$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Int[a]} = \text{Solve} \Big[\frac{-2\,\beta}{3\,\lambda + \phi_1 - \phi_2} \left(\frac{-\phi_2{}^2 + \phi_1 \left(3\,\lambda - \phi_1 \right) + \phi_2 \left(3\,\lambda + 2\,\phi_1 \right)}{6\,\lambda} \right) - \left(\pi_a - \frac{c\,\left(3\,\lambda + \phi_2 - \phi_1 \right)}{6\,\lambda} \right) \Big] + \\ & \left(1 - \beta \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{3\,\lambda} - \pi_b - \frac{c}{6\,\lambda} \right) = \emptyset \text{ , } \phi_2 \Big] \\ & \text{Out[a]} = \left\{ \left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{4} \left(-c + 3\,c\,\beta + 9\,\lambda - 3\,\beta\,\lambda - 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b + 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b + 4\,\phi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(-c + 3\,c\,\beta - 9\,\lambda + 3\,\beta\,\lambda + 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b - 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b - 4\,\phi_1 \right)^2 - 8\,\left(-3\,c\,\lambda - 3\,c\,\beta\,\lambda + 9\,\lambda^2 - 9\,\beta\,\lambda^2 + 12\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_a - 18\,\lambda^2\,\pi_b + 18\,\beta\,\lambda^2\,\pi_b - c\,\phi_1 + 3\,c\,\beta\,\phi_1 + 9\,\lambda\,\phi_1 - 15\,\beta\,\lambda\,\phi_1 - 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b\,\phi_1 + 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b\,\phi_1 + 2\,\phi_1^2 \Big) \Big) \Big) \Big\}, \\ & \left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{4} \left(-c + 3\,c\,\beta + 9\,\lambda - 3\,\beta\,\lambda - 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b + 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b + 4\,\phi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-c + 3\,c\,\beta - 9\,\lambda + 3\,\beta\,\lambda + 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b - 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b + 4\,\phi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(-c + 3\,c\,\beta - 9\,\lambda + 3\,\beta\,\lambda + 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b - 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b - 4\,\phi_1 \right)^2 - 8\,\left(-3\,c\,\lambda - 3\,c\,\beta\,\lambda + 9\,\lambda^2 - 9\,\beta\,\lambda^2 + 12\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_a - 18\,\lambda^2\,\pi_b + 18\,\beta\,\lambda^2\,\pi_b - c\,\phi_1 + 3\,c\,\beta\,\phi_1 + 9\,\lambda\,\phi_1 - 15\,\beta\,\lambda\,\phi_1 - 6\,\lambda\,\pi_b\,\phi_1 + 6\,\beta\,\lambda\,\pi_b\,\phi_1 + 2\,\phi_1^2 \Big) \right) \Big\} \Big\} \end{aligned}$$

In[•]:=

(*In the above, pi_a is pi_h (Gsetminusi=2) and pi_b is the partial derivative of it with respect to phi2. Obviously this isn't a very nice expression. A general closed form solution may be difficult. I'll instead proceed by virtue of substituting functional forms for pi_a and pi_b.*) (*First, I consider the active beliefs setting. The active beliefs setting reduces things significantly, since pi_a becomes $(v-\lambda)/2$ and pi_b is zero. Further, I substitute $\delta - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3\lambda + \phi_1 - \phi_2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{6\lambda} \left(-\phi_2^2 + \phi_1 \left(3\lambda - \phi_1 \right) + \phi_2 \left(3\lambda + 2\phi_1 \right) \right) - \frac{(v - \lambda)}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3\lambda + \phi_1 - \phi_2} \right) - \theta \right) = \theta, \phi_2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Out[*]=} & \; \left\{ \left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{8} \, \left(15 \; \lambda + 8 \; \phi_1 - \sqrt{3} \; \sqrt{-32 \; v \; \lambda + 59 \; \lambda^2 + 64 \; \lambda \; \phi_1} \; \right) \right\} \text{,} \\ & \; \left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{8} \, \left(15 \; \lambda + 8 \; \phi_1 + \sqrt{3} \; \sqrt{-32 \; v \; \lambda + 59 \; \lambda^2 + 64 \; \lambda \; \phi_1} \; \right) \right\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln[+] := \left\{ \left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{8} \left(15 \ \lambda + 8 \ \phi_1 - \sqrt{3} \ \sqrt{-32 \ v \ \lambda + 59 \ \lambda^2 + 64 \ \lambda \ \phi_1} \ \right) \right\},$$

$$\left\{ \phi_2 \to \frac{1}{8} \left(15 \ \lambda + 8 \ \phi_1 + \sqrt{3} \ \sqrt{-32 \ v \ \lambda + 59 \ \lambda^2 + 64 \ \lambda \ \phi_1} \ \right) \right\} \right\}$$

(*The above then characterize the functional form of Phi_2 in terms of Phi_1 for the active beliefs case. We then want to know how this behaves: namely, what is the derivative of this function with respect to Phi_1. This tells us whether or not there exists a second mover's advantage. The above solution varies significantly from the case Eric described, however. *)

$$D\,\big[\,\frac{1}{8}\,\left(15\,\lambda + 8\,\phi_1 - \,\sqrt{3}\,\,\sqrt{-\,32\,v\,\lambda + 59\,\lambda^2 + 64\,\lambda\,\phi_1}\,\right)\text{, }\phi_1\,\big]$$

Out[s]=
$$\frac{1}{8} \left(8 - \frac{32 \sqrt{3} \lambda}{\sqrt{-32 v \lambda + 59 \lambda^2 + 64 \lambda \phi_1}} \right)$$

$$lo[*] = D \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(15 \lambda + 8 \phi_1 + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{-32 \vee \lambda + 59 \lambda^2 + 64 \lambda \phi_1} \right), \phi_1 \right]$$

$$ln[=]:= \frac{1}{8} \left(8 + \frac{32 \sqrt{3} \lambda}{\sqrt{-32 \vee \lambda + 59 \lambda^2 + 64 \lambda \phi_1}} \right)$$

(*Whether or not there is a second-mover's advantage then depends on the behavior of the above expression in response to Lambda and v. *)

$$\frac{1}{8} \left(8 + \frac{32 \sqrt{3} (5)}{\sqrt{-32 (25) (5) + 59 (5)^2 + 64 (5) (19.25)}} \right)$$

Out[
$$\sigma$$
]= $\frac{1}{8} \left(8 + \frac{32 \sqrt{3} \lambda}{\sqrt{-32 v \lambda + 59 \lambda^2 + 64 \lambda \phi_1}} \right)$

Out[*]= 1.57456

In[*]:= (*Plugging in numerical values*)

$$\frac{1}{8} \left(15 (5) + 8 (19.375) + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{-32 (25) (5) + 59 (5)^2 + 64 (5) (19.375)}\right)$$

In[•]:= 41.875

$$\frac{1}{8} \left(15 (5) + 8 (19.375) - \sqrt{3} \sqrt{-32 (25) (5) + 59 (5)^2 + 64 (5) (19.375)}\right)$$

Out[*]= 41.875

15.6250000000000002

(*NIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII - the (-) equation works/is consistent with Table 6 for the active beliefs sequential case.*)