

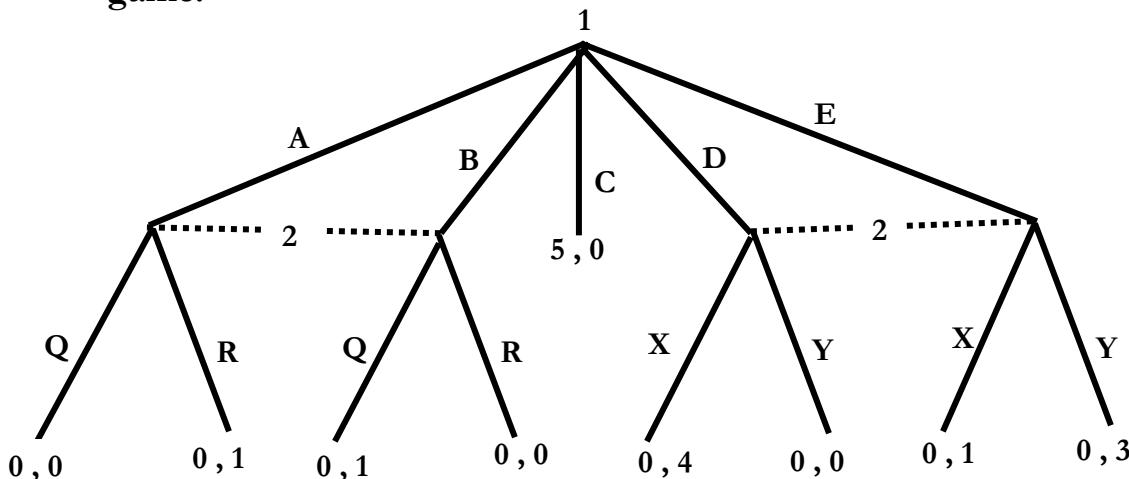
Economics 414 – Final

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:

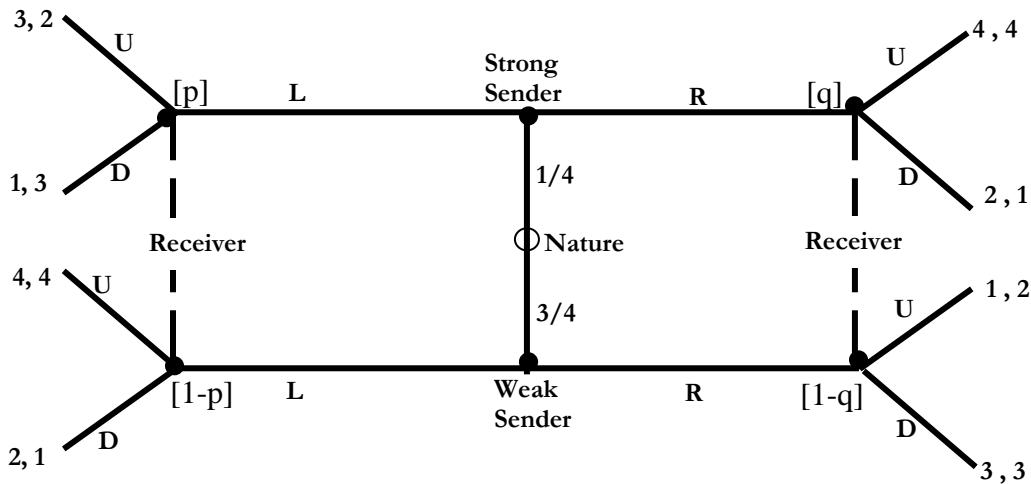
		Player 2		
		L	C	R
Player 1		T	(-10, -10)	(10, -15)
		M	(-10, 10)	(-5, 0)
		B	(0, 10)	(0, 0)

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



- a. Write down the game in strategic (normal) form and solve for the *pure strategy* Nash Equilibria and the Subgame Perfect Nash Equilibria.
- b. 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 δ . 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, δ^* , required to sustain cooperation (i.e. each producing $\frac{1}{2} Q^m$).