



# *Generalized Kinetic Equations and Stochastic Game Theory for Social Systems*

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\* Joint work with G. Ajmone-Marsan, N. Bellomo, M. A. Herrero



## *Complexity Features of Social Systems*

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- ▶ Living → active entities



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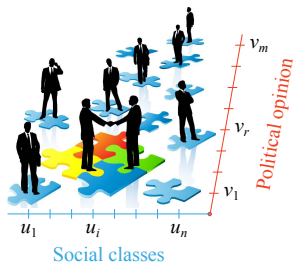
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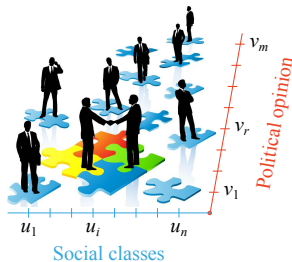
- ▶ Living → active entities
- ▶ Behavioral strategies, bounded rationality → randomness of human behaviors
- ▶ Heterogeneous distribution of strategies
- ▶ Behavioral strategies can change in time
- ▶ Self-organized collective behavior can emerge spontaneously:

*A Black Swan is a highly improbable event with three principal characteristics: It is **unpredictable**; it carries a **massive impact**; and, after the fact, we concoct an explanation that makes it **appear less random**, and **more predictable**, than it was.*

[N. N. Taleb. **The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable**, Random House, New York City, 2007]

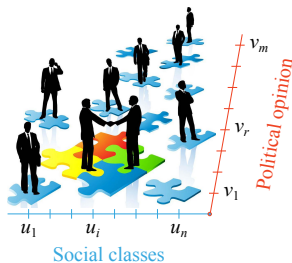
# Methods of the Generalized Kinetic Theory for Active Particles



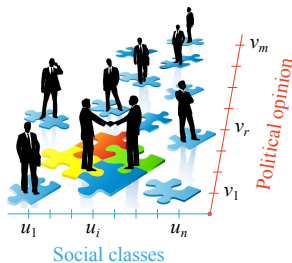


- ▶ Social classes: (poor)  $u_1 = -1, \dots, u_i, \dots, u_n = 1$  (wealthy)

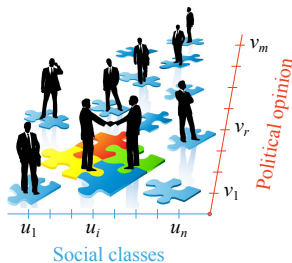




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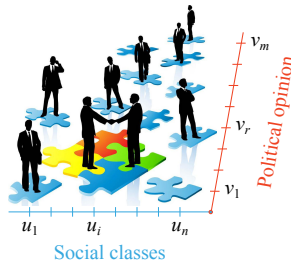


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- ▶ Average wealth status:  $U(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^m u_i f_i^r(t)$

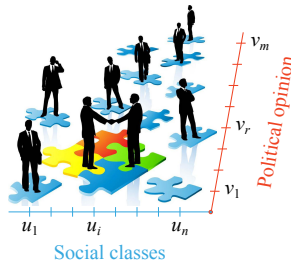
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$$\frac{df_i^r}{dt} = \underbrace{\sum_{p,q=1}^m \sum_{h,k=1}^n \eta_{hk}^{pq} \mathcal{B}_{hk}^{pq}[\gamma, U](i, r) f_h^p f_k^q}_{\text{Gain}}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{hk}^{pq}[\gamma, U](i, r) := \text{Prob}((u_h, v_p) \rightarrow (u_i, v_r) | (u_k, v_q), \gamma, U)$$

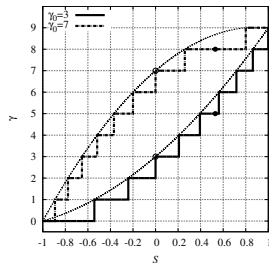
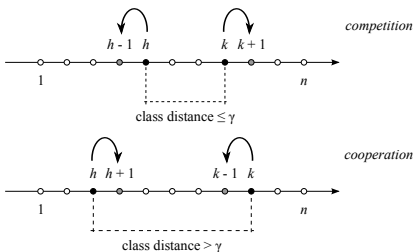


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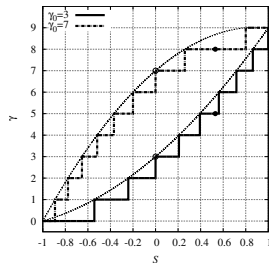
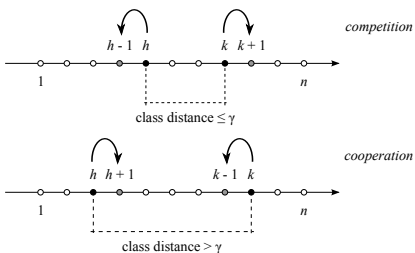
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► Social dynamics: cooperation vs. competition

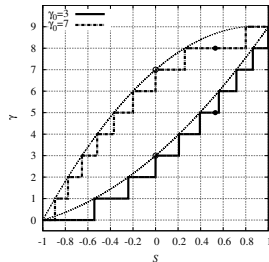
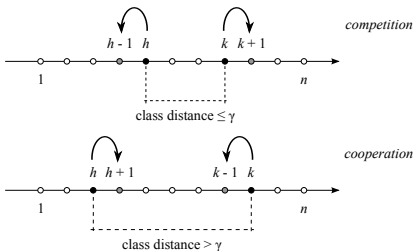


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- Opinion dynamics: self-conviction

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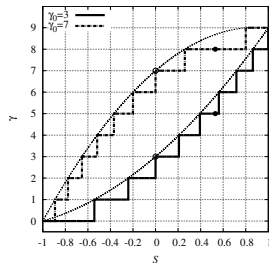
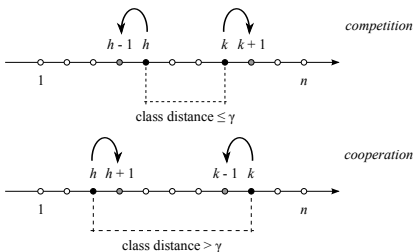


► Opinion dynamics: self-conviction

► Poor individuals in poor society → distrust



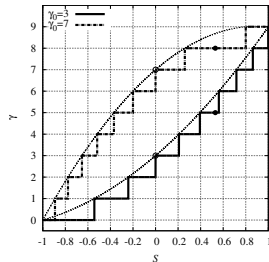
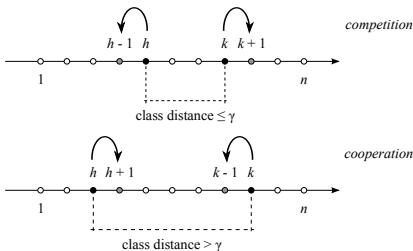
► **Social dynamics:** cooperation vs. competition



► **Opinion dynamics:** self-conviction

- Poor individuals in poor society → **distrust**
- Wealthy individuals in a wealthy society → **trust**

## ► Social dynamics: cooperation vs. competition



## ► Opinion dynamics: self-conviction

- Poor individuals in poor society → distrust
- Wealthy individuals in a wealthy society → trust
- Poor individuals in a wealthy society  
Wealthy individuals in a poor society } → most uncertain behavior



## An example of transition probabilities

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► Ansatz:

$$\mathcal{B}_{hk}^{pq}[\gamma, U](r, i) = \underbrace{\bar{\mathcal{B}}_{hk}[\gamma](i)}_{\text{social dynamics}} \cdot \underbrace{\hat{\mathcal{B}}_h^p[U](r)}_{\text{opinion dynamics}}$$



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### Social dynamics

Cooperation:  $|k - h| > \gamma$

► If  $h \leq k$ :

$$\bar{\mathcal{B}}_{hk}[\gamma](i) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|k-h|}{n-1} & \text{if } i = h \\ \frac{|k-h|}{n-1} & \text{if } i = h + 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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► Wealthy individual ( $u_h \geq 0$ ) in a poor society ( $U < 0$ )

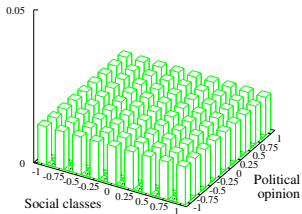
► Poor individual ( $u_h < 0$ ) in a wealthy society ( $U \geq 0$ )

$$\hat{B}_h^p[U](r) = \begin{cases} \beta & \text{if } r = p - 1 \\ 1 - 2\beta & \text{if } r = p \\ \beta & \text{if } r = p + 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

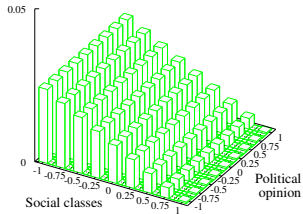
$$0 \leq \beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



### ► Initial conditions



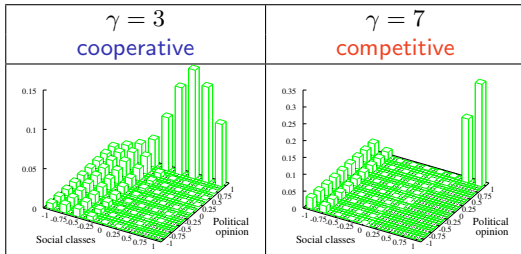
Society “neutral” on average  
Mean wealth: 0



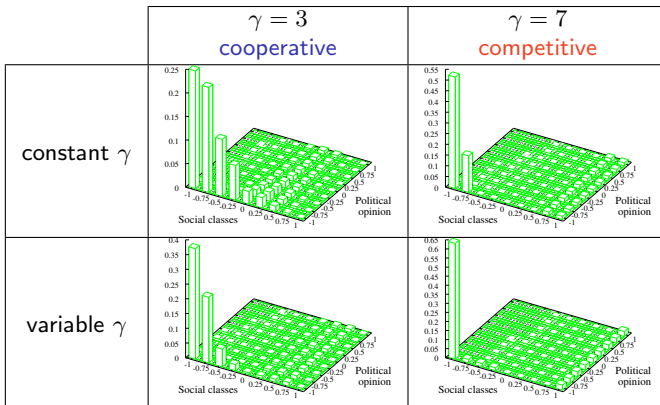
Society poor on average  
Mean wealth:  $-0.4$



- ▶ Society which is “economically neutral” on average



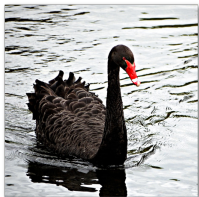
- Society which is poor on average



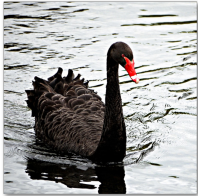


## *What About Black Swans?*

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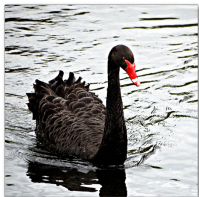
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- ▶ Need for *macroscopically detectable* indicators of sudden changes
- ▶ Identify *early-warning signals* preceding radicalization

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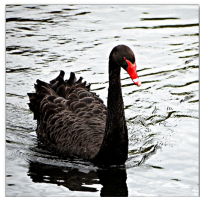
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### Example

Let  $\tilde{\mathbf{f}}$  be a *phenomenologically guessed/expected* asymptotic distribution:

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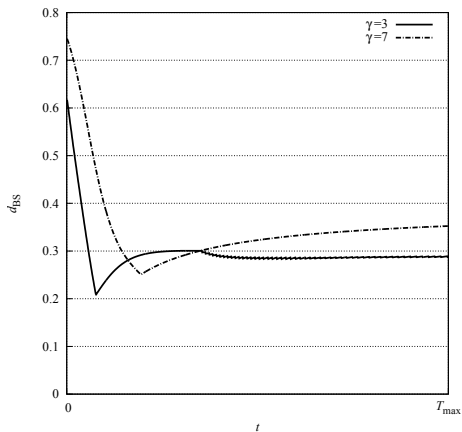
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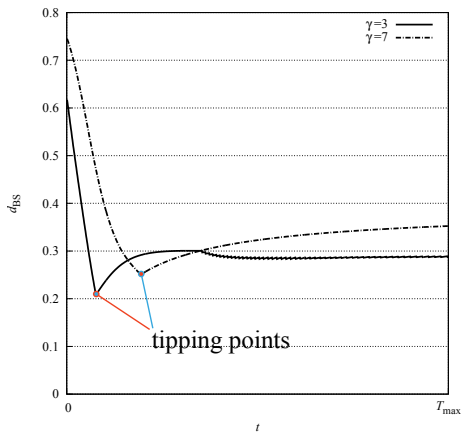
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## What About Black Swans?



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