

Game Theory

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Slides available at
go.warwick.ac.uk/slovelady

What is Economics?

- A way of thinking
 - Not just a set of rules or graphs
 - The process can be more important than the outcome!
- You will learn technical skills
 - Maths, Econometrics, Game Theory
- You will learn to apply Economics as a type of “science” anywhere in “society”

Courses

- The Department of Economics offers 3 undergraduate courses
 - **L100** Economics
 - **L112** BSc Economics and Industrial Organization (EIO)
 - **LLD2** BSc/BA Economics, Politics and International Studies (EPAIS)
- We also administer PPE, but admissions are handled separately

What will you study?

- You will study a very broad range of concepts
 - Topics
 - Microeconomics
 - Macroeconomics
 - Economic History and Development
 - Tools
 - Maths
 - Econometrics
 - Game Theory....

What is Game Theory?

- Game Theory is a tool used in economics to study **strategic interaction**
 - Contrasts with **decision theory**
- Modern game theory was founded by John von Neumann
 - A mathematician
 - Game theory is rooted in mathematics

What's strategic interaction?

- Imagine walking into a supermarket
 - There are 10 apples on the shelf
 - How many do I want to buy?
 - Given the price?
 - This is decision theory
- Imagine a new type of supermarket
 - I write down a “bid” for an apple
 - As does everyone else in the supermarket
 - The bids are collected together

Strategic Interaction

- The 10 apples are given to the people who bid the 10 largest amounts
 - The price they pay is what they bid
- The question is not how many apples do I want, but how much am I willing to bid?
 - One is independent of other people
 - One crucially depends on other people

What's my strategy?

- I could just write down how much I value the apple
 - I'm not willing to pay more than it's worth
- But it might be the case that I value apples the most
 - In which case I would be paying the most
 - When someone else is getting apples for a lower price!

What's my strategy?

- Ideally, I want to bid just more than the 10th highest bid
 - I become the new 10th highest
 - I get the apple for the lowest possible price
- But everyone else is playing the same game!
 - What happens when everyone wants to bid the 10th highest amount?!?

What about the supermarket?

- This isn't just a game for the customer
 - It's also a game for the supermarket!
- Should they sell apples via this system?
 - What about a “second price” mechanism?
 - What about a “descending price” mechanism?
 - What would give them the highest profits?

Best response function

- Game Theory uses the idea of **best responses** to analyse these problems
 - What is the best thing I can do, given what you will do?
 - What is the best thing you can do, given what I can do?
- In lots of situations we will see convergence towards **mutual best responses**

Nash Equilibria

- If we are in a situation of mutual best response, we have a Nash Equilibria
 - Nobody wants to move from here!
- These outcomes are famous not just in economics
 - In politics
 - In biology
 - In computer science

Politics Example

- Consider two political parties
 - One is considered “left wing”
 - One is considered “right wing”
- They have ideology, but really care about winning elections!
 - People will vote for the party with an agenda closest to their own viewpoint
 - What campaign should each party run?

Politics Example

- Suppose the population are evenly distributed across the “left right” line

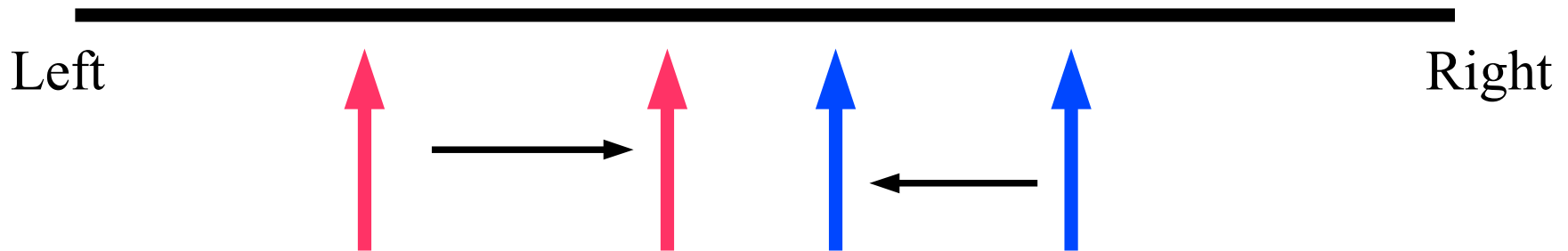


Politics Example

- The election will be decided by people *between* the two parties
 - The people on the extremes will always vote for their party
- What can each party do to make themselves more attractive to the middle voters?

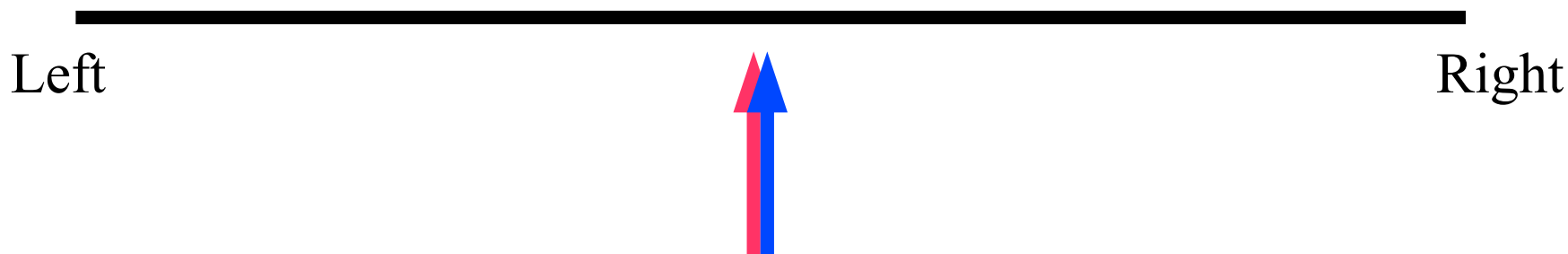
Politics Example

- Both parties can make policies which appeal more to the middle



Politics Example

- At what point do we have **mutual best responses**?
 - When both are in the middle!
 - And have 50% of the vote each



Politics Example

- In order to appeal to the middle voters
 - Both parties moved towards the middle
 - Compromising their principles
 - And moved away from their core support
- The result of a desire to win the election
 - Was a move away from politics driven by ideology
 - And one that only represented a very small proportion of the electorate

Other examples

- At university you will apply game theory to a wide range of situations
 - Politics
 - Public Goods
 - Advertising
- In order to gain an understanding of the driving forces in certain markets

Public Goods

- Public goods are a very important area of study in economics
- We rely on the state to provide certain services in society
 - National defence
 - Street lighting
- But why can't these goods be provided by the private sector?

Private provision

- Game Theory can help us understand why the state needs to intervene
- Public goods are a problem of **coordination**
 - How do I get everyone to pay their fair share?
 - You may have heard of the “free rider” problem?
 - What does this look like in action?

A Public Good Game

- I played a game with my second year students
 - Everybody has 10 tokens
 - You must decide how many you want to contribute to the “public project”
 - Once you have made your decision, you are placed in a group of 5 people
 - You receive back **the sum** of the tokens in your group
 - Plus whatever you kept for yourself!

A Public Good Game

- How many tokens did people contribute? A guess?
 - On average, only 2.89 tokens per person
 - Which means, the average person ended up with
 - $(10 - 2.89) + (2.89 \times 5) = 21.56$
- What would they have ended up with if everyone had contributed the full amount?

A Public Good Game

- Full contribution gives a payoff of
– $(10 - 10) + (10 \times 5) = 50$
- Thus the students were ending up with less than 50% of what would have been “optimal” in this society!
- But who were the real winners in this game?

A Public Good Game

| Uni ID | Tokens | Random # | Payoff | Winner |
|---------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1012119 | 4 | 0.22 | 37 | No |
| 1004996 | 10 | 0.69 | 34 | No |
| 1006570 | 0 | 0.77 | 39 | Yes |
| 928921 | 10 | 0.44 | 34 | No |
| 1023863 | 10 | 0.01 | 34 | No |

- The winner in this game was the **free rider**

A Public Good Game?

- What happens if we repeat this game?
 - Nobody wants to be the sucker!
 - Contributions very quickly tend towards 0
 - And stay there
- We get everybody free riding **as a best response** to everybody else free riding
 - Everyone just ends up with their 10 tokens
 - Which is only 20% of the socially optimal point

A Public Good Problem

- Game theory helps us understand the problem of public provision of private goods
 - The only place where everybody is best responding to everybody else is where everybody is free riding!
 - We need the state to intervene to prevent market failure
 - And restore contributions back to the socially optimal level

Game Theory

- What types of “games” do we study?
 - Simultaneous move games
 - Sequential move games
 - Games which involve uncertainty
 - Games which are infinite
 - Games with limited memory
 - Even psychological games!
 - How can I stop my future self snoozing the alarm tomorrow morning!

Game Theory

- You will see the Nash Equilibria concept applied in all these games
- But some of the most interesting research studies why we can get outcomes which are not Nash
 - What about giving to charity?
 - What about ultimatum games?
- Some of you may research new types of game theory!

If you are interested....

- Warwick offers lots of courses which involve economics
 - Economics, Economics and Industrial Organisation, Economics Politics and International Studies
 - Visit go.warwick.ac.uk/study or go.warwick.ac.uk/economics for more info
 - Warwick Economics is Top 5 in the UK
 - 3rd in The Times for 2013
 - 4th in The Complete University Guide for 2013

Q&A

- If you have any further questions, you can post them on the **Official Warwick Economics Q&A Thread** on
 - **The Student Room** forum
 - www.thestudentroom.co.uk
 - Forums
 - Economics / University of Warwick
 - You can read our FAQ's and questions by other applicants and students