#### **MODULE SPECIFICATION**

#### 1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	SCHOOL OF	ECONOMICS AN	D REGIO	NAL STUDI	ES
DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS				
LEVEL OF STUDY	UNDERGRADUATE				
MODULE CODE	OI0803 <b>SEMESTER OF STUDY</b> 6 <sup>TH</sup> / 8 <sup>TH</sup>				
MODULE TITLE	GAME THEORY				
INSTRUCTOR	FILIPPIADIS ELEFTHERIOS				
INDEPENDENT TEACHII	NG ACTIVITIES		но	CHING OURS WEEK	CREDITS (ECTS)
		Lectures		4	5.5
MODULE STATUS	Scientific field				
PRE-REQUISITE MODULES:	No				
INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION LANGUAGE:	English				
THE MODULE IS OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	Yes				
MODULE WEBPAGE (URL)	https://openeclass.uom.gr/courses/ECO130/				

#### 2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

## **Learning Outcomes**

Game theory studies and analyzes cases of interdependent decisions and strategic interactions between decision makers. Its scope is general, and it is a very useful analytical tool in social sciences. This course covers in depth important topics in non-cooperative game theory. The objective is to enhance student ability to understand the applications of game theory to economics and economic related fields.

Upon successful completion of the module the student will be able to:

- identify the main characteristics of a situation of conflict (interdependent decisions of "opponents") and describe it as a "game."
- analyze a situation of conflict using elements of Game Theory.
- propose appropriate equilibrium concepts to different types of games.
- recognize the limits of all proposed equilibrium concepts.
- apply theoretical results to specific examples in economics and economic related fields.

### **General Competences**

- Autonomous work
- Promote free, creative and inductive thinking

### 3. MODULEOUTLINE

PART I: Strategic form games of perfect information

- Nash equilibrium (in pure and mixed strategies) and efficiency
- Multiple Nash equilibria
- Applications:
  - Pareto Coordination and coordination failure
  - Quantity competition (Cournot) and price competition (Bertrand)
  - o Political Competition

- Externalities
- o Crime and punishment

# <u>PART II:</u> Extensive form games of perfect information

- Strategies vs. actions, information sets
- Sub-game perfect Nah equilibrium
- Repeated games
- Applications:
  - Quantity leadership (Stackelberg) model
  - o Ultimatum bargaining game
  - o Electoral competition
  - o Differentiation and first/second mover's advantage
  - o Collusion

# PART III: Games of imperfect information

- Bayesian games
- Perfect Bayesian Nash Equilibrium and Signaling games
- Applications:
  - Auctions
  - o Job market signaling
  - Firm competition under cost uncertainty

### 4. TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS - ASSESSMENT

4. TEACHING AND LEARININ	G METHODS - ASSESSIME	VI		
DELIVERYMETHOD.	Face-to-face lectures			
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	Support the learning process using the COMPUs online platform.			
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester Workload		
	Lectures	52		
	Studying – working on distributed problem sets	20		
	Independent and semi- guided study	93		
	Module Total	165		
STUDENT ASSESSMENT METHODS	Student evaluation is based on  (a) two online assignments (throughout the semester), and (b) written exam at the end of the semester (during the examination period).  Weighing of assessment methods:  • Assignments (20% of the grade)  • Final Examination (80% of the grade)			
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# 5. SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Muñoz-Garcia, F., & Toro-Gonzalez, D. (2016). Strategy and Game Theory: Practice Exercises with Answers. (available in electronic form)
- Lecture notes (will be distributed through eclass)

ACADEMIC YEAR	2021-2022