Game-theoretic Foundations of Multi-agent Systems

Lecture 5: Games in Extensive Form

Seyed Majid Zahedi

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

Outline

Extensive-form Games

- So far, we have studied strategic-form games
  - Agents take actions once and simultaneously

Extensive-form Games

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  - Agents take actions once and simultaneously
- Next, we study extensive-form games (a.k.a. sequential or multi-stage games)
  - Extensive-form games can be conveniently represented by game trees

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- The game consists of a set of agents, $N = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$

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- A is set of actions
- H is set of choice nodes (internal nodes of game tree)
- Z is set of terminal nodes (leaves of game tree)

(Finite) Perfect-info Extensive-form Game: Definition (cont.)

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- $\rho : H \times A \rightarrow H \cup Z$ is successor function
  - Maps each choice node and action pair to new choice node or terminal node
  - If $\rho(h_1, a_1) = \rho(h_2, a_2)$ then $h_1 = h_2$ and $a_1 = a_2$

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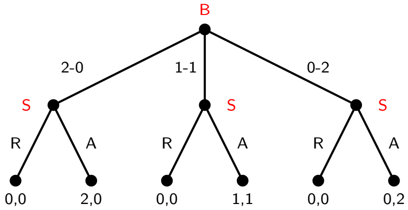
  - If $\rho(h_1, a_1) = \rho(h_2, a_2)$ then $h_1 = h_2$ and $a_1 = a_2$
- $u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n)$, where $u_i : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is agent i's utility function
  - Maps each terminal node to a real value

Example: Sharing Game

- Brother and sister share two gifts
- Brother suggests a split first
- Sister then chooses to accept or reject
- If she accepts, they get suggested gifts
- Otherwise, neither gets any gift



Outline

History in Extensive-form Games

- If height of game tree (i.e, number of stages) is finite, then game is finite-horizon game
- Otherwise, the game is called infinite-horizon game
- For perfect-information games, each node maps to unique history (and vice versa)
- Since choice nodes form a tree, we can unambiguously identify a node with its history
    - I.e., sequence of choices leading from the root node to it

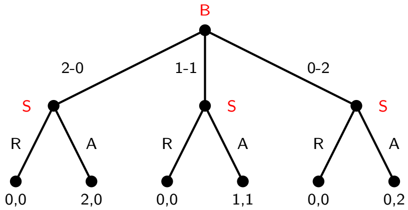
Pure Strategies

- Agent i's pure strategy defines contingency plan for all choice nodes mapped to i

$$a_i \in A_i = \prod_{h \in H, \alpha(h)=i} \beta(h)$$

- Strategy must specify a decision at each choice node
    - Regardless of whether it is possible to reach that node

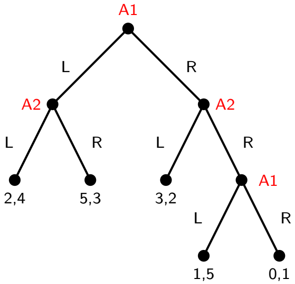
Pure Strategies: Example



- $A_B = \{$"2-0", "1-1", "0-2"$\}$
- $A_S = \{$(R, R, R), (R, R, A), (R, A, R), (A, R, R), (R, A, A), (A, R, A), (A, A, R), (A, A, A)$\}$

Pure Strategies: (Another) Example

- What are pure strategies for A2?



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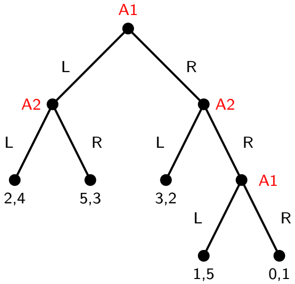
  - $A_{A2} = \{(\text{L, L}), (\text{L, R}), (\text{R, L}), (\text{R, R})\}$



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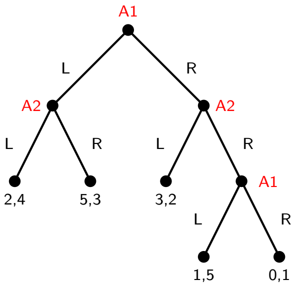
- What about A1?



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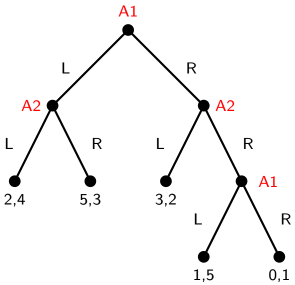
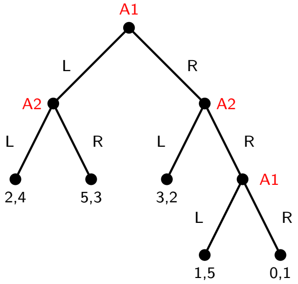
- What are pure strategies for A2?
  - $A_{A2} = \{(\text{L, L}), (\text{L, R}), (\text{R, L}), (\text{R, R})\}$
- What about A1?
  - $A_{A1} = \{(\text{L, L}), (\text{L, R}), (\text{R, L}), (\text{R, R})\}$



Normal-form Representation of Extensive-form Games

- For every perfect-info game, there is corresponding normal-form game

		A2			
		(L, L)	(L, R)	(R, L)	(R, R)
A1	(L, L)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
	(L, R)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
	(R, L)	3, 2	1, 5	3, 2	1, 5
	(R, R)	3, 2	0, 1	3, 2	0, 1



Transformation from Extensive form to Normal From

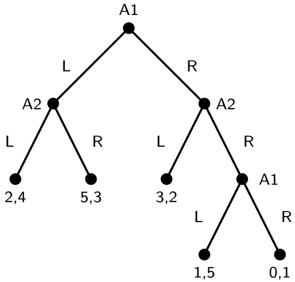
- It can always be performed for perfect-information games
- It can cause redundancy
  - E.g., $(2, 4)$ occurs once in extensive form but 4 times in normal form
- It can result in exponential blowup of game representation
- Reverse transformation does not always exist
  - E.g., there is no extensive-form representation for Prisoner's Dilemma
  - Perfect-information extensive-form games cannot model simultaneity

Nash Equilibrium of Perfect-info Games in Extensive Form

- [Theorem] Every (finite) perfect-info extensive-form game has pure-strategy NE
- Agents see everything before each action $\Rightarrow$ randomness is not required
- This is not the case for every finite game in normal form

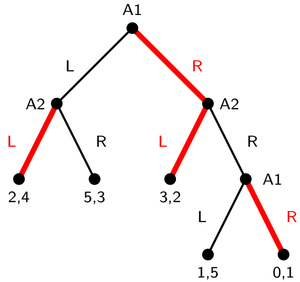
Nash Equilibrium: An Empty Threat?

		A2			
		(L, L)	(L, R)	(R, L)	(R, R)
A1	(L, L)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
	(L, R)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
	(R, L)	3, 2	1, 5	3, 2	1, 5
	(R, R)	3, 2	0, 1	3, 2	0, 1



Nash Equilibrium: An Empty Threat?

		A2 (L, L)	A2 (L, R)	A2 (R, L)	A2 (R, R)
A1	(L, L)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
A1	(L, R)	2, 4	2, 4	5, 3	5, 3
A1	(R, L)	3, 2	1, 5	3, 2	1, 5
A1	(R, R)	3, 2	0, 1	3, 2	0, 1



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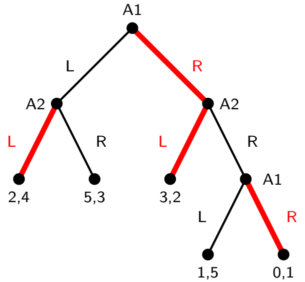

- Strategy of A1 is called a threat
  - Committing to choose R forces A2 to avoid that part of the tree

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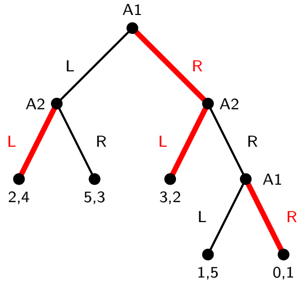


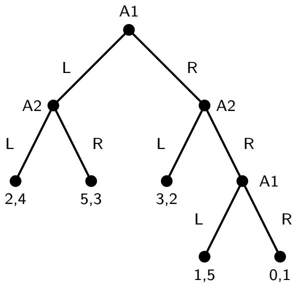
- Strategy of A1 is called a threat
  - Committing to choose R forces A2 to avoid that part of the tree
- A2 may not consider A1's threat to be credible
  - Would A1 really follow through on this threat if final decision node is reached?

Outline

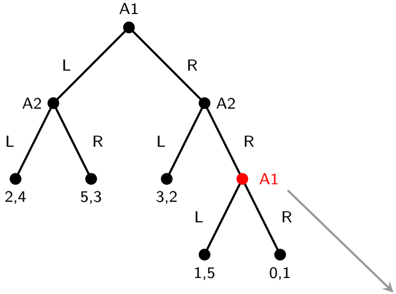
Subgames: Definition

- Let G be a perfect-information extensive-form game
- Subgame of G rooted at node h is restriction of G to descendants of h
- Set of subgames of G consists of all of subgames of G rooted at some node in G

Subgames: Example

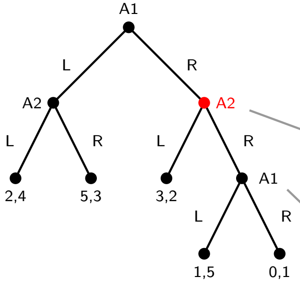


Subgames: Example



		A2 (*, *)
A1	(*, L)	1,5
	(*, R)	0,1

Subgames: Example



		A2 (*, L)	A2 (*, R)
A1	(*, L)	3,2	1,5
	(*, R)	3,2	0,1

		A2 (*, *)
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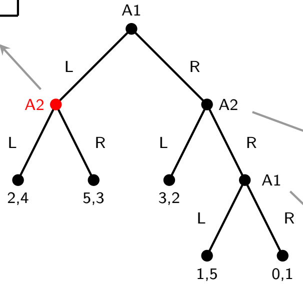
Subgames: Example

		A2 (*, L)	A2 (*, R)
A1	(*, *)	2,4	5,3



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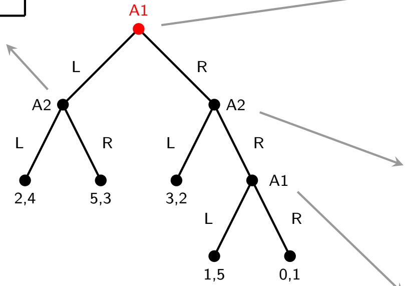
Subgames: Example

A1 \ A2	(*, L)	(*, R)
(*, *)	2,4	5,3



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(L, R)	2,4	2,4	5,3	5,3
(R, L)	3,2	1,5	3,2	1,5
(R, R)	3,2	0,1	3,2	0,1

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Subgame Perfect Equilibrium (SPE)

- Let $s_{G'}$ be restriction of strategy profile s to subgame G'
- Profile s^* is SPE of game G if for every subgame G' of $G, s^*_{G'}$ is NE
- Loosely speaking, subgame perfection removes non-credible threats
  - Non-credible threads are not NE in their subgames
- How to find SPE?
  - One could find all of NE, then eliminate those that are not subgame perfect
  - But there are more economical ways of doing it

Computing Equilibrium: Backward Induction for Finite Games

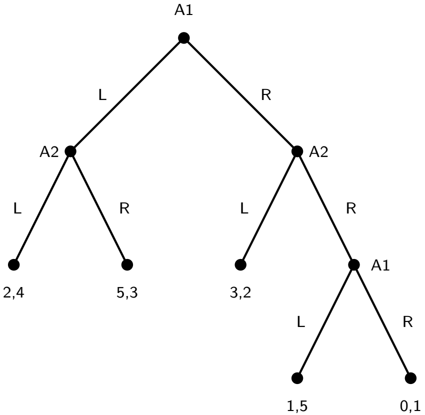
- (1) Start from “last” subgames (choice nodes with all terminal children)
- (2) Find Nash equilibria of those subgames
- (3) Turn those choice nodes to terminal nodes using NE utilities
- (4) Go to (1) until no choice node remains

Backward Induction Procedure

Algorithm 1: Finding value of sample SPE of perfect-info extensive-form game

procedure `Backward_Induction`(*node h*)
- **if** $h \in Z$ **then**
  - **return** $u(h)$;
- $best\_utility \leftarrow -\infty$;
- **forall** $a \in \beta(h)$ **do**
  - $u =$ `Backward_Induction`$(\rho(h, a))$;
  - **if** $u_{\alpha(h)} > best\_utility$ **then**
    - $best\_utility = u_{\alpha(h)}$;
- **return** *best_utility*

SPE: Example



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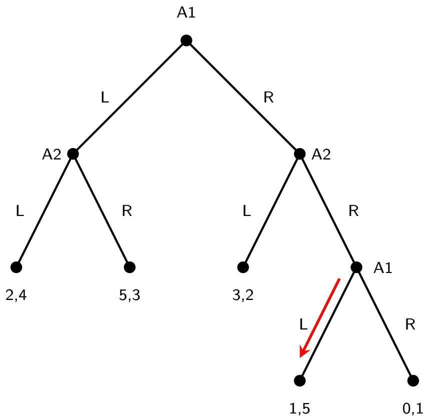

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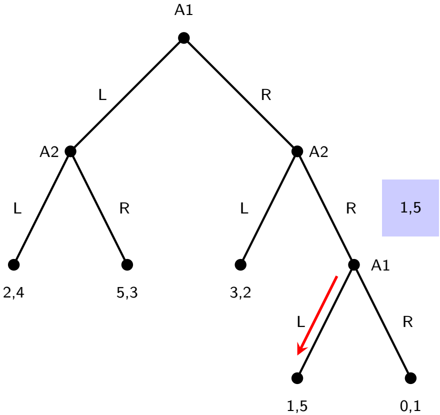

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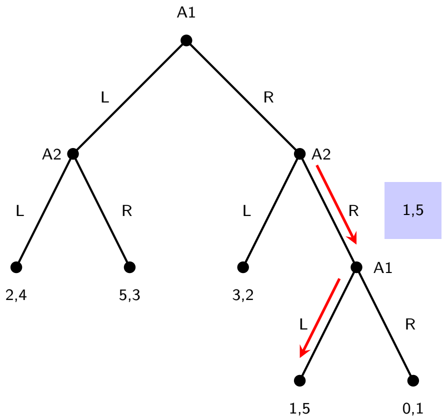

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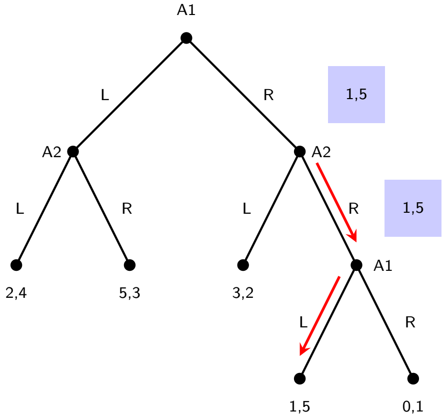

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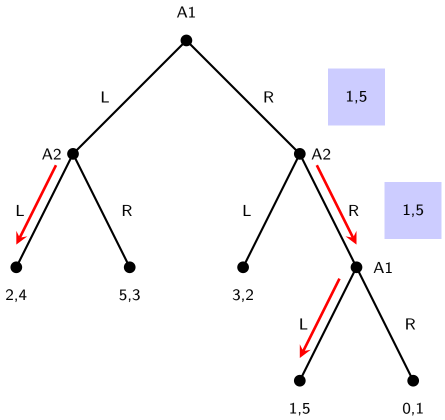

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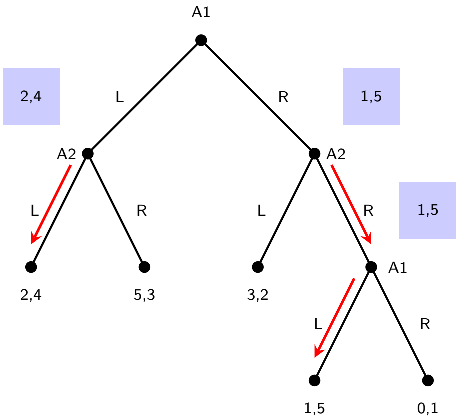

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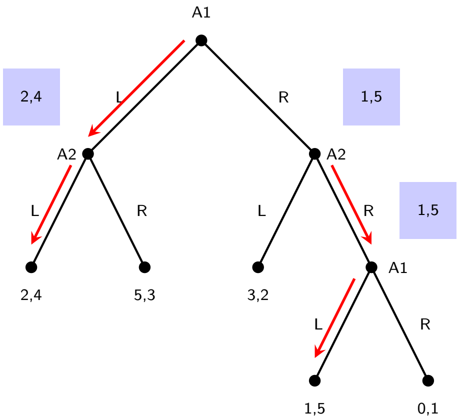

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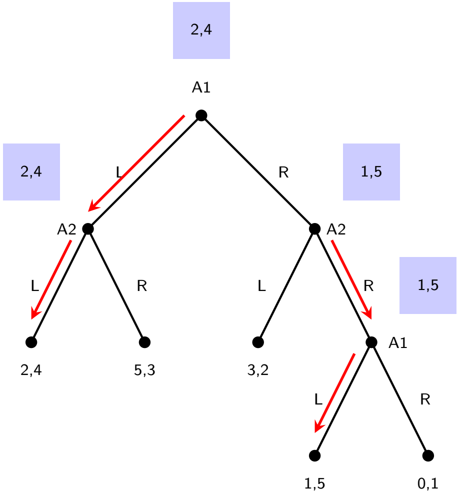
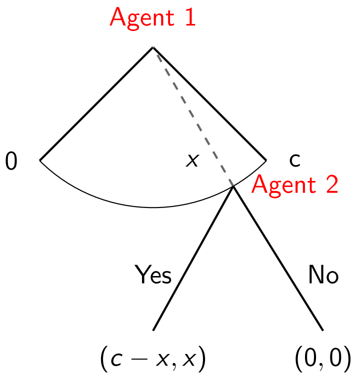


Example: Ultimatum Game

- Two agents want to split c dollars
  - A1 offers A2 some amount $x \leq c$
  - If A2 accepts, outcome is $(c - x, x)$
  - If A2 rejects, outcome is $(0, 0)$



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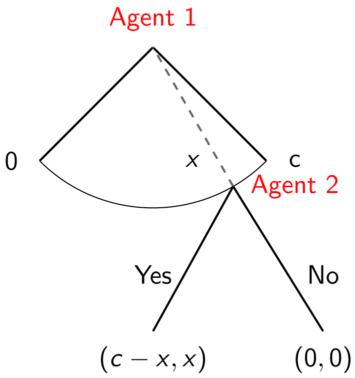

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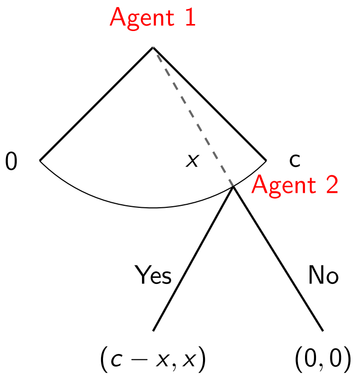

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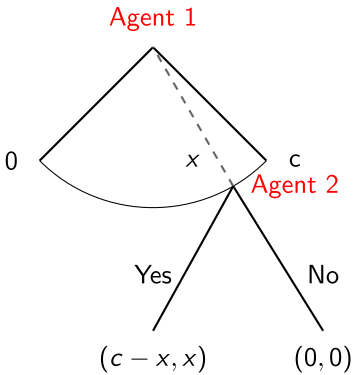

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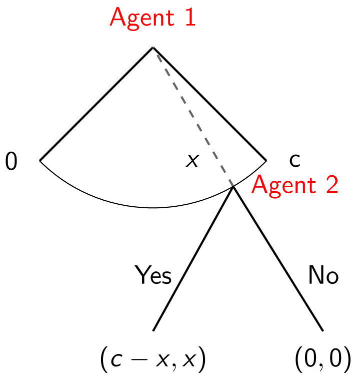
  - Indifferent between Yes or No



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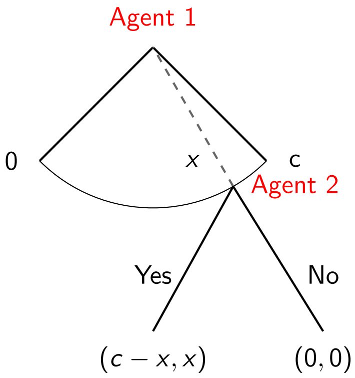
- What are A2's optimal strategies?



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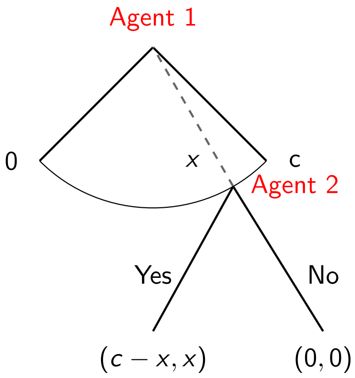
- What are A2's optimal strategies?
  - Option 1: Yes for all $x \geq 0$



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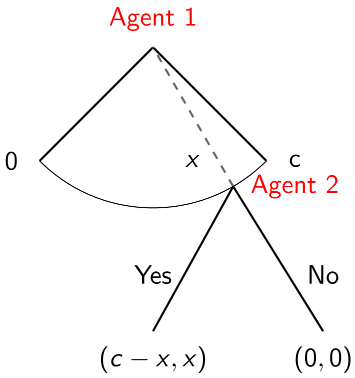
  - Yes
- What is A2's best response if $x = 0$?
  - Indifferent between Yes or No
- What are A2's optimal strategies?
  - Option 1: Yes for all $x \geq 0$
  - Option 2: Yes if $x > 0$, No if $x = 0$



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- What is A1's optimal strategy for each of A2's optimal strategies?
  - For option 1, A1's optimal strategy is to offer $x = 0$
  - For option 2, if A1 offers $x = 0$, then A1's utility is 0
  - If A1 wants to offer any $x > 0$, then A1 must offer

$$\operatorname*{argmax}_{x>0}(c - x)$$

SPE of Ultimatum Game

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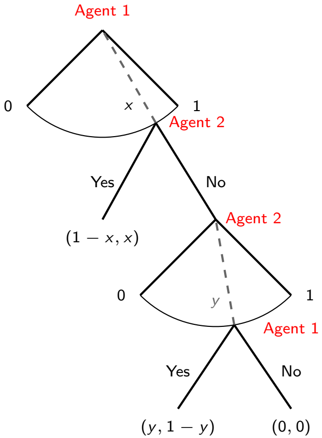
  - What is agent A2's optimal strategy?

Example: Bargaining Game

- Two agents want to split $c = 1$ dollar
- First, A1 makes her offer
- Then, A2 decides to accept or reject
- If A2 rejects, then A2 makes new offer
- Then, A1 decides to accept or reject
- Let $x = (x_1, x_2)$ denote A1's offer
- Let $y = (y_1, y_2)$ denote A2's offer



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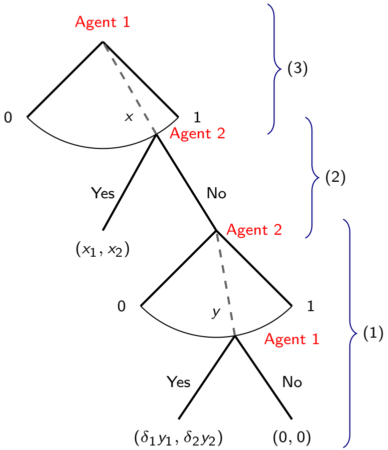

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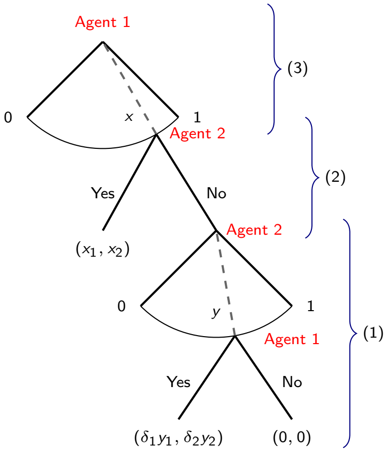

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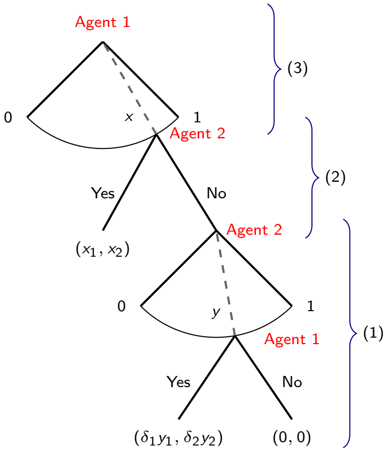

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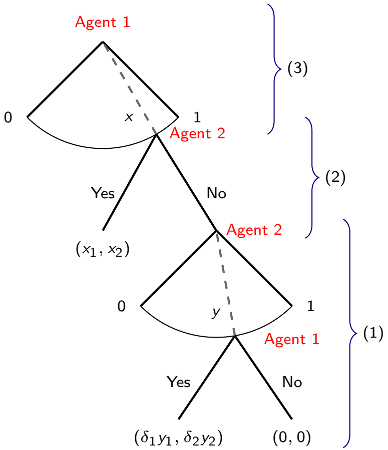

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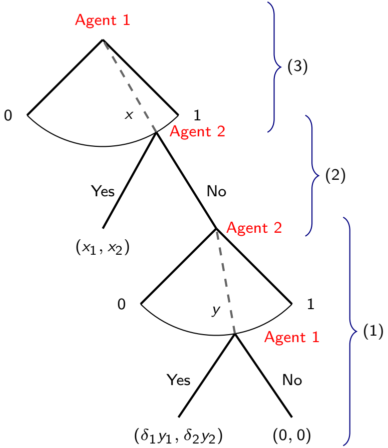

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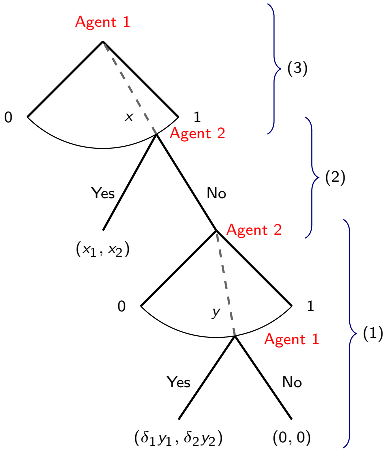

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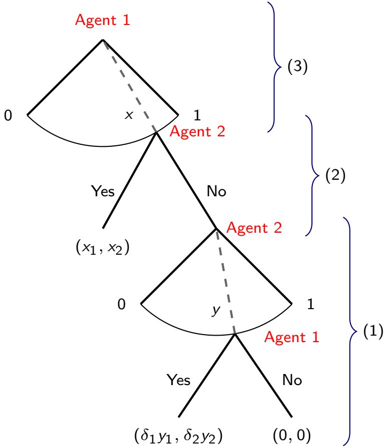

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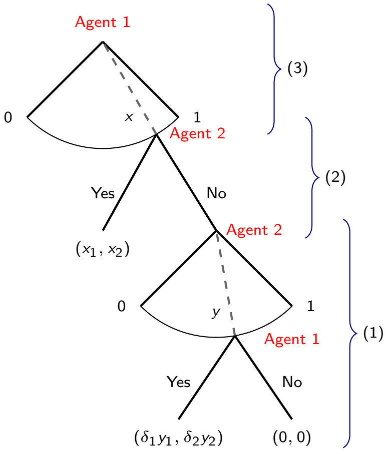

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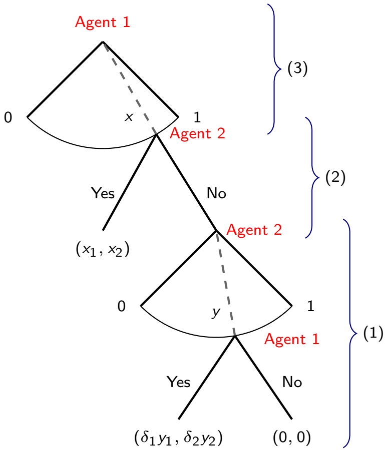
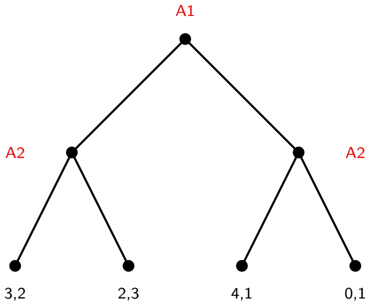


Unique SPE of Discounted Bargaining Game

- What are SPE strategies?
  - Agent 1's proposes $(1-\delta_2, \delta_2)$
  - Agent 2 only accepts proposals with $x_2 \geq \delta_2$
  - Agent 2 proposes $(0, 1)$ after any history in which1's proposal is rejected
  - Agent 1 accepts all proposals of Agent 2
- What is SPE outcome of game?
  - Agent 1 proposes $(1-\delta_2, \delta_2)$
  - Agent 2 accepts
  - Resulting utilities are $(1-\delta_2, \delta_2)$
- Desirability of earlier agreement yields positive utility for agent 1

Limitation of Backward Induction

- If there are ties, how they are broken affects what happens up in tree



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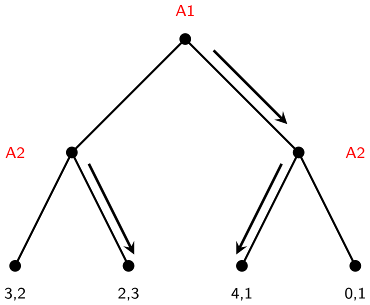

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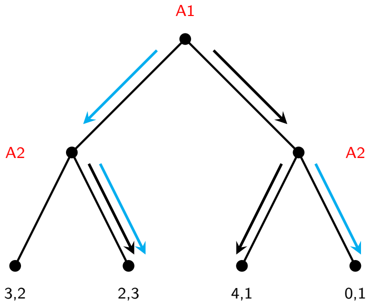

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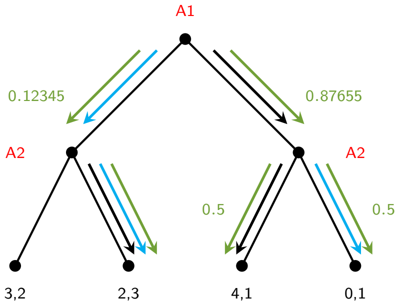

Outline

1. Perfect-info Extensive-form Games
2. Pure Strategies in Perfect-info Games
3. Subgame-perfect Equilibrium
4. Imperfect-info Extensive-form Games
5. Randomized Strategies in Extensive-form Games

Imperfect-info Games: Motivation

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- However, this might not be the case in all environments

Imperfect-info Games: Motivation (cont.)

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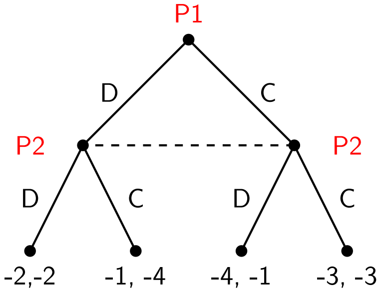
- If two nodes are in same info set, then agent cannot distinguish between them

Imperfect-info Extensive-form Games: Definition

- N, A, H, Z, α, β, ρ, u are the same as before
- $I = (I_1, ..., I_n)$, where $I_i = (I_{i,1}, ..., I_{i,k_i})$ is a partition of $\{h \in H : \alpha(h) = i\}$
- If h, h' are in the same equivalence class $I_{i,j}$, then $\beta(h) = \beta(h')$
- Perfect-info games are imperfect-info games with singleton equivalence classes

Example: Prisoners' Dilemma in Extensive Form

- P1 decides on D or C
- P2 then decides on D or C (without observing P1's decision)



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Mixed vs Behavioral Strategies: Example I

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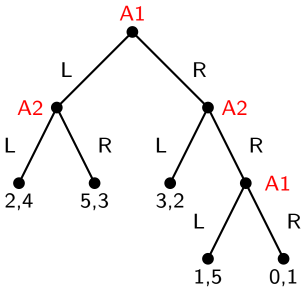

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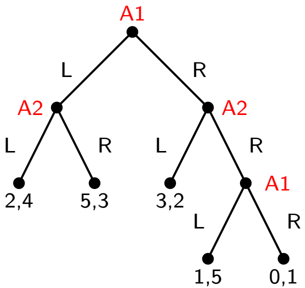

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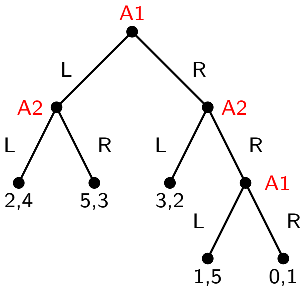

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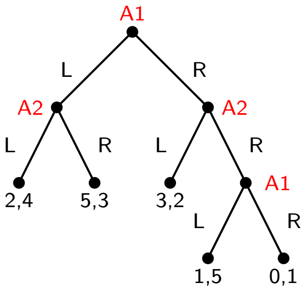

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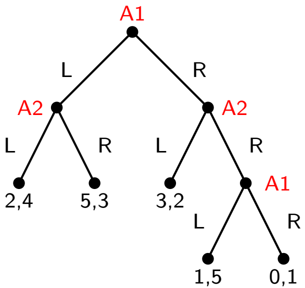

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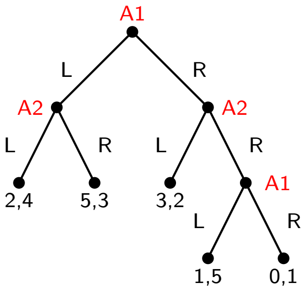
- In this game, every behavioral strategy corresponds to a mixed strategy and vice versa (more on this soon)



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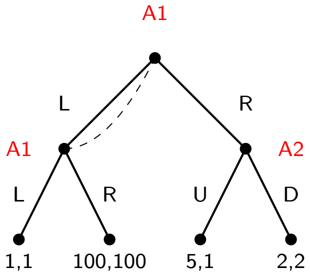

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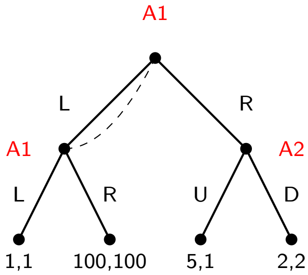

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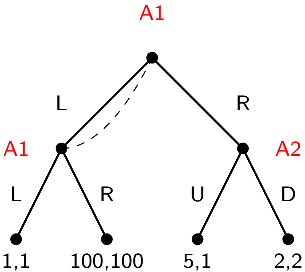

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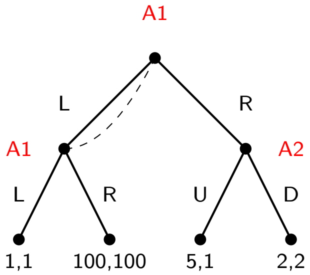

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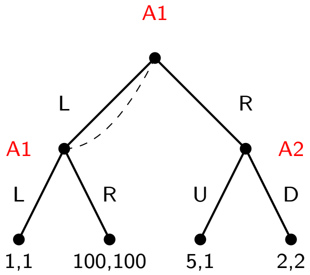

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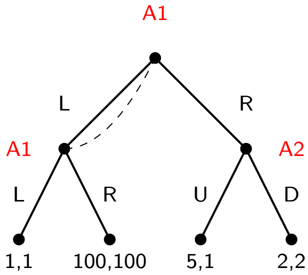

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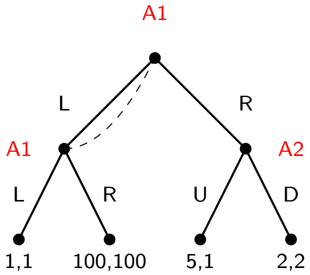

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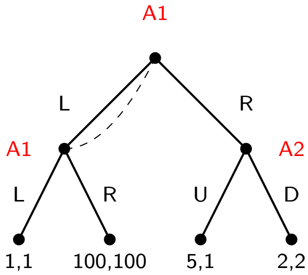

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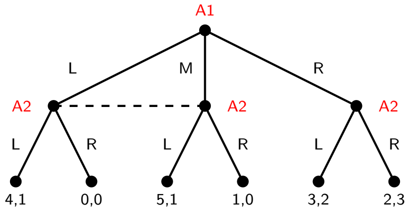
Subgame Perfection and Imperfect Information



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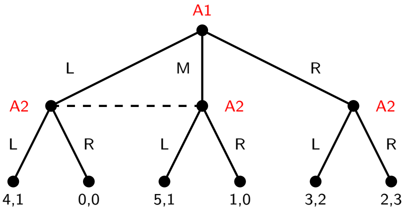
Subgame Perfection and Imperfect Information



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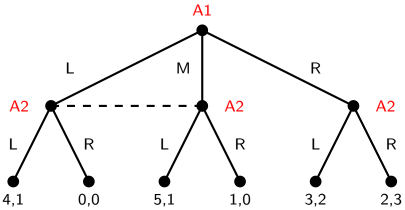

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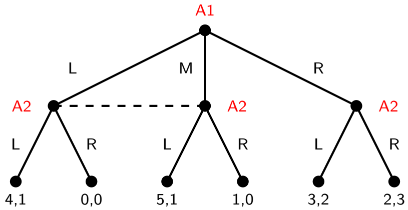

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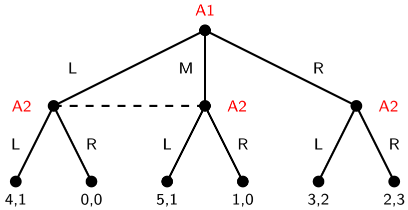

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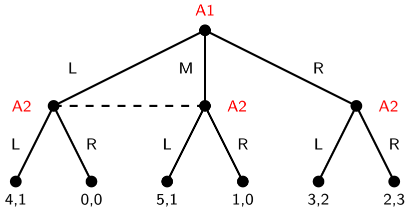

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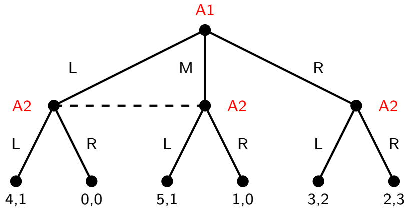

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  - They explicitly model agents' beliefs on where they are for every info set
  - E.g., sequential equilibrium, perfect Bayesian equilibrium

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