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# Parte I Fondamenti

# Parte II Probability

# Probability

# Definition of Probability

#### 2.1 Numero aleatorio

bla

#### 2.2 Probabilities as set functions. [rossi26102017]

• Conceptually, probabilities are associated with events or subsets  $A \in 2^X$  of atomic mutually exclusive events  $x \in X$ . In fact, a probability distribution is a set function satisfying  $p(A) + p(B) = p(A \cap B) + p(A \cup B)$  for all  $A, B \in 2^X$ .

Quindi si richiede che gli elementi dell'insieme X dei possibili eventi (qui cè una certa ridondanza), piuttosto utilizzerei la terminilogia adottata da:

Intanto che cosa è un evento? Un evento è un numero aleatorio ossia un numero rappresentato da una lista non ordinata di valori.

Es.  $x_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  oppure  $x_2 = \{0, 1\}$  oppure  $x_3 = \{7\}$   $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  e  $x_3$  vengono chiamati numeri aleatori.  $x_3$  pur essendo un insieme si potrebbe far corrispondere al numero 7.  $x_2$  si chiama evento perchè può assumere soltanto due valori 0 e 1.

# Parte III Global analysis, analysis on manifolds

# Global analysis, analysis on manifolds

# Pareto Optimality

#### 4.1 Pareto Optimality and Social Optimality. [kleinberg2010]

In a Nash equilibrium, each player's strategy is a best response to the other player's strategy....??? Pareto Optimality. The first definition is

#### 4.2 Pareto Optimality. [bauso2014]

We conclude this chapter (chap.4) introducing a property which may or may not be enjoyed by equilibria, that is, Pareto optimality. It must be said that, equilibria that are also Pareto optimal represent extremely stable solutions in that not only no player is better off by changing actions, but also no players can be better off by jointly deviating without causing a loss for at least one player.

La cosa interessante is that pareto-optimality is defined as a property, e non importa se questa proprietà è in qualche modo connessa al concetto di equilibrio. Infine si ricorda che un equilibrio che sia anche pareto ottimale rappresenta l'eccezione e non la regola, semmai ci fosse una conessione di dipendenza tra il concetto di equilibrio e quello di paretto ottimalità

# Parte IV Game Theory

# Game Theory

Appunti personali presi durante il corso di Giochi e Modelli Booleani (aka Teoria dei giochi (TG)) - 82114 - ANNO 2017/18 - tenuto dal Prof. Giovanni Rossi. Non avendo seguito tutto il corso, alcuni fatti potrebbero risultare distorti mentre altri potrebbero tornare utili.

#### 5.1 TODO

In questa sezione ci sono le cose ancora da sistemare. vedi  $[{\bf vorobev01}]$  pag.2 for constant sum game

Vedi capitolo 6 per descrizione gioco e primo approccio alla probability

### How to study Game Theory

La teoria dei giochi deve essere studiata da due angolazioni, da due facce della stessa medaglia potremmo dire forzando un pò la fantasia. Ossia, il punto di vista della realtà che si vuole modellare, quindi per esempio l'economia ed il punto di vista del modello matematico sottostante. È chiaro che i due punti di vista hanno approcci e metodi differenti ma non è solo questo il punto. La dicotomia si concretizza nel fatto che l'insieme dei player sia rappresentato, per esempio, dal player set:  $N = \{1, ..., n\}$ . Cioè una volta stabilita la corrispondenza uno a uno, biunivoca tra realtà e matematica, possiamo tralasciare il punto di vista della realà ovvero possiamo disinteressarcene e prendiamo a considerare soltanto l'oggetto matematico rappresentato in questo caso dal player set  $N = \{1, ..., n\}$ . Se considero l'insieme power set  $2^N$ , che cosa sto facendo? Dal punto di vista della matematica una cosa assolutamente lecita, devo capire di cosa si tratta e come faccio a manipolarla e dal punto di vista del ritorno alla realtà posso dire in questo caso che  $2^N$  rappresenta l'insieme di tutte le possibili coalizioni di giocatori. Il power set lo vedremo e rivedremo quindi niente paura.

Ed infatti i padri della disciplina parlano di shift (spostamento) da teoria economica a matematica (e viceversa), cioè lo spostamento da realtà a modello matematico.

#### 6.1 Shift of Emphasis from Economics to Games. [vonNeumann1944]

Chapter II, GENERAL FORMAL DESCRIPTION OF GAMES OF STRATEGY, 5. Introduzione, 5.1 Shift of Emphasis from Economics to Games, [vonNeumann1944].

It should be clear from the discussions of Chapter I that a theory of rational behaviour - i.e. of the foundations of economics and of the main mechanisms of social organization - requires a thorough study of the "games of strategy." Consequently we must now take up the theory of games as an independent subject. In studying it as a problem in its own right, our point of view must of necessaty undergo a serious shift. In Chapter I our primary interest lay in economics. It was after having concived ourselves of the impossibility of making progress in that field without a previous fundamental understangin of the games that we gradually approached the formulations and the questions which are partial to that subject. But economic viewpoints remained nevertheless the dominant ones in all of

Chapter I. From this Chapter II on , however, we shall have to treat the games as games. Therefore we shall not mind if some points taken up have no economic connections whatever, - it would not be possible to do full justice to the subject otherwise. Of course most of the main concepts are still those familiar from the discussions of economic literature (cf. the next section) but the deails will often be altogether alien to it - and details, as usual, may dominate the exposition and overshadow the guiding principles.

# Introduction to Game Theory

- Game theory "begins" in 1944 with the book [32] Games and Economic Behavior by von-Neumann and Morgestern.
- In 1953 Shapley publishes a fundamental paper [27] defining cooperative games, so that the former ones have been named "non-cooperative" (or strategic) ones thereafter.
- Given a set  $N = \{1, ..., n\}$  of n players, a non-cooperative game consists of a product space  $S_1 \times ... \times S_n$  of strategies, and n utilities or payoff functions  $u_i : S_1 \times ... \times S_n \to R$ ,  $1 \le i \le n$  measuring the "goodness" of strategy profiles  $s \in S_1 \times ... \times S_n$  to players  $i \in N$ . This is the branch of game theory where the famous prisoner's dilemma and Nash equilibrium apply. On the other hand, a cooperative (coalitional) game is a set function  $v : 2^N \to R_+$  such that v(0) = 0, where  $2^N = \{A : A \subseteq N\}$  is the  $2^n$ -set of coalitions A or subsets of N. Specifically, v(A) is thought of as the worth of cooperation among all (and only) players  $i \in A$  (or coalition members).
  - 1. Perchè 2?
  - 2. Ha senso la coalizione in cui sono presenti tutti i players?

• ...

#### Games classification

Come sono classificati i giochi? Cioè qual'è la terminologia adottata se facciamo variare alcune variabili/proprietà dei termini/oggetti coinvolti ossia players, randomizzazione, payoffs, alternative.

# 8.1 General Principles of Classification and of Procedure. [vonNeumann1944]

Chapter II, GENERAL FORMAL DESCRIPTION OF GAMES OF STRATEGY, 5 Introduction, 5.2 General Principles of Classification and of Procedure.

[5.2.1.] Certain aspects of "games of strategy" which were already prominent in the last sections of Chapter I will not appear in the beginning stages of the discussions which we are now undertaking. Specifically: There will be at first no mention of coalitions between players and the compensations which they pay to each other. (Concerning these, cf. 4.3.2., 4.3.3., in Chapter I).

Per cui all'inizio trascuriamo il fatto che i giocatori possano cmq aiutarsi gli uni e gli altri. Da qui la principale suddivisione ossia tra giochi cooperativi e giochi non cooperativi. In realtà nel testo [vonNeumann1944] la prima distinzione fondamentale è tra giochi a somma zero (mors tua vita mea) e giochi a somma diversa da zero, diciamo positiva. Ma cosa devo sommare?. Nel testo "The computational beauty of nature" si parla di competizione e cooperazione.

We give a brief account of the reasons, which will also throw some light on our general disposition of the subject.

An important viewpoint in classifying games is this: Is the sum of all payments received by all players (at the end of the game) always zero; or is this not the case? If it is zero, then one can say that the players pay only to each other, and that no production or destruction of goods is involved. All games which are actually played for enternainment are of this type. But the economically significant schemes are most essentially not such. There the sum of all payments, the total social product, will in general not be zero, and not even constant. I.e., it will depend on the behavior of the

players - the participants in the social economy. This distinction was already mentioned in 4.2.1., particularly in footnote 2, p.34. We shall call games of the first-mentioned type *zero-sum* games, and those of the latter type *non-zero-sum* games.

We shall primarily construct a theory of the zero-sum games, but it will be found possible to dispose, with its help, of all games, without restriction. Precisely: We shall show that the general (hence in particular the variable sum) n-person game can be reduced to a zero-sum n + 1-person game. (Cf. 56.2.2.)

Wow calma un attimo. Di cosa stiamo parlando? Induzione matematica? cioè da dove saltano fuori n ed n+1? Now the theory of the zero-sum n-person game will be based on the special case of the zero-sum two-person game. (Cf. 25.2). Hence our discussion will begin with a theory of these games, which will indeed be carried out in Chapter III

Now in zero-sum two person games coalitions and compensantions can play no role.

The only fully satisfactory "proof" of this assertion lies in the construction of a complete theory of all zero-sum two-person games, whithout use of those devices. This will be done in Chapter III, the decisive result being contained in 17. It ought to be clear by common sense, howerver, that "understandings" and "coalitions" can have no role here: Any such arrangement must involve at least two players - hence in this case all players for whom the sum of payments is identically zero. I.e. there are no opponents left and no possible objectives. The questions which are essential in these games are of a different nature. These are the main problems: How does each player plan his course - i.e. how does one formulate an exact concept of a strategy? What information is available to each player at every stage of the game? What is the role of a player being informed about the other player's strategy? About the entire theory of the game?

# What is a game?

In questa sezione proviamo ad descrivere il gioco... Arriviamo addirittura a concludere che non è necessario alcuna "classificazione" among games because there exists just one true story about definition of game and was given by [vonNeumann1944].

#### 9.1 The Elements of the Game. [vonNeumann1944]

Chapter II, GENERAL FORMAL DESCRIPTION OF GAMES OF STRATEGY, 6 The Simplified Concept of a Game, 6.2. The Elements of the Game Let us now consider a game  $\Gamma$  of n players who, for the sake of brevity, will be denoted by 1, ..., n. The conventional picture provides that this game is a sequence of moves, and we assume that both the number and the arrangement of these moves is given ab initio. We shall see later that these restrictions are not really significant, and that they can be removed without difficulty. For the present let us denote the (fixed) number of moves in  $\Gamma$  by v - this is an integer  $v=1,2,\ldots$  The moves themeselves we denote by ... capire che cavolo è quella Mmm???TODO

# 9.2 Gli elementi di un gioco e rappresentazione matematica

- Player/s = SET
- Prospetto/outcome = ENNUPLA. e.g. (x), (a,b) dove a,b,x sono variabili logiche, al posto delle quali può andare un nostro tipo matematico a scelta.

# Strategy

Che cos'è una strategia? Valuta i prospetti. Tutti i prospetti. Supponi per un attimo di essere un essere superiore e di conoscere tutti i possibili risultati dell'interazione tra due entità. Ops, scusate stavo correndo troppo. Supponiamo che le entità siano invece due persone, la persona (o player)  $p_1$  e la persona  $p_2$ . Bene che cosa puoi fare? Bhè puoi pensare per esempio questo: "Se solo i giocatori conoscessero tutti i possibili esiti del gioco, di sicuro farebbero la scelta/mossa/strategia giusta". Ed infatti, per certi aspetti, nella teoria dei giochi è proprio così. Si dice con linguaggio tecnico che i players conoscono tutti i possibili prospetti(da prospetto: guardare innazi) del gioco. Se i giocatori hanno la possibilità di guardare tutti i prospetti (anche se randomizzati) allora si dice che il gioco è ad informazione perfetta, altrimenti, se alcuni prospetti non sono noti per qualche giocatore, allora il gioco si dice ad informazione incompleta.

Prima di addentrarci in formalismi che riguardano insiemi, ennuple, sottoinsiemi e mappe, lasciamo la parola a chi ha iniziato la discipline della teoria dei giochi.

# 10.1 Explanation of the Termini Technici. [vonNeumann1944]

Chapter II, GENERAL FORMAL DESCRIPTION OF GAMES OF STRATEGY, 6 The Simplified Concept of a Game, 6.1 Explanation of the Termini Technici. Before an exact definition of the combinatorial concept of a game can be given, we must first clarify the use of some termini. There are some notions which are quite fundamental for the discussion of games, but the use of which in everyday language is highly ambiguous. The words which describe them are used sometimes

in one sense, sometimes in another, and occasionally - worst of all - as if they were synonyms. We must therefore introduce a definite usage of *termini technici*, and rigidly adhere to it in all that follows.

First, one must distinguish between the abstract concept of a *game*, and the individual *plays* of that game. The *game* is simply the totality of the rules which describe it.

**Definizione 10.1.1.** A game is the totality of the rules which describe it.

Every particular instance at which the game is played - in a particular way - from beginning to end, is a play. In most games everday usage calls a play equally a game; thus in chess, in poker, in many sports, etc. In Bridge a play corresponds to a "rubber" in Tennis to a "set" but unluckily in these games certain components of the play are again called "games". The French terminology is tolerably unambiguous: "game" = "jeu", "play" = "partie".

Second, the corresponding distinction should be made for the moves, which are the component elements of the game. A move is the occasion of a choice between various alternatives, to be made either by one of the players, or by some device subject to chance, under conditions precisely prescribed by the rules of the game. The *move* is nothing but this abstract "occasion", with the attendant details of description, - i.e. a component of the "game". The specific alternative chosen in a concrete instance - i.e. in a concete *play* - is the *choice*. Thus the moves are related to the choices in the same way as the game is to the play. The game consists of a sequence of moves, and the play of a sequence of choices. In this sense we would talk in chess of the first move, and of the choice "E2-E4".

Finally, the *rules* of the game should not be confused with the *strategies* of the players. Exact definitions will be given subsequently, but the distinction which we stress must be clear from the start. Each player selects his strategy - i.e. the general principles governing his choices - freely. While any particular strategy may be good or bad - provided that these concepts can be interpreted in an exact sense (cf. 14.5. and 17.8-17.10.) - it is within the player's discretion to use or to reject it. The rules of the game, however, are absolute commands. If the are ever infringed, then whole transaction by definition ceases to be game described by those rules. In many cases it is even physically impossible to violate them. E.g.: In Chess the rules of the game forbid a player to move his king

into a position of "check". This is a prohibition in the same absolute sense in which he may not move a pawn sideways. But to move the king into a position where the opponent can "checkmate" him at the next move is merely unwise, but not forbidden.

# **Zero-Sum Games**

- $11.1 \quad Preliminary \, Survay. \, [von Neumann 1944]$
- 11.1.1 General viewpoints. [vonNeumann1944]
- 11.1.2 The one-person game. [vonNeumann1944]
- 11.1.3 Chance and probability. [vonNeumann1944]
- 11.1.4 The next objective. [vonNeumann1944]

# Non-Zero-Sum Games

# Potential games

Un gioco a potenziale, o gioco con potenziale, è un gioco in cui l'incentivo per i giocatori per passare da una strategia ad un'altra puèssere espresso con una singola funzione globale, detta funzione potenziale, richiamando l'omonimo concetto fisico.

Il concetto fu introdotto da Dov Monderer e Lloyd Shapley nel 1996. Vedi [2].

La funzione potenziale si rivela uno strumento utile per analizzare gli equilibri di Nash in certi giochi, dato che gli incentivi di tutti i giocatori sono mappati in una singola funzione, e l'insieme degli equilibri di Nash si trova fra gli ottimi locali della funzione potenziale. I massimi della funzione potenziale sono equilibri di Nash, mentre l'inverso non è sempre vero. L'uso dei massimi della funzione potenziale permette di raffinare l'insieme degli equilibri di Nash.

il [2] è un tantino complesso da leggere, pertanto inizierei da qualcosa di more simple. ...e congestion games...

#### 13.1 Congestion games