

# 1 Second Price Auction

The second price auction is a game  $\langle N, (A_i)_{i \in N}, (u_i)_{i \in N} \rangle$  such that

$$N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$A_i = [0, \infty)$$

$$u_i(b_1, \dots, b_n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } b_i < \max\{b_j : j \neq i\} \\ 0 & \text{if } b_i = \max\{b_j : j \neq i\} \text{ and } \exists j < i, \text{ s.t. } b_i = b_j \\ v_i - \max\{b_j : j \neq i\} & \text{if } b_i \geq \max\{b_j : j \neq i\} \text{ and } b_i > b_j \quad \forall j < i. \end{cases}$$

We assume that  $v_1 > v_2 > \dots > v_n$ .

**Claim 1** For all  $i \in N$ ,

$$v_i \in \mathcal{B}_i(b_{-i}) \quad \forall b_{-i} \in A_{-i}.$$

**Proof:** Let  $i \in N$  and let  $b_{-i} \in A_{-i}$  be the list of the other players' bids. Denote  $\hat{b}_i = \max\{b_j : j \neq i\}$ .

**Case 1:**  $\hat{b}_i < v_i$ . In this case,  $v_i \in \mathcal{B}_i(b_{-i})$  since  $v_i - \hat{b}_i > 0$  and  $v_i > \hat{b}_i$ .

**Case 2:**  $\hat{b}_i = v_i$ . In this case the utility function is identically 0, and therefore,  $v_i \in \mathcal{B}_i(b_{-i})$ .

**Case 3:**  $\hat{b}_i > v_i$ . In this case the maximum of the utility function is 0 which is attained at  $b_i = v_i$ .

□

# 2 First Price Auction

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$$N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$A_i = [0, \infty)$$

$$u_i(b_1, \dots, b_n) = \begin{cases} v_i - b_i & \text{if } b_i \geq \max\{b_j : j \neq i\} \text{ and } b_i > b_j \quad \forall j < i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We assume that  $v_1 > v_2 > \dots > v_n$ .

**Claim 2** In every equilibrium of the first price auction, the object is awarded to the bidder who values the object most.

**Proof :** Let  $b^* = (b_1^*, \dots, b_n^*)$  be a Nash equilibrium of the first price auction and assume by contradiction that player  $j \neq 1$  is the winner, namely,  $b_j^* > \max_{i \in N} b_i^*$ . First note that we must have  $v_j \geq b_j^*$  for otherwise player  $j$  can profitably deviate by bidding 0. Therefore, we have

$$v_1 > v_j \geq b_j^* > b_1^*.$$

But then, player 1 has a profitable deviation: by bidding any  $b$  such that  $v_1 > b \geq b_j^*$  he can get a positive payoff, while according to  $b^*$  he is getting 0. □