

# Микроэкономика 2 — МИЭФ, 2025 demo midterm

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Рисунки пока рендерятся в тестовом режиме и могут отличаться от исходных материалов.

## PROBLEM 1

### Commodity taxation — 30 points

John consumes two goods,  $X$  and  $Y$ . His preferences are represented by

$$U(X, Y) = 2\sqrt{X} + Y.$$

Initially,

$$p_X = 1, \quad p_Y = 2, \quad m = 6.$$

The government introduces a per-unit tax  $t$  on good  $X$ .

**(a)** Compute the tax rate  $t^*$  that maximizes the government's tax revenue.

**(b)** Would the answer to part (a) change if John's income were

$$\tilde{m} = 1?$$

**(c)** Continue to assume

$$(p_X, p_Y, m) = (1, 2, 6)$$

and suppose the per-unit tax is

$$t = \frac{1}{4}.$$

The government replaces the per-unit tax by a lump-sum tax  $T$  equal to the change in consumer surplus associated with  $t$ .

By how much does this replacement increase or decrease government revenue?

**(d)** Would the government obtain more or less revenue if it instead set the lump-sum tax  $T$  equal to the equivalent variation associated with  $t$ ?

Would this option be more preferable for the consumer?

## PROBLEM 2

### Saving and insurance under uncertainty — 30 points

Judith lives for two periods,  $t = 0, 1$ . Her utility function is

$$U(c_0, c_1) = -\frac{100}{c_0} + \sqrt{c_1},$$

where  $c_t$  is consumption in period  $t$ .

Her current-period income is

$$m_0 = \$100.$$

Her future-period income is random:

$$m_1 = \begin{cases} 16, & \text{if there is a crisis,} \\ 49, & \text{if there is no crisis.} \end{cases}$$

The probability of a crisis is

$$\frac{1}{3}.$$

Financial markets are absent: Judith can neither borrow nor lend.

**(a)** The government offers Judith a savings program. She must invest exactly one half of her current income  $m_0$  in an asset whose net return is

$$r = \begin{cases} -0.04, & \text{if there is a crisis,} \\ 0.02, & \text{if there is no crisis.} \end{cases}$$

Will Judith agree to participate in the program?

**(b)** The government offers Judith an insurance contract. In period  $t = 1$ :

- she receives an additional \$20 if there is a crisis;
- she pays \$ $x$  if there is no crisis.

What is the maximum amount  $x$  that Judith is willing to pay?

By how much does her expected future consumption decrease if she buys this insurance?

Illustrate the answer in a contingent-commodities diagram.

**(c)** The government offers to pay Judith \$ $y$  in the current period, while promising to increase her future income by \$33 if a crisis occurs.

What is the maximum amount  $y$  that Judith is willing to pay?

Illustrate the answer in a wealth-utility diagram.

**PROBLEM 3**

**Game theory — 40 points**

**(a) (10 points)** Mixed-strategy equilibrium

Consider the following normal-form game:

Player 1 \ Player 2	$A_2$	$B_2$
$A_1$	(?, ?)	(?, ?)
$B_1$	(7, 1)	(2, 4)

The players use a mixed-strategy Nash equilibrium:

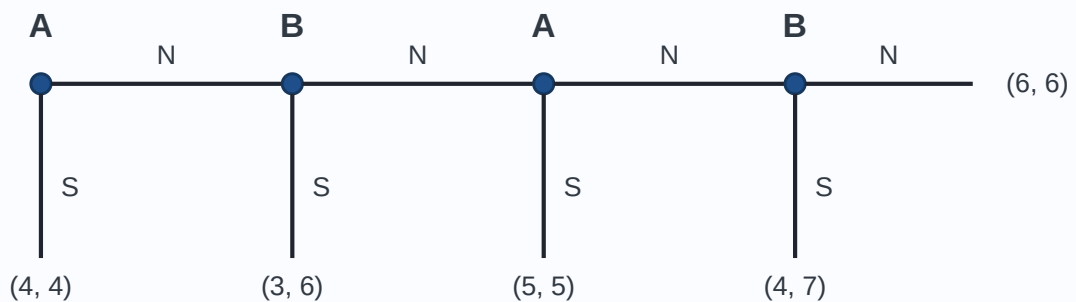
$$\{pA_1 + (1 - p)B_1; qA_2 + (1 - q)B_2\}, \quad 0 < p < 1, \quad 0 < q < 1.$$

It is known that the equilibrium expected payoff of player 1 is 3.

What information about  $q$ ,  $p$ , or both can be inferred from this fact?

**(b) (12 points)** Sequential game

Consider the following sequential game with players  $A$  and  $B$ :



**Alternating stop-or-continue game**

**(i)** Identify all subgames and find all pure- and mixed-strategy subgame-perfect Nash equilibria. Begin from the definition of SPNE.

(ii) Suppose player  $A$  chooses  $S$  at both of her decision nodes. Player  $B$  chooses  $S$  at his first decision node and  $N$  at his last decision node.

- Is this strategy profile a Nash equilibrium? If yes, prove it. If no, explain what is wrong with it.
- Does the strategy profile contain a non-credible threat? Begin with a definition and explain carefully.

(c) (8 points) Infinitely repeated game

Suppose the following game is repeated infinitely, and both players have a common discount factor

$$\delta \in (0, 1).$$

Player 1 \ Player 2	$A_2$	$B_2$
$A_1$	(3, 5)	(1, 6)
$B_1$	(7, 1)	(2, 4)

Consider the statement:

For sufficiently high values of  $\delta$ , there is an SPNE in which  $(A_1, A_2)$  is played in the first two periods and  $(B_1, B_2)$  is played in every subsequent period.

Is the statement true or false? Explain carefully.