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Non-cooperative games

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Prisoner's dilemma

Two members of a criminal gang are arrested and imprisoned. Each prisoner is in solitary confinement with no means of speaking to or exchanging messages with the other. The police admit they don't have enough evidence to convict the pair on the principal charge (burglary). They plan to sentence both to two years in prison on a lesser charge (possessing stolen property). Simultaneously, the police offer each prisoner a Faustian bargain.

Here's how it goes: More detail can be found, e.g. in [2]



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How it goes

- ► If A and B both confess (by testifying against each other) the crime, each of them serves 3 years in prison
- If A testifies against B who stays silent, A will serve only 1 year whereas B will serve 4 years in prison (and vice versa)
- ▶ If A and B both deny the crime, both of them will only serve only 2 years in prison for a lesser crime



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Payoff matrix

		Prisoner B			
		testifies stays silent			silent
Driconor A	testifies	3	3	1	4
Prisoner A	stays silent	4	1	2	2

Numbers are years in prison.



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- ▶ if B testifies, it is better to confess/testify 3 < 4.
- if B stays silent it is better to testify 1 < 2
- ▶ The *domimant* strategy is then always to testify.
- ▶ But, would there be a mutual agreement, . . .
- ▶ ... well, this is the dilemma



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Advertise or not?

Numbers represent companies profit

			Comp	any B	
		adve	rtise	not ad	vertise
Company	advertise	30	30	50	20
Company A	not advertise	20	50	40	40



Restrict production or not

Numbers represent companies profit

			Comp	any B	
		restrict not restric		estrict	
Company A	restrict	300	300	100	400
Company A	not restrict	400	100	200	200



Lower prices or not?

Numbers represent companies profit

		Company B			
		lower not lower			ower
Company	lower	90	90	80	110
Company A	not lower	110	80	100	100



Rock-paper-scissors

What is the payoff matrix?



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To testify actually means to betray — *defect*. Staying silent on the other hand means to *cooperate*

We see that the rational choice is *defect* Really always?



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A bit more general view of the payoff matrix

		player B			
		defect cooperate			erate
player A	defect	Р	Р	Т	S
	cooperate	S	Т	R	R

- P Punishment
- T Temptation
- S Sucker's payoff
- R Reward

Assume now, that the goal is to maximize profit and the numbers represent money. Can we derive P,T,S,R mutual relations that would justify the defect rationale?

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For what P.T.S.R there is a dilemma?

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Indeed, this was and unsolved contradiction.

- people often cooperate
- but why if it is not rational?
- does a crime pay off?
- do people cooperate only when it pays off?

This is indeed an essential problem. The game theory models human behavior. But people do not behave according the theory.

 \Longrightarrow Is the theory false? $\ref{eq:constraint}$?



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In real life we usually do not play one-round games.

- ▶ I begin cooperating, the opponent perhaps would do the same?
- ► Can I forgive?
- Is the opponent trully rational?

You can find more in the book The Origins of Virtue [1].



Basic terms

player make decisions (move)
strategy players' behavior
payoff output, consequence of the decision
dominant strategy the best player's strategy, regardless of the
opponent's strategy



Let's play!



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