

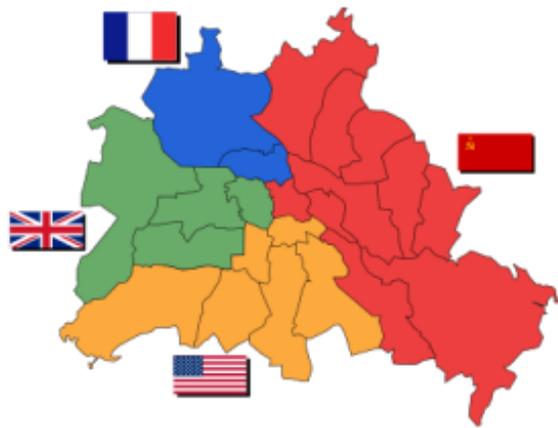
STCS Vigyan Vidushi 2025

# Cake Cutting

Rohit Vaish

# Fair Division

# Fair Division



# Fair Division



# Fair Division

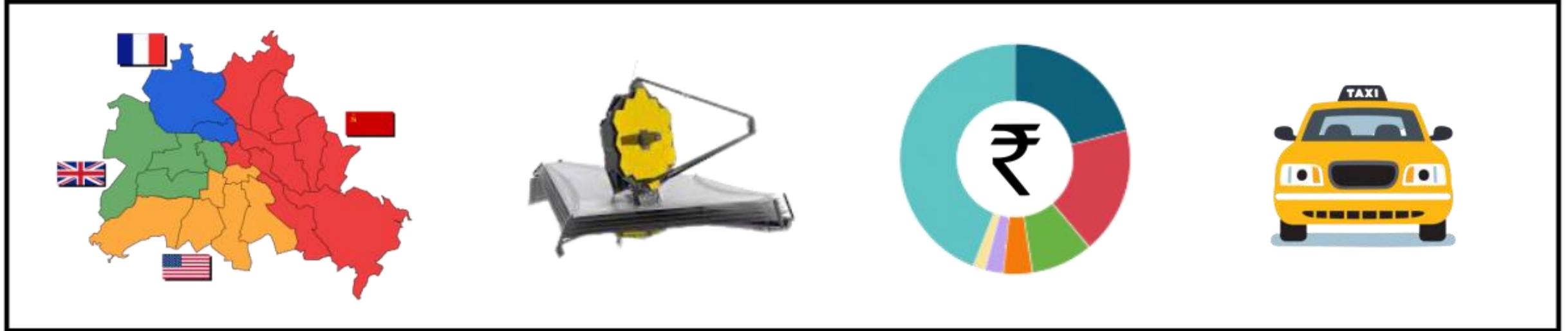


# Fair Division



# Fair Division

Divisible



# Fair Division

Divisible



Indivisible



# Fair Division

## Divisible



## Indivisible

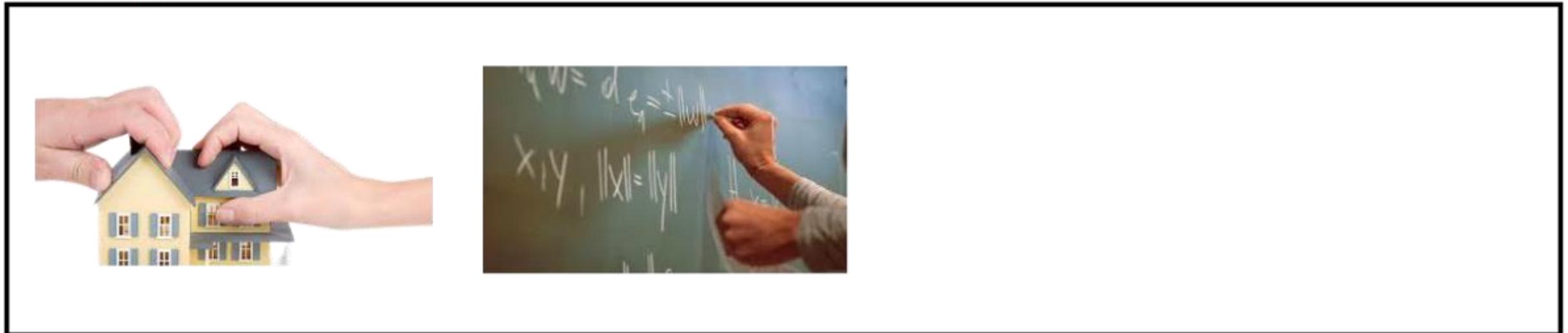


# Fair Division

## Divisible



## Indivisible

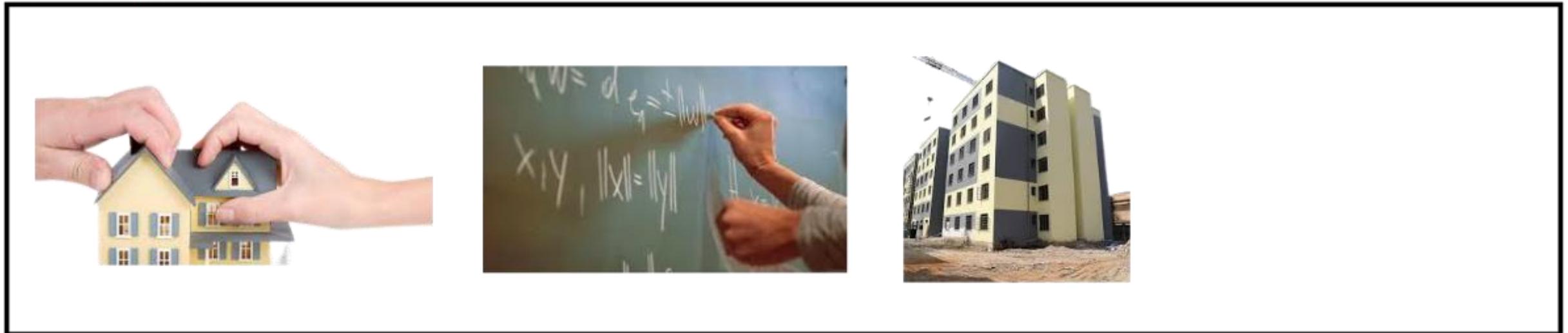


# Fair Division

## Divisible



## Indivisible

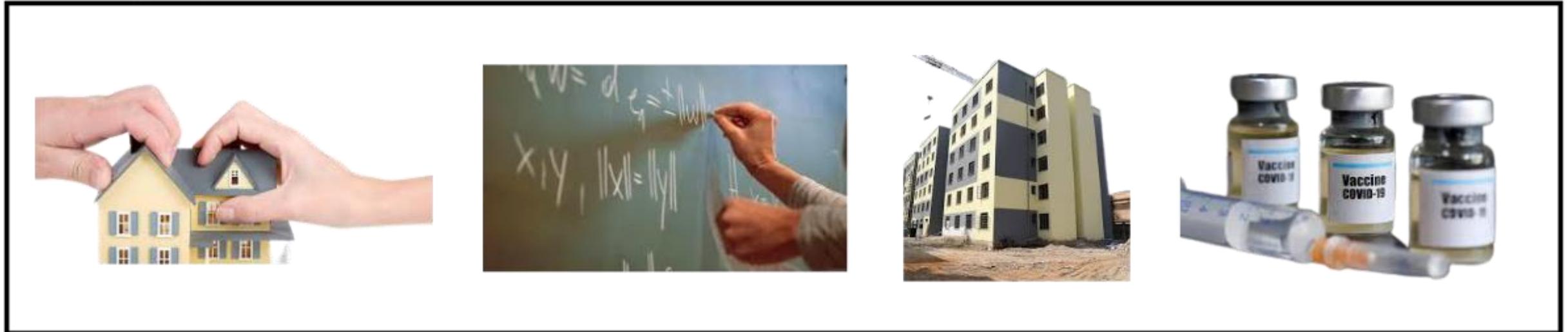


# Fair Division

## Divisible



## Indivisible

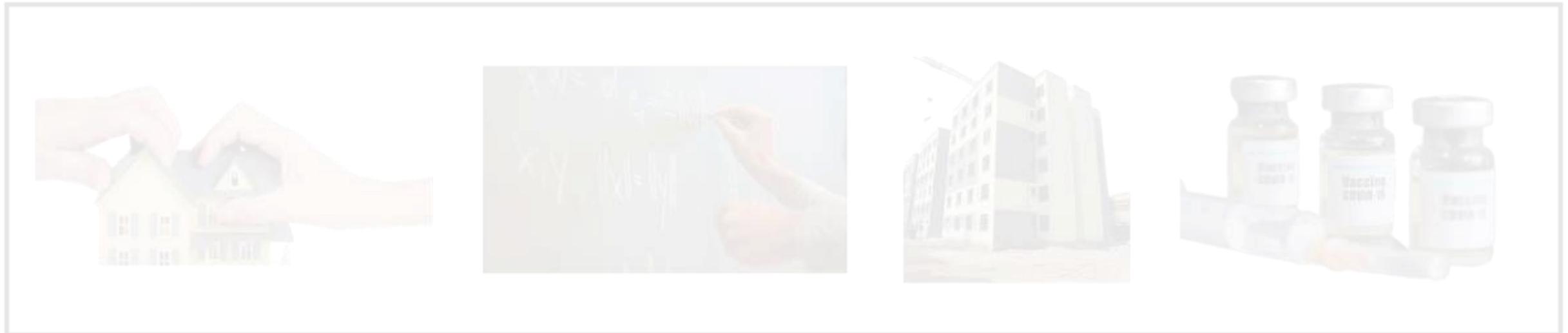


# Fair Division

## Divisible



## Indivisible



# Cake Cutting



How to fairly divide a cake

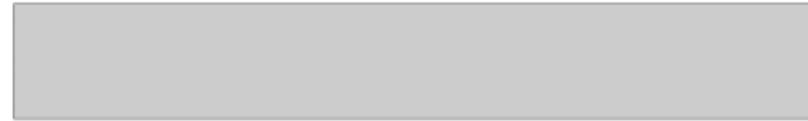
# Cake Cutting



How to fairly divide a cake  
among agents with **differing preferences?**

Why is this problem interesting?

# Why is this problem interesting?



# Why is this problem interesting?



# Why is this problem interesting?



# Why is this problem interesting?



Fair

# Why is this problem interesting?



# Why is this problem interesting?



I only like  
vanilla.



I like vanilla  
and chocolate.



I love fruits.



# Why is this problem interesting?



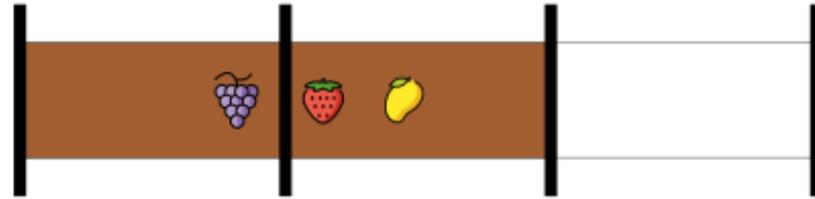
I only like  
vanilla.



I like vanilla  
and chocolate.



I love fruits.



# Why is this problem interesting?



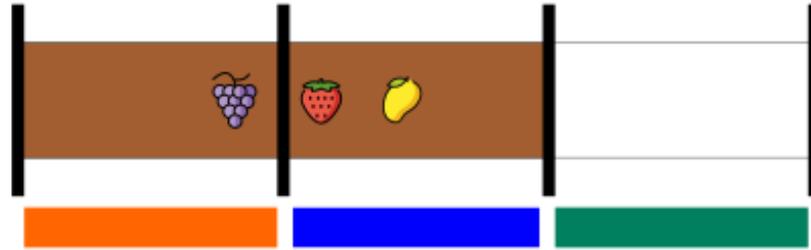
I only like  
vanilla.



I like vanilla  
and chocolate.



I love fruits.



# Why is this problem interesting?



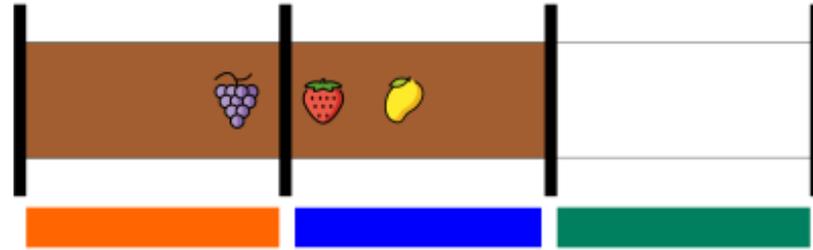
I only like vanilla.



I like vanilla and chocolate.



I love fruits.



Is this division fair?

# Why is this problem interesting?



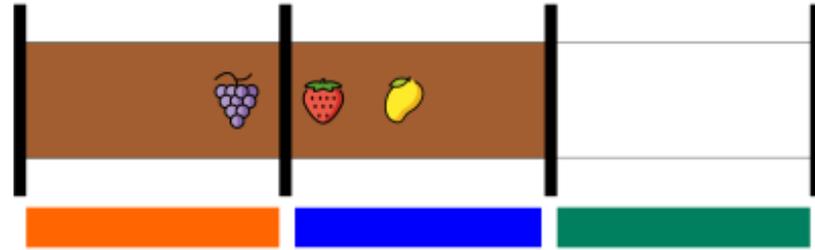
I only like vanilla.



I like vanilla and chocolate.



I love fruits.



Is this division fair?



# Why is this problem interesting?



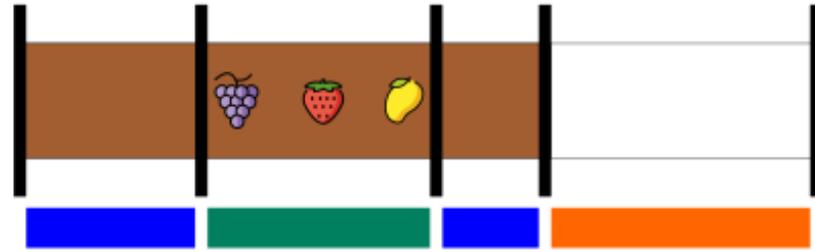
I only like vanilla.



I like vanilla and chocolate.



I love fruits.



A fairer division



Why is this problem interesting?

Preferences matter!

# The Model

# The Model

- The resource: Cake  $[0,1]$



# The Model

- The resource: Cake  $[0,1]$
- Set of agents  $\{1,2,\dots,n\}$



# The Model

- The resource: Cake  $[0,1]$
- Set of agents  $\{1,2,\dots,n\}$
- *Piece of cake*: Finite union of subintervals of  $[0,1]$



# The Model

- The resource: Cake  $[0,1]$
- Set of agents  $\{1,2,\dots,n\}$
- *Piece of cake*: Finite union of subintervals of  $[0,1]$



# Preferences of Agents

# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

## Additivity

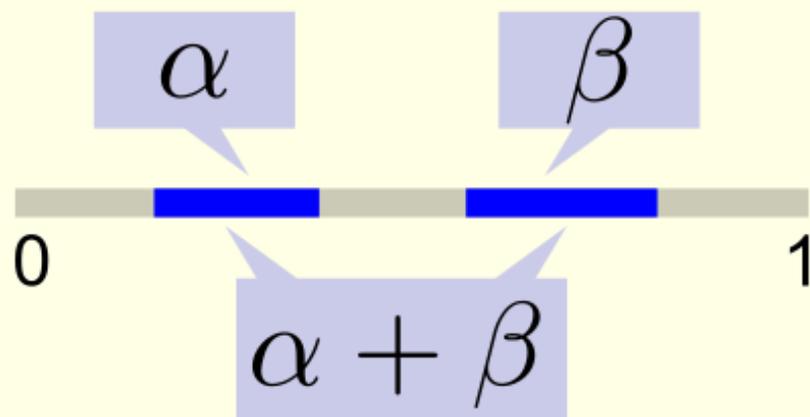
for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
$$v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$$

# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

## Additivity

for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$

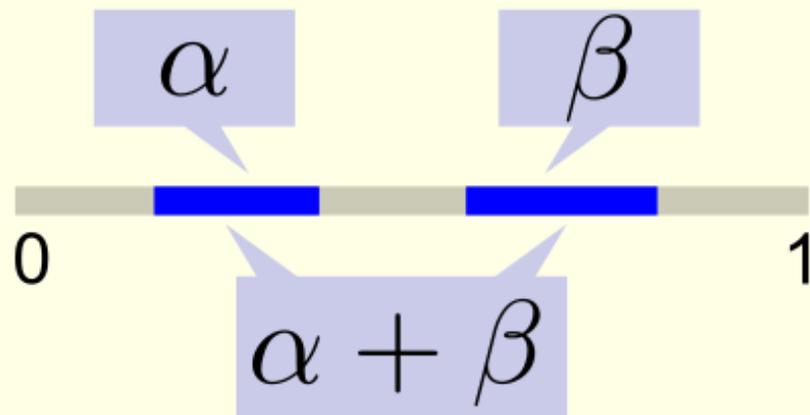


# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

## Additivity

for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$



## Divisibility

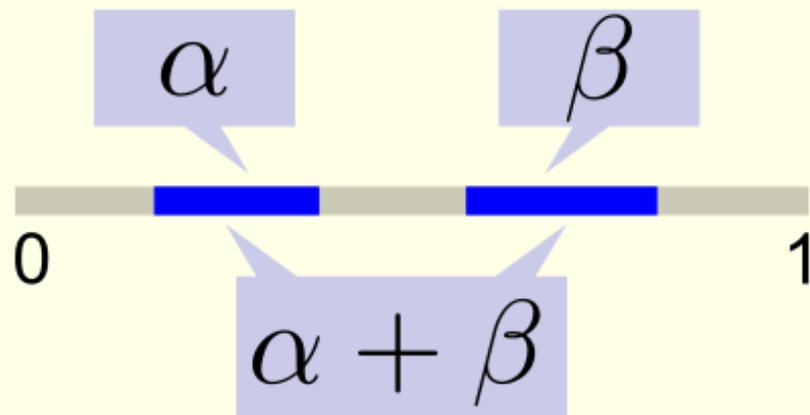
for any  $X \subseteq [0, 1]$  and any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,  
there exists  $Y \subseteq X$  s.t.  $v_i(Y) = \lambda v_i(X)$

# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

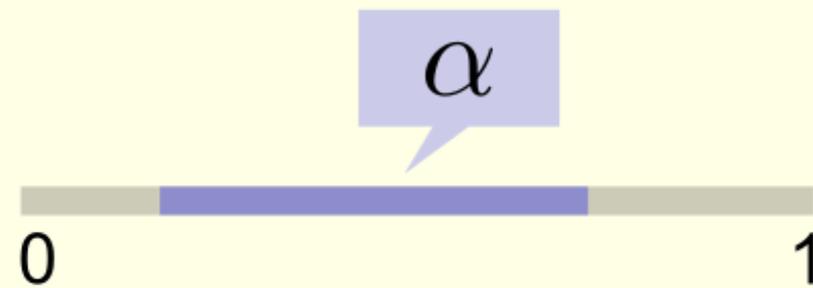
## Additivity

for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$



## Divisibility

for any  $X \subseteq [0, 1]$  and any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,  
there exists  $Y \subseteq X$  s.t.  $v_i(Y) = \lambda v_i(X)$

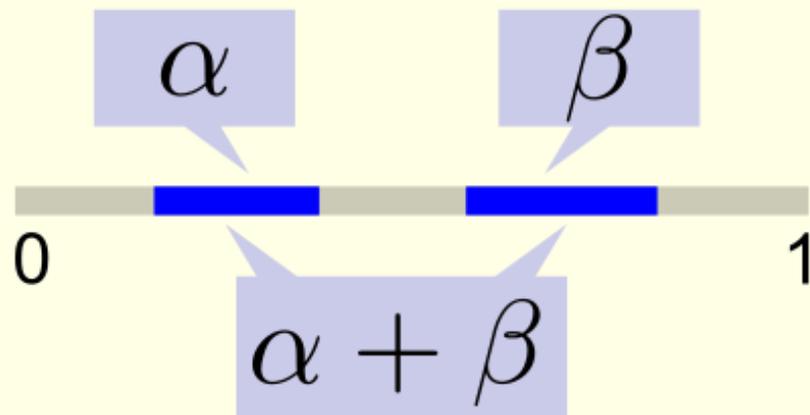


# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

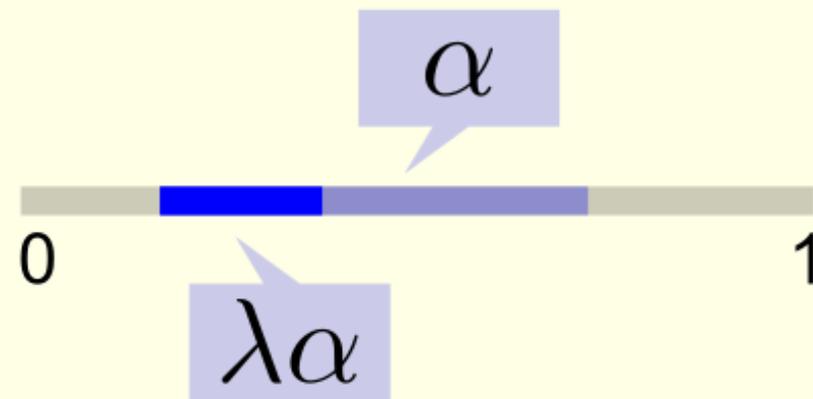
## Additivity

for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$



## Divisibility

for any  $X \subseteq [0, 1]$  and any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,  
there exists  $Y \subseteq X$  s.t.  $v_i(Y) = \lambda v_i(X)$

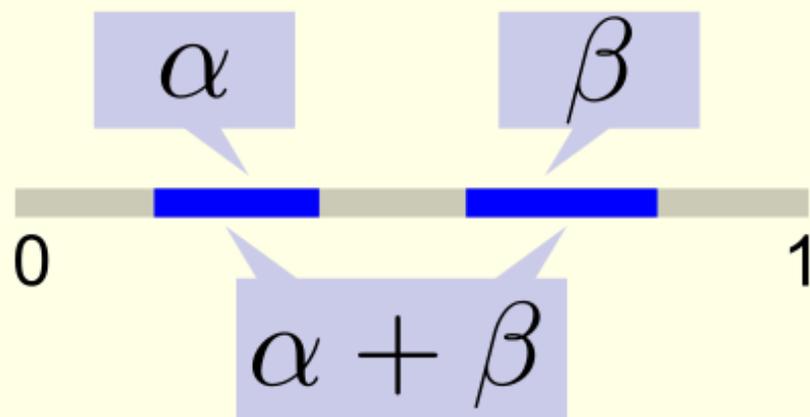


# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

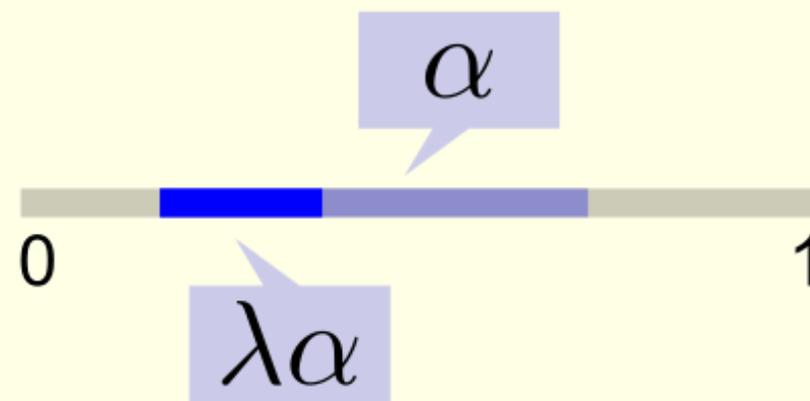
## Additivity

for disjoint  $X, Y \subseteq [0, 1]$ ,  
 $v_i(X \cup Y) = v_i(X) + v_i(Y)$



## Divisibility

for any  $X \subseteq [0, 1]$  and any  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ ,  
there exists  $Y \subseteq X$  s.t.  $v_i(Y) = \lambda v_i(X)$

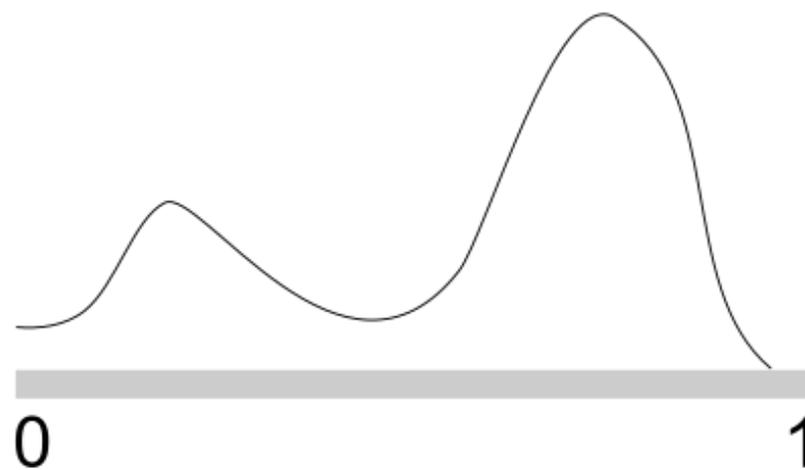


**Normalization:** for each agent  $i$ ,  $v_i([0, 1]) = 1$ .

# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

$$v_i(X) = \int_{x \in X} f_i(x) dx$$

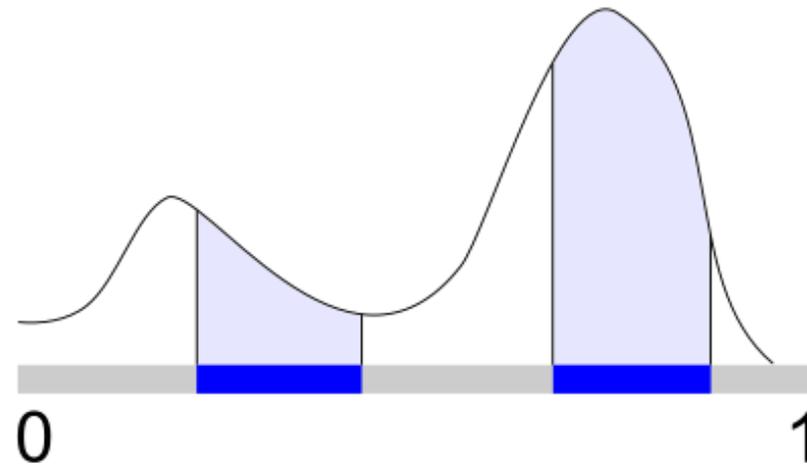


# Preferences of Agents

- **Valuation function**  $v_i$ : Assigns a non-negative value to any piece of cake

$$v_i(X) = \int_{x \in X} f_i(x) dx$$

*value density function*



# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.



# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

# Fairness notions

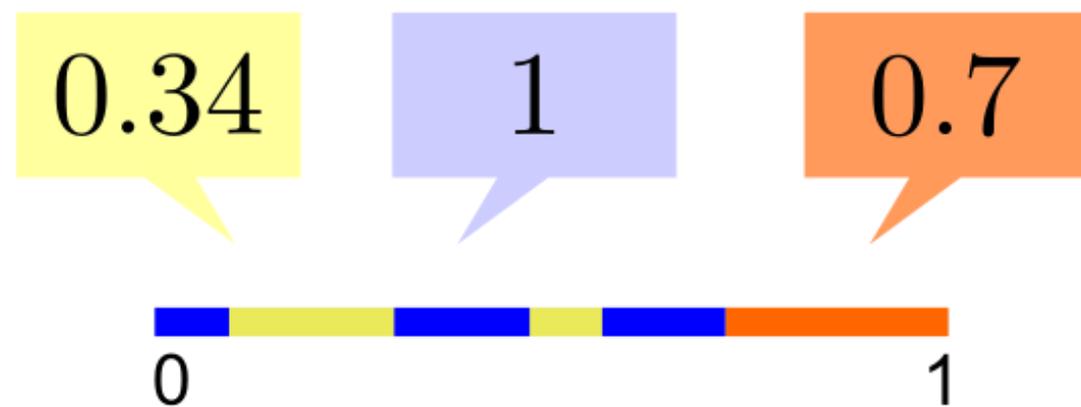
- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$



# Fairness notions

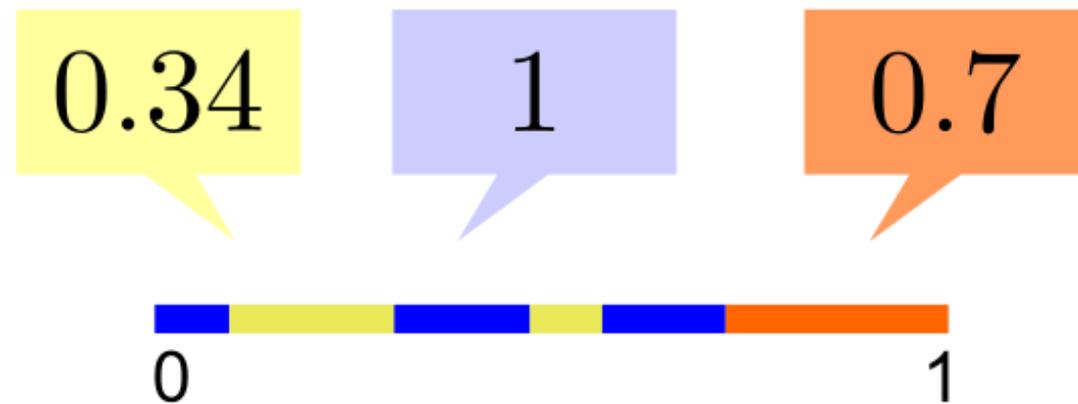
- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$



# Fairness notions

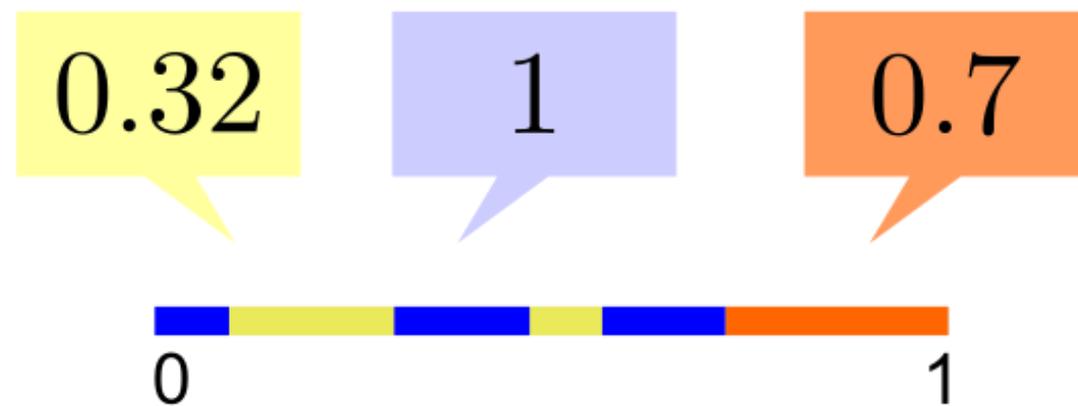
- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$



# Fairness notions

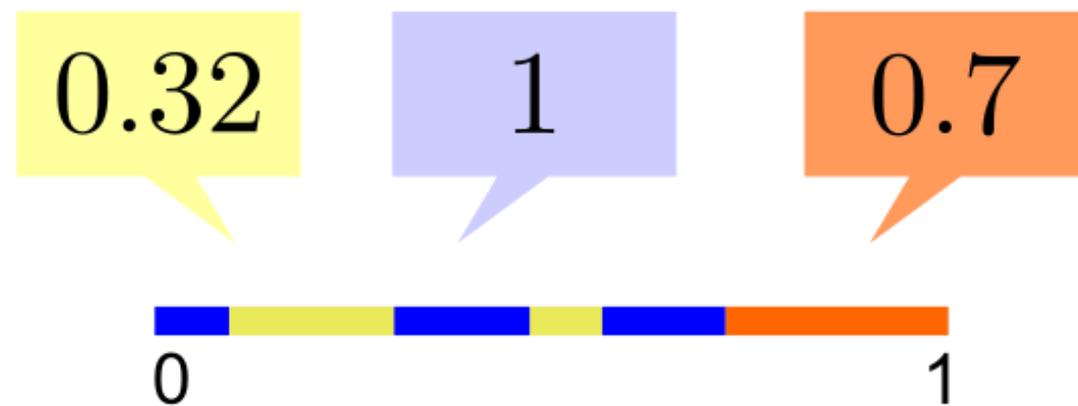
- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$



# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Envy-freeness

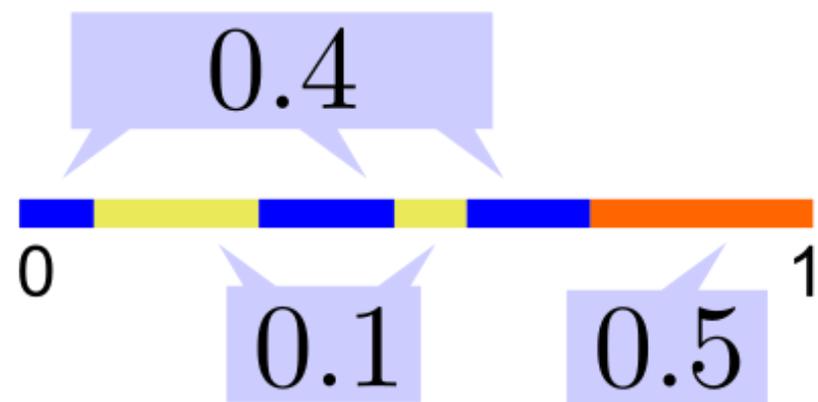
[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.



## Envy-freeness

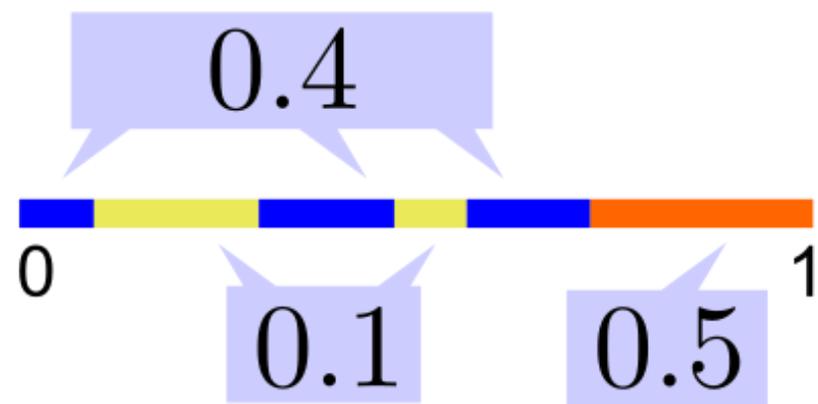
[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0,1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.



## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0,1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

For two agents ( $n=2$ ), is one property stronger than the other?

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0,1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

What about three or more agents?

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0,1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

EF implies Prop for *any* number of agents

# Fairness notions

- *Allocation/Division*: A partition  $(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$  of the cake  $[0, 1]$  where each  $A_i$  is a piece of cake.

## Proportionality

[Steinhaus, 1948]

for each agent  $i$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

## Envy-freeness

[Gamow and Stern, 1958; Foley, 1967]

for every pair of agents  $i, j$ ,

$$v_i(A_i) \geq v_i(A_j)$$

EF implies Prop for *any* number of agents

Prop implies EF for *two* agents (but no more)

# Robertson-Webb Query Model

# Robertson-Webb Query Model

Types of queries that can be used to access the valuation functions

# Robertson-Webb Query Model

Types of queries that can be used to access the valuation functions

$\text{eval}_i(x, y)$ : returns  $v_i([x, y])$

$\text{cut}_i(x, \alpha)$ : returns  $y$  such that  $v_i([x, y]) = \alpha$

# Robertson-Webb Query Model

Types of queries that can be used to access the valuation functions

$\text{eval}_i(x, y)$ : returns  $v_i([x, y])$

$\text{cut}_i(x, \alpha)$ : returns  $y$  such that  $v_i([x, y]) = \alpha$

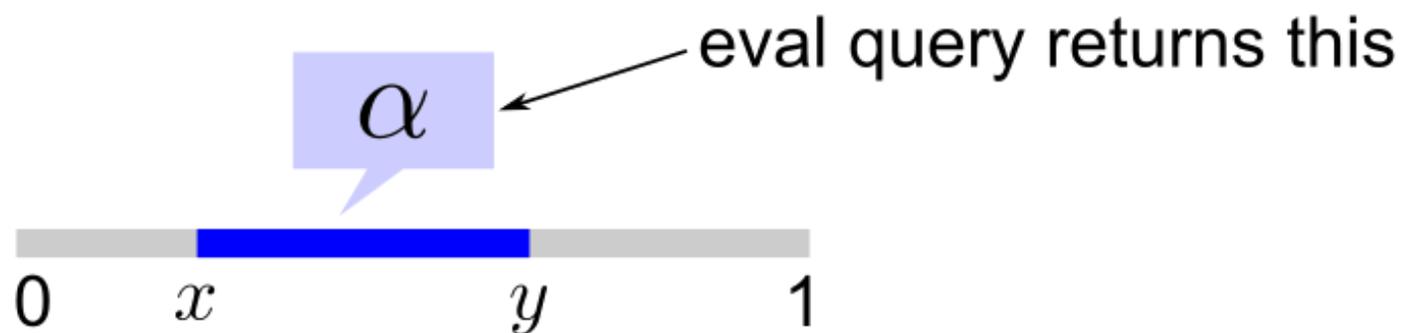


# Robertson-Webb Query Model

Types of queries that can be used to access the valuation functions

$\text{eval}_i(x, y)$ : returns  $v_i([x, y])$

$\text{cut}_i(x, \alpha)$ : returns  $y$  such that  $v_i([x, y]) = \alpha$

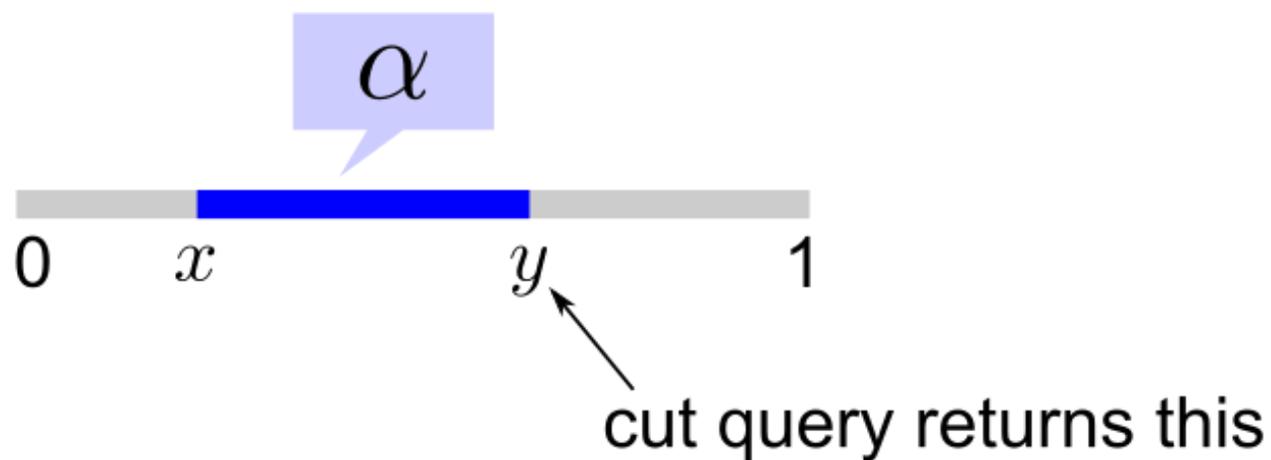


# Robertson-Webb Query Model

Types of queries that can be used to access the valuation functions

$\text{eval}_i(x, y)$ : returns  $v_i([x, y])$

$\text{cut}_i(x, \alpha)$ : returns  $y$  such that  $v_i([x, y]) = \alpha$



# Cake-Cutting Algorithms

Let's start by thinking about proportionality for two agents.

# Cut and Choose

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).

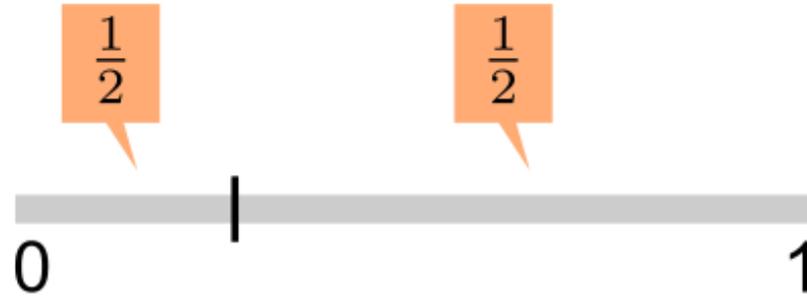
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).



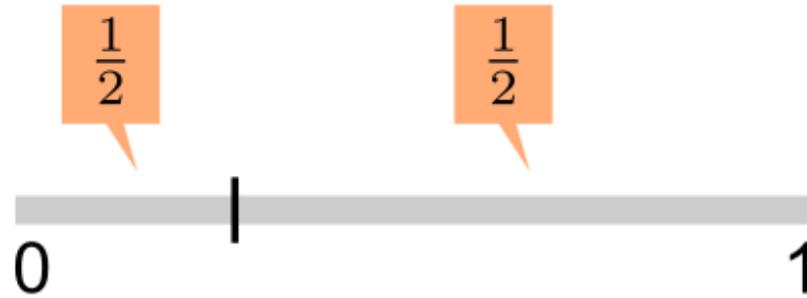
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).



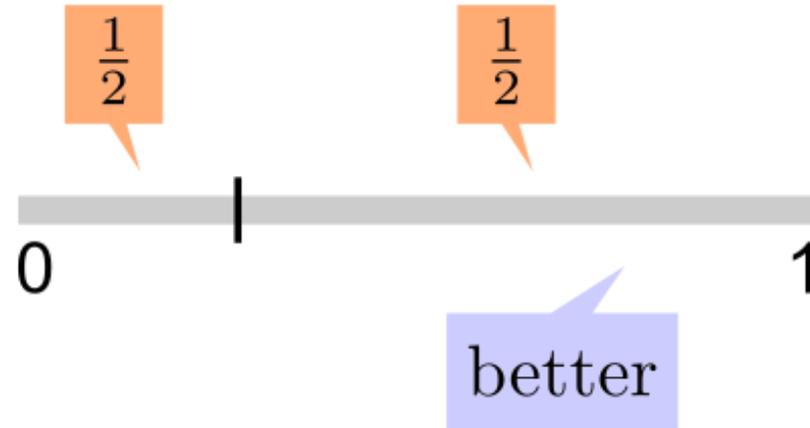
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



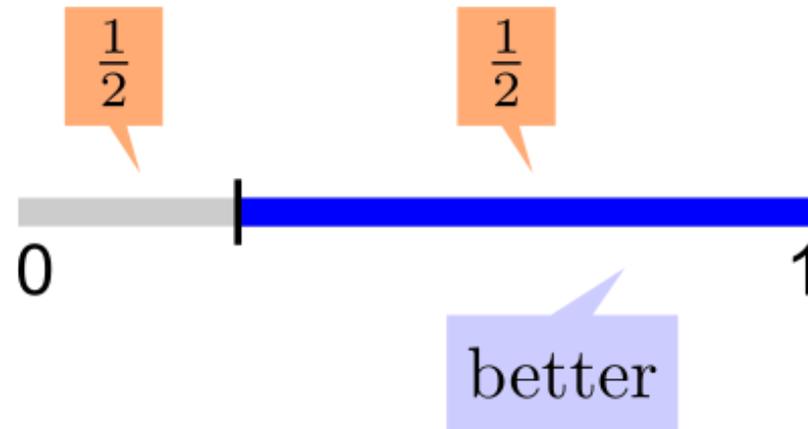
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



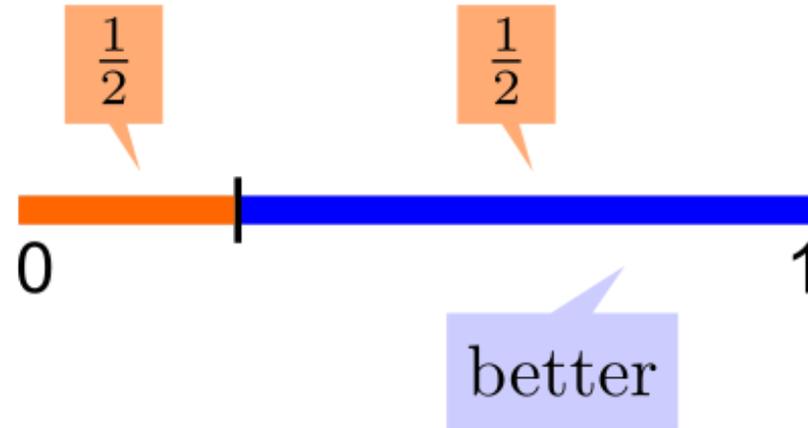
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



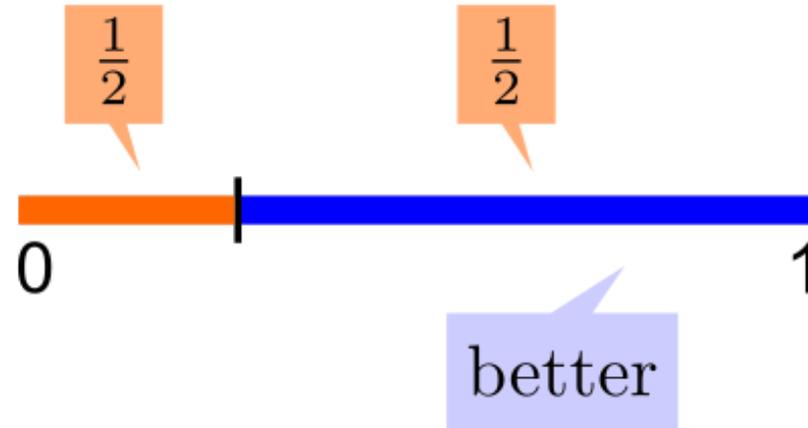
# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



# Cut and Choose

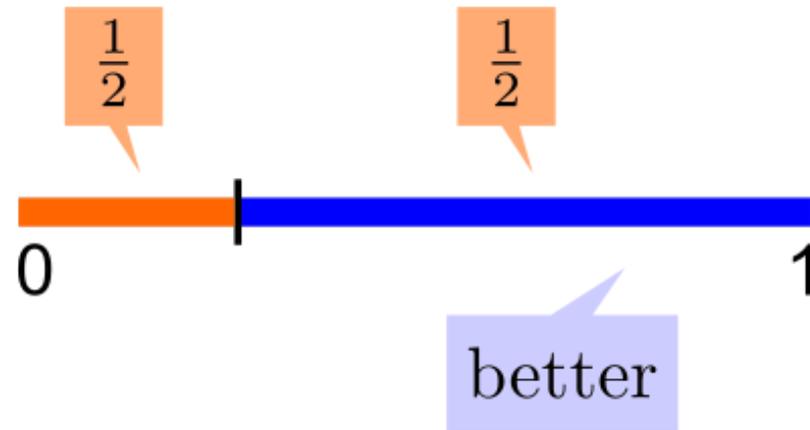
1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



Is the cut-and-choose outcome proportional?

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.

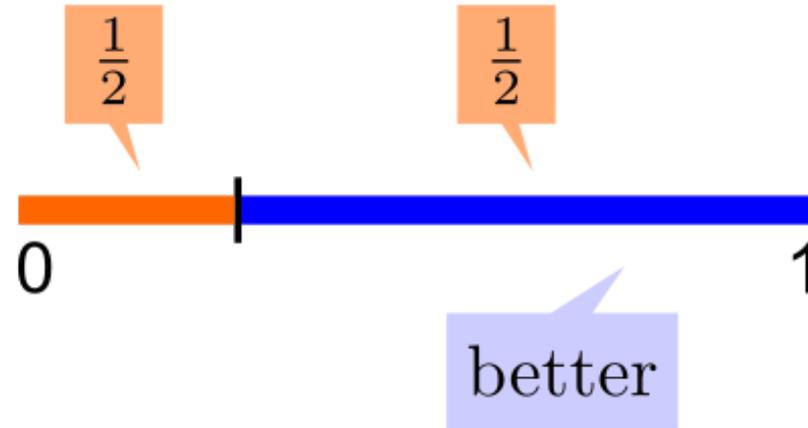


Is the cut-and-choose outcome proportional?

Yes! Agent 2's value is at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Agent 1's value is exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

# Cut and Choose

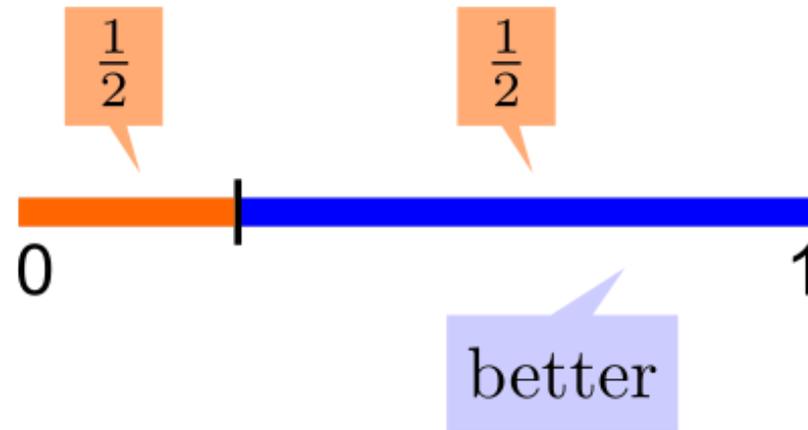
1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



Is the cut-and-choose outcome envy-free?

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.

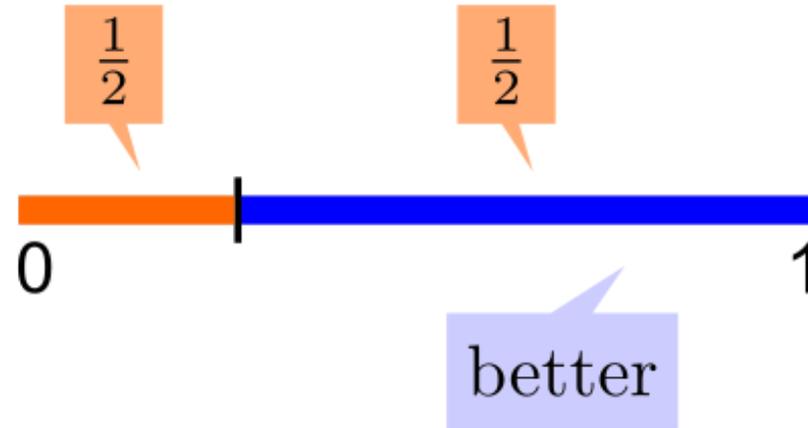


Is the cut-and-choose outcome envy-free?

Yes! EF and Prop are equivalent for two agents.

# Cut and Choose

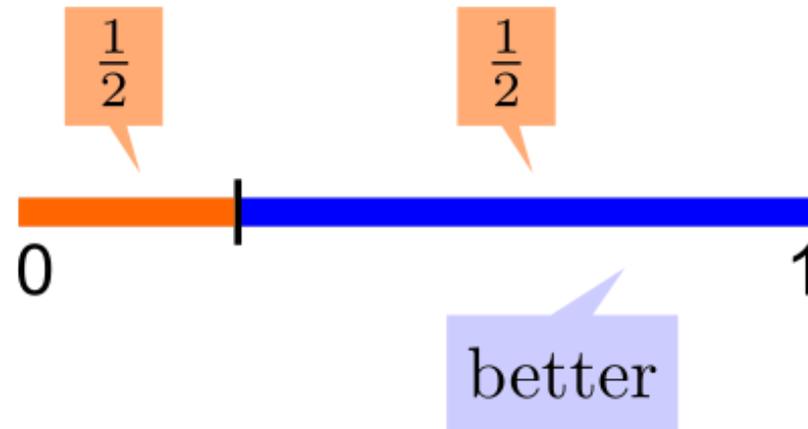
1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



Can cut-and-choose be implemented in the Robertson-Webb model?

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.

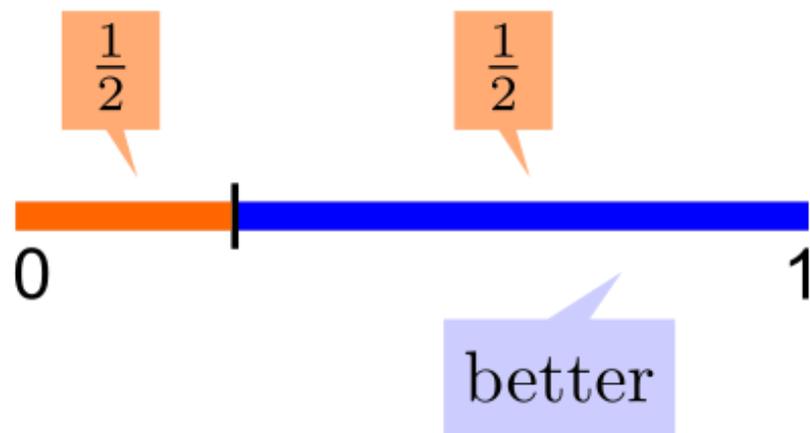


Can cut-and-choose be implemented in the Robertson-Webb model?

$$y = \text{cut}_1(0, 1/2)$$

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



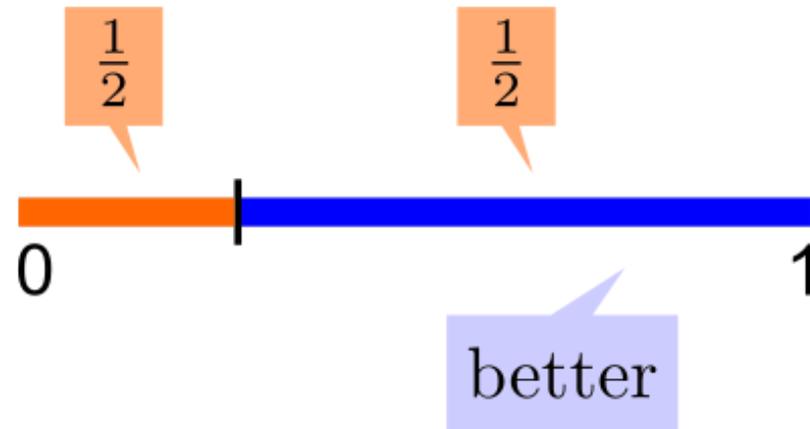
Can cut-and-choose be implemented in the Robertson-Webb model?

$$y = \text{cut}_1(0, 1/2)$$

$$\text{eval}_2(0, y)$$

# Cut and Choose

1. Agent 1 cuts the cake into two equally-valued pieces (as per  $v_1$ ).
2. Agent 2 chooses its preferred piece (as per  $v_2$ ), and agent 1 gets the remaining piece.



For two agents, an envy-free/proportional cake division can be computed using two queries.

