

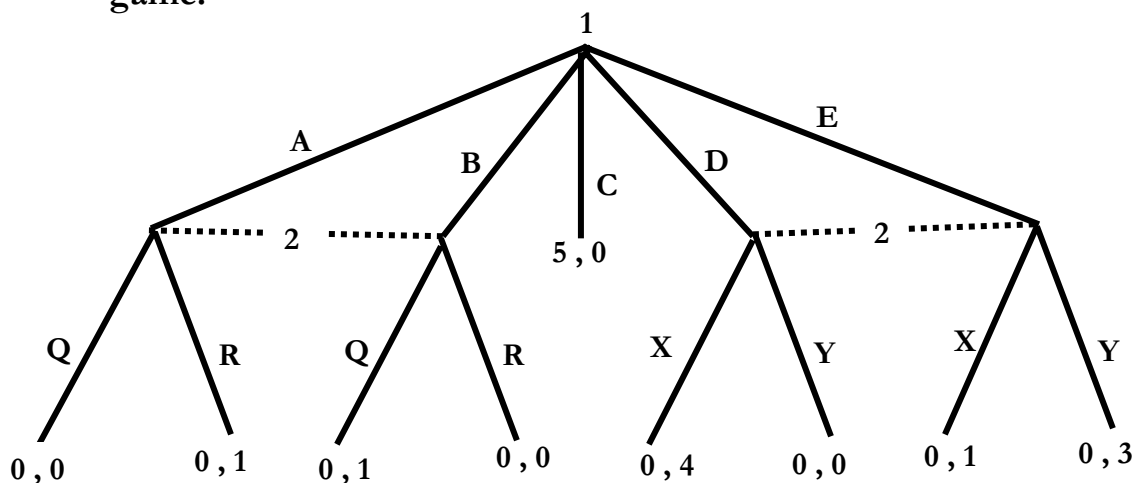
Economics 414 – Final

Please answer ALL questions on this examination. Be sure to explain any non-standard notation that you use and JUSTIFY your answers. Each question is worth 25% of the total. Good Luck!

1. *Simultaneous moves.* Consider the following simultaneous move game:

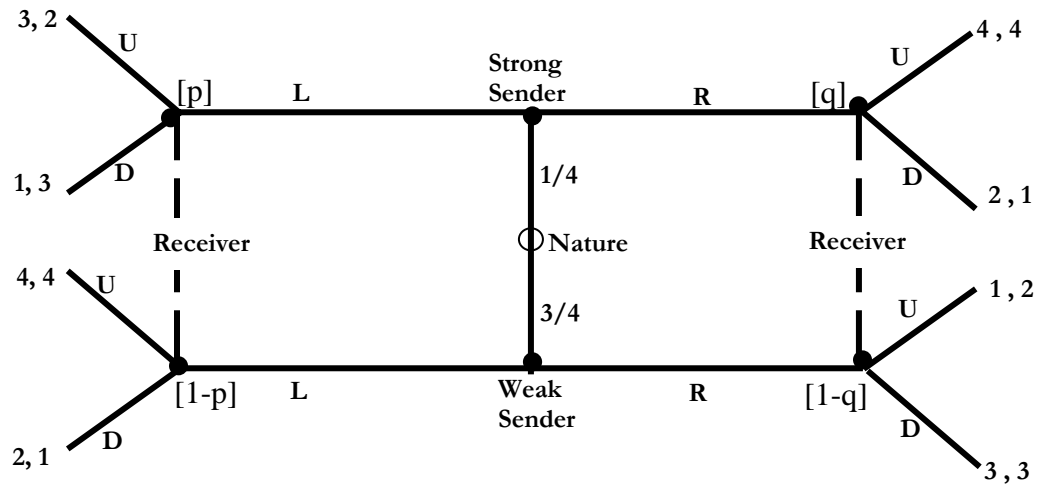
		Player 2		
		L	C	R
Player 1	T	( -10, -10 )	( 10, -15 )	( 15, 0 )
	M	( -10, 10 )	( -5, 0 )	( -10, 10 )
	B	( 0, 10 )	( 0, 0 )	( 0, 0 )

- What strategies survive Iterated Elimination of Strictly Dominated Strategies?
  - Find all Nash equilibria of the game (Pure and/or Mixed).
  - State the two conditions required for a mixed strategy profile,  $\alpha^*$ , to be a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium.
2. *Extensive game of Imperfect Information.* Consider the following game:



- Write down the game in strategic (normal) form and solve for the *pure strategy* Nash Equilibria and the Subgame Perfect Nash Equilibria.
- Consider the strategies: (C, RX). Find beliefs that support these strategies as a Perfect Bayesian Equilibrium.

3. *Signaling game.*



- Solve for a Perfect Bayesian Equilibrium involving “pooling on L.”
- Show there does not exist a separating equilibrium involving a strong sender playing L and a weak sender playing R.
- Define *information set* as it pertains to dynamic games of imperfect information. How many information sets do the sender and receiver have in the game above?

4. *Infinitely repeated Cournot game.* Two oligopolists operate in a market with inverse demand given by  $P(Q) = 14 - Q$ , where  $Q = q_1 + q_2$  and  $q_i \geq 0$  is the quantity produced by firm  $i$ . Each firm has constant marginal cost equal to 2.
- Consider a one period game. Show that when firms choose their quantities simultaneously, they each produce  $q_i^c = 4$  and obtain profits of 16.
  - Consider a one period game. Show that a monopolist facing the same demand curve and the same marginal cost will produce  $Q^m = 6$  units and obtain profits of 36.
  - Now consider the infinitely repeated game where the two firms choose quantities in each period to maximize aggregate discounted profits and both discount the future at rate  $\delta$ . Each firm follows a Grim Trigger Strategy:
    - ✓ Produce  $\frac{1}{2} Q^m$  in the first period.
    - ✓ Produce  $\frac{1}{2} Q^m$  in each subsequent period if no firm has deviated in any prior period.
    - ✓ Produce  $q_i^c$  in each subsequent period otherwise.Show that the one period optimal deviation (if the other firm continues to produce  $\frac{1}{2} Q^m$ ) is  $q_i^d = 4.5$  yielding profit of 20.25.
  - Finally, solve for the critical discount factor,  $\delta^*$ , required to sustain cooperation (i.e. each producing  $\frac{1}{2} Q^m$ ).