

Example for seminar.sty

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

You have 134 unread messages:

Do you want to read them now?

2. People *should* receive less information.

cannot process all

1. People
receive.

the information they

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 by restricting the flow of information.

- There is information

there is some mechanism 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 receivers depend on the cost of communication? and

- When could

in networks?

of the senders

there be overload

Being more informed
is always better,

but it's not the same as
receiving more information

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

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

1. *If $\text{supp}(\gamma) = [0, 1]^n$, there is no tax that supports $\tilde{\chi}(c)$.*
2. *If $\text{supp}(\gamma) = S^{n-1}$, there is a tax that supports $\tilde{\chi}(c)$ if and only if $m = 1$, $p_j > cV_j$, 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

