

Lecture 2.1

Theorem (Indifference Principle) Given $\Gamma = \langle N, (S_i)_{i \in N}, (u_i)_{i \in N} \rangle$,
a mixed strategy profile $(\sigma_i^*)_{i \in N} \in \prod_{i \in N} \Delta(S_i)$ is an
MSNE if and only if

(For each $i \in N$, $s_i \in S_i$,
 $\sigma_i^*(s_i) \neq 0 \Rightarrow u_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}^*) \geq u_i(s_i', \sigma_{-i}^*) \forall s_i' \in S_i$)

Proof: (If part) Suppose $(\sigma_i^*)_{i \in N}$ be a mixed strategy profile which satisfies the equivalent condition.

To show: $(\sigma_i^*)_{i \in N}$ is an MSNE.

Fix any player $i \in N$,

$$u_i(\sigma_i, \sigma_{-i}^*) = \sum_{s_i \in S_i} \sigma_i(s_i) \prod_{\substack{j \in N, \\ j \neq i}} \sigma_j^*(s_j) u_i(s_i, s_{-i})$$

$$= \sum_{s_i \in S_i} \sigma_i(s_i) u_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}^*)$$

A convex combination of $\{u_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}^*) : s_i \in S_i\}$

Convex combination of a set $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ of numbers
 is $\lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \dots + \lambda_n a_n$, where $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$
 $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$

Obs: A convex combination $\lambda_1 a_1 + \dots + \lambda_n a_n$ is maximized
 if $\lambda_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow a_i = \max \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \quad \forall i \in [n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$u_i(\sigma_i, \underline{\sigma}_i^*) \leq \sum_{j_i \in S_i} \sigma_i^*(j_i) u_i(j_i, \underline{\sigma}_i^*) \\ = u_i(\sigma_i^*, \underline{\sigma}_i^*)$$

(Only if part) Suppose $(\sigma_i^*)_{i \in N}$ is an MSNE of T .

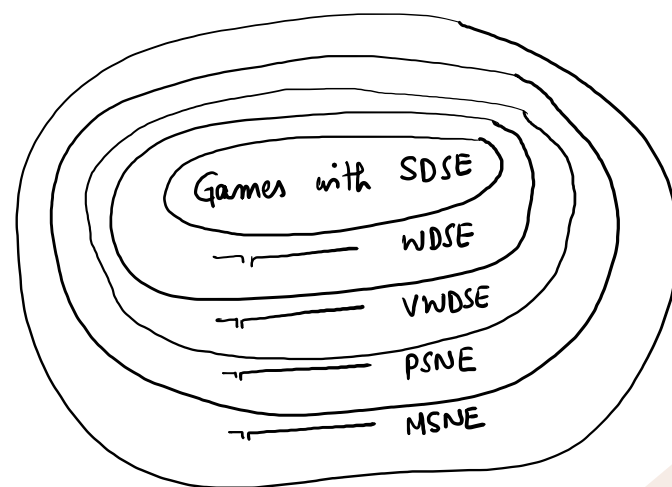
"Proof by contradiction"

Let us assume $\exists i \in N, s_i \in S_i$ such that
 $\sigma_i^*(s_i) \neq 0$ and $u_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}^*) < u_i(s_i', \sigma_{-i}^*)$ for
some $s_i' \in S_i, s_i \neq s_i'$, w.l.o.g assume s_i' maximizes $u_i(\cdot, \sigma_{-i}^*)$

Consider another mixed strategy which puts entire
probability mass on s_i' , which is a pure
strategy

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_i(\underline{\sigma}_i^*, \underline{\sigma}_{-i}^*) &= \sum_{x'_i \in S_i} \underbrace{\sigma_i^*(x'_i)}_{\text{convex combination of } \{u_i(x'_i, \underline{\sigma}_{-i}^*) : x'_i \in S_i\}} u_i(x'_i, \underline{\sigma}_{-i}^*) \\
 &< u_i(x'_i, \underline{\sigma}_{-i}^*)
 \end{aligned}$$

□



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