Intelligent Escalation and the Principle of Relativity

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ENS de Lyon

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Intelligent Escalation and Relativity

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- In 2014
- In 1720
- In 1971 and now

3 Escalation and cognitive psychology



Incomes





Escalation In 2014

Energy



¹Source: Gail Tverberg, World Energy Consumption Since 1820 in Charts

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Intelligent Escalation and Relativity

South Sea Bubble

I can calculate the movement of the stars, but not the madness of men. claimed to be Newton's view

on the outcome of the South Sea Bubble (1720).

In 1971, in a paper called

The Dollar Auction game: A paradox in noncooperative behavior and escalation²

Martin Shubik described an infinite game.

² Journal of Conflict Resolution, 15(1), pp. 109-111

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The Dollar Auction (the story revisited)

For charity, an object is sold on an auction made a special way. There is a piggy bank (or a hat).



To bid, each person puts one euro in the piggy bank which is never returned to him.

Assume

- that there are two bidders (Alice and Bob)
- that the value of the object is $\mathbf{v} \in$ and
- that the bid is always $\mathbf{b} \in$

The payoff is negative after $\frac{v}{b}$ turns.

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- the bidder who does not have the object has a payoff of $-n\mathbf{b}$ and
- the bidder who has the object has a payoff of $v n \mathbf{b}$.
- $\mathbf{v} = 100 \ \mathrm{c} \mathbf{\in}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 5 \ \mathrm{c} \mathbf{\in}$



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We could add an upper limit to the amount that anyone is allowed to bid. However the analysis is confined to the (possibly infinite) game without a specific termination point, as no particularly interesting general phenomena appear if an upper bound is introduced. Shubik (1971), p. 109. The Dollar Auction game may lead to escalation, i.e., players may play forever.

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 It should be studied using tools designed for infiniteness. namely coinduction.

Is escalation in the Dollar Auction irrational?

• Escalation is irrational

Once two bids have been obtained from the crowd, the **paradox** of escalation is real [...] A total of payments between three and five dollars is not uncommon Shubik (1971), p .110.

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Theorem (using coinduction):

Escalation among intelligent agents is possible in the dollar auction.

Why this discrepancy?

• For Osborne et al. the resources are finite. Each person's wealth is w, which exceeds v; neither player may bid more than her wealth. Osborne An Introduction to Game Theory, Oxford, (2004), p. 176.

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Possible escalation among intelligent agents, *if they believe in a world of* **infinite resources**.

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The dollar auction

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Alice abandons

We can prove that the strategy Alice abandons and Bob continues



is a SubGame Perfect equilibrium.

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Alice takes Bob's threat as credible and considers it is better to give up.

Bob abandons

The strategy Alice continues and Bob abandons



is a SubGame Perfect Equilibrium.

Bob abandons

The strategy Alice continues and Bob abandons



is a SubGame Perfect Equilibrium.

Bob takes Alice's threat as credible.

Always give up

The strategy always give up



is a not a SubGame Perfect Equilibrium and therefore not a Nash equilibrium.

Escalation in the Dollar Auction

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Escalation is intelligent in the Dollar Auction game.

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To Jeanne Daum

