

## Theory of games

- Two person zero sum strictly determined game.
- mixed strategy.

Today

How to solve  $2 \times n$  game  
(or  $m \times 2$ )

Let the pay-off matrix be given as

		B				
		B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>
A	A <sub>1</sub>	1	4	-1	-5	6
	A <sub>2</sub>	3	2	6	4	-3

This is a  $2 \times 5$  game.

		Red Circle			Green Circle	
		$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_2$	$\gamma_3$	$\gamma_4$	$\gamma_5$
		B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>
$x$	A <sub>1</sub>	1	4	-1	-5	6
$1-x$	A <sub>2</sub>	3	2	6	4	-3

This game does not contain a saddle point.

Let the optimal strategy for player A  
is  $x = (x, 1-x)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$

and the optimal strategy for player B  
is  $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5)$

where,  $\sum_{i=1}^5 y_i = 1$  and  $0 \leq y_i \leq 1$

Expected pay-off to player - A where  
player B adopts  $B_1$  is  $x + 3(1-x)$   
 $= x + 3 - 3x$   
 $= 3 - 2x$

Expected pay-off to player - A when  
player - B adopts  $B_2$  is  $4x + 2(1-x)$   
 $= 4x + 2 - 2x$   
 $= 2x + 2$

Expected payoff to player A when  
player B adopts  $B_3$  is  $-1 \cdot x + 6(1-x)$   
 $= -x + 6 - 6x$   
 $= 6 - 7x$

Expected pay-off to player A when player B adopts  $B_4$  is  $-5x + 4(1-x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -5x + 4 - 4x \\ &= 4 - 9x. \end{aligned}$$

Expected pay-off to player A when player B adopts  $B_5$  is  $6x - 3(1-x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6x - 3 + 3x \\ &= 9x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

Let these expected pay-offs are

$$\checkmark E_1(x) = 3 - 2x$$

$$\checkmark E_2(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$\checkmark E_3(x) = 6 - 7x$$

$$\checkmark E_4(x) = 4 - 9x$$

$$\checkmark E_5(x) = 9x - 3$$

we now apply the graphical method

for each expected pay-off  $E_i(x)$   
find two points on  $E_i(x)$  and  
joining them to get a line  
segment.

Now our goal is to find  $x$   
such that  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  
maximizing  $\min_i E_i(x) = u$

This solved using graphical  
method.

Draw two vertical lines and

Scale the two lines uniformly  
[scaled between  $(-r, r)$ ] and

then draw the line segments  
of each  $E_i(x)$  considering the  
distance between the two vertical  
lines as 1.

~~Two points on  $E_1(x) = 3 - 2x$  are~~  
 ~~$y = 3 - 2x$ .~~

We take two points when  
 $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$

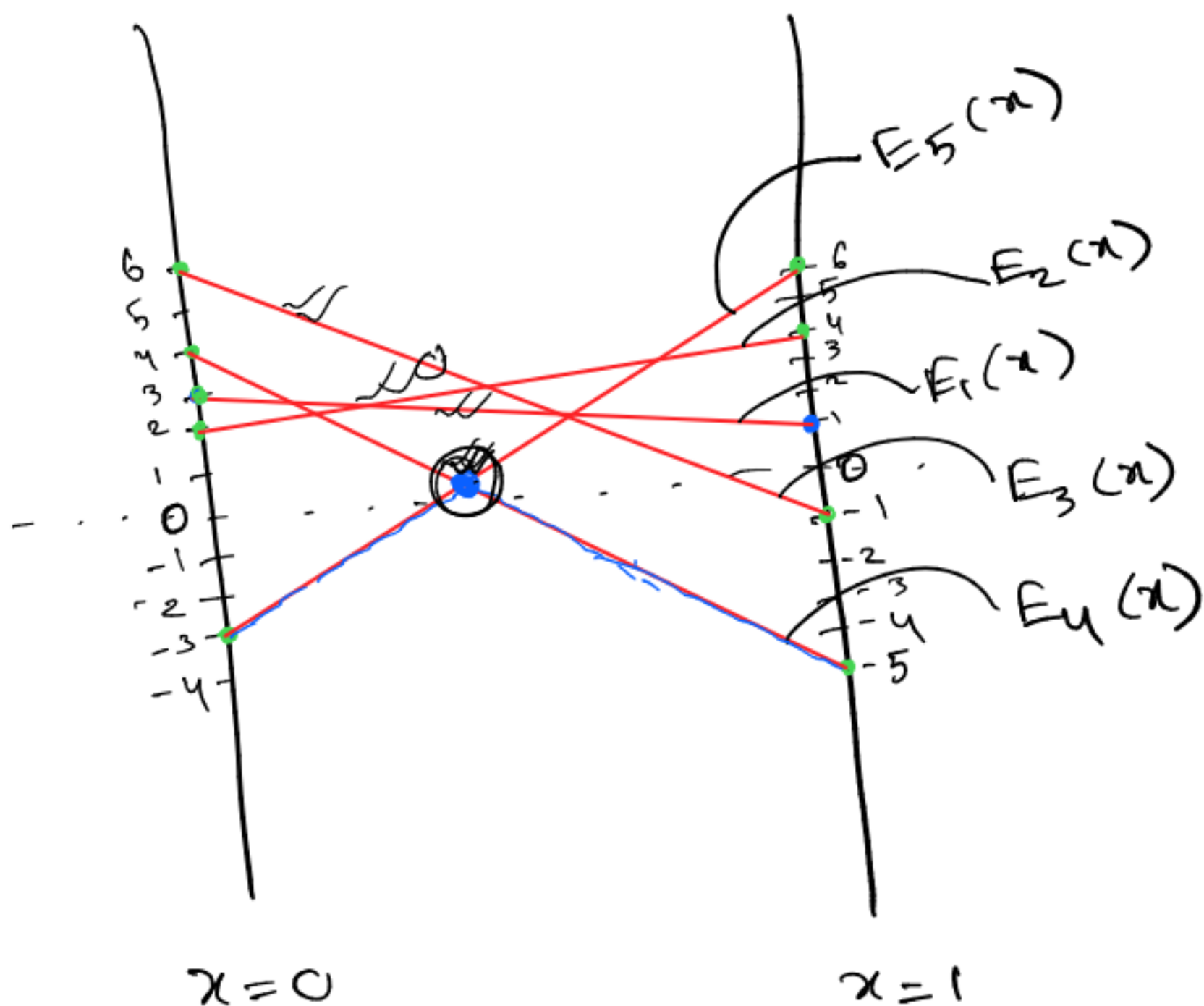
Two points on  $E_1(x) = 3 - 2x$  are  
 $(0, 3)$  and  $(1, 1)$

Two points on  $E_2(x) = 2x + 2$  are  
 $(0, 2)$  and  $(1, 4)$

Two points on  $E_3(x) = 6 - 7x$  are  
 $(0, 6)$  and  $(1, -1)$

Two points on  $E_4(x) = 4 - 9x$  are  
 $(0, 4)$  and  $(1, -5)$

Two points on  $E_5(x) = 9x - 3$  are  
 $(0, -3)$  and  $(1, 6)$



Thus to find  
 $\max_y [\min_x E(x, y)]$

we have a  $x_0$  such that

$$E_4(x_0) = E_5(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 9x_0 = 9x_0 - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow -18x_0 = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{7}{18}$$

Hence, the optimal strategy for player A is

$$X = \left( \frac{7}{18}, \frac{11}{18} \right)$$

and the value of the game is

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 4 - 9x_0 \\ &= 4 - 9 \cdot \frac{7}{18} \\ &= 4 - \frac{7}{2} \\ &= \frac{8-7}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Now we need to find the optimal strategy for player B.

Note that here only  $y_4$  and  $y_5$  are positive and  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  are 0, as they are not controlling (no effect) on the game now.

Hence  $y = (0, 0, 0, y_4, y_5)$  is the optimal strategy for player B.



we need to find  $y_4$  and  $y_5$  now.

Since  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  is zero we can consider the following  $2 \times 2$  game with  $A_1, A_2$  and  $B_4, B_5$

	$B_4$	$B_5$
$A_1$	-5	6
$A_2$	4	-3

Now we have arrived at a situation where we need to solve a  $2 \times 2$  game.

	$y$	$1-y$
$y A_1$	$\begin{matrix} B_4 \\ +5 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} B_5 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$
$1-x A_2$	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$	

$$\begin{aligned} y_4 &= y \\ y_5 &= 1-y \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X, Y) = E(x, y) = +5xy + 6x(1-y) + 4(1-x)y + 3(1-x)(1-y)$$

$$= -5xy + 6x - 6xy + 4y - 4xy - 3 + 3x + 3y - 3xy$$

$$= (-5-6-4-3)xy + (6+3)x + (4+3)y - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow = -18xy + 9x + 7y - 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= C + D(x - \underline{k})(y - l)$$

$$\Rightarrow = C + D(xy - ky - lx + kl)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad D = -18$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -Dl = 9$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -DK = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{9}{-(-18)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{7}{18}$$

$$(4) \quad C + DKL = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow C &= -3 - DKL \\ &= -3 - (-18) \left(\frac{7}{18}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= -3 + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{7}{2} - 3 \\ &= \frac{7-6}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

value of the game is  $C = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y = \frac{1}{2}$   $x = \frac{7}{18}$

Therefore, the optimal strategy for player - B is

$$(0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

optimal strategy for player-A is

$$\left(\frac{7}{18}, \frac{11}{18}\right)$$

# Solving $m \times 2$ game

	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	0	-2
A <sub>1</sub>	7	-1
A <sub>3</sub>	-1	4
A <sub>4</sub>	-2	6
A <sub>5</sub>	5	-3

H.W.

	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	
A <sub>1</sub>	6	5	2	3	✓
A <sub>2</sub>	1	2	6	3	

H.W.