

Search Advertising: Numerical analysis

Model: demand function, consumer type, and profit

```
In[1]:= Demand[theta_, p_, pbar_, eta_] := Piecewise[{{0, p > pbar}}, theta + p^(-eta)]
InverseDemand[theta_, q_, eta_] := Piecewise[{{0, theta > q}}, (q - theta)^(-1/eta)]
CdfTheta[theta_, gamma_] := Piecewise[{{0, theta < 0}, {1, theta > 1}}, theta^gamma]
PdfTheta[theta_, gamma_] = D[CdfTheta[theta, gamma], theta]
Profit[theta_, p_, pbar_, eta_] :=
  Piecewise[{{0, p > pbar}}, (p - 0.1) * Demand[theta, p, pbar, eta]]
DerivativeProfit[theta_, p_, pbar_, eta_] = D[Profit[theta, p, pbar, eta], p]
```

```
Out[4]= {
  0          theta < 0
  gamma theta^(-1+gamma)  0 < theta < 1
  0          theta > 1
  Indeterminate      True
}
```

```
Out[6]= {
  0          p - pbar > 0
  (eta (-0.1+p) theta) / p - eta (-0.1+p) p^(-1-eta) (1. + p^eta theta) + p^(-eta) (1. + p^eta theta)  True
}
```

```
In[7]:= ptheta = 1.0; pp = 0.2; ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0; pgamma = 0.5;
Demand[ptheta, pp, ppbar, peta]
InverseDemand[ptheta, Demand[ptheta, pp, ppbar, peta], peta]
Profit[ptheta, pp, ppbar, peta]
CdfTheta[0.5, pgamma]
```

Out[8]= 26.

Out[9]= 0.2

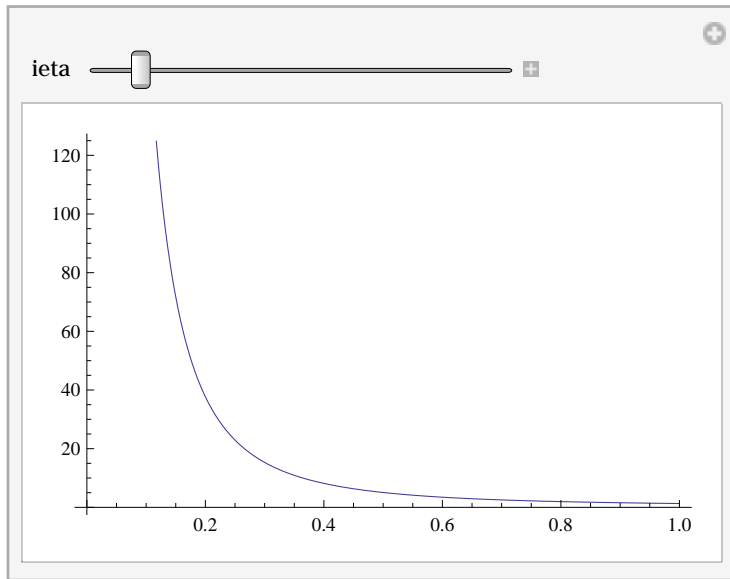
Out[10]= 2.6

Out[11]= 0.707107

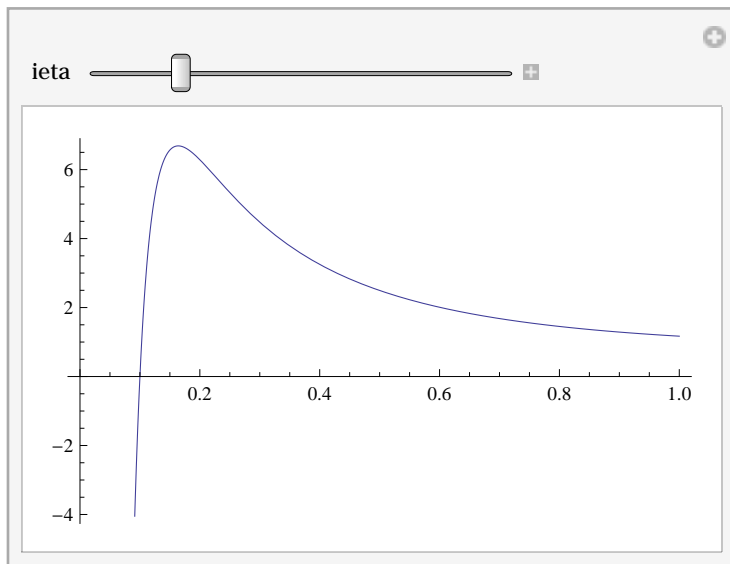
Remark: When eta increases, demand sensitivity increases => argmax of profit decreases... but max of profit increases (argmax closer to 0 in which demand goes to infinity)

```
In[81]:= Manipulate[Plot[Demand[0.3, ip, ppbar, ieta], {ip, 0, 1}], {ieta, 2, 5}]
Manipulate[Plot[Profit[0.3, ip, ppbar, ieta], {ip, 0, 1}], {ieta, 2, 5}]
Manipulate[Plot[CdfTheta[itheta, igamma], {itheta, 0, 1}], {igamma, 0.5, 1.5}]
```

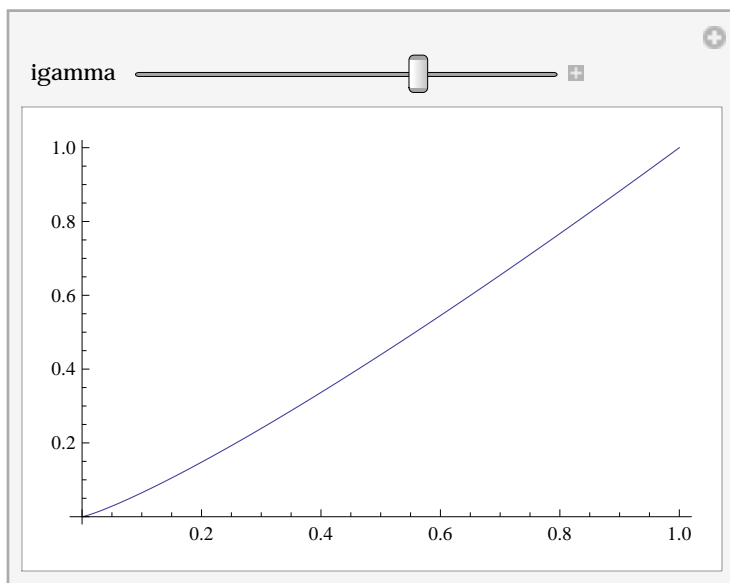
Out[81]=



Out[82]=



Out[83]=



First order condition (Privacy)

```
In[13]:= FirstOrderCondition[p_, pbar_, eta_, gamma_] := Integrate[
  DerivativeProfit[theta, p, pbar, eta] * PdfTheta[theta, gamma], {theta, 0, 1}]
FullSimplify[FirstOrderCondition[p, pbar, eta, gamma]]
```

```
Out[14]= {
  {
    
$$\frac{0.1 p^{-1. - 1. \text{eta}} (\text{eta} + \text{eta gamma} + 10. p - 10. \text{eta p} + 10. \text{gamma p} - 10. \text{eta gamma p} + 10. \text{gamma p}^{1. + \text{eta}})}{1. + \text{gamma}}$$

    Re[gamma] > 0.
  },
  {
    Integrate[0.1 gamma p^{-1. - 1. \text{eta}} theta^{-1. + \text{gamma}}
      (eta + 10. p - 10. \text{eta p} + 10. p^{1. + \text{eta}} theta), {theta, 0., 1.},
    Assumptions -> p - 1. pbar <= 0. && Re[gamma] <= 0.]
    True
    p - 1. pbar <=
  },
  0.
  True
}
```

```
In[15]:= pp = 0.2; ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0; pgamma = 0.5;
FirstOrderCondition[pp, ppbar, peta, pgamma]
```

```
Out[16]= 0.333333
```

Results: Profit, CS, Welfare (Privacy)

```
In[17]:= ExpectedTheta[gamma_] := Integrate[theta * D[CdfTheta[theta, gamma], theta], {theta, 0, 1}]
ExpectedProfit[p_, pbar_, eta_, gamma_] :=
  Integrate[Profit[theta, p, pbar, eta] * D[CdfTheta[theta, gamma], theta], {theta, 0, 1}]
ExpectedConsumerSurplus[theta_, qstar_, eta_] :=
  Integrate[InverseDemand[theta, q, eta], {q, 0, qstar}]
FullSimplify[ExpectedProfit[p, pbar, eta, gamma]]
```

```
Out[20]= {
  {
    
$$\frac{0.1 p^{-1. \text{eta}} (-1. + 10. p) (1. + \text{gamma} + \text{gamma p}^{\text{eta}})}{1. + \text{gamma}}$$

    Re[gamma] > 0.
  },
  {
    Integrate[0.1 gamma p^{-1. \text{eta}} (-1. + 10. p)
      theta^{-1. + \text{gamma}} (1. + p^{\text{eta}} theta), {theta, 0., 1.},
    Assumptions -> p - 1. pbar <= 0. && Re[gamma] <= 0.]
    True
    p - 1. pbar <=
  },
  0.
  True
}
```

```
In[21]:= pp = 0.2; ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0; pgamma = 0.5;
ExpectedProfit[pp, ppbar, peta, pgamma] ==
  Profit[ExpectedTheta[pgamma], pp, ppbar, peta]
ExpectedConsumerSurplus[ExpectedTheta[pgamma],
  Demand[ExpectedTheta[pgamma], pp, ppbar, peta], peta]
```

```
Out[22]= True
```

```
Out[23]= 10.
```

Computation of equilibria: Tests (Privacy)

```
In[24]:= ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0; pgamma = 0.5;
Quiet[NSolve[FirstOrderCondition[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma] == 0, p]]
```

```
Out[25]= {{p -> 1. - 1. UnitStep[0.]}, {p -> -1.82451}, {p -> 0.202779}, {p -> 1.62174}}
```

Solving for various gamma (higher gamma: higher density of consumers towards gamma value 1 and thus higher profit)

```
In[26]:= Quiet[For[igamma = 0.5, igamma <= 1.5, igamma += 0.5,
  arsol = NSolve[FirstOrderCondition[p, ppbar, peta, igamma] == 0, p];
  sol = Select[p /. arsol, # >= 0 && # <= 1 &][[1]];
  Print[{sol, ExpectedProfit[sol, ppbar, peta, igamma]}]]]
```

```
{0.202779, 2.53379}
{0.204261, 2.55104}
{0.205183, 2.56151}
```

Solving for various eta (higher eta: higher demand sensitivity includes lower prices, but profit increases)

```
In[27]:= Quiet[For[ieta = 2.0, ieta ≤ 3.0, ieta += 0.5,
  arsol = NSolve[FirstOrderCondition[p, ppbar, ieta, pgamma] == 0, p];
  sol = Select[p /. arsol, # ≥ 0 && # ≤ 1 &][[1]];
  Print[{sol, ExpectedProfit[sol, ppbar, ieta, pgamma]}]]]
{0.202779, 2.53379}
{0.16709, 5.90107}
{0.150085, 14.8315}
```

Order statistics (Disclosure)

```
In[28]:= PdfOrderStat[x_, k_, n_, gamma_] := (n!) / ((k - 1)! * (n - k)!) *
  CdfTheta[x, gamma]^(k - 1) * (1 - CdfTheta[x, gamma])^(n - k) * PdfTheta[x, gamma]
CdfOrderStat[y_, k_, n_, gamma_] = Integrate[PdfOrderStat[x, k, n, gamma], {x, 0, y}]
```

$$\text{Out[29]} = \int_0^y \frac{n! \left(1 - \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\text{gamma}} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-k+n} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\text{gamma}} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-1+k} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \text{gamma } x^{-1+\text{gamma}} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \\ \text{Indeterminate} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)}{(-1+k)! (-k+n)!} dx$$

```
In[30]:=
```

```
In[31]:=
```

```
pk = 3; pn = 4; pgamma = 0.5;
Print[{Integrate[PdfOrderStat[x, pk, pn, pgamma], {x, 0, 0.5}],
  CdfOrderStat[0.5, pk, pn, pgamma]}]
Print[{Integrate[PdfOrderStat[x, pk - 1, pn, pgamma], {x, 0, 0.5}],
  CdfOrderStat[0.5, pk - 1, pn, pgamma]}]
{0.664214, 0.664214}
{0.921573, 0.921573}

In[34]:= pk = 1; pn = 1;
Print[{CdfTheta[0.4, pgamma], CdfOrderStat[0.4, pk, pn, pgamma]}]
Print[{CdfOrderStat[0.4, pk + 1, pn + 1, pgamma], CdfOrderStat[0.4, pk, pn + 1, pgamma]}]
{0.632456, 0.632456}
{0.4, 0.864911}
```

Reading (General: Proba that the kth highest draw among n is below y)

With gamma as 0.5 and only one draw, the probability to draw a theta lower than 0.4 is c. 0.63.

With the same gamma and two draws: the proba that the highest of both (the 2nd of 2) is below 0.4 is 0.4 (<0.63) and the proba that the lowest (the 1st of 2) is below 0.4 is c. 0.86.

First order condition (Disclosure)

```
In[37]:= FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p_, pbar_, eta_, gamma_, k_, n_] :=
  Integrate[DerivativeProfit[theta, p, pbar, eta] *
    PdfTheta[theta, gamma] * CdfOrderStat[theta, k, n, gamma], {theta, 0, 1}]
FullSimplify[FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, pbar, eta, gamma, k, n]]
```

$$\text{Out[38]} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\theta} \frac{n! \left(1 - \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-k+n} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-1+k} \left(\begin{cases} \text{Indeterminate} & x == 0 \mid x == 1 \\ \gamma x^{-1+\gamma} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)}{\Gamma[k] \Gamma[1 - k + n]} dx$$

$$\left(\begin{cases} 0 & p > \text{pbar} \\ p^{-1-\eta} (\eta (0.1 - 1.p) + 1.p) + \theta & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{cases} \text{Indeterminate} & \theta == 0 \mid \theta == 1 \\ \gamma \theta^{-1+\gamma} & 0 < \theta < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases} \right) d\theta$$

Results: Profit, CS, Welfare (Disclosure)

```
In[39]:= ExpectedThetaOrder[k_, n_, gamma_] = Integrate[x * PdfOrderStat[x, k, n, gamma], {x, 0, 1}]
ExpectedProfitOrder[p_, pbar_, eta_, k_, n_, gamma_] =
  Integrate[Profit[x, p, pbar, eta] * PdfOrderStat[x, k, n, gamma], {x, 0, 1}]
```

$$\text{Out[39]} = \int_0^1 \frac{x n! \left(1 - \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-k+n} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-1+k} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \gamma x^{-1+\gamma} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \\ \text{Indeterminate} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)}{(-1+k)! (-k+n)!} dx$$

$$\text{Out[40]} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(-1+k)! (-k+n)!} n! \left(\begin{cases} 0 & p > \text{pbar} \\ (-0.1+p) \left(\begin{cases} 0 & p > \text{pbar} \\ p^{-\eta} + x & \text{True} \end{cases} \right) & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)$$

$$\left(1 - \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-k+n} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x > 1 \\ x^{\gamma} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right)^{-1+k} \left(\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \gamma x^{-1+\gamma} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \\ \text{Indeterminate} & \text{True} \end{cases} \right) dx$$

```
In[41]:= pk = 2; pn = 3; pgamma = 0.5; pp = 0.2; ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0;
ExpectedThetaOrder[pk, pn, pgamma]
ExpectedProfitOrder[pp, ppbar, peta, pk, pn, pgamma] ==
  Profit[ExpectedThetaOrder[pk, pn, pgamma], pp, ppbar, peta]
```

Out[42]= 0.3

Out[43]= True

Computation of equilibria: Tests (Disclosure)

```
In[44]:= pp = 0.2; ppbar = 1.0; peta = 2.0; pgamma = 0.5; pk = 4; pn = 9;
FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[pp, ppbar, peta, pgamma, pk, pn]
FindRoot[FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma, pn, pn] == 0, {p, 0.1}]
FindRoot[FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma, pk, pn] == 0, {p, 0.1}]

Out[45]= 0.30303

Out[46]= {p → 0.207439}

Out[47]= {p → 0.204307}
```

Solving for various gamma (higher gamma: higher density of consumers towards gamma value 1 and thus higher profit):

```
In[48]:= Quiet[For[igamma = 0.5, igamma ≤ 1.5, igamma += 0.5,
  sol = p /. FindRoot[
    FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, igamma, pk, pn] == 0, {p, 0.1}];
  Print[{sol, ExpectedProfit[sol, ppbar, peta, igamma]}]]]

{0.204307, 2.53366}
{0.205957, 2.55089}
{0.206775, 2.56138}
```

Solving for various eta (higher eta: higher demand sensitivity... price decreases due to higher sensitivity)

```
In[49]:= Quiet[For[ieta = 2.0, ieta ≤ 3.0, ieta += 0.5,
  sol = p /. FindRoot[
    FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, ieta, pgamma, pk, pn] == 0, {p, 0.1}];
  Print[{sol, ExpectedProfit[sol, ppbar, ieta, pgamma]}]]]

{0.204307, 2.53366}
{0.167312, 5.90105}
{0.150128, 14.8315}
```

Solving for various k, n

```
In[50]:= pgamma = 0.5; peta = 2.0; ppbar = 1.0; pn = 10; ark = {10, 9, 8, 2, 1};
FindRoot[FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma, 10, 10] == 0, {p, 0.1}]
arpstardisclo =
  Table[p /. FindRoot[FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma, k, pn] == 0,
    {p, 0.1}], {k, ark}]
arprofitdisclo = Table[ExpectedProfitOrder[arpstardisclo[[i]], ppbar,
  peta, ark[[i]], pn, pgamma], {i, Range[Dimensions[ark][[1]]]}]

Out[51]= {p → 0.207567}

Out[52]= {0.207567, 0.206866, 0.206221, 0.203379, 0.203059}

Out[53]= {2.58632, 2.57011, 2.55566, 2.50401, 2.50099}
```

As the number of auctionned slots increases, profit/bid decreases... Disclosure is first profitable (with small k) then privacy is best.

Output for privacy

```

In[54]:= dim = Apply[Times, Dimensions[Table[0, {igamma, 0.5, 1.5, 0.5}, {ieta, 2.0, 3.0, 0.5}]]];
arparam = Range[dim];
arresult = Range[dim];
arprofit = Range[dim];
arcsurplus = Range[dim];
count = 0;
Quiet[Do[{count = count + 1,
  arsol = NSolve[FirstOrderCondition[p, ppbar, ieta, igamma] == 0, p],
  sol = Select[p /. arsol, # >= 0 && # <= 1 &],
  arresult[[count]] = sol[[1]],
  arparam[[count]] = {igamma, ieta},
  arprofit[[count]] = ExpectedProfit[arresult[[count]], ppbar, ieta, igamma],
  etheta = ExpectedTheta[igamma],
  eqstar = Demand[etheta, sol[[1]], ppbar, ieta],
  arcsurplus[[count]] = ExpectedConsumerSurplus[etheta, eqstar, ieta]},
{igamma, 0.5, 1.5, 0.5}, {ieta, 2.0, 3.0, 0.5}]]

In[61]:= Partition[arparam, Sqrt[dim]]
Partition[arresult, Sqrt[dim]]
Partition[arprofit, Sqrt[dim]]
Partition[arcsurplus, Sqrt[dim]]
Partition[arresult, Sqrt[dim]]

Out[61]= {{{0.5, 2.}, {0.5, 2.5}, {0.5, 3.}},
  {{1., 2.}, {1., 2.5}, {1., 3.}}, {{1.5, 2.}, {1.5, 2.5}, {1.5, 3.}}}

Out[62]= {{0.202779, 0.16709, 0.150085},
  {0.204261, 0.167305, 0.150127}, {0.205183, 0.167435, 0.150152}}

Out[63]= {{2.53379, 5.90107, 14.8315}, {2.55104, 5.91227, 14.8398}, {2.56151, 5.919, 14.8449}}

Out[64]= {{9.86294, 24.4018, 66.5916}, {9.79139, 24.3548, 66.5539}, {9.7474, 24.3265, 66.5313}}

Out[65]= {{0.202779, 0.16709, 0.150085},
  {0.204261, 0.167305, 0.150127}, {0.205183, 0.167435, 0.150152}}

```

Within row: increase in eta i.e. demand price sensitivity decreases optimal price but increases profit (and consumer surplus, which is ok if price decreases)

Between rows: increase in gamma i.e. shift of weight in customer valuations towards higher valuations increases price and profit (decreases consumer surplus)

Output for disclosure

```

In[66]:= pgamma = 0.5;
peta = 2.0;
ppbar = 1.0;
pn = 10;
ark = {10, 9, 8, 2, 1};
dimark = Dimensions[ark][[1]];
arresultdisclo = Range[dimark];
arprofitdisclo = Range[dimark];
arcsurplusdisclo = Range[dimark];
count = 0;

```

```

In[76]:= Quiet[Do[{count = count + 1,
  arsol = FindRoot[
    FirstOrderConditionDisclosure[p, ppbar, peta, pgamma, i, pn] == 0, {p, 0.1}],
  sol = Select[p /. arsol, # >= 0 && # <= 1 &],
  arresultdisclo[[count]] = sol[[1]],
  arprofitdisclo[[count]] =
    ExpectedProfitOrder[sol[[1]], ppbar, peta, i, pn, pgamma],
  etheta = ExpectedThetaOrder[i, pn, pgamma],
  eqstar = Demand[etheta, sol[[1]], ppbar, peta],
  arcsurplusdisclo[[count]] = ExpectedConsumerSurplus[etheta, eqstar, peta]],
{i, ark}]]

```

```

In[77]:= ark
arresultdisclo
arprofitdisclo
arcsurplusdisclo

```

```
Out[77]= {10, 9, 8, 2, 1}
```

```
Out[78]= {0.207567, 0.206866, 0.206221, 0.203379, 0.203059}
```

```
Out[79]= {2.58632, 2.57011, 2.55566, 2.50401, 2.50099}
```

```
Out[80]= {9.63544, 9.66807, 9.69831, 9.83384, 9.84934}
```