

1. Which statement best describes the study of cooperation in Game Theory?
 - ☐ The study of cooperation in game theory involves determining the optimal punishment strategies to prevent players from forming alliances or coalitions.
 - ☐ The study of cooperation in game theory is concerned with analyzing zero-sum games where collaboration between players is impossible due to conflicting interests.
 - ☐ The study of cooperation in game theory examines how and why players collaborate to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes, even when individual incentives may favor non-cooperation.
 - ☐ The study of cooperation in game theory focuses on the design of games where cooperation emerges naturally as the dominant strategy due to carefully aligned incentives.
2. Which of the following games is a Prisoner's Dilemma?
 - ☐ $R = 1, S = 0, T = 500, P = 1/2$
 - ☐ $R = 3, S = 0, T = 5, P = -1$
 - ☐ $R = -9, S = -12, T = -8, P = -10$
 - ☐ $R = 4, S = 0, T = 5, P = 0$
3. What statement best describes the outcomes of Robert Axelrod's original tournaments?
 - ☐ In Robert Axelrod's original tournaments, the strategy "Tit-for-Tat" emerged as the most successful, demonstrating the importance of cooperation, reciprocity, and forgiveness in repeated games.
 - ☐ In Robert Axelrod's original tournaments, aggressive strategies were effective against cooperative strategies but ultimately failed in the long run, highlighting the risks of defection in repeated games.
 - ☐ In Robert Axelrod's original tournaments, random strategies occasionally outperformed structured strategies, suggesting that unpredictability can be beneficial in repeated games.
 - ☐ In Robert Axelrod's original tournaments, all strategies had similar long-term outcomes, suggesting that no single approach consistently dominates in repeated games.