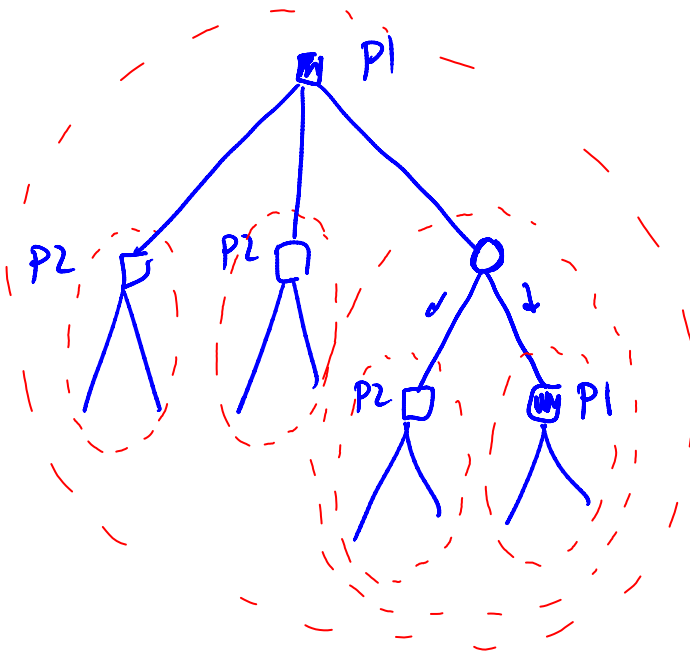


## II. "Dynamic" games with complete info (Subgame perfect equilibrium - SPE)

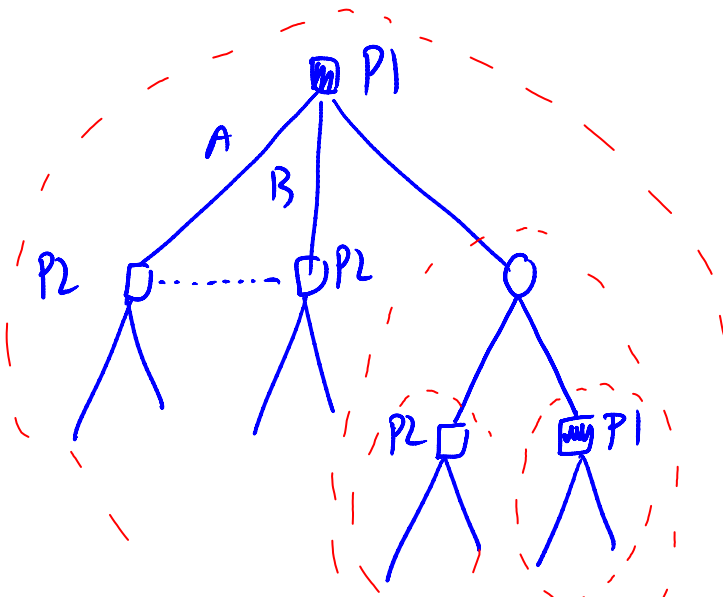
Def A subgame is any part of a game tree starting at a single decision (or chance) node which contains all successor nodes

Ex

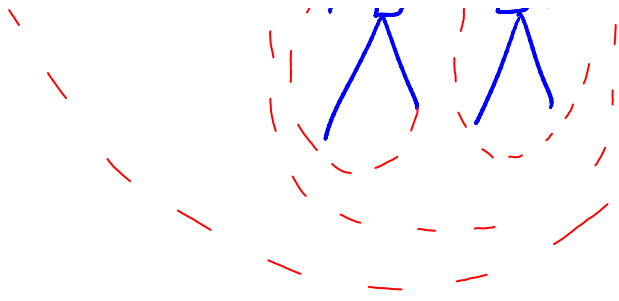


6 subgames

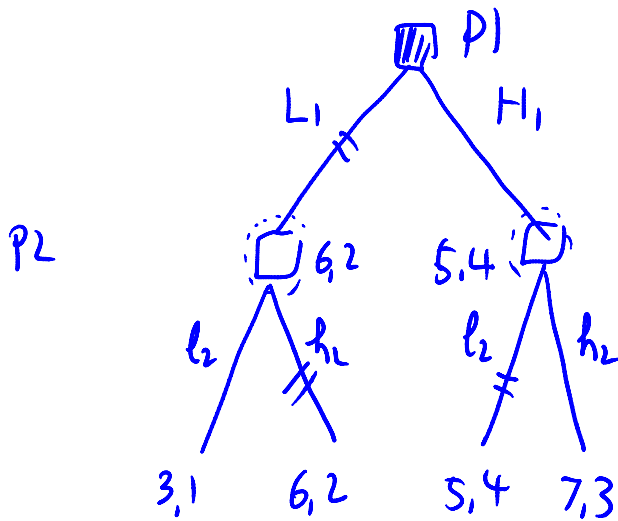
Ex



4 subgames



Ex. Discrete strategies (von Neumann + Morgenstern '11)



Strategies: A complete plan to play the game

P1:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ inf. set} \\ 2 \text{ act} \end{array} \right\} 1 \times 2 = 2$

P2:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ inf. sets} \\ 2 \text{ act} \end{array} \right\} 2 \times 2 = 4$

P1:  $\frac{L_1}{l_2} \quad \frac{H_1}{l_2}$  : always low  
 P2:  $l_2 \quad h_2$

		$h_2$	$l_2$	
		$h_2$	$l_2$	$h_2 : \text{always } h_1$
		$\downarrow$		
	$L_1, H_1$	$L_1, H_1$	$L_1, H_1$	$L_1, H_1$
	$l_2 l_2$	$l_2 h_2$	$h_2 l_2$	$h_2 h_2$
$L_1$	$(3, 1)$	$(3, 1)$	$(6, 2)$	$(6, 2)$
$H_1$	$(5, 4)$	$(7, 3)$	$(5, 4)$	$(7, 3)$

Best responses  $R_2(q_1) = \begin{cases} h_2 & q_1 = L_1 \\ l_2 & q_1 = H_1 \end{cases}$

Subgame perfect eq. (SPE): Combination of strategies for both players that result in a Nash eq. in every subgame

SPE:  $(L_1, \overbrace{h_2 l_2}^{L_1, H_1})$

Backward induction equilibrium

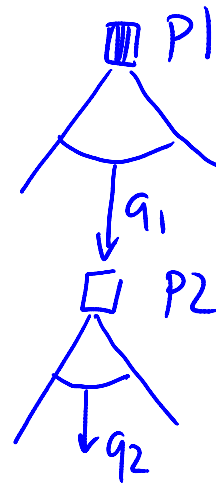
" " outcome:  $(L_1, h_2)$

Stackelberg

Ex. Cont. strategies (Newboy) Witt & Parlar '11

$J_1(q_1, q_2)$   
leader

$J_2(q_1, q_2)$   
follower



Best response for P2

$\max_{q_2} J_2(q_1, q_2)$  for each  $q_1$

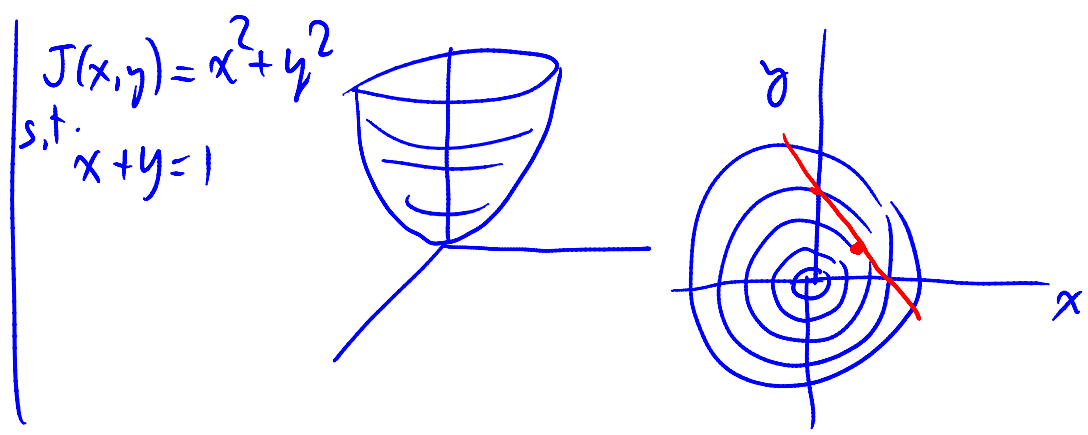
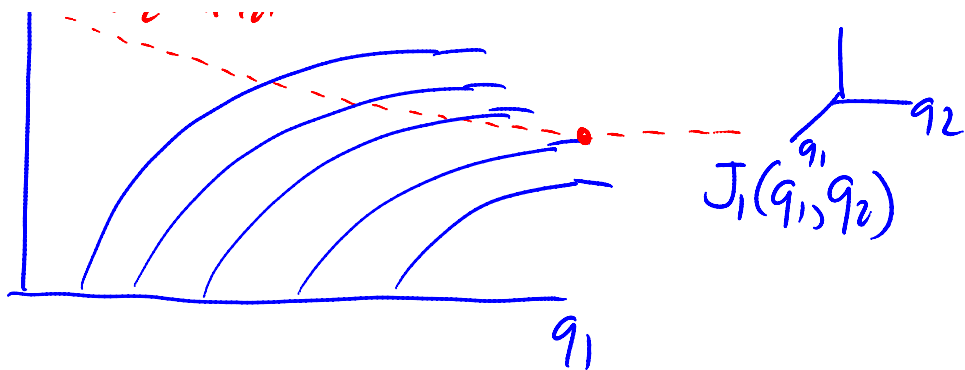
i.e., solve  $\frac{\partial J_2}{\partial q_2} = \boxed{I_2(q_1, q_2) = 0}$

Or,  $R_2(q_1) = \arg \max_{q_2 \geq 0} J_2(q_1, q_2)$   
 $= \{q_2 : I_2(q_1, q_2) = 0\}$

So, P1 has a constrained opt pb

$$\begin{aligned} &\max_{q_1 \geq 0} J_1(q_1, q_2) \\ &\text{s.t. } I_2(q_1, q_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$q_2$  |  $I_2(q_1, q_2) = 0$



Same data  $(q_1^S, q_2^S) = (28.38, 18.60)$

Stackelberg (SPE)  $(J_1^S, J_2^S) = (84.35, 33.94)$

Compare Nash  $(q_1^N, q_2^N) = (25, 19)$

$(J_1^N, J_2^N) = (83, 35)$

Ex. Cournot duopoly

As before,  $\pi_i = q_i [P(Q) - c]$ ,  $P(Q) = a - Q$   
 $Q = q_1 + q_2$

$$R_2(q_1): \max_{q_2 > 0} \Pi_2(q_1, q_2) = \max_{q_2 > 0} q_2 [a - (q_1 + q_2) - c]$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2(q_1) = \frac{1}{2} (a - q_1 - c) \quad (q_1 < a - c)$$

Pl anticipates

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{q_1 > 0} \Pi_1(q_1, R_2(q_1)) &= \max_{q_1 > 0} q_1 [a - q_1 - R_2(q_1) - c] \\ &= \max \frac{1}{2} q_1 (a - q_1 - c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_1^* = \frac{1}{2} (a - c), \quad R_2(q_1^*) = \frac{1}{4} (a - c)$$

Comparison

Cournot (NE)

$$q_1^N = q_2^N = \frac{1}{3} (a - c)$$

$$\pi_1^N = \pi_2^N = \frac{1}{9} (a - c)^2$$

Stackelberg (SPE)

$$q_1^S = \frac{1}{2} (a - c) > q_1^N$$

$$q_2^S = \frac{1}{4} (a - c) < q_2^N$$

$$\pi_1^S = \frac{1}{8} (a - c)^2 > \pi_1^N$$

$$\pi_2^S = \frac{1}{16} (a - c)^2 < \pi_2^N$$

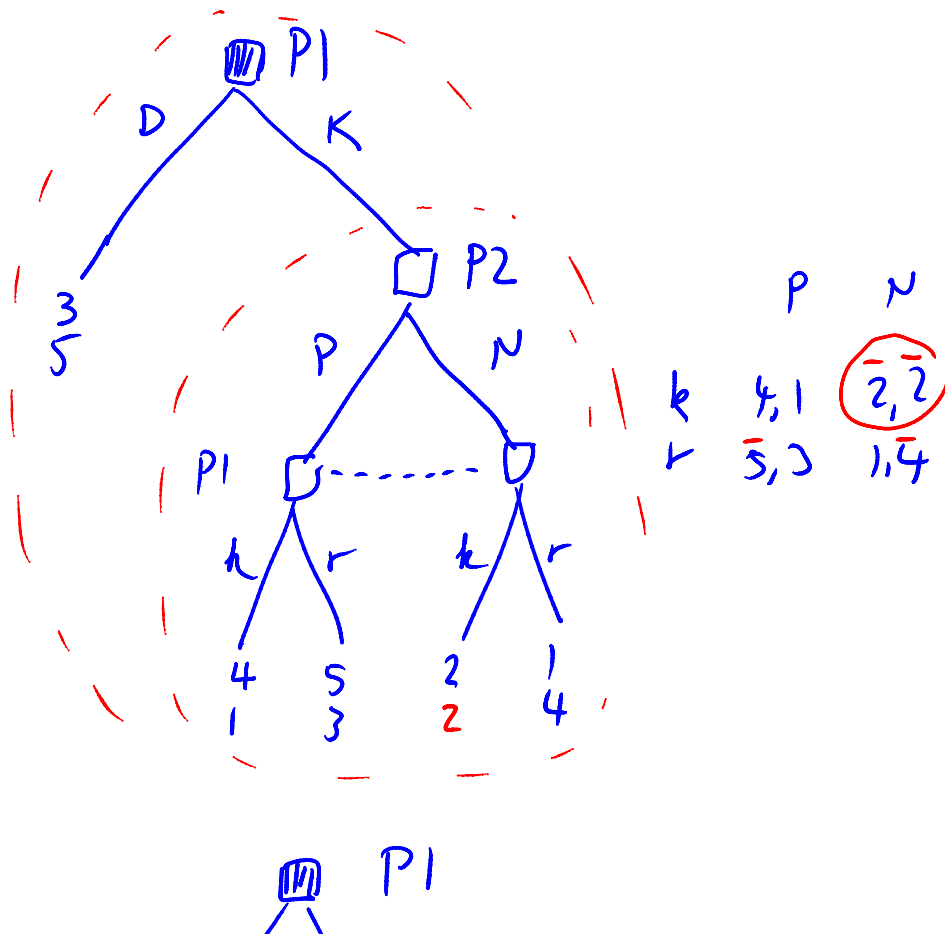
$$P^N = \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{2}{3}c > P^S = \frac{1}{4}a + \frac{3}{4}c$$

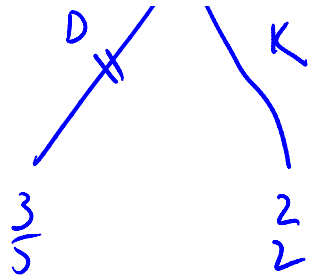
$$Q^N = \frac{2}{3}(a-c) < Q^S = \frac{3}{4}(a-c)$$

Pareto:  $\max_{q_1, q_2} \pi_1(q_1, q_2) + \pi_2(q_1, q_2)$

$$q_1^P = q_2^P = \frac{1}{4}(a-c), \quad \pi_1^P = \pi_2^P = \frac{1}{8}(a-c)^2 > \pi_i^N, \quad i=1,2$$

Ex. Imperfect Info



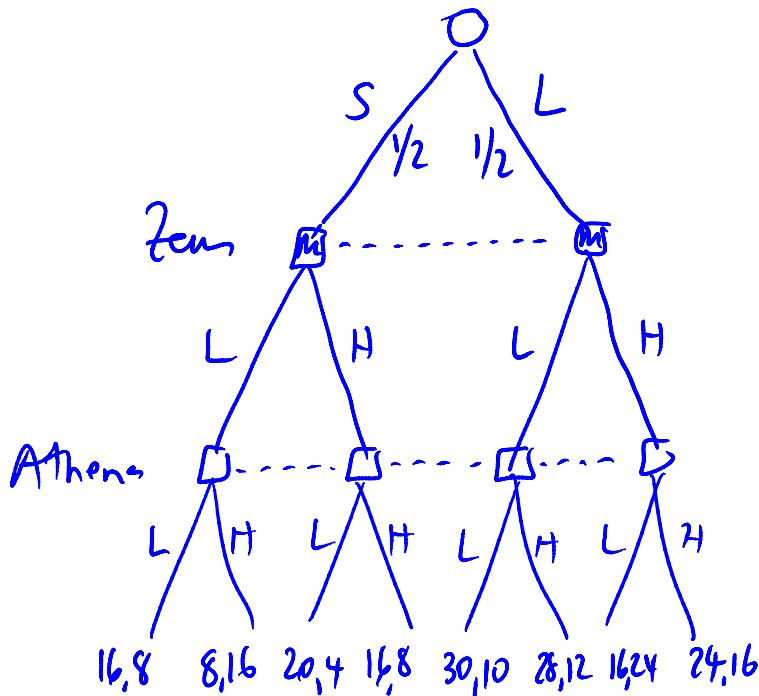


### III. Static games of incomplete info (Bayesian Nash eq.)

(i) Extensive form & strategic form

Ex. Competition (constant sum game)

a) Simult. decision (Still complete info)





		Ath	
		L	H
Zeus	L	$\overline{23,9}$	$\overline{18,14}$
	H	$\overline{18,14}$	$\overline{20,12}$

$$LL: \frac{1}{2}(16,8) + \frac{1}{2}(30,10)$$

$$= (23,9)$$

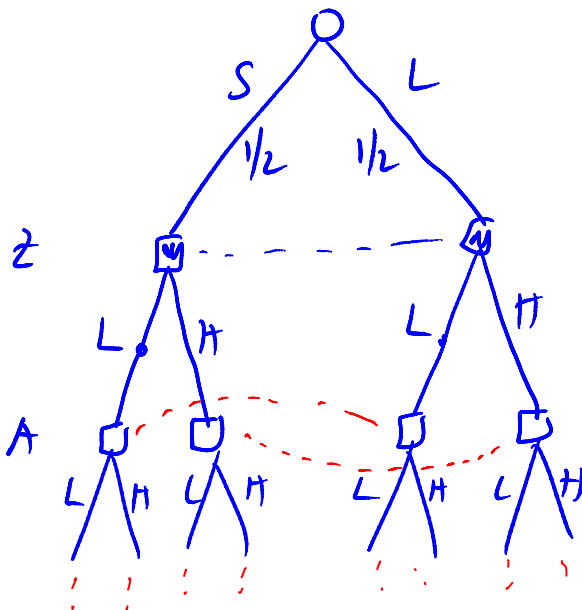
no pure  
mixed  $(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{5}{7})$

$$Z = 19\frac{3}{7}$$

$$A = 12\frac{4}{7}$$

b) Zeus first

Zeus	L	H
Ath	L L	L H
	H L	H H



		zen $\rightarrow$ LH	LH	LH	LH
		LL	LH	HL	HH
Z	L	$\bar{23}, \bar{9}$	$\bar{23}, \bar{9}$	$\bar{18}, \bar{14}$	$\bar{18}, \bar{14}$
	H	$\bar{18}, \bar{14}$	$\bar{20}, \bar{12}$	$\bar{18}, \bar{14}$	$\bar{20}, \bar{12}$

$$Z = 18, A = 14$$

(ii) Player types

Set of players  $N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$T_i$ : Set of types for player  $i$

$$T = T_1 \times T_2 \times \dots \times T_n = \{(t_1, \dots, t_n) : t_i \in T_i, i=1, \dots, n\}$$

A game of incomplete info  $\rightarrow$  a separate game for each poss. combination  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in T$

$P_i$  knows his type  $t_i$ , and

$$p(t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_n | t_i) = p(t_{-i} | t_i), \quad \forall t_{-i} \in T_{-i}$$

Start with common joint pdf  $p(\underbrace{t_1, \dots, t_n}_t)$

$$P(t_{-i} | t_i) = \frac{P(t_{-i} \cap t_i)}{P(t_i)}$$

$$= \frac{P(t)}{\sum_{t'_{-i} \in \bar{t}_{-i}} P(t'_1, \dots, t'_{i-1}, t_i, t'_{i+1}, \dots, t'_n)}$$

Ex Two players, two types each (BoS)

Man	Woman
P1: $y_1, n_1$	P2: $y_2, n_2$
$y_1$   $n_1$ yes   no	

$P(t_1, t_2)$		$y_2$	$n_2$
	P1	$y_1$ $2/6$	$2/6$
	$n_1$	$1/6$	$1/6$

$$P(y_2 | y_1) = \frac{P(y_2 \cap y_1)}{P(y_1)} = \frac{P(y_1, y_2)}{P(y_1, y_2) + P(y_1, n_2)}$$

Bayes's  
thm

2/11

$$P(y_2 | y_1) = \frac{P(y_1, y_2)}{P(y_1)} = \frac{P(y_1, n_2)}{P(y_1, n_2) + P(y_1, y_2)} \quad \text{thm}$$

$$= \frac{2/6}{2/6 + 2/6} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{It's} \\ \text{It's} \end{array}$$

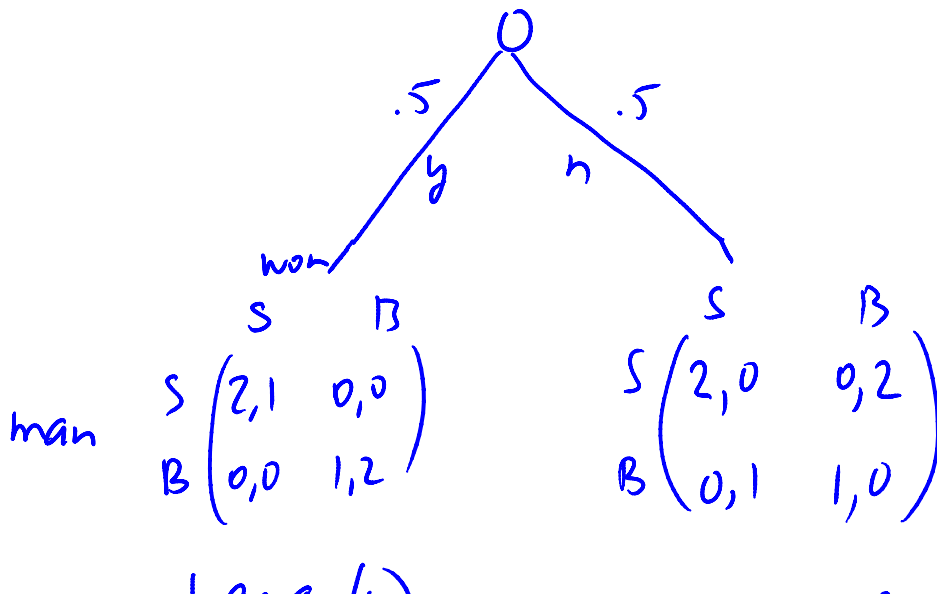
Given

	$y_2$	$n_2$
$y_1 \rightarrow$	$1/2$	$1/2$
$n_1 \rightarrow$	$1/2$	$1/2$

Given

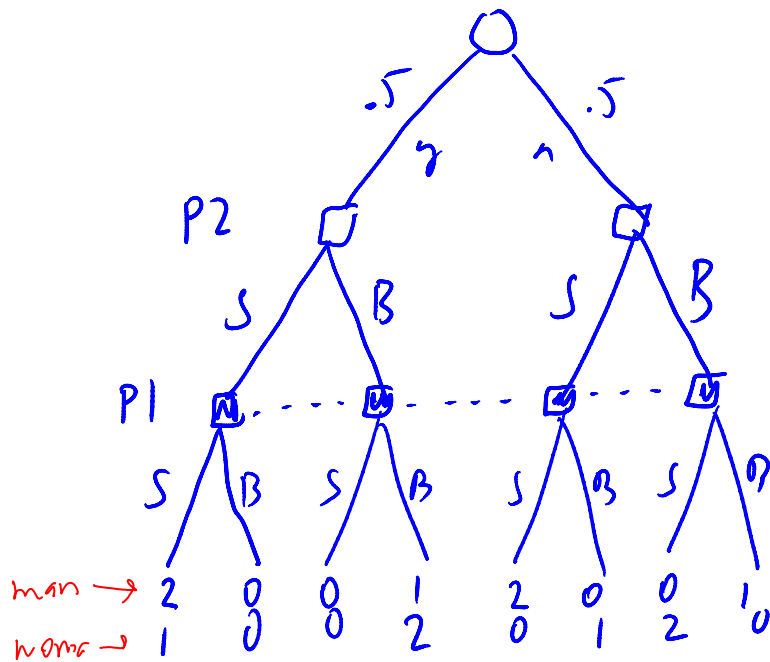
	$y_1$	$n_1$
$y_2 \rightarrow$	$2/3$	$1/3$
$n_2 \rightarrow$	$2/3$	$1/3$

Ex. Bot S one-sided incomplete info



woman (y)  
original

woman (n)



$$p(y|1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p(n|1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Type combinations:  $(1, y)$   $y_1$   $y_2$   
 $(1, n)$  1 . .

Strategies

P1:	S	B
P2:	$\frac{y}{S}$	$\frac{n}{S}$
	S	B
	B	S

S B  
 B S  
 B B

PI

	<sup>yn</sup> SS	<sup>yn</sup> SB	<sup>yn</sup> BS	<sup>yn</sup> BB
S	2,2 1,0	2,0 1,2	0,2 0,0	0,0 0,2
B	0,0 0,1	0,1 0,0	1,0 2,1	1,1 2,0

	<sup>yn</sup> SS	<sup>yn</sup> SB	<sup>yn</sup> BS	<sup>yn</sup> BB
S	$\bar{2}, (\bar{1}, \bar{0})$	$\bar{1}, (\bar{1}, \bar{2})$	$\bar{1}, (0, \bar{0})$	$0, (0, \bar{2})$
B	$0, (0, \bar{1})$	$\frac{1}{2}, (0, \bar{0})$	$\frac{1}{2}, (\bar{2}, \bar{1})$	$\bar{1}, (\bar{2}, \bar{0})$

BNE: (S, <sup>yn</sup>SB)  
 Soccer  
 Soccer if y  
 basket if n