## Sharing Discrete objects: can you split solid things equally?

Math Teacher: Mr. Swenson

## Fair division: continuous or discrete?

- Fair division is the problem of dividing a set of goods or resources between several people who have an entitlement to them, such that each person receives his/her due share.
- Fair Divison is the process by which all parties through their own assessment consider their award "fair"
- For the purposes of fair division, an item is continuous if it can be awarded in parts in a fair division
- An item is discrete if cannot be awarded in parts.


## Splitting Cake between 2 hungry people

1. Measure!

- Not easy, but effective and perfectly fair

2. Cut and Choose! (mom's favorite)
3. Continuous-Knife Method
4. "Shenanigans" (3 or more people)


## Cut and Choose

- Two people needing to share the last piece of cake
- Step 1: Person A cuts the cake
- Step 2: Person B Chooses the cake
- Step 3: Everyone's happy!



## Brief Sidebar about Cutting Cake:

- Sir Francis Galton
- "Nature" Magazine, Dec 20, 1906


## Numberphile



## The Continuous Knife <br> - Pair up and grab a Hershey bar!

- Choose the shape that strikes your fancy, but don't eat it yet!
- The knife will slowly move from left to right, and either person in the group can stop the knife at any time.
- (borrow a $3^{\text {rd }}$ person to cut for you. If one of the splitters has to cut, the possibility of cheating arises.)
- Once the knife has been stopped, the person who stopped it gets the piece on the left.


## Give it a shot!

## 3 or More People

- Adding people = adding complexity
- Reduction Method works for 3+ people

1. Choose order in which to participate (a whole other can of worms)
2. $1^{\text {st }}$ person cuts off what they believe to be a 'fair share'
3. $2^{\text {nd }}$ person has a choice: reduce the piece that has been cut already, or leave it intact. If left intact, the next person gets the same choice.
4. This continues through the $\mathrm{n}^{\text {th }}$ person. The last person to reduce the piece gets it! The piece-less people begin this process again.

## Your turn!

- Grab another group (more than 2 people this time) and use the reduction method on a cookie!

1. Choose order in which to participate (a whole other can of worms)
2. $1^{\text {st }}$ person cuts off what they believe to be a 'fair share'
3. $2^{\text {nd }}$ person has a choice: reduce the piece that has been cut already, or leave it intact. If left intact, the next person gets the same choice.
4. This continues through the $n^{\text {th }}$ person. The last person to reduce the piece gets it! The piece-less people begin this process again.


## What about things we ean't shouldn't cut??

Like this Grateful Dead autographed Fender!


## The Bid-Divide Method (in a nutshell)

- Also known as the Method of Sealed Bids, often used in divorce courts or other scenarios of debated ownership.
- Each player submits a sealed bid for the item in question.
- The highest bid gets the item.
- The other person is compensated in cash for their "loss", according to their "fair share" of the item. (their bid, divided by 2 )
- Not every share is equal, however they are all fair.



## Scenario:

- Due to the new math requirement, either Adam's or Dennis' room needs to be cut in $1 / 2$ for the new teacher to share. Both Adam and Dennis love their rooms, and neither wants to have theirs cut in half. They agree to use the Bid-Divide method to decide who gets to keep the full room.



## Scenario (continued)

- The high bidder gets to keep the room
- They both receive their fair share of the total "pot" which is $1 / 2$ their original bid.
- The winner ends up paying cash to the loser, so that they both receive their 'fair share' of the original "pot:

|  | Adam | Dennis |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Bid |  |  |
| Fair Share |  |  |
| Item Value |  |  |
| Settlement |  |  |
| (fair share - item value) |  |  |

## Leftovers!



## Handout

Can easily be adjusted to any number of people and any number of items to share.

| Item |  | Person 1 | Person 2 | Person 3 | Value Pool |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) | Bid $=$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | High Bid | \$ |
| 2) | Bid $=$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | High Bid | \$ |
| 3) | Bid $=$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | High Bid | \$ |
| 4) | Bid $=$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | High Bid | \$ |
| Sum of Bids |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total High Bids | \$ |
| Share of Bids |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | Total Shares of Bids | \$ |
| Share of Value-Pool Bal |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |
| Total Fair Share |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | Value-Pool Balance | \$ |


| $\sqrt{v^{v^{2}}}$ | 1 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 3 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 4 | \$ | \$ | \$ |

Total Value Awarded
Compensation Final Settlement Value

| $\$ 1$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| $\$ 10$ |  |  |

## Lets do it!



50" Flatscreen TV, top of the line!
2 extra personal days EACH YEAR


## It can be expanded!



You can enter how many people are splitting (2-30), and how many items they are splitting (1-10)

## It can be expanded!



You can add names of people and titles for objects to keep things straight, and the sheet will label the columns accordingly.

## It can be expanded!



With 10 people and 3 objects, the sheet resizes to only show the cells being used to calculate something. Completely automatic, it only requires \# of people, \# of items, and bids.

## Questions?

## Thank <br> you!

