

PROBLEM #1

(PG 46, PROBLEM #2)

a)

		2	
		X	Y
1	H	z, u_{2i}	z, u_{2ii}
	L	ϕ, u_{2ii}	$1\phi, u_{2iv}$

b) $U_1(H, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2}z = \underline{z}$, $\theta_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$U_2(L, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi) + \frac{1}{2}(1\phi) = \underline{5}$

PLAYER 1 WOULD BE INDIFFERENT BETWEEN PLAYING H & L
 IF THE VALUE FOR $z = 5$.

c) $U_1(L, \theta_2) = \frac{1}{3}(\phi) + \frac{1}{3}(1\phi) = \frac{1\phi}{3} = \underline{3.\bar{3}}$, $\theta_2 = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

PROBLEM #2

(PG 63, PROB. #4)

a) $BR_1(\theta_2), \theta_2 = (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) = \{U\}$

b) $BR_2(\theta_1), \theta_1 = (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}) = \{R\}$

c) $BR_1(\theta_2), \theta_2 = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{8}) = \{U\}$

d) $BR_1(\theta_2), \theta_2 = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \{R\}$

e) $BR_2(\theta_1), \theta_1 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \phi) = \{L, R\}$

1 \ 2			
	L	C	R
H	2, 6	$\phi, 4$	4, 4
M	3, 3	ϕ, ϕ	1, 5
D	1, 1	3, 5	2, 3

CALCULATIONS DONE USING COMPUTER.
 (CODE ATTACHED)

(CALCULATIONS FOR)
PROBLEM #2

```

1
2 const game = {
3   U: { L: [2, 6], C: [0, 4], R: [4, 4] },
4   M: { L: [3, 3], C: [0, 0], R: [1, 5] },
5   D: { L: [1, 1], C: [3, 5], R: [2, 3] },
6 }
7
8 const questionParts = {
9   a: { player: 1, strategy: [ 1/6, 1/3, 1/2 ] },
10  b: { player: 2, strategy: [ 1/6, 1/3, 1/2 ] },
11  c: { player: 1, strategy: [ 1/4, 1/8, 5/2 ] },
12  d: { player: 2, strategy: [ 1/3, 1/3, 1/3 ] },
13  e: { player: 2, strategy: [ 1/2, 1/2, 0/1 ] },
14 }
15
16 function bestResponse({ game, strategy, player }) {
17   let maxPayoff = -99999, brSet = []
18   function updateBR({ payoff, s }) {
19     if (payoff === maxPayoff) brSet.push(s)
20     if (payoff > maxPayoff) { maxPayoff = payoff; brSet = [s] }
21   }
22
23   // eslint-disable-next-line default-case
24   switch (player) {
25     case 1:
26       for (const s of ['U', 'M', 'D']) {
27         const payoff =
28           game[s].L[0] * strategy[0] +
29           game[s].C[0] * strategy[1] +
30           game[s].R[0] * strategy[2]
31         updateBR({ payoff, s })
32       }
33       break
34     case 2:
35       for (const s of ['L', 'C', 'R']) {
36         const payoff =
37           game.U[s][1] * strategy[0] +
38           game.M[s][1] * strategy[1] +
39           game.D[s][1] * strategy[2]
40         updateBR({ payoff, s })
41       }
42       break
43   }
44   return brSet
45 }
46
47 for (const letter of Object.keys(questionParts)) {
48   const br = bestResponse({ game, ...questionParts[letter] })
49   console.log(`${letter}) ${br.join(',')}`)
50 }
51
52 /*
53 * output:
54 * a) {U}
55 * b) {R}
56 * c) {U}
57 * d) {R}
58 * e) {L,R}
59 */
60

```

PG 3/9

PROBLEM #3
(PG 109, #7)

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1 \ 2	X	Y	Z
A	2, 0	1, 3	5, X
B	5, 4	1, 3	6, 2

$$\theta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

For $BR_2(\theta_1) = \{Y\}$, $U_2(\theta_1, Y) > U_2(\theta_1, Y')$, $Y' \in \{X, Z\}$

$$U_2(\theta_1, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(3) + \frac{1}{2}(3) = 3$$

$$U_2(\theta_1, X) = \frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{1}{2}(4) = 2 < U_2(\theta_1, Y) \leftarrow \text{Good!}$$

$$U_2(\theta_1, Z) = \frac{1}{2}X + \frac{1}{2}(2) = \frac{X+1}{2} < U_2(\theta_1, Y)$$

$$\frac{X+1}{2} < 3 \Rightarrow \underline{X < 5}$$

$\{Y\}$ will be $BR_2(\theta_1)$ when $X < 5$

PROBLEM # 4
(PG 141 #4)

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GAME 1

	²	A	B
1	A	2, 4	0, 0
	B	1, 6	3, 7

USE PROBABILITIES

$$\begin{aligned} P(S_1 = A) &= p & P(S_2 = A) &= q \\ P(S_1 = B) &= 1-p & P(S_2 = B) &= 1-q \\ 0 \leq p \leq 1 & & 0 \leq q \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(\theta_1, \theta_2) &= 2pq + 1(1-p)q + 3(1-p)(1-q) \\ &= 2pq - 2q - 3p + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial U_1(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial p} = 2q - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow q > \frac{3}{2}$$

player 1's payoff is decreasing with p unless $q > \frac{3}{2}$ which is outside the allowed domain for q . Player 1's best response for all q is $p = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} U_2(\theta_1, \theta_2) &= 4pq + 6(1-p)q + 7(1-p)(1-q) \\ &= 5pq - 7p - q + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial U_2(\theta_1, \theta_2)}{\partial q} = 5p - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow p > \frac{1}{5}$$

player 2's payoff is increasing w/ q when $p > \frac{1}{5}$, so player 2's best response is to play $q = 1$.

$$BR_2(\theta_1) = \begin{cases} q=1, & p > \frac{1}{5} \\ q=0, & p < \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 < q < 1, & p = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

We already found Player 1's $BR_1(\theta_2) = p = 0$

\therefore Mixed Strategy Nash EQ = $p=0, q=0$

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GAME #2:

1 \ 2	L	MR	R
U	8, 3	3, 5	6, 3
C	3, 3	5, 5	4, 8
D	5, 2	3, 7	4, 9

→

1 \ 2	M	R
U	3, 5	6, 3
C	5, 5	4, 8
D	3, 7	4, 9

→ C

1 \ 2	M	R
U	3, 5	6, 3
C	5, 5	4, 8

- Player 2's Strategy L is strictly dominated by pure Strategy M.
- Player 1's strategy D is strictly dominated by a mixed strategy G, of $P(s_1 = U) = 0.5$, $P(s_1 = C) = 0.5$

$$U(G, M) = 0.5(3) + 0.5(5) = 4 > U(D, M) = 3$$

$$U(G, R) = 0.5(6) + 0.5(4) = 5 > U(D, R) = 4$$

Repeat same procedure from Game #1 to find equilibrium

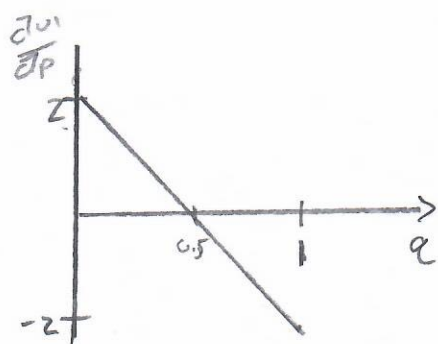
$$P(s_1 = U) = p \Rightarrow P(s_1 = C) = 1 - p$$

$$P(s_2 = M) = q \Rightarrow P(s_2 = R) = 1 - q$$

$$U_1 = 3pq + 5q(1-p) + 6p(1-q) + 4(1-q)(1-p)$$

$$= -4pq + 2p + q + 4$$

$$\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial p} = -4q + 2$$



Player 1 best Response.

$$BR_1(q) = \begin{cases} p=1, & q < 0.5 \\ 0 < p < 1 & q = 0.5 \\ p=0, & q > 0.5 \end{cases}$$

Solution Continue next page...

PROBLEM 4 pg 141

GAME #2 continued...

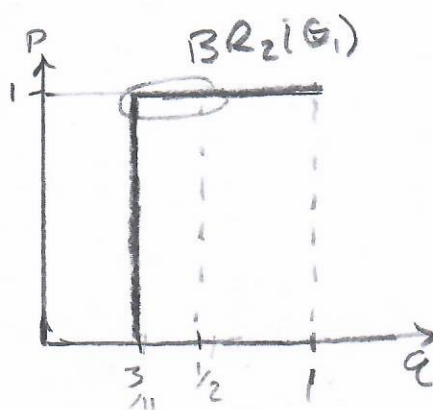
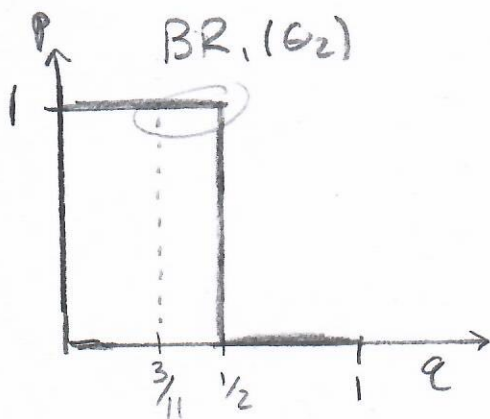
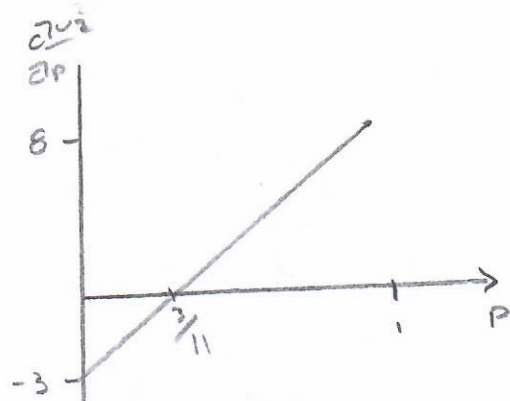
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$$U_2 = 5pq + 5q(1-p) + 3p(1-q) + 8(1-p)(1-q)$$

$$= 11pq - 8p - 3q + 3$$

$$\frac{\partial U_2}{\partial q} = 11p - 3$$

$$BR_2(\theta_1) = \begin{cases} q=1, & p > \frac{3}{11} \\ 0 < q < 1, & p = \frac{3}{11} \\ q=0, & p < \frac{3}{11} \end{cases}$$



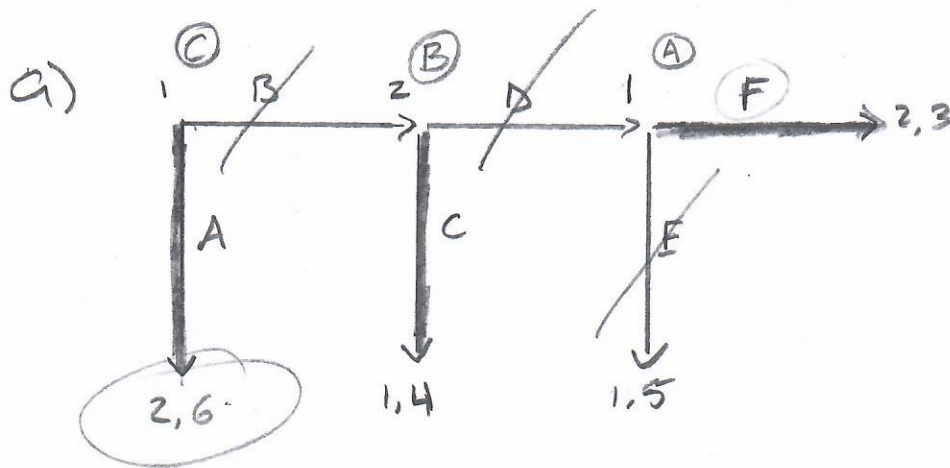
The mixed Strategy Equilibrium

$$p = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{11} < q < 0.5$$

PROBLEM 5
(PG 199, EX 1)

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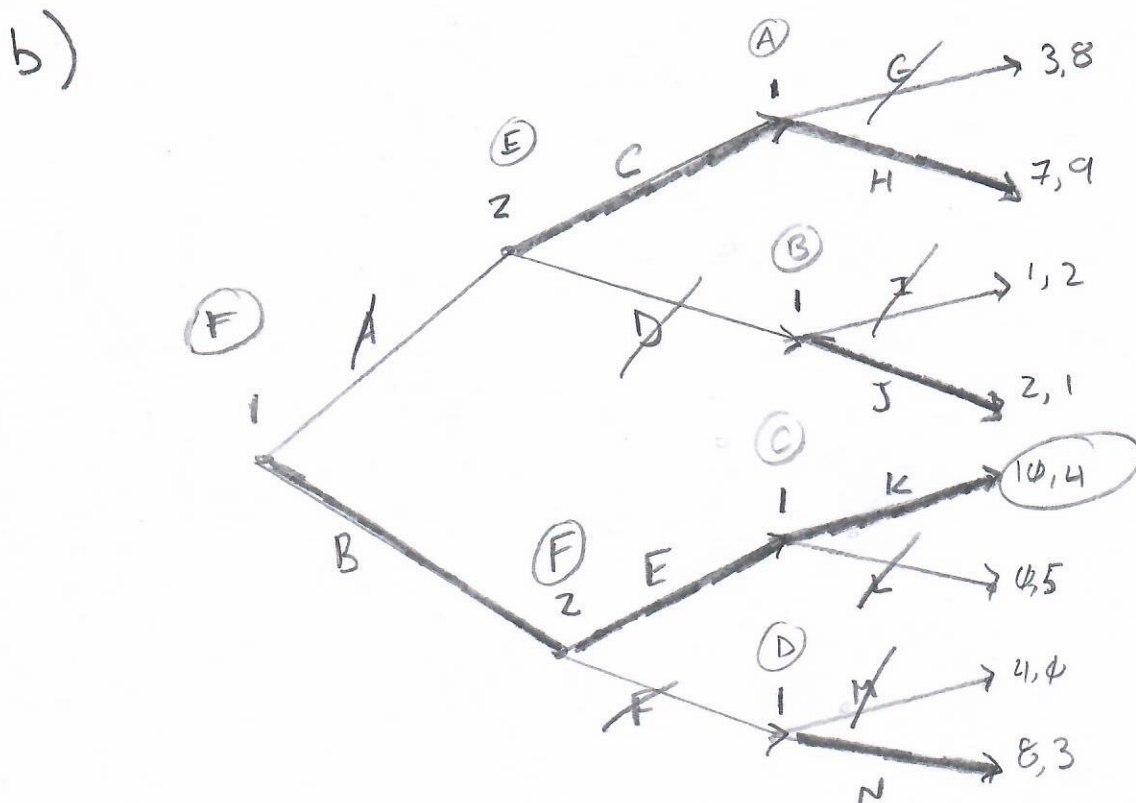


Ⓐ - at node Ⓐ, player 1's strategy F yields higher Payoff

Ⓑ - at node Ⓑ, Player 2's strategy C yields a higher payoff ($4 > 3$)

Ⓒ - at node Ⓒ, player 1's strategy A yields higher profit

The equilibrium will be **ACAF**.



PROB #5 (pg 19 ex 1)

b continued)

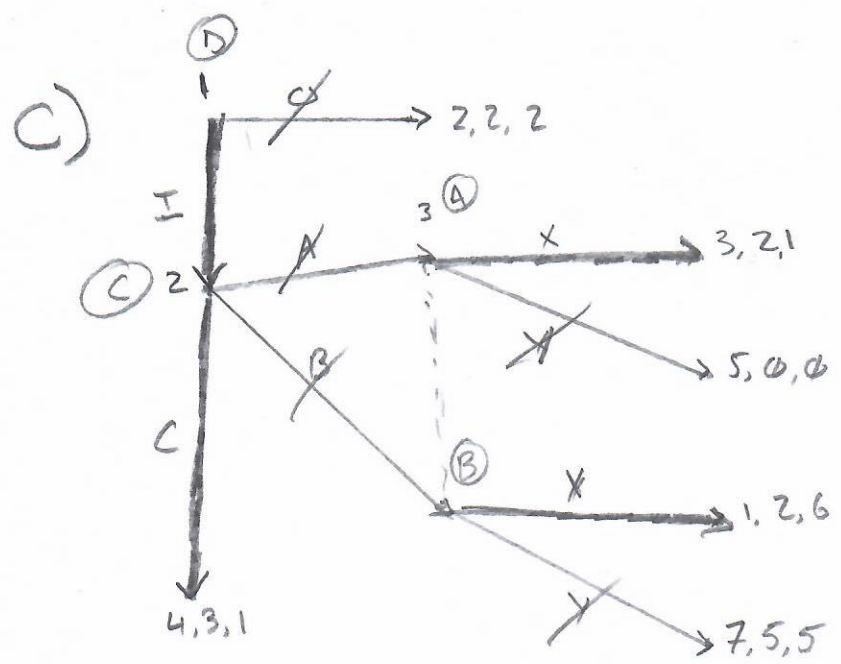
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Node (A) $BR_1 = H$
Node (B) $BR_1 = J$
Node (C) $BR_1 = K$
Node (D) $BR_1 = N$

Node (E), $BR_2 = C$
Node (F), $BR_2 = E$

Node (G), $BR_1 = B$

The equilibrium will be BEK



Node (A), $BR_3 = X$
Node (B), $BR_3 = X$
Node (C), $BR_2 = C$
Node (D), $BR_1 = I$

The equilibrium is ICX.