

## **ECE YEGANE**

University of Maryland  
Department of Economics  
College Park, MD 20742  
Phone: (202) 957-5095  
Email: [eyegane@umd.edu](mailto:eyegane@umd.edu)  
Website: <https://eyegane.github.io>

### **PLACEMENT DIRECTORS**

Prof. Guido Kuersteiner	<a href="mailto:gkuerste@umd.edu">gkuerste@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3493
Prof. Katharine Abraham	<a href="mailto:kabraham@umd.edu">kabraham@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3489
Prof. Nolan Pope	<a href="mailto:npope@umd.edu">npope@umd.edu</a>	(801) 995-9184
Prof. L. Luminita Stevens	<a href="mailto:stevens7@umd.edu">stevens7@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3515

### **EDUCATION**

Ph.D.	Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, expected May 2024
M.A.	Economics, Sabanci University, Turkey, 2018
B.A.	Economics, Minor in Psychology, Sabanci University, Turkey, 2016

### **FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION**

Primary: Microeconomic Theory, Behavioral Economics  
Secondary: Experimental Economics

### **DISSERTATION**

*Essays on the Cognitive Foundations of Economics*

Committee: Prof. Yusufcan Masatlioglu (Chair), Prof. Emel Filiz-Ozbay, Prof. Erkut Ozbay

### **JOB MARKET PAPER**

“Revealed Attention and Memory”, with Yusufcan Masatlioglu

**Abstract:** We study how the allocation of attention to different options and the accessibility of options from memory affect decision making. To distinguish between attention and memory, we propose a two-stage stochastic consideration set formation process. An alternative enters the decision maker’s consideration set if it is investigated in the initial attention stage and it is remembered in the subsequent recall stage. In the initial attention stage, the decision maker investigates each available alternative with some alternative-specific probability. In the recall stage, the decision maker recalls each alternative that she investigated in the attention stage with some probability. The probability of recalling an alternative depends on the memorability of the alternative and its position in the order of investigation in the attention stage. Investigating an alternative more recently enhances the probability of recalling it. The decision maker chooses the option that maximizes her preference relation over her consideration set. Under an assumption on the distribution of the investigation of alternatives, we provide testable implications and show that the revealed preference, attention parameters and memory parameters can be uniquely identified from observable repeated choices.

### **OTHER RESEARCH PAPERS**

“Stochastic Choice with Limited Memory”, **Journal of Economic Theory**, 205, 105548, 2022

**Abstract:** We model a decision maker who observes available alternatives according to a list and stochastically forgets some alternatives. Each time the decision maker observes an item in the list, she recalls previous alternatives with some probability, conditional on those alternatives being recalled until this point. The decision maker maximizes a preference relation over the set of alternatives she can recall. We show that if every available alternative is chosen with strictly positive probability, the preference order and the list order must coincide in any limited memory representation. Under the full support assumption, the preference ordering, the list ordering, and the memory parameters are uniquely identified up to the ranking of the two least preferred alternatives. We provide conditions on observable choice probabilities that characterize the model under the full support assumption. We then apply our model to study the pricing problem of a monopolist who faces consumers with limited memory. We show that when the probability of forgetting is high, the monopolist is better off charging a lower price than the optimal price in the perfect memory case.

“Revealing Unobserved Price Discounts”, with Yusufcan Masatlioglu, work in progress

**Abstract:** Price data is subject to measurement error due to temporary promotions, coupon usage by consumers or bargaining between consumers and sellers. Even when detailed data on transaction prices are available, prices of not purchased alternatives may not be recorded by the dataset, making counterfactual analysis difficult. In this paper, we study consumer behavior when the transaction prices are subject to such variations that are not captured by the data. We show that the weak axiom of revealed preference may lead to erroneous conclusions about violations of utility maximization and incorrectly measure consumer preferences if unobserved price variations are ignored.

## TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Instructor, University of Maryland, Game Theory, Spring 2020, Summer 2020, Fall 2020, Spring 2021, Summer 2021, Winter 2022

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland, Math Camp (core graduate), Summer 2022, Summer 2023

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland, Game Theory, Fall 2019, Fall 2021

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland, Advanced Microeconomics, Spring 2022

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland, Intermediate Microeconomics, Spring 2019, Spring 2022, Spring 2023

Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland, Principles of Microeconomics, Fall 2018, Fall 2022

Teaching Assistant, Sabanci University, Econometrics (core graduate), Spring 2018

Teaching Assistant, Sabanci University, Microeconomics, Fall 2017

Teaching Assistant, Sabanci University, Games and Strategies, Spring 2017

Teaching Assistant, Sabanci University, Statistical Modeling, Fall 2016

Teaching Assistant, Sabanci University, Calculus I, Fall 2015

## RESEARCH AND RELEVANT WORK EXPERIENCE

Summer Associate, The Brattle Group, Washington D.C., June-August 2023

Summer Ph.D. Intern, Power Auctions, Washington D.C., June-August 2020

Undergraduate Research Intern for Prof. André Blais, Université de Montréal, June-September 2015

## GRANTS AND AWARDS

Institute for Humane Studies, Publication Accelerator Grant, 2023

BSOS Dean's Research Initiative Travel Award, 2023

Hakan Orbay Research Award for Ph.D. Students, First Place, 2022

BSOS Dean's Research Initiative Travel Award, 2022

Jacob K. Goldhaber Travel Grant, 2022

University of Maryland Economics Department Third Year Paper Prize, First Place, 2021  
Merit Scholarship, Sabanci University, 2012-2018

### **CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS**

2023: US Naval Academy, Georgetown University (scheduled)  
2022: New York University Theory Lunch, Bounded Rationality in Choice Conference, Women in Economic Theory Conference, Sabanci University Department of Economics, Sabanci Business School  
2018: 38th Bosphorus Workshop on Economic Design

### **WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION**

2022: Sloan-Nomis Summer School on the Cognitive Foundations of Economic Behavior

### **PROFESSIONAL SERVICE**

Referee for *Journal of Economic Theory*

### **LANGUAGES**

Turkish (native), English (fluent)

### **COMPUTATIONAL SKILLS**

Stata, R

### **REFERENCES**

Prof. Yusufcan Masatlioglu	University of Maryland	<a href="mailto:yusufcan@umd.edu">yusufcan@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3527
Prof. Erkut Ozbay	University of Maryland	<a href="mailto:ozbay@umd.edu">ozbay@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3481
Prof. Emel Filiz-Ozbay	University of Maryland	<a href="mailto:efozbay@umd.edu">efozbay@umd.edu</a>	(301) 405-3474