

Sealed Bid First Price  
auction:

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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 -  $V_2$  }

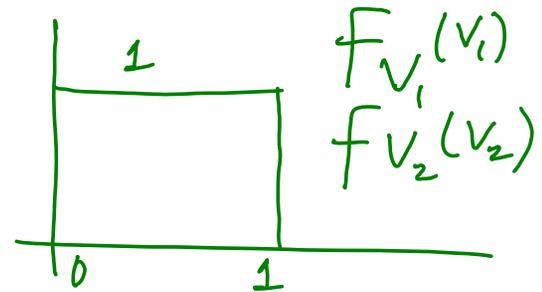
$V_1, V_2$  are the valuations of player 1, player 2 respectively for the object being auctioned.

These valuations are private.

⇒ 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,

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

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

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

What is  $\text{Pr(win)}$  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  $[0, 2b]$ .

Probability  $V_2$  lies in  $[0, 2b]$

$$= \int_0^{2b} f_{V_2}(V_2) dV_2$$
$$= \int_0^{2b} 1 \cdot dV_2 = V_2 \Big|_0^{2b}$$
$$= 2b.$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\pi(b) &= 2bV_1 - 2b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \pi(b)}{\partial b} &= 2V_1 - 4b = 0\end{aligned}$$

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

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.

