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Properties and applications of dual reduction

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Abstract

The dual reduction process, introduced by Myerson, allows to reduce a finite game into a smaller dimensional game such that any equilibrium of the reduced game is an equilibrium of the original game. This holds both for Nash equilibrium and correlated equilibrium. We present examples of applications of dual reduction and argue that this is a useful tool to study Nash equilibria and correlated equilibria. We then investigate its properties.

Keywords: correlated equilibrium, Nash equilibrium, dual reduction

JEL Classification Number: C72

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1 Introduction

Dual reduction is a reduction process for finite games defined by Roger Myerson (1997), which generalizes elimination of dominated strategies. It takes its roots in the proofs of existence of correlated equilibria of Hart and Schmeidler (1989) and Nau and McCardle (1990). Dual reduction's main property is that any Nash or correlated equilibrium of the reduced game is an equilibrium of the original game. Moreover, by iterative dual reduction, any finite game may be reduced to an elementary game; that is, to a game in which all incentive constraints defining correlated equilibria can be satisfied as strict inequalities in a correlated equilibrium. Myerson (1997) also showed that, while some games may be reduced in several ways, this ambiguity is alleviated if we focus on a specific class of dual reductions, called full dual reductions.

The aim of this article is to show that dual reduction is a powerful tool to study Nash equilibria and correlated equilibria, and to study its properties. It is organized as follows: in the next section, we recall the basics of dual reduction. Section 3 gives examples of applications of dual reduction: we first give an elementary proof of the fact that a unique correlated equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium. The proof is elementary in that it relies entirely on linear programming. We then show that dual reduction allows to prove the existence of Nash equilibria with special properties and to study the geometry of the set of correlated equilibria. In section 4, the properties of dual reduction are investigated. For instance, we show that rescaling the payoffs does not change the ways in which a game may be reduced; that in all full dual reductions, all strategies that have probability zero in all correlated equilibria are eliminated ; and that any zero-sum game and any game with a unique correlated equilibrium is reduced by all full dual reductions into a game with a unique pure strategy profile. We also show that, in almost all two-player games, the iterative reduction process is uniquely defined, as long as we focus on full dual reductions. Finally, a proof is given in the appendix. Unless stated otherwise, all references to Myerson are to Myerson (1997).

Notations. As Myerson, we denote a finite game in strategic form by

$$\Gamma = (N, (C_i)_{i \in N}, (U_i)_{i \in N})$$

where N is the set of players, C_i the set of pure strategies of player i , and $U_i : \times_{j \in N} C_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ the utility function of player i . The set of pure strategy profiles is denoted by $C = \times_{j \in N} C_j$. For each player i , we let $C_{-i} = \times_{j \in N \setminus \{i\}} C_j$. If $c = (c_j)_{j \in N}$ is a pure strategy profile and d_i a pure strategy of player i , we let (c_{-i}, d_i) denote the pure strategy profile that differs from c only in that the i -component is d_i .

For any finite set S , we let $|S|$ denote its cardinal and $\Delta(S)$ the set of

probability distributions over S . A correlated strategy of the players in N is an element of $\Delta(C)$. Thus, $\mu = (\mu(c))_{c \in C}$ is a correlated strategy if and only if $\mu(c) \geq 0$ for any c in C and $\sum_{c \in C} \mu(c) = 1$.

Let μ be a correlated strategy. Assume that before play, a mediator draws a pure strategy profile c with probability $\mu(c)$ and then privately recommends c_i to player i , for every i in N . The correlated strategy μ is a *correlated equilibrium* (Aumann, 1974, 1987) if no player has an incentive to deviate unilaterally from these recommendations. That is, μ is a correlated equilibrium if and only if it satisfies the following incentive constraints:

$$\sum_{c_{-i} \in C_{-i}} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] \leq 0 \quad \forall i \in N, \forall c_i \in C_i, \forall d_i \in C_i \quad (1)$$

For every i in N , we let $C_i^c \subset C_i$ denote the set of pure strategies of player i which have positive marginal probability in at least one correlated equilibrium.

For any mapping $\alpha_i : C_i \rightarrow \Delta(C_i)$ and any c_i, d_i in C_i , we may write $\alpha_i * c_i$ instead of $\alpha_i(c_i)$ to denote the image of c_i by this mapping, and $\alpha_i(d_i|c_i)$ instead of $(\alpha_i * c_i)(d_i)$ to denote the probability of d_i in the mixed strategy $\alpha_i * c_i$. This is for consistency with Myerson.

2 Basics of dual reduction

Unless stated otherwise, all results of this section are due to Myerson.

Dual vectors. Assume that before play a mediator privately recommends a pure strategy to each player, who can either obey or deviate from this recommendation. The behavior of player i can then be described by a mapping $\alpha_i : C_i \rightarrow \Delta(C_i)$, which associates to every pure strategy c_i the randomized strategy $\alpha_i * c_i$ that she will play if recommended c_i . The mapping α_i may be called a *deviation plan* for player i . If a mediator tries to implement a pure strategy profile c , then player i 's gain from deviating unilaterally according to α_i instead of following the mediator's recommendation is

$$D_i(c, \alpha_i) := U_i(c_{-i}, \alpha_i * c_i) - U_i(c)$$

Let $\alpha = (\alpha_i)_{i \in N}$ be a profile of deviation plans and let $D(c, \alpha)$ denote the sum of the above gains over the set of players:

$$D(c, \alpha) := \sum_{i \in N} D_i(c, \alpha_i) = \sum_{i \in N} [U_i(c_{-i}, \alpha_i * c_i) - U_i(c)]$$

Definition. A *dual vector* is a profile of deviation plans $\alpha = (\alpha_i)_{i \in N}$ such that $D(c, \alpha) \geq 0$ for every pure strategy profile c in C .

Dual vectors arise from the linear programming proofs of existence of correlated equilibria (Hart and Schmeidler, 1989; Nau and McCardle, 1990). Any game has at least one dual vector. Indeed, letting $\alpha_i * c_i = c_i$ for all i in N and all c_i in C_i defines a dual vector. We call it the *trivial dual vector*.¹

How to reduce a game using a dual vector. Let α be a dual vector. The mapping $\alpha_i : C_i \rightarrow \Delta(C_i)$ induces a Markov chain on C_i . This Markov chain partitions C_i into a set of transient states and disjoint minimal absorbing sets.² Let us say that a mixed strategy σ_i of player i is α_i -stationary if $\alpha_i * \sigma_i = \sigma_i$, where

$$\alpha_i * \sigma_i = \sum_{c_i \in C_i} \sigma_i(c_i)(\alpha_i * c_i)$$

From the basic theory of Markov chains, it follows that for every minimal absorbing set $B_i \subset C_i$, there is a unique α_i -stationary mixed strategy with support in B_i . Let C_i/α_i denote the set of such α_i -stationary strategies with support in a minimal absorbing set. The α -reduced game, denoted by Γ/α , is the game with the same set of players and the same utility functions as in Γ , but in which, for every i in N , the pure strategy set of player i is C_i/α_i :

$$\Gamma/\alpha = \{N, (C_i/\alpha_i)_{i \in N}, (U_i)_{i \in N}\}$$

The reduction thus operates by eliminating some strategies and grouping other strategies together.

More precisely, if $c_i \in C_i$ is a transient state for the Markov chain induced by α_i , then c_i is *eliminated*. That is, $\sigma_i(c_i) = 0$ for all σ_i in C_i/α_i . If c_i is α_i -stationary (i.e. $\alpha_i * c_i = c_i$), then c_i is *kept* as a pure strategy: $c_i \in C_i/\alpha_i$. Finally, if c_i is neither transient nor stationary, then c_i is *grouped* with the other strategies of its minimal absorbing set, so that: $\exists \sigma_i \in C_i/\alpha_i, \sigma_i \neq c_i$ and $\sigma_i(c_i) > 0$.

¹To see how dual vectors arise from the proofs of existence of correlated equilibria, consider the auxiliary zero-sum game in which the maximizer chooses a pure strategy profile c of Γ , the minimizer a profile of deviation plans $\alpha = (\alpha_i)_{i \in N}$, and the payoff is $-D(c, \alpha)$. In this game (a variant of Hart and Schmeidler's (1989) auxiliary game), a randomized strategy of the maximizer is a correlated strategy of Γ , and it guarantees a payoff of 0 if and only if it is a correlated equilibrium. Thus, to prove existence of correlated equilibria, it suffices to show that the value of the auxiliary game is at least 0. In fact, it is exactly 0 because the minimizer can guarantee 0 by choosing the trivial deviation vector. It follows that dual vectors may be defined as the optimal strategies of the minimizer in this auxiliary game. Similarly, Myerson introduces dual vectors as the optimal solutions of the dual of a linear program whose optimal solutions are the correlated equilibria.

²A nonempty subset B_i of C_i is a *minimal absorbing set* if : (i) for every c_i in B_i , $\alpha_i * c_i$ has support in B_i and (ii) it contains no nonempty proper subset satisfying (i).

Definition. A *dual reduction* of Γ is any α -reduced game Γ/α where α is a dual vector. An *iterative dual reduction* of Γ is any game $\Gamma/\alpha_1/\alpha_2/\dots$ where each α^k is a dual vector for $\Gamma/\alpha^1/\alpha^2/\dots/\alpha^{k-1}$. (The expression “dual reduction” may refer either to a reduced game or to the reduction technique.)

Let $C/\alpha = \times_{i \in N} C_i/\alpha_i$ denote the set of pure strategy profiles of the reduced game Γ/α . So the set of correlated strategies of the reduced game is $\Delta(C/\alpha)$. Any correlated strategy μ in C/α can be mapped back to a Γ -equivalent correlated strategy $\bar{\mu}$ in the natural way:

$$\bar{\mu}(c) = \sum_{\sigma \in C/\alpha} \mu(\sigma)\sigma(c) \quad \forall c \in C$$

(the mapping $\mu \mapsto \bar{\mu}$ may be shown to be injective). Myerson’s main result is that if μ is a correlated equilibrium of a dual reduction of Γ , then $\bar{\mu}$ is a correlated equilibrium of Γ . The same result holds for Nash equilibrium.

The main step of the proof is to show that, if σ is a mixed strategy profile such that, for every $j \neq i$, σ_j is α_j -stationary, then $U_i(\sigma) \leq U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * \sigma_i)$. The derivation of this fact will be used in sections 3 and 4 and so we recall it: for every j in N ,

$$\sum_{c \in C} \sigma(c) D_j(c, \alpha_j) = U_j(\sigma_{-j}, \alpha_j * \sigma_j) - U_j(\sigma)$$

Indeed, both sides of the equation represent the expected gain for player j from deviating according to α_j , when all other players obey a mediator who is trying to implement σ . Summing over the set of players N , we get

$$\sum_{c \in C} \sigma(c) D(c, \alpha) = \sum_{j \in N} [U_j(\sigma_{-j}, \alpha_j * \sigma_j) - U_j(\sigma)] \quad (2)$$

If $\alpha_j * \sigma_j = \sigma_j$ for all $j \neq i$, then (2) boils down to

$$\sum_{c \in C} \sigma(c) D(c, \alpha) = U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * \sigma_i) - U_i(\sigma) \quad (3)$$

Since α is a dual vector, $D(c, \alpha) \geq 0$ for all c , hence the left hand side of (3) is nonnegative. Thus, (3) $\Rightarrow U_i(\sigma) \leq U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * \sigma_i)$.

Jeopardization and reduction to elementary games A game is *elementary* (Myerson) if it has a correlated equilibrium μ which satisfies all incentive constraints with strict inequality:

$$\sum_{c \in C} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] > 0 \quad \forall i \in N, \forall c_i \neq d_i \quad (4)$$

If μ satisfies (4), then for any correlated strategy μ' with full support and for any ϵ small enough, $(1 - \epsilon)\mu + \epsilon\mu'$ is a strict correlated equilibrium with

full support; conversely, any strict correlated equilibrium with full support satisfies (4). So, elementary games can also be defined as those games having a strict correlated equilibrium with full support.³

Myerson shows that a game may be strictly reduced if and only if it not elementary; this implies that, though many games are not elementary (e.g., Matching Pennies), any game may be reduced to an elementary game by iterative dual reduction. The proof is based on the concept of jeopardization and proposition 1 below: a strong complementary slackness property which we will use extensively.

Definition. Let c_i and d_i be pure strategies of player i . The strategy d_i jeopardizes c_i if, in every correlated equilibrium μ , the incentive constraint stipulating that player i should not gain by deviating from c_i to d_i is tight. That is,

$$\sum_{c_{-i} \in C_{-i}} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] = 0$$

Proposition 1. *There exists a dual vector α such that $\alpha_i(d_i|c_i) > 0$ if and only if d_i jeopardizes c_i .*

Full dual reduction Let us say that a dual vector is *full* (or has full support) if it is positive in every component that is positive in at least one dual vector. By proposition 1, for any full dual vector α and any pure strategies c_i and d_i in C_i , $\alpha_i(d_i|c_i) > 0$ if and only if d_i jeopardizes c_i . Existence of full dual vectors follows from the convexity of the set of dual vectors. A *full dual reduction* of Γ is any reduced game Γ/α where α is a full dual vector.

The interest of full dual reductions is not only that there are less full dual reductions than dual reductions. It also lies in the following properties, which remain implicit in Myerson: any full dual vectors, having the same positive components, induce the same minimal absorbing sets. Therefore, in any full dual reduction, the pure strategies which are eliminated (resp. kept as pure strategies, grouped together) are the same. Moreover, in any full dual reduction, there are weakly less pure strategies remaining than in any other dual reduction of the same game. That is, if α is a full dual vector and β is any dual vector, then $|C_i/\alpha_i| \leq |C_i/\beta_i|$. This follows from the fact that any component that is positive in β_i is also positive in α_i , and from basic properties of Markov chains.

³A correlated equilibrium μ has *full support* if $\mu(c) > 0$ for all c in C . It is *strict* if the incentive constraint (1) is satisfied with strict inequality, for any i in N , any c_i with positive marginal probability in μ , and any $d_i \neq c_i$.

3 Some applications of dual reduction

This section aims at showing, by way of examples, that dual reduction is a useful tool to study properties of Nash equilibria and correlated equilibria.

A unique correlated equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium: an elementary proof Consider first the fact that, if a game has a unique correlated equilibrium, then this correlated equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium. Of course, as existence of correlated equilibria, this follows from the existence of Nash equilibria and the fact that any Nash equilibrium is a correlated equilibrium. But, as for existence of correlated equilibria (Hart and Schmeidler, 1989; Nau and McCardle, 1990), it would be nice to find a more direct proof, relying solely on linear programming. Dual reduction provides such a proof.

Indeed, let Γ be a game with a unique correlated equilibrium. By iterative dual reduction, Γ may be reduced to an elementary game Γ^e . Since Γ^e is elementary (i.e. has a strict correlated equilibrium with full support), it follows that either Γ^e has an infinity of correlated equilibria, or Γ^e has a unique strategy profile. Since Γ has a unique correlated equilibrium and since different correlated equilibria of Γ^e induce different correlated equilibria of Γ , the first case is ruled out. Therefore, Γ^e has a unique strategy profile, hence trivially a Nash equilibrium. This implies that Γ has a Nash equilibrium hence that the unique correlated equilibrium of Γ is a Nash equilibrium.

This proof relies on: a) the definition of dual reduction, which requires the Minimax theorem and existence of stationary distributions for finite Markov chains; and b) the fact that any game may be reduced to an elementary game, which Myerson proved through the strong complementary property of linear programs. Since the existence of stationary distributions for finite Markov chains can be deduced from the Minimax theorem, the above proof relies solely on linear duality. In particular no fixed point theorem is used.⁴

Equilibria with special properties. Dual reduction also allows to prove existence of equilibria with special properties. For instance:

Proposition 2. *In any finite game, there exists a Nash equilibrium σ such that, for every player i and every pure strategy c_i with marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria, c_i is not a best response to σ_{-i} .*

⁴The fact that the existence of stationary distributions for finite Markov chains can be deduced from the Minimax theorem is mentioned by Mertens et al (1994, ex. 9, p.41). To see this, let $M = (m_{ij})$ denote a stochastic matrix (that is, the m_{ij} are nonnegative and each columns sums to unity). Applying the lemma of Hart and Schmeidler (1989, p.19) with $a_{jk} = m_{kj}$ and u a basis vector, we get that there exists a probability vector x such that $Mx = x$. Since Hart and Schmeidler prove this lemma via the Minimax theorem, this shows that existence of stationary distributions for finite Markov chains can indeed be deduced from the Minimax theorem.

We first need to introduce a new class of dual vectors.

Definition. A dual vector is *strong* if for every pure strategy profile c in \mathcal{C} with probability zero in all correlated equilibria,

$$D(c, \alpha) = \sum_{i \in N} [U_i(c_{-i}, \alpha_i * c_i) - U_i(c)] > 0$$

(the first equality simply recalls the definition of $D(c, \alpha)$). Existence of strong dual vectors follows from Nau and McCardle's (1990) proof of existence of correlated equilibria. Due to the linearity of the conditions defining dual vectors and their refinements, any strictly convex combination of a full dual vector and of a strong dual vector is a dual vector which is both strong and full. This implies that there is at least one strong and full dual vector. It is actually easy to show that a dual vector is both strong and full if and only if it belongs to the relative interior of the (convex) set of dual vectors.

The following lemma is a variant of Myerson's lemma 1:

Lemma 3. *Let $i \in N$. Let α be a strong dual vector. Let $\sigma_{-i} \in \times_{j \neq i} \Delta(C_j)$. Assume that for every $j \neq i$, the mixed strategy σ_j is α_j -stationary. For any pure strategy c_i of player i with marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria, $U_i(\sigma_{-i}, c_i) < U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * c_i)$.*

Proof. Let $\sigma = (\sigma_{-i}, c_i)$. Since c_i has marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria, it follows that every strategy profile c with $\sigma(c) > 0$ has probability zero in all correlated equilibria. By definition of strong dual vectors, this implies that $D(c, \alpha) > 0$. Therefore

$$\sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \sigma(c) D(c, \alpha) > 0$$

But since for every $j \neq i$, σ_j is α_j -stationary, it follows that equation (3) is satisfied. Therefore

$$0 < \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \sigma(c) D(c, \alpha) = U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * \sigma_i) - U_i(\sigma) = U_i(\sigma_{-i}, \alpha_i * c_i) - U_i(\sigma_{-i}, c_i)$$

(for the last equality, recall that $\sigma_i = c_i$). The result follows. \square

We now prove proposition 2: let α be a strong dual vector and σ a Nash equilibrium of Γ/α , hence of Γ . By construction of Γ/α , for every j in N , σ_j is α_j -stationary. Therefore, by lemma 3, if c_i has marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria, then c_i is not a best-response to σ_{-i} . So σ satisfies the desired property. This completes the proof.

A corollary of proposition 2 is that, if a game has a unique correlated equilibrium, then this correlated equilibrium is a quasi-strict Nash equilibrium. This can also be shown directly as in (Viossat, 2007).

Tight games Consider the class of tight games, introduced by Nitzan (2005):

Definition 4. *A game is tight if in every correlated equilibrium μ , all incentives constraints are tight:*

$$\sum_{c_{-i} \in C_{-i}} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] = 0 \quad \forall i \in N, \forall c_i \in C_i, \forall d_i \in C_i \quad (5)$$

Nitzan (2005) shows that, for any positive integer n , there is an open set of tight games within the set of $n \times n$ bimatrix games.

Proposition 5. *Any tight game has a completely mixed Nash equilibrium*

Proof. The definition of tight games may be rephrased as follows: a game is tight if c_i jeopardizes d_i , for every player i and every couple of pure strategies (c_i, d_i) in $C_i \times C_i$. Therefore, if α is a full dual vector of a tight game Γ , then for every couple of pure strategies (c_i, d_i) in $C_i \times C_i$, we have $\alpha_i(c_i, d_i) > 0$. Thus, for the Markov chain induced by α_i , there is a unique minimal absorbing set: the whole of C_i . Therefore, in the full dual reduction Γ/α , all strategies of player i are grouped together, and this for every i in N . It follows that Γ/α has a unique strategy profile σ , which is a completely mixed strategy profile of Γ ; furthermore, since σ is trivially a Nash equilibrium of Γ/α , it is a Nash equilibrium of Γ . \square

A class of games introduced by Nau et al (2004). Recall that C_i^c denotes the set of pure strategies of player i with positive marginal probability in at least one correlated equilibrium. Let us say that a game is *pretight* if, in every correlated equilibrium μ , every incentive constraint (1) with c_i and d_i in C_i^c is tight. That is,

$$\sum_{c_{-i} \in C_{-i}} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] = 0 \quad \forall i \in N, \forall c_i \in C_i^c, \forall d_i \in C_i^c \quad (6)$$

This condition, which is weaker than (5), has been introduced by Nau et al (2004). Recall that the inequalities defining the set of correlated equilibria are linear in μ , so that the set of correlated equilibria is a convex polytope. Nau et al (2004, proposition 2) showed that in any finite game, all Nash equilibria belong to the relative boundary of this polytope unless: (a) the game is pretight, and (b) there exists a Nash equilibrium with support $\times_{i \in N} C_i^c$. Dual reduction allows to show that (a) implies (b).

Proposition 6. *Any pretight game has a quasi-strict Nash equilibrium with support $\times_{i \in N} C_i^c$.*

The proof of proposition 6 uses results from section 4, and so we postpone it to the appendix. Proposition does not only show that Nau et al's condition

(a) implies their condition (b), but also that any pretight game has a quasi-strict Nash equilibrium: a nontrivial fact, since for $n \geq 3$, not all n -player games have a quasi-strict Nash equilibrium (van Damme, 1991). Moreover, from proposition 6, a converse of Nau et al's result may be obtained. Namely, if a game is pretight, then there is a Nash equilibrium in the relative interior of the correlated equilibrium polytope (Viossat, 2006).

Dimension of the correlated equilibrium polytope. We now turn to another property of the correlated equilibrium polytope. It is well known that in generic 2×2 games, the correlated equilibrium polytope has dimension 0 or 3, but not 1 nor 2. This might seem a peculiarity of 2×2 games, but dual reduction allows to show that in generic finite games, there are dimensions that the correlated equilibrium polytope cannot have:

Proposition 7. *In a generic finite game in which at least two players have at least two pure strategies, the correlated equilibrium polytope does not have dimension $|C| - 2$.⁵*

We first need to show that, unless a pure strategy is dominated or equivalent to a mixed strategy, there is no dual reduction which simply consists in eliminating this strategy (the converse has been shown by Myerson).

Lemma 8. *Let $c_i \in C_i$; assume that there exists a dual vector α such that $c_i \notin C_i/\alpha_i$ and $C_j/\alpha_j = C_j$ for all j in $N \setminus \{i\}$. Then there exists a mixed strategy σ_i in $\Delta(C_i)$ such that $\sigma_i \neq c_i$ and $U_i(c_{-i}, \sigma_i) \geq U_i(c)$ for all c_{-i} in C_{-i} .*

Proof. Let $\sigma_i = \alpha_i * c_i$. Since for all $j \neq i$, every pure strategy in C_j is α_j -stationary, equation (3) yields:

$$U_i(c_{-i}, \sigma_i) \geq U_i(c) \quad \forall c_{-i} \in C_{-i}$$

Furthermore, $c_i \notin C_i/\alpha_i$ hence c_i is not α_i -stationary. Therefore $\sigma_i \neq c_i$ \square

We now prove the proposition. For every i in N , and every couple of pure strategies (c_i, d_i) in $C_i \times C_i$, let

$$H_{c_i, d_i} := \left\{ \mu \in \mathbb{R}^C, \sum_{c_{-i} \in C_{-i}} \mu(c) [U_i(c_{-i}, d_i) - U_i(c)] = 0 \right\}$$

⁵Here is a more formal statement: let $n \geq 2$, let $(m_1, \dots, m_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and assume that $\prod_{j \neq i} m_j \geq 2$ for all i in $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Then within the set of $m_1 \times \dots \times m_n$ games, the set of games whose correlated equilibrium polytope has dimension $m_1 \times \dots \times m_n - 2$ has Lebesgue measure 0. The restriction to games which are not essentially one-player games is needed, because in 3×1 games, the correlated equilibrium polytope has generically dimension $1 = 3 - 2$.

Thus, d_i jeopardizes c_i if and only if all correlated equilibria belong to H_{c_i, d_i} .

Generically, either a player has a strictly dominated strategy (case 1) or the following properties are satisfied simultaneously (case 2):

$$\sigma_i \neq c_i \Rightarrow \exists c_{-i} \in C_{-i}, U_i(c_{-i}, \sigma_i) < U_i(c), \forall i \in N, \forall c_i \in C_i, \forall \sigma_i \in \Delta(C_i) \quad (7)$$

$$H_{c_i, d_i} \neq H_{c_j, d_j}, \quad \forall i \neq j, \forall (c_i, d_i) \in C_i \times C_i, \forall (c_j, d_j) \in C_j \times C_j \quad (8)$$

so it suffices to examine these two cases.

Case 1: let c_i be strictly dominated. Then c_i has marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria. The correlated equilibrium polytope may thus be seen as a subset of $\Delta(\hat{C})$ with $\hat{C} = (C_i \setminus \{c_i\}) \times C_{-i}$; therefore, its dimension is at most $(|C_i| - 1) \times |C_{-i}| = |C| - |C_{-i}| - 1 < |C| - 2$.

Case 2: if the game is elementary, then the correlated equilibrium polytope has dimension $|C| - 1 \neq |C| - 2$. Otherwise, there exists a player i and a couple of pure strategies (c_i, d_i) , with $c_i \neq d_i$, such that d_i jeopardizes c_i . That is, every correlated equilibrium is in H_{c_i, d_i} . Therefore, by proposition 1, there exists a dual vector α such that $c_i \notin C_i/\alpha_i$. Due to condition (7) and lemma 8, this implies that there exists j in $N \setminus \{i\}$ and c_j in C_j such that $c_j \notin C_j/\alpha_j$. It follows that c_j is jeopardized by some strategy d_j in $C_j \setminus \{c_j\}$. That is, every correlated equilibrium is in H_{c_j, d_j} . Therefore the correlated equilibrium polytope is a subset of $\Delta(C) \cap H_{c_i, d_i} \cap H_{c_j, d_j}$. It follows from (7) that H_{c_i, d_i} and H_{c_j, d_j} are proper subsets of $\mathbb{R}^{|C|}$, and from (8) that they are distinct. As an intersection of two distinct hyperplanes of $\mathbb{R}^{|C|}$, $H_{c_i, d_i} \cap H_{c_j, d_j}$ is a vector space of dimension $|C| - 2$. Its intersection with the simplex $\Delta(C)$ has at most dimension $|C| - 3$ and it includes the correlated equilibrium polytope. Therefore, this polytope has at most dimension $|C| - 3$. This completes the proof.

4 Properties of dual reduction

The examples of applications given in the previous section suggest, at least to us, that it might be worthwhile to study in greater depth the properties of dual reduction. This is the object of this section. Section 4.1 shows that, though positive affine transformations and other rescalings of the payoffs affect the set of dual vectors, they do not change the ways in which a game may be reduced. In section 4.2, we try to understand which kind of strategies are eliminated in dual reductions. We show for instance that strategies with zero probability in all correlated equilibria are eliminated in all full dual reductions, but that this is not true of weakly dominated strategies. Section 4.3 studies

the properties of dual reduction in specific classes of games such as zero-sum games or symmetric games. Finally, section 4.4 shows that, in almost all 2-player games, the process of iterative full dual reduction is uniquely defined.

4.1 Payoff rescaling and dual reduction

Let Γ and Γ' be two games with the same sets of players and strategies. Let U'_i denote the utility function of player i in Γ' .

Definition 9. *The game Γ' is a rescaling of Γ if for every player i in N , there exists a positive constant a_i and a function $f_i : C_{-i} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that:*

$$U'_i(c) = a_i U_i(c) + f_i(c_{-i}), \quad \forall c \in C$$

If Γ' is a rescaling of Γ , then Γ and Γ' represent essentially the same economic situation. So it is reassuring to note that they can be reduced in the same ways:

Proposition 10. *Let Γ' be a rescaling of Γ . If α is a dual vector of Γ then there exists a dual vector α' of Γ' such that $\Gamma'/\alpha' = \Gamma'/\alpha$. That is, Γ'/α is a dual reduction of Γ' .*

This result would be obvious if a game and its rescalings had the same dual vectors, but the following example shows that this is not the case.

Example 11.

	x_2	y_2		x_2	y_2
x_1	1, -1	-1, 1		2, -1	-2, 1
y_1	-1, 1	1, -1		-2, 1	2, -1

Let Γ denote the game on the left (Matching Pennies) and Γ' its rescaling on the right. Define α by $\alpha_i * x_i = \alpha_i * y_i = \frac{1}{2}x_i + \frac{1}{2}y_i$ for every i in $\{1, 2\}$. Then α is a dual vector for Γ but not for Γ' .

The key is that different vectors of deviation plans may induce the same reduced game. For instance, in example 11, define α' by $\alpha'_1 * c_1 = \frac{1}{2}(c_1 + \alpha_1 * c_1)$ for all c_1 in $\{x_1, y_1\}$, and $\alpha'_2 = \alpha_2$. It may be checked that α' is a dual vector of Γ' and that α and α' induce the same reduced game: $\Gamma'/\alpha' = \Gamma'/\alpha$. Therefore, even though α is not a dual vector of Γ' , Γ'/α is a dual reduction of Γ . We now generalize this idea.

Lemma 12. *Let α_i be a deviation plan for player i . Let $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$. Define the deviation plan α_i^ϵ by $\alpha_i^\epsilon * c_i = \epsilon(\alpha_i * c_i) + (1 - \epsilon)c_i$. Then $C_i/\alpha_i = C_i/\alpha_i^\epsilon$.*

Proof. For any mixed strategy σ_i in $\Delta(C_i)$, $\alpha_i^\epsilon * \sigma_i - \sigma_i = \epsilon(\alpha_i * \sigma_i - \sigma_i)$. Therefore, α_i and α_i^ϵ induce the same stationary strategies □

We can now prove proposition 10. The proof consists in showing that dual vectors of Γ may be “rescaled” into dual vectors of Γ' . Let α be a dual vector of Γ . Let $a_k = \min_{i \in N} a_i$ and, for each i in N , let $\epsilon_i = a_k/a_i$ (the constants a_i are those of definition 9). Recall the definition of α_i^ϵ from lemma 12 and let $\alpha' = (\alpha_i^{\epsilon_i})_{i \in N}$. For every c in C , let $D'(c, \alpha') = \sum_{i \in N} [U'_i(c_{-i}, \alpha'_i * c_i) - U'_i(c)]$. A simple computation shows that

$$D'(c, \alpha') = a_k \times D(c, \alpha) \geq 0 \quad \forall c \in C \quad (9)$$

where the inequality follows from the fact that α is a dual vector of Γ . Therefore α' is a dual vector of Γ' . But lemma 12 implies that $\Gamma'/\alpha' = \Gamma'/\alpha$. This completes the proof.

4.2 Which strategies and equilibria are eliminated?

We say that the pure strategy c_i is *eliminated* in the dual reduction Γ/α if $\sigma_i(c_i) = 0$ for all σ_i in C_i/α_i . A pure strategy profile c is eliminated if $\sigma(c) = 0$ for all σ in C/α ; that is, if for some i in N , c_i is eliminated. Finally, a correlated equilibrium μ is eliminated if there is no correlated strategy of Γ/α which induces μ in Γ . In this section, we try to understand which kind of strategies and equilibria are eliminated in dual reductions.

A first remark is that, as shown by Myerson, if a pure strategy is weakly dominated then there is a dual reduction which consists in eliminating this strategy. In that sense, dual reduction generalizes elimination of dominated strategies. However, this does not mean that weakly dominated strategies are eliminated in all non-trivial dual reductions, not even in full dual reductions:

Example 13.

	x_2	y_2
x_1	1, 1	1, 0
y_1	1, 0	0, 0

In the above game, μ is a correlated equilibrium if and only if y_2 is not played in μ . That is, $\mu(x_1, y_2) = \mu(y_1, y_2) = 0$. Therefore x_1 and y_1 jeopardize each other. It follows that, in all full dual reductions, x_1 and y_1 are grouped together, hence y_1 is not eliminated.

By contrast, in full dual reductions, strategies that have marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria are eliminated, and a similar result holds for strategy profiles.

Proposition 14. *Let $c \in C$ (resp. $c_i \in C_i$) be a pure strategy profile (resp. pure strategy) with probability zero in all correlated equilibria. Then c (resp. c_i) is eliminated in all full dual reductions and in all elementary iterative dual reductions.*

Proof. First consider elementary iterative dual reductions: if Γ^e is an elementary iterative dual reduction of Γ , it has a correlated equilibrium with full support, which induces a correlated equilibrium of Γ . Therefore all pure strategy profiles (resp. pure strategies) of Γ that have not been eliminated in Γ^e have positive probability in some correlated equilibrium.⁶

Now consider full dual reductions. Let α be a dual vector. Let $\sigma \in C/\alpha$. By definition of C/α , $\alpha_i * \sigma_i = \sigma_i$ for all i in N . Therefore, it follows from (2) that $\sum_{c \in C} \sigma(c) D(c, \alpha) = 0$. Since by definition of dual vectors, $D(c, \alpha) \geq 0$ for all c in C , this implies that

$$D(c, \alpha) > 0 \Rightarrow \sigma(c) = 0.$$

Assume now that α is strong and full, and let c be a pure strategy profile with probability zero in all correlated equilibria. Since α is a strong dual vector, we have $D(c, \alpha) > 0$ hence $\sigma(c) = 0$. Therefore, c is eliminated in the dual reduction Γ/α . But since α is a full dual vector and since in all full dual reductions, the same strategy profiles are eliminated, it follows that c is eliminated in all full dual reductions.⁷

Finally, let c_i be a pure strategy profile with marginal probability zero in all correlated equilibria. For all c_{-i} in C_{-i} , $c = (c_{-i}, c_i)$ has probability zero in all correlated equilibria. Therefore, in a full dual reduction, (c_{-i}, c_i) is eliminated for all c_{-i} in C_{-i} , whence c_i itself is eliminated. \square

We now turn to equilibria. Let us say that in a dual reduction, a correlated equilibrium μ is eliminated if there is no correlated strategy of the reduced game which induces μ in the original game.

Proposition 15. *Strict correlated equilibria cannot be eliminated, not even in an iterative dual reduction.*

Proof. If μ is a strict correlated equilibrium, a strategy that has positive marginal probability in μ cannot be jeopardized by another strategy. It follows that in any dual reduction of Γ , all pure strategies used in μ remain as pure strategies. Furthermore, as the player's options for deviating are more limited in the reduced game than in Γ , μ is a fortiori a strict correlated equilibrium of the reduced game. Inductively, in any iterative dual reduction of Γ , all strategies used in μ are available and μ is still a strict correlated equilibrium.⁸ \square

⁶I owe my understanding of this point to Roger Myerson.

⁷Since all full dual reductions eliminate the same strategies, they also eliminate the same strategy profiles.

⁸The proof shows that a pure strategy that has positive marginal probability in some strict correlated equilibrium can never be eliminated nor grouped with other strategies. This generalizes the fact that elementary games cannot be reduced.

By contrast, the following example shows that completely mixed Nash equilibria may be eliminated in all nontrivial dual reductions:

	x_2	y_2	z_2		y_2	z_2	
y_1	2, 0	1, 1	-1, -1		y_1	1, 1	-1, -1
z_1	2, 0	-1, -1	1, 1		z_1	-1, -1	1, 1

In the left game, playing each strategy with equal probability is a completely mixed Nash equilibrium. However, the unique nontrivial dual reduction is the game on the right, in which x_2 and thus all completely mixed Nash equilibria of the original game have been eliminated. (To see that the only nontrivial dual reduction consists in eliminating x_2 , note that, for player 2, x_2 is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}y_2 + \frac{1}{2}z_2$; this implies that y_2 and z_2 jeopardize x_2 . Furthermore, for any i in $\{1, 2\}$, y_i and z_i must be stationary under any dual vector because they have positive probability in a strict correlated equilibrium. The result follows.)

In the above example, the reduced game is obtained by eliminating a pure strategy of player 2 which is redundant in the sense that it yields the same payoffs to player 2 as another (mixed) strategy. More generally, let $\Gamma' = \{N, (C'_i)_{i \in N}, (U_i)_{i \in N}\}$ be a game built on Γ by omitting some pure strategies. Assume that the omitted strategies are redundant in the following sense:

$$\forall i \in N, \forall c_i \in C_i \setminus C'_i, \exists \sigma_i \in \Delta(C'_i), \forall c_{-i} \in C_{-i}, U_i(c_{-i}, c_i) = U_i(c_{-i}, \sigma_i) \quad (10)$$

Then Γ' is a dual reduction of Γ . (Indeed, for all i in N , let $\alpha_i * c_i = \sigma_i$ (defined in (10)) if $c_i \notin C'_i$ and $\alpha_i * c_i = c_i$ otherwise; this defines a dual vector α such that $\Gamma/\alpha = \Gamma'$.) In particular, dual reduction allows to reduce any game into its reduced normal form (Kohlberg and Mertens, 1986).

We conclude this section by noting that the links between dual reduction, elimination of unacceptable strategies (Myerson, 1986) and perfect correlated equilibria (Dhillon and Mertens, 1996) are explored in (Viossat, 2005).

4.3 Dual reduction in specific classes of games

4.3.1 Two-player zero-sum games

It is easy to show that any dual reduction of a zero-sum game is a zero-sum game with the same value. Furthermore, dual vectors may be built easily from optimal strategies:

Proposition 16. *Let Γ denote a two-player zero-sum game and α a profile of deviation plans. If for all $i = 1, 2$ and for all c_i in C_i , the mixed strategy $\alpha_i * c_i$ is an optimal strategy, then α is a dual vector.*

Proof. Let c be a pure strategy profile. Since $\alpha_1 * c_1$ is optimal, it follows that $U_1(\alpha_1 * c_1, c_2) \geq v$, where v is the value of the game. Similarly, $U_2(c_1, \alpha_2 * c_2) \geq$

– v . Therefore, $U_1(\alpha_1 * c_1, c_2) + U_2(c_1, \alpha_2 * c_2) \geq 0 = U_1(c) + U_2(c)$. Since this holds for all c in C , it follows that α is a dual vector. \square

Corollary 17. *For every Nash equilibrium σ of a zero-sum game, there exists a dual reduction in which the reduced set of strategy profiles is the singleton $\{\sigma\}$.*

Proof. In the particular case of proposition 16 where $\alpha_i * c_i = \sigma_i$ for every player i and every c_i in C_i , the only α_i -stationary strategy is σ_i . Therefore, the reduced set C_i/α_i of pure strategies of player i is the singleton $\{\sigma_i\}$. \square

Proposition 18. *Consider a two-player zero-sum game. In all full dual reductions, for every player, all pure strategies with positive marginal probability in at least one correlated equilibrium are grouped together and all other pure strategies are eliminated.*

Proof. Let C_i^c denote the set of pure strategies of player i with positive probability in at least one correlated equilibrium. Consider a full dual reduction. The fact that strategies in $C_i \setminus C_i^c$ are eliminated follows from proposition 14. Furthermore, it follows from (Forges, 1990) that player i has an optimal strategy with support C_i^c . Due to propositions 16 and 1, this implies that all strategies in C_i^c jeopardize each other. Therefore, in a full dual reduction, they are either all eliminated or all grouped together. The first case is ruled out because all other strategies are eliminated. This completes the proof. \square

4.3.2 Games with a unique correlated equilibrium

If Γ has a unique Nash equilibrium σ , then any iterative dual reduction of Γ has a unique Nash equilibrium, which induces σ in Γ ; but the strategy space need not be reducible to σ . In particular, it may be that a (nontrivial) game has a unique, pure Nash equilibrium but is nevertheless elementary, hence cannot be reduced. This is the case in example 4 of Nau and McCardle (1990). By contrast:

Proposition 19. *Assume that Γ has a unique correlated equilibrium σ (note that σ is then a Nash equilibrium, hence may be seen as a mixed strategy profile). In any full or elementary iterative dual reduction, the set of pure strategy profiles is reduced to $\{\sigma\}$. In particular, Γ has a unique full dual reduction.*

Proof. The part of the proposition concerning elementary iterative dual reductions follows from our elementary proof of the fact that a unique correlated equilibrium is a Nash equilibrium (section 3). For full dual reductions, let C_i^c denote the set of pure strategies of player i with positive probability in at least one correlated equilibrium. Since there is a unique correlated equilibrium,

which is thus a Nash equilibrium, all strategies in C_i^c trivially jeopardize each other. Then apply the same argument as in the proof of proposition 18. \square

4.3.3 Games with symmetries

Let Γ be a two-player symmetric game. That is, $C_1 = C_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and for all (k, l) in $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}^2$, $U_1(k, l) = U_2(l, k)$. If $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ is a dual vector, then so are $\alpha' = (\alpha_2, \alpha_1)$ and $\bar{\alpha} = (\alpha + \alpha')/2$. Moreover, $\Gamma/\bar{\alpha}$ is symmetric. This section shows that, more generally, if a game has some symmetries (e.g. cyclic symmetry), then it may be reduced in a way which respect these symmetries.

Let P be a set of permutations of the set of players. Let Γ be a game for which, for every i in N and every permutation p in P , player i and player $p(i)$ have the same set of pure strategies. For every c in C and every permutation p in P , define the pure strategy profile c^p by $c_{p(i)}^p = c_i$ for every i in N .

Definition 20. *The game Γ is p -symmetric if, for all i in N , $U_{p(i)}(c^p) = U_i(c)$. It is P -symmetric if it is p -symmetric for every p in P .*

Proposition 21. *If Γ is P -symmetric then there exists a strong and full dual vector α such that Γ/α is P -symmetric.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that P is the largest set of permutations such that Γ is P -symmetric. Note that for any permutations p and \tilde{p} , if Γ is both p - and \tilde{p} -symmetric then it is $\tilde{p} \circ p$ -symmetric. Therefore, by maximality of P ,

$$\forall \tilde{p} \in P, \{\tilde{p} \circ p, p \in P\} = P \quad (11)$$

Let α be a strong and full dual vector. For every permutation p in P , define the dual vector α^p by $\alpha_{p(i)}^p = \alpha_i$ for every i in N . Let

$$\bar{\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{p \in P} \alpha^p}{|P|}$$

Let p in P . Due to (11), $\bar{\alpha}^p = \bar{\alpha}$, so that for every i in N , $\bar{\alpha}_{p(i)} = \bar{\alpha}_{p(i)}^p = \bar{\alpha}_i$. It follows that for any i in N , $C_{p(i)}/\bar{\alpha}_{p(i)} = C_i/\bar{\alpha}_i$ and that $\Gamma/\bar{\alpha}$ is p -symmetric. Therefore $\Gamma/\bar{\alpha}$ is P -symmetric. Finally, since α is a strong and full dual vector, so is $\bar{\alpha}$. This concludes the proof. \square

4.3.4 Generic 2×2 games

Let Γ be a 2×2 game such that

$$c \neq c' \Rightarrow U_i(c) \neq U_i(c'), \quad \forall (c, c') \in C^2, \forall i \in \{1, 2\}$$

It is well known that such a game is either elementary, in which case it cannot be reduced, or has a unique correlated equilibrium distribution, in which case

proposition 19 applies. The first case corresponds to coordination-like games, with three Nash equilibria: two pure and one completely mixed; the second case to games with either a dominating strategy or a unique, completely mixed Nash equilibrium. The games in Myerson's figures 3 and 5 are instances of the second case.

4.4 Uniqueness of the reduction process

Let Γ denote the rather trivial game:

$$\begin{array}{cc} & x_2 & y_2 \\ x_1 & 1, 1 & 0, 1 \end{array}$$

Let $\epsilon \in]0, 1[$. Define the full dual vector α^ϵ by $\alpha_2^\epsilon * x_2 = \alpha_2^\epsilon * y_2 = \epsilon x_2 + (1 - \epsilon)y_2$. In the full dual reduction Γ/α^ϵ , there is a unique pure strategy profile whose payoffs $(\epsilon, 1)$ depend on ϵ . Thus, even if only full dual reductions are used, there might still be multiple ways to reduce a game. Other examples (omitted) suggest however that multiplicity of full dual reductions typically arises when a player is indifferent between some of his strategies, or becomes so after elimination of strategies of the other players. Such indifference is a non-generic phenomenon and we show below that almost all two-player games have a unique sequence of iterative full dual reductions. We first show that there are severe restrictions on the ways strategies may be grouped together.

Notation: for all i in N , let $B_i \subset C_i$ and let $B = \times_{i \in N} B_i$. We denote by $\Gamma_B = (N, (B_i)_{i \in N}, (U_i)_{i \in N})$ the game obtained from Γ by reducing the pure strategy set of player i to B_i , for all i in N .

Proposition 22. *Let α be a dual vector. For each i in N , let $B_i \subset C_i$ denote a minimal α_i -absorbing set and $B = \times_{i \in N} B_i$. Let σ_{B_i} denote the unique α_i -stationary strategy of player i with support in B_i and $\sigma_B = (\sigma_{B_i})_{i \in N}$. We have: σ_B is a completely mixed Nash equilibrium of Γ_B .*

Proof. The proof draws on the remark made by Myerson at the end of the proof of his lemma 2. Since B_i is α_i -absorbing, we may define $\alpha'_i : B_i \rightarrow \Delta(B_i)$ by $\alpha'_i * c_i = \alpha_i * c_i$ for all c_i in B_i . Since α is a dual vector of Γ , it follows that α' is a dual vector of Γ_B . Moreover, $B/\alpha' = \{\sigma_B\}$, hence σ_B is a Nash equilibrium of Γ_B/α' . This implies that σ_B is a Nash equilibrium of Γ_B . Finally, by minimality of B_i , the support of σ_{B_i} is exactly B_i so σ_B is completely mixed. \square

Corollary 23. *Assume that for every product $B = \times_{i \in N} B_i$ of subsets B_i of C_i , Γ_B has at most one completely mixed Nash equilibrium. Then Γ has a unique full dual reduction.*

Proof. Let α and α' be two full dual vectors. Let $\sigma \in C/\alpha$. Let B_i denote the support of σ_i (seen as an element of $\Delta(C_i)$) and let $B = \times_{i \in N} B_i$. Note that, as the support of an α_i -stationnary strategy, B_i is a minimal α_i -absorbing set. Since full dual vectors have the same minimal absorbing sets, it follows that B_i is also a minimal α'_i -absorbing set. Therefore, there exists τ in C/α' such that τ_i has support B_i , for all i in N . By proposition 22, both σ and τ are completely mixed Nash equilibria of Γ_B . By assumption, this implies $\sigma = \tau$, hence $\sigma \in C'/\alpha$. Therefore $C/\alpha = C/\alpha'$. \square

In the remainder of this section, Γ is a two-player game. Consider the following conditions (which are satisfied by almost all two-player games) :

- (a) for all Nash equilibria σ , the supports of σ_1 and σ_2 have same cardinal⁹
- (b) any game obtained from Γ by deleting some pure strategies satisfies
- (a)
- (c) for any i in $\{1, 2\}$, for any $B_i \subset C_i$, $B_{-i} \subset C_{-i}$ and $B'_{-i} \subset C_{-i}$, with $|B_i| = |B_{-i}| = |B'_{-i}| \geq 2$ and $B_{-i} \cap B'_{-i} = \emptyset$, we have: if σ and σ' are completely mixed Nash equilibria of $\Gamma_{B_i \times B_{-i}}$ and $\Gamma_{B_i \times B'_{-i}}$, respectively, then $\sigma_i \neq \sigma'_i$. That is, the same mixed strategy of player i cannot be the i -component of a completely mixed Nash equilibrium both in $\Gamma_{B_i \times B_{-i}}$ and in $\Gamma_{B_i \times B'_{-i}}$.

Proposition 24. *If Γ satisfies condition (b), then Γ has a unique full dual reduction.*

Proof. It suffices to show that condition (b) implies the assumption of corollary 23. We do it by contraposition. Assume that there exists $B = B_1 \times B_2 \subset C_1 \times C_2$ such that Γ_B has two distinct completely mixed Nash equilibria σ and τ . Without loss of generality, assume $\sigma_1 \neq \tau_1$. There exists λ in \mathbb{R} such that $\sigma_1^\lambda := \lambda\sigma_1 + (1 - \lambda)\tau_1$ is in $\Delta(C_1)$ but its support is a strict subset of the support of σ_1 . Since Γ_B is a bimatrix game and σ and τ are completely mixed (in Γ_B), it follows that $(\sigma_1^\lambda, \sigma_2)$ is a Nash equilibrium of Γ_B . But so is σ . Therefore, for at least one of these equilibria, the supports of the strategies of the players do not have the same cardinal, hence condition (b) is not satisfied. \square

Proposition 25. *If Γ satisfies conditions (b) and (c), then there are only three possibilities:*

- 1 Γ is elementary
- 2 In all dual reductions of Γ , some strategies are eliminated, but no strategies are grouped together.

⁹Any game which is nondegenerate in the sense of von Stengel (2002, def. 2.6 and thm 2.10) satisfies this condition.

3 In any full dual reduction of Γ , the reduced strategy space C/α is a singleton.

Proof. Assume that Γ is not elementary and let α be a nontrivial dual vector. Assume that some strategies of player 1 (for instance) are grouped together. That is, there exists a minimal α_1 -absorbing set B_1 with at least two elements. Let B_2 and B'_2 be minimal α_2 -absorbing sets. Let σ_{B_1} denote the α_1 -stationary strategy with support in B_1 . Define σ_{B_2} and $\sigma_{B'_2}$ similarly. By proposition 22, $(\sigma_{B_1}, \sigma_{B_2})$ and $(\sigma_{B_1}, \sigma_{B'_2})$ are Nash equilibria of $\Gamma_{B_1 \times B_2}$ and $\Gamma_{B_1 \times B'_2}$, respectively. Due to conditions (b) and (c), this implies $B_2 = B'_2$. Therefore, there is a unique minimal α_2 -absorbing set: B_2 . That is, C_2/α_2 is a singleton. Moreover, due to condition (b), B_1 and B_2 have same cardinal. Thus B_2 has at least two elements. Therefore, by the above reasoning, C_1/α_1 is also a singleton and we are done. \square

If Γ satisfies condition (b), then any game obtained by deleting some pure strategies of Γ obviously satisfies condition (b). Therefore, proposition 25 implies that:

Corollary 26. *If Γ satisfies conditions (b) and (c), then so does any dual reduction of Γ .*

Putting proposition 24 and corollary 26 together, we get

Theorem 27. *If Γ satisfies conditions (b) and (c), then Γ has a unique sequence of iterative full dual reductions.*

A Proof of proposition 6

Let Γ be pretight. Let α be a strong and full dual vector. Note that by definition of pretight games, for any i in N , all strategies of C_i^c jeopardize each other. Since α is full, this implies that in Γ/α there is a unique pure strategy profile $\{\sigma\}$, which is a Nash equilibrium of Γ with support C_i^c (the argument is the same as in the proof of proposition 18). Moreover, since α is strong, it follows from the proof of lemma 3 that any pure strategy in $C_i \setminus C_i^c$ is not a best-response to σ_{-i} . Since σ_i has support C_i^c , this implies that σ is quasi-strict.

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