

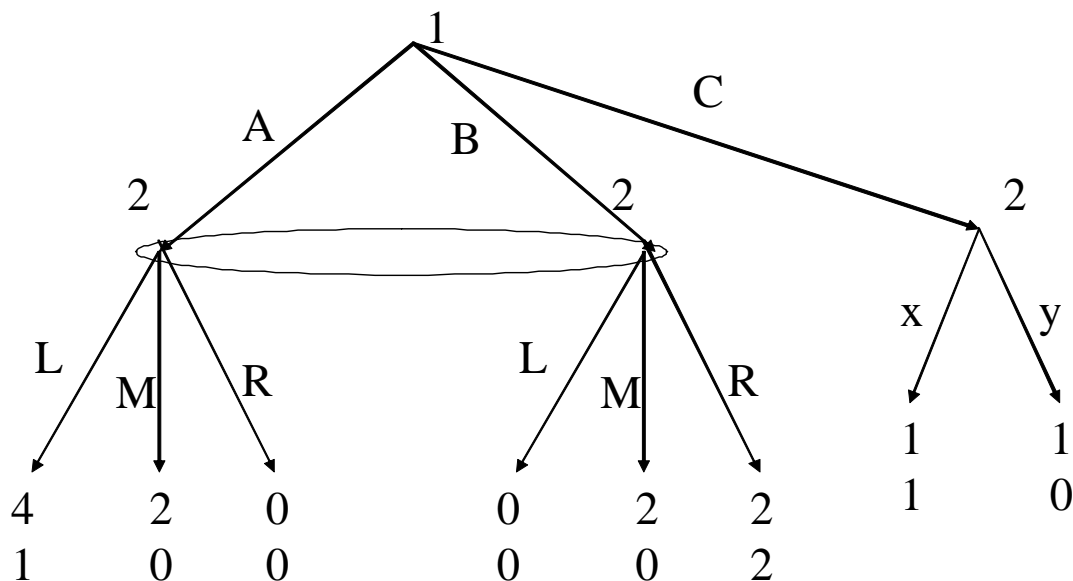
14.12 Game Theory – Midterm I

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Instructions. This is an open book exam; you can use any written material. You have one hour and 20 minutes. You need to show your work when it is needed. Good luck!

1. Consider the following game.



- (a) (10 pts) Write this game in normal form.
- (b) (10 pts) Compute the set of all rationalizable strategies.
- (c) (10 pts) Find all pure strategy Nash Equilibria.
- (d) (10 pts) Compute a mixed strategy Nash equilibrium.
2. Consider the Cournot duopoly with linear demand function $P = 1 - Q$, where P is the price and $Q = q_1 + q_2$ is the total supply.¹ Firm 1 has zero marginal cost. Firm 2 has marginal cost $c(q_2) = q_2$, so that the total cost of producing q_2 is $q_2^2/2$.
- (a) (10 points) Compute all the Nash equilibria.
- (b) (15 points) Compute the set of all rationalizable strategies. Explain your steps.
3. (35 points) **[Read the bonus note at the end before you answer the question.]** This question is about arbitration, a common dispute resolution method in the US. We have a Worker, an Employer, and an Arbitrator. They want to set the wage w . If they determine the wage w at date t , the payoffs of the Worker, the Employer and the Arbitrator will be $\delta^t w$, $\delta^t (1 - w)$ and $w(1 - w)$, respectively, where $\delta \in (0, 1)$. The timeline is as follows:

¹Recall that in Cournot duopoly Firms 1 and 2 simultaneously produce q_1 and q_2 , and they sell at price P .

- At $t = 0$,
 - the Worker offers a wage w_0 ;
 - the Employer accepts or rejects the offer;
 - if she accepts the offer, then the wage is set at w_0 and the game ends; otherwise we proceed to the next date;
- at $t = 1$,
 - the Employer offers a wage w_1 ;
 - the Worker accepts or rejects the offer;
 - if he accepts the offer, then the wage is set at w_1 and the game ends; otherwise we proceed to the next date;
- at $t = 2$, the Arbitrator sets a wage $w_2 \in [0, 1]$ and the game ends.

Compute an equilibrium of this game using backward induction.

Bonus: If you solve the following variation instead, then you will get extra 10 points (45 points instead of 35 points). *Final Offer Arbitration:* At $t = 2$, the Arbitrator sets a wage $w_2 \in \{w_0, w_1\}$, i.e., the Arbitrator has to choose one of the offers made by the parties.

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14.12 Economic Applications of Game Theory
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