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 focuses on the design of games where cooperation emerges naturally as the dominant strategy due to carefully aligned incentives.

   ◯ 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.

2. Which of the following games is a Prisoner's Dilemma?

   ◯ $R = 4, S = 0, T = 5, P = 0$

   ◯ $R = -10, S = -3, T = -8, P = -4$

   ◯ $R = 1, S = 0, T = 500, P = 1/2$

   ◯ $R = 3, S = 0, T = 5, P = -1$

3. What statement best describes the outcomes of Robert Axelrod's original tournaments?

   ◯ 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.

   ◯ 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.