Problems on Static Games

1. Dominance and Equilibrium

For each of the following games find 1) all weak and strict dominant strategy equilibria 2) apply iterated strict dominance 3) find all pure and mixed Nash equilibria 4) indicate which Nash equilibria are trembling hand perfect and why

a) 
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
2,1 & 0,0 \\
0,0 & 1,2 \\
\end{array}
\]

b) 
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
6,6 & 0,7 \\
7,0 & 1,1 \\
\end{array}
\]

c) 
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
3,3 & 2,2 & 1,1 \\
2,2 & 1,1 & 0,8 \\
1,1 & 8,0 & 0,0 \\
\end{array}
\]

d) 
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
1,3 & 1,3 \\
0,0 & 2,0 \\
\end{array}
\]

2. Dominance and Nash Equilibrium

Prove that a profile is a Nash equilibrium of a game if and only if it is the Nash equilibrium of the game in which strategies have been removed by iterated strict dominance. Prove that a Nash equilibrium of a game in which strategies have been removed by iterated weak dominance is a Nash equilibrium of the original game. Give an example of a Nash equilibrium of a game that is not a Nash equilibrium of the game where strategies have been removed by iterated weak dominance.

3. Correlated Equilibrium

Consider the game
Show that the correlated strategy profile

| 0,0 | 2,1 |
| 1,2 | 0,0 |

is in fact a correlated equilibrium

4. Anti-Coordination

Two players must choose whether to specialize – they must choose between being a hunter and a gatherer. After they choose, they meet to play a game. If both are hunters, or both are gatherers, they get no benefit from specialization, and receive a utility of zero. If one is a hunter and one a gatherer, the hunter receives 2 and the gatherer 1 unit of utility.

1) Write the normal form of the game. 2) Find the symmetric Nash equilibrium in which both players employ the same strategy. 3) Find a symmetric correlated equilibrium (probabilities remain the same when we interchange rows for columns) which Pareto dominates the symmetric Nash equilibrium. The correlated equilibrium may use public randomization if you wish, but you must show it is a correlated equilibrium by showing that neither player wishes to deviate from the recommendation of the randomization device.

5. Trembling Hand Perfection

A strategy profile $\sigma$ is trembling hand perfect if there exists a sequence of strategy profiles $\sigma^n \rightarrow \sigma$ with $\sigma_i^n(s_i) > 0$ for all $i$ and $s_i \in S_i$ such that $\sigma_i(s_i) > 0$ implies that $s_i$ is a best-response to $\sigma_{-i}^n$. Prove that every trembling hand perfect profile is a Nash equilibrium. Give an example of a Nash equilibrium in a 2x2 game which is not trembling hand perfect and explain why.

6. Becker

There are two groups with $k$ each making a non-negative bid $b_k$. The utility of group $k$ is

$$u_k = (b_k - b_{-k}) - \beta(b_k - b_{-k})^2 / 2 - c_k b_k^2 / 2.$$

a. show that a Nash equilibrium exists and is unique

b. when is the equilibrium interior?
c. in the interior case compute the Nash equilibrium

c. how do the bids and the transfer $b_k - b_{-k}$ depend on $\beta, c_k$?

5. Becker says: higher costs lead to lower bids – is that correct?

6. Becker says: less efficiency leads to lower transfers – is that correct?