, cooperative behavior appears to occur in many non-human animals (Dugatkin, 1997), including primates (Jaeggi and Gurven, 2013), rats (Rice and Gainer, 1962), birds (Stacey and Koenig, 1990; Krams et al., 2008), and lizards (Sinervo et al., 2006). Evolution of cooperative behavior remains an important conundrum in evolutionary biology. Since the work of Hamilton (1964) and Axelrod and Hamilton (1981), theories for the evolution of cooperative and altruistic behaviors have been intertwined often under the rubric of *kin selection*.

Kin selection theory posits that natural selection is more likely to favor cooperation between more closely related individuals. The importance of relatedness to the evolution of cooperation and altruism was demonstrated by Hamilton (1964), who showed that an allele that determines cooperative behavior will increase in frequency if the reproductive cost to the actor that cooperates,  $c$ , is less than the benefit to the recipient,  $b$ , times the relatedness,  $r$ , between the recipient and the actor. This relatedness coefficient  $r$  measures a probability that an allele sampled from the cooperator is identical by descent to one at the same locus in the recipient. This condition is known as *Hamilton's rule*:

$$c < b \cdot r. \quad (1)$$

Eshel and Cavalli-Sforza (1982) studied a related model for the evolution of cooperative behavior. Their model included *assortative meeting*, or non-random encounters, where a fraction  $m$  of individuals in the population each interact with an individual of the same phenotype, and a fraction  $1 - m$  interacts with a randomly chosen individual. Such assortative meeting may be due, for example, to population structure or active partner choice. In their model, cooperative behavior can evolve if<sup>1</sup> (Eshel and Cavalli-Sforza, 1982, eq. 3.2)

$$c < b \cdot m, \quad (2)$$

where  $b$  and  $c$  are the benefit and cost of cooperation. Here  $m$  in Eq. 2 takes the role of the relatedness  $r$  in Eq. 1.

Here we study the evolution of a cooperative behavior that is subject to *cultural transmission*, which allows an individual to acquire attitudes or behavioral traits from other individuals in its social group through imitation, learning, or other modes of communication (Cavalli-Sforza and Feldman, 1981; Richerson and Boyd, 2008). Feldman et al. (1985) introduced the first model for the evolution of altruism by cultural transmission. They showed that under a combination of genetic and vertical (parent-to-offspring) cultural transmission, the conditions for the initial increase of altruism entails a modification of Hamilton's rule in the cases of parent-to-offspring or sib-to-sib altruism. For example, if the fidelity of cultural transmission of altruism is  $\varphi$ , then the condition for evolution of altruism in the case of sib-to-sib altruism is (Feldman et al., 1985, Eq. 16)

$$c < b \cdot \varphi - \frac{1 - \varphi}{\varphi}. \quad (3)$$

In this case  $\varphi$  takes the role of the relatedness  $r$  in Eq. 1, but the effective benefit  $b \cdot \varphi$  is further reduced by  $(1 - \varphi)/\varphi$ .

Non-vertical cultural transmission may be either viewed as horizontal or oblique: horizontal transmission occurs between individuals from the same generation, while oblique transmission occurs to offspring from the generation to which their parents belong. Evolution under either of these transmission models can be more rapid than under pure vertical transmission (Cavalli-Sforza and Feldman,

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<sup>1</sup>In an extended model, which allows an individual to encounter  $N$  individuals before choosing a partner, the righthand side is multiplied by  $E[N]$ , the expected number of encounters (Eshel and Cavalli-Sforza, 1982, eq. 4.6).

1981; Lycett and Gowlett, 2008; Ram et al., 2018). Lewin-Epstein et al. (2017) and Lewin-Epstein and Hadany (2020) have demonstrated that non-vertical transmission, mediated by microbes that manipulate their host's behavior, can help to explain the evolution of cooperative behavior. Some of their analysis can be applied to cultural transmission, because models of cultural transmission are mathematically similar to those for transmission of infectious diseases (Cavalli-Sforza and Feldman, 1981). Importantly, their results depended on non-vertical transmission of the cooperation-determining microbes.

We therefore hypothesize that non-vertical cultural transmission can enhance the evolution of cooperation. To test this hypothesis we suggest a model in which behavioral changes are mediated by cultural transmission that can occur during social interactions. That is, if there exists assortative meeting in the choice of the social interaction partner, or assortative learning in choice of the cultural transmission partner. For example, if an individual interacts with a cooperative individual, it might learn that cooperation is an advantageous behavior and will be cooperative in the future. Our cultural evolution models include both vertical and non-vertical transmission of cooperation, and we investigate these models using mathematical analysis and simulations. Our results demonstrate that cultural transmission can facilitate the evolution of cooperation even when genetic transmission can not, and that treatment of cooperation as a cultural, rather than a genetic, trait can lead to a better understanding of its evolutionary dynamics.

## Models

Consider a very large population whose members are characterized by their phenotype  $\phi$ , which can be of two types,  $\phi = A$  for cooperators or  $\phi = B$  for defectors. An offspring inherits its phenotype from its parent via vertical transmission with probability  $v$  or from a random individual in the parental population via oblique transmission with probability  $(1 - v)$ . Following Ram et al. (2018), given that the parent phenotype is  $\phi$  and assuming uni-parental inheritance, the conditional probability that the phenotype  $\phi'$  of the offspring is  $A$  is

$$P(\phi' = A \mid \phi) = \begin{cases} v + (1 - v)p, & \text{if } \phi = A \\ (1 - v)p, & \text{if } \phi = B \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

where  $p = P(\phi = A)$  is the frequency of  $A$  among all adults in the parental generation.

Not all adults become parents due to natural selection, and we denote the frequency of phenotype  $A$  among parents by  $\tilde{p}$ . Therefore, the frequency  $\hat{p}$  of phenotype  $A$  among juveniles (after selection and vertical and oblique transmission) is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p} &= \tilde{p}[v + (1 - v)p] + (1 - \tilde{p})[(1 - v)p] \\ &= v\tilde{p} + (1 - v)p. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Individuals are assumed to interact according to a *prisoner's dilemma*. Specifically, individuals interact in pairs; a cooperator suffers a fitness cost  $0 < c < 1$ , and its partner gains a fitness benefit  $b$ , where we assume  $c < b$ . Table 1 shows the payoff matrix, i.e. the fitness of an individual with phenotype  $\phi_1$  when interacting with a partner of phenotype  $\phi_2$ .

Social interactions occur randomly: two individuals with phenotype  $A$  interact with probability  $\hat{p}^2$ , two individuals with phenotype  $B$  interact with probability  $(1 - \hat{p})^2$ , and two individuals with different phenotypes interact with probability  $2\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})$ .

	$\phi_2 = A$	$\phi_2 = B$
$\phi_1 = A$	$1 + b - c$	$1 - c$
$\phi_1 = B$	$1 + b$	$1$

**Table 1: Payoff matrix for prisoner's dilemma.** The fitness of phenotype  $\phi_1$  when interacting with phenotype  $\phi_2$ .  $A$  is a cooperative phenotype,  $B$  is a defector phenotype,  $b$  is the benefit gained by an individual interacting with a cooperator, and  $c$  is the cost of cooperation.  $b > c > 0$ .

Phenotype $\phi_1$	Phenotype $\phi_2$	Frequency	Fitness of $\phi_1$	$P(\phi_1 = A)$ via horizontal transmission:	
				from partner, $\alpha$	from population, $(1 - \alpha)$
$A$	$A$	$\hat{p}^2$	$1 + b - c$	$1$	$\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B)$
$A$	$B$	$\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})$	$1 - c$	$1 - T_B$	$\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B)$
$B$	$A$	$\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})$	$1 + b$	$T_A$	$\hat{p}T_A$
$B$	$B$	$(1 - \hat{p})^2$	$1$	$0$	$\hat{p}T_A$

**Table 2: Interaction frequency, fitness, and transmission probabilities.**

Horizontal cultural transmission occurs between pairs of individuals from the same generation. It occurs between social partners with probability  $\alpha$ , or between a random pair with probability  $1 - \alpha$  (see Figure 1). The assortment parameter  $\alpha$  is therefore the fraction of population that receives (horizontal transmission) from the social interaction partner, and  $1 - \alpha$  receives randomly. Horizontal transmission is not always successful, as one partner may reject the other's phenotype. The probability for successful horizontal transmission of phenotypes  $A$  and  $B$  are  $T_A$  and  $T_B$ , respectively (Table 2).

Therefore, the frequency  $p'$  of phenotype  $A$  among adults in the next generation, after horizontal transmission, is

$$\begin{aligned}
p' = & \hat{p}^2[\alpha + (1 - \alpha)(\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B))] \\
& + \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})[\alpha(1 - T_B) + (1 - \alpha)(\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B))] \\
& + (1 - \hat{p})\hat{p}[\alpha T_A + (1 - \alpha)\hat{p}T_A] \\
& + (1 - \hat{p})^2[(1 - \alpha)\hat{p}T_A],
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

which simplifies to

$$p' = \hat{p}^2(T_B - T_A) + \hat{p}(1 + T_A - T_B). \tag{7}$$

The frequency of  $A$  among parents (i.e. after selection) follows a similar dynamic, but also includes the effect of natural selection, and is therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{w}\tilde{p}' = & \hat{p}^2(1 + b - c)[\alpha + (1 - \alpha)(\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B))] \\
& + \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})(1 - c)[\alpha(1 - T_B) + (1 - \alpha)(\hat{p} + (1 - \hat{p})(1 - T_B))] \\
& + (1 - \hat{p})\hat{p}(1 + b)[\alpha T_A + (1 - \alpha)\hat{p}T_A] \\
& + (1 - \hat{p})^2[(1 - \alpha)\hat{p}T_A],
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

where fitness values are taken from Table 1 and Table 2, and the population mean fitness is

$$\bar{w} = 1 + \hat{p}(b - c). \tag{9}$$

Eq. 8 can be simplified to

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}\tilde{p}' &= \tilde{p}^2(1+b-c)(1-(1-\hat{p})(1-\alpha)T_B)) \\ &+ \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1-c)(\hat{p}(1-\alpha)T_B+1-T_B) \\ &+ (1-\hat{p})\hat{p}(1+b)(\hat{p}(1-\alpha)+\alpha)T_A \\ &+ (1-\hat{p})^2\hat{p}(1-\alpha)T_A.\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

where  $\hat{p} = v\tilde{p} + (1-v)p$ .

## Results

### Oblique and Horizontal Transmission

With only oblique and horizontal transmission, i.e.  $v = 0$ , Eq. 5 becomes  $\hat{p} = p$  and Eq. 7 becomes

$$p' = p^2(T_B - T_A) + p(1 + T_A - T_B),\tag{11}$$

which gives the following result.

**Result 1** (Oblique and horizontal transmission of cooperation). *Without vertical transmission ( $v = 0$ ), if there is a horizontal transmission bias in favor of cooperation, namely*

$$T_A > T_B,\tag{12}$$

*then  $p' > p$ , and the frequency of the cooperator phenotype among adults increases every generation.*

If  $T_A = T_B$ , then  $p' = p$  and the population is static. Therefore, in the absence of vertical transmission, selection plays no role in the evolution of cooperation. Hence, cooperation will evolve if the cooperator phenotype has a horizontal transmission bias (see Figure 5c).

### Vertical and Horizontal Transmission

With only vertical and horizontal transmission, i.e.  $v = 1$ , Eq. 5 becomes  $\hat{p} = \tilde{p}$ , and Eq. 10 for the frequency of the cooperative phenotype among parents in the next generation  $\tilde{p}'$  can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{w}\tilde{p}' &= \tilde{p}^2(1+b-c)[1-(1-\tilde{p})(1-\alpha)T_B] \\ &+ \tilde{p}(1-\tilde{p})(1-c)[\tilde{p}(1-\alpha)T_B+1-T_B] \\ &+ \tilde{p}(1-\tilde{p})(1+b)[\tilde{p}(1-\alpha)+\alpha]T_A \\ &+ (1-\tilde{p})^2\tilde{p}(1-\alpha)T_A.\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

Fixation of either cooperation,  $\tilde{p} = 1$ , or defection,  $\tilde{p} = 0$ , are equilibria of Eq. 13, that is, they solve  $\tilde{p}' = \tilde{p}$ . We therefore assume for the remainder of the analysis that  $0 < \tilde{p} < 1$ .

If  $\alpha = 1$ , then  $\tilde{p}' = \tilde{p}$  is reduced to

$$\tilde{p}(1-\tilde{p})[(1+b)T_A + (1-c)(1-T_B) - 1] = 0,\tag{14}$$

and there are no additional equilibria. For cooperation to take over the population (for  $\tilde{p} = 1$  to be globally stable) we require  $\tilde{p}' > \tilde{p}$ ; that is,

$$\tilde{p}^2(1+b-c) + \tilde{p}(1-\tilde{p})[(1-c)(1-T_B) + (1+b)T_A] > \bar{w}\tilde{p}.\tag{15}$$

Factoring out  $\tilde{p}(1 - \tilde{p})$  and setting  $\bar{w} = 1 + \tilde{p}(b - c)$ , we find that  $\tilde{p}' > \tilde{p}$  if

$$(1 - c)(1 - T_B) + (1 + b)T_A > 1 \quad (16)$$

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If  $\alpha < 1$ , divide both sides of Eq. 13 by  $\tilde{p}$  and set  $\bar{w} = 1 + \tilde{p}(b - c)$ . Then  $\tilde{p}' > \tilde{p}$  if

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \tilde{p}(b - c) &< \tilde{p}(1 + b - c)(1 - (1 - \tilde{p})(1 - \alpha)T_B) \\ &+ (1 - \tilde{p})(1 - c)(\tilde{p}(1 - \alpha)T_B + 1 - T_B) \\ &+ (1 - \tilde{p})(1 + b)(\tilde{p}(1 - \alpha) + \alpha)T_A \\ &+ (1 - \tilde{p})^2(1 - \alpha)T_A. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Simplifying, we find that  $\tilde{p}' > \tilde{p}$  if and only if

$$c(1 - T_B) - b\alpha T_A - (T_A - T_B) < \tilde{p} \cdot b(1 - \alpha)(T_A - T_B). \quad (18)$$

Besides the fixation states  $\tilde{p} = 0$  and  $\tilde{p} = 1$ , there may be an actual polymorphic equilibrium of  $\tilde{p}' = \tilde{p}$  in Eq. 13, namely

$$\tilde{p}^* = \frac{c(1 - T_B) - b\alpha T_A - (T_A - T_B)}{b(1 - \alpha)(T_A - T_B)}, \quad (19)$$

146 which is legitimate if  $0 < \tilde{p}^* < 1$ .

Since all parameters are positive, we can apply inequality 18 and see that for  $\tilde{p}' > \tilde{p}$  we require that either

$$T_A > T_B \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{p} > \tilde{p}^*, \quad \text{or} \quad (20)$$

$$T_A < T_B \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{p} < \tilde{p}^*. \quad (21)$$

We define the initial frequency of the cooperator phenotype among parents,  $\tilde{p}_0$ , and the *cost boundaries*,

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{b\alpha T_A + (T_A - T_B)}{1 - T_B}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{b\alpha T_B + (1 + b)(T_A - T_B)}{1 - T_B}. \quad (22)$$

150 Then, applying Eqs. 19, 20, and 21, we summarize the possible outcomes in following result and corollaries.

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**Result 2** (Vertical and horizontal transmission of cooperation). *With vertical and horizontal but without oblique transmission ( $v = 1$ ), the cultural evolution of a cooperator phenotype will follow one of the following scenarios, depending on the cost boundaries  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  (Eq. 22):*

- 156 1. Fixation of cooperation: if (i)  $T = T_A = T_B$  and  $c < b \cdot \frac{\alpha T}{1 - T}$ ; or if (ii)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $c < \gamma_1$ ; or if (iii)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $c < \gamma_2$ .
- 158 2. Fixation of defection: if (iv)  $T = T_A = T_B$  and  $c > b \cdot \frac{\alpha T}{1 - T}$ ; or if (vi)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $\gamma_2 < c$ ; or if (vi)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $\gamma_1 < c$ .
- 160 3. Fixation of either phenotype depending on initial frequency: if (vii)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $\gamma_1 < c < \gamma_2$ .
4. Coexistence of both phenotypes at  $\tilde{p}^*$ : if (viii)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $\gamma_2 < c < \gamma_1$ .

162 These conditions are illustrated in Figure 3b-c. Note that cooperation and defection can coexist stably  
 164 if there is horizontal bias for defection and the cost of cooperation is large but not too large. The  
 recursion dynamic for this case is illustrated in Figure 2.

Much of the literature on evolution of cooperation focuses on conditions for an initially rare cooper-  
 166 ative phenotype to invade a population of defectors. The next corollary deals with such a condition,  
 followed by a corollary that deals with symmetric horizontal transmission, i.e.  $T_A = T_B$ .

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**Corollary 1** (Condition for cooperation to increase when initially rare). *If the initial frequency of the*  
 170 *cooperative phenotype is very close to zero,  $\tilde{p}_0 \approx 0$ , then this frequency will increase if*

$$T_A > T_B \text{ and } c < \gamma_1, \quad \text{or} \quad T_A < T_B \text{ and } \gamma_2 < c < \gamma_1. \quad (23)$$

172 In general, these conditions cannot be formulated in the form of Hamilton's rule ( $c < b \cdot r$ ) due to the  
 horizontal transmission bias  $T_A - T_B$ . Without horizontal transmission bias, i.e., with  $T_A = T_B$ , these  
 174 conditions reduce to the following form of Hamilton's rule.

176 **Corollary 2** (Symmetric horizontal transmission). *If  $T = T_A = T_B$ , then cooperation will take over*  
*the population if*

$$c < b \cdot \frac{\alpha T}{1 - T}. \quad (24)$$

Inequality 24 is obtained by setting  $T_A = T_B$  in inequality 18 and can be interpreted as a version  
 180 of Hamilton's rule (inequality 1), where  $\alpha T/(1 - T)$  can be regarded as the 'effective relatedness'.  
 Figure 5a demonstrates this condition.

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**Corollary 3** (No assortment of transmission and cooperation). *If  $\alpha = 0$  and there is horizontal bias*  
 184 *for cooperation ( $T_A > T_B$ ) and (1) the cost is low compared to the bias ( $c < (T_A - T_B)/(1 - T_B)$ ),*  
*then cooperation will fix from any positive frequency; or (2) the cost is low compared to the benefit*  
 186 *( $c < (1 + b)(T_A - T_B)(1 - T_B)$ ), then cooperation will fix if the initial frequency is high enough*  
*( $\tilde{p}_0 > \tilde{p}^*$ ).*

188 Figure 3b illustrates these conditions, where the third equilibrium given by Eq. 19 becomes

$$\tilde{p}^*(\alpha = 0) = \frac{c(1 - T_B) - (T_A - T_B)}{b(T_A - T_B)}, \quad (25)$$

190 and the cost boundaries are

$$\gamma_1(\alpha = 0) = \frac{T_A - T_B}{1 - T_B}, \quad \gamma_2(\alpha = 0) = (1 + b) \frac{T_A - T_B}{1 - T_B}. \quad (26)$$

192 If  $T_A > T_B$  then  $0 < \gamma_1(\alpha = 0) < \gamma_2(\alpha = 0)$ . So either  $c < \gamma_1(\alpha = 0)$  or  $\gamma_1(\alpha = 0) < c < \gamma_2(\alpha = 0)$   
 will allow fixation of cooperation, the latter only if the initial frequency is high enough. If  $T_A < T_B$   
 194 then  $\gamma_2(\alpha = 0) < \gamma_1(\alpha = 0) < 0 < c$ , and defection will fix.

196 **Corollary 4** (Perfect assortment of transmission and cooperation). *When  $\alpha = 1$ , there are only two*  
*equilibria,  $\tilde{p} = 0$  and  $\tilde{p} = 1$ . The condition for evolution of cooperation (i.e. global stability of  $\tilde{p} = 1$ )*  
 198 *is found from inequality 16, namely*

$$c < \frac{b \cdot T_A + (T_A - T_B)}{1 - T_B}. \quad (27)$$

200 With perfect assortment, in inequality 16 horizontal transmission occurs together with the cooperative  
 202 interaction. The same occurs in Lewin-Epstein et al. (2017), and therefore this corollary is equivalent  
 to their result (see their eq. 1).

In terms of the cost boundaries, inequality 27 is equivalent to  $c < \gamma_1$ , and if  $T_A > T_B$  then that suffices  
 204 for fixation of cooperation. If  $T_B > T_A$  then  $\gamma_2(\alpha = 1) < 0$  and again, inequality 27 is sufficient for  
 increase in the frequency of  $A$ . Inequality 27 can be written as

$$206 \quad 1 - (1 - c)(1 - T_B) < (1 + b)T_A, \quad (28)$$

which provides an interesting interpretation for the success of cooperation. In the interaction between  
 208 a cooperator and a defector  $(1 - c)(1 - T_B)$  is the probability that the cooperator remains cooperative  
 and also reproduces. Therefore,  $1 - (1 - c)(1 - T_B)$  is the probability that either the cooperator becomes  
 210 a defector, or that it fails to reproduce. This is the effective cost for cooperation from this interaction,  
 while  $(1 + b)T_A$  is the probability that the defector becomes cooperative and reproduces, which is the  
 212 effective benefit for cooperation from this interaction. Thus inequality 27 entails that cooperation can  
 evolve if the effective cost for cooperation is less than the effective benefit.

214 Given the previous two corollaries for no assortment and perfect assortment ( $\alpha = 0$  and  $\alpha = 1$ ), it is  
 interesting to examine the general effect of assortment on the evolution of cooperation. We denote the  
 216 assortment boundaries by

$$a_1 = \frac{c(1 - T_B) - (1 + b)(T_A - T_B)}{b \cdot T_B}, \quad a_2 = \frac{c(1 - T_B) - (T_A - T_B)}{b \cdot T_A}. \quad (29)$$

218 Applying Eqs. 19, 20, and 21, we have the following corollary.

220 **Corollary 5** (Intermediate assortment of transmission and cooperation). *The cooperative phenotype*  
*will increase from rarity if the assortment is high enough, or specifically if*

$$222 \quad \begin{aligned} &T_A > T_B \text{ and } a_2 < \alpha, \quad \text{or} \\ &T_A < T_B \text{ and } a_1 < \alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Figure 3c demonstrates these conditions. With horizontal bias for cooperation ( $T_A > T_B$ ; positive  
 224 x-axis) cooperation fixes in the population from any initial positive frequency (green) if  $\alpha$  (y-axis)  
 is above the orange line ( $a_1$ ), or if initially present at a high enough frequency (blue) if  $\alpha$  is above  
 226 the blue line ( $a_2$ ). With horizontal bias for defection ( $T_B > T_A$ ; negative x-axis) cooperation fixes  
 if  $\alpha$  is above the blue line ( $a_2$ ), but can be maintained in coexistence with defection (yellow) if  
 228  $\alpha$  is above the orange line ( $a_1$ ). Without horizontal bias ( $T_A = T_B$ ) fixation occurs if  $\frac{c}{b} \cdot \frac{1-T}{T} < \alpha$   
 (inequality 24).

## 230 With Vertical and Oblique Transmission

In this case  $0 < \nu < 1$ , and the recursion system is more complex, and we focus on local rather than  
 232 on global stability. To proceed, we note that Eq. 5 can give  $\hat{p}'$  as a function of both  $p'$  and  $\tilde{p}'$ . Eq.  
 7 gives  $p'$  as a function of  $\tilde{p}$ , since  $\hat{p}$  is given in Eq. 5 as a function of  $\tilde{p}$  and Eq. 10 gives  $\tilde{p}'$  as a  
 234 function of  $\hat{p}$ . Combining these equations, we find an equation for  $\hat{p}'$  as a function of  $\hat{p}$  (shown in  
 Appendix Appendix A). We then determine the equilibria, namely, solutions of  $\hat{p}' = \hat{p}$ , and analyse  
 236 their local stability.

We apply Eqs. 5, 7, and 10 to obtain the function  $f(\hat{p})$  (see Appendix Appendix A):

$$238 \quad f(\hat{p}) = \bar{w}(\hat{p}' - \hat{p}) = \beta_1 \hat{p}^3 + \beta_2 \hat{p}^2 + \beta_3 \hat{p}, \quad (31)$$



where

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= [c(1 - v) - b(1 - \alpha v)](T_A - T_B), \\ \beta_2 &= -\beta_1 - \beta_3, \\ \beta_3 &= \alpha bvT_A - cv(1 - T_B) + (T_A - T_B).\end{aligned}\tag{32}$$

If  $T = T_A = T_B$  then  $\beta_1 = 0$  and  $\beta_3 = -\beta_2 = \alpha bvT - cv(1 - T)$ , and  $f(\hat{p})$  becomes a quadratic polynomial:

$$f(\hat{p}) = \hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})[\alpha bvT - cv(1 - T)].\tag{33}$$

Clearly the only two equilibria are the fixations  $\hat{p} = 0$  and  $\hat{p} = 1$ . These equilibria are locally stable if  $f'(\hat{p}) < 0$  near the equilibrium (Appendix Appendix B), and

$$f'(\hat{p}) = (1 - 2\hat{p})[\alpha bvT - cv(1 - T)],\tag{34}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}f'(0) &= \alpha bvT - cv(1 - T), \\ f'(1) &= -\alpha bvT + cv(1 - T).\end{aligned}\tag{35}$$

Therefore with symmetric horizontal transmission, fixation of the cooperative phenotype ( $\hat{p} = 1$ ) occurs under the same condition as Corollary 1.1, namely Eq. 24.

In the general case where  $T_A \neq T_B$ , the coefficient  $\beta_1$  is not necessarily zero, and  $f(\hat{p})$  is a cubic polynomial. Therefore, three equilibria may exist, two of which are  $\hat{p} = 0$  and  $\hat{p} = 1$ , and the third is

$$\hat{p}^* = \frac{\beta_3}{\beta_1}.\tag{36}$$

Note that the sign of the cubic (Eq. 31) at positive (negative) infinity is equal (opposite) to the sign of  $\beta_1$ . If  $T_A > T_B$ , then

$$\beta_1 < [c(1 - \alpha v) - b(1 - \alpha v)](T_A - T_B) = (1 - \alpha v)(c - b)(T_A - T_B) < 0,\tag{37}$$

since  $c < b$  and  $1 > \alpha v$ . Hence the signs of the cubic at positive and negative infinity are negative and positive, respectively. First, if  $\beta_3 < \beta_1$  then  $1 < \hat{p}^*$  and therefore  $f'(0) < 0$  and  $f'(1) > 0$ ; that is, fixation of the defector phenotype  $B$  is the only locally stable legitimate (i.e. between 0 and 1) equilibrium. Second, if  $\beta_1 < \beta_3 < 0$  then  $0 < \hat{p}^* < 1$  and therefore  $f'(0) < 0$  and  $f'(1) < 0$ , that is, both fixations are locally stable and  $\hat{p}^*$  separates the domains of attraction. Third, if  $0 < \beta_3$  then  $\hat{p}^* < 0$  and therefore  $f'(0) > 0$  and  $f'(1) < 0$ ; that is, fixation of the cooperator phenotype  $A$  is the only locally stable legitimate equilibrium.

Similarly, if  $T_B > T_A$ , then

$$\beta_1 > [c(1 - \alpha v) - b(1 - \alpha v)](T_A - T_B) = (1 - \alpha v)(c - b)(T_A - T_B) > 0,\tag{38}$$

since  $c < b$  and  $1 > \alpha v$ , and the signs of the cubic at positive and negative infinity are positive and negative, respectively. First, if  $\beta_3 < 0$  then  $\hat{p}^* < 0$  and therefore  $f'(0) < 0$  and  $f'(1) > 0$ ; that is, fixation of the defector phenotype  $A = B$  is the only locally stable legitimate equilibrium. Second, if  $0 < \beta_3 < \beta_1$  then  $0 < \hat{p}^* < 1$  and therefore  $f'(0) > 0$  and  $f'(1) > 0$ ; that is, both fixations are locally unstable and  $\hat{p}^*$  is a stable polymorphic equilibrium. Third, if  $\beta_1 < \beta_3$  then  $\hat{p}^* > 1$  and therefore  $f'(0) > 0$  and  $f'(1) < 0$ , and fixation of the cooperator phenotype  $A$  is the only locally stable legitimate equilibrium.

We redefine the cost boundaries, the *cost boundaries*,

$$\hat{\gamma}_1 = \frac{bv\alpha T_A + (T_A - T_B)}{v(1 - T_B)}, \quad \hat{\gamma}_2 = \frac{bv\alpha T_B + (1 + b)(T_A - T_B)}{v(1 - T_B) + (1 - v)(T_A - T_B)},\tag{39}$$

276 and define a vertical transmission threshold,

$$\hat{v} = \frac{T_B - T_A}{1 - T_A}. \quad (40)$$

278 The following result summarizes the possible outcomes.

280 **Result 3** (Vertical, oblique, and horizontal transmission of cooperation). *With vertical, horizontal,*  
 282 *and oblique transmission, the cultural evolution of a cooperator phenotype will follow one of the*  
*following scenarios depending on the cost boundaries  $\hat{\gamma}_1$  and  $\hat{\gamma}_3$  (Eq. 39) and the vertical threshold  $\hat{v}$*   
*(Eq. 40) :*

- 284 1. Fixation of cooperation: *if (i)  $T = T_A = T_B$  and  $c < b \cdot \frac{\alpha T}{1-T}$ ; or if (ii)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $c < \hat{\gamma}_1$ ; or if*  
 (iiia)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $v > \hat{v}$  and  $c < \hat{\gamma}_2$ ; or if (iiib)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $v < \hat{v}$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_2$ .
- 286 2. Fixation of the defection: *if (iv)  $T = T_A = T_B$  and  $c > b \cdot \frac{\alpha T}{1-T}$ ; or if (va)  $T_A > T_B$  and*  
 $\hat{\gamma}_1 < c < \hat{\gamma}_2$  and  $v > \hat{v}$ ; or if (vb)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_1$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_2$  and  $v < \hat{v}$ ; or if (vi)  $T_A < T_B$   
 288 and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_1$ .
3. Coexistence of both phenotypes at  $\hat{p}^*$ : *if (viiia)  $T_A < T_B$  and  $v < \hat{v}$  and  $\hat{\gamma}_1 < c < \hat{\gamma}_2$ ; or if viib*  
 290  $T_A < T_B$  and  $v > \hat{v}$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_1$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_2$ .
4. Fixation of either phenotype depending on initial frequency: *if (viiiia)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $c > \hat{\gamma}_2$  and*  
 292  $v > \hat{v}$ ; or if (viiiib)  $T_A > T_B$  and  $c < \hat{\gamma}_2$  and  $v < \hat{v}$ .

## Discussion

294 We hypothesized that non-vertical transmission can explain the evolution of cooperation and evaluated  
 296 this hypothesis using a deterministic discrete-time evolutionary model with fitnesses in the form of  
 298 payoffs from a prisoner's dilemma game. Under oblique and horizontal transmission, horizontal  
 300 transmission bias for the cooperative phenotype was found to be sufficient and necessary for evolution of  
 302 cooperation (Result 1). Under horizontal and vertical cultural transmission, cooperation, or defection  
 304 can fix, or coexist at a stable polymorphism, depending on the relationship between the cost and  
 306 benefit of cooperation, the horizontal bias, and the correlation between cooperation and transmission  
 (Result 2). Under a combination of vertical, oblique, and horizontal transmission the dynamics are  
 much more complicated. However, we show that under some conditions cooperation can evolve, and  
 can even be maintained in stable coexistence with defection (Result 3). We saw that it is likely to find  
 configuration of parameters that results coexistence as can be seen in Figure 3a. In figure Figure 3a  
 the yellow area in which coexistence occur has horizontal bias that favor defection ( $T_B > T_A$ ) and the  
 cost is relatively small.

This study was partially inspired by the work of Lewin-Epstein et al. (2017), who hypothesised that  
 308 microbes that manipulate their hosts to act altruistically can be favored by selection, and may play a role  
 in the widespread occurrence of cooperative behavior. Indeed, it has been shown that microbes can  
 310 mediate behavioral changes in their hosts (Dobson, 1988; Poulin, 2010). Therefore, natural selection  
 on microbes may favor manipulation of the host so that it cooperates with others. Microbes can be  
 312 transmitted *horizontally* from one host to another during host interactions, and following horizontal  
 transfer, the recipient host may carry microbes that are closely related to the microbes of the donor  
 314 host, even when the two hosts are (genetically) unrelated (Lewin-Epstein et al., 2017). Microbes can  
 also be transferred vertically, from parent to offspring, and a microbe that induces its host to cooperate  
 316 with another host, and thereby increases the latter's fitness, will increase its vertical transmission  
 from the receiving individual. Kin selection among microbes could therefore favor those that induce  
 318 cooperative behavior in their hosts, thereby increasing the transmission of their microbial kin.

Eshel and Cavalli-Sforza (1982) showed that with assortative meeting, namely, a probability  $m$  that  
320 individuals interact within their phenotypic group, cooperation can evolve if  $c < b \cdot m$ . Our results  
highlight another possibility for assortment, namely, individuals interacting at rate  $\alpha$  with their  
322 cultural partners, resulting in horizontal transmission. We show that high levels of assortment  
significantly increase the potential for evolution of cooperation. With a high enough  $\alpha$ , cooperation  
324 can increase when initially rare (although it will not fix) even when there is horizontal bias against  
cooperation ( $\alpha > (c(1 - T_B) + (T_B - T_A))/bT_A$ , see Result 2)

326 Feldman et al. (1985) studied the dynamics of an altruistic phenotype with vertical cultural transmission  
and a gene that modifies the transmission of the phenotype. Their results are very sensitive to this  
328 genetic modification: without it, the conditions for invasion of the altruistic phenotype reduce to  
Hamilton's rule. Further work is needed to include such genetic modification of cultural transmission  
330 to our model.

An important implication of our results is that cooperation can evolve even in a fully mixed popu-  
332 lation (i.e., in an unstructured population), without repeated interactions or individual recognition.  
This highlights the potential importance of non-vertical cultural transmission for explaining complex  
334 evolutionary phenomena, and furthers our understating of the cultural evolution of cooperation.

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## 338 Appendices

### Appendix A

340 We want to find the frequency of juveniles with phenotype  $A$  in next generation  $\hat{p}'$  as a function of frequency of juveniles with phenotype  $A$  in the current generation  $\hat{p}$ . Starting from Eq. 5,

$$342 \quad \hat{p}' = v\tilde{p}' + (1-v)p', \quad (\text{A1})$$

we substitute  $p'$  using Eq. 7 and  $\tilde{p}'$  using Eq. 10, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}' = & \frac{v}{\bar{w}} \left\{ \hat{p}^2(1+b-c) \left[ 1 - (1-\hat{p})(1-\alpha)T_B \right] \right\} \\ & + \frac{v}{\bar{w}} \left\{ \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1-c) \left[ \hat{p}(1-\alpha)T_B + 1 - T_B \right] \right\} \\ 344 \quad & + \frac{v}{\bar{w}} \left\{ \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1+b) \left[ \hat{p}(1-\alpha) + \alpha \right] T_A \right\} \\ & + \frac{v}{\bar{w}} (1-\hat{p})^2 \hat{p} (1-\alpha) T_A \\ & + (1-v)\hat{p}^2(T_B - T_A) + (1-v)\hat{p}(1+T_A - T_B), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

where  $\bar{w} = 1 + \hat{p}(b-c)$ . We define  $f(\hat{p})$  as

$$346 \quad f(\hat{p}) = \bar{w}(\hat{p}' - \hat{p}) \quad (\text{A3})$$

Using *SymPy* (Meurer et al., 2017), a Python library for symbolic mathematics, we simplify Eq. A3 to eqs. 31-32.

### Appendix B

350 Denote  $f(p) = \lambda(p' - p)$ , where  $\lambda > 0$ , and assume  $f(p^*) = 0$ ; i.e.,  $p^*$  is an equilibrium. We want a condition for  $|p' - p^*| < |p - p^*|$ .

352 If  $p > p^* = 0$ , we want a condition for  $p' < p$ , or  $\frac{p'}{p} < 1$ , or  $\lambda \frac{p' - p}{p} < 0$ , or  $\frac{f(p)}{p} < 0$ . Using a linear approximation for  $f(p)$  near 0, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & p' < p \Leftrightarrow \\ 354 \quad & \frac{f'(0) \cdot p + O(p^2)}{p} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ & f'(0) + O(p) < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B1})$$

Therefore, by definition of big-O notation, if  $f'(0) < 0$  then there exists  $\epsilon > 0$  such that for any  
356  $0 < p < \epsilon$ , it is guaranteed that  $0 < p' < p$ , that is,  $p'$  is closer than  $p$  to zero.

If  $p < p^* = 1$ , we want a condition for  $1 - p' < 1 - p$ , or  $\frac{1-p'}{1-p} < 1$ , or  $\lambda \frac{-(p'-p)}{1-p} < 0$ , or  $-\frac{f(p)}{1-p} < 0$ .  
 358 Using a linear approximation for  $f(p)$  near 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - p' < 1 - p &\Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{f'(1)(p-1) + O((p-1)^2)}{p-1} < 0 &\Leftrightarrow \\ f'(1) - O(1-p) < 0. \end{aligned} \tag{B2}$$

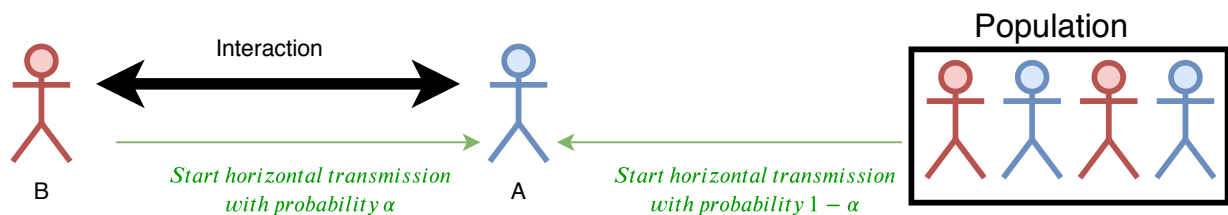
360 Therefore, if  $f'(1) < 0$  then there exists  $\epsilon > 0$  such that for any  $1 - \epsilon < 1 - p < 1$  it is guaranteed that  
 $1 - p' < 1 - p$ , that is,  $p'$  is closer than  $p$  to one.

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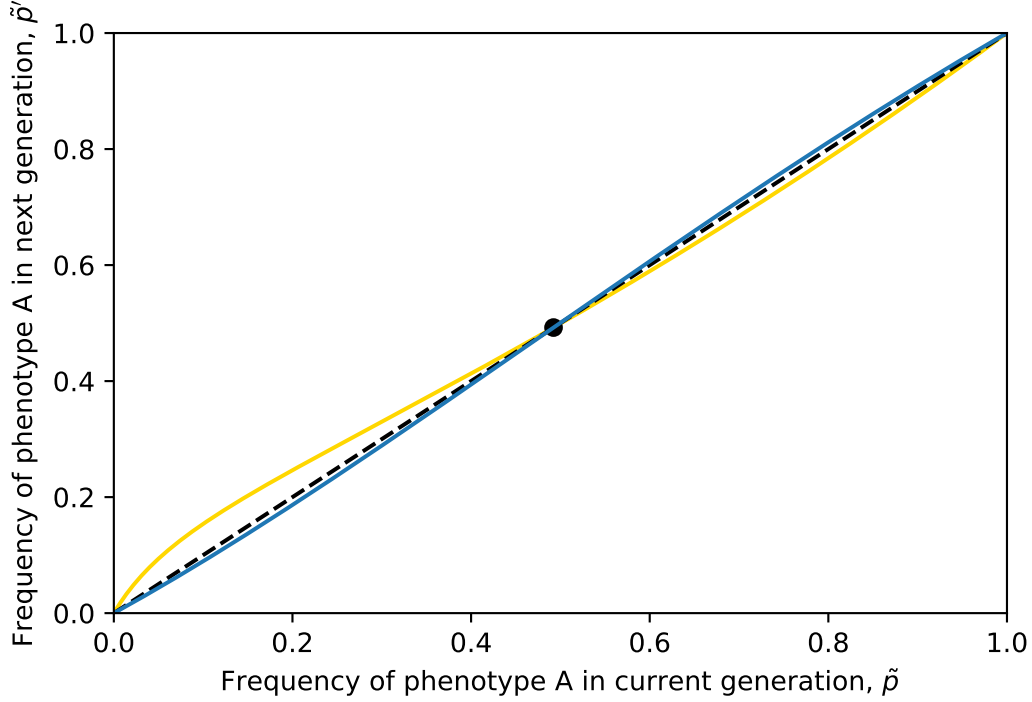
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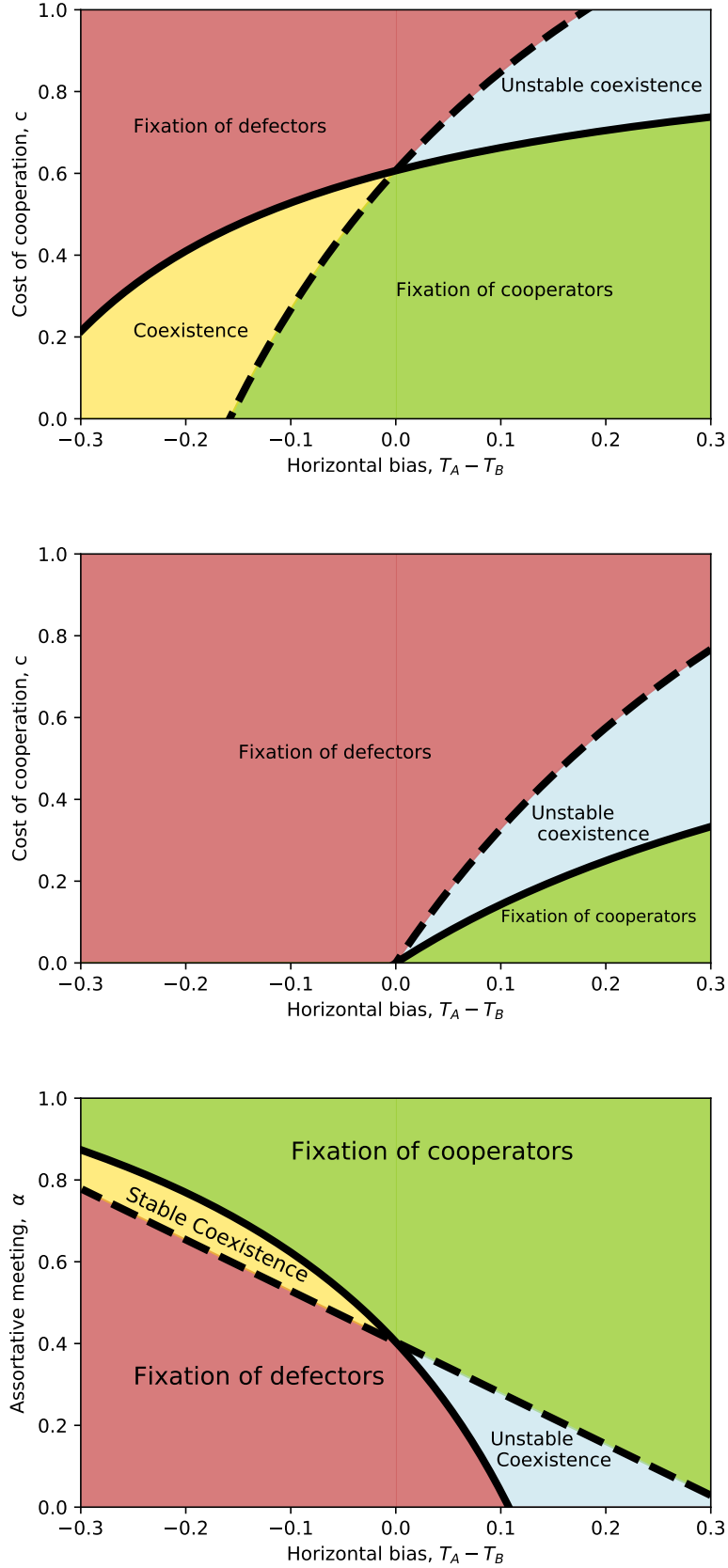
## 408 Figures



**Figure 1: Cultural horizontal transmission.** Transmission occurs between interacting partners with probability  $\alpha$  (left) or between two random peers with probability  $1 - \alpha$ .

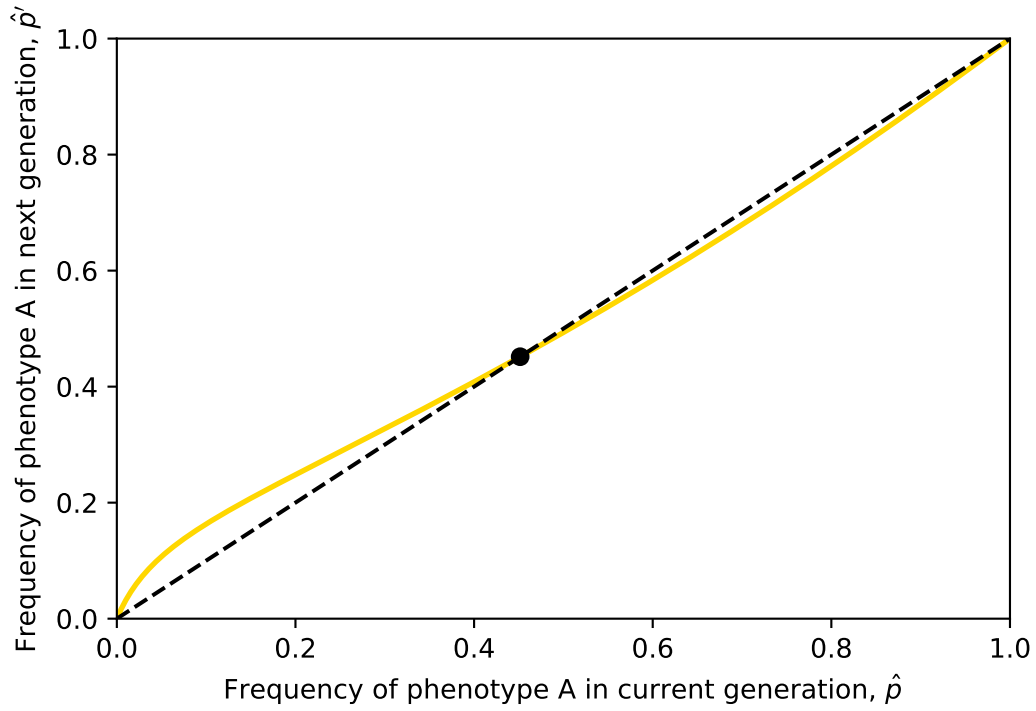


**Figure 2: Stable and unstable coexistence between cooperation and defection - without oblique transmission.** The frequency of the cooperative phenotype  $A$  among parents in the next generation  $\tilde{p}'$  is plotted as a function of the frequency in the current generation  $\tilde{p}$ . The line  $\tilde{p}' = \tilde{p}$  is shown as a dashed black line. The curves and dashed line intersect at the equilibrium  $\tilde{p}^*$  (black circle). When the curves are above the dashed line ( $\tilde{p} < \tilde{p}^*$ ) the frequency  $\tilde{p}$  increases towards  $\tilde{p}^*$ . When the curves are below the dashed line ( $\tilde{p} > \tilde{p}^*$ ) the frequency  $\tilde{p}$  decreases towards  $\tilde{p}^*$ . The yellow curve is **stable coexistence** and has the following parameters values:  $T_A = 0.4$ ,  $T_B = 0.9$ ,  $b = 12$ ,  $c = 0.35$ ,  $\alpha = 0.45$ . For those values we get that  $\gamma_2 < c < \gamma_1$  (Eq. 22) The blue curve is **unstable coexistence** and has the following parameters values:  $T_A = 0.5$ ,  $T_B = 0.1$ ,  $b = 1.3$ ,  $c = 0.904$ ,  $\alpha = 0.4$ . For those values we can that  $\gamma_1 < c < \gamma_2$



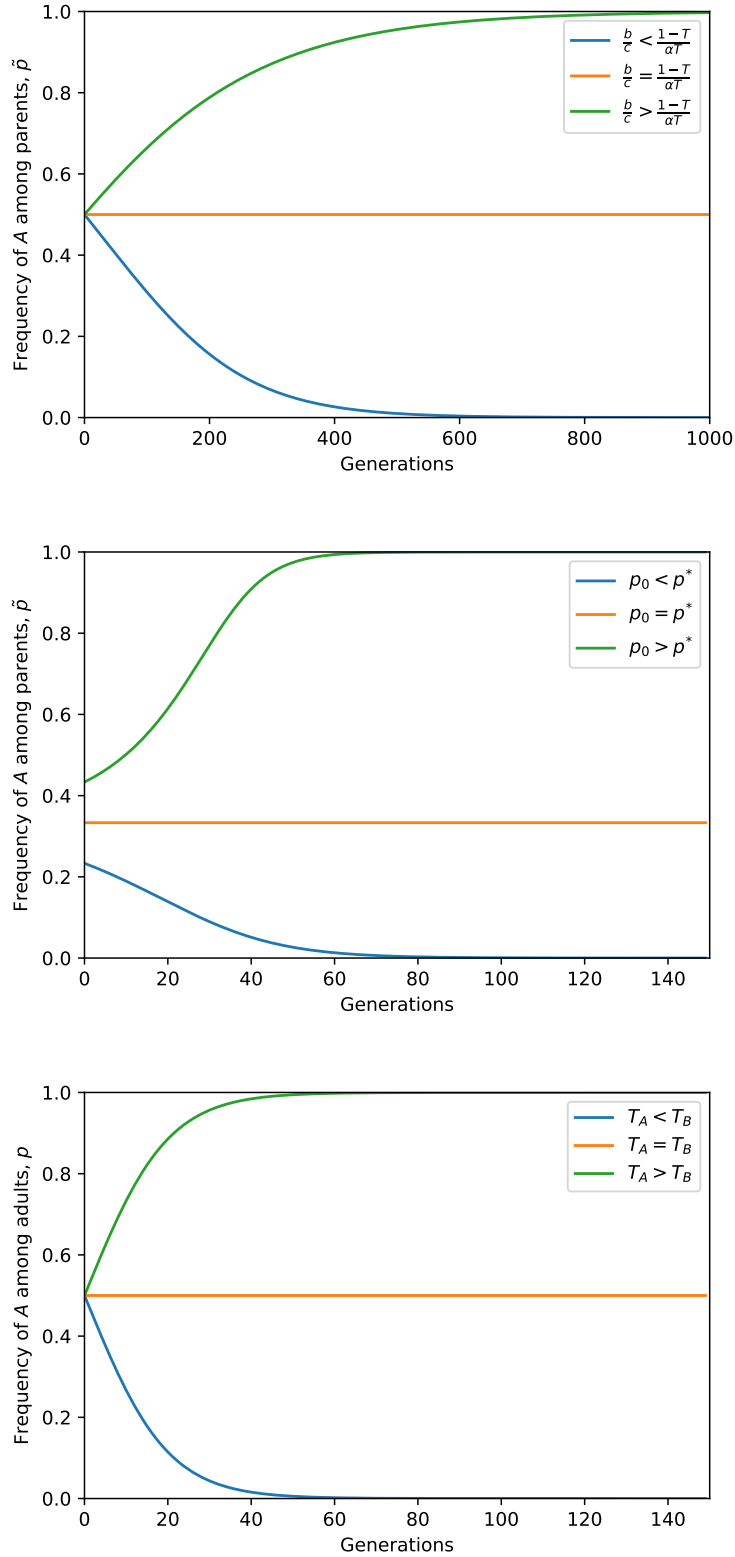
**Figure 3: Evolution of cooperation under vertical and horizontal cultural transmission.** The figure shows the global fixation of cooperation (green), global fixation of defection (red), fixation of either cooperation or defection depending on the initial conditions - unstable coexistence (blue), and stable coexistence of cooperation and defection (yellow). In all cases the horizontal bias ( $T_A - T_B$ ) is on the x-axis. **(a-b)** the cost of cooperation  $c$  is on the y-axis; the cost boundaries  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  (Eq. 22) are the solid and dashed lines. **(c)** the assortment  $\alpha$  is on the y-axis; the assortment boundaries  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  (Eq. 29) are the solid and dashed lines. Here,  $b = 1.3$ ,  $T_A = 0.4$ . In figure **(a)**  $\alpha = 0.7$  and in figure **(b)**  $\alpha = 0$ . In figure **(c)**  $c = 0.35$ .





**Figure 4: Stable coexistence between cooperation and defection - with oblique transmission.**

The frequency of the cooperative phenotype  $A$  among juveniles in the next generation  $\hat{p}'$  is plotted as a function of the frequency in the current generation  $\hat{p}$ . The line  $\hat{p}' = \hat{p}$  is shown as a dashed black line. The curve and dashed line intersect at the equilibrium  $\hat{p}^*$  (black circle). When the curves are above the dashed line ( $\hat{p} < \hat{p}^*$ ) the frequency  $\hat{p}$  increases towards  $\hat{p}^*$ . When the curves are below the dashed line ( $\hat{p} > \hat{p}^*$ ) the frequency  $\hat{p}$  decreases towards  $\hat{p}^*$ . The curve is **stable coexistence** and has the following parameters values:  $T_A = 0.4$ ,  $T_B = 0.9$ ,  $b = 20$ ,  $c = 0.1$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\nu = 0.4$ . For those values we get that  $0 < \beta_3 < \beta_1$  (Eq. 32)



**Figure 5: Dynamics of the frequency of cooperation.** The frequency  $\tilde{p}$  of parents with cooperative phenotype A in (a-b) and the frequency  $p$  of adults with cooperative phenotype A in (c). The different lines correspond to parameter values that lead to fixation of cooperation (green), extinction of cooperation (red), or stable coexistence of cooperators and defectors (yellow). (a)  $v = 1$ ,  $T_A = T_B = T$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ ; (b)  $v = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 0$ ; (c)  $v = 0$ .