Course Profile - Department of Economics

| Course Number : ECO 330 | Course Title : Game Theory |
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| Required / Elective: Elective | Co-requisites: MAT101, MAT103, ECO101 |
| Catalog Description: <br> Introduction to game theory. Basic definitions <br> and concepts. Dominant strategy. Nash <br> equilibrium. Cooperation and coordination. Static <br> games in perfect information. Dynamic games in | Textbook/Required Material : <br> perfect information. Static games in imperfect <br> information. Dynamic games in imperfect <br> information. Repeating games. Economic <br> contracts. Stable macroeconomic policy and <br> Coase theorem. Cournot and Bertrand duopoly. <br> Sames of Strategy, and Susan Skeath, (2004) |
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## Course Structure / Schedule: 3+0+0 / 6 ECTS

## Extended Description :

Any adequate understanding of group choice or action must be ultimately reducible to an understanding of the choices that individual human beings make. Game theory is the branch of decision sciences that seeks to explore how people make decisions if their actions and the outcome of their actions depend on the actions of others. This interdependence in actions implies that people make choices strategically. In activities from giving gifts, to political wheeling and dealing, from setting a grade distribution to effective bargaining, men and women strive ingeniously, though sometimes counterproductively, to secure desired outcomes. Game theory, the theory of interdependent choice is a central theoretical apparatus in economics, political science, law, anthropology, accounting and management science. "Games" have been a scientific metaphor for a much wider range of human interactions in which the outcomes depend on the interactive strategies of two or more persons, who have opposed or, at best, mixed motives.

| Design content : None | Computer usage: Minimal |
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Course Outcomes:
By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. To comprehend and apply fundamental economic concepts in strategic decision making contexts [1,8]
2. Apprehending the professional and ethical responsibilities when faced with dilemmas between mutual gain and individual gain, between self interest and public good. Address the question to see if moral rules of cooperation can emerge spontaneously from the interactions of rational egoists [5]
3. Comprehend problems of mutual interdependence and make inferences on solutions applying calculus and other numerical methods.[6]

## Relevant Program Outcomes

1. To comprehend fundamental economic concepts, to be able to utilize those in main economic problems, avoid mistakes as employee, employer, consumer and citizen due to common misconceptions regarding fundamental economic concepts
2. Apprehending the professional and ethical responsibilities
3. Apply statistical methods, calculus and similar methods in data analysis, Comprehend

