

Matrix games (Two player zero sum games)

A special class with certain nice properties of the stability and security notions

$$\langle N, (S_i)_{i \in N}, (u_i)_{i \in N} \rangle, \text{ with } N = \{1, 2\}, u_1 + u_2 \equiv 0$$

Example: Penalty shootout game

An arbitrary game

	L	C	R
T	3, -3	-5, 5	-2, 2
M	1, -1	4, -4	1, -1
B	6, -6	-3, 3	-5, 5

G	L	R
S	-1, 1	1, -1
R	1, -1	-1, 1

Possible to represent the game with one matrix u , considering the utilities of only player 1

Player 2's utilities are negative of the matrix

Player 2's maxmin strategies are the minmax of this matrix (security criterion)

U	L	R	maxmin
L	-1	1	-1
R	1	-1	-1
minmax	1	1	

U	L	C	R	maxmin
T	3	-5	-2	-5
M	1	4	1	1
B	6	-3	-5	-5
minmax	6	4	1	

What are the PSNEs of these games?

Saddle point: The value is maximum for player 1, minimum for (of a matrix) player 2.

Rephrase: what are the saddle point of the two games?

Theorem: In a matrix game with utility matrix u , (s_1^*, s_2^*) is a saddle point if and only if it is a PSNE.

Proof: (s_1^*, s_2^*) is a saddle point \Leftrightarrow

$$u(s_1^*, s_2^*) \geq u(s_1, s_2^*), \forall s_1 \in S_1, \text{ and } u(s_1^*, s_2^*) \leq u(s_1^*, s_2) \\ \forall s_2 \in S_2$$

\Leftrightarrow it is a PSNE, since $u_1 \equiv u$, $u_2 = -u$.

Consider the maximin and minimax values

$$\underline{v} = \max_{s_1 \in S_1} \min_{s_2 \in S_2} u(s_1, s_2)$$

$$\bar{v} = \min_{s_2 \in S_2} \max_{s_1 \in S_1} u(s_1, s_2)$$

} How are they related?

Lemma: For matrix games $\bar{v} \geq \underline{v}$.

Proof: $u(s_1, s_2) \geq \min_{t_2 \in S_2} u(s_1, t_2)$

$$\max_{t_1 \in S_1} u(t_1, S_2) \geq \max_{t_1 \in S_1} \min_{t_2 \in S_2} u(t_1, t_2) \quad \forall S_2$$

$$\min_{t_2 \in S_2} \max_{t_1 \in S_1} u(t_1, t_2) \geq \max_{t_1 \in S_1} \min_{t_2 \in S_2} u(t_1, t_2) \quad \square$$