

Sealed Bid First Price
auction:

Consider a two player auction

P_1, P_2

Two players participating
in the auction.

P_1, P_2 submit their individual bids b_1, b_2 respectively for the object being auctioned.

These bids are 'sealed'.
Therefore, each player does NOT know the bid of the other player.
 P_1 does NOT know b_2 of Player 2
 P_2 does NOT know b_1 of Player 1

Player with highest bid
wins the auction and pays
an amount equal to his
bid to get the object
being auctioned.

If $b_1 \geq b_2$ — then P_1
wins the auction and
pays his bid b_1 to get
the object. Player 2 who
has lost the auction does
NOT pay anything.

on the other hand, if,

$$b_2 > b_1$$

then player 2 i.e. P_2 wins the auction and pays his bid b_2 to get the object.

First Price Auction:

Player with the highest bid wins the auction and pays an amount equal to his bid value.

Each player has a private valuation for the object.

valuation is what value the player assigns to the object.

Player 1 - V_1 } valuations
Player 2 - V_2 }

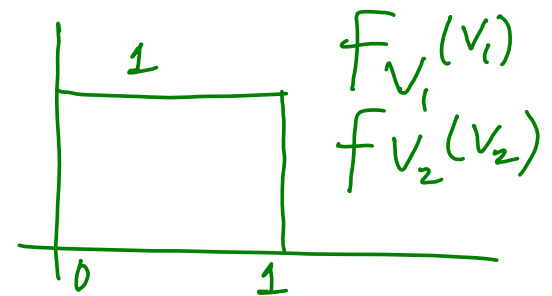
V_1, V_2 are the valuations of player 1, player 2 respectively for the object being auctioned.

These valuations are private.

\Rightarrow Player 1 does NOT know the valuation V_2 of Player 2.

— Player 2 does NOT know the valuation V_1 of player 1.

These private valuations are distributed uniformly in the interval $[0, 1]$.



This game is Bayesian in nature since there is uncertainty regarding the valuation of the other player.

Wish to analyze this game, to find the Nash equilibrium bidding strategy of each player.

We will demonstrate, that
the bidding strategy

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2} v_1$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2} v_2$$

Therefore, each player bidding
half his valuation is
the Nash equilibrium
bidding strategy.

we wish to demonstrate
that $b_1 = \frac{1}{2}v_1$ and $b_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_2$
are best responses to each
other.

let us assume that
player 2 is bidding $b_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_2$.
what is the best response
bid b of player 1?

$\pi(b)$ — denotes payoff to player 1 as a function of b .

If Player 1 wins the auction
i.e. $b \geq b_2$, then his payoff
 $= V_1 - b$

Net payoff $= V_1 - b$
valuation bid paid on winning the auction.

If player 1 loses the auction then his payoff is zero because he does NOT pay anything, neither does he get the object.

Average payoff to player 1 is given as,

$$\begin{aligned} &Pr(\text{win}) \times (V_1 - b) \\ &+ Pr(\text{loss}) \times 0 \\ &= Pr(\text{win}) \times (V_1 - b). \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi(b) = \underline{\text{Pr(win)}} \times (V_1 - b)$$

↑
payoff to player 1
as a function of bid b .

What is Pr(win) i.e. the probability of winning the auction?

To win

$$b \geq b_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_2$$

For player 1 to win

$$b \geq \frac{1}{2} V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 \leq 2b$$

Since V_2 is distributed uniformly in $[0, 1]$, we must have V_2 in $[0, 2b]$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Probability } V_2 \text{ lies in } [0, 2b] &= \int_0^{2b} f_{V_2}(V_2) dV_2 \\ &= \int_0^{2b} 1 \cdot dV_2 = V_2 \Big|_0^{2b} \\ &= 2b. \end{aligned}$$

Pr(win) for player 1 is $2b$
Therefore $\pi(b)$ is,

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(b) &= 2b \times (V_1 - b) \\ &= 2bV_1 - 2b^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\pi(b) = 2bV_1 - 2b^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi(b)}{\partial b} = 2V_1 - 4b = 0$$

$$b^* = \frac{1}{2} V_1$$

If $b_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_2$, then the bid $b_1 = \frac{1}{2} V_1$ is the best response of player 1.

Using a similar procedure it can be shown that if $b_1 = \frac{1}{2} V_1$, then $b_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_2$ is the best response of Player 2.

Therefore $b_1 = \frac{1}{2} V_1$, $b_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_2$
are best responses to each
other.

$$\begin{array}{l} b_1 = \frac{1}{2} V_1 \\ b_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_2 \end{array}$$

← Nash
Equilibrium
of sealed
bid first
price
auction.

