

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF COMPUTING
AND INFORMATION
SCIENCES

NAME: SENDIKADDIWA MARVIN

REG.NO: 15/U/1154

STUD.NO: 215000166

NAME: Matovu Joseph

REG.NO: please feed in regNo

STUD.NO: please fill in stdNo

NAME: Majanga Joseph

REG.NO: 15/u/7319/ps

STUD.NO: 215013152

Concept document of Automated Analysis of Nash Equilibria in Iterated Boolean Games

S.Marvin, M.Joseph,M.Joseph.

April 18, 2017

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Keywords	3
3	Background to the problem	3
4	problem statement	3
5	Aim and objectives	3
5.1	Aim or General Objective	3
5.2	specific objectives	3
6	Research scope	3
7	Research Significance	4
8	References	4

1 Introduction

Nash equilibrium is a solution concept of a non-cooperative game involving two or more players in which each player is assumed to know the equilibrium strategies of the other players, and no player has anything to gain by changing only his or her own strategy. If each player has chosen a strategy and no player can benefit by changing strategies while the other players keep theirs unchanged, then the current set of strategy choices and the corresponding payoffs constitutes a Nash equilibrium.

Nash equilibrium is also a fundamental concept in the theory of games and the most widely used method of predicting the outcome of a strategic interaction in the social sciences. A game consists of three elements : a set of players, set of actions available to each player and a payoff function for each player. The payoff functions represent each player's preferences over action profiles, where an action profile is simply a list of actions, one for each player.

2 Keywords

LTL - Linear Temporal Logic, MCMAS - Model Checker for Multi-Agent Systems, ISPL- Interpreted Systems Programming Language.

3 Background to the problem

4 problem statement

5 Aim and objectives

5.1 Aim or General Objective

To Automate the analysis of Nash equilibria in Boolean iterated games

To check whether Multiplayer games can be solved in practice

To generate an Algorithm that will check the performance of Boolean iterated games.

5.2 specific objectives

To introduce a novel notion of expressiveness for temporal logics that is based on game theoretic properties of multi-agent systems.

To apply the standard game-theoretic concept of Nash equilibria.

6 Research scope

The scope of this project is between multiplayer games of only two players thus if the game includes one player of more than two it will be excluded in our research.

We study the problem of computing pure-strategy Nash equilibria in multiplayer concurrent games.

The analysis of Nash equilibria will be concluded with a general approximation other than specifying an accurate formulae.(ie using their expressiveness powers)

In this model, each agent i exercises exclusive control over a subset of Boolean variables, and the game is played over an infinite number of rounds, where at each round each player chooses a valuation for their variables.

Each player is assumed to act strategically, taking into account the goals of other players, in order to try to bring about computations that will satisfy their goal.

7 Research Significance

To find out the running times (Analyse) and check whether Nash equilibria can be obtained in multiplayer games and to deduce their complexity. To check out whether artificial intelligence algorithms can be implemented in the multiplayer games.

8 References

- R. Alur, T. A. Henzinger, and O. Kupferman. Alternating-time temporal logic. *Journal of the ACM*, 49(5):672713, 2002.
- C. Baier and J.-P. Katoen. *Principles of Model Checking*. The MIT Press, 2008.
- E. W. Beth. On Padoas method in the theory of definition. *Indagationes Mathematicae*, 15:330339, 1953.
- E. Bonzon, M. Lagasquie, J. Lang, and B. Zanuttini. Boolean games revisited. In *Proceedings of the Seventeenth European Conference on Artificial Intelligence (ECAI-2006)*, 2006.