## Strategic games as cybernetic systems

### Matteo Capucci

MSP group, University of Strathclyde

MSP101

April 28th, 2022

#### **Outline**

- 1. The issue with open games
- 2. Learning from learners
- 3. Feedback structures
- 4. A behavioural approach to Nash equilibria

ARENA play: DxX ->> Y

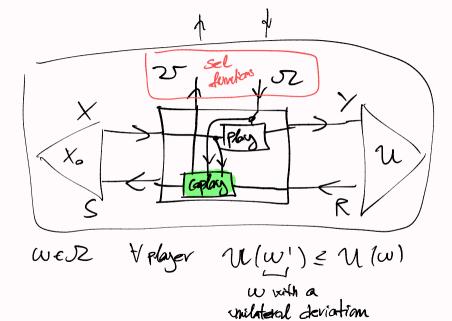
E:(2→25)→P2 coplay: DXXXR -> SX25

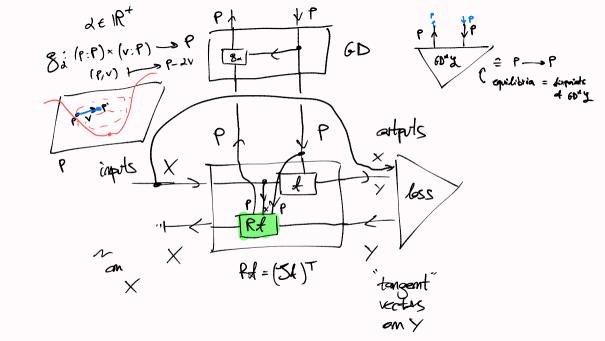
Selection

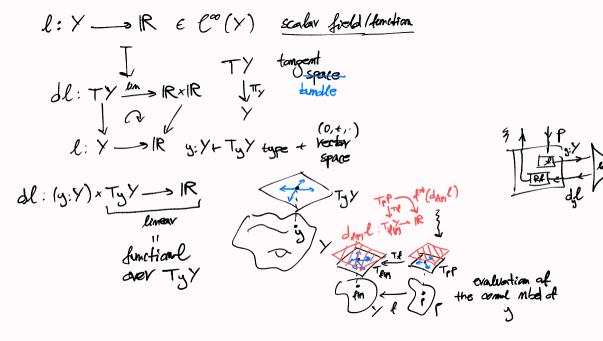
(eg predicate)

ergmax

V=IR



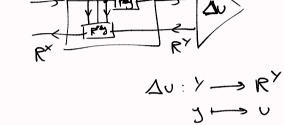




Pava (R\*)

Pava (Set ) 
$$(x,t): X \rightarrow Y$$
 $y \mapsto \lambda y' \cdot \nu(y) - \nu(y)$ 

Para ( Dens ( Set )) Para ( PM ) (JZ, I)



$$(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}) = (x, \mathcal{R}) \otimes (y, \mathcal{R}) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{R})$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

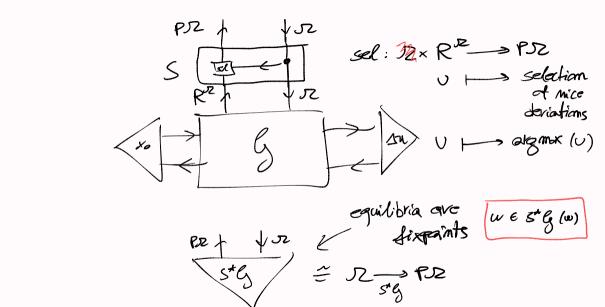
$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y)$$

$$(x \times y, \mathcal{R} \times y) = (x$$

R\*: Set -> Dlems(set) lax manaidal



# Thanks for your attention!

**Questions?** 

#### References 1



M. Capucci, N. Ghani, J. Ledent, and F. N. Forsberg, "Translating extensive form games to open games with agency", arXiv preprint arXiv:2105.06763, 2021.



G. S. H. Cruttwell, B. Gavranovic, N. Ghani, P. W. Wilson, and F. Zanasi, "Categorical foundations of gradient-based learning", CoRR, vol. abs/2103.01931, 2021. arXiv: 2103.01931. [Online]. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.01931.



N. Ghani, J. Hedges, V. Winschel, and P. Zahn, "Compositional game theory", arXiv e-prints, arXiv:1603.04641, arXiv:1603.04641, Mar. 2016, arXiv: 1603.04641 [cs.GT].



J. C. Harsanyi, "Games with incomplete information played by "bayesian" players, i-iii part i. the basic model", Management science, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 159–182, 1967.



D. J. Myers, Categorical systems theory, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/DavidJaz/DynamicalSystemsBook.