

**1** The **prisoner's dilemma**:  
**defection** is more profitable individually while **cooperation** is more profitable for the community.  
**S** is the price of **cooperating** with a **defector**.  
**Spatial** prisoner's dilemma: play with neighbour to earn points.  
 If points > 150 & neighboring free space → clone  
 If points <  $k$  → die

**4** **Results:**

- Lower values of  $k$ , combined with a high value of  $S = -0.25$ , create a low variability environment where cooperation is low.
- For lower values of  $S$  and the lower value of  $N^* = 1250$ , the defectors thrive and the cooperators die out.
- For the lower value of  $N^* = 1250$ , there is a sweet spot where, with increasing  $k$ , the variability increases.
- For the higher value of  $N^* = 2500$ , variability does increase with  $k$ , but not as strongly as for the lower  $N^*$  value.
- If  $k$  is increased for both  $N^*$  values to  $k = 2.25$ , the environment is too harsh and dies out.
- $S$  does not seem to have a strong correlation with variability.

**2** What factors influence the variability between **altruistic** and **egoistic** populations?  
 Factors to explore  $k$   $S$   $N^*$  (max no agents)

**3** Variability is determined over two axes:  
 1: the variance of the ratio of cooperators  
 2: the difference of the ratio of cooperators

