Theorem 1 (i): One-sided Allocation > Balanced Allocation

```
In[1]:= (* Define mu *)
       mu = -pnf^{4}((4-3qr)^{2}+ql^{2}(9-10qr+2qr^{2})-2ql(12-16qr+5qr^{2}))-
           pf (qr (-2+pf+pf qr - 2 pf<sup>2</sup> qr + pf<sup>3</sup> qr) + ql (-2+pf+4 pf qr + 6 pf<sup>3</sup> qr<sup>2</sup> - 4 pf<sup>2</sup> qr (1+qr)) +
                 pf ql2 (1 - 2 pf (1 + 2 qr) + pf2 (1 + 6 qr + 2 qr2))) +
           2 pnf<sup>3</sup> ((-4+3 qr) (-2+qr+2 pf qr)+ql<sup>2</sup> (3-2 qr+2 pf (3-6 qr+2 qr<sup>2</sup>))-
                 2 ql (5 - 5 qr + qr<sup>2</sup> + 2 pf (2 - 6 qr + 3 qr<sup>2</sup>))) + 2 pnf (2 + (-1 - 3 pf + 2 pf<sup>2</sup>) qr +
                (pf + pf^2 - 2pf^3)qr^2 + ql(-1 + 4pf^3(-2 + qr)qr + pf(-3 + 4qr) + pf^2(2 + 6qr - 6qr^2)) +
                pf ql<sup>2</sup> (1 + pf - 6 pf qr + pf<sup>2</sup> (-2 + 4 qr + 4 qr<sup>2</sup>))) - pnf<sup>2</sup> (8 + (-7 - 16 pf + 8 pf<sup>2</sup>) qr +
                (1+10 pf-2 pf^2) qr^2+ql(-7+4 qr+pf^2(8-12 qr^2)-4 pf(4-9 qr+3 qr^2))+
                ql^2(1-2pf(-5+6qr)+2pf^2(-1-6qr+6qr^2)));
       (* Compute mu(Sigma,0) - mu(Sigma/2, Sigma/2) *)
       compare =
          Simplify[mu /. {ql \rightarrow Sigma, qr \rightarrow 0}] - Simplify[mu /. {ql \rightarrow Sigma/2, qr \rightarrow Sigma/2}];
       (* Specify range of parameters *)
       conditions = 0 < \text{Sigma} \le 1 \&\& 0 < \text{pnf} < \text{pf} \le 1/2;
       (* Verify if it is possible to have mu(Sigma,0) - mu(Sigma/2,Sigma/2) ≤ 0;
       returns false if the difference > 0 for all parameters within the range *)
       Reduce[compare ≤ 0 && conditions, {Sigma, pf, pnf}]
Out[4]= False
```

Theorem 1 (ii): Concave in direction (0,1)

```
In[5]:= (* Take second-order derivative w.r.t. q_r *)
SOD = Simplify[D[mu, {qr, 2}]];
   (* Specify range of parameters *)
   conditions = 0 < ql < 1 && 0 < qr < 1 && 0 < pnf < pf ≤ 1/2;
   (* Verify if it is possible to have SOD ≥ 0;
   returns false if SOD < 0 for all parameters within the range *)
   Reduce[SOD ≥ 0 && conditions, {ql, qr, pf, pnf}]</pre>
Out[7]= False
```

Theorem 1 (ii): Concave in direction (1,1)

```
In[8]:= (* Define mu(q_l+h, q_r+h) *)
muh = Simplify[mu /. {ql → ql+h, qr → qr+h}];
(* Take second-order derivative w.r.t. h *)
SOD = Simplify[D[muh, {h, 2}]];
(* Evaluate SOD at h = 0 *)
SOD = Simplify[SOD /. {h → 0}];
(* Specify range of parameters *)
conditions = 0 < ql < 1 && 0 < qr < 1 && 0 < pnf < pf ≤ 1/2;
(* Verify if it is possible to have SOD ≥ 0;
returns false if SOD < 0 for all parameters within the range *)
Reduce[SOD ≥ 0 && conditions, {ql, qr, pf, pnf}]</pre>
Out[12]=
False
```

Theorem 1 (iii): Convex in direction (1,-1)

```
In[13]:= (* Define mu(q_l, Sigma - q_l) *)
    musigma = Simplify[mu /. { qr → Sigma - ql}];
    (* Take second-order derivative w.r.t. q_l *)
    SOD = Simplify[D[musigma, {ql, 2}]];
    (* Specify range of parameters *)
    conditions = 0 < ql < 1 && ql < Sigma < ql + 1 && 0 < pnf < pf ≤ 1/2;
    (* Verify if it is possible to have SOD ≤ 0;
    returns false if SOD > 0 for all parameters within the range *)
    Simplify[Reduce[SOD ≤ 0 && conditions, {Sigma, ql, pnf, pf}]]
Out[16]=
False
```