

Problem Ch2.1

Solution: Assuming $v < c$ leads convergence to the interior steady state $s_H^* = \frac{v}{c}$. Let $v = 4, c = 5.5$, we have the payoff matrix $W_{HH} = -0.75, W_{HD} = 4, W_{DH} = 0, W_{DD} = 2$. The initial share of hawk is set to $s_H = 0.84$. Results can be found in Figure 1.

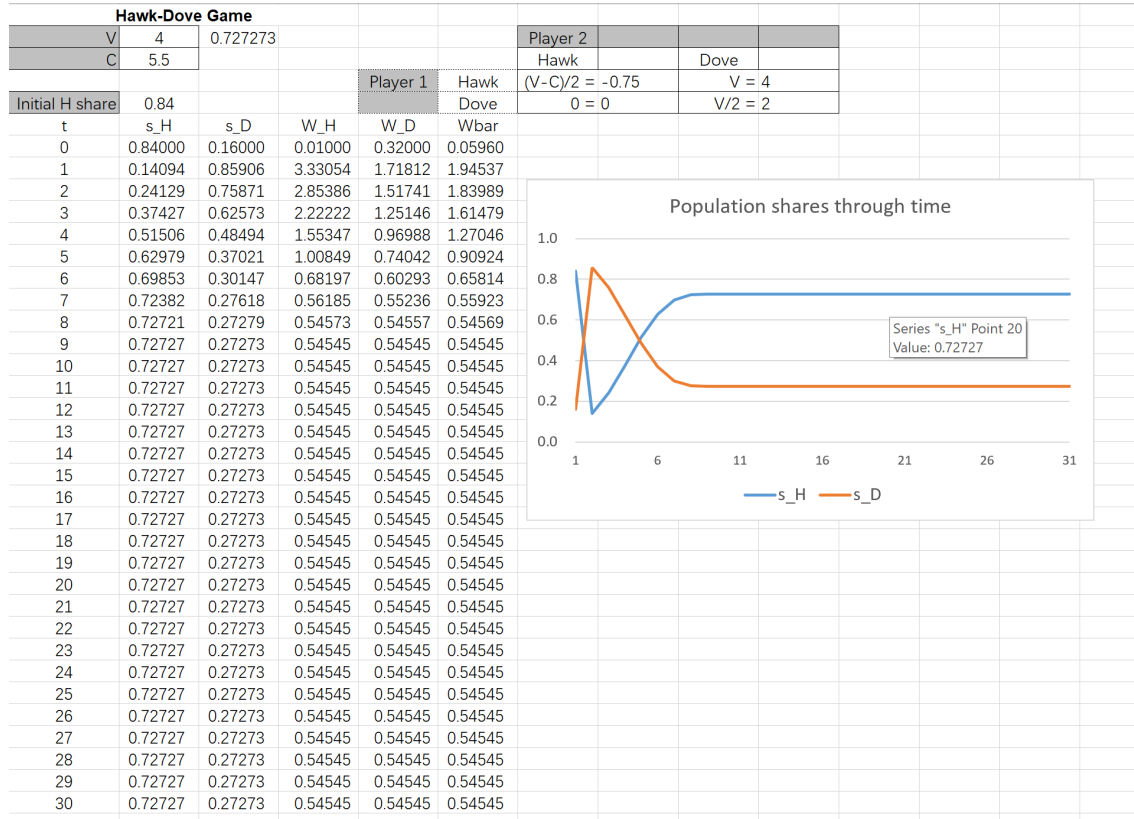


Figure 1: Evolution of Shares in HD Games

Problem Ch2.2 Following the tables shown in Section 2.7, three cases of RPS can be drawn. See Figure 2–Figure 4.

Problem Ch2.6 Let

$$W := \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} & W_{13} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} & W_{23} \\ W_{31} & W_{32} & W_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 & 1.18 & 0.88 \\ 0.85 & 1.00 & 1.16 \\ 1.13 & 0.86 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Check Strategy-1 versus Strategy-2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 & 1.18 \\ 0.85 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have $w_1 = W_{12} - W_{22} > 0, w_2 = W_{21} - W_{11} < 0$. Thus Strategy-1 dominates Strategy-2.

- Check Strategy-2 versus Strategy-3:

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{22} & W_{23} \\ W_{32} & W_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 & 1.16 \\ 0.86 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have $w_1 = W_{23} - W_{33} > 0, w_2 = W_{32} - W_{22} < 0$. Thus Strategy-2 dominates Strategy-3.

- Check Strategy-3 versus Strategy-1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{13} \\ W_{31} & W_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00 & 0.88 \\ 1.13 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have $w_1 = W_{13} - W_{33} < 0, w_2 = W_{31} - W_{11} > 0$. Thus Strategy-3 dominates Strategy-1.

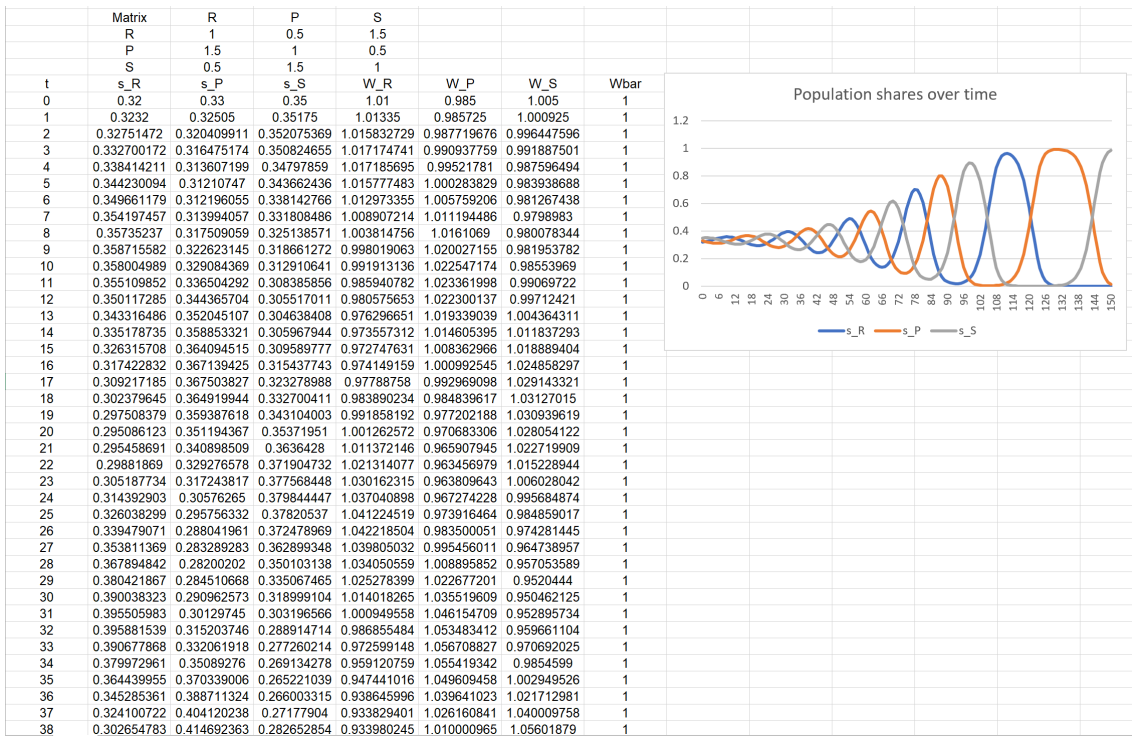


Figure 2: RPS: Spiral outward until edges

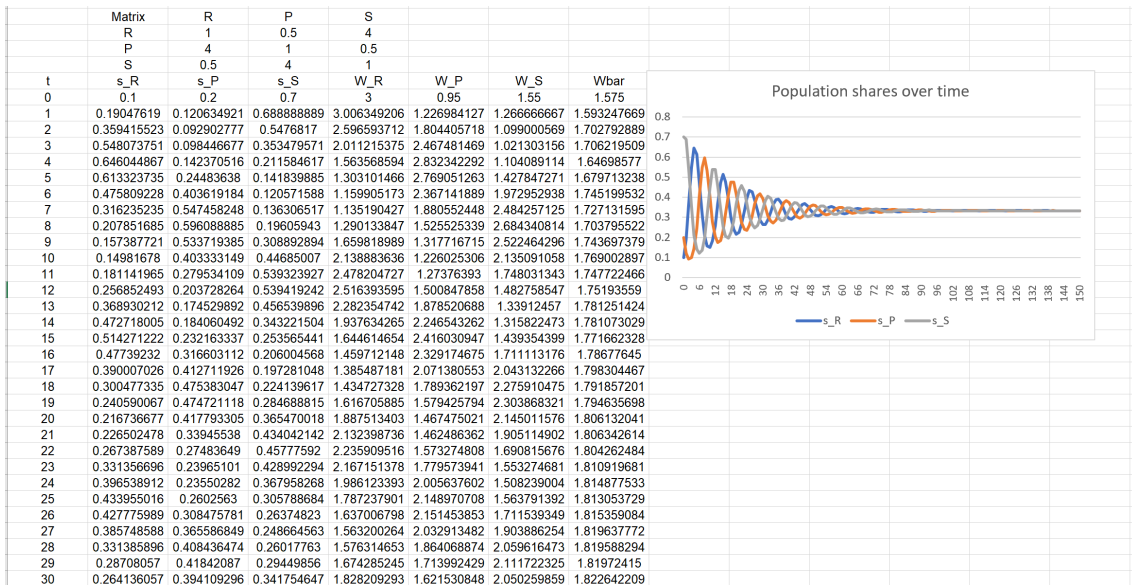


Figure 3: RPS: Spiral in to the center

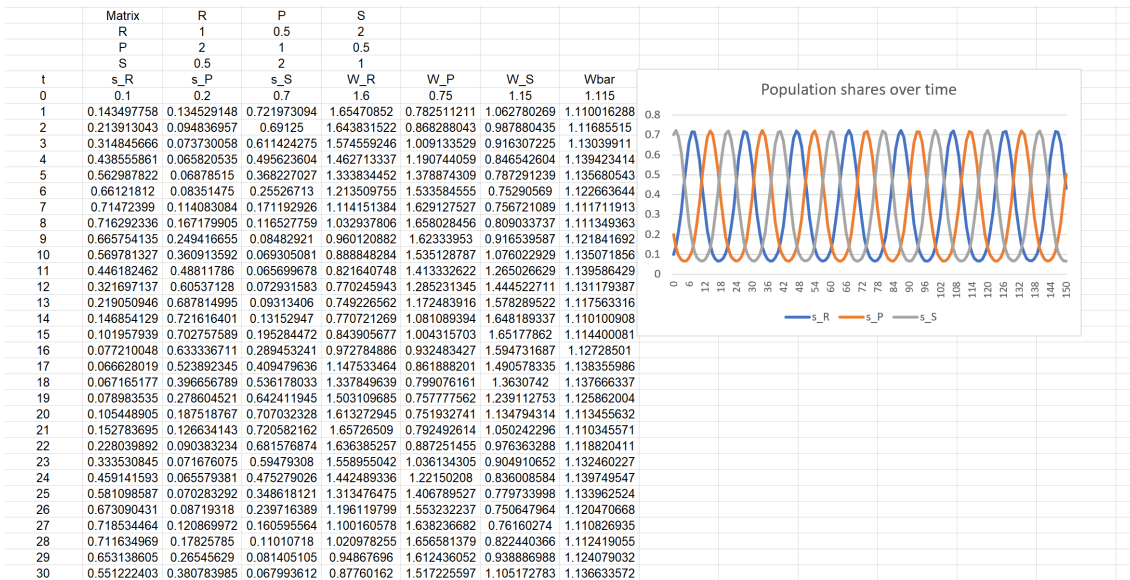


Figure 4: RPS: Get cycling forever with the same amplitude

From the above analysis, we know Strategy-1 dominates Strategy-2, Strategy-2 dominates Strategy-3, and Strategy-3 dominates Strategy-1, which shows it is a *true-RPS*. The dynamics is shown in Figure 5. It shows the tendency of spiral into the center.

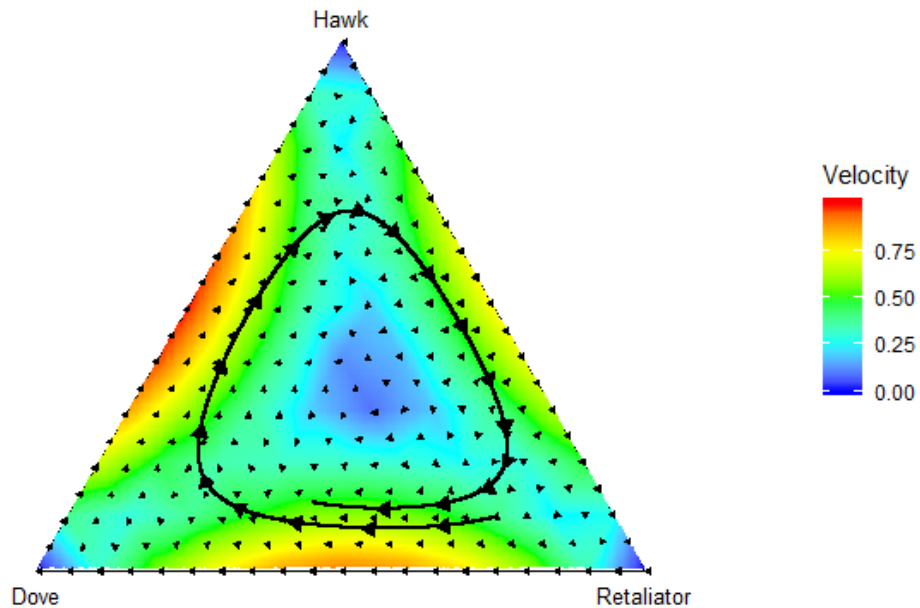


Figure 5: RPS Dynamics

Extra Credits:

Problem Ch2.3

Solution:

a.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since $w_1 = 5 - 3 = 2 > 0$, $w_2 = (-1) - 0 = -1 < 0$, we know the strategy-A dominates strategy-B.

b. Note $s_B = 1 - x$.

$$\bar{W}(x) = s_A W_A + s_B W_B = s_A(5s_B) + s_B(-s_A + 3s_B) = 5x(1-x) + (1-x)[-x + 3(1-x)] = -x^2 - 2x + 3.$$

c.

$$\frac{d\bar{W}(x)}{dx} = -2 - 2x.$$

The payoff is decreasing since $\frac{d\bar{W}(x)}{dx} = -2 - 2x < 0$ when $x \in [0, 1]$. According to Figure 2.3 in the textbook, we know it is a PD since strategy-A is dominant and $\bar{W}(x)$ is decreasing to zero when $s_A = 1$.

d.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since $w_1 = 5 - 0 = 5 > 0$, $w_2 = (-1) - 3 = -4 < 0$, we know the strategy-A dominates strategy-B. Note $s_B = 1 - x$.

$$\bar{W}(x) = s_A W_A + s_B W_B = s_A(3s_A + 5s_B) + s_B(-s_A) = 5x(1-x) + (1-x)[-x + 3(1-x)] = 4x - x^2.$$

$$\frac{d\bar{W}(x)}{dx} = 4 - 2x.$$

The payoff is increasing since $\frac{d\bar{W}(x)}{dx} = 4 - 2x > 0$ when $x \in [0, 1]$. According to Figure 2.3 in the textbook, we know it is a LF since strategy-A is dominant and $\bar{W}(x)$ is increasing from zero (when $s_A = 0$).

Problem Ch2.4

Solution:

$$\bar{w}(x) = s_A w_A(x) + s_B w_B(x) = s_A(s_A w_{AA} + s_B w_{AB}) + s_B(s_A w_{BA} + s_B w_{BB}).$$

Note $s_B = 1 - x$. We obtain

$$\bar{w}(x) = (w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} + w_{BB})x^2 + (w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB})x + w_{BB}.$$

Problem Ch2.5

Solution:

(a)

$$\bar{w}'(x) = \frac{d\bar{w}(x)}{dx} = 2(w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} + w_{BB})x + w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB}$$

To ensure x is increasing, firstly, we need $\bar{w}'(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [0, 1] \Leftrightarrow \bar{w}'(0) \geq 0, \bar{w}'(1) \geq 0$, i.e.,

$$w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB} \geq 0, \text{ and } 2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} \geq 0.$$

Noting $\bar{w}(x) = 0, \forall x \in [0, 1]$ cannot ensure a strictly increasing over x , we further need $(w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB})(2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA}) \neq 0$. Thus the condition is:

$$w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB} \geq 0, \quad 2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} \geq 0, \text{ and } (w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB})(2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA}) \neq 0.$$

Similarly, the condition for decreasing in x should be

$$w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB} \leq 0, \quad 2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} \leq 0, \text{ and } (w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB})(2w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA}) \neq 0.$$

(b) In this problem, essential condition (a) $w_{DC} > w_{CC} > w_{DD} > w_{CD}$ corresponds to

$$w_{BA} > w_{AA} > w_{BB} > w_{AB}.$$

Recall that

$$w_A(x) = s_A w_{AA} + s_B w_{AB} = x(w_{AA} - w_{AB}) + w_{AB},$$

$$w_B(x) = s_A w_{BA} + s_B w_{BB} = x(w_{BA} - w_{BB}) + w_{BB}.$$

The difference is

$$w_B(x) - w_A(x) = x(w_{BA} - w_{BB} - w_{AA} + w_{AB}) + w_{BB} - w_{AB},$$

which satisfies $w_B(x) - w_A(x) > 0, \forall x \in [0, 1]$ when essential condition (a) holds. Verified!

Essential condition (b) $w_{CC} > \frac{1}{2}(w_{DC} + w_{CD}) > w_{DD}$ corresponds to

$$w_{AA} > \frac{1}{2}(w_{BA} + w_{AB}) > w_{BB}.$$

Recall in Ch2.5(a) we have

$$\bar{w}'(x) = \frac{d\bar{w}(x)}{dx} = 2(w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} + w_{BB})x + w_{AB} + w_{BA} - 2w_{BB}.$$

Let $y = 1 - x$, we obtain

$$\bar{w}'(y) = \frac{d\bar{w}(y)}{dy} = -\frac{d\bar{w}(x)}{dx} = 2(w_{AA} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} + w_{BB})y - 2w_{AA} + w_{AB} + w_{BA}.$$

Check $\bar{w}'(y = 0)$ and $\bar{w}'(y = 1)$, we have

$$\bar{w}'(y = 0) = -2w_{AA} + w_{AB} + w_{BA} < 0, \quad \bar{w}'(y = 1) = 2w_{BB} - w_{AB} - w_{BA} < 0.$$

From Ch2.5(a) we know, this implies that the mean payoff is a decreasing function of $y = 1 - x$. Verified!

This is sufficient for a social dilemma since condition (a) shows strategy-D is dominant, and condition (b) shows the mean payoff is decreasing when the game converges to strategy-D, i.e. $s_D = 1$.

Problem Ch2.7

Solution:

Recall that

$$w_A = s_A w_{AA} + s_B w_{AB},$$

$$w_B = s_A w_{BA} + s_B w_{BB}.$$

The difference is

$$w_A - w_B = s_A(w_{AA} - w_{BA}) + s_B(w_{AB} - w_{BB}) = -s_A w_2 + s_B w_1.$$

When $w_1 = w_2 = 0$, we have $w_A = w_B$, which means the fitnesses of both strategies are the same. It also indicates that when player-2 fixes her strategy, the change of player-1's strategy would not change player-1's fitness. Thus the game does not evolve and the initial state is steady.

Expression $w_1 > w_2 = 0$ indicates that when player-2 fixes her strategy to strategy-A, the change of player-1's strategy would not change player-1's fitness. It also indicates that when player-2 fixes her strategy to strategy-B, the change of player-1 should choose strategy-A. Thus the game will evolve to strategy-A.

Expression $w_1 < w_2 = 0$ indicates that when player-2 fixes her strategy to strategy-A, the change of player-1's strategy would not change player-1's fitness. It also indicates that when player-2 fixes her strategy to strategy-B, the change of player-1 should also choose strategy-B. Thus the game will evolve to strategy-B.