

ECON20005 Assignment 1

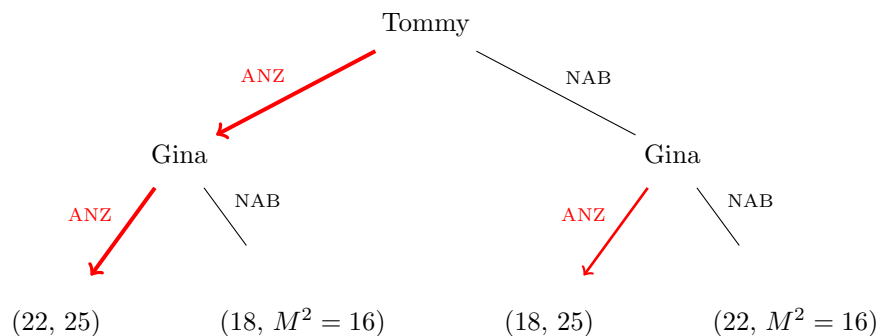
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Friday 12:00pm Tutorial

August 28, 2020

Notation Convention In this assignment (ANZ, ANZ) represents a strategy where the player chooses ANZ in in two subgames. Sets of strategies appear in curly braces - {}.

Question 1: Marriage and banking

1.1



1.2

- Tommy and Gina.
- NAB and ANZ.
- It is a sequential game.
- There is perfect information.

1.3

Tommy has the set of strategies {(ANZ), (NAB)}.

Gina has {(ANZ, ANZ), (ANZ, NAB), (NAB, ANZ), (NAB, NAB)}.

1.4

For $M = 4$, Gina's strategy is {(ANZ, ANZ)} since $25 > M^2 = 16$. By pruning the tree we resolve that Tommy's strategy is {(ANZ)}.

Therefore the equilibrium strategies for $M = 4$ are Tommy: {(ANZ)}, and Gina: {(ANZ, ANZ)}. The equilibrium path is ANZ \rightarrow ANZ, and the equilibrium strategies are illustrated with red arrows in Question 1.1.

1.5

In this game table, Tommy's best action for each of Gina's options is **underlined and bold**. To assist with Question 1.6 Gina's best actions for $M < 5$ are highlighted red, and blue for $M > 5$.

		Gina			
		(ANZ, ANZ)	(ANZ, NAB)	(NAB, ANZ)	(NAB, NAB)
Tommy	ANZ	22 , 25	22 , 25	18 , $M^2 = 16$	18, $M^2 = 16$
	NAB	18, 25	22 , $M^2 = 16$	18 , 25	22 , $M^2 = 16$

For $M = 4$ (equivalent to the general case of $M < 5$), 3 Nash equilibria exist for the game, these are:

1. Tommy: $\{(ANZ)\}$, and Gina: $\{(ANZ, ANZ)\}$,
2. Tommy: $\{(ANZ)\}$, and Gina: $\{(ANZ, NAB)\}$; and,
3. Tommy: $\{(NAB)\}$, and Gina: $\{(NAB, ANZ)\}$.

Only number 1 is subgame perfect, since although all 3 are Nash equilibria, the second and third involve one of the players making sub-optimal choices on one of their decision nodes.

1.6

At $M = 5$ Gina is indifferent between the banks as she receives an equal payoff of 25 regardless of her choice. This results in the 6 SPNE strategies:

- Tommy: $\{(ANZ)\}$, and Gina: $\{(ANZ, ANZ)\}$,
- Tommy: $\{(ANZ)\}$, and Gina: $\{(ANZ, NAB)\}$,
- Tommy: $\{(ANZ)\}$, and Gina: $\{(NAB, ANZ)\}$,
- Tommy: $\{(NAB)\}$, and Gina: $\{(ANZ, NAB)\}$,
- Tommy: $\{(NAB)\}$, and Gina: $\{(NAB, ANZ)\}$; and,
- Tommy: $\{(NAB)\}$, and Gina: $\{(NAB, NAB)\}$.

Even though Tommy receives a payoff of 18 in some games and 22 in others, each of these is a SPNE, as Tommy cannot make a decision that will guarantee him a payoff of 22, since this relies entirely on Gina's choice and she is indifferent between the two.

Question 2: Iteratively eliminating dominated strategies

2.1

Doing iterative elimination of dominated strategies:

1. Player B eliminates R and W since they are dominated by L.
2. Player A eliminates Q, R and W since they are dominated by L.
3. Player B eliminates G and Q since they are dominated by K.
4. Player A eliminates G as it is dominated by K.

This reflects in the original game table as:

		Player B					
		G	K	L	Q	R	W
Player A	G	1, 1	4, 2	2, 2	5, 1	8, 1	1, 1
	K	2, 2	5, 3	4, 4	2, 2	3, 3	1, 0
	L	5, 3	3, 6	7, 3	5, 4	1, 2	2, 2
	Q	2, 3	1, 5	6, 2	4, 4	4, 1	1, 0
	R	2, 2	1, 4	5, 5	3, 0	3, 3	1, 4
	W	3, 2	1, 1	6, 6	4, 4	0, 1	5, 4

And results in the normal form game:

		Player B	
		K	L
Player A	K	<u>5</u> , 3	4, <u>4</u>
	L	3, <u>6</u>	<u>7</u> , 3

2.2

In the table that emerges from Question 2.1 each players' best responses have been highlighted. From this we can see that there are *no* pure-strategy Nash equilibria.

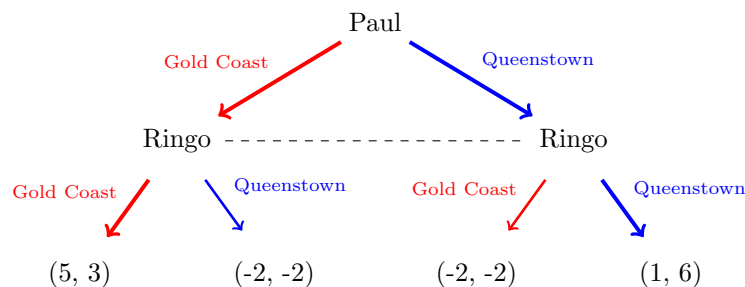
2.3

The cell corresponding to both players choosing K has a sum of payoffs $5 + 3 = 8$, the cell with both players choosing L has sum of payoffs $7 + 3 = 10$. $8 \neq 10$, so this is not a zero sum game.

Question 3: Paul and Ringo take a vacation

3.1

Extensive form:



Normal form:

		Ringo	
		Gold Coast	Queenstown
Paul	Gold Coast	<u>5</u> , <u>3</u>	-2, -2
	Queenstown	-2, -2	<u>1</u> , <u>6</u>

3.2

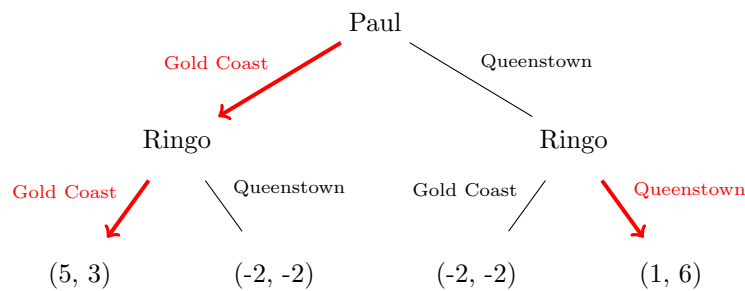
Using best response analysis on the Normal Form game table shows that two Nash equilibria exist, these are when either both players choose 'Gold Coast', or both players choose 'Queenstown'. These equilibria are illustrated on the extensive form game tree in **red** and **blue** respectively, note that Ringo is forced to make the same choice at each of his decision nodes since it is a simultaneous game.

3.3

This game has a payoff maximising focal point of (Gold Coast, Gold Coast) since the total payoff for that NE is $5 + 3 = 8$ whereas the other NE has total payoff $1 + 6 = 7$. This relies on the fact that Ringo is ok with sacrificing personal benefit in order to maximise the total payoff for both players. This seems like a reasonable assumption considering they appear to have a friendly relationship based on the increased payoffs they get from holidaying together.

3.4

The extensive form of this game is as follows:



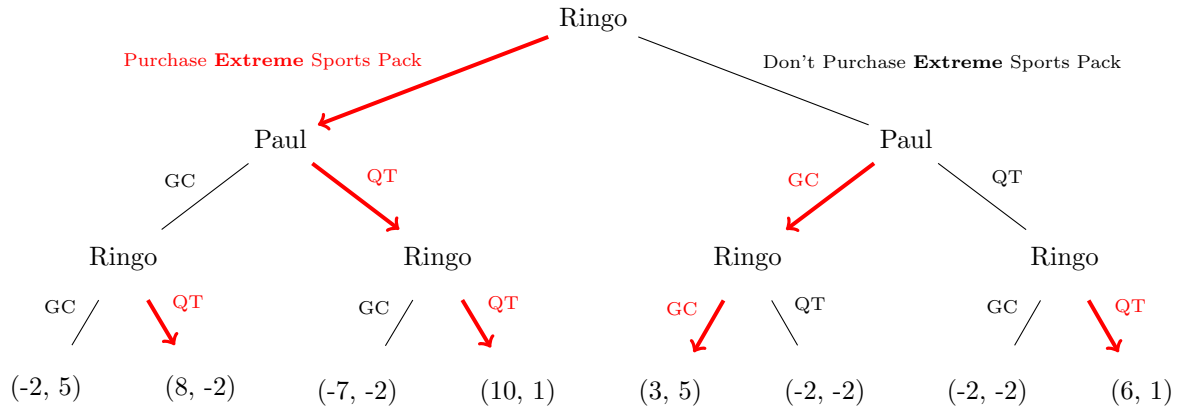
The path of the SPNE is Gold Coast \rightarrow Gold Coast, Paul's SPNE strategy is (Gold Coast), and Ringo's is (Gold Coast, Queenstown). This is illustrated on the game tree in red.

The game has a first mover advantage as Paul is able to make Ringo choose Gold Coast (Paul's maximum payoff) since it is detrimental to Ringo to disagree with Paul's decision.

3.5

Note To save space in this question Gold Coast and Queenstown are abbreviated GC and QT respectively.

The extensive form game is the following, where each players equilibrium strategies are highlighted in red.



In this situation, the SPNE path is 'Purchase **Extreme Sports Pack**' \rightarrow Queenstown \rightarrow Queenstown. The players equilibrium strategies are:

- Ringo: {(Purchase **Extreme Sports Pack**, QT, QT, GC, QT)}; and,
- Paul: {(QT, GC)}.

3.6

The sports pack *can* be seen as a commitment device, this works because when it comes to Paul's decision, if Ringo has the sports pack, Paul knows that Ringo will be happy to go to Queenstown by himself. This makes Paul pick Queenstown too so that they can enjoy the payoff from both going to the same location.