

# Game Theory

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## Exercises 2

**Exercise 1** Determine which of the following bi-matrix games are a prisoner's dilemma.

a.  $\begin{pmatrix} 3; -1 & 3; 1 & 6; 0 \\ 1; 0 & 3; 1 & 6; 0 \\ 2; 2 & 4; 1 & 8; 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

b.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1; 0 & 3; 1 & 6; 0 \\ 2; 1 & 4; 1 & 8; 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

c.  $\begin{pmatrix} 6; 1 & 3; 1 & 1; 5 \\ 2; 4 & 4; 2 & 2; 3 \\ 5; 1 & 6; 1 & 5; 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

d.  $\begin{pmatrix} -1; -1 & 2; 0 \\ 0; 2 & 3; 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

e.  $\begin{pmatrix} 2; 2 & -1; 3 \\ 3; -1 & 0; 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

**Exercise 2** The following true/false statements concern an arbitrary bi-matrix game.

- This concerns a game with two players.
- The game has at least one Nash equilibrium.
- The game has a strictly dominant strategy.
- The game has a fully cooperative strategy profile.
- The has a weakly Pareto efficient strategy profile.
- Each fully cooperative strategy profile is weakly Pareto efficient.
- A strictly dominant strategy is fully cooperative.
- If the game is a prisoners' dilemma, then it has a Nash equilibrium.
- It is impossible that a weakly Pareto inefficient strategy profile is a Nash equilibrium.

**Exercise 3** The following true/false statements deal with the bi-matrix game

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3; 6 & 6; 5 & 7; -3 \\ -6; 2 & 5; 3 & 5; 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- The row-player has 2 strategies.

- b. There are 6 strategy profiles.
- c. The strategy profile  $(1, 1)$  is a Nash equilibrium.
- d. The row-player has a strictly dominant strategy.
- e. There is a weakly Pareto inefficient Nash equilibrium.
- f. The column-player has a strictly dominant strategy.
- g. This game is a prisoners' dilemma.
- h. Playing row 1 and column 3 is a fully cooperative strategy profile
- i. This game is a zero-sum game.
- j.  $(1, 2)$  is a weakly Pareto efficient strategy profile.

**Exercise 4** A new notion: a strict Nash equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium with the property that if a player deviates from his strategy in this Nash equilibrium, his payoff will become less.

Given the following bimatrix game:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3; 8 & -4; 8 & 2; 3 \\ 1; 7 & 2; 6 & 8; 1 \\ 3; 3 & 4; 4 & 2; 2 \\ 1; 1 & 1; -1 & 1; -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- a. Determine the best reply correspondences.
- b. Determine the strictly dominant strategies.
- c. Determine the Nash equilibria.
- d. Determine the strict Nash equilibria.
- e. Determine the weakly Pareto-efficient strategy profiles.

**Exercise 5** Consider the Hotelling Game with sites  $0, 1, \dots, m$  where  $m$  is even.

- a. Show that for the payoff function  $f_1$  of player 1

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) := \begin{cases} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + 1}{2} & \text{if } x_1 < x_2, \\ \frac{m+1}{2} & \text{if } x_1 = x_2, \\ m + 1 - \frac{x_1 + x_2 + 1}{2} & \text{if } x_1 > x_2 \end{cases}$$

- b. Show that  $(m/2, m/2)$  is a Nash equilibrium.

Short solutions.

*Solution 1* Only the game in e.

*Solution 2* aT bF cF dT eT fT gF hT iF.

*Solution 3* aT bT cT dT eF fF gF hF iF jT.

*Solution 4* a.  $R_1(1) = \{1, 3\}$ ,  $R_1(2) = \{1, 3\}$ ,  $R_1(3) = \{2\}$ ,  $R_2(1) = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $R_2(2) = \{1\}$ ,  $R_2(3) = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $R_2(4) = \{1\}$ .

a.

Strictly dominant strategies: do not exist.

b. They are (1, 1) (i.e. row 1 and column 1) and (3, 2).

c. (3, 2).

e. (1, 1), (1, 2)(2, 3), (3, 2).

*Solution 5* a. Make a figure and count the contributions.

b. We have to show that  $f_1(x_1, m/2) \leq f_1(m/2, m/2)$  for all  $x_1$  and that  $f_2(m/2, x_2) \leq f_2(m/2, m/2)$  for all  $x_2$ . We prove here the first statement; the second follows in the same way.

For  $x_1 = m/2$ , the statement is clear. For  $x_1 < m/2$ , we have, using part a,  $f_1(x_1, m/2) = \frac{x_1 + \frac{m}{2} + 1}{2} = \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{1}{2} < \frac{m}{4} + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{m+1}{2} = f_1(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{m}{2})$ . And for  $x_1 > m/2$ , we have, using part a,  $f_1(x_1, m/2) = m + 1 - \frac{x_1 + \frac{m}{2} + 1}{2} = m + 1 - \frac{x_1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{4} = \frac{3}{4}m + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x_1}{2} > \frac{3}{4}m + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{m}{4} = \frac{m+1}{2} = f_1(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{m}{2})$ .