# Strategic games: Basic definitions and examples

Maria Serna

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Strategic games



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## Basic References non-coop game theory

- Osborne. An Introduction to Game Theory, Oxford University Press, 2004
- Nisan et al. Eds. Algorithmic game theory, Cambridge University Press, 2007
- Chalkiadakis, Elkind, Wooldrige. Computational aspects of cooperative game theory, Morgan Claypool, 2007



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## Where to use game theory?

Game theory studies decisions made in an environment in which players interact.

game theory studies choice of optimal behavior when personal costs and benefits depend upon the choices of all participants.

#### What for?

Game theory looks for states of equilibrium sometimes calles solutions and analyzes interpretations/properties of such states

# Game Theory for CS?

 Framework to analyze equilibrium states of protocols used by rational agents.

Price of anarchy/stability.

- Tool to design protocols for internet with guarantees. Mechanism design.
- New concepts to analyze/justify behavior of on-line algorithms Give guarantees of stability to dynamic network algorithms.
- Source of new computational problems to study. Algorithmic game theory

# Types of games

- Non-cooperative games
  - strategic games
  - extensive games
  - repeated games
  - Bayesian games
- Cooperative games
  - simple games
  - transferable utility games
  - non-transferable utility games
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# One example: Strategic games

The story

- Two people choose, simultaneously, whether to show the head or tail of a coin.
- If they show same side, person 2 pays person 1 1eur, otherwise person 1 pays person 2 1eur.
- Payoff are equal to the amounts of money involved.

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Head	1,-1	-1,1
Tail	-1,1	1,-1

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• We have a group of *n* children, each has some amount of money the *i*-th child has *b<sub>i</sub>* dollars.

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- We have a group of *n* children, each has some amount of money the *i*-th child has *b<sub>i</sub>* dollars.
- There are three types of ice-cream tubs for sale:

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Type 1 costs \$7, contains 500g Type 2 costs \$9, contains 750g Type 3 costs \$11, contains 1kg



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The children have utility for ice-cream but do not care about money.

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- The payoff of each group is the maximum quantity of ice-cream the members of the group can buy by pooling all their money.

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- The children have utility for ice-cream but do not care about money.
- The payoff of each group is the maximum quantity of ice-cream the members of the group can buy by pooling all their money.
- The ice-cream can be shared arbitrarily within the group.

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#### 2 Strategic games

3 Congestion games

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#### Definition

# Strategic game

A strategic game  $\Gamma$  (with ordinal preferences) consists of:

- A finite set  $N = \{1, \ldots, n\}$  of players.
- For each player  $i \in N$ , a nonempty set of actions  $A_i$ .
- Each player chooses his action once. Players choose actions simultaneously.

No player is informed, when he chooses his action, of the actions chosen by others.

• For each player  $i \in N$ , a preference relation (a complete, transitive, reflexive binary relation)  $\leq_i$  over the set  $A = A_1 \times \cdots \times A_n$ .

It is frequent to specify the players' preferences by giving utility functions  $u_i(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ . Also called pay-off functions.

## Example: Prisoner's Dilemma

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# Example: Prisoner's Dilemma

The story

- Two suspects in a major crime are held in separate cells.
- Evidence to convict each of them of a minor crime.
- No evidence to convict either of them of a major crime unless one of them finks.

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# Example: Prisoner's Dilemma

The story

- Two suspects in a major crime are held in separate cells.
- Evidence to convict each of them of a minor crime.
- No evidence to convict either of them of a major crime unless one of them finks.

#### The penalties

- If both stay quiet, be convicted for a minor offense (1 year).
- If only one finks, he will be freed (and used as a witness) and the other will be convicted for a major offense (4 years).
- If both fink, each one will be convicted for a major offense with a reward for coperation (3 years each).

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## Prisoner's Dilemma: Benefits?

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# Prisoner's Dilemma: Benefits?

The Prisoner's Dilemma models a situation in which

- there is a gain from cooperation,
- but each player has an incentive to free ride.

# Prisoner's Dilemma: rules and preferences

Rules

- Players  $N = \{ \text{Suspect } 1, \text{Suspect } 2 \}.$
- Actions  $A_1 = A_2 = \{$ Quiet, Fink $\}$ .
- Action profiles A = A<sub>1</sub> × A<sub>2</sub> = {(Quiet, Quiet), (Quiet, Fink), (Fink, Quiet), (Fink, Fink)}

#### Preferences

Player 1

 $(\mathsf{Fink},\mathsf{Quiet}) \preceq_1 (\mathsf{Quiet},\mathsf{Quiet}) \preceq_1 (\mathsf{Fink},\mathsf{Fink}) \preceq_1 (\mathsf{Quiet},\mathsf{Fink})$ 

• Player 2

 $(\mathsf{Quiet},\mathsf{Fink}), \preceq_2 (\mathsf{Quiet},\mathsf{Quiet}) \preceq_2 (\mathsf{Fink},\mathsf{Fink}) \preceq_2 (\mathsf{Fink},\mathsf{Quiet})$ 

Image: Image:

# Prisoner's Dilemma: rules and utilities

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- Actions  $A_1 = A_2 = \{$ Quiet, Fink $\}$ .
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profile	<i>u</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>u</i> <sub>2</sub>
(Fink, Quiet)	3	0
(Quiet, Quiet)	2	2
(Fink, Fink)	1	1
(Quiet, Fink)	0	3

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# Prisoner's Dilemma: rules and utilities

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(Quiet, Fink)	0	3

Rationality: Players choose actions in order to maximize personal utility (minimize cost)

# Prisoner's Dilemma: rules and costs

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profile	<i>c</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>c</i> <sub>2</sub>
(Fink, Quiet)	0	3
(Quiet, Quiet)	1	1
(Fink, Fink)	2	2
(Quiet, Fink)	3	0

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# Prisoner's Dilemma: rules and costs

Rules

- Players  $N = \{ \text{Suspect } 1, \text{Suspect } 2 \}.$
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(Fink, Quiet)	0	3
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(Fink, Fink)	2	2
(Quiet, Fink)	3	0

Rationality: Players choose actions in order to minimize personal cost

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## Prisoner's Dilemma: bi-matrix representation

We can represent the game in a compact way on a bi-matrix.

utility	Quiet	Fink
Quiet	2,2	0,3
Fink	3,0	1,1

cost	Quiet	Fink
Quiet	1,1	3,0
Fink	0,3	2,2

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# Example: Matching Pennies

The story

- Two people choose, simultaneously, whether to show the head or tail of a coin.
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This is an example of a zero-sum game

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# Example: Sending from s to t

The story

- We have a graph G = (V, E) and two vertices  $s, t \in V$ .
- There is one player for each vertex  $v \in V$ ,  $v \neq t$ .
- The set of actions for player u is  $N_G(u)$ .
- A strategy profile is a set of vertices  $(v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1})$ .
- Pay-offs are defined as follows:
  player u gets 1 if the shortest path joining s to t in the digraph induced by v<sub>1</sub>,..., v<sub>n-1</sub> contains (u, v<sub>u</sub>), otherwise gets 0.

Players are selfish but the system can get a different reward/cost. For example the cost of the shortest path.

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# Sending from *s* to *t*: example



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# Sending from s to t: strategy profile (1)



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# Sending from s to t: pay-offs (1)



Red nodes get pay-off 1, other nodes get pay-off 0.

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# Sending from s to t: strategy profile (2)



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# Sending from s to t: strategy profile (2)



All nodes get pay-off 0.

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# Strategies: Notation

A strategy of player  $i \in N$  in a strategic game  $\Gamma$  is an action  $a_i \in A_i$ . A strategy profile  $s = (s_1, \ldots, s_n)$  consists of a strategy for each player.

For each  $s = (s_1, \dots s_n)$  and  $s'_i \in A_i$  we denote by

 $(s_{-i}, s'_i) = (s_1, \ldots, s_{i-1}, s'_i, s_{i+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ 

 $s_{-i} = (s_1, \ldots, s_{i-1}, s_{i+1}, \ldots, s_n)$ is not an strategy profile but can be seen as an strategy for the other players.

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#### Best response

Let  $\Gamma$  be an strategic game defined through pay-off functions The set of best responses for player *i* to  $s_{-i}$  is

$$BR(s_{-i}) = \{a_i \in A_i \mid u_i(s_{-i}, a_i) = \max_{a'_i \in A_i} u_i(s_{-i}, a'_i)\}$$

Those are the actions that give maximum pay-off provided the other players do not change their strategies.

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#### Definition

# Solution concepts

- Pure Nash equilibrium
- (Mixed) Nash equilibrium
- Dominant strategies
- Strong Nash equilibrium
- Correlated equilibrium

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#### Definition

### Dominant strategies

A dominant strategy for player i is an strategy  $s_i^*$  if regardless of what other players do the outcome is better for player *i*. Formally, for every strategy profile  $s = (s_1, \ldots, s_n)$ ,  $u_i(s) \le u_i(s_{-i}, s_i^*)$ .

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# Pure Nash equilibrium

A pure Nash equilibrium is an strategy profile  $s^* = (s_1^*, \ldots, s_n^*)$  such that no player *i* can do better choosing an action different from  $s_i^*$ , given that every other player j adheres to  $s_i^*$ :

for every player i and for every action  $a_i \in A_i$  it holds  $u_i(s^*, s^*_i) \geq a_i$  $u_i(s^*, a_i).$ 

Equivalently, for every player i and for every action  $a_i \in A_i$  it holds  $s_i^* \in BR(s_i^*)$ .

# Pure Nash Equilibrium

- Is a strategy profile in which all players are happy.
- Identified with a fixed point of an iterative process of computing a best response.
- However, the game is played only once!
- GT deals with the existence and analysis of equilibria assuming rational behavior.

players try to maximize their benefit

• GT does not provide algorithmic tools for computing such equilibrium if one exists.

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### More games

utility	Quiet	Fink
Quiet	2,2	0,3
Fink	3,0	1,1

utility	Bach	Stravinsky
Bach	2,1	0,0
Stravinsky	0,0	1,2

utility	swerve	don't sw
swerve	3,3	2,4
don't sw	4,2	1,1

utility	Head	Tail
Head	1,-1	-1,1
Tail	-1,1	1,-1

#### Dominant strategies? Nash equilibria?

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### Examples of Nash equilibrium

- Prisoner's Dilemma, (Fink, Fink).
- Bach or Stravinsky, (Bach, Bach), (Stravinsky, Stravinsky).
- Matching Pennies, none.
- Chicken, (swerve, don't sw), (don't sw, swerve).

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#### Pure Nash equilibrium

# Example: Sending from s to t

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#### Exercise: Dominant strategies? Nash equilibria?

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# Pure Nash equilibrium

- First notion of equilibrium for non-cooperative games.
- There are strategic games with no pure Nash equilibrium.
- There are games with more than one pure Nash equilibrium.
- How to compute a Nash equilibrium if there is one?

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## Mixed strategies

Until now players were selecting as strategy an action.

A mixed strategy for player i is a distribution (lottery)  $\sigma_i$  on the set of actions  $A_i$ .

The utility function for player *i* is the expected utility under the joint distribution  $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n)$  assuming independence.

$$U_i(\sigma) = \sum_{(a_1,\ldots,a_n)\in A} \sigma_1(a_1)\cdots\sigma_n(a_n)u_i(a_1\ldots,a_n)$$

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# Mixed Nash equilibrium

A mixed Nash equilibrium is a profile  $\sigma^* = (\sigma_1^*, \ldots, \sigma_n^*)$  such that no player *i* can get better utility choosing a distribution different from  $\sigma_i^*$ , given that every other player *j* adheres to  $\sigma_i^*$ .

Theorem (Nash)

Every strategic game has a mixed Nash equilibrium.

From a computational point of view, mixed strategies present an additional representation problem.

In CS we can store only rational numbers. It is known

- For two player game there are always a mixed Nash equilibrium with rational probabilities.
- There are three player games without rational mixed Nash equilibrium.

[Schoenebeck and Vadhan: eccc 51, 2005]

# NE in the Matching pennies game

utility	Head	Tail
Head	1,-1	-1,1
Tail	-1,1	1,-1

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• We know that the game has no PNE

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# NE in the Matching pennies game

utility	Head	Tail
Head	1,-1	-1,1
Tail	-1,1	1,-1

- We know that the game has no PNE
- Is ((.2,.8), (.4,.6)) a NE?
- Is ((.5,.5), (.5,.5)) a NE?

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# Checking for a Nash equilibrium

Given a distribution  $\sigma_i$  on  $A_i$  define the support of  $\sigma_i$  to be the set

$$\operatorname{supp}(\sigma_i) = \{a_i \mid \sigma_i(a_i) \neq 0\}$$

#### Theorem

A mixed strategy profile  $\sigma$  is a Nash equilibrium iff, for any player i and any action  $a_i \in supp(\sigma_i)$ ,  $a_i$  is a best response to  $\sigma_{-i}$ 

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### Basic problems

#### *ls (pure) Nash (*IsN/IsPN)

Given a strategic game  $\Gamma$  and a mixed (pure) strategy profile s, decide whether s is a Nash equilibrium of  $\Gamma$ .

Exists pure Nash? (EPN) Given a strategic game  $\Gamma$ , decide whether  $\Gamma$  has a Pure Nash equilibrium.

#### *Compute (pure)* Nash (CN,CPN)

Given a strategic game  $\Gamma$ , compute a (pure) Nash equilibrium (if it exists).

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Game theory and CS

#### Strategic games



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# Congestion games

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# Congestion games

#### A congestion game

- is defined on a finite set E of resources and
- has n players
- using a delay function d mapping  $E \times \mathbb{N}$  to the integers.
- The actions for each player are subsets of E.
- The pay-off functions are the following:

$$u_i(a_1,\ldots,a_n)=-\left(\sum_{e\in a_i}d(e,f(a_1,\ldots,a_n,e))\right)$$

being  $f(a_1, ..., a_n, e) = |\{i \mid e \in a_i\}|.$ 

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Network congestion games

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# Network congestion games

#### A network congestion game

- is defined on a directed graph G = (V, E) resources are the edges
- has *n* players
- using a delay function d mapping  $E \times \mathbb{N}$  to the integers.
- The actions for each player are paths from  $s_i$  to  $t_i$ , for some  $s_i, t_i \in V(G)$ .
- The pay-off functions are the following:

$$u_i(a_1,\ldots,a_n) = -\left(\sum_{e\in a_i} d(e,f(a_1,\ldots,a_n,e))\right)$$

being  $f(a_1,...,a_n,e) = |\{i \mid e \in a_i\}|.$ 

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