

Revenue Monotonicity in Combinatorial Auctions

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Abstract

Intuitively, one might expect that a seller’s revenue from an auction weakly increases as the number of bidders grows, as this increases competition. However, it is known that for combinatorial auctions that use the VCG mechanism, a seller can sometimes increase revenue by *dropping* bidders. In this paper we investigate the extent to which this problem can occur under other dominant-strategy combinatorial auction mechanisms. Our main result is that such failures of “revenue monotonicity” are not limited to mechanisms that achieve efficient allocations. Instead, they can occur under *any* dominant-strategy direct mechanism that sets prices using critical values, and that always chooses an allocation that cannot be augmented to make some bidder better off, while making none worse off.

Introduction

Combinatorial auctions have received considerable attention in AI, as they constitute a broad and flexible framework for resource allocation among self-interested agents with complex valuations (Cramton, Shoham, & Steinberg 2006). One important property for an auction mechanism is that it is a dominant strategy for selfish bidders to truthfully reveal their private information to the mechanism. Therefore, there is quite a lot of work in the literature concerning the design of truthful mechanisms for combinatorial auctions (Vickrey 1961; Clarke 1971; Groves 1973; Mu’alem & Nisan 2002; Nisan & Ronen 2000; Lehmann, O’Callaghan, & Shoham 2002; Bartal, Gonen, & Nisan 2003). Yokoo et al. (2006; 2001; 2004) studied the design of truthful mechanisms even if bidders are capable of submitting multiple bids using pseudonyms.

Another important class of properties concerns an auction’s revenue. Goldberg & Hartline (2003) studied the design of an auction that achieves a constant fraction of the optimal revenue even on worst case inputs in the unlimited supply (digital good) setting, and Ronen (2001) looked at the design of a multi-unit auction that is polytime and approximately optimal on expectation. Aggrawal & Hartline (2006) considered the design of auctions that obtain a constant fraction of the optimal profit with application to sponsored search, and Blum & Hartline (2005) applied similar ideas to an online setting where bidders arrive sequen-

tially. Monderer & Tennenholtz (2005) gave an upper bound on the expected revenue from multi-object auctions with risk-averse bidders, and showed that under some additional assumptions VCG is asymptotically optimal as the number of bidders grows. Likhodedov and Sandholm (2005a; 2005b) gave algorithmic methods for finding approximately optimal combinatorial auctions from the (VCG-like) family of affine-maximizers.

The VCG mechanism (Vickrey 1961; Clarke 1971; Groves 1973) has gained substantial attention because it offers dominant strategies to the bidders, allocates goods efficiently when bidders follow their dominant strategies, and under reasonable assumptions can also guarantee other desirable properties such as individual rationality and weak budget balance. However, despite these strong arguments in its favor, VCG also has some serious drawbacks (see, e.g., Ausubel & Milgrom (2006)). To name a few, bidders must reveal all their private information; VCG exhibits counter-intuitive or undesirable behavior when bidders collude, submit pseudonymous bids, or drop out; and in some cases VCG has poor revenue properties.

In this paper we will consider the last of these drawbacks—that a seller’s revenue can go *down* when bidders are added to an auction, contrary to the intuition that having more bidders should increase competition. Following an example due to Ausubel & Milgrom (2006), consider an auction with three bidders and two goods for sale. Suppose that bidder 2 wants both goods for the price of \$2 billion whereas bidder 1 and bidder 3 are willing to pay \$2 billion for the first and the second good respectively. The VCG mechanism awards the goods to bidders 1 and 3 for the price of zero, yielding the seller zero revenue. However, in the absence of either bidder 1 or bidder 3, the revenue of the auction would be \$2 billion.

We say that an auction mechanism is *revenue monotonic* if the seller’s revenue is guaranteed to weakly decrease as bidders are dropped. (We will give a formal definition later.) We have just seen that VCG does not have this property. In this paper we investigate the extent to which other dominant strategy truthful combinatorial auction mechanisms satisfy revenue monotonicity. Our main result states roughly that any such mechanism, under some traditional assumptions and the further assumption of *maximality*—that the mechanism always chooses an allocation that cannot be augmented to make some bidder better off, while making none worse off

—is not revenue monotonic.

Preliminaries

Let $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ be the universal set of n bidders—all the potential bidders who exist in the world. Let G be a set of m goods for sale. The valuation of a bidder $i \in \mathbb{N}$ is $v_i : 2^G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, a function mapping subsets of goods to the nonnegative reals. Let $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ denote the vector of all bidders' valuations. We assume free disposal ($v_i(s) \geq v_i(s') : \forall s \supseteq s'$) and normalization ($v_i(\emptyset) = 0$). Throughout, all vectors are n -dimensional; since some potential bidders may not participate, we use the symbol \emptyset in the vector as a placeholder for (e.g., the valuation of) each non-participating bidder. If u is an n -dimensional vector, then u_{-i} always denotes $(u_1, \dots, u_{i-1}, \emptyset, u_{i+1}, \dots, u_n)$.

When revealing her valuation, a bidder may not tell the truth. We denote the declared valuation of a participating bidder i as \widehat{v}_i . We let \widehat{v} be the vector whose i th entry is \widehat{v}_i if bidder i participates, and is \emptyset (a special placeholder symbol) if bidder i does not participate. Note that if bidder j does not participate, then $\widehat{v} = \widehat{v}_{-j}$. We do the same with the vector of true valuations.

Definition 1 (CA Mechanism) A direct Combinatorial Auction (CA) mechanism M with reserve prices (CA mechanism) is a tuple (A, P, r, G, \mathbb{N}) where

- $r : 2^G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a mapping from each $s \subseteq G$ to a non-negative real number, called the reserve price, such that $r(s) \geq r(s'), \forall s' \subseteq s$, and $r(\emptyset) = 0$.
- A , the allocation scheme, maps each \widehat{v} to an allocation vector $(a_1(\widehat{v}), \dots, a_n(\widehat{v}))$ of goods, where $\cup_i a_i(\widehat{v}) \subseteq G$, $a_i(\widehat{v}) \cap a_j(\widehat{v}) = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, and $a_i(\widehat{v}) = \emptyset$ if $\widehat{v}_i = \emptyset$.
- P , the payment scheme, maps each \widehat{v} to a vector $(p_1(\widehat{v}), \dots, p_n(\widehat{v}))$, where $p_i(\widehat{v})$ is the payment from bidder i to the auctioneer such that $p_i(\widehat{v}) = 0$ if $\widehat{v}_i = \emptyset$. Also, for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $p_i(\widehat{v}) \geq r(a_i(\widehat{v}))$.

We refer to a_i and p_i as bidder i 's allocation and payment functions. Whenever \widehat{v} can be understood from the context, we refer to $a_i(\widehat{v})$ and $p_i(\widehat{v})$ by a_i and p_i , respectively. If $\widehat{v}_i(a_i) > 0$, we say that bidder i “wins”.

Reserve prices ensure that bundles will not be sold below a certain price, and are set by the auctioneer independently of the bidders' valuations. Of course, we can recover an auction *without* reserve prices as a special case where the reserve price for each bundle is 0.

Defining a universal set of potential bidders \mathbb{N} may seem unusual. We do so for two reasons. First, because we intend to study mechanisms' performance as bidders are dropped or added, we must ensure that mechanisms are defined for subsets of the set of bidders. Second, to make our results as strong as possible, we allow CA mechanisms to perform differently based on *which* bidders participate. Thus, e.g., \widehat{v} contains information about which potential bidders are present and which are absent. Of course, mechanisms also have the freedom to ignore the bidders' identities, as most widely-studied mechanisms do.

We now define a restricted class of valuations.

Definition 2 (Single-minded bidder, following Lehmann et al. (2002)) Bidder i is single-minded if there exists a set

$b_i \subseteq G$ of goods such that $v_i(s) = v_i > 0$ if $s \supseteq b_i$ and $v_i(s) = 0$ otherwise.

We call $\langle b_i, v_i \rangle$ the true type for single-minded bidder i . The type $\langle b_i, v_i \rangle$ can be inferred from the valuation function v_i , and vice versa, and so we use $\langle b_i, v_i \rangle$ and v_i interchangeably when it is clear that the bidders are single-minded. Let $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ and $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$. Extending the notation used above to the single-minded case, $\langle b, v \rangle$ denotes a vector of types for each bidder, $\langle \widehat{b}_i, \widehat{v}_i \rangle$ denotes the declared type of a participating bidder i and $\langle \widehat{b}, \widehat{v} \rangle$ denotes a vector consisting of declared types for each participating bidder and \emptyset symbols for each non-participating bidder. Observe that we do not assume that the mechanism knows a single-minded bidder's desired bundle.

Definition 3 (DS truthful) A CA mechanism M is dominant strategy (DS) truthful (or truthful) if and only if for any fixed set of participating bidders, for any participating bidder i , it is a best response for i to declare her true valuation regardless of the declarations of the other participating bidders.

Participation says that bidders who do not win should pay nothing to the auctioneer. Unlike the property of individual rationality (IR), participation does not constrain payments for bidders who win. IR is therefore a stronger condition than participation but is implied (in mechanisms for single-minded bidders) when participation and criticality (defined below) are both assumed.

Definition 4 (Participation) CA mechanism M satisfies participation if and only if $p_i = 0$ for any bidder i for whom $\widehat{v}_i(a_i) = 0$ (i.e. who does not win).

Intuitively, criticality says that any single-minded bidder i (with declared desired bundle \widehat{b}_i) wins if her bid on \widehat{b}_i is greater than a critical value that depends only on the other bidders' declarations and not on her own, and loses if her bid is less. Furthermore, she has to make a payment equal to that critical value if she wins.

Definition 5 (Criticality, following Lehmann et al. (2002)) CA mechanism M satisfies criticality if and only if: given that participating bidders declare single-minded types, and given any participating bidder i and the declarations (or placeholders) for all the other bidders, \widehat{b}_{-i} and \widehat{v}_{-i} , for all $s \subseteq G$ there exists some finite critical value $cv_{s,i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$, such that when i 's declared type is $\langle \widehat{b}_i, \widehat{v}_i \rangle$ then

- if $\widehat{v}_i > cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$ then $a_i \supseteq \widehat{b}_i$ and $p_i = cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$ (i.e. i wins at least \widehat{b}_i and pays exactly $cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$), and
- if $\widehat{v}_i < cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$ then $a_i \not\supseteq \widehat{b}_i$ (i.e., i loses).

Note that the definition does not specify whether bidder i wins or loses in the case when $\widehat{v}_i = cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$. Also, the definition requires that the mechanism produces the same critical values for a bidder, given the same declarations for all the other bidders. For notational simplicity, whenever \widehat{b} is understood implicitly we drop it and write $cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i})$ instead of $cv_{\widehat{b}_{-i}, i}(\widehat{b}_{-i}, \widehat{v}_{-i})$.

The revenue of an auction mechanism is the sum over all the payments made by the bidders to the auctioneer. Informally, an auction mechanism is revenue monotonic if, when a bidder drops out, the auctioneer never collects more money as a result.

Definition 6 (Revenue Monotonicity (RM)) *CA mechanism M is revenue monotonic (RM) if and only if for all \hat{v} in the equilibrium of the mechanism and for all bidders j ,*

$$\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} p_i(\hat{v}) \geq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{j\}} p_i(\hat{v}_{-j}).$$

Maximality states that a mechanism chooses an allocation that cannot be augmented to make some bidder better off, while making none worse off.

Definition 7 (Maximality) *CA mechanism M satisfies maximality if and only if, for all declarations $\hat{v} = \langle b, v \rangle$ in which participating bidders declare single-minded values, the following holds. Let $\mathcal{N} = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid a_i(\hat{v}) \supseteq \hat{b}_i\}$ denote the set of winning bidders under the declaration \hat{v} and let $\mathcal{A} = \{\cup \hat{b}_i \mid i \in \mathcal{N}\}$ denote the minimum set of allocated items that yields the same set of winning bidders. Then there does not exist any bidder $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and any bundle $s \subseteq G \setminus \mathcal{A}$ for which $s = \hat{b}_i$ and $\hat{v}_i > r(s)$.*

Maximality corresponds to the game-theoretic notion of *strong Pareto efficiency* (see e.g., Osborne & Rubinstein; Myerson (1994; 1997)): the mechanism chooses some allocation that cannot be modified in a way that makes all agents at least as happy as before and some agent strictly happier. This is a much less restrictive condition than the standard mechanism design notion of Pareto efficiency (see e.g., Mas-Colell, D. Whinston, & R. Green (1995)): that the mechanism selects an allocation that maximizes the sum of the agents' utilities. (Note that every Pareto efficient allocation is maximal, but not vice versa.) To avoid confusion, we have defined the term "maximality", and will use "efficiency" only in the latter sense. Finally, observe that Definition 7 does not require bidders to be single-minded; rather, it only describes how the mechanism would behave if bidders expressed single-minded types.

RM Failure Example

Ultimately, our goal in this paper will be to investigate whether broad families of mechanisms satisfy revenue monotonicity. Our example in the introduction already showed that VCG does not satisfy this property. Before moving on to our theoretical results, we show that another widely-studied mechanism also fails RM, even though it does not have an efficient allocation rule.

Lehmann, O'Callaghan, & Shoham (2002) introduced an approximately efficient DS truthful direct CA mechanism for single-minded bidders; we call this mechanism LOS. Like VCG, LOS satisfies participation, maximality and criticality. Let $ppg_i = v_i/|b_i|$, bidder i 's declared price per good. LOS ranks bids in a list L in decreasing order of ppg , and then greedily allocates bids starting from the top of L . Thus, each bidder i 's bid b_i is granted if it does not conflict with any previously allocated bids. If i 's bid is allocated she is made to pay $|b_i| * v_{i_{next}}/|b_{i_{next}}|$ where i_{next}

is the first bidder following i in L whose bid was denied but would have been allocated if i 's bid were not present. Bidder i pays zero if she does not win or if there is no bidder i_{next} . This mechanism can accommodate reserve prices by including them as bids placed by the seller.

Consider three bidders $\{1, 2, 3\}$ and two goods $\{g_1, g_2\}$. Let the true type of bidder 1, 2 and 3 be $\langle \{g_1\}, v_1 \rangle$, $\langle \{g_1, g_2\}, v_2 \rangle$ and $\langle \{g_2\}, v_3 \rangle$, respectively. Now consider the following conditions on the bidders' valuations: (1) $v_1 > v_3 > v_2/2$; (2) $v_2 > 0$; (3) $v_1 > v_2 > v_3$; (4) $v_2 < 2v_3$. It is possible to assign values to the v_i 's in a way that satisfies all conditions: e.g., $v_1 = 5$, $v_2 = 4$ and $v_3 = 3$.

We will now demonstrate that the auctioneer's revenue under LOS can be increased by dropping a bidder, any time that the bidders and their valuations are as described above. From condition 1, $ppg_1 > ppg_3 > ppg_2$ and therefore bidders 1 and 3 win. Each pays zero, so the total revenue is zero. To see this, note that the next bidder in the list after bidder 1 whose bid conflicts with b_1 is bidder 2. However, bidder 2 would not win even if bidder 1 were not present, since b_2 also conflicts with b_3 . Therefore bidder 1 pays zero. The same is true for bidder 3, and thus she also pays zero. Therefore the total revenue is zero. By dropping bidder 1, bidder 3 wins and would be made to pay $ppg_2 = v_2/2$. Since $v_2 > 0$ (condition 2) bidder 3 would pay more than zero in this case and so revenue monotonicity fails.

It turns out that under conditions 3 and 4, the auctioneer would also gain revenue by dropping either bidder 1 or 3 under VCG. We leave this to the reader to verify; the argument is essentially the one given in the introduction.

Impossibility Theorem

In what follows we investigate whether there exists any DS truthful mechanism that satisfies participation, criticality and maximality and is revenue monotonic. We first prove a useful lemma that roughly describes conditions under which an increase in one single-minded bidder's declared value for a bundle weakly decreases another single-minded bidder's critical value.

Lemma 8 *Let M be a CA mechanism that satisfies criticality and maximality. Let $\langle \hat{b}, \hat{v} \rangle$ be an arbitrary vector of declared single-minded types for all participating bidders and placeholders (\emptyset) for non-participating bidders. Suppose that for two participating bidders i and k , (1) $\hat{b}_i \cap \hat{b}_k = \emptyset$ and (2) $\forall j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{i, k\}, \hat{b}_i \cap \hat{b}_j \neq \emptyset$ and $\hat{b}_k \cap \hat{b}_j \neq \emptyset$. For all \hat{v}_k^* satisfying $\hat{v}_k > \hat{v}_k^* > r(\hat{b}_k)$,*

$$cv_i(\hat{v}_{-i}) \leq cv_i(\hat{v}_{-i}^*), \quad (1)$$

where \hat{v}^* is obtained from \hat{v} by replacing \hat{b}_k by \hat{b}_k^* .

Remark. *In words, this lemma states that an increase (from any value greater than $r(\hat{b}_k)$) in the declared value of bidder k can only cause bidder i 's critical value to stay the same or to decrease, assuming that the declared bundles of i and k do not overlap, the declared bundles of all other bidders overlap with both i and k 's declared bundles, and other bidders' declarations are fixed. The claim is illustrated in Figure 1.*

Proof Assume for contradiction that Inequality (1) does not hold and thus that $cv_i(\hat{v}_{-i}) > cv_i(\hat{v}_{-i}^*)$. Since the critical value for bidder i does not depend on her valuation,

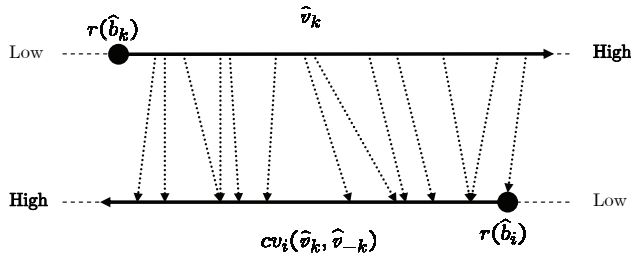


Figure 1: Illustration of Lemma 8.

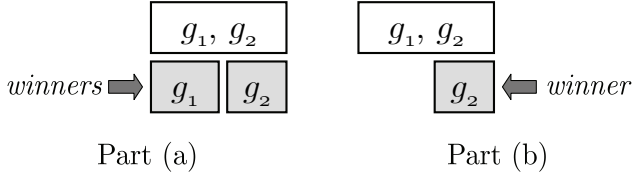


Figure 2: A high-level illustration of Theorem 9: Given $\langle \{g_1\}, v_1 \rangle$, $\langle \{g_1, g_2\}, v_2 \rangle$ and $\langle \{g_3\}, v_3 \rangle$ — v_i 's as constructed in the proof of the theorem—(a) bundle $\{g_1\}$ and bundle $\{g_2\}$ win and the associated bidders (bidders 1 and 3) pay more than the reserve price, (b) bundle $\{g_2\}$ wins and the associated bidder (bidder 3) pays more than the sum of payments in part (a)

our assumption that $cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}) > cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}^*)$ is unaffected by the value of \widehat{v}_i . Let \widehat{v}_i take an arbitrary value satisfying $cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}) > \widehat{v}_i > cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}^*)$. We begin by identifying some conditions under which bidder k wins in Part 1, and then use this result to derive our contradiction in Part 2.

Part 1: Since $\widehat{v}_i > cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}^*)$, if bidder k had bid $(\widehat{b}_k, \widehat{v}_k^*)$ then bidder i would have won (by criticality). By assumptions (1) and (2) above, bidder k is the only bidder whose bundle does not overlap with \widehat{b}_i ; thus by maximality and the fact that $\widehat{v}_k^* > r(\widehat{b}_k)$, bidder k would also win. By criticality $cv_k(\widehat{v}_{-k}^*) \leq \widehat{v}_k^*$ and since $\widehat{v}_{-k}^* = \widehat{v}_{-k}$ therefore $cv_k(\widehat{v}_{-k}) \leq \widehat{v}_k^*$.

Part 2: Since $cv_k(\widehat{v}_{-k}) \leq \widehat{v}_k^*$, by the construction of \widehat{v}_k^* we also have $\widehat{v}_k > cv_k(\widehat{v}_{-k})$, and so bidder k wins (by criticality). By assumptions (1) and (2) in the statement of the lemma, bidder i is the only bidder whose bundle does not overlap with \widehat{b}_k . It follows from our definitions of a CA mechanism and of criticality that $cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}) \geq r(\widehat{b}_i)$. Therefore, by construction, $\widehat{v}_i > r(\widehat{b}_i)$ and so bidder i wins (by maximality). Therefore, $cv_i(\widehat{v}_{-i}) \leq \widehat{v}_i$ (by criticality), giving us our contradiction. \square

We can now prove our main theorem.

Theorem 9 *Let M be a DS truthful direct CA mechanism that satisfies participation, criticality, and maximality, and for which $|G| \geq 2$ and $\mathbb{N} \geq 3$. Then M is not revenue monotonic.*

Remark. *A high-level illustration of our argument is given in Figure 2. Also note that, according to the revelation prin-*

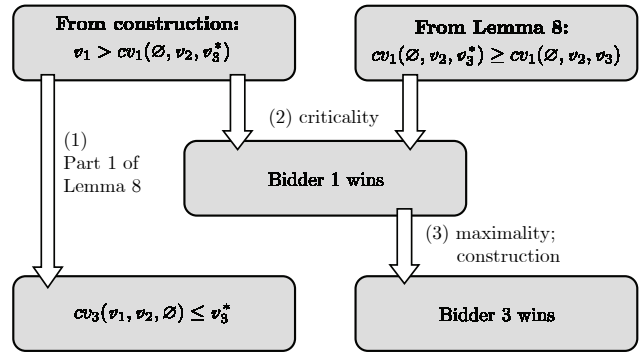


Figure 3: Illustration of the proof of Theorem 9: Part 1

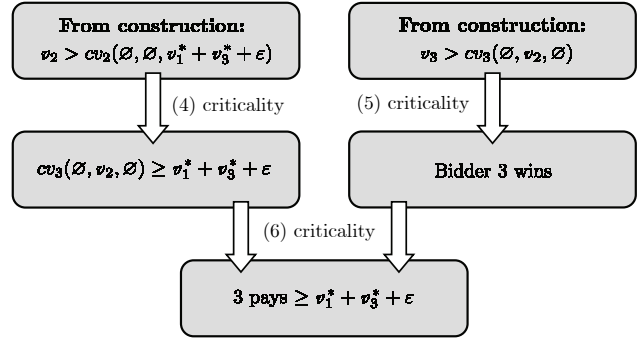


Figure 4: Illustration of the proof of Theorem 9: Part 2

inciple truthfulness is not a restrictive condition.

Proof Let $G = \{g_1, g_2\}$ and let the set of participating bidders be $\{1, 2, 3\}$. For notational simplicity we assume that $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3\}$, to avoid long vectors with many \emptyset entries; the following argument extends directly to \mathbb{N} of any size and any given three bidders. It also extends directly to larger sets of goods (we can just construct valuations where the bidders only value the first two goods as they do here).

Since M is DS truthful, assume that bidders bid truthfully. Let bidders 1, 2 and 3 value the bundles $b_1 = \{g_1\}$, $b_2 = \{g_1, g_2\}$ and $b_3 = \{g_2\}$ respectively (single-minded preferences). Define $v_1^* = r(b_1) + \varepsilon'$ and $v_3^* = r(b_3) + \varepsilon'$, for some $\varepsilon' > 0$. Pick an arbitrary value for v_2 such that

$$v_2 > cv_2(\emptyset, \emptyset, v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon)$$

for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Then pick v_1 and v_3 such that

$$v_1 > \max\{cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3^*), cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset), v_1^*\}, \text{ and}$$

$$v_3 > \max\{cv_3(v_1^*, v_2, \emptyset), cv_3(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset), v_3^*\}.$$

From the construction of the v_i 's we have that $v_1 > v_1^*$ and $v_3 > v_3^*$. Then, from Lemma 8 we have

$$cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3) \leq cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3^*), \text{ and} \quad (2)$$

$$cv_3(v_1, v_2, \emptyset) \leq cv_3(v_1^*, v_2, \emptyset). \quad (3)$$

In Part 1 we determine the auction's revenue when bidders declare the constructed valuations; in Part 2 we show that the

revenue increases when bidder 1 (or, symmetrically, bidder 3) is dropped.

Part 1: Since $v_1 > cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3^*)$ (by construction), by the same argument as in Part 1 of Lemma 8 we can conclude that $cv_3(v_1, v_2, \emptyset) \leq v_3^*$ (see (1) in Figure 3). Symmetrically, from $v_3 > cv_3(v_1^*, v_2, \emptyset)$ we can also conclude that $cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3) \leq v_1^*$. From $v_1 > cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3^*)$ and by using Inequality (2), we can conclude that $v_1 > cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3)$ and therefore, by criticality, bidder 1 wins (see (2) in Figure 3). By construction bidder 3 places the only other bid that does not conflict with b_1 , and $v_3 > r(b_3)$. Then by maximality, bidder 3 also wins (see (3) in Figure 3). By participation, since bidder 2 loses she must pay zero. Therefore the revenue of the auction, by criticality, is $R = cv_1(\emptyset, v_2, v_3) + cv_3(v_1, v_2, \emptyset) \leq v_1^* + v_3^*$.

Part 2: If bidder 1 is not present, then only bidders 2 and 3 compete. Since b_2 and b_3 both include good g_2 , at most one of the bidders can win. By construction, $v_2 > cv_2(\emptyset, \emptyset, v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon)$. Thus if bidder 3 were to bid $(b_3, v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon)$ then bidder 2 would win (by criticality) and so bidder 3 would lose. This tells us (again by criticality) that $cv_3(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset) \geq v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon$ (see (4) in Figure 4). Since $v_3 > cv_3(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset)$, by criticality, bidder 3 wins (see (5) in Figure 4) and pays at least $v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon$ (see (6) in Figure 4). The revenue of this auction is $R_{-1} = cv_3(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset)$, since again by participation bidder 2 pays zero. Therefore, $R_{-1} = cv_3(\emptyset, v_2, \emptyset) \geq v_1^* + v_3^* + \varepsilon > v_1^* + v_3^* \geq R$. Therefore M is not revenue monotonic. \square

We could also have obtained the same impossibility results as in Theorem 9 if we had defined revenue monotonicity over the set of goods instead of over the set of bidders. However, one might consider this result less surprising, as it may seem intuitive that adding goods to an auction could reduce the level of competition between the bidders.

Corollary 10 *Let M be a DS truthful CA mechanism that satisfies participation, criticality, and maximality, and for which $|G| \geq 3$ and $|N| \geq 3$. Then M is not “revenue monotonic on the set of goods”:* dropping a good may increase the revenue.

Proof The claim follows directly from the proof of Theorem 9 with the following modifications: (i) add an extra good g_3 to bidder 1’s bundle b_1 , and (ii) instead of dropping bidder 1 in Part 2, drop g_3 —this means that bidder 1’s valuation for all available bundles will be 0. \square

One might have imagined that maximality would increase the revenue of auction mechanisms by not “leaving money on the table,” augmenting allocations to award available goods to the bidders who value them. Instead, we have shown above that any DS truthful combinatorial auction mechanism that satisfies maximality—along with some other, very standard conditions—can sometimes collect no more than reserve prices despite competition between bidders. Specifically, given the constructed valuations, bidder 2’s losing bid has no effect on the prices paid by winning bidders 1 and 3, who also offer each other no competition, as they bid on separate bundles. Thus bidders 1 and 3 each pay an amount arbitrarily close to a reserve price. On the other hand, when bidder 1 (or good g_3) is dropped then bidders 2 and 3 do compete. Although bidder 3 still wins, she

pays more than before and, given the constructed valuations, more than the sum of the reserve prices for b_1 and b_3 .

Observe that, given the constructed valuations, the mechanism can gain arbitrarily higher revenue in the two-bidder case than in the three-bidder case, since ε and ε' can be set to be arbitrarily large and arbitrarily small, respectively. In the three-bidder case the mechanism may generate almost the lowest possible revenue (the sum of the reserve prices) as ε' can set to be close to zero. Note also that although we have defined the maximality and criticality properties by describing a mechanism’s behavior given single-minded bids, our main theorem covers any mechanism under which single-minded bidders *could* participate, and for which maximality and criticality are guaranteed for such bidders.

Pseudonymous Bidding

Pseudonymous (false-name) bidding has been studied extensively, e.g. (Yokoo 2006; Yokoo, Sakurai, & Matsubara 2001; 2004). This work is concerned with auctions in which a bidder may submit multiple bids using pseudonyms. An auction mechanism is said to be pseudonymous-bid-proof if truth-telling without using false-name bids is a dominant strategy for each bidder. Yokoo et al. (2001) proved that there does not exist any combinatorial auction mechanism that is pseudonymous-bid-proof and efficient. Observe that this is a somewhat narrow result, as only Groves mechanisms (e.g., VCG) are both DS truthful and efficient (Green & Laffont 1977).

There is a connection between pseudonymous-bid-proofness and revenue monotonicity. From the seller’s perspective, pseudonymous bidding is the same as having more bidders in the auction. If an auction is not revenue monotonic, more bidders can mean less revenue. Our results are therefore relevant to research on pseudonymous bidding. Note that, for technical reasons we would not be able to use the same form of the set up for false-name bidding. (E.g. we have assumed that mechanisms know bidders’ identities.) If we make appropriate changes, then we can prove the following corollary which generalizes Yokoo, Sakurai, & Matsubara’s (2001) result by replacing their requirement of efficiency by the weaker criterion of maximality. Note that, all efficient mechanisms are maximal, but others, e.g., the LOS mechanism (Lehmann, O’Callaghan, & Shoham 2002), are inefficient but still maximal.

Corollary 11 *Let M be a DS truthful CA mechanism which satisfies participation, criticality, and maximality, and for which $|G| \geq 2$ and $|N| \geq 3$. Then M is not pseudonymous-bid-proof.*

Proof Given the valuations constructed in the proof of Theorem 9, bidder 3 gains by pseudonymously bidding also as bidder 1, and so truthfulness is not a dominant strategy for bidder 3. \square

Mechanisms that Satisfy RM

We have shown that there is no RM and DS truthful mechanism that satisfies participation, criticality and maximality. What DS truthful CA mechanisms are revenue monotonic? We do not have a complete characterization, but we can give some examples.

Fixed-price mechanisms. A mechanism is RM and DS truthful if it charges bidders a fixed-price and uses some arbitrary allocation scheme that awards each good to a bidder who bids at or above the fixed price. This is the mechanism used by supermarkets. In a CA setting, a possible allocation scheme is to randomly decide whether a bid at or above the reserve price should be granted or denied; another is to have bidders listed in a fixed order and to sell each good to the first bidder who bids at or above the fixed price. Both of these mechanisms are clearly revenue monotonic since dropping a bidder cannot increase revenue; however, they both fail criticality.

Set protocol (see e.g. (Yokoo 2006; Holzman *et al.* 2004)). The set protocol is a simple mechanism that offers all goods as one indivisible bundle and uses the second price sealed-bid auction to determine the winner and payment. The critical value for each bidder i is the highest bid among the rest of the bidders. The set protocol is DS truthful and satisfies participation and criticality. It is also revenue monotonic since dropping a bidder can not cause the second-price bid to increase. Note, however, that the set protocol does not satisfy maximality; because the winning bidder may be given goods that she does not value, even if there exists another bidder who values them and bids above the reserve price.

Leveled Division Set (LDS) protocol (Yokoo 2006). The LDS protocol can be seen as an extension to the set protocol that allows goods to be sold to more than one bidder. The mechanism determines a leveled set where each level is consist of a set of possible ways for dividing goods among different bidders, under some conditions. The LDS protocol then utilizes pre-defined reserve prices and chooses a level, according to the declared valuations, within which it uses VCG to determine the winners and payments. The LDS protocol is DS truthful and RM. However, for the same reason as the set protocol, LDS does not satisfy maximality.

Conclusions and Future Work

In this work, we investigated whether there is any DS truthful mechanism that does not exclude single-minded bidders and satisfies participation, criticality and maximality and is revenue monotonic. We showed that no such mechanism exists; as corollaries, we were able to show similar results concerning pseudonymous-bid-proof mechanisms and mechanisms that yield weakly decreasing revenue when goods are dropped. In future work, we are interested in investigating the probability that such RM failures would occur in practical auctions. In a similar vein, it is also interesting to look for an auction which is optimal with respect to the above properties: in other words, what DS truthful mechanism has all the properties except RM and has the minimum probability to violate revenue monotonicity? Finally, we aim to understand sufficient conditions that are reasonable for both bidders and sellers under which DS truthful mechanisms are guaranteed to be revenue monotonic.

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