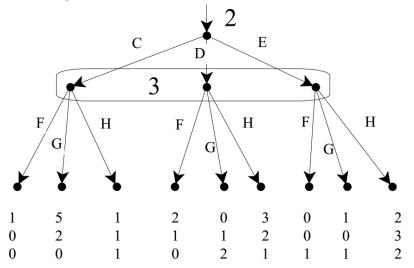
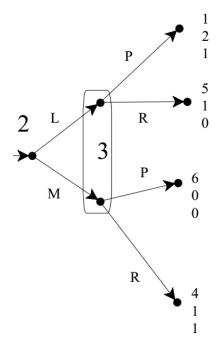
Problem 1

Focus on the bottom subgame first.



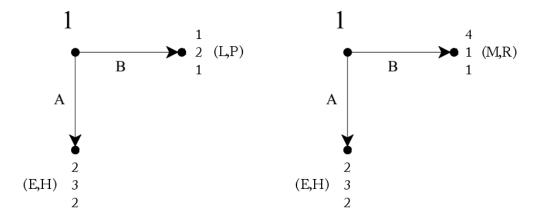
	\mathbf{F}	\mathbf{G}	Н
\mathbf{C}	0,0	2 , 0	1,1
D	1,0	1, 2	2 , 1
\mathbf{E}	0, 1	0,1	3, 2

Unique Nash of the subgame is (E, H) with payoffs 2, 3, 2. The other subgame is



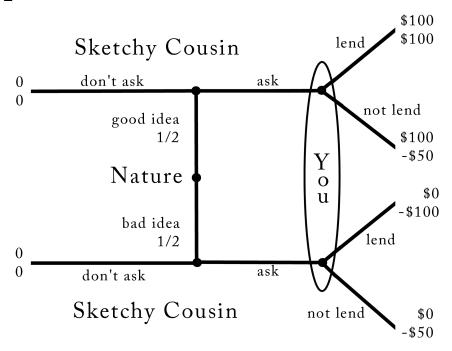
	P	\mathbf{R}
L	2 , 1	1 , 0
\mathbf{M}	0,0	1, 1

Two Nashies in the subgame: (L, P) with payoffs 1, 2, 1; and (M, R) with payoffs 4, 1, 1. Hence the bigger game reduces into two reduced games.



In the left game, Player 1 would choose A. Hence its subgame-perfect equilibrium is (A, EL, HP). In the right game, Player 1 would choose B. Hence its subgame perfect equilibrium is (B, EM, HR).

Problem 2



First note that there are no proper subgames. Hence any subgame-perfect equilibria must also be the Nash equilibria of the entire game.

You only have one information set, thus you only need specify L for lend or N for not-lend. Sketchy cousin has two information sets, however, so actions need be specified for both. An example of a strategy profile, then, is (AD, L), which means: if good idea, cousin asks (A); if bad idea, cousin doesn't ask (D); if asked, you lend money (L).

Now let's calculate payoffs for each strategy profile.

$$(AA, L)$$
: $0.50[100, 100] + 0.50[0, -100] = [50, 0],$
 (AD, L) : $0.50[100, 100] + 0.50[0, 0] = [50, 50],$
 (DA, L) : $0.50[0, 0] + 0.50[0, -100] = [0, -50],$
 (DD, L) : $0.50[0, 0] + 0.50[0, 0] = [0, 0],$
 (AA, N) : $0.50[100, -50] + 0.50[0, -50] = [50, -50],$
 (AD, N) : $0.50[100, -50] + 0.50[0, 0] = [50, -25],$
 (DA, N) : $0.50[0, 0] + 0.50[0, -50] = [0, -25],$
 (DD, N) : $0.50[0, 0] + 0.50[0, 0] = [0, 0].$

Hence the strategic form of the game is

	L	N
AA	50,0	50, -50
AD	50, 50	50, -25
DA	0, -50	0, -25
\overline{DD}	0,0	0,0

Hence the Nash equilibria (and thus SPE) are (AA, L) and (AD, L). I guess the lesson is either: 1. The probability that your cousin has a good idea outweighs his sketchiness; or 2. Just lend to him anyway because you don't want your window smashed.