

Measuring and Manipulating Player Trust through Choice and Game Mechanics Christopher J. Hazard, PhD CEO, Hazardous Software Inc. / CTO, Szl.it



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from zap2it.com



from Seattle Weekly



from trutv.com



by tinyfroglet, cc



from supermanhomepage.com



from penny-arcade.com



From whence the results came...



Reputation Trust

- Belief about attribute
 Belief will not
- Hindsight, exploit capabilities, statistics
 Foresight, strategy,
- Concern: adverse selection

 Concern: moral hazard

game theory

• Humans are rational*

*given limited computational bounds, unfounded beliefs of others, inaccurate capability assessments, inexplicable valuations, and some level of [im]patience

- Valuations, capabilities, and patience can be measured! → reputation
- Model new situations \rightarrow trustworthiness

Discounting

- Uncertain future
 - Delay on reward
 - Influenced by: patience, beliefs, risks, exogenous discount factors & value
- Expected utility =
 - Exponential, dynamically consistent: $\sum \gamma^t \, u$
 - Hyperbolic, realistic hazard rate: $\Sigma 1/(1+\gamma t) u$



Discounting Everywhere $\pi(a) = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{Q(a)}{n(a)}/\tau\right)}{\sum_{b \in A(s)} \exp\left(\frac{Q(b)}{n(b)}/\tau\right)}$

- Stochastic search
- Amortization $NPV(i, N) = \sum_{t=0}^{N} \frac{R_t}{(1+i)^t}$
- **Bellman Equation** lacksquare

$$V(x_0) = \max_{\{a_t\}_{t=0}^{\infty}} \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t F(x_t, a_t),$$

- **Reinforcement Learning**
- Markov Decision Processes & POMDPs $Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \alpha [r_{t+1} + \gamma Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q(s_t, a_t)]$
- ***Normalize discount rate wrt time

Defining Comparable Trustworthiness



Trustworthiness Isomorphic to Discount Factor

- Compare two agents interacting with third in pure moral hazard situation
- Assumptions
 - Consistent valuations
 - Quasilinearity
 - Trustworthiness sufficiently consistent
 - Individually rational
- All else equal, given definitions & assumptions, only factor that affects trustworthiness is discount factor

Measuring discount factor by choice



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Creeping Sniper's Dilemma





- Single sniper optimal strategy; slow creep out = low risk $\sigma_t = \frac{\overline{w}}{(1+\sqrt{1-\gamma_{s_1}})} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1-\gamma_{s_1}}}{\gamma_{s_1}}\right)^t$
- Multiple sniper optimal strategy
 - Match quickest visible discount strategy unless too risky

Negotiating

- Rubenstein Negotiation
 - $v_1 = (1-\gamma_2)/(1-\gamma_1\gamma_2)$
 - Inequalities if rationality not guaranteed
 - Player & NPC interaction inequalities
- Impatience $\frac{w_b \sigma_{T-1}}{w_b \sigma_T} < \gamma_b \le \frac{w_b \sigma_T}{w_b \sigma_{T+1}}$
- NPC disagreements with player over choices

Combining Observations: Bayesian Inference





Optimal Level of Patience for Given Scenario





Trust Exploration

- Measure valuations, discount factor, beliefs, maxent regions
- NPCs of different trustworthiness
- Reputations

Trust Exploitation

- Push player's ethics buttons: "what is your price?"
- Stability & comfort vs conflict
- Trickery

Psychological Heuristics of Trust

Homophily



Image from WoW Cataclysm

Mass Effect 3

Corroboration



Embedding

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Image from Heavenly Sword

Trust & Society

- Enforcing/sanctioning to combat lies
 - Incentive compatibility & revelation principle wrt information asymmetry
 - Level of trust req'd for system & efficiency
- Too trusting with homophily, embedding, corroboration?
 - Common inability to play "red player"

Direct Applications (Conclusions)

- NPC decisions: favors, purchases, alliances
- Measuring player patience
- Adversary willingness to look ahead related to organizational trust (e.g., big bad)
- NPC subordinates following player commands based on trustworthiness (explicit or implicit)



For further info

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