ALL GAMES CAN BE ANALYZED AS SIMULTANEOUS-MOVE GAMES IN WHICH PLAYERS MOVE AT THE SAME TIME.



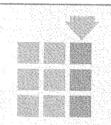
Klein and Bauman "Game Theory" (chap. 6) from: "The Cartoon Introduction to Economics" FSGBooks, 2010

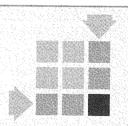
WE CAN ANALYZE SIMULTANEOUS-MOVE GAMES BETWEEN TWO PLAYERS USING A PAYOFF MATRIX

EACH CHOICE FOR THE FIRST PLAYER GETS A ROW...

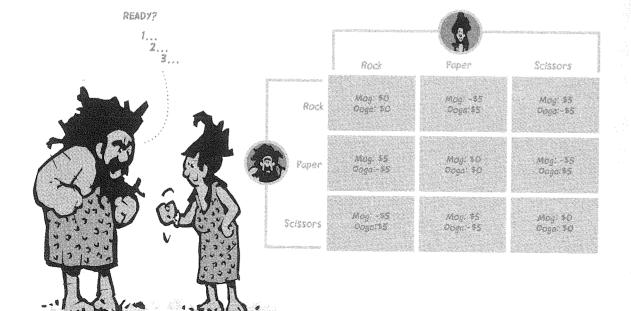


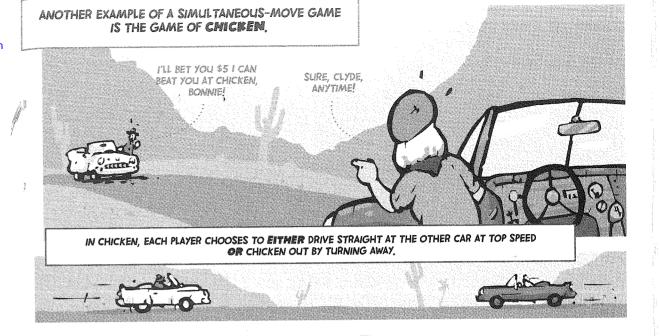
... AND THE OUTCOME FROM THOSE CHOICES APPEARS AT THE INTERSECTION.

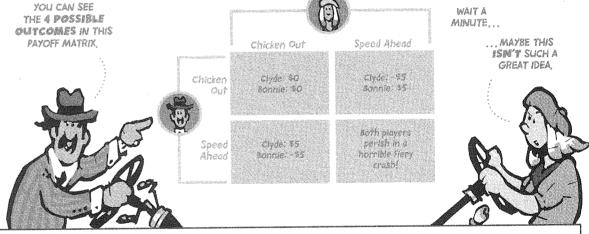




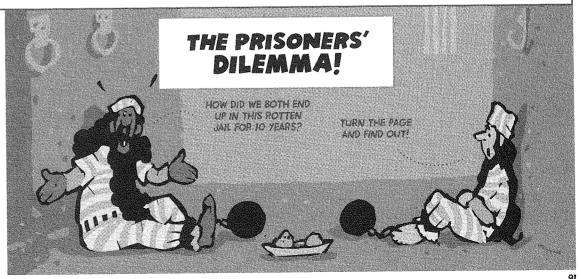
HERE'S A SIMPLE EXAMPLE: THE PAYOFF MATRIX FOR ROCK PAPER SCISSORS IF MOG AND OOGA PLAY FOR \$5.



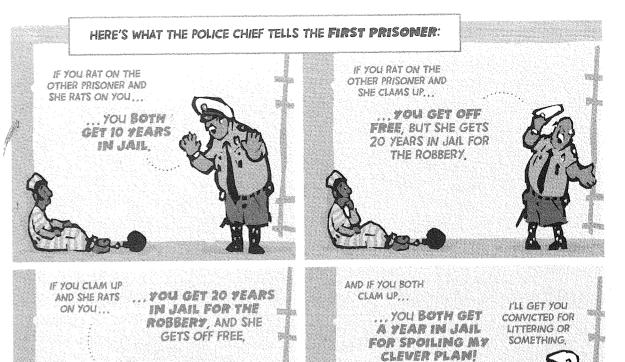




IN THIS CHAPTER WE'RE GOING TO FOCUS ON THE MOST FAMOUS SIMULTANEOUS-MOVE GAME:







HE THEN TELLS THE SECOND PRISONER THE SAME STORY AND GIVES HER THE SAME CHOICE: RAT OR CLAM UP!

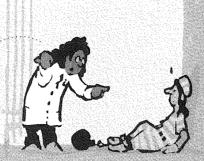


TWO THINGS MAKE THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA SPECIAL. THE FIRST IS THAT EACH PLAYER HAS A DOMINANT STRATEGY IF THEY JUST WANT TO GET OUT OF JAIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



HAVING A DOMINANT STRATEGY MEANS THAT YOUR BEST CHOICE IS ALWAYS THE SAME ...

> NO MATTER What the other PLAYER DOES!



CLAM UP

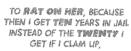
TO SEE THE FIRST PRISONER'S DOMINANT STRATEGY, WE JUST ASK HIM THESE QUESTIONS:

IF PENNY CHOOSES TO RAT ON YOU WHAT'S YOUR BEST CHOICE?

AND IF PENNY CHOOSES TO REEP QUIET

WHAT'S YOUR BEST

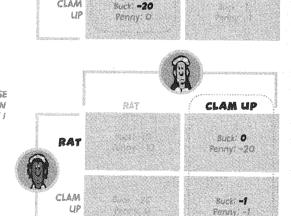
CHOICE?





TO RAT ON HER, BECAUSE THEN I GET ZERO YEARS IN JAIL INSTEAD OF THE ONE ! GET IF I CLAM UP,





RAT

Buck: -10

Penhy: -10

RAT

CLAM

REGARDLESS OF WHAT PENNY DOES, BUCK CAN MINIMIZE HIS JAIL SENTENCE BY RATTING. SO RATTING IS HIS DOMINANT STRATEGY.



AND THE SAME IS TRUE FOR PENNY:

> NO MATTER BUMAT BUCK DOES, PENNY CAN MINIMIZE HER JAIL SENTENCE BY RATTING ON HIM.

SO RATTING IS MY DOMINANT STRATEGY TOO!

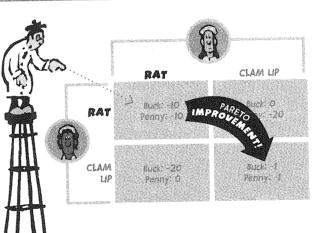
THE SECOND THING THAT MAKES THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA SPECIAL IS THAT DOMINANT STRATEGIES LEAD TO AN OUTCOME THAT IS BAD FOR BOTH PRISONERS!





IN THE LANGUAGE OF ECONOMICS, THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA FEATURES DOMINANT STRATEGIES THAT LEAD TO A PARETO INEFFICIENT OUTCOME...

DOMINANT STRATEGIES LEAD BOTH PLAYERS TO RAT ON EACH OTHER ...



... EVEN THOUGH IT WOULD BE A PARETO IMPROVEMENT IF THEY BOTH CLAMMED UP,



... AND IN PLAIN ENGLISH, THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA MEANS:



THAT WHEN WE EACH ACT IN OUR INDIVIDUAL SELF-INTEREST ...

> THE OUTCOME IS BAD FOR BOTH



ECONOMISTS USE THE PHRASE PRISONERS' DILEMMA TO REFER TO ANY SITUATION WITH A SIMILAR INCENTIVE STRUCTURE.

HERE'S A GENERIC PRISONERS' DILEMMA MATRIX:





IN THE STORY ABOUT THE PRISONERS, CHOICE A WAS TO RAT AND CHOICE B WAS TO CLAM UP.



WHAT THESE SITUATIONS HAVE IN COMMON IS THAT THEY ALL HAVE DOMINANT STRATEGIES ...

IF SHE CHOOSES A WHAT'S YOUR BEST CHOICE?



CHOICE A. BECAUSE A BAD OUTCOME IS BETTER FOR ME THAN THE WORST OUTCOME



Ist Player: WORST

2nd Player: BEST

Ist Player: BAD 2nd Player BAD

1st Player: GOOD

2nd Player: GOOD





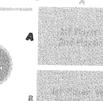
AND IF SHE CHOOSES B, WHAT'S YOUR BEST CHOICE?



CHOICE A BECAUSE THE BEST OUTCOME IS BETTER FOR ME THAN A GOOD OUTCOME.











ist Player: GOOD 2nd Player: GOOD

... THAT RESULT IN PARETO INEFFICIENT OUTCOMES FOR THE TWO PLAYERS!



CHOICE A /S MY DOMINANT STRATEGY TOO.

> BUT WHEN WE BOTH CHOOSE A THE OUTCOME IS BAD FOR BOTH



THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA CAN HELP US BETTER UNDERSTAND LOTS OF MUTUALLY DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR ...



TOO BAD WE DON'T

BOTH CHARGE HIGH

SAME REASON YOU RATTED ON ME YOU RAT!

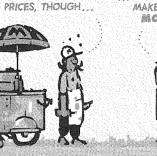
...Like price wars between two competing businesses...

CHARGING LOW PRICES HELPS ME ATTRACT MORE CUSTOMERS.





SAME FOR





... AND ARMS RACES BETWEEN TWO NATIONS.

IT'S A RACE SO IF WE'RE BEHIND WE NEED TO CATCH UP, AND IF WE'RE AHEAD WE NEED TO STAY AHEAD!



SAME FOR

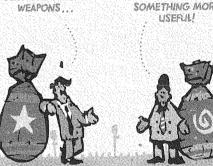
US!



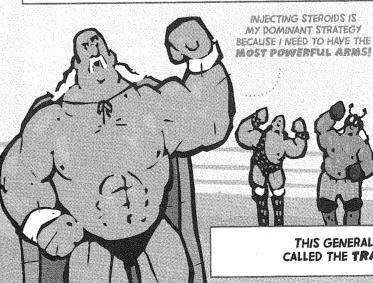
YOU KNOW, IF WE

BOTH BUILT FEWER





WE CAN EVEN GENERALIZE THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA TO SITUATIONS INVOLVING MORE THAN TWO PLAYERS, LIKE WHEN PROFESSIONAL WRESTLERS CHOOSE TO USE STEROIDS:



IT'S EVERYBODY ELSE'S DOMINANT STRATEGY TOO ...

EVEN IF STEROIDS MIGHT MAKE US ALL BALD AND IMPOTENT.



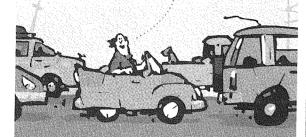
THIS GENERALIZED PRISONERS' DILEMMA IS CALLED THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS.

AS WE SAW ON PAGE 11, ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS IS TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

IN CITIES WHERE COMMUTERS CAN CHOOSE BETWEEN DRIVING AND TAKING THE BUS, DRIVING IS OFTEN A DOMINANT STRATEGY.

IF EVERYONE ELSE DRIVES, I'M GOING TO DRIVE ...

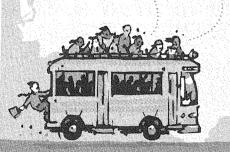
BECAUSE IT'D TAKE Even Longer ON THE BUS



SO EVEN THOUGH THE COMMUTE WOULD BE MUCH SHORTER IF EVERYONE TOOK THE BUS...

NO TRAFFIC ...

... THIS IS AWESOME!



AND I CAN READ MY ECONOMICS BOOK ON THE BUS!



... WE GET TERRIBLE TRAFFIC BECAUSE EVERYONE

FOLLOWS THEIR DOMINANT STRATEGY

THIS IS A

TRAGEDY!

AND IF EVERYONE ELSE

TAKES THE BUS I'M

DEFINITELY GOING

TO DRIVE!

YEAH, HOW

PARETO

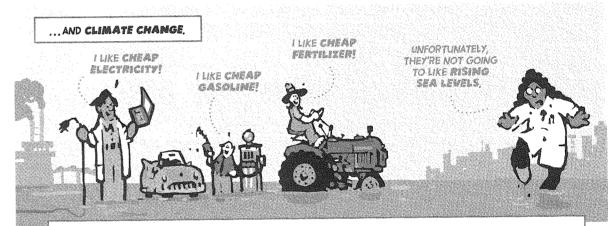
INEFFICIENT

IN THIS KIND OF SITUATION, INDIVIDUAL SELF-INTEREST ACTS IN OPPOSITION TO OUR COLLECTIVE GOALS.



THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS IDEA ALSO DESCRIBES MANY Environmental problems...





IT MIGHT EVEN HELP US UNDERSTAND WHY ENTIRE ECONOMIES SOMETIMES CRASH.



FORTUNATELY, THE NEWS IS NOT ALL BAD...

ONE PIECE OF GOOD NEWS COMES FROM THE COASE THEOREM

IF THERE'S NOTHING TO STOP PEOPLE FROM TRADING, THEY WILL CONTINUE TRADING UNTIL THEY REACH A PARETO EFFICIENT OUTCOME!



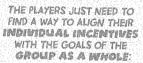
THE COASE THEOREM CAN SOLVE THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA IF THE PRISONERS CAN TALK TO EACH OTHER AND NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT.





DARN, I SHOULD HAVE KEPT THEM IN SEPARATE CELLS.

NEGOTIATED AGREEMENTS CAN ALSO SOLVE THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS!



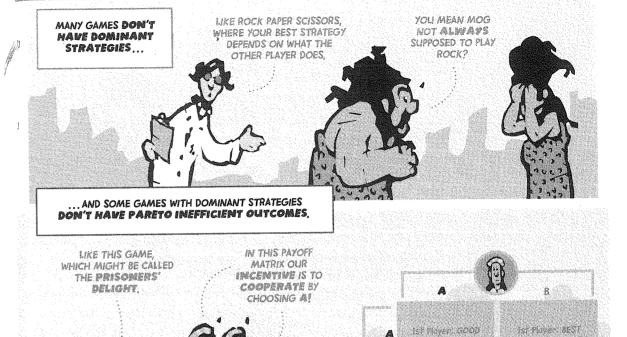






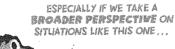


ANOTHER PIECE OF GOOD NEWS IS THAT LOTS OF SIMULTANEOUS-MOVE GAMES AREN'T LIKE THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA.

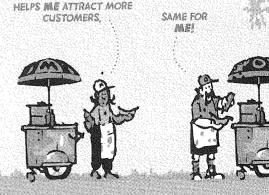


BUT THE BEST NEWS OF ALL IS THAT SOME PRISONERS' DILEMMA SITUATIONS HAVE UNE PECTED BENEFITS!

CHARGING LOW PRICES







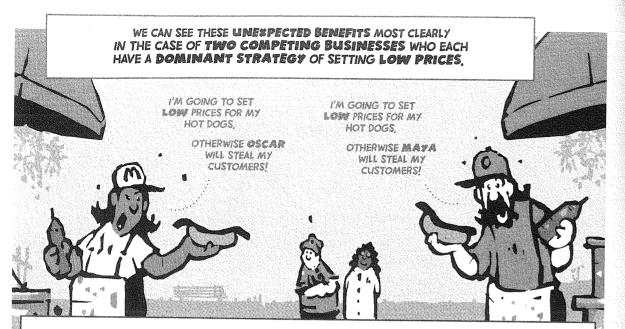
2nd Player Totals 7

Ast Player, BAD

2nd Player SAD

2nd Player: Goos

4st Player: WORST 2nd Player: 8557



FROM THE **NARROW PERSPECTIVE** OF THE BUSINESSES, THIS IS A CLASSIC PRISONERS' DILEMMA SITUATION...

BOTH PLAYERS HAVE A DOMINANT STRATEGY THAT LEADS TO A PARETO INEFFICIENT OUTCOME FOR THEM,





IF THEY **BOTH** SET HIGHER PRICES, THEY'D **BOTH** MAKE MORE MONEY!



... BUT FOR CONSUMERS THE RESULT IS FANTASTIC!

Oscar: \$0m

Maya: \$5m



GEE, THANKS FOR THE LOW PRICES! DON'T THANK ME—
I'M JUST TRYING TO
MAXIMIZE MY
PROFIT!

Maya: \$4m

SELFISH



CHAPTER 9 AUCTIONS

WHAT THE HECK IS THIS THING?

