

Simple, Credible, and Approximately-Optimal auctions

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Key results:

- First revenue guarantees for non-truthful multi-item auctions with additive, asymmetric bidders.
- First static approximately revenue-optimal credible multi-item mechanism.

Motivation:

- Non-truthful auctions are very **common** in practice. Hence, it is important to understand their revenue-optimality.
- In a credible auction, auctioneers do not have incentive to deviate from the rules of the auction. Therefore, bidders can **trust** the auctioneer.

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General Framework

Multi-item auction $E(A)$:

The auctioneer

- posts bidders-specific entry fees upfront,
- runs simultaneous single-item A auctions on all items,
- allocates items to those bidders who paid entry fees.

Main theorem:

If every bidder in A auction does **not overbid** and **pays at most bid**, then,

Separate First-price auctions with monopoly reserves

or

$E(A)$

is **approximately revenue-optimal**.

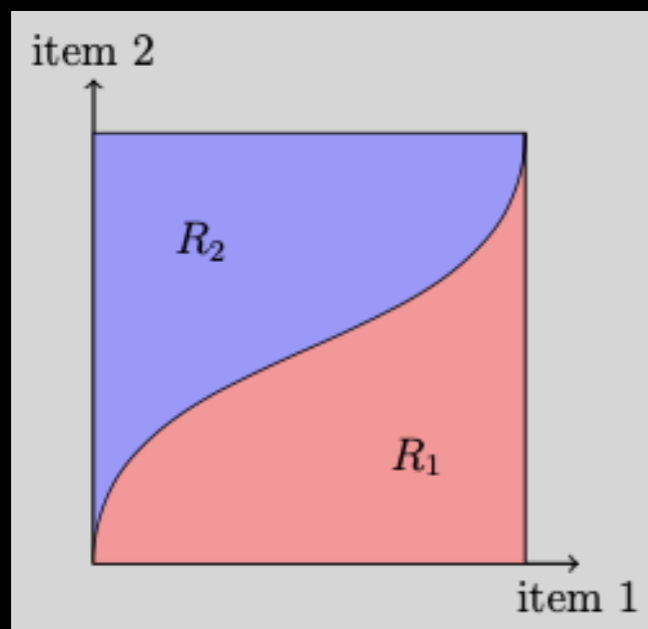
Non-truthful auction: $E(\text{First-Price})$, $E(\text{All-Pay})$

Credible auction: $E(\text{All-Pay})$

Proof of main theorem: E(First-Price)

[CDW16] Decomposition of type-space into “upward-closed” regions:

$$(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) \rightarrow (t_1, t_2, \phi(t_3), t_4)$$



Optimal revenue \leq Virtual welfare

Goal: Upper bound virtual welfare.

Core problem:

Need to upper bound **welfare-loss** of first-price auctions.

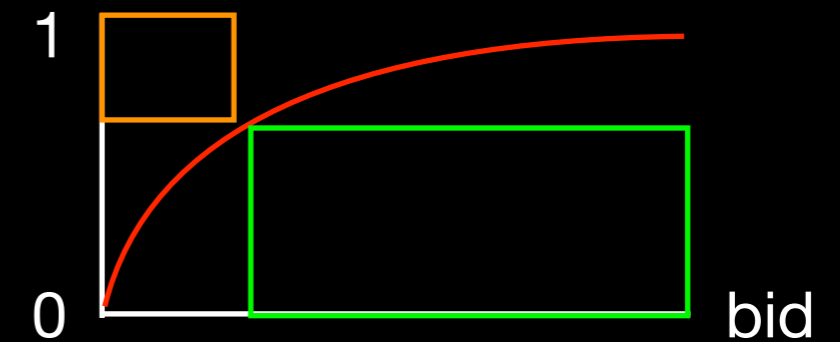
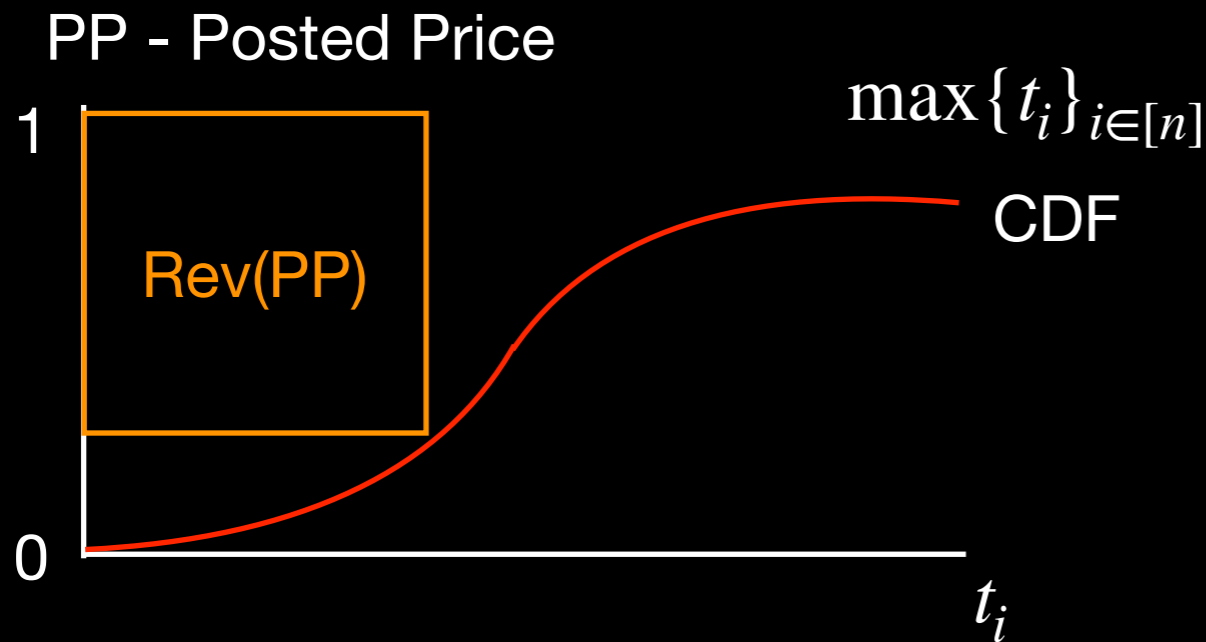
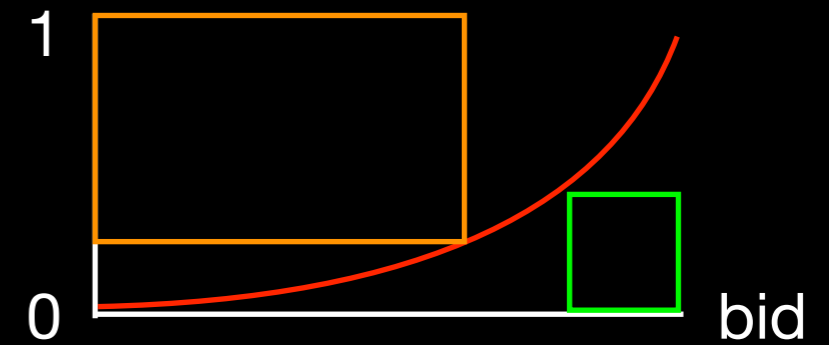
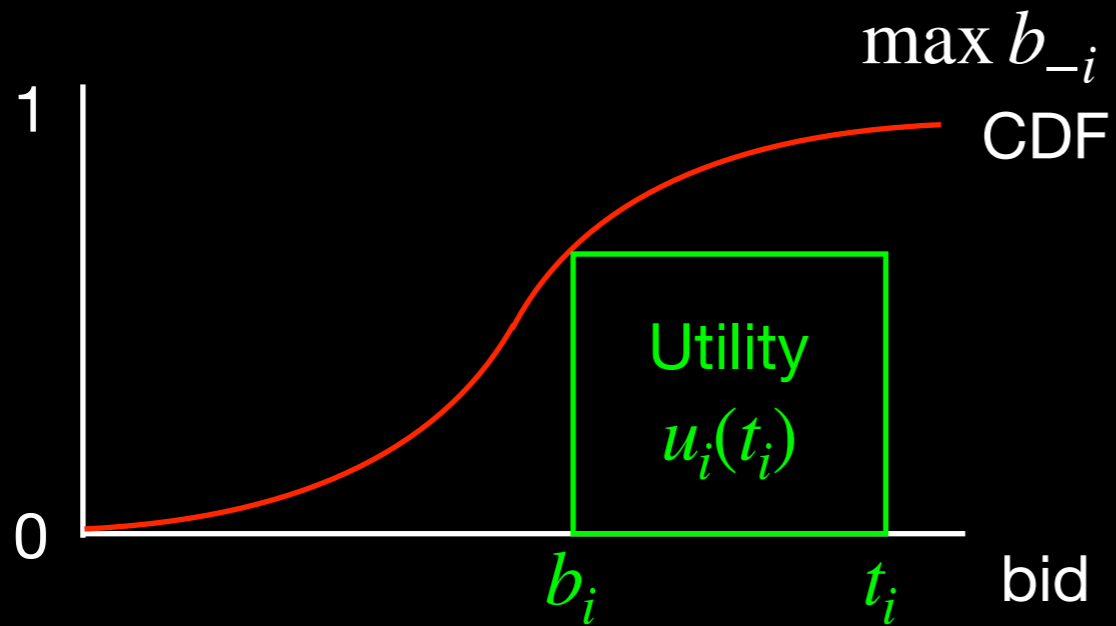
Worst-case scenarios:

- Welfare-loss is a **constant fraction** of optimal welfare.
- Optimal welfare is **arbitrarily larger** than optimal revenue.

Main idea: Both worst cases cannot co-exist!

Box-Lemma

$$\sqrt{\text{Rev(PP)}} + \sqrt{u_i(t_i)} \geq \sqrt{t_i}$$



$\max b_{-i}$ lies above $\max\{t_i\}_{i \in [n]}$

Welfare loss of first-price auctions $\leq 4 \cdot \text{Rev(PP)}$