## Solving Normal-form Games

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- Several examples of normal-form games
- Computation of pure strategy Nash equilibrium
- Social welfare
- Pareto optimality
- Domination
  - Prisonner's dilemma from lecture

- Computation of mixed strategy Nash equilibrium
- Minimax, Maximin
- Properties of Nash equilibria in various classes of games
- Computation of Nash equilibrium in practice

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- A pure strategy s<sub>i</sub> in normal-form games represents the choice of specific action a ∈ A<sub>i</sub> for player i
- A mixed strategy  $\sigma_i$  is a strategy distribution over pure strategies
- Strategy profile *P* is a set of pure/mixed strategies, one for every player
- Overloading of utility function  $u(s_i, s_{-i}), u(\sigma_i, \sigma_{-i}), u(P)$

## Nash equilibrium

• A strategy  $\sigma_i^*$  is the best response to strategies  $\sigma_{-i}$ , written as  $\sigma_i^* \in BR(\sigma_{-i})$  iff

$$\forall \sigma_i \in \Sigma_i : u_i(\sigma_i^*, \sigma_{-i}) \ge u_i(\sigma_i, \sigma_{-i})$$
(1)

- Nash equilibrium
  - Strategy profile  $P = \{\sigma_1, ..., \sigma_n\}$  is a Nash equilibrium iff

$$\forall i \in N : \sigma_i \in BR(\sigma_{-i}) \tag{2}$$

- Stable against deviations of players as every player plays his best response to the strategies of the rest
- Assumes self-interested rational players
- Every finite game has a non-empty set of Nash equilibria

- Computation of mixed strategy Nash equilibrium
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- Properties of Nash equilibria in various classes of games
- Computation of Nash equilibrium in practice

- Computation of mixed strategy Nash equilibrium
- Minimax, Maximin
  - In general not equilibrium but prescription of behavior for one player
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$$\min U_{-i}$$
(3)  
s.t.  $\sum_{a_i \in A_i} u_{-i}(a_i, a_{-i})\sigma_i(a_i) \le U_{-i}, \quad \forall a_{-i} \in A_{-i}$ (4)  
 $\sum_{a_i \in A_i} \sigma_i(a_i) = 1$ (5)  
 $\sigma_i(a_i) \ge 0, \quad \forall a_i \in A_i$ (6)

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