

## Module 2: "Static games of complete information"

### Lecture 12: "Mixed strategies"

#### The Lecture Contains:

- Definition
- Usefulness of mixed strategies
- How to find out mixed strategy NE?

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**Definition**

- A mixed strategy for player  $i$  is a probability distribution over strategies in his strategy set  $S_i$

**example:**

## Game of matching pennies

- Pure strategy : Actions that players play for sure
  - Head & tail
- Mixed strategy is a probability distribution  $(q, 1-q)$ 
  - $q$  - probability of playing head
  - $1-q$  - probability of playing tail

Note: Mixed strategy  $(0,1) \simeq$  pure strategy tail

Mixed Strategy  $(1,0) \simeq$  pure strategy head

**Generalized Definition**

Suppose player  $i$  has  $K$  pure strategies  $S_i = \{s_{i1}, \dots, s_{iK}\}$

Mixed strategy for player  $i$   $(\sigma)$  is a probability distribution  $(p_{i1}, \dots, p_{iK})$

Where  $p_{ik}$  is the probability that player  $i$  will play strategy  $s_{ik}$

$$0 \leq p_{ik} \leq 1 \quad \forall k = 1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$p_{i1} + \dots + p_{iK} = 1$$

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## Usefulness of mixed strategies

## IEDS Method

	L	R
U	2,0	-1,0
M	0,0	0,0
D	-1,0	2,0

- Player 1's strategy M is not dominated by U or D.
- Player 2 also does not have a dominated strategy
  - Cannot find an outcome in pure strategies by IEDS method
- If player 1 plays U with probability  $\frac{1}{2}$  and D with probability  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,
  - guaranteed an expected payoff of 1/2 irrespective of what player 2 plays
  - 50% mix of U and D strictly dominates M
- A pure strategy
  - May not be strictly dominated by another pure strategy
  - But may be strictly dominated by a mixed strategy

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## Usefulness of mixed strategies: NE

	L	R
T	3,-	0,-
M	0,-	3,-
B	2,-	2,-

- B is not a best response for player 1 to either L or R by player 2
  - However if player 2 plays mixed strategy  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , then B is the best response from player 1 [Player 1 gets expected pay off=2 by playing B>expected pay off =1.5 by playing T or M]
  - A pure strategy can be a best response to mixed strategy even if it is not a best response to any pure strategy

**Theorem:**

In the n-player game  $\{S_1, \dots, S_i, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n\}$  if n is finite and  $S_i$  is finite for every i, there exists at least one NE, possibly involving mixed strategies

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## How to find out mixed strategy NE?

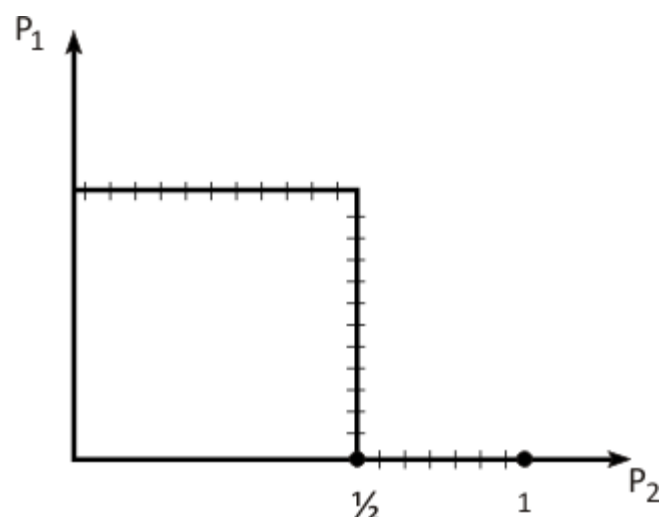
Game of matching pennies

		Player 2	
Player 1	H	-1,-1	1,-1
	T	1,-1	-1,1

Use of best response functions:

- $P_1(P_2(H))$  : best response function of player 1 that shows the probability that player 1 assigns to head as a function of probability that player 2 assigns to head
  - $P_2(P_1(H))$  player 2's best response function defined similarly
  - Derivation of  $P_1(P_2(H))$ 
    - Player 1's expected payoff by playing H
 
$$= P_2(-1) + (1 - P_2) \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 - 2P_2$$
    - player 1's expected payoff by playing T
 
$$= P_2 \cdot 1 + (1 - P_2)(-1) = 2P_2 - 1$$
- $$\Rightarrow \therefore P_1(H) = 1 \quad \text{if } P_2 < \frac{1}{2}$$
- $$= 0 \quad \text{if } P_2 > \frac{1}{2}$$
- $$= [0,1] \quad \text{if } P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{indifferent between H \& T}$$



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## How to find mixed strategy NE? [contd.]

Derivation of  $P_2(P_1(H))$ 

- player 2's expected payoff by playing H if player 1 plays H with probability  $P_1$   
 $= P_1 \cdot 1 + (1 - P_1)(-1) = 2P_1 - 1$

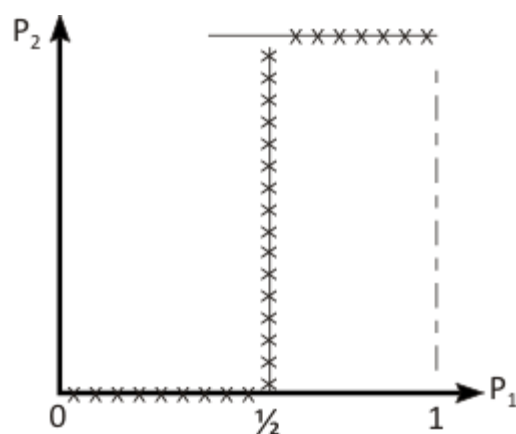
Payoff to 1 from playing tail

$$= P_1(-1) + (1 - P_1)(-1) = 1 - 2P_1$$

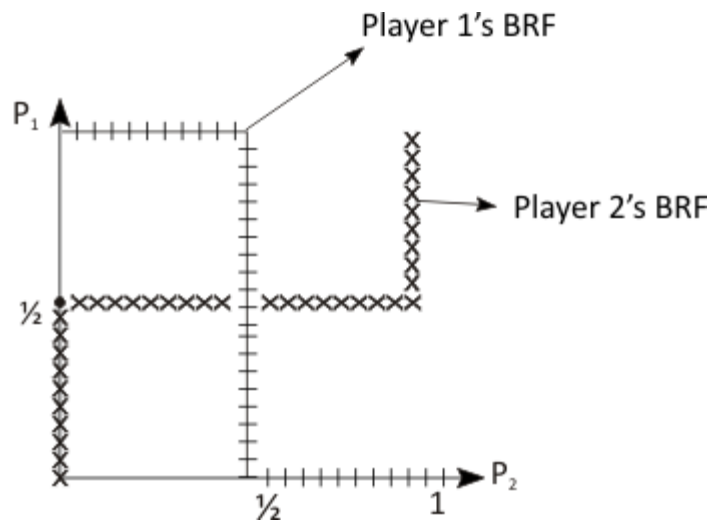
$$P_2(P_1(H)) = 1 \text{ if } P_1 > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 0 \text{ if } P_1 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= [0,1] \text{ if } P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ [ indifferent between H \& T]}$$



How to find out mixed strategy NE? [Contd.]



Two BRFs intersect at  $(P_1 = \frac{1}{2}, P_2 = \frac{1}{2})$

- $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  is the mixed strategy NE
- if player i plays  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  then best response of player j is to play  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ .

Battle of sexes

		W	
		O	F
H	O	2,1	0,0
	F	0,0	1,2

- sketch the BRFs and find out the mixed strategy NE,