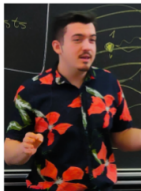


Solving **Woeginger's Hiking Problem**

(Wonderful Partitions in Anonymous Hedonic Games)

Andrei Constantinescu, Pascal Lenzner, Rebecca Reiffenhäuser, Daniel Schmand, Giovanna Varricchio







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400+ papers



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Liked Puzzles!

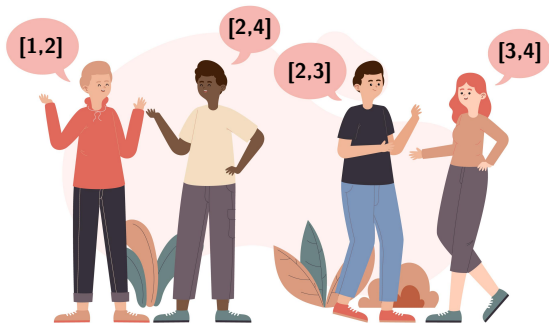
A Puzzle



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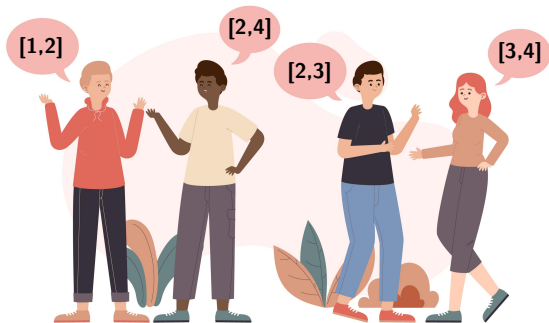
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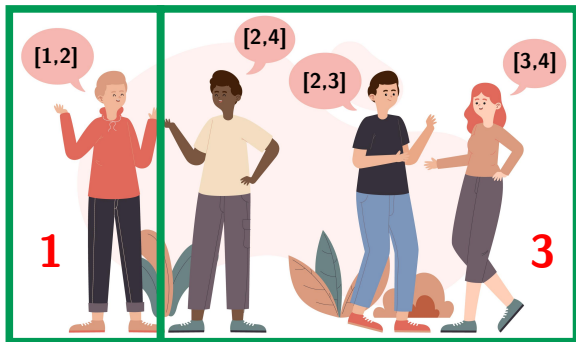


Partition hikers into subgroups such that everyone is satisfied with their group size.

A Puzzle



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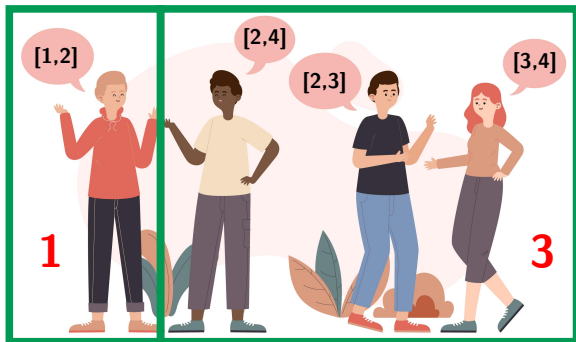


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Partition hikers into subgroups such that everyone is satisfied with their group size. **Puzzle: Polynomial time?**

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Reformulation

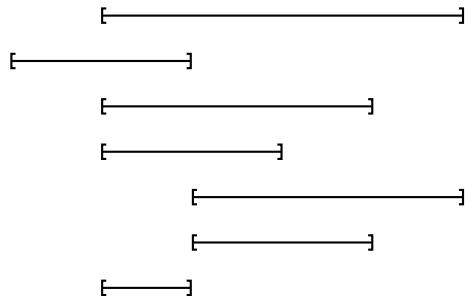
Reformulation

Select a red point on each of n intervals such that the number of red points c_i at coordinate each $x = i$ is divisible by i .

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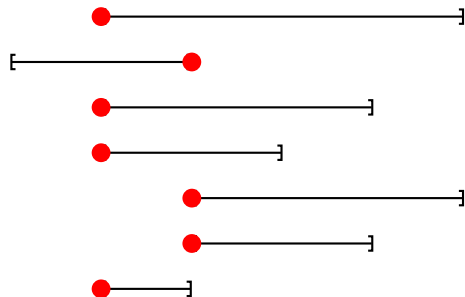
1 2 3 4 5 6



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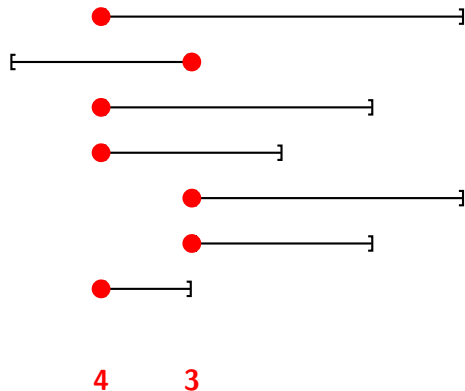
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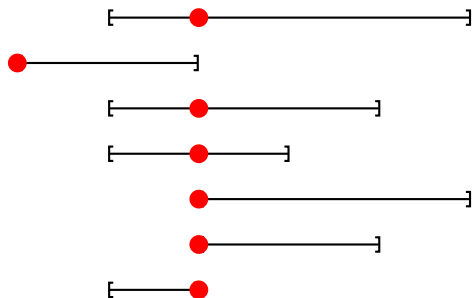
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1

6

Solving with red counts advice

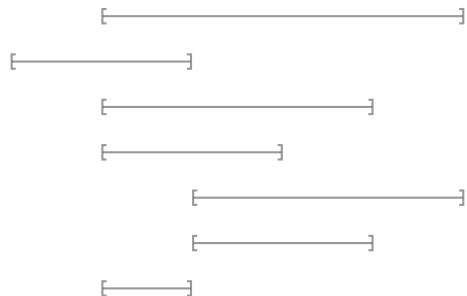
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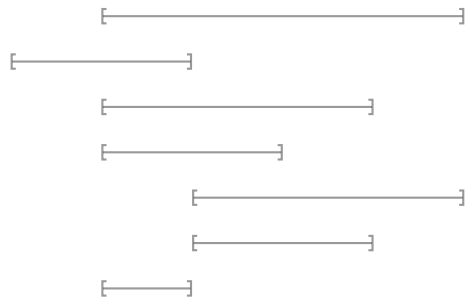
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Solving with red counts advice

Assume red counts are known — find out if a solution exists.

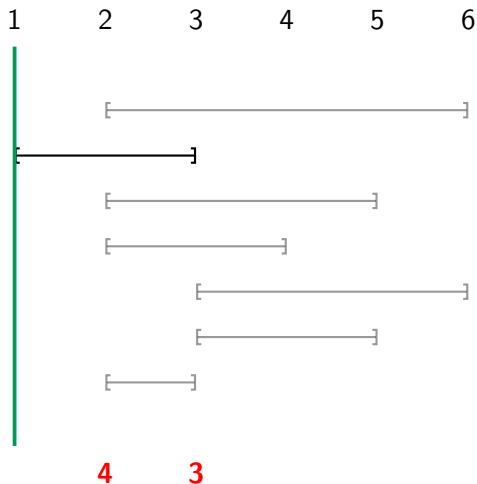
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4 **3**

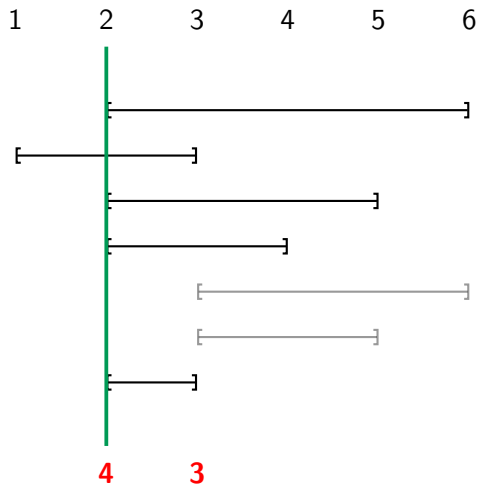
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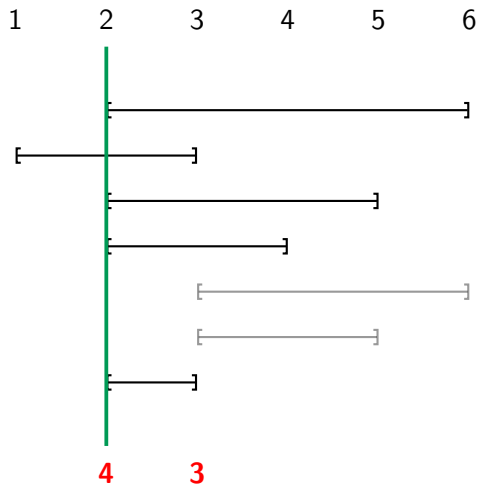
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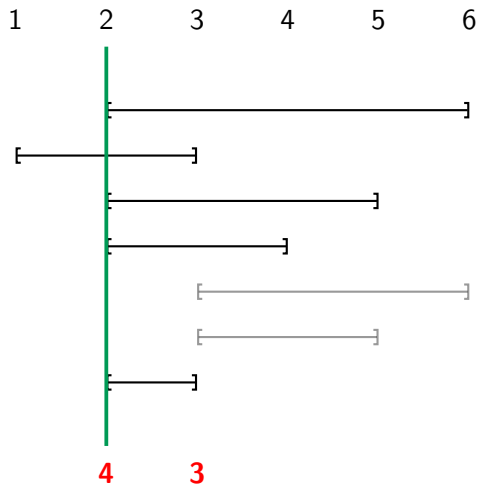
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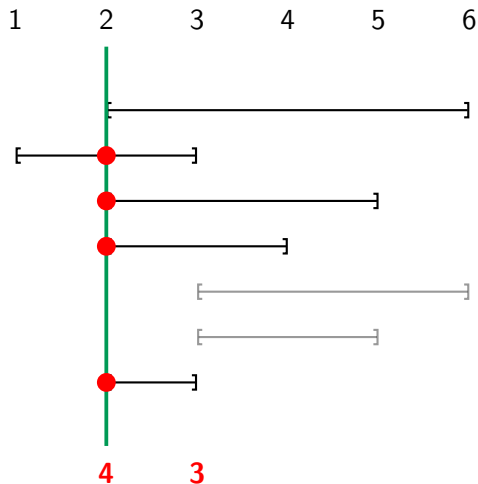
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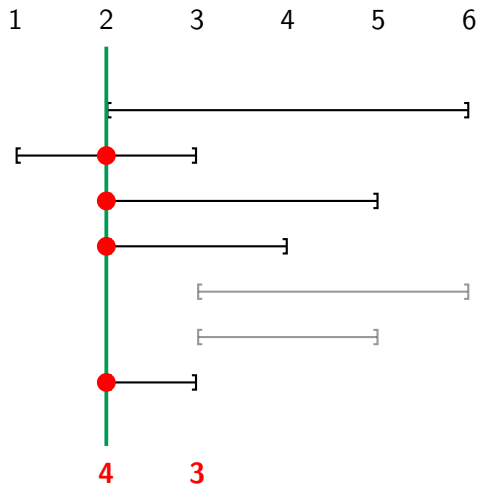
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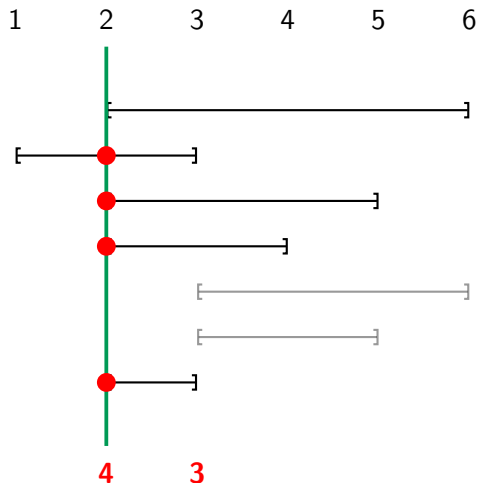


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Lowest 'active' r_i 's!

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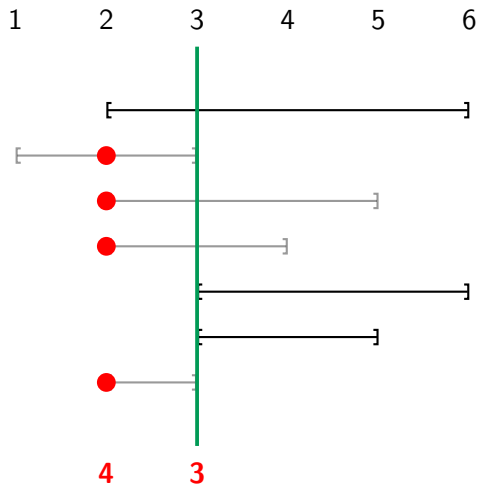
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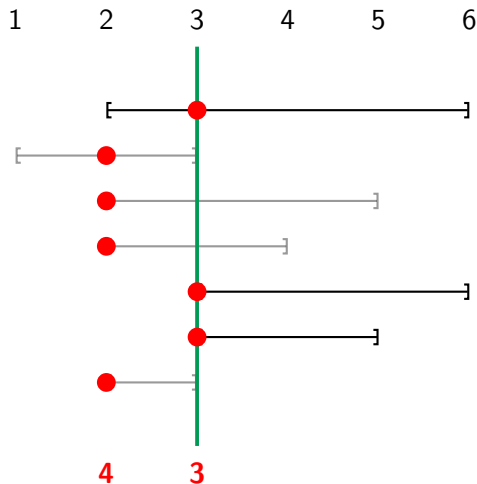
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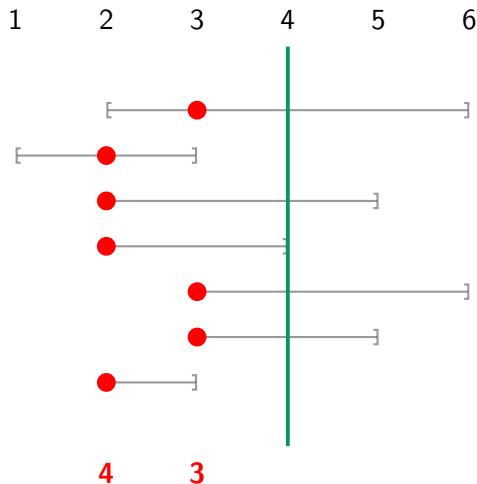
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Simulate **red counts** advice?

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1. Run the previous algorithm; at each stage, **guess** (in all possible ways) the **red count** and use **earliest-due-date**;

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1. Run the previous algorithm; at each stage, **guess** (in all possible ways) the **red count** and use **earliest-due-date**;
2. = recursion with states (i, A) , where $1 \leq i \leq n$ and A is the set of currently “active” intervals;

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Problem: exponentially many states!

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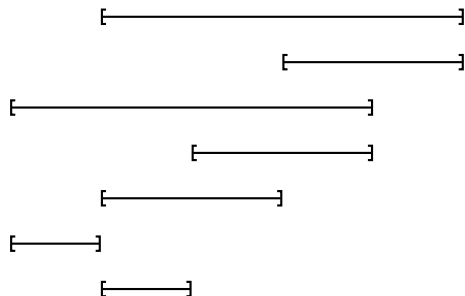
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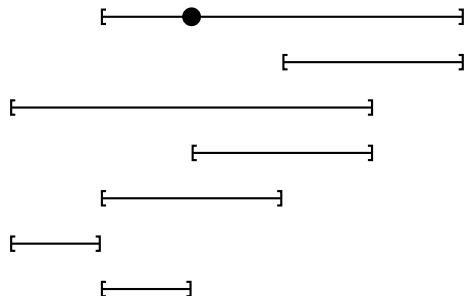


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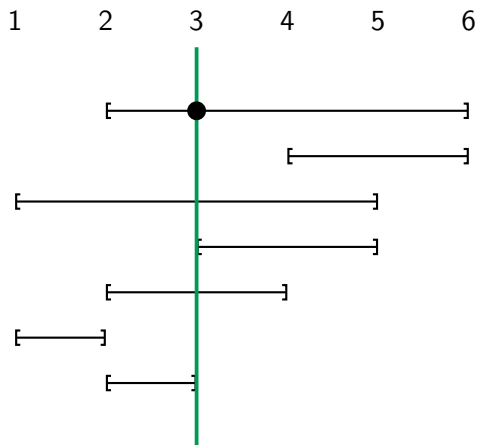
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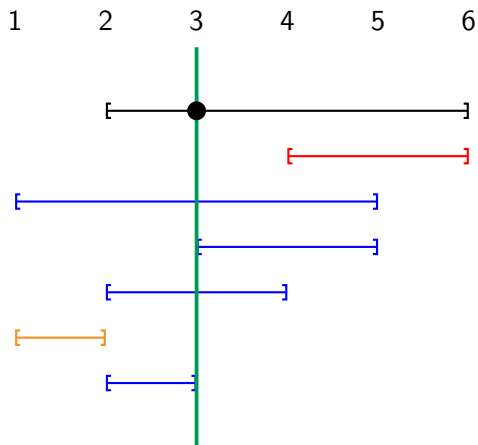
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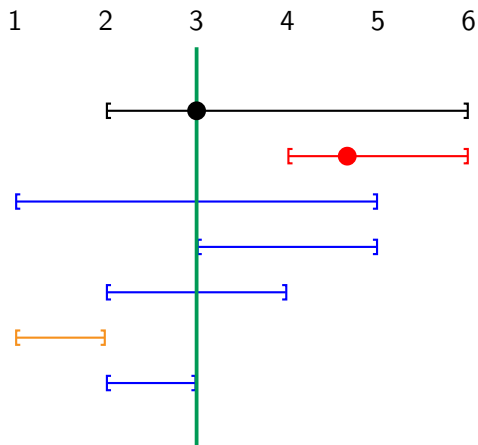
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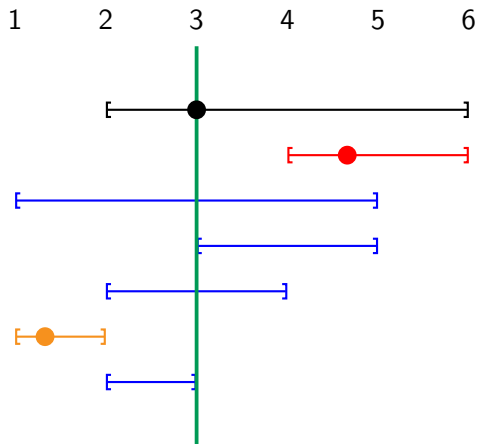
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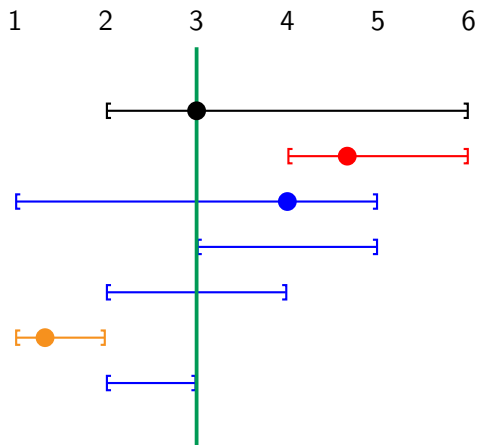
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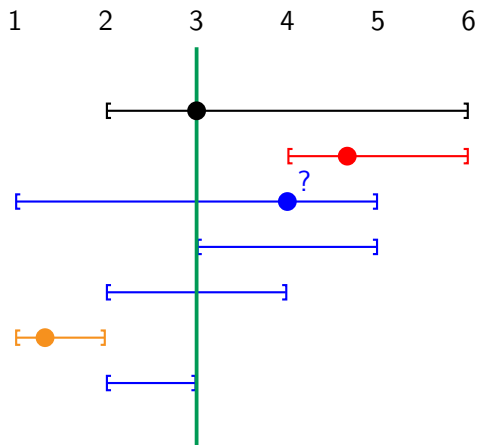
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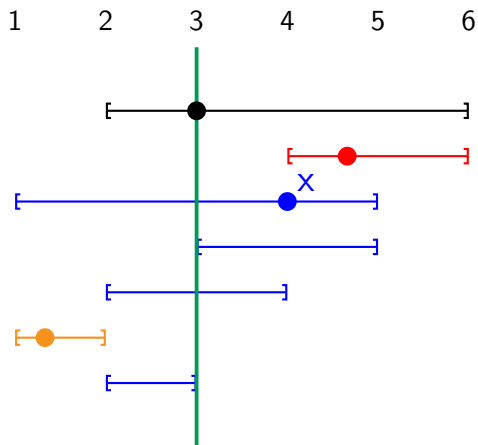
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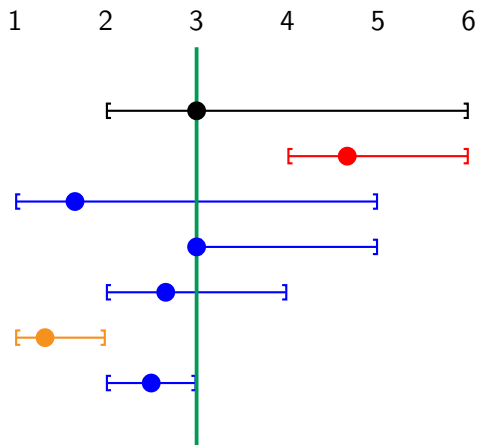
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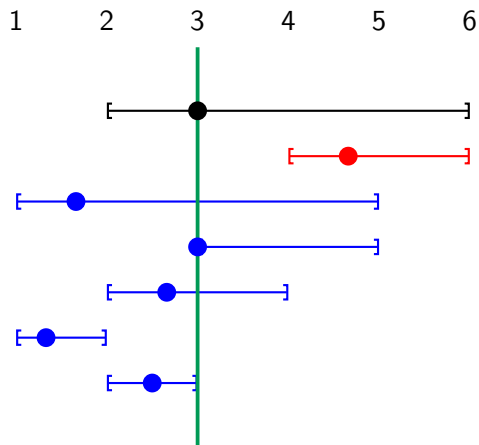
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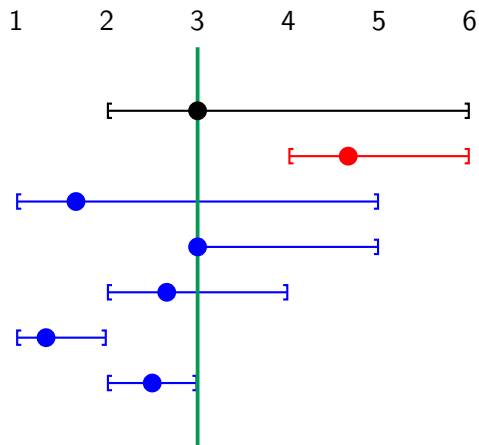
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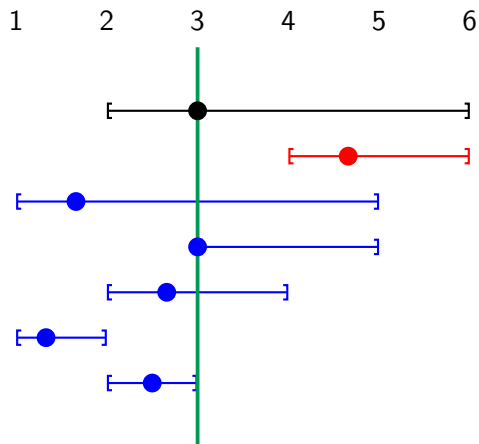
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Crucial:

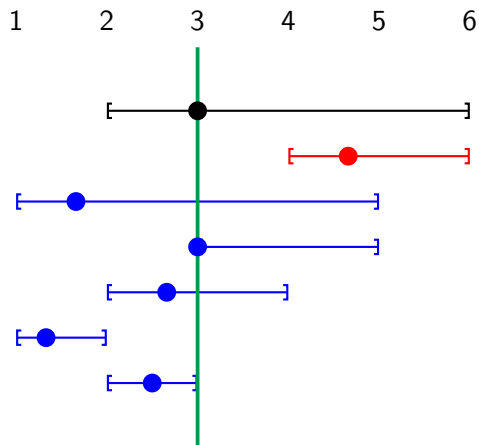
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Solve [] for $\bullet \in [1, 3]$ recursively.

Attempt 2

Build an **earliest-due-date** soln., but **not** “in the natural order.”

Idea [Even et al.'2008]:



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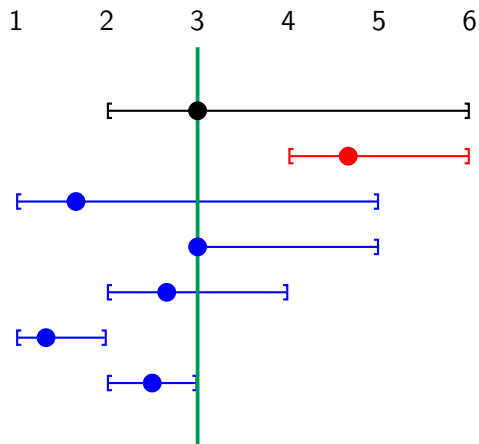
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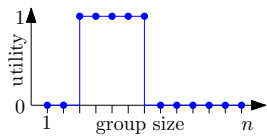
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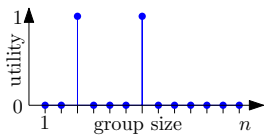
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A Different Problem

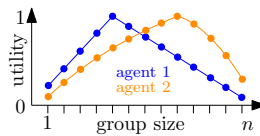
A Different Problem



(a)

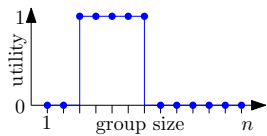


(b)

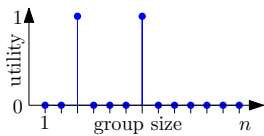


(c)

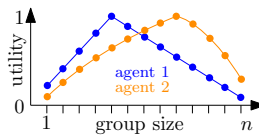
A Different Problem



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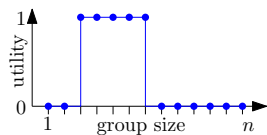
(b)



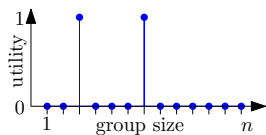
(c)

Given:

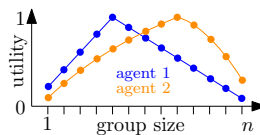
A Different Problem



(a)



(b)

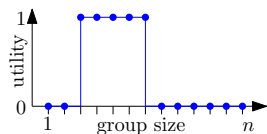


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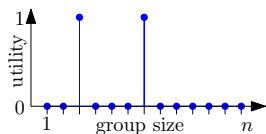
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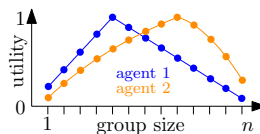
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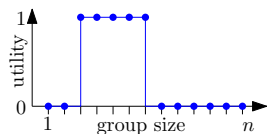


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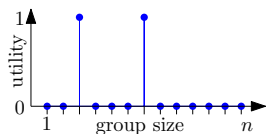
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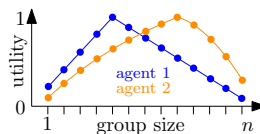
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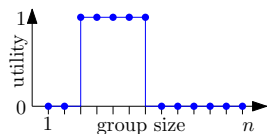


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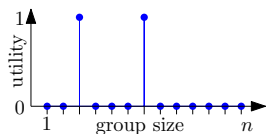
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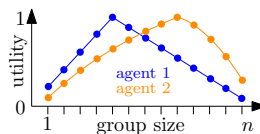
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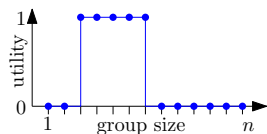
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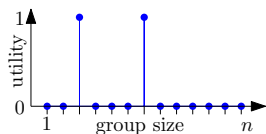
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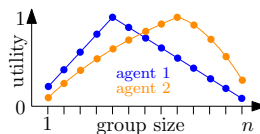
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(c)

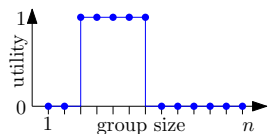
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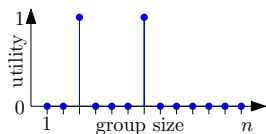
Goal:

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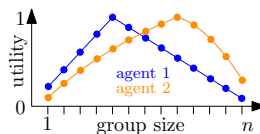
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(b)



(c)

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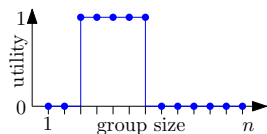
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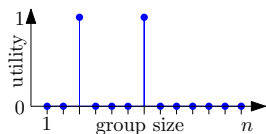
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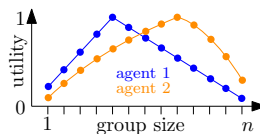
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(b)



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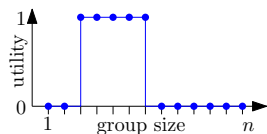
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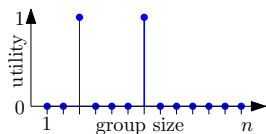
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Results: Under assumptions on f , we solve both versions in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time.

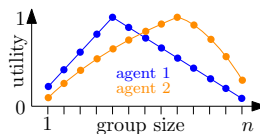
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Goal:

- ▶ Partition that minimizes the total/maximum cost of an agent.

Results: Under assumptions on f , we solve both versions in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time. And can even find the best that can be achieved by removing at most α agents in time $\mathcal{O}(n^2(\alpha + 1))$.

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Gerhard Woeginger (1964—2022) RIP