## GAME THEORY

## Exercise list 1

## Exercise 1

Solve the following games using (iterative) elimination of (weakly) domied strategies.
1.

|  | $L$ | $C L$ | $C R$ | $R$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $U$ | 5,10 | 0,11 | 1,10 | 10,20 |
| $M U$ | 4,0 | 1,0 | 2,0 | 20,1 |
| $M D$ | 3,2 | 0,4 | 4,3 | 50,1 |
| $D$ | 2,93 | 0,92 | 0,91 | 100,90 |

2. 

|  | $L$ | $C$ | $R$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $U$ | 3,3 | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| $M$ | 3,0 | 2,2 | 0,2 |
| $D$ | 0,0 | 2,0 | 1,1 |

## Exercise 2

Consider a second-price sealed-bid auction with two bidders denoted by $\mathrm{i}=1$, 2, with valuations $\mathrm{v}_{1}>\mathrm{v}_{2}$. Valuations are common knowledge. Formalize this auction as a startegic-form game and find the equilibrium in weakly dominant strategies.

## Exercise 3

oPlayers 1 and 2 simultaneously choose a positive integer smaller or equal to $K$. If both players choose the same number, player 2 pays $1 €$ to player 1 ; otherwise no payment occurs. Determine the unique Nash equilibrium of this game.

## Exercise 4

Determine the set of Nash equilibria of the following games:
1.

|  | $L$ | $R$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $U$ | 0,1 | 0,2 |
| $D$ | 2,2 | 0,1 |

2. 

|  | $L$ | $R$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $U$ | 6,0 | 0,6 |
| $D$ | 3,2 | 6,0 |

3. 

|  | $M 1$ |  |  | $M 2$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $L$ | $R$ |  | $L$ | $R$ |
|  | $U$ | $1,1,1$ | $0,0,0$ | $U$ | $0,0,0$ | $0,0,0$ |
|  | $D$ | $0,0,0$ | $0,0,0$ | $D$ | $0,0,0$ | $2,2,2$ |

## Exercise 5

Consider a first-price sealed-bid auction with two bidders denoted by $\mathrm{i}=1,2$, with valuations $v_{1}>v_{2}$. Valuations are common knowledge. Formalize this auction as a startegic-form game and determine the set of Nash equilibria.

## Exercise 6

Consider the Cournot model with $n$ firms, which simultaneously choose how much to produce. Let $q_{i}$ be the quantity produced by firm $i$ and let $Q=q_{1}+\ldots+q_{n}$ be total quantity produced. Let $p$ be the equilibrium price and assume that the inverse market demand is: $p(Q)=\max \{0, a-Q\}$. Total cost of producing $q_{i}$ by firm $i$ is $c_{i}\left(q_{i}\right)=c_{i} q_{i}$, with $c_{i}<a$ for all $i=1, \ldots, n$. All of this is common knowledge.
i. Assume $c_{i}=c$ for all $i=1, \ldots, n$. Determine, as a function of $n$, the quantities produced, the price, and the profits in Nash equilibrium (Cournot equilibrium).
ii. Determine the limits of the functions obtained in i. when $n$ goes to infinity. Explain.
iii. Assume $n=2$. Determine the Nash equilibrium when $0<c_{i}<\frac{a}{2}$ for each firm? What if $c_{1}<c_{2}<a$, but $2 c_{2}>a+c_{1}$ ?

## Exercise 7

Find the Nash equilibrium of a Bertrand duopoly where the two firms in the market have the same cost structure.

