# Fair Division Algorithms 

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- One way is to divide the cake in half and give each of you one of the halves.
- Consider this: You prefer the half cake with more frosting and your friend prefer the half cake with less frosting.
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- Is there a solution to divide this cake so that each of you guaranteed at least fair share of this cake?


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- This algorithm: guarantees the first play who cuts the cake get at least half of the value of the cake. And the second player who is the first one to choose get at least half of the value of the cake because he can choose from two pieces and one of which must be half of the value of the cake or larger in his eyes.
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- When there are only two participants, the algorithm is both proportional and envy-free.


## For 3 players

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- Step 3: $p_{2}$ then choose one of the remaining two pieces.
- Step 4: $p_{1}$ gets the remaining one.


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- Step 2 through n-1: Repeat Step 1 for all remaining players and the remaining cake.
- Step n: The last player gets the last piece of cake.


## Lone Chooser Protocol

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- Step 1: $p_{1}$ and $p_{2}$ play cut-and-choose protocol and $p_{1}$ cut the cake. And $p_{1}$ gets $S_{1}, p_{2}$ gets $S_{2} . X=S_{1} \cup S_{2}$ and $v_{1}\left(S_{1}\right)=\frac{1}{2}$ and $v_{2}\left(S_{2}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2}$.


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- Step 2:
$p_{1}$ cuts $S_{1}$ into 3 pieces: $S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{13}$ such that $v_{1}\left(S_{11}\right)=v_{1}\left(S_{12}\right)=v_{1}\left(S_{13}\right)=\frac{1}{6}$


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$p_{2}$ cuts $S_{2}$ into 3 pieces: $S_{21}, S_{22}, S_{23}$ such that $v_{2}\left(S_{21}\right)=v_{2}\left(S_{22}\right)=v_{2}\left(S_{23}\right) \geq \frac{1}{6}$


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$p_{2}$ cuts $S_{2}$ into 3 pieces: $S_{21}, S_{22}, S_{23}$ such that $v_{2}\left(S_{21}\right)=v_{2}\left(S_{22}\right)=v_{2}\left(S_{23}\right) \geq \frac{1}{6}$
$p_{3}$ choose one piece he thinks is the most valuable from $\left\{S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{13}\right\}$ and one piece he thinks is the most valuable from $\left\{S_{21}, S_{22}, S_{23}\right\}$


## Lone Chooser Protocol

- Step n-1: Player $p_{i}, 1 \leq i-1$ has a couple of pieces of cake $P_{i}$ with $v_{i}\left(P_{i}\right) \geq \frac{1}{n-1}$. Then cuts $P_{i}$ into n pieces $P_{i 1}, P_{i 2}, \ldots, P_{i n}$ such that

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v_{i}\left(P_{i 1}\right)=v_{i}\left(P_{i 2}\right)=v_{i}\left(P_{i 3}\right)=\cdots=v_{i}\left(P_{i n}\right) \geq \frac{1}{n(n-1)}
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v_{i}\left(P_{i 1}\right)=v_{i}\left(P_{i 2}\right)=v_{i}\left(P_{i 3}\right)=\cdots=v_{i}\left(P_{i n}\right) \geq \frac{1}{n(n-1)}
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- Player $P_{n}$ then chooses from $P_{i 1}$ through $P_{i n}$ for $i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ that is most valuable according $v_{n}$.
- Notice that the cut-and-choose algorithm is both proportional and envy-free.
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- Review the defination: Proportionality means that every player has value at least $\frac{1}{n}$ for its piece of cake. Envy-freeness means that every player weakly prefers his own piece to any other piece.
- Notice that the cut-and-choose algorithm is both proportional and envy-free.
- Review the defination: Proportionality means that every player has value at least $\frac{1}{n}$ for its piece of cake. Envy-freeness means that every player weakly prefers his own piece to any other piece.
- It's very hard to design a envy-free algorithm for 3 or more players. Can you design one envy-free algorithm for 3 players?


## Why we care

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- In real life, we don't care about that someone get slightly more or less cake than you.
- But people do care about making sure that he or she gets the fair share of an inheritance.
- Divide land, Divide time, Minimize the burden of chores.

1 http://ccc.cs.uni-duesseldorf.de/ rothe/CAKE/folien-3protocols.pdf
2 R. Simpson, M. Logan, P. Dolan. Fair Division Algorithms. 2013
3 Ariel D. Procaccia. Cake Cutting Algorithms

