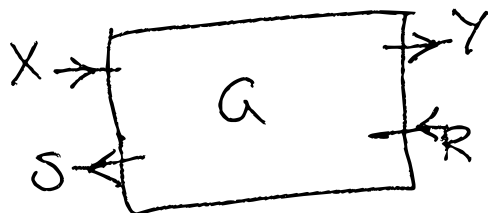


Recall

An open game

$$G: (X, S) \rightarrow (Y, R)$$



is (1) (X, S, Y, R) of state, continuity, moves &

(2) A set Σ of strategies ^{utility}

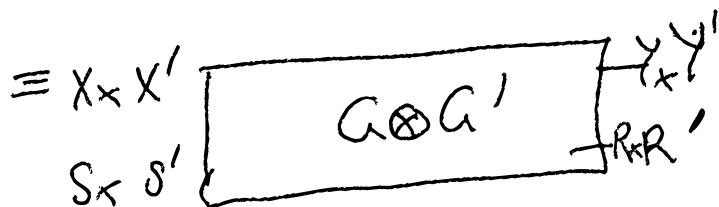
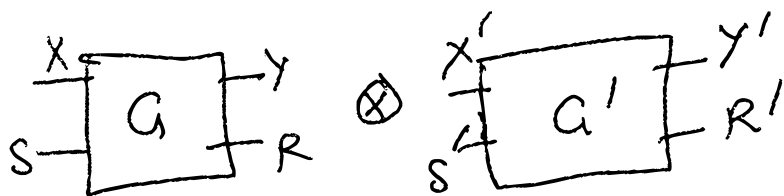
$$(3) P: \Sigma \times X \rightarrow Y$$

$$(4) C: \Sigma \times X \times R \rightarrow S$$

$$(5) E: X \times (Y \rightarrow R) \rightarrow \mathbb{P} \Sigma$$

Open Games

- // composition



with strategies $\Sigma \times \Sigma'$

- $P_{G \otimes G'} : (\Sigma \times \Sigma') \times (X \times X') \rightarrow (Y \times Y')$
 $P_{G \otimes G'}(\sigma, \sigma')(x, x') = (P_G \sigma x, P_{G'} \sigma' x')$
- $C_{G \otimes G'} : (\Sigma \times \Sigma') \times (X \times X') \times (R \times R') \rightarrow S \times S'$
 $C_{G \otimes G'}(\sigma, \sigma')(x, x')(r, r') = (C_G \sigma x r, C_{G'} \sigma' x' r')$

$$\bullet E_{\text{coal}} : (X \times X') \times (Y \times Y' \rightarrow R \times R') \\ \rightarrow P(\Sigma \times \Sigma')$$

$(\sigma) \in E_{\text{coal}}(x, x')$ k iff

$$\textcircled{1} \sigma \in E_a \ x \ \left(\underbrace{y \rightarrow \pi_0 R(y, p_a, x, \sigma)}_{: Y \rightarrow R} \right)$$

&

$$\sigma' \in E_{a'} \ x' \ \left(\underbrace{y' \rightarrow \pi_1 R(p_{a'} \sigma, y')}_{: Y' \rightarrow R'} \right)$$

* Compositional definition

* Like for simple games

* Nash is a special case

Sequential Composition

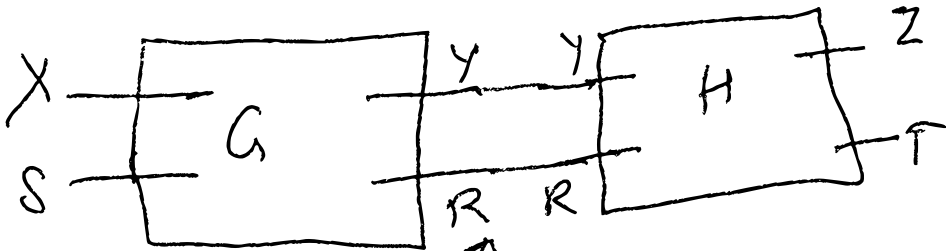
- This motivated introduction of utility. Remember ~~book~~ for a better example

Types first

$$G: (X, S) \rightarrow (Y, R)$$

$$H: (Y, R) \rightarrow (Z, T)$$

$$H \circ G: (X, S) \rightarrow (Z, T)$$



the utility for G supplied via H-utility

Formally

Strategies of H.A = $\Sigma_H \times \Sigma_G'$
again product.

$$P_{H.A} : (\Sigma_H \times \Sigma_G) \times X \rightarrow Z$$

$$P_{H.A} (\sigma', \sigma) x = P_H \sigma' (P_G \sigma x)$$

$$C_{H.A} : (\Sigma_H \times \Sigma_G) \times X \times T \rightarrow S$$

$$C_{H.A} (\sigma', \sigma) x t =$$

$$C_G \sigma x (C_H \sigma' (P_G \sigma) t)$$

Finally Core
part.

$$E_{H,G} : X \times (Z \rightarrow T) \rightarrow P(\Sigma \times \Sigma_G)$$

$$(\sigma, \sigma') \in E_{H,G} \times (k : Z \rightarrow T)$$

$$\text{if } \sigma \in E_G \times (y \rightarrow C_H \sigma' y (k(P_H \sigma' y)))$$

$$\sigma' \in E_H (P_G \sigma \times) \quad k$$

Uses C_H to $Y \rightarrow R$
 return H -coability
 to G as utility & hence
 create G 's utility function.

Great!!!

Model of compositional
game theory with
2 operators for building
complex equilibria from
simpler.

What else

- ① More operators
 - choice
 - iteration
 - subgame perfection
- ② Probability & other effects
- ③ Software
- ④ Machine Learning
- ⑤ You tell me

Category Theory

- Problem: Def of H.A
& $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}'$ is complex
as Structures are 8-tuples
- simple proofs might to
be easy but as set,
eg assoc of \otimes & \circ
- complex proofs will
become untractable

Ans Need some
abstraction

Category
Theory

Key Idea Often we have
arrows with source & target
 $A \rightarrow B$. There is an assoc
operator for composing arrows
with a unit.

\Rightarrow This is all a
category is

* A, B etc are called objects

$A \xrightarrow{f} B$ could be

logic : f is a proof of
B assuming A

programming : f is a program
producing data of
type B using data of type A

algebra : f is a homomorphism
from some algebraic structure
A to an algebraic structure
B (eg group homom.)

maths : f is some function between
sets/procedures/spaces A & B

Defn

A category \mathcal{C} is

(i) a set of objects $|\mathcal{C}|$

(ii) for each pair of objects $A, B \in |\mathcal{C}|$, a set of arrows

$\mathcal{C}(A, B)$

(iii) for each triple $A, B, C \in |\mathcal{C}|$, a composition

$$_o : \mathcal{C}(B, C) \times \mathcal{C}(A, B) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(A, C)$$

(iv) for each object $A \in |\mathcal{C}|$, an identity $1_A \in \mathcal{C}(A, A)$

st

comp is assoc & 1 is the unit

Here is a category

(1) The category of sets
 $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ is a function

(2) Lenses: objects are pairs
of sets

arrows

$(X, S) \rightarrow (Y, R)$ are defined to be
a function $X \rightarrow Y$
& a function $X \times R \rightarrow S$

... We are using lenses all
the time. There is a forward
& backward flow
of causality, back propagation

The Lenses from a category

$$\underline{\underline{pp}} \quad (X, S) \xrightarrow{1} (X, S)$$

$$\textcircled{\times} \cong \begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & X & \text{identity} \\ X \times S & \longrightarrow & S & \text{second projection} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{\times} \text{ (ii)} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (X, S) & \longrightarrow & (Y, R) & (Y, R) & \longrightarrow & (Z, T) \\ f: X & \longrightarrow & Y & g: Y & \longrightarrow & Z \\ f': X \times R & \longrightarrow & S & g': Y \times T & \longrightarrow & R \end{array}$$

composite $(X, S) \longrightarrow (Z, T)$

needs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{first functor} \\ \text{second functor} \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ X \times T & \longrightarrow & S & & \\ \downarrow \Delta \times 1 & & \uparrow f' & & \\ X \times X \times T & \xrightarrow{| \times f \times 1} & X \times Y \times T & \xrightarrow{| \times g'} & X \times R \end{array}$$

or $\lambda x t \rightarrow f'(x, g'(fx, t))$