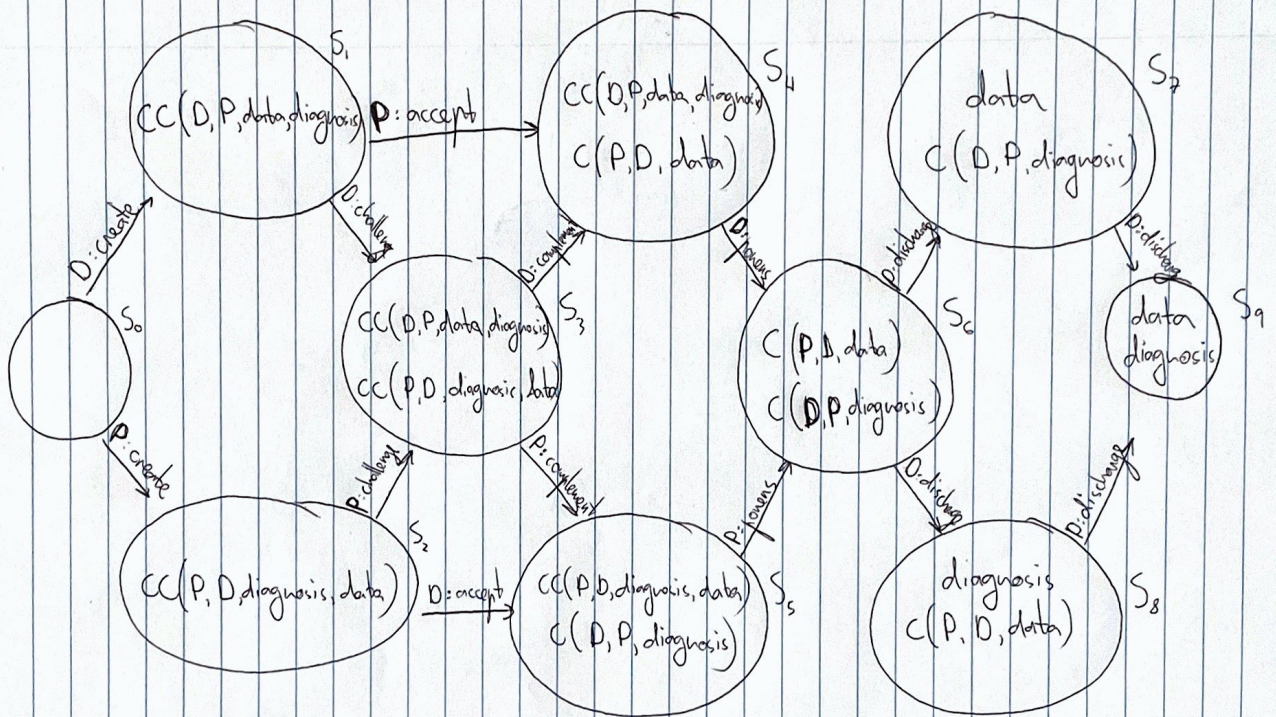


(a)



(b) $S_0 \Rightarrow -$

$S_1 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = -0,25$	$V_P = 1$	$S = 0,75$	Worst state for the D: S_1
$S_2 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 1$	$V_P = -0,25$	$S = 0,75$	Worst state for the P: S_2
$S_3 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 0,75$	$V_P = 0,75$	$S = 1,5$	
$S_4 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 1,75$	$V_P = 0,5$	$S = 2,25$	
$S_5 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 0,5$	$V_P = 2,75$	$S = 3,25$	
$S_6 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 1,5$	$V_P = 2,5$	$S = 4$	
$S_7 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 4,5$	$V_P = 0$	$S = 4,5$	
$S_8 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 1$	$V_P = 3,5$	$S = 4,5$	
$S_9 \Rightarrow$	$V_D = 4$	$V_P = 1$	$S = 5$	

(c) Yes. For example S_7 , where using a 'cancel' generator would deprive P from diagnosis. $C(D, P, \text{diagnosis})$ remains open when the D cancels (or diagnosis becomes a false proposition) and P has already provided data. For the D, an analogue argument exists for S_8 for example (D gave diagnosis, P cancels).

(d) Yes. For example, we could use the trust link to adjust our valuations (for conditions) in terms of cooperation versus defection. When other trustworthy agents make commitments, we can increase risk and cooperate ~~more~~. This can be achieved by adjusting conditions valuations so that for example ~~all~~ all valuations are increased for that agent.

Condition	D's valuation	\rightarrow D's valuation for trusted partner
diagnosis	-1	-0,25
$C(D, P, \text{diagnosis})$	-0,5	0
$CC(D, P, \text{data}, \text{diagnosis})$	-0,25	0,25.