

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

# Algorithmic Game Theory

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# **RANDOMIZATION AND MIXED STRATEGIES**

# Mixed strategies

- So far, we have been discussing how to achieve NE by players selecting their **pure strategies**
- In principle, players can also randomize over their pure strategies
- Let's see an example before being more formal

# Rock, Scissors, Paper Game

	R	S	P
R	0,0	1,-1	-1,1
S	-1,1	0,0	1,-1
P	1,-1	-1,1	0,0

- Is there any dominated strategy?
- What is the NE of this game?
  - Notice the cycle?
- Pure strategies = {R, S, P}



# Rock, Scissors, Paper Game

	R	S	P
R	0,0	1,-1	-1,1
S	-1,1	0,0	1,-1
P	1,-1	-1,1	0,0

- **Claim:** there is a NE if player choose with probability 1/3 each of his pure strategies
- How can we verify this is a NE?

# Rock, Scissors, Paper Game

$$E\left[U_1\left(R, \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{3}0 + \frac{1}{3}1 + \frac{1}{3}(-1) = 0$$

$$E\left[U_1\left(S, \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{3}(-1) + \frac{1}{3}0 + \frac{1}{3}1 = 0$$

$$E\left[U_1\left(P, \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{3}1 + \frac{1}{3}(-1) + \frac{1}{3}0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E\left[U_1\left(\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{3}0 + \frac{1}{3}0 + \frac{1}{3}0 = 0$$

# Rock, Scissors, Paper Game

- In the RSP game, playing each strategy with probability  $1/3$  against a player **doing the same**, is a Nash Equilibrium
- We'll see in a moment that this is called a Mixed Strategies NE
- Are you convinced it is indeed a BR?

## Definition: Mixed strategies

A mixed strategy  $p_i$  is a randomization over i's pure strategies

- $p_i(s_i)$  is the probability that  $p_i$  assigns to pure strategy  $s_i$
- $p_i(s_i)$  could be zero → in RSP:  $(1/2, 1/2, 0)$
- $p_i(s_i)$  could be one → in RSP: 'P' a pure strategy if  $p_i(P)=1$

# Mixed Strategies

- The pure strategies are **embedded** in our mixed strategies
- Question: What are the payoffs from playing mixed strategies?
  - In particular, what is the **expected payoff**?

## Definition: Expected Payoffs

The expected payoff of the mixed strategy  $p_i$  is the weighted average of the expected payoffs of each of the pure strategies in the mix of -i

- Basically, every player is mixing, hence you have to take the **joint probabilities** for a strategy profile to occur

# The Battle of the Sexes

		Player 2		
		M	N	
Player 1	M	2,1	0,0	1/5
	N	0,0	1,2	4/5
		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

- Suppose the following mixed strategies:
  - Player 1:  $p = (1/5, 4/5)$
  - Player 2:  $q = (1/2, 1/2)$
- What is the Player 1's expected payoff by using  $p$ ?

# Expected Payoffs

$$E\left[U_1\left(M, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}2 + \frac{1}{2}0 = 1$$

$$E\left[U_1\left(N, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}0 + \frac{1}{2}1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E\left[U_2\left(\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right), M\right)\right] = \frac{1}{5}1 + \frac{4}{5}0 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$E\left[U_2\left(\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right), N\right)\right] = \frac{1}{5}0 + \frac{4}{5}2 = \frac{8}{5}$$

# Expected Payoffs

$$E\left[U_1\left(\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{5}1 + \frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E\left[U_2\left(\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$$

The expected payoffs for both players are computed as the weighted average of the pure strategies expected payoffs against the other player's mix

# Important Observation

- Let's focus on player 1's expected payoff 3/5
- Obviously we have:

$$E\left[U_1\left(M, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = 1$$

$$E\left[U_1\left(N, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

The weighted average must lie between the two pure strategies expected payoffs

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < 1$$

# Observation

- The expected payoff from mixed strategies must lie between the pure strategies expected payoffs in the mixed
- This simple observation turns out to be the key to compute mixed strategies NE

If a mixed strategy is a best response then each of the pure strategies in the mix must itself be best responses

→ They must yield the same expected payoff

# Main Lesson (Formal)

- If player  $i$ 's mixed strategy  $p_i$  is a best response to the (mixed) strategies of the other players  $p_{-i}$ , then, for each pure strategy  $s_i$  such that  $p_i(s_i) > 0$ , it must be the case that  $s_i$  is itself a best response to  $p_{-i}$
- In particular,  $E[u_i(s_i, p_{-i})]$  must be the same for all such strategies

# Sketch of Proof

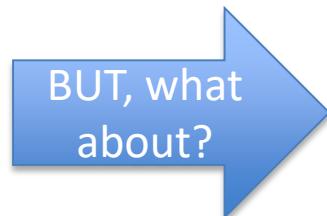
- Suppose it was not true. Then there must be at least one pure strategy  $s_i$  that is assigned positive probability by my best-response mix and that yields a lower expected payoff against  $p_{-i}$
- If there is more than one, focus on the one that yields the lowest expected payoff. Suppose I drop that (low-yield) pure strategy from my mix, assigning the weight I used to give it to one of the other (higher-yield) strategies in the mix
- This must raise my expected payoff
- But then the original mixed strategy cannot have been a best response: it does not do as well as the new mixed strategy
- This is a *contradiction*

# Example

- Player 1's expected payoff 3/5
- Obviously we have:

$$E\left[U_1\left(M, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = 1 \quad \times 1/5$$
$$E\left[U_1\left(N, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \times 4/5$$

BUT, what about?



$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{5} < 1$$

## Definition: Mixed Strategies Nash Equilibrium

A mixed strategy profile  $(p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_N^*)$  is a mixed strategy NE if for each player  $i$ :

$p_i^*$  is a BR to  $p_{-i}^*$

- This is the same definition of NE we've been using so far, except that we've been looking at pure strategies, and now we'll look at mixed ones

# Observation

- Our informal lesson before implies that
- if  $p_i^*(s_i) > 0 \Rightarrow s_i^*$  is also a BR to  $p_{-i}^*$
- Let's play a game to fix these ideas