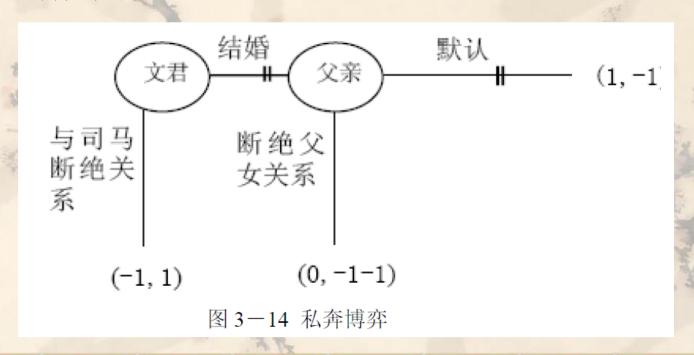


- ■真实世界中,当事人之间往往要进行多次谈判, 修改之前的旧契约,订立新契约。
- ■例如, 离婚、破产、修宪。
- 再谈判(renegotiation)与完全理性并不矛盾。
- ■一次性契约的问题是如何求出一个均衡,而再谈 判的问题是在动态博弈中从多重均衡中选择一个 均衡。
- 动态博弈中,承诺(commitment)问题非常重要。

- ■分析框架:完全信息动态博弈,采取逆向归纳法, 求解子博弈完美纳什均衡(SPE)。
- ■SPE求解案例:



■回收博弈(Repossession Game)

Players

A bank and a consumer.

The Order of Play

- 1 The bank can do nothing or it can offer the consumer an auto loan which allows him to buy a car that costs 11 but requires him to pay back L or lose possession of the car to the bank.
- 2 The consumer accepts or rejects the loan.
- 3 The consumer chooses to Work, for an income of 15, or Play, for an income of 8. The disutility of work is 5.
- 4 The consumer repays the loan or defaults.
- 4a In one version of the game, the bank offers to settle for an amount S and leave possession of the car to the consumer.
- 4b The consumer accepts or rejects the settlement S.
- 5 If the bank has not been paid L or S, it repossesses the car.

■双方收益

Payoffs

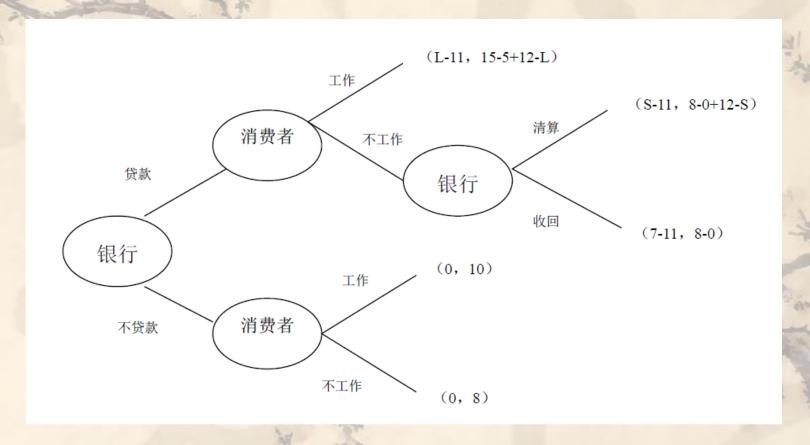
If the bank does not make any loan or the consumer rejects it, both players' payoffs are zero. The value of the car is 12 to the consumer and 7 to the bank, so the bank's payoff if the loan is made is

$$\pi_{bank} = \begin{cases} \text{L-11} & \text{if the original loan is repaid} \\ \text{S-11} & \text{if a settlement is made} \\ \text{7-11} & \text{if the car is repossessed} \end{cases}$$

If the consumer chooses Work, his income is W=15 and his disutility of effort is D=5. If he chooses Play, then W=8 and D=0. His payoff is

$$\pi_{consumer} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} W + 12 - L - D & \text{if the original loan is repaid} \\ W + 12 - S - D & \text{if a settlement is made} \\ W - D & \text{if the car is repossessed} \end{array} \right.$$

■博弈树



- ■回收博弈I:
- ■不考虑再谈判,没有清算(4a、4b)。
- ■根据逆向归纳法,在最后一步(下枝),对消费者来说,选择工作(收益为10)比赋闲(收益为8)要好,因此他会选择工作。给定消费者选择工作,银行给予消费者的贷款L最多应该是12(上枝满足工作选择)。因此,均衡为(银行贷款,消费者工作),收益为(12-11,10)。

- ■回收博弈II:
- 考虑再谈判,即银行在收回贷款无望时进行清算(部分收回贷款)。
- 在最差的情况下,银行收回汽车,双方收益为(7-11,8-0)。
- 假设清算S=8(>7),此时双方收益为(8-11=-3,8+12-8=12)。因此,再谈判改进了双方福利。
- 根据逆向归纳法,消费者将选择赋闲(不还款,因为12>10),银行预期到这点将会选择不贷款,因此最终均衡是(不贷款,不工作),收益(0,8)。与回收博弈I(1,10)相比是恶化了。

- 存在再谈判时,银行能够改善社会福利吗?
- 再谈判导致了一种效率冲突:事前效率vs.事后效率。再谈 判实际上使得参与人对无效惩罚进行了一种帕累托改进, 因此提高了事后效率。但对整个博弈而言,它使得参与人 无法通过惩罚来阻遏无效行动,因而降低了事前效率。
 - 2015年,北大三年级本科生吴谢宇杀害母亲。该不该从宽处理?
 - 经济学主要考虑事前效率
- 理论文献: 科尔奈的"预算软约束"(SBC)理论。
- 政策启示: 拥有全部谈判力的银行并未改善自身利益。重新理解"弱势群体"的含义。
 - 恒大集团"求助事件"(2020)
 - 该不该救华尔街? (2008)

- "激励"本身意味着奖励和惩罚。
- 首先,如果代理人的参与约束是紧的,解雇不能起到减少 偷懒的作用。代理人用脚投票之后,没有实质性损失。
- 其次,油锅契约不能被法律接受。
- 第三种情况是代理人(股东、CEO和经理)存在有限责任保护,即任何时候代理人得到的收益不能为负(惩罚性工资),委托人最多可以给予代理人0。
- Shapiro-Stiglitz (1984) 提出"效率工资"理论 (efficiency wage model):为了诱使工人不偷懒,企业可以提供一份超过市场出清水平的工资(提高机会成本)。工人如果偷懒被发现,将会带来实质性损失。

The Lucky Executive Game

Players

A corporation and an executive.

The Order of play

- 1 The corporation offers the executive a contract which pays $w(q) \geq 0$ depending on profit, q.
- 2 The executive accepts the contract, or rejects it and receives his reservation utility of $\overline{U}=5$
- 3 The executive exerts effort e of either 0 or 10.
- 4 Nature chooses profit according to Table 1.

Payoffs

Both players are risk neutral. The corporation's payoff is q - w. The executive's payoff is (w - e) if he accepts the contract.

Table 1: Output in the Lucky Executive Game

Effort	Probability 0	y of Outputs 400	Total
Low (e = 0)	0.5	0.5	1
$High\ (e=10)$	0.1	0.9	1

Since both players are risk neutral, you might think that the first-best can be achieved by selling the store, putting the entire risk on the agent. The participation constraint if the executive exerts high effort is

$$0.1[w(0) - 10] + 0.9[w(400) - 10] \ge 5, (1)$$

so his expected wage must equal 15. The incentive compatility constraint is

$$0.5w(0) + 0.5w(400) \le 0.1w(0) + 0.9w(400) - 10, (2)$$

which can be rewritten as $w(400) - w(0) \ge 25$, so the gap between the executive's wage for high output and low output must equal at least 25.

A contract that satisfies both constraints is $\{w(0) = -345, w(400) = 55\}$. But this contract is not feasible, because the game requires $w(q) \geq 0$. This is an example of the common and realistic bankruptcy constraint; the principal cannot punish the agent by taking away more than the agent owns in the first place—zero in The Lucky Executive Game. (If the executive's initial wealth were positive that would help a little, and perhaps that is a reason why a company should prefer hiring rich people to poor people.) The worst the principal can do is fire the agent. So what can be done?

- 当"大棒"(stick)不能正常发挥作用时,就只好使用 "胡萝卜"(carrot)。
- 首先,必须放松代理人的参与约束。
- 其次,必须确保激励相容约束成立,即好状态和坏状态的 报酬差距仍然是25。
- 为此,公司可以给管理者提供这样一份契约: {w(0)=0, w(400)=25},以便诱使管理者提供高努力。
- 此时,管理者的预期效用为: 0.1(0)+0.9(25)-10=12.5, 这 是保留效用5的两倍多。
- 公司的收益为: 0.1(0-0)+0.9(400-25)=337.5, 高于之前的收益: 0.5(0-5)+0.5(400-5)=195(经理人偷懒,保留效用为5)。这是一种双赢。

- ■效率工资理论会引起三个疑问。
- 第一,如果提高工资是一种减少道德风险的有效 方式,那么当所有企业都提高工资时,是否抵消 了这种效果?
- 如果所有企业都提高工资,那么在产出总额不变的前提下,企业会减少雇佣。这会导致失业现象。
- "失业池"的存在,能对在职工人形成威慑效应,因此微观效果不会抵消,但非自愿失业带来的宏观效应也将持续存在。这影响经济周期和增长。

- 第二,这是否符合社会最优?
- 在效率工资下,工人的工资等于边际收益,但工资超过了 努力的负效用(边际成本)。这偏离了MR=MC的社会最 优效率。
- 第三,通过提高工资来提高解雇威胁的观点并无新意。斯密在《国富论》(1776)就提出了这个想法。
- ■这其实跟中国古代的高薪养廉有异曲同工之处。
- Shapiro-Stiglitz(1984)的主要贡献在于,从信息不对称的角度解释了宏观上的非自愿失业现象。
- 更有意思的是,该理论有可能解释为什么合格的求职者找不到工作,而业绩平平的经理人却尸位素餐!因为雇主不愿意雇佣高能者,他们随时可以用脚投票。

五、专题3: 锦标赛竞争

- 锦标赛(tournament)制度是一种相对绩效评估(RPE) 或者"标尺竞争"(yardstick competition),俗称"末 位淘汰制"。
- 锦标赛制度可以用于解决偷懒(道德风险)问题,尤其是 当最优产出与努力水平的关系不太明确时。
- 锦标赛的原理:通过多个代理人的产出y的比较,消除噪音 ϵ 。
- 举例: 高考录取; 期末考试规定最后10%不及格。
- 应用:中国地方官员的晋升锦标赛(Li and Zhou, 2005, JPubE)。
- 提问:锦标赛的缺点有哪些?加入唐僧让孙悟空和猪八戒比赛挑水,会发生什么?

五、专题3: 锦标赛竞争

Table 3

Ordered probit regressions estimating the effect of economic performance on the turnover of provincial leaders (whole sample)

	Dependent variable: turnover (0=termination, 1=same level, 2=promotion)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annual GDP growth rate	1.615**	1.581*		
_	(2.05)	(1.87)		
Average GDP growth rate			4.727***	4.540***
			(4.34)	(3.90)
Age		-0.026*		-0.023*
		(-1.91)		(-1.68)
Age65		-0.974***		-0.976***
		(-5.27)		(-5.25)
Education		0.154		0.187
		(0.96)		(1.17)
Central connection		0.384***		0.404***
		(2.79)		(2.89)
Tenure		-0.053*		-0.055*
		(-1.74)		(-1.78)
Lagged per capita GDP (million yuan)		0.080		0.010
		(0.43)		(0.05)
Cutoff point 1 (α_1)	-1.320***	-3.162***	-2.850***	-2.850***
	(-3.67)	(-2.98)	(-2.64)	(-2.63)
Cutoff point 2 (α_2)	1.621***	0.106	0.455	0.455
	(4.63)	(1.01)	(0.43)	(0.43)
Number of observations	864	864	864	864
Log pseudo-likelihood	-468	-414	-462	-410

The numbers in parentheses are t-ratios based on robust standard errors. The significance levels of 1%, 5% and 10% are noted by ***, ** and *. All regressions include the provincial and year indicators.



五、专题3:锦标赛竞争

- 然而, Farrell从锦标赛的角度解释了垄断企业的低效率。
- 传统观点认为,垄断企业之所以低效率,是因为它们不必 象竞争性企业那样最大化利润,因而生产无效产量。这个 推论可能是错的,因为它依赖于垄断企业只关心生存而不 关心利润的假设。
- Farrell提供了一个更<mark>弱(weak)的假设:尽管垄断厂商的股东想最大化利润,但是经理人只最大化自身效用,在没有其他企业作为参照组的情况下,经理人的道德风险问题会更严重。</mark>
- (1)技术。假设垄断企业Apex有两种技术可以选择:快速和精细。自然赋予每种技术的成本概率均为: c=1,θ; c=2,1-θ。经理可以随机选择一种技术,也可以花费成本α去调查两种技术的成本。
- (2)信息结构。股东可以观察到最终成本,但无法知道经理是否做过调查。

五、专题3: 锦标赛竞争

	低成本	高成本
不调查	θ	1-θ
调查	$1-(1-\theta)^2$	$(1-\theta)^2$

举例	低成本	高成本
不调查	0.3	0.7
调查	0.51	0.49

五、专题3:锦标赛竞争

■ (3)偏好。股东提供给经理人的工资契约为{w1(c=1), w2(c=2)}。不调查时, 经理人的效用为logw,调查时为logw-α,保留效用为logw。

If the shareholders want the manager to investigate, the contract must satisfy the self-selection constraint

$$U(\text{not investigate}) \le U(\text{investigate}).$$
 (3)

If the manager investigates, he still fails to find a low-cost technique with probability $(1-\theta)^2$, so (3) is equivalent to

$$\theta \log w_1 + (1 - \theta) \log w_2 \le [1 - (1 - \theta)^2] \log w_1 + (1 - \theta)^2 \log w_2 - \alpha.$$
 (4)

$$\theta(1-\theta)\log\frac{w_1}{w_2} = \alpha. \tag{5}$$

The participation constraint, which is also binding, is $U(\bar{w}) = U(\text{investigate})$, or

$$\log \bar{w} = [1 - (1 - \theta)^2] \log w_1 + (1 - \theta)^2 \log w_2 - \alpha.$$
 (6)

Solving equations (5) and (6) together for w_1 and w_2 yields

$$w_1 = \bar{w}e^{\alpha/\theta}.$$

$$w_2 = \bar{w}e^{-\alpha/(1-\theta)}.$$
(7)

五、专题3: 锦标赛竞争

■ 如果企业让经理人去调查,支付的总工资成本如下(根据公式4):

The expected cost to the firm is

$$[1 - (1 - \theta)^{2}]\bar{w}e^{\alpha/\theta} + (1 - \theta)^{2}\bar{w}e^{-\alpha/(1 - \theta)}.$$
 (8)

If the parameters are $\theta = 0.1$, $\alpha = 1$, and $\bar{w} = 1$, the rounded values are $w_1 = 22,026$ and $w_2 = 0.33$, and the expected cost is 4,185. Quite possibly, the shareholders decide it is not worth making the manager investigate.

■ 现在假设市场上还有一家竞争企业......

But suppose that Apex has a competitor, Brydox, in the same situation. The share-holders of Apex can threaten to boil their manager in oil if Brydox adopts a low-cost technology and Apex does not. If Brydox does the same, the two managers are in a prisoner's dilemma, both wishing not to investigate, but each investigating from fear of the other. The forcing contract for Apex specifies $w_1 = w_2$ to fully insure the manager, and boiling-in-oil if Brydox has lower costs than Apex. The contract need satisfy only the participation constraint that $\log w - \alpha = \log \bar{w}$, so w = 2.72 and the cost of learning to Apex is only 2.72, not 4, 185. Competition raises efficiency, not through the threat of firms going bankrupt but through the threat of managers being fired.

-减轻代理问题的方法

- 如果代理人是风险规避的,通常最优无法实现,因为存在激励和保险之间的 权衡,故最多只能实现次优。以下概括了次优的实现制度或机制。
 - 1 Reputation (sections 5.3, 5.4, 6.4, 6.6).

Managers are promoted on the basis of past effort or truthfulness.

2 Risk-sharing contracts (sections 7.2, 7.3, 7.4).

The executive receives not only a salary, but call options on the firm's stock. If he reduces the stock value, his options fall in value.

3 Boiling in oil (section 7.4).

If the firm would only become unable to pay dividends if the executive shirked and was unlucky, the threat of firing him when the firm skips a dividend will keep him working hard.

4 Selling the store (section 7.4).

The managers buy the firm in a leveraged buyout.

5 Efficiency wages (section 8.1).

To make him fear losing his job, the executive is paid a higher salary than his ability warrants (cf. Rasmusen [1988b] on mutual banks).

6 Tournaments (section 8.2).

Several vice presidents compete and the winner succeeds the president.

7 Monitoring (section 3.4).

The directors hire a consultant to evaluate the executive's performance.

8 Repetition.

Managers are paid less than their marginal products for most of their career, but are rewarded later with higher salaries or generous pensions if their career record has been good. 日本的年功序列制

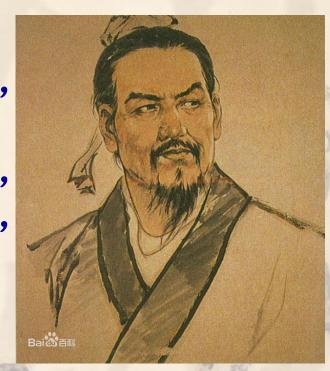
9 Changing the type of the agent

Older executives encourage the younger by praising ambition and hard work.

■ 总结性评论:

- 当代理人的贴现因子较大(有耐心)时,重复博弈可以近似最优(Radner, 1985)。 理论上,当博弈重复50次并且噪声是独立分布时,随机性将会相互抵消,因而委托 人可以对代理人形成精确评估。但这缺乏现实意义。
- Akerlof (1983)强调了对儿童德育能够影响生产率以及事业成功。但转变代理人的类型通常不受经济学家青睐,因为经济学的重点在于通过货币报酬改变行为,而不是改变偏好。正如中国先哲韩非子所言:

"今贞信之士不盈于十,而境内之官以百数,必任贞信之士,则人不足官。人不足官,则治者寡而乱者众矣。故明主之道,一法而不求智,固术而不慕信,故法不败,而群官无奸诈矣。"——《韩非子·五蠹》



- ——政府制度与代理问题
- 法律规则与代理问题
- 规则1: 过去法律规定, 航船遇难则水手将得不到任何工资。
 - Holmes(1981)认为,该规则是为了阻止水手过早放弃抢险并逃入救生艇的行为。 拉斯缪森认为,该规则不是最优的,不是因为它违背了公平原则(水手事前了解潜 在风险),而是它违背了激励相容原理。从理论上讲,如果水手比船主更规避风险, 并且在暴风雨中货币激励基本无效,则无论航行成功与否,船主都应确保水手工资, 即提供保险。
- 规则2: 司机与行人发生交通事故时,司机无论是否有错都要承担部分责任。
 - 在法律经济学中,这是典型的最小成本避免者(least-cost avoider)原则(Posner,1992)。
 - 经济学家认为,这取决于谁的道德风险问题更严重。
 - 政治观念认为,如果行人更为贫穷,司机应该承担责任。案例:海瑞判案。

——私人制度与代理问题

- 案例1: 在13世纪的英格兰很少有人种植富含营养的豆类,原因在于它们极易被盗。一些村庄规定,只有当牧师敲响教堂钟声时才允许村民进入豆田。
- 案例2: 在中国农村,如果主人有一片果林位于某家农户附近,一般会将第一批成熟的果实送给农户。
- 案例3: 遍布全国各地的"邵逸夫楼"。

——如何证明"三个和尚没水喝"?

- 第一步,将一个现实问题转化为经济学问题。寓言→团队 生产问题(team production)。
- 第二步,找到合适的分析框架或模型。团队生产问题→多 代理人问题(Holmstrom, 1982)。
- 第三步,建立具体的模型。
- 第四步,分别求解最优水平和次优水平。
- ❖ 团队生产:一组代理人独立地选择努力水平,但生产一个 共同的产品。个人的努力水平不可观察,但总产出是可观 察的。生产没有噪音。举例:拔河、大合唱、团队展示。

Players

A principal and n agents.

The order of play

- 1 The principal offers a contract to each agent i of the form $w_i(q)$, where q is total output.
- 2 The agents decide whether or not to accept the contract.
- 3 The agents simultaneously pick effort levels e_i , (i = 1, ..., n).
- 4 Output is $q(e_1, \ldots e_n)$.

Payoffs

If any agent rejects the contract, all payoffs equal zero. Otherwise,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi_{principal} &= q - \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i; \\ \pi_i &= w_i - v_i(e_i), \text{ where } v_i' > 0 \text{ and } v_i'' > 0. \end{array}$$

- ❖ 所有参与人都是风险中性的,但此前的"反向收购"方案不再是最优解。因为新的所有者(委托人)依然面临类似困境。
- ❖ 此时,关键问题是代理人之间的"搭便车"(free-rider)问题,而不是委托人和代理人之间的激励问题。

■ 定义社会最优(social best):

With budget balancing and a linear utility function, the Pareto optimum maximizes the sum of utilities (something not generally true), so the optimum solves

$$\begin{array}{ll}
Maximize & q(e) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i(e_i) \\
e_1, \dots, e_n
\end{array} \tag{12}$$

The first-order condition is that the marginal dollar contribution to output equal the marginal disutility of effort:

$$\frac{dq}{de_i} - \frac{dv_i}{de_i} = 0. ag{13}$$

社会最优意味着: MR=MC

■ 求解个人最优(Nash equilibrium):

Agent i's problem is

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Maximize} \\
e_i & w_i(q(e)) - v_i(e_i).
\end{array}$$
(10)

His first-order condition is

$$\left(\frac{dw_i}{dq}\right)\left(\frac{dq}{de_i}\right) - \frac{dv_i}{de_i} = 0.$$
(11)

The first-order condition is that the marginal dollar contribution to output equal the marginal disutility of effort:

$$\frac{dq}{de_i} - \frac{dv_i}{de_i} = 0. ag{13}$$

■ 要让个人最优=社会最优,意味着: dw_i/dq=1 ,即每个代理人都得到全部报酬。但这会导致总工资>总产出,即预算平衡约束被破坏。

■ 结论:

Proposition 1. If there is a budget-balancing constraint, no differentiable wage contract $w_i(q)$ generates an efficient Nash equilibrium.

- 请注意,经济学中的"无效率"≠无效。在现实中,"没水喝"是极端情况。
- 如何通过经济学寓言表达经济学思想?为什么中国人不会讲故事?请参考: 聂辉华,《为什么中国人多经验而少理论?》,《经济学家茶座》2007年第一辑(总第27辑),

http://www.niehuihua.com/a/zuopin/jingjipinglunyusanwen/2016/0602/259.html

怎样让三个和尚有水喝?

■ 方案1: 轮流

■ 方案2: 抽签

说说你的方案?



❖ 聂辉华,2006,《再论"三个和尚没水喝"》,《经济学家茶座》第23辑;微信公号"聂辉华教授"2015年推文,《如何让三个和尚有水喝?——写给大众的企业理论》, 关注后点击菜单栏"精选"即可阅读多篇相关文章。

——保险博弈

- 之前的分析均采取代数方程或收益矩阵的形式,另一种方法是使用 "状态空间图"(state-space diagram)。在状态空间图中,横轴与纵 轴分别衡量一个变量在两种不同状态下的取值。对于策略空间为连续 型时,该方法尤其直观。
- 考虑一个保险博弈,委托人为保险公司,代理人为史密斯。保险公司 为风险中性的,并且保险市场是竞争性的(零利润约束)。代理人史 密斯是风险规避的。
- 保险内容是汽车盗窃险。保险合同为(x,y),x为保费,y为赔付(保额)。
- 如果史密斯停车时细心防范,则失窃的概率为0.5,否则为0.75。在其他条件相同的情况下,他略微偏好于粗心,这会带来额外的效用ε。



Insurance Game I: observable care

Players

Smith and two insurance companies.

The Order of Play

- 1 Smith chooses to be either Careful or Careless, observed by the insurance company.
- 2 Insurance company 1 offers a contract (x, y), in which Smith pays premium x and receives compensation y if there is a theft.
- 3 Insurance company 2 also offers a contract of the form (x, y).
- 4 Smith picks a contract.
- 5 Nature chooses whether there is a theft, with probability 0.5 if Smith is Careful or 0.75 if Smith is Careless.

Payoffs

Smith is risk averse and the insurance companies are risk neutral. The insurance company not picked by Smith has a payoff of zero.

Smith's utility function U is such that U' > 0 and U'' < 0. If Smith picks contract (x, y), the payoffs are:

If Smith chooses Careful,

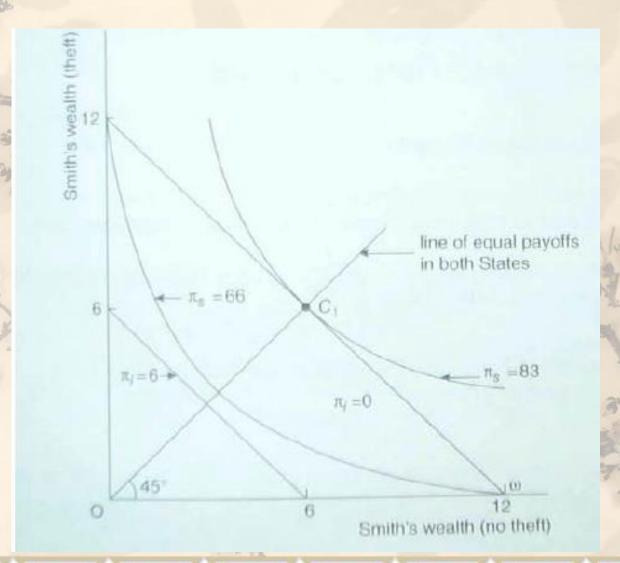
$$\pi_{Smith} = 0.5U(12 - x) + 0.5U(0 + y - x)$$

 $\pi_{company} = 0.5x + 0.5(x - y)$, for his insurer.

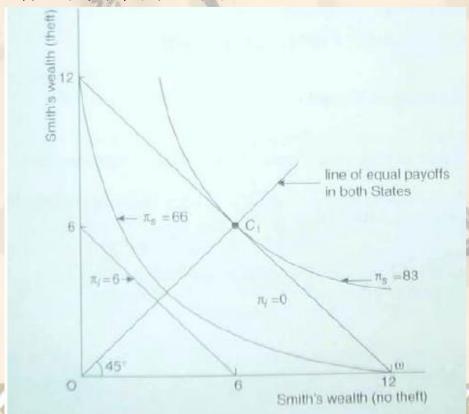
If Smith chooses Careless,

$$\pi_{Smith} = 0.25U(12 - x) + 0.75U(0 + y - x) + \epsilon$$

 $\pi_{company} = 0.25x + 0.75(x - y)$, for his insurer.

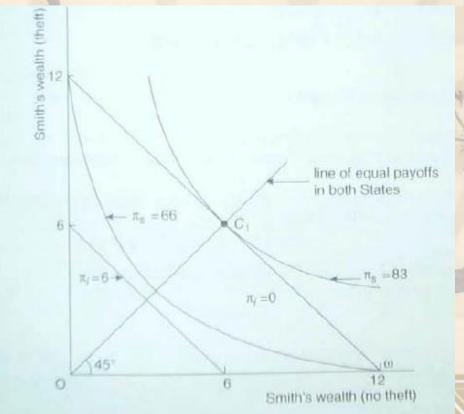


■ 在对称信息下,最优契约是(6, 12),并且史密斯选择"细心防范"。此时保险公司的利润为0.5*6+0.5*(6-12)=0; 史密斯的效用为0.5U(12-6)+0.5*U(0-6+12)=0.5U(6)+0.5*U(6),即他的分配状态为(6, 6),这对应于图中的C1点。



■ 最优解满足三个条件: 零利润约束,委托人和 代理人的效用曲线相切; 45度线。

- 如果史密斯选择"粗心防范",分配状态将低于坐标(6,6),从而 无差异曲线低于C1点(这是凸集决定的),因此这是不理性的。
- 在具体的数值中,经过C1点的效用水平为83,而更低的一条无差异曲 线代表的效用水平仅为66。

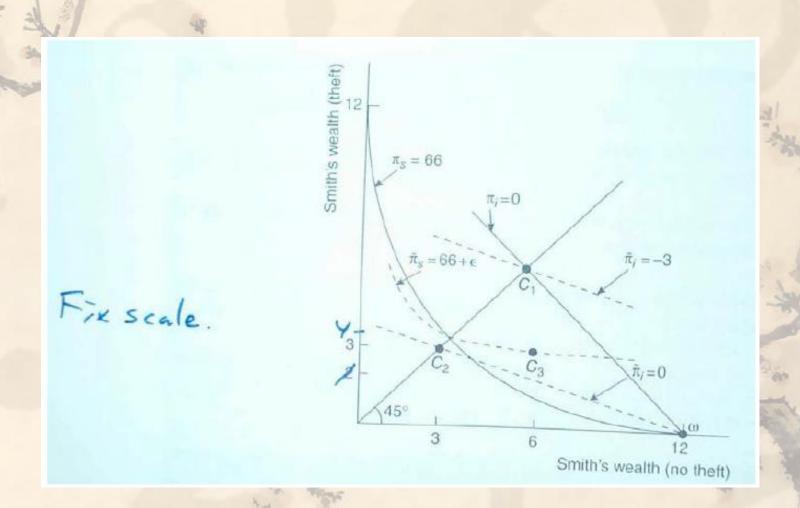


——保险博弈II

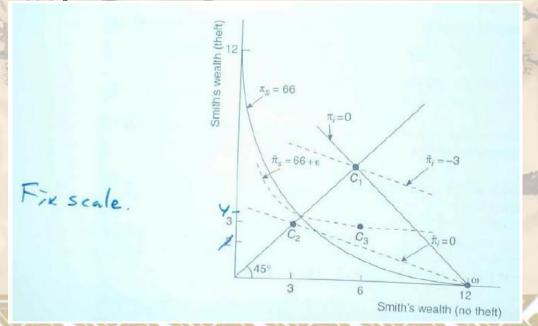
- 保险公司无法观察到史密斯的行动
- 保险监管机构不允许保险公司强制史密斯"细心防范"
- 努力不可观察,存在不确定性,同时产出可观察

The Order of Play

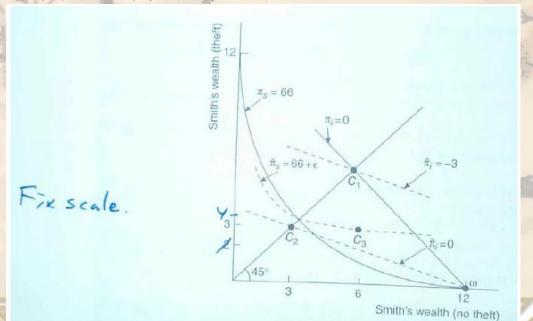
- 1. Insurance company 1 offers a contract of form (x, y), under which Smith pays premium x and receives compensation y if there is a theft.
- 2. Insurance company 2 offers a contract of form (x, y)
- 3. Smith picks a contract.
- 4. Smith chooses either Careful or Careless.
- 5. Nature chooses whether there is a theft, with probability 0.5 if Smith is Careful or 0.75 if Smith is Careless.



- 在不对称信息下,如果保险公司继续提供位于C1点的合同,那么史密斯的优势策略是"粗心防范"(道德风险)。根据利润函数,保险公司会亏损。
- 为了防止亏损,保险公司必须提供保费为9、赔偿为12的契约。此时,保险公司的期望收益为: 0.25*9+0.75*(9-12)=0。零利润线从实线π_i=0旋转至虚线 π'_i=0。虚线绕w旋转,是因为在该点保险公司不会提供任何保险。
- 史密斯的分配为C2=(3,3)。由于史密斯偏离了 ϵ ,他的无差异曲线从实线 $\pi_s=66$ 旋转至虚线 $\pi'_s=66+\epsilon$ 。此时,他不会接受该契约。



- 象C1和C2这样全部保险的契约不会提供,但部分保险的契约C3(x=6, y=8) 是可接受的。
- 在C3,扣除额为4(=12-8),即保险公司支付所有超过4的损失;共保率(co-insurance rate)为1/3,即保险公司支付所有损失的2/3(=8/12)。该契约满足零利润约束条件(C3应与直线相切,图有误),史密斯需承担一定风险。
- 最佳(optimal)契约是激励(代理人提供努力)和保险之间的权衡。最优契约不能实现,效率损失(代理成本)为88-66-ε。



谢谢

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