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On the Existence of Nash Equilibrium in Bayesian Games*

Oriol Carbonell-Nicolau[†] Richard P. McLean[‡]

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Abstract

We furnish conditions on the primitives of a Bayesian game that guarantee the existence of a Bayes-Nash equilibrium. By allowing for payoff discontinuities in actions, we cover various applications that cannot be handled by extant results.

Keywords: Bayesian game, discontinuous game, infinite game of incomplete information, behavioral strategy, distributional strategy, payoff security.

JEL classification: C72.

1 Introduction

Bayesian games are used extensively in many areas of applied research in Economics and other disciplines, and the notion of Bayes-Nash equilibrium is central in the analysis of such games. Furthermore, many economic models are most conveniently formulated as Bayesian games with infinitely many strategies and/or types (henceforth infinite Bayesian games) and discontinuous payoff functions. While some authors have studied infinite Bayesian games with continuous payoffs (*cf.* Milgrom and Weber [50] and Balder [6], *inter alia*), there is very little work dealing with payoff discontinuities in Bayesian games (see Section 5.1 for a discussion of the papers of which we are aware). In this paper, we address the issue of existence of Bayes-Nash equilibrium in infinite Bayesian games with discontinuous payoffs and attempt to provide practitioners with a “toolkit” of relatively simple conditions that are useful in proving the existence of Bayes-Nash equilibrium in applied work.

To situate our results in the literature, we first recall some extant results in the case of complete information games. Building on previous work of Dasgupta and Maskin [23], Simon [71], and others, Reny [60] derived a number of existence results for games with discontinuous payoffs using various weakenings of upper semicontinuity of payoffs (such as Simon’s [71] reciprocal upper semicontinuity or Dasgupta and Maskin’s [24] upper semicontinuity of the sum of payoffs) and lower semicontinuity of payoffs (such as the notion of payoff security). If strategy sets are convex and payoffs are quasiconcave in own actions, then these weakenings

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of upper and lower semicontinuity can be applied to derive pure strategy existence results.¹ The mixed extension of a game will satisfy the convexity and quasiconcavity assumptions so these pure strategy existence results can be applied to the mixed extension if the mixed extension itself satisfies the Reny weakenings of upper and lower semicontinuity. It is however useful to identify conditions on the primitives of a complete information game implying that the mixed extension will satisfy the Reny conditions (therefore implying the existence of a mixed strategy equilibrium). Such conditions are typically easier to verify and one such condition, called uniform payoff security in Monteiro and Page [51], guarantees that the mixed extension of a strategic game is payoff secure.

In studying games with incomplete information, one can formulate the existence question in terms of behavioral strategies (*i.e.*, measurable functions that map a player's type to a probability measure on actions as in, *e.g.*, Balder [6]) or in terms of distributional strategies (*i.e.*, probability measures on the Cartesian product of a player's type and action spaces, as in Milgrom and Weber [50]). These formulations are interchangeable in the sense that an equilibrium in behavioral strategies exists if and only if an equilibrium in distributional strategies exists. While we work with behavioral strategies, we briefly outline (in Subsection 5.2) the complementary approach in terms of distributional strategies. In both the behavioral strategy formulation and the distributional strategy formulation of the strategic form game constructed from the primitives that define a game of incomplete information, the strategy sets will be convex and the payoffs will be affine in strategies. Thus, if the spaces of behavioral or distributional strategies are endowed with topologies in which they are compact subsets (of a topological vector space), then Reny's existence result applies immediately if the respective strategic form games satisfy the Reny relaxations of upper and lower semicontinuity. However, as in the complete information case, it is useful to identify conditions on the primitives of an incomplete information game ensuring that the behavioral or distributional forms will satisfy the Reny criteria. This is what we accomplish in this paper. First, we identify a condition on primitives (also called uniform payoff security below) that implies payoff security in the corresponding behavioral strategic game forms, thereby extending the result in Monteiro and Page [51] to the incomplete information framework. Second, we show that upper semicontinuity in actions of the sum of payoffs at every type profile is sufficient to guarantee the upper semicontinuity of the sum of payoffs defined on behavioral strategies. These two observations, together with Reny's results, give our first main existence result (Theorem 1).

An alternative approach to equilibrium existence in complete information games employs the Nikaido-Isoda aggregation function and relies on the notions of diagonal transfer continuity and diagonal transfer quasiconcavity. This approach was introduced in Baye *et al.* [13]. Recently, Prokopovych and Yannelis [58] have proposed the notion of uniform diagonal security, which, in the aggregation function approach, plays the role of uniform payoff security. In particular, uniform diagonal security is an assumption on primitives that guarantees the existence of mixed strategy equilibria. Here, we present an extension of uniform diagonal security, defined on the primitives of a game with incomplete information, that implies diagonal transfer continuity in the corresponding behavioral or distributional strategic game forms. This allows us to prove our second main existence result (Theorem 2).

Our existence results provide easily verified conditions, covering applications that cannot be handled by the extant literature. This is illustrated in the context of common value auctions, Cournot competition, Bertrand-Edgeworth competition, and imperfectly discriminating contests.

¹For an excellent survey of this literature, see Carmona [19].

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces notation and definitions needed in the development of the main existence results, which are presented in Sections 3 and 4 and illustrated in the context of various applications in Section 6. Subsection 5.1 discusses related literature and Subsection 5.2 outlines an essentially equivalent approach to the existence problem using a formulation in terms of distributional strategies.

2 Preliminaries

Throughout the paper, the following definitions will be adopted. If S is a compact metric space, then $\mathcal{B}(S)$ will denote the σ -algebra of Borel subsets of S , and $\Delta(S)$ will represent the set of Borel probability measures on S . In addition, $C(S)$ will denote the set of all real-valued continuous maps on S .

2.1 Games

Definition 1. A *strategic-form game* (or simply a *game*) is a collection $G = (Z_i, g_i)_{i=1}^N$, where N is a finite number of players, Z_i is a nonempty set of actions for player i , and $g_i : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ represents player i 's payoff function, defined on the set of action profiles $Z := \times_{i=1}^N Z_i$. The game G is called a *topological game* if each Z_i is a topological space.

Throughout the sequel, given N sets Z_1, \dots, Z_N , we adhere to the following conventions, which are standard in the literature, even though they sometimes entail abuses of notation: for $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, $Z_{-i} := \times_{j \neq i} Z_j$; given i , the set $\times_{j=1}^N Z_j$ is sometimes represented as $Z_i \times Z_{-i}$, and we sometimes write $z = (z_i, z_{-i}) \in Z_i \times Z_{-i}$ for a member z of $\times_{j=1}^N Z_j$.

Definition 2. A *Bayesian game* is a collection

$$\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N,$$

where

- $\{1, \dots, N\}$ is a finite set of players;
- (T_i, \mathcal{T}_i) is a measurable space, where T_i is player i 's nonempty type space;²
- X_i is player i 's action space, a nonempty compact metric space;
- $u_i : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $T := \times_{i=1}^N T_i$ and $X := \times_{i=1}^N X_i$, represents player i 's payoff function, assumed bounded and $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes [\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{B}(X_i)], \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable; and
- p is a probability measure on $(T, \otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i)$ denoting the common prior over type profiles.

For each $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, let p_i be the marginal probability measure induced by p on T_i , *i.e.*, the probability measure on (T_i, \mathcal{T}_i) defined by

$$p_i(S) := p(S \times T_{-i}), \quad \text{for every } S \in \mathcal{T}_i.$$

For each (T_i, \mathcal{T}_i) and X_i , $\mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)$ will denote the space of integrably bounded Carathéodory integrands on $T_i \times X_i$, *i.e.*, the functions $f : T_i \times X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that are integrably bounded and $(\mathcal{T}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable with $f(t_i, \cdot) \in C(X_i)$ for each $t_i \in T_i$.³

If $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is a Bayesian game, we will write \mathcal{T} for the product σ -algebra $\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i$, and $\Delta(T, \mathcal{T})$ will denote the set of probability measures on the measurable space (T, \mathcal{T}) .

²Observe that we do not impose any topological structure on T_i .

³An $(\mathcal{T}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable function $f : T_i \times X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is integrably bounded if there exists a p_i -integrable function φ satisfying $|f(t_i, x_i)| \leq \varphi(t_i)$ for all $(t_i, x_i) \in T_i \times X_i$.

Definition 3. Let $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ be a Bayesian game. A **pure strategy** for a player i in Γ is a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable map $s_i : T_i \rightarrow X_i$ with the interpretation that, upon learning her type $t_i \in T_i$, a player i selects the action $s_i(t_i)$ from the set X_i .

Let \mathcal{P}_i denote the set of pure strategies for player i , and set $\mathcal{P} := \times_{i=1}^N \mathcal{P}_i$.

2.2 Behavioral strategies in Bayesian games

Definition 4. Let $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ be a Bayesian game. A **behavioral strategy** for player i in Γ is a *transition probability* with respect to (T_i, \mathcal{T}_i) and $(X_i, \mathcal{B}(X_i))$, i.e., a mapping

$$\sigma_i : \mathcal{B}(X_i) \times T_i \rightarrow [0, 1],$$

where $\sigma_i(\cdot | t_i) \in \Delta(X_i)$ for each $t_i \in T_i$ and $\sigma_i(A | \cdot) : T_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable function for each $A \in \mathcal{B}(X_i)$.

Let \mathcal{Y}_i represent the set of behavioral strategies for player i , and define $\mathcal{Y} := \times_{i=1}^N \mathcal{Y}_i$.⁴ Define the strategic-form game

$$G^b := (\mathcal{Y}_i, U_i)_{i=1}^N, \quad (1)$$

where $U_i : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$U_i(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) := \int_T \int_{X_N} \cdots \int_{X_1} u_i(t, x) \sigma_1(dx_1 | t_1) \cdots \sigma_N(dx_N | t_N) p(dt).⁵$$

Every pure strategy in \mathcal{P}_i induces a corresponding “pure” behavioral strategy in \mathcal{Y}_i in a natural way. If $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$, define $\sigma_i^{s_i} \in \mathcal{Y}_i$ as follows: for $t_i \in T_i$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}(X_i)$,

$$\sigma_i^{s_i}(A | t_i) := \delta_{s_i(t_i)}(A),$$

where $\delta_{s_i(t_i)} \in \Delta(X_i)$ denotes the Dirac measure concentrated on the point $s_i(t_i)$.⁶

If $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$ and $\sigma_{-i} \in \mathcal{Y}_{-i}$, then define

$$U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) := \int_T \int_{X_N} \cdots \int_{X_1} u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) \left[\prod_{j \neq i} \sigma_j(dx_j | t_j) \right] p(dt),$$

and note that

$$U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) = U_i(\sigma_i^{s_i}, \sigma_{-i}).$$

Following Balder [6], we now describe the topological structure that we will impose on \mathcal{Y}_i . Define \mathcal{L}_i as the space of uniformly finite transition measures with respect to (T_i, \mathcal{T}_i) and $(X_i, \mathcal{B}(X_i))$. Recall that $\mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)$ denotes the space of integrably bounded Carathéodory integrands on $T_i \times X_i$.

Definition 5. The *narrow topology* on $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$ is the weakest topology with respect to which all functionals in the set

$$\{\varphi_f : f \in \mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)\}$$

are continuous, where $\varphi_f : \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined for each $f \in \mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)$ as

$$\varphi_f(\mu) := \int_{T_i} \int_{X_i} f(t_i, x_i) \mu(dx_i | t_i) p_i(dt_i).$$

⁴We use \mathcal{Y} as a mnemonic for Young measure and we reserve \mathcal{B} for Borel sets.

⁵This definition of U_i follows from Fubini’s Theorem and the observation (see, e.g, Balder [6, p. 271]) that the product measure $\sigma_1(\cdot | t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(\cdot | t_N)$ defines a transition probability from T into $\mathcal{B}(X_1 \times \cdots \times X_N) = \otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{B}(X_i)$.

⁶It can be shown that $\sigma_i^{s_i}(A | \cdot) : T_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable for each $A \in \mathcal{B}(X_i)$.

We view \mathcal{Y}_i as a subspace of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$ endowed with its relative topology. Theorem 2.2 in Balder [6] provides a useful characterization of the relative topology on \mathcal{Y}_i that we use at several points in this paper. The Cartesian product \mathcal{Y} is endowed with the corresponding product topology. By Theorem 2.3 in Balder [6], we have the following result.

Lemma 1. \mathcal{Y}_i is a compact, convex subspace of the topological vector space $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$.

3 Existence of behavioral strategy equilibrium: Uniform payoff security

The notion of behavioral strategy equilibrium employed in this paper is as follows.

Definition 6. A *Bayes-Nash* equilibrium of a Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is a Nash equilibrium of the game G^b defined in (1), i.e., a profile $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \mathcal{Y}$ such that for each i ,

$$U_i(\sigma_i, \sigma_{-i}) \geq U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}), \quad \text{for all } v_i \in \mathcal{Y}_i.$$

Next, we recall the notion of payoff security of Reny [60].

Definition 7 (Reny [60]). A topological game $(Z_i, g_i)_{i=1}^N$ is **payoff secure** if for each $\varepsilon > 0$, $z \in \times_{i=1}^N Z_i$, and i , there exists a $y_i \in Z_i$ and a neighborhood $V_{z_{-i}}$ of z_{-i} such that $g_i(y_i, y_{-i}) > g_i(z) - \varepsilon$ for every $y_{-i} \in V_{z_{-i}}$.

We next recall the notion of uniform payoff security for complete information games (cf. Monteiro and Page [51]), a condition on the primitives of a game that ensures that the game's mixed extension satisfies Reny's [60] payoff security (Definition 7).⁷

Definition 8 (Monteiro and Page [51]). A topological game $(Z_i, g_i)_{i \in N}$ is **uniformly payoff secure** if for each i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $z_i \in Z_i$, there exists $y_i \in Z_i$ such that for every $z_{-i} \in Z_{-i}$, there is a neighborhood $V_{z_{-i}}$ of z_{-i} such that $g_i(y_i, y_{-i}) > g_i(z_i, z_{-i}) - \varepsilon$ for every $y_{-i} \in V_{z_{-i}}$.

We introduce the following extension of Definition 8 to the case of incomplete information games. This is a condition on the primitives of a Bayesian game ensuring that the strategic form game G^b defined in (1) satisfies Reny's notion of payoff security provided above (see Lemma 2 below).

Definition 9. The Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is **uniformly payoff secure** if for each i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$, there exists $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ such that for all $(t, x_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i}$, there exists a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t), y_{-i})) > u_i(t, (s_i(t), x_{-i})) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } y_{-i} \in V_{x_{-i}}.$$
⁸

The following condition implies uniform payoff security (Proposition 1 below) and proves useful in applications.

Condition 1. For each i and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $(\mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable map $\phi : X_i \rightarrow X_i$ such that the following holds: for each $(t, x) \in T \times X$, there exists a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (\phi(x_i), y_{-i})) > u_i(t, (x_i, x_{-i})) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } y_{-i} \in V_{x_{-i}}.$$

⁷The notion of uniform payoff security proves useful to establish existence of equilibrium in applied work (see, e.g., Carbonell-Nicolau and Ok [17, Lemmas 3 and 4]).

⁸All our results remain intact if “for all $(t, x) \in T \times X$ ” in Definition 9 and Condition 1 is changed to “for all $(t, x) \in E \times X$, where $E \subseteq T$ and $(p_1 \otimes \dots \otimes p_N)(E) = 1$.”

Remark 1. A natural extension of uniform payoff security to Bayesian games would simply require that each complete information game $G(t) = (X_i, u_i(t, \cdot))_{i=1}^N$ associated with the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ satisfy the Monteiro-Page definition of uniform payoff security. Our notion of uniform payoff security for $G = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ implies that, for each $t \in T$, the complete information game $G(t) = (X_i, u_i(t, \cdot))_{i=1}^N$ satisfies the Monteiro-Page definition. In the presence of infinite type sets however, we require that the actions $s_i^*(t_i)$ be “strung together” in a measurable fashion.

Proposition 1. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ satisfies Condition 1. Then Γ is uniformly payoff secure.*

Proof. Fix i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$, and let ϕ be given by Condition 1. Define $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ as follows: $s_i^*(t_i) := \phi(s_i(t_i))$. Given $(t, x_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i}$, Condition 1 gives a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i})) > u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } y_{-i} \in V_{x_{-i}}.$$

This completes the proof. ■

In the next lemmas, payoff security and upper semicontinuity in G^b are defined with respect to the narrow topology. Lemma 2 generalizes Theorem 1 in Monteiro and Page [51].

Lemma 2. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly payoff secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then the game G^b defined in (1) is payoff secure.*

Lemma 3. *Given a Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$, suppose that for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. Suppose further that p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. Then the map $\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\cdot) : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous.*

The proofs of Lemma 2 and Lemma 3 are relegated to Section A.1.

Our first main existence result is Theorem 1.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly payoff secure and that for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then G^b has a Nash equilibrium, i.e., a Bayes-Nash equilibrium of Γ .*

Proof. For each i , \mathcal{Y}_i is a compact, convex subspace of a topological vector space (Lemma 1), and for each $\sigma_{-i} \in \mathcal{Y}_{-i}$, the map $U_i(\cdot, \sigma_{-i}) : \mathcal{Y}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is quasiconcave. Hence, because the map $\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\cdot) : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous (Lemma 3), and since the game G^b is payoff secure (Lemma 2), G^b is better-reply secure (Reny [60], Proposition 3.2). Applying Theorem 3.1 of Reny [60] gives a Nash equilibrium of G^b , i.e., a Bayes-Nash equilibrium of Γ . ■

Theorem 1 and Proposition 1 immediately yield the following corollary.

Corollary 1. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ satisfies Condition 1 and that for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then Γ possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

4 Existence of behavioral strategy equilibrium: Uniform diagonal security

In this section, we present an approach to equilibrium in discontinuous games of incomplete information using the Nikaido-Isoda aggregation function. Fundamental to this approach is the notion of diagonal transfer continuity of Baye *et al.* [13].

Definition 10 (Baye *et al.* [13]). A topological game $(Z_i, g_i)_{i=1}^N$ is **diagonally transfer continuous** if whenever $x \in Z$ is not a Nash equilibrium of $(Z_i, g_i)_{i=1}^N$, there exist $y \in Z$ and a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N g_i(y_i, z_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(z) > 0, \quad \text{for all } z \in V_x.$$

We next recall the notion of uniform diagonal security for complete information games of Prokopovych and Yannelis [58], a condition on the primitives of a complete information game that implies diagonal transfer continuity (Definition 10) in the game's mixed extension.

Definition 11 (Prokopovych and Yannelis [58]). A topological game $(Z_i, g_i)_{i=1}^N$ is **uniformly diagonally secure** if for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $x \in Z$, there exists $x^* \in Z$ such that for all $y \in Z$, there exists a neighborhood V_y of y such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N g_i(x_i^*, z_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(z) > \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(x_i, y_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N g_i(y) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } z \in V_y.$$

We introduce the following extension of Definition 11 to the case of incomplete information games. This is a condition on the primitives of a Bayesian game ensuring that the strategic form game G^b defined in (1) satisfies diagonal transfer continuity (see Lemma 4 below).

Definition 12. The Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is **uniformly diagonally secure** if for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}$, there exists $s^* \in \mathcal{P}$ such that for all $(t, x) \in T \times X$, there exists a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, y) > \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } y \in V_x.$$

The next condition provides an analogue of Condition 1 for uniform diagonal security.

Condition 2. For each $\varepsilon > 0$ and i , there exists a $(\mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable map $\phi_i : X_i \rightarrow X_i$ such that the following holds: for each $(t, x, y) \in T \times X \times X$, there exists a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (\phi_i(y_i), z_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, z) > \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (y_i, x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } z \in V_x.$$

Proposition 2. Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ satisfies Condition 2. Then Γ is uniformly diagonally secure.

Proof. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}$, and for each i let ϕ_i be given by Condition 2. Define $s^* \in \mathcal{P}$ as follows: for each i , $s_i^*(t_i) := \phi_i(s_i(t_i))$. Given $(t, x) \in T \times X$, Condition 2 gives a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (\phi_i(s_i(t_i)), z_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, z) > \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } z \in V_x.$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), z_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, z) > \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } z \in V_x,$$

and so Γ is uniformly diagonally secure. \blacksquare

The proof of the following lemma is relegated to Section A.1.

Lemma 4. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly diagonally secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then the game G^b defined in (1) is diagonally transfer continuous.*

We now present our second main existence result in terms of uniform diagonal security.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly diagonally secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then G^b has a Nash equilibrium, i.e., a Bayes-Nash equilibrium of Γ .*

Proof. Applying Lemma 2, it follows that G^b is diagonally transfer continuous. As remarked in Prokopovych and Yannelis [58], the mapping $F : \mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as

$$F(v, \sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma)$$

satisfies the definition of 0-transfer lower semicontinuity in σ (see [58] or Nessah and Tian [53]). Combining this observation with Proposition 2.1 and Remark 2.3 in Nessah and Tian [53] and applying Theorem 3.1 in their paper, we conclude that G^b has a Nash equilibrium, i.e., a Bayes-Nash equilibrium of Γ . \blacksquare

Theorem 2 and Proposition 2 immediately yield the following corollary.

Corollary 2. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ satisfies Condition 2. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then Γ possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

5 Discussion

5.1 Related literature

In the seminal paper of Milgrom and Weber [50], it is assumed that the players' type spaces and action spaces are compact metric spaces and that a player's payoff is jointly continuous in type-action profiles. In Balder [6], the existence result of Milgrom and Weber [50] is extended to the case in which type spaces need only be measurable spaces and payoff functions are jointly measurable in type-action profiles and continuous in action profiles. In Balder [9], this result is generalized to the case in which players' strategy sets are completely regular Souslin spaces. In Balder [11], the existence result in Balder [6] is extended to the case of countably many players (cf. Balder [11], Theorem 3.4.1). In Balder and Rustichini [8], a further generalization to the case of uncountably many players is presented. In a recent paper, He and Yannelis [35] conduct an analysis similar to ours, based on the notion of disjoint payoff matching (cf. Allison and Lepore [2]), which is extended to the case of incomplete information.

When the private information of a player is represented by a set T_i , a strategy is a function that maps T_i into actions. As an alternative to the types representation of private

information, one can begin with a measurable state space (Ω, \mathcal{F}) and model the private information of a player i as a sub-sigma field \mathcal{A}_i of \mathcal{F} . In this framework, a strategy is an \mathcal{A}_i -measurable map from Ω into actions. Yannelis and Rustichini [79] prove the existence of Bayes-Nash equilibrium in the state-space setup assuming that the state space is a measurable space, payoffs are jointly measurable in state-action profiles, and continuous in action profiles. In a state space model with countably many states, He and Yannelis [34] provide existence results for discontinuous payoffs satisfying two variations of Monteiro and Page's [51] uniform payoff security.

In a model with infinitely many players, Balder [7] proves the existence of an equilibrium in a state-space framework in which payoffs are jointly measurable in state-action profiles, upper semicontinuous in own actions and continuous in aggregate profiles of transition probabilities (*cf.* Balder [7], Proposition 2). For the class of affine games with indeterminate outcomes, Jackson *et al.* [38] prove the existence of an equilibrium in a communication extension of a game with incomplete information that exhibits certain discontinuities. In their setup, type spaces are compact metric and payoffs are continuous in type profiles. By restricting attention to elementary communication devices, Balder [12] extends the analysis in Jackson *et al.* [38] to the case in which type spaces are measurable spaces.

5.2 Existence of equilibrium in distributional strategies

Definition 13. Let $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ be a Bayesian game. A **distributional strategy** for player i in Γ is a probability measure μ_i on $(T_i \times X_i, \mathcal{T}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ such that

$$\mu_i(A \times X_i) = p_i(A), \quad \text{for all } A \in \mathcal{T}_i.$$

Let \mathcal{D}_i represent the set of distributional strategies for player i , and define $\mathcal{D} := \times_{i=1}^N \mathcal{D}_i$.

Given $\mu_i \in \mathcal{D}_i$, the map $t_i \in T_i \mapsto \mu_i(\cdot | t_i)$ will denote a corresponding version of the regular conditional probability measure on X_i .

Define the strategic-form game

$$G^d := (\mathcal{D}_i, \Phi_i)_{i=1}^N, \quad (2)$$

where $\Phi_i : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\Phi_i(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N) := \int_T \int_{X_N} \dots \int_{X_1} u_i(t, x) \mu_1(dx_1 | t_1) \dots \mu_N(dx_N | t_N) p(dt).$$

Remark 2. As remarked in Milgrom and Weber [50], every behavioral strategy gives rise to a natural distributional strategy, and every distributional strategy μ_i corresponds to a class of behavioral strategies defined as regular conditional probabilities induced by μ_i . Regular conditional probability measures exist in our framework as a consequence of, *e.g.*, Theorem 10.2.2 in Dudley [25].

It is straightforward to see that a Nash equilibrium $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \mathcal{Y}$ of the game G^b defined in (1) induces a Nash equilibrium $(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N) \in \mathcal{D}$ of the game G^d defined in (2), where for each i , μ_i is defined by

$$\mu_i(S \times A) := \int_S \sigma_i(A | t_i) p_i(dt_i). \quad (3)$$

Consequently, G^d has a Nash equilibrium if G^b has a Nash equilibrium. Conversely, given a Nash equilibrium $(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N) \in \mathcal{D}$ of G^d , a corresponding vector of regular conditional probability measures, $(t_1, \dots, t_N) \mapsto (\mu_1(\cdot | t_1), \dots, \mu_N(\cdot | t_N))$, viewed as a member of \mathcal{Y} , is a Nash equilibrium in G^b .

While Theorem 1 already implies the existence of a Nash equilibrium in G^d when each \mathcal{Y}_i is endowed with the narrow topology, the existence of Nash equilibria in G^d can be established directly if we endow the strategy sets \mathcal{D}_i with an appropriate topology and show that our conditions on the primitives of a Bayesian game imply payoff security and upper semicontinuity of the sum $\sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i$ in the game G^d given our choice of a topology on \mathcal{D}_i . To sketch this alternative approach, let \mathcal{L}_i be the set of all finite signed measures defined on the measurable space $(T_i \times X_i, \mathcal{T}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i))$. Recall that $\mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)$ denotes the space of integrably bounded Carathéodory integrands on $T_i \times X_i$.

Definition 14. The *ws-topology* (*weak-strong topology*) on \mathcal{L}_i is the weakest topology for which all functionals in

$$\{\psi_f : f \in \mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)\}$$

are continuous, where $\psi_f : \mathcal{L}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined for each $f \in \mathcal{C}(T_i, X_i)$ as

$$\psi_f(\mu) := \int_{T_i \times X_i} f(t_i, x_i) \mu(dt_i, dx_i).^9$$

We endow \mathcal{L}_i with the ws-topology and view \mathcal{D}_i as a subspace of \mathcal{L}_i with the relative topology. The Cartesian product \mathcal{D} is endowed with the corresponding product topology. Since \mathcal{L}_i is a vector space for the usual addition and scalar multiplication of measures and since the ws-topology is the initial topology generated by a collection of linear functions on \mathcal{L}_i , it follows that \mathcal{L}_i is a topological vector space with respect to the ws-topology (e.g., see Horvath [36, Chapter 2, Section 11]). If $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is a Bayesian game, then it can be shown that (i) \mathcal{D}_i is a compact, convex subset of \mathcal{L}_i and (ii) if Γ is uniformly payoff secure and p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then the game G^d is payoff secure with respect to the ws-topology. To sketch the arguments for these observations, let $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$ be the space defined in Subsection 2.2 and, following Balder [6], define $\hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$ as the subspace of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$ defined as

$$\hat{\mathcal{N}}_i := \left\{ \mu \in \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i : \int_{T_i} \int_{X_i} f(t_i, x_i) \mu(dx_i | t_i) p_i(dt_i) = 0, \text{ for all } f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{T}_i, X_i) \right\}.$$

Then $\hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$ is a closed linear subspace of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i$ in the narrow topology and the quotient mapping $\pi_i : \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i / \hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$ is defined as

$$\pi_i(\mu) = \{\mu + \nu : \nu \in \hat{\mathcal{N}}_i\}.$$

The quotient space $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i / \hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$, endowed with the narrow quotient topology is a Hausdorff, locally convex topological vector space (Balder [6, p. 268]). Since the quotient map $\pi_i : \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{L}}_i / \hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$ is continuous, it follows that $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ is compact in $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_i / \hat{\mathcal{N}}_i$ as a consequence of Lemma 1. As we discussed above, every member of \mathcal{D}_i corresponds to an equivalence class of regular conditional probabilities, i.e., a member of $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$. Conversely, a member of $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ induces an element of \mathcal{D}_i in the obvious way. Combining Theorem 2.2 in Balder [6], Theorem 2.1.3 in Castaing *et al.* [20] and the remark in Balder [10, p. 497], it follows that the spaces \mathcal{D}_i and $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ are homeomorphic when \mathcal{D}_i is endowed with the ws-topology and $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ is endowed with the (relative) quotient narrow topology. Consequently, \mathcal{D} and $\times_{i=1}^N \pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ are homeomorphic with respect to their associated product topologies. Note that \mathcal{D}_i is obviously convex and, denoting the homeomorphism of \mathcal{D}_i onto $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ as h_i , it follows that $\mathcal{D}_i = h_i^{-1}(\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i))$ is compact since $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ is compact, so (i) is proved. To prove (ii), we must show that $(\mathcal{D}_i, \Phi_i)_{i=1}^N$ is payoff secure with respect to the ws-topology and this can be shown using the observations that the spaces \mathcal{D}_i and $\pi_i(\mathcal{Y}_i)$ are homeomorphic

⁹The ws-topology on a set of finite, nonnegative measures was introduced by Schäl [68].

and that the game $(\mathcal{Y}_i, U_i)_{i=1}^N$ is payoff secure when each \mathcal{Y}_i is endowed with the narrow topology (Lemma 2). Using an argument analogous to the proof of Lemma 3, it follows that the map $\sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i(\cdot) : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous with respect to the ws-topology if $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous and we obtain the following complement to Theorem 1.

Theorem 3. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $\Gamma = ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly payoff secure and that for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \dots \otimes p_N$ and each \mathcal{D}_i is endowed with the (relative) ws-topology, then G^d has a Nash equilibrium, i.e., a Bayes-Nash equilibrium of Γ .*

6 Applications

We illustrate our existence results in several discontinuous economic games. It is the presence of these discontinuities that precludes the application of the existence results in Milgrom and Weber [50] and Balder [6].¹⁰

6.1 Equilibrium existence in common value auctions

In this section we establish existence of equilibrium in a (single unit) common values auction setting. Our model encompasses, for example, all pay auctions and the war of attrition.^{11,12} We establish existence of equilibrium in behavioral (or distributional) strategies (as opposed to pure strategies), which is all one can hope to obtain given the generality of the games considered. In fact, not all auctions in our setting have pure strategy equilibria.

Recent work on the existence of equilibrium in auctions can be found in Krishna and Morgan [40], Lebrun [41], Reny [60], Lizzeri and Persico [45], Maskin and Riley [47], Athey [5], Reny and Zamir [62], Jackson and Swinkels [39], Monteiro and Moreira [52], Araujo *et al.* [3], and Araujo and de Castro [4]. Of these papers, Krishna and Morgan [40], Lebrun [41], Reny [60], Lizzeri and Persico [45], Maskin and Riley [47], Athey [5], Reny and Zamir [62], Araujo *et al.* [3], and Araujo and de Castro [4] confine attention to either independent or affiliated types (*cf.* Milgrom and Weber [49]), while we do not impose any constraints (beyond the absolutely continuous information assumption (*cf.* Assumption A below)) on the correlation of the players' types. While affiliation of types has proven useful in the study of auction games, de Castro [21] pinpoints its limitations and emphasizes the importance of relaxing the affiliation assumption. Jackson and Swinkels [39] and Monteiro and Moreira [52] allow for nonaffiliated types, but they confine attention (unlike the analysis in this section) to private values.¹³

There are N bidders competing for an object. After learning her type, player i submits a sealed bid b_i from a closed and bounded interval B_i in \mathbb{R}_+ . Each B_i is endowed with the usual relative Euclidean metric, and the Cartesian product $B := \times_{i=1}^N B_i$ is equipped with the corresponding supremum metric. Let T_1, \dots, T_N be the type spaces (each T_i is an arbitrary, nonempty type space with associated σ -algebra \mathcal{F}_i). If player i wins the object when Nature chooses a type profile $t = (t_1, \dots, t_N) \in T$ and when the profile of bids chosen by the players is

¹⁰Athey [5], McAdams [48], and Reny [61] have identified conditions, including continuity assumptions that we do not make here, under which pure-strategy monotone equilibria exist.

¹¹The situations covered here go beyond the strict auction setting. In fact, all pay auctions are widely used to model contests, including technological competition and R&D races, political contests, rent-seeking and lobbying activities, job promotion tournaments, and competition for a monopoly position; and the war of attrition has been used to model conflict among animals and survival among firms.

¹²We also cover oligopolistic competition *à la* Bertrand with symmetric cost functions. See Remark 6.

¹³As illustrated in Jackson [37], the existence of equilibrium in a general auction setting with both common and private components to bidders' valuations is a delicate matter.

$b = (b_1, \dots, b_N) \in \times_{i=1}^N B_i$, then player i 's payoff is given by $f_i(t, b) + h_i(t, b)$. All other bidders $j \neq i$ receive a payoff of $g_j(t, b) + h_j(t, b)$. The highest bidder wins the object and ties are broken via an equal probability rule. The common prior over type profiles in T is represented by a probability measure p on $(T, \otimes_i \mathcal{T}_i)$.

Bidder i 's expected payoff at $t = (t_1, \dots, t_N) \in T$ and $b = (b_1, \dots, b_N) \in B$ is given by

$$u_i(t, b) := \begin{cases} g_i(t, b) + h_i(t, b) & \text{if } b_i < \max_j b_j, \\ \frac{f_i(t, b)}{\#\{j: b_j = \max_i b_i\}} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = \max_i b_i\}}\right) g_i(t, b) + h_i(t, b) & \text{if } b_i = \max_j b_j. \end{cases}$$

Here, for each i , $f_i: T \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g_i: T \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $h_i: T \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are assumed bounded and $([\otimes_{j=1}^N \mathcal{T}_j] \otimes [\otimes_{j=1}^N \mathcal{B}(B_j)], \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable maps.

The associated Bayesian game is

$$\Gamma := ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), B_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N. \quad (4)$$

We make the following assumptions:

Assumption A. p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \dots \otimes p_N$.

Assumption B. $B_1 = \dots = B_N = [\underline{b}, \bar{b}]$.

Assumption C. For each i , f_i , g_i , and h_i satisfy the following:

- (i) For each i , the families $\{f_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$, $\{g_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$, and $\{h_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ are equicontinuous on B .
- (ii) For each i and $(t_i, b_i) \in T_i \times B_i$, the following holds: if $f_i((t_i, t_{-i}), (b_i, b_{-i})) < g_i((t_i, t_{-i}), (b_i, b_{-i}))$ for some $(t_{-i}, b_{-i}) \in T_{-i} \times B_{-i}$, then $f_i((t_i, t'_{-i}), (b_i, b'_{-i})) < g_i((t_i, t'_{-i}), (b_i, b'_{-i}))$ for every $(t'_{-i}, b'_{-i}) \in T_{-i} \times B_{-i}$.

Remark 3. Because B is compact, it follows from Assumption C(i) that the families $\{f_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$, $\{g_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$, and $\{h_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ are uniformly equicontinuous on B .

Remark 4. Assumption C(ii) is innocuous in the cases of all pay auctions and the war of attrition, since for these game forms it is commonly assumed that $f_i \geq g_i$ for each i . Without Assumption C(ii), particular instances of the game defined in (4) can be found that violate uniform payoff security. Thus, Assumption C(ii) is needed to apply the abstract existence results developed in Section 3.

Remark 5. Assumption C(i) is used in the proof of Corollary 3 to establish uniform payoff security of the Bayesian game Γ . The order of quantifiers in the definition of uniform payoff security (Definition 9), together with the argument used in the proof of Corollary 3 to prove uniform payoff security of Γ , suggests that a weakening of Assumption C(i) would likely be enough to prove Corollary 3, at the cost of a more involved construction of the strategy $s_i^*(t_i)$. To keep the illustration of our general existence results simple, we do not pursue this exercise here.

Assumption D (Common values). $f_1 = \dots = f_N =: f$ and $g_1 = \dots = g_N =: g$.¹⁴

Corollary 3 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions A-D, the auction game Γ defined in (4) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

¹⁴In the common values setting, the maps h_i allow for a certain form of asymmetry across players.

The proof of Corollary 3 is presented in Subsection A.2.1 of the Appendix.

Remark 6. An existence result analogous to Corollary 3 can be derived (under Assumptions A-D) for the following modification of the game in (4):

$$\Gamma^* := ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), B_i, u_i^*, p)_{i=1}^N, \quad (5)$$

where

$$u_i^*(t, b) := \begin{cases} g_i(t, b) + h_i(t, b) & \text{if } b_i > \min_j b_j, \\ \frac{f_i(t, b)}{\#\{j: b_j = \min_i b_i\}} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = \min_i b_i\}}\right) g_i(t, b) + h_i(t, b) & \text{if } b_i = \min_j b_j. \end{cases}$$

Under Assumptions A-D, the game defined in (5) can be viewed as a game of Bertrand competition with symmetric costs. To see this, it suffices to set each h_i equal to zero and define $f_i(t, b)$ as the profit of a monopolist i at price b_i given a type profile $t \in T$.¹⁵ Observe that implicit in this interpretation of (5) is the assumption that individual cost functions are identical across firms.

6.2 Equilibrium existence in Cournot games

The role of incomplete information in Cournot oligopolies (and in particular the value of information and the incentives for firms to share information) has been studied extensively (see, *e.g.*, Novshek and Sonnenschein [56], Clarke [22], Vives [75, 76], Gal-Or [32, 33], Sakai [66, 67], Shapiro [69], Raith [59], and Einy *et al.* [28, 29, 30]). The relevant literature focuses on pure-strategy equilibria and circumvents the issue of equilibrium existence by making strong assumptions. For example, Novshek and Sonnenschein [56], Clarke [22], Vives [76, 75], Gal-Or [32, 33], Sakai [66, 67], Shapiro [69], and Raith [59] confine attention to either linear demand or linear costs, Einy *et al.* [28] posit the existence of an equilibrium and investigate its properties, and Einy *et al.* [29] assume that firms are symmetrically informed. In Einy *et al.* [30] it is shown that when firms have incomplete information about market demand *and* cost functions, a Cournot equilibrium in pure strategies need not exist, even in simple cases with linear demand and cost functions. The existence of equilibrium in behavioral (or distributional) strategies easily follows from standard arguments if market demand and cost functions are assumed continuous, but remains an open question in the presence of discontinuities. In this section we prove an existence result for Cournot oligopolies with incomplete information and cost discontinuities. By allowing for cost discontinuities, we cover the case of nonsunk fixed costs (*cf.* Daughety [26], p. 2) as well as other economic phenomena leading to these kinds of discontinuities, including inflexibility in hiring decisions as a result of collective bargaining agreements, imposition of pollution abatement taxes for production beyond a certain scale, lumpiness in production, and congestion effects (*cf.* Brems [16], Friedman [31], and Baye and Morgan [14]).

Consider a market for a single homogeneous good in which N firms compete in quantities. Let T_1, \dots, T_N be the firms' type spaces (each T_i is an arbitrary, nonempty type space with associated σ -algebra \mathcal{T}_i). Given a type profile $t = (t_1, \dots, t_N) \in T$, where t_i represents firm i 's type, the market's inverse demand function is given by $p(t, \cdot)$. Thus, $p(t, q)$ represents the price that clears the market in state t when aggregate output is q . Each firm $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ faces a cost function $c_i(t, q_i)$ defined on type profiles t and individual output levels q_i selected from a compact subset X_i of \mathbb{R}_+ . The common prior over type profiles in T is denoted η (a probability measure over $(T, \otimes_i \mathcal{T}_i)$), with corresponding marginal probability measures η_1, \dots, η_N .

¹⁵If f_i represents long run profit, then $f_i \geq 0$, and in this case one defines $g_i := 0$.

This model can be formally described as a Bayesian game

$$\Gamma := ((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, \eta)_{i=1}^N, \quad (6)$$

where, for each i ,

$$u_i(t, (q_1, \dots, q_N)) := q_i p \left(t, \sum_{j=1}^N q_j \right) - c_i(t, q_i),$$

where $p : T \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and $c_i : T \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$.

We make the following assumptions:

Assumption E. η is absolutely continuous with respect to $\eta_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \eta_N$.

Assumption F. The maps $p : T \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ and $c_i : T \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ are $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable and bounded.

Assumption G. The map $p(t, \cdot) \big|_{\{\sum_{i=1}^N q_i : (q_1, \dots, q_N) \in X\}}$ is continuous for each $t \in T$.

Assumption H. For each $t \in T$, the map $[q \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^N c_i(t, q_i)] : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is lower semicontinuous.

Corollary 4 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions E-H, the Cournot game Γ defined in (6) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

The proof of Corollary 4 is relegated to Subsection A.2.2 of the Appendix.

Remark 7. The following two conditions weaken Assumptions G-H combined and, together with Assumption E, are sufficient for the conclusion of Corollary 4: (i) the map $p(t, \cdot) \big|_{\{\sum_{i=1}^N q_i : (q_1, \dots, q_N) \in X\}}$ is lower semicontinuous for each $t \in T$; and (ii) the map

$$\left[q \mapsto \left(\sum_{i=1}^N q_i \right) p \left(t, \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N c_i(t, q_i) \right) \right] : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is upper semicontinuous for each $t \in T$.

6.3 Equilibrium existence in Bertrand-Edgeworth games

Economists have long recognized the importance of studying oligopoly games in which both price and quantity (rather than just price or quantity) are decision variables. This idea goes back to Edgeworth [27], who pointed out that firms may be unable or unwilling to supply all the forthcoming demand at the set prices, and Shubik [70], who advocated for “price-quantity” games in which sellers simultaneously post prices and quantities. On the other hand, there is a large literature on oligopoly theory with incomplete information, essentially in the form of cost and/or demand uncertainty, that studies the incentives of firms to share information, the welfare consequences of strategic information revelation, limit pricing, and information manipulation (*cf.* Vives [77] and references therein). While extant work on Bertrand-Edgeworth competition with incomplete information (see, *e.g.*, Staiger and Wolak [72], Reynolds and Wilson [63], and Lepore [42, 43]) restricts attention to games in which firms first choose production capacities and then compete in prices, the case of simultaneous selection of price-quantity pairs is not covered. In this section, we establish existence of equilibrium in a strategic-form Bertrand-Edgeworth game with demand and/or cost uncertainty and cost discontinuities. We cover the case of production in advance (as opposed to production to order) and extend Theorem 1 in Dasgupta and Maskin [24] and Theorem 1 in Maskin [46], which do not consider incomplete information or cost

discontinuities (e.g., the case of nonsunk fixed costs and a variety of economic phenomena leading to this kind of discontinuities, as documented in Baye and Morgan [14]).

To simplify the exposition, we focus on the case of a duopoly, but the analysis extends to the N -firm case. There are two producers of a homogeneous good. Let T_1 and T_2 be the firms' type spaces (each T_i is an arbitrary, nonempty type space with associated σ -algebra \mathcal{T}_i). Given a type profile $t = (t_1, t_2) \in T$, where t_i represents firm i 's type, the market demand function is given by $D(t, \cdot)$. Thus, $D(t, p)$ represents aggregate demand in state t when the good is priced at p . Each firm i faces a cost function $c_i(t, q_i)$ defined on type profiles t and individual output levels q_i chosen from a compact subset Y_i of \mathbb{R}_+ . Each Y_i is endowed with the relativization of the usual Euclidean metric on \mathbb{R}_+ . The common prior over type profiles in T is denoted by η (a probability measure over $(T, \otimes_i \mathcal{T}_i)$), with corresponding marginal probability measures η_1 and η_2 .

Each firm i chooses a price p_i from a closed and bounded interval X_i of \mathbb{R}_+ and a level of supply $q_i \in Y_i$. Each X_i is endowed with the relative Euclidean metric, and the Cartesian products $X_i \times Y_i$ and $X_1 \times Y_1 \times X_2 \times Y_2$ are equipped with the corresponding supremum metric. Given a type profile $t \in T$ and an action profile $(p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) \in X_1 \times Y_1 \times X_2 \times Y_2$, the demand facing firm i is given by

$$D_i(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) := \begin{cases} D(t, p_i) & \text{if } p_i < p_{-i}, \\ G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2) & \text{if } p_1 = p_2 = p, \\ H_i(t, p_1, p_2, q_{-i}) & \text{if } p_i > p_{-i}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

We make the following assumptions:

Assumption I. η is absolutely continuous with respect to $\eta_1 \otimes \eta_2$.

Assumption J. $\min X_1 = \min X_2 =: 0$.

Assumption K. For each i , $c_i : T \times Y_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a bounded and $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes \mathcal{B}(Y_i), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map such that for each $t \in T$, the map $c_1(t, \cdot) + c_2(t, \cdot)$ is lower semicontinuous on $Y_1 \times Y_2$.

Assumption L. The map $D : T \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a bounded and $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}_+), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map such that the family of maps $\{D(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ is equicontinuous on \mathbb{R}_+ .

Assumption M. For each i , $G_i : T \times X_i \times Y_1 \times Y_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i) \otimes \mathcal{B}(Y_1) \otimes \mathcal{B}(Y_2), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable and bounded and satisfies the following conditions: $G_i > 0$ if $q_i > 0$; $G_i \geq G_{-i}$ if $q_i \geq q_{-i}$; and $G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2) + G_2(t, p, q_1, q_2) = D(t, p)$.

Assumption N. For each i , $H_i : T \times X_1 \times X_2 \times Y_{-i} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is $([\otimes_{i=1}^N \mathcal{T}_i] \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_1) \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_2) \otimes \mathcal{B}(Y_{-i}), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable and bounded and satisfies the following conditions: $\{H_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ is equicontinuous on $X_1 \times X_2 \times Y_{-i}$; $H_i(t, p_1, p_2, q_{-i}) \leq D(t, p_i)$ for each (t, p_1, p_2, q_{-i}) ; and $H_i(t, p, p, q_{-i}) = \max\{D(t, p) - q_{-i}, 0\}$ for each (t, p, q_{-i}) .

Assumption O. For each i and $(t, p, q_1, q_2) \in T \times (X_1 \cap X_2) \times Y_1 \times Y_2$,

$$\min\{q_i, D(t, p)\} + \min\{q_{-i}, \max\{D(t, p) - q_i, 0\}\} \leq \min\{q_i, G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} + \min\{q_{-i}, G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2)\}.$$

Remark 8. For each i and $(t, p, q_1, q_2) \in T \times (X_1 \cap X_2) \times Y_1 \times Y_2$ we have $\min\{q_i, D(t, p)\} \geq \min\{q_i, G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2)\}$. Therefore, Assumption O implies

$$\min\{q_{-i}, G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} \geq \min\{q_{-i}, \max\{D(t, p) - q_i, 0\}\}.$$

As an example, one may define, for a continuous and strictly increasing map $\zeta : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $\zeta(0) = 0$, $\zeta(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\zeta(1) = 1$, and, for each (t, p, q_1, q_2) with $q_1 + q_2 = D(t, p)$,

$$D(t, p) - q_2 = \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p),$$

$$G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2) := \begin{cases} \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \geq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \geq q_2, \\ q_1 & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) < q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \geq q_2, \\ D(t, p) - q_2 & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \geq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) < q_2, \\ \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) & \text{if } q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \leq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \leq q_2, \\ D(t, p) - q_2 & \text{if } D(t, p) < q_1 + q_2 > 0 \text{ and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) > q_2, \\ q_1 & \text{if } D(t, p) < q_1 + q_2 > 0 \text{ and } \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) > q_1, \\ \frac{D(t, p)}{2} & \text{if } q_1 + q_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$G_2(t, p, q_1, q_2) := \begin{cases} \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \geq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \geq q_2, \\ D(t, p) - q_1 & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) < q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \geq q_2, \\ q_2 & \text{if } D(t, p) \geq q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \geq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) < q_2, \\ \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) & \text{if } q_1 + q_2 > 0, \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) \leq q_1, \\ & \text{and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) \leq q_2, \\ q_2 & \text{if } D(t, p) < q_1 + q_2 > 0 \text{ and } \left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right)\right) D(t, p) > q_2, \\ D(t, p) - q_1 & \text{if } D(t, p) < q_1 + q_2 > 0 \text{ and } \zeta\left(\frac{q_1}{q_1 + q_2}\right) D(t, p) > q_1, \\ \frac{D(t, p)}{2} & \text{if } q_1 + q_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

and, for each i ,

$$H_i(t, p_1, p_2, q_{-i}) := \max\left\{0, \frac{D(t, p_i)(D(t, p_{-i}) - q_{-i})}{D(t, p_{-i})}\right\}.$$

These functions are consistent with Assumptions **M-O**. This example includes, as a particular case, the model used in Section 2.2 of Dasgupta and Maskin [24] (set ζ equal to the identity function).

The model can be formally described as a Bayesian game

$$\Gamma := ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i \times Y_i, u_i, \eta)_{i=1}^2, \quad (8)$$

where, for each i ,

$$u_i(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) := p_i \min\{q_i, D_i(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\} - c_i(t, q_i).$$

Remark 9. According to (7), the firm that quotes the lower price attracts the entire market demand. When the two firms quote the same price, they split the market in a way that depends on the chosen supplies. In this case Assumption **M** stipulates that each firm's market share is a monotonic function of its supply and that the firm's market share is positive whenever its supply is positive. As per (7) and Assumption **N**, the firm that quotes the higher price gets less than full demand, and if the higher price is only slightly above the price quoted by the competitor, the firm's market share is approximately the residual demand as determined by the competitor's capacity (*i.e.*, full market demand minus the competitor's supply). Assumption **N** subsumes Levitan and Shubik's [44] parallel rationing rule and Edgeworth's [27] proportional rationing rule. Assumption **O** says that whenever the firms quote the same price p and choose capacities q_1 and q_2 , if $G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2)$ does not constrain the capacity for firm 1, q_1 , *i.e.*, if $q_1 \leq G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2)$, so that 1 can sell q_1 , then $G_2(t, p, q_1, q_2)$ does not constrain the capacity for firm 2 below the residual demand $D(t, p) - q_1$. This assumption ensures that payoff discontinuities entail a shift in demand from one firm to the other.^{16,17,18}

Remark 10. Without Assumption **O** the sum of the players' payoffs need not be upper semicontinuous. To illustrate this fact, define

$$G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2) := \frac{D(t, p)}{2} > 0$$

and

$$H_i(t, p_1, p_2, q_{-i}) := \max \left\{ 0, \frac{D(t, p_i)(D(t, p_{-i}) - q_{-i})}{D(t, p_{-i})} \right\},$$

and suppose that $c_i \equiv 0$ for each i . Choose $(t, p, q_1, q_2) \in T \times (X_1 \cap X_2) \times Y_1 \times Y_2$ with $p > 0$ for which $q_1 < \frac{D(t, p)}{2}$, $q_2 > \frac{D(t, p)}{2}$, and $q_1 + q_2 > D(t, p)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \min\{q_1, D(t, p)\} + \min\{q_2, \max\{D(t, p) - q_1, 0\}\} &= D(t, p) \\ &> q_1 + \frac{D(t, p)}{2} \\ &= \min\{q_1, G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} + \min\{q_2, G_2(t, p, q_1, q_2)\}, \end{aligned}$$

implying that Assumption **O** is violated. If (p_1^n, p_2^n) is a sequence converging to (p, p) with $p_1^n < p_2^n$ for each n , then by continuity of $D(t, \cdot)$ we have $D(t, p_1^n) \rightarrow D(t, p)$ and

$$H_2(t, p_1^n, p_2^n, q_1) \rightarrow \max \left\{ 0, \frac{D(t, p)(D(t, p) - q_1)}{D(t, p)} \right\} = \max\{0, D(t, p) - q_1\} = D(t, p) - q_1,$$

so that

$$u_1(t, p_1^n, q_1, p_2^n, q_2) + u_2(t, p_1^n, q_1, p_2^n, q_2) = p_1^n \min\{q_1, D(t, p_1^n)\} + p_2^n \min\{q_2, H_2(t, p_1^n, p_2^n, q_1)\} \rightarrow pD(t, p).$$

However,

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t, p, q_1, p, q_2) + u_2(t, p, q_1, p, q_2) &= p \min\{q_1, G_1(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} + p \min\{q_2, G_2(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} \\ &= p \left(q_1 + \frac{D(t, p)}{2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

implying that the sum of the players' payoffs is not upper semicontinuous at (p, p, q_1, q_2) .

¹⁶As per Remark 8, Assumption **O** implies that a firm's profit when both firms quote the same price cannot be less than the profit the firm would obtain if it were undercut by the competitor.

¹⁷Assumption **O** cannot be dispensed with. See Remark 10.

¹⁸As per the discussion in Remark 5, here a weakening of Assumptions **L** and **N** is likely to suffice for the conclusion of Corollary 5.

Corollary 5 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions I-O, the game Γ defined in (8) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

The proof of Corollary 5 is provided in Subsection A.2.3 of the Appendix.

6.4 Equilibrium existence in imperfectly discriminating contests

Contests and rent seeking games in the presence of complete information have numerous applications in economics and political science (*cf.* Tullock [74]). In a perfectly discriminating contest, the prize is awarded to a player who exerts the greatest effort (or expends the largest amount of resources or makes the largest political contribution). In an imperfectly discriminating contest, the agent who expends the greatest effort has the highest probability of winning but this probability may be less than one. For examples and analyses of imperfectly discriminating contests with complete information, see, *e.g.*, Blavatsky [15], Szymanski [73], Nitzan [54, 55], Nti [57], and Rosen [65]. For a model of an imperfectly discriminating contest with incomplete information and *continuous* payoffs, see Wasser [78], which proves the existence of a monotone pure strategy equilibrium using the results of Athey [5].

If there is a positive probability that the prize is not awarded to any player, the sum of payoffs in the game theoretic formulation need not be upper semicontinuous. This is exactly the situation in a rent seeking game in Prokopovych and Yannelis [58] formulated as an imperfectly discriminating contest. In this model, two players compete for a political favor but the favor may be withheld by the grantor unless both players make positive contributions.

We will consider an incomplete information generalization of this example with interdependent valuations in which the common value of the prize depends on the players' private information: if $t = (t_1, t_2)$ is the information of player i , then the prize has value $v(t)$. More formally, let $v : T_1 \times T_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be a bounded, measurable function such that, for some $\bar{v} > 0$, $\bar{v} \leq v(t_1, t_2)$ for all $(t_1, t_2) \in T$.

To formally describe the contest success function, let $\pi_i : (0, \alpha_1] \times (0, \alpha_2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{++}$, $i \in \{1, 2\}$, be continuous functions satisfying the following:

- (i) $\pi_1(x_1, x_2) + \pi_2(x_1, x_2) = 1$.
- (ii) For each i , $x_{-i} \mapsto \pi_i(x_i, x_{-i})$ is strictly decreasing for each x_i and $x_i \mapsto \pi_i(x_i, x_{-i})$ is strictly increasing for each x_{-i} .
- (iii) For each i , $\pi_i(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < 1$.
- (iv) For each $x_i \in (0, \alpha_i]$, $\lim_{y_{-i} \rightarrow 0^+} \pi_i(x_i, y_{-i}) = 1$.

To complete the definition of each π_i , suppose that $0 < \lambda \leq \mu < 1$ and $1 + \lambda - 2\mu \geq 0$, and define

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i(x_i, 0) &= \mu & \text{if } x_i > 0, \\ \pi_i(0, x_{-i}) &= 0 & \text{if } x_{-i} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\pi_1(0, 0) = \lambda = \pi_2(0, 0).$$

The payoff to player i is defined as

$$u_i(t, x_1, x_2) := \pi_i(x_1, x_2)v(t) - x_i. \quad (9)$$

The associated Bayesian game is

$$\Gamma := ((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^2, \quad (10)$$

where $X_i := [0, \alpha_i]$ and u_i is given by (9) for each i and where p is assumed absolutely continuous with respect to the product of its marginals $p_1 \otimes p_2$.

Note that the sum of payoffs is given by

$$u_1(t, x_1, x_2) + u_2(t, x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} v(t) - x_1 - x_2 & \text{if } x_i \in (0, \alpha_i] \text{ for each } i, \\ \mu v(t) - x_i & \text{if } x_i \in (0, \alpha_i] \text{ and } x_{-i} = 0, \\ 2\lambda v(t) & \text{if } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0), \end{cases}$$

and therefore this sum is not upper semicontinuous on $X_1 \times X_2$ for fixed t .

Our nonsymmetric incomplete information model includes as a special case the symmetric example with complete information of Prokopovych and Yannelis [58] in which each $\alpha_i = 2$,

$$\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}) = \frac{x_i^3}{x_1^3 + x_2^3} \quad \text{if } x_i \in (0, 2] \text{ for each } i,$$

$v(\cdot) \equiv 2$, $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$, and $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$. They show that, for these parameters, the game does not have a pure strategy equilibrium. However, the game does have a mixed strategy equilibrium; indeed, as shown in [58], it satisfies uniform diagonal security. Thanks to Theorem 2 we can extend their observations to the incomplete information framework.

Corollary 6 (to Theorem 2). *The game Γ defined in (10) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

The proof of Corollary 6 is relegated to Subsection A.2.4 of the Appendix.

A Appendix

A.1 Proofs of Lemma 2, Lemma 3, and Lemma 4

A.1.1 Preliminary lemmas

Lemma 5. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly payoff secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then for each i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$, there exists $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ such that for every $\sigma_{-i} \in \mathcal{Y}_{-i}$, there exists a neighborhood $V_{\sigma_{-i}}$ of σ_{-i} such that*

$$U_i(s_i^*, v_{-i}) > U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } v_{-i} \in V_{\sigma_{-i}}. \quad (11)$$

Proof. Fix i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$. Let f be a density of p with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. To lighten the notation, let $P := \otimes_{i=1}^N p_i$. Let $\mathcal{T}^*(P)$ denote the P -completion of \mathcal{T} and let P^* denote the unique extension of P to $\mathcal{T}^*(P)$. Let

$$\mathcal{T}^* := \bigcap_{P \in \Delta(T, \mathcal{T})} \mathcal{T}^*(P)$$

denote the universal completion of \mathcal{T} . Note that $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^* \subseteq \mathcal{T}^*(P)$ and, abusing notation slightly, we will use P^* for the restriction of P^* to \mathcal{T}^* . Note that if $h : T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded, $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map, then h is a bounded $(\mathcal{T}^*, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map and

$$\int_T h(t) P(dt) = \int_T h(t) P^*(dt).$$

The proof proceeds in four steps.

Step 1. Uniform payoff security gives $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ such that for every $(t, x_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i}$, there is a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t), y_{-i})) > u_i(t, (s_i(t), x_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \text{for all } y_{-i} \in V_{x_{-i}}.$$

Therefore, for every $(t, x_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i}$ there is a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i}))f(t) \geq \left(u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)f(t), \quad \text{for all } y_{-i} \in V_{x_{-i}}. \quad (12)$$

Define $\xi : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\xi(t, x) := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{y \in N_{\frac{1}{n}}(x)} u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i}))f(t).$$

By the Theorem in Carbonell-Nicolau [18], ξ is a $(\mathcal{T}^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(X), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map. \square

Step 2. Let \mathcal{R} (resp. \mathcal{R}^*) denote the set of transition probabilities with respect to (T, \mathcal{T}) (resp. (T, \mathcal{T}^*)) and $(X, \mathcal{B}(X))$. Then $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R}^*$ since $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^*$. If \mathcal{R} is endowed with the relative topology inherited from the P^* -narrow topology on \mathcal{R}^* , then the inclusion map is continuous. We will show that the inclusion map is continuous when \mathcal{R} is endowed with the P -narrow topology. This fact will be used in Step 3 below.

Suppose that (ρ^α) is a net in \mathcal{R} and suppose that $\rho^\alpha \rightarrow \rho$ in the P -narrow topology on \mathcal{R} . We must show that $\rho^\alpha \rightarrow \rho$ in \mathcal{R}^* when \mathcal{R}^* is endowed with the P^* -narrow topology.

Suppose that $A \in \mathcal{T}^*$ and $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded and continuous. Applying Theorem 2.2 in Balder [6], we need to show that

$$\int_T \int_X \chi_A(t) g(x) \rho^\alpha(dx|t) P^*(dt) \rightarrow \int_T \int_X \chi_A(t) g(x) \rho(dx|t) P^*(dt).$$

Since $A \in \mathcal{T}^*$ and $\mathcal{T}^* \subseteq \mathcal{T}^*(P)$, there exists $B \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $B \subseteq A$, $P(B) = P^*(A)$, and $P^*(A \setminus B) = 0$. Observing that

$$t \mapsto \chi_B(t) \int_X g(x) \rho^\alpha(dx|t) \quad \text{and} \quad t \mapsto \chi_B(t) \int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t)$$

are bounded, $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable maps, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \chi_A(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho^\alpha(dx|t) \right] P^*(dt) &= \int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho^\alpha(dx|t) \right] P^*(dt) \\ &= \int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t) \right] P(dt) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \chi_A(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t) \right] P^*(dt) &= \int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t) \right] P^*(dt) \\ &= \int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t) \right] P(dt). \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $\rho^\alpha \rightarrow \rho$ in the P -narrow topology on \mathcal{R} , it follows that

$$\int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho^\alpha(dx|t) \right] P(dt) \rightarrow \int_T \chi_B(t) \left[\int_X g(x) \rho(dx|t) \right] P(dt),$$

and we obtain the desired conclusion. \square

Step 3. Now choose $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \mathcal{Y}$, define $Q(\sigma) \in \mathcal{R}$ as

$$Q(\sigma)(\cdot|t) := \sigma_1(\cdot|t_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \sigma_N(\cdot|t_N), \quad \text{for every } t \in T,$$

and note that $Q(\sigma) \in \mathcal{R}^*$. Since ξ is $(\mathcal{T}^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(X), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable (Step 1) and since the map $x \mapsto \xi(t, x)$ defined on X is lower semicontinuous for each $t \in T$, we can apply Theorem

2.2(a) in Balder [6] and deduce the existence of a P^* -narrow open set W in \mathcal{R}^* containing $Q(\sigma)$ such that

$$\int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) \tau(dx|t) P^*(dt) > \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

for all $\tau \in W$. Applying the result of Step 2, there exists a P -narrow open set V in \mathcal{R} such $Q(\sigma) \in V$ and

$$\int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) \nu(dx|t) P^*(dt) > \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

for all $\nu \in V$.

Applying Theorem 2.5 in Balder [6], it follows that the map $\nu \in \mathcal{Y} \mapsto Q(\nu) \in \mathcal{R}$ is continuous when \mathcal{Y} is endowed with the product topology generated by the p_i -narrow topology on each factor \mathcal{Y}_i . Therefore, there exists an open set V_σ (i.e., open with respect to this product topology) containing σ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\nu_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \nu_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) \\ > \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

for all $(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_N) \in V_\sigma$. \square

Step 4. Recall that for each $(t, x_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i}$, there is a neighborhood $V_{x_{-i}}$ of x_{-i} such that (12) holds. Consequently, $(t, x) \in T \times X$ implies that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), x_{-i})) f(t) \geq \xi(t, x) \geq (u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) f(t).$$

This, together with the conclusion in Step 3, implies that for every $(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_N) \in V_\sigma$,

$$\begin{aligned} U_i(s_i^*, \nu_{-i}) &= \int_T \int_X [u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), x_{-i})) f(t)] [\nu_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \nu_N(dx_N|t_N)] P(dt) \\ &= \int_T \int_X [u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), x_{-i})) f(t)] [\nu_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \nu_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) \\ &\geq \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\nu_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \nu_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) \\ &> \int_T \int_X \xi(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &\geq \int_T \int_X [u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) f(t)] [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P^*(dt) - \varepsilon \\ &= \int_T \int_X [u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) f(t)] [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P(dt) - \varepsilon \\ &= U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

This establishes (11). \square ■

Lemma 6. Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{F}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly diagonally secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}$, there exists $s^* \in \mathcal{P}$ such that for every $\sigma \in \mathcal{Y}$, there exists a neighborhood V_σ of σ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i^*, \nu_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\nu) > \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } \nu \in V_\sigma.$$

Proof. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $s \in \mathcal{P}$. Let f be a density of p with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. Uniform diagonal security gives $s^* \in \mathcal{P}$ such that for all $(t, x) \in T \times X$, there exists a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, y) > \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \text{for all } y \in V_x.$$

Therefore, for all $(t, x) \in T \times X$ there exists a neighborhood V_x of x such that

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, y) \right) f(t) \geq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \right) f(t)$$

for all $y \in V_x$.

Define $\xi : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\xi(t, x) := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{y \in N_{\frac{1}{n}}(x)} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), y_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, y) \right) f(t) \right].$$

By the Theorem in Carbonell-Nicolau [18], ξ is a $(\mathcal{T}^* \otimes \mathcal{B}(X), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable map where \mathcal{T}^* denotes the universal completion of \mathcal{T} .

Define two functions $H : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $H^* : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H^*(t, x) := \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x)$$

and

$$H(t, x) := \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i})) - \sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, x)$$

The proof is now completed as a *verbatim* transcription of the proof of Lemma 5 above with $u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), x_{-i}))$ replaced by $H^*(t, x)$ and $u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), x_{-i}))$ replaced by $H(t, x)$ for all $(t, x) \in T \times X$. \blacksquare

A.1.2 Proof of Lemma 2

Lemma 2. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly payoff secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then the game G^b defined in (1) is payoff secure.*

Proof. Fix $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \mathcal{Y}$, i , and $\varepsilon > 0$. Let f be a density of p with respect to $P = p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. We must show that there exist $\sigma_i^* \in \mathcal{Y}_i$ and a neighborhood $V_{\sigma_{-i}}$ of σ_{-i} such that

$$U_i(\sigma_i^*, v_{-i}) > U_i(\sigma) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for every } v_{-i} \in V_{\sigma_{-i}}. \quad (13)$$

We begin by showing that there exists $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$ such that

$$U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) \geq U_i(\sigma) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (14)$$

Let $\mathcal{T}_i^*(p_i)$ denote the p_i -completion of \mathcal{T}_i and define $H_i : T_i \times X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H_i(t_i, x_i) := \int_{T_{-i}} \int_{X_{-i}} [u_i(t, x) f(t)] \left[\otimes_{j \neq i} \sigma_j(dx_j | t_j) \right] P_{-i}(dt_{-i}).$$

The map H_i is $(\mathcal{T}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable implying that H_i is $(\mathcal{T}_i^*(p_i) \otimes \mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}))$ -measurable. Since $\mathcal{T}_i^*(p_i)$ coincides with its universal completion, it follows from Theorem

3.1 and Example 2.3 of Rieder [64] that for each $\delta > 0$ there is a $(\mathcal{T}_i^*(p_i), \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable δ -maximizer of H_i , i.e., for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a $(\mathcal{T}_i^*(p_i), \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable $s_i^\delta : T_i \rightarrow X_i$ such that for every $t_i \in T_i$,

$$H_i(t_i, s_i^\delta(t_i)) \geq \sup_{x_i \in X_i} H_i(t_i, x_i) - \delta.$$

Applying Theorem 10.35 in Aliprantis and Border [1] there exists a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable map s_i and a set $A \in \mathcal{T}_i$ such that $p_i(A) = 0$ and $s_i(t_i) = s_i^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}}(t_i)$ for all $t_i \in T_i \setminus A$. Consequently, we have

$$\begin{aligned} U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) &= \int_{T_i} H_i(t_i, s_i(t_i)) p_i(dt_i) \\ &\geq \int_T \int_X u_i(t, x) f(t) \sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \cdots \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N) p_1(dt_1) \cdots p_N(dt_N) - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ &= U_i(\sigma) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 5, there exist $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ and a neighborhood $V_{\sigma_{-i}}$ of σ_{-i} such that $U_i(s_i^*, \nu_{-i}) > U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ for all $\nu_{-i} \in V_{\sigma_{-i}}$. This, together with (14), gives (13). ■

A.1.3 Proof of Lemma 3

Lemma 3. *Given a Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$, suppose that for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. Suppose further that p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. Then the map $\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\cdot) : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous.*

Proof. Fix $\sigma \in \mathcal{Y}$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Let f be a density of p with respect to $P := p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. We need to show that there is a neighborhood V_σ of σ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\nu) < \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) + \epsilon, \quad \text{for all } \nu \in V_\sigma. \quad (15)$$

Let $F(t, x) := \sum_{i=1}^N [u_i(t, x) f(t)]$. As in the proof of Lemma 5, define $Q(\sigma) \in \mathcal{R}$ as

$$Q(\sigma)(\cdot|t) := \sigma_1(\cdot|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(\cdot|t_N), \quad \text{for each } t \in T.$$

(Recall that \mathcal{R} denotes the set of transition probabilities with respect to (T, \mathcal{T}) and $(X, \mathcal{B}(X))$.) Applying Theorem 2.2(a) in Balder [6], it follows that there exists a P -narrow open set $W \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ containing $Q(\sigma)$ such that

$$\int_T \int_X F(t, x) \tau(dx|t) P(dt) < \int_T \int_X F(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P(dt) + \epsilon$$

for all $\tau \in W$. By Theorem 2.5 in Balder [6], the map $\nu \in \mathcal{Y} \mapsto Q(\nu) \in \mathcal{R}$ is continuous when \mathcal{Y} is endowed with the product topology generated by the p_i -narrow topology on each factor \mathcal{Y}_i . Therefore, there exists an open set $V_\sigma \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$ (i.e., open with respect to this product topology) containing σ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T \int_X F(t, x) [\nu_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \nu_N(dx_N|t_N)] P(dt) \\ < \int_T \int_X F(t, x) [\sigma_1(dx_1|t_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \sigma_N(dx_N|t_N)] P(dt) + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

for all $(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_N) \in V_\sigma$. This implies (15). ■

A.1.4 Proof of Lemma 4

Lemma 4. *Suppose that the Bayesian game $((T_i, \mathcal{T}_i), X_i, u_i, p)_{i=1}^N$ is uniformly diagonally secure. If p is absolutely continuous with respect to $p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$, then the game G^b defined in (1) is diagonally transfer continuous.*

Proof. Let f be a density of p with respect to $P := p_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes p_N$. Fix $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_N) \in \mathcal{Y}$ and suppose that σ is not a Nash equilibrium of G^b . Then there exists $v \in \mathcal{Y}$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) > 0.$$

We first show that there exists $s \in \mathcal{P}$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) > 0. \quad (16)$$

Choose

$$\varepsilon \in \left(0, \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) \right).$$

Fix i and define $H_i : T_i \times X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H_i(t_i, x_i) := \int_{T_{-i}} \int_{X_{-i}} [u_i(t, x) f(t)] \left[\otimes_{j \neq i} \sigma_j(dx_j | t_j) \right] P_{-i}(dt_{-i}).$$

Applying Theorem 10.35 in Aliprantis and Border [1] as in the proof of Lemma 2, there exists a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable map s_i and a set $A \in \mathcal{T}_i$ such that $p_i(A) = 0$ and

$$H_i(t_i, s_i(t_i)) \geq \sup_{x_i \in X_i} H_i(t_i, x_i) - \frac{\varepsilon}{N}, \quad \text{for all } t_i \in T_i \setminus A.$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) &= \int_{T_i} H_i(t_i, s_i(t_i)) p_i(dt_i) \\ &\geq \int_{T_i} \int_{X_i} \left[\int_{T_{-i}} \int_{X_{-i}} [u_i(t, x) f(t)] \left[\otimes_{j \neq i} \sigma_j(dx_j | t_j) \right] P_{-i}(dt_{-i}) \right] v_i(dx_i | t_i) p_i(dt_i) - \frac{\varepsilon}{N} \\ &= U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \frac{\varepsilon}{N} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, a finite number of iterations of the above argument gives $s \in \mathcal{P}$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) \geq \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) - \varepsilon > 0$$

establishing the inequality (16).

Next, choose

$$\alpha \in \left(0, \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) \right).$$

By Lemma 6, there exist $s^* \in \mathcal{P}$ and a neighborhood V_σ of σ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i^*, v_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v) > \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i, \sigma_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\sigma) - \alpha, \quad \text{for all } v \in V_\sigma,$$

Summarizing, there exists a neighborhood V_σ of σ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^N U_i(s_i^*, v_{-i}) - \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(v) > 0, \quad \text{for all } v \in V_\sigma.$$

and the proof is complete. ■

A.2 Proofs of Corollary 3, Corollary 4, Corollary 5, and Corollary 6

A.2.1 Proof of Corollary 3

Corollary 3 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions A-D, the auction game Γ defined in (4) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

Proof. By virtue of Theorem 1, it suffices to show that Γ is uniformly payoff secure and the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous for each $t \in T$. Because

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, b) = f(t, b) + (N-1)g(t, b) + \sum_{i=1}^N h_i(t, b),$$

the upper semicontinuity of $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot)$ follows from Assumption C(i).

To see that Γ is uniformly payoff secure, fix i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$. By Assumption C(i) and Remark 3, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for all $b \in B$,

$$|f_i(t, b) - f_i(t, b')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, |g_i(t, b) - g_i(t, b')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \text{ and } |h_i(t, b) - h_i(t, b')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (17)$$

for all $(b', t) \in N_\delta(b) \times T$.

Now define $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ as follows: for each $t_i \in T_i$,

$$s_i^*(t_i) := \begin{cases} \alpha(t_i)s_i(t_i) + (1 - \alpha(t_i))\bar{b} & \text{if } f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\ & \text{for some } (t_{-i}, b_{-i}) \in T_{-i} \times B_{-i}, \\ \beta(t_i)s_i(t_i) + (1 - \beta(t_i))\underline{b} & \text{if } f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) < g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\ & \text{for some } (t_{-i}, b_{-i}) \in T_{-i} \times B_{-i}, \end{cases}$$

where α and β are $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}((0, 1)))$ -measurable maps from T_i to $(0, 1)$ such that $\alpha(t_i)s_i(t_i) + (1 - \alpha(t_i))\bar{b}$ and $\beta(t_i)s_i(t_i) + (1 - \beta(t_i))\underline{b}$ belong to $N_\delta(s_i(t_i))$ for each $t_i \in T_i$.¹⁹ Note that Assumption C(ii) ensures that s_i^* is well-defined.

Fix $(t, b_{-i}) \in T \times B_{-i}$ and consider the following cases.

Case 1. $s_i(t_i) < \max_{j \neq i} b_j$. If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then, using (17), we have, for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$,

$$f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \geq f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \geq g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad (18)$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) &\geq g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(by (18))} \\ &> g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\ &= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) < \max_{j \neq i} b_j). \end{aligned}$$

If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) < g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then, letting V_{-i} be a neighborhood of b_{-i} with

$$s_i^*(t_i) < \max_{j \neq i} b'_j, \quad \text{for all } b'_{-i} \in V_{-i}, \quad (19)$$

and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i}) \cap V_{-i}$, we have

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) = g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \quad \text{(by (19))}$$

¹⁹For example, for each $z \in [b, \bar{b}]$ let $\lambda(z) = \frac{1}{2}$ if $\bar{b} \leq z + \delta$ and $\lambda(z) = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2(\bar{b} - z)}$ if $\bar{b} \geq z + \delta$. Then $\lambda : [b, \bar{b}] \rightarrow (0, 1)$ is continuous and the function $t_i \mapsto \alpha(t_i) := \lambda(s_i(t_i))$ is a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}((0, 1)))$ -measurable map with the required property.

$$\begin{aligned}
&> g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) < \max_{j \neq i} b_j \text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $s_i(t_i) > \max_{j \neq i} b_j$. If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then, for V_{-i} a neighborhood of b_{-i} such that

$$s_i^*(t_i) > \max_{j \neq i} b'_j, \quad \text{for all } b'_{-i} \in V_{-i}, \quad (20)$$

and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i}) \cap V_{-i}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) &= f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(by (20))} \\
&> f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) > \max_{j \neq i} b_j \text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) < g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then, for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$,

$$g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} > f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \geq f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (21)$$

Consequently, for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) &\geq f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(by (21))} \\
&> f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) > \max_{j \neq i} b_j \text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. $s_i(t_i) = \max_{j \neq i} b_j$. If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then, for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$, (18) holds. Hence, if $s_i(t_i) < \bar{b}$, then, for V_{-i} a neighborhood of b_{-i} such that

$$s_i^*(t_i) > \max_{j \neq i} b'_j, \quad \text{for all } b'_{-i} \in V_{-i}, \quad (22)$$

and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i}) \cap V_{-i}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&= f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(by (22))} \\
&\geq \frac{f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&\hspace{15em} + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(by (18))} \\
&> \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\hspace{15em} + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) = \max_{j \neq i} b_j \text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

If, on the other hand, $s_i(t_i) = \bar{b}$, then, letting V_{-i} be a neighborhood of b_{-i} such that

$$\#\{j: b'_j = s_i(t_i)\} = \#\{j: b'_j = \bar{b}\} \leq \#\{j: b_j = \bar{b}\} = \#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\}, \quad \text{for all } b'_{-i} \in V_{-i}, \quad (23)$$

we have, for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i}) \cap V_{-i}$,

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i}))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(since } s_i^*(t_i) = s_i(t_i)\text{)} \\
&= \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b'_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b'_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) = \bar{b}\text{)} \\
&> \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b'_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b'_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&\geq \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (23) and } f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \geq g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))\text{)} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) = \bar{b}\text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

If $f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) < g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))$, then (21) holds for all $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$. Therefore, if $s_i(t_i) > \underline{b}$, then for V_{-i} a neighborhood of b_{-i} such that

$$s_i^*(t_i) < \max_{j \neq i} b'_j, \quad \text{for all } b'_{-i} \in V_{-i}, \quad (24)$$

and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i}) \cap V_{-i}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&= g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(by (24))} \\
&\geq \frac{f_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(by (21))} \\
&> \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\#\{j: b_j = s_i(t_i)\} + 1}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that $s_i(t_i) = \underline{b}$. Then $s_i(t_i) = \underline{b} = \max_{j \neq i} b_j$. Consequently, $b_j = \underline{b}$ for all $j \neq i$, and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$ with $\underline{b} < \max_{j \neq i} b'_j$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) \\
&= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(since } s_i^*(t_i) = s_i(t_i)\text{)} \\
&= g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b'_{-i})) && \text{(since } s_i(t_i) = \underline{b} < \max_{j \neq i} b'_j\text{)} \\
&> g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (17))} \\
&= \frac{g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{N} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon \\
&> \frac{f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))}{N} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) \\
&\quad + h_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } f_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) < g_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i}))\text{)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon \quad (\text{since } \underline{b} = s_i(t_i) = \max_{j \neq i} b_j);$$

and for $b'_{-i} \in N_\delta(b_{-i})$ with $\underline{b} = \max_{j \neq i} b'_j$ we have

$$s_i^*(t_i) = s_i(t_i) = \underline{b} = b_j = b'_j, \quad \text{for all } j \neq i,$$

implying that

$$u_i(t, (s_i^*(t_i), b'_{-i})) = u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) > u_i(t, (s_i(t_i), b_{-i})) - \varepsilon.$$

This establishes uniform payoff security of Γ . ■

A.2.2 Proof of Corollary 4

Corollary 4 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions E-H, the Cournot game Γ defined in (6) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

Proof. By Corollary 1 and Remark 7, it suffices to show that under the conditions (i)-(ii) in Remark 7, Γ satisfies Condition 1 and for each $t \in T$, the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot): X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. Since

$$\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, q) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N q_i \right) p \left(t, \sum_{i=1}^N q_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N c_i(t, q_i) \right),$$

Assumptions G-H ensure that $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot): X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous for each $t \in T$. To see that Γ satisfies Condition 1, fix i and $\varepsilon > 0$. Define $\phi: X_i \rightarrow X_i$ by $\phi(q_i) := q_i$. The map ϕ is clearly $(\mathcal{B}(X_i), \mathcal{B}(X_i))$ -measurable. We must show that for each $(t, q) \in T \times X$, there is a neighborhood $V_{q_{-i}}$ of q_{-i} such that

$$u_i(t, (\phi(q_i), x_{-i})) > u_i(t, (q_i, q_{-i})) - \varepsilon, \quad \text{for all } x_{-i} \in V_{q_{-i}}. \quad (25)$$

Fix $(t, q) \in T \times X$. Since $p(t, \cdot)|_{\{\sum_{i=1}^N q_i: (q_1, \dots, q_N) \in X\}}$ is lower semicontinuous, there exists a neighborhood $V_{q_{-i}}$ of q_{-i} such that for every $x_{-i} \in V_{q_{-i}}$,

$$q_i p \left(t, q_i + \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \right) > q_i p \left(t, \sum_{j=1}^N q_j \right) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (26)$$

In addition, it is clear that

$$-c_i(t, q_i) > -c_i(t, q_i) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (27)$$

For such $V_{q_{-i}}$ we have, for every $x_{-i} \in V_{q_{-i}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t, (\phi(q_i), x_{-i})) &= u_i(t, (q_i, x_{-i})) \\ &= q_i p \left(t, q_i + \sum_{j \neq i} x_j \right) - c_i(t, q_i) \\ &> q_i p \left(t, \sum_{j=1}^N q_j \right) - c_i(t, q_i) - \varepsilon \\ &= u_i(t, q) - \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality uses (26) and (27). Hence, (25) holds. ■

A.2.3 Proof of Corollary 5

Corollary 5 (to Theorem 1). *Under Assumptions I-O, the game Γ defined in (8) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

Proof. By virtue of Theorem 1, it suffices to show that Γ is uniformly payoff secure and the map $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous for each $t \in T$.

We begin by showing that for each i and $(t, p, q_1, q_2) \in T \times (X_1 \cap X_2) \times Y_1 \times Y_2$,

$$q_i < G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2) \quad \text{and} \quad q_{-i} > G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2) \quad (28)$$

cannot hold simultaneously. Suppose that (28) holds. Then

$$\min\{q_i, G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} + \min\{q_{-i}, G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} = q_i + G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2) < \min\{q_i + q_{-i}, D(t, p)\},$$

implying

$$\min\{q_i, G_i(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} + \min\{q_{-i}, G_{-i}(t, p, q_1, q_2)\} < \min\{q_i, D(t, p)\} + \min\{q_{-i}, \max\{D(t, p) - q_i, 0\}\}$$

and contradicting Assumption O.

For each $t \in T$, the sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 p_i \min\{q_i, D_i(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\} \quad (29)$$

is upper semicontinuous on $X_1 \times Y_1 \times X_2 \times Y_2$ (this is shown below). Therefore, in light of Assumption K, the sum $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i(t, \cdot)$ is upper semicontinuous for each $t \in T$. To see that the sum in (29) is upper semicontinuous, note first that Assumptions L and N imply that for each t , $\sum_{i=1}^2 p_i \min\{q_i, D_i(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\}$ is continuous at points (p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) with $p_1 \neq p_2$. Pick t and a profile (p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) with $p_1 = p_2$. We have seen that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{either } [q_1 \leq G_1(t, p_1, q_1, q_2) \text{ and } q_2 \leq G_2(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)] \\ \text{or } [q_1 \geq G_1(t, p_1, q_1, q_2) \text{ and } q_2 \geq G_2(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Let $(p_1^n, q_1^n, p_2^n, q_2^n)$ be a sequence with limit point (p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2) . Then, for each n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j^n \min\{q_j^n, D_j(t, p_1^n, q_1^n, p_2^n, q_2^n)\} \\ = \begin{cases} p_1^n \min\{q_1^n, G_1(t, p_1^n, q_1^n, q_2^n)\} + p_2^n \min\{q_2^n, G_2(t, p_1^n, q_1^n, q_2^n)\} & \text{if } p_1^n = p_2^n, \\ p_i^n \min\{q_i^n, D(t, p_i^n)\} + p_{-i}^n \min\{q_{-i}^n, H_{-i}(t, p_1^n, p_2^n, q_i^n)\} & \text{if } p_i^n < p_{-i}^n, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

and, in light of (30), either (i) $q_1 \geq G_1(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)$, $q_2 \geq G_2(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)$, and in this case

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \min\{q_j, D_j(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\} = p_1 D(t, p_1),$$

or (ii) $q_1 \leq G_1(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)$, $q_2 \leq G_2(t, p_1, q_1, q_2)$, whence

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \min\{q_j, D_j(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\} = p_1(q_1 + q_2).$$

For subsequences $(p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})$ such that $p_1^{n_k} = p_2^{n_k}$ for each k , we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^2 p_j^{n_k} \min\{q_j^{n_k}, D_j(t, p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})\} \leq p_1^{n_k} D(t, p_1^{n_k}).$$

Therefore, in case (i) we have (by the continuity of $D(t, \cdot)$)

$$\limsup_k \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j^{n_k} \min\{q_j^{n_k}, D_j(t, p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})\} \leq p_1 D(t, p) = \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \min\{q_j, D_j(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\},$$

and, in case (ii),

$$\limsup_k \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j^{n_k} \min\{q_j^{n_k}, D_j(t, p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})\} \leq p_1(q_1 + q_2) = \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \min\{q_j, D_j(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\}.$$

For subsequences $(p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})$ such that $p_i^{n_k} < p_{-i}^{n_k}$ for each k , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j^{n_k} \min\{q_j^{n_k}, D_j(t, p_1^{n_k}, q_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_2^{n_k})\} \\ &= p_i^{n_k} \min\{q_i^{n_k}, D(t, p_i^{n_k})\} + p_{-i}^{n_k} \min\{q_{-i}^{n_k}, H_{-i}(t, p_1^{n_k}, p_2^{n_k}, q_i^{n_k})\} \\ &\rightarrow p_i \min\{q_i, D(t, p_i)\} + p_{-i} \min\{q_{-i}, H_{-i}(t, p_1, p_2, q_i)\} && \text{(by Assumptions L and N)} \\ &= p_i \min\{q_i, D(t, p_i)\} + p_{-i} \min\{q_{-i}, \max\{0, D(t, p_i) - q_i\}\} && \text{(by Assumption N)} \\ &\leq p_i \min\{q_i, G_i(t, p_i, q_1, q_2)\} + p_{-i} \min\{q_{-i}, G_{-i}(t, p_i, q_1, q_2)\} && \text{(by } p_i = p_{-i} \text{ and Assumption O)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^2 p_j \min\{q_j, D_j(t, p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2)\}. \end{aligned}$$

To see that Γ is uniformly payoff secure, fix i , $\varepsilon > 0$, and $s_i \in \mathcal{P}_i$. By Assumption **L**, the family $\{D(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ is equicontinuous on \mathbb{R}_+ . Since the set $X_1 \cup X_2$ is compact, it follows that $\{D(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ is uniformly equicontinuous on $X_1 \cup X_2$. Similarly, using Assumption **N** and the fact that $X_1 \times X_2 \times Y_{-i}$ is compact, we see that $\{H_i(t, \cdot) : t \in T\}$ is uniformly equicontinuous on $X_1 \times X_2 \times Y_{-i}$. Consequently, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\forall (p, q) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3, p' \min\{q', D(t, p')\} > p \min\{q, D(t, p)\} - \varepsilon \quad \forall (p', q', t) \in N_\delta(p, q) \times T, \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (p, q, \hat{q}) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3, \\ & p' \min\{q, \max\{D(t, p') - \hat{q}', 0\}\} && (32) \\ & > p \min\{q, \max\{D(t, p) - \hat{q}, 0\}\} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall (p', \hat{q}', t) \in N_\delta(p, \hat{q}) \times T, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (p, q) \in X_1 \times X_2 \times Y_1 \times Y_2, \\ & p'_i \min\{q_i, H_i(t, p', q'_{-i})\} > p_i \min\{q_i, H_i(t, p, q_{-i})\} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall (p', q'_{-i}, t) \in N_\delta(p, q_{-i}) \times T. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Now denote $s_i(t_i)$ by $(p_i(t_i), q_i(t_i))$ and define $s_i^* \in \mathcal{P}_i$ as follows:

$$s_i^*(t_i) := (p_i^*(t_i), q_i(t_i)) := (\alpha(t_i)p_i(t_i), q_i(t_i)),$$

where $\alpha(\cdot)$ is a $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{B}((0, 1)))$ -measurable map from T_i to $(0, 1)$ such that $p_i^*(t_i) \in N_\delta(p_i(t_i))$ for each $t_i \in T_i$.

Fix $(t, p_{-i}, q_{-i}) \in T \times X_{-i} \times Y_{-i}$.

Case 1. If $p_i^*(t_i) > p_{-i}$, then, letting $V_{p_{-i}}$ be a neighborhood of p_{-i} with $p_i^*(t_i) \notin V_{p_{-i}}$, we have, for $(p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \in N_\delta(p_{-i}, q_{-i}) \cap (V_{p_{-i}} \times Y_{-i})$,

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) &= p_i^*(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) && \text{(since } p_i^*(t_i) \notin V_{p_{-i}}) \\ &> p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (33))} \\ &= u_i(t, s_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i}) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } p_i(t_i) > p_{-i}). \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. If $p_i^*(t_i) < p_{-i}$, letting $V_{p_{-i}}$ be a neighborhood of p_{-i} such that $p^*(t_i) \notin V_{p_{-i}}$, we have, for $(p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \in N_\delta(p_{-i}, q_{-i}) \cap (V_{p_{-i}} \times Y_{-i})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \\
&= p_i^*(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), D(t, p_i^*(t_i))\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) && \text{(since } p_i^*(t_i) \notin V_{p_{-i}}\text{)} \\
&> p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), D(t, p_i(t_i))\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (31))} \\
&\geq \max\{p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), G_i(t, p_i(t_i), q_i(t_i), q_{-i})\}, \\
&\quad p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i})\}\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } D(t, p_i(t_i)) \geq G_i(t, p_i(t_i), q_i(t_i), q_{-i}) \\
& && \text{and } D(t, p_i(t_i)) \geq H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i})\text{),}
\end{aligned}$$

whence $u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) > u_i(t, s_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i}) - \varepsilon$.

Case 3. $p_i^*(t_i) = p_{-i}$.

3.1. If $p_i^*(t_i) < p_i(t_i)$, let $V_{p_{-i}}$ be a neighborhood of p_{-i} such that $p_i(t_i) \notin V_{p_{-i}}$ and choose $(p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \in N_\delta(p_{-i}, q_{-i}) \cap (V_{p_{-i}} \times Y_{-i})$.

3.1.1. If $p_i^*(t_i) \neq p'_{-i}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \\
&\geq p_i^*(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) && \text{(since } p_i^*(t_i) \neq p'_{-i} \text{ and } D(t, p_i^*(t_i)) \\
& && \geq H_i(t, p_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i})\text{)} \\
&> p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (33))} \\
&= u_i(t, s_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i}) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } p_i(t_i) > p_{-i}\text{);}
\end{aligned}$$

3.1.2. If $p_i^*(t_i) = p'_{-i}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \\
&= p_i^*(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), G_i(t, p_i^*(t_i), q_i(t_i), q'_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) && \text{(since } p_i^*(t_i) = p'_{-i}\text{)} \\
&\geq p_i^*(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), \max\{D(t, p_i^*(t_i)) - q'_{-i}, 0\}\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) && \text{(by Remark 8)} \\
&> p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), \max\{D(t, p_i(t_i)) - q_{-i}, 0\}\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(by (32))} \\
&= p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_i(t_i), q_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} && \text{(since } H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_i(t_i), q_{-i}) \\
& && = \max\{D(t, p_i(t_i)) - q_{-i}, 0\}\text{)} \\
&> p_i(t_i) \min\{q_i(t_i), H_i(t, p_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i})\} - c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon && \text{(by (33))} \\
&= u_i(t, s_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i}) - \varepsilon && \text{(since } p_i(t_i) > p_{-i}\text{).}
\end{aligned}$$

3.2. If $p_i(t_i) = p_i^*(t_i) = p_{-i}$, then $p_i(t_i) = p_i^*(t_i) = 0 = p_{-i}$, and in this case, for $(p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) \in N_\delta(p_{-i}, q_{-i})$ we have

$$u_i(t, s_i^*(t_i), p'_{-i}, q'_{-i}) = -c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) > -c_i(t, q_i(t_i)) - \varepsilon = u_i(t, s_i(t_i), p_{-i}, q_{-i}) - \varepsilon.$$

This establishes uniform payoff security of Γ . ■

A.2.4 Proof of Corollary 6

Corollary 6 (to Theorem 2). *The game Γ defined in (10) possesses a Bayes-Nash equilibrium.*

We begin with the following lemma.

Lemma 7. *There exists $\varepsilon^* > 0$ such that the following holds: for each $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon^*$, for each $x_i \in (0, \alpha_i]$, and for each $t \in T$, there exists $y_{-i}(t, x_i) \in (0, \alpha_{-i}]$ such that*

$$\pi_i(x_i, y_{-i}(t, x_i))v(t) = v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

Proof. Choose $0 < q < 1$ so that

$$\pi_i(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) < q, \quad \text{for each } i,$$

and define

$$\varepsilon^* := 4(1 - q)\bar{v}.$$

Suppose that $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon^*$, $x_i \in (0, \alpha_i]$, and $t \in T$. First, note that $v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} > \pi_i(x_i, \alpha_{-i})v(t)$ since

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \pi_i(x_i, \alpha_{-i})v(t) &\geq v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \pi_i(\alpha_i, \alpha_{-i})v(t) \\ &\geq v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - qv(t) \\ &= (1 - q)v(t) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\ &\geq (1 - q)\bar{v} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\ &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the result follows from the assumptions that $\pi_i(x_i, \cdot)$ is continuous on $(0, \alpha_{-i}]$ and

$$\lim_{x_{-i} \rightarrow 0^+} \pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}) = 1. \quad \blacksquare$$

We are now ready to prove the Corollary 6.

Proof of Corollary 6. By Theorem 2, it suffices to show that Γ is uniformly diagonally secure. This will be proven as an application of Proposition 2. To accomplish this, choose ε^* as in Lemma 7 and define for each i and for each $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon^*$ the measurable function $\phi_i : [0, \alpha_i] \rightarrow [0, \alpha_i]$ by

$$\phi_i(d_i) := \begin{cases} d_i & \text{if } d_i \in (0, \alpha_i], \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{4} & \text{if } d_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

To apply Proposition 2, we will prove the following: for each $t \in T, (d_1, d_2) \in X_1 \times X_2$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$, the following holds: for each $x = (x_1, x_2) \in X_1 \times X_2$, there exists an open set V containing x such that

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t, \phi_1(d_1), w_2) + u_2(t, w_1, \phi_2(d_2)) - u_1(t, w_1, w_2) - u_2(t, w_1, w_2) \\ \geq u_1(t, d_1, x_2) + u_2(t, x_1, d_2) - u_1(t, x_1, x_2) - u_2(t, x_1, x_2) - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

for all $(w_1, w_2) \in V$. The (tedious) argument is partitioned into different cases. So choose $t \in T, (d_1, d_2) \in X_1 \times X_2$, and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon^*)$. To lighten the notation, we suppress the dependence of each u_i on t and will write $v(t)$ simply as v . Furthermore, let

$$F(d^*, w) := u_1(\phi_1(d_1), w_2) + u_2(w_1, \phi_2(d_2)) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2)$$

and

$$G(d, x) := u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - u_1(x_1, x_2) - u_2(x_1, x_2).$$

Case 1. $d = (0, 0)$ so that $(\phi_1(d_1), \phi_2(d_2)) = d^* = (\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \frac{\varepsilon}{4})$.

1.1. $x = (0, 0)$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(0, 0) + u_2(0, 0) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = 0.$$

Let $\delta := \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$.

1.1.1. $w = (0, 0)$.

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, 0\right) + u_2\left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = 2(\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = 2(\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - 0 > -\varepsilon.$$

1.1.2. $w = (w_1, 0), w_1 > 0$.

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, 0\right) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) = \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_1,$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_1\right) - 0 > -\varepsilon.$$

1.1.3. $w = (w_1, w_2), w_1 > 0, w_2 > 0$.

$F(d^*, w)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= u_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) \\ &= \left(\pi_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\ &> \left(\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \quad (\text{since } w_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \\ &= w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) > \left(w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - 0 > -\varepsilon.$$

1.2. $x = (x_1, 0), x_1 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(0, 0) + u_2(x_1, 0) - u_1(x_1, 0) - u_2(x_1, 0) = x_1 + (\lambda - \mu)v.$$

Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, x_1\}$, choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$, and note that $w_1 > 0$.

1.2.1. $w = (w_1, 0), w_1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, 0\right) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) \\ &= \left(\mu v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\mu v - w_1) - 0 \\ &= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_1, \end{aligned}$$

impying that

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (\mu - \lambda)v + (w_1 - x_1) \\ &> \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\ &> -\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

1.2.2. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$.

$F(d^*, w)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) \\
&= \left(\pi_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\
&> \left(\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \quad (\text{since } w_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \\
&= w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2},
\end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = (\mu - \lambda)v + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (w_1 - x_1) > (\mu - \lambda)v + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} > -\varepsilon.$$

1.3. $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(0, x_2) + u_2(x_1, 0) - u_1(x_1, x_2) - u_2(x_1, x_2) = -(v - x_1 - x_2).$$

Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, x_1, x_2\}$, choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$, and note that $w_i > 0$ for each i . Therefore,

$$F(d^*, w) = \left(\pi_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (v - w_1 - w_2),$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= \pi_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right)v + \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + (w_1 - x_1) + (w_2 - x_2) \\
&> \pi_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, w_2\right)v + \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $d = (d_1, 0)$, $d_1 > 0$ so that $(\phi_1(d_1), \phi_2(d_2)) = d^* = (d_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4})$.

2.1. $x = (0, 0)$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(0, 0) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = (\mu - \lambda)v - d_1$$

Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, y_1(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}), y_2(t, d_1)\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$.

2.1.1. $w = (0, 0)$.

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2\left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = 2(\mu - \lambda)v - d_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

Therefore,

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = (\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} > -\varepsilon.$$

2.1.2. $w = (w_1, 0)$, $w_1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) \\
&= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - d_1 + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\
&> \pi_2\left(y_1\left(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right), \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - d_1 + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} && (\text{since } w_1 = |w_1 - x_1| < y_1\left(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)) \\
&= v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - d_1 + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that since $1 \geq 2(\mu - \lambda)$,

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) > \left(v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - d_1 + w_1\right) - ((\mu - \lambda)v - d_1) = (1 + \lambda - \mu)v + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

2.1.3. $w = (0, w_2)$, $w_2 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(0, w_2) - u_2(0, w_2) \\ &= (\pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - d_1) + \left(\mu v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - 0 - (\mu v - w_2) \\ &> (\pi_1(d_1, y_2(t, d_1))v - d_1) + \left(\mu v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\mu v - w_2) \quad (\text{since } w_2 = |w_2 - x_2| < y_2(t, d_1)) \\ &= \left(v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - d_1\right) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_2, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) > \left(v - d_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_2\right) - ((\mu - \lambda)v - d_1) = (1 + \lambda - \mu)v + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > -\varepsilon.$$

2.1.4. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$. Note that $w_1 > 0$.

$F(d^*, w)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) \\ &= (\pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - d_1) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\ &> (\pi_1(w_1, y_2(t, d_1))v - d_1) + \left(\pi_2\left(y_1\left(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right), w_2\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\ &= \left(v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - d_1\right) + \left(v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\ &= v - \frac{3\varepsilon}{4} - d_1 + w_1 + w_2, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = \left(v - \frac{3\varepsilon}{4} - d_1 + w_1 + w_2\right) - ((\mu - \lambda)v - d_1) = (1 + \lambda - \mu)v - \frac{3\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 + w_2 > -\varepsilon.$$

2.2. $x = (x_1, 0)$, $x_1 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(x_1, 0) - u_1(x_1, 0) - u_2(x_1, 0) = (\mu v - d_1) - (\mu v - x_1) = x_1 - d_1.$$

Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, x_1, y_2(t, d_1)\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$. Note that $w_1 > 0$.

2.2.1. $(w_1, w_2) = (w_1, 0)$, $w_1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) \\ &= (\mu v - d_1) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (\mu v - w_1) - 0 \\ &= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 - d_1, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 - d_1\right) - (x_1 - d_1) \\ &= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + (w_1 - x_1) \\ &> \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \quad (\text{since } |w_1 - x_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \\ &> -\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

2.2.2. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$.

$F(d^*, w)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) \\
&= (\pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - d_1) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) \\
&\quad - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \\
&> (\pi_1(d_1, y_2(t, d_1))v - d_1) + \left(\pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) \\
&\quad - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)v - w_1) - (\pi_2(w_1, w_2)v - w_2) \quad (\text{since } w_2 = |w_2 - x_2| < y_2(t, d_1)) \\
&= (1 - (\pi_1(w_1, w_2)))v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - d_1 + w_1 + w_2 + \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \pi_2(w_1, w_2)v \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - d_1 + w_1 + w_2 \quad (\text{since } w_2 < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}),
\end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &> \left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - d_1 + w_1 + w_2\right) - (x_1 - d_1) \\
&= -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_2 + (w_1 - x_1) \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \quad (\text{since } |w_1 - x_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

2.3. $x = (0, x_2)$, $x_2 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(0, 0) - u_1(0, x_2) - u_2(0, x_2) = u_1(d_1, x_2) + (\lambda - \mu)v + x_2.$$

Choose $0 < \gamma < \frac{x_2}{2}$ so that $u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for all $w_2 \in (x_2 - \gamma, x_2 + \gamma) \cap [0, \alpha_2]$. Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \gamma, y_1(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4})\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$. Note that $w_2 > 0$ since $\gamma < x_2$.

2.3.1. $w = (0, w_2)$, $w_2 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(0, w_2) - u_2(0, w_2) \\
&= u_1(d_1, w_2) + \left(\mu v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - 0 - (\mu v - w_2) \\
&= u_1(d_1, w_2) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_2,
\end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= \left(u_1(d_1, w_2) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_2\right) - (u_1(d_1, x_2) + (\lambda - \mu)v + x_2) \\
&= (u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2)) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + (\mu - \lambda)v + (w_2 - x_2) \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + (\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \quad (\text{since } |w_2 - x_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}) \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

2.3.2. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$. Since

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (v - w_1 - w_2),$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) \\
&= \left[u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (v - w_1 - w_2) \right] \\
&\quad - \left[u_1(d_1, x_2) + (\lambda - \mu)v + x_2 \right] \\
&= [u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2)] + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_2 + (\mu - \lambda)v \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_2 + (\mu - \lambda)v \\
&= -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_2 + (\mu - \lambda)v \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \pi_2\left(y_1\left(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right), \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_2 + (\mu - \lambda)v && \text{(since } w_1 = |w_1 - x_1| < y_1\left(t, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)\text{)} \\
&= -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_2 + (\mu - \lambda)v \\
&= -\frac{3\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 + (w_2 - x_2) + (\mu - \lambda)v \\
&> -\frac{3\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + (\mu - \lambda)v && \text{(since } |w_2 - x_2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\text{)} \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

2.4. $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - u_1(x_1, 0) - u_2(x_1, x_2) = u_1(d_1, x_2) - (v - x_1 - x_2).$$

Choose $0 < \gamma < \min\{\frac{x_1}{2}, \frac{x_2}{2}\}$ so that $u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for all $w_2 \in (x_2 - \gamma, x_2 + \gamma) \cap [0, \alpha_2]$. Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \gamma\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$. Note that $w \in N_\delta(x)$ implies that each $w_i > 0$ since $\gamma < x_i$. Therefore we need only consider the single case in which each $w_i > 0$. In that case,

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (v - w_1 - w_2),$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - (v - w_1 - w_2) - [u_1(d_1, x_2) - (v - x_1 - x_2)] \\
&= [u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2)] + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) + (w_1 - x_1) + (w_2 - x_2) \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} + u_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right) - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\
&= \pi_2\left(w_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\right)v - \varepsilon \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. $0 < d_i \leq \alpha_i$ for each i so that $(\phi_1(d_1), \phi_2(d_2)) = d^* = d$.

3.1. $x = (0, 0)$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(0, d_2) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = (\mu v - d_1) + (\mu v - d_2) - \lambda v - \lambda v = 2(\mu - \lambda)v - d_1 - d_2.$$

Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, y_1(t, d_2), y_2(t, d_1)\}$.

3.1.1. $w = (0, 0)$.

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(0, d_2) - u_1(0, 0) - u_2(0, 0) = 2(\mu - \lambda)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \mu v - d_1 + \mu v - d_2 - \lambda v - \lambda v,$$

implying that $F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = 0 > -\varepsilon$.

3.1.2. $w = (w_1, 0)$, $w_1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) \\ &= (\mu v - d_1) + (\pi_2(w_1, d_2)v - d_2) - (\mu v - w_1) - \lambda v \\ &> -d_1 + (\pi_2(y_1(t, d_2), d_2)v - d_2) + w_1 - \lambda v && \text{(since } w_1 = |w_1 - x_1| < y_1(t, d_2)) \\ &= (1 - \lambda)v - d_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - d_2 + w_1, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) = (1 + \lambda - 2\mu)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + w_1 > -\varepsilon$$

(since $1 - 2\mu + \lambda \geq 0$).

3.1.3. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) \\ &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - (v - w_1 - w_2) \\ &= \pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - d_1 + \pi_2(w_1, d_2)v - d_2 - v + w_1 + w_2 \\ &> \pi_1(d_1, y_2(t, d_1))v - d_1 + \pi_2(y_1(t, d_2), d_2)v - d_2 - v + w_1 + w_2 \\ &= v - d_1 - d_2 + w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) > \left(v - d_1 - d_2 + w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) - 2(\mu - \lambda)v - d_1 - d_2 = (1 - 2(\mu - \lambda))v + w_1 + w_2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > -\varepsilon$$

(since $1 - 2\mu + \lambda \geq 0$).

3.2. $x = (x_1, 0)$, $x_1 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - u_1(x_1, 0) - u_2(x_1, 0) = u_2(x_1, d_2) - d_1 + x_1. \quad 20$$

Choose $0 < \gamma < \frac{x_1}{2}$ so that $u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_2(x_1, d_2) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for all $w_1 \in (x_1 - \gamma, x_1 + \gamma) \cap [0, \alpha_1]$. Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \gamma, y_2(t, d_1)\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$. Note that $w \in N_\delta(x)$ implies that $w_1 > 0$ since $\gamma < x_2$.

3.2.1. $w = (w_1, 0)$, $w_1 > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) &= u_1(d_1, 0) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_1(w_1, 0) - u_2(w_1, 0) \\ &= (\mu v - d_1) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - (\mu v - w_1) - 0 \\ &= u_2(w_1, d_2) + w_1 - d_1, \end{aligned}$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned} F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= (u_2(w_1, d_2) + w_1 - d_1) - (u_2(x_1, d_2) - d_1 + x_1) \\ &= (u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_2(x_1, d_2)) + (w_1 - x_1) \\ &> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\ &> -\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

3.2.2. $w = (w_1, w_2)$, $w_1 > 0$, $w_2 > 0$.

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_1(w_1, w_2) - u_2(w_1, w_2) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - (v - w_1 - w_2),$$

²⁰The case when $x = (0, x_2)$, $x_2 > 0$ is symmetric to the case 3.2.

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) \\
&= [\pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - d_1] + [u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_2(x_1, d_2)] - v + w_1 + w_2 + d_1 - x_1 \\
&> \pi_1(d_1, w_2)v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_1 \\
&> \pi_1(d_1, y_2(t, d_1))v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_1 + w_2 - x_1 && \text{(since } w_2 = |w_2 - x_2| < y_2(t, d_1)) \\
&= v - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - v + w_2 + (w_1 - x_1) \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} + w_1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

3.3. $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 > 0$ implies

$$G(d, x) = u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - u_1(x_1, x_2) - u_2(x_1, x_2) = u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - (v - x_1 - x_2).$$

Choose $0 < \gamma < \min\{\frac{x_1}{2}, \frac{x_2}{2}\}$ so that $u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for all $w_2 \in (x_2 - \gamma, x_2 + \gamma) \cap [0, \alpha_2]$ and $u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_2(x_1, d_2) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for all $w_1 \in (x_1 - \gamma, x_1 + \gamma) \cap [0, \alpha_1]$. Let $\delta := \min\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \gamma\}$ and choose $w \in N_\delta(x)$. Note that $w \in N_\delta(x)$ implies that each $w_i > 0$ since $\gamma < x_i$. Therefore we need only consider the single case in which each $w_i > 0$. In that case,

$$F(d^*, w) = u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - (v - w_1 - w_2),$$

implying that

$$\begin{aligned}
F(d^*, w) - G(d, x) &= u_1(d_1, w_2) + u_2(w_1, d_2) - (v - w_1 - w_2) - [u_1(d_1, x_2) + u_2(x_1, d_2) - (v - x_1 - x_2)] \\
&= [u_1(d_1, w_2) - u_1(d_1, x_2)] + [u_2(w_1, d_2) - u_2(x_1, d_2)] + (w_1 - x_1) + (w_2 - x_2) \\
&> -\frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \\
&> -\varepsilon.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. ■

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