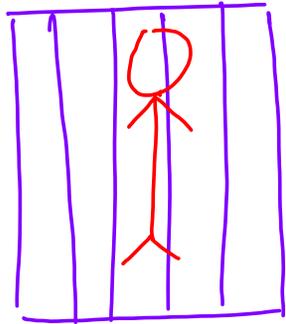
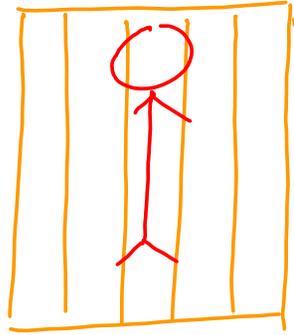


Prisoner's Dilemma:



P_1



P_2

accused of a major
Crime

- No eyewitness
- to get one or both
to CONFESS

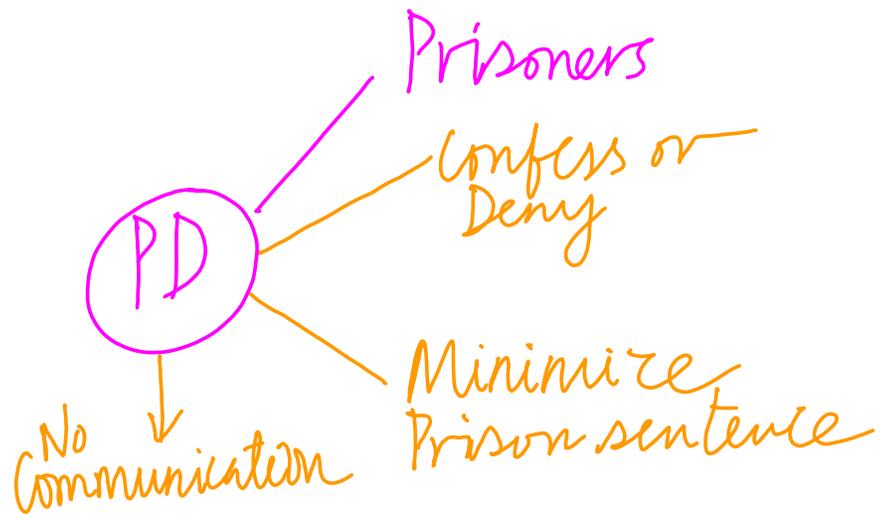
Both prisoners are interrogated in separate rooms — No communication allowed between them.

- 2 Possible Actions
- Confess (C)
 - Deny (D)

If both deny, each gets 1 yr sentence.

If both confess, each gets a prison sentence of 3 years.

- If one confesses, and other denies, confessor walks free or 0 yr, one who denies gets a sentence of 4 yrs.



Game Table:

$P_1 \backslash P_2$	C	D
C	-3, -3	0, -4
D	-4, 0	-1, -1

'strategic'

Payoff is determined by action of individual together with actions of competitors.

Set of Players. $\{P_1, P_2\}$

Set of rules -

A_i denotes action set of player i

$$A_1 = \{C, D\}$$
$$A_2 = \{C, D\}$$

action set of P_1

action set of P_2

Set of outcomes, O

$$O = A_1 \times A_2$$

$$= \{(C, C), (C, D), (D, C), (D, D)\}$$

$u_i(0)$
 $u_1(0), u_2(0)$
→ payoffs

$u_i(a_i, a_{-i})$ actions of rest
 $u_1(a_1, a_2)$
 $u_2(a_2, a_1)$

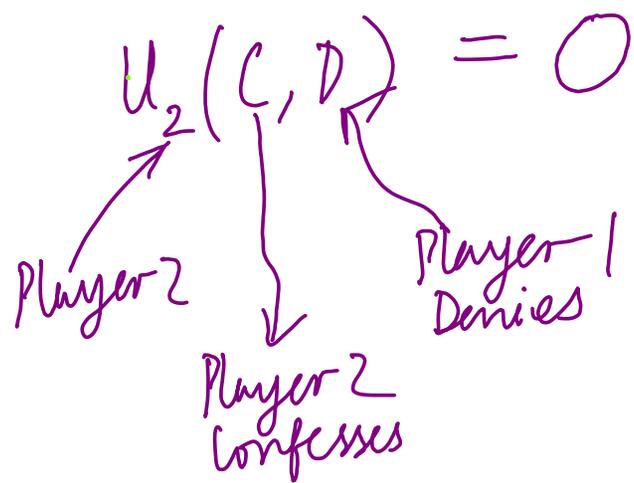
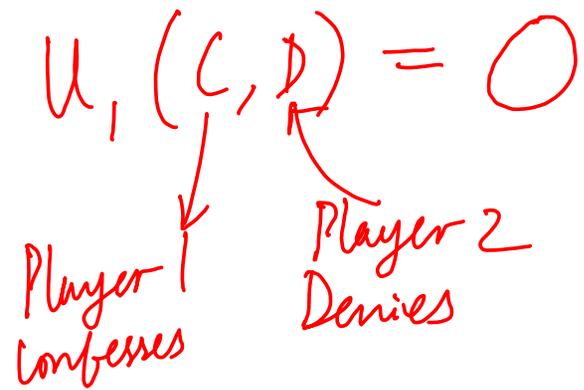
$$U_i(a_i, a_{-i})$$

Utility or payoff
of i^{th} player.

$$U_1(c, c) = -3$$

Player 1
confesses

Player 2
confesses



$$u_1(C, C) = -3$$

$$u_1(C, D) = 0$$

$$u_1(D, C) = -4$$

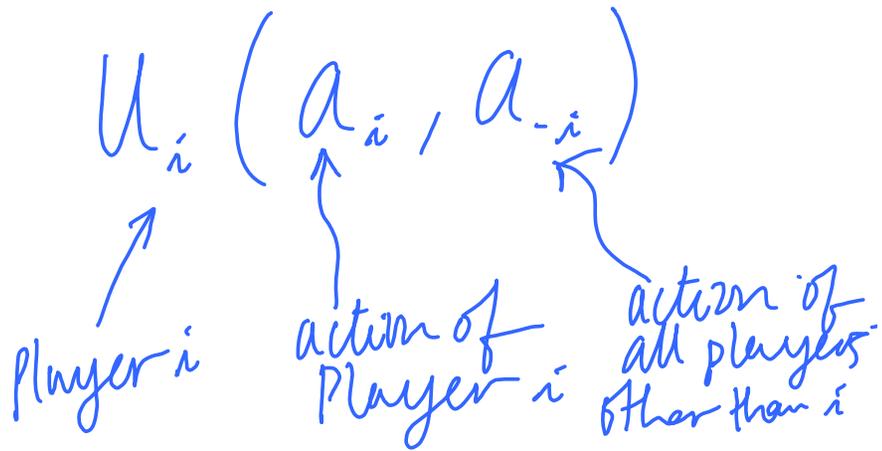
$$u_1(D, D) = -1$$

$$u_2(C, C) = -3$$

$$u_2(C, D) = 0$$

$$u_2(D, C) = -4$$

$$u_2(D, D) = -1$$



Why is PD useful in practice:

Retail Price war

2 Shops, Retail chains,

Prices - High (H)
- Low (L)

