

EconS 425, Spring 2012

Exercise #1: Game Theory (01/17/2012)

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1 Question #1 Mixed Strategies

Consider the Battle of the sexes game described in the following table (Table 2.2, page 17):

	<i>Opera</i>		<i>Football</i>	
<i>Opera</i>	2	1	0	0
<i>Football</i>	0	0	1	2

- Denote by θ the probability that Jacob goes to the Opera, and β the probability that Rachel goes to the Opera. Formulate the expected payoff of each player.
- Draw the best-response function for each player [$R^J(\beta)$ and $R^R(\theta)$].
- What is the NE in mixed actions for this game?
- Calculate the expected payoff to each player in this NE

1.1 Solution

- Expected payoff for Jacob when he goes to the opera and football, respectively: $E\pi_J(\text{opera}) = 2 \times \beta + 0 \times (1 - \beta)$ and $E\pi_J(\text{football}) = 0 \times \beta + 1 \times (1 - \beta)$. Hence, Jacob goes to the opera if

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\pi_J(\text{opera}) &> E\pi_J(\text{football}) \\
 2 \times \beta + 0 \times (1 - \beta) &> 0 \times \beta + 1 \times (1 - \beta) \\
 2 \times \beta &> 1 \times (1 - \beta) \\
 \beta &> \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Expected payoff for Rachel when he goes to the opera and football, respectively: $E\pi_R(\text{opera}) = 1 \times \theta + 0 \times (1 - \theta)$ and $E\pi_R(\text{football}) = 0 \times \theta + 2 \times (1 - \theta)$. Hence, Rachel goes to the opera if

$$\begin{aligned}
 E\pi_R(\text{opera}) &> E\pi_R(\text{football}) \\
 1 \times \theta + 0 \times (1 - \theta) &> 0 \times \theta + 2 \times (1 - \theta) \\
 1 \times \theta &> 2 \times (1 - \theta) \\
 \theta &> \frac{2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

- The best-response function for Jacob is

$$R^J(\beta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \beta < \frac{1}{3} \\ (0, 1) & \text{if } \beta = \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & \text{if } \beta > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

The best-response function for Rachel is

$$R^R(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \theta < \frac{2}{3} \\ (0, 1) & \text{if } \theta = \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & \text{if } \theta > \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

Graphically:

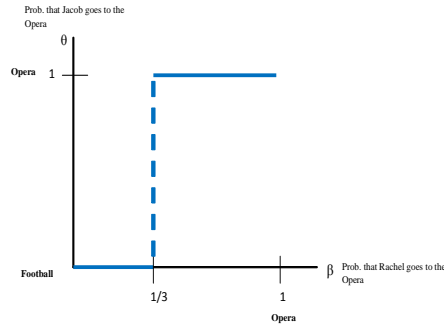


Figure 1: Best-response function for Jacob

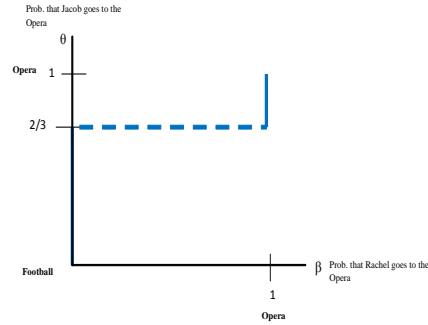
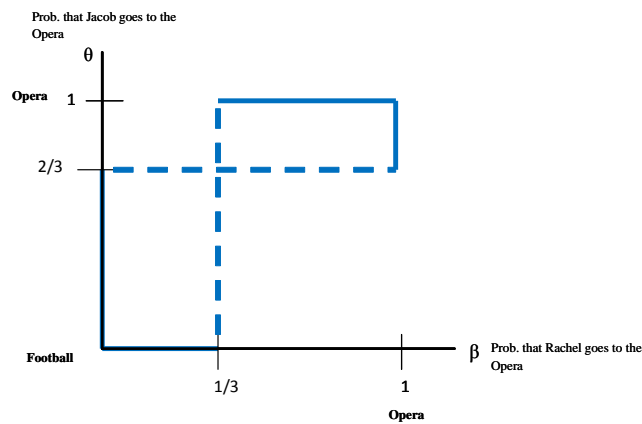


Figure 2: Best-response function for Rachel



2 Question #2 - Centipede Game

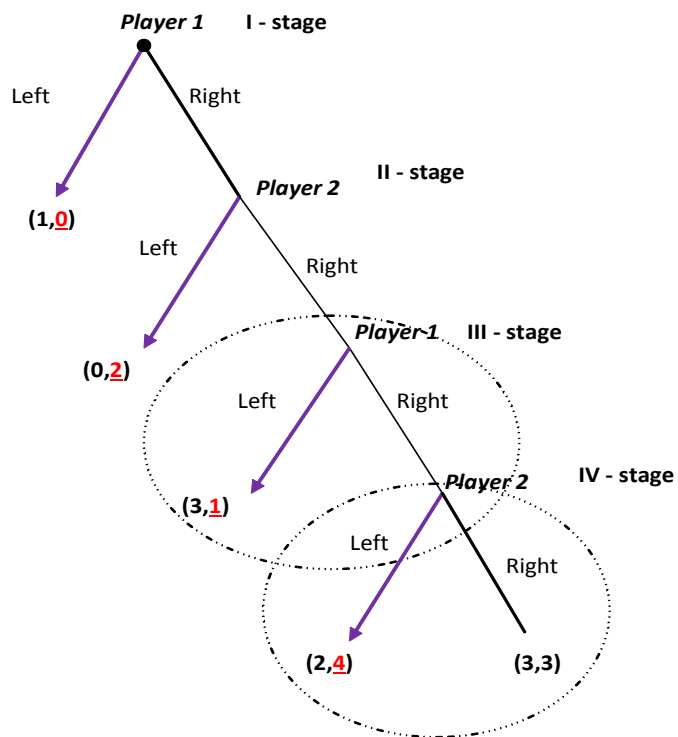
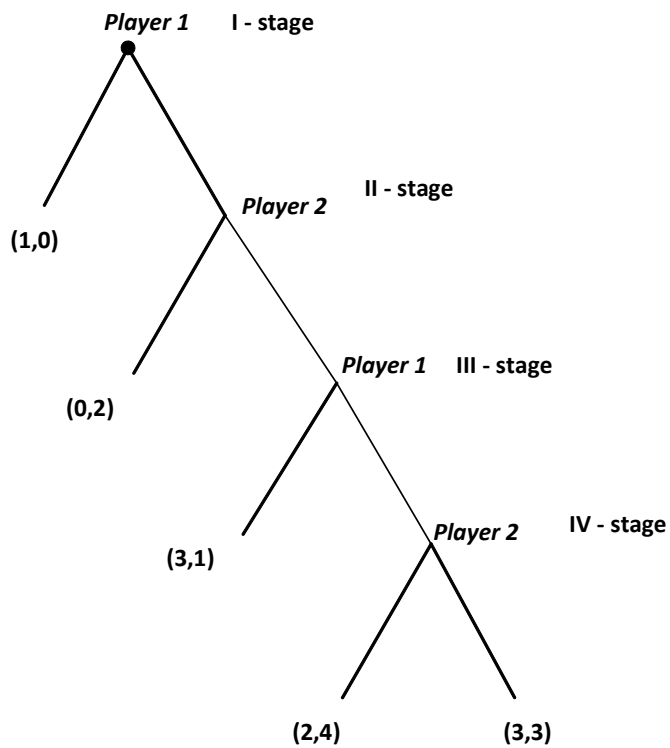
Consider a sequential game which is known as the Centipede Game. In this game, each of two players chooses between “Left” and “Right” each time he or she gets a turn. The game does not, however, automatically proceed to the next stage unless players choose to go “Right” rather than “Left”.

Player 1 begins, and if he plays Left, the game ends with payoff of $(1, 0)$ (where here, and throughout this exercise, the first payoff refers to player 1 and the second to player 2). If, however, he plays Right, the game continues and it is player 2's turn. If player 2 then plays Left, the game once again ends, this time with payoffs $(0, 2)$, but if she plays Right, the game continues and player 1 gets another turn. Once again, the game ends if player 1 decides to play Left, this time with payoffs of $(3, 1)$, but if he plays Right the game continues and it is once again player 2's turn. Now the game ends regardless of whether player 2 plays Left or Right, but payoffs are $(2, 4)$ if she plays Left and $(3, 3)$ if she plays Right.

- Draw the game tree for this game. What is the subgame perfect Nash equilibrium of this game?
- Write down the 4 by 4 payoff matrix for this game. What are the pure strategy Nash equilibria in this game? Is the SPNE you derived in (a) among these?
- Why are the other Nash Equilibria in the game not subgame perfect?
- Suppose you changed the $(2, 4)$ payoff pair to $(2, 3)$. Do we now have more than one SPNE?

2.1 Solution

a. The extensive-form game is



b.

		<i>Rachel</i>			
		L,L	L,R	R,L	R,R
<i>Jacob</i>	L,L	(1, 0)	(1, 0)	(1, 0)	(1, 0)
	L,R	(1, 0)	(1, 0)	(1, 0)	(1, 0)
	R,L	(0, 2)	(0, 2)	(3, 1)	(3, 1)
	R,R	(0, 2)	(0, 2)	(2, 4)	(3, 3)

d.

