

**Problem 1 (2.5p)** Consider the Inspection game between worker and principal. Worker can  $S$  shirk or  $W$  work, while principal inspect  $I$  or not  $NI$ . Cost of inspection is  $h$ , cost of work is  $g$ .  $v$  is the value of work to the principal.  $w$  stands for wage (transfer).

|     | $I$                | $NI$           |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|
| $S$ | $0, -h$            | $w, -w$        |
| $W$ | $w - g, v - w - h$ | $w - g, v - w$ |

- Assume  $w > g > h > 0$ .
- Find all Nash Equilibria in mixed (or pure) strategies.

**Problem 2 (2.5p)** Three players  $i = 1, 2, 3$  can vote over three alternatives  $A, B, C$ . Decisions are taken simultaneously, but none of the players can decide not to vote. The winning alternative is the one that gets most votes. If none of the alternative get most votes then the winner is  $A$ . Payoffs depend on the alternative chosen and are the following:  $u_1(A) = u_2(B) = u_3(C) = 2$ ,  $u_1(B) = u_2(C) = u_3(A) = 1$ ,  $u_1(C) = u_2(A) = u_3(B) = 0$ .

- Write this as a strategic form game;
- Find all pure strategy Nash equilibria.

**Problem 3 (2.5p)** Army  $A$  has a single plane, that can be sent to destroy one of the targets. Army  $B$  has a single gun, that can be used to protect one of the targets. The value of the target is  $v_i$ , where  $v_1 > v_2 > v_3 > 0$ . Army  $A$  can destroy a target only that is not protected by  $B$ . Army  $A$ 's aim is to maximize expected loss of army  $B$ , and army  $B$ 's aim is to minimize such a loss. Write it as a (strictly competitive) strategic form game and find Nash equilibria in mixed strategies.

**Problem 4 (2.5p)** Consider a first price, sealed-bid auction as a strategic game. Suppose we have  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  players, where  $i$ -th player valuation is  $v_i$ . Let  $v_1 > v_2 > \dots > v_n > 0$ . Each player bets (some nonnegative amount) in a closed envelope and the winner is the one that gives the highest bid. If few players gives the same highest bid then the winner is the one with the smallest  $i$  among those that bid the highest. It is a first price auction, i.e. the winner pays the amount he/she bids. Show that in any PS Nash equilibrium player 1 wins.