

Rai, Birendra K.; Sarin, Rajiv

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by

Birendra K. Rai
Rajiv Sarin

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D-07745 Jena
www.econ.mpg.de

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Generalized Contest Success Functions

Birendra K. Rai

Max Planck Institute of Economics, Kahlaische Strasse 10, 07745 Jena, Germany

Rajiv Sarin

Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA

The key element of models of contest is the Contest Success Function (CSF) which specifies the winning probabilities of agents. The existing axiomatizations of CSFs assume that contestants can make only one type of investment. This paper generalizes these axiomatizations to the case where each agent can have multiple types of investments. This allows us to provide a unified framework to extend and interpret the results of Skaperdas (1996) and Clark and Riis (1998), and rationalize some seemingly *ad hoc* CSFs used by applied researchers.

Keywords: Contest, Rent Seeking

JEL Codes: C70, D72, D74

I. Introduction

Over the last few decades models of contest have been used to study rent seeking (Nitzan, 1994) and conflict (Skaperdas and Garfinkel, 2006) by political economists, reward structure in firms (Rosen, 1986) by labor economists, electoral competition (Snyder, 1989) and design of optimal voluntary contribution mechanisms by public economists (Kolmar and Wagener, 2005), and individual and team sports (Szymanski, 2003) by sports economists. A contest is modeled as a non-cooperative game between multiple agents. Agents make irreversible investments, which can be effort, money, or any other valuable resource depending on the context, to increase their probability of winning the contest and obtaining a private prize.

The key element of all models of contest is the Contest Success Function (CSF) which specifies the winning probabilities of the contestants. Skaperdas (1996) axiomatizes several classes of CSFs in which each agent has a *single* type of investment (for example, effort). Clark and Riis (1998) extend it by allowing contestants to differ in their contest-relevant personal characteristics.¹ We aim to generalize the axiomatization of Skaperdas (1996) to the case where agents can have *multiple* types of investments. We think of the various actual investments by an agent as inputs that he combines using his² technology to produce *effective* investments. The effective investments then determine the winning probabilities. In our framework one can interpret the contest-relevant personal characteristics of a contestant as yet another type of input (which is fixed, and not a choice variable for the contestant). The primary contribution of our paper is thus to provide a unified framework to extend and interpret the results of Skaperdas (1996) and Clark and Riis (1998) by allowing multiple types of investments for each contestant. Consequently, several seemingly *ad hoc* CSFs that have been used by applied researchers arise as special cases of the family of CSFs axiomatized in this paper.³

Section 2 provides a brief discussion of the four basic axioms of probability, consistency, independence of irrelevant alternatives, and marginal effects. Section 3 first axiomatizes the class of CSFs satisfying the four basic axioms and homogeneity of order zero with respect to each investment of each contestant, and then clarifies the impact of the axiom of anonymity. Section 4 concludes. The appendix contains all the proofs.

¹They drop the axiom of anonymity which requires agents with equal investments to have equal winning probabilities.

²We will later distinguish between unmediated and mediated contests depending upon whether contestants possess their own technology to produce effective investments, or it is determined by the contest administrator.

³We achieve this without introducing any new axioms. We simply state the axioms of Skaperdas (1996) for the case where each contestant can have multiple types of investments.

II. The Axioms

Let N represent the finite set of contestants $\{1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, n\}$. We shall denote the vector of investments by contestant- i as $z_i \in \mathbb{R}_+^L$. Some of the L types of investments may not be a choice variable for a contestant during the contest. For example, in a sporting contest the personal talents and abilities of players can be treated as fixed investments (not subject to choice during the contest) that influence the winning probabilities. The probability that contestant- i wins the contest will be denoted as

$$p_i(z) = p_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_i, \dots, z_n), \quad \forall i \in N,$$

where each $p_i(z) \in [0, 1]$ for all $z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}$, and $p_i(z)$ is strictly positive if each investment by contestant- i is strictly greater than zero. The function $p_i(z)$ is the contest success function (CSF).

We shall refer to the contest involving all the N agents as the *global* contest, and any contest involving agents in $M \subseteq N$ as a *sub-contest*.⁴ $p_i^M(z)$ will henceforth be used to denote the winning probabilities of agents involved in the sub-contest. Similarly, the vector $z^M \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LM}$ will be used to represent the investment by agents in $M \subseteq N$. For any given $z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}$, the four axioms introduced by Skaperdas (1996) are

[A1] Probability. $\sum_{i \in N} p_i(z) = 1.$

[A2] Consistency. $p_i^M(z) = \frac{p_i^N(z)}{\sum_{k \in M} p_k^N(z)}, \quad \forall i \in M, \text{ and } \forall M \subseteq N.$

[A3] IIA_s. $p_i^M(z) = p_i^M(z^M), \quad \forall i \in M, \text{ and } \forall M \subseteq N, \text{ where } z = (z^M, z^{N \setminus M}).$

[A4] Marginal Effects. $p_i(\tilde{z}_i, z_{-i}) > p_i(z_i, z_{-i})$ if $\tilde{z}_i \geq z_i, \quad \forall i \in N.$

The axiom of probability requires the winning probabilities to sum to unity. For a given vector of investments $z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}$, consider the sub-contest among agents in $M \subseteq N$. Consistency requires the probability that $i \in M$ wins this *sub-contest* ($p_i^M(z)$) to be the same as the probability that i would have won the *global* contest among all the N agents, given that one of the agents in M wins it. Consistency does not, however, rule out the

⁴Suppose we somehow know that the winner of the contest belongs to the set M which is a subset of N . The winning probabilities of the contestants in M can be updated given this new information. The concept of a sub-contest is used to propose some reasonable conditions regarding (i) how the updated probability of any contestant in the winning set M should be related to initial probabilities, and (ii) what should the updated probabilities (not) depend upon.

possibility that the winning probability of an agent in M might depend on the investments of agents outside M . The axiom of Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA_S) is introduced to eliminate this possibility. The axiom of marginal effects prescribes that the winning probability of a contestant should be increasing in each of his investments.

Theorem 1. *The axioms A1 – A4 are satisfied if and only if*

$$p_i(z) = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(z_k)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (1)$$

where each $f_i(\cdot)$ is increasing in each of its arguments.

Proof: In the Appendix.

Theorem 1 essentially says that the winning probability of each agent can be expressed using n functions, where the function corresponding to contestant- i depends only on his own vector of investments, $z_i \in \mathbb{R}_+^L$. We interpret the value of $f_i(z_i)$ as the level of effective investment by contestant- i . The effective investment of contestant- i is like an output determined by the levels of the L inputs $(z_i^1, z_i^2, \dots, z_i^L)$, and the technology of combining these inputs ($f_i(\cdot)$). The technology of producing effective investments can differ across agents, as reflected by the subscript i , since we have not imposed the axiom of anonymity. The ratio of winning probabilities of any two agents is thus equal to the ratio of their effective investments.

III. Axiomatization

Skaperdas (1996) considers contests where each agent can make only one type of investment and proves that a CSF satisfies the axioms of probability, consistency, independence of irrelevant alternatives, marginal effects, homogeneity of order zero with respect to investments, and anonymity if and only if it is the anonymous Tullock-CSF given by

$$p_i(x) = p_i(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = \frac{x_i^\theta}{\sum_{k \in N} x_k^\theta}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^N, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (2)$$

where θ is a strictly positive constant and $x_i \in \mathbb{R}_+$ is the investment by contestant- i . Clark and Riis (1998) argue that the anonymity axiom is inappropriate in several contests as the winning probabilities may depend not only on the investments but also on the "personal characteristics" of the contestants. They go on to prove that a CSF satisfies the axioms of

probability, IIA_{Cr},⁵ marginal effects, and homogeneity with respect to investments if and only if it is the non-anonymous Tullock-CSF given by

$$p_i(x) = \frac{\alpha_i x_i^\theta}{\sum_{k \in N} \alpha_k x_k^\theta}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^N, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (3)$$

where α_i represents the contest-relevant personal characteristics of contestant- i . Note that Clark and Riis treat the personal characteristics of contestants as exogenous parameters.

A. Homogeneity

We now provide an axiomatization for the CSFs that can be used to analyze contests in which agents can have multiple types of investments using the four axioms discussed in the previous section, and the following axiom.

[A5] Homogeneity. $p_i(\lambda z) = p_i(z), \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}, \quad \forall i \in N.$

Homogeneity requires that the winning probabilities should remain unchanged if each type of investment of all the contestants changes by the same multiplicative factor. The main result of the paper follows.

Theorem 2. *The axioms A1 – A5 are satisfied if and only if*

$$p_i(z) = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(z_k)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (4)$$

where each $f_i(\cdot)$ is a homogenous function of the same degree $\mu > 0$, and increasing in each of its arguments.

Proof. In the Appendix.

Imposing homogeneity in addition to the four basic axioms leads to a family of CSFs characterized by the fact that the production function of each contestant is a homogenous function. Moreover, the degree of homogeneity of these production functions is the same

⁵Clark and Riis (1998) propose to combine consistency and IIA_S into IIA_{Cr}. However, IIA_{Cr} is satisfied by only those CSFs that lead to a winning probability of zero for a contestant who invests zero. It can be easily verified that the Logit-CSF satisfies consistency and IIA_S, but not IIA_{Cr}.

for all contestants. Obviously, it allows the specific form of production functions to vary across contestants.

We now present some examples of CSFs that belong to the family axiomatized in Theorem 2. In all the following examples, without loss of generality, we shall restrict ourselves to the case with only two types of investments. We shall denote the investment vector of contestant- i by $z_i = (x_i, y_i)$. The overall investment vector will be denoted by $z = (x, y)$.

Example 1. $f_i(x_i, y_i) = (\theta_i \cdot x_i + y_i)$, where $\theta_i > 0$, for all $i \in N$.

This example represents the case where each agent has a linear production function for effective investment, but the marginal rate of technical substitution among the two investments varies across the contestants. We will obtain

$$p_i(x, y) = \frac{(\theta_i \cdot x_i + y_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\theta_k \cdot x_k + y_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N. \quad (5)$$

The nature of the contest might suggest that one of the investments should be treated as fixed for all contestants (say, $y_i = \bar{y}_i$, $\forall i \in N$) since it is not subject to choice during the contest. Then

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha_i + \theta_i \cdot x_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha_k + \theta_k \cdot x_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (6)$$

where $\alpha_i = \bar{y}_i$ for all $i \in N$. This is precisely the CSF used by Nti (2004). If we further assume that each contestant has the same level of the fixed investment, i.e., if $\bar{y}_i = \alpha$ for each $i \in N$, then

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha + \theta_i \cdot x_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha + \theta_k \cdot x_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (7)$$

which is the CSF used by Kolmar and Wagener (2005).

Example 2. $f_i(x_i, y_i) = (x_i^{\theta_i} \cdot y_i^{\eta_i})$, where $\theta_i > 0$, $\eta_i > 0$, and $\theta_i + \eta_i = \mu$, for all $i \in N$.

With this Cobb-Douglas production function, the CSF becomes

$$p_i(x, y) = \frac{(x_i^{\theta_i} \cdot y_i^{\eta_i})}{\sum_{k \in N} (x_k^{\theta_k} \cdot y_k^{\eta_k})}, \quad \forall i \in N. \quad (8)$$

If $y_i = \bar{y}_i$ for all $i \in N$, then

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha_i \cdot x_i^{\theta_i})}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha_k \cdot x_k^{\theta_k})}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (9)$$

where $\alpha_i = (\bar{y}_i)^{\eta_i}$ for all $i \in N$. This CSF has been used by Cornes and Hartley (2005).

B. Anonymity

The CSF in equation (9) is not the non-anonymous Tullock-CSF axiomatized by Clark and Riis (1998) since θ_i , the exponent of the choice variable x_i , can differ across contestants. It reflects the idea that different agents can possess different technologies for converting their actual investments into effective investments. Wars, elections, rent seeking, and sporting contests are best modeled by assuming that each agent possesses his own technology. We term such contests as unmediated contests. On the other hand, mediated contests are those wherein the technology of converting agents' actual investments into effective investments is determined by the contest administrator. The administrator may or may not use the same technology across contestants. We have introduced this distinction between mediated and unmediated contests to point out that the CSFs satisfying the following axiom of anonymity are better suited for analyzing mediated contests.

[A6] Anonymity. $p_i(z) = p_j(z)$ if $z_i = z_j$, where $i \neq j$, and $i, j \in N$.

It can be easily verified that anonymity imposes the restriction that $f_i(\cdot) = f_j(\cdot)$ for all $i, j \in N$. Thus, a CSF satisfies axioms A1 – A6 if and only if

$$p_i(z) = \frac{f(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f(z_k)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}_+^{LN}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (10)$$

where $f(\cdot)$ is increasing in each of its arguments. Recall that Clark and Riis (1998) drop the axiom of anonymity (with respect to the variable investment) to allow for the possibility that contestants with the same level of investment can have different winning probabilities as they can have different levels of contest-relevant personal characteristics. We would like to stress that since we interpret personal characteristics as a type of investment we do not need to drop the axiom of anonymity. Our framework thus helps clarify that imposing anonymity is actually equivalent to assuming that the technology of producing effective investments is same across all the contestants. We now illustrate the impact of anonymity by reconsidering the two examples presented above.

Example 1'. $f(x_i, y_i) = (\theta \cdot x_i + y_i)$ for all $i \in N$, where $\theta > 0$.

The CSF will be given by

$$p_i(x, y) = \frac{(\theta \cdot x_i + y_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\theta \cdot x_k + y_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N. \quad (11)$$

If $y_i = \bar{y}_i$ for all $i \in N$, then

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha_i + x_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha_k + x_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (12)$$

where $\alpha_i = \theta^{-1} \bar{y}_i$ for all $i \in N$. Following Corchon (2000), one can interpret α_i as the prior winning probability of contestant- i . If each contestant has the same level of the fixed investment, i.e., if $\bar{y}_i = c$ for each $i \in N$, then the above CSF becomes

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha + x_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha + x_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (13)$$

where the scalar $\alpha = \theta^{-1}c$ for all $i \in N$.⁶

Example 2'. $f(x_i, y_i) = (x_i^\theta \cdot y_i^\eta)$, for all $i \in N$, where $\theta > 0$, $\eta > 0$, and $\theta + \eta = \mu$.

The CSF will be given by

$$p_i(x, y) = \frac{(x_i^\theta \cdot y_i^\eta)}{\sum_{k \in N} (x_k^\theta \cdot y_k^\eta)}, \quad \forall i \in N. \quad (14)$$

If $y_i = \bar{y}_i$ for all $i \in N$, then

$$p_i(x) = \frac{(\alpha_i \cdot x_i^\theta)}{\sum_{k \in N} (\alpha_k \cdot x_k^\theta)}, \quad \forall i \in N, \quad (15)$$

where $\alpha_i = (\bar{y}_i)^\eta$ for all $i \in N$. This is the non-anonymous Tullock-CSF axiomatized by Clark and Riis (1998). The anonymous Tullock-CSF axiomatized by Skaperdas (1996) is obtained if we assume that the level of the fixed investment is the same for all contestants.

⁶Amegashie (2006) uses the CSF given in equation (13) to model an unmediated contest (rent seeking) and interprets α as pure luck since each agent would be equally likely to win the contest if each x_i is zero. It is not feasible to increase α for only one contestant while holding it fixed for the remaining contestants if α is interpreted as 'pure' luck. We interpret this CSF as arising from a situation in which α_i can vary independently of α_j , for any $i, j \in N$, but α_i happens to be the same for all $i \in N$.

IV. Conclusion

We consider contests in which each contestant can have multiple types of investments, some of which may be fixed. We distinguish between two types of contests- unmediated and mediated contests. In an unmediated contest each contestant uses his own technology (or, production function) to combine his actual investments and produce his effective investment; in a mediated contest the contest administrator chooses the technology for each contestant. The effective investments of all the contestants then determine the winning probabilities in both types of contests. We axiomatize the family of CSFs satisfying homogeneity of order zero with respect to each type of investment of each contestant and some other basic axioms. The resulting family of CSFs is characterized by a homogeneous production function for each contestant, with the degree of homogeneity being the same for all contestants. We also clarify that the axiom of anonymity restricts the production function of effective investments to be identical for all contestants- an axiom that seems better suited to obtain CSFs in order to analyze mediated rather than unmediated contests.

Appendix

Proof of Theorem 1: This theorem is simply an extension of Theorem 1 in Skaperdas (1996) to the case where each agent can have multiple types of investments. Consistency and IIA_S imply

$$\frac{p_i^N(z)}{p_j^N(z)} = \frac{p_i^M(z)}{p_j^M(z)} = \frac{p_i^M(z^M)}{p_j^M(z^M)}. \quad (16)$$

Let $p_i^N(z) = [i]_N$ represent the probability that contestant- i wins the global contest among all the N contestants. Similarly, let $p_i^M(z) = p_i^M(z^M) = [i]_M$ represent the probability that contestant- i wins the sub- contest among $M \subseteq N$ contestants. For the sub-contest between contestants in M ,

$$\sum_{i \in M} [i]_M = 1. \quad (17)$$

This equality can be rewritten as

$$\frac{[i]_M}{\sum_{k \in M, k \neq i} [k]_M} \cdot \frac{[j]_M}{[i]_M} \cdot \sum_{k \in M, k \neq i} \frac{[k]_M}{[j]_M} = 1. \quad (18)$$

Consider the two player contests in which one player is always contestant- j . For such contests, let $[i]_{\{i,j\}}$ denote the probability that contestant- i wins it. By consistency

$$\frac{[j]_M}{[i]_M} = \frac{[j]_{\{i,j\}}}{[i]_{\{i,j\}}} = \frac{1 - [i]_{\{i,j\}}}{[i]_{\{i,j\}}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{[k]_M}{[j]_M} = \frac{[k]_{\{k,j\}}}{1 - [k]_{\{k,j\}}}. \quad (19)$$

Using the equalities in equation (19), equation (18) becomes

$$\frac{[i]_M}{1 - [i]_M} \cdot \frac{1 - [i]_{\{i,j\}}}{[i]_{\{i,j\}}} \cdot \sum_{k \neq i}^{k \in M} \frac{[k]_{\{k,j\}}}{1 - [k]_{\{k,j\}}} = 1. \quad (20)$$

Let the investment vector of contestant- j be fixed at z_0 . It follows from IIA_S that we can define

$$\frac{[i]_{\{i,j\}}}{1 - [i]_{\{i,j\}}} = f_i(z_i; z_0) = f_i(z_i), \quad \forall i \in M. \quad (21)$$

Equation (20) can now be written as

$$\frac{[i]_M}{1 - [i]_M} \cdot \frac{1}{f_i(z_i)} \cdot \sum_{k \neq i}^{k \in M} f_k(z_k) = 1. \quad (22)$$

Rearranging the above equation we obtain

$$[i]_M = p_i^M(z^M) = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in M} f_k(z_k)}, \quad \forall i \in M, \forall M \subseteq N, \quad (23)$$

which is the form given in equation (1). Finally, let $\tilde{z} = (\tilde{z}_i, \tilde{z}_{-i})$ with $\tilde{z}_i > z_i$, but $\tilde{z}_{-i} = z_{-i}$. The axiom of marginal effects requires that

$$p_i(\tilde{z}) = p_i(\tilde{z}_i, z_{-i}) = \frac{f_i(\tilde{z}_i)}{f_i(\tilde{z}_i) + \sum_{k \in i \setminus M} f_k(z_k)} > \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in M} f_k(z_k)} = p_i(\tilde{z}) \quad (24)$$

Rearranging the above equations gives

$$f_i(\tilde{z}_i) > f_i(z_i). \quad (25)$$

Hence, each $f_i(\cdot)$ must be an increasing function of each of its arguments. *QED.*

Proof of Theorem 2: From Theorem 1,

$$p_i^N(z) = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(z_k)}, \quad \forall i \in N. \quad (26)$$

We need to show that if $p_i(\lambda z) = p_i(z)$ for all $\lambda > 0$, then

$$\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)} = \lambda^\mu, \text{ for all } \lambda > 0, \text{ for all } i \in N,$$

where μ is some strictly positive real number and is identical for each $i \in N$. Note that homogeneity implies

$$p_i(\lambda z) = \frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(\lambda z_k)} = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(z_k)} = p_i(z). \quad (27)$$

The equalities above hold for all $i \in N$. Thus

$$\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)} = \frac{f_j(\lambda z_j)}{f_j(z_j)} = \frac{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(\lambda z_k)}{\sum_{k \in N} f_k(z_k)}, \quad \forall i, j \in N. \quad (28)$$

Since the last term in the above equality is the same for all $i \in N$, we can conclude that $\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)}$ depends on λ but not on z_i . Hence, if the vector of investments by contestant- i were to be $\tilde{z}_i \in \mathbb{R}_+^L$, we would have

$$\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)} = \frac{f_i(\lambda \tilde{z}_i)}{f_i(\tilde{z}_i)}, \text{ for all } \lambda > 0, \text{ for all } i \in N. \quad (29)$$

The above equation can be rewritten as

$$\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(\lambda \tilde{z}_i)} = \frac{f_i(z_i)}{f_i(\tilde{z}_i)}, \text{ for all } \lambda > 0, \text{ for all } i \in N. \quad (30)$$

Let us define

$$g_i^w(\gamma) = f_i(\gamma w, \gamma), \quad (31)$$

where $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_+$ and $w \in \mathbb{R}_+^{L-1}$.

For any strictly positive real numbers α and β

$$\frac{g_i^w(\alpha\beta)}{g_i^w(\alpha)} = \frac{f_i(\alpha\beta w, \alpha\beta)}{f_i(\alpha w, \alpha)}. \quad (32)$$

Using equation (30), the above equation (by treating α as λ , and then substituting $\alpha = 1$) gives

$$\frac{f_i(\alpha\beta w, \alpha\beta)}{f_i(\alpha w, \alpha)} = \frac{f_i(\beta w, \beta)}{f_i(w, 1)} = \frac{g_i^w(\beta)}{g_i^w(1)}. \quad (33)$$

From equations (32) and (33) we get

$$\frac{g_i^w(\alpha\beta)}{g_i^w(1)} = \frac{g_i^w(\alpha)}{g_i^w(1)} \cdot \frac{g_i^w(\beta)}{g_i^w(1)}. \quad (34)$$

Equation (34) is one of Cauchy's fundamental functional equations (Aczel, 1966) whose standard solution is given by

$$g_i^w(\alpha) = g_i^w(1) \cdot \alpha^{h_i(w)} = f_i(w, 1) \cdot \alpha^{h_i(w)}, \quad (35)$$

where $h_i(\cdot)$ is some function of w . Let $\alpha w = z_i^{-l} = (z_i^1, \dots, z_i^{l-1}, z_i^{l+1}, \dots, z_i^L)$ and $\alpha = z_i^l$. This implies

$$w = \frac{z_i^{-l}}{z_i^l} = \left(\frac{z_i^1}{z_i^l}, \dots, \frac{z_i^{l-1}}{z_i^l}, \frac{z_i^{l+1}}{z_i^l}, \dots, \frac{z_i^L}{z_i^l} \right), \quad (36)$$

which in turn gives

$$f_i(\alpha w, \alpha) = f_i(z_i^{-l}, z_i^l) = f_i(z_i) = f_i\left(\frac{z_i^{-l}}{z_i^l}, 1\right) \cdot (z_i^l)^{h_i\left(\frac{z_i^{-l}}{z_i^l}\right)}. \quad (37)$$

The above equation implies

$$\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)} = \lambda^{h_i\left(\frac{z_i^{-l}}{z_i^l}\right)}. \quad (38)$$

Since $\left(\frac{f_i(\lambda z_i)}{f_i(z_i)}\right)$ is the same for all $i \in N$, it is independent of z_i , and a function of λ only. Hence, $h_i\left(\frac{z_i^{-l}}{z_i^l}\right)$ must be the same constant, say, μ , for each $i \in N$. Moreover, μ must be a strictly positive real number for the axiom of marginal effects to be satisfied. *QED*.

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