

Name: Sai Rohit Kalyan gandham.

Student ID: 1002070724

Q1) list three winning move given are (10, 18, 24, 46, 53) as a Nim position.
* The binary Representation of the integers are

$$\begin{array}{r} 10: 101000 \\ 18: 100100 \\ 24: 110000 \\ 46: 101110 \\ 53: 110101 \\ \hline 111111 \end{array}$$

* Given to find position $(p)^2$ as follows
do xor d nim sum by choosing 1, 2 and 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 10100 \\ 10101 \\ \hline 10101 = 21 \end{array} \quad [1+2+4+5+9]$$

This position has all bit sets to zero (0) except 2nd and 4th
Choose 1, 2 and 3 XOR =

$$\begin{array}{r} 10110 \\ 11000 \\ \hline 11001 = 25 \end{array} \quad [1+8+2+5+9]$$

This position has all bit sets to except 4th bit which are 1
Choose 2, 4, 8 XOR = $2+4+8+5+9 = 28$

3 winning positions are 21, 25, 28

* Hence the winning positions are 21, 25, 28.

Q2) Open the gambit and enter the play offs of the two players in the following order.

	L	M	R
T	1	0	-1
M	0	1	0
B	-1	0	1

The Nash Equilibrium for the game are :-
 (T, M) with probability $1/2$
 (B, M) with probability $1/2$

To Compute the set of Correlated Equilibria, the following command is run.

glsol - - - cpxlp <LP-file> - m coarsecorrel-mood

So the Nash Equilibrium are

$$(T, M) = p(T, M) = 1/2$$

$$(B, M) = p(B, M) = 1/2$$

Q3) Player-1

	C	D
A	(6, -10)	(0, 10)
B	(4, 1)	(1, 0)

Player-1 plays (A, B) = probability (P, 1-P)

Player-2 plays (C, D) = probability (q, 1-q)

$$Exp = p(-10) + 1-p(1) = 1-11(p)$$

$$Exp = p(10) + 1-p(1) = 10p$$

$$E \cup C = E \cup D$$

$$1-11p = 10p \Rightarrow 1-21p = p \Rightarrow 1/2$$

player 1 for $10p = 10/21$

$$E_{PA} = q(6) + (1-q)(0) = 6q$$

$$E_{PB} = (4)q + (1-q)(1) = 1+3q$$

$$E_{PA} = E_{PB}$$

$$6q = 1+3q \Rightarrow q = 1/3$$

$E(x)$ for player-I is $6q = 6 \times 1/3 = 2$

Unique strategy = $p(1/2)$ & $q = 1/2$

play offs 2 for player-I

When we assume $10/21$ for player-II
 $p = 3/21 = 1/7 > 1/2$

a) play off for player-I = $1/3 \times 6 = 2$ where she maintains
play offs for player-I would be
 $1+3q - p + 3pq$

$$= [1 + 3 \times 1/3 - 1/7 + 3 \times 1/7 \times 1/3]$$
$$= 2$$

b) Expected play off for player-II

$$10p + q - 21pa$$
$$= [10 \times 1/7 + 1/3 - 21 \times 1/3 \times 1/7]$$

$$= 16/21 \text{ which is } > 10/21$$

* player-II commit to playing strategy "C" with probability
By assuming $q = 2/3$

* Expected play off for player-II = $10p + q - 21p$

$$= 10 \times 1/21 + 2/3 - 21 \times 1/21 \times 2/3$$

$$= 10/21$$

Expected play off for player-I

$$= 1 + 3(2/3) - 1/21 + 3 \times 1/21 \times 2/3$$

$$= 3 + 21 - 1/21 = 31/20$$

$$= 3.05 \times 2$$

player-II benefits by obtaining greater from the did
rush equilibrium

Q4) To find a Nash equilibrium, has glpsol, we first need to generate the Co-responding .dat file using the direct and Statehouses

Set d:- A B C D E F

Set H:- G H I J K L

Param c

Param d

A 1 2 3 4 5 6

B 2 4 6 8 10 12

C 3 6 9 12 15 18

D 4 8 12 16 20 24

E 5 10 15 20 25 30

F 6 12 18 24 30 36

G 2 3 3 3 3 3

H 3 2 3 3 3 3

I 3 3 2 3 3 3

J 3 3 3 2 3 3

K 3 3 3 3 2 3

L 3 3 3 3 3 2

use the glpsol command to run, 2 per O sum, and find a Nash equilibria

glpsol --mode 2 per s Ø sum, mod -- dat hide and seek 2 kp5q, dat

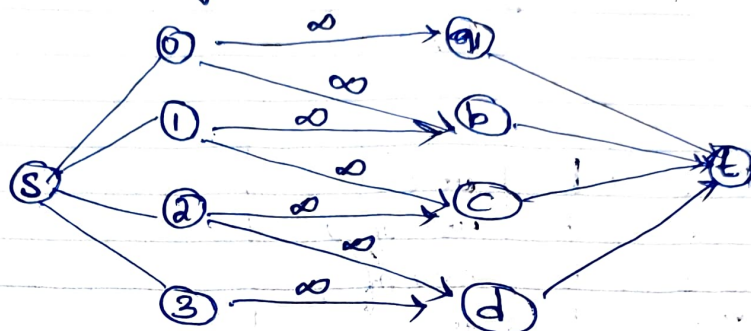
Running the Command fields the following Actual ranges of kept Variable.

x: [1,6]

y: [1,6]

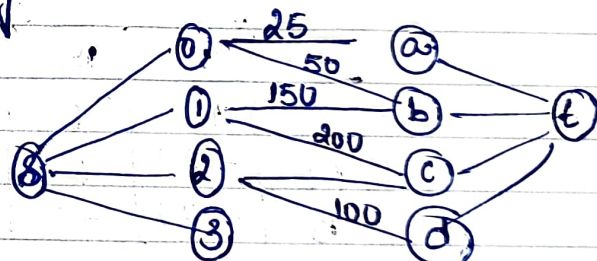
Objectives : optimal
Nash Equilibrium
 $x:4, y:4$

Q5)

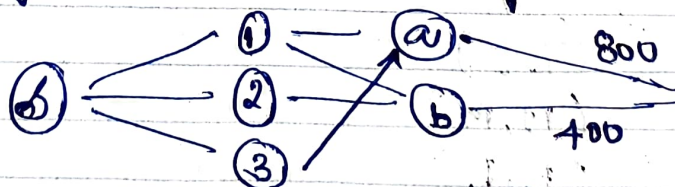


Binary Search between 0 and $\frac{(800+400+200+100)}{10+20+40+80} = 10$

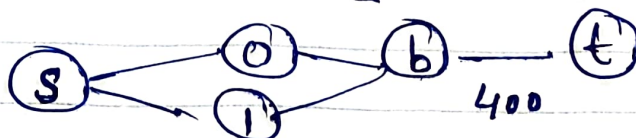
Assuming $A^k = 5$ increasing 7.5
if $A^k = 7.5$



Saturating all edges having ∞



$w = \{0, 1, b\}$



Binary Search = $400/3 = 13.33$

$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{0} - \textcircled{b} \xrightarrow{400} t$

$x^0 = 40$

A	Price	B	unit
0	40	b	400 of 0
1	13.3	b	200 of 1
2	7.5	b	100 of 3
3	10	d	800 of 3
		b	300 of 2
		c	

Q6) open the gambit and create new game as shown

	L	M	R
T	10	0	-100
M	-100	1	-100
B	-100	-1	0

Compute all the gambit the show that outcome which are

(T, L)

(M, M)

(B, R)

we use in lp file and the set of pairwise correlated equilibria are

~~use~~

(T, L) probability = $\frac{1}{3}$
(B, R) probability = $\frac{1}{3}$
(m, m) probability = $\frac{1}{3}$



Player 1
Payoff: 2.0000

Player 2
Payoff: 0.4762

	1	2
1	6 -10	0 10
2	4 1	1 0

Profiles ▾ One equilibrium by logit tracing in strategic game

#	1: 1	1: 2	2: 1	2: 2
1	0.0476	0.9524	0.3333	0.6667



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Payoff: -1/3



Robber

Payoff: 1/3

	1st St / 2nd Ave		1st St / 4th Ave		2nd St / 4th Ave		2nd St / 5th Ave		3rd St / 2nd Ave		3rd St / 4th Ave	
1st St	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
2nd St	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
3rd St	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1
1st Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
2nd Ave	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1
3rd Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
4th Ave	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
5th Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1

Profiles ▾ One equilibrium by solving a linear program in strategic game

#	1: 1st St	1: 2nd St	1: 3rd St	1: 1st Ave	1: 2nd Ave	1: 3rd Ave	1: 4th Ave	1: 5th Ave	2: 1st St / 2nd Ave	2: 1st St / 4th Ave	2: 2nd St / 4th Ave	2: 2nd St / 5th Ave
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$



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Payoff: -1/3

Robber
Payoff: 1/3

	1st St / 2nd Ave		1st St / 4th Ave		2nd St / 4th Ave		2nd St / 5th Ave		3rd St / 2nd Ave		3rd St / 4th Ave	
1st St	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
2nd St	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
3rd St	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1
1st Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
2nd Ave	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1
3rd Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
4th Ave	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1
5th Ave	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1

Profiles ▾ One equilibrium by solving a linear program in strategic game

#	1: 1st St	1: 2nd St	1: 3rd St	1: 1st Ave	1: 2nd Ave	1: 3rd Ave	1: 4th Ave	1: 5th Ave	2: 1st St / 2nd Ave	2: 1st St / 4th Ave	2: 2nd St / 4th Ave	2: 2nd St / 5th Ave
1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$

```
$ glpsol -n 2pers0sum.mod -d hideAndSeek.2.kp59.dat
```

```
...
```

```
Optimal Solution Found
```

```
Objective value: 4.0
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Player 1's strategy:
```

```
s[1,'A'] = 1.0
```

```
s[1,'B'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'C'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'D'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'E'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'F'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'G'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'H'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'I'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'J'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'K'] = 0.0
```

```
s[1,'L'] = 0.0
```

Player 2's strategy:

$s[2, 'A'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'B'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'C'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'D'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'E'] = 1.0$

$s[2, 'F'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'G'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'H'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'I'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'J'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'K'] = 0.0$

$s[2, 'L'] = 0.0$

Nash equilibrium:

Player 1: ['A']

Player 2: ['E']

Equilibrium 1:

Player 1: ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']

Player 2: ['A', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']

Payoffs: (3.0, 1.0)

Equilibrium 2:

Player 1: ['A']

Player 2: ['E']

Payoffs: (4.0, 0.0)

Equilibrium 3:

Player 1: ['B', 'C', 'D']

Player 2: ['E']

Payoffs: (1.0, 3.0)

Equilibrium 4:

Player 1: ['B']

Player 2: ['F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']

Payoffs: (1.0, 3.0)

Equilibrium 5:

Player 1: ['C']

Player 2: ['F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L']

Payoffs: (1.0, 3.0)