Battle of Sexes

Opera Jortsall
Man Opera 1,4 0,0 |

Southall 0,0 | 4,1 |

18 mil en Eppengel ampgledomme philosoft

bundmagnegen Wow JJm3L "Opera", 25n5

M Wysjaylm Jolyba nofo/30 "Opera"
(Best Response)

Jobhanganjas: bjanlanden amondatji-lozal;
Lighangan si si sind wysjanden dolgan si - g

 $u_i(s_i^{BR}, s_{-i}) > u_i(s_i, s_{-i})$ ym $s_i \in S_i$

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ay nl nf 5/2m qu 16mhn ym320 5-i € \$'-i, 22m 5
33/5/3mq2 qm2n555/3-hn 6/2 200

JoELP Mzmyos: Eg Jal onman

Imondifor lightefold showings (SL, SZ, ..., SNE) word by Jal Gontulomhonds, 2 John Sme 2 July ong sitt uhal harsiant JJLJGG $S_{-i}^{NE} = \left(S_{1}^{NE}, S_{2}^{NE}, \dots, S_{i-1}^{NE}, S_{i'+1}^{NE}, \dots, S_{N}^{NE}\right).$ 55y ym32m i-Lazal (y320 Frandstallazal) $u:(s_i, s_{-i}) > u_i(s_i, s_{-i}) \forall s_i \in S_i$

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Jujumnonn:

Battle of Sexes

Woman

Opera football Opera 11,4 0,0
Man football 0,0 4,1 soul on ums (Opera, Opera) 5,21 6mbs)6mhm3?

(fostball, football) 5,7m 6m5016mh m2.0?

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Jubzahammer 3n/22m Zmond ZJ;

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2.9 + 1. (1-9)

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1.9+4.(1-9)

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2q + 1.(1-q) = 1.q + 4.(1-q) = 7 q = 3/4

7 mm 2 mon 25:

og nowlitze L, dolo vimbiztan nfoto

(-3) $+ 1 \cdot (1-1)$

og nonstytt, 12, sombizitan nf 5 yzu

 $2 \cdot p + (-1) \cdot (1-p)$

ansma Dant now Day to Frank

(-3)·5+1-5 = 2p+(-1)·(1-p)

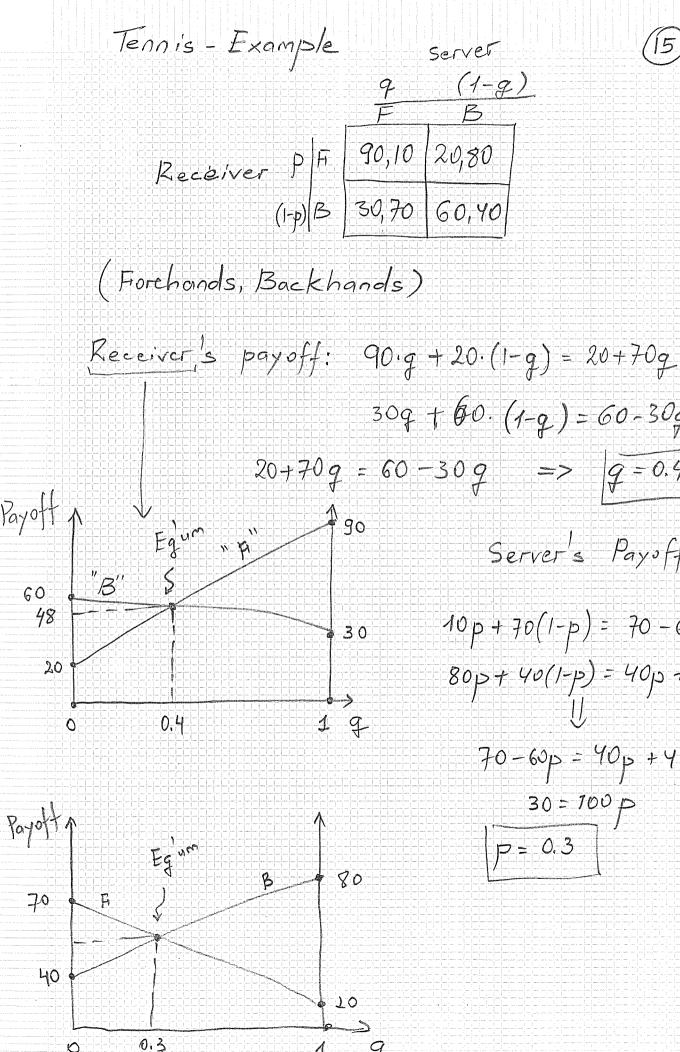
-4p+1 = 3p - 1 -4p+1 = 3p - 1 -4p+1 = 3p - 1

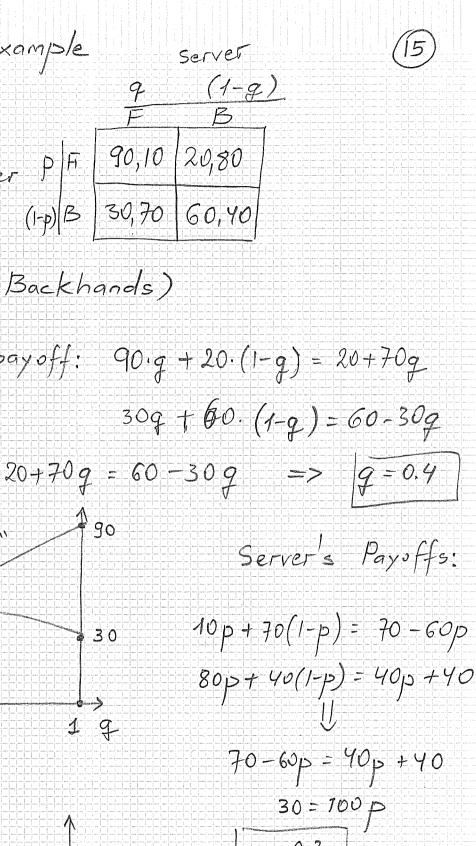
7p=2 p= 1/7

5,71 6m5/15mhm3):

 $2 \text{ anomaly} : L \left(\frac{3}{4} \text{ um diamana}\right) pu R \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ um diamana}\right)$

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$$f0 - 60p = 90p + 90$$

$$30 = 100p$$

$$p = 0.3$$

Example. Find all Nash equilibria (pure and mixed) of the following 2×3 game:

	Player 2		
Player 1	L	M	R
Ť	7, 2	2, 7	3, 6
В	2, 7	7, 2	4, 5

It is easy to see that this game has no pure-strategy equilibria (2's best response to T is M, but T is not 1's best response to M; and 2's best response to B is L, but B is not 1's best response to L).

This eliminates the six cases where each player's support is just one action.

Furthermore, when either player is restricted to just one action, the other player always has a unique best response, and so there are no equilibria where only one player randomizes.

That is, both players must have at least two actions in the support of any equilibrium.

Thus, we must search for equilibria where the support of player 1's randomized strategy is $\{T,B\}$, and the support of player 2's randomized strategy is $\{L,M,R\}$ or $\{L,M\}$ or $\{L,R\}$.

We consider these alternative supports in this order.

Guess support is {T,B} for 1 and {L,M,R} for 2?

We may denote 1's strategy by p[T]+(1-p)[B] and 2's strategy by q[L]+(1-q-r)[M]+r[R],

that is $p = \sigma_1(T)$, $1 - p = \sigma_1(B)$, $q = \sigma_2(L)$, $r = \sigma_2(R)$, $1 - q - r = \sigma_2(M)$.

Player 1 randomizing over $\{T,B\}$ requires $w_1 = Eu_1(T|\sigma_2) = Eu_1(B|\sigma_2)$,

and so $w_1 = 7q+2(1-q-r)+3r = 2q+7(1-q-r)+4r$.

Player 2 randomizing over $\{L,M,R\}$ requires $w_2 = Eu_2(L|\sigma_1) = Eu_2(M|\sigma_1) = Eu_2(R|\sigma_1)$,

and so $w_2 = 2p+7(1-p) = 7p+2(1-p) = 6p+5(1-p)$.

We have three equations for three unknowns (p,q,r), but they have no solution (as the two indifference equations for player 2 imply both p=1/2 and p=3/4, which is impossible).

Thus there is no equilibrium with this support.

Guess support is {T,B} for 1 and {M,R} for 2?

We may denote 1's strategy by p[T]+(1-p)[B] and 2's strategy by (1-r)[M]+r[R]. (q=0)

Player 1 randomizing over $\{T,B\}$ requires $w_1 = Eu_1(T|\sigma_2) = Eu_1(B|\sigma_2)$, so $w_1 = 2(1-r)+3r = 7(1-r)+4r$.

Player 2 randomizing over $\{M,R\}$ requires $w_2 = Eu_2(M|\sigma_1) = Eu_2(R|\sigma_1)$, so $w_2 = 7p + 2(1-p) = 6p + 5(1-p)$.

These solution for these two equations in two unknowns is p = 3/4 and r = 5/4.

But this solution would yield $\sigma_2(M) = 1 - r = -1/4 < 0$, and so there is no equilibrium with this support.

(Notice: if player 2 never chose L then T would be dominated by B for player 1.)

Guess support is {T,B} for 1 and {L,M} for 2?

We may denote 1's strategy by p[T]+(1-p)[B] and 2's strategy by q[L]+(1-q)[M]. (r=0)

Player 1 randomizing over $\{T,B\}$ requires $w_1 = Eu_1(T|\sigma_2) = Eu_1(B|\sigma_2)$, so $w_1 = 7q + 2(1-q) = 2q + 7(1-q)$.

Player 2 randomizing over $\{L,M\}$ requires $w_2 = Eu_2(L|\sigma_1) = Eu_2(M|\sigma_1)$, so $w_2 = 2p + 7(1-p) = 7p + 2(1-p)$.

These solution for these two equations in two unknowns is p = 1/2 and q = 1/2, with $w_1 = 4.5 = w_2$.

This solution yields nonnegative probabilities for all actions.

But we also need to check that player 2 would not prefer deviating outside her support to R.

However $\text{Eu}_2(R|\sigma_1) = 6p + 5(1-p) = 6 \times 1/2 + 5 \times 1/2 = 5.5 > w_2 = \text{Eu}_2(L|\sigma_1) = 2 \times 1/2 + 7 \times 1/2 = 4.5.$

So there is no equilibrium with this support.

Guess support is {T,B} for 1 and {L,R} for 2?

We may denote 1's strategy by p[T]+(1-p)[B] and 2's strategy by q[L]+(1-q)[R]. (r=1-q)

Player 1 randomizing over $\{T,B\}$ requires $w_1 = Eu_1(T|\sigma_2) = Eu_1(B|\sigma_2)$, so $w_1 = 7q + 3(1-q) = 2q + 4(1-q)$.

Player 2 randomizing over $\{L,R\}$ requires $w_2 = Eu_2(L|\sigma_1) = Eu_2(R|\sigma_1)$, so $w_2 = 2p + 7(1-p) = 6p + 5(1-p)$.

These solution for these two equations in two unknowns is p = 1/3 and q = 1/6.

This solution yields nonnegative probabilities for all actions.

We also need to check that player 2 would not prefer deviating outside her support to M;

 $w_2 = Eu_2(M \mid \sigma_1) = 7p + 2(1-p) = 7 \times 1/3 + 2 \times 2/3 = 11/3 < Eu_2(L \mid \sigma_1) = 2 \times 1/3 + 7 \times 2/3 = 16/3.$

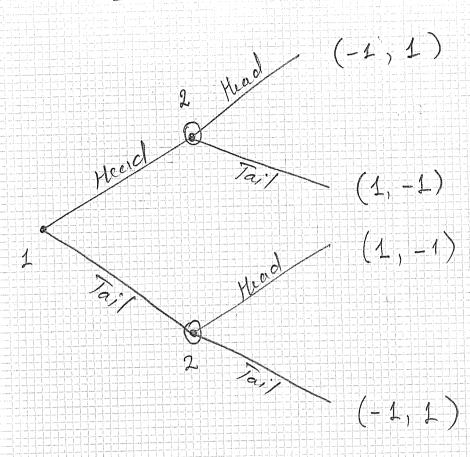
Thus, we have an equilibrium with this support: ((1/3)[T]+(2/3)[B], (1/6)[L]+(5/6)[R]).

The expected payoffs in this equilibrium are $w_1 = Eu_1 = 7 \times 1/6 + 3 \times 5/6 = 2 \times 1/6 + 4 \times 5/6 = 11/3 = 3.667$

and $w_2 = Eu_2 = 2 \times 1/3 + 7 \times 2/3 = 6 \times 1/3 + 5 \times 2/3 = 16/3 = 5.333$.

Backwards induction jutis bommon Jdg770 on 21 In (0,4) "The Poblem of Commitment" Jobzobommar (1) tobomno. (2,5) 1 0000034 5 —— (2,5) 2 2mond 40 ngod W, hmd 5/2872 /3cm 5 1 unhly 36 5, 12 uhly 36 d. gu 3mgml, 1 ngml h had 3-2 unhage del, al umagel D (3,3) (0,4)

Backword Induction



Result of Backword Induction.

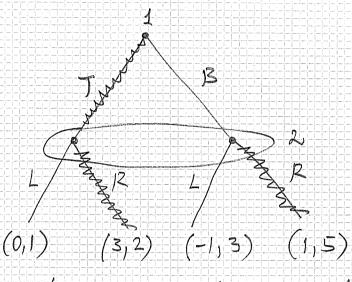


Subgame Perfection

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owzsa, (0,1) (3,2) (-1,3) (1,5)





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