

Empirical-evidence Equilibria in Stochastic Games

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Empirical-evidence Equilibria (EEEs)



At Nash equilibrium in a stochastic game, each agent is playing an optimal strategy for a POMDP

Empirical-evidence Equilibria (EEEs)



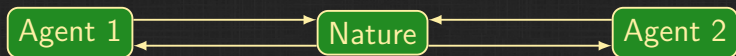
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EEE approach:

0. Pick arbitrary strategies
1. Formulate simple but **consistent** models
2. Design strategies **optimal** w.r.t. models, then, back to 1.

The **fixed points** are EEEs

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Example

Asset management on the stock market

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Single-agent Setup

Agent

Nature

Single-agent Setup



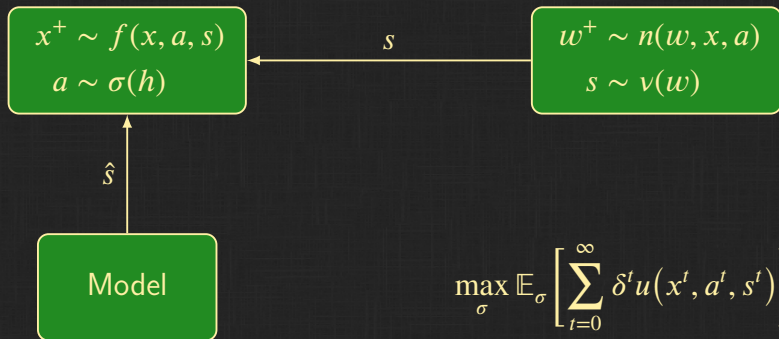
$$\max_{\sigma} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t u(x^t, a^t, s^t) \right]$$

Single-agent Setup



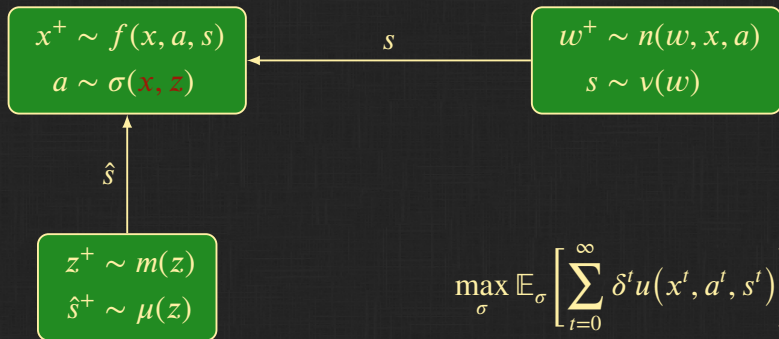
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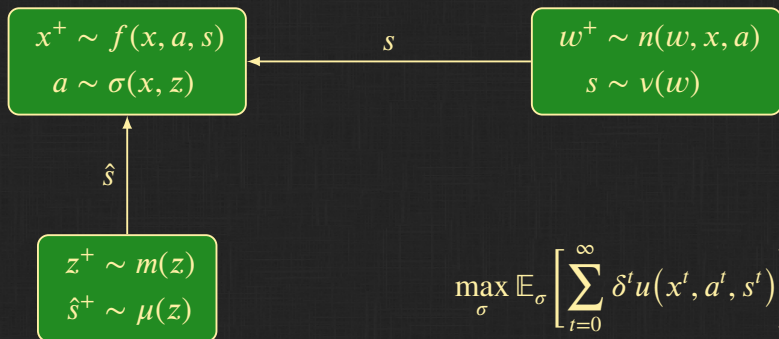


$$\max_{\sigma} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \delta^t u(x^t, a^t, s^t) \right]$$

Single-agent Setup



Single-agent Setup



- μ consistent with σ
- σ optimal w.r.t. μ

Depth- k Consistency

Binary stochastic process s

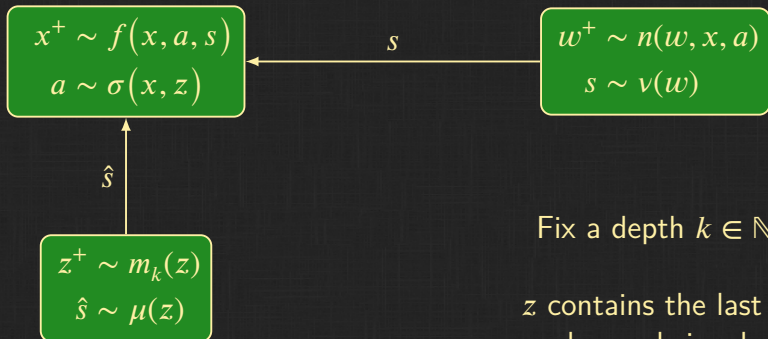
0100010001001010010110111010000111010101...

- 0 characteristic: $\mathbb{P}[s = 0], \mathbb{P}[s = 1]$
- 1 characteristic: $\mathbb{P}[ss^+ = 00], \mathbb{P}[ss^+ = 10],$
 $\mathbb{P}[ss^+ = 01], \mathbb{P}[ss^+ = 11]$
- ...
- k characteristic: probability of strings of length $k + 1$

Definition

Two processes s and \hat{s} are depth- k consistent if they have the same k characteristic

Complete Picture



Fix a depth $k \in \mathbb{N}$

z contains the last k
observed signals

$$\mu(z = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_k)) [s_{k+1}] = \mathbb{P}_\sigma [s^{t+1} = s_{k+1} \mid s^t = s_k, \dots, s^{t-k+1} = s_1]$$

Empirical-evidence Optimality

Definition

(σ, μ) is an empirical-evidence optimum (EEO) for k iff

- σ is optimal w.r.t. μ
- μ is depth- k consistent with σ

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(σ, μ) is an ϵ empirical-evidence optimum (ϵ EEO) for k iff

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- μ is depth- k consistent with σ

Existence Result

Theorem

For all k and ϵ , there exists an ϵ EEO for k

Existence Result

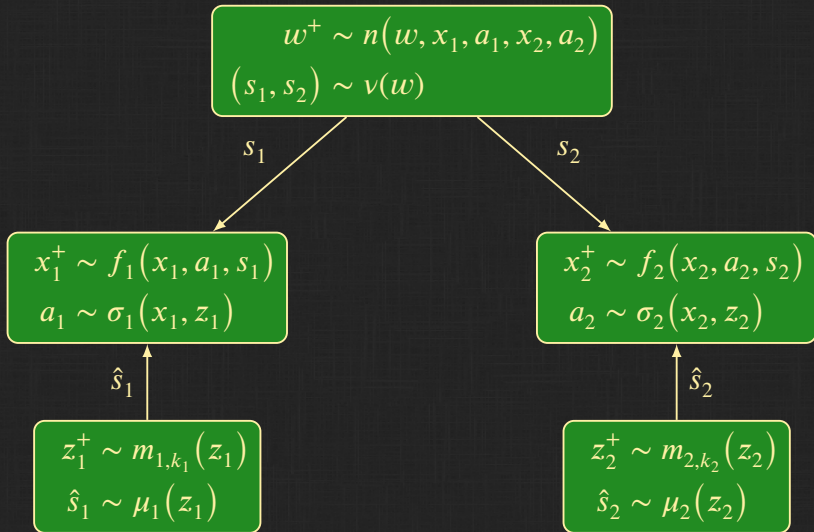
Theorem

For all k and ϵ , there exists an ϵ EEO for k

Proof sketch

- Technical assumption insures ergodicity of s
- $T : \sigma \xrightarrow{\text{consistency}} \mu \xrightarrow{\epsilon \text{ optimality}} \sigma$ is continuous
- $\sigma : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \Delta(\mathcal{A})$ is parametrized over a simplex
- Apply Brouwer's fixed point theorem to T

Multiagent Setup



Empirical-evidence Equilibrium

Strategies $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_N)$

Models $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N)$

Depths $k = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_N)$

Definition

(σ, μ) is an empirical-evidence equilibrium (EEE) for k iff

- for all i , σ_i is optimal w.r.t. μ_i
- for all i , μ_i is depth- k_i consistent with σ

Theorem

For all k and ϵ , there exists an ϵ EEE for k

Learning Setup

State holdings $x_i \in \{0..M\}$

Action sell one, hold, or buy one $a_i \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$

Signal price $p \in \{\text{Low}, \text{High}\}$

Dynamic $x_i^+ = x_i + a_i$

Stage cost $p \cdot a_i$

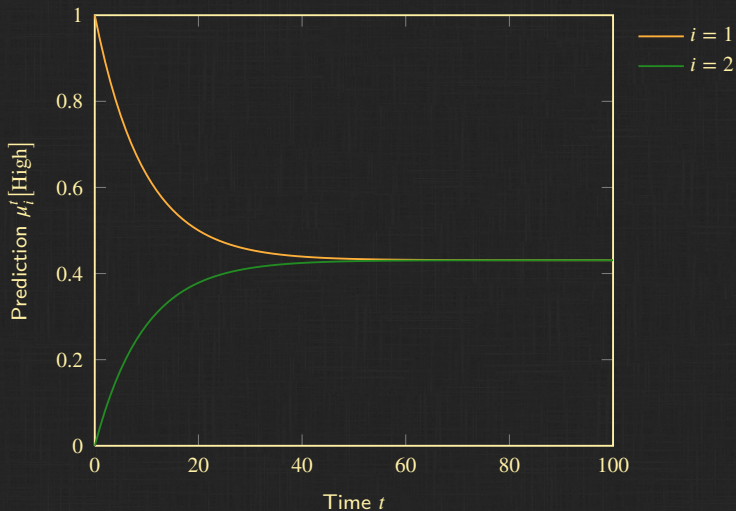
Nature market trend $b \in \{\text{Bull}, \text{Bear}\}$

$w = (b, p)$

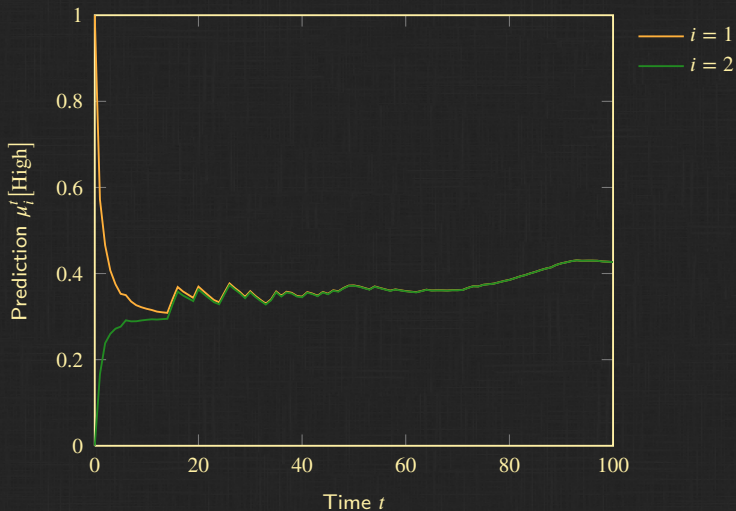
0. Pick arbitrary depth-0 models μ
1. Design strategies σ optimal w.r.t. models μ
2. Formulate consistent models μ_{upd} , then, back to 1.

$$\mu_i^{t+1} = (1 - \alpha)\mu_i^t + \alpha\left(\mu_{i,\text{upd}}^t - \mu_i^t\right)$$

Learning Results: Offline



Learning Results: Online



Concluding Remarks

Comparison with mean-field equilibria

- Identical agents with a specific signal
- Depth-0 model
- Large number of agents to recover Nash equilibrium

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Future directions

- Endogenous model ($z^+ \sim m(z, x, a)$)
- Quality of EEEs
- Learning EEEs