

10/5/2007

Maximize

Dual Var:  
 $q_j$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n -\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} p_i \leq 0, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$p_1 + \dots + p_m \leq 1$$

$$p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m \geq 0$$

$y$

minimize

$y$

$$y \geq \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} q_j, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$q_1 + \dots + q_n = 1$$

$$q_1, \dots, q_n \geq 0$$

Maximize

$c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + c_3 x_3$

Dual

$y_1 a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + a_{13} x_3 \leq b_1$

$y_2 a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + a_{23} x_3 \geq b_2$

$y_3 a_{31} x_1 + a_{32} x_2 + a_{33} x_3 = b_3$

$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0$

Minimize

$b_1 y_1 + b_2 y_2 + b_3 y_3$

$a_{11} y_1 + a_{21} y_2 + a_{31} y_3 \geq c_1$

$a_{12} y_1 + a_{22} y_2 + a_{32} y_3 \leq c_2$

$a_{13} y_1 + a_{23} y_2 + a_{33} y_3 = c_3$

$y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \leq 0$

minimize  $y$

$q_1 + \dots + q_n = 1$

$y - a_{ij} q_j \geq 0$

$q_j \geq 0$

Constraint  $\Sigma$

Constraint  $p_i$

## Dominant Strategies

		B		
		6 5 3 4		
A		2 2 2 3	Row 1	
	+	2 2 2 3	dominates	Row 2
			Col 3 dominates rest	

## Simple Games

(i) Symmetric Game

$$A^T = -A$$

$n \times n$  game

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} p_i p_j = 0$$

$$a_{ij} p_{ij} + a_{ji} p_j p_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_A &< 0 \\ p_B &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PAY} [ ]$$

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## General Games

$n$  players.

Player  $i$  has  $m_i$  pure strategies

$A_{ik}(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) =$  pay-off to player  $k$

· if player  $k$  plays  $i_k$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

Mixed Strategy: player  $i$  has a vector of probabilities.

$$A_{ik}(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$$

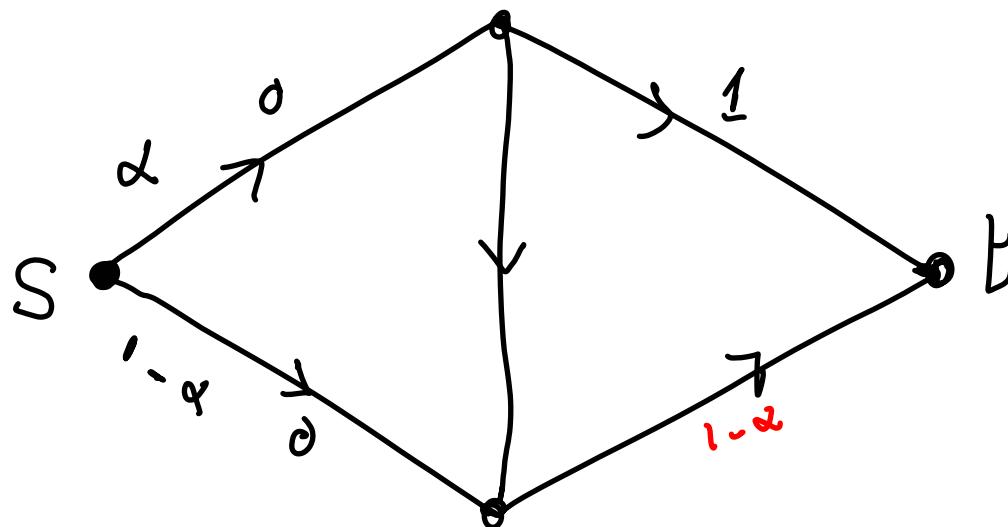
$p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_n^*$  is a Nash equilibrium if

$$A_k(p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_{k-1}^*, \dots, p_n^*)$$

$$\geq A_k(p_1^*, p_2^*, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_n^*)$$

$$\forall k \in P$$

Thm: There is always at least one Nash equilibrium (of mixed strategies). Hard to compute a Nash equilibrium



1 unit of "traffic flow" from  $S \rightarrow t$

$N = 10^{10}$  cars.

Nash Eq: Every-one along bottom Get  $N$

$$\text{with } \alpha : N[\alpha + (1-\alpha)^2] \xrightarrow{\frac{3}{4}N} \\ = N[1 - \alpha + \alpha^2] \leftarrow \text{minimized at } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$