This is an advanced course on Game Theory and Contracts. The course develops tools to analyze strategic situations in static and dynamic environments. An important portion of the course will emphasize how information asymmetries shape equilibrium behavior and welfare. Applications to Industrial Organization, Political Economy, and Organizational Economics will be discussed.

The course is intended to advanced students with interests in economics and related fields. The course assumes students have some background in game theory (IN701 or IN3202), probability theory, and optimization.

Gian Luca Carniglia (gcarniglia@dim.uchile.cl) and Andres Perlroth (andresperlrothv@gmail.com) are the teaching assistants for this course. I plan to have office hours on Mondays 3pm-5pm. You may also contact me by email at jescobar@dii.uchile.cl.

We will assign 6 or 7 homeworks. Homeworks will be graded and discussed in sections. The final grade will be computed as

$$F = 25\%HG + 25\%\text{midterm} + 50\%\text{exam}.$$  

We expect you to write your homeworks on your own, but discussion of problem sets and material covered in lectures is encouraged.

The following textbooks are recommended.

1. Fudenberg and Tirole, Game Theory, 1991
2. Osborne and Rubinstein, A course in Game Theory, 1994
4. Mas Colell, Whinston, and Green, Microeconomic Theory, 1995
5. Bolton and Dewatripont, Contract Theory, 2005

The following is the list of topics to be covered

1. Introduction to Decision Theory (2 weeks)
   - Rationality and Preferences
   - Decision making under risk and uncertainty
   - Attitudes towards risk: Applications, stochastic dominance
   - Critiques to expected utility theory

2. Extensive form games with perfect information (1.5 weeks)
   - Representation and behavior strategies
   - Kuhn’s theorem
   - The normal form and Nash equilibrium
   - Subgames, backward induction and perfection
   - One-shot deviation principle
   - Examples: Bargaining (Rubinstein 1982), price competition with endogenous capacity (Kreps and Scheinkman 1983), entry in oligopolistic markets (Baumol 1982), entry deterrence

3. Dynamic games with incomplete information (2.5 weeks)
• Representation
• Beliefs and equilibrium
• Weak-perfect Bayesian equilibrium, perfect Bayesian equilibrium, sequential equilibrium (Kreps and Wilson 1982)
• Other refinements: Forward induction, divinity, intuitive criterion
• Examples: Job market signaling (Spence 1973), Reputation and cooperation in finitely repeated prisoners dilemma (Kreps, Milgrom, Roberts, and Wilson 1982), cheap-talk and communication (Crawford and Sobel 1982), the tradeoff between decentralization and control (Dessein 2002), bargaining with incomplete information (Fudenberg and Tirole 1983, Abreu and Gul 2000), Fads, fashion and cultural change (Bikhchandani, Hirshleifer, and Welch 1992)

4. Repeated and stochastic games (3 weeks)
• Repeated games with perfect monitoring
• Punishments and optimal penal codes
• A folk theorem for games with perfect monitoring (Fudenberg and Maskin 1986)
• Repeated games with imperfect public monitoring and public strategies (Abreu, Pearce, and Stacchetti 1990)
• Repeated games with private monitoring (Mailath and Morris 2002)
• Stochastic games and Markovian behavior
• Experimental evidence (Dal Bó 2005)

5. Information economics (1 week)
• The market for lemons (Akerlof 1970)
• Competition in insurance markets (Rothschild and Stiglitz 1976)

6. Auctions and mechanism design (2.5 weeks)
• The VCG mechanism
• The mechanism design problem and the revelation principle
• Revenue equivalence theorem (Myerson 1981)
• Optimal auctions and the monopoly problem (Bulow 1989)
• Common value auctions (Milgrom and Weber 1982)
• Examples: efficient bargaining (Myerson and Satterthwaite 1983), optimal regulation (Baron and Myerson 1982), auctions versus negotiations (Bulow and Klemperer 1994), collusion with incomplete information and price rigidities (Athey, Bagwell, and Sanchirico 2004)

7. Contracts and organizations (2.5 weeks)
• Moral hazard with one agent and the first order approach (Hölmstrom 1979, Grossman and Hart 1983, Innes 1990)
• The multitasking model (Holmstrom and Milgrom 1991)
• Moral hazard in teams (Holmstrom 1982)
• Relational contracts (Baker, Gibbons, and Murphy 2002, Levin 2003)
References


