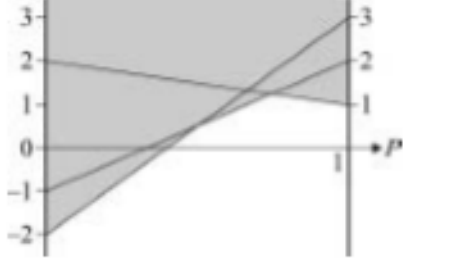


Decision 2 Game Theory Answers

6 (a)	$(-2, 2, 4) < (2, 4, 5)$ So S_1 dominated by S_2	E1											
	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} > \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ So C_3 dominated by C_2	E1	2	note > sign									
(b)	2×2 game now <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">C_1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C_2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S_2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S_3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>		C_1	C_2	S_2	2	4	S_3	5	1			
	C_1	C_2											
S_2	2	4											
S_3	5	1											
	Minimum of rows $(2, 4) = 2$	M1		correct method for either S or C									
	Minimum of $(5, 1) = 1$												
	Choose maximum = $\textcircled{2}$	A1		play safe for Sam is S_2									
	Max of column 1 = $\max(2, 5) = 5$												
	Max of column 2 = $\max(4, 1) = 4$	A1		play safe for computer is C_1									
	Choose minimum = 4												
	Since $2 \neq 4 \Rightarrow$ not stable solution	E1	4										
(c)(i)	Computer picks C_1	M1											
	Expected game = $2p + 5(1-p)$	A1											
	$= 5 - 3p$												
	Computer picks C_2												
	Expected gain = $4p + (1-p)$	A1	3										
	$= 1 + 3p$												
(ii)	Best mixed strategy	M1											
	$5 - 3p = 1 + 3p$												
	$\Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3}$	A1	2										
(iii)	Expected points gain												
	$= 5 - 3 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$			Or $1 + 3 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$									
	$= 3$	B1	1										
Total			12										

6(a)	Gain for Rowan + gain for Colleen in each strategy = 0	E1	1	Gain for one = loss of other
(b)	$\begin{array}{ccc c} -3 & -4 & 1 & \underline{\text{min}} \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & \underline{-1} \\ -2 & -3 & 4 & -3 \\ \hline \text{Max} & \underline{1} & 5 & 4 \end{array}$	M1		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{minimum of rows \& max of columns} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{maximum of minima or minimax} \end{array} \right.$
	$1 \neq -1 \Rightarrow$ no stable solution	A1		All values correct (seen) or words maximin and minimax highlighted
(c)	R_2 dominates R_1 $(-3, -4, 1) < (-2, -3, 4)$ so never play R_1	E1	3	
(d)(i)	R chooses R_2 with prob p \Rightarrow choose R_3 with prob $1 - p$ \Rightarrow expected gain when C plays $C_1: p - 2(1 - p) = 3p - 2$ $C_2: 5p - 3(1 - p) = 8p - 3$ $C_3: -p + 4(1 - p) = 4 - 5p$ Plot expected gains for $0 \leq p \leq 1$	E1	1	
		M1		Attempt at one expression
	Choosing their "highest" point C_1 & C_3 intersect $\Rightarrow 3p - 2 = 4 - 5p$ $\Rightarrow p = \frac{3}{4}$	A1		All correct unsimplified
	\Rightarrow play R_2 with prob $\frac{3}{4}$	M1		Condone mirror image
	and R_3 with prob $\frac{1}{4}$	A1		Any 2 lines
(ii)	Value of game is $3 \times \frac{3}{4} - 2 = \frac{1}{4}$	E1✓	7	Statement of strategy
		B1	1	CSO or equivalent, eg 0.25
Total			13	

4(a)(i)	<p style="text-align: right;">Row min -4 -2 -1</p> <p>Col max 5 -1 3</p> <p>min (col max) = max (row min) ⇒ stable solution</p>	M1	3	Attempt at row minimum and column maximum
		A1		all figures correct
		E1		
(ii)	Ros plays III and Col plays Y value of game = -1	B1		
		B1	2	
(b)(i)	Ros plays R_1 with probability p and R_2 with probability $1 - p$			
	Expected gains when Col plays:			
	$C_1 : 3p - 2(1 - p) = 5p - 2$	M1		attempt at least 2
	$C_2 : 2p - (1 - p) = 3p - 1$	A1		correct unsimplified
	$C_3 : p + 2(1 - p) = 2 - p$			
	Plot expected gains against p for $0 \leq p \leq 1$	M1		
		A1		correct (must see 0 or 1 on P axis, or implied by their numbers) A0 if not possible to see highest point of region being correct
	Choose highest point of region below lines ⇒ $3p - 1 = 2 - p$	M1		must be this pair of lines or their highest point
	leading to $p = \frac{3}{4}$	A1		
	Therefore Ros plays R_1 with prob $\frac{3}{4}$			
	and plays R_2 with prob $\frac{1}{4}$	B1✓	7	fit their p from any lines
(ii)	Value of game = $3 \times \frac{3}{4} - 1$			
	or $\left(2 - \frac{3}{4}\right) = 1\frac{1}{4}$	B1	1	
	Total		13	

