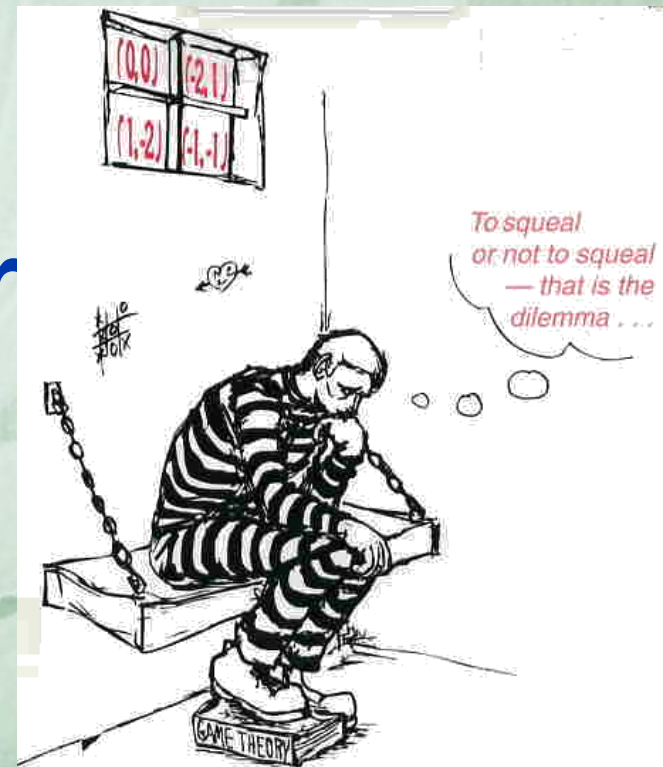


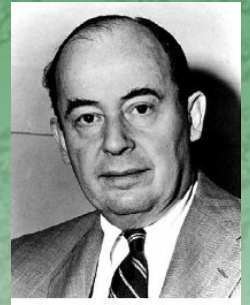
# Game Theory



# Outline

- **Game Theory**
- Decision Theory
- Markov Game
- Markov Decision Processes
- Conclusion

# Game Theory (1/3)



- **Game theory** is a branch of economics.
  - ✧ von Neumann, J. and Morgenstern, O. “*Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*,” Princeton University Press, 1944.
- **Game theory** (for modeling **cooperation** and **competition** in **multi-agent system**).

# Game Theory (2/3)

- **Key assumption**
  - ∞ Players are **rational**
  - ∞ Players choose their strategies solely to promote their **own welfare** (no compassion for the opponent)
- **Goal:** To find an equilibrium:
  - ∞ **Equilibrium:** *local optimum* in the space of policies

# Game Theory (3/3)

- The elements of such a game include:
  - ↻ *Players (Agents)* : **decision makers** in the game
  - ↻ *Strategies* : predetermined rules that tell a player which action to take at each stage of the game
  - ↻ *Payoffs (table)* : **utilities (dollars)** that each player realizes for a particular outcome
- *Equilibrium* : **stable results**. Here stable results mean that each player behaves in the desired manner and will *not change its decision*.

# Prisoners Dilemma

**Strategies**

Prisoner 2

**Confess**

**Don't  
confess**

**Confess**

**(-6, -6)**

**(0, -9)**

Prisoner 1

**Don't  
confess**

**(-9, 0)**

**(-1, -1)**

**Players**

**Payoff (Utility)**

	<b>Confess</b>	<b>Don't confess</b>
<b>Confess</b>	<b>(<u>-6</u>, -6)</b>	<b>(0, -9)</b>
<b>Don't confess</b>	<b>(-9, 0)</b>	<b>(-1, -1)</b>

# Example

Value of the game,  
Saddle-point,  
Nash Equilibrium

		Player B				Row: Minimum
		1	2	3	4	
Player A	1	8	2	9	5	2
	2	6	<u>5</u>	7	18	<u>5</u> Maximin
	3	7	3	-4	10	-4
Column: Maximum		8	<u>5</u> Minimax	9	18	

# Classification of Game Theory

- Two-person, zero-sum games
  - ∞ One player wins = The other one loses
- Two-person, constant-sum games
- N-person game
- Nonzero-sum game



# Outline

- Game Theory
- Decision Theory
- Markov Game
- Markov Decision Processes
- Conclusion

# Decision Theory (1/2)

■ Probability Theory

Describes what an agent should believe based on **evidence**.

+

■ Utility Theory

Describes what an agent **wants**.

=

■ Decision Theory

Describes what an agent should **do**.

# Decision Theory (2/2)

- The *decision maker* needs to choose one of the possible *actions*
- Each combination of an action and a state of nature would result in a *payoff (table)*
- This payoff table should be used to find an *optimal action* for the decision maker according to an appropriate criterion

# Outline

- Game Theory
- Decision Theory
- **Markov Game**
- Markov Decision Processes
- Conclusion

# Markov Game

- *Markov games* is an extension of game theory to *MDP like environments*
  - ⌘ Markov game assumption such that the decisions of users are **only based on the current state**

# Outline

- Game Theory
- Decision Theory
- Markov Game
- **Markov Decision Processes**
- Conclusion

# Markov Decision Processes (1/2)

- **Markov decision processes (MDPs)** theory has developed substantially in the last three decades and become an established topic within many operational research.
- Modeling of (infinite) sequence of **recurring decision problems** (general behavioral strategies)
- MDPs defined
  - ∞ **Objective functions**
    - **Utility function**
      - ∞ Revenue
      - ∞ Cost
  - ∞ **Policies**
    - **Set of decision**
      - ∞ Dynamic (MDPs)

# Markov Decision Processes (2/2)

- **Three components:** Initial state, transition model, reward function
- **Policy:** Specifies what an agent should do in every state
- **Optimal policy:** The policy that yields the highest expected utility



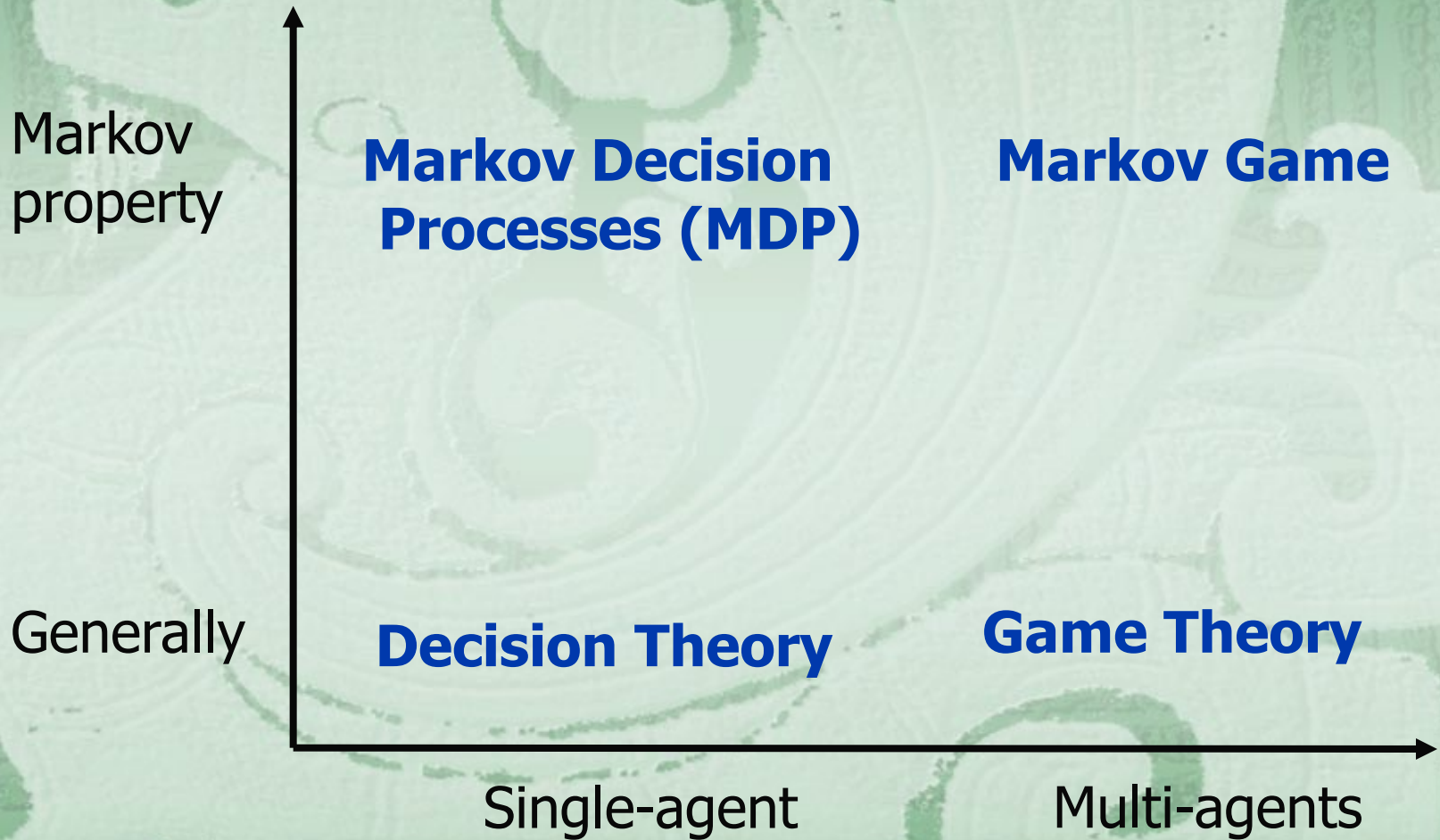
# MDP vs. MG

- **Single agent:** Markov Decision Process
  - ☞ MDP is capable of describing only single-agent environments
- **Multi-agent:** Markov Game
  - ☞ n-player Markov Game
  - ☞ optimal policy: Nash equilibrium

# Outline

- Game Theory
- Decision Theory
- Markov Game
- Markov Decision Processes
- Conclusion

# Conclusion



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