

Algorithmic Game Theory and Applications

Optimal Auctions

Single-Item Auctions: Quick Refresher

Model: Single-Item Auctions

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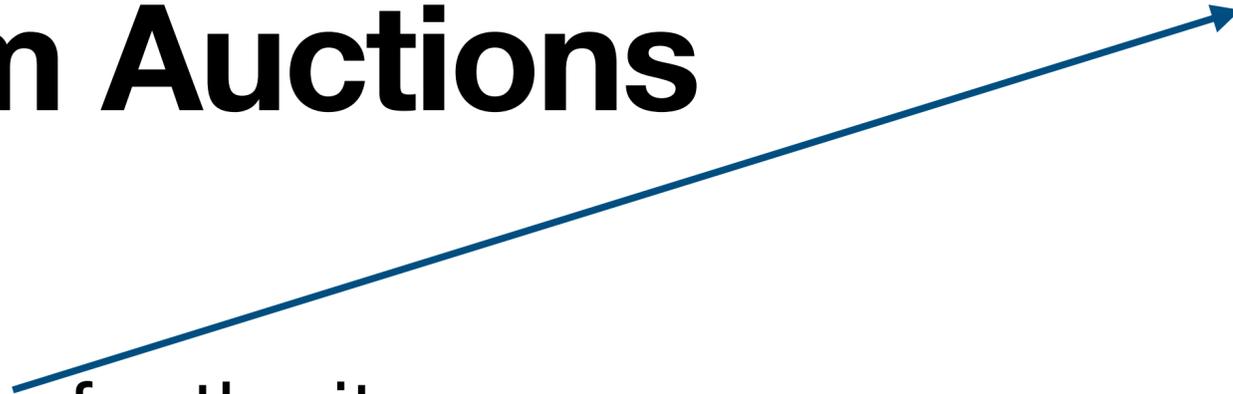
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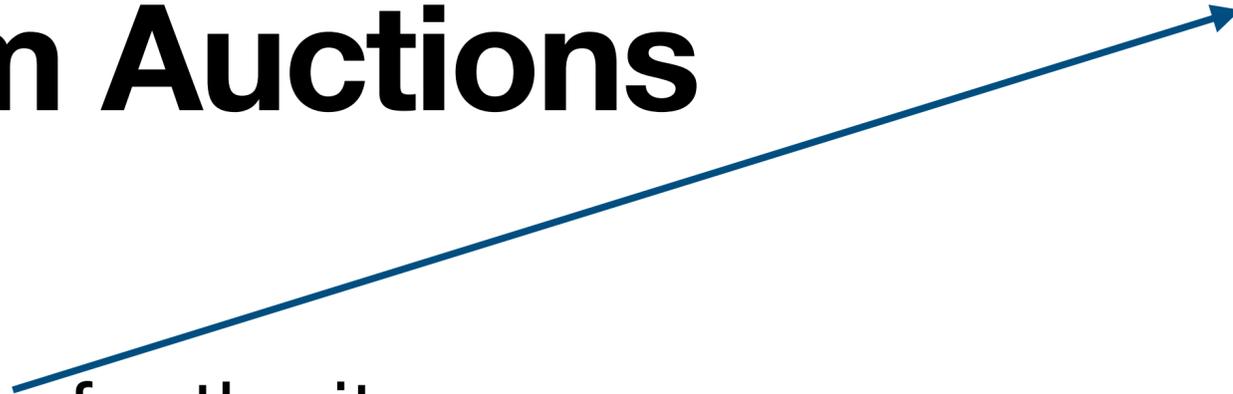
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 - + Individual rationality (IR): $u_i(v_i, \mathbf{b}_{-i}; v_i) \geq 0 \quad \forall i \quad \forall \mathbf{b}_{-i} \quad \forall v_i$

Myerson's Characterization

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Roger Myerson (1951 -)



Nobel prize in Economics
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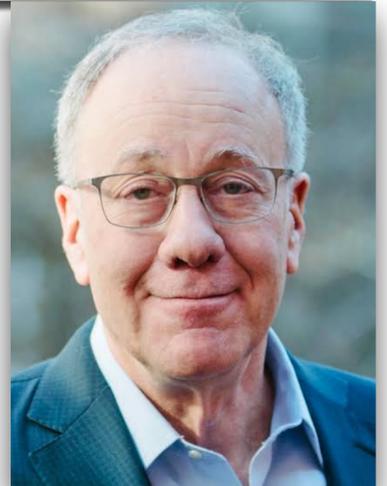
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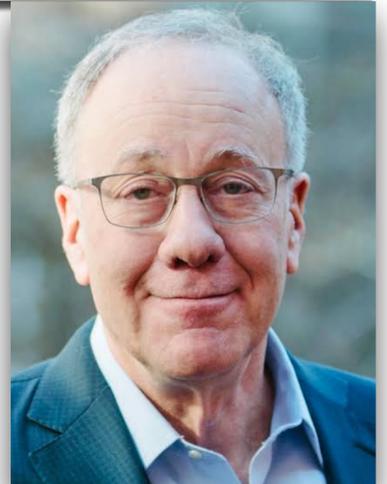
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- What if our goal is to maximize the seller's *revenue* instead?
 - Shall we still *always* sell to the *highest* bidder?



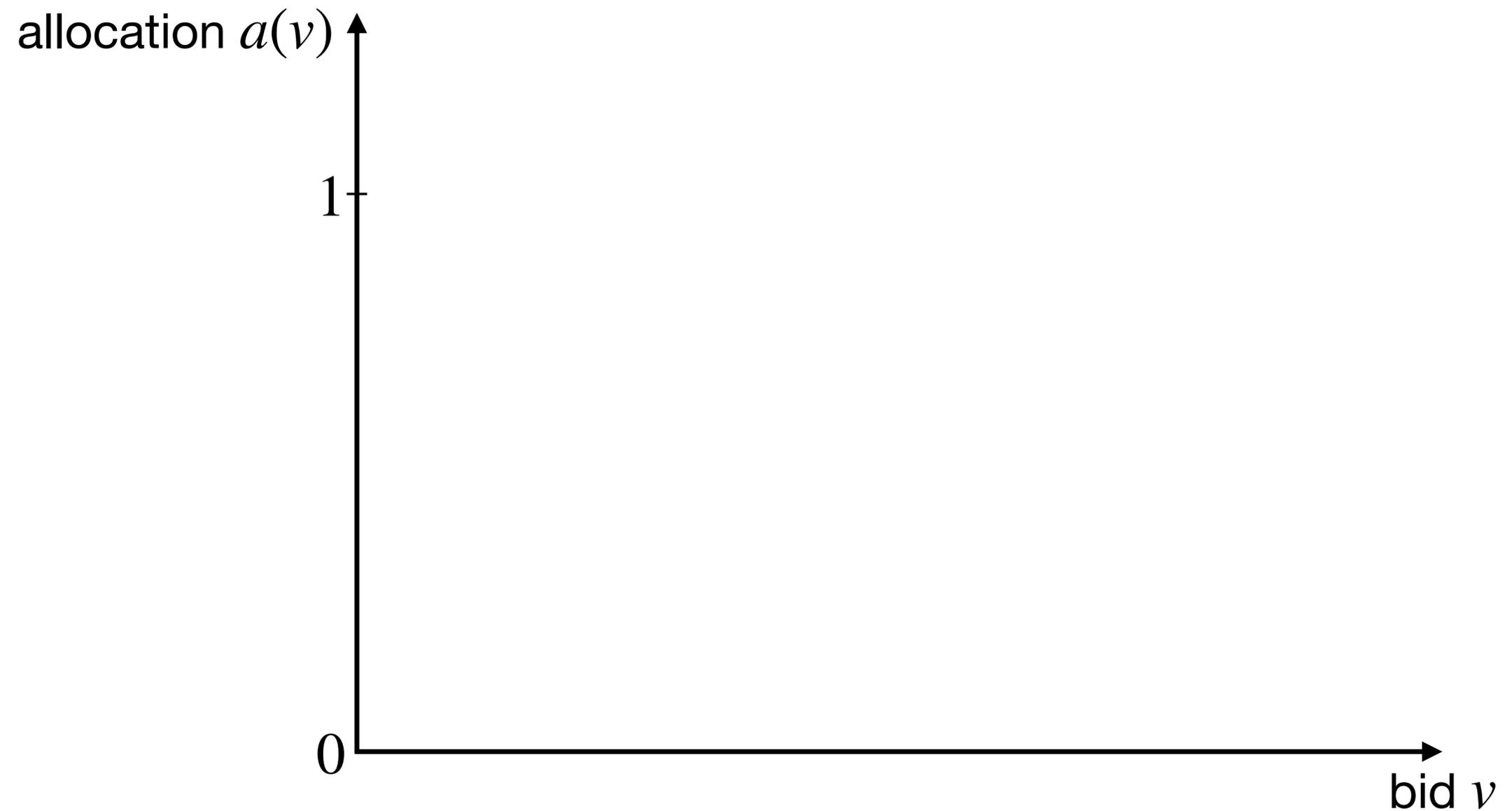
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Welfare vs Revenue

Example: *Single-Bidder Deterministic Auctions*

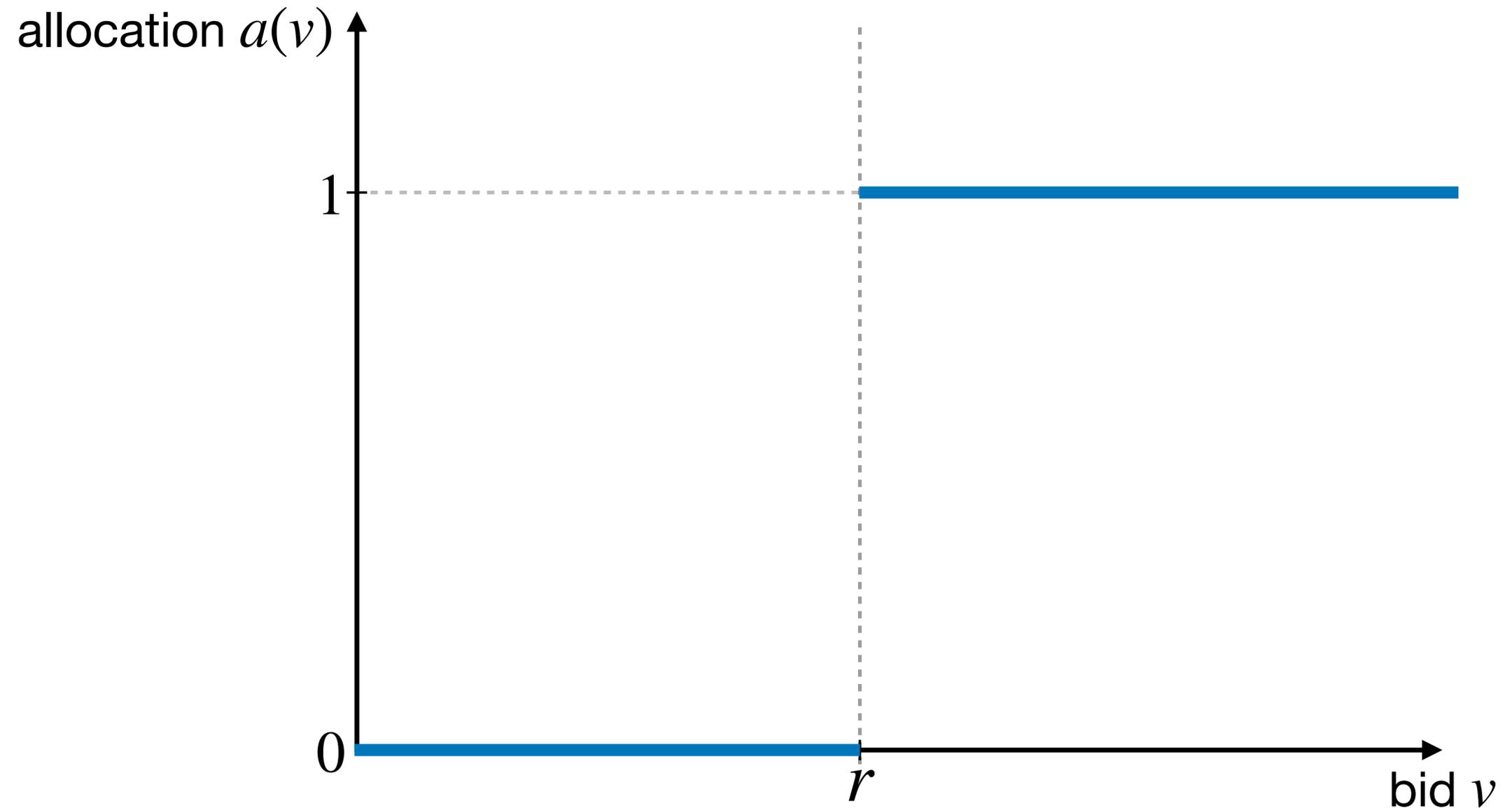
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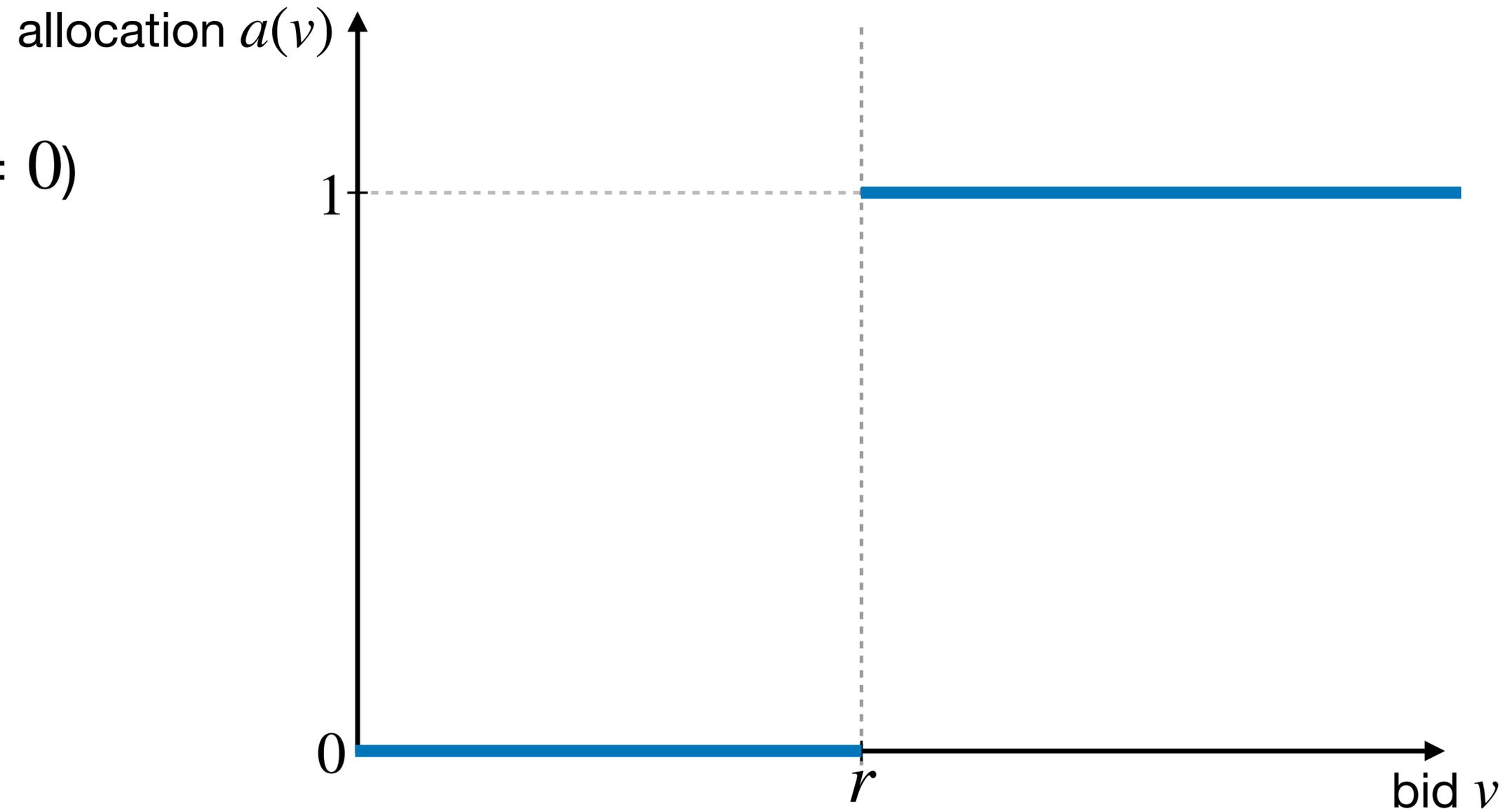
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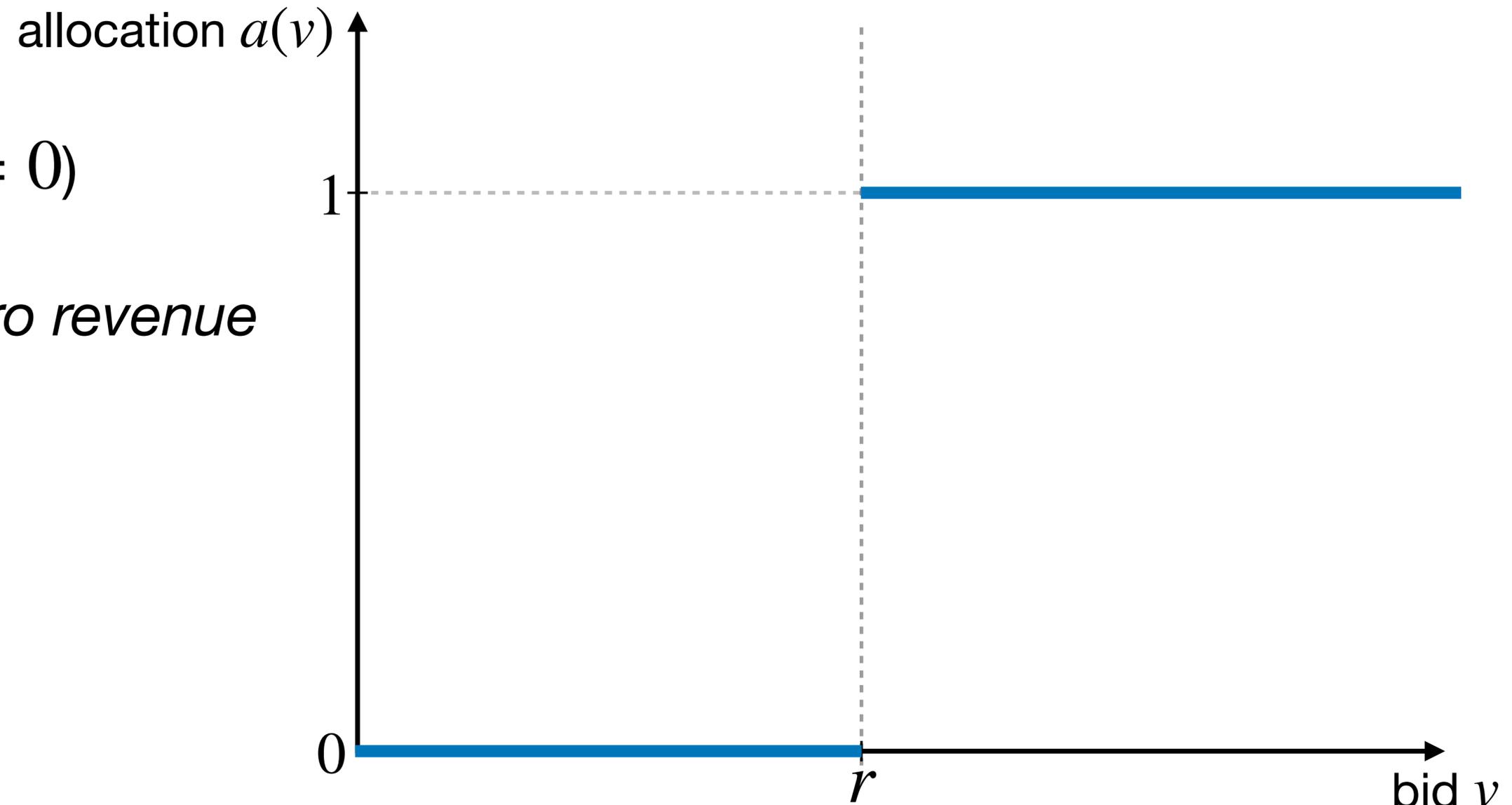
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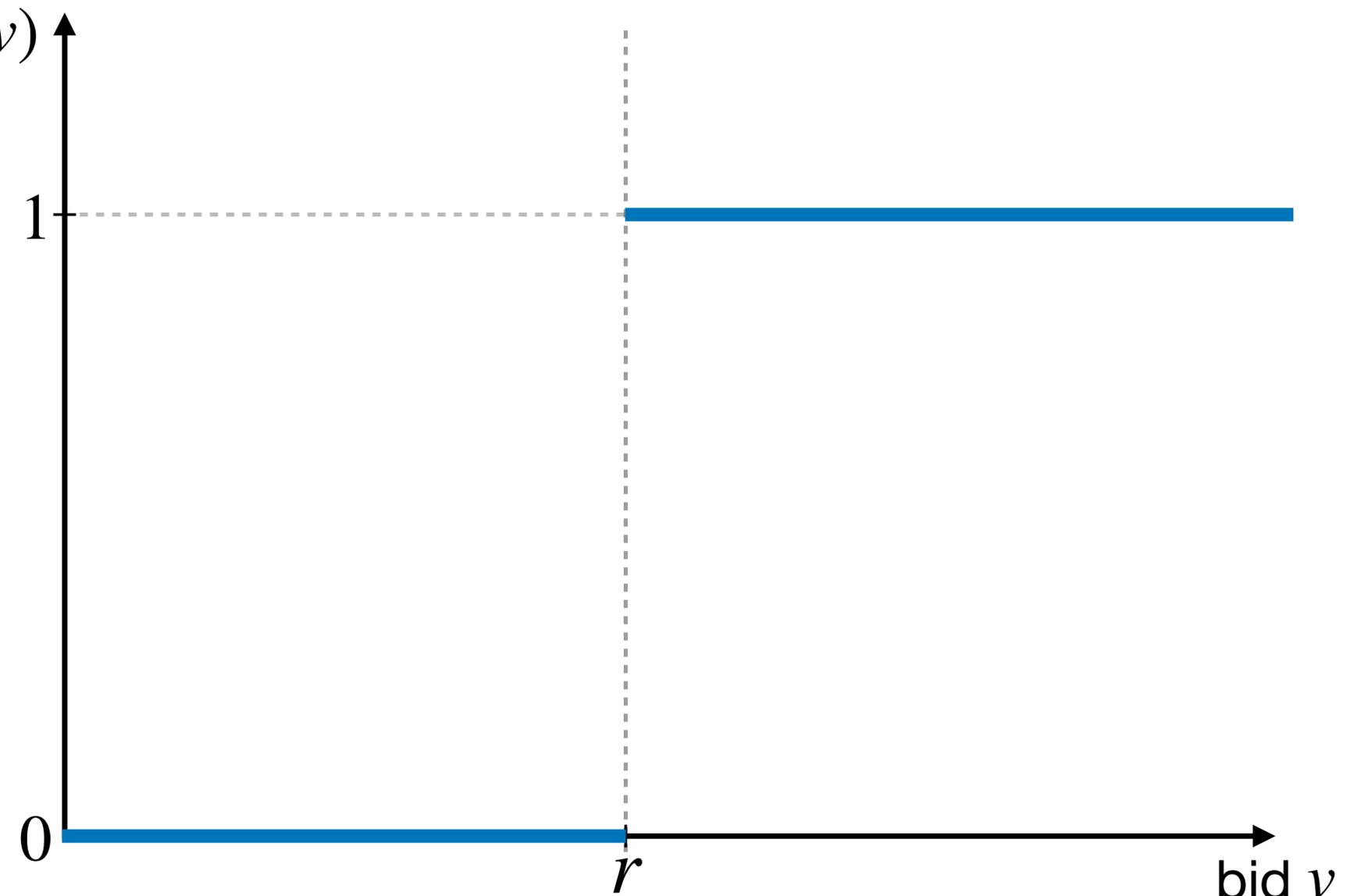
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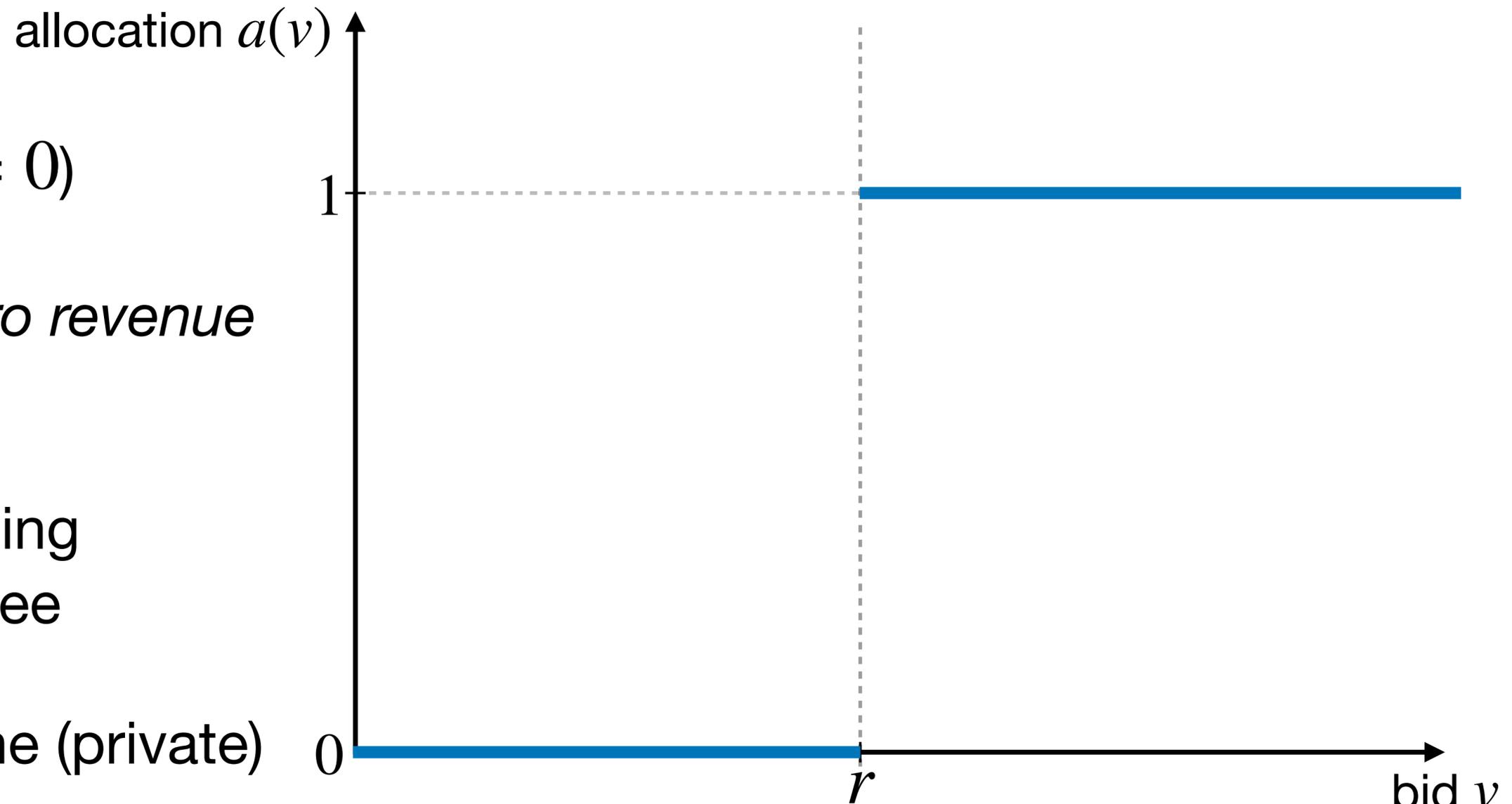
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- Always selling for free ($r = 0$) maximizes the welfare
 - However: this gives *zero revenue* to the seller!
- Where shall we set the selling price r , in order to guarantee “good” revenue?
 - *Highly* dependent on the (private) value v of the bidder.



Bayesian (Single-Item) Auctions

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Quick Mathematical Detour

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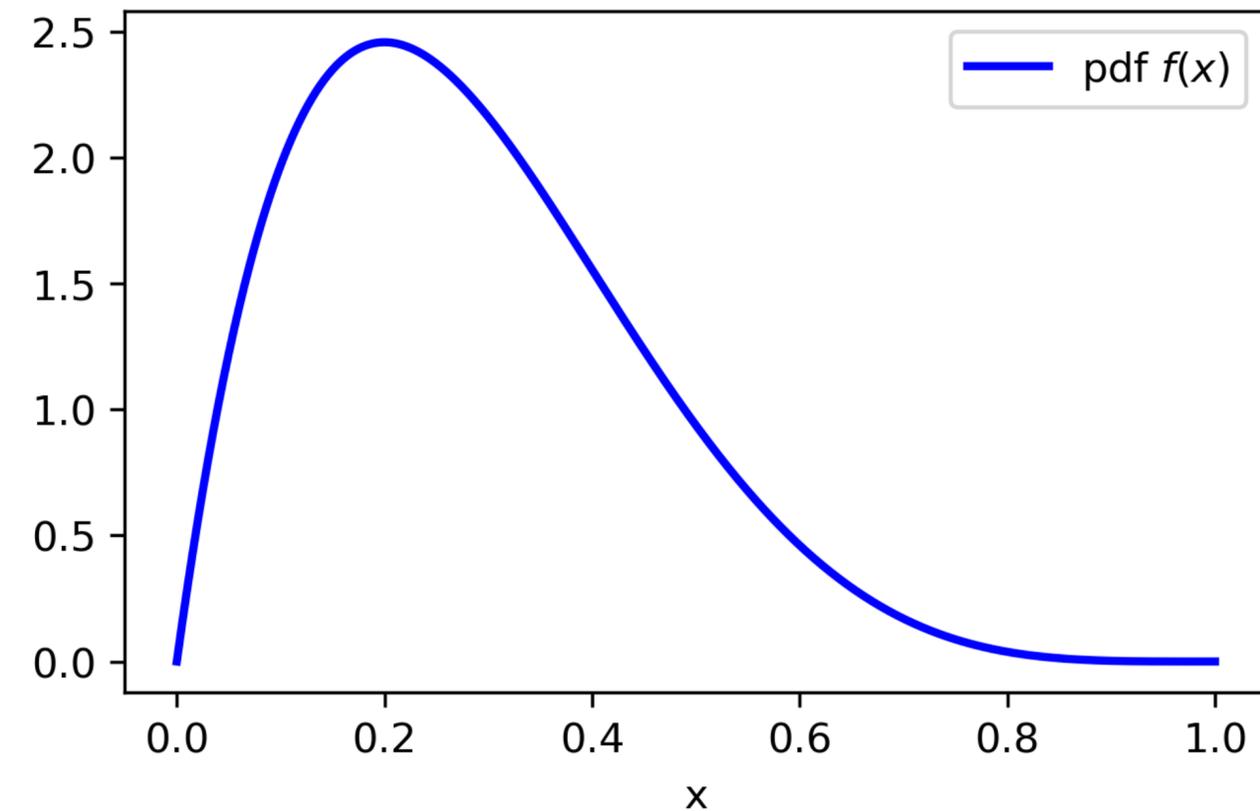
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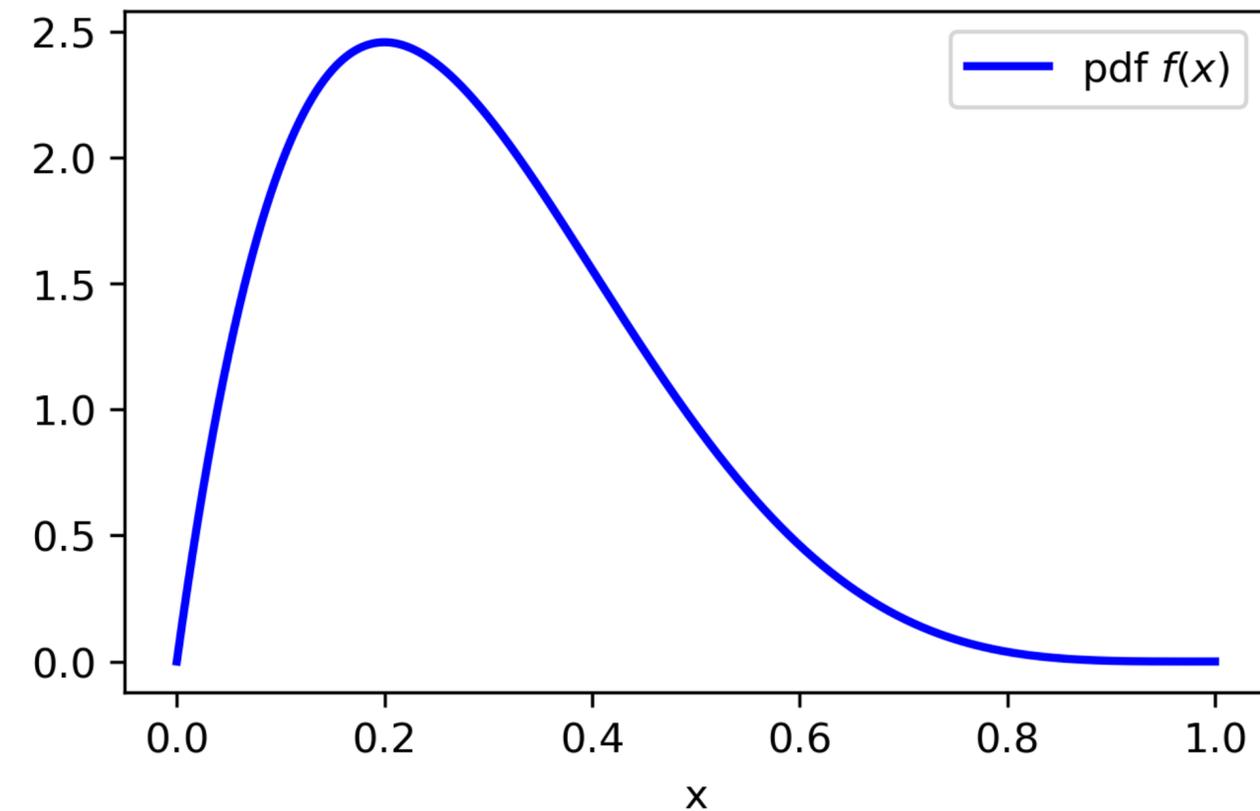
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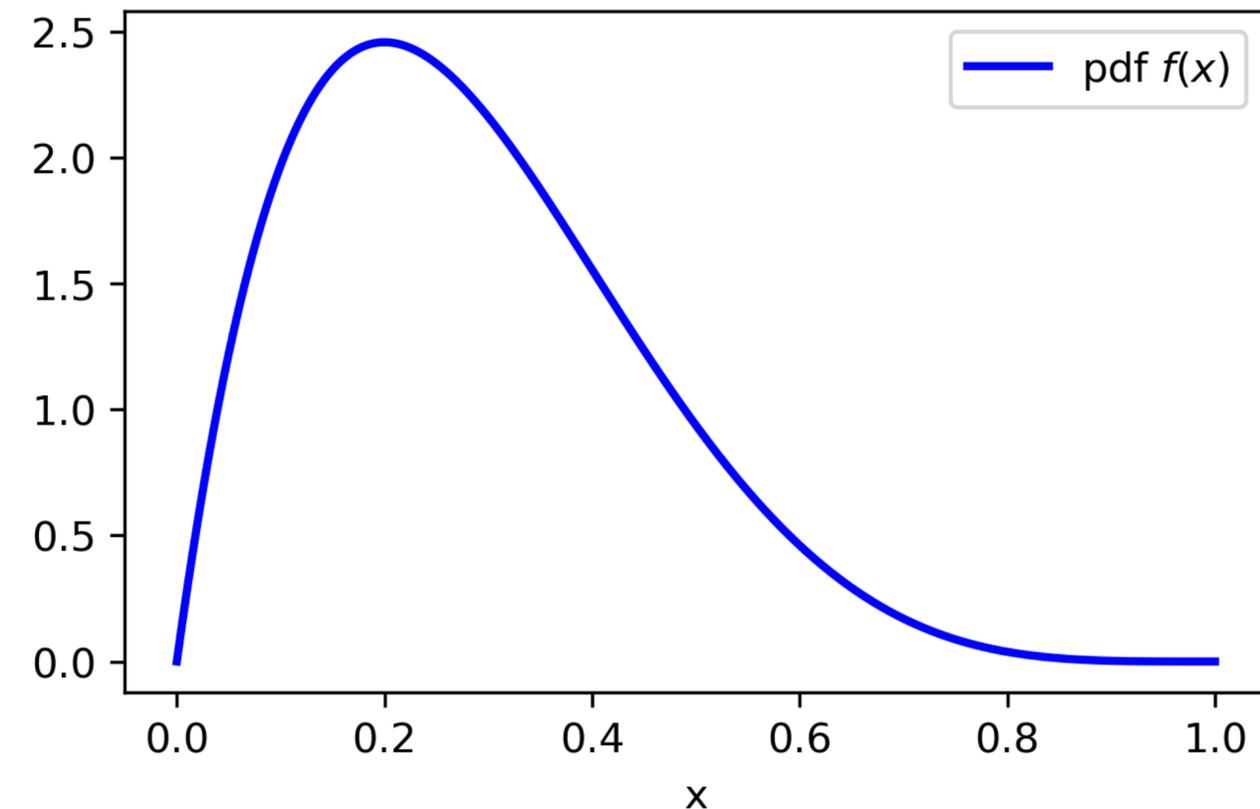
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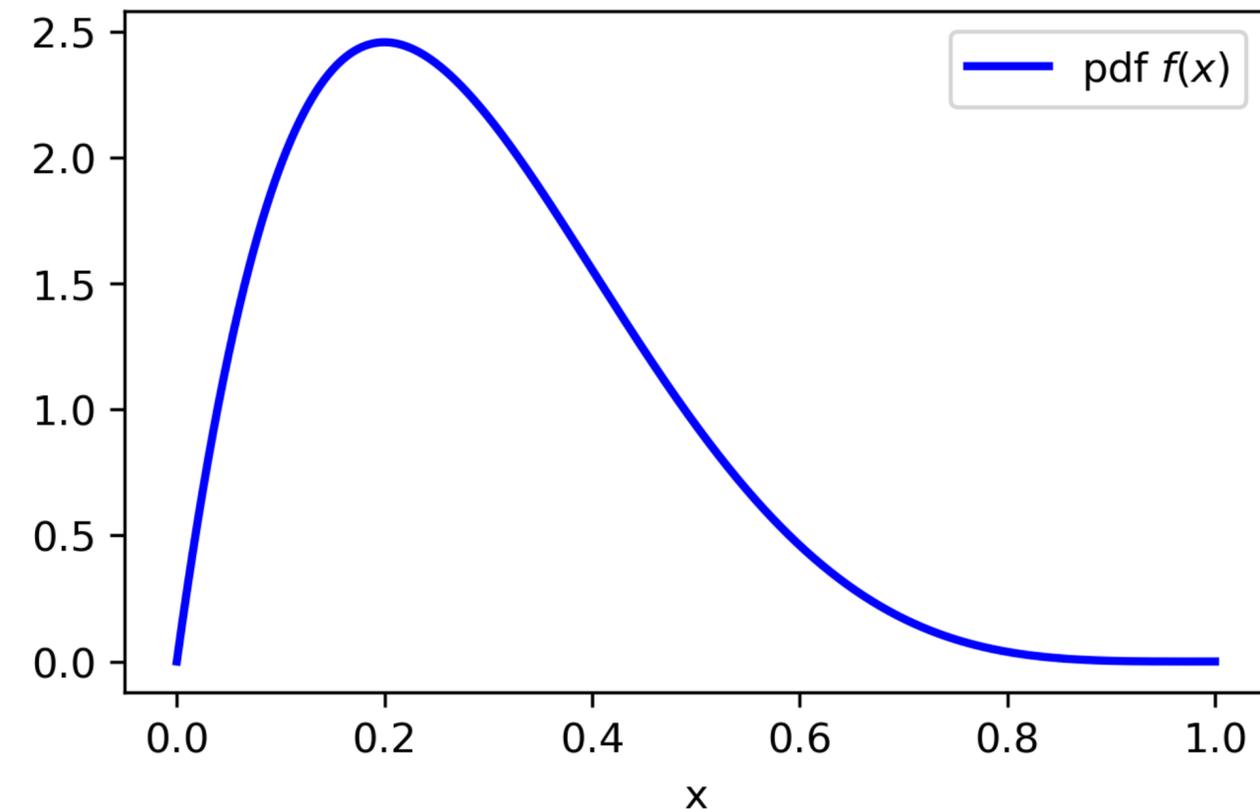


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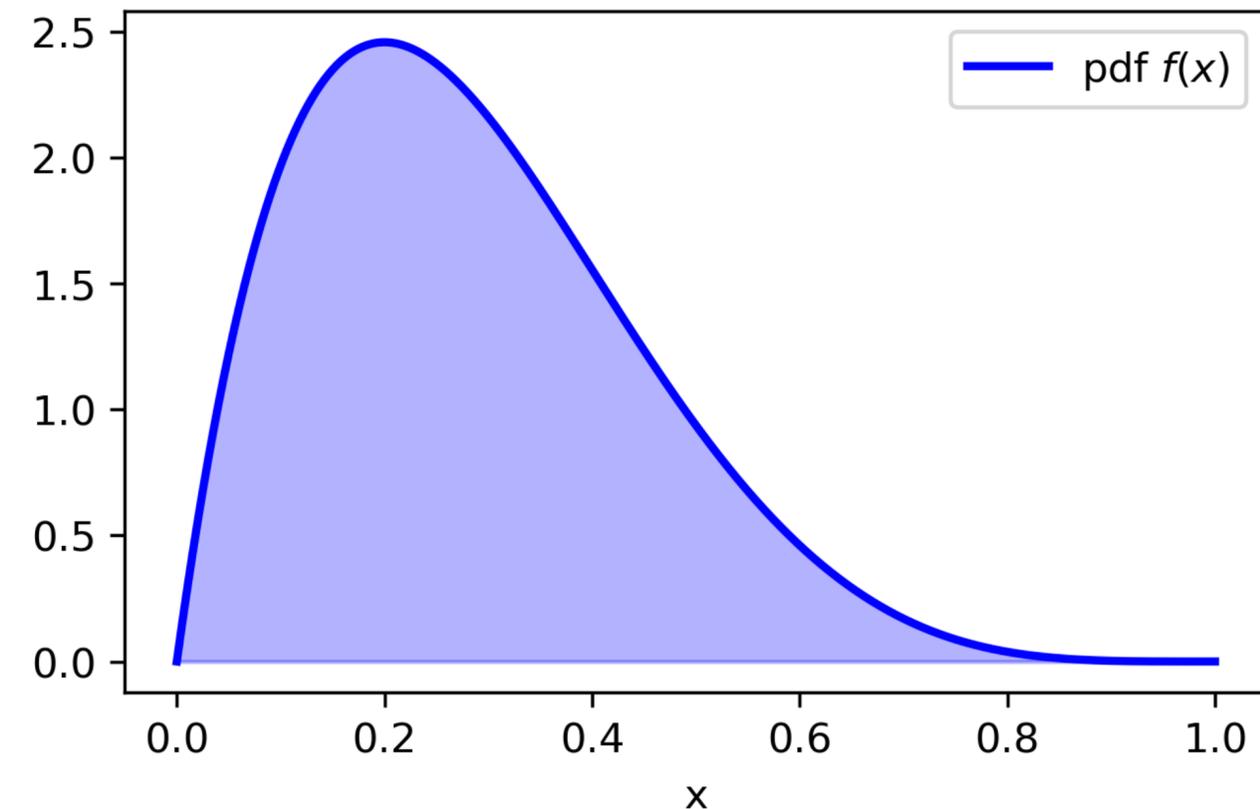


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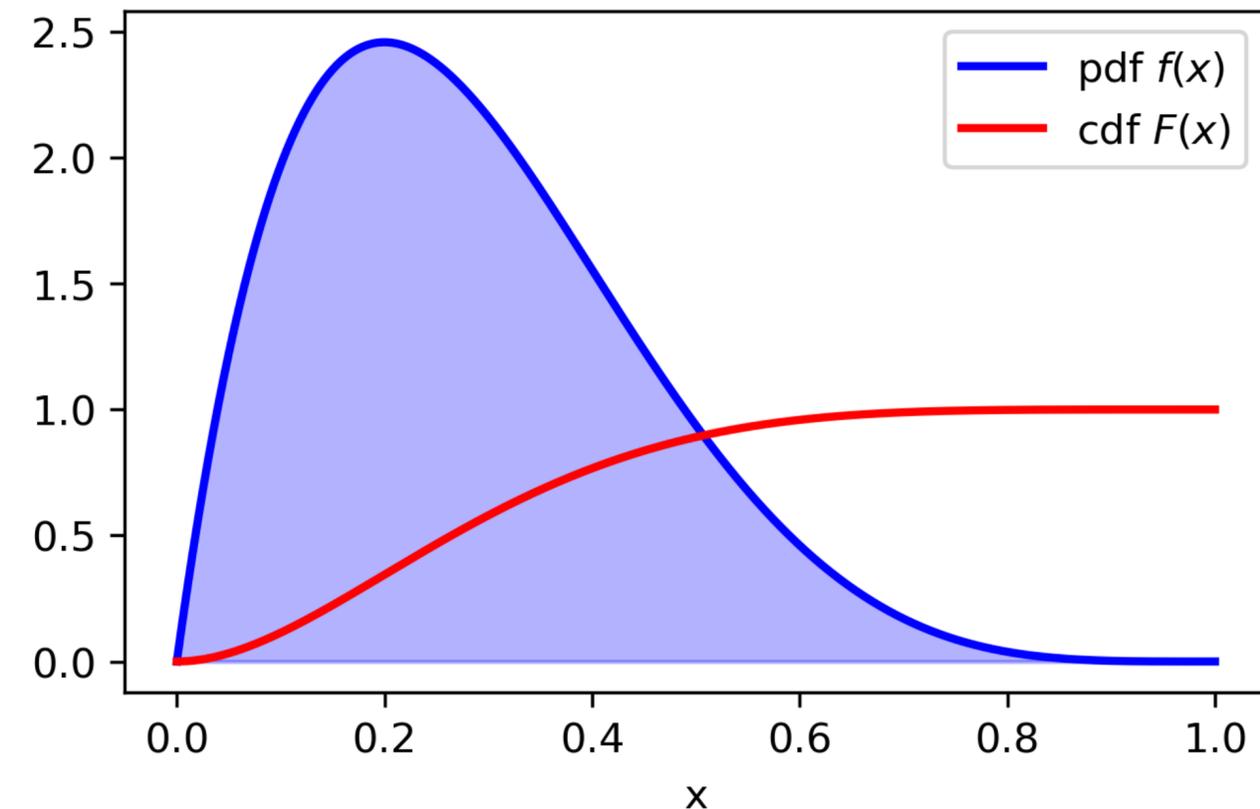


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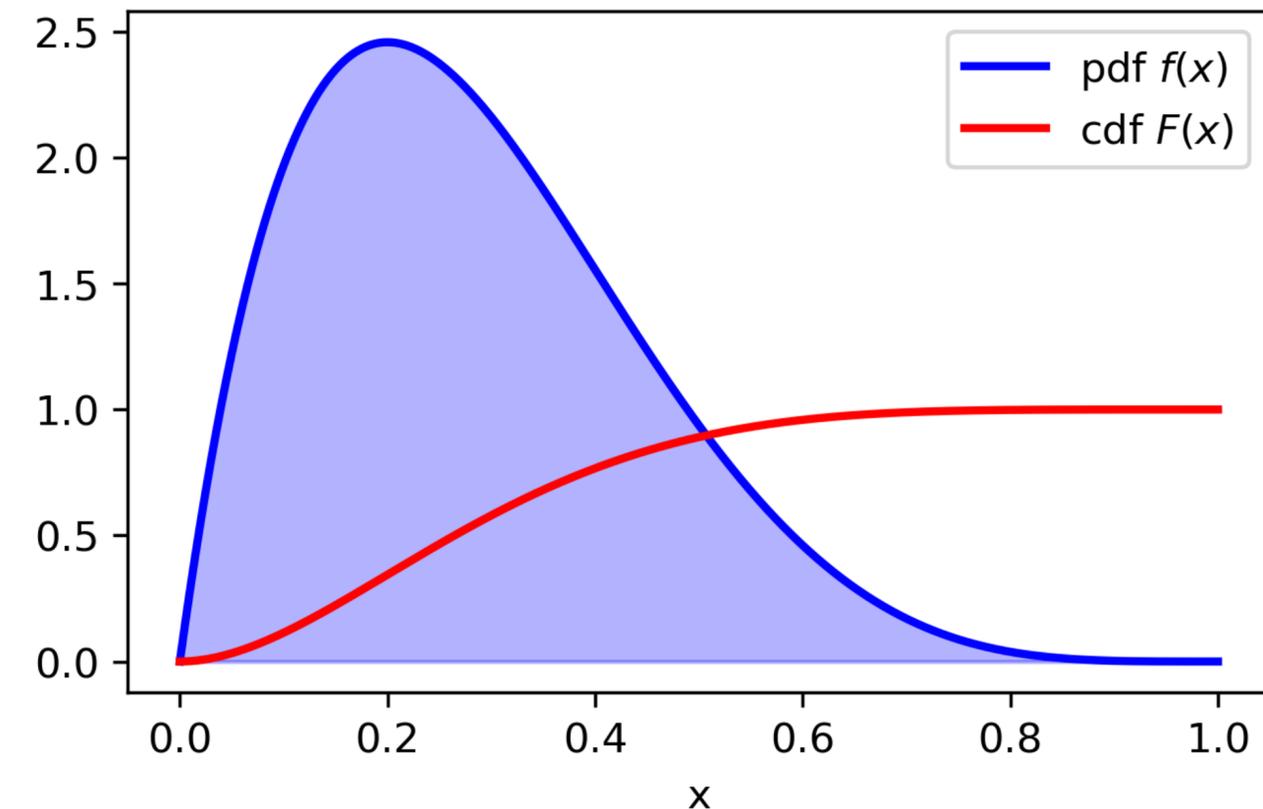
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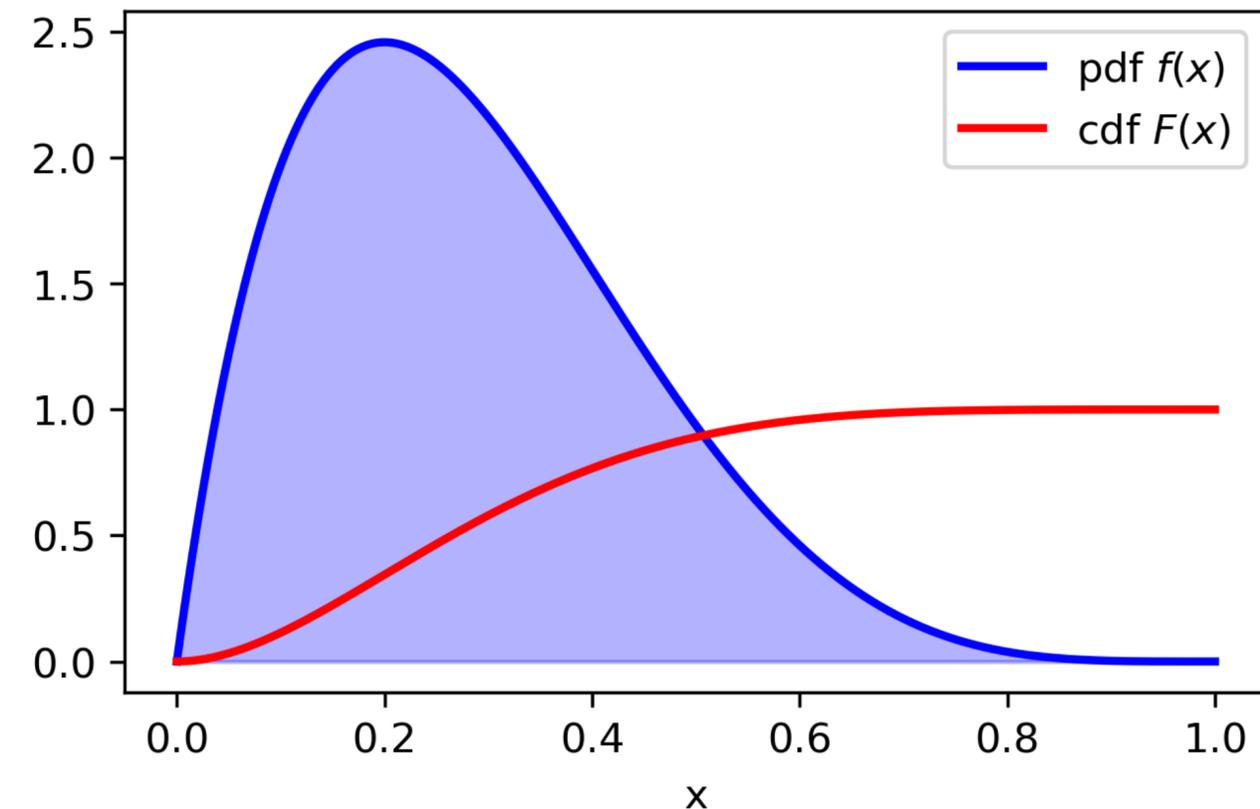
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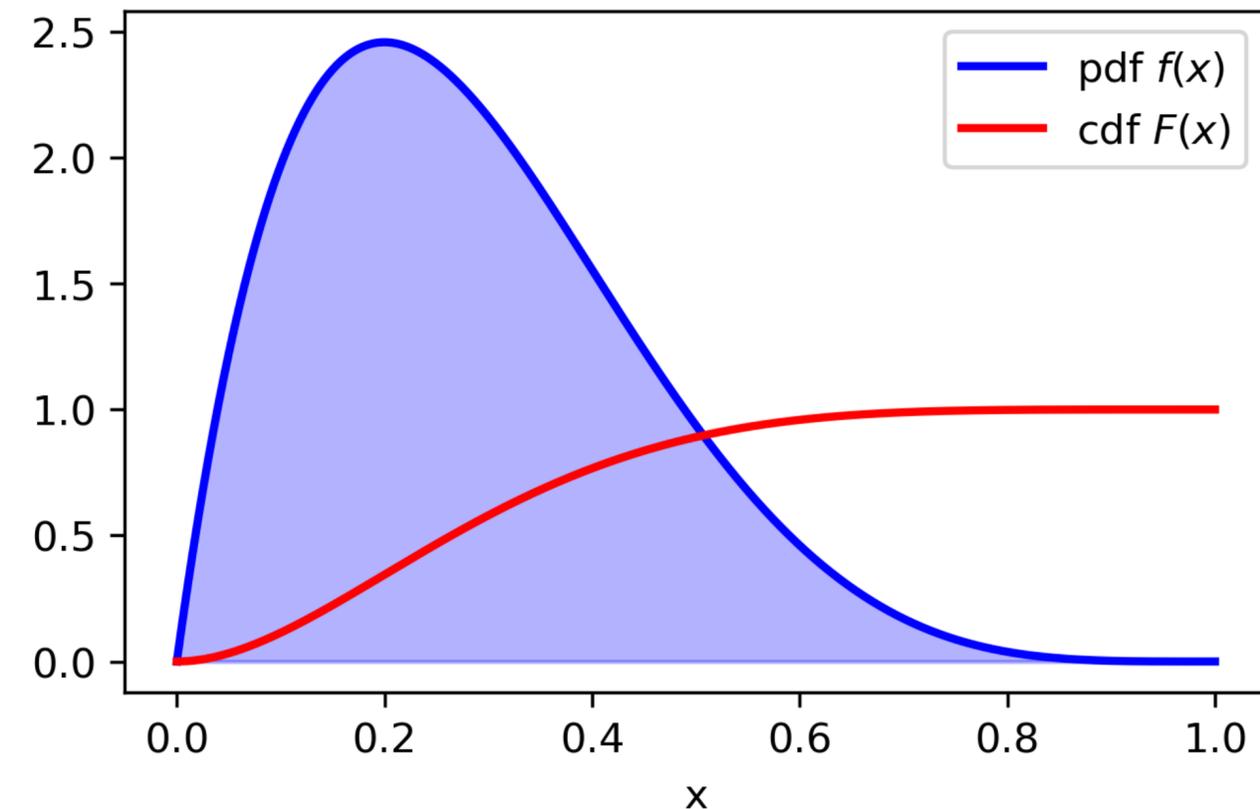
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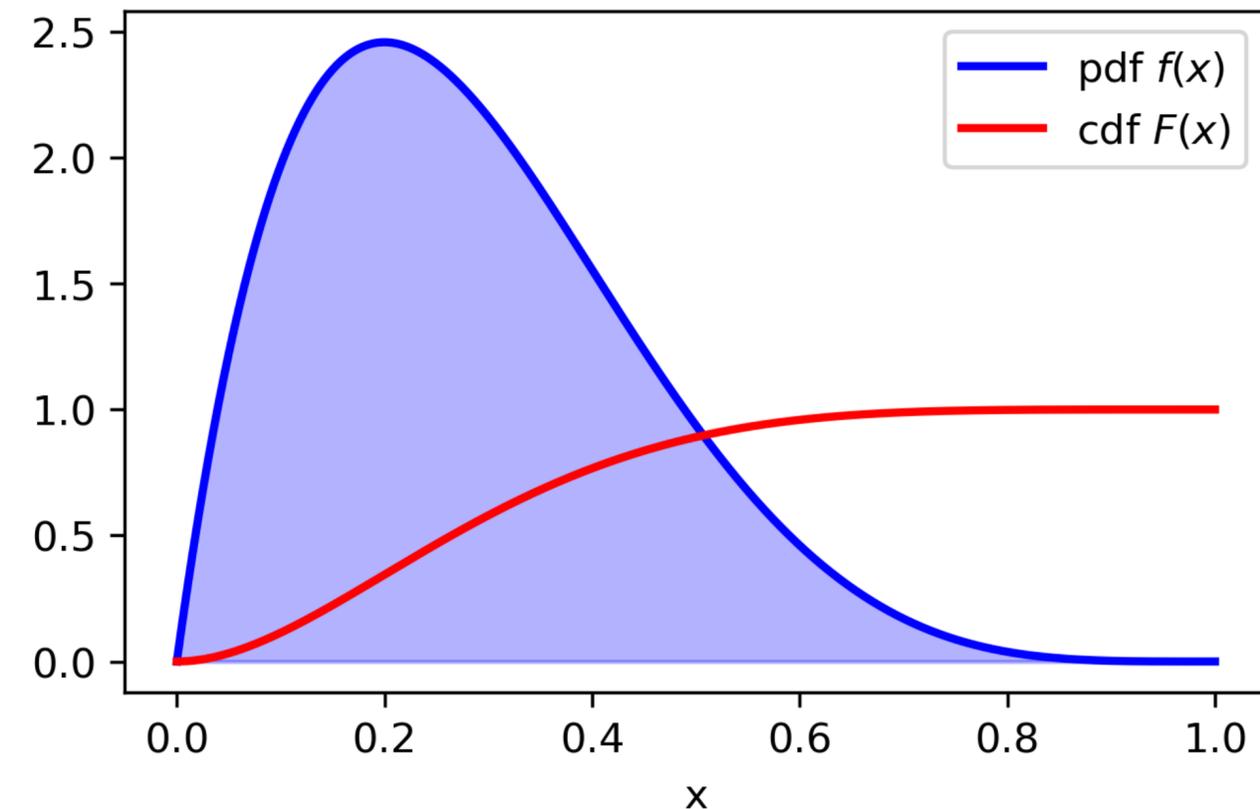
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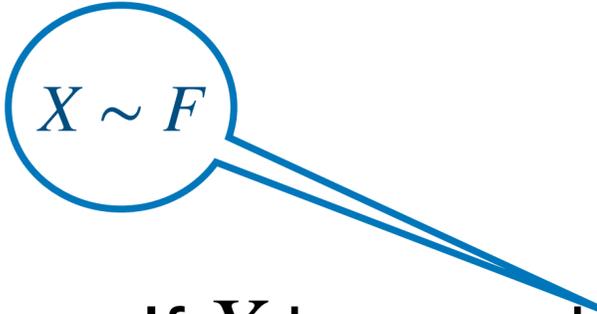
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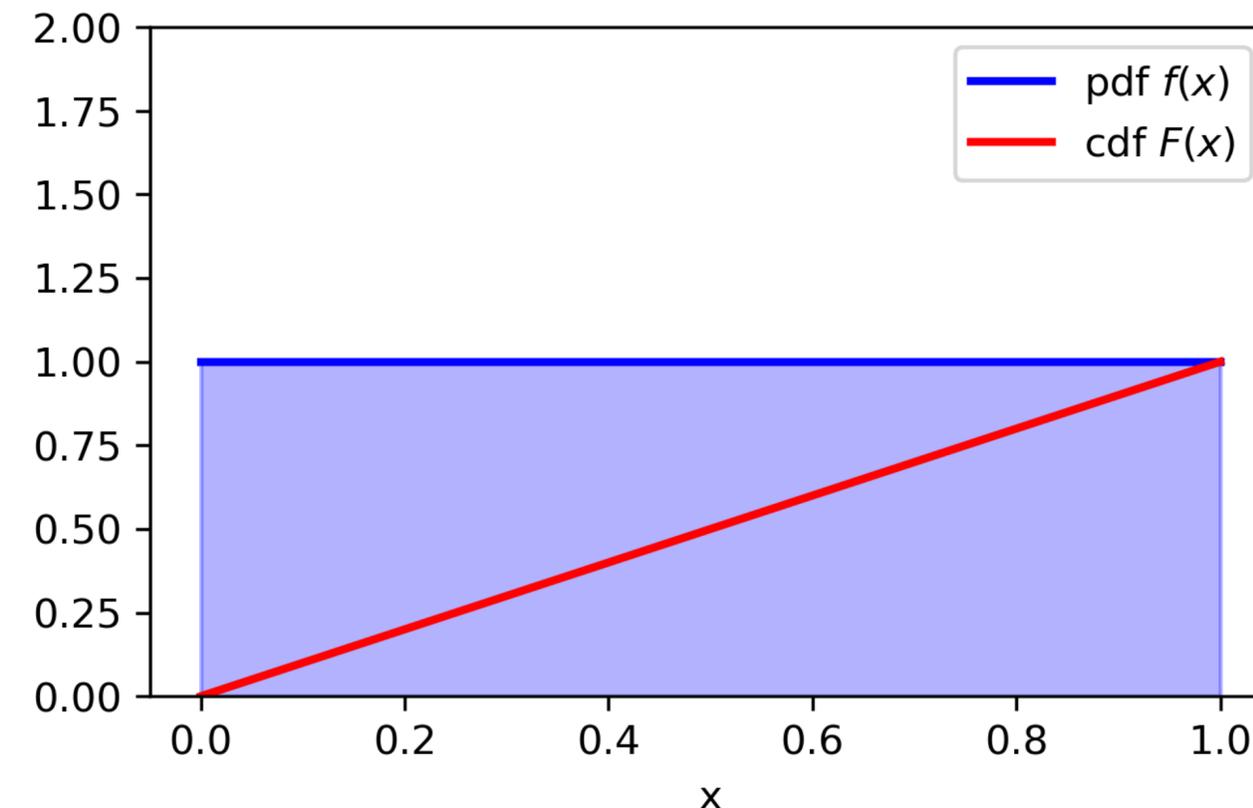
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Welfare

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Revenue

- Goal: find a **revenue-maximizing** truthful mechanism

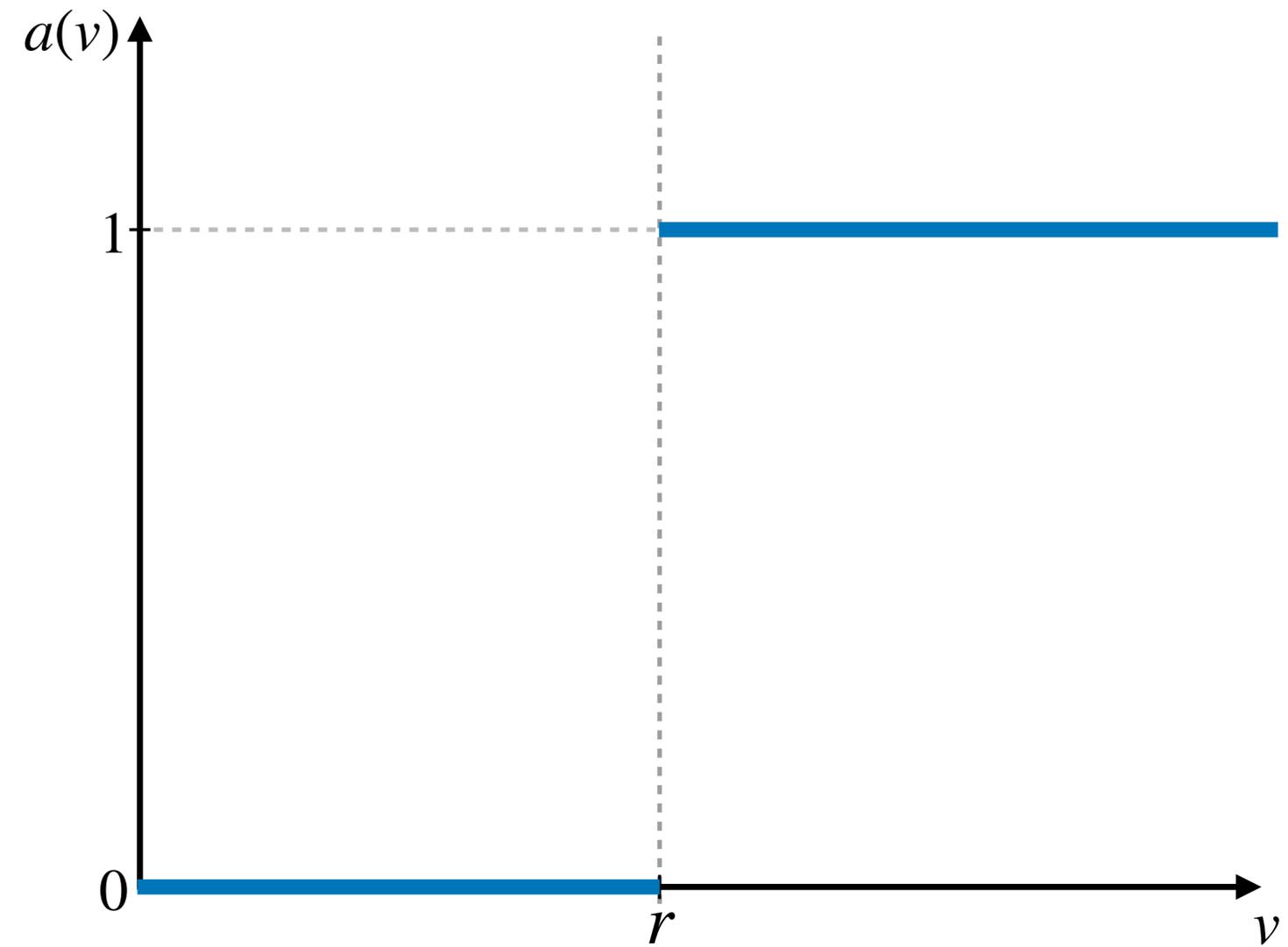
$$\max_{\text{truthful } \mathcal{M}} R(\mathcal{M}) = \max_{\text{monotone } \mathbf{a}} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(a_i(\mathbf{v}) v_i - \int_0^{v_i} a_i(t, \mathbf{v}_{-i}) dt \right) \right]$$

Revenue Maximization

Example: *Single-Bidder, Deterministic Auctions*

Revenue Maximization

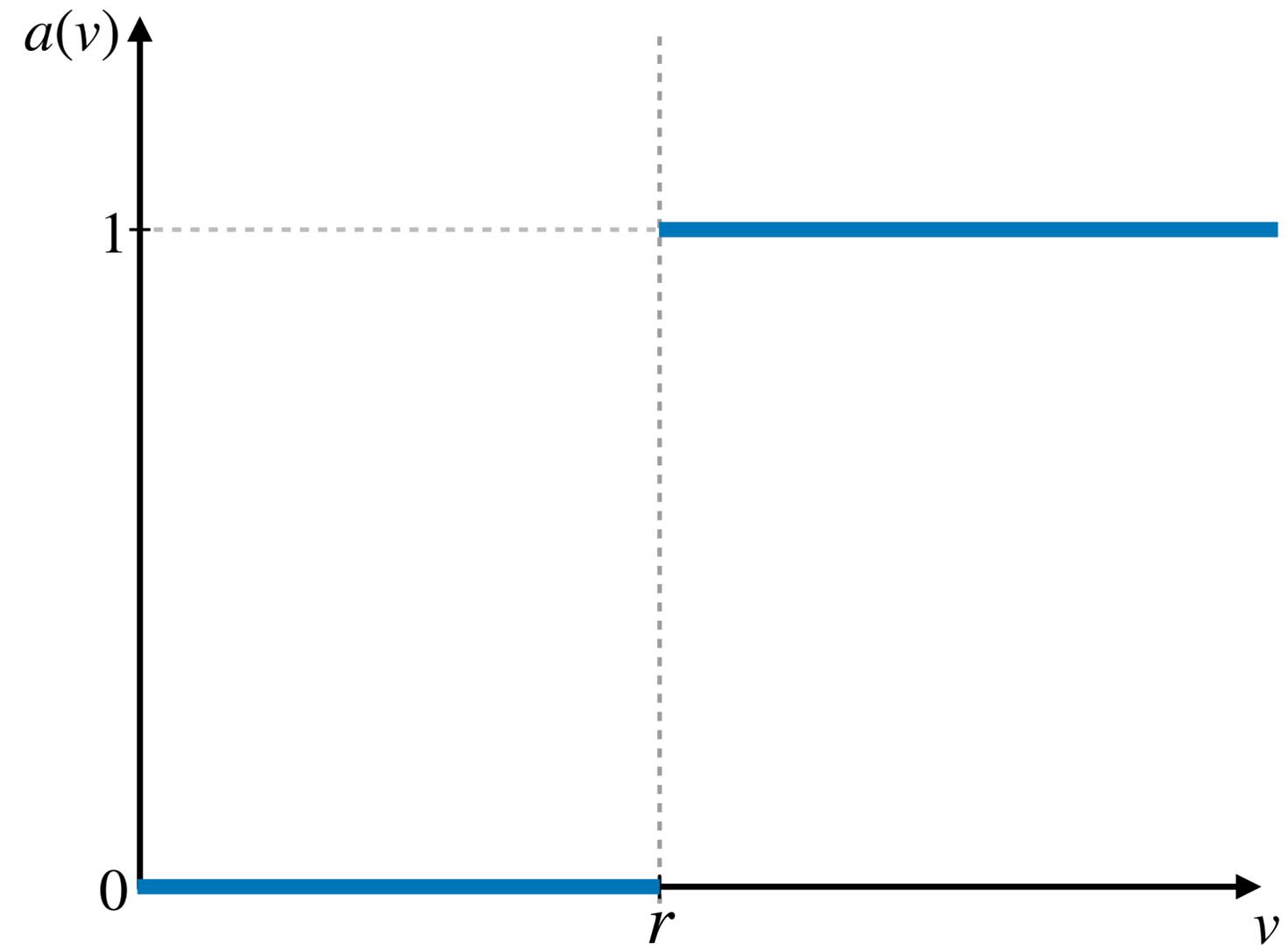
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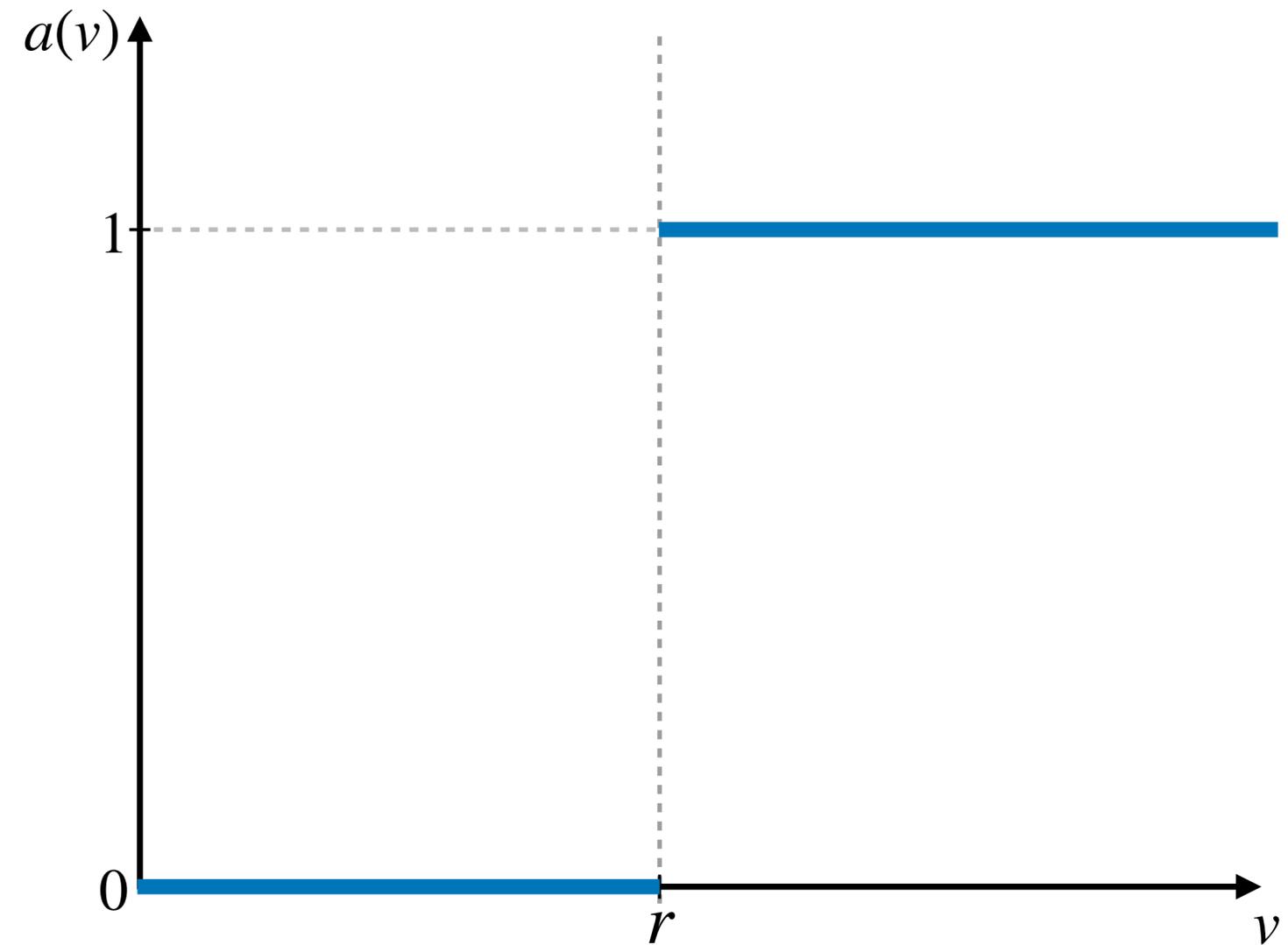
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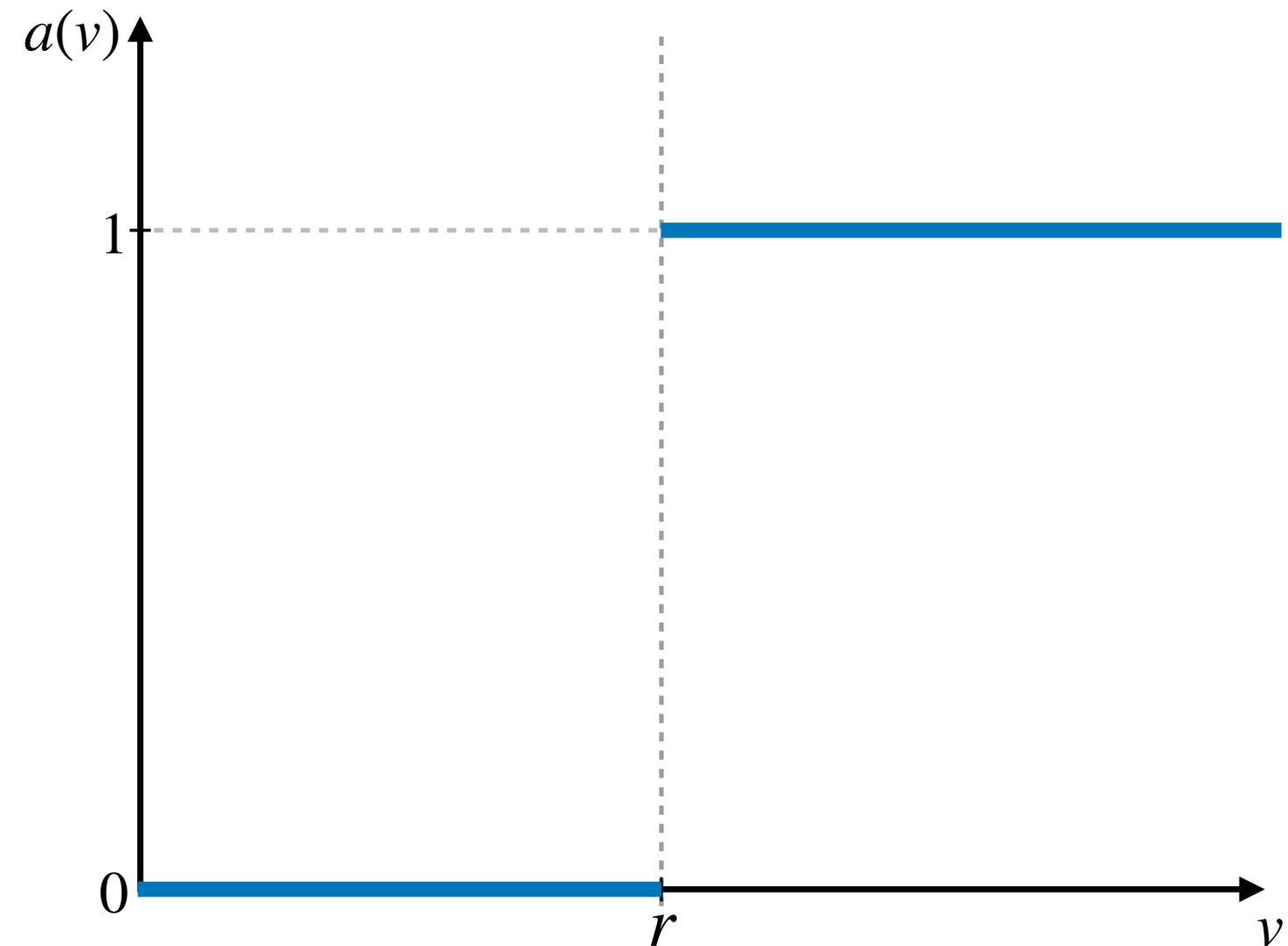


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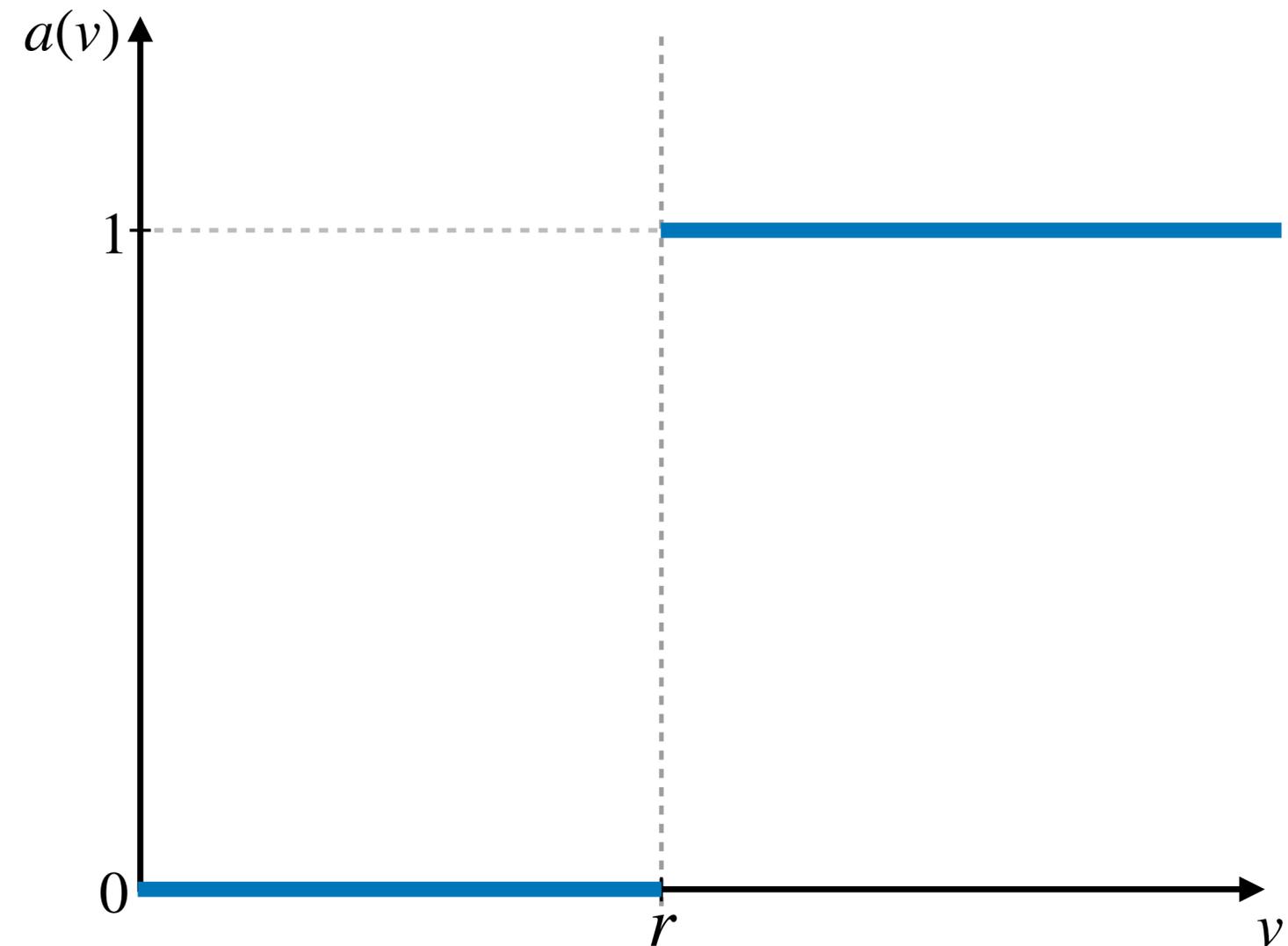


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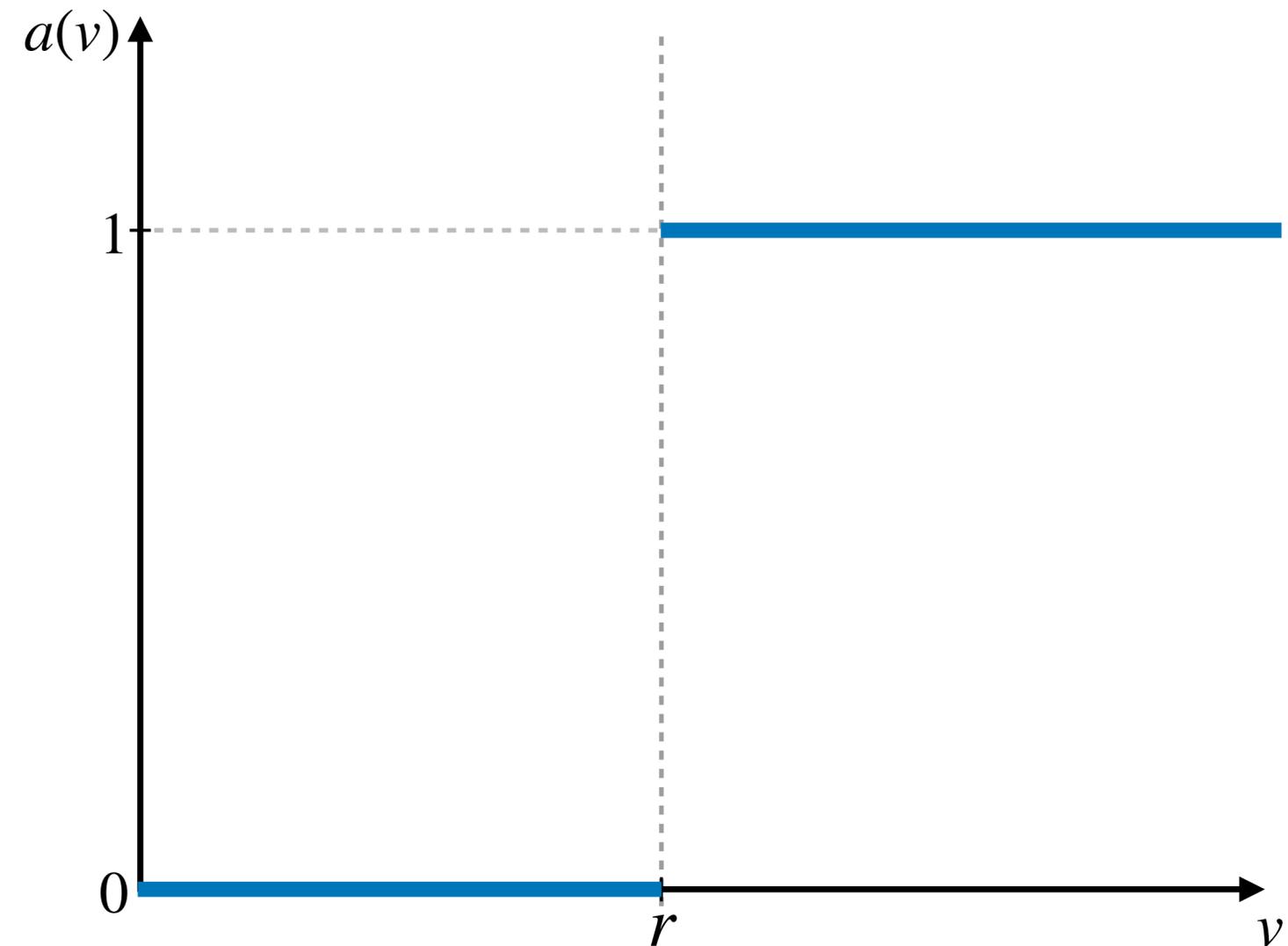


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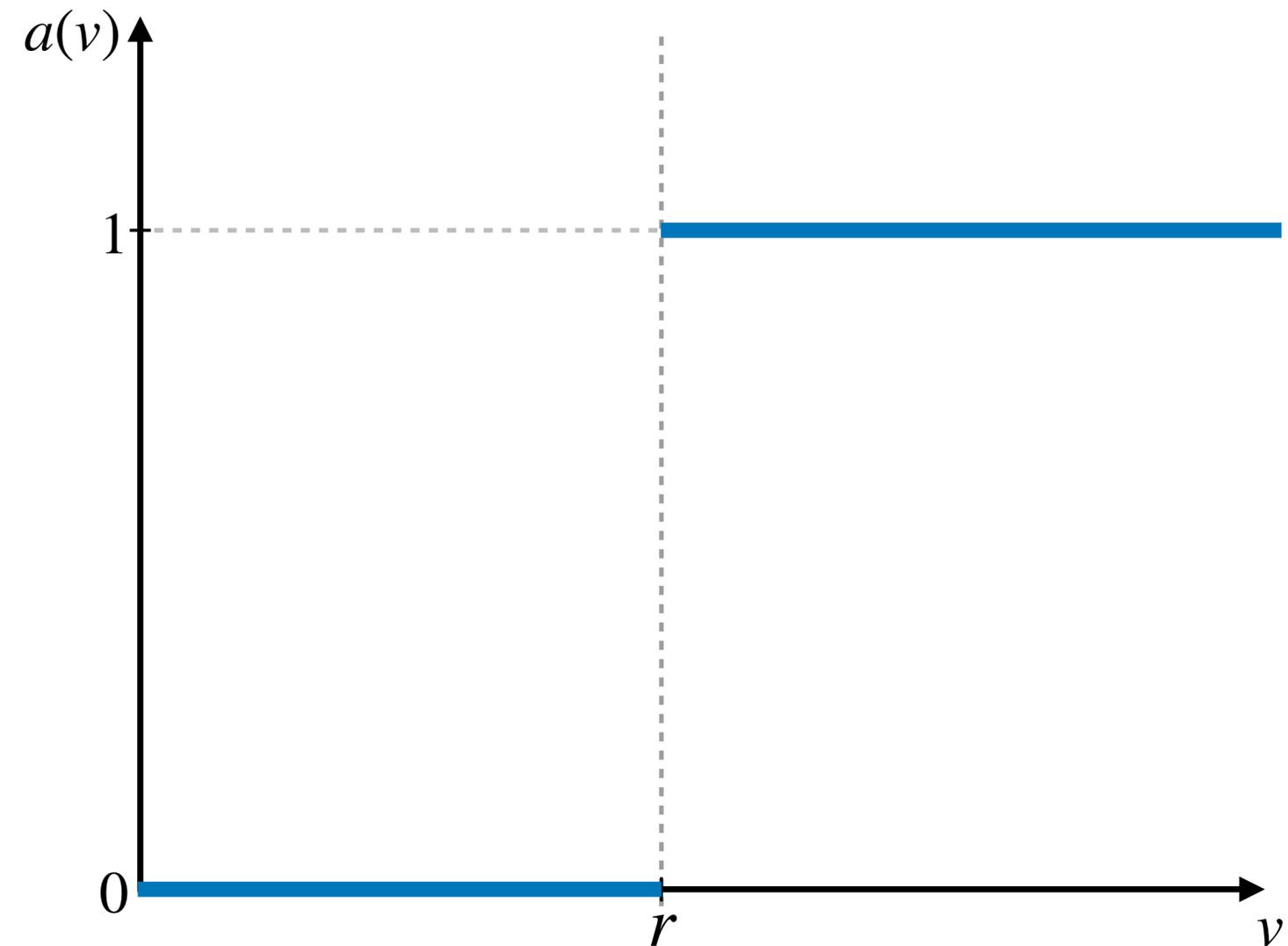


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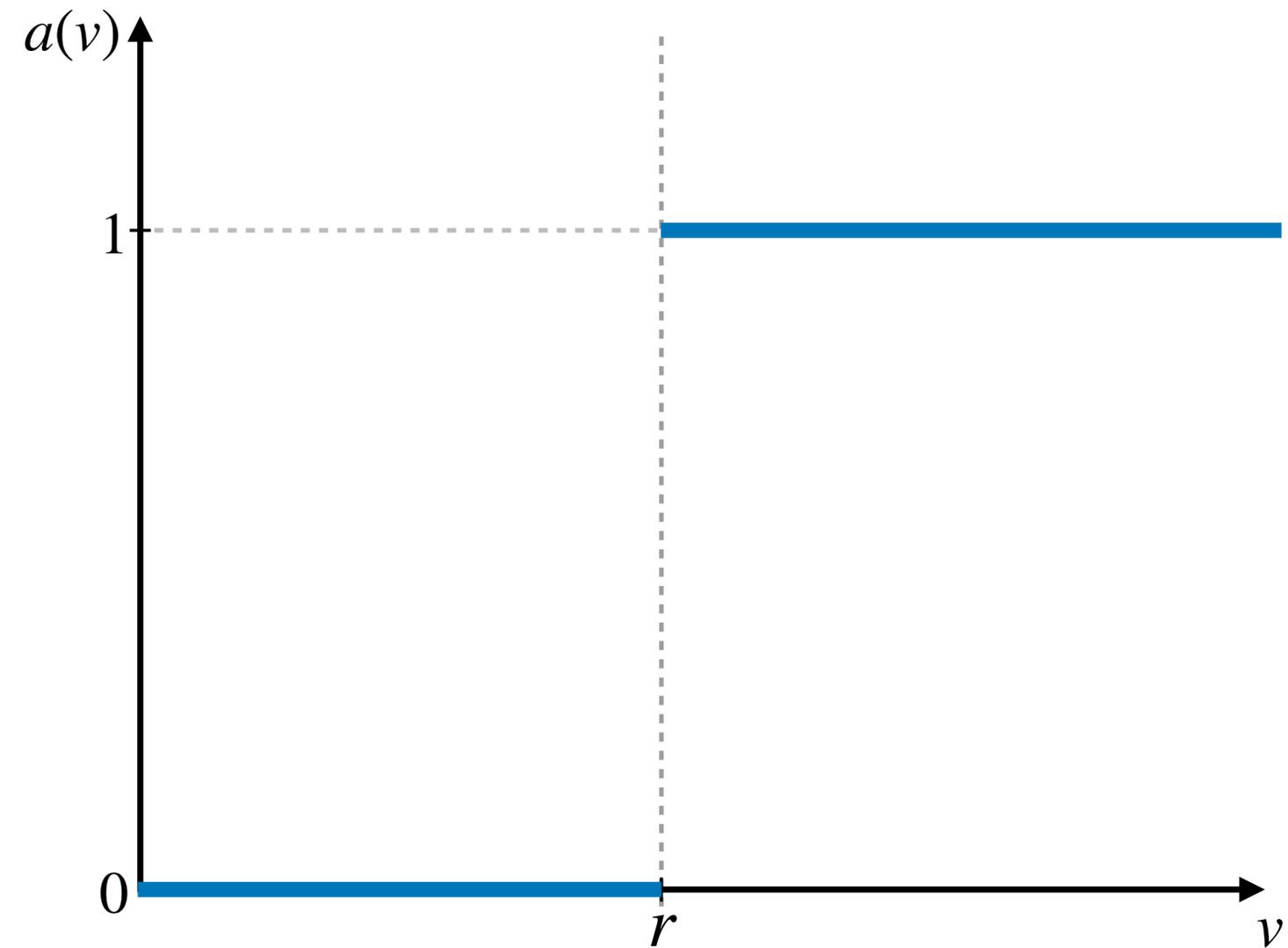


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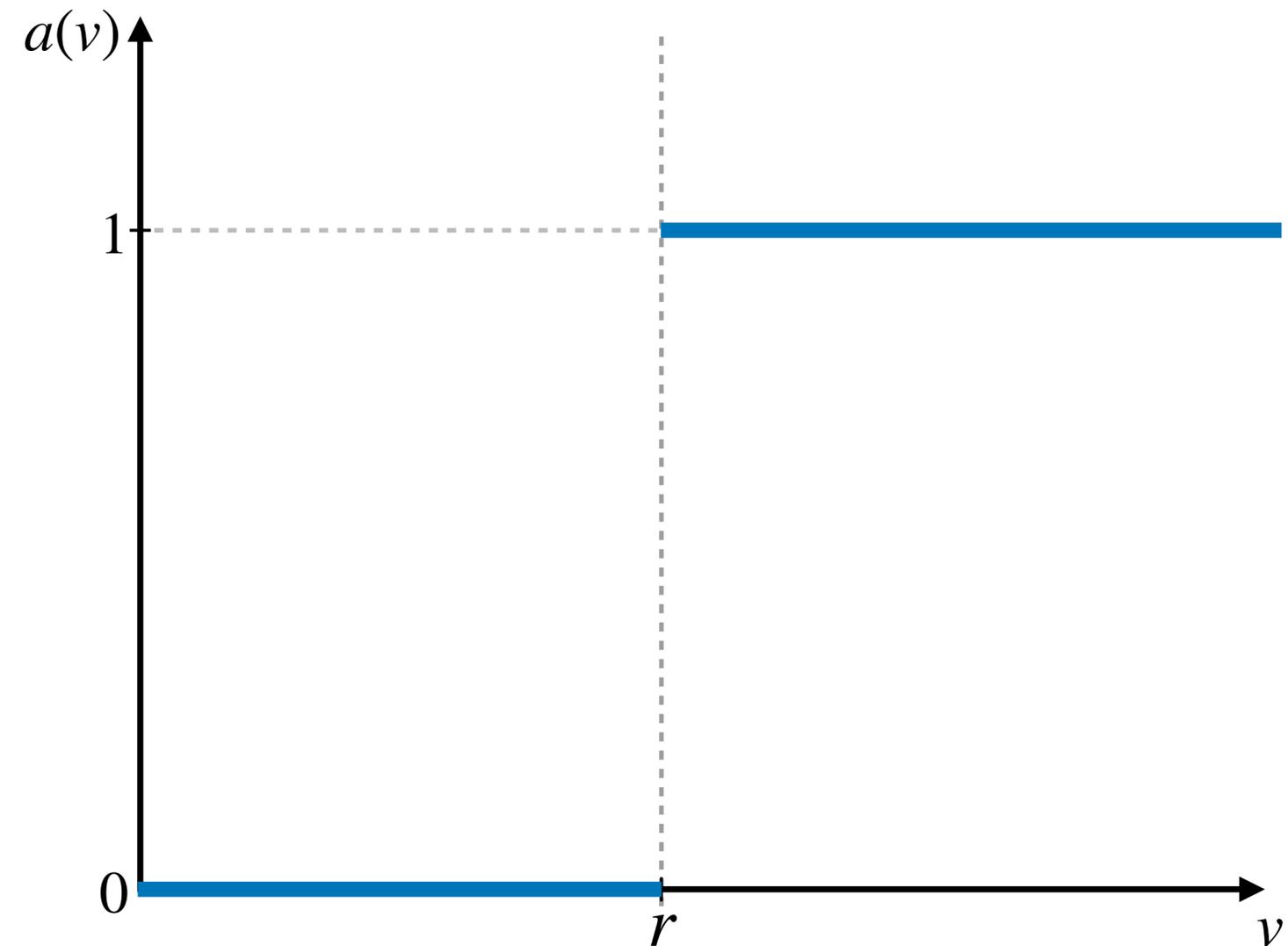
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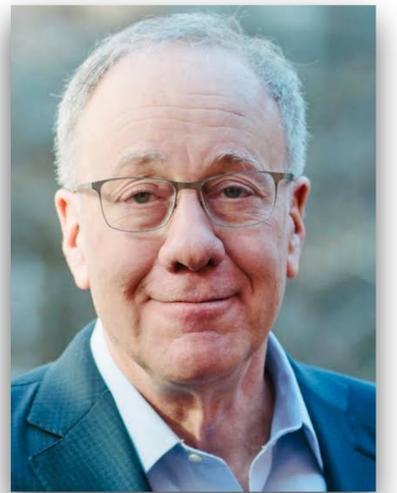
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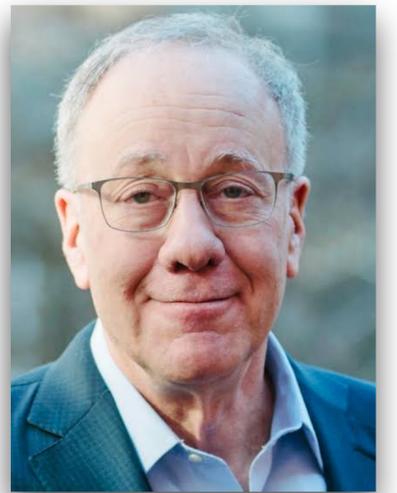
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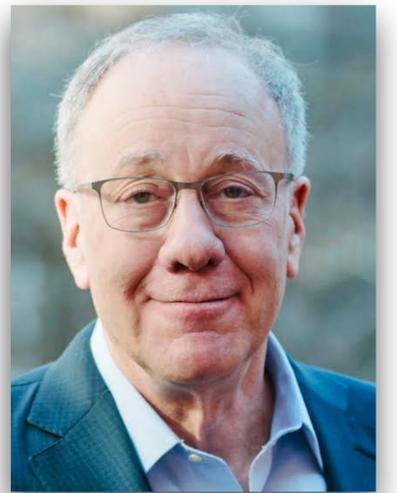
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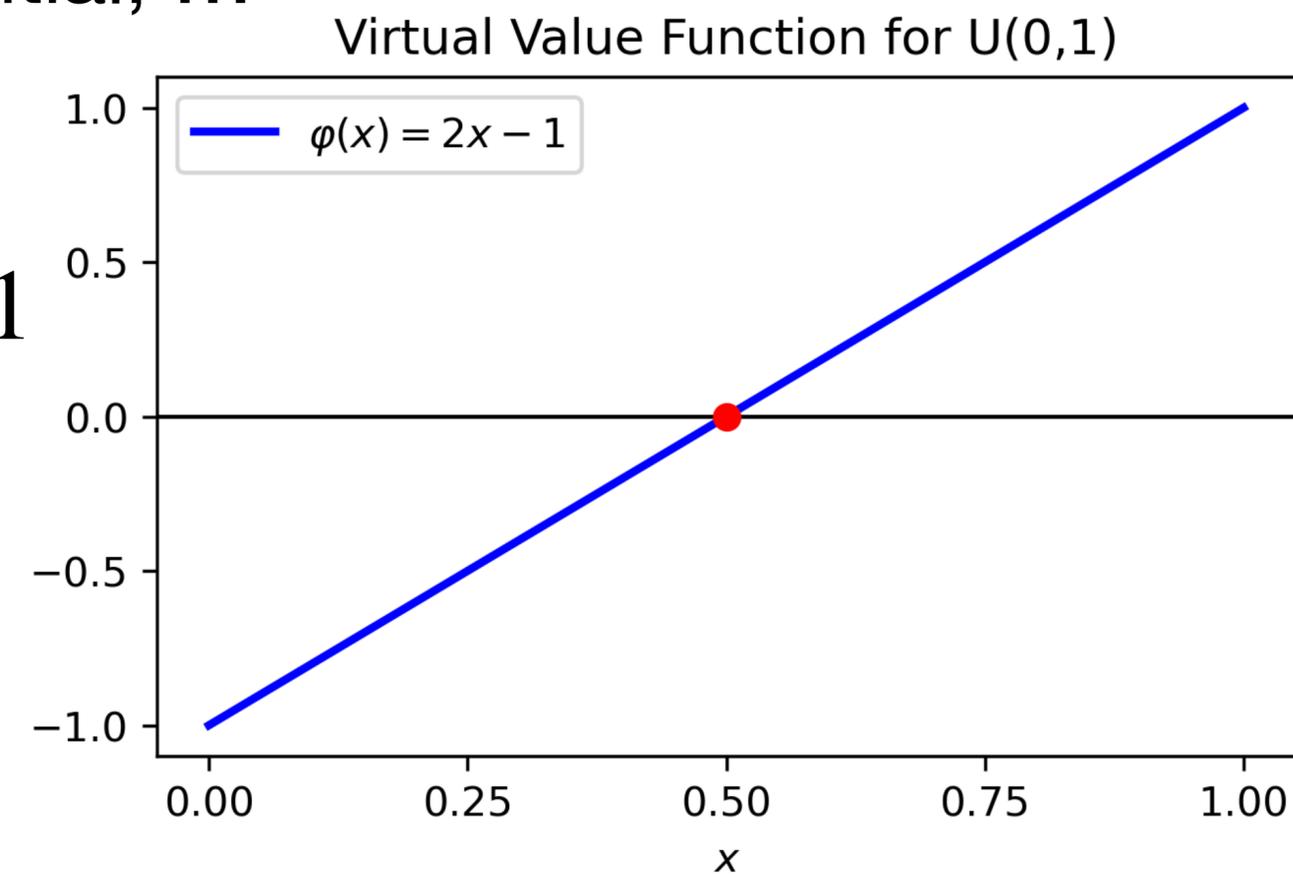
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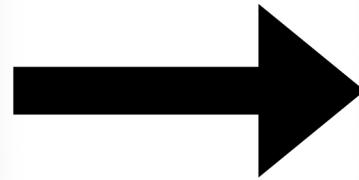
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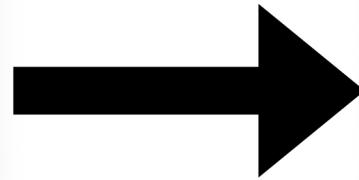


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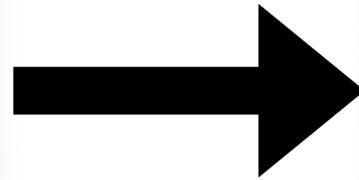
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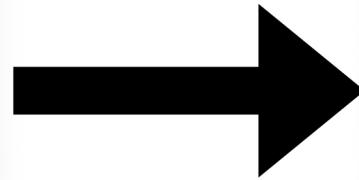
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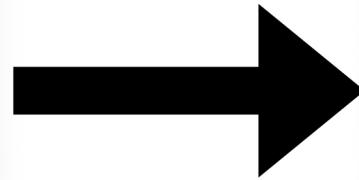
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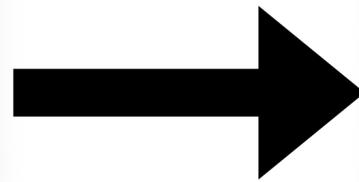
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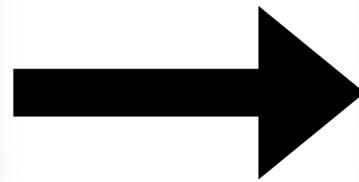
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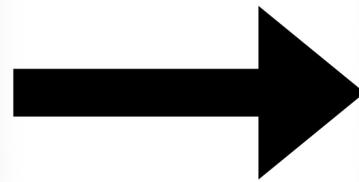
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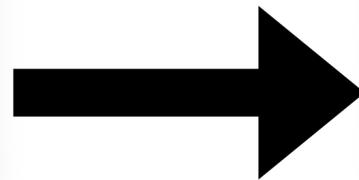
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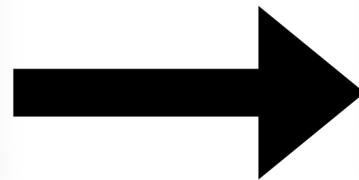
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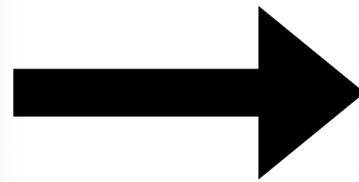
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- So, from now on let's fix a bidder $i \in [n]$ and values $\mathbf{v}_{-i} \in [0, 1]^{n-1}$.

Proof of Myerson's Theorem

$$\text{For any } \textit{truthful} \text{ mechanism } (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}): \quad \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{v} \sim F} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n p_i(\mathbf{v}) \right] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{v} \sim F} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i(\mathbf{v}) \phi_i(v_i) \right].$$

PROOF

- It is enough to prove it “per-bidder”
 - i.e., we will show that, for *any* bidder i and *all* bid/value profiles \mathbf{v}_{-i} of the others:
$$\mathbb{E}_{v_i \sim F_i} [p_i(\mathbf{v})] = \mathbb{E}_{v_i \sim F_i} [a_i(\mathbf{v}) \phi_i(v_i)].$$
 - This is enough, due to the “linearity of expectation”.
- So, from now on let's fix a bidder $i \in [n]$ and values $\mathbf{v}_{-i} \in [0, 1]^{n-1}$.
- Simplify notation: $v := v_i$, $a(v) := a_i(v, \mathbf{v}_{-i})$, $p(v) := p_i(v, \mathbf{v}_{-i})$, $F(v) := F_i(v)$, ...

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$$\mathbb{E}_{v \sim F} [p(v)]$$

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*exchanging the order
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Interchanging Sums & Integrals

Quick Mathematical Detour

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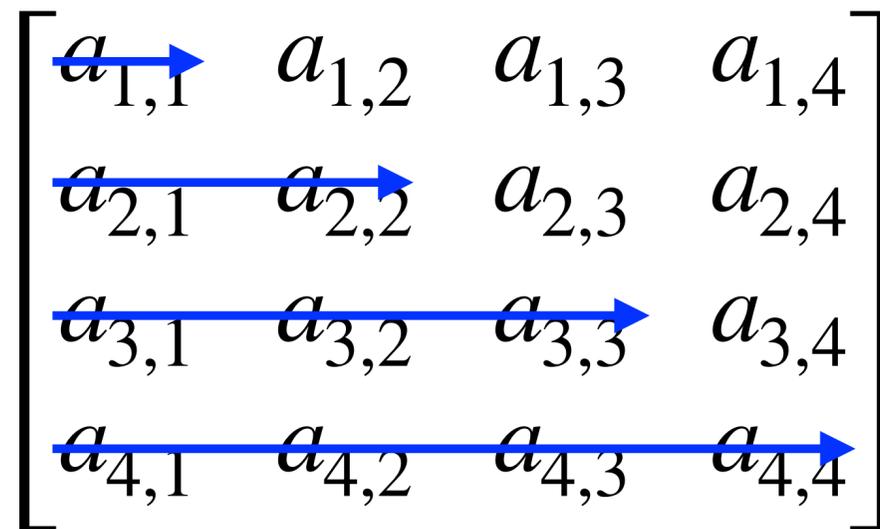
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$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} & a_{1,4} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} & a_{2,4} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} & a_{3,4} \\ a_{4,1} & a_{4,2} & a_{4,3} & a_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}$$

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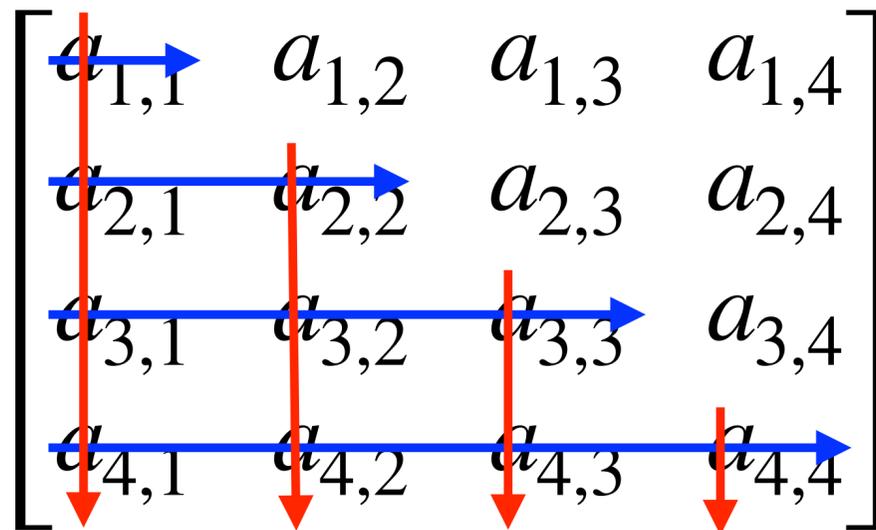
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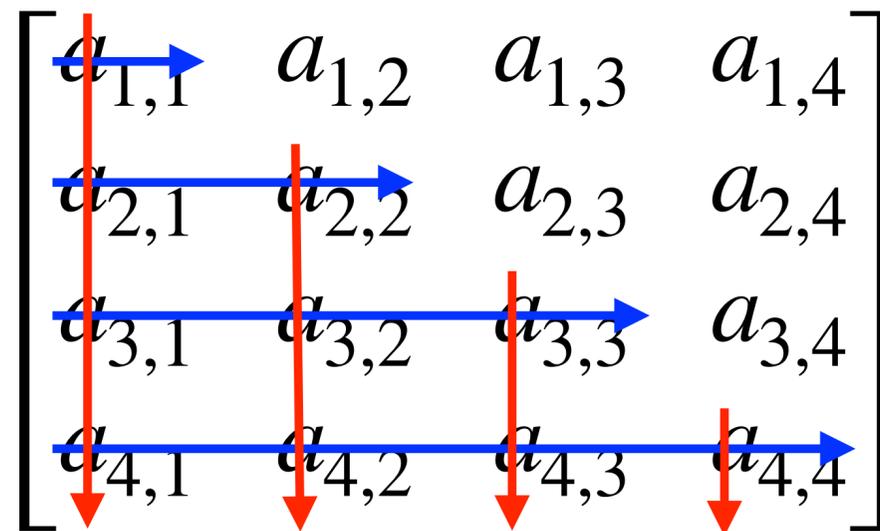
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Quick Mathematical Detour

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“Simplicity” vs Optimality

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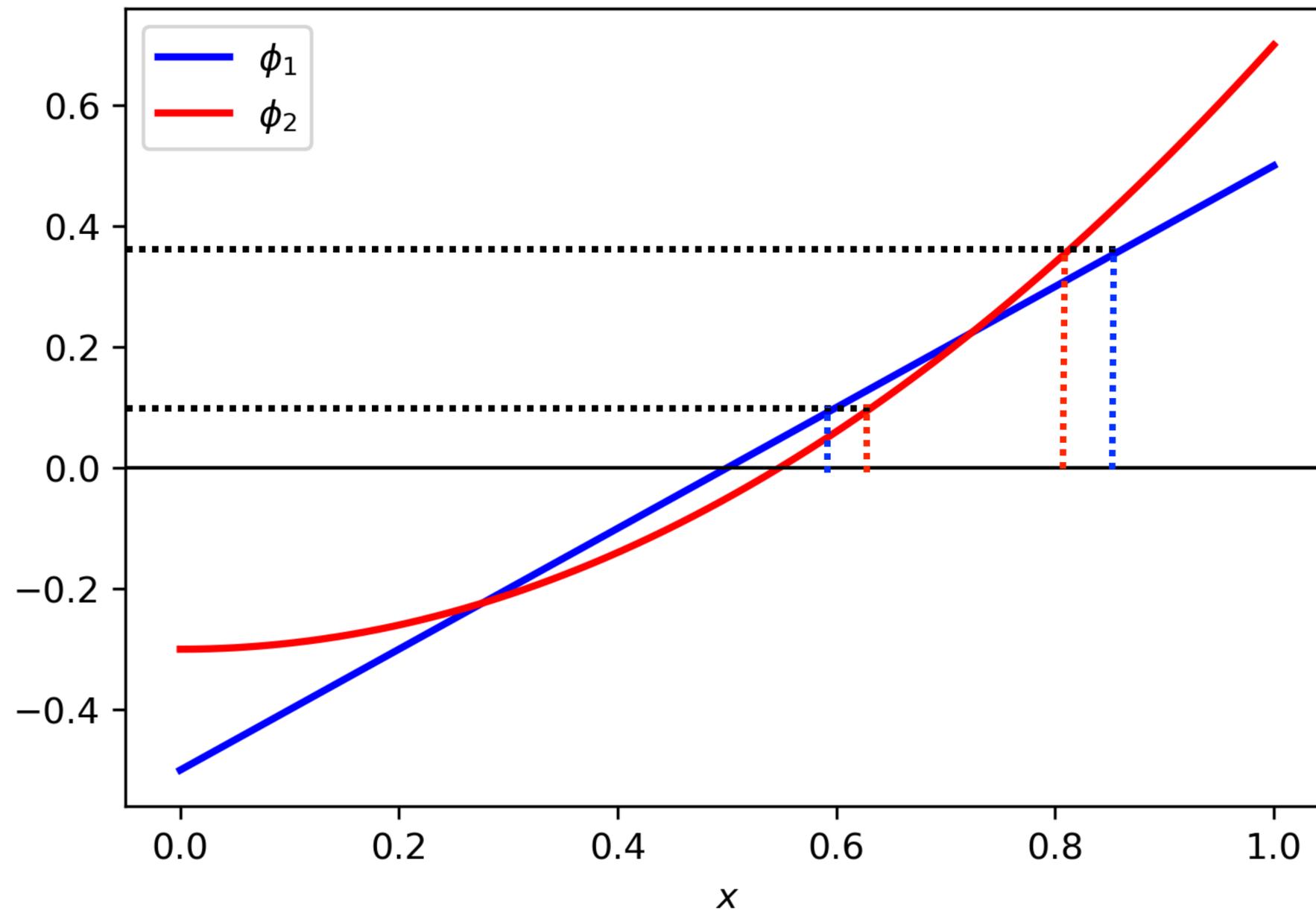
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For regular iid priors, the expected revenue of the second-price auction (with no reserve) with $n + 1$ bidders is at least the expected revenue of the optimal auction with n bidders.

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COROLLARY

For n bidders with regular iid priors, the second-price auction achieves at least a $\frac{n-1}{n}$ -fraction of the optimal expected revenue.

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Optimal Revenue Approximation for Non-Identical Regular Bidders

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A Small Glimpse Beyond: Multi-item Auctions

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 - Resolved only for a single-bidder, small number of items, and very specific distributions (most notably, uniform).