

This model tries to rationalize the increase in the amount offered between the initial offer and the external offers. Broadly the idea is that there will be some learning<sup>1</sup>.

We first start by deriving a model without external offers, which we call the one stage game.

## 0.1 One stage game

There is a consumer and  $J$  firms.

Each firm  $j$  has a cost  $c_j$  to sell to the consumer. But the costs are private knowledge, they are drawn from a distribution with cdf  $F_j$ <sup>2</sup>, after observing the signal firms make offers  $p_j$ . Denote by  $p = (p_1, \dots, p_J)$  the vector of offers received by the buyer. The consumer faces a discrete choice problem where we denote the probability of him choosing  $j$  as  $D_j(p)$ .

An equilibrium of the pricing game are functions  $p_j(c_i)$  such that for all  $j$ :

$$p_j(c_j) = \arg \max_{p_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-1}} (p_j - c_j) D_j(p_j, p_{-j}(c_{-j})) dF(c_{-j} | c_j) \quad (1)$$

where  $p_{-j}(c_{-j}) = (p_n(c_n))_{n \neq j}$  and  $F(p_{-j} | c_j)$  is the distribution of the offers of the other firms given firm's  $j$  cost. Note that firm profits in this case are:  $\pi_j^O(p_j, p_{-j}, c_j) = \int (p_j - c_j) D_j(p_j, p_{-j}(c_{-j})) dF(p_{-j} | c_j)$

Where the  $O$  supraindex denote the game of only one stage.

## 0.2 Two stage game: with external offers

Now suppose that firms are in the same situation as before, but after making their offers with probability  $\lambda$  the consumer chooses to request an external offer. In which case he chooses randomly one firm from which to request the external offer, then the firm can observe the initial offers made by the other firms and decide whether to update its offer<sup>3</sup>.

We will use backward induction to solve the two stage game.

In the second stage a firm chooses an offer  $p_j^{T2}$  equal to the minimum between the initial offer and the optimal offer after observing all the initial offers, i.e.

$$p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}) = \min(p_j^{T1}, p^*) \quad (2)$$

where the optimal offer is given by:

$$p^* = \arg \max_{p_j} (p_j - c_j) D_j(p_j, p_{-j}^{T1}) \quad (3)$$

Then, the profits of firm  $j$  if the buyer requests an external offer from firm  $j$  are:

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<sup>1</sup> We take a stance on what is generating uncertainty about the other firms' offers. If it is the mortality tables there is a winner's curse, if it is interest rate variation there's no curse. We assume the latter.

<sup>2</sup> The private knowledge is because interest rates are changed frequently and also there are commissions paid to intermediaries, which are not known by the competitors.

<sup>3</sup> The firms are not always able to observe the prior offers. In this model we are assuming  $\lambda$  is exogenous and the firm observes initial offers. One possible extension is to endogeneize the search behavior (searches if certain conditions are met) and also to assume that sometimes the firm does not observe the prior offers. Note that this could considerably complicate the model because the disclosure of the initial offers is strategic and by itself could reveal something, but we do not observe whether the buyer discloses.

$$\pi_j^{(j)}(p^{T1}, c_j) = (p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}) - c_j)D_j(p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}), p_{-j}^{T1}) \quad (4)$$

And the profits of firm  $j$  if the buyer requests an external offer from firm  $j'$  are:

$$\pi_j^{(j')}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{j'}) = (p_j^{T1} - c_j)D_j(p_{-j'}^{T1}, p_{j'}^{T2}(c_{j'}, p^{T1})) \quad (5)$$

Then, the expected profits of firm  $j$  in the case the consumer requests an external offer are:

$$\pi_j^{T2}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j}) = \frac{1}{J} \left( \pi_j^{(j)}(p^{T1}, c_j) + \sum_{j' \neq j} \pi_j^{(j')}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{j'}) \right) \quad (6)$$

note that the costs of the competitors ( $c_{-j}$ ) enter into the profits since they affect the way the competitors update their prices in case they are asked to update their prices.

Then, given strategies  $p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1})$  we can calculate the expected profits given a prices set in the first stage and teh costs:

$$\pi_j^{T1}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j}) = (1 - \lambda)\pi_j^O(p^{T1}, c_j) + \lambda\pi_j^{T2}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j}) \quad (7)$$

The FOC of equation 7 with respect to  $p_j^{T1}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \pi_j^{T1}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j})}{\partial p_j^{T1}} &= (1 - \lambda) \frac{\partial \pi_j^O(p^{T1}, c_j)}{\partial p_j^{T1}} + \lambda \frac{\partial \pi_j^{T2}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j})}{\partial p_j^{T1}} \\ &= (1 - \lambda) \left( \int D_j(p_j^{T1}, p_{-j}^{T1}) dF(c_{-j} | c_j) - \alpha(p_j^{T1} - c_j) \int D_j(p_j^{T1}, p_{-j}^{T1}) [1 - D_j(p_j^{T1}, p_{-j}^{T1})] dF(c_{-j} | c_j) \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Finally, given that the costs of the rivals are not known, the equilibrium prices set in the first stage have to solve:

### Equilibrium definition

An equilibrium of the two stage game are pricing functions  $(p^{T1}, p^{T2})_{j=1}^J$  such that

$$p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}) = \arg \max_{p_j \leq p_j^{T1}} (p_j - c_j)D_j(p_j, p_{-j}^{T1}) \quad (9)$$

and

$$p_j^{T1}(c_j) = \arg \max_{p_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-1}} \pi_j^{T1}(p_j, p_{-j}^{T1}(c_{-j}), c_j) dF(c_{-j} | c_j) \quad (10)$$

where note that  $\pi_j^{T1}$  is also a function of  $p_j^{T2}$ .

# 1 Simulation

The parameters to do this are:

- Demand parameters  $(\delta_j)_{j=1}^J, \alpha$
- Cost distributions  $(F_j)_{j=1}^J$
- Probability of requesting external offer  $\lambda$

The solution are firm-specific pricing functions.

We simulate a scenario with  $J$  firms, with mean utility  $\delta_j$  which is the same for all of them. Costs are drawn from a normal distribution  $(\mu_c, \sigma_c)$ . Moreover we assume logit demand.

## 1.1 Base model

Note that the equilibrium consists on  $J$  functions, essentially we have to find  $(p_j(c_j))_{j=1}^J$ . We start with the symmetric case (mean utilities are the same and costs drawn from the same distribution) and for the symmetric equilibrium, meaning that we only need to find a single pricing function.

Given that we are looking for a symmetric equilibria our algorithm assumes that  $J - 1$  firms are playing a strategy and we aim to minimize the distance:

$$d(c) = \hat{p}(c) - \underbrace{\arg \max_{p_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-1}} (p_j - c_j) D_j(p_j, \hat{p}_{-j}(c_{-j}; \theta_0)) dF(c_{-j} | c_j)}_{p_j(c)} \quad (11)$$

where the first term represent the current guess of the optimal strategy and the second term represents optimal pricing

We consider  $C$  points in a grid in the range  $[\underline{c}, \bar{c}]$

1. Make an initial guess  $\hat{p}^0(c)$ .
2. For each cost in the grid we calculate the optimal response by solving:

$$p(c) = \arg \max_{p_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N-1}} (p_j - c_j) D_j(p_j, \hat{p}_{-j}^0(c_{-j})) dF(c_{-j}) \quad (12)$$

where the integral is calculated over the grid of costs. The FOC is:

$$\int D_j(\cdot) - \alpha(p_j - c_j) D_j(\cdot) [1 - D_j(\cdot)] dF(c_{-j}) = 0 \quad (13)$$

where  $D_j(\cdot) = D_j(p_j, \hat{p}_{-j}^0(c_{-j}))$

3. We calculate a distance

$$\int |d(c_j)| dF(c_j) \quad (14)$$

if the distance is lower than a tolerance level we stop. If it is higher we update each price according to

$$\hat{p}^1(c) = \hat{p}^0(c) - \beta d(c)$$

## 1.2 Two stage game: symmetric case

Now the equilibrium consists on  $2J$  functions, essentially we have to find  $(p_j^{T1}(c_j), p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}))_{j=1}^J$ . We start with the symmetric case (mean utilities are the same and costs drawn from the same distribution) and for the symmetric equilibrium, meaning that we only need to find two pricing functions.

We approximate  $F$  on a grid  $\{c_i\}_{i=1}^C$  with weights  $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^C$ ,  $\sum_i w_i = 1$ , and use common random numbers to draw  $\{c_{-j}^{(r)}\}_{r=1}^R$  for rivals at each grid node.

From equation 9, and assuming logit demand, the second stage price solves:

$$p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}) = \min\left\{c_j + \frac{1}{\alpha(1 - D_j(p_j^{T2}(c_j, p^{T1}), p_{-j}^{T1}))}, p_j^{T1}\right\} \quad (15)$$

Using 15 to replace in equation 4 and 5 we can obtain the second stage equilibrium profits in case the firm asks for an external offer from any firm  $\pi_j^{(j)}(p^{T1}, c_j)$  and  $\pi_j^{(j')}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{j'})$ , then using equation 6 we can obtain  $\pi_j^{T2}(p^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j})$ .

**Goal.** In the symmetric equilibrium, we solve for a single first stage and another single second stage pricing function where jointly they have to satisfy equations 9 and 10.

**Inputs.** Number of firms  $J$ , demand parameters  $(\delta, \alpha)$ , cost distribution  $F$ , request probability  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , grid size  $C$ , Monte Carlo draws  $R$ , damping  $\beta \in (0, 1]$ , tolerance  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and a search bracket  $[\underline{p}(c), \bar{p}(c)]$  with  $\underline{p}(c) = c$  and  $\bar{p}(c) = c + \bar{m}$  for some  $\bar{m} > 0$ .

**Discretization.** Approximate  $F$  on a grid  $\{c_i\}_{i=1}^C$  with weights  $\{w_i\}_{i=1}^C$  ( $\sum_i w_i = 1$ ). For each node  $c_i$ , pre-draw  $R$  i.i.d. rival cost vectors  $\{c_{-j}^{(r)}\}_{r=1}^R \sim F^{J-1}$  and keep these draws fixed across iterations (common random numbers).

**Algorithm (backward induction inside an outer fixed point).**

1. **Initialization.** Set an initial first-stage function  $p_0^{T1}(c)$ . A stable choice is a one-stage cost-plus guess,

$$p_0^{T1}(c) = c + \frac{1}{\alpha(1 - \bar{s})}, \quad \bar{s} \approx \frac{1}{J}$$

2. **Inner Stage-2 operator  $\mathcal{T}_2$  (given  $p_k^{T1}$ ).** For each grid node  $c = (c_1, \dots, c_J)$ :

- (a) Compute the stage-2 best reply  $p^*(c_j; p_{-j}^{T1})$  by solving the one-dimensional fixed point from (14):

$$p = c_j + \frac{1}{\alpha(1 - D_j(p, p_{-j}^{T1}))}.$$

(b) Apply the no-increase cap from (2):

$$p_k^{T2}(c_j; p_{-j}^{T1}) = \min\{p_k^{T1}(c_j), p^*(c_j; p_{-j}^{T1})\}.$$

3. **Stage-2 profits (conditional on a request).** Using 4, 5 and 6, form for each  $(c_j, c_{-j}^{(r)})$ : First map  $c_{-j}^{(r)}$  into  $p_{-j}^{T1}(c_{-j}^{(r)})$  using  $p_k^{T1}$ , then compute

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_j^{(j)}(p_k^{T1}, c_j) &= (p_k^{T2}(c_j; p_{-j}^{T1}) - c_j) D_j(p_k^{T2}(c_j; p_{-j}^{T1}), p_{-j}^{T1}), \\ \pi_j^{(j')}(p_k^{T1}, c_j, c_{-j}^{(r)}) &= \frac{1}{J-1} \sum_{m \neq j} (p_k^{T1}(c_j) - c_j) D_j(p_k^{T1}(c_j), p_{-j}^{T1}(c_{-j}^{(r)})|_{m \leftarrow p_k^{T2}(c_m^{(r)}; c_{-m}^{(r)})}), \\ \pi_j^{T2}(p_k^{T1}, c_i, c_{-j}^{(r)}) &= \frac{1}{J} \pi_j^{(j)}(p_k^{T1}, c_i) + \frac{J-1}{J} \pi_j^{(j')}(p_k^{T1}, c_i, c_{-j}^{(r)}).\end{aligned}$$

4. **Stage-1 objective at  $(p; c_i)$  (Monte Carlo version of (7)).** For any trial price  $p$  at cost  $c_i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\pi}_j^O(p; c_i) &= \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R (p - c_i) D_j(p, p_{-j}^{T1}(c_{-j}^{(r)})), \\ \hat{\pi}_j^{T2}(p; c_i) &= \frac{1}{R} \sum_{r=1}^R \pi_j^{T2}(p_k^{T1}, c_i, c_{-j}^{(r)}) \quad (\text{with } p^{T2} \text{ from Step 2}), \\ \hat{\Pi}^{(1)}(p; c_i) &= (1 - \lambda) \hat{\pi}_j^O(p; c_i) + \lambda \hat{\pi}_j^{T2}(p; c_i).\end{aligned}$$

5. **Pointwise best response (implements (9)).** For each  $c_i$ , compute

$$p_k^{\text{BR}}(c_i) \in \arg \max_{p \in [c_i, c_i + \bar{m}]} \hat{\Pi}^{(1)}(p; c_i).$$

(A simple and robust choice is a bracketed 1D search.)

6. **Distance update (mirrors (10)–(13)).** Define the distance  $d_k(c_i) = p_k^{T1}(c_i) - p_k^{\text{BR}}(c_i)$  and update

$$p_{k+1}^{T1}(c_i) = p_k^{T1}(c_i) - \beta d_k(c_i).$$

Optionally enforce monotonicity in costs (isotonic regression on  $\{(c_i, p_{k+1}^{T1}(c_i))\}$ ).

7. **Stopping rule.** Stop when the weighted  $L^1$  distance falls below tolerance,

$$\mathcal{D}_k = \sum_{i=1}^C w_i |p_{k+1}^{T1}(c_i) - p_k^{T1}(c_i)| < \varepsilon,$$

or equivalently when  $\sum_i w_i |d_k(c_i)| < \varepsilon$ .

**Output.** The fixed point  $p_\star^{T1}(\cdot)$  and the induced  $p_\star^{T2}(\cdot; \cdot) = \mathcal{T}_2[p_\star^{T1}]$  constitute the symmetric two-stage equilibrium satisfying (8)–(9) with stage-2 prices computed via (14) and capped by (2).

**Implementation tips.** (i) Keep the rival cost draws fixed across iterations (variance reduction). (ii) Use damping  $\beta$  and a reasonable  $\bar{m}$  to stabilize the outer loop. (iii) The 1D fixed point in (14) is a contraction under logit; a damped update  $p \leftarrow c + 1/(\alpha(1 - D_j(p, \cdot)))$  converges rapidly, then apply the cap  $p^{T2} \leq p^{T1}$ .