

**Example for seminar.sty**

**Policarpa Salabarrieta**

**July 21, 1991**

---

**Information overload = “Too much” info**

You have 134 unread messages:  
Do you want to read them now?

2. People *should* receive less information.

---

cannot process all

---

1. People

the information they receive.

---

overload in a  
network if

of information.'

- There is information overload in a network if there is some mechanism that, compared to the *status quo*, makes the senders and/or receivers better off

- 
- There is information  
that, compared to the *status quo*, makes  
the senders and/or receivers better off  
by restricting the flow

---

## Questions

- What mechanisms make the receivers and senders better off?
- How does the welfare of the senders and receivers depend on the cost of communication?

- 
- When could there be overload in networks?



---

**Being more informed**

is always better,

---

but it's not the same as  
**receiving more information**

---

A tax  $\tau$  on communication is said to support  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}(c)$  if  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}(c)$  is an equilibrium for  $\Gamma(c + \tau)$ .

**Proposition 6.** *Assume  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}(c)$  is not an equilibrium for  $\Gamma(c)$ .*

1. *If  $\text{supp}(\gamma) = [0, 1]^n$ , there is no tax that supports  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}(c)$ .*
2. *If  $\text{supp}(\gamma) = S^{n-1}$ , there is a tax that supports  $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}(c)$  if and only if*
  - $p_j > c \forall j$ , and*
    - (a)  *$n = 2$ ; or*
    - (b)  *$n = 3$  and  $p_i^{-1} + p_j^{-1} \geq p_k^{-1}$  for all distinct  $i, j, k$ ; or*
    - (c)  *$n = 4$  and  $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p_4$ .*

---

## Architecture

