## Nash Equilibrium

Two player game. Two Strategy

$$\frac{1}{a}b$$

Mixed strategy: Player I does Strategy 1 with prob X

Player 2 does Strategy 2 with prob y strategy 2 with prob 1-y.

Expected papel for P1: 
$$Xy(1) + X(1-y)(S) + (1-x)y(6)$$
  
 $+(1-x)(1-y)(4)$   
 $(x -x)(6 y)(1-y)$ 

Nach equilibrium occurs at saddle point!

$$f_x = -6y + 1$$
  $f_y = -6x + 2$ .

Saddle point: (1/3, 6) is the quilibrium!

A cotchi Sometimes the equilibrium isn't at a saddle pt; it could be on the 'edge' of region (x=0-1, y=0,1).

Here's a same:

Imagine f(X;Y)=X+Y. What's Nash equilibrium?

> X=1 (otherwise mcreasing x improve player 1) Y=0 (otherwise decreasing) would improve player 2)

# Try another: chicken.

|       | y<br>DS | 5  |
|-------|---------|----|
| x DS  | -10     | 1  |
| 1-x S |         | 40 |

|    | Ds | S  |
|----|----|----|
| DS | 40 |    |
| 5  |    | 40 |

#### Nath equilibria?

$$f_1(X,y) = -10xy + x(1-y) - y(1-x) = -10xy + x-y$$
  
 $f_2(X,y) = -10xy + (1-x)y - x(1-y) = -10xy - x+y$ 

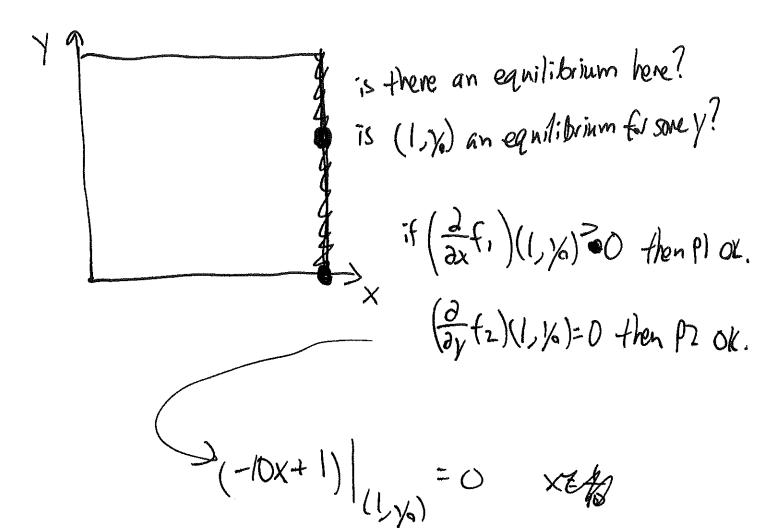
is there one in the "middle"?

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_i = 0$$
 and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_2 = 0$ 

$$-10y+1=0$$
  $-10x+1.$   $\sim > (10, 10)$ 

Nash equilibrium

On "edges"



No way!

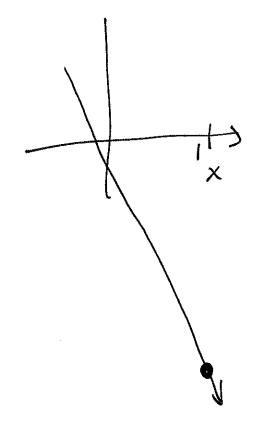
No equilibrium in the middle of an edge!

What about WIM.

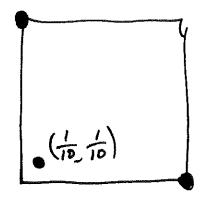
(1,1)? If PI decreases X a little bit, does f, moveme or decrease?

 $f_1(x,y)=-10xy+x-y$ .

If y=1: 010 -9x-1.



Not a Mash equilibrium! Player I can change Strakesy and do better.



3 equilibrial

## Man part of proof

#### Browner Fixed Point Thm

If you have a continuous function

f: K > K where K is a convert subset of R"

then there exists an x with f(x)=x

ex:  $f: [0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 

"If you crumple ap a sheet at payou

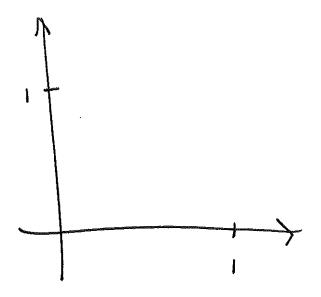
- If you crumple a Sheet of paper and place it on top of unother sheet of paper, some point ends up directly above corresponding point on sher paper.
  - If you place a map of USA on the ground inside USA. Some point on map is directly above the corresponding real-life point.

(Why: let K be the map mapper OEXEZ

OEYE,

f((XM)= (the New (XM) on map where)
original pt ended map

- If you stir a cup of coffee, some coffee particle ends up in the same place it was before you stilled!



This doon't work if we relax the requiremental

-> If not closed, x2: (0,1),>(0,1).

-> If not continues, f(x)=x+0.1 mod 1

If not convex, rotate



# "algebraic topology"

Borsulc-Ulam thm

Suppose  $f: S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  is continuous.

Sphere (no cutting!)

There exists an x so f(x)=f(-x).

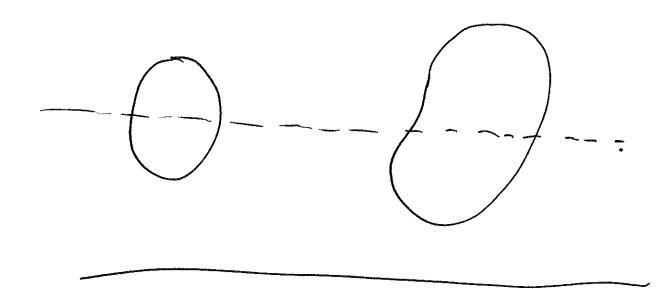
"There are always two opposite points on earth with the same temperature and the same humidity."

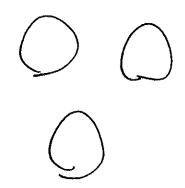
f(pt on earth) = (temp at humidty)
at pt

## Ham Sardwich Theorem

Suppose you have in regions in Rn.

There exists anin-1)-dimensional plane which unto all your regime in half.





Hairy ball theorem: ("you can't comb a dennis ball")

(et  $f: S^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  is a function such that

sphere f(x) is proportionally to sphere

at every point.

Then f(x) = 0 for some x.

"There's always a point on Earth Whore the wind isn't blowing!