

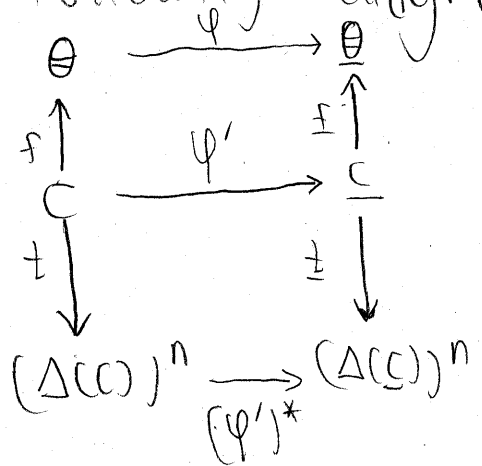
Defn:  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$  has no redundant types if  $h$  is 1-1.

Thm: If  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$  has no redundant types, then  $h$  is an isomorphism ( $h$  and  $h^{-1}$  is continuous).

Embedding in  $T^*$ -morphisms

Defn: A belief morphism from  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$  to  $(\underline{C}, \underline{\Theta}, \underline{f}, (\underline{t}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$  is a pair of continuous  $\varphi: \Theta \rightarrow \underline{\Theta}$  and  $\varphi': C \rightarrow \underline{C}$  s.t. the

following diagram commutes:



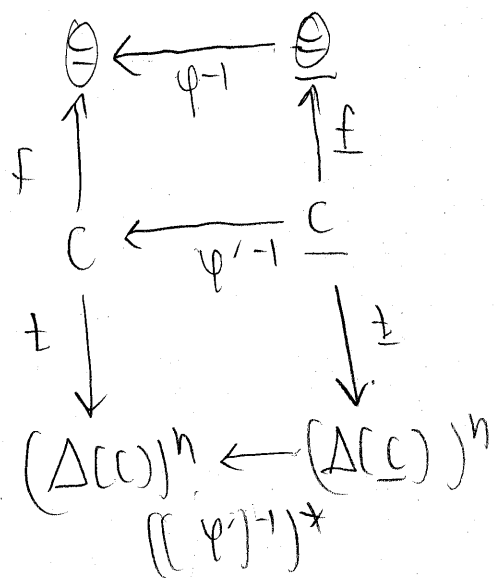
i.e. if  $\underline{f}(\varphi'(c)) = \underline{f}(c) = \underline{\Theta}$   
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(f(c)) = \varphi(\Theta) = \underline{\Theta}$

If  $(\underline{C}, \underline{\Theta}, \underline{f}, (\underline{t}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$  has no redundant types,

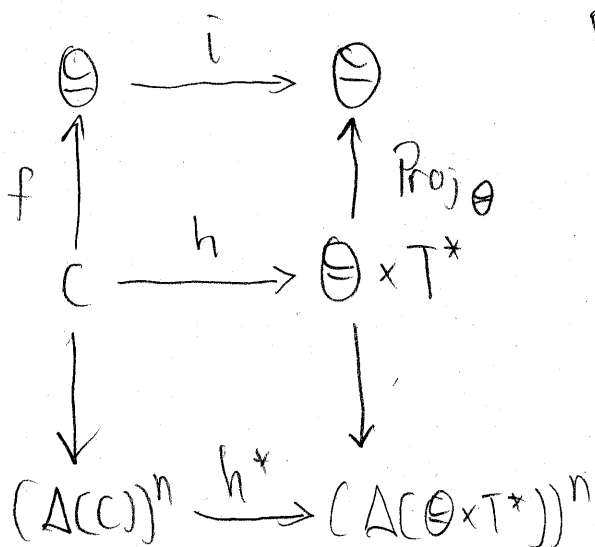
something wrong here

$\varphi' = h^{-1} \circ h \circ \varphi$ , where  $h$  is the hierarchy for  $(\underline{C}, \underline{\Theta}, \underline{f}, (\underline{t}_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}})$

- Defn A belief morphism  $(\varphi, \varphi')$  is a belief isomorphism if  $(\varphi^{-1}, \varphi'^{-1})$  exists and is a belief morphism.



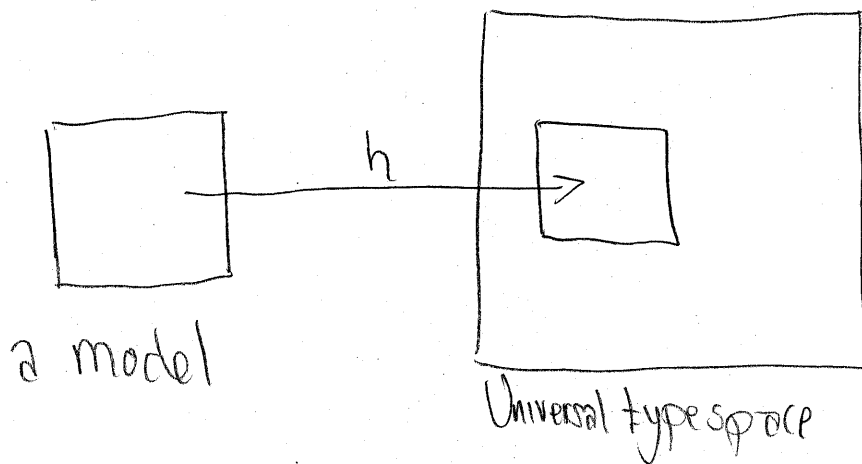
Thm: For any  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in N})$ ,  $(\text{identity}, h)$  is a belief morphism from  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in N})$  to the universal type space  $(\Theta \times T^*, \Theta, \text{Proj}_\Theta, \kappa)$



Pf:  $h$  is continuous, and  $f(c) = h^\circ(c)$ .  $\square$

Thm: If  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in N})$  has no redundant types, then  $(\text{identity}, h)$  is a belief isomorphism from  $(C, \Theta, f, (t_i)_{i \in N})$  to  $(\Theta \times T^*, \Theta, \text{Proj}_\Theta, \kappa)$

Embedding in  $T^*$



$$c_n \rightarrow c \Rightarrow h(c_n) \rightarrow h(c)$$

A subset  $T$  of  $T^*$  is a belief-closed subspace if for each  $t_i$ ,  $\text{supp}(\kappa(t_i)) \subseteq \Theta \times T_i$

For any model  $(\Theta \times T, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ ,  $h(T)$  is a belief-closed subspace.

A type profile  $t$  in  $T^*$  is finite if  $t = h(t')$  for some finite model  $(\Theta' \times T', p_1, \dots, p_n)$ , where  $|\Theta' \times T'| < +\infty$

Jhm (Mertens and Zamir): The set of finite types is dense: for every  $t_i \in T_i^*$ ,  $\exists$  a sequence of finite types  $t_{i,m}$  with  $t_{i,m} \rightarrow t_i$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Lipman's paper on the common prior assumption.

The set of models with common priors must be much smaller than the entire set of models, one would imagine.

• No. The set of models with finite types and common prior is dense.

Lipman: For any finite model where beliefs have full support and for any  $K$ ,  $\exists$  a model with common priors such that  $\forall t$  in the original model,  $\exists$  a  $t$  in the new model whose first  $K$  orders of beliefs are same as of  $t$ .

If you have a result that depends only on finite-order beliefs, then the result does not depend on the common prior assumption.

Recall:  $h^k(t)$  is the profile of  $k^{\text{th}}$ -order belief hierarchies for  $t$ .

Any finite model

$M = (\Theta \times T_1 \times \dots \times T_n, P_1, \dots, P_n)$ , where  $P_i$  has full support.

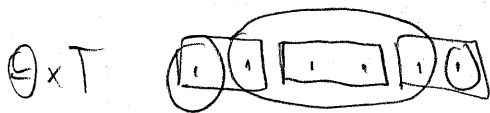
For any  $k$ ,  $\exists$  a finite model with common priors

$M^{CPA} = (\Theta \times I_1 \times \dots \times I_n, p)$  and a 1-1

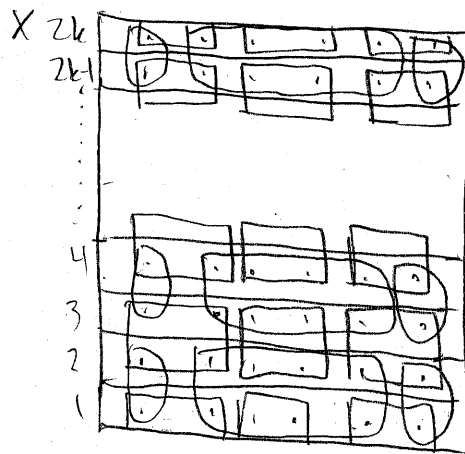
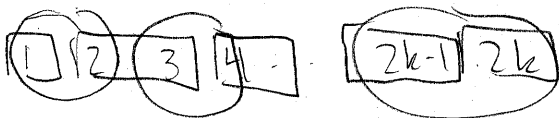
mapping,  $\gamma: T \rightarrow I$  s.t.  $\forall t \in T$ ,

$$h^k(\gamma(t)) = h^k(t)$$

Pf: Take  $n=2$  for simplicity



$$X = \{1, 2, \dots, 2k-1, 2k\}$$



$\Theta \times T$