

How to choose among choice functions

Seamus Bradley

Munich Centre for Mathematical Philosophy

20 July 2015

We are interested in rational decision making where the agent is represented as having a set of probability functions \mathcal{P} for her degrees of beliefs, or credences. The main question is: **what can we say about rational choices?**

We are interested in rational decision making where the agent is represented as having a set of probability functions \mathcal{P} for her degrees of beliefs, or credences. The main question is: **what can we say about rational choices?**

We describe some popular “choice functions”, explore what properties they have, and whether these properties are rationally compelling. We also explore the question of how to interpret the choice function.

- ▶ We have a (finite) state space Ω .
- ▶ We have a set of gambles Φ which are functions from Ω to \mathbb{R} .
- ▶ For $p \in \mathbb{R}$ let $p\varphi + (1 - p)\psi$ be the “mixed act” defined pointwise, and let $p\varphi + (1 - p)A$ be the set of acts in A mixed with φ .
- ▶ A^* is the set of mixed acts over acts in A .
- ▶ The agent has a set of probability functions \mathcal{P} from Ω to $[0, 1]$.
- ▶ Expectations for $\mathbf{pr} \in \mathcal{P}$ defined by
$$E_p(\varphi) = \sum_{\omega \in \Omega} \mathbf{pr}(\omega)\varphi(\omega).$$
- ▶ Expectations for imprecise agents: $\mathcal{E}(\varphi) = \{E_{\mathbf{pr}}(\varphi), \mathbf{pr} \in \mathcal{P}\}$.
- ▶ Summary functions $\overline{\mathcal{P}}(X) = \inf \mathcal{P}(X)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{P}}(X) = \sup \mathcal{P}(X)$ likewise for \mathcal{E} .
- ▶ For $A \subseteq \Phi$ let $\mathcal{C}(A)$ be the set of choiceworthy acts.

Strong $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ means φ is among the best and exactly as good as all other $\psi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$.

Interpreting \mathcal{C}



Strong $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ means φ is among the best and exactly as good as all other $\psi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$.

Weak $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ means φ is better than all acts not in $\mathcal{C}(A)$.

Strong $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ means φ is among the best and exactly as good as all other $\psi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$.

Weak $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ means φ is better than all acts not in $\mathcal{C}(A)$.

Very Weak All we can say is that the best act is among the $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$.

The *maximal set* for a relation \succsim is \mathcal{M}_{\succsim} :

$$\mathcal{M}_{\succsim}(A) = \{\varphi \in A : \nexists \psi \in A, \psi \succ \varphi\}$$

Expectation relations

We define the following two relations:

$$\varphi \succeq_{E_{\mathbf{pr}}} \psi \text{ iff } E_{\mathbf{pr}}(\varphi) \geq E_{\mathbf{pr}}(\psi)$$

$$\succeq_{\text{Dom}} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{P}} \succeq_{E_{\mathbf{pr}}}$$

Choice functions



Maximin $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{g}}$

Choice functions



Maximin $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{g}}$

Maximality $\mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\text{Dom}}}$

Choice functions



Maximin $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{g}}$

Maximality $\mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\text{Dom}}}$

E-admissibility $L(A) = \bigcup_{\mathbf{pr} \in \mathcal{P}} \mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\mathbf{Epr}}}(A)$

Properties of choice

Nondomination \mathcal{C} satisfies \succeq_{Dom} .

Contraction Consistency $\mathcal{C}(A \cup B) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(A) \cup \mathcal{C}(B)$. (Sen's alpha)

Independence $\mathcal{C}(pA + (1-p)\varphi) = p\mathcal{C}(A)(1-p)\varphi$

Union Consistency $\mathcal{C}(A) \cap \mathcal{C}(B) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(A \cup B)$. (Sen's gamma)

All-or-Nothing If $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$ but $\varphi \notin \mathcal{C}(B)$ then, for all $\psi \in \mathcal{C}(A)$
we have $\psi \notin \mathcal{C}(B)$. (Sen's beta)

Mixing $\mathcal{C}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(A^*)$.

Convexity $\mathcal{C}(A)^* \cap A = \mathcal{C}(A)$.

- ▶ Maximin ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\varepsilon}}$) violates Independence and Nondomination (though it never chooses *strictly* dominated acts).

- ▶ Maximin ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}$) violates Independence and Nondomination (though it never chooses *strictly* dominated acts).
- ▶ Maximality ($\mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\text{Dom}}}$) violates All-or-Nothing, Mixing and Convexity.

- ▶ Maximin ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}$) violates Independence and Nondomination (though it never chooses *strictly* dominated acts).
- ▶ Maximality ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\Sigma}_{\text{Dom}}}$) violates All-or-Nothing, Mixing and Convexity.
- ▶ E-admissibility (L) violates Nondomination, Union Consistency, All-or-Nothing and Convexity.

- ▶ Maximin ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}$) violates Independence and Nondomination (though it never chooses *strictly* dominated acts).
- ▶ Maximality ($\mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\text{Dom}}}$) violates All-or-Nothing, Mixing and Convexity.
- ▶ E-admissibility (L) violates Nondomination, Union Consistency, All-or-Nothing and Convexity.
- ▶ Levi's two-tiered security conscious choice rule $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}} \circ L$ violates Nondomination, Independence, Contraction Consistency and Union Consistency.

- ▶ Maximin ($\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}}$) violates Independence and Nondomination (though it never chooses *strictly* dominated acts).
- ▶ Maximality ($\mathcal{M}_{\succeq_{\text{Dom}}}$) violates All-or-Nothing, Mixing and Convexity.
- ▶ E-admissibility (L) violates Nondomination, Union Consistency, All-or-Nothing and Convexity.
- ▶ Levi's two-tiered security conscious choice rule $\mathcal{M}_{\underline{\mathcal{E}}} \circ L$ violates Nondomination, Independence, Contraction Consistency and Union Consistency.
- ▶ One can compose E-admissibility and Maxmin with Maximality to avoid nondomination, but all the other problems remain.



Further work

- ▶ Sequential choice?

Further work



- ▶ Sequential choice?
- ▶ Value of information?

Further work



- ▶ Sequential choice?
- ▶ Value of information?
- ▶ A “regret-based” rule?