

11-30-05

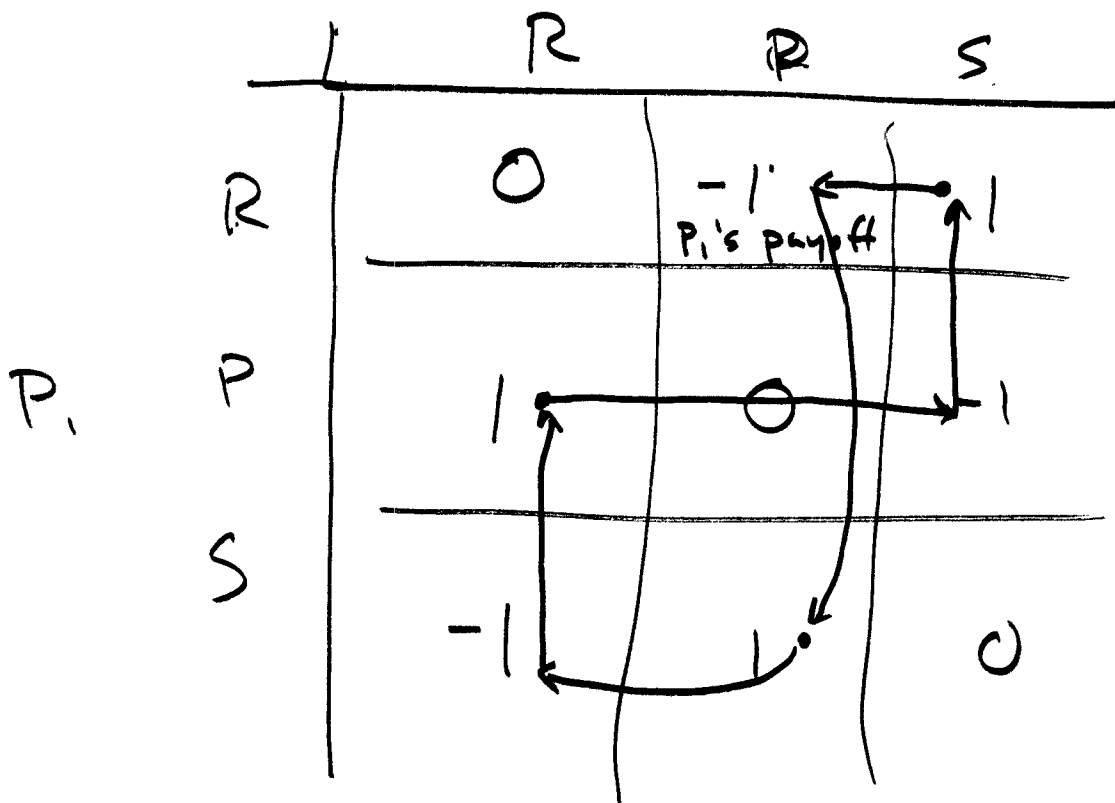
①

Games

- 2 players
- each with a choice of moves
- each combination of moves has a payoff for each player (organized in a table)

Rock - Paper - Scissors

Zero sum game



horizontal arrows show P₂ would change moves
 vertical arrows show P₁ would change moves

Prisoner's Dilemma P_2 (Not a zero sum game) ^②

		Confess	Not
P_1	Confess	$(-5, -5)$	$(0, -10)$
	Not	$(-10, 0)$	$(-1, -1)$

Diagram showing best responses for each player:

- From $(-5, -5)$, P_1 moves to $(-1, -1)$ and P_2 moves to $(-10, 0)$.
- From $(0, -10)$, P_1 moves to $(-1, -1)$ and P_2 moves to $(-10, 0)$.
- From $(-10, 0)$, P_1 moves to $(-1, -1)$ and P_2 moves to $(-10, 0)$.
- From $(-1, -1)$, P_1 moves to $(-1, -1)$ and P_2 moves to $(-1, -1)$.

Not Nash Equilibrium Best Possible outcome for each player.

Selling Roses (Zero sum)

		P_2		min = best for P_2
		\$5	\$10	
P_1	\$5	0^*	$P_1: 250$ $(P_2: -250)$	0^*
	\$10	-250	0	-250

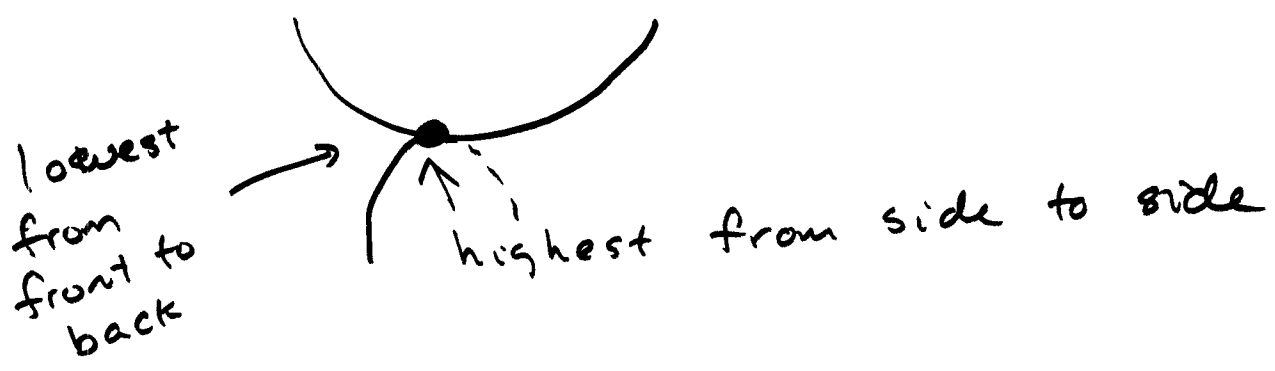
0^* = max = best for P_1 (at $(5, 5)$)
 0^* = min = best for P_2 (at $(5, 5)$)
 250 = min max
 -250 = max min

		P_2		
		a	b	min
P_1	c	3	-2	-2
	d	5	3 4*	4
max		5 5	4	

Maximin = 4
 Minimax = 4

} these are equal
 4 = value of game
 " to P_1

4 is a "saddle point"



④

		P ₂	
		r	s
P ₁	t	-1* Saddle point	1
	u	-2	3

Maximin = -1
 Minimax = -1

		P ₂	
		u	v
P ₁	x	1	2
	y	4	3* Saddle

Maximin = 3
 Minimax = 3

		P ₂	
		l	m
P ₁	n	3 → 1	
	o	1 ← 3	

Maximin = 1
 Minimax = 3
 No Saddle

Nash Equilibrium Theorem In zero by sum games, Games w/o saddles solved mixed strat.

Rock - Paper - Scissors

5

Play 900 times

	R	P	S		
R	Pay 100 times 0	Play 100 times -100	100 times 100	Overall pay off 0	
P	100	0	-100		0
S	-100	100	0		0

0 0 0

900 times

		R	P	S
300	R	150 150	-	150 150
300	P	150 150	-	150 -150
300	S	150 -150	-	150 0

0 also

Bonus HW Ch 11 1, 5, 6 a-h
Due at final