### PHIL309P

## Methods in Philosophy, Politics and Economics

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# Pure Strategy Nash Equilibrium



Let  $\langle N, \{A_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}, \{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \rangle$  be a strategic game

For  $a_{-i} \in A_{-i}$ , let

$$B_i(a_{-i}) = \{a_i \in A_i \mid u_i(a_{-i}, a_i) \ge u_i(a_{-i}, a'_i) \forall a'_i \in A_i\}$$

 $B_i$  is the **best-response** function.

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#### $B_i$ is the **best-response** function.

 $a^* \in A$  is a **Nash equilibrium** iff  $a_i^* \in B_i(a_{-i}^*)$  for all  $i \in N$ .

In zero-sum games

- There exists a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium
- There may be more than one Nash equilibria
- Security strategies are always a Nash equilibrium
- Components of Nash equilibria are interchangeable: If  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma'$  are Nash equilibria in a 2-player game, then  $(\sigma_1, \sigma'_2)$  is also a Nash equilibrium.

#### Battle of the Sexes



Bob В S 2, 1 0 В Ο, Ann 1,2 S Ο,

#### Battle of the Sexes





#### (*B*, *B*) (*S*, *S*), and ([2/3 : *B*, 1/3 : *S*], [1/3 : *B*, 2/3 : *S*]) are Nash equilibria.

In an arbitrary (finite) games (that are not zero-sum)

- There exists a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium
- Security strategies are not necessarily a Nash equilibrium
- There may be more than on Nash equilibrium
- Components of Nash equilibrium are not interchangeable.
- Why *should* players play a Nash equilibrium?

Let  $G = \langle N, \{S_i\}_{i \in N}, \{u_i\}_{i \in N} \rangle$  be a finite strategic game (each  $S_i$  is finite and the set of players N is finite).

A **strategy profile** is an element  $\sigma \in S = S_1 \times \cdots \times S_n$ 

 $\sigma$  is a **Nash equilibrium** provided for all *i*, for all  $s_i \in S_i$ ,

 $u_i(\sigma) \ge u_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i})$ 



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- http://www.radiolab.org/story/golden-rule/









Ann's preferences





Bob's preferences





## Dominance Reasoning





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### Dominance Reasoning





Dominance reasoning is appropriate only when probability of outcome is *independent of choice*.









What should Ann (Bob) do? Dominance reasoning





What should Ann (Bob) do? Dominance reasoning





#### What should Ann (Bob) do? Dominance reasoning is not Pareto!





What should Ann (Bob) do? Think as a group!





What should Ann (Bob) do? Play against your mirror image!





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What should Ann (Bob) do? Change the game ...



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R. Nozick. The Nature of Rationality. Princeton University Press, 1993.



Prisoner's Dilemma



















What should/will Ann (Bob) do? Change the game (eg., Symbolic Utilities)

"Game theorists think it just plain wrong to claim that the Prisoners' Dilemma embodies the essence of the problem of human cooperation.

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K. Binmore. Natural Justice. Oxford University Press, 2005.

Nozick's intuition is right. Just because the payoffs are the same—the games look the same in their strategic form—they may nevertheless be different games in their extensive form....In a game, everything of normative relevance for choice—"even the structure of the decision tree itself"—is part of the consequence domain. The utility at the terminal nodes sums up all the normatively relevant considerations. (G, pp. 115, 116)



























Strategies



- ▶ Periodic: All-C, All-D, CD, CCD, CDD, CCDD, ...
- ► Random
- Memory: Tit-for-Tat, Two-Tit-for-Tat, ...

	С	D		С	D		С	D		С	D	
С	3,3	0,4	C	3,3	0,4	C	3,3	0,4	С	3,3	0,4	•••
D	4,0	1,1										

## Additional Reading



 S. Kuhn, Prisoner's Dilemma, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, plato.stanford.edu/entries/prisoner-dilemma/

• W. Poundstone, Prisoner's Dilemma, Anchor, 1993