### open.michigan

Unless otherwise noted, the content of this course material is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution - Non-Commercial - Share Alike 3.0 License.

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

#### Copyright 2008, Jeffrey K. MacKie-Mason

You assume all responsibility for use and potential liability associated with any use of the material. Material contains copyrighted content, used in accordance with U.S. law. Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact open.michigan@umich.edu with any questions, corrections, or clarifications regarding the use of content. The Regents of the University of Michigan do not license the use of third party content posted to this site unless such a license is specifically granted in connection with particular content objects. Users of content are responsible for their compliance with applicable law. Mention of specific products in this recording solely represents the opinion of the speaker and does not represent an endorsement by the University of Michigan.





# Hidden Characteristics: Applications

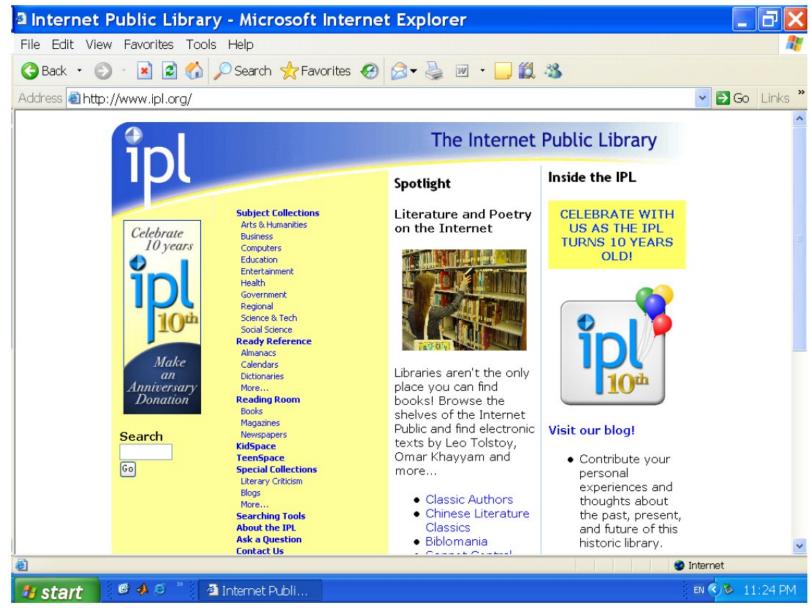
SI 680, ICD: Contracts & Signaling
Jeff MacKie-Mason

# SI examples

## **NEESGrid**

- Mandate: share equipment for 2-3 month experiments with multiple teams
- > Who values what, how much, and for when?

SI Faculty Involved: Thomas Finholt and Yan Chen



SI Faculty Involved: Jeff MacKie-Mason and Yan Chen

Making spammers pay for attention

Figure 1, distribution of Message Values (p. 6)

#### Source:

Loder, Theodore; Van Alstyne, Marshall; and Wash, Rick (2006) "An Economic Response to Unsolicited Communication," Advances in Economic Analysis & Policy: Vol. 6: Iss. 1, Article 2, 6.

Available at: http://www.bepress.com/bejeap/advances/vol6/iss1/art2

# General examples

# Warranties / guarantees

• What is the hidden characteristics problem?

- Q: Which is more effective:
  - Money-back guarantee?
  - Replacement warranty (renewable)

## Price discrimination

• Inverse elasticity rule:  $\frac{p-MC}{p} = -p'(q)\frac{q}{p} = \frac{1}{|\varepsilon_D|}$ 

- What is the hidden characterisics problem?
- Airline pricing
  - What are some of the schemes?
  - Why do they work?

# What problems with these schemes?

# ICD method: Metering

- Want to identify high-intensity users (higher wtp for device)
  - They don't want to report usage
  - So charge them based on supplies
- Problems?
  - Not perfectly correlated with value (low value high volume users vs. high value low volume)
  - Need to prevent third party suppliers, or prices get bid down to MC
    - Laser cartridges, ink jet cartridges
    - Lexmark case: Tried to protect ink jets with DMCA!
- Examples?
  - United Shoe (staples)
  - IBM (punch cards; leasing)
  - Electrofax (coated paper)
  - Kodak, Xerox (per copy service contract; leasing)

# Voting

- Who should pay how much to support IPL (SI, UM, other libraries, users...)?
- How should a multidisciplinary faculty select a new faculty member (with more than one "favorite")?
- How should an e-community decide on which new service to implement if it can only afford time/resources for one of N?
- How should a project team reach a decision on a meeting time? Project assignments?
- Closely related to matching problems that are increasingly tackled with networked systems
  - medical resident matching
  - law clerk matching
  - kidney exchange
  - public school assignment
  - college housing assignment

# Majority voting

	Voter			
	1	2	3	
1st choice	X	У	Z	
2nd choice	У	Z	X	
3rd choice	Z	X	У	

- Who wins in pair-wise majority vote?
  - No one: Condorcet cycle
  - Individual preferences are transitive, but group preferences are not transitive

# Repairing majority voting?

- Suppose status quo wins if cycle occurs; say z
- What happens below?

	Voter			
	1	2	3	
1st choice	X	У	Z	
2nd choice	У	Z	У	
3rd choice	Z	X	X	

- Clear majority winner: y
- But, suppose #3 votes according to z>x>y (misrepresents). What happens?
  - Then we have a Condorcet cycle
  - z wins, which #3 prefers to y
- So, #3 has incentive to manipulate

## Summary: majority voting

- Pairwise majority voting subject to
  - cycles
  - manipulation
    - •manipulation: not incentive compatible to always tell the truth