(a)	$\left[\begin{array}{cc} (0,0) & (-3,1) \\ (1,-3) & (-1,-1) \end{array}\right]$	(b)	$\left[ \begin{array}{c} (1,-1) \\ (-1,1) \end{array} \right]$	(-1,1) (1,-1)	) ]	
(c)	$\begin{bmatrix} (3,1) & (0,0) \\ (0,0) & (1,3) \end{bmatrix}$	(d)	(10,0) (10,1)	(5,2) (2,0)	]	
(e)	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} (2,10) & (1,0) & (1,3) \\ (0,0) & (0,10) & (5,3) \end{array}\right]$	(f)	(4,3) (5,5)	(2,7) (5,-1)	(0,4 ) (-4,-	<pre> 4) 2) </pre>
(g)	$ \begin{bmatrix} (1,1) & (0,0) & (0,0) \\ (0,0) & (1,1) & (0,0) \\ (0,0) & (0,0) & (1,1) \end{bmatrix} $	(h)	$\begin{bmatrix} (1,1) & (0) \\ (0,0) & (1) \\ (3,0) & (0) \end{bmatrix}$	,1) (0,0	0)	
(i)	$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} (0,0) & (-1,1) & (1,-1) \\ (1,-1) & (0,0) & (-1,1) \\ (-1,1) & (1,-1) & (0,0) \end{array}\right]$	(j)	(3,2) (		(4,2) (3,1) (3,7) (4,6)	$(5,3) \\ (4,2) \\ (4,10) \\ (2,1) $

5. As the parameter 'a' varies explain how the set of Nash equilibria for the game below alters.



6. Consider the following Bayesian games bloch is a buyer with a value for the good v that is distributed U(0,1). And Player 2 is a selfer with a use value of the good c that is distributed U(0,1). They each have 2 actions trade or no trade. When trade occurs it is arranged by an intermediary the overage of the two values. Hence, they play he for owing game. play he forowing game. 22

		Seller			
Buyer	Trade	Trade ( v-½(v+c), ½(v+c)-c)	No trade (0,0)		
Buyer	No Trade	(0,0)	(0,0)		

Assume they follow cut-off strategies so that low value buyers do not trade and high cost sellers do not trade. Find a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.