





# Formalizing Perfect Information Extensive Form Games

Game Theory Course: Jackson, Leyton-Brown & Shoham

#### Introduction



- The normal form game representation does not incorporate any notion of sequence, or time, of the actions of the players
- The extensive form is an alternative representation that makes the temporal structure explicit.
- Two variants:
  - perfect information extensive-form games
  - imperfect-information extensive-form games

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A (finite) perfect-information game (in extensive form) is defined by the tuple  $(N,A,H,Z,\chi,\rho,\sigma,u)$ , where:

• Players: N is a set of n players

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- Players: N
- Actions: A is a (single) set of actions

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- Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H is a set of non-terminal choice nodes

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- $\bullet$  Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H
  - Action function:  $\chi: H \to 2^A$  assigns to each choice node a set of possible actions

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- Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H
  - Action function:  $\chi: H \to 2^A$
  - Player function:  $\rho: H \to N$  assigns to each non-terminal node h a player  $i \in N$  who chooses an action at h

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- Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H
  - Action function:  $\chi: H \to 2^A$
  - Player function:  $\rho: H \to N$
- ullet Terminal nodes: Z is a set of terminal nodes, disjoint from H

- $\bullet$  Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H
  - Action function:  $\chi: H \to 2^A$
  - Player function:  $\rho: H \to N$
- Terminal nodes: Z
- Successor function:  $\sigma: H \times A \to H \cup Z$  maps a choice node and an action to a new choice node or terminal node such that for all  $h_1, h_2 \in H$  and  $a_1, a_2 \in A$ , if  $\sigma(h_1, a_1) = \sigma(h_2, a_2)$  then  $h_1 = h_2$  and  $a_1 = a_2$ 
  - Choice nodes form a tree: nodes encode history



Buyesin Normal-form auctions produced to the common strategies zero-sum probability Online

- Players: N
- Actions: A
- Choice nodes and labels for these nodes:
  - Choice nodes: H
  - Action function:  $\chi: H \to 2^A$
  - Player function:  $\rho: H \to N$
- Terminal nodes: Z
- Successor function:  $\sigma: H \times A \to H \cup Z$
- Utility function:  $u=(u_1,\ldots,u_n)$ ;  $u_i:Z\to\mathbb{R}$  is a utility function for player i on the terminal nodes Z

# Example: the sharing game



