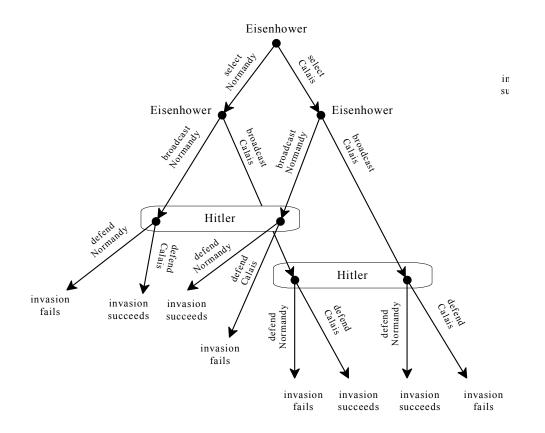
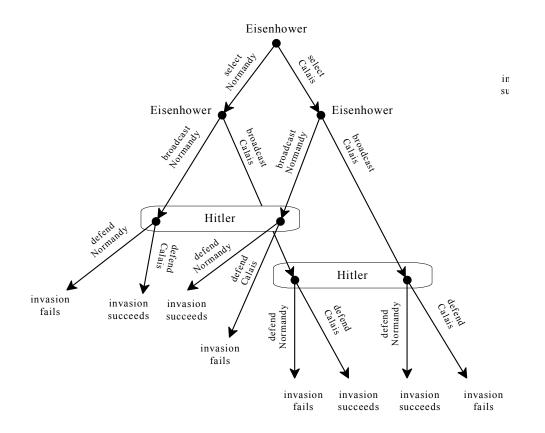
June 1944. Eisenhower has to decide whether to land his troops in Calais or in Normandy. **Hitler** has to decide whether to amass his troops near Calais or Normandy, not knowing Eisenhower's decision: Eisenhower sends a communication to general Patton, stating the chosen location for the landing (knowing that it is likely to be intercepted by the Germans and thus he might tell the truth or lie), the Germans intercept the communication and then Hitler has to decide whether to amass his troops near Calais or Normandy.

Definition of strategy:



Hitler

Eisenhower		
Eisenhower		



Hitler

Eisenhower		
Eisenhower		

Note: the same normal form may be associated with different extensive forms.

Example:

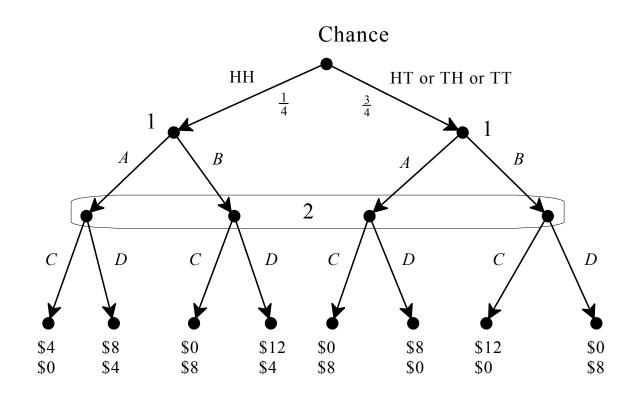
A game with chance moves.

A coin is tossed twice. If the outcome is HH then Player 1 is informed that it was HH and if the outcome is any other outcome then Player 1 is only told that it was not HH. Then Player 1 chooses between A and B. Player 2 is not told what the outcome was, nor is she told what Player 1 chose and she has to choose between Cand D. The outcomes are sums of money: the first is what Player 1 gets and the second what Player 2 gets:

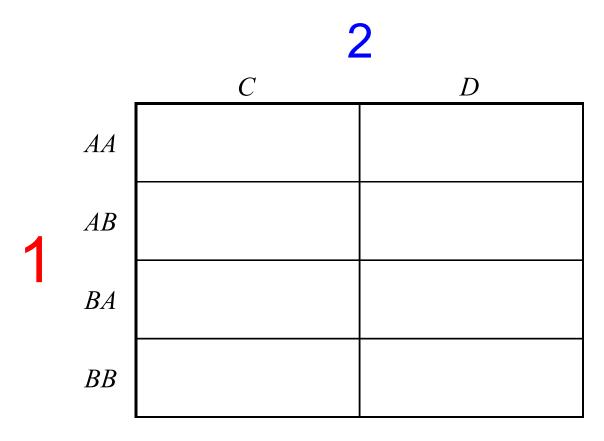
	_	С	;	D	
If the outcome is HH:	А	\$4 \$0		\$8 \$4	
	В	\$0	\$8	\$12	\$4
		C D			D
e outcome is HT or TH or TT:	A	\$0	\$8	\$8	\$0
	В	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$8

If the

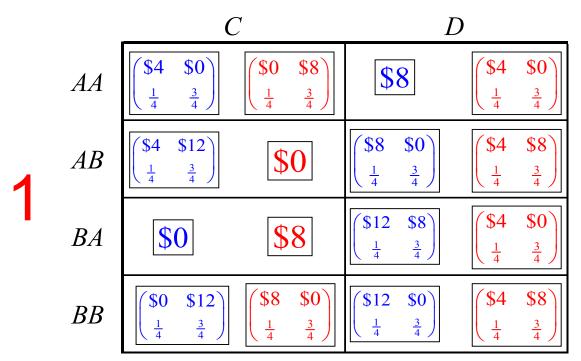
If the outcome is HH:				С	D	
		Α	\$4	\$0	\$8	\$4
		В	\$0	\$8	\$12	\$4
			2		D	
If the outcome is HT or TH or TT:	Α	\$0	\$8	\$8	\$0	
	В	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$8	



If each player is selfish and greedy then the associated strategic form is as follows:



2



Now if we add the assumption that the players are risk neutral then the above strategic form can be simplified to the following:

