

Minmax and Maxmin

ISCI 330 Lecture 8

February 1, 2007

Lecture Overview

- 1 Recap
- 2 Maxmin and Minmax

Computing Mixed Nash Equilibria

- Guess the support
- If a player has a support of size 2 or more, he must be indifferent between these actions
- Set up an equation that expresses these constraints:
 - e.g., $u_1(B, (p, 1 - p)) = u_1(F, (p, 1 - p))$
- Solve the equation to find p .

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Max-Min Strategies

- Player i 's **maxmin strategy** is a strategy that maximizes i 's worst-case payoff, in the situation where all the other players (whom we denote $-i$) happen to play the strategies which cause the greatest harm to i .
- The **maxmin value** (or **safety level**) of the game for player i is that minimum amount of payoff guaranteed by a maxmin strategy.
- Why would i want to play a maxmin strategy?

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- Why would i want to play a maxmin strategy?
 - a conservative agent maximizing worst-case payoff
 - a paranoid agent who believes everyone is out to get him

Definition

The **maxmin strategy** for player i is $\arg \max_{s_i} \min_{s_{-i}} u_i(s_1, s_2)$, and the **maxmin value** for player i is $\max_{s_i} \min_{s_{-i}} u_i(s_1, s_2)$.

Min-Max Strategies

- Player i 's **minmax strategy** in a 2-player game is a strategy that minimizes the other player $-i$'s best-case payoff.
- The **minmax value** of the 2-player game for player i is that maximum amount of payoff that $-i$ could achieve under i 's minmax strategy.
- Why would i want to play a minmax strategy?

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- Why would i want to play a minmax strategy?
 - to punish the other agent as much as possible

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Definition

In a two-player game, the **minmax strategy** for player i is $\arg \min_{s_i} \max_{s_{-i}} u_{-i}(s_1, s_2)$, and the **minmax value** for player i is $\min_{s_i} \max_{s_{-i}} u_{-i}(s_1, s_2)$.

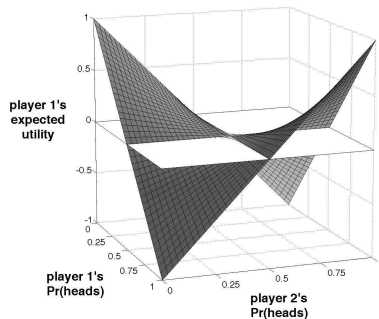
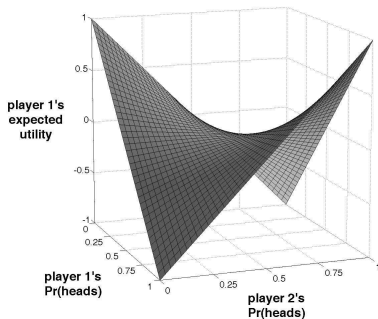
Minmax Theorem

Theorem (Minmax theorem (von Neumann, 1928))

In any finite, two-player, zero-sum game, in any Nash equilibrium each player receives a payoff that is equal to both his maxmin value and his minmax value.

- The maxmin value for one player is equal to the minmax value for the other player. By convention, the maxmin value for player 1 is called the **value of the game**.
- For both players, the set of maxmin strategies coincides with the set of minmax strategies.
- Any maxmin strategy profile (or, equivalently, minmax strategy profile) is a Nash equilibrium. Furthermore, these are all the Nash equilibria. Consequently, all Nash equilibria have the same payoff vector (namely, those in which player 1 gets the value of the game).

Geometric Representation: Saddle Point



- Can you see why this picture illustrates the maxmin and minmax values?

How to find maxmin and minmax strategies

Consider maxmin strategies for player i in a 2-player game.

- Notice that i 's maxmin strategy depends only on i 's utilities
 - thus changes to $-i$'s utilities do not change i 's maxmin strategy
- Consider the game where player i has the same utilities as before, but player $-i$'s utilities are replaced with the negatives of i 's utilities
 - this is now a zero-sum game
- Because of the minmax theorem, we know that any Nash equilibrium strategy in this game is also a maxmin strategy
 - Thus, find player i 's equilibrium strategy in the new game and we have i 's maxmin strategy in the original game
- We can use a similar approach for minmax.