

# Chapter 5

## n-Person Games in Normal Form

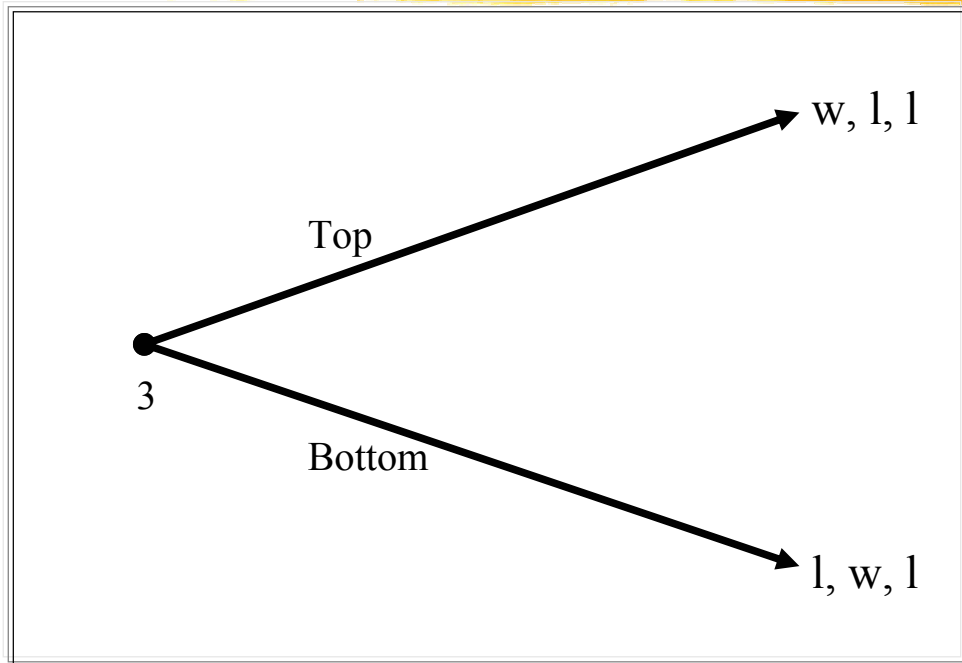
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### **Fundamental Differences with 3 Players: the Spoilers**

- Counterexamples
- The theorem for games like Chess does not generalize
- The solution theorem for 0-sum, 2-player games does not generalize
- A player playing the spoiler

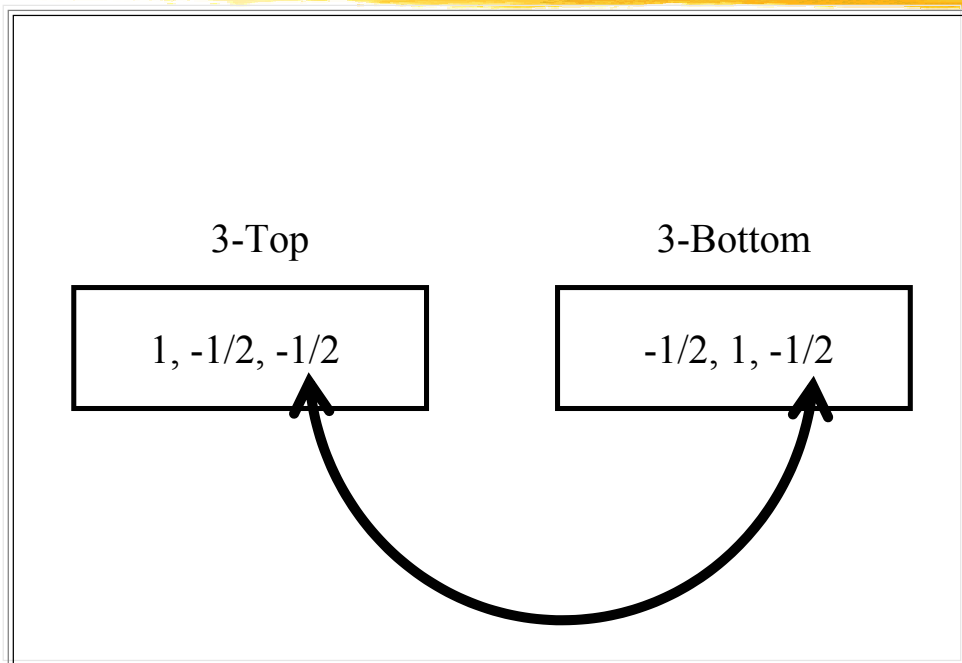
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## Indeterminate three-person game



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## Multiple solutions, 3-person, zero-sum game



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# Competitive Advantage and Market Niche with 3 Players

- The row-column matrix representation for 3 players
- Games where no player plays the spoiler
- Pure and mixed strategy equilibria for 3-player games

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## Competitive Advantage, three firms

		Firm 3 - New Technology		Firm 3 - Stay Put	
Firm 1	Firm 2	New Technology	Stay Put	New Technology	Stay Put
	New Technology	0, 0, 0	$a/2, -a, a/2$	$a/2, a/2, -a$	$a, -a/2, -a/2$
Firm 1	Stay Put	$-a, a/2, a/2$	$-a/2, -a/2, a$	$-a/2, a, -a/2$	0, 0, 0

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# Competitive Advantage, three firms: Strategy for Firm 1

		Firm 3 - New Technology		Firm 3 - Stay Put	
Firm 1	Firm 2	New Technology	Stay Put	New Technology	Stay Put
	New Technology	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>a/2</u> , -a, a/2	<u>a/2</u> , a/2, -a	<u>a</u> , -a/2, -a/2
	Stay Put	-a, a/2, a/2	-a/2, -a/2, a	-a/2, a, -a/2	0, 0, 0

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# Competitive Advantage, three firms: Strategy for Firm 2

		Firm 3 - New Technology		Firm 3 - Stay Put	
Firm 1	Firm 2	New Technology	Stay Put	New Technology	Stay Put
	New Technology	0, <u>0</u> , 0	a/2, -a, a/2	a/2, <u>a/2</u> , -a	a, -a/2, -a/2
	Stay Put	-a, <u>a/2</u> , a/2	-a/2, -a/2, a	-a/2, <u>a</u> , -a/2	0, 0, 0

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# Competitive Advantage, three firms: Strategy for Firm 3

		Firm 3 - New Technology		Firm 3 - Stay Put	
Firm 1	Firm 2	New Technology	Stay Put	New Technology	Stay Put
	New Technology	0, 0, <u>0</u>	$a/2$ , $-a$ , <u><math>a/2</math></u>	$a/2$ , $a/2$ , $-a$	$a$ , $-a/2$ , $-a/2$
	Stay Put	$-a$ , $a/2$ , <u><math>a/2</math></u>	$-a/2$ , $-a/2$ , <u><math>a</math></u>	$-a/2$ , $a$ , $-a/2$	0, 0, 0

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# Competitive Advantage, three firms: The Nash equilibrium

		Firm 3 - New Technology		Firm 3 - Stay Put	
Firm 1	Firm 2	New Technology	Stay Put	New Technology	Stay Put
	New Technology	<u>0</u> , <u>0</u> , <u>0</u> ★	<u><math>a/2</math></u> , $-a$ , <u><math>a/2</math></u>	<u><math>a/2</math></u> , <u><math>a/2</math></u> , $-a$	<u><math>a</math></u> , $-a/2$ , $-a/2$
	Stay Put	$-a$ , <u><math>a/2</math></u> , <u><math>a/2</math></u>	$-a/2$ , $-a/2$ , <u><math>a</math></u>	$-a/2$ , <u><math>a</math></u> , $-a/2$	0, 0, 0

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# Market Niche for three firms

		Firm 3 - Enter		Firm 3 - Stay Out	
Firm 1	Firm 2	Enter	Stay Out	Enter	Stay Out
	Enter	-50, -50, -50	-50, 0, -50	-50, -50, 0	100, 0, 0
	Stay Out	0, -50, -50	0, 0, 100	0, 100, 0	0, 0, 0

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## Market Niche, three firms: Strategy for Firm 1

		Firm 3 - Enter		Firm 3 - Stay Out	
Firm 1	Firm 2	Enter	Stay Out	Enter	Stay Out
	Enter	-50, -50, -50	-50, 0, -50	-50, -50, 0	<u>100</u> , 0, 0
	Stay Out	<u>0</u> , -50, -50	<u>0</u> , 0, 100	<u>0</u> , 100, 0	0, 0, 0

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# Market Niche, three firms: Strategy for Firm 2

		Firm 3 - Enter		Firm 3 - Stay Out	
Firm 1	Firm 2	Enter	Stay Out	Enter	Stay Out
	Enter	-50, -50, -50	-50, <u>0</u> , -50	-50, -50, 0	100, <u>0</u> , 0
	Stay Out	0, -50, -50	0, <u>0</u> , 100	0, <u>100</u> , 0	0, 0, 0

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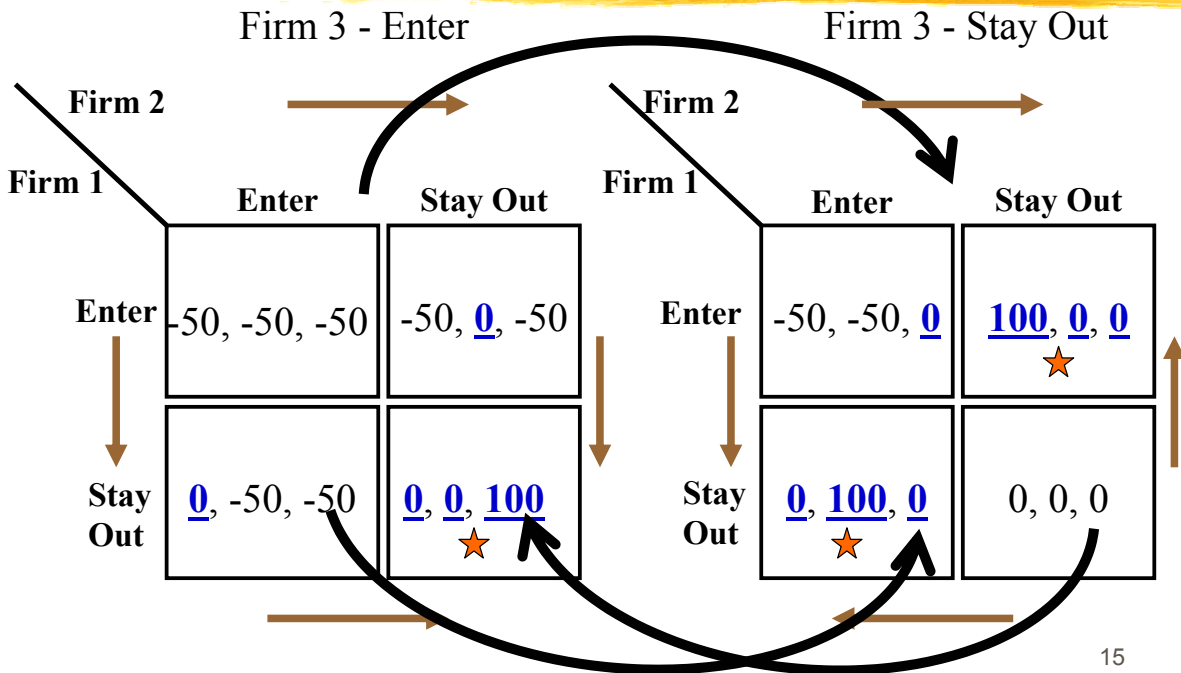
# Market Niche, three firms: Strategy for Firm 3

		Firm 3 - Enter		Firm 3 - Stay Out	
Firm 1	Firm 2	Enter	Stay Out	Enter	Stay Out
	Enter	-50, -50, -50	-50, 0, -50	-50, -50, <u>0</u>	100, 0, <u>0</u>
	Stay Out	0, -50, -50	0, 0, <u>100</u>	0, 100, <u>0</u>	0, 0, 0

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# Market Niche, three firms:

## Three pure strategy equilibria



## Mixed Strategy equilibrium in Market Niche with 3 players

From the standpoint of the market, the distribution of number of firms in the market niche, according to mixed strategy equilibria is as follows:

- $p(3 \text{ firms enter}) = .08$
- $p(2 \text{ firms enter}) = .31$
- $p(1 \text{ firm enters}) = .42$
- $p(\text{No firm enters}) = .19$



# 3-Player Versions of Coordination, Deal-Making, and Advertising

- Video System Coordination with 3 firms
- Let's Make a Deal with 3 firms
- Cigarette Advertising on Television with 3 firms

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## Video System Coordination, three firms: The payoff matrices

		Firm 3 - Beta		Firm 3 - VHS	
Firm 1	Firm 2	Beta	VHS	Beta	VHS
	Beta	1, 1, 1	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Firm 1	Firm 2	Beta	VHS	Beta	VHS
	VHS	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	1, 1, 1

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# Video System Coordination, three firms: Strategy for Firm 1

**Firm 3 - Beta**

		<b>Firm 2</b>	
		Beta	VHS
<b>Firm 1</b>	Beta	<u>1</u> , 1, 1	<u>0</u> , 0, 0
	VHS	0, 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0

**Firm 3 - VHS**

		<b>Firm 2</b>	
		Beta	VHS
<b>Firm 1</b>	Beta	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	0, 0, 0
	VHS	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>1</u> , 1, 1

Beta

↑

VHS

Beta

↑

VHS

↓

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# Video System Coordination, three firms: Strategy for Firm 2

Firm 2

Firm 1

Beta

VHS

Beta

VHS

1, 1, 1

0, 0, 0

Firm 2

Firm 1

Beta

VHS

Beta

VHS

0, 0, 0

0, 0, 0

Firm 2

Firm 1

Beta

VHS

Beta

VHS

0, 0, 0

1, 1, 1

Firm 2

Firm 1

Beta

VHS

Beta

VHS

0, 0, 0

0, 0, 0

Firm 2

Firm 1

Beta

VHS

Beta

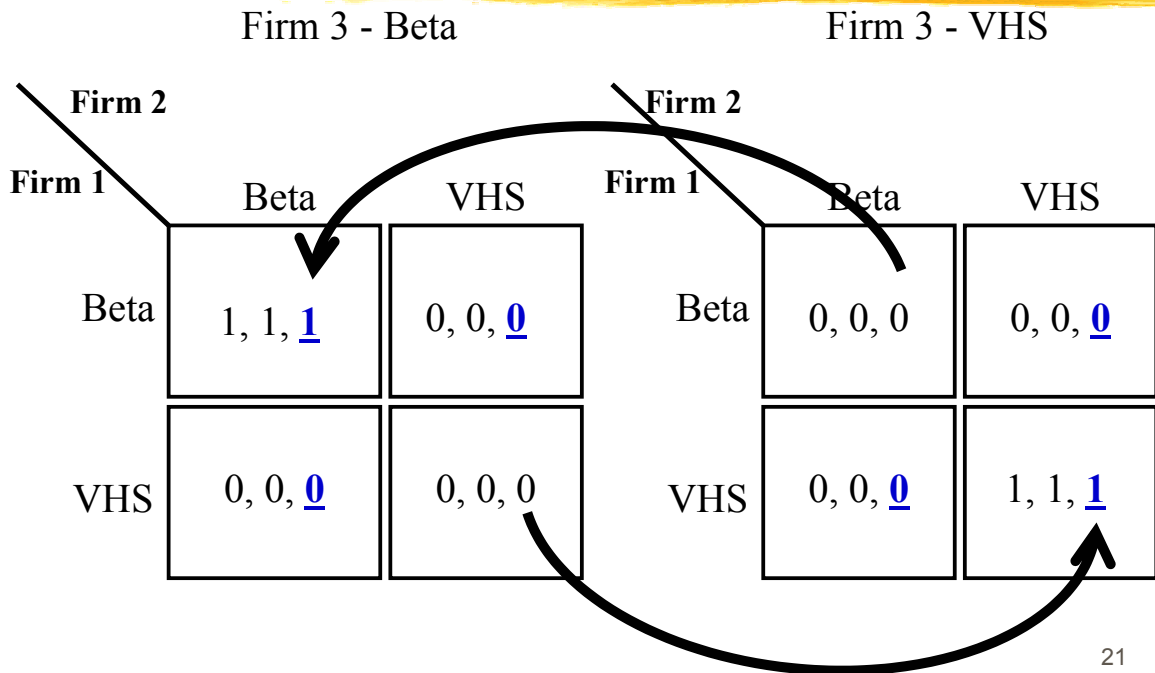
VHS

0, 0, 0

1, 1, 1

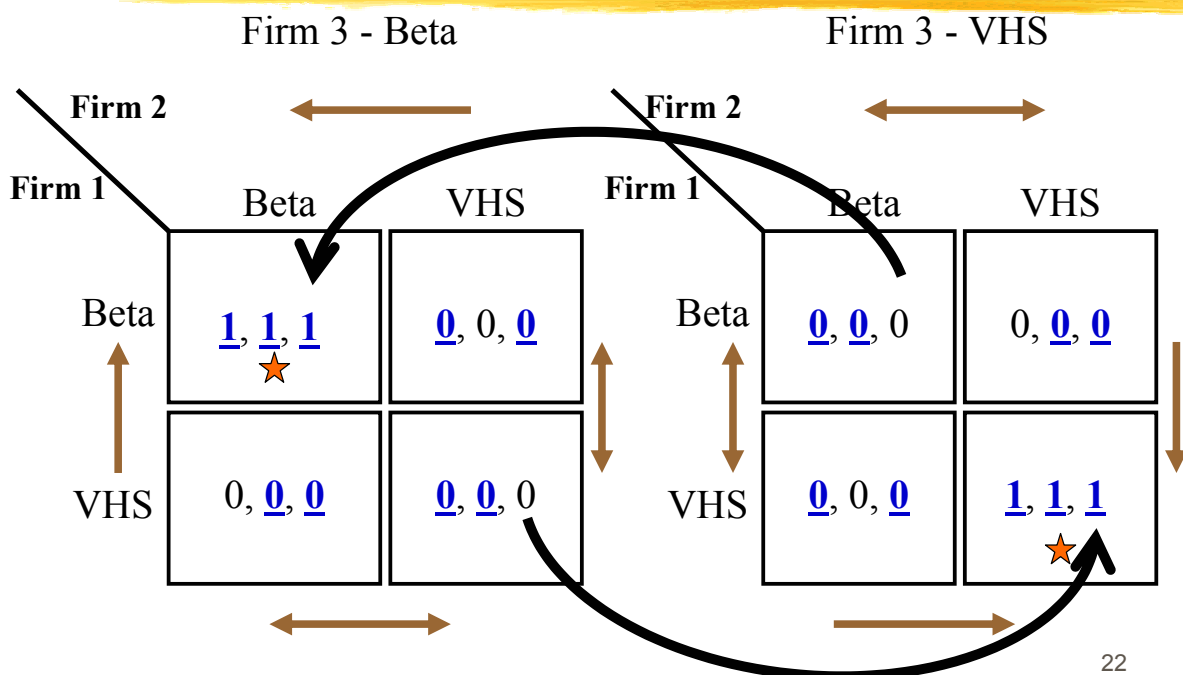
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# Video System Coordination, three firms: Strategy for Firm 3



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## Video System Coordination, three firms: Two pure strategy equilibria



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# Let's make a deal, three players: Payoffs in millions of dollars

		Player 3 - Yes		Player 3 - No	
Player 1	Player 2	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	5, 5, 5	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0
Player 1	No	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0	0, 0, 0

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# Let's make a deal, three players: Strategy for player 1

		Player 3 - Yes		Player 3 - No	
Player 1	Player 2	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	<u>5</u> , 5, 5	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0
Player 1	No	0, 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0	<u>0</u> , 0, 0

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# Let's make a deal, three players: Strategy for player 2

		Player 3 - Yes		Player 3 - No	
Player 1	Player 2	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	5, <u>5</u> , 5	0, 0, 0	0, <u>0</u> , 0	0, <u>0</u> , 0
	No	0, <u>0</u> , 0	0, <u>0</u> , 0	0, <u>0</u> , 0	0, <u>0</u> , 0

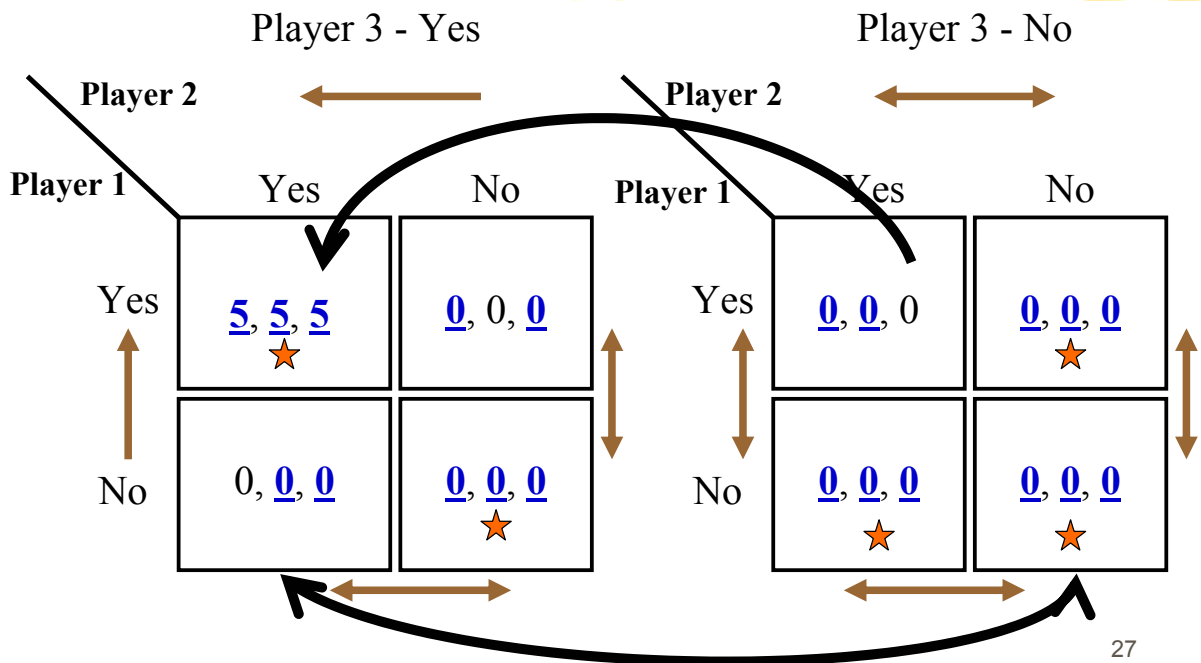
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# Let's make a deal, three players: Strategy for player 3

		Player 3 - Yes		Player 3 - No	
Player 1	Player 2	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	5, 5, <u>5</u>	0, 0, <u>0</u>	0, 0, 0	0, 0, <u>0</u>
	No	0, 0, <u>0</u>	0, 0, <u>0</u>	0, 0, <u>0</u>	0, 0, <u>0</u>

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# Let's make a deal, three players: Five pure strategy equilibria



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## Stonewalling Watergate

- Watergate as a 3-person Prisoner's Dilemma
- Strictly dominant strategies and uniqueness of equilibrium
- Equilibria which are bad for the players

# Stonewalling Watergate: D = Dean, E = Ehrlichman, H = Halderman

		H - Stonewall		H - Talk	
D	E	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
	D	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
Stonewall		-3, -3, -3	-5, -2, -2	-5, -5, -2	-5, -2, -2
Talk		-2, -5, -5	-2, -2, -5	-2, -5, -2	-4, -4, -4

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## Stonewalling Watergate: Strategy for Dean

		H - Stonewall		H - Talk	
D	E	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
	D	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
Stonewall		-3, -3, -3	-5, -2, -5	-5, -5, -2	-5, -2, -2
Talk		<u>-2</u> , -5, -5	<u>-2</u> , -2, -5	<u>-2</u> , -5, -2	<u>-4</u> , -4, -4

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# Stonewalling Watergate: Strategy for Ehrlichman

		H - Stonewall		H - Talk	
		→		→	
E	D	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
	Stonewall	-3, -3, -3	-5, <u>-2</u> , -5	-5, -5, -2	-5, <u>-2</u> , -2
E	D	Talk	-2, -5, -5	-2, <u>-2</u> , -5	-2, -5, -2
	Talk	-2, -5, -5	-2, <u>-2</u> , -5	-4, <u>-4</u> , -4	-4, <u>-4</u> , -4

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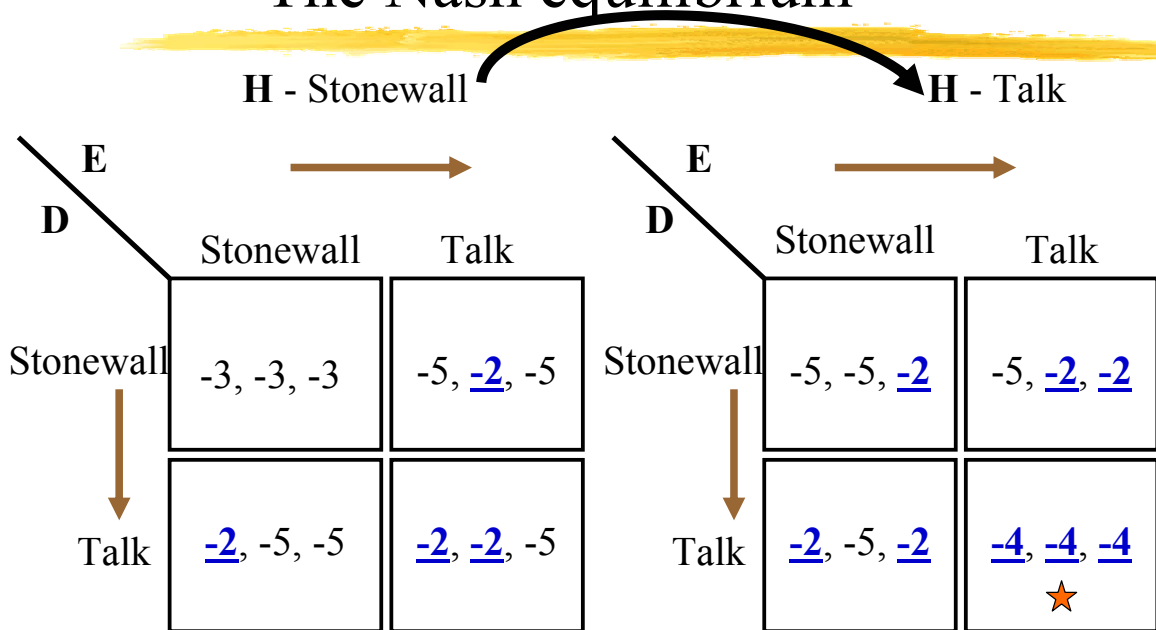
# Stonewalling Watergate: Strategy for Halderman

		H - Stonewall		H - Talk	
		↘		↘	
E	D	Stonewall	Talk	Stonewall	Talk
	Stonewall	-3, -3, -3	-5, -2, -5	-5, -5, <u>-2</u>	-5, -2, <u>-2</u>
E	D	Talk	-2, -5, -5	-2, -2, -5	-2, -5, <u>-2</u>
	Talk	-2, -5, -5	-2, -2, -5	-4, -4, <u>-4</u>	-4, -4, <u>-4</u>

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# Stonewalling Watergate: The Nash equilibrium



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## Symmetry and Games with Many Players

- A compact notation for utility functions
- A generalized symmetry sufficient condition
- A symmetric game may have asymmetric equilibria

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# Solving Symmetric Games with Many Strategies

- A test for when a game is symmetric
- Symmetry makes games easier to solve
- Solving a game of common interest by exploiting the symmetry of the game
  - The Nash Demand Game

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The Nash demand game:  
the payoff matrix

Player 2		\$2	\$1	\$0
Player 1	\$2	0, 0	0, 0	2, 0
	\$1	0, 0	1, 1	1, 0
	\$0	0, 2	0, 1	0, 0

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# The Nash demand game: player 1's strategy

Player 2

Player 1

	\$2	\$1	\$0
\$2	<u>0</u> , 0	0, 0	<u>2</u> , 0
\$1	<u>0</u> , 0	<u>1</u> , 1	1, 0
\$0	<u>0</u> , 2	0, 1	0, 0

Vertical arrows indicate Player 1's strategy: choosing the highest demand that is not rejected.

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# The Nash demand game: player 2's strategy

Player 2

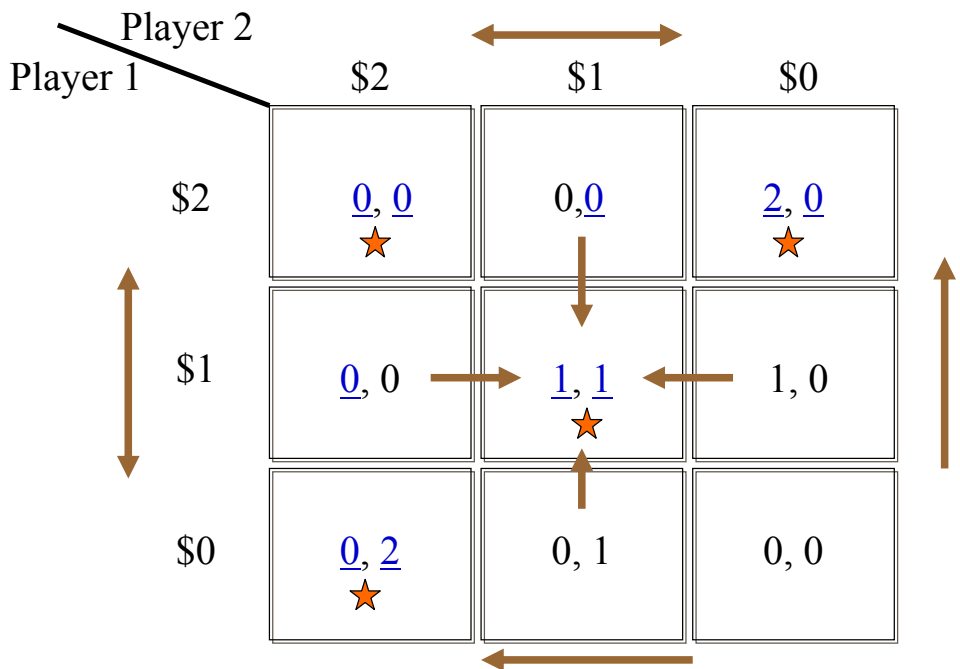
Player 1

	\$2	\$1	\$0
\$2	0, <u>0</u>	0, <u>0</u>	2, <u>0</u>
\$1	0, 0	1, <u>1</u>	1, 0
\$0	0, <u>2</u>	0, 1	0, 0

Horizontal arrows indicate Player 2's strategy: choosing the highest demand that is not rejected.

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# The Nash demand game: Nash equilibrium



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## Stag Hunt

- Game requiring cooperation for efficient outcome
- Adding third player leads to qualitatively different outcome
  - additional Nash equilibria
  - asymmetric outcomes
  - possibility of free riding

# Stag Hunt, two hunters: The payoff matrix

		Hunter 2	
		hunt big	hunt small
Hunter 1	hunt big	3, 3	0, 1
	hunt small	1, 0	1, 1

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# Stag Hunt, two hunters: Strategy for hunter 1

		Hunter 2	
		hunt big	hunt small
Hunter 1	hunt big	<u>3</u> , 3	0, 1
	hunt small	1, 0	<u>1</u> , 1

↑

↓

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# Stag Hunt, two hunters: Strategy for hunter 2

		Hunter 2	
		hunt big	hunt small
Hunter 1	hunt big	3, <u>3</u>	0, 1
	hunt small	1, 0	1, <u>1</u>

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# Stag Hunt, two hunters: The equilibrium

		Hunter 2	
		hunt big	hunt small
Hunter 1	hunt big	<u>3</u> , <u>3</u> ★	0, 1
	hunt small	1, 0	<u>1</u> , <u>1</u> ★

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# Stag Hunt, three hunters: The payoff matrix

		hunter 3: hunt big	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small
		hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 3	3, 5, 3
hunt small		5, 3, 3	1, 1, 0

		hunter 3: hunt small	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small
		hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 5	0, 1, 1
hunt small		1, 0, 1	1, 1, 1

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# Stag Hunt, three hunters: Strategy for hunter 1

		hunter 3: hunt big		hunter 3: hunt small	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
		hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 3	<u>3</u> , 5, 3	<u>3</u> , 3, 5	0, 1, 1
hunt small		<u>5</u> , 3, 3	1, 1, 0	1, 0, 1	<u>1</u> , 1, 1

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# Stag Hunt, three hunters: Strategy for hunter 2

		hunter 3: hunt big		hunter 3: hunt small	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
	hunter 1	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 3	3, <u>5</u> , 3	3, <u>3</u> , 5	0, 1, 1
hunt small		5, <u>3</u> , 3	1, 1, 0	1, 0, 1	1, <u>1</u> , 1

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# Stag Hunt, three hunters: Strategy for hunter 3

		hunter 3: hunt big		hunter 3: hunt small	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
	hunter 1	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 3	3, 5, <u>3</u>	3, 3, <u>5</u>	0, 1, 1
hunt small		5, 3, <u>3</u>	1, 1, 0	1, 0, 1	1, 1, <u>1</u>

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# Stag Hunt, three hunters: Nash equilibria

		hunter 3: hunt big		hunter 3: hunt small	
hunter 1	hunter 2	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
	hunter 1	hunt big	hunt small	hunt big	hunt small
hunt big		3, 3, 3	<u>3</u> , <u>5</u> , <u>3</u> ★	<u>3</u> , <u>3</u> , <u>5</u> ★	0, 1, 1
hunt small		<u>5</u> , <u>3</u> , <u>3</u> ★	1, 1, 0	1, 0, 1	<u>1</u> , <u>1</u> , <u>1</u> ★

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## The Tragedy of the Commons

- Games played on a commons
- The equilibrium of such a game has a tragic outcome
- Externalities
- First Welfare Theorem
- The case of the Geysers of Northern California

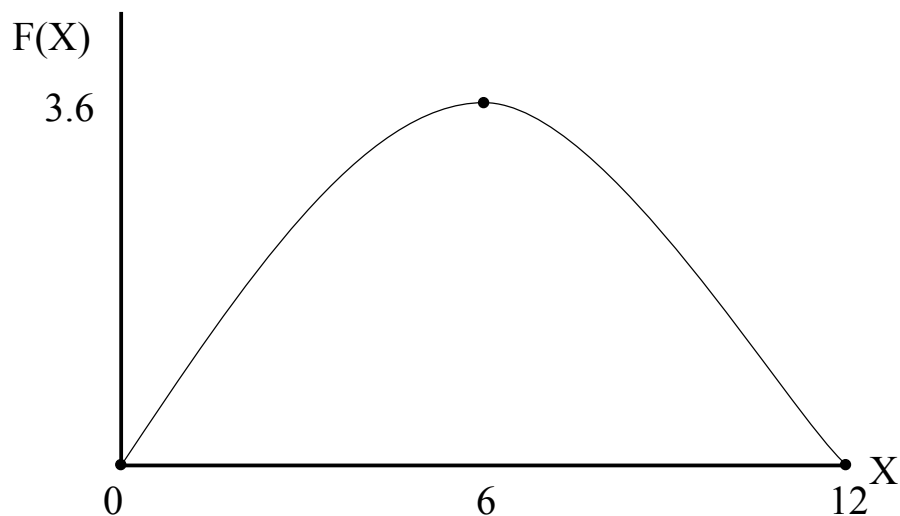
# Tragedy of the Commons: score sheet

$$\text{Payoff} = 5(10 - x_i) + x_i (23 - 0.25 \sum x_i)$$

	strategy ( $x_i$ )	payoff
1		
2		
3		
4		

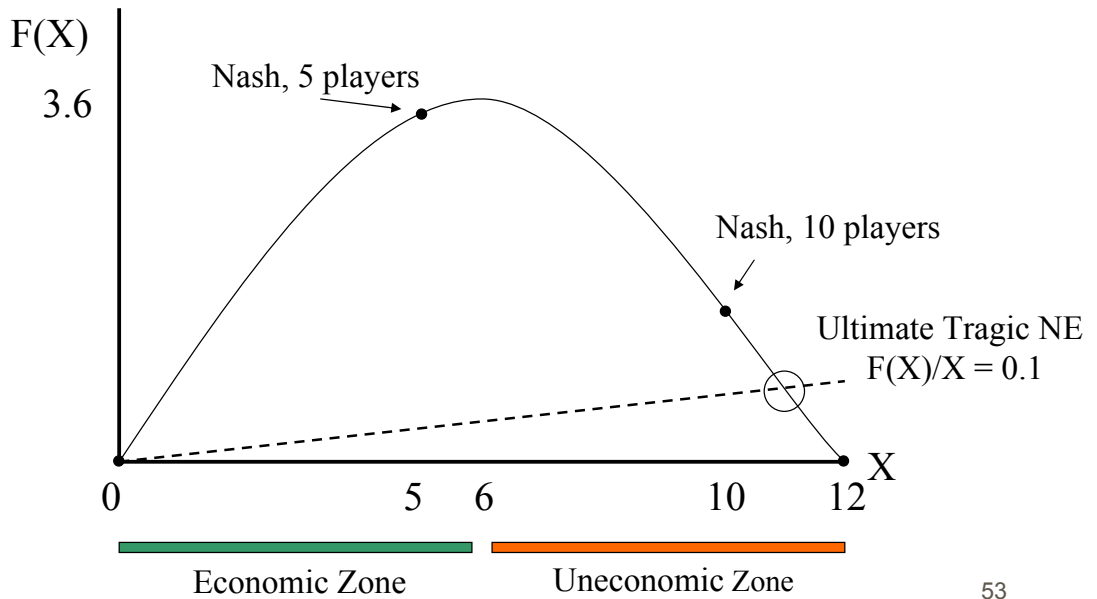
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# Tragedy of the Commons: Commons production function

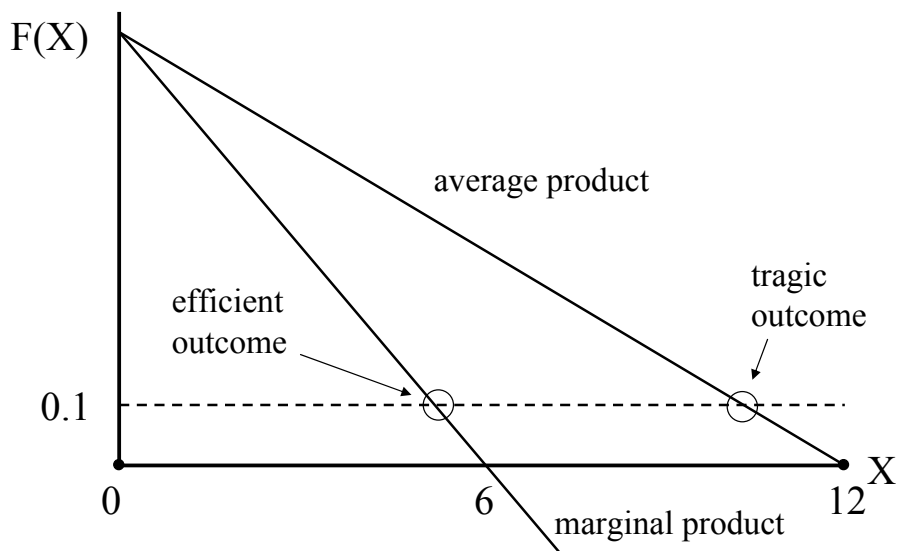


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# Tragedy of the Commons



# Tragedy of the Commons



# **Appendix. Tragedy of the Commons in the Laboratory**



- Playing a game in a behavior laboratory
- Tragic outcomes of a game played on a commons in a laboratory
- Unexplained phenomena