

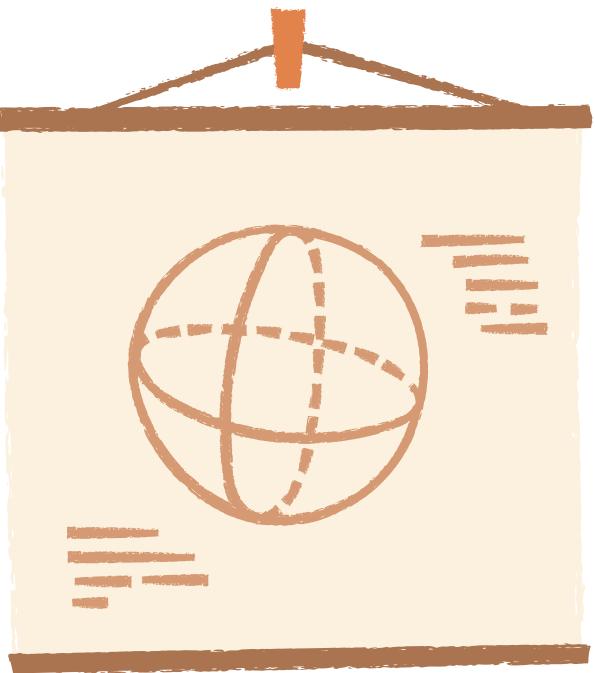
Introduction To Game Theory

MAINAK SARKAR

Stamatics

Midterm Evaluation

- Date: 15th of next month
- Format: Group presentation (~20 minutes) based on all topics covered to date
- Evaluation: Judged by Stamatics
- Coordinators; questions may be asked during the presentation



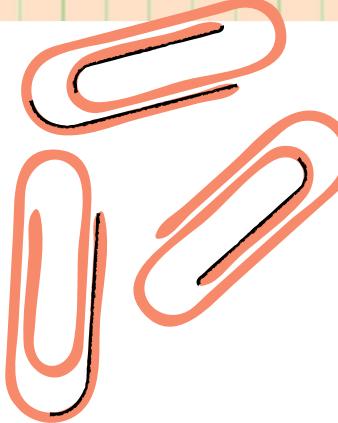
Participation is mandatory for ratification

Topics to cover

- STRICTLY DOMINANT MIXED STRATEGIES
- WEAK DOMINANCE
- INFINITELY MANY EQUILIBRIA
- THE ODD RULE AND THE FREE MONEY GAME
- SUBGAME PERFECT EQUILIBRIUM

Strict Dominance and Mixed Strategies

- If you find a mixture between two strategies (or more) strictly dominates another strategy, eliminate that last strategy immediately.
- Strictly dominated strategies are irrational, whether pure strategies or mixed strategies dominate them.



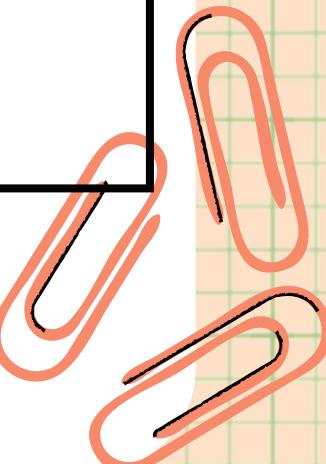
The game

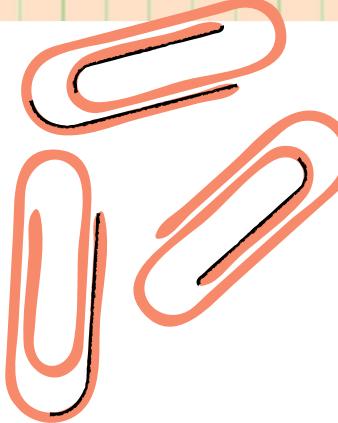
Strictly
Dominant
Mixed
Strategies

Player 1
Up
Middle
Down

Player 2
Left
Right

		Player 2	
		Left	Right
		3	-1
Player 1	Up	0	0
	Middle	0	0
Player 1	Down	-1	2
	Down	2	-1





The game

Strictly
Dominant
Mixed
Strategies

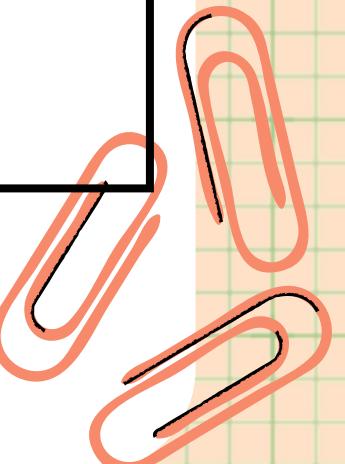
Player 1

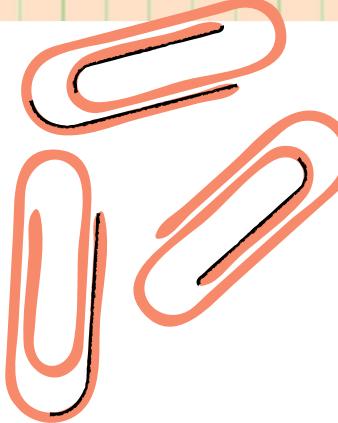
Player 2

Left

Right

		Player 2	
		Left	Right
Player 1	Up(1/2)	3 -1	-1 1
	Middle	0 0	0 0
	Down(1/2)	-1 2	2 -1





The game

Strictly
Dominant
Mixed
Strategies

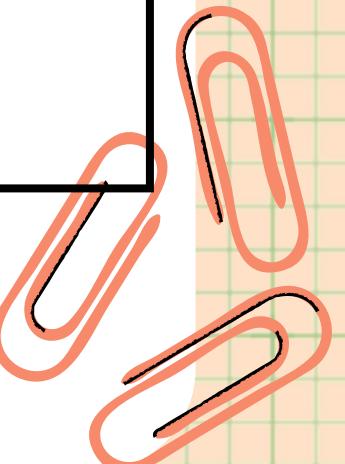
Player 1

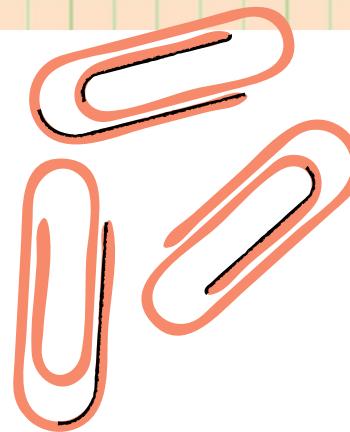
Player 2

Left

Right

		Player 2	
		Left	Right
Player 1	Up(1/2)	3 -1	-1 1
	Middle	0 0	0 0
	Down(1/2)	-1 2	2 -1





The game

Player 1

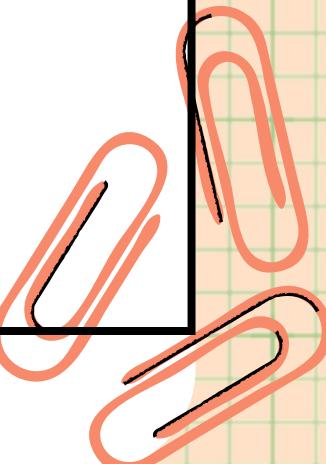
Up

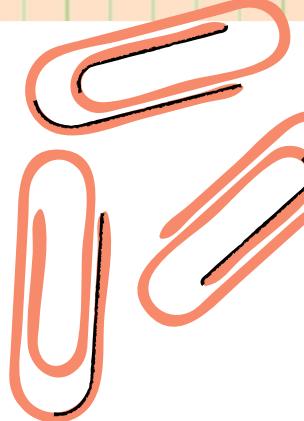
Down

Left

Player 2
Right

	3 -1	-1 1
	-1 2	2 -1





Solving for Player 1's Mixed Strategy

What is $EU_L = f(\sigma_D)$?

Some percentage of the time, player two gets

-1. The rest of the time, Up she gets 2.

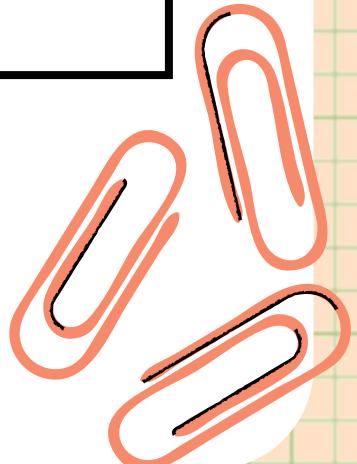
$$EU_L = \sigma_U(-1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(2)$$

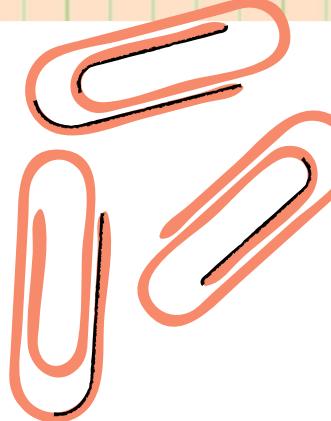
Down

Left

Right

3	-1	-1	1
-1	2	2	-1





Solving for Player 1's Mixed Strategy

What is $EU_R = f(\sigma_U)$?

Some percentage of the time, player two gets

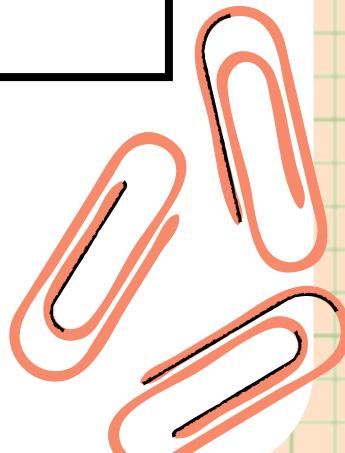
-1. The rest of the time, Up she gets 2.

$$EU_L = \sigma_U(1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(-1)$$

Down

Left Right

3	-1	-1	1
-1	2	2	-1



Solving for Player 1's Mixed Strategy

$$EU_L = EU_R$$

$$EU_L = \sigma_U(-1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(2)$$

$$EU_R = \sigma_U(1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(-1)$$

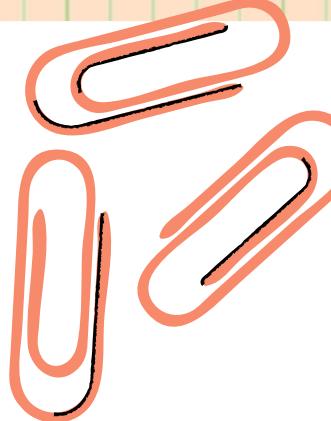
$$\Rightarrow \sigma_U(-1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(2) = \sigma_U(1) + (1 - \sigma_U)(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sigma_U + 2 - 2\sigma_U = \sigma_U - 1 + \sigma_U$$

$$\Rightarrow -3\sigma_U + 2 = 2\sigma_U - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = 5\sigma_U$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_U = 3/5$$



Solving for Player 2's Mixed Strategy

What is $EU_U = f(\sigma_L)$

Some percentage of the time, player two gets

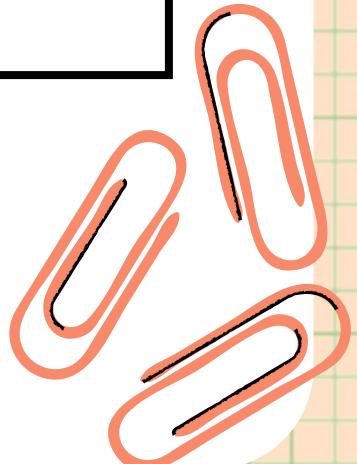
-1. The rest of the time, Up she gets 2.

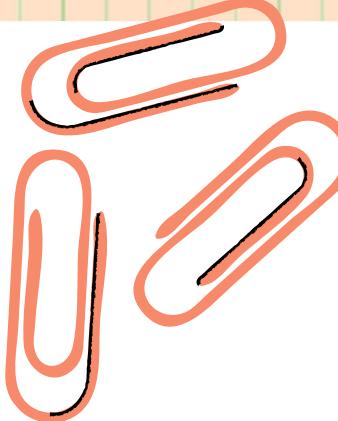
$$EU_D = \sigma_L(-1) + (1 - \sigma_L)(2)$$

Down

Left Right

3	-1	-1	1
-1	2	2	-1





Solving for Player 2's Mixed Strategy

What is $EU_U = f(\sigma_L)$

Some percentage of the time, player two gets 3. The rest of the time, she gets Up -1.

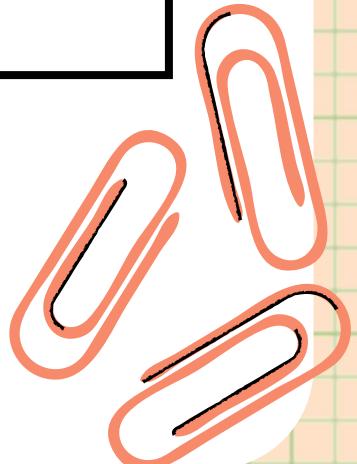
$$EU_U = \sigma_L(3) + (1 - \sigma_L)(-1)$$

Down

Left

Right

3	-1	-1	1
-1	2	2	-1



Solving for Player 1's Mixed Strategy

$$EU_U = EU_D$$

$$EU_U = \sigma_L(3) + (1 - \sigma_L)(-1)$$

$$EU_D = \sigma_L(-1) + (1 - \sigma_L)(2)$$

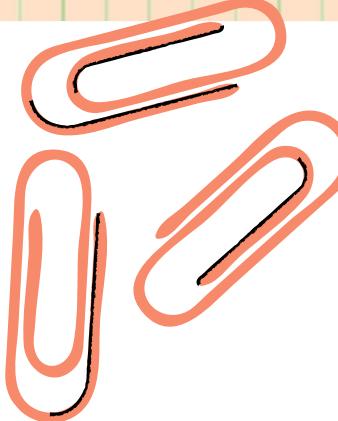
$$\Rightarrow \sigma_L(3) + (1 - \sigma_L)(-1) = \sigma_L(-1) + (1 - \sigma_L)(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\sigma_L - 1 + \sigma_L = -\sigma_L + 2 - 2\sigma_L$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\sigma_L - 1 = -3\sigma_L + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 7\sigma_L = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_L = 3/7$$



The game

Strictly
Dominant

1

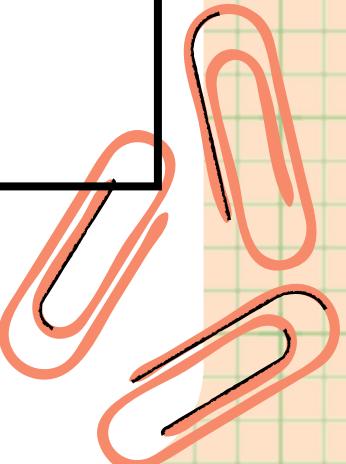
Mixed
Strategies

Player

Up(3/5) Middle Down(2/5)

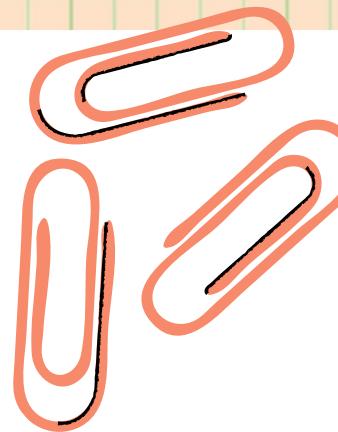
Player 2
Left(3/7) Right(4/7)

	3 -1	-1 1
	0 0	0 0
	-1 2	2 -1



Solving Simultaneous Move Games

- Goal: find all Nash equilibria.
- Iterated elimination of strictly dominated strategies never eliminates Nash equilibria.
- This is why we are free to use it, and you should eliminate any strictly dominated strategy immediately.



Player 1

Weak Dominance

Player 2

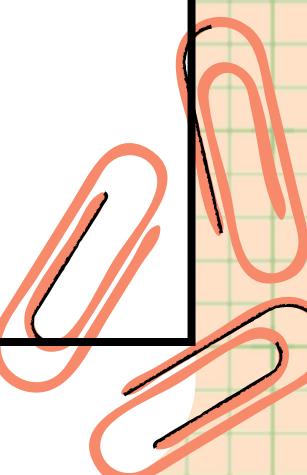
Left

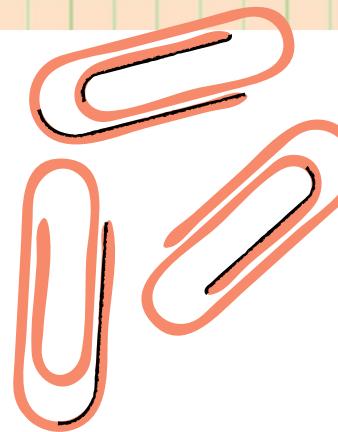
Right

Up

Down

	3 2	1 2	0 2	0 2
	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2





Player 1

Weak Dominance

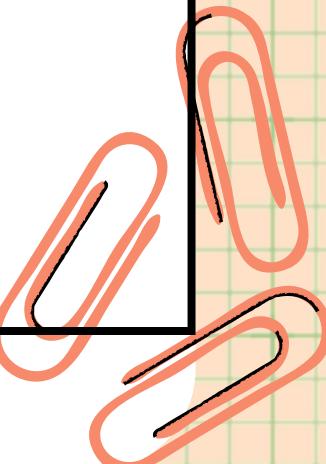
Up

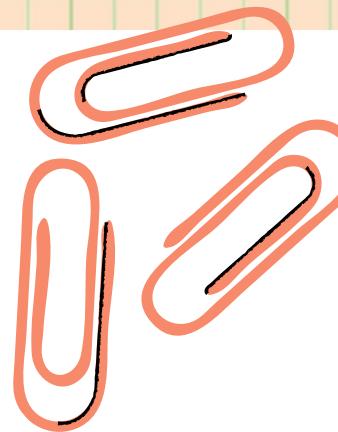
Down

Left

Player 2
Left
Right

	3	1	0	0
	2	2	2	2





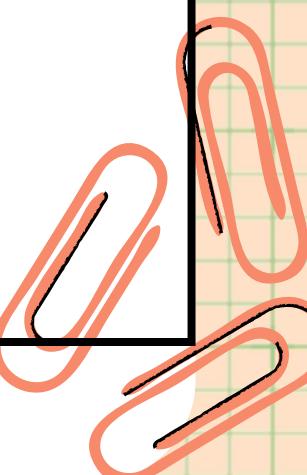
Player 1

Weak Dominance

Player 2

Left Right

	Up	3 1	0 0
	Down	2 2	2 2



Weak Dominance

- Left weakly dominates right for player two.
- That is, left is at least as good as right and sometimes better.



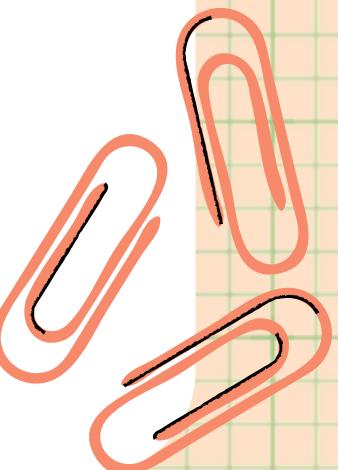
Player 1

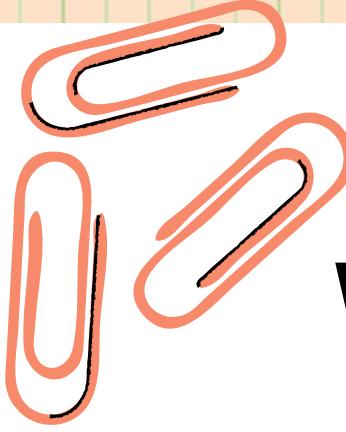
Weak Dominance

Up
Down

Player 2
Left

	3	1
	2	2





Player 1

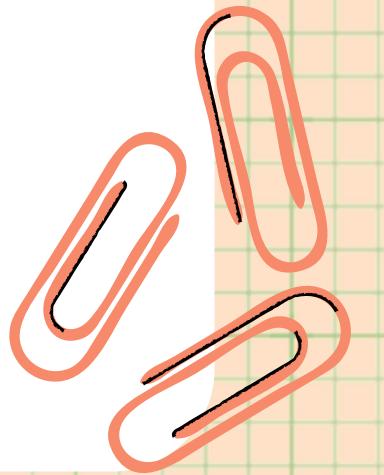
Weak Dominance

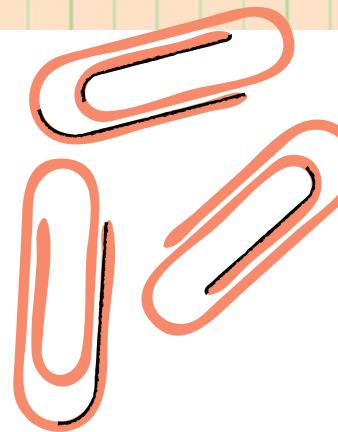
Up

Player 2

Left

3	1
---	---





Player 1

Weak Dominance

Player 2

	Left	Right
--	------	-------

Left

0 0

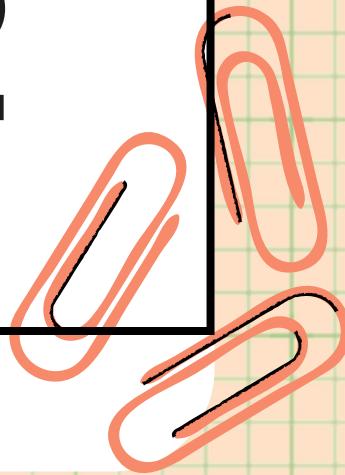
3 1

Up

Down

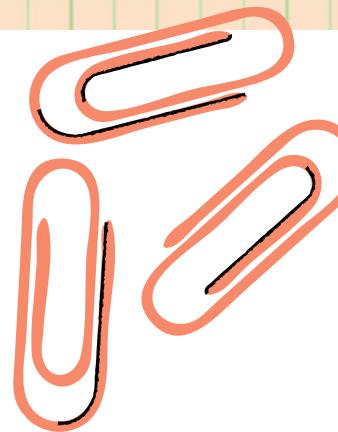
2 2

2 2



Weak Dominance

- After using iterated elimination of weakly dominated strategies, any remaining Nash equilibrium must be a Nash equilibrium of the original game.
 - However, there may be more Nash equilibria.
 - You won't know until you go back to the original game and check



Player 1

Weak Dominance

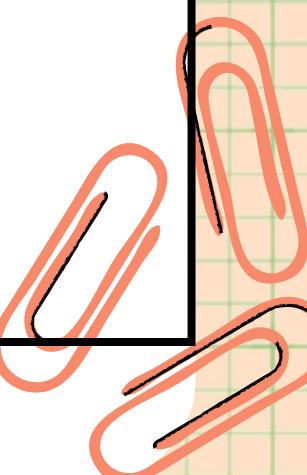
Player 2

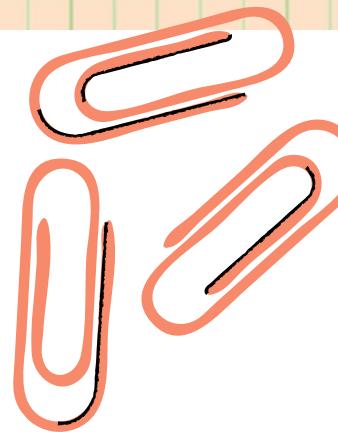
	Left	Right
Up	3 1	0 0
Down	2 2	2 2

Up

Down

	Left	Right
Up	3 1	0 0
Down	2 2	2 2





Infinitely many
equilibria

Player 1

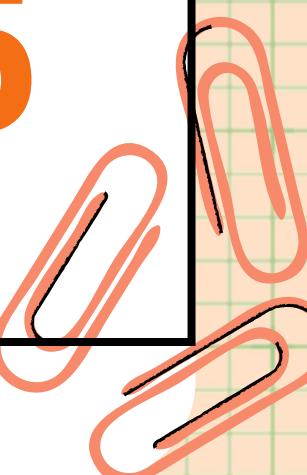
Up

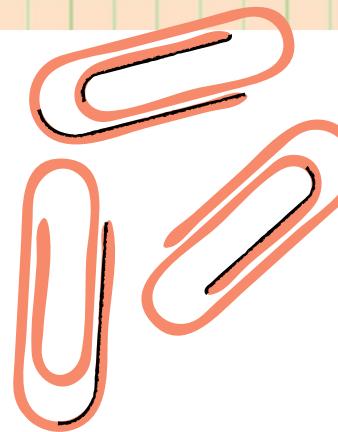
Down

Left

Player 2
Right

	3	1	12	0
	3	-2	2	-5





Player 1

Infinitely many
equilibria

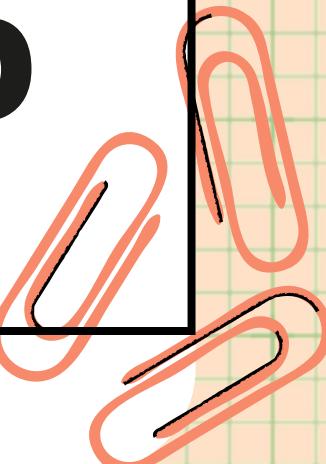
Up

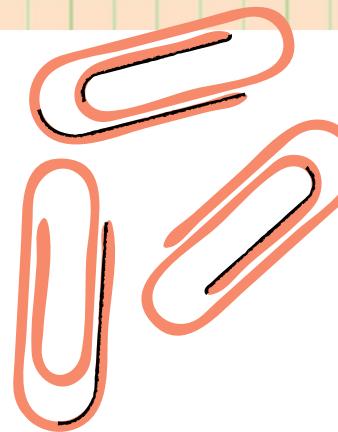
Down

Left

Player 2
Right

	3	1	12	0
	3	-2	2	-5





Player 1

Infinitely many
equilibria

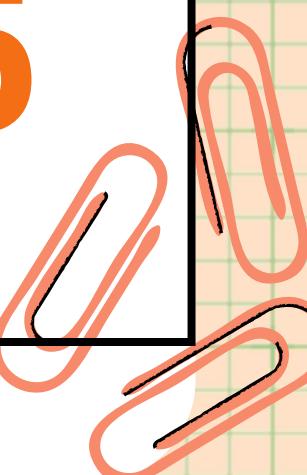
Up

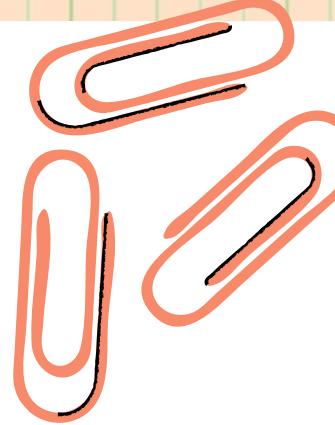
Down

Left

Player 2
Left
Right

	3	1	12	0
	3	-2	2	-5





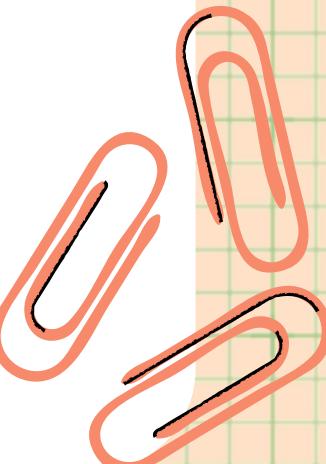
Player 1

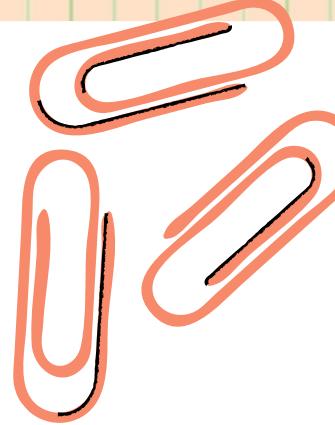
Infinitely many
equilibria

Up
Down

Player 2
Left

	3	1
	3	-2





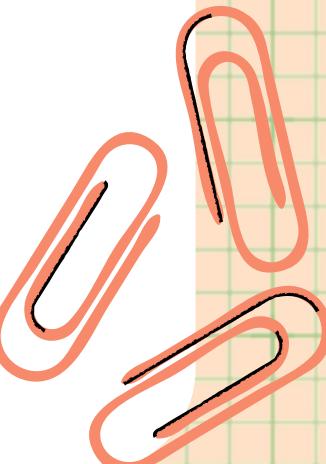
Player 1

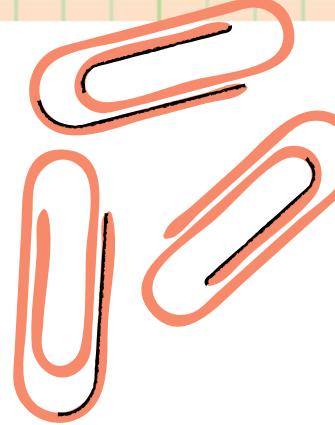
Infinitely many
equilibria

Up
Down

Player 2
Left

	3	1
	3	-2





Player 1

Infinitely many
equilibria

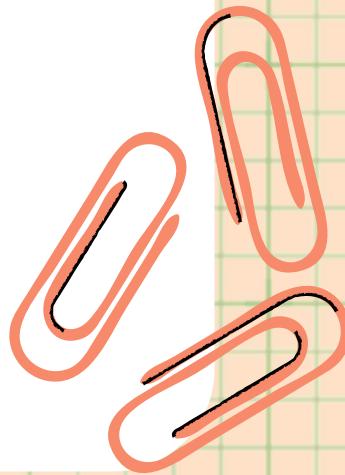
Player 2

Left

Up(p)

Down($1-p$)

	3	1
	3	-2

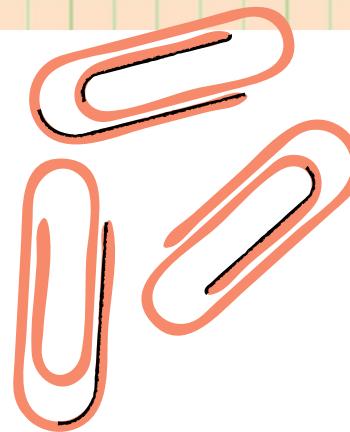


The Odd Rule

- Almost all games have an odd number of equilibria.
 - Examples: Prisoner's dilemma (1), matching pennies (1), mixed strategy algorithm game (1), battle of the sexes (3), stag hunt (3), stoplight game (3).
- Games rarely have an infinite number or an even number of equilibria.
 - Weak dominance is usually to blame.

The Free Money Game

- Today, I am offering you and your best friend free money.
- All you have to do is unanimously vote to approve the resolution.
- Votes are simultaneous and blind.



Player 1

Free Money

Player 2

Yes

No

Yes

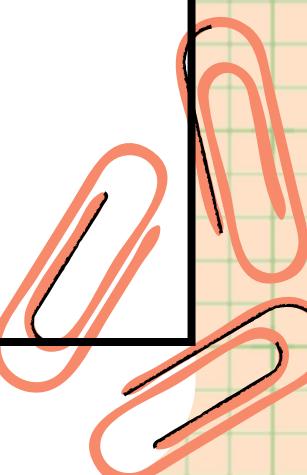
No

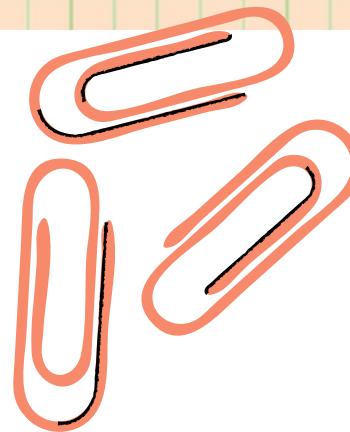
1 1

0 0

0 0

0 0





Player 1

Free Money

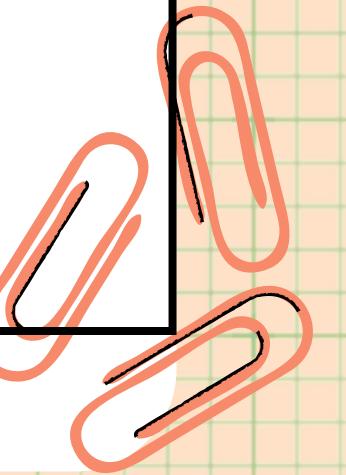
Player 2

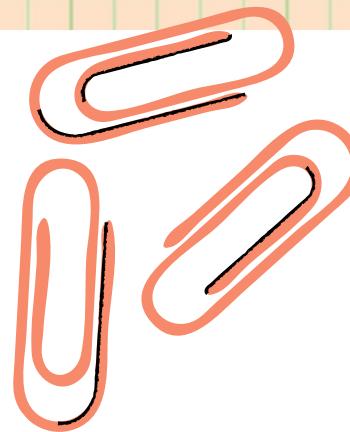
Yes

No

Yes
No

	1 1	0 0
	0 0	0 0





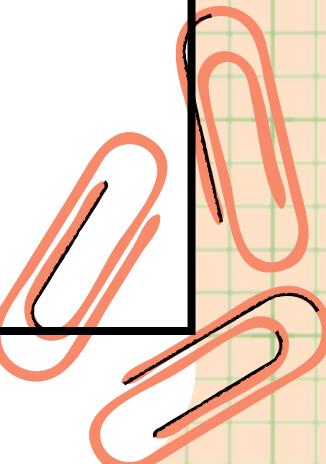
Player 1

Free Money

Yes
No

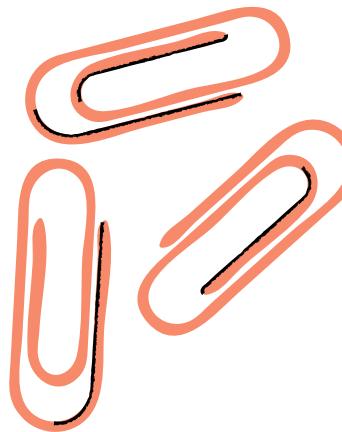
Player 2
Yes
No

	1 1	0 0
	0 0	0 0



The Game

- A firm is deciding whether to enter the market, which another firm currently has a monopoly over.
- If the firm enters, the monopolist chooses whether to accept or declare a price war.
 - The firm only wants to enter if the monopolist won't engage in a price war.
 - A price war is unprofitable for the monopolist.



Firm 1 — Out → 2,2



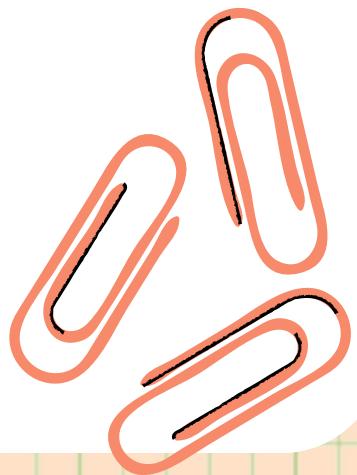
Firm 2

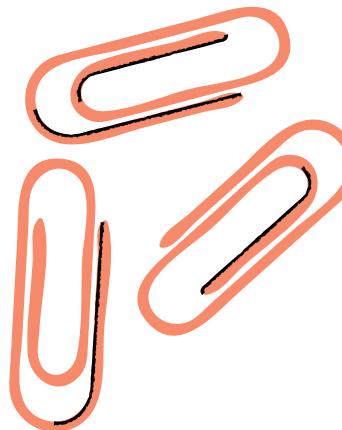
Accept

3, 1

War

0,0





Firm 1 $\xrightarrow{\text{Out}}$ 2,2



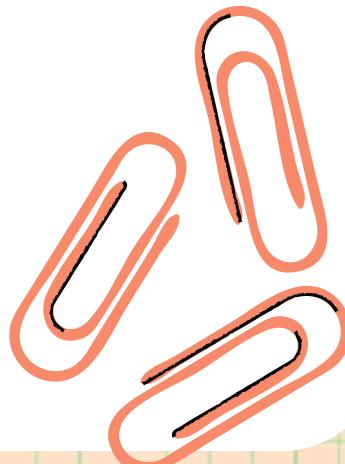
Firm 2

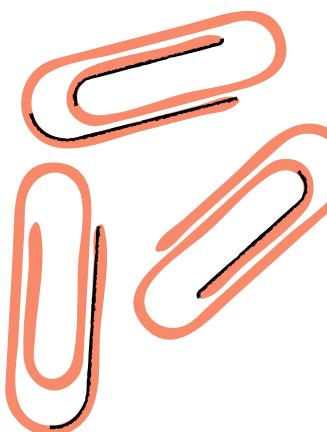
Accept

3, 1

War

0,0





Firm 1 — Out → 2,2



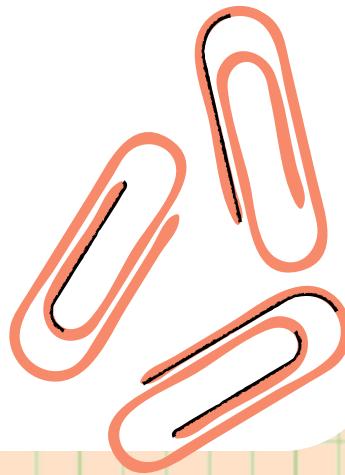
Firm 2

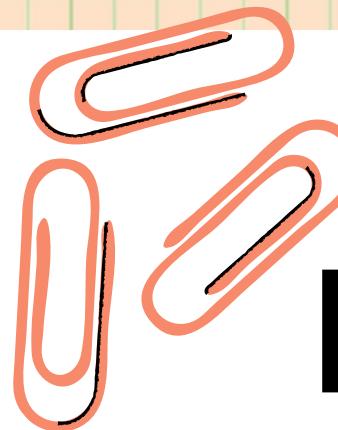
Accept

3, 1

War

0,0





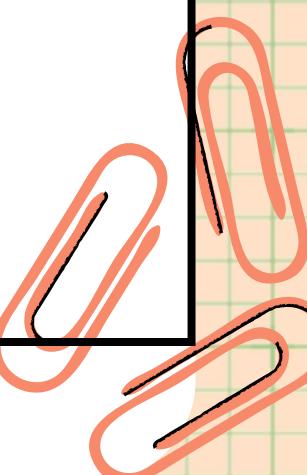
Firm Entry Game

Firm 1

In

Out

		Firm 2	
		Accept	War
Firm 1	In	3 1	0 0
	Out	2 2	2 2





Thank You