

Homework 5

Due Monday night, December 7, at midnight.

Feel free to work together on these problems, but each student needs to write up his/her own answers at the end, rather than directly copying from one master solution.

1. Two siblings Rowena and Colin are fighting over a piece of cake. Their parents come up with the following procedure to divide the cake. Rowena divides the cake into two pieces, and then Colin chooses one of the two pieces: Rowena obtains the remaining piece. The cake is continuously divisible, and each sibling likes all parts of it equally.

Suppose that the cake is perfectly homogeneous, so that each player cares only about the size of the piece of cake he/she obtains. What is the subgame perfect equilibrium?

2. Consider the following (noisy) trust game between a borrower and a lender. The lender can choose between trusting or not trusting the borrower. The project is taken up if and only if the lender trusts the borrower. If the lender does not trust the borrower then the lender keeps his investment a (so the lender gets a payoff of a in this case) and the borrower gets zero payoff. If the project is taken up, it fails with a probability λ , in which case the borrower involuntarily defaults and gets zero payoff whereas the lender loses his investment a . If the project is a success (which happens with probability $1 - \lambda$), then the borrower will be able to reciprocate the trust of the lender. The success of the project is private information of the borrower. After the success of the project, if the borrower chooses to repay back then the lender gets his investment a back plus an additional payoff of b and the borrower gets $1 - b$. However, if the borrower chooses to strategically default, then the lender loses his investment a and the borrower gets a payoff of 1. Assume that $0 < a < (1 - \lambda)b < 1 - \lambda$ and that both the lender and borrower are risk neutral.

Represent the above strategic situation as an extensive form game and find its subgame perfect Nash equilibrium.

3. Alice and Bob owe \$1 which they can use only after they divide it. Each player's utility of getting \$ x dollar at time t is $\delta^t x$ for $\delta \in (0, 1)$. Consider the following

n -period symmetric, random bargaining game between Alice and Bob. At any date $t \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$, we toss a fair coin; if it comes Head, we select Alice; if it comes Tail, we select Bob. The selected player makes an offer $(x, y) \in [0, 1]^2$ such that $x + y \leq 1$. Knowing what has been offered, the other player accepts or rejects the offer. If the offer (x, y) is accepted, the game ends, yielding payoff vector $(\delta^t x, \delta^t y)$ where $\delta^t x$ is the payoff of Alice and $\delta^t y$ is the payoff of Bob. If the offer is rejected, we proceed to the next date, when the same procedure is repeated, except for $t = n-1$, after which the game ends, yielding $(0, 0)$. Everything described up to here is common knowledge.

- (a) Compute the subgame perfect equilibrium for $n = 1$. What is the value of playing this game for a player? (That is, compute the expected utility of each player before the coin-toss, given that they will play the subgame-perfect equilibrium.)
 - (b) Compute the subgame perfect equilibrium for $n = 2$. Compute the expected utility of each player before the first coin-toss, given that they will play the subgame-perfect equilibrium.
 - (c) What is the subgame perfect equilibrium for $n \geq 3$?
4. A unit mass of coffee lovers are uniformly located on a street, denoted by the $[0, 1]$ interval. There are two coffee shops, namely coffee shop 1 and coffee shop 2. First, each coffee shop $i \in \{1, 2\}$ selects location $x_i \in [0, 1]$ simultaneously. Then, observing (x_1, x_2) , each coffee shop $i \in \{1, 2\}$ sets a price $p_i \geq 0$ for its own coffee, simultaneously. A coffee lover located in w is to pay cost $c(w - y)^2$ to go to a shop located at y , where $c > 0$. Given the locations x_1 and x_2 and prices p_1 and p_2 , each coffee lover buys coffee from the shop with the lowest total cost, which is the sum of the price and the cost to go to the shop. (If the total cost is the same, she flips a coin to choose the shop to buy.)

Compute the subgame-perfect Nash equilibria in the above game.