

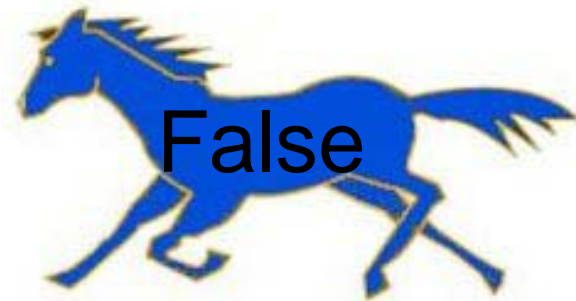
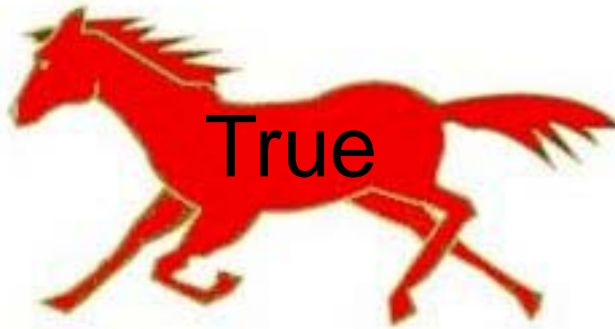
情報カスケードのミクロとマクロ

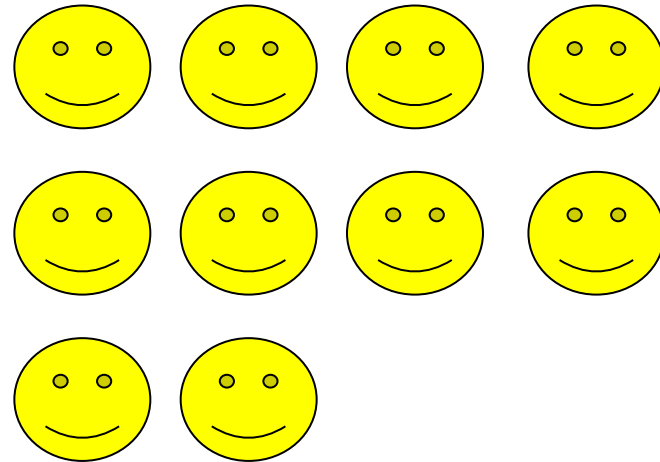
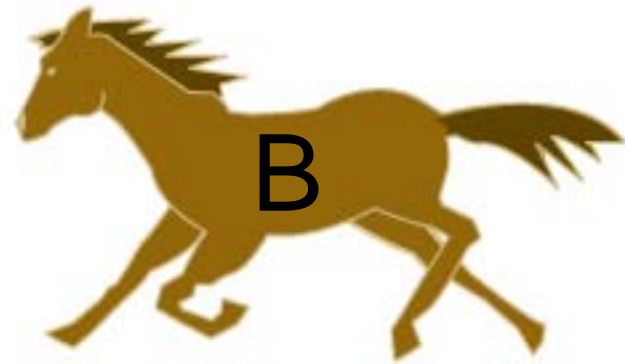
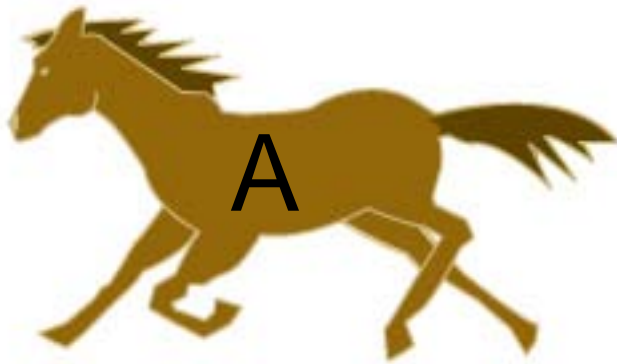
投票実験と統計物理による解明

守 真太郎
久門 正人
高橋 泰城

北里大学・理学部
Standard and Poors
北海道大学・文学部

Quiz : A or B

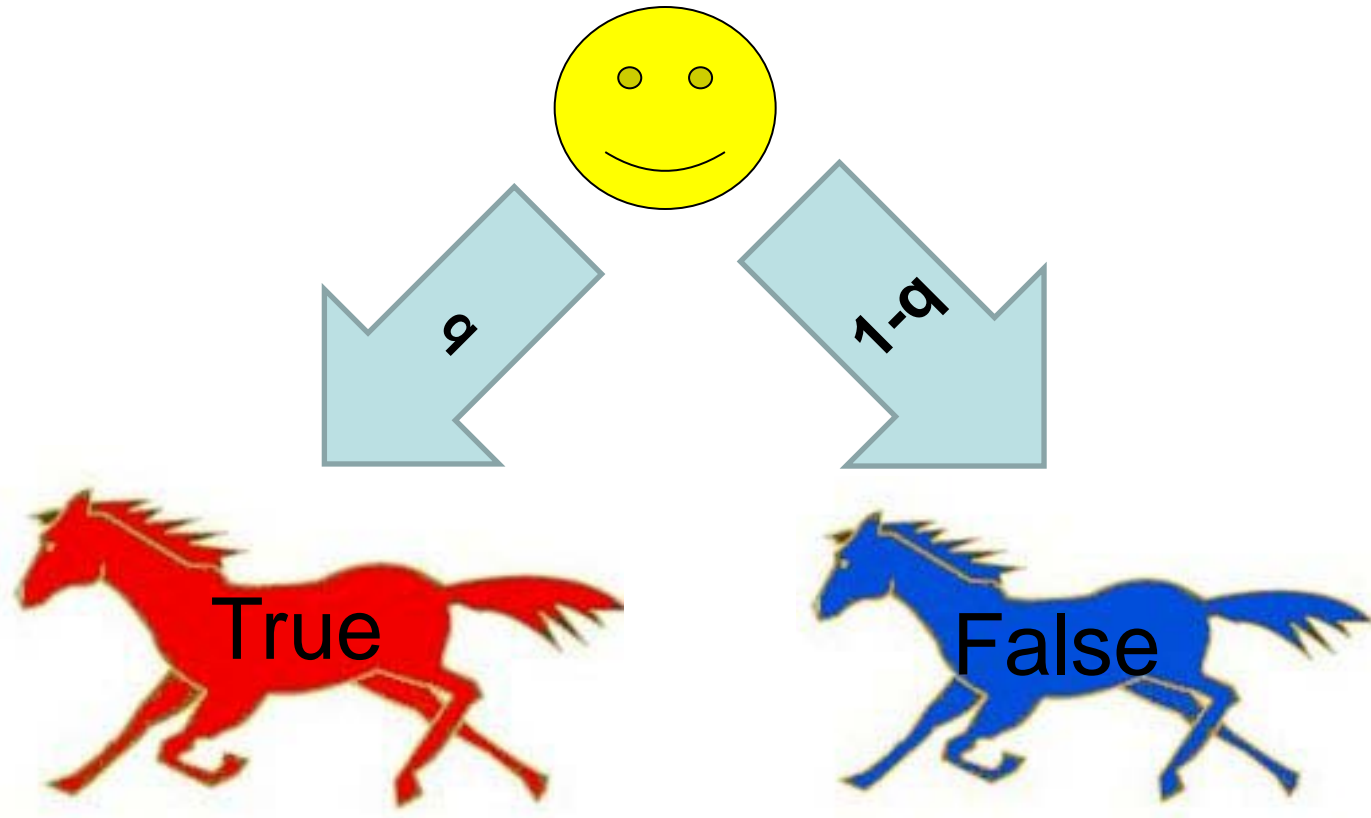




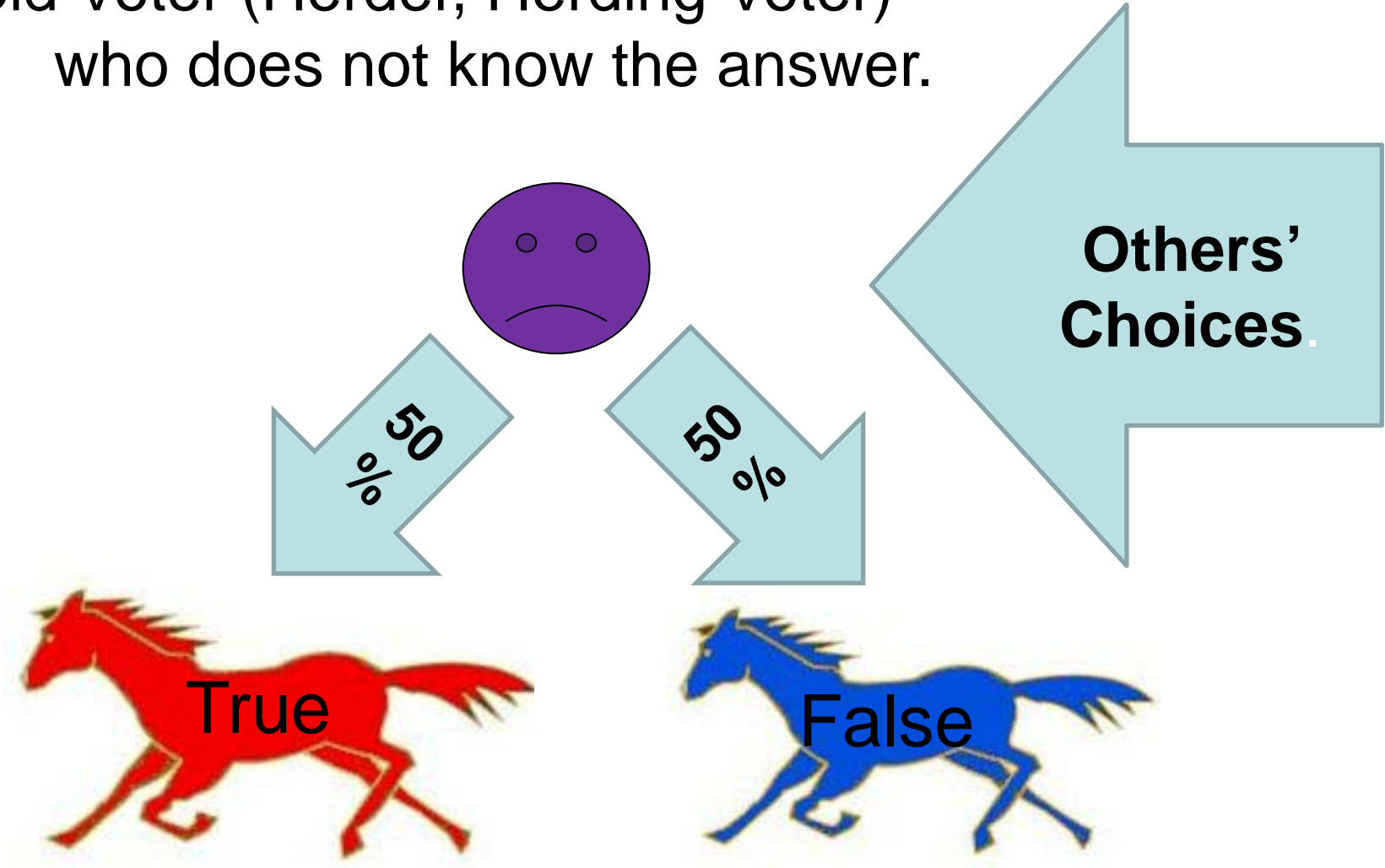
Can you trust others' choices ?

Independent Voter

who knows the answer with prob. $q=100\%$.
who is not affected by others' choices.

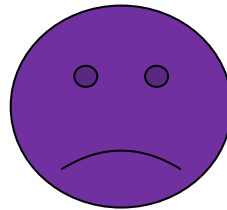


Stupid Voter (Herder, Herding Voter)
who does not know the answer.

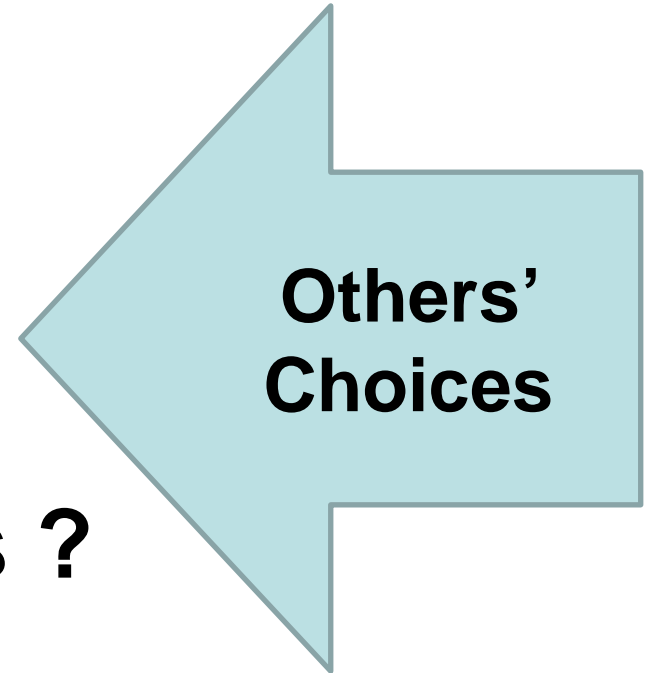


Microscopic

Q.1



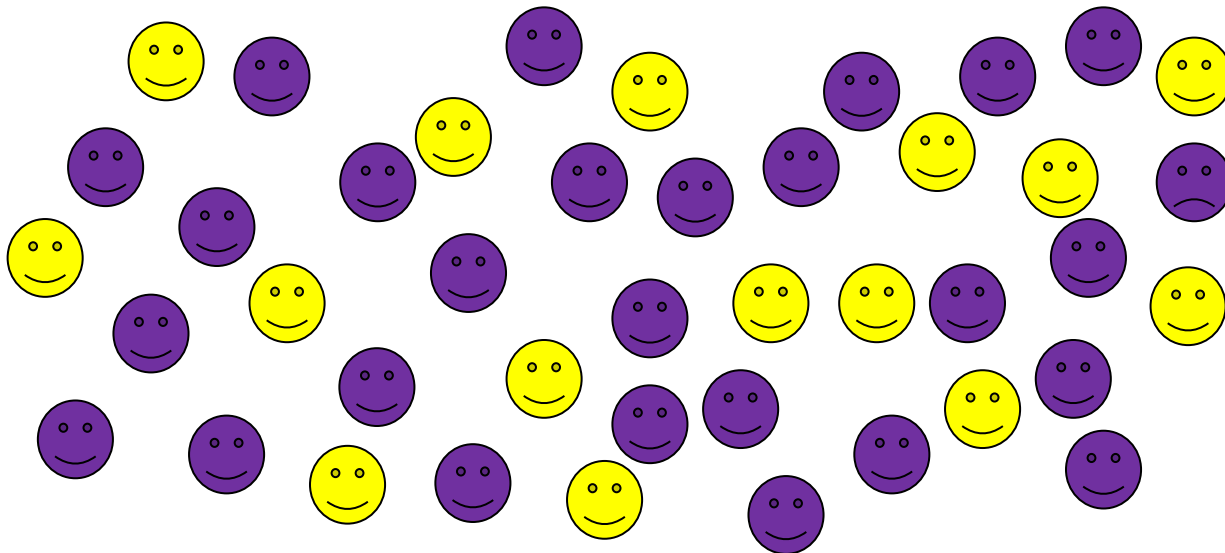
How he votes ?



Macroscopic

Q.2

What happens ? $T \rightarrow \infty$



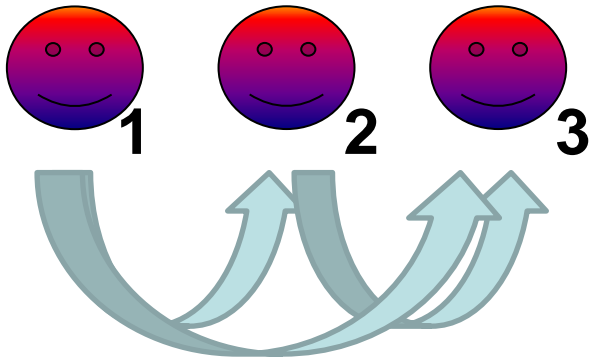
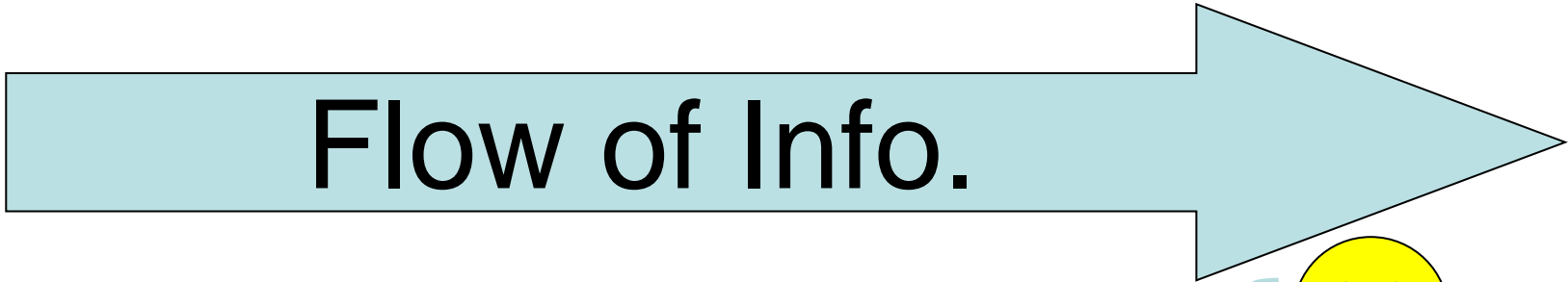
Q.3

What is the Physics ?

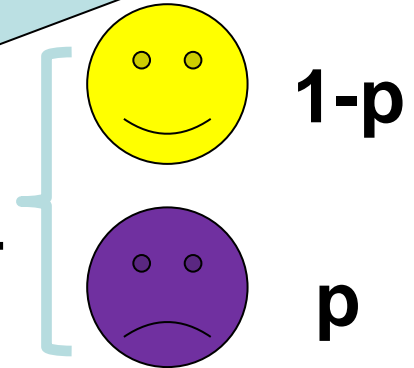
Theoretical Results



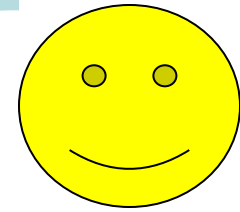
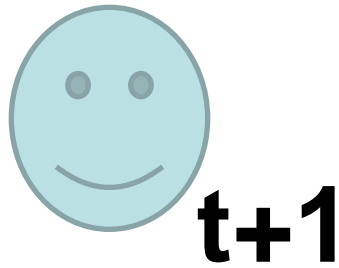
choose sequentially.



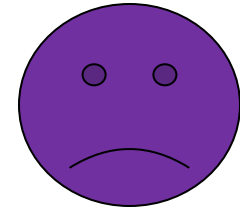
.....



Voting Model with General Herder



1-p



p

$$(1 - p) + p \cdot p_1(t, N_1^\infty(t))$$

$$p \cdot p_1(t, N_0^\infty(t))$$

$$p_1(t, N_1^\infty) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\tanh \lambda \left(\frac{N_1^\infty - \frac{1}{2}t}{t + z} \right) + 1 \right)$$

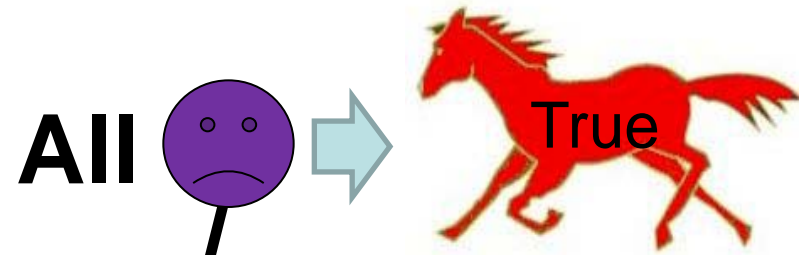
Truth

False

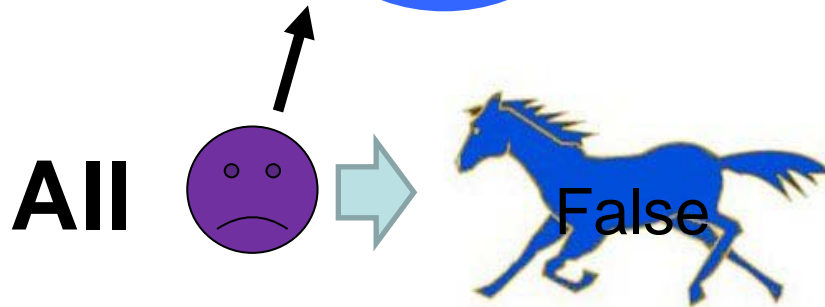
$$N_1^\infty(t)$$

$$N_0^\infty(t)$$

$$\lambda = \infty$$



$$\hat{Z}(t) \equiv \frac{\hat{N}_1^\infty(t)}{t} \sim \alpha \delta_{1-p} + (1 - \alpha) \delta_1 \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

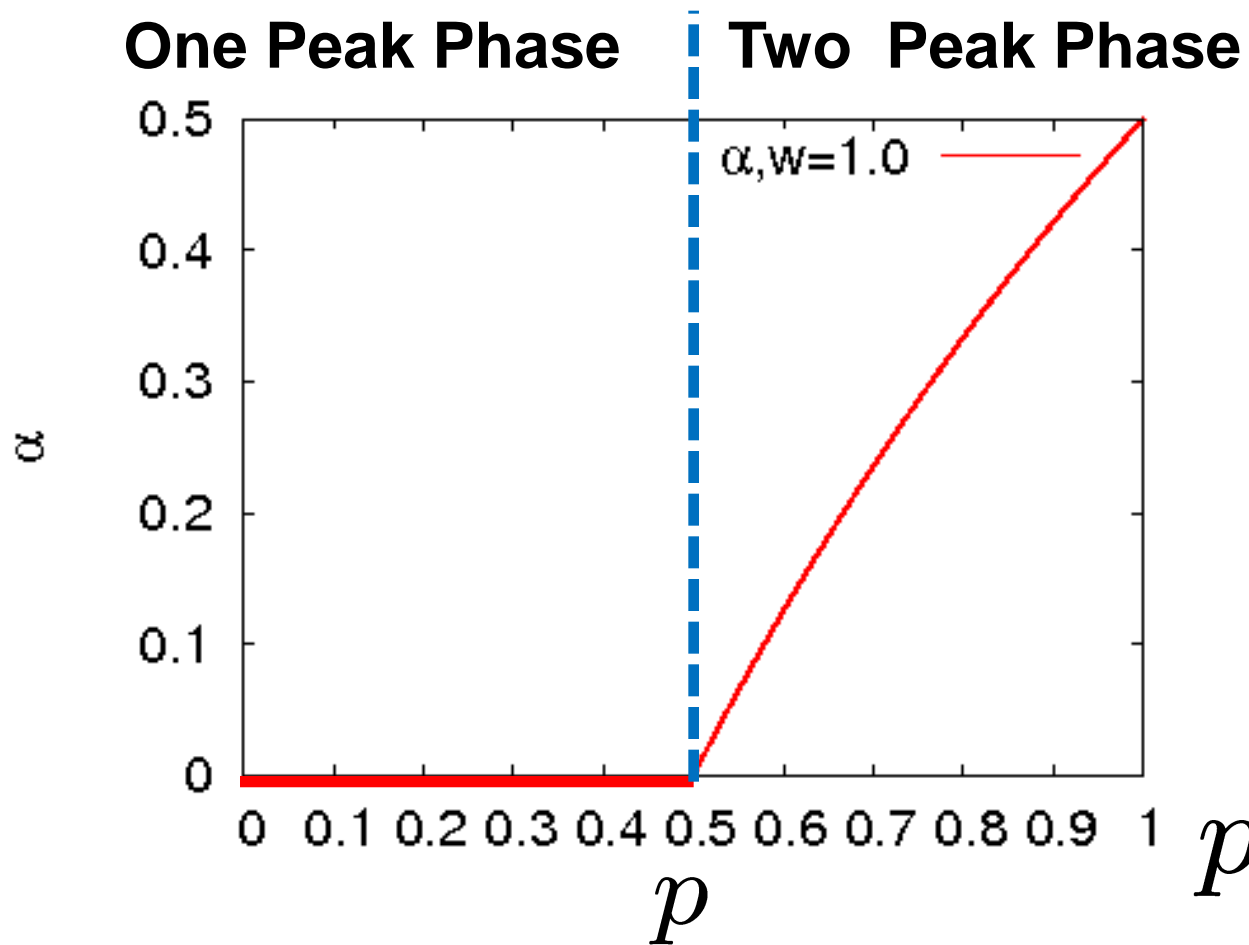


$$\alpha = \frac{2p - 1 + |2p - 1|}{3 + |2p - 1|}$$

Digital herders and phase transition in a voting model

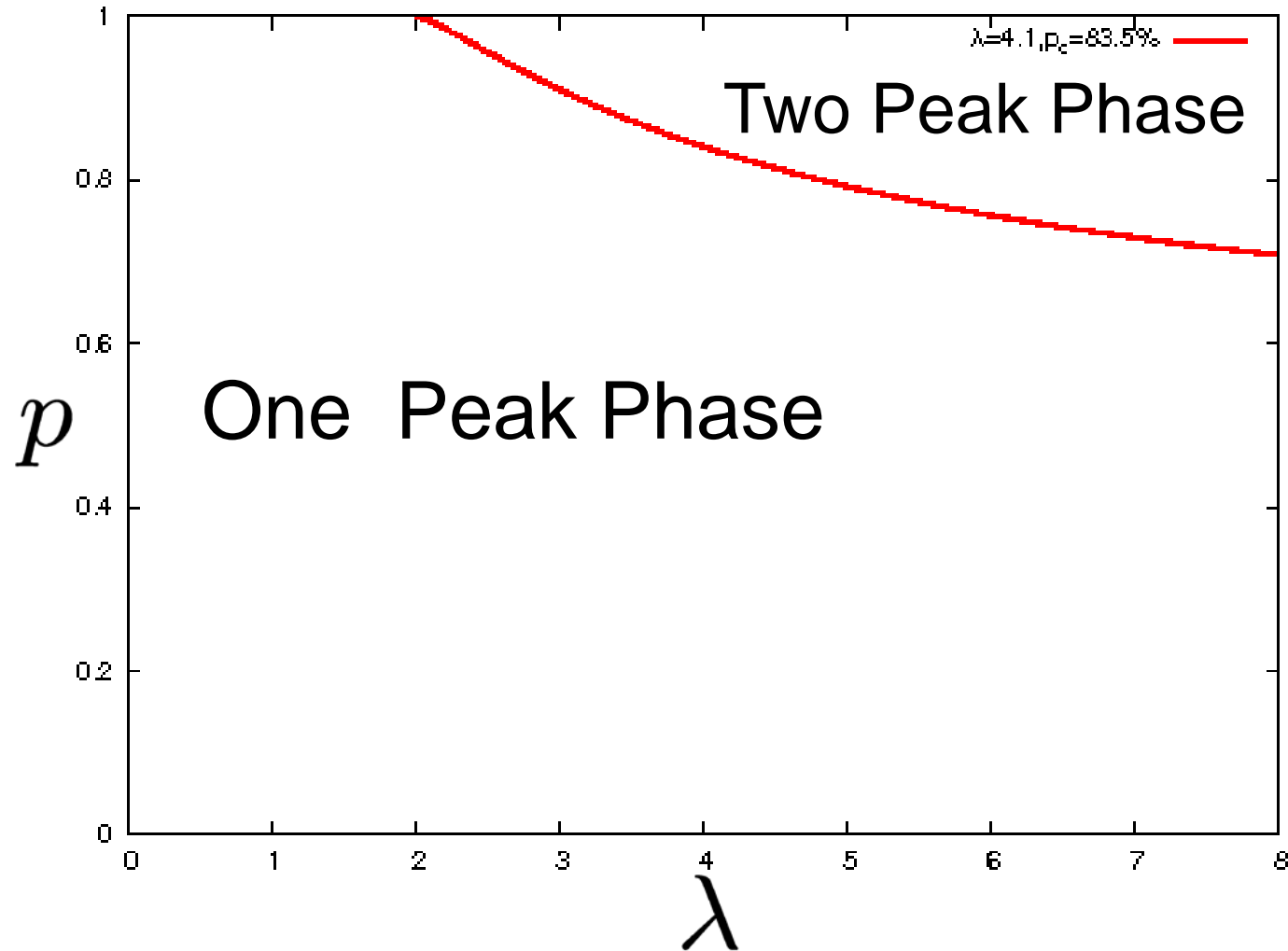
M.Hisakado and S.Mori, J.Phys.A, Math.Theor.44(2011)275204

$\alpha = \text{Prob. (All } \textcircled{\text{f}} \rightarrow \text{False)}$



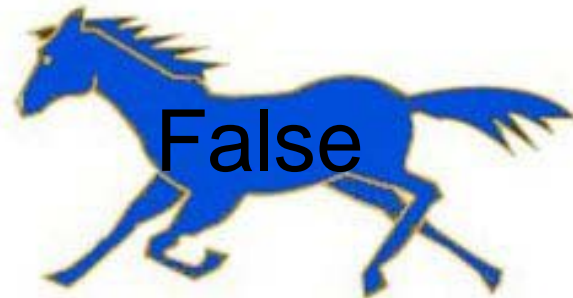
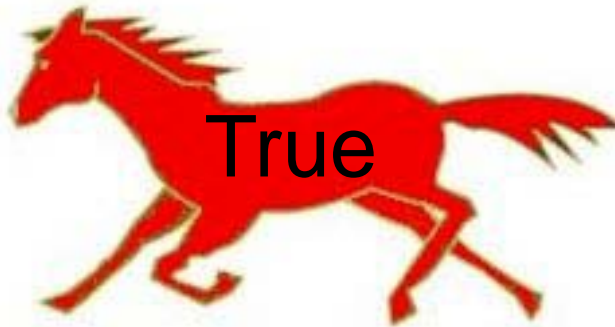
$$p_c = \frac{1}{2}$$

Phase Diagram



Experimental Results

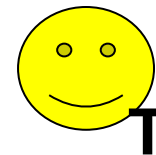
Quiz : A or B



One by one



.....



3000 yen + 1000yen for Top 10 students.
31(=T) *2=62 students, 100 questions. ¹⁶

**14: How much is the price on Buggy the Clown ?
The captain of Buggy's pirates. (at 2010.9.1)**

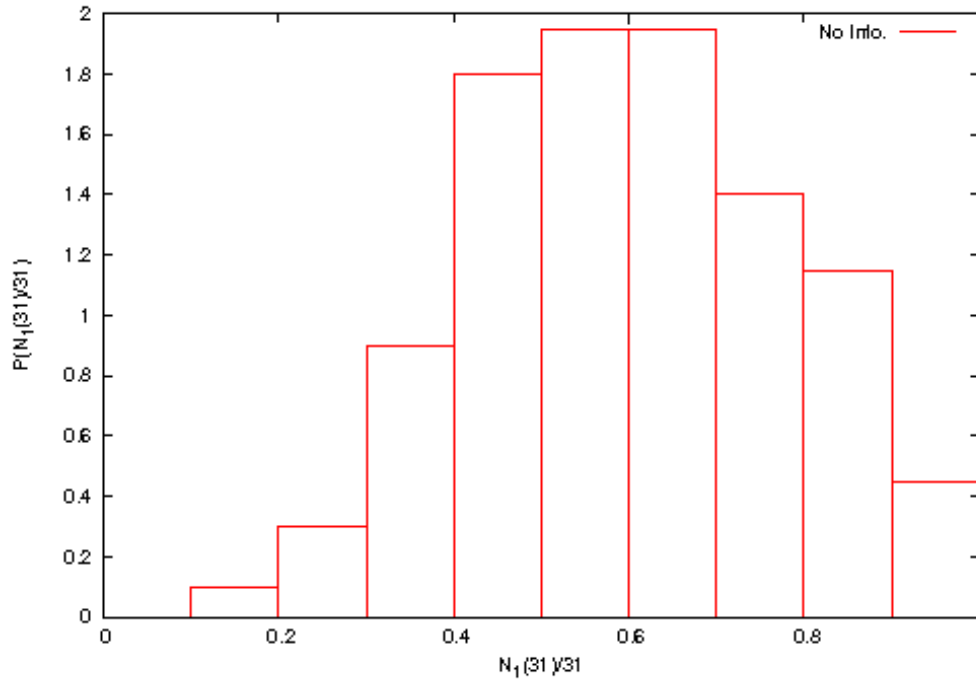
- A. 13 millions B
- B. 15 millions B



$T = 31, 200$ quiz

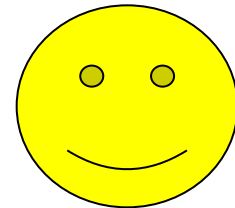
No Information Flow

$$P(N_1(T)/T)$$

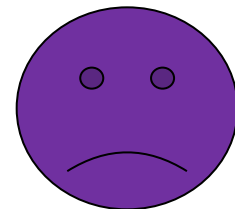


$$\langle N_1(T)/T \rangle \simeq 0.6$$

$$E \left[\frac{\hat{N}_1(T)}{T} \right] = (1 - p) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot p \Rightarrow p \simeq 0.8$$



20%

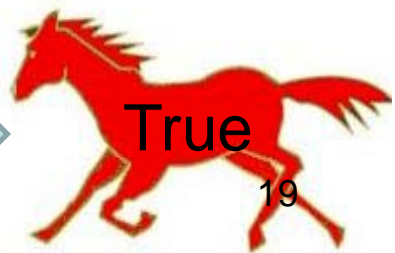
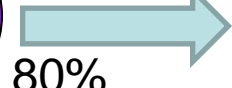
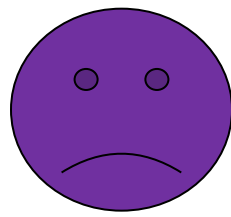
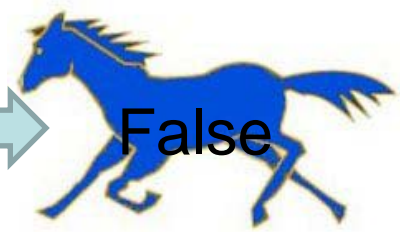
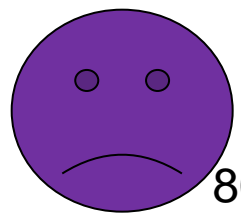
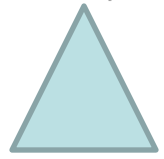
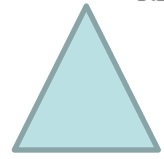
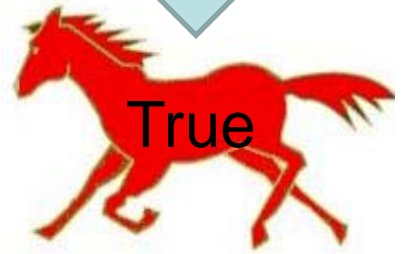
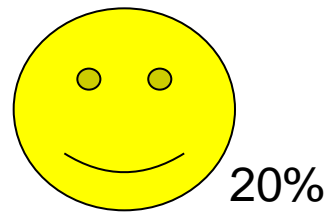
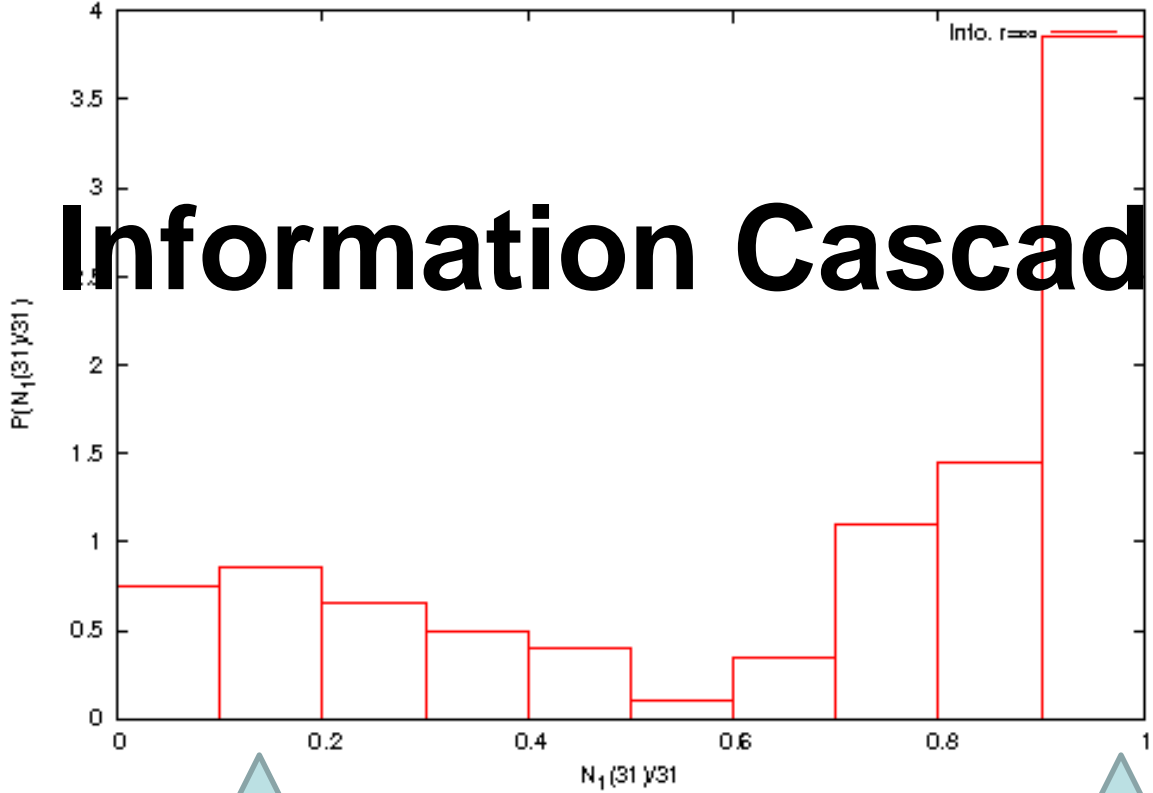


80%

Information Flow

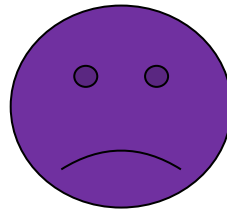
$$P(N_1^\infty(T)/T)$$

Information Cascade



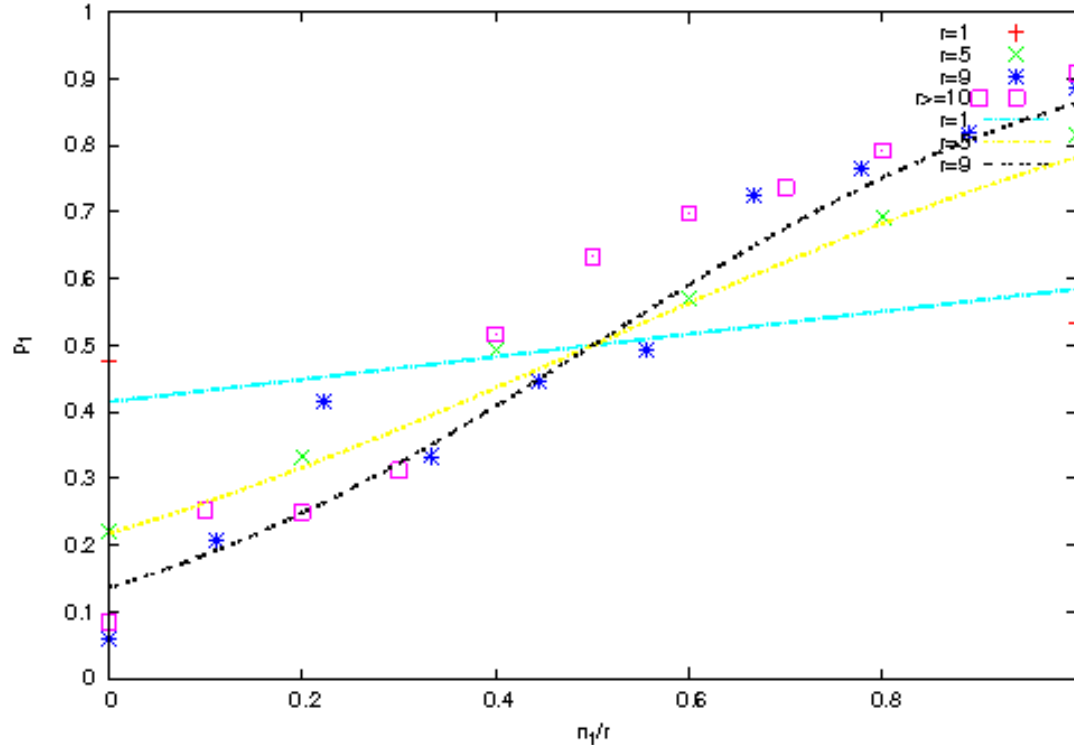
Microscopic

Q.1



How he votes ?

$$p_1(r, N_1^r)$$



$$\left\langle \frac{\hat{X}_{t+1}^r - \hat{z}_T^0}{1 - \hat{z}_T^0} \mid \sum_{s=1}^t \hat{X}_s^r = n_1 \right\rangle$$

$$\hat{z}_T^0 \equiv \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \hat{X}_t^0$$

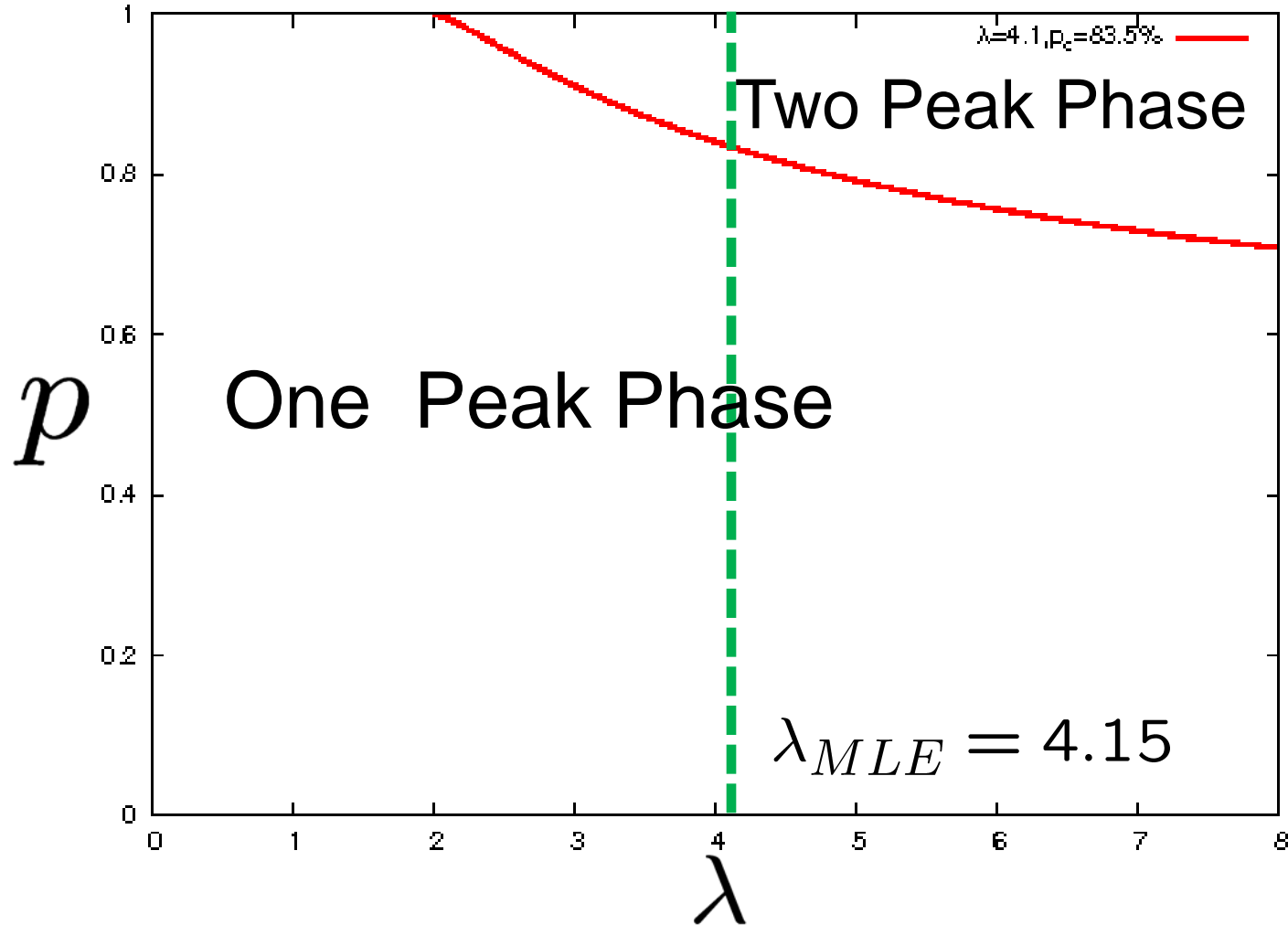
$$\frac{N_1^r}{r}$$

$$p_1(r, N_1^r) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\tanh \lambda \left(\frac{N_1^r - \frac{1}{2}r}{r + z} \right) + 1 \right)$$

$$\lambda_{MLE} = 4.15, \quad 3.57 \leq \lambda \leq 4.92 (95\% \text{Conf.})$$

$$z_{MLE} = 11.21, \quad 8.72 \leq z \leq 14.64 (95\% \text{Conf.})$$

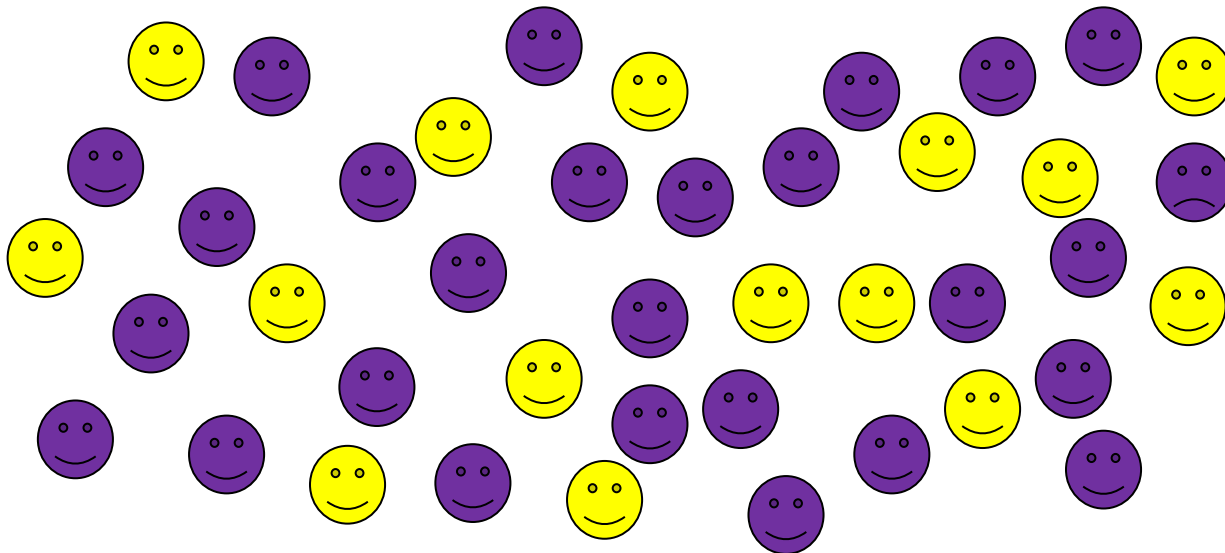
Phase Diagram



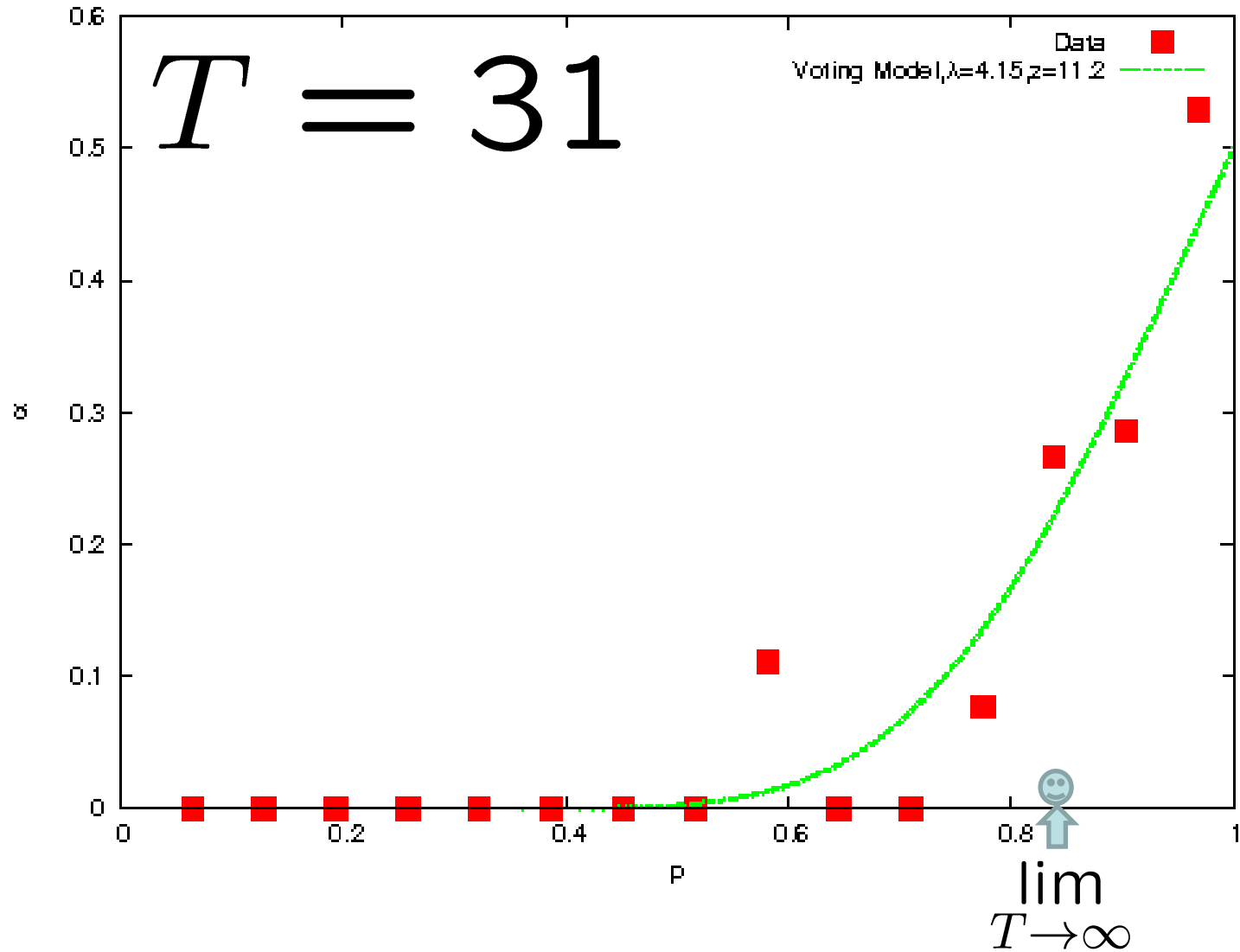
Macroscopic

Q.2

What happens ? $T \rightarrow \infty$



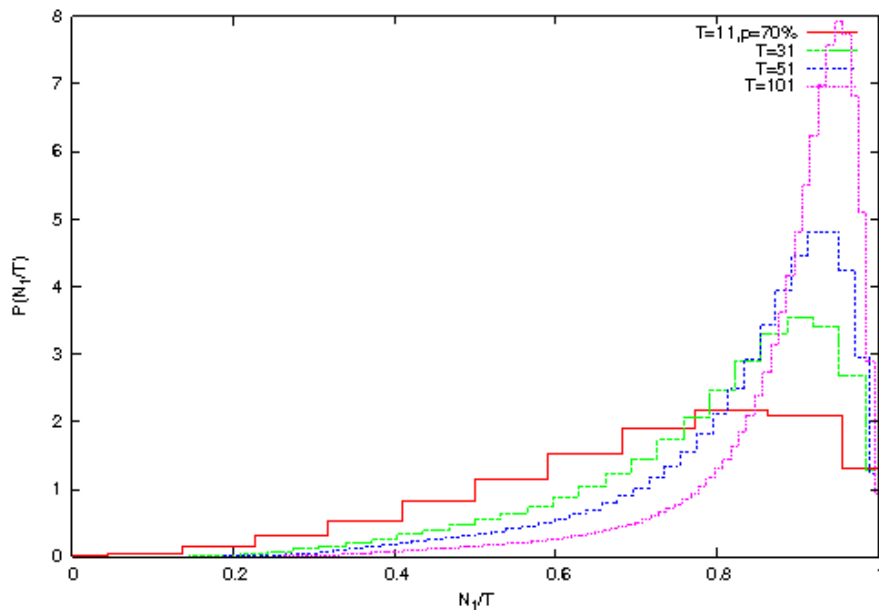
$\alpha = \text{Prob. (All } \textcircled{\text{☹}} \text{ p\% } \rightarrow \text{False)}$



How to detect p_c

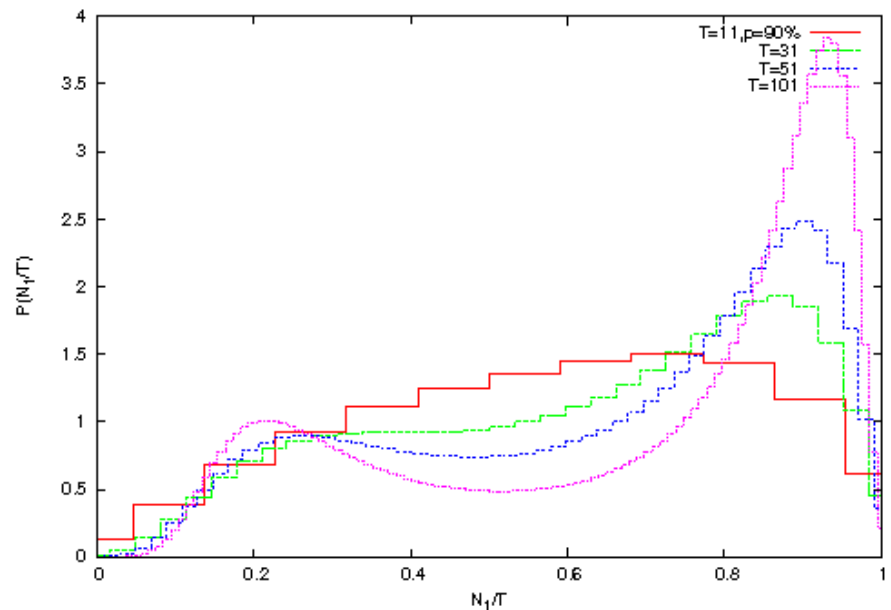
$$Z(t) = \frac{N_1^\infty(t)}{t}$$

$$p < p_c$$



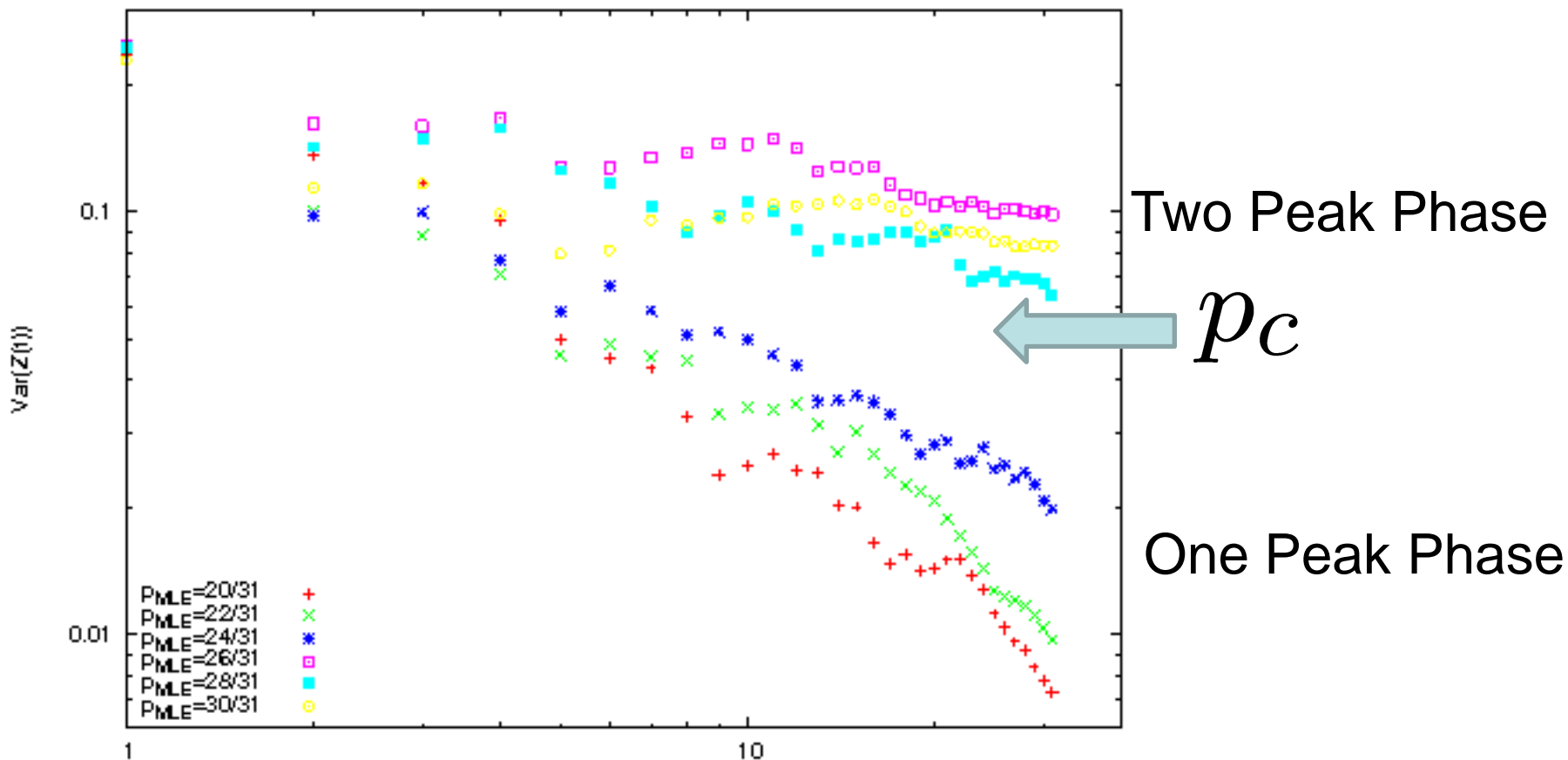
$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(Z(T)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$p > p_c$$



$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(Z(T)) \rightarrow c > 0$$

Phase Transition



$$p_c = \frac{26}{31} \simeq 0.84$$

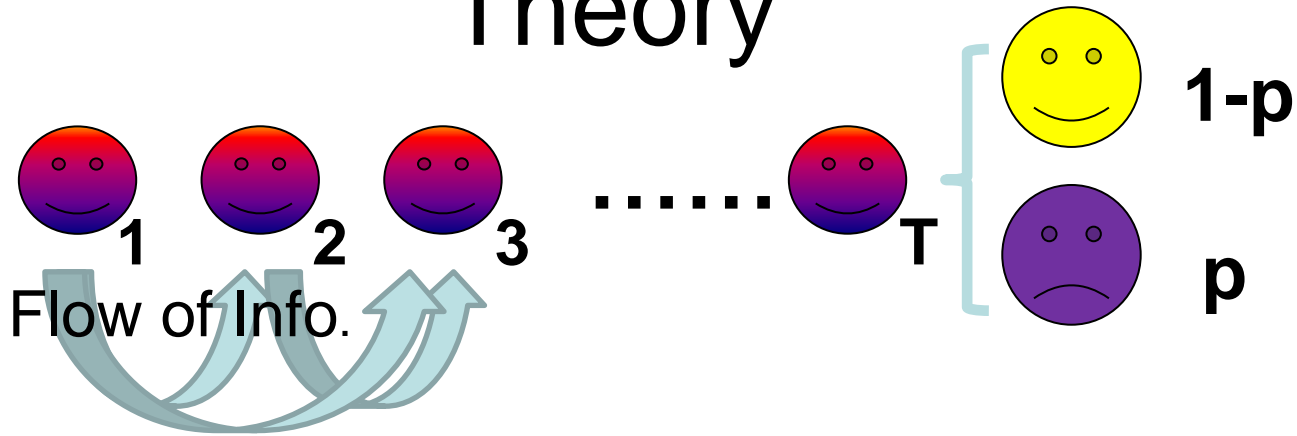
Q.3

What is the Physics ?

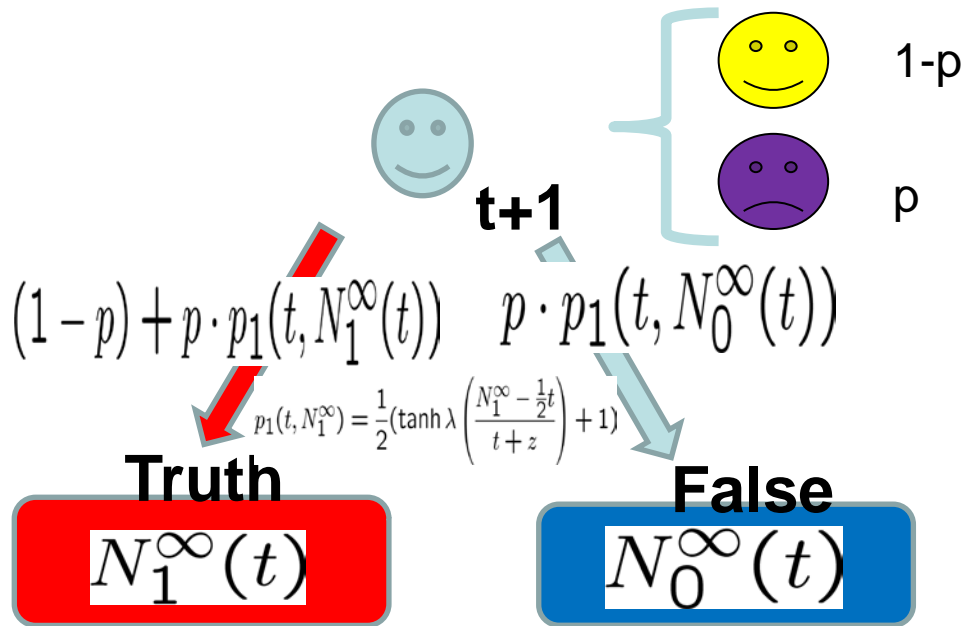
Phase Transition.

Conclusions

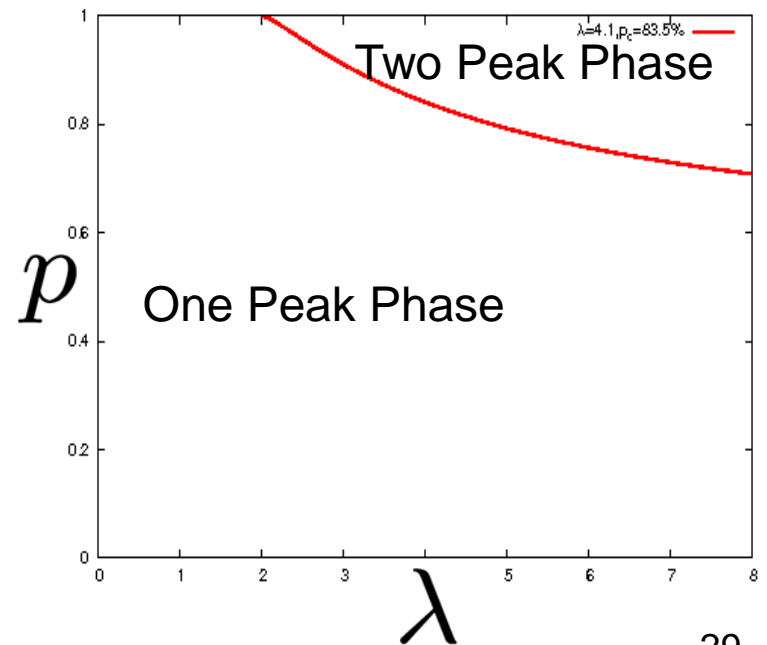
Theory



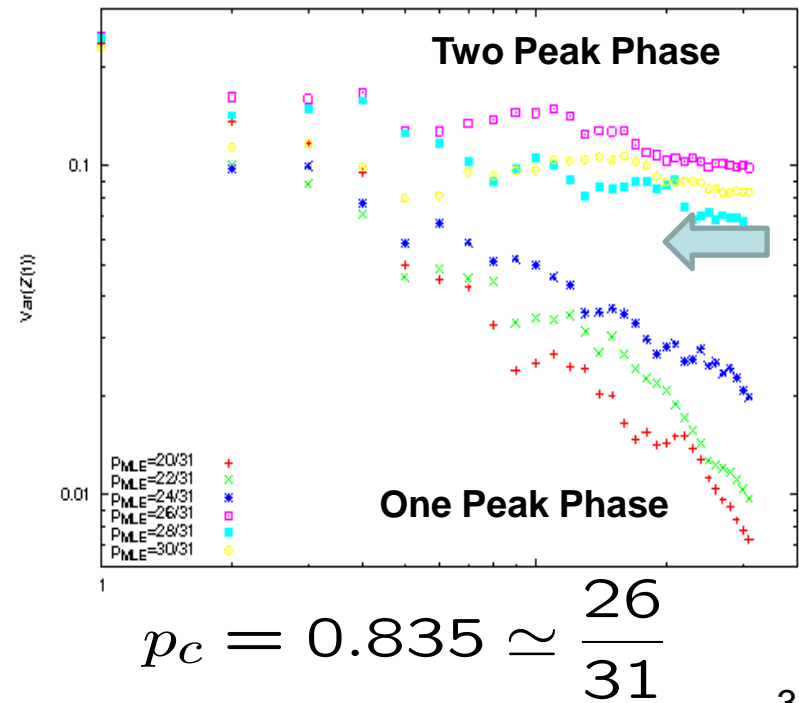
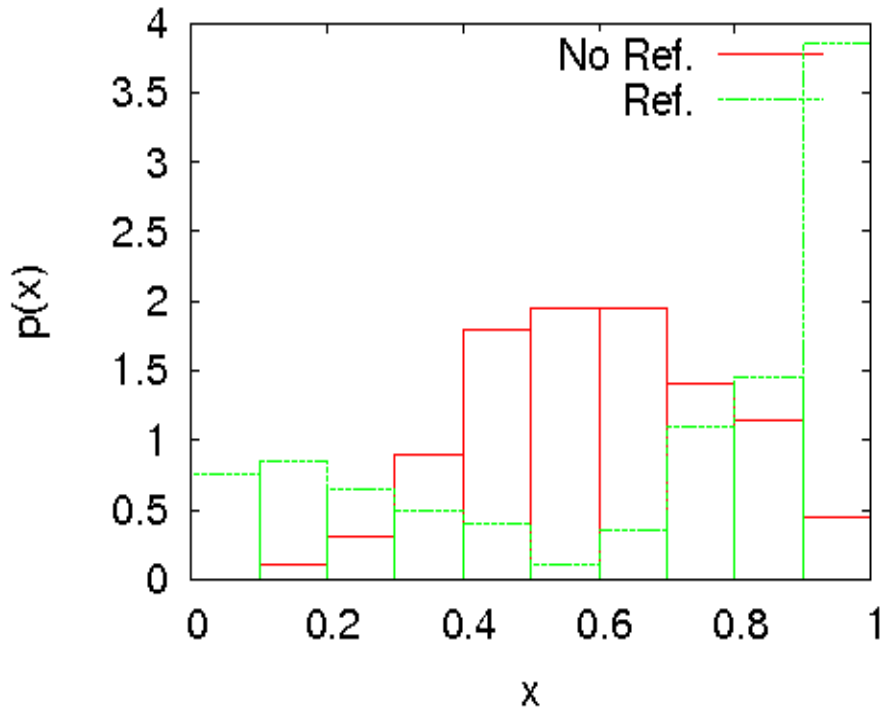
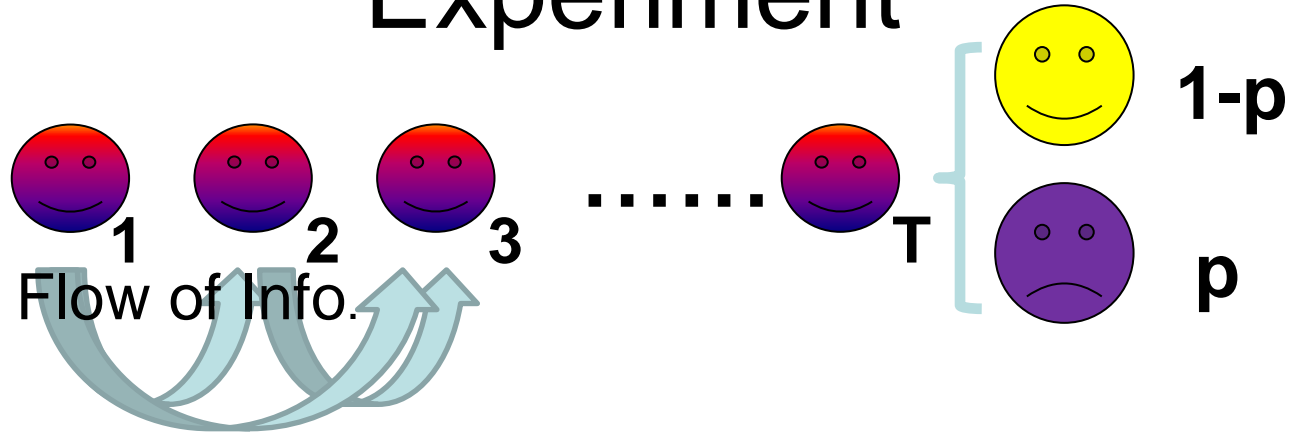
Voting Model with General Herder



Phase Diagram

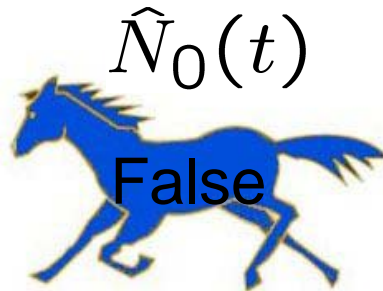
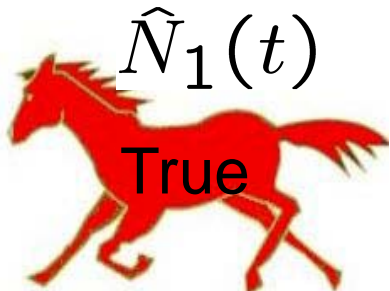
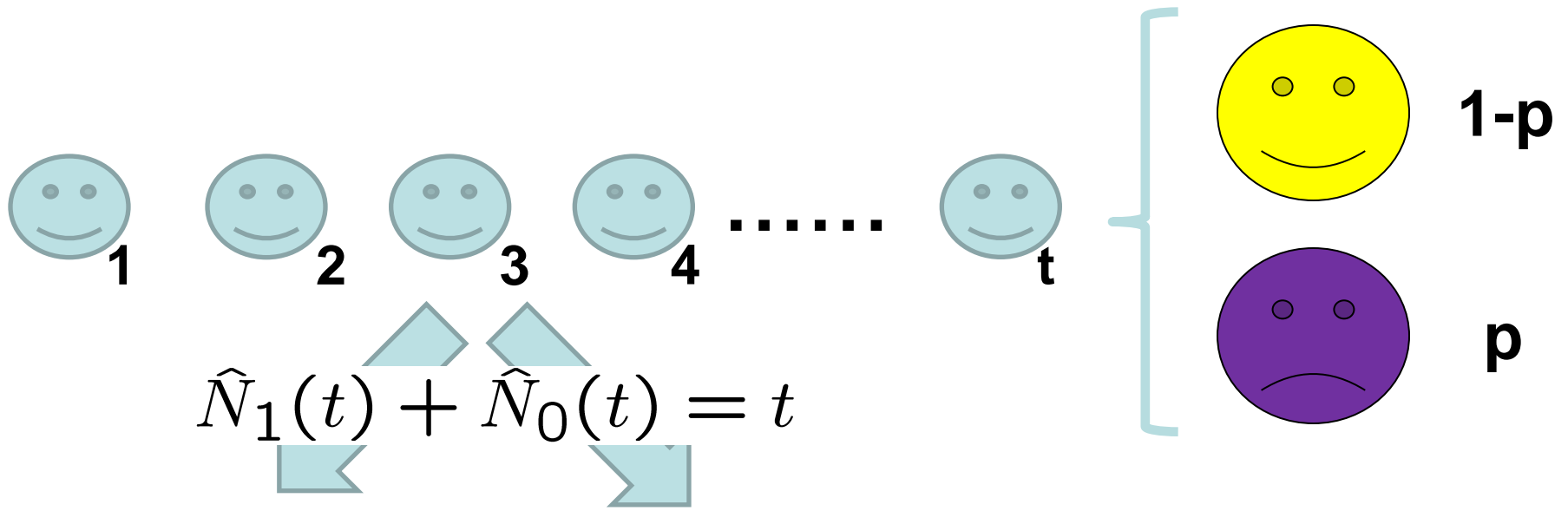


Experiment



$$p_c = 0.835 \simeq \frac{26}{31}$$


Thank you !




$$E \left[\frac{\hat{N}_1(t)}{t} \right] = (1 - p) + 0.5 \cdot p = 1 - 0.5 \cdot p$$

$$E \left[\frac{\hat{N}_0(t)}{t} \right] = 0.5 \cdot p$$



 A. 13 millions

 B. 15 millions

Result

$$N_1(31) = 18$$

$$N_0(31) = 13$$

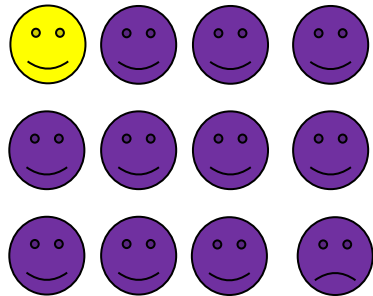
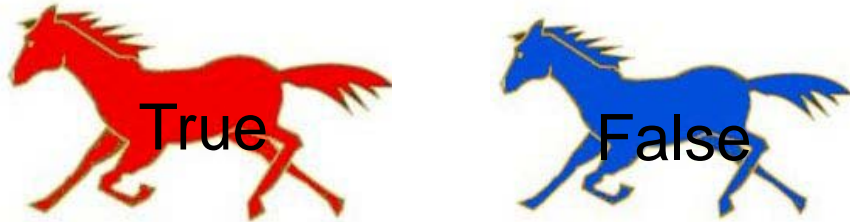


$$1 - \frac{1}{2}p = \frac{18}{31}$$



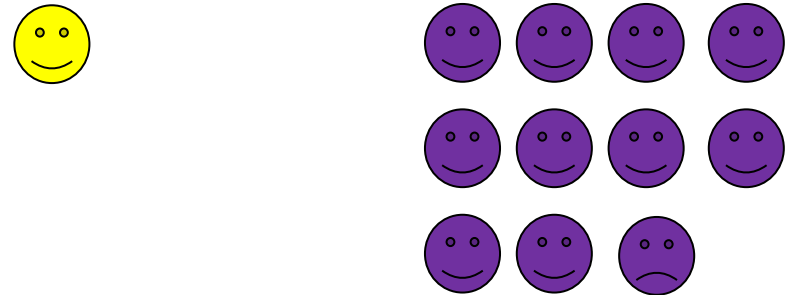
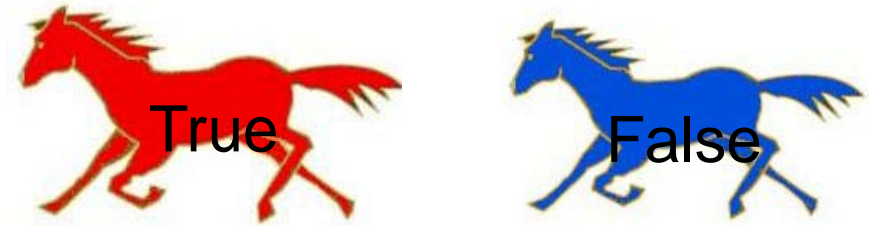
$$p_{MLE} = \frac{26}{31}$$

$$1 - \alpha(\lambda, p)$$



Majority is True !

$$\alpha(\lambda, p)$$



Majority is False !