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Economic 211, David K. Levine Problems on Game Theory Fundamentals

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## 1. Risk Dominance and Pareto Efficiency

Suppose that $x \leq 21$. The symmetric game below has a Nash equilibrium that Pareto dominates all other outcomes of the game, plus another pure Nash equilibrium. For what values of $x$ is the Pareto dominant equilibrium also risk dominant?

|  | L | R |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U | 20,20 | $19, x$ |
| D | $x, 19$ | 21,21 |

## 2. Refinements of Nash Equilibrium

Consider the following extensive form:


In each of the three cases $x=1,2,3$ find the mixed and pure Nash, and pure Subgame Perfect, Sequential and Trembling Hand Perfect equilibria. Can any strategies be eliminated through iterated weak dominance?

## 3. The Minmax Theorem and Correlated Play

Suppose that $\sigma=\left(\sigma_{1}, \sigma_{2}, \ldots, \sigma_{n}\right)$ is a vector of mixed strategies in a finite game, and that $u^{i}(\sigma)$ are the payoffs to player $i$. Define the maxmin for player $i$ to be the amount that a player can guarantee himself no matter how his opponents play

$$
\max \min =\max _{\sigma_{i}} \min _{\sigma_{-i}} u^{i}(\sigma) .
$$

Define the minmax for player $i$ to be the smallest amount player $i$ 's opponents can reduce his payoff to when player $i$ knows their strategies

$$
\min \max =\min _{\sigma_{-i}} \max _{\sigma_{i}} u^{i}(\sigma) .
$$

(a) Show that minmax $\geq$ maxmin.
(b) Let $\rho_{-i}$ be a correlated strategy for all the players other than player $i$. Using the fact that in two-player games minmax $=$ maxmin, show that

$$
\max \min \geq \min _{\rho_{-i}} \max _{\sigma_{i}} u^{i}\left(\sigma_{i}, \rho_{-i}\right) .
$$

(c) Construct an example of a THREE PLAYER game in which minmax>maxmin.

