Fair Division Algorithms

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Cake cutting

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- One way is to divide the cake in half and give each of you one of the halves.

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- Consider this: You prefer the half cake with more frosting and your friend prefer the half cake with less frosting.
- 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.

• Given: Cake X=[0,1] and players p_1, p_2, p_3 with valuation functions v_1, v_2, v_3 .

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- Given: Cake X=[0,1] and players p₁, p₂, p₃ with valuation functions v₁, v₂, v₃.
- Step 1: p_1 cuts the cake into 3 pieces of equal value: S_1, S_2, S_3 which means $v_1(S_1) = v_1(S_2) = v_1(S_3) = \frac{1}{3}$.

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- Step 4: *p*₁ gets the remaining one.

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• Given: Cake X=[0,1] and players $p_1, p_2, p_3, ..., p_n$ with valuation function $v_i, 1 \le i \le n$.

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- Given: Cake X=[0,1] and players $p_1, p_2, p_3, ..., p_n$ with valuation function $v_i, 1 \le i \le n$.
- Step 1: Move a knife above the cake gradually and continuously from left to right until any of the players calls STOP because this player consider the value of the piece of cake (knife's left) is ¹/_n.

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- Step n: The last player gets the last piece of cake.

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- Given: Cake X=[0,1] and players $p_1, p_2, p_3, ..., p_n$ with valuation function $v_i, 1 \le i \le n$.
- 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 $v_1(S_1) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $v_2(S_2) \ge \frac{1}{2}$.

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• Step 2: p_1 cuts S_1 into 3 pieces: S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{13} such that $v_1(S_{11}) = v_1(S_{12}) = v_1(S_{13}) = \frac{1}{6}$

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Lone Chooser Protocol

• Step n-1: Player p_i , $1 \le i - 1$ has a couple of pieces of cake P_i with $v_i(P_i) \ge \frac{1}{n-1}$. Then cuts P_i into n pieces $P_{i1}, P_{i2}, ..., P_{in}$ such that

$$v_i(P_{i1}) = v_i(P_{i2}) = v_i(P_{i3}) = \cdots = v_i(P_{in}) \ge \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

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 Player P_n then chooses from P_{i1} through P_{in} for i, 1 ≤ i ≤ n − 1 that is most valuable according v_n.

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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.

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- 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?

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- 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
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- 3 Ariel D. Procaccia. Cake Cutting Algorithms

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