Information Economics, Fall 2016 Pre-lecture Problems for Lecture 8

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Note. The deadline of submitting the pre-lecture problem is *9:20am*, *November 7*, *2016*. Please submit a hard copy of your work to the instructor in class. Late submissions will not be accepted. Each student must submit her/his individual work. Submit ONLY the problem that counts for grades.

- 1. (0 points) The probability of tossing an unfair coin and get a head is p. We know that $p \in \{0.3, 0.5\}$, but we do not know its exact value. Our prior belief on p is Pr(p = 0.3) = 0.2 = 1 Pr(p = 0.5). Let X be 1 if we get a head after one toss and 0 otherwise.
 - (a) Find the following conditional probabilities: Pr(X = 1|p = 0.5) and Pr(X = 0|p = 0.3)
 - (b) Find the following joint probabilities: Pr(X = 1, p = 0.5) and Pr(X = 0, p = 0.3)
 - (c) If we toss once and get X = 0, find the posterior distribution of p: $\Pr(p = 0.3 | X = 1)$ and $\Pr(p = 0.5 | X = 1)$.
- 2. (0 points) Consider the warranty example introduced in the video.
 - (a) Explain why ((1,0), (B,N), (1,0)) is an equilibrium (cf. page 21 of the slides).
 - (b) Explain why ((0,1), (N, B), (0,1)) is not an equilibrium (cf. page 22 of the slides).
 - (c) Explain why $((1,1), (B,B), (\frac{1}{2}, [0,1]))$ is not an equilibrium (cf. page 23 of the slides).
 - (d) Explain why $((1,1), (B,N), (\frac{1}{2}, [0,1]))$ is not an equilibrium (cf. page 23 of the slides).
 - (e) Explain why $((0,0), (B,N), ([\frac{1}{3},1],\frac{1}{2}))$ is not an equilibrium (cf. page 24 of the slides).
 - (f) Explain why $((0,0), (N,N), ([0,\frac{1}{3}], \frac{1}{2}))$ is an equilibrium (cf. page 24 of the slides).
- 3. (10 points) Consider the warranty example introduced in the video. Suppose that the unreliable firm now earns 1 (instead of −1 of offering a warranty and having the customer buying the product. Will this signaling game has a separating equilibrium? Prove your arguments.