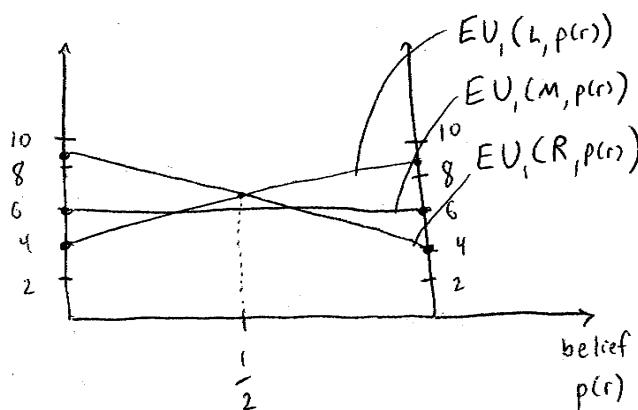


### Penalty Kick Game

Portsmouth v. Liverpool

	goalie	<i>l</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>L</i>	4, -4	9, -9	
<i>M</i>	6, -6	6, -6	
<i>R</i>	9, -9	4, -4	

$$U_i(L, l) = 4, \text{ ie } 40\% \text{ chance of scoring}$$



*M* is not a BR to any belief

Lesson Do not shoot to middle  
(unless you are German)

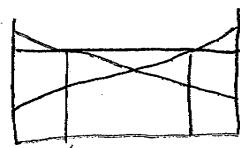
Lesson Do not choose a strategy that is never a BR to any belief

### real numbers

"*l*" "r"

"L"	63.6	94.4
"R"	89.3	43.7

"L" = natural



... middle if you kick hard but not accurately >>

Open Yale courses

(i) Defn Player  $i$ 's strategy  $\hat{s}_i^1$  is a  $\boxed{\text{BR}}$  to the strategy  $s_{-i}$  of other players if

$U_i(\hat{s}_i^1, s_{-i}) \geq U_i(s_i', s_{-i})$  for all  $s_i'$  is  $\hat{s}_i^1$

or  $\hat{s}_i^1$  solves  $\max_{s_i} U_i(s_i, s_{-i})$

(ii) Defn Player  $i$ 's strategy  $\hat{s}_i^1$  is a  $\boxed{\text{BR}}$  to the belief  $p$  about the others' choices if

$EU_i(\hat{s}_i^1, p) \geq EU_i(s_i', p)$  for all  $s_i'$  is  $\hat{s}_i^1$

or  $\hat{s}_i^1$  solves  $\max_{s_i} EU_i(s_i, p)$

Example  $EU_i(L, p) = p(l) U_i(L, l) + p(r) U_i(L, r)$

### Partnership Game

- 2 agents own firm jointly, share 50% of profit each

- each agent chooses effort level to put into the firm

$S_i^1 = [0, 4]$  "continuum of strategies"

- firm profit is given by  $4[S_1 + S_2 + bS_1S_2]$

Complementarity / synergy

$$0 \leq b \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

- Payoffs  $U_1(S_1, S_2) = \frac{1}{2}[4(S_1 + S_2 + bS_1S_2)] - S_1^2$  effort cost

$$U_2(S_1, S_2) = \frac{1}{2}[4(S_1 + S_2 + bS_1S_2)] - S_2^2$$

$$\max_{S_1} 2(S_1 + S_2 + bS_1S_2) - S_1^2$$

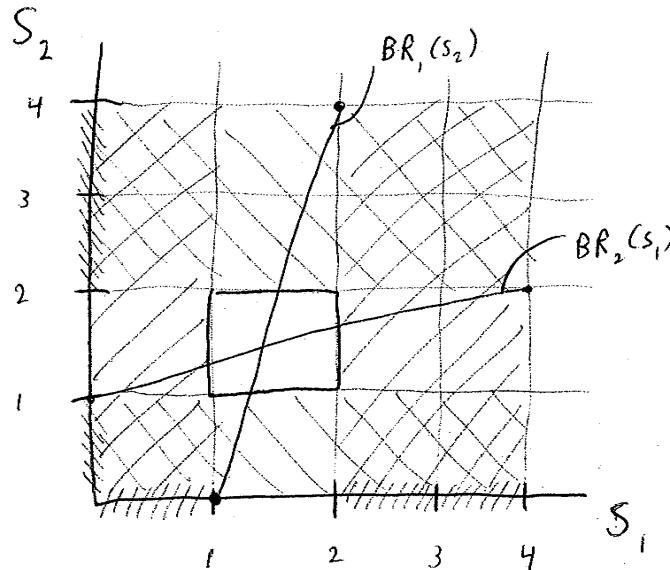
differentiate

$$\text{f.o.c. } 2(1+bs_2) - 2s_1 = 0 \quad \boxed{2(1+bs_2) - 2s_1 = 0}$$

$$-2 < 0 \checkmark$$

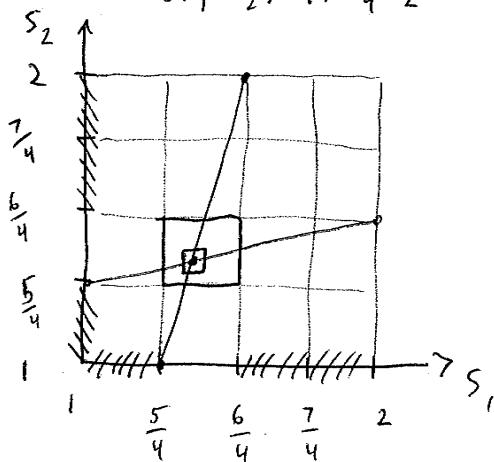
$$\text{s.o.c. } \boxed{\begin{aligned} s_1 &= 1 + bs_2 \\ s_2 &= 1 + bs_1 \end{aligned}} = BR_1(s_2)$$

similarly,



draw  $BR_1, BR_2$  for the case  $b = \frac{1}{4}$

$$BR_1(s_2) = 1 + \frac{1}{4}s_2$$

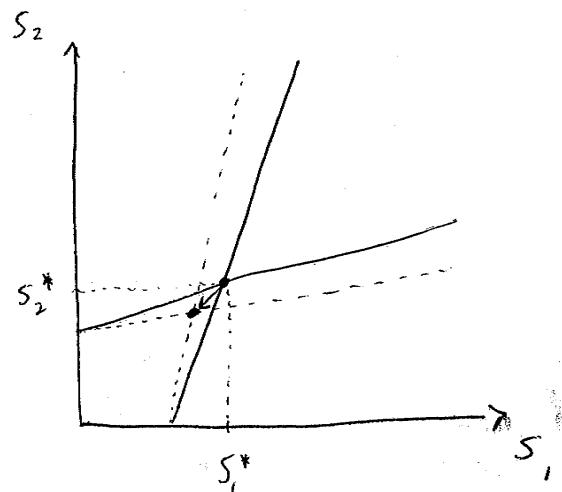


$$\left. \begin{aligned} s_1^* &= 1 + bs_2^* \\ s_2^* &= 1 + bs_1^* \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow s_1^* = s_2^*$$

$$(1-b)s_1^* = 1 \quad \dots \quad \boxed{s_1^* = s_2^* = \frac{1}{1-b}}$$

<< inefficiently low effort, because at the margin I only capture  $\frac{1}{2}$  the benefit I put in, but I absorb all the cost of the effort >>

### EXTERNALITY



### Nash Equilibrium

<< intersection of lines,  
(in this graph) >>

The players are playing a best response  
to each other