

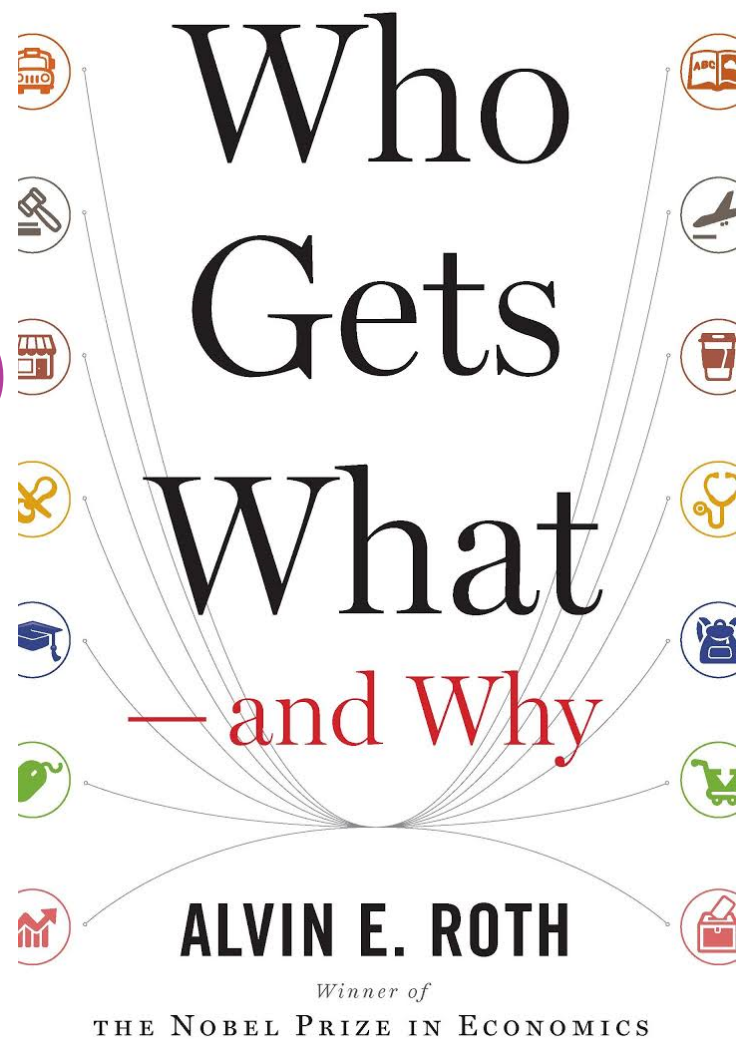
了解市場設計

What Is Market Design?

Joseph Tao-yi Wang (王道一)

Market Design (Prizing Winning Idea 2012)

- ▶ Both in the Lab and Field
- ▶ Alvin E. Roth (Stanford)
(Keynote of 2013 ESA North American Meeting, Santa Cruz)



市場設計就是...

- ▶ 「設計一個制度(institution)
 - ▶ ...讓原本無法實現的**交易好處**得以實現,
 - ▶ ...解決「**缺乏市場造成的失靈**」(市場失靈)」
-
- ▶ 傳統上講「市場失靈」, 指的是:
 - ▶ 外部性 (externalities, 殃及他人的額外效果)
 - ▶ 公共財 (public goods, **可以共享的財貨**)
 - ▶ 但這些其實是**缺乏**市場所造成的失靈!

市場設計其實早已出現在你我身邊！

▶ 網路交易平台

- ▶ 讓原本只能讓社區鄰居參與的跳蚤市場擴大參與

▶ 專利

- ▶ 讓知識(可共享的公共財)被發現、發明得到獎勵

▶ 碳排放市場

- ▶ 界定排放權歸屬/減少殃及他人的額外效果(外部性)

▶ 社會規範

- ▶ 為避免竭澤而漁、共同悲劇 (tragedy of commons)

▶ 台北第一果菜市場的改建工程也是！

市場設計的範例

- ▶ 人物配對市場
 - ▶ 小圈圈優先交換(TTC, Top-Trading Cycle)演算法
- ▶ 人人配對市場
 - ▶ 延遲接受(DA, Delayed Acceptance)演算法
- ▶ 拍賣設計
 - ▶ 獨佔者如何讓競爭的力量發揮到極致
- ▶ 篩選機制(screening)與認證標籤(signaling)
 - ▶ 克服市場中的資訊落差(asymmetric information)
 - ▶ 我們來看看...

7. 許多產業都很神聖，絕對不能商品化。

- ▶ 肝肝相連到天邊(張桂越) (蘋果日報2008/10/24)
- ▶ 我有兩個弟弟，一個2004年死了，一個2008年換肝成功。一個在台灣，一個在美國。...
 - ▶ 受限法令 有肝無用
- ▶ 三弟陷入肝昏迷時... 我們全家大小包括媳婦們的肝，統統願意割一片給三弟，這是「合法的」，卻統統不合比對標準，不是血型不合，就是這個那個的，
- ▶ 而三弟幾個當兵的兄弟，肝膽相照，個個身強體壯，血型也對，卻不符合中華民國的法律，見死不能救。
- ▶ 我只好鬼鬼祟祟的，聯絡到大陸的換肝捐客， ...

7. 許多產業都很神聖，絕對不能商品化。

- ▶ 故事還沒說完。上個月，接到西雅圖的電話，說大弟已進入開刀房，六小時後換肝。今天，大弟換肝手術成功，...
- ▶ 對兩個弟弟，一個在台灣，一個在美國，一種肝病兩種命運，我不解神的奧秘，
- ▶ 但我知道我們美國家人沒有送一毛錢紅包，沒有求朋友的特權，沒有找什麼參議員，沒有像熱鍋上螞蟻般東奔西跑，沒有用個人的智慧與財力為大弟求得一塊肝，
- ▶ 卻順順利利地，在短時間內，可以說是悄悄地換肝成功，不可思議的背後，大有學問：

7. 許多產業都很神聖，絕對不能商品化。

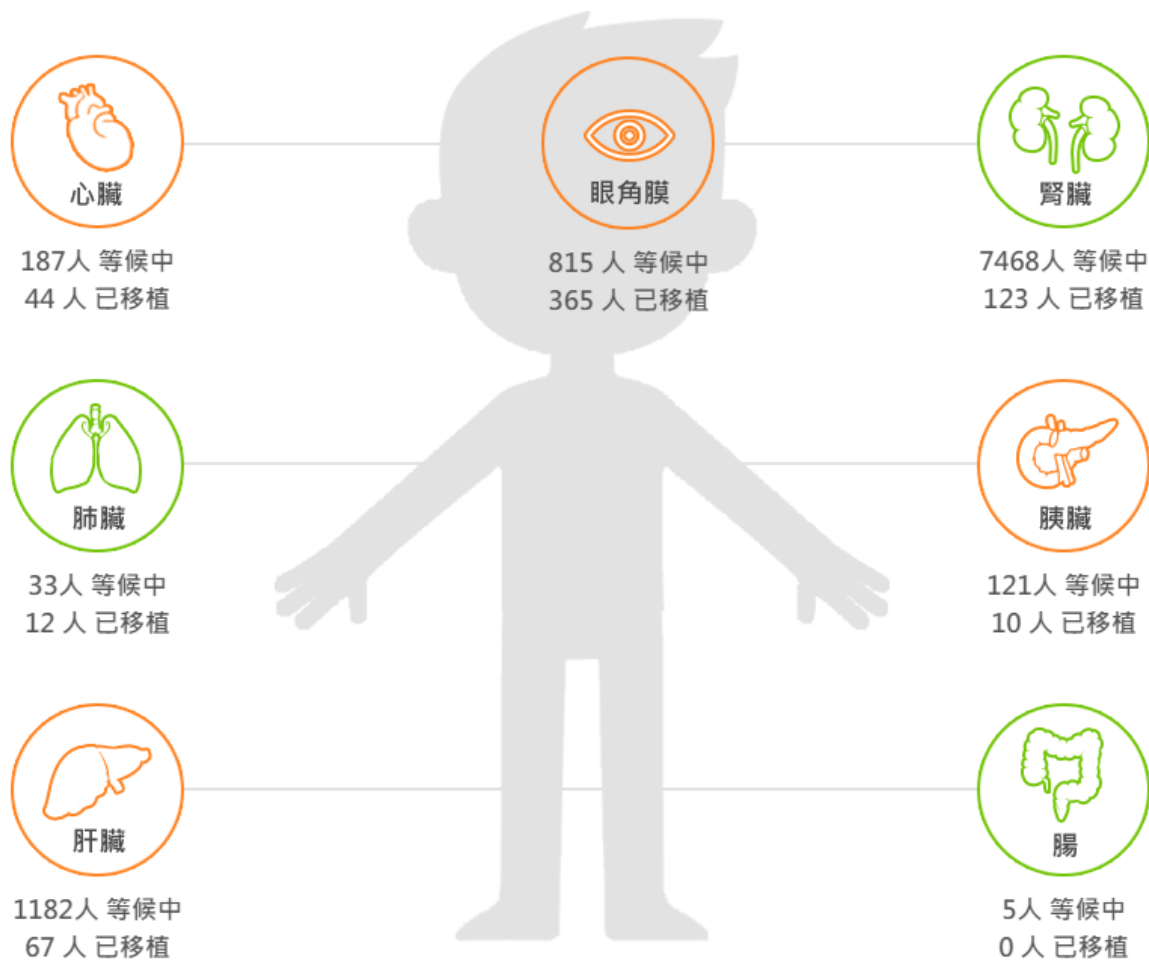
1. 美國社會對器官捐贈的教育普及

- ▶ 供需失衡 自然要搶：台灣的肝病患者排不到、等不到，因為供需失調，幾千個人等一個肝，當然要搶，十八般武藝勢必出籠，送紅包沒用的話，跳進大陸買賣肝臟的漩渦又是何其自然的事。如果國家有健康的機制，誰願意到大陸冒險？(JW: 其實全世界只有一個地方的器官市場沒有供需失衡，你知道是哪裡嗎？不是中國喔！)

2. 盡速成立臨時小組，解決危險個案。有些病人命在旦夕，立法審案冗長費時，有些病人是不能等的

3. 建議立法委員或相關衛生單位，能夠盡速**學習與參考國外換肝機制，借他山之石，改善國人換肝機制**

7. 許多產業都很神聖，絕對不能商品化。



(財團法人器官捐贈移植登錄中心 107年等候/捐贈移植統計)

7. 許多產業都很神聖，絕對不能商品化。

- ▶ 2009年至2017年國內肝、腎臟活體捐贈移植例數
 - ▶ 財團法人器官捐贈移植登錄中心 (2009/1/1 ~ 2017/12/31)

| 年度 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 總計 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 肝臟 | 266 | 344 | 401 | 431 | 447 | 485 | 505 | 428 | 406 | 3713 |
| 腎臟 | 90 | 97 | 84 | 73 | 128 | 129 | 104 | 112 | 112 | 929 |

- ▶ 公共電視—「獨立特派員」心肝那裡找
 - ▶ <https://youtu.be/mkRXHcQMAJo?t=1258>

你覺得器官可以買賣嗎？

- ▶ Is it acceptable for people to sell their organs?
- ▶ 全世界有一個地方可以合法買賣器官...
- ▶ The Guardian posted a touching album of postings on streets around hospitals offering to...

▶ 伊朗!!

▶ Kidneys for sale:

- ▶ Iran's trade in organs

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/may>

▶ Kidney trade in Iran

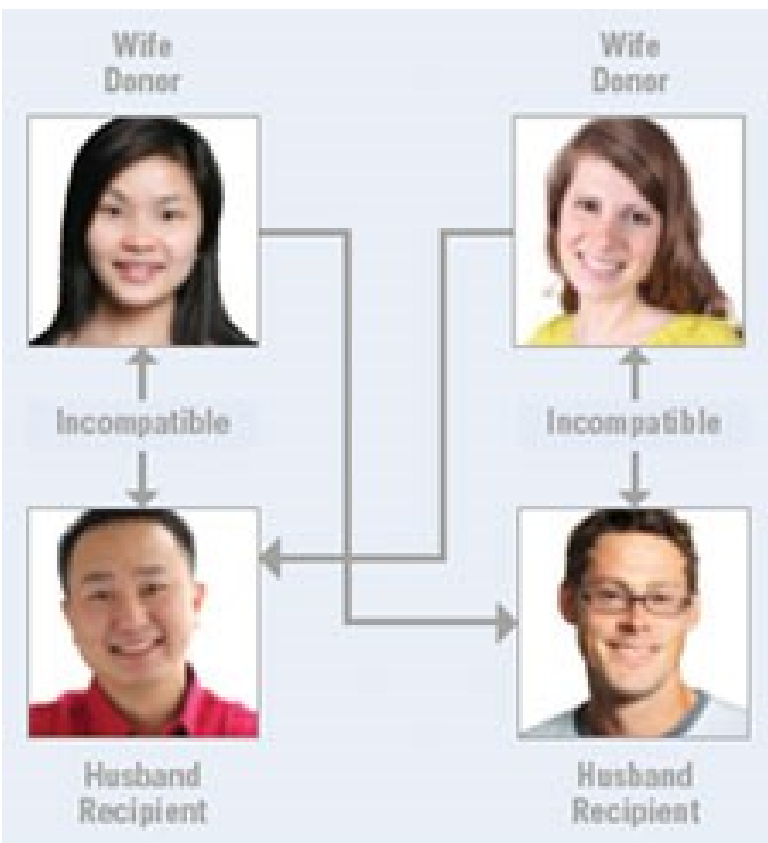
- ▶ Wikipedia: en.wikipedia.org/



問題出在哪裡呢？ What went wrong?

- ▶ 即使不能接受器官買賣，難道沒有金錢交易的「器官交換」也必須禁止嗎？
- ▶ If not, should we ban ALL organ exchanges
- ▶ (even without monetary transfers)?
- ▶ 假如我想捐腎給我的家人、但血型不合，
- ▶ 你也想捐腎給家人、血型也不合。If I want to donate to my wife, but can't (and you too!).
- ▶ 那可以我捐給你家人、交換你捐給我家人嗎？
- ▶ Can I donate to your wife so you donate to my wife?

問題出在哪裡呢？ What went wrong?



- ▶ UCLA器官移植中心網站介紹的
- ▶ **配對交換捐贈(Kidney SWAP):**
 - ▶ Paired Donor Exchange Transplantation
 - ▶ 當捐贈者和受贈者血型不合，他們可跟有類似問題的另一對**交換**
 - ▶ When a donor and a recipient cannot match (blood type, etc.), they can exchange with another pair with similar problems
- ▶ 甚至可進行三方交換?!
- ▶ What about 3-way-exchange?

如果配對交換捐贈可行，那「連鎖反應」呢？

- ▶ 連鎖捐贈 (Chain Transplantation, Kidney Chain)
- ▶ 某無私捐贈者捐腎，(無法直接捐贈的)受贈者親屬捐腎給第二位病患，第二位受贈者親屬再繼續捐...
- ▶ Altruistic donor gives to a recipient, whose relative donates to a 2nd recipient, whose relative donates...



真正的「肝肝相連到天邊」在加州!

▶ 60 Lives, 30 Kidneys, All Linked (2012/2/18 紐約時報)



From Start to Finish
A **donation by a Good Samaritan**, Rick Ruzzamenti, upper left, set in motion a 60-person chain of transplants that ended with a kidney for Donald C. Terry Jr., bottom right.

設計「人物配對市場」

(坂井豐貴 《如何設計市場機制》 Ch.1)

Joseph Tao-yi Wang (王道一)



設計「人物配對市場」的例子

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好：
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $4 > 3 > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > 4 > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $2 > 4 > 1 > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > 2 > 1 > 4$
- ▶ 每人只需要一個、但不允許金錢交易的物品
 - ▶ 宿舍房間、辦公室(使用空間)，腎臟(器官)等等
 - ▶ Shapley and Scarf (1974), "On Cores and Indivisibility," *Journal Mathematical Economics*, 1, 23-37.
- ▶ 我們希望結果符合哪些條件？

我們希望市場設計的結果符合哪些條件？

- ▶ 生自會設計的換宿制度，需要滿足：
- ▶ 不起反感(Non-Repugnance):
 - ▶ 不涉及金錢交易
- ▶ 個體自願參與(Individual Rationality):
 - ▶ 沒有人會換到比目前更不喜歡的房間
- ▶ Pareto效率：
 - ▶ 沒有另一個分配可以讓此結果得到Pareto改善
 - ▶ 也就是在不傷害別人的情況下，讓某些人更好
- ▶ 還有嗎？

個體自願參與 (Individual Rationality)

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $4 > 3 > 2 > \boxed{1}$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > 4 > \boxed{2} > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $2 > 4 > 1 > \boxed{3}$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > 2 > 1 > \boxed{4}$
- ▶ 如何設計才能讓個體自願參與呢？
 - ▶ 沒有人會換到比目前更不喜歡的房間
 - ▶ 不要強迫分配房間1給學生2就行了！
 - ▶ 其他學生本來就都最不喜歡的房間、不會更糟了！

Pareto效率：如何設計能讓結果更有效率呢？

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $4 > \underline{3} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > \underline{4} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $2 > 4 > \underline{1} > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > \underline{2} > 1 > 4$
- ▶ 分配A: 分配房間3412給學生1234 (加底線)
 - ▶ 比原來分配好！ 但是有達成Pareto效率嗎？
 - ▶ 沒有另一個分配可以達到**更好的Pareto改善**嗎？
 - ▶ 如果給學生12房間43 (而非房間34)呢？

Pareto效率：如何設計能讓結果更有效率呢？

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{4} > \underline{3} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > \underline{4} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $2 > 4 > \boxed{1} > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > \boxed{2} > 1 > 4$
- ▶ 分配A: 分配房間3412給學生1234 (加底線)
- ▶ 分配B: 分配房間4312給學生1234 (標紅色)
 - ▶ 比分配A好! 可是有更好的Pareto改善嗎?
- ▶ No! 所以就達到Pareto效率!

Pareto效率：如何設計能讓結果更有效率呢？

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{4} > \underline{3} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > \underline{4} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $\boxed{2} > 4 > \underline{1} > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > \underline{2} > \boxed{1} > 4$
- ▶ **分配B**: 分配房間4312給學生1234 (標紅色)
 - ▶ 如果有兩種以上分配都符合Pareto效率怎麼辦？
- ▶ **分配C**: 分配房間4321給學生1234 (標綠色)
 - ▶ 也符合Pareto效率！ 那要選哪一個？

看這個設計會不會被小圈圈阻擋(block)?!

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{4} > \underline{3} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > \underline{4} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $\boxed{2} > 4 > \boxed{1} > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > \boxed{2} > 1 > 4$
- ▶ **分配B: 分配房間4312給學生1234 (標紅色)**
 - ▶ 會被學生2和3私下交易所阻擋(block)!!
 - ▶ 因為可以**互換**讓兩人有Pareto改善($32 > 31$)

強力核可就不會被小圈圈阻擋(block)!

- ▶ 某棟宿舍有四個房間、住著四位學生，其偏好
 - ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{4} > \underline{3} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > \underline{4} > 2 > 1$
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $\boxed{2} > 4 > \boxed{1} > 3$
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > \boxed{2} > \boxed{1} > 4$
- ▶ **分配B**: 分配房間**4312**給學生1234 (標紅色)
 - ▶ 會被學生2和3私下交易所阻擋(block)!!
 - ▶ 因為可以**互換**讓兩人有Pareto改善($32 > 31$)
- ▶ **分配C**則是**強力核可(Strong Core)**不會被擋!
 - ▶ 強力核可(強力核/殼!!)，有人稱為「強核心」

我們希望市場設計的結果符合哪些條件？

- ▶ 不起反感(Non-Repugnance): 不涉及金錢交易
- ▶ 個體自願參與(IR, Individual Rationality):
 - ▶ 自己一組不會更好 (所以無法阻擋該分配)
- ▶ Pareto效率(PE, Pareto Efficiency):
 - ▶ 所有人一組不會更好 (所以無法阻擋該分配)
- ▶ 強力核可(Strong Core):
 - ▶ 任何小圈圈一組都不會更好 (所以無法阻擋)
- ▶ 有強力核可，其實就會**自動滿足**前兩個條件！
 - ▶ IR=自己當小圈圈、PE=所有人圍一大圈

強力核可不會被小圈圈阻擋(block)!

- ▶ 任何小圈圈都無法阻擋強力核可!!
 - ▶ 這樣小圈圈都還是會自願參與，而且有數學證明：
- ▶ 強力核可的分配存在
 - ▶ Shapley and Scarf (1974), "On Cores and Indivisibility," *Journal Mathematical Economics*, 1, 23-37.
- ▶ 強力核可的分配**唯一**
 - ▶ Roth and Postlewaite (1977), "Weak Versus Strong Domination in a Market With Indivisible Goods," *Journal Mathematical Economics*, 4, 131-137.
- ▶ 這麼好的分配要怎麼找出來？

某棟宿舍有七個房間、住著七位學生，偏好為

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7$
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: $4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: $7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間7的學生7: $1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2$
- ▶ 請找出七個學生換宿舍**強力核可**的分配!
 - ▶ 要檢查 $7! = 5040$ 種分配、 $2^7 = 128$ 種小圈圈!

分配給大家的前兩志願是強力核可的分配嗎？

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: 5 > **6** > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: **3** > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: **4** > **5** > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: 1 > **2** > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: **4** > **5** > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: **7** > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
- ▶ 住房間7的學生7: **1** > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2
- ▶ 滿足前二志願序: 分配房間6352471給學生1-7
 - ▶ 類似的分配還有嗎? 把54換成45也可以!!
 - ▶ 有沒有小圈圈可以阻擋??

分配給大家的前兩志願不是強力核可的分配!!

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: 4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: 4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
- ▶ 住房間7的學生7: 1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2
- ▶ 滿足前二志願序: 分配房間6352471給學生1-7
 - ▶ 小圈圈145可以阻擋: 他們互換可以都換到第一志願, 產生Pareto改善(學生14更好、學生5沒差)

怎麼找出強力核可的分配？

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
 - ▶ 住房間2的學生2: 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2
 - ▶ 住房間3的學生3: 4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6
 - ▶ 住房間4的學生4: 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7
 - ▶ 住房間5的學生5: 4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1
 - ▶ 住房間6的學生6: 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
 - ▶ 住房間7的學生7: 1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2
- ▶ 小圈圈優先交換算法：
- ▶ 所有人都指向自己第一志願
 - ▶ 發現小圈圈 [1 → 5 → 4 → 1]

怎麼找出強力核可的分配?

- ▶ 住房間2的學生 $2:3 > 6 > 7 > 2$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生 $3:2 > 7 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生 $6:7 > 2 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間7的學生 $7:7 > 6 > 3 > 2$
- ▶ **小圈圈優先交換算法:**
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1]$ 就優先交換
 - ▶ 剩下的人各自指向剩下的房間中自己的第一志願
 - ▶ 發現小圈圈 $[2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2]$
 - ▶ 還有自我小圈圈 $[7 \rightarrow 7]$
 - ▶ 這些小圈圈 $[2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2]$ 和 $[7 \rightarrow 7]$ 也優先交換

怎麼找出強力核可的分配？

- ▶ 住房間6的學生 $6:6$
- ▶ 小圈圈優先交換算法：
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1]$ 就優先交換
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2]$ 和 $[7 \rightarrow 7]$ 也優先交換
 - ▶ 剩下的人繼續指向剩下房間中自己的第一志願
 - ▶ 這時候只剩下 $[6 \rightarrow 6]$ ，也就自己跟自己交換
- ▶ 所有人都分配完，演算法就終止
- ▶ 普遍來說，TTC演算法會在有限時間內終止
- ▶ 找到唯一滿足**強力核可**的分配

強力核可的分配可以用小圈圈優先演算法找到

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{5} > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $4 > 5 > \boxed{2} > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $\boxed{1} > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7$
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: $\boxed{4} > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: $7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > \boxed{6}$
- ▶ 住房間7的學生7: $1 > \boxed{7} > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2$
- ▶ 滿足**強力核可**的分配: 房間**5321467**給學生1-7
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1]$ 優先交換
 - ▶ $[2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2]$ 和 $[7 \rightarrow 7]$ 也優先交換/剩下 $[6 \rightarrow 6]$

找找看6對6情況下、強力核可的分配!!

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1:3 > 6 > 1 > 2 > 4 > 5
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2:1 > 6 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3:2 > 6 > 5 > 1 > 3 > 4
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4:3 > 1 > 6 > 2 > 5 > 4
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5:4 > 1 > 2 > 6 > 3 > 5
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6:4 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 5 > 6

▶ 小圈圈優先交換演算法:

- ▶ 所有人都指向自己第一志願
- ▶ 發現小圈圈 [1 → 3 → 2 → 1]
- ▶ 小圈圈 [1 → 3 → 2 → 1] 就優先交換

用小圈圈優先演算法找6對6、強力核可的分配

- ▶ 住房間4的學生 $4:6 > 5 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間5的學生 $5:4 > 6 > 5$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生 $6:4 > 5 > 6$
- ▶ **小圈圈優先交換演算法：**
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1]$ 就優先交換
 - ▶ 剩下的人各自指向剩下的房間中自己的第一志願
 - ▶ 發現小圈圈 $[4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4]$
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4]$ 也優先交換
 - ▶ 剩下的人繼續指向剩下房間中自己的第一志願
 - ▶ 這時候只剩下 $[5 \rightarrow 5]$ ，也就自己跟自己交換

用小圈圈優先演算法找6對6、強力核可的分配

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{3} > 6 > 1 > 2 > 4 > 5$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{1} > 6 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $\boxed{2} > 6 > 5 > 1 > 3 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $3 > 1 > \boxed{6} > 2 > 5 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: $4 > 1 > 2 > 6 > 3 > \boxed{5}$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: $\boxed{4} > 1 > 2 > 3 > 5 > 6$
- ▶ 小圈圈優先交換演算法把房間312654給學生1-6
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1]$ 就優先交換
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4]$ 也優先交換
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[5 \rightarrow 5]$ 自己跟自己換

強力核可制度(Strong Core Rule)為何比較好?

- ▶ 小圈圈優先演算法(TTC)是個**強力核可制度**
 - ▶ 除了不會被小圈圈阻擋，它還
- ▶ 滿足對策免疫(SP, Strategy-Proof)
 - ▶ 「誠實為上策」，因為謊報偏好只會更糟
- ▶ 你能在小圈圈優先交換演算法(TTC演算法)中看出「誠實為上策」嗎?
- ▶ 如果不容易，也許我們需要提醒參與者
 - ▶ 「本規則對策免疫，所以大家誠實為上策!!」
- ▶ 還有哪些規則也是對策免疫呢?

只有強力核可制度能同時符合三個條件

- ▶ 對策免疫(SP, Strategy-Proof):
 - ▶ 「誠實為上策」，因為謊報偏好只會更糟
- ▶ 個體自願參與(IR, Individual Rationality):
 - ▶ 自己一組不會更好 (所以無法阻擋該分配)
- ▶ Pareto效率(PE, Pareto Efficiency):
 - ▶ 所有人一組不會更好 (所以無法阻擋該分配)
- ▶ 不接受TTC這個強力核可制度就只能三選二!!
 - ▶ Jinpeng Ma (馬金朋) (1994), "Strategy-proofness and the strict core in a market with indivisibilities," International Journal of Game Theory, 23(1), 75-83.

如果畢業生搬離房間567、新生567搬進來呢？

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: 4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7
- ▶ 房間5空給新生5: 4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1
- ▶ 房間6空給新生6: 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
- ▶ 房間7空給新生7: 1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2
- ▶ 新生567還沒有分配房間，不能用TTC演算法
 - ▶ 新生567隨機分配房間567？
 - ▶ 新生隨機分配房間，再跟舊生一起做TTC演算法？

如果只是給新生567一個優先排序呢？

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7$
- ▶ 空房間5, 新生5: $4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1$
- ▶ 空房間6, 新生6: $7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6$
- ▶ 空房間7, 新生7: $1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2$
- ▶ 房間優先給現住戶，不然就給最優先的人
 - ▶ 新生567的優先排序是一二三(隨機給定?)
 - ▶ 舊生1234的優先排序是四五六七 (也隨機給定?!)

改良式小圈圈優先交換演算法(改良式TTC)

1 ← 房間1的學生1:5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
 2 ← 房間2的學生2:3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2
 3 ← 房間3的學生3:4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6
4 ← 房間4的學生4:1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7
5 ← 房間5, 新生5:4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1
5 ← 房間6, 新生6:7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6
5 ← 房間7, 新生7:1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2

- ▶ 學生指向自己的**第一志願**，房間指向**最優先**
- ▶ 現住戶，不然就給優先排序第一的人(學生5)
- ▶ 發現小圈圈 [1 → 5 → 5 → 4 → 4 → 1 → 1]

改良式小圈圈優先交換演算法(改良式TTC)

2 ← 房間2的學生 2:3 > 6 > 7 > 2
3 ← 房間3的學生 3:2 > 7 > 3 > 6
6 ← 房間6, 新生 6:7 > 2 > 3 > 6
6 ← 房間7, 新生7:7 > 6 > 3 > 2

▶ 小圈圈優先交換演算法

- ▶ 小圈圈 [1 → 5 → 5 → 4 → 4 → 1 → 1] 優先交換
- ▶ 剩下學生指向剩下房間中的**第一志願**
- ▶ 剩下房間指向剩下學生中的**最優先**
- ▶ 有小圈圈 [2 → 3 → 3 → 2 → 2] 和 [6 → 7 → 6]
- ▶ 這時候只剩下學生7和房間6可配對: [7 → 6 → 7]

改良式小圈圈優先交換演算法(改良式TTC)

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $\boxed{5} > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $\boxed{3} > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $4 > 5 > \boxed{2} > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $\boxed{1} > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7$
- ▶ 空房間5, 新生5: $\boxed{4} > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1$
- ▶ 空房間6, 新生6: $\boxed{7} > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6$
- ▶ 空房間7, 新生7: $1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > \boxed{6} > 3 > 2$
- ▶ 小圈圈優先交換: 把房間5321476給學生1-7
 - ▶ 小圈圈 $[1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1]$ 優先交換
 - ▶ $[2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2]$, $[6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 6]$, $[7 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7]$

Roth用改良式TTC演算法設計器官交換制度

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1 → 有親友願意捐腎1的病患1,
- ▶ ...
- ▶ 住房間n的學生n → 有親友願意捐腎n的病患n
- ▶ 空房間(n+1) → 屍腎
- ▶ 新生(n+1) → 等候名單上(無捐腎親友)病患(n+1)
- ▶ ...
- ▶ **由於屍腎數量太少，空房間其實是等候名單**
 - ▶ 實務上屍腎是一個個臨時出現的，演算法必須能即時調整

如果臨時多了(只有學生4最喜歡的)空房間0呢?

- ▶ 住房間1的學生1: $5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 0$
- ▶ 住房間2的學生2: $3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 2 > 0$
- ▶ 住房間3的學生3: $4 > 5 > 2 > 7 > 1 > 3 > 6 > 0$
- ▶ 住房間4的學生4: $0 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 7$
- ▶ 住房間5的學生5: $4 > 5 > 2 > 3 > 6 > 7 > 1 > 0$
- ▶ 住房間6的學生6: $7 > 1 > 2 > 3 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 0$
- ▶ 住房間7的學生7: $1 > 7 > 4 > 5 > 6 > 3 > 2 > 0$
- ▶ 原本強力核可分配: 房間5321467給學生1-7
 - ▶ 出現Pareto改善: 學生4換到空房間0, 讓出房間1給學生7, 然後他原本的房間7讓給學生6

Roth用改良式TTC演算法設計器官交換制度

- ▶ 交換捐贈是Pareto改善
 - ▶ 即使不允許交換捐贈，其他人還是維持現狀
- ▶ 連鎖捐贈則把優先機會讓給能起連鎖反應的人
 - ▶ 若不允許連鎖捐贈，會給等候名單上的第一個人!!
 - ▶ 除非無償捐贈者「只有激起連鎖反應才願意捐」
 - ▶ 或是連鎖反應的終點回到等候名單上的第一個人

活體腎移植 配對系統7月上線 (2018/1/29)

- ▶ 聯合報 記者修瑞瑩／台南報導
- ▶ ...美國知名女藝人席琳娜因為紅斑性狼瘡病症損及腎臟，由閨蜜捐腎移植，重啓演藝事業，
- ▶ 財團法人器官捐贈移植登錄中心董事長、健保署長李伯璋表示，國內目前活體腎臟捐贈，為避免有買賣行為，只限於配偶及五親等家屬，沒辦法像美國連閨蜜也能捐贈，
- ▶ 但線上配對，等於突破只有親人才能捐贈的限制。
- ▶ 李伯璋表示，器官捐贈中心繼推動器官捐贈者家人可優先獲得他人器官捐贈，再推動活體腎臟線上配對，相關計畫報衛福部審查後，7月上路。

活體腎移植 配對系統7月上線 (2018/1/29)

- ▶ **線上配對**是指需要移植的患者與願意捐贈的親人，能與其他病患及親人一起配對，相互捐贈，
 - ▶ 例如A、B、C3名患者都在等待換腎，親人也願意捐贈，與患者配對不合，
 - ▶ 經過線上配對後，可能A的親人捐腎給B，B的親人捐贈給C，C的親人再捐贈給A。
- ▶ 移植醫師表示，部分醫師認為新制效果有限，但以美國實施多年經驗來看，確實可提高配對成功機率。
- ▶ 過去親人間如果配對不成，例如血型不合或交叉試驗陽性，...能與其他患者親人配對成功，是另一條出路。

Market Design @ Taiwan

市場設計：台灣國中會考

Joseph Tao-yi Wang (王道一)
Lecture 11, EE-BGT



志願難填 教團：學生陷賽局困境

(2014/6/9國語日報)國教行動聯盟昨天痛批，升學制度儼然變成**賭博式賽局**，學生想進理想學校，竟得**猜測別人的志願怎麼填**，陷入「**賽局理論**」困境。

- ▶ (國教行動聯盟理事長王立昇表示，志願序納入超額比序計分，填錯會被扣分，加上第一次免試分發後，基北區約有六千個學生可能放棄錄取考特招，所以**預測別人填哪些志願、會不會放棄一免**，成了填寫志願的重要因素
- ▶ 王立昇指出，「賽局理論」是**研究遊戲中個體預測對方和自己方行為，所產生的影響，並分析最佳策略**。現在的十二年國教，已經讓學生面臨一樣的困擾。

填志願謀對謀 國教盟驚爆：學生想輕生

國中會考成績上周四公布後，家長學生茫然不知如何選填志願。國教行動聯盟今上午公開呼籲教育部，今年取消志願序計分或採3-7個志願為群組，差一個群組扣1分，以免學生陷入選填志願的**博弈賽局**中，填志願淪為**謀對謀**。



(2014/6/7蘋果日報)

填志願謀對謀 國教盟驚爆：學生想輕生

(2014/6/7蘋果日報)
國教行動聯盟理事長王立昇表示，...教育部應公布更多資訊並延長志願表繳交時間，讓學生有更充足資訊能錄取最理想的學校。他進一步表示，學生為了上好學校，同學間已互相猜忌，打探彼此第一志願是什麼做為自己選填志願的參考，陷入博弈賽局中，解決方法只有取消志願序計分，或擴大為群組計分，降低傷害。



制度變數多 教團憂入學如賽局 (2014/6/8)

- ▶ (中央社記者許秩維) 國教行動聯盟今天說，國教入學制度變數多，恐陷**賽局理論**，孩子得**預測他人如何填志願**，聯盟籲取消志願序計分。
- ▶ 國教行動聯盟舉行記者會，憂心**國教入學制度陷入賽局理論的困境**，讓學生和家長寢食難安。
- ▶ 國教行動聯盟理事長王立昇表示，目前國教入學制度面臨幾個問題，如志願序計分，由於**不知別人如何填志願**，要進入自己理想的學校就可能有很多變數，導致陷入賽局理論的困境，學生家長難以填志願。

Taiwan High School Choice

- ▶ **History School Choice in Taiwan**
 - ▶ Old: Gale-Shapley Deferred Acceptance
 - ▶ New System in 2014
- ▶ **Exam-exempt School Choice** based on:
 - ▶ # of ABC from **Joint Exam (會考)**
 - ▶ Self-reported School Choice Rankings
 - ▶ Other factors (that all get the same score)
 - ▶ Chinese composition: Grade 1-6
 - ▶ A++, A+, A, A-, etc.

Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

- ▶ How can we analyze this?
 - ▶ Simplify to obtain a tractable model/example
 - ▶ Implement in the lab
- ▶ What are **key elements** of the situation?
- ▶ What are the **key results** to reproduce?
- ▶ **Next:** Run lab experiments to
 1. **Test** the model
 2. **Try alternative** institutions
 3. **Teach** parents/policy makers

Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

- ▶ Three schools: A, B, C
- ▶ Three students: 1 & 2 are type a , 3 is type c
- ▶ Student Payoffs: [REDACTED]
- ▶ School Payoffs: [REDACTED]
- ▶ Actions: Self-report School Choice Rankings
[REDACTED]
- ▶ Assign everyone to their first choice
 - ▶ Ties broken by student type/grade, then random
 - ▶ Remaining students assigned to remaining schools

Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

- ▶ This is **manipulable** (=not strategy-proof)
 - ▶ Truthful Reporting of Ranking is **not** BR!
- ▶ Suppose all students truthfully report ABC
- ▶ **Outcome:** Student 1, 2 go to schools A, B (randomly) and student 3 goes to school C
 - ▶ Schools ABC get students of type aac
- ▶ **But:** Student 3 could gain by **misreporting!**

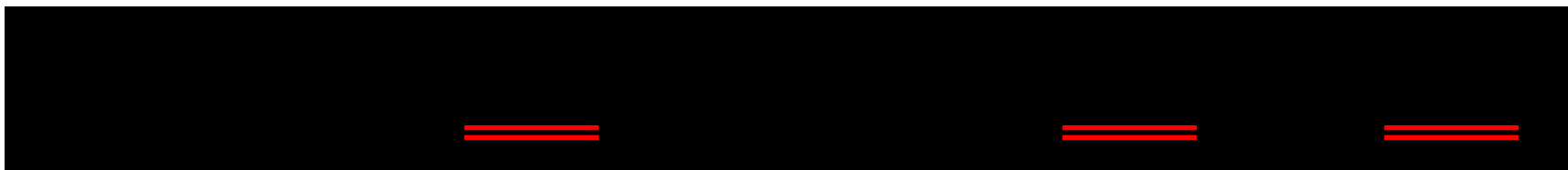
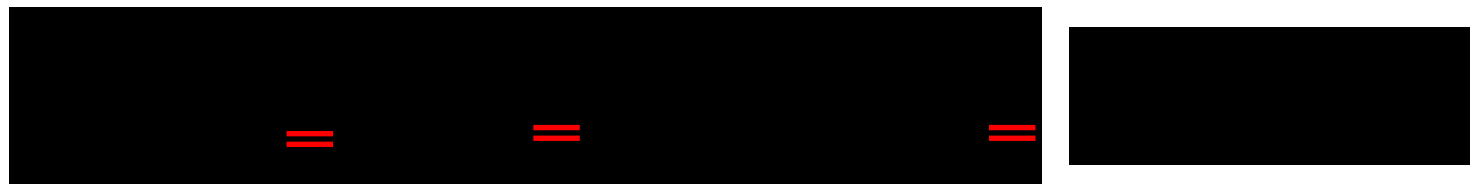
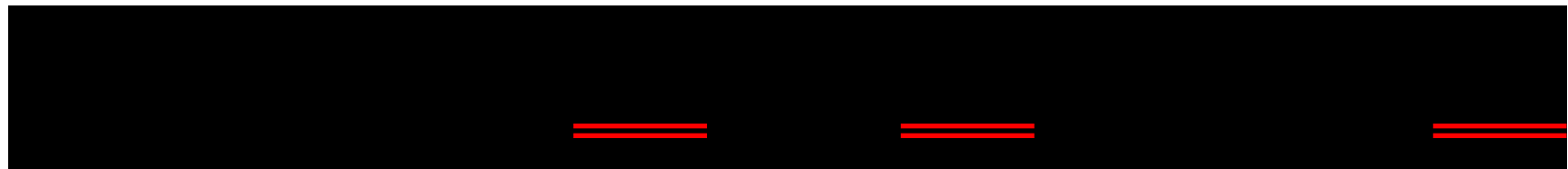
Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

- ▶ What is the **Nash Equilibrium** of the game?
 1. Student 3 reports *BAC*
 2. Student 1 & 2 report *ABC* with prob. p ,
report *BAC* with prob. $(1 - p)$
- ▶ **Outcome:**
- ▶ p^2 : School *ABC* get students of type *aca*
 - ▶ When both Student 1 & 2 report *ABC*...
- ▶ $1 - p^2$: School *ABC* get students of type *aac*

Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

3 reports BAC ; 1,2 report ABC/BAC with $(p, 1 - p)$

► For Student 1 (and 2) to mix, need:



Taiwan School Choice: A Simplified Model

▶ Why is this a **Nash Equilibrium**?

▶ Student 1 & 2 report *ABC* with prob.

▶ **For Student 3**, we need

$$= p^2 - (1 - p) \cdot (1 - p^2)$$

▶ Since

increasing

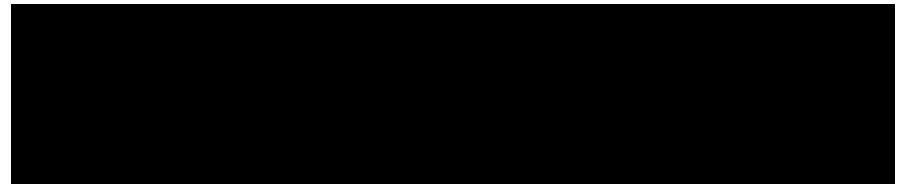
Conclusion (for the Example) 結論

- ▶ **Nash Equilibrium** of this 3-student game:
 1. Student 3 untruthfully reports BAC
 2. Student 1 & 2 mix between truthful & untruthful reports ABC/BCA , $(p, 1 - p)$
- ▶ **Outcome:**
 - ▶ p^2 : School ABC get students of type aca
 - ▶ When both Student 1 & 2 report ABC ...
 - ▶ $1 - p^2$: School ABC get students of type aac

Possible Extensions:

1. Is Cardinal Utility Required?

- ▶ Ordinal preferences is fine if exists p so that



2. What if students have different preferences?

- ▶ Different Risk Attitudes?

3. What if there are more students/schools?

4. What if schools can also act strategically?

5. What is a Good Alternative Mechanism?

A Simple Theory of Matching (R-S, Ch.2)

- ▶ Gale & Shapley (1962); Roth & Sotomayor (1990)
- ▶ Finite Set of **Students** S and **Schools** C
- ▶ 1-1 Matching, **Strict (Ordinal) Preferences**:
 - ▶ $s \succ c$: Student s prefers School c to c'
 - ▶ $c \succ s$: School c prefers Student s to s'
 - ▶ $c \succ j$: c is **acceptable** to j
- ▶ A **matching** is μ



A Simple Theory of Matching (R-S, Ch.2)

- ▶ Matching μ blocked by individual i if $\mu(i) \succ_i \mu(i)$
- ▶ Matching μ blocked by pair s, c if
 - ▶ $s \succ_c \mu(s)$ and $c \succ_s \mu(c)$
- ▶ Matching is stable if it is blocked by neither
 - ▶ Core = Set of all stable matchings
 - ▶ A stable matching is Pareto efficient
- ▶ Theorem (Gale-Shapley, R-S Theorem 2.8)
 - ▶ Exists a stable matching in any 1-1 matching market

Deferred Acceptance Algorithm

- ▶ **Step 1:** Students apply to their **first choices**
 - ▶ Schools tentatively hold most preferred student and **reject** all others
- ▶ **Step t** (2 and above): Students rejected in Step $t - 1$ apply to **next highest** choice
 - ▶ Schools tentatively hold most preferred student (new or held) and **reject** all others
- ▶ **Stop** when no more new applications
 - ▶ Happens in finite time!

DA Algorithm: Taiwan School Choice Model

- ▶ 3 schools: A, B, C ; 3 students: a, b, c
 - ▶ Student Payoffs: [REDACTED]
 - ▶ School Payoffs: [REDACTED]
- ▶ **Step 1:** All students apply to school A
 - ▶ School A holds student a and rejects b, c
- ▶ **Step 2:** Students b, c apply to school B
 - ▶ School B holds student b and rejects c
- ▶ **Step 3:** Student c applies to school C
 - ▶ School C holds student c and terminates DA!

Deferred Acceptance Algorithm

- ▶ **Proof** of Theorem (Gale-Shapley)
 - ▶ DA gives matching where no student/school applies to/holds unacceptable schools/students
- Matching μ not blocked by **any** individual!
 - ▶ If $(s, c) \in \mu$, s was rejected by c before in DA
 - ▶ But in DA, c rejects only if it sees better choice!
 - ▶ Hence, $(s, c) \in \mu$
- Matching μ not blocked by **any** pair!
- ▶ Resulting Matching μ of DA is stable. QED

DA Algorithm: Taiwan School Choice Model

- ▶ What does **stable** mean in the field?!
- ▶ Roth (1984):
 - ▶ stable ones successfully used
 - ▶ continue to be used (unstable ones abandoned)
- ▶ Few complaints in Taiwan?!
- ▶ A **student-proposing** DA algorithm yields:
- ▶ **Student-optimal** stable matching
 - ▶ (superior to all other stable matching)
 - ▶ Proof of Theorem? See R-S Theorem 2.12

DA Algorithm: Marriage Matching

- ▶ **Male-optimal** stable matching
 - ▶ (superior to all other stable matching)
- = **Female-pessimal**
 - ▶ (inferior to all other stable matching)
- ▶ In contrast, A **female-proposing** DA leads to
 - ▶ **Female-optimal/male-pessimal** stable matching
- ▶ Why is proposing power less important school choice?
 - ▶ Student/School Preferences More Aligned?

Rural Hospital Theorem (R-S Th'm 2.22)

- ▶ The **same** set of students/schools are left unmatched **in all stable** matching
- ▶ This means:
 - ▶ A loser is a loser in any stable matching (魯蛇到哪裡都是魯蛇)
 - ▶ Cannot expect any stable-matching mechanism to solve rural hospital problem (偏遠地區醫療)
- ▶ Proof?

Proof of Rural Hospital Theorem

- ▶ Student-optimal stable matching ■
- ▶ Alternative stable matching ■
- ▶ ■ is **student-optimal**:
 - ▶ Students matched in ■ also matched in ■
- ▶ ■ is **school-pessimal**:
 - ▶ Schools matched in ■ also matched ■
- ▶ # of matches are the same in any match
- ▶ **Same** set of students/schools matched in ■

Truthful Reporting and Strategy-Proofness

- ▶ Main problem of the new system in Taiwan:
 - ▶ People want to misrepresent their preferences!
- ▶ **Mechanism:** Rule that yields a **matching** from (reported) **preferences**
- ▶ A mechanism is **strategy-proof** if reporting true preferences is a **dominant strategy** for everyone
 - ▶ The new system in Taiwan is not strategy-proof
 - ▶ Is DA strategy-proof?

Truthful Reporting and Strategy-Proofness

- ▶ In fact, **no stable mechanism** is strategy-proof! (R-S Theorem 4.4)
 - ▶ But, by Dubins and Freedman 1981, Roth 1982:
- ▶ **Theorem (R-S Theorem 4.7)**: The student-proposing DA is strategy-proof **for students**.
- ▶ Why DA (old system in Taiwan) is **good**:
 1. **Stable**
 2. **Students prefer it to all other stable matching**
 3. **Strategy-proof for students**

Truthful Reporting and Strategy-Proofness

1. Strategy-proof \rightarrow **Manipulable**
 - ▶ Degree of strategy-proofness (instead of Y/N)
2. 1-1 \rightarrow **Many-to-one**
 - ▶ Schools can accept up to ■ students (quota)
 - ▶ Existence of stable many-to-one matching market
 - ▶ X-proposing DA \rightarrow X-optimal stable matching
 - ▶ Rural Hospital Theorem (fill same # of students)
 - ▶ Student-proposing DA strategy-proof for students
 - ▶ No stable mechanism strategy-proof for schools
3. Problem for **Married Couples?!**