Behavioral Game Theory Experiments in Strategic Interaction

Colin F. Camerer

Russell Sage Foundation, New York, New York Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey

Contents

	Preface		
1	Īntro	duction	1
	1.1 1.2	What Is Game Theory Good For? Three Examples	5 7
		1.2.1 Example 1: Ultimatum Bargaining1.2.2 Example 2: Path-Dependent Coordination in	8
		"Confinental Divide" Games 1.2.3 Example 3: "Beauty Contests" and Iterated	12
		Dominance	16
	1.3	Experimental Regularity and Behavioral Game Theory	20
	1.4	Conclusion	24
	Appe	ndix	25
	A1.1	Basic Game Theory	25
	A1.2	•	34
2	Dictat	tor, Ultimatum, and Trust Games	43
	2.1	Ultimatum and Dictator Games: Basic Results	48
	2.2	Methodological Variables	59
		2.2.1 Repetition	59
		2.2.2 Methodology: Stakes	60
		2.2.3 Anonymity and Experimenter "Blindness"	62
	2.3	Demographic Variables	63
		2.3.1 Gender	64
		2.3.2 Race	65
		2.3.3 Academic Major	65
		2.3.4 Age	65
		2.3.5 Brains, Biology, and Beauty	67
	2.4	Culture	68

	2.5 Descriptive Variables: Labeling and Context		
	2.6	Structural Variables	75
		2.6.1 Identity, Communication, and Entitlement	76
		2.6.2 Competitive Pressure and Outside Options	77
		2.6.3 Information about the Amount Being Divided	78
		2.6.4 Multiperson Games	80
		2.6.5 Intentions: Influence of Unchosen Alternatives	81
	2.7	Trust Games	83
		2.7.1 Is Trustworthiness Just Altruism?	89
		2.7.2 Indirect Reciprocity, Karma, Culture	90
		2.7.3 A Complex Omnibus Game	93
		2.7.4 Multistage Trust Games	94
		2.7.5 Gift Exchange in Experimental Labor Markets	95
	2.8	Theory	101
		2.8.1 Pure and Impure Altruism	102
		2.8.2 Inequality-Aversion Theories	102
		2.8.3 Fairness Equilibrium (Rabin)	105
		2.8.4 Extensive-Form Fairness Equilibrium	107
	•	2.8.5 Comparing Approaches	110
	2.9	Conclusion	113
3	Mixe	d-Strategy Equilibrium	118
	3.1	Early Studies	121
	3.2	Modern Studies	125
	3.3	Subjective Randomization and Mixed Strategies	134
	3.4	Explicit Randomization	138
	3.5	Patent Race and Location Games with Mixed Equilibria	142
	3.6	Two Field Studies	145
	3.7	Conclusion	147
4	Barga	aining	151
•	4.1	Unstructured Bargaining	153
	7.1	4.1.1 Unstructured Bargaining over Ticket Allocations	153
		4.1.2 Self-Serving Interpretations of Evidence in	155
		Unstructured Bargaining	158
	4.2	Structured Bargaining	161
	7.2	4.2.1 Finite Alternating-Offer Games	161
		4.2.2 Limited Computation	167
		4.2.3 Random Termination	174
		4.2.4 Games with Fixed Delay Costs and Outside Options	175
	4.3	Bargaining under Incomplete Information	182
		4.3.1 One-Sided Buyer Information with	102
		Seller-Only Offers	183
		Sener Only Onless	105

5

6

			One-Sided Private Information and Strikes	184
		4.3.3		187
	4.4	Concl	lusion	196
Dominance-Solvable Games				199
5.1 Simple Dominance-Solvable Games				203
	5.1.1 Games Solvable by Two Steps of Iterated			
			Dominance	203
		5.1.2	Iterated Dominance and Tree-Matrix Differences	205
		5.1.3		208
	5.2	Beaut	y Contest Games	209
	5.3		s in Which Iterated Reasoning Decreases Payoffs	218
			Centipede Games	218
		5.3.2		221
			Price Competition	223
			The Travelers' Dilemma	224
		5.3.5		226
		5.3.6		-
			Iterated Dominance	232
	5.4	When	More Iteration Is Better: The "Dirty Faces" Game	236
5.5 The "Groucho Marx" Theorem in Zero-Sum				
		Bettin	Ig	239
	5.6	Struct	ural Models of Decision Rules and Levels of	
		Reaso	oning	242
	5.7	Theor	ries	254
		5.7.1	Multiple Types	254
		5.7.2	Payoff-Sensitive Noisy Iteration	255
		5.7.3	QRE Refinements: Differences and Asymmetry	
			in X	255
		5.7.4	A Poisson Cognitive Hierarchy	257
	5.8	Concl	usion	258
		Apper	ndix: Raw Choices in Email Game and	
		Additi	ional Data	259
1	Learn	ing		265
	6.1		ies of Learning	266
	6.2		orcement Learning	273
		6.2.1	e	274
			Reinforcement with Payoff Variability	275
		6.2.3	Reinforcement with "Mood Shocks"	279
		6.2.4		279
6	5.3	- · ·	Learning	283
`		6.3.1	Weighted Fictitious Play	283

371 372

	6.3.2 General Belief Learning	285
	6.3.3 Learning Direction Theory	288
	6.3.4 Bayesian Learning	290
	6.3.5 Measuring Beliefs Directly	292
	6.3.6 Population-Level Replicator Dynamics	293
6.4	Imitation Learning	295
6.5	Comparative Studies	298
	6.5.1 Comparing Belief Models	299
	6.5.2 Comparing Belief and Reinforcement Models	299
6.6	Experience-Weighted Attraction (EWA) Learning	304
	6.6.1 Example: Continental Divide	308
	6.6.2 Example: /?-Beauty Contest, and Sophistication	318
	6.6.3 Functional EWA (fEWA)	322
6.7	Rule Learning	324
6.8	Econometric Studies of Estimation Properties	330
6.9	Conclusions	332
Cool	rdination	336
7.1	Matching Games	341
	7.1.1 Assignment Games and Visual Selection	345
	7.1.2 Unpacking Focality	349
7.2	Asymmetric Players: Battle of the Sexes	353
	7.2.1 Outside Options	355
	7.2.2 Communication	356
	7.2.3 Evolution of Meaning	357
	7.2.4 External Assignment	362
	7.2.5 Timing	365
7.3	Market Entry Games	367

	Multiple Markets
7.3.2	Skill

7.4	Payof	375	
	7.4.1	Experimental Evidence	378
	7.4.2	Weak-Link Games	381
	7.4.3	Mergers, Bonus Announcements, and	
		"I and anothin"	200

	"Leadership"	386
7.4.4	Median-Action Games	388
7.4.5	Preplay Auctions and Entry Fees	390
7.4.6	General Order-Statistic Games	393
Select	ing Selection Principles	396
7.5.1	Simplicity	396
7.5.2	Empirical Comparison of Selection Principles	398

7

7.5

Inde	X			535
Re		ferences	49	7
Appe	ndix: D	esign Details		477
9.2	Тор Т	en Open Research Questio	ons	473
		• •		471
	9.1.6	Coordination		470
	9.1.5	Learning		469
				469
				469
				468
<i>,</i> ,,,			5	466
		,		466
Conc	lusion:	What Do We Know, and Wl	nere Do We Go?	465
8.4	Concl	usion		462
	8.3.3	Learning in Repeated Ga	mes	458
	8.3.2	Entry Deterrence		453
	8.3.1	Trust		446
8.3	Reput	ation Formation		445
	8.2.4	Belief Learning in Limit H	Pricing Signaling Games	439
			ts	436
				430
0.2	-			427
			aptive Dynamics	427
	-	-	antive Dynamics	408 411
/./				405
77				403
		1		402
	767			399 400
	7.6.1		ng a Laboratory	200
	-			399
7.6				
	 7.7 Signa 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 Conce 9.1 9.2 Appee Re 	Corpor 7.6.1 7.6.2 7.6.3 7.7 Concl Apper Signaling and 8.1 Simpl 8.2 Specia 8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.3 Reput 8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.3 8.4 Concl Conclusion: 9.1 Summ 9.1 Summ 9.1.1 9.1.2 9.1.3 9.1.4 9.1.5 9.1.6 9.1.7 9.2 Top T Appendix: D	Corporate Culture 7.6.1 Path-Dependence: Creati "Continental Divide" 7.6.2 Market Adoption 7.6.3 Culture 7.7 Conclusion Appendix: Psycholinguistics Signaling and Reputation 8.1 Simple Signaling Games and Ad. 8.2 Specialized Signaling Games 8.2.1 Lobbying 8.2.2 Corporate Finance 8.2.3 Games with Ratchet Effect 8.2.4 Belief Learning in Limit H 8.3 Reputation Formation 8.3.1 Trust 8.3.2 Entry Deterrence 8.3.3 Learning in Repeated Ga 8.4 Conclusion Conclusion: What Do We Know, and WH 9.1 Summary of Results 9.1.1 Simple Bargaining Games 9.1.2 Mixed-Strategy Equilibria 9.1.3 Bargaining 9.1.4 Iterated Dominance 9.1.5 Learning 9.1.6 Coordination 9.1.7 Signaling 9.2 Top Ten Open Research Questice Appendix: Design Details Re ferences	Corporate Culture7.6.1Path-Dependence: Creating a Laboratory "Continental Divide"7.6.2Market Adoption 7.6.37.6.2Market Adoption 7.6.37.6.3Culture7.7Conclusion Appendix: PsycholinguisticsSignaling and Reputation8.1Simple Signaling Games and Adaptive Dynamics8.2Specialized Signaling Games 8.2.18.2.1Lobbying 8.2.28.2.2Corporate Finance 8.2.38.2.3Games with Ratchet Effects 8.2.48.3.4Belief Learning in Limit Pricing Signaling Games8.3Reputation Formation 8.3.18.3.1Trust 8.3.28.3Learning in Repeated Games8.4ConclusionConclusion: What Do We Know, and Where Do We Go?9.1Summary of Results 9.1.19.1.1Simple Bargaining Games 9.1.29.1.3Bargaining 9.1.49.14Iterated Dominance 9.1.59.15Learning 9.1.69.16Coordination 9.1.79.17Signaling9.2Top Ten Open Research QuestionsAppendix: Design DetailsReferences 8.38.4Coordination 9.1.79.15Learning 9.1.69.16Coordination 9.1.79.17Signaling9.2Top Ten Open Research QuestionsAppendix: Design DetailsReferences 8.3