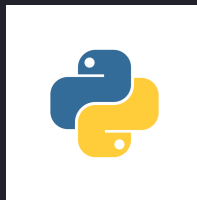
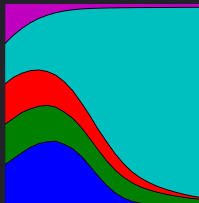


**Understanding responses to environments for the
Prisoner's Dilemma: A meta analysis,
multidimensional optimisation and machine
learning approach**

Nikoleta E. Glynatsi

Dr Vincent Knight & Dr Jonathan Gillard



$$\begin{bmatrix} (3, 3) & (0, 5) \\ (5, 0) & (1, 1) \end{bmatrix}$$



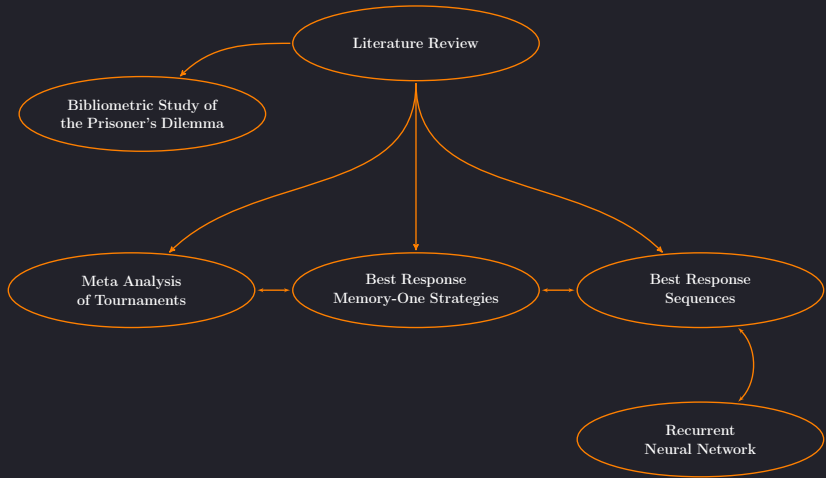


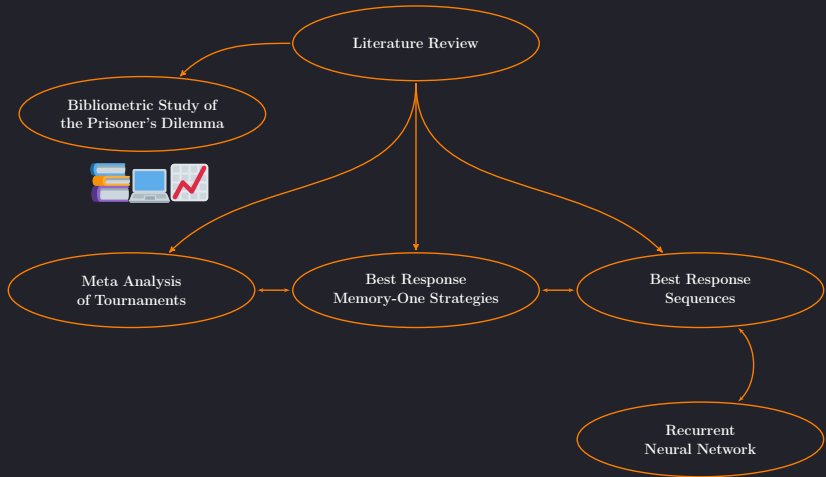


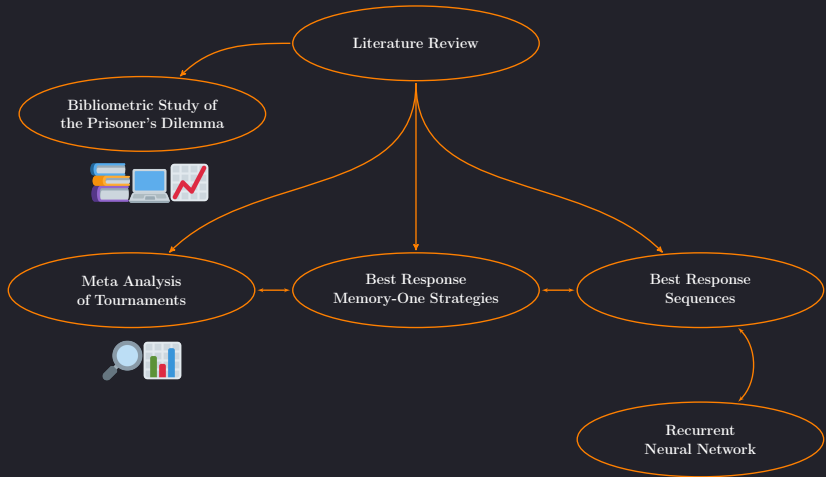


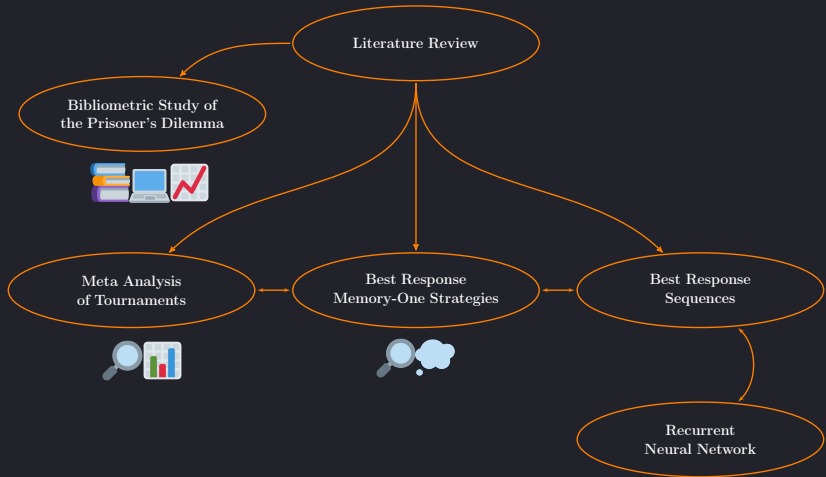
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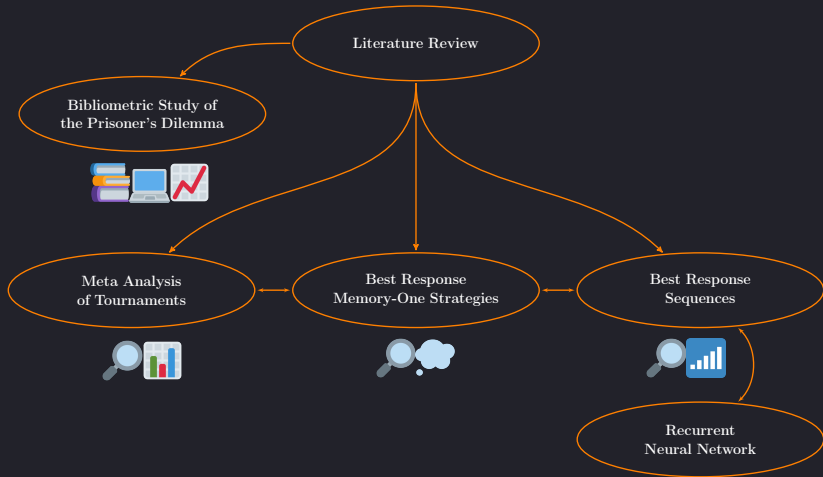


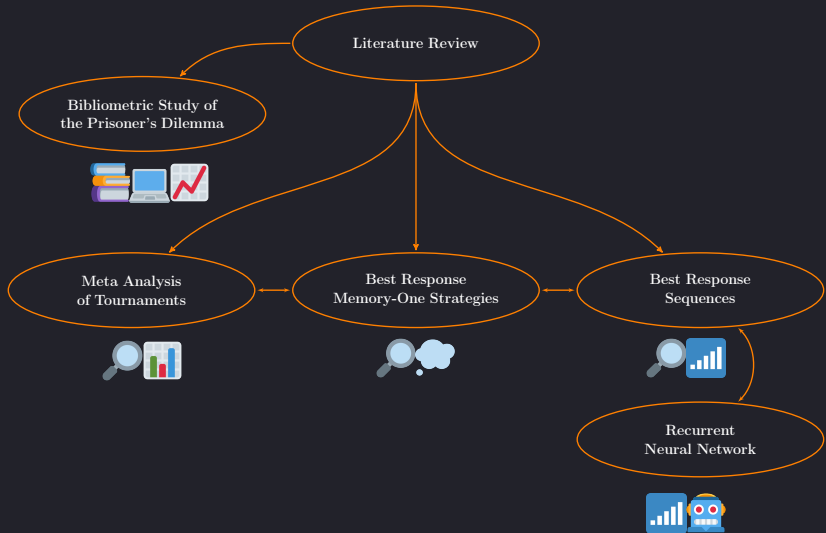












Bibliometric Study of the Prisoner's Dilemma



PLOS

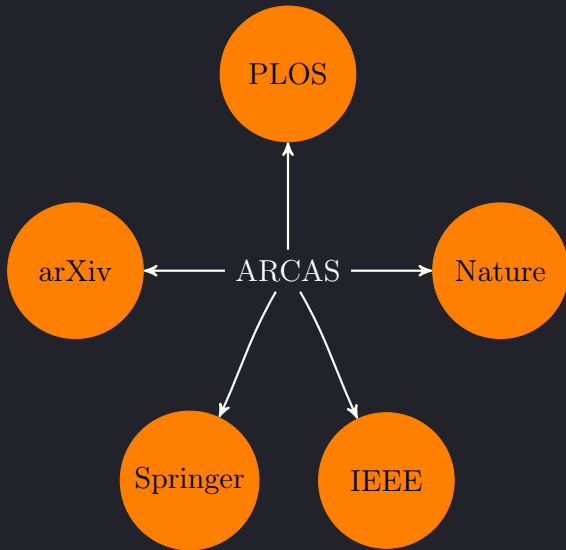
arXiv

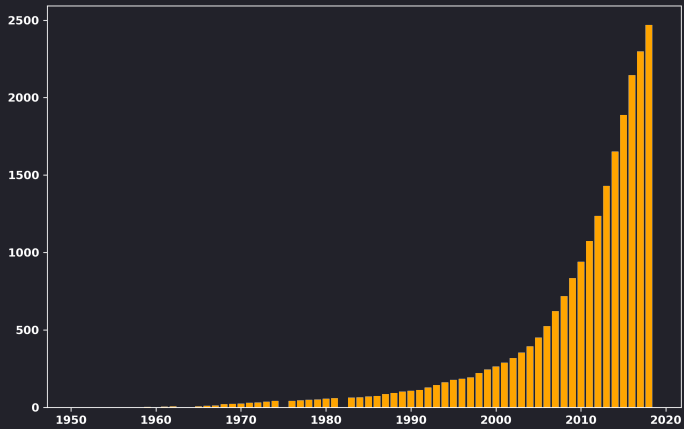


Nature

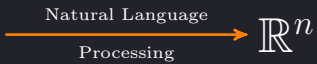
Springer

IEEE











cooperation,
network,
population,
evolutionary

game, strategy,
player, agent

individual, group,
good, high

social, behavior,
study, experiment

model, theory,
system, problem

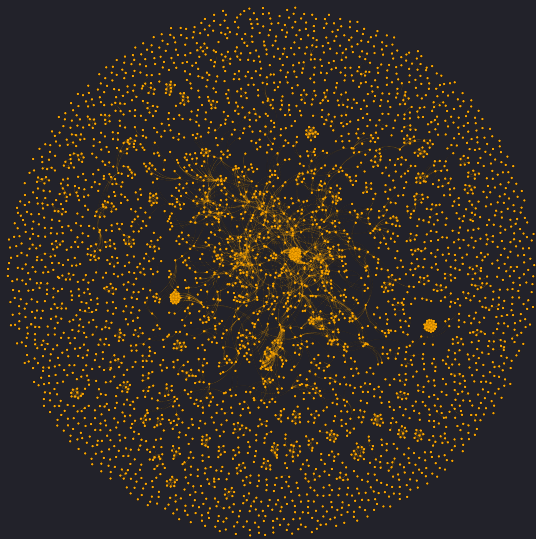
cooperation,
evolutionary
dynamics on networks
evolutionary

PD strategies

biological studies

human subject research

modeling
problems as a PD game



“A bibliometric study of research topics, collaboration and influence in the field of the Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma”

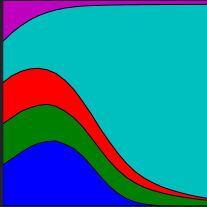
Nikoleta E. Glynatsi, Vincent A. Knight

Palgrave Communications

arxiv.org/abs/1911.06128

Meta Analysis of Tournaments

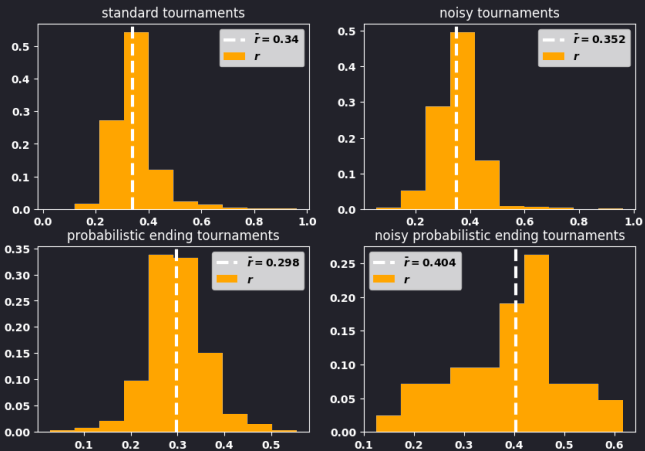




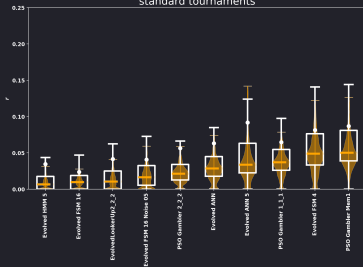
Axelrod-Python

195 strategies in **45686** tournaments

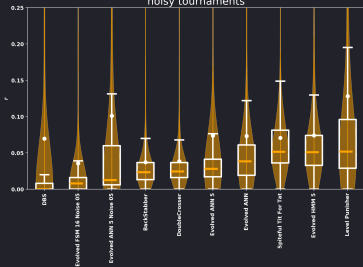
Tit For Tat Normalised Rank



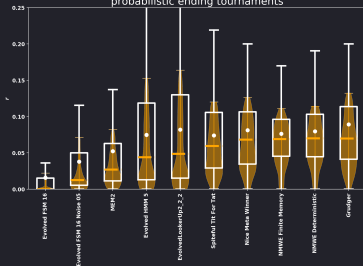
standard tournaments



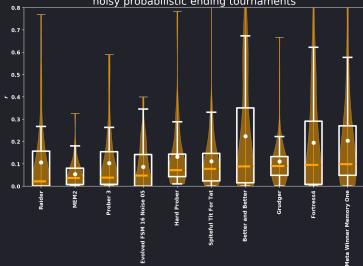
noisy tournaments

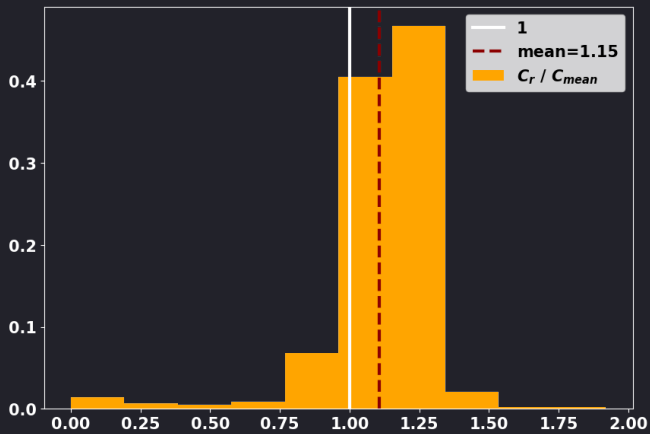


probabilistic ending tournaments



noisy probabilistic ending tournaments





“Properties of Winning Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma Strategies”

Nikoleta E. Glynatsi, Vincent A. Knight, Marc Harper

arXiv:2001.05911

data: DOI:10.5281/zenodo.3516652

Best Response Memory One Strategies



CC

CD

DC

DD

CC

CD

DC

DD

$$p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)$$

CC

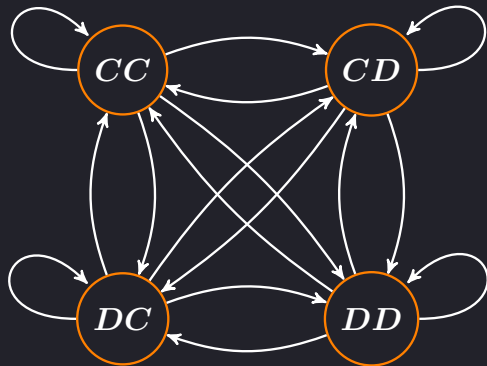
CD

DC

DD

$$p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)$$

$$q = (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$$



$$p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)$$

$$q = (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$$

$$u_q(p) = v \cdot (3, 0, 5, 1)$$

$$u_q(p) = v \cdot (3, 0, 5, 1)$$



$$u_q(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}pQp^T + cp + a}{\frac{1}{2}p\bar{Q}p^T + \bar{c}p + \bar{a}}$$

$$u_q(p) = v \cdot (3, 0, 5, 1)$$



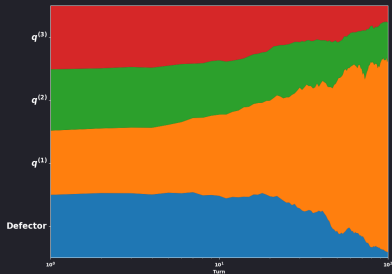
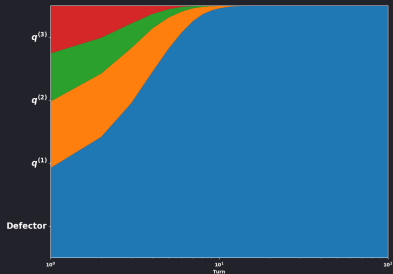
$$u_q(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}pQp^T + cp + a}{\frac{1}{2}p\bar{Q}p^T + \bar{c}p + \bar{a}}$$



$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (c^{(i)T} \bar{a}^{(i)} - \bar{c}^{(i)T} a^{(i)}) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Defection}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (c^{(i)T} \bar{a}^{(i)} - \bar{c}^{(i)T} a^{(i)}) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Defection}$$

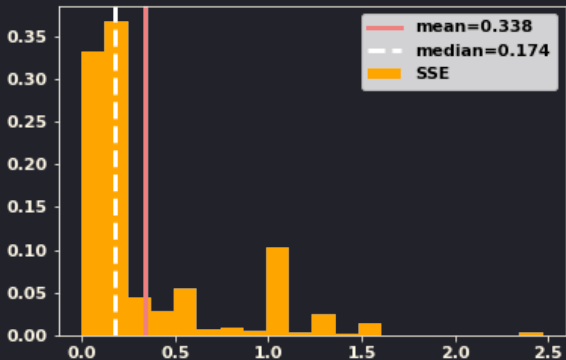


$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p)$$

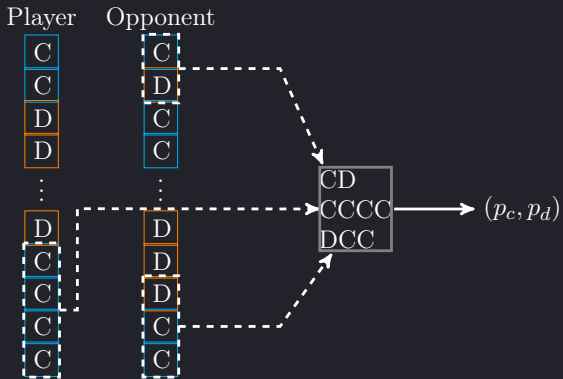
$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p) \longrightarrow \max_p : \sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p)$$

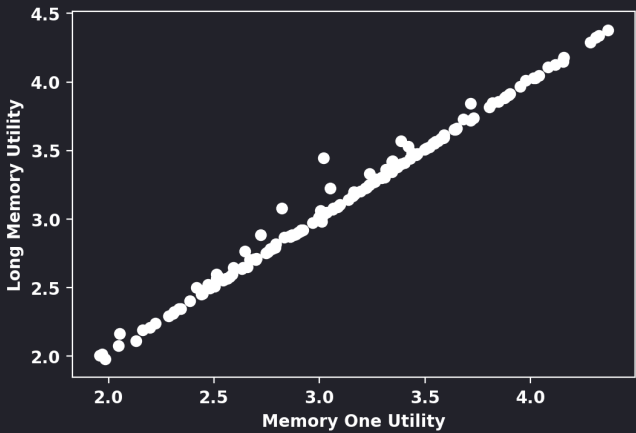
$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p) \longrightarrow \max_p : \sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p) + K u_p(p) \longrightarrow \max_p : \sum_{i=1}^N u_q^{(i)}(p) + K u_p(p)$$



Recognising and evaluating the effectiveness of extortion in the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma.
 Vincent Knight, Marc Harper, **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Jonathan Gillard - Preprint
 arXiv:1904.00973





“Using a theory of mind to find best responses to
memory-one strategies”

Nikoleta E. Glynatsi, Vincent A. Knight

Scientific Reports

arXiv:1911.12112

Best Response Sequences



1 2 3 4 5 *U*

Tit For Tat

S

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tit For Tat | | | | | | |
| S | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | |
| S | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | 0.8 |
| S | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | 1.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | 0.8 |
| S | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>D</i> | 1.8 |

1 2 3 4 5 *U*

Tit For Tat

S

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | |

S

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | |
| S | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | <i>U</i> |
| Tit For Tat | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | 2.5 |
| S | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | 3.3 |

Genetic Algorithm



Genetic Algorithm

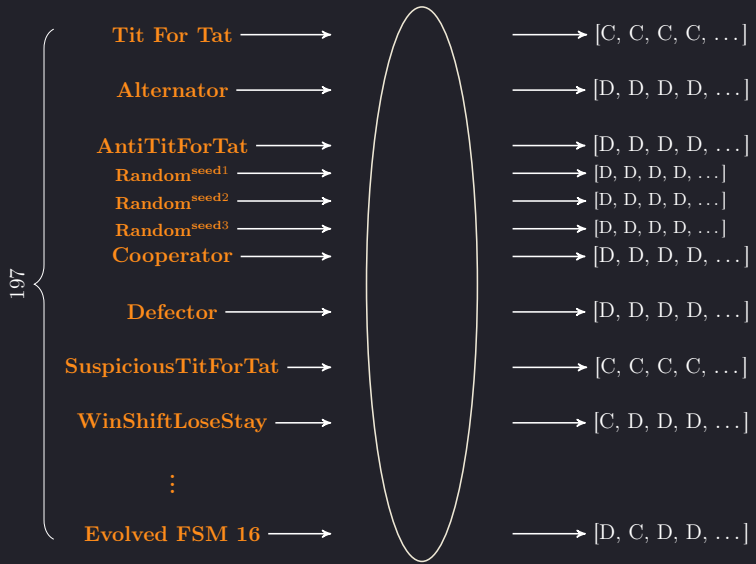
s^{205}

197



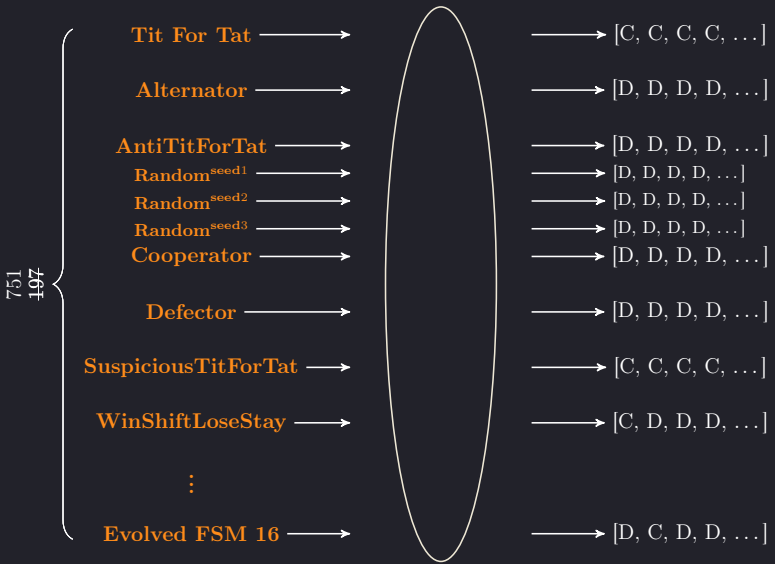
Genetic Algorithm

S^{205}



Genetic Algorithm

S^{205}



“Training Recurrent Neural Network strategies for Iterated
Prisoner’s Dilemma”

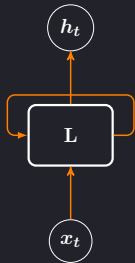
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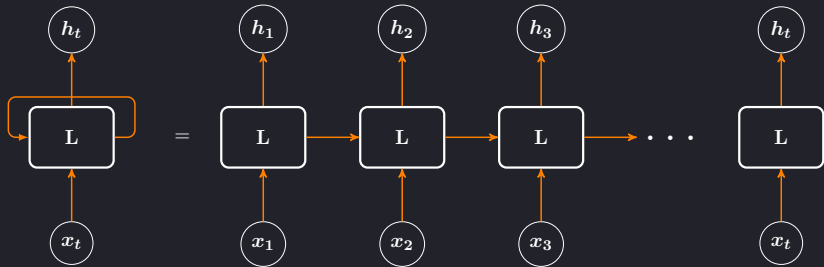




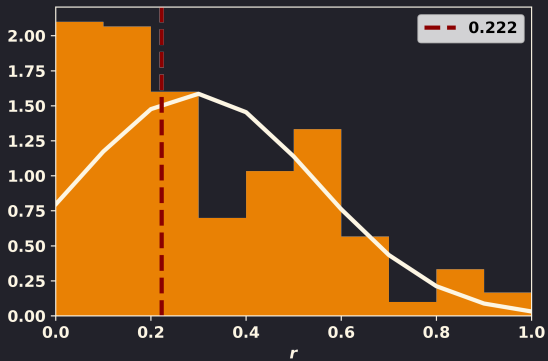
Reinforcement learning produces dominant strategies for the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma: doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188046

Evolution Reinforces Cooperation with the Emergence of Self-Recognition Mechanisms: doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0204981





LSTM based strategy - trained on all data with $p_o = 1$



Be nice & Open with cooperation

Be nice & Open with cooperation

Be a little envious & Be complex

Be nice & Open with cooperation

Be a little envious & Be complex

Adapt to the environment & Longer memory

Published

1. Using a theory of mind to find best responses to memory-one strategies. **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi** and Vincent A. Knight - Scientific Reports - Preprint arXiv:1911.12112
2. Reinforcement learning produces dominant strategies for the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma. Marc Harper, Vincent Knight, Martin Jones, Georgios Koutsovoulos, **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Owen Campbell - PLOS One - Preprint arXiv:1707.06307
3. An evolutionary game theoretic model of rhino horn devaluation. **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Vincent Knight, Tamsin Lee. Ecological Modelling - Preprint arXiv:1712.07640
4. Evolution reinforces cooperation with the emergence of self-recognition mechanisms: an empirical study of the Moran process for the Iterated Prisoner's dilemma. Vincent Knight, Marc Harper, **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Owen Campbell - PLOS ONE - Preprint arXiv:1707.06920
5. An open framework for the reproducible study of the Iterated prisoner's dilemma. Vincent Knight, Owen Campbell, Marc Harper et al - Journal of Open Research Software

Under review

1. A bibliometric study of research topics, collaboration and influence in the field of the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma. **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi** and Vincent A. Knight - Palgrave Communications - Preprint arXiv:1911.06128
2. Game Theory and Python: An educational tutorial to game theory and repeated games using Python **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi** and Vincent A. Knight - Journal of Open Source Education [Nikoleta-v3/Game-Theory-and-Python](#)

In preparation

1. Properties of Winning Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma Strategies. **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Vincent A. Knight and Marc Harper - Preprint arXiv:2001.05911
2. Recognising and evaluating the effectiveness of extortion in the Iterated Prisoner's Dilemma. Vincent Knight, Marc Harper, **Nikoleta E. Glynatsi**, Jonathan Gillard - Preprint arXiv:1904.00973