Learning & decision-making in strategic interactions: an experimental investigation of heuristics

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kreyon Conference

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Who is Homo OEconomicus?



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Neoclassical assumptions in economics

H.OE. lives in a world of other H.OE.,

Neoclassical assumptions in economics

H.OE. lives in a world of other H.OE., common knowledge,



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H.OE. lives in a world of other H.OE., common knowledge, correct beliefs, narrowly self-interested, perfectly rational, utility maximization.

H.OE. in a strategic interaction ('game')



plays Nash equilibrium

Clearly not a realistic image of man and games...



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Two communities that use H.OE. as their strawman



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Altruism, norms, social pref's, equality, reciprocity, bounded rationality, inattention, ambiguity, biases

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Heterogeneity, learning, bounded rationality, evolution, dynamics

Own work on



Own work on public goods games (Burton-Chellew et al. ProcRoySocB 2015, Nax et al. JEBO 2016),

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Underlying Cournot contest model

• Triopolist $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ sets quantity $q_i \in [1, 100]$.

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• Here:

const. m.c. c = 10, outside opp. a = 100, and market price $P = \frac{3,000}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} q_j}$.

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> > Nash equilibrium 66 or 67

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Experimental Treatments



Do players learn (reinforcement learning, win-stay-lose-shift, etc. RL), behave rationally (best-respond, Bayes, etc. BR), or use other heuristics (imitate, reciprocate, etc. IM)?

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Own-info only – RL game info – BR explicit feedback – IM

Order of information arrival matters



Panel C. BBB vs. BGAF

Panel D. BBB vs. BOF

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Thanks!

