

		Player 2	
		F	Y
		F	Y
Player 1	F	-1, 1	1, 0
	Y	0, 1	0, 0
	P		
	1 - P		

$$S_1 = \{F, y\}$$

$$S_2 = \{FF, FY, YF, YY\}$$

## حل سوال اول: اف

کھردو بازٹن سنت ب فصل ناگاہ مدارز: عالم چھٹے چھٹے

$-P+1-P$	$P-1+P$	$P+1-P$	$\rightarrow o + o$
$o + o$	$\rightarrow P+1-P$	$o + o$	$\rightarrow o + o$

	F	y
F	1-2P, 2P-1	1, 0
y	0, 1	0, 0

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 - 2P > 0 \\ 1 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{player 1: F dominant} \rightarrow \begin{cases} FF: 2P - 1 < 0 & \times \\ FY: 0 > 2P - 1 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$P < \frac{1}{2}$

بازنگن اول سنت به type بازنگن دم نیا باصره رارد

$$F, \overline{FF} \rightarrow E_1 = P(-1) + (1-P)(1) = 1 - 2P$$

$$E_2 = P(1) + (1-P)(-1) = -1 +$$

$$F, FY \rightarrow E_1 = P(-1) + (1-P)(1) = 1 - 2P$$

$$E_2 = P(1) + (1-P)(0) = P$$

$$E \quad \forall E \rightarrow E_1 = P(1) + (1-P)(1) = 1 - 2P$$

$$E_7 = P(1) + (1-P)(-1) = -1 + P$$

$$E[Y|Y] \xrightarrow{E_1} P(1) + (1-P)(1) = 1$$

$$F = P( \cdot ) \cdot (1 - P)( \cdot )$$

$$Y \text{ } FF \iff E_1 = P(1) + (1-P)(0) = 0$$

$$E_2 = P(1) + (1-P)(1) = 1$$

$$Y \in \mathcal{F} Y = E_1 = P(0) + (1-P)(0) = 0$$

$$E_2 = P(1) + (1-P)(-1) = P$$

$$Y, YY \rightarrow E_1 = P(+) + (1-P)(-) = \dots$$

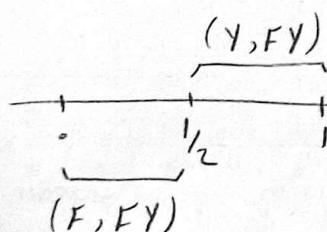
$$E_2 = P(\circ) + (1-P)(\circ)$$

$$\underbrace{Y, Y_F}_{E_1 = P(0) + (1-P)(1)} = 0$$

$$E_2 = P(1) + (1-P)(0) = 1 - P$$

$$\text{player 1} \rightarrow 1 - 2P_{Y=0} \rightarrow P \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Player 2 \rightarrow -1 + 2P < P \rightarrow P < 1 \checkmark , P > P - 1 \rightarrow -1 < 0 \checkmark | P < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (F, FY)$$



عامل شن بیزیں برآس معاشر نگفت P بیانات معاول خواهد بود:

جواب اول

درین سیم خود را بگیرید و از بازی این سیم خود را بگیرید احتال را بگیرید

$$[q_1 \leftarrow \text{نام} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}]$$

		Player 2	
		$I_{21}$	$I_{22}$
		$q_1$	$1-q_1$
Player 1	$P_1$	F	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 2,0 & 0,2 \\ \hline 0,2 & 2,0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	$1-P_1$	Y	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 2,2 & 0,3 \\ \hline 3,0 & 1,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
		$P = 0.3$	
Player 1	$P_2$	F	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 2,2 & 0,0 \\ \hline 0,0 & 1,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	$1-P_2$	Y	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 3,1 & 0,0 \\ \hline 0,0 & 1,2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
		$P = 0.4$	

mixed bayesian nash equilibrium:

$\left\{ \left( \left( \frac{17}{24}, \frac{7}{24} \right), \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) \right), \left( \left( \frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{12} \right), \left( \frac{5}{24}, \frac{19}{24} \right) \right) \right\}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Player 1}}$        $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Player 2}}$

Player 1:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{11} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F : \frac{3}{4}(2q_1) + \frac{1}{4}(2q_2) = \frac{3}{2}q_1 + \frac{1}{2}q_2 \\ Y : \frac{3}{4}(2(1-q_1)) + \frac{1}{4}(3q_2 + 1 - q_2) = \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{2}q_1 + \frac{1}{2}q_2 \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{3}{2}q_1 + \frac{1}{2}q_2 = \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{2}q_1 + \frac{1}{2}q_2 \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{7}{12} \\ I_{12} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F : \frac{1}{3}(2q_1) + \frac{2}{3}(2q_2) = \frac{2}{3}q_1 + \frac{3}{4}q_2 \\ Y : \frac{1}{3}(1-q_1) + \frac{2}{3}(1-q_2) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}q_1 - \frac{2}{3}q_2 \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{2}{3}q_1 + \frac{3}{4}q_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}q_1 - \frac{2}{3}q_2 \rightarrow q_2 = \frac{5}{24} \end{array} \right.$$

Player 2:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{21} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F : \frac{3}{5}(2(1-P_1)) + \frac{2}{5}(2P_2) = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{6}{5}P_1 + \frac{4}{5}P_2 \\ Y : \frac{3}{5}(2P_1) + \frac{2}{5}(1-P_2) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5}P_1 - \frac{2}{5}P_2 \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{6}{5} - \frac{6}{5}P_1 + \frac{4}{5}P_2 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5}P_1 - \frac{2}{5}P_2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{12}{5}P_1 - \frac{6}{5}P_2 \\ I_{22} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F : \frac{1}{5}(2P_1) + \frac{4}{5}(P_2) = \frac{3}{5}P_1 + \frac{4}{5}P_2 \\ Y : \frac{1}{5}(3P_1 + 1 - P_1) + \frac{4}{5}(2(1-P_2)) = \frac{9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}P_1 - \frac{8}{5}P_2 \end{array} \right. \\ \frac{3}{5}P_1 + \frac{4}{5}P_2 = \frac{9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}P_1 - \frac{8}{5}P_2 + \frac{9}{5} \rightarrow P_2 = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}, P_1 = \frac{17}{24} \end{array} \right.$$

الف) در بازیکن داریم سه  $\{1, 2\}$ ، تایپ آن ها به صورت زیراست:

$$T_1 = \{C_{1L}, C_{1R}\}, \quad T_2 = \{C_{2L}, C_{2R}\}$$

است  $C_{1L} = 2$  حالت  $C_{2L} = 1$  است،  $C_{1R} = 18$  حالت  $C_{2R} = 24$  است.

$S_1 = [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$  مجموعه استراتئی ها به صورت

$$u_1(q_{L_1}, q_{R_1} | C_{L_1}) = \frac{1}{4} (42 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{L_1} + \frac{3}{4} (42 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{R_1}, \quad (B)$$

$$u_1(q_{L_1}, q_{R_1} | C_{R_1}) = \frac{1}{4} (34 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{L_1} + \frac{3}{4} (34 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{R_1},$$

$$u_R(q_{L_2}, q_{R_2} | C_{L_2}) = \frac{1}{4} (41 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{L_2} + \frac{3}{4} (41 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{R_2},$$

$$\Rightarrow u_R(q_{L_2}, q_{R_2} | C_{R_2}) = \frac{1}{4} (36 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{L_2} + \frac{3}{4} (36 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{R_2}$$

BR type  $C_{L_1}$

$$\max_{q_{L_1}} \frac{1}{4} (42 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{L_1} + \frac{3}{4} (42 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{R_1}$$

$$\rightarrow q_{L_1} = \frac{141 - q_{L_2} - 3q_{R_2}}{4}$$

BR type  $C_{R_1}$

$$\max_{q_{R_1}} \frac{1}{4} (34 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{L_1} + \frac{3}{4} (34 - q_{L_1} - q_{R_1}) q_{R_1},$$

$$q_{R_1} = \frac{141 - q_{L_2} - 3q_{R_2}}{4}$$

BR type  $C_{L_2}$

$$\max_{q_{L_2}} \frac{1}{4} (41 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{L_2} + \frac{3}{4} (41 - q_{L_2} - q_{R_2}) q_{R_2}$$

$$q_{L_2}$$

$$q_{L_2} = \frac{141 - q_{L_1} - 3q_{R_1}}{4}$$

BR type  $C_{Lr}$

$$\max_{q_{h_r}} \frac{1}{r} (44 - q_L - q_{h_r}) q_{h_r} + \frac{r}{r} (34 - q_{L_1} - q_{h_r}) q_{h_r}$$

$$q_{h_r} = \frac{108 - q_{L_1} - r q_{h_r}}{4}$$

تعادل شد صورت زیر است که با توجه به این انداد صورت ابدهست می‌آید:

$$q_{L_1}^* = 14,3$$

$$q_{h_r}^* = 11,3$$

$$q_{L_1}^* = 14,83$$

$$q_{h_r}^* = 11,83$$

$$T_1 = \{r\} \quad T_2 = \{C_L, C_h\}$$

آنچه نمایندا دارد

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

$C_L$  در حالتی است که  $C = 18$  در حالتی  $C_h$ ،  $C = 12$  مجموع استراتژی های ممکن است

$$S_r = [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty), \quad S_i = [0, \infty)$$

$$u_1(q_1, q_r | r) = \frac{1}{r} (42 - q_1 - q_L) q_r + \frac{r}{r} (42 - q_1 - q_h) q_r$$

$$u_r(q_L, q_r | C_L) = (48 - q_1 - q_L) q_r$$

$$u_r(q_h, q_r | C_h) = (34 - q_1 - q_h) q_r$$

BR type  $C_L$

$$\max_{q_L} (48 - q_1 - q_L) q_L$$

$$q_L = \frac{48 - q_1}{2}$$

BR type  $C_{Lr}$

$$\max_{q_h} (34 - q_1 - q_h) q_h$$

$$q_h = \frac{34 - q_1}{r}$$

BR type  $q_1$

$$\max_{q_1} \frac{r}{r} (42 - q_1 - q_h) q_r + \frac{1}{r} (42 - q_1 - q_L) q_r$$

$$\rightarrow q_1 = \frac{148 - q_L - r q_h}{r}$$

تعادل شد صورت زیر است  $q_1^* = 18$ ,  $q_L^* = \frac{33}{2}$ ,  $q_h^* = \frac{21}{2}$ . کابع مردمان هادر نهاد

تعادل ب صورت زیر است

$$\pi_1^* = 12.5, \quad \pi_L^* = \frac{10.89}{r}, \quad \pi_h^* = \frac{4.41}{r}$$

best response  $c_1$ :

$$\max_{\vec{q}_r} q_r(f_1 - q_1 - q_r)$$

$$q_r = \frac{f_1 - q_1}{k}$$

$$\max_{q_1} q_1(FY - q_1, -q_1)$$

$$q_1 = \frac{p_1 - q_1}{r}$$

لعل سی به صورت زیر است :  $q_1^4 = 12$  ،  $q_1^4 = q_2^4 = 18$

$$\text{تابع مسدّس} \rightarrow \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \pi_4 = 144$$

best response  $c_r$ :

$$\max q_r (r_q - q_i - q_r)$$

$$q_r = \frac{w_q - q_1}{r}$$

تعادل نشی صورت زیر است:  $\frac{f}{f+1} \text{ همچنان که بین قبلاً است.}$

$$q_1^k = 19 \quad , \quad q_2^k = 19$$

تابع سرد آن ها در نقا طَّهَارَةٍ بِالْحَدَرَتِ زیراست:

$$\pi_1^+ = 104 \quad , \quad \pi_1^- = 190$$

در حالات اطلاعات ناقص، تا می توان نقطه  $\frac{3}{2}$  را حاصل کرد. در حالات

کامل سود بیشتری بدست می آورد

و در حالت اهمالات ناقص، تاکیه  $\frac{h}{2}$ ، عالم  $\frac{h}{2}$  و سود  $\frac{q}{4} h$  را می‌نماید و در حالت اهمالات کامل عالم  $h = 10$  و سود  $100 = \pi r^2$  را حاصل می‌کند بنابراین در حالت اهمالات ناقص

سود بسته بدرست می آدرد

سون بازیلر ۲ ترجیح می دهد و فنی با هر کسی  
هم اخترنی هم روبرو است با اطلاعات ناقص بازی کند.

تولید

زیبون ۶: جای خوب است باشد.  
زیبون ۵: جای خوب شده می‌باشد.

$$U_b = \begin{cases} v_b - \frac{P_b + P_s}{r} & \text{اگر } P_b > P_s \\ 0 & \text{مادرلشود} \end{cases}$$

$$U_s = \begin{cases} \frac{P_s + P_b}{r} - v_s & \text{اگر } P_s > P_b \\ 0 & \text{مادرلشود} \end{cases}$$

جون عرض قصیت دارم باز Expected payoff

$$E(U_b) = P(P_b | P_b) (جای خوب شده) + P(P_s > P_b | P_b) (0)$$

$$\rightarrow E(U_b) = \left( v_b - \frac{P_b + E(P_s | P_b) | P_b > P_s}{r} \right) P(P_b > P_s | P_b)$$

منظار دون بالا جای خوب شده می‌باشد

$$E(U_s) = \left( \frac{P_s + E(P_b | P_b) | P_b > P_s}{r} - v_s \right) P_{prob}(P_b > P_s)$$

اگر انتاری خوب شده فعل و مادرلشود باشد، جای خوب شده می‌باشد

$$P(P_b | P_b) P_{prob}(P_b > P_s) = P_{prob}(P_b > a_s + c_s v_s) = P_{prob}\left(\frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s} > v_s\right) = \frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s}$$

$$E(P_s | P_b > P_s) = E(a_s + c_s v_s | P_b > a_s + c_s v_s) =$$

با توجه به خاصیت ضعی بودن این ریاضی و ایندیه قصیت ندارد

$$= a_s + c_s E(v_s | P_b > \frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s}) = a_s + c_s \cdot \left( \frac{P_b - a_s}{r c_s} \right) = \frac{P_b + a_s}{r}$$

بنابراین مادرلشود  $E(U_b) = \frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s}$

$$E(U_b) = \left[ v_b - \frac{1}{r} \left( P_b + \frac{a_s + P_b}{r} \right) \right] \left( \frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s} \right)$$

که جای بیشینه کوچکتر از شرط اول است و صدق می‌کند

$$\frac{\partial E(U_b)}{\partial P_b} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left( -\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \frac{P_b - a_s}{c_s} + \left( v_b - \frac{1}{r} \left( P_b + \frac{a_s + P_b}{r} \right) \right) \frac{1}{c_s} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{از کسر}} \boxed{P_b = \frac{r}{r^2} v_b + \frac{1}{r^2} a_s} \quad (I)$$

آن در نتیجه: اگر انتاری خوب شده فعل باشد، آنها انتاری خوب شده فعل است.

ما نیز مونا قبلاً آن را اسرازی خواهی بخواهیم برای داریم:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}(\beta_b(v_b) \geq P_s) &= \text{Prob}(ab + c_b v_b \geq P_s) = \text{Prob}(v_b \geq \frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}) = 1 - \text{Prob}(v_b < \frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}) \\ &= \frac{c_b - P_s + ab}{c_b} \end{aligned}$$

$E(\beta_b(v_b) | \beta_b(v_b) \geq P_s) = E(ab + c_b v_b | c_b v_b + ab \geq P_s) =$   
با توجه به خواص احتمالی و اینکه  $c_b > 0$  عقیدت ندارد:

$$= ab + c_b \cdot E(v_b | v_b > \frac{P_s - ab}{c_b})$$

برای این سوال در اینجا ریاضی مکملی بالا با استفاده از تابع احتمال:

$$E(X | a < x < b) = \frac{\int_a^b x f(x) dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} E(v_b | v_b > \frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}) &= \frac{\int_{\frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}}^1 x dx}{\int_{\frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}}^1 dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(h^2 - 1)}{h - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(h+1)(h-1)}{h-1} = \frac{h+1}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{P_s - ab}{c_b} = h$$

$$\rightarrow E(v_b | v_b > \frac{P_s - ab}{c_b}) = \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{c_b + P_s - ab}{c_b} \right)$$

$$E(\beta_b(v_b) | \beta_b(v_b) \geq P_s) = ab + c_b \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{c_b + P_s - ab}{c_b} \right) = \frac{c_b + P_s + ab}{r}$$

و نتیجه  $E(u_s)$  باستخراج  $P_s$  می‌شود.

$$E(u_s) = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left( P_s + \frac{c_b + ab}{r} \right) - v_s \right] \left( \frac{c_b - P_s + ab}{c_b} \right)$$

که برای بیان کردن آن از شرط اول استفاده شود:

$$\frac{\partial E(u_s)}{\partial P_s} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left( \frac{ab + c_b - P_s}{c_b} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r} P_s + \frac{1}{r} ab + \frac{1}{r} c_b - v_s \right) \left( -\frac{1}{c_b} \right) = 0$$

در اینجا  $v_s$  را جدا کردیم:

$$P_s = \frac{v_s}{r} + \frac{1}{r} (ab + c_b) \quad (\text{II})$$

در اینجا همانند تجربه شده قسمت قبل آن را اسرازی خواهی داشت، آنچه اسرازی فروشنده نیز خواست.

با استفاده از دورابطه بلاست آنها (I) و (II) و فرم اسکاتی های فعل صورت مولو و مقایسه آنها

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_b = c_s = \frac{V}{A} \\ a_b = \frac{1}{A}, \quad a_s = \frac{1}{F} \end{array} \right. \quad \therefore \quad \text{لما} = \frac{c_s}{c_b}$$

و اسکاتی های تقادل شرینی به صورت زیر می شوند

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_b(v_b) = \frac{V}{A} v_b + \frac{1}{A}, \\ \beta_s(v_s) = \frac{V}{F} v_s + \frac{1}{F}, \end{array} \right.$$

# GT\_HW3\_Q4

June 1, 2024

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import norm
from scipy import integrate
import math as m
```

## 1 Second Price Auction

```
[2]: # Expected Payoff function for first player in the presence of two other players
def ex_payoff_SPA(b1, b2, b3, v1):
    u = (b1 > np.max((b2, b3), 0)) * (v1 - np.max((b2, b3), 0))
    return np.mean(u)
```

```
[3]: # Assumption of linearity and symmetry of the strategy
def beta_star_SPA(v):
    return v
```

### 1.1 SPA with Uniform types $\sim U(0,1)$

```
[4]: num_sample = 100000
N = 3

v2 = np.random.uniform(0,1,(num_sample,))
v3 = np.random.uniform(0,1,(num_sample,))

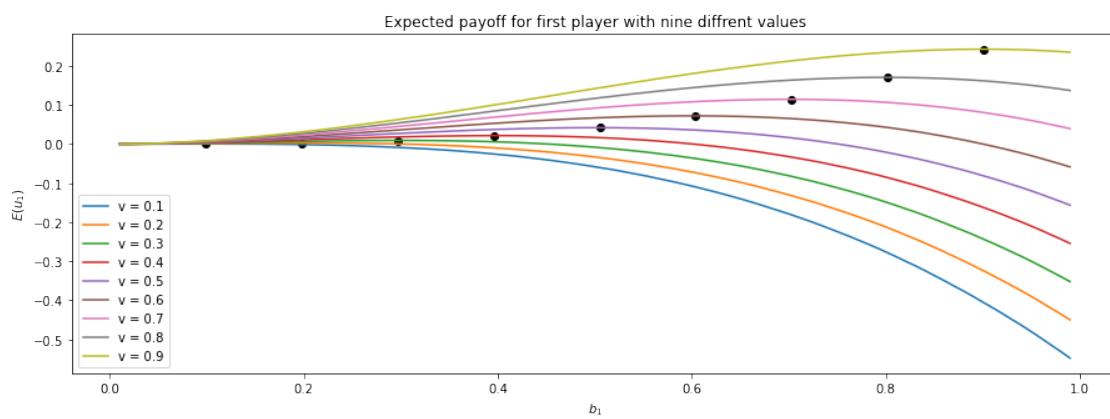
b2 = beta_star_SPA(v2)
b3 = beta_star_SPA(v3)

b1 = np.linspace(0.01, 0.99, 100)
ex_u1 = np.empty((100, 9))
v1 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9]

for i, v1_val in enumerate(v1):
    for j, b1_val in enumerate(b1):
        ex_u1[j, i] = ex_payoff_SPA(b1_val, b2, b3, v1_val)
```

```
[5]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(9):
    plt.plot(b1, ex_u1[:, i], label = f'v = {v1[i]}')

plt.scatter(b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)], np.max(ex_u1, 0), color = 'black')
plt.title('Expected payoff for first player with nine different values')
plt.xlabel('$b_1$')
plt.ylabel('$E(u_1)$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



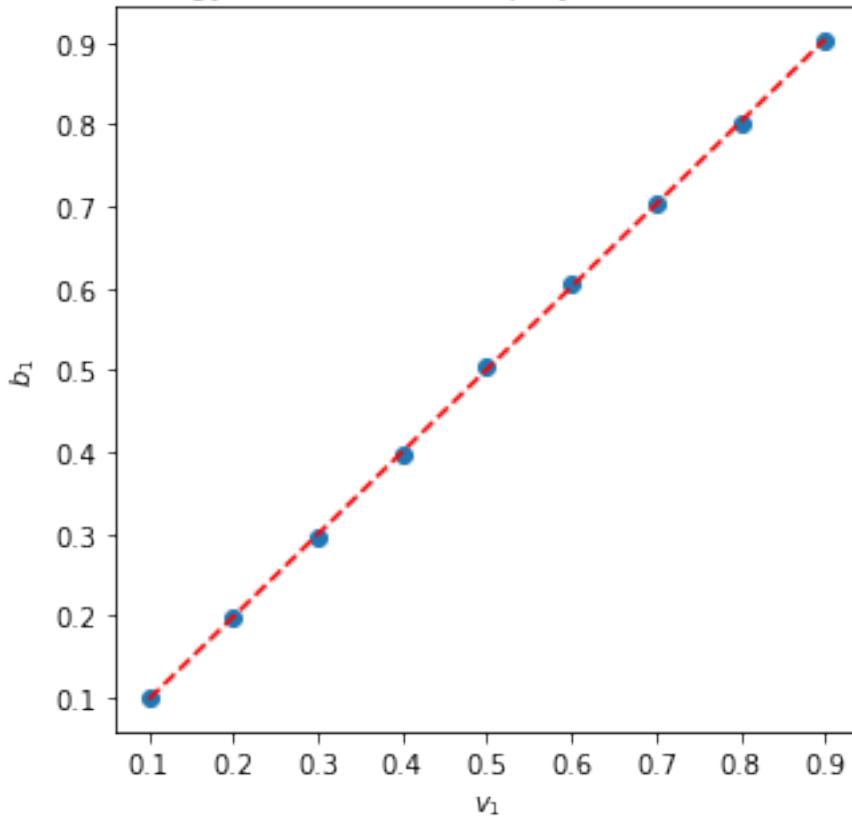
```
[6]: np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)
b1_star = b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)]
b1_star
```

```
[6]: array([0.09909091, 0.19808081, 0.29707071, 0.39606061, 0.50494949,
       0.60393939, 0.70292929, 0.80191919, 0.90090909])
```

```
[7]: z = np.polyfit(v1, b1_star, 1)
p = np.poly1d(z)

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.scatter(v1, b1_star)
plt.plot(v1,p(v1),"r--")
plt.title('SPA Strategy function for first player- Uniform Distribution')
plt.xlabel('$v_1$')
plt.ylabel('$b_1$')
plt.show()
plt.show()
```

SPA Strategy function for first player- Uniform Distribution



## 1.2 SPA with Exponential types $\sim \exp(2)$

```
[8]: num_sample = 100000
N = 3
lamda = 2

v2 = np.random.exponential(scale = 1/lamda, size = (num_sample,1))
v3 = np.random.exponential(scale = 1/lamda, size = (num_sample,1))

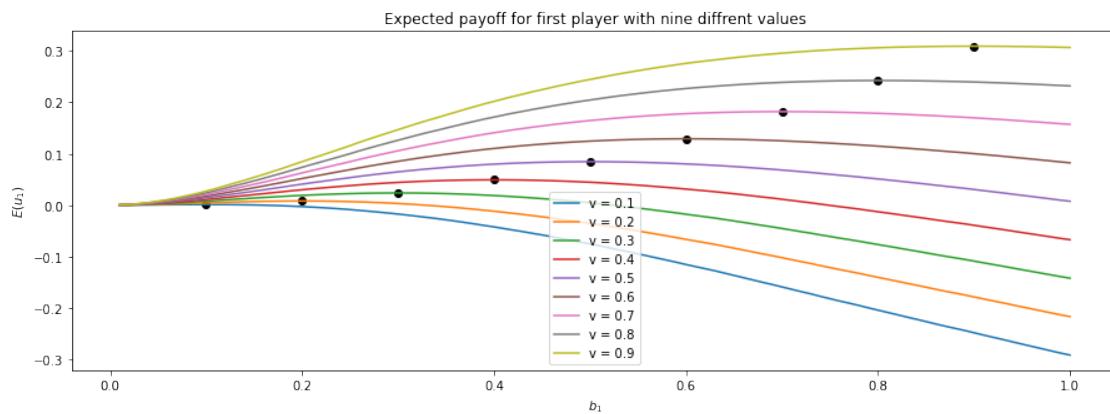
b2 = beta_star_SPA(v2)
b3 = beta_star_SPA(v3)

b1 = np.linspace(0.01, 1, 100)
ex_u1 = np.empty((100, 9))
v1 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9]

for i, v1_val in enumerate(v1):
    for j, b1_val in enumerate(b1):
        ex_u1[j, i] = ex_payoff_SPA(b1_val, b2, b3, v1_val)
```

```
[9]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(9):
    plt.plot(b1, ex_u1[:, i], label = f'v = {v1[i]}')

plt.scatter(b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)], np.max(ex_u1, 0), color = 'black')
plt.title('Expected payoff for first player with nine different values')
plt.xlabel('$b_1$')
plt.ylabel('$E(u_1)$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



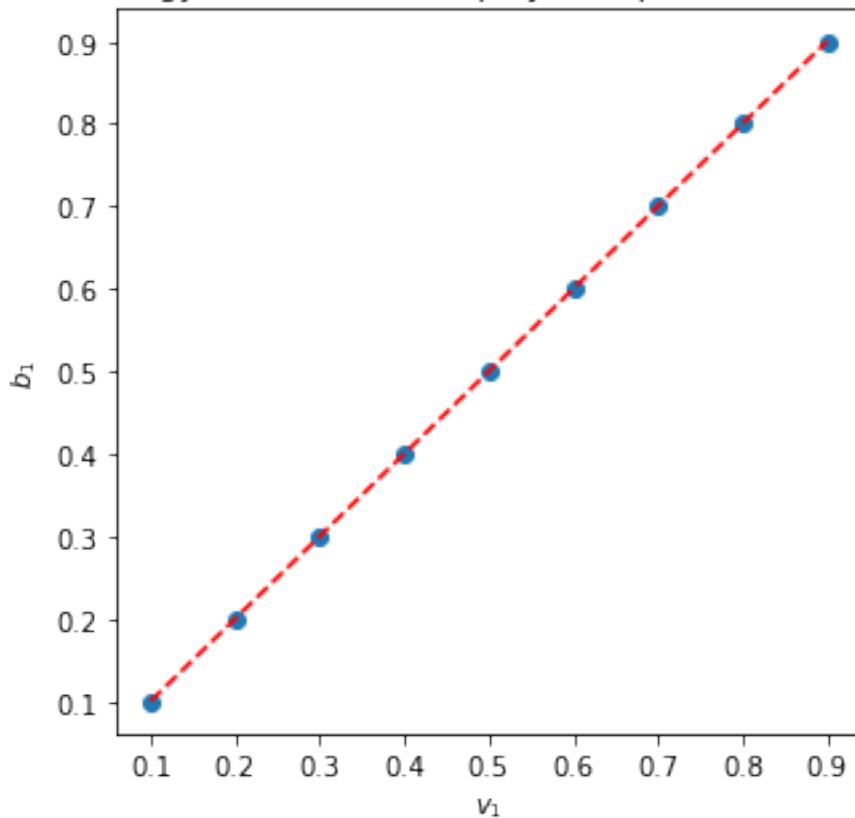
```
[10]: np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)
b1_star = b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)]
b1_star
```

```
[10]: array([0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9])
```

```
[11]: z = np.polyfit(v1, b1_star, 1)
p = np.poly1d(z)

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.scatter(v1, b1_star)
plt.plot(v1,p(v1),"r--")
plt.title('SPA Strategy function for first player- Exponential Distribution')
plt.xlabel('$v_1$')
plt.ylabel('$b_1$')
plt.show()
plt.show()
```

SPA Strategy function for first player- Exponential Distribution



## 2 First Price Auction

```
[12]: # Expected Payoff function for first player in the presence of two other players
def ex_payoff_FPA(b1, b2, b3, v1):
    u = (b1 > np.max((b2, b3), 0)) * (v1 - b1)
    return np.mean(u)
```

### 2.1 FPA with Uniform types $\sim U(0,1)$

```
[13]: # Assumption of linearity and symmetry of the strategy
def beta_star_FPA(v, N):
    return v * (N-1) / N
```

```
[14]: num_sample = 100000
N = 3

v2 = np.random.uniform(0,1,(num_sample,))
v3 = np.random.uniform(0,1,(num_sample,))
```

```

b2 = beta_star_FPA(v2, N)
b3 = beta_star_FPA(v3, N)

b1 = np.linspace(0.01, 0.99, 100)
ex_u1 = np.empty((100, 9))
v1 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9]

for i, v1_val in enumerate(v1):
    for j, b1_val in enumerate(b1):
        ex_u1[j, i] = ex_payoff_FPA(b1_val, b2, b3, v1_val)

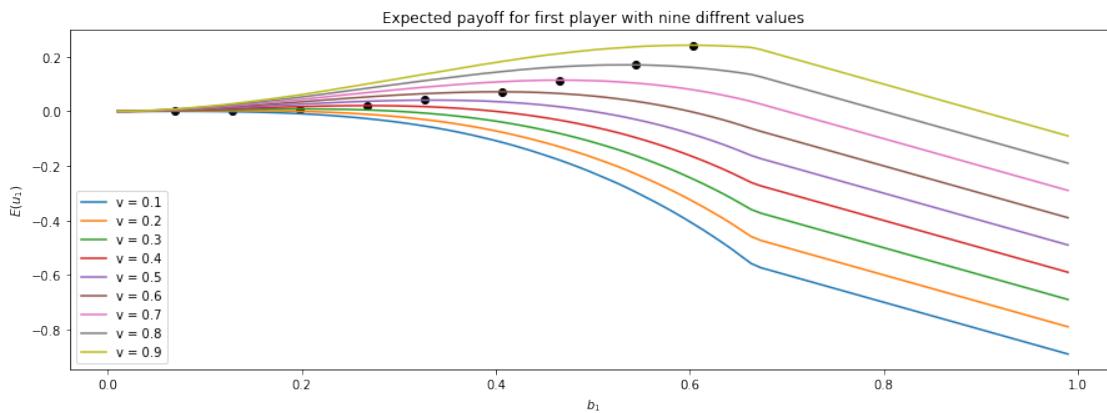
```

```
[15]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(9):
    plt.plot(b1, ex_u1[:, i], label = f'v = {v1[i]}')
```

```

plt.scatter(b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)], np.max(ex_u1, 0), color = 'black')
plt.title('Expected payoff for first player with nine diffrent values')
plt.xlabel('$b_1$')
plt.ylabel('$E(u_1)$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



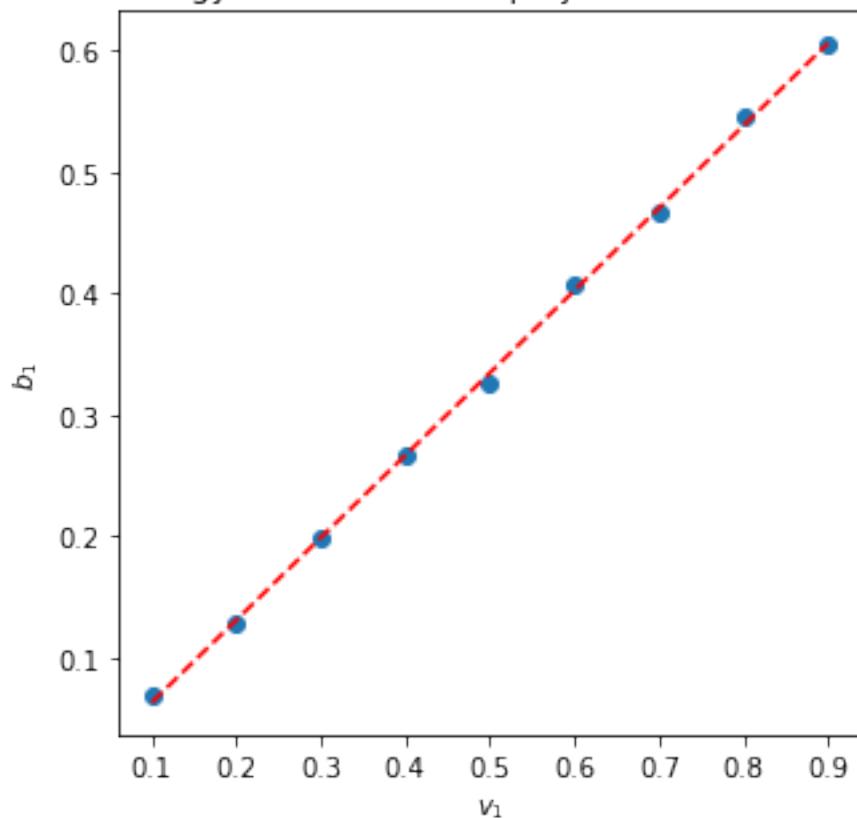
```
[16]: np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)
b1_star = b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)]
b1_star
```

```
[16]: array([0.06939394, 0.12878788, 0.19808081, 0.26737374, 0.32676768,
       0.4059596 , 0.46535354, 0.54454545, 0.60393939])
```

```
[17]: z = np.polyfit(v1, b1_star, 1)
p = np.poly1d(z)

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.scatter(v1, b1_star)
plt.plot(v1,p(v1),"r--")
plt.title('FPA Strategy function for first player- Uniform Distribution')
plt.xlabel('$v_1$')
plt.ylabel('$b_1$')
plt.show()
plt.show()
```

FPA Strategy function for first player- Uniform Distribution



## 2.2 FPA with Exponential types $\sim \exp(2)$

```
[18]: def integrand(x, N, lamda):
    return x * (N-1) * (lamda*np.exp(-lamda*x)) * ((1 - np.
    ↪exp(-lamda*x))**(N-2))

def beta_star_FPA(v, N, lamda):
```

```

b = np.empty((v.shape[0], 1))
for i, val_v in enumerate(v):
    b[i,0] = integrate.quad(integrand, 0, val_v, args=(N, lamda))[0] / ((1 - np.exp(-lamda*val_v))**(N-1))
return b

```

```

[19]: num_sample = 100000
N = 3
lamda = 2

v2 = np.random.exponential(scale = 1/lamda, size = (num_sample,1))
v3 = np.random.exponential(scale = 1/lamda, size = (num_sample,1))

b2 = beta_star_FPA(v2, N, lamda)
b3 = beta_star_FPA(v3, N, lamda)

b1 = np.linspace(0.01, 0.8, 1000)
ex_u1 = np.empty((1000, 9))
v1 = [0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4]

for i, v1_val in enumerate(v1):
    for j, b1_val in enumerate(b1):
        ex_u1[j, i] = ex_payoff_FPA(b1_val, b2, b3, v1_val)

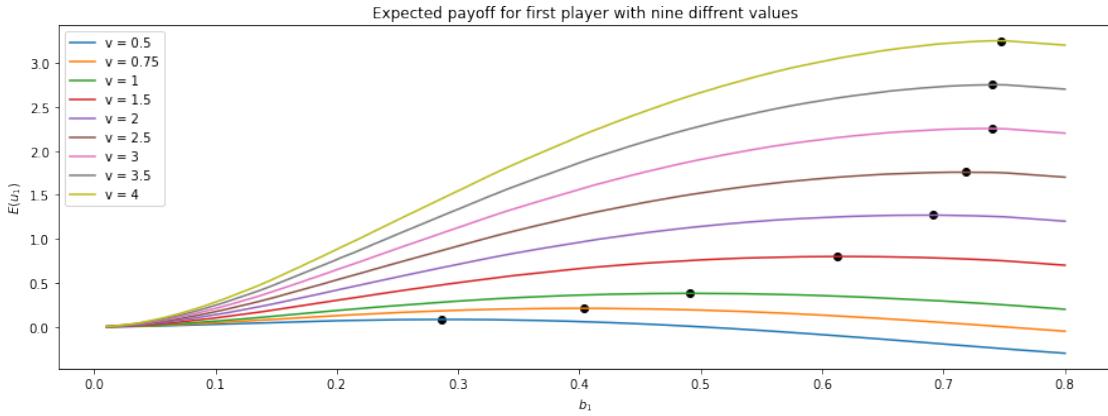
```

```

[20]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(9):
    plt.plot(b1, ex_u1[:, i], label = f'v = {v1[i]}')

plt.scatter(b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)], np.max(ex_u1, 0), color = 'black')
plt.title('Expected payoff for first player with nine different values')
plt.xlabel('$b_1$')
plt.ylabel('$E(u_1)$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



```
[21]: np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)
b1_star = b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)]
b1_star
```

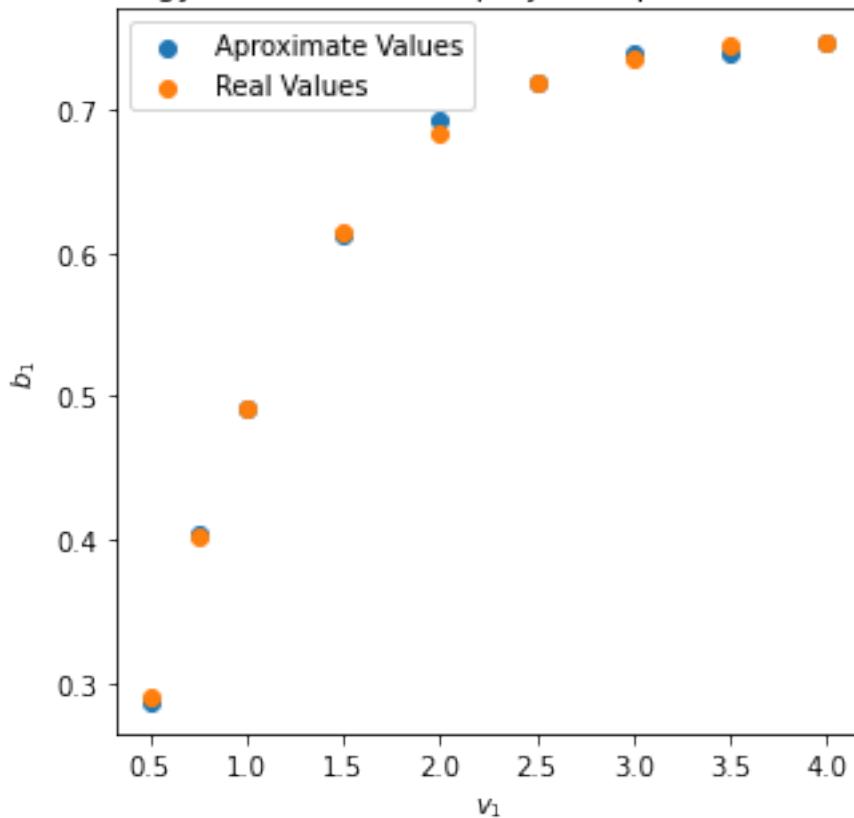
```
[21]: array([0.28677678, 0.40381381, 0.4908008 , 0.61258258, 0.69166166,
 0.71854855, 0.7398999 , 0.7398999 , 0.74701702])
```

```
[22]: beta_star_FPA(np.array(v1), N, lamda)
```

```
[22]: array([[0.2896632 ],
 [0.40091292],
 [0.49072576],
 [0.6148928 ],
 [0.68400304],
 [0.71935851],
 [0.73631446],
 [0.74406444],
 [0.74748274]])
```

```
[23]: plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.scatter(v1, b1_star, label = 'Approximate Values')
plt.scatter(v1, beta_star_FPA(np.array(v1), N, lamda), label = 'Real Values')
plt.title('FPA Strategy function for first player- Exponential Distribution')
plt.xlabel('$v_1$')
plt.ylabel('$b_1$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
plt.show()
```

FPA Strategy function for first player- Exponential Distribution



### 2.3 FPA with Gamma types $\sim G(2, 1)$

```
[24]: import scipy.special as sc

def gamma_cdf(x, alfa, beta):
    return sc.gammaint(alfa, beta*x)

def gamma_pdf(x, alfa, beta):
    return (beta**alfa * x**(alfa-1) * np.exp(-beta*x)) / m.factorial(alfa-1)

def integrand(x, N, alfa, beta):
    return x * (N-1) * gamma_pdf(x, alfa, beta) * (gamma_cdf(x, alfa, beta)**(N-2))

def beta_star_FPA(v, N, alfa, beta):
    b = np.empty((v.shape[0], 1))
    for i, val_v in enumerate(v):
        b[i,0] = integrate.quad(integrand, 0, val_v, args=(N, alfa, beta))[0] / (gamma_cdf(val_v, alfa, beta)**(N-1))
```

```
    return b
```

```
[25]: num_sample = 100000
N = 3
alfa = 2.
beta = 1.

v2 = np.random.gamma(alfa, scale=beta, size=(num_sample, 1))
v3 = np.random.gamma(alfa, scale=beta, size=(num_sample, 1))

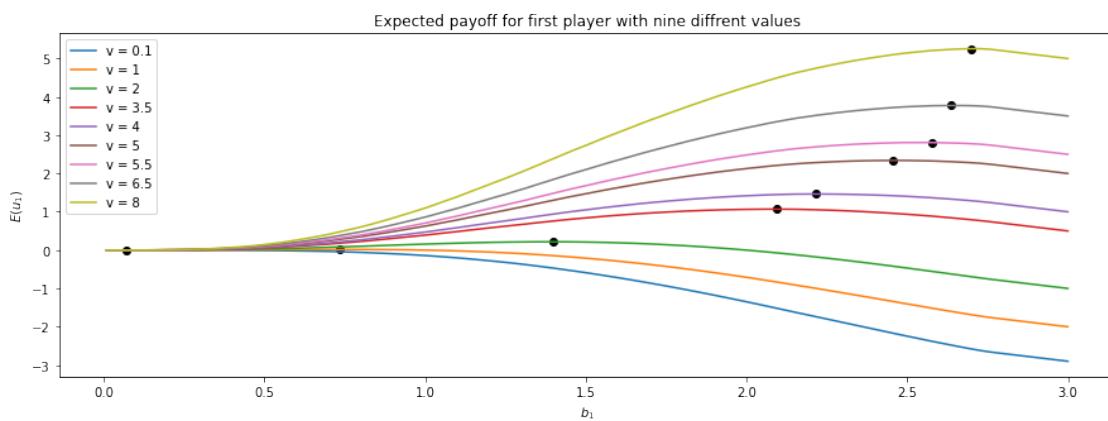
b2 = beta_star_FPA(v2, N, alfa, beta)
b3 = beta_star_FPA(v3, N, alfa, beta)

b1 = np.linspace(0.01, 3, 100)
ex_u1 = np.empty((100, 9))
v1 = [0.1, 1, 2, 3.5, 4, 5, 5.5, 6.5, 8]

for i, v1_val in enumerate(v1):
    for j, b1_val in enumerate(b1):
        ex_u1[j, i] = ex_payoff_FPA(b1_val, b2, b3, v1_val)
```

```
[26]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i in range(9):
    plt.plot(b1, ex_u1[:, i], label = f'v = {v1[i]}')
```

```
plt.scatter(b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)], np.max(ex_u1, 0), color = 'black')
plt.title('Expected payoff for first player with nine diffrent values')
plt.xlabel('$b_1$')
plt.ylabel('$E(u_1)$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[27]: np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)
b1_star = b1[np.argmax(ex_u1, 0)]
b1_star
```

```
[27]: array([0.07040404, 0.73484848, 1.39929293, 2.09393939, 2.21474747,
           2.45636364, 2.57717172, 2.63757576, 2.6979798 ])
```

```
[28]: beta_star_FPA(np.array(v1), N, alfa, beta)
```

```
[28]: array([[0.07955026],
           [0.75027019],
           [1.38154321],
           [2.06612528],
           [2.22513536],
           [2.45501752],
           [2.53360417],
           [2.6379089 ],
           [2.71140981]])
```

```
[29]: plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.scatter(v1, b1_star, label = 'Aproximate Values')
plt.scatter(v1, beta_star_FPA(np.array(v1), N, alfa, beta), label = 'Real\u2192Values')
plt.title('FPA Strategy function for first player- Gamma Distribution')
plt.xlabel('$v_1$')
plt.ylabel('$b_1$')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

FPA Strategy function for first player- Gamma Distribution

