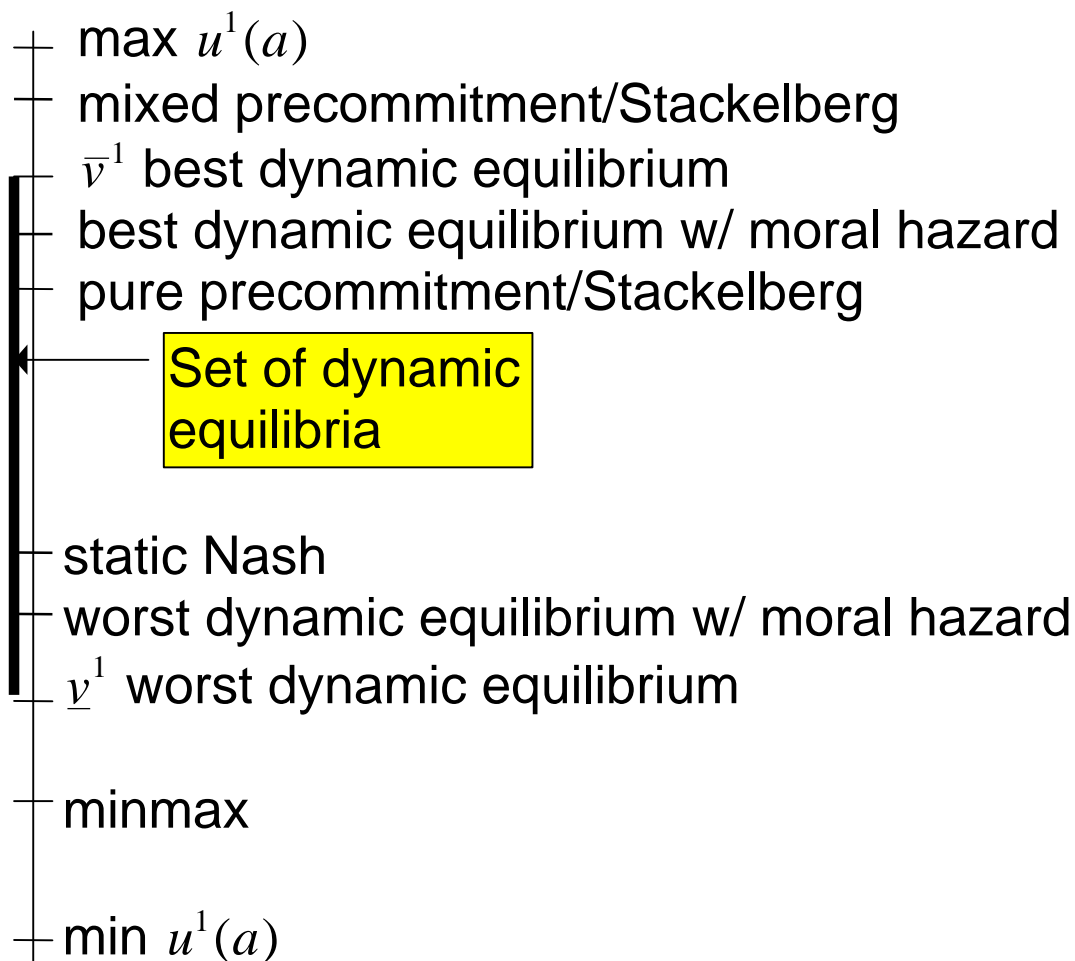


# The Folk Theorem

## *Review of Long Run vs. Short run*



- structure of an equilibrium
- role of reputation (can do strictly better when there is moral hazard)

## Simple Folk Theorems

- socially feasible
- individually rational

Statement of Folk Theorem

Prisoner's Dilemma Game

	R	L
U	2,2	0,3
D	3,0	1,1

- Nash with time averaging
- perfect Nash threats with discounting

public randomization vs. discount factors near one

$$v_t = (1 - \delta)u_t + \delta v_{t+1}$$

$$v_{t+1} = \delta^{-1}v_t - (1 - \delta)\delta^{-1}u_t$$

note that coefficient add up to one

## ***Fudenberg Maskin Theorem***

issue: perfection and minmaxing

minmax followed by reversion to another equilibrium  
note simultaneous determination of equilibria

## **Matching and Information Systems (Kandori)**

$u^i(a)$

$I$  a finite set of information states

$\eta: A \times I^2 \rightarrow I$  an information system

if at  $t$  you and your opponent played  $a_t$  and had states  $\eta_t^i, \eta_t^{-i}$ , then your next state is

$$\eta_{t+1}^i = \eta(a_t, \eta_t^i, \eta_t^{-i})$$

players randomly matched in a population

observe their current opponents current state

Ellison: even without information states could have cooperation due to contagion effects

But contagion effects diminish as population size grows

Folk Theorem for information systems: socially feasible individually rational payoff – exists an information system that supports it

## Example

Prisoner's dilemma

	C	D
C	$x, x$	$0, x + 1$
D	$x + 1, 0$	$1, 1$

$$I = \{r, g\}$$

$$\eta(a^i, \eta^{-i}) = \begin{cases} G & (a^i, \eta^{-i}) = C, G \\ R & (a^i, \eta^{-i}) = C, R \\ R & (a^i, \eta^{-i}) = D, G \\ G & (a^i, \eta^{-i}) = D, R \end{cases}$$

"green team strategy"  
defect on red  
cooperate on green

$$V(g) = x$$

$$V(r) = \delta x$$

$$\text{C } (1 - \delta)x + \delta V(g) = x$$

$$\text{D } (1 - \delta)(x + 1) + \delta V(r) = (1 - \delta)(x + 1) + \delta^2 x = \\ (1 - \delta) + (1 - \delta + \delta^2)x$$

$$x \geq (1 - \delta) + (1 - \delta + \delta^2)x$$

$$\text{So } \delta(1 - \delta)x \geq (1 - \delta)$$

$$\delta \geq 1/x$$

Remark: this method works also with finitely-lived individuals, although naturally towards the end of their life, you may not be able to punish them very much

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