Revenue Maximization

Recull

-> DSIC Indirect Mechanison => DSIC Direct Mechanison Golish, Dutch

solicit bids

2 s.W. saxinization

O Rovenue maximization.

Example: Osinglé item, one bidder. VNU[0,]

Rov [second-paice Auc] = 0

> Post take-it-on-leane-it (posted) price P= 1/2

E [Rev of] = /2 Pr[V= /2]

= 1/2 = 1/4

@ Two-bygos V,, V2 ~ V[0, 1]

E[Rev & second price] = E[roben {V, Ver}] = 1/3

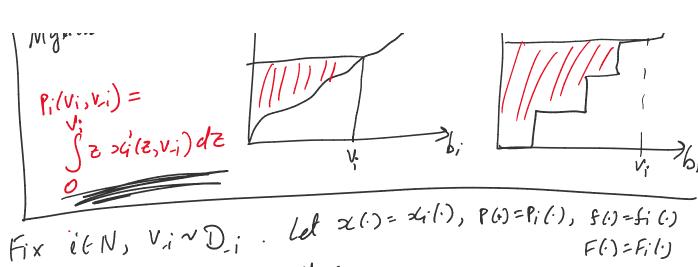
L' roserve pribl.

+ pays sax { /2, second-highert } -> Highert bidden acins

F[Rev 7] = 5 > 1/3

Goul: Design DSIC, reverul saxinizing oreclaison.

Goul: Design DSIC, geverul saxiniting mechanison.
Single Parameter: $> N = \{1,, m\}$ $X = set & tearible allocations. J = X Di\rightarrow i \in N, v_i \sim D_i f_i = density time.F_i = cumm. density time. f_i(a)f_i(b) = cumm. f_i(b) = cumm. f_i(b)$
-> iEN, v:~ Di Si= density tome.
-> iEN, vi~ Di fi= density tunc.
Via Vi
R[viza]=F(a)
Λ A_{α} C_{α}
to the state of th
(XIP) is DSIC (3) is monotone
(x,P) is DSIC (x) is monotone for $p(\cdot)$ is a specific termula and $\infty(\cdot)$
. Is $\alpha(x)$ Kat
Goal: Design allocation rule &(.) Kat
leads to revenue
(Proof by source cogiseering; Assume DSIC)
(Proof by sources of the Till of the Sievi
Dax E[Rev] = MI, bi=Vi V=(Vi,,Vm) V~D [i=1]
vax E (KeV) = 1 [2]
V=(Vi,, Vm) V~D ~D ~ TESPi(V) T
~D = mx 2 E(Pi(V))
$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} V_{i} \nabla_{i} \nabla_$
= sax 3 E VinD;
21 (bi, V.i)
Myerson:



Fix i(EN, Viv) = let
$$\chi(i) = \chi(i)$$
, $\chi(i) = \chi(i)$, $\chi(i) = \chi(i)$

$$\begin{cases}
P_i & (V_i, V_i) \\
V_i \sim D_i
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
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$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{sax} & \sqrt{sax} \\ \left(\sqrt{s(v_i)} dv_i\right) \geq \chi_i'(z,v_i) \\ dz \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \left(1 - F(z)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi_i'(z,v_i) dz \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}$$

$$-\left(\frac{1-F(z)-zf(z)}{(z,V_i)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a_{i}}} (z s(z) - (1-F(z))) \times_{i}(z, v_{i}) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{b_{i}}} (v_{i}, s(v_{i})) - (1-F(v_{i})) \times_{i}(v_{i}, v_{i}) dv_{i}. s(v_{i})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{b_{i}}} (v_{i}, s(v_{i})) - (1-F(v_{i})) \times_{i}(v_{i}, v_{i}) dv_{i}. s(v_{i}) dv_{i}.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{b_{i}}} (v_{i}) = V_{i}v_{i}v_{i} dv_{i}.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{b_{i}}} (v_{i}) \times_{i} (v_{i}, v_{i}) \cdot s(v_{i}) dv_{i}.$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{b_{$$

77 201 = 11011/11/ P(V!) NAD (i=1) ysw(v) p(v) + vsw(v') p(v') + VSW(V") PLV")+ $2ib_{0}=\chi^{*}(V)=\underset{\chi_{i}}{\operatorname{argan}}\chi \qquad \underset{i=1}{\overset{n}{\sum}} g_{i}(V_{i}) \propto i$ Then, Myeson's lemma tixes pt (.) (xt, pt) DSIC 2=> xt is moreton $\mathcal{H} \quad \emptyset_i^{\cdot}(V_i) = V_i - \frac{1 - F_i(V_i)}{1 - F_i(V_i)}$ is sordone inceasing in V; Di is regular.

Example: Simple item, in biddless.

(Assure DSFC: $\forall i, b_i = V_i$) $\begin{aligned}
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\end{aligned}$

$$x^{*}(b) = \underset{i \in X}{\operatorname{agrax}} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |y_{i}|^{2} = \underset{i=1}{\operatorname{Er}(V_{i})} \frac{1 - F_{i}(V_{i})}{f_{i}(V_{i})}$$

$$= give \text{ item to then highest of highest } g_{i}(V_{i})$$

$$= it \quad \underset{i \in X}{\operatorname{agray}} g_{i}(V_{i})$$

$$= v_{i} = \underset{i \in X}{\operatorname{agray}} g_{i}(V_{i})$$

$$= \underset{i \in X}{\operatorname{agray}$$

 B_{i} = $ax \{b^{-1}(0), second-highert\}$ P_{i} = $ax \{b^{-1}(0), second-highert\}$ Ausene-Price exe. Reserve-Arice D = U[0, 1] ?