

On the Existence of Envy-Free Allocations Beyond Additive Valuations

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We study the problem of fairly allocating m indivisible items among n agents. Envy-free allocations, in which each agent prefers her bundle to the bundle of every other agent, need not exist in the worst case. However, when agents have additive preferences and the value $v_{i,j}$ of agent i for item j is drawn independently from a distribution D_i , envy-free allocations exist with high probability when $m \in \Omega(n \log n / \log \log n)$.

In this paper, we study the existence of envy-free allocations under stochastic valuations far beyond the additive setting. We introduce a new stochastic model in which each agent's valuation is sampled by first fixing a worst-case function, and then drawing a uniformly random renaming of the items, independently for each agent. This strictly generalizes known settings; for example, $v_{i,j} \sim D_i$ may be seen as picking a random (instead of a worst-case) additive function before renaming. We prove that random renaming is sufficient to ensure that envy-free allocations exist with high probability in very general settings. When valuations are non-negative and "order-consistent," a valuation class that generalizes additive, budget-additive, unit-demand, and single-minded agents, SD-envy-free allocations (a stronger notion of fairness than envy-freeness) exist for $m \in \omega(n^2)$ when n divides m , and SD-EFX allocations exist for all $m \in \omega(n^2)$. The dependence on n is tight, that is, for $m \in O(n^2)$ envy-free allocations do not exist with constant probability. For the case of arbitrary valuations (allowing non-monotone, negative, or mixed-manna valuations) and $n = 2$ agents, we prove envy-free allocations exist with probability $1 - \Theta(1/m)$ (and this is tight).

A full version of this paper can be found at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.09648>

Additional Key Words and Phrases: stochastic fair division, envy-freeness with high probability, arbitrary valuation functions

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