

Emergence of cooperation: Growing habitat with empty sites

Hye Jin Park¹, Christian Hilbe^{2,3}, Martin A. Nowak³, Beom Jun Kim¹, and Hyeong-Chai Jeong⁴

¹ Department of Physics, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 16419, Korea ² Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Am Campus 1, Klosterneuburg 3400, Austria ³ Program for Evolutionary Dynamics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA ⁴ Department of Physics, Sejong University, Seoul 05006, Korea

Motivation

Prisoner's dilemma game

Model

Birth and death processes with an infinite 1-dimensional lattice

- Possible action: Cooperation (C) and Defection (D)
- Payoff matrix







How does cooperation emerge?



Combining strategy dynamics and population dynamics

Death : an individual who lives in an occupied site dies with death probability. *Birth* : an empty site is occupied by neighboring agent's offspring.

Algorithm

1. Select a site *i* at random 2. If $S_i = C$, or D : Death process

 $S_i = E$: Birth process

3. Iterate 1-2

Death probability



Simplified PDG payoff matrix



i-th site's total payoff $p_i = M_{s_i s_{i-1}} + M_{s_i s_{i+1}}, s_i \in \{C, D, E\}$

• Mutation μ



Without mutation

Absorbing transition points A_c

Mean-field calculation

Phase diagram





With mutation

Summary and discussion

Absorbing transition points A_c^{μ}

500 500 **Phase diagram** ($\mu = 0.001$)

We have considered the population dynamics as well as the strategy dynamics by introducing empty sites.





Empty sites protect the cooperators from the invasion of defectors, and cooperators can survive even though $c/b > 1/k_{\bullet}$

• We have found that the empty sites created from population dynamics construct spatial structure and develop the cooperative society.

Our model in 2-dimensional lattice: future research.

