

Answers to Problem Set 2: More Static Game Theory

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1. Dominance and Pareto Dominance

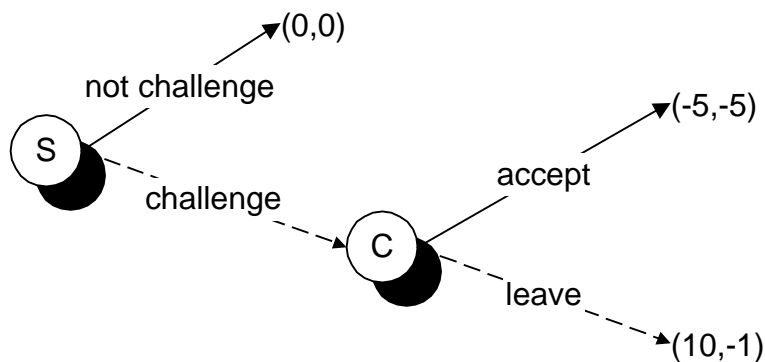
| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | x,x | $x-2,2$ |
| 0 | $2,x-2$ | $0,0$ |

When $x=1$ this is an ordinary Prisoner's Dilemma. $1,1$ Pareto dominate $0,0$, and no other strategy Pareto dominates any other. Providing no effort strictly dominates providing effort, so the unique dominant strategy equilibrium is $0,0$.

When $x=3$ the outcome $3,3$ Pareto dominates all other outcomes, and the outcomes $1,2$ and $2,1$ both Pareto dominate $0,0$. Providing effort strictly dominates not providing effort, so the unique dominant strategy equilibrium is $3,3$.

2. The Challenge

extensive form with subgame perfect choices marked with dashed lines

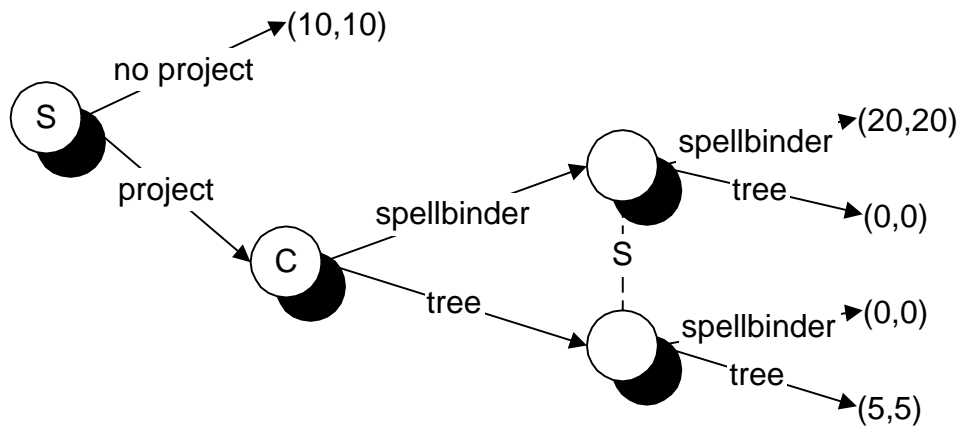


normal form with best response correspondence and Nash equilibria marked

| | | |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| | accept | leave |
| challenge | -5,-5 | 10*,-1* |
| not challenge | 0*,0* | 0,0 |

3. Forward Induction

extensive form



normal form with reaction function and Nash equilibria marked

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|
| | spellbinder | tree |
| no: spellbinder | 10*,10 | 10*,10* |
| no: tree | 10*,10 | 10*,10* |
| yes: spellbinder | 20*,20* | 0,0 |
| yes: tree | 0,0 | 5*,5 |

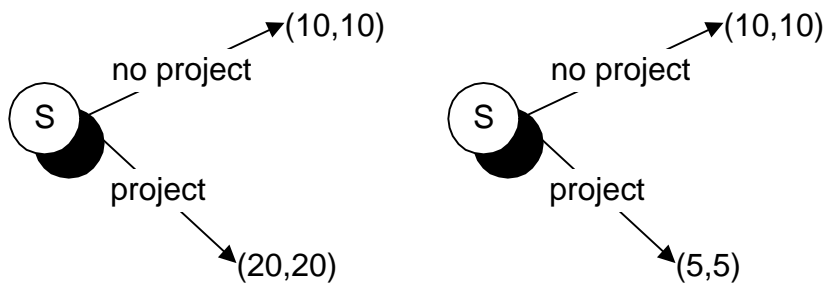
to find subgame perfect equilibria, must first find the subgames: there are two; one is the entire game, the other is the game that begins with C's move

[NOTE: there is a second correct extensive form in which the subgame begins with S's move]

The normal form of this subgame is

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | spellbinder | tree |
| spellbinder | 20*,20* | 0,0 |
| tree | 0,0 | 5*,5* |

As shown there are two Nash equilibria. We must therefore draw two different game trees in each case replacing the subgame with the Nash payoffs



In the first case, the equilibrium is 20,20; in the second case it is 10,10. These are the same as the Nash equilibria.

For iterated weak dominance, we return to the normal form (with the first two strategies combined)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------|
| | spellbinder | tree |
| no | 10,10 | 10,10 |
| yes: spellbinder | 20,20 | 0,0 |
| yes: tree | 0,0 | 5,5 |

no strategy is weakly dominated for player 2; however, the strategy of yes: tree is weakly dominated for player 1 by no. This gives the reduced game

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------|
| | spellbinder | tree |
| no | 10,10 | 10,10 |
| yes: spellbinder | 20,20 | 0,0 |

Now Spellbinder weakly dominates tree for player 2 giving

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| | spellbinder |
| no | 10,10 |
| yes: spellbinder | 20,20 |

Now yes: spellbinder weakly dominates no, so that the only thing left after iterated weak dominance is that Stephen begins the project, and they agree on Spellbinder.