Homework Assignment 3 - Coding Part Write-up Networks and Markets

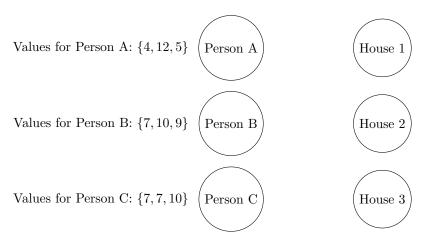
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Part 4: Implementing Matching Market Pricing

1 Question 7

(b) Consider the matching market example in Lecture 5 Page 7:



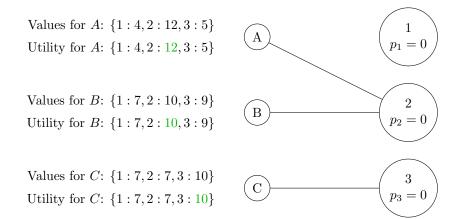
Formally, the matching market context is $\Gamma = (\{A, B, C\}, \{1, 2, 3\}, v)$, where v is the valuation function defined as follows:

$$v_A(1) = 4, v_A(2) = 12, v_A(3) = 5$$

 $v_B(1) = 7, v_B(2) = 10, v_B(3) = 9$
 $v_C(1) = 7, v_C(2) = 7, v_C(3) = 10$

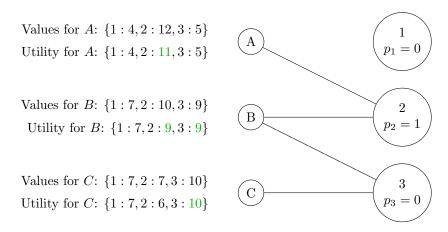
We turn to run the algorithm of Theorem 8.8 to find a market equilibrium (p, M) to find the maximum social value, in order to validate out implementation's output. We begin by initializing the prices vector $\vec{p} \equiv 0$ to be the zero vector. We then proceed to run the algorithm, updating the prices vector until there is a perfect matching M in the induced preferred choice graph for (Γ, \vec{p}) :

1. Observing the following induced preferred-choice graph from (Γ, \vec{p}) :



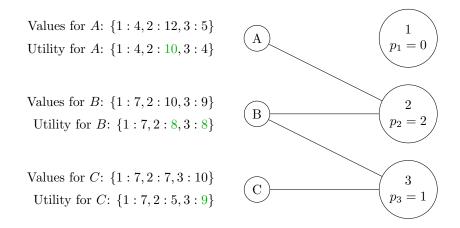
There obviously isn't a perfect matching as $S = \{A, B\}$ is a constricted set with $|N(S)| = |\{2\}| = 1 < 2 = |S|$ (which, by a theorem we've seen in class, implies that there isn't a perfect matching). Thus, we raise the prices for all items in N(S) by 1, and update the prices vector \vec{p} accordingly. The updated prices vector is $\vec{p} = (a:0,b:1,c:0)$. Not all prices are greater than zero, so we don't perform a shift operation, and we proceed to the next iteration.

2. Observing the following induced preferred-choice graph from (Γ, \vec{p}) :



There obviously isn't a perfect matching as $S = \{A, B, C\}$ is a constricted set with $|N(S)| = |\{2,3\}| = 2 < 3 = |S|$ (which, by a theorem we've seen in class, implies that there isn't a perfect matching). Thus, we raise the prices for all items in N(S) by 1, and update the prices vector \vec{p} accordingly. The updated prices vector is $\vec{p} = (a:0,b:2,c:1)$. Not all prices are greater than zero, so we don't perform a shift operation, and we proceed to the next iteration.

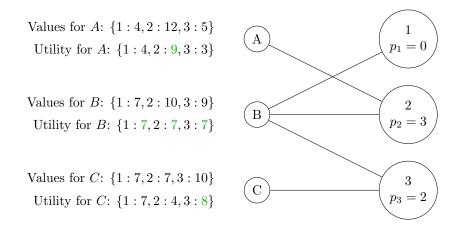
3. Observing the following induced preferred-choice graph from (Γ, \vec{p}) :



Similar to the previous iteration, we raise the prices for $\{2,3\}$, and update the prices vector

 \vec{p} accordingly. The updated prices vector is $\vec{p} = (a:0,b:3,c:2)$. Not all prices are greater than zero, so we don't perform a shift operation, and we proceed to the next iteration.

4. Observing the following induced preferred-choice graph from (Γ, \vec{p}) :



And there is a perfect matching in the induced preferred choice graph, which is $M = \{\{A,2\}, \{B,1\}, \{C,3\}\}$. Thus, the market equilibrium is $(\vec{p}, M) = ((1:0,2:3,3:2), \{\{A,2\}, \{B,1\}, \{C,3\}\})$. and we are done

We found the market equilibrium to be $(\vec{p}, M) = ((1:0,2:3,3:2), \{\{A,2\}, \{B,1\}, \{C,3\}\})$. The maximum social value is therefore v(A,2) + v(B,1) + v(C,3) = 12 + 7 + 10 = 29.

Our algorithm found exactly this market equilibrium.

2 Question 8

- (a)
- (b)

3 Bonus Question 2

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Part 5: Exchange Networks for Uber

1 Question 9

2 Question 10

- (a)
- (b)

- 3 Question 11
- 4 Bonus Question 3
 - (a)
- (b)

References