c) Show that the converse is also true. For any mixed strategy that player 1 might play, there is a realization equivalent behavior strategy.

Suppose that player 1 plays the following mixed strategy  $\sigma_1$ :

$$s_1^1 = (L, x, x)$$
 with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^1)$   
 $s_1^2 = (L, x, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^2)$   
 $s_1^3 = (L, y, x)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^3)$   
 $s_1^4 = (L, y, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^4)$   
 $s_1^5 = (M, x, x)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^5)$   
 $s_1^6 = (M, x, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^6)$   
 $s_1^7 = (M, y, x)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^7)$   
 $s_1^8 = (M, y, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^8)$   
 $s_1^9 = (R, x, x)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^9)$   
 $s_1^{10} = (R, x, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^{10})$   
 $s_1^{11} = (R, y, x)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^{11})$   
 $s_1^{12} = (R, y, y)$  with probability  $\sigma_1(s_1^{11})$ 

with 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{12} \sigma_1(s_1^k) = 1$$
 and  $\sigma_1(s_1^k) \ge 0$  for all  $k \in \{1, \dots, 12\}$ .

If player 2 uses the mixed strategy  $\sigma_2$ , i.e. she plays the pure strategy  $(\ell)$  with probability  $\sigma_2(\ell)$  and the pure strategy (r) with probability  $\sigma_2(r)$ , the probability that we reach each terminal node will be

$$P(T_0) = \sigma_1(s_1^1) + \sigma_1(s_1^2) + \sigma_1(s_1^3) + \sigma_1(s_1^4)$$

$$P(T_1) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6)\right) \sigma_2(\ell)$$

$$P(T_2) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^7) + \sigma_1(s_1^8)\right) \sigma_2(\ell)$$

$$P(T_3) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6)\right) \sigma_2(r)$$

$$P(T_4) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^7) + \sigma_1(s_1^8)\right) \sigma_2(r)$$

$$P(T_5) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^9) + \sigma_1(s_1^{11})\right) \sigma_2(\ell)$$

$$P(T_6) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^{10}) + \sigma_1(s_1^{12})\right) \sigma_2(\ell)$$

$$P(T_7) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^9) + \sigma_1(s_1^{11})\right) \sigma_2(r)$$

$$P(T_8) = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^{10}) + \sigma_1(s_1^{12})\right) \sigma_2(r).$$

Then the following behavior strategy for player 1 is realization equivalent:

$$\left(p_1 \ \mathbf{L} \ + p_2 \ \mathbf{M} + p_3 \ \mathbf{R} \ , \ q_1 \ \mathbf{x} \ + q_2 \ \mathbf{y} \ , \ r_1 \ \mathbf{x} \ + r_2 \ \mathbf{y} \ \right)$$

with

$$p_{1} = \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{1}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{2}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{3}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{4})$$

$$p_{2} = \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{5}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{6}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{7}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{8})$$

$$p_{3} = \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{9}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{10}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{11}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{12})$$

$$q_{1} = \frac{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{5}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{6})}{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{5}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{6}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{7}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{8})}$$

$$q_{2} = \frac{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{7}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{8})}{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{5}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{6}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{7}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{8})}$$

$$r_{1} = \frac{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{9}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{11})}{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{9}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{10}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{11}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{12})}$$

$$r_{2} = \frac{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{9}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{10}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{11}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{12})}{\sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{9}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{10}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{11}) + \sigma_{1}(s_{1}^{12})}$$

To verify that this behavior strategy is realization equivalent, one needs to calculate the probability distribution over the terminal nodes given this behavior strategy.

Terminal node  $T_0$  will be reached whenever player 1 chooses action L. The probability that player 1 plays L is  $p_1 = \sigma_1(s_1^1) + \sigma_1(s_1^2) + \sigma_1(s_1^3) + \sigma_1(s_1^4)$  according to the behavior strategy. This corresponds to the probability  $P(T_0)$  that we calculated for the mixed strategy  $\sigma_1$  of player 1.

Terminal node  $T_1$  will be reached whenever player 1 chooses action M, player 2 plays  $\ell$  and player 1 chooses x at information set 2. Player 1 chooses M with probability of  $p_2 = \sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6) + \sigma_1(s_1^7) + \sigma_1(s_1^8)$ , player 2 plays  $\ell$  with probability of  $\sigma_2(\ell)$  and player 1 chooses x at information set 2 with probability  $q_1$ . Hence the probability that these three actions are taken can be calculated by multiplying the three probabilities:

$$p_2\sigma_2(\ell)q_1 = \left(\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6) + \sigma_1(s_1^7) + \sigma_1(s_1^8)\right)\sigma_2(\ell) \left(\frac{\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6)}{\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6) + \sigma_1(s_1^7) + \sigma_1(s_1^8)}\right)$$
$$= \left(\sigma_1(s_1^5) + \sigma_1(s_1^6)\right)\sigma_2(\ell)$$

which corresponds to the probability  $P(T_1)$  that we calculated for the mixed strategy  $\sigma_1$  of player 1.

Repeating this procedure for all terminal nodes yields that this behavior strategy is realization equivalent to the mixed strategy  $\sigma_1$ .