

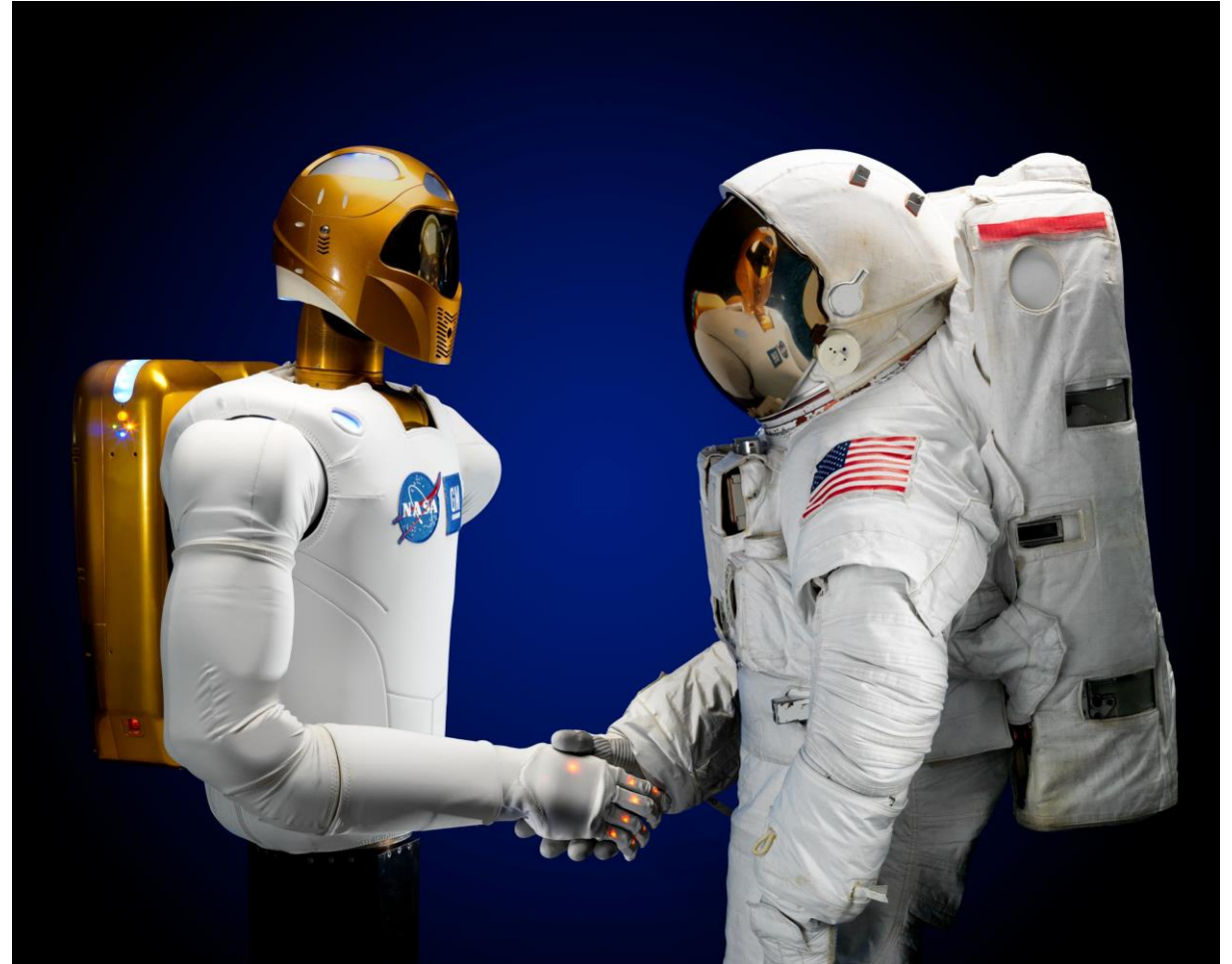
On the Impossibility of Learning to Cooperate with Adaptive Partner Strategies in Repeated Games

Robert Loftin and Frans A. Oliehoek

Delft University of Technology

Ad-Hoc Cooperation

- Learn to cooperate with an *unknown* partner
- Apply reinforcement learning if their strategy is stationary
- What should we do when our partner is *adaptive*?



Credit: NASA

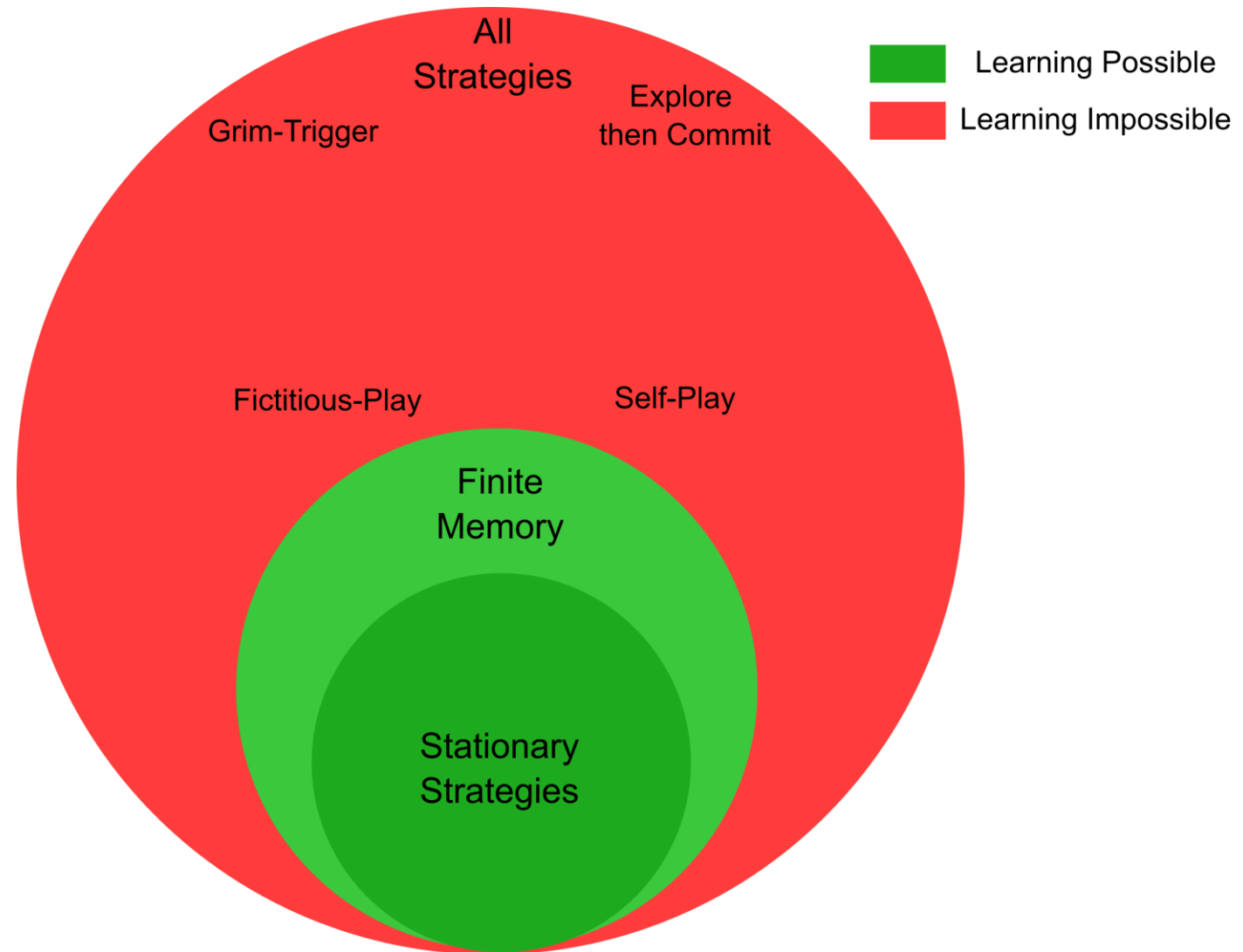
“Grim Trigger” Strategies

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- In repeated game G , a “*grim trigger*” strategy for the **column player** permanently switches to its “*safety*” action after a miscoordination
- As we cannot predict our partner’s initial action, there is no way we can always avoid such a miscoordination – *failure is always possible*

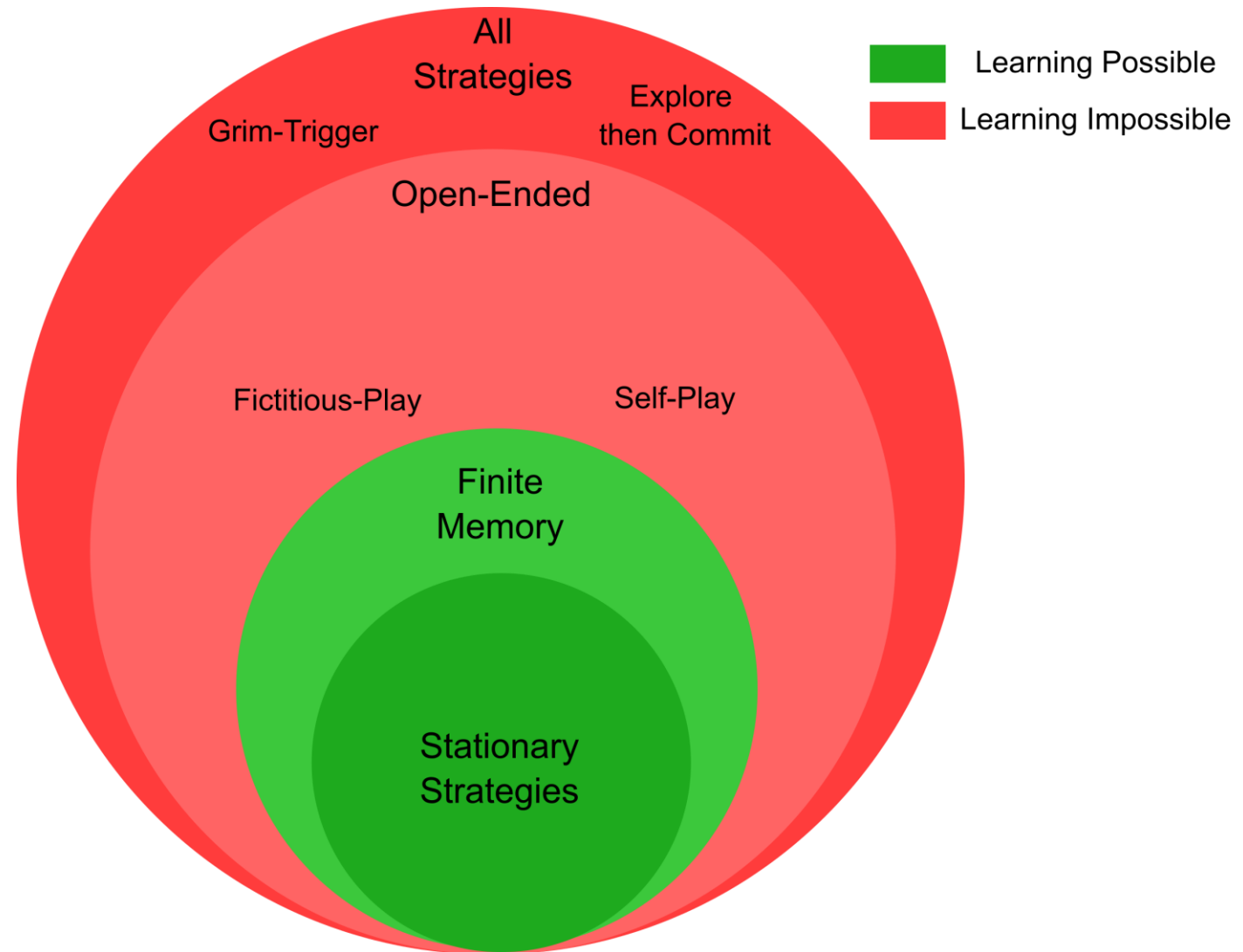
Theoretical Guarantees

- Cannot reliably cooperate with *grim-trigger* partners
- Finite memory allows cooperation - *too restrictive*



Open-Ended Partners

- “Open-ended” partners always forgive mistakes
- Reliable cooperation is *still* impossible



Open-Ended Partners

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- The **column player** predicts that the **row player** will play their first action for the next n rounds, and then switch to their second action
- The **column player** plays their “safety” action for $n + 1$ rounds, then switches to their first action **iff** the **row player** has not switched

Conclusions

- Open-endedness is insufficient to guarantee cooperation
- What types of assumptions should we make?

