

On the Complexity of Equilibrium Computation in First-Price Auctions

From the following two works:

F., Giannakopoulos, Hollender, Lazos, and Poças. *On the Complexity of Equilibrium Computation in First-Price Auctions*. EC 2021, SICOMP 2023.

F., Giannakopoulos, Hollender, and Kokkalis. *On the Computation of Equilibria in Discrete First-Price Auctions*. EC 2024.

Buying a house in Scotland

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Houses are sold via *sealed-bid First-Price auctions*.



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value



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- The **winner pays her bid**, the other bidders pay **zero**.

First Price Auctions in practice



Google's First-Price Auction Switch Is Making Header Bidding Partners Win More

by [Sarah Sluis](#) // Thursday, September 5th, 2019 – 6:00 am

ARTICLES
Everything you should know about Google's move to First Price

Google outlines move to first-price auction for Ad Manager

By [Andrew Blustein](#) - 10 May 2019 20:04pm



Who else is interested?

Houses are sold via *sealed-bid First-Price auctions*.



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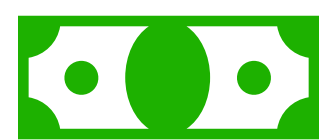


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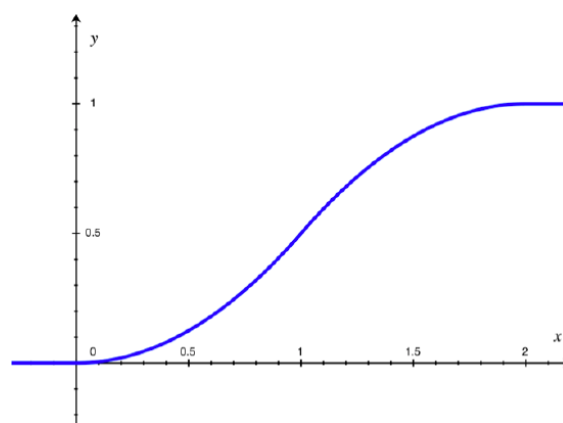


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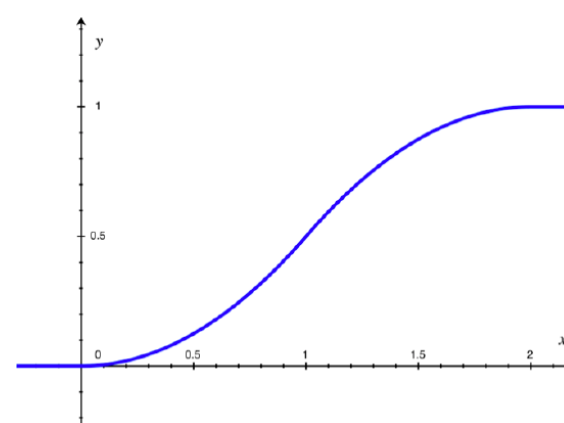


How much should I bid?

I have incentives to underbid, but I also don't want to lose the house, or at least not with high probability.



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- **Pure strategy**: $\beta_i : V \rightarrow B$
- **Ex-post utility**: $\tilde{u}_i(\mathbf{b}; v_i) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|W(\mathbf{b})|}(v_i - b_i), & \text{if } i \in W(\mathbf{b}), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$ where $W(\mathbf{b}) = \operatorname{argmax}_{j \in N} b_j$

Types of Beliefs

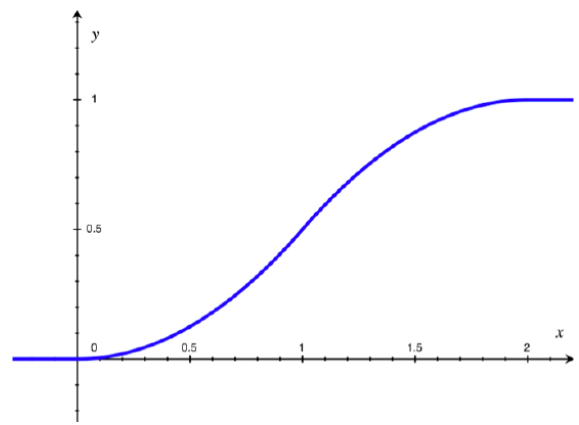
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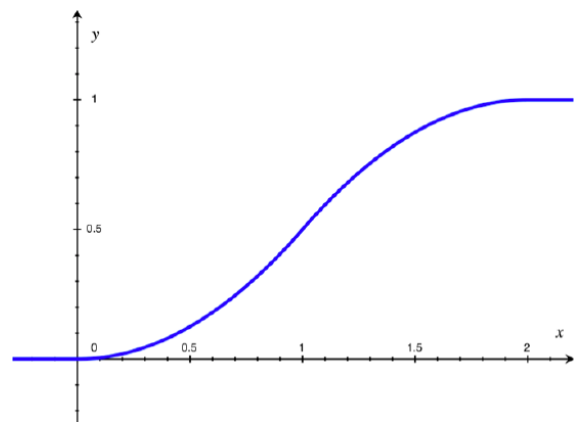
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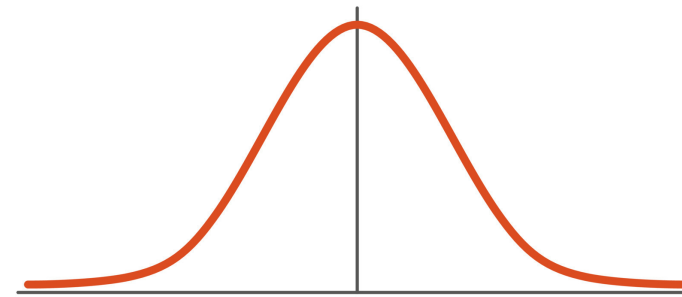
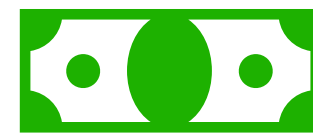
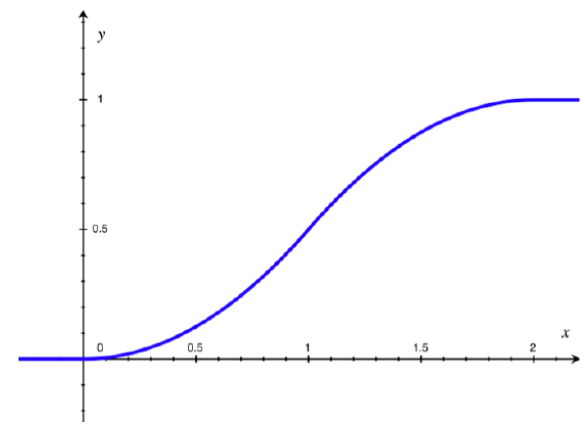
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This is called a **Bayes-Nash Equilibrium**.

Bayes-Nash Equilibrium

- A strategy profile $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ is an **ε -approximate pure Bayes-Nash Equilibrium** if for any bidder $i \in N$, any value $v_i \in V$, and any bid $b \in B$:

$$u_i(\beta_i(v_i), \beta_{-i}; v_i) \geq u_i(b, \beta_{-i}; v_i) - \varepsilon$$

We refer to a 0-approximate PBNE as an *exact* PBNE

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Theorem [FGHLP23]: Computing an ε -PBNE with subjective priors is **PPAD-complete**.

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 - e.g., at least as hard as finding mixed Nash equilibria in normal form games, market equilibria in exchange markets, etc.

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continuous
priors



iid

IPV

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PBNE: PPAD-complete [FGHLP23]

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PBNE (trilateral tie-breaking):
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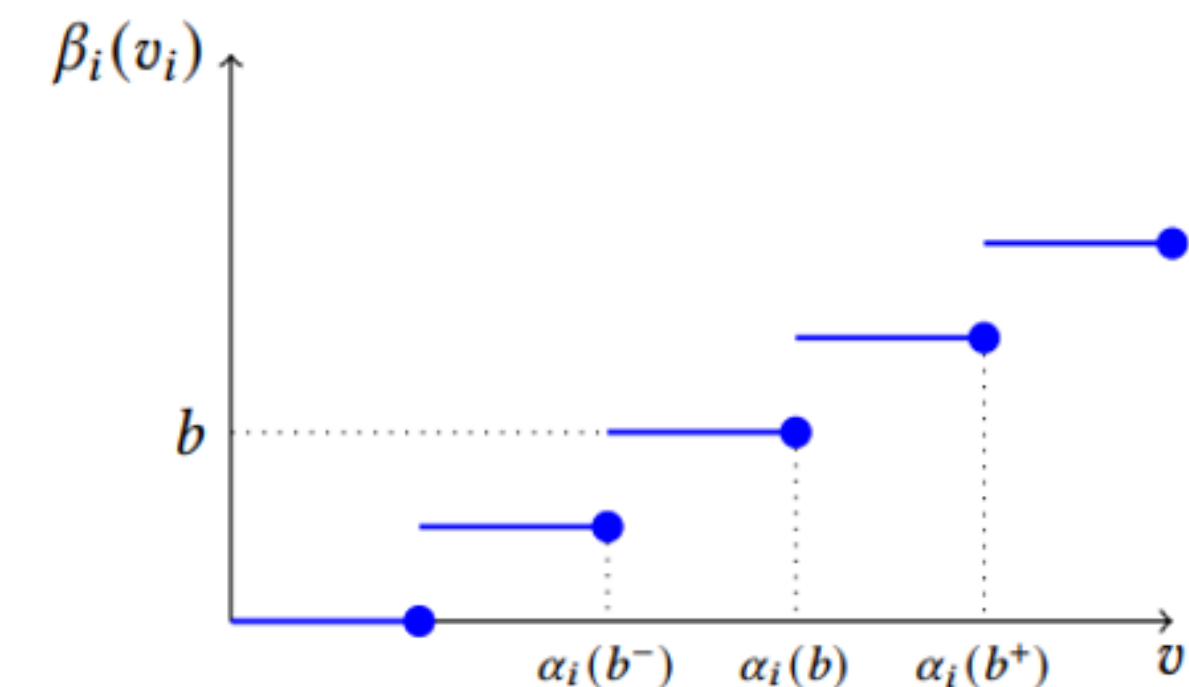
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PPAD-completeness

- **PPAD-membership:** New proof of existence via Brouwer's fixed point theorem. Brouwer function is polynomially continuous.
- **PPAD-hardness:** Reduction from ϵ -Generalized Circuit, a known PPAD-complete problem [Chen, Deng, and Teng 2009, Rubinfeld 2018].
- In fact we first show that ϵ -Generalized Circuit is still PPAD-complete, even when restricted to a very small set of gates.

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- Mixed strategies restore **continuity** \Rightarrow existence of a MBNE
- Computing an ε -MBNE in a DFPA is a **total search problem**.

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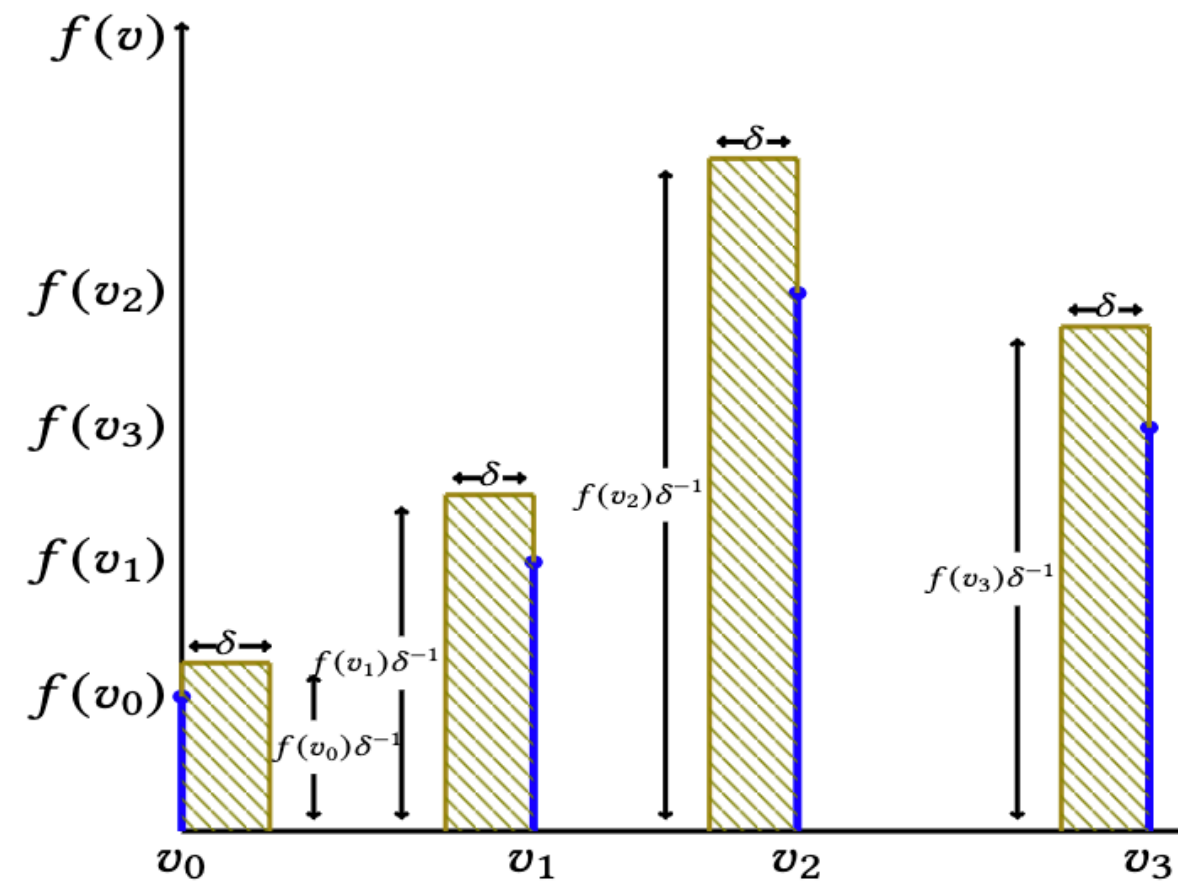
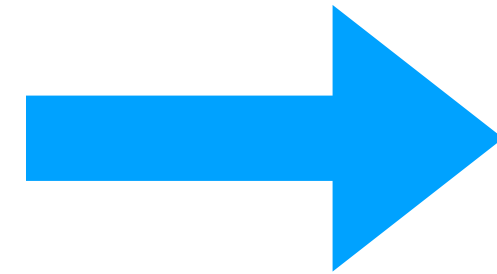


Figure 1: Discrete \rightarrow Continuous

Equivalence Result

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Continuous

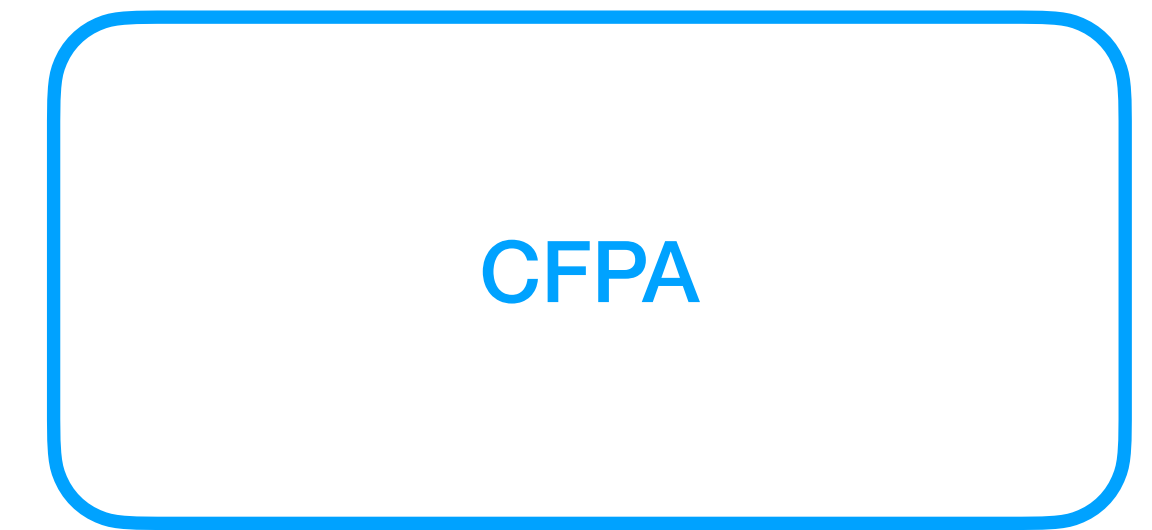
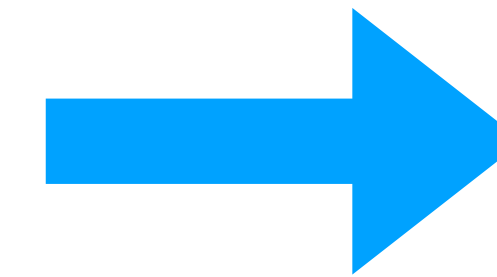
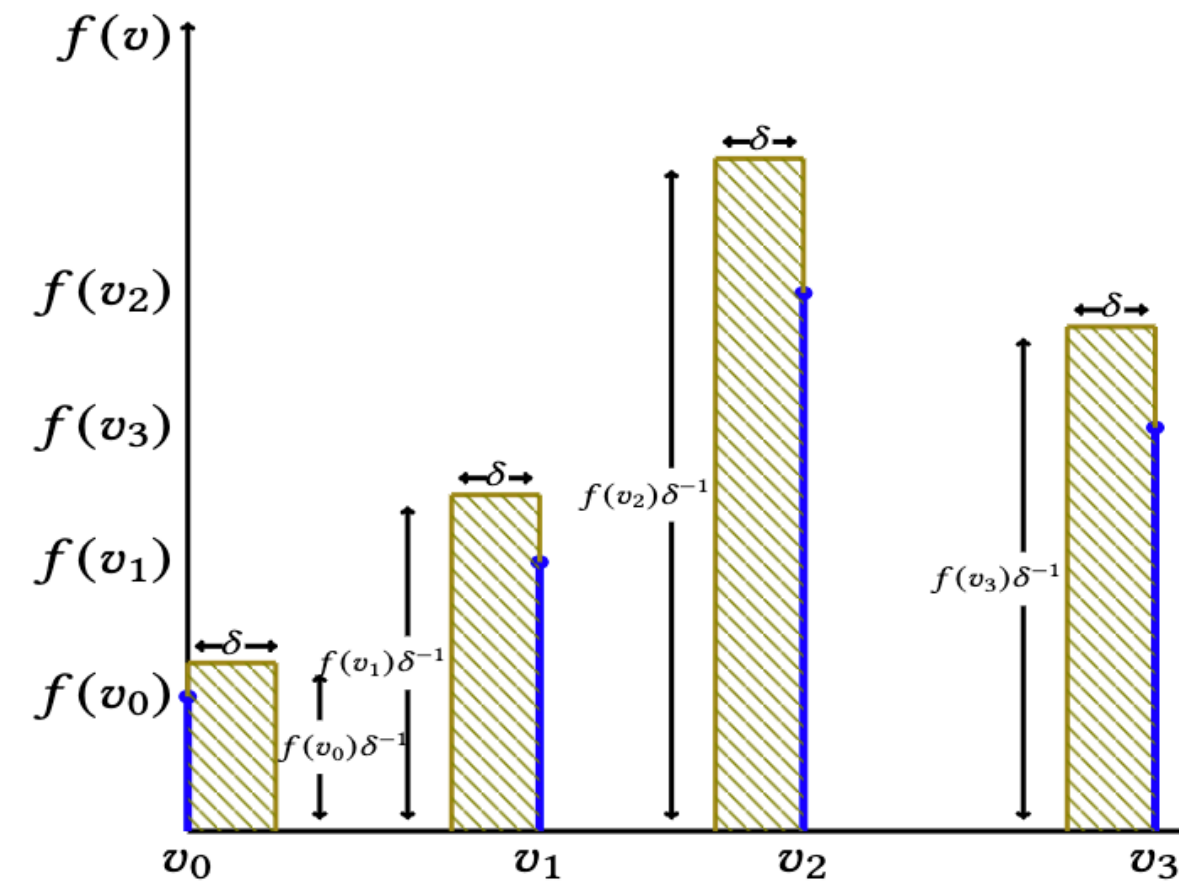
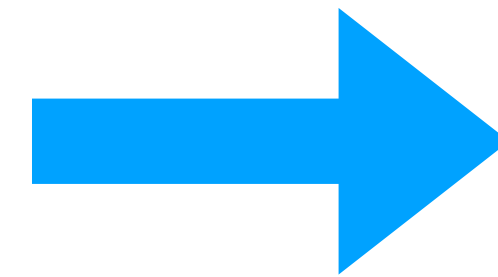
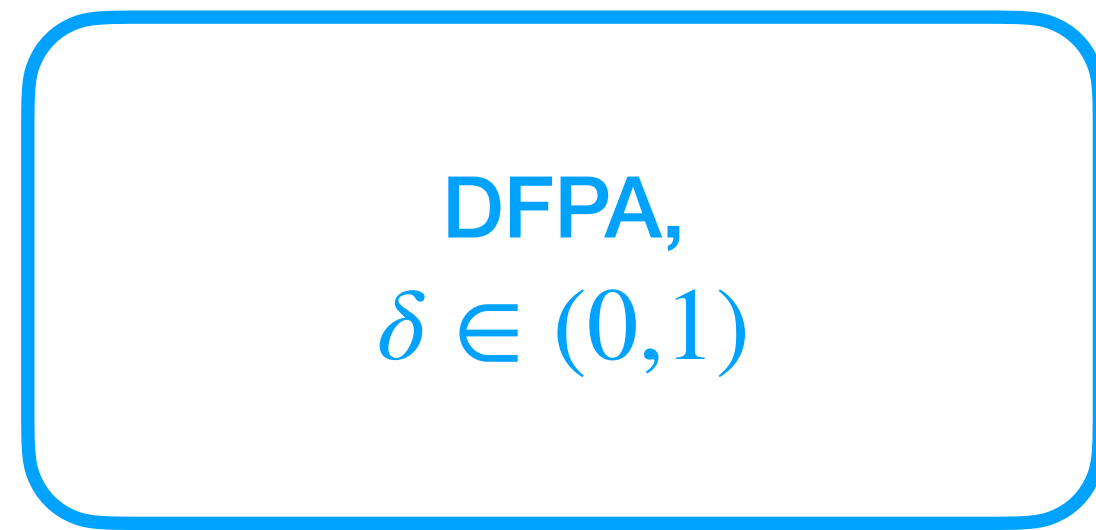


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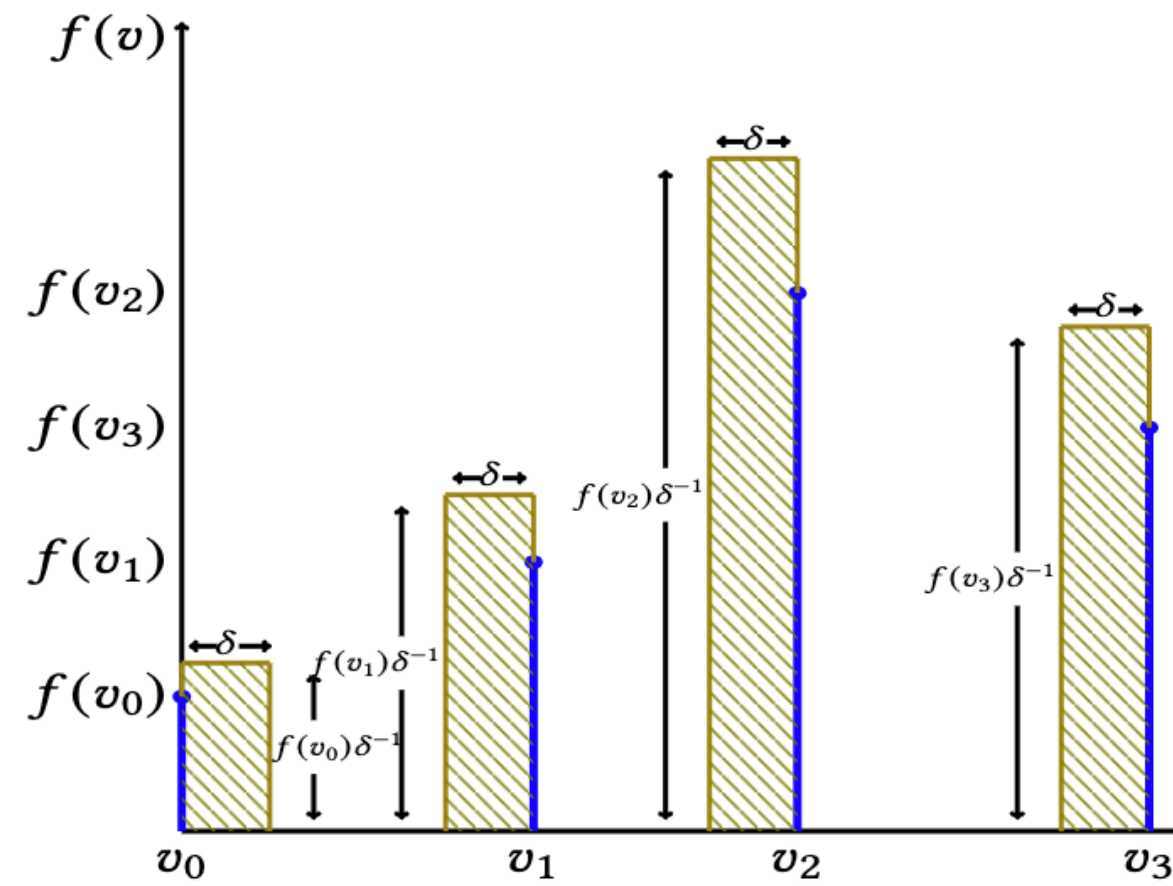
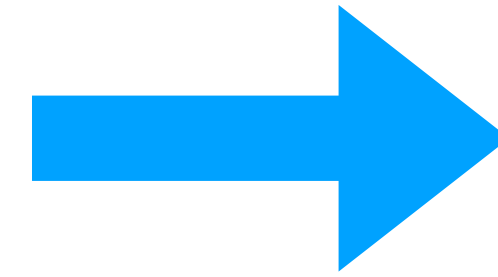
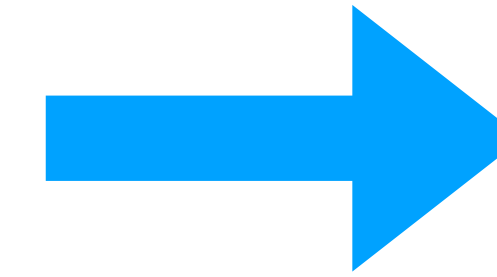


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CFPA



ε -PBNE,
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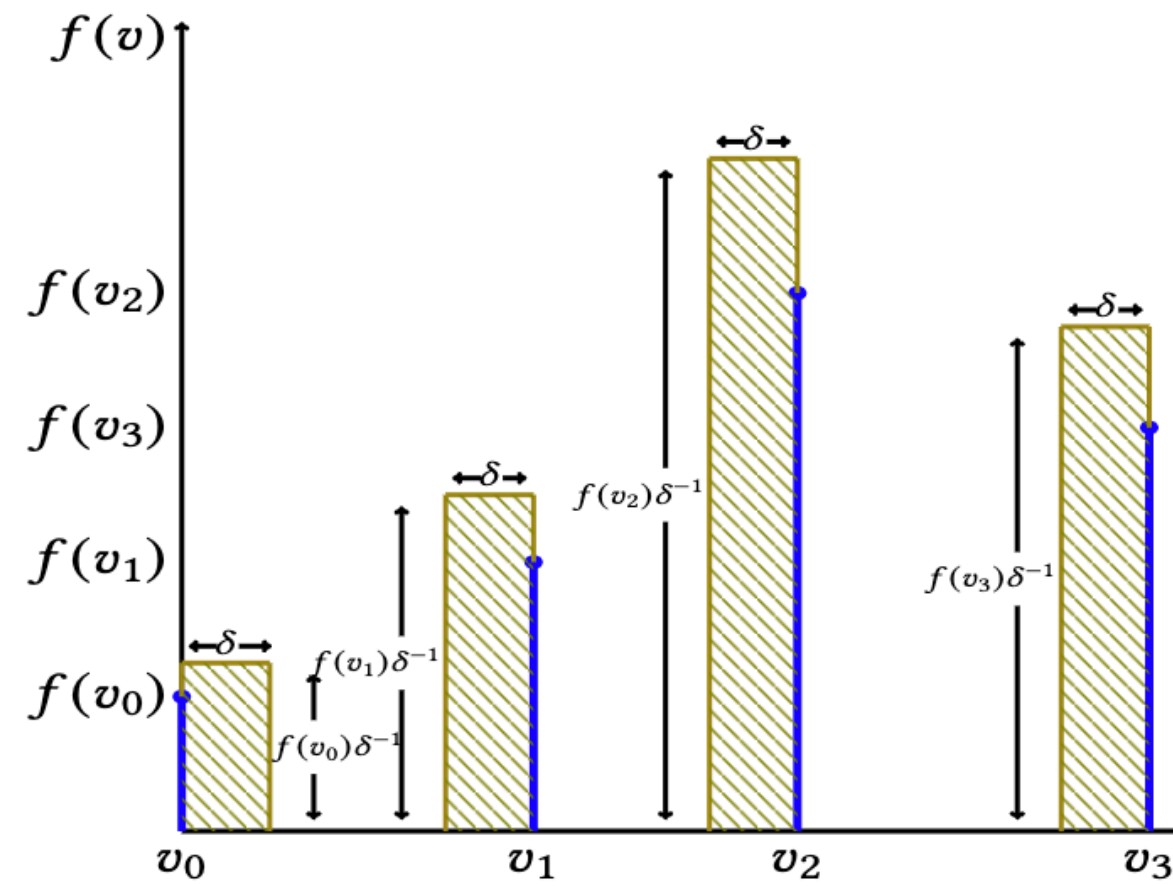
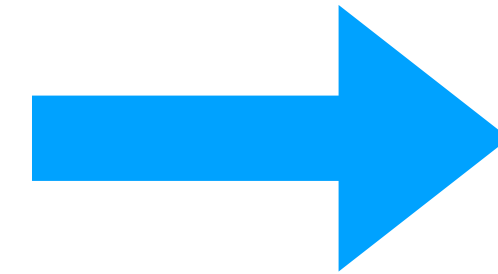
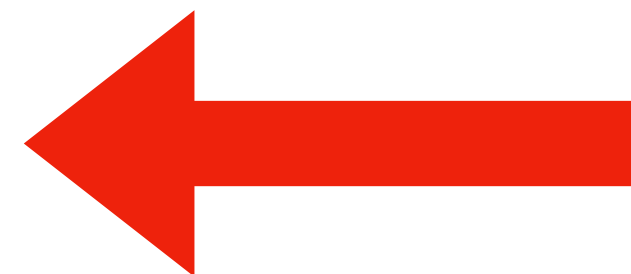


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$(\varepsilon + \delta)$ -MBNE



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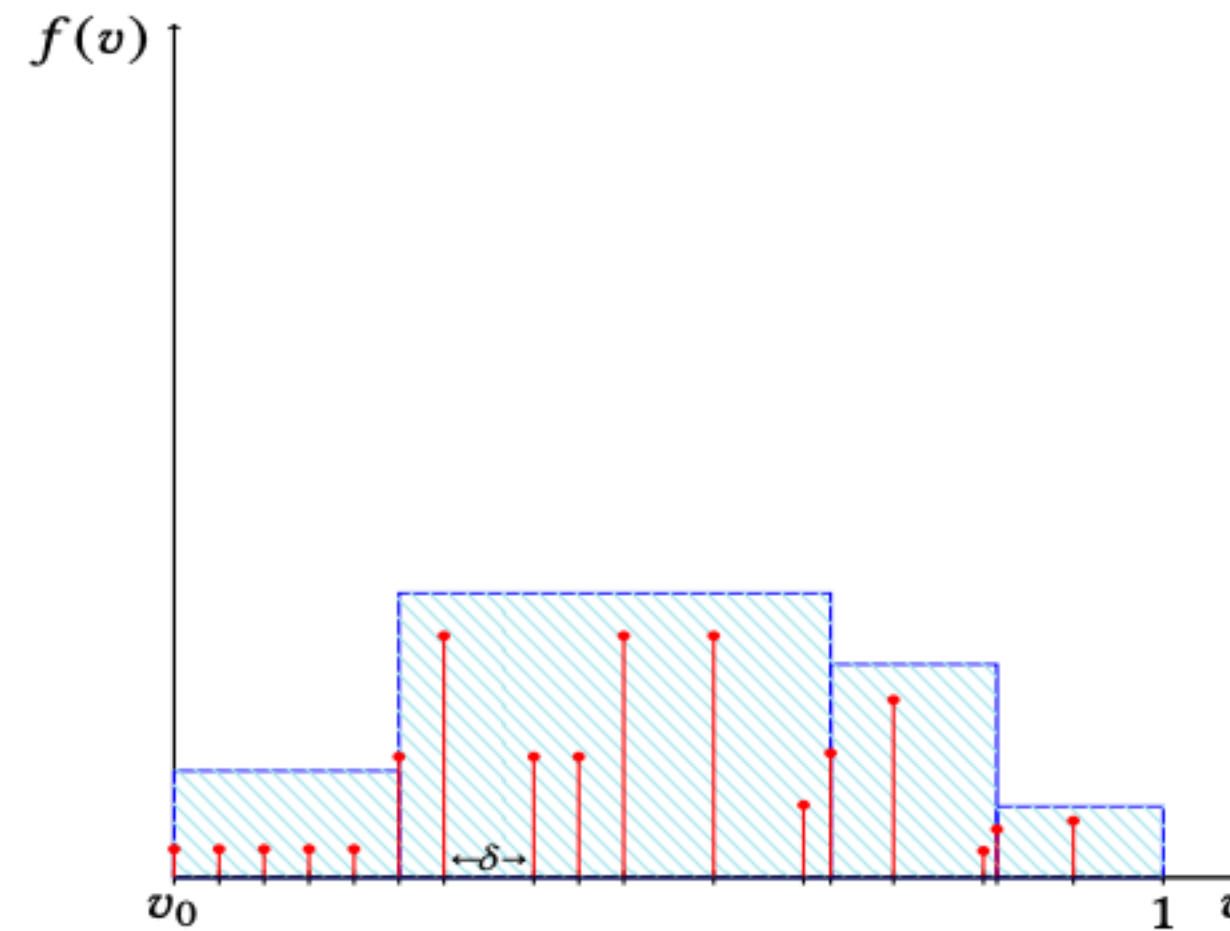
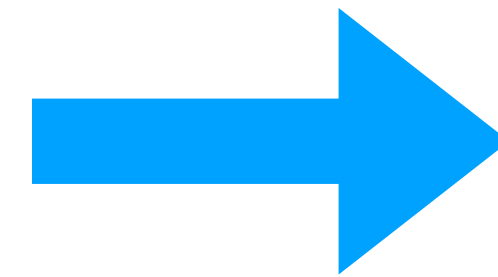
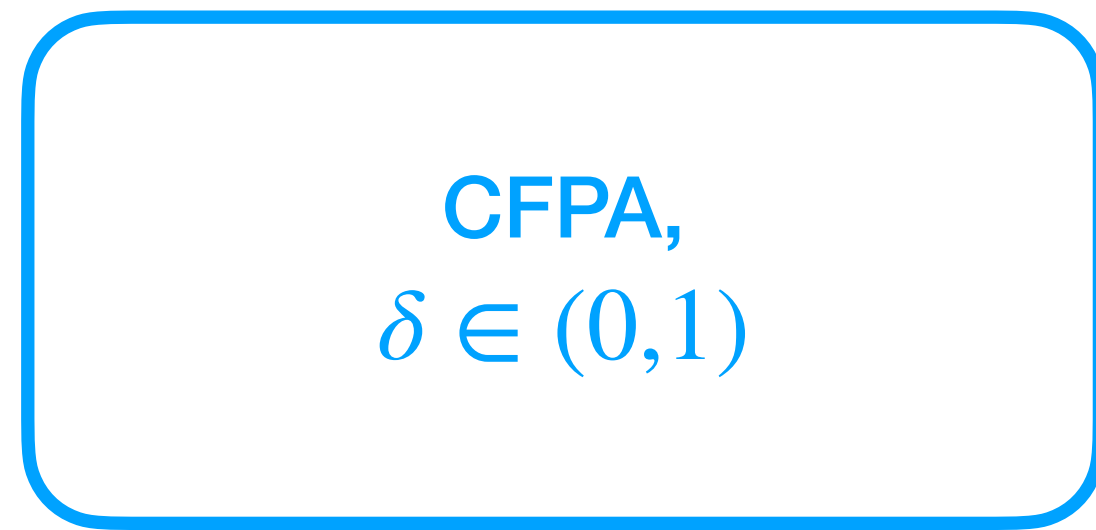


Figure 2: Continuous \rightarrow Discrete

Equivalence Result

Continuous

Discrete

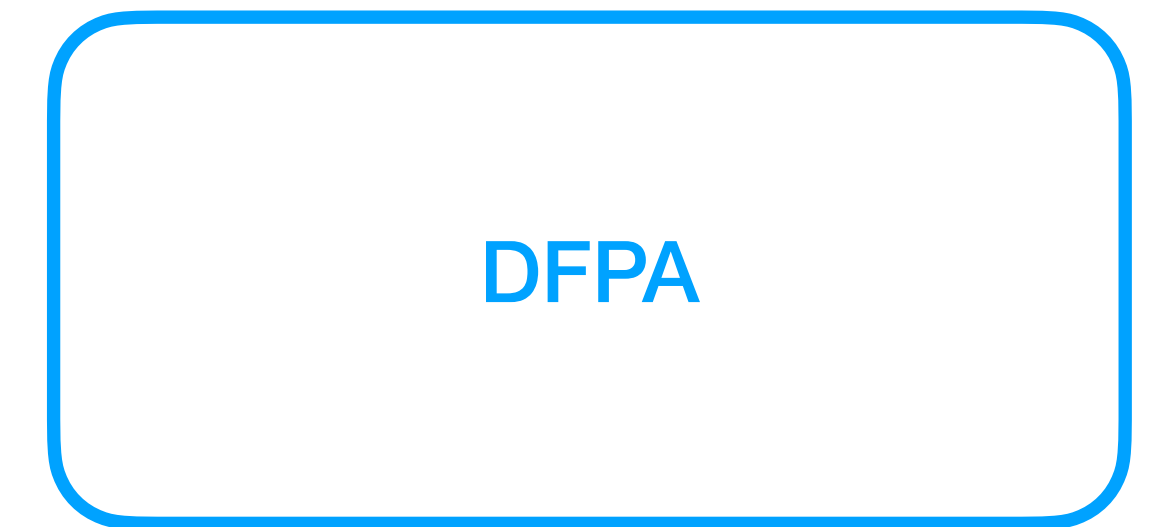
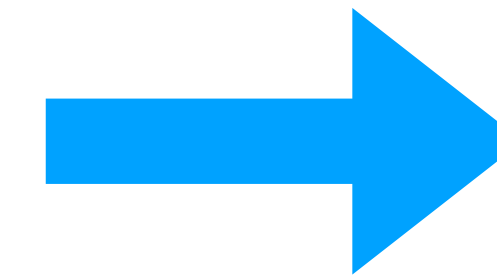
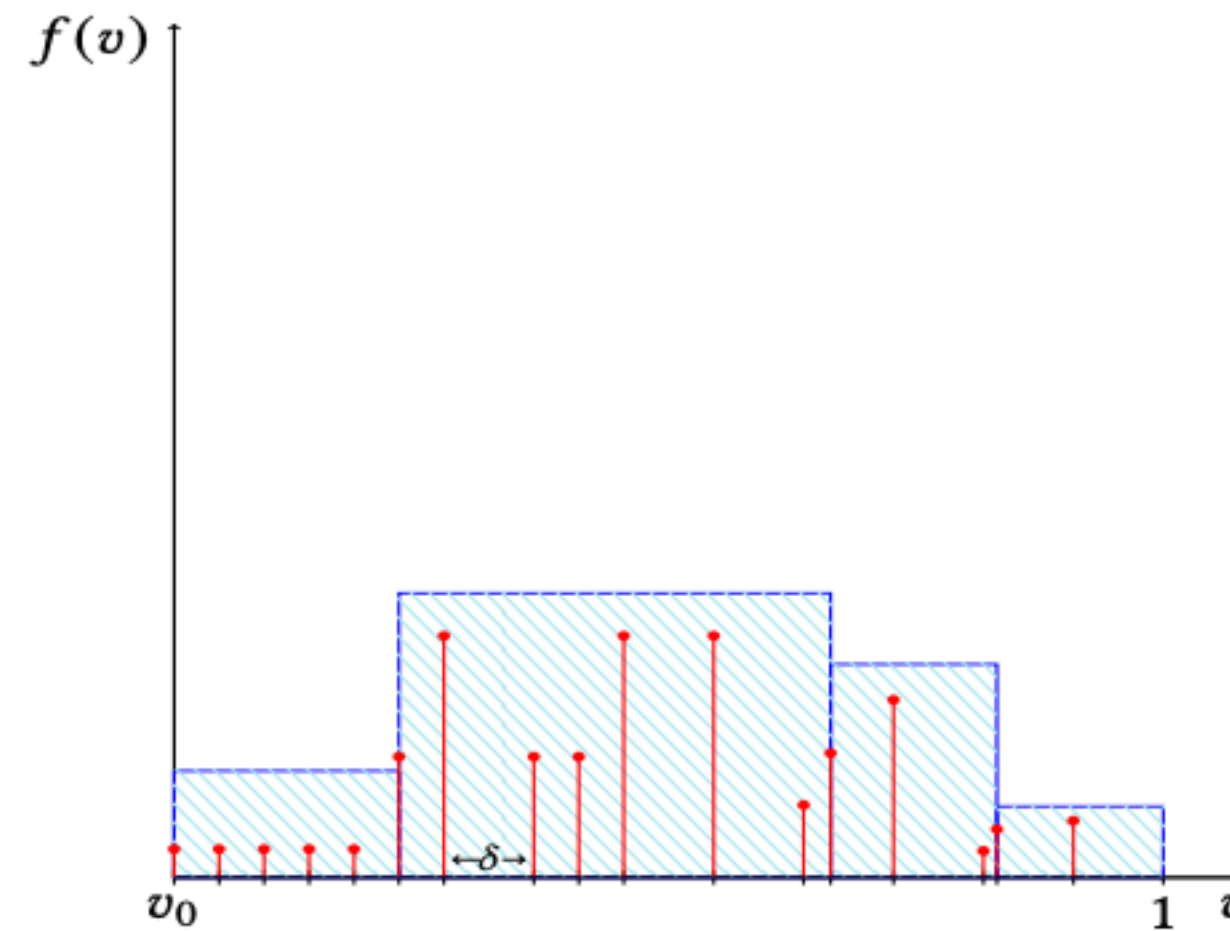
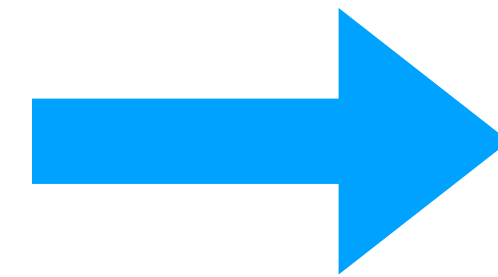
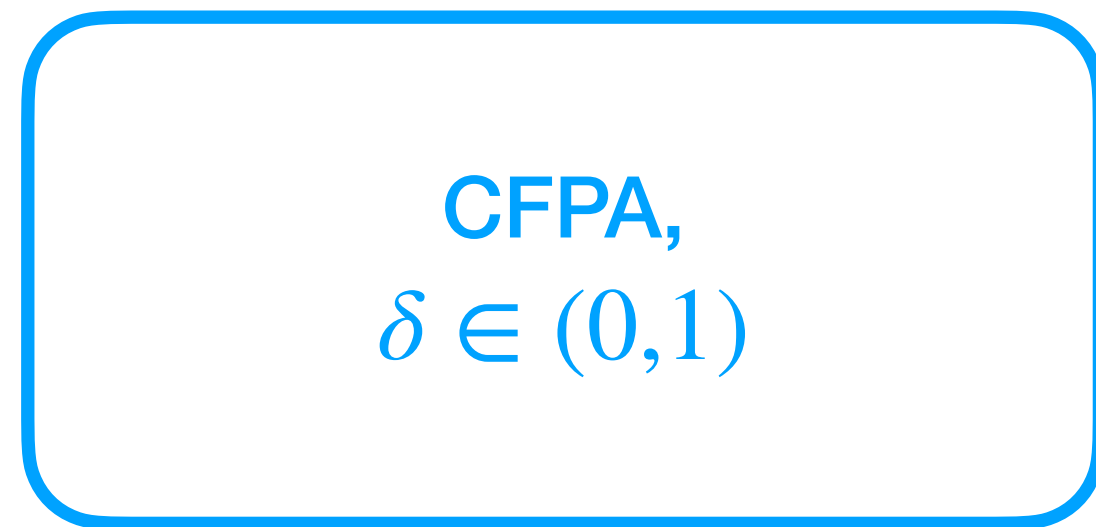


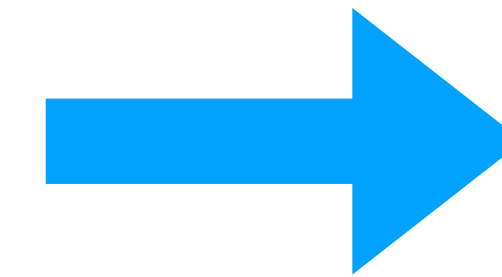
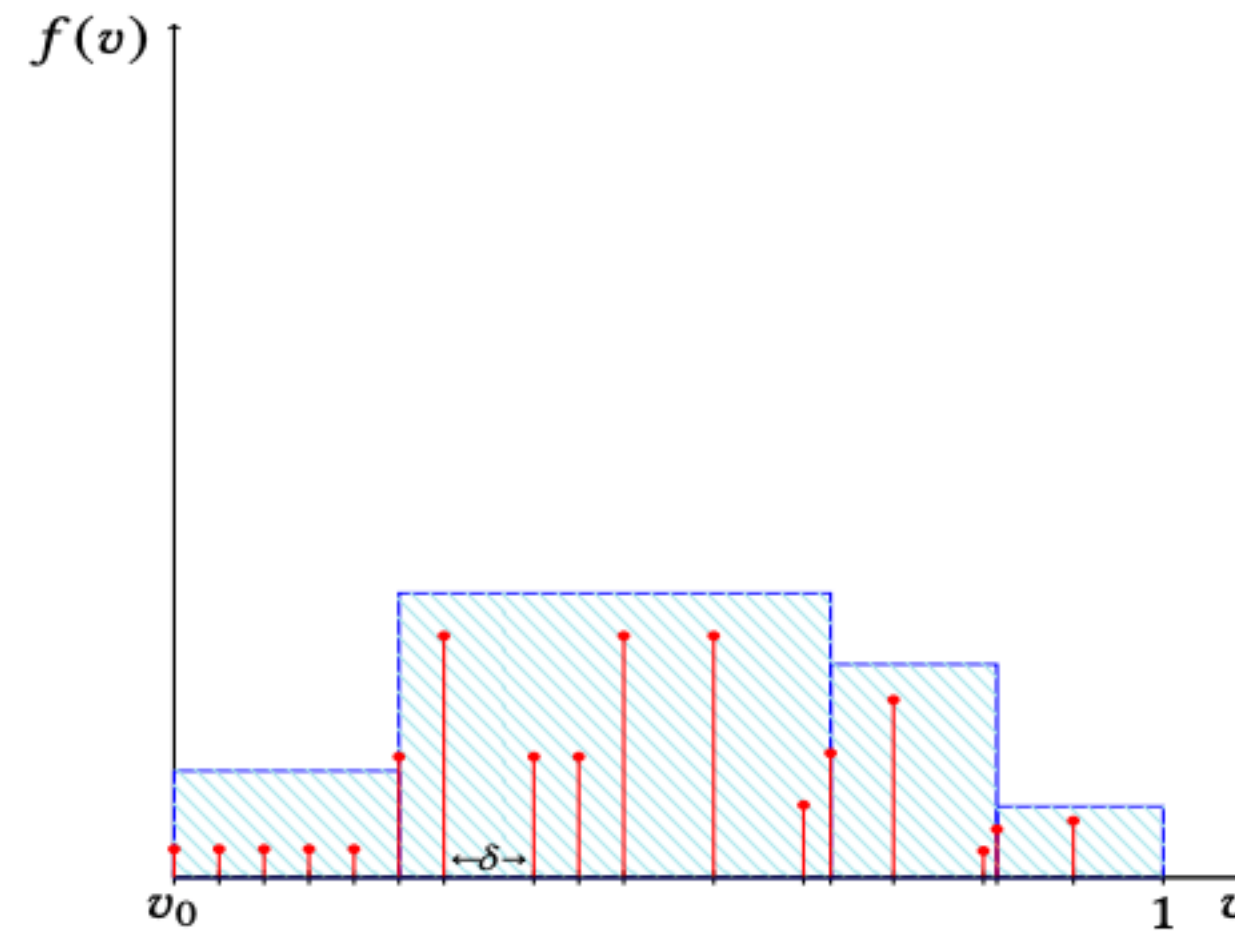
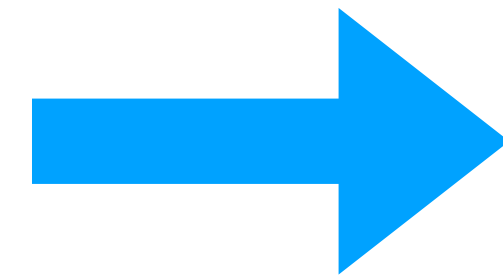
Figure 2: Continuous \rightarrow Discrete

Equivalence Result

Continuous

Discrete

CFPA,
 $\delta \in (0,1)$



DFPA

Figure 2: Continuous \rightarrow Discrete

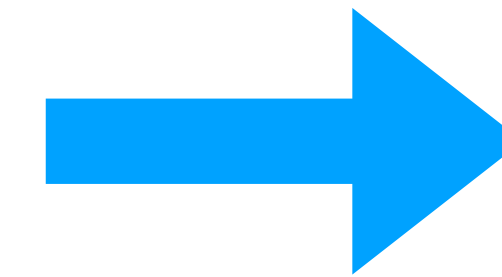
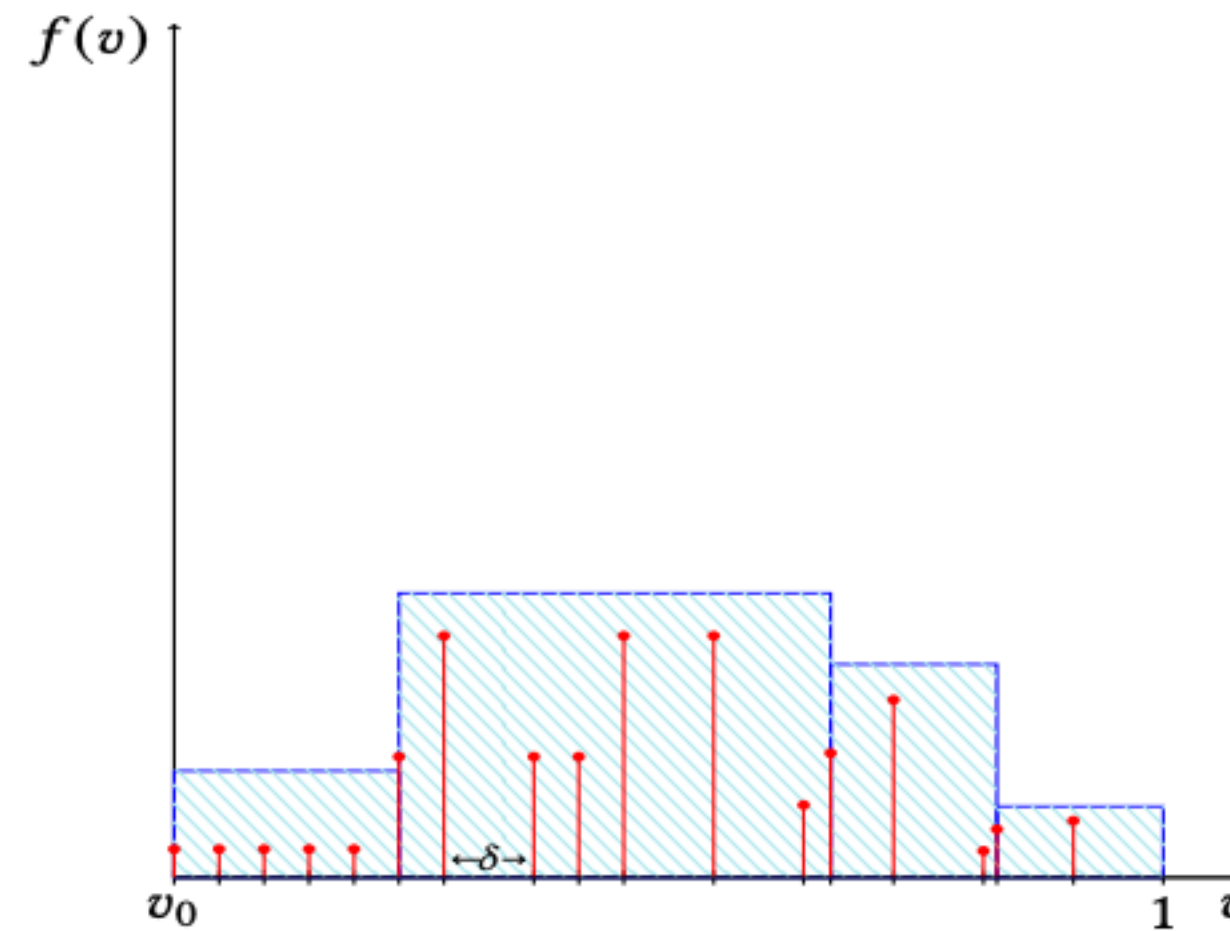
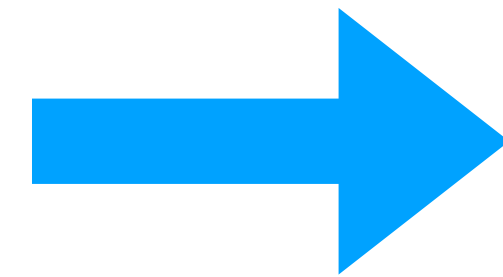
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 $\forall \epsilon \geq 0$

Equivalence Result

Continuous

Discrete

CFPA,
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DFPA

Figure 2: Continuous \rightarrow Discrete

$(\varepsilon + \delta)$ -PBNE



ε -MBNE*,
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PPAD-completeness

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- **PPAD-membership:** We use our equivalence result to translate to the CFPA setting, which is in PPAD by [FGHLP23].

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- **PPAD-hardness:** Reduction from the PPAD-complete problem **PURE-CIRCUIT** [DFHM22].

The iid Setting

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- **Polynomial Time Approximation Scheme (PTAS)**: An algorithm that computes an ε -approximate solution to a problem in time polynomial to the inputs, but possibly exponential in $1/\varepsilon$.

Continuous Priors

Theorem [FGHLP23]: Computing an ε -PBNE with subjective priors is **PPAD-complete**.

Discrete Priors

Theorem [FGHK24]: Deciding the existence of an ε -PBNE with subjective priors is **NP-complete**.

Theorem [FGHK24]: Computing an ε -MBNE with subjective priors is **PPAD-complete**.

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Theorem [FGHK24]: Computing an ε -MBNE with subjective priors is **PPAD-complete**.

Theorem [FGHK24]: The problem of computing an ε -MBNE with iid priors admits a **PTAS**.

The iid Setting

Proof Sketch

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1. Prove existence of a **symmetric** and **monotone** (exact) MBNE in DFPA with iid priors.

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3. **Round the solution** achieved in Step 2 so that it corresponds to a feasible set of strategies, provide a **bound on the approximation factor** of the MBNE.

Complexity Landscape

discrete
priors

iid

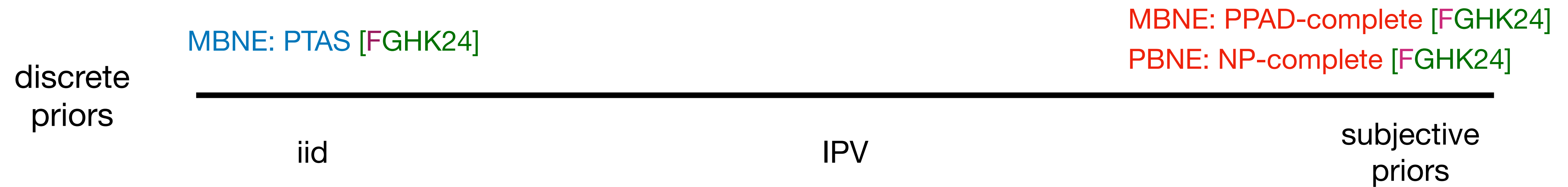
IPV

subjective
priors

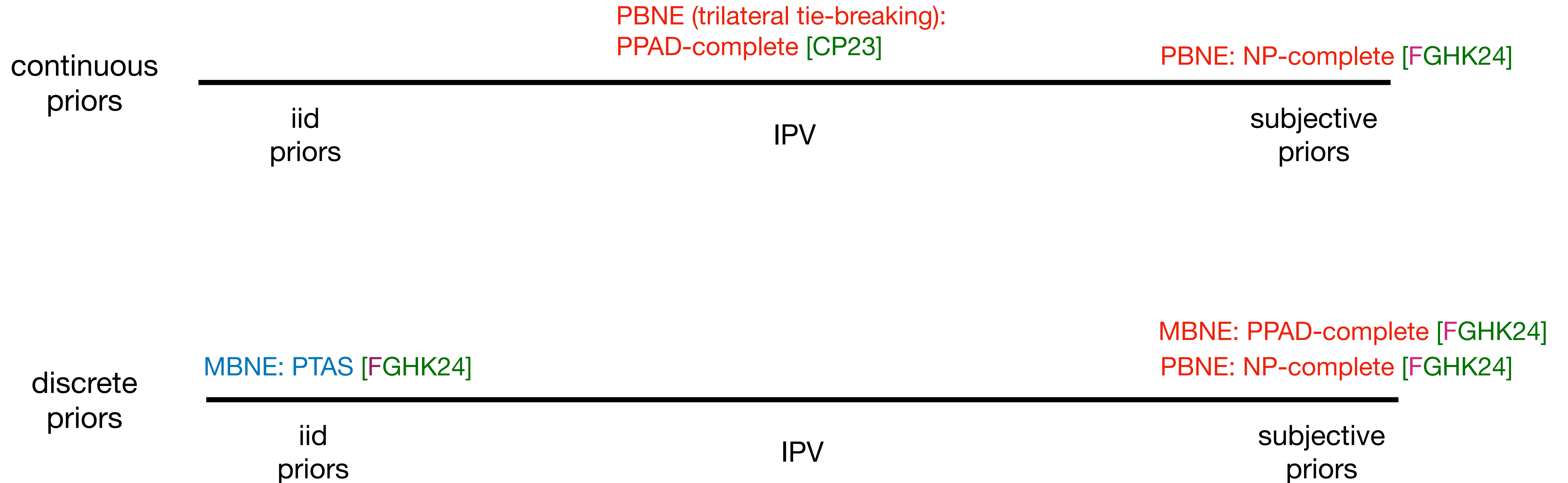
MBNE: PPAD-complete [FGHK24]

PBNE: NP-complete [FGHK24]

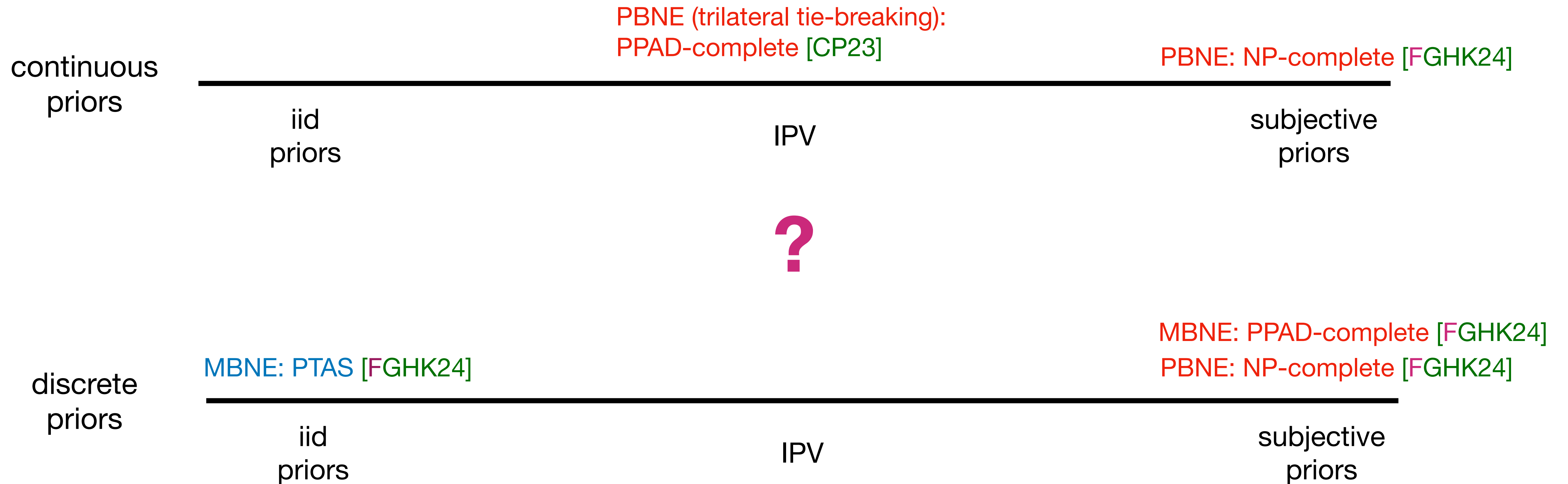
Complexity Landscape



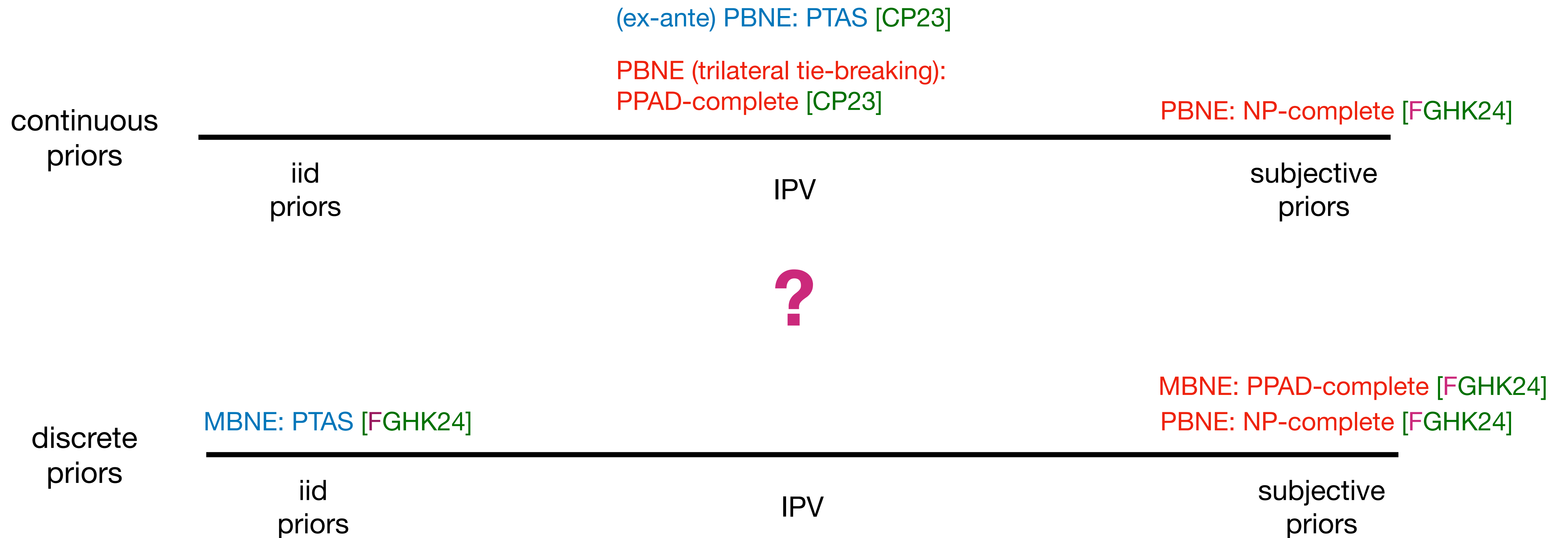
Complexity Landscape



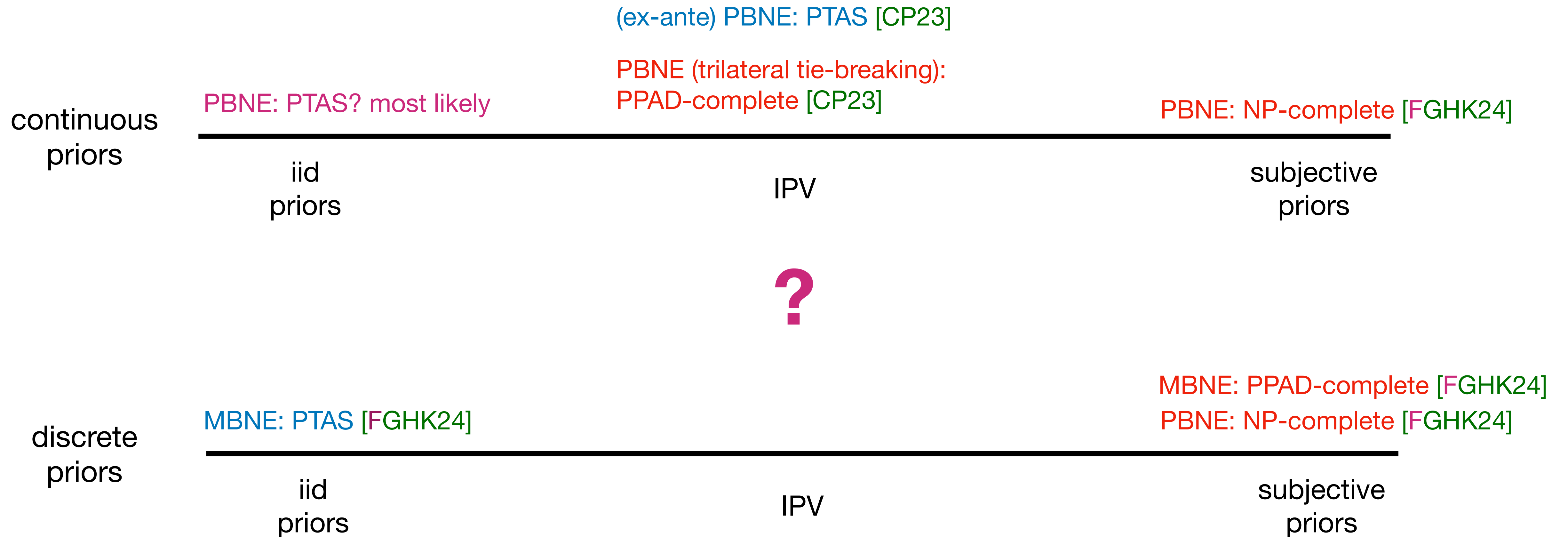
Complexity Landscape



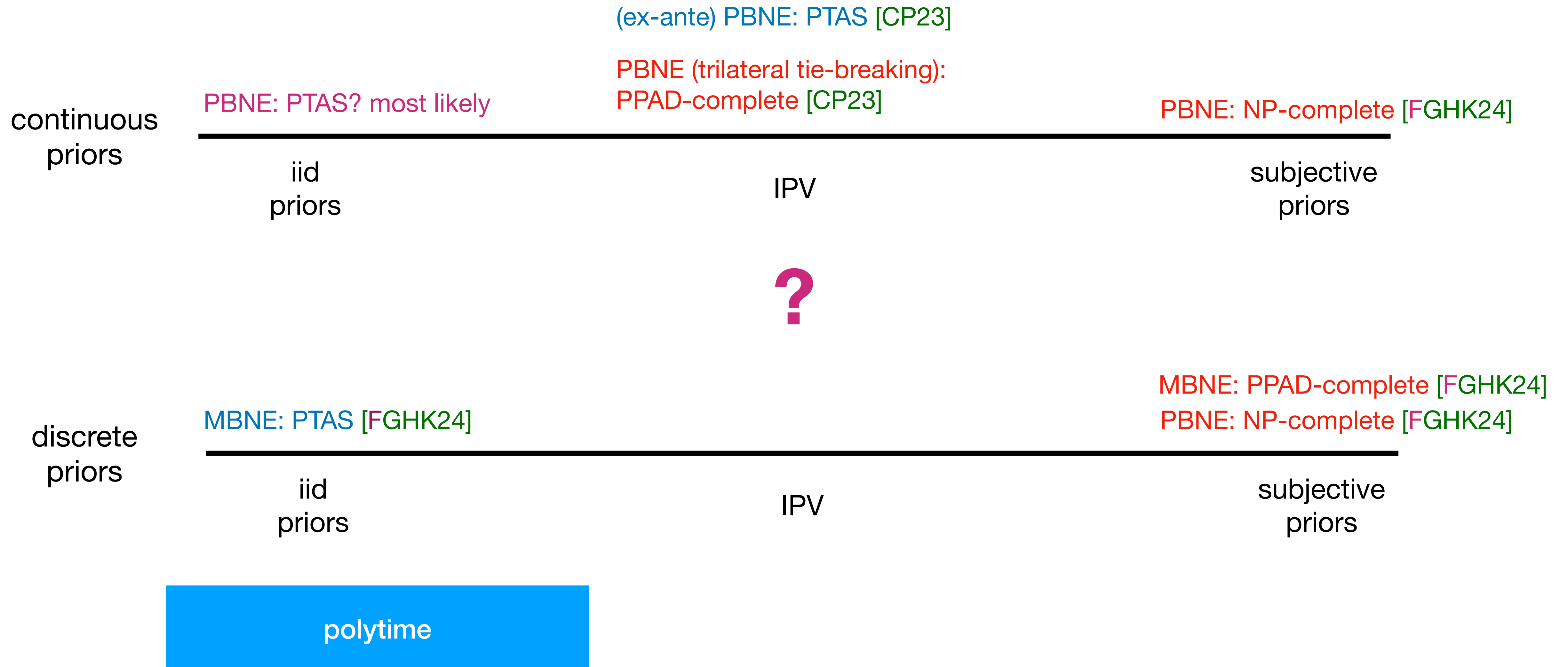
Complexity Landscape



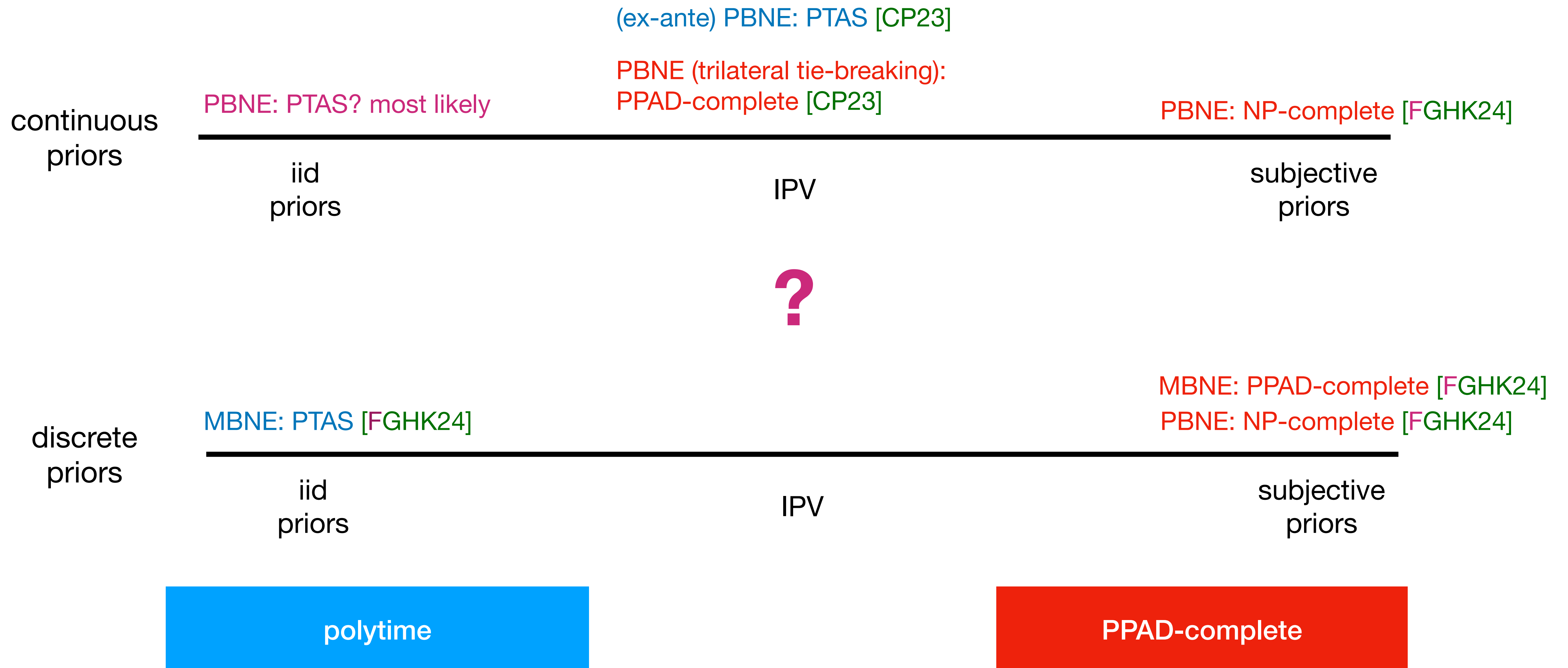
Complexity Landscape



Complexity Landscape



Complexity Landscape



Complexity Landscape

