# On Reachable Assignments under Dichotomous Preferences* 

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#### Abstract

We consider the problem of determining whether a target item assignment can be reached from an initial item assignment by a sequence of pairwise exchanges of items between agents. In particular, we consider the situation where each agent has a dichotomous preference over the items, that is, each agent evaluates each item as acceptable or unacceptable. Furthermore, we assume that communication between agents is limited, and the relationship is represented by an undirected graph. Then, a pair of agents can exchange their items only if they are connected by an edge and the involved items are acceptable. We prove that this problem is PSPACE-complete even when the communication graph is complete (that is, every pair of agents can exchange their items), and this problem can be solved in polynomial time if an input graph is a tree.


## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Our Contributions

We consider the following problem. We are given a set of agents and a set of items. There are as many items as agents. Each agent has a dichotomous preference over the items, that is, each agent evaluates each item as acceptable or unacceptable. (See, e.g., 6] for situations where dichotomous preferences naturally arise.) Over the set of agents, we are given a communication graph. We are also given two assignments of items to agents, where each agent receives an acceptable item. Now, we want to determine whether one assignment can be reached from the other assignment by rational exchanges. Here, a rational exchange means that each of the two agents accepts the item assigned to the other, and they are joined by an edge in the communication graph.

We investigate algorithmic aspects of this problem. Our results are two-fold. We first prove that our problem can be solved in polynomial time if the communication graph is a tree. Second, we prove that our problem is PSPACE-complete even when the communication graph is complete (that is, every pair of agents can exchange their items). This PSPACE-completeness result shows an interesting contrast to the NP-completeness in the strict preference case [17].

[^0]The question studied in this paper is related to the generation of a random assignment. Bogomolnaia and Moulin [6 stated several good properties of random assignments in situations with dichotomous preferences. One of the typical methods for generating a random assignment is based on the Markov chain Monte Carlo method [14. In this method, we consider a sequence of small changes for assignments and hope that the resulting assignment is sufficiently random. For this method to work, we require all possible assignments can be reached from an arbitrary initial assignment, i.e., the irreducibility of the Markov chain. This paper studies such an aspect of random assignments under dichotomous preferences from the perspective of combinatorial reconfiguration [19].

### 1.2 Backgrounds

The problem of assigning indivisible items to agents has been extensively studied in algorithmic game theory and computational social choice (see, e.g., [16, 13]). Applications of this kind of problem include job allocation, college admission, school choice, kidney exchange, and junior doctor allocation to hospital posts. When we consider this kind of problem, we implicitly assume that agents can observe the situations of all the agents and freely communicate with others. Recently, assignment problems without these assumptions have been studied. For example, fairness concepts based on limited observations on others have been considered in [2, 3, 5, 8, , 9 . In a typical setting in this direction, we are given a graph defined on the agents and fairness properties are defined on a pair of agents joined by an edge of the graph or the neighborhoods of vertices. This paper is concerned with the latter assumption, that is, we consider assignment problems in the situation where the communication between agents is limited.

Our problem is concerned with situations where each agent is initially endowed with a single item: Those situations commonly arise in the housing market problem [20]. In the housing market problem, the goal is to reach one of the desired item assignments by exchanging items among agents from the initial assignment. For example, the top-trading cycle algorithm proposed by Shapley and Scarf [20] is one of the most fundamental algorithms for this problem, and variants of the top-trading cycle algorithm have been proposed (see, e.g., [1, 4]). As said above, in the standard housing market problem, we assume that any pair of agents can exchange their items. However, in some situations, this assumption does not seem to be realistic. For example, when we consider trading among a large number of agents, it is natural to consider that agents can exchange their items only if they can communicate with each other. Recently, the setting with restricted exchanges has been considered [10, 11, 15, 17. More precisely, we are given an undirected graph defined on the agents representing possible exchanges, and a pair of agents can exchange their items only if they are joined by an edge.

Gourvès, Lesca, and Wilczynski [10] initiated the algorithmic research of exchanges over social networks in the housing market problem. They assumed that each agent has a strict preference over the items, and considered the question that asks which allocation of the items can emerge by rational exchanges between two agents. More concretely, they considered the problem of determining whether a target assignment can be reached from an initial assignment by rational exchanges between two agents. Here a rational exchange means that both agents prefer the item assigned to the other to her/his currently assigned item and they are joined by an edge. We can see that if the target assignment is reachable from the initial assignment, then the target assignment can emerge by decentralized rational trades between agents. Gourvès, Lesca, and Wilczynski 10 proved that this problem is NP-complete in general, and can be solved in polynomial time when the communication graph is a tree. Later, Müller and Benter [17] proved that this problem is NP-complete even when the communication graph is complete, and can be solved in polynomial time when the communication graph is a cycle.


Figure 1: The graph representation. Graph $G$ is shown in red, and graph $H$ is shown in gray.

In addition to reachability between assignments by rational exchanges, the problem of determining whether an assignment where a specified agent receives a target item can be reached from an initial assignment by rational exchanges has been studied. Gourvès, Lesca, and Wilczynski [10] proved that this problem is NP-complete even when the communication graph is a tree. Huang and Xiao [11] proved that this problem can be solved in polynomial time when the communication graph is a path. In addition, they proved the NP-completeness and the polynomial-time solvability in stars for preferences that may contain ties.

Li, Plaxton, and Sinha [15] considered the following variant of the model mentioned above 10, 11, 17. In their model, we are given a graph defined on the items and an exchange between some agents is allowed if their current items are joined by an edge. For this model, Li, Plaxton, and Sinha [15] proved similar results to the results for the former model [10, 11, 17].

Our problem can be regarded as one kind of problems where we are given an initial configuration and a target configuration of some combinatorial objects, and the goal is to check the reachability between these two configurations via some specified operations. In theoretical computer science, this kind of problem has been studied under the name of combinatorial reconfiguration. The algorithmic studies of combinatorial reconfiguration were initiated by Ito et al. [12]. See, e.g., [19] for a survey of combinatorial reconfiguration. In Section 5, we use a known result in combinatorial reconfiguration.

## 2 Preliminaries

Assume that we are given a finite set $N$ of agents and a finite set $M$ of items such that $|N|=|M|$. For each item $j \in M$, we are given a subset $N_{j}$ of agents who can accept $j$. For each agent $i \in N$, define a subset $M_{i} \subseteq M$ as the set of acceptable items in $M$, i.e., $j \in M_{i}$ if and only if $i \in N_{j}$. For a subset $X \subseteq M$, we define $N_{X}=\bigcup_{j \in X} N_{j}$. We define the ordered families $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{N}$ as $\mathcal{M}=\left(M_{i} \mid i \in N\right)$ and $\mathcal{N}=\left(N_{j} \mid j \in M\right)$. Furthermore, we are given an undirected graph $G=(N, E)$.

The setup can be rephrased in terms of graphs. From the family $\mathcal{N}=\left(N_{j} \mid j \in M\right)$, we may define the following bipartite graph $H$. The vertex set of $H$ is $N \cup M$, and two vertices $i \in N$ and $j \in M$ are joined by an edge if and only if $i \in N_{j}$ (or equivalently, $j \in M_{i}$ ). The graph $G$ is defined over the set $N$. See Figure 1 .

A bijection $a: N \rightarrow M$ is called an assignment if $a(i) \in M_{i}$ for every agent $i \in N$, i.e., $a(i)$ is an item that is acceptable for $i$. By the assignment $a$, we say an item $j$ is assigned to an agent $i$ if $a(i)=j$. In terms of the graph $H$, an assignment corresponds to a perfect matching of $H$. Hall's marriage theorem states that a perfect matching of $H$ exists if and only if $|S| \leq\left|N_{S}\right|$ for all $S \subseteq M$. Hall's marriage theorem will be used in the next section to prove our theorems.

For a pair of assignments $a, b: N \rightarrow M$, we write $a \rightarrow b$ if there exist distinct agents $i, i^{\prime} \in N$ satisfying the following two conditions.

- For every agent $k \in N \backslash\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\}, a(k)=b(k)$.
- $a(i)=b\left(i^{\prime}\right), a\left(i^{\prime}\right)=b(i)$, and $\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\} \in E$.


Figure 2: An exchange operation. Assignments are drawn with thick black segments as perfect matchings.

See Figure 2 As a handy notation, we use $a(Y)=\{a(i) \mid i \in Y\}$ for every $Y \subseteq N$ and $a^{-1}(X)=\left\{a^{-1}(j) \mid j \in X\right\}$ for every $X \subseteq M$.

Our problem is defined as follows. An instance is specified by a 6 -tuple $\mathcal{I}=(N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b)$, where $a$ and $b$ are assignments. The goal is to determine whether there exists a sequence $a_{0}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{\ell}$ of assignments such that $a_{t-1} \rightarrow a_{t}$ for every integer $t \in\{1,2, \ldots, \ell\}, a_{0}=a$, and $a_{\ell}=b$. In this case, we say that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$, or $b$ is reachable from $a$. Observe that $a_{0}^{-1}(j), a_{1}^{-1}(j), \ldots, a_{\ell}^{-1}(j)$ are in the same connected component of $G\left[N_{j}\right]$, where $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is the subgraph of $G$ induced by $N_{j}$. Thus, when we consider the reachability of the assignments, we may assume that $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is connected for every $j \in M$ without loss of generality.

For the family $\mathcal{N}$, a non-empty subset $X \subseteq M$ of items is stable if $|X|=\left|N_{X}\right|$. We remind that $N_{X}=\bigcup_{j \in X} N_{j}$. A stable subset $X \subseteq M$ is proper if $\emptyset \neq X \subsetneq M$.

## 3 Trees: A Characterization

In this section, we consider the case when $G$ is a tree. We give a sufficient condition for the reachability of the assignments, which is essential to design a polynomial-time algorithm in Section 4. As described in the previous section, it suffices to deal with the case when $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is connected for every $j \in M$.

Theorem 1. Suppose that $G$ is a tree and $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is connected for every $j \in M$. If there exists no proper stable subset of items in $M$, then every assignment can be reconfigured to any other assignment.

We prove the theorem by induction on $|N|$. When $|N|=1$, the claim is obvious.
Consider an instance ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ) with $|N| \geq 2$. Assume that there exists no proper stable subset of items in $M$, i.e., $\left|N_{X}\right| \geq|X|+1$ for any nonempty subset $X \subsetneq M$. We consider the following two cases separately:

1. There exists a subset $X \subseteq M$ such that $N_{X} \neq N$ and $\left|N_{X}\right|=|X|+1$.
2. For any nonempty subset $X \subseteq M$, we have that $N_{X}=N$ or $\left|N_{X}\right| \geq|X|+2$.

### 3.1 Case 1

Suppose that there exists a subset $X \subseteq M$ such that $N_{X} \neq N$ and $\left|N_{X}\right|=|X|+1$. Among such sets, let $X$ be an inclusionwise minimal one. Note that $X \neq M$.

Lemma 1. $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ is connected.
Proof. Assume to the contrary that $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ is not connected. Then, there exists a partition $X_{1}, \cdots, X_{t}$ of $X$ with $t \geq 2$ such that $G\left[N_{X_{1}}\right], \ldots, G\left[N_{X_{t}}\right]$ are distinct connected components
of $G\left[N_{X}\right]$. Since there exists no proper stable subset, we obtain $\left|N_{X_{i}}\right|>\left|X_{i}\right|$ for $i=1, \ldots, t$. Hence, $\left|N_{X}\right|=\sum\left|N_{X_{i}}\right| \geq \sum\left(\left|X_{i}\right|+1\right) \geq|X|+t>|X|+1$, which is a contradiction.

We denote $R:=N_{X}$ to simplify the notation. The idea is to consider the inside of $G[R]$ and the graph obtained from $G$ by shrinking $R$, separately.

Since $|R|=|X|+1$, we observe the following.
Observation 1. For any assignment $c: N \rightarrow M$, there exists an item $j \in M \backslash X$ such that $c(R)=X \cup\{j\}$.

For an item $j \in M \backslash X$, a bijection $c^{\prime}: R \rightarrow X \cup\{j\}$ is called an assignment in $R$ using $j$ if $c^{\prime}(i) \in M_{i}$ for any $i \in R$. If $j$ is clear from the context, it is simply called an assignment in $R$.

Lemma 2. Let $j$ be an item in $M \backslash X$ and let $i$ be an agent in $N_{j} \cap R$. Then, there exists an assignment $c^{\prime}$ in $R$ such that $c^{\prime}(i)=j$.

Proof. It suffices to show the existence of an appropriate bijection from $R \backslash\{i\}$ to $X$. For any nonempty subset $S \subseteq X$, we obtain $\left|N_{S}\right| \geq|S|+1$ as there exists no proper stable set. This shows that $|S| \leq\left|N_{S} \backslash\{i\}\right|$ holds for all $S \subseteq X$. Therefore, a desired assignment $c^{\prime}$ exists by Hall's marriage theorem.

Lemma 3. Let $j$ be an item in $M \backslash X$. Define $N^{\prime}:=R, M^{\prime}:=X \cup\{j\}$, and $\mathcal{N}^{\prime}:=\left(N_{j^{\prime}} \cap R \mid\right.$ $j^{\prime} \in X \cup\{j\}$ ). If $\left|N_{j} \cap R\right| \geq 2$, then ( $\left.N^{\prime}, M^{\prime}, \mathcal{N}^{\prime}, G[R], a^{\prime}, b^{\prime}\right)$ is a yes-instance (i.e., $a^{\prime}$ can be reconfigured to $b^{\prime}$ ) for any assignments $a^{\prime}$ and $b^{\prime}$ in $R$.

Proof. We first show that $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right| \geq|Y|+1$ for any nonempty subset $Y \subsetneq M^{\prime}$, where $N_{Y}^{\prime}:=N_{Y} \cap R$, by the following case analysis.

- Suppose that $j \notin Y$. In this case, $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right|=\left|N_{Y}\right| \geq|Y|+1$ holds as $M$ has no proper stable subset.
- Suppose that $Y=X^{\prime} \cup\{j\}$ holds for some nonempty subset $X^{\prime} \subsetneq X$. Since $\left|N_{X^{\prime}}\right| \geq\left|X^{\prime}\right|+2$ by the minimality of $X$, we obtain $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right|=\left|N_{Y} \cap R\right| \geq\left|N_{X^{\prime}} \cap R\right|=\left|N_{X^{\prime}}\right| \geq\left|X^{\prime}\right|+2 \geq|Y|+1$.
- Suppose that $Y=\{j\}$. In this case, $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right|=\left|N_{j} \cap R\right| \geq 2=|Y|+1$ by the assumption.

Therefore, we obtain $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right| \geq|Y|+1$ for each case. We also see that $G\left[N_{j^{\prime}} \cap R\right]$ is connected for each $j^{\prime} \in X \cup\{j\}$, because $G\left[N_{j^{\prime}}\right]$ and $G[R]$ are connected (see Lemma 1 ) and $G$ is a tree. Since $\left|N^{\prime}\right|<|N|$, by applying the induction hypothesis, we see that $\left(N^{\prime}, M^{\prime}, \mathcal{N}^{\prime}, G[R], a^{\prime}, b^{\prime}\right)$ is a yes-instance.

By using these lemmas, we have the following.
Lemma 4. Let $j$ be an item in $M \backslash X$. Define $N^{\prime}:=R, M^{\prime}:=X \cup\{j\}$, and $\mathcal{N}^{\prime}:=\left(N_{j^{\prime}} \cap R \mid\right.$ $\left.j^{\prime} \in X \cup\{j\}\right)$. Let $i_{1}, i_{2} \in N_{j} \cap R$ be agents and let $a^{\prime}$ be an assignment in $R$ such that $a^{\prime}\left(i_{1}\right)=j$. Then, there exists an assignment $b^{\prime}$ in $R$ such that $b^{\prime}\left(i_{2}\right)=j$ and $\left(N^{\prime}, M^{\prime}, \mathcal{N}^{\prime}, G[R], a^{\prime}, b^{\prime}\right)$ is a yes-instance (i.e., $a^{\prime}$ can be reconfigured to $b^{\prime}$ ).

Proof. If $i_{1}=i_{2}$, then $b^{\prime}=a^{\prime}$ satisfies the condition. Otherwise, since $\left|N_{j} \cap R\right| \geq\left|\left\{i_{1}, i_{2}\right\}\right|=2$, the lemma holds by Lemmas 2 and 3 .

The following lemma shows that any assignment can be reconfigured to an assignment for which we can apply Lemma 3 in $G[R]$.

Lemma 5. Let $c: N \rightarrow M$ be an assignment. Then, there exist an assignment $c^{*}: N \rightarrow M$ and an item $j^{*} \in M \backslash X$ such that $c^{*}(R)=X \cup\left\{j^{*}\right\},\left|N_{j^{*}} \cap R\right| \geq 2$, and $c$ can be reconfigured to $c^{*}$.

Proof. By Observation 1, there exists a unique vertex $q$ in $R$ such that $c(q) \in M \backslash X$. Let $Q \subseteq N$ be the vertex set of the connected component of $G-E(R)$ containing $q$, where $E(R)$ is the set of edges with both endpoints in $R$. Since $G$ is a tree, we obtain the following:
(C1) $q$ is a cut vertex of $G$ separating $Q \backslash\{q\}$ and $N \backslash Q$;
(C2) Any vertex in $N \backslash Q$ that is adjacent to $q$ is contained in $R$.
Define $Y \subseteq c(Q)$ as an inclusionwise minimal nonempty set of items such that $\left|N_{Y} \cap Q\right|=|Y|$. Note that such $Y$ exists, because $Y=c(Q)$ satisfies that $\left|N_{Y} \cap Q\right|=|Y|$. We observe a few properties of $Y$. First, $G\left[N_{Y} \cap Q\right]$ is connected by the minimality of $Y$. Second, by $Y \subseteq c(Q)$ and $\left|N_{Y} \cap Q\right|=|Y|$, it holds that $c^{-1}(Y)=N_{Y} \cap Q$. Third, since $Y$ is not a proper stable subset, we obtain $\left|N_{Y}\right|>|Y|=\left|N_{Y} \cap Q\right|$, and hence there exists a vertex in $N_{Y} \backslash Q$. Then, there exists an item $j^{*} \in Y$ with $N_{j^{*}} \backslash Q \neq \emptyset$. We also see that $N_{j^{*}} \cap Q \neq \emptyset$ as $c^{-1}\left(j^{*}\right) \in Q$. Since $G\left[N_{j^{*}}\right]$ is connected and $N_{j^{*}}$ intersects both $Q$ and $N \backslash Q$,(C1) shows that $N_{j^{*}}$ contains $q$. Furthermore, $N_{j^{*}}$ contains a vertex $q^{\prime} \in N \backslash Q$ that is adjacent to $q$. Since $q^{\prime} \in R$ by (C2), we obtain $\left|N_{j^{*}} \cap R\right| \geq\left|\left\{q, q^{\prime}\right\}\right|=2$.

We next claim that there exists a bijection $c^{*}: c^{-1}(Y) \rightarrow Y$ such that $c^{*}(i) \in M_{i}$ for $i \in c^{-1}(Y)$ and $c^{*}(q)=j^{*}$. For any nonempty subset $S \subseteq Y \backslash\left\{j^{*}\right\}$, we obtain $\left|N_{S} \cap c^{-1}(Y)\right|=$ $\left|N_{S} \cap Q\right| \geq|S|+1$ by the minimality of $Y$. This shows that $|S| \leq\left|\left(N_{S} \cap c^{-1}(Y)\right) \backslash\{q\}\right|$ holds for all $S \subseteq Y \backslash\left\{j^{*}\right\}$. Therefore, a desired bijection $c^{*}$ exists by Hall's marriage theorem. Note that $c^{*}$ can be naturally extended to a bijection from $N$ to $M$ by defining $c^{*}(i)=c(i)$ for $i \in N \backslash c^{-1}(Y)$. Then, it holds that $c^{*}(R)=X \cup\left\{j^{*}\right\}$.

Finally, we show that $c$ can be reconfigured to $c^{*}$. To see this, it suffices to consider $G\left[c^{-1}(Y)\right]$. For any nonempty subset $S \subsetneq Y$, we obtain $\left|N_{S} \cap c^{-1}(Y)\right|=\left|N_{S} \cap Q\right| \geq|S|+1$ by the minimality of $Y$. This means that there is no proper stable subset if we restrict the instance to $G\left[c^{-1}(Y)\right]$. We also see that $G\left[N_{j^{\prime}} \cap c^{-1}(Y)\right]$ is connected for each $j^{\prime} \in Y$, because $G\left[N_{j^{\prime}}\right]$ and $G\left[c^{-1}(Y)\right]=G\left[N_{Y} \cap Q\right]$ are connected and $G$ is a tree. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, any pair of assignments in $G\left[c^{-1}(Y)\right]$ can be reconfigured to each other. This shows that $c$ can be reconfigured to $c^{*}$.

By applying Lemma 5 in which $c=b$, there exist an assignment $b^{*}: N \rightarrow M$ and an item $j^{*} \in M \backslash X$ such that $b^{*}(R)=X \cup\left\{j^{*}\right\},\left|N_{j^{*}} \cap R\right| \geq 2$, and $b$ can be reconfigured to $b^{*}$. Conversely, it is obvious that $b^{*}$ can be reconfigured to $b$.

Let $G^{\circ}$ be the graph obtained from $G$ by shrinking $R$ to a single vertex $r$, and let $N^{\circ}$ be its vertex set, i.e., $N^{\circ}=(N \backslash R) \cup\{r\}$. Let $M^{\circ}=M \backslash X$. For $j \in M^{\circ}$, define $N_{j}^{\circ}$ as follows:

$$
N_{j}^{\circ}= \begin{cases}N_{j} \cup\{r\} & \text { if } N_{j} \cap R \neq \emptyset, \\ N_{j} & \text { otherwise } .\end{cases}
$$

We can easily see that $G^{\circ}\left[N_{j}^{\circ}\right]$ is connected for each $j \in M^{\circ}$ as $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is connected. For assignments $a$ and $b^{*}$ in $G$, let $a^{\circ}$ and $b^{\circ}$ be the corresponding assignments in $G^{\circ}$, which are naturally defined by Observation 1 .

Lemma 6. ( $\left.N^{\circ}, M^{\circ}, \mathcal{N}^{\circ}, G^{\circ}, a^{\circ}, b^{\circ}\right)$ is a yes-instance.
Proof. We show that this instance has no proper stable subset of items. Assume to the contrary that $Y \subsetneq M^{\circ}$ is a proper stable subset, that is, $\left|N_{Y}^{\circ}\right|=|Y|$. If $r \notin N_{Y}^{\circ}$, then $\left|N_{Y}\right|=\left|N_{Y}^{\circ}\right|=|Y|$, and hence $Y$ is a proper stable subset in the original instance, which is a contradiction. Otherwise, $\left|N_{Y \cup X}\right|=\left|\left(N_{Y}^{\circ} \backslash\{r\}\right) \cup R\right|=\left|N_{Y}^{\circ}\right|-1+|R|=|Y|+|X|$, and hence $Y \cup X$ is a proper stable subset in the original instance, which is a contradiction. Therefore, $\left(N^{\circ}, M^{\circ}, \mathcal{N}^{\circ}, G^{\circ}, a^{\circ}, b^{\circ}\right)$ has no proper stable subset of items, which shows that it is a yes-instance by the induction hypothesis.

We next show that a reconfiguration in $G^{\circ}$ can be converted to one in $G$ in the following sense.

Lemma 7. Let $c_{1}^{\circ}, c_{2}^{\circ}: N^{\circ} \rightarrow M^{\circ}$ be assignments in $G^{\circ}$ such that $c_{1}^{\circ} \rightarrow c_{2}^{\circ}$, and let $c_{1}: N \rightarrow M$ be an assignment in $G$ that corresponds to $c_{1}^{\circ}$. Then, there exists an assignment $c_{2}: N \rightarrow M$ in $G$ such that $c_{2}$ corresponds to $c_{2}^{\circ}$ and $c_{1}$ can be reconfigured to $c_{2}$ in $G$.

Proof. Suppose that $c_{1}^{\circ}(i)=c_{2}^{\circ}\left(i^{\prime}\right), c_{1}^{\circ}\left(i^{\prime}\right)=c_{2}^{\circ}(i)$, and $\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\} \in E\left(G^{\circ}\right)$.
We first consider the case when $r \notin\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\}$. Define $c_{2}: N \rightarrow M$ as $c_{2}(i)=c_{1}\left(i^{\prime}\right), c_{2}\left(i^{\prime}\right)=c_{1}(i)$, and $c_{2}(k)=c_{1}(k)$ for $k \in N \backslash\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\}$. Then, $c_{2}$ corresponds to $c_{2}^{\circ}$ and $c_{1} \rightarrow c_{2}$.

We next consider the case when $r \in\left\{i, i^{\prime}\right\}$. By symmetry, we may assume that $r=i^{\prime}$. Let $j=c_{1}^{\circ}(r)$ and let $q \in R$ be the unique vertex that is adjacent to $i$ in $G$. Since $c_{1}^{\circ}(r)=c_{2}^{\circ}(i)=j$ implies that $N_{j} \cap R \neq \emptyset$ and $i \in N_{j}$, it holds that $q \in N_{j}$. By using Lemma 4 in which $a^{\prime}$ is the restriction of $c_{1}$ to $R$ and $i_{2}=q$, we see that there exists an assignment $c_{3}: N \rightarrow M$ in $G$ such that $c_{3}(q)=j, c_{3}(k)=c_{1}(k)$ for $k \in N \backslash R$, and $c_{1}$ can be reconfigured to $c_{3}$. Define $c_{2}: N \rightarrow M$ as $c_{2}(i)=c_{3}(q), c_{2}(q)=c_{3}(i)$, and $c_{2}(k)=c_{3}(k)$ for $k \in N \backslash\{i, q\}$. Then, $c_{2}$ corresponds to $c_{2}^{\circ}$ and $c_{3} \rightarrow c_{2}$, which shows that $c_{2}$ satisfies the conditions in the lemma.

We are now ready to show that ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ) is a yes-instance. Since Lemma 6 shows that $\left(N^{\circ}, M^{\circ}, \mathcal{N}^{\circ}, G^{\circ}, a^{\circ}, b^{\circ}\right)$ is a yes-instance, there exists a reconfiguration sequence from $a^{\circ}$ to $b^{\circ}$. By using Lemma 7, this sequence can be converted to a reconfiguration sequence from $a$ to some assignment $b^{\prime}$ in $G$ such that $b^{\prime}(i)=b^{\circ}(i)=b^{*}(i)$ for $i \in N \backslash R$ and $b^{\prime}(R)=X \cup\left\{b^{\circ}(r)\right\}=$ $X \cup\left\{j^{*}\right\}$. Furthermore, since $\left|N_{j^{*}} \cap R\right| \geq 2$, Lemma 3 shows that $b^{\prime}$ can be reconfigured to $b^{*}$. Therefore, there exists a reconfiguration sequence $a \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow b^{\prime} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow b^{*} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow b$, and hence ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ) is a yes-instance.

### 3.2 Case 2

In this subsection, we consider the case when $N_{X}=N$ or $\left|N_{X}\right| \geq|X|+2$ holds for any nonempty subset $X \subseteq M$. We begin with the following lemmas.

Lemma 8. If $a(\ell)=b(\ell)$ for some leaf $\ell$, then $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$.
Proof. Consider the instance ( $N^{\prime}, M^{\prime}, \mathcal{N}^{\prime}, G^{\prime}, a, b$ ) obtained from ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ) by removing $\ell$ and $a(\ell)$. That is, $G^{\prime}=G-\ell, N^{\prime}=N \backslash\{\ell\}, M^{\prime}=M \backslash\{a(\ell)\}, N_{j}^{\prime}=N_{j} \backslash\{\ell\}$ for $j \in M^{\prime}$, and the domains of $a$ and $b$ are restricted to $N^{\prime}$. Then, for any nonempty subset $Y \subsetneq M^{\prime}$, we obtain $\left|N_{Y}^{\prime}\right|=\left|N_{Y} \backslash\{\ell\}\right| \geq\left|N_{Y}\right|-1 \geq(|Y|+2)-1 \geq|Y|+1$, where we note that $\left|N_{Y}\right| \geq \min (|N|,|Y|+2)=|Y|+2$ by the assumption in this subsection. Therefore, the obtained instance has no proper stable subset, and hence the restriction of $a$ can be reconfigured to that of $b$ in $G^{\prime}$ by the induction hypothesis. Since $a(\ell)=b(\ell)$, this shows that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$ in $G$.

Lemma 9. If there exist distinct leaves $\ell$ and $\ell^{\prime}$ such that $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right) \neq b(\ell)$, then a can be reconfigured to $b$.

Proof. We first show that there exists an assignment $c: N \rightarrow M$ such that $c\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)=a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)$ and $c(\ell)=b(\ell)$. For any nonempty subset $S \subseteq M \backslash\left\{a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right), b(\ell)\right\}$, we obtain $\left|N_{S} \backslash\left\{\ell, \ell^{\prime}\right\}\right| \geq\left|N_{S}\right|-2 \geq$ $(|S|+2)-2=|S|$, where we note that $\left|N_{S}\right| \geq \min (|N|,|S|+2)=|S|+2$ by the assumption in this subsection. Therefore, a desired assignment $c$ exists by Hall's marriage theorem.

Since $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)=c\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)$, Lemma 8 shows that $a$ can be reconfigured to $c$. Similarly, since $c(\ell)=$ $b(\ell), c$ can be reconfigured to $b$ by Lemma 8 again. Therefore, $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$, which completes the proof.

We are now ready to show that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$. If $G$ has at least three leaves, then there exist distinct leaves $\ell$ and $\ell^{\prime}$ such that $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right) \neq b(\ell)$, and hence $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$ by Lemma 9 .

Thus, the remaining case is when $G$ is a path with exactly two leaves $\ell$ and $\ell^{\prime}$. We may assume that $a(\ell)=b\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)$ and $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)=b(\ell)$, since otherwise $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$ by Lemma 9 . We may also assume that $G$ has at least three vertices, since otherwise the lemma is obvious. Let $q$ be the unique vertex adjacent to $\ell$.

We now show that there exists an assignment $c: N \rightarrow M$ such that $c(\ell)=a(\ell)$ and $c(q)=$ $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)$. Note that $q \in N_{a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)}$, because $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)=b(\ell)$ and $G$ is a path. For any nonempty subset $S \subseteq M \backslash\left\{a(\ell), a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)\right\}$, we obtain $\left|N_{S} \backslash\{q, \ell\}\right| \geq\left|N_{S}\right|-2 \geq(|S|+2)-2=|S|$ by the assumption in this subsection. Therefore, a desired assignment $c$ exists by Hall's marriage theorem.

Since $a(\ell)=c(\ell), a$ can be reconfigured to $c$ by Lemma 8. Furthermore, since $c\left(\ell^{\prime}\right) \neq c(q)=$ $a\left(\ell^{\prime}\right)=b(\ell), c$ can be reconfigured to $b$ by Lemma 9 . By combining them, we have that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$, which completes the proof.

## 4 Trees: Algorithm

Theorem 1 leads to the following polynomial-time algorithm to determine whether two given assignments can be reconfigured to each other.

Theorem 2. We can determine in polynomial time whether for a given instance ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ), $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$, when $G$ is a tree.

Recall that we may assume that $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is connected for every $j \in M$. To prove Theorem 2 , we first give a polynomial-time algorithm to find a proper stable subset of items, if it exists.

Lemma 10. We can determine in polynomial time whether for a given instance ( $N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b$ ), there exists a proper stable subset of items and find one with minimum size if it exists, when $G$ is a tree.

Below we present a proof for Lemma 10 using submodular functions. Before the proof, we summarize definitions and properties of submodular functions that we use in the proof.

For a finite set $\Xi$, the power set of $\Xi$ is the family of all subsets of $\Xi$ and denoted by $2^{\Xi}$. A function $f: 2^{\Xi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is submodular if $f(X)+f(Y) \geq f(X \cup Y)+f(X \cap Y)$ for all $X, Y \subseteq \Xi$. The submodular function minimization is a problem to find a set $X^{*} \subseteq \Xi$ such that $f\left(X^{*}\right) \leq f(X)$ for all $X \subseteq \Xi$; such a set $X^{*}$ is a minimizer of $f$. Here, the submodular function $f$ is not given explicitly, but it is given as oracle access. Namely, we assume that we may retrieve the value $f(X)$ for each set $X \subseteq \Xi$ in polynomial time.

A minimizer of a submodular function $f$ does not have to be unique. If $X^{*}$ and $Y^{*}$ are minimizers of $f$, then $X^{*} \cup Y^{*}$ and $X^{*} \cap Y^{*}$ are also minimizers of $f$, which can easily be seen from the submodularity of $f$. This implies that there exists a unique minimum-size minimizer of any submodular function. A minimum-size minimizer of a submodular function (given as oracle access) can be obtained in polynomial time [18].

Proof of Lemma 10. For each item $j \in M$, we define the function $f_{j}: 2^{M \backslash\{j\}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$
f_{j}(X)=\left|N_{X \cup\{j\}}\right|-|X \cup\{j\}|
$$

for all $X \subseteq M \backslash\{j\}$. Since $H$ has the assignment $a, f_{j}(X) \geq 0$ for all $X \subseteq M \backslash\{j\}$ by Hall's marriage theorem. Thus, since $f_{j}(M \backslash\{j\})=0$, the minimum value of $f_{j}$ is zero. Notice that $f_{j}(X)=0$ if and only if $X \cup\{j\}$ is stable.

It is easy to see that the function $f_{j}$ is submodular, and for any submodular function, a unique minimum-size minimizer can be found in polynomial time as noted above. Let $X_{j}$ be the unique minimum-size minimizer of $f_{j}$ and let $X_{j}^{*}=X_{j} \cup\{j\}$. Then, $X_{j}^{*}$ is the unique minimum-size stable subset containing $j$.

Let $j^{*} \in M$ be an item that minimizes $\left|X_{j^{*}}^{*}\right|$. Since $X_{j}^{*}$ is the unique minimum-size stable subset containing $j$ for each $j \in M, X_{j^{*}}^{*}$ is the minimum-size nonempty stable subset of items. Therefore, a proper stable subset exists if and only if $X_{j^{*}}^{*} \neq M$, which can be determined in polynomial time by computing $X_{j^{*}}^{*}$. Furthermore, if $X_{j^{*}}^{*} \neq M$, then $X_{j^{*}}^{*}$ is a proper stable subset with minimum size.

For our algorithm, we first decide whether, for a given instance $(N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b)$, there exists a proper stable subset. If none exists, then Theorem 1 implies that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$, and we are done. Assume that there exists a proper stable subset of items for the instance. Let $X$ be one with minimum size.

We first observe that, by the minimality, $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ is connected. To see this, assume to the contrary that $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ is not connected. Let $\left(Y_{1}, \ldots, Y_{p}\right)$ be the partition of $X$ such that $G\left[N_{Y_{t}}\right]$ forms a connected component of $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ for each $t \in\{1, \ldots, p\}$, where $p \geq 2$. Note that such a partition exists, because $G\left[N_{j^{\prime}}\right]$ is connected for all $j^{\prime} \in X$. Since $X$ is a minimumsize proper stable set, it holds that $\left|N_{Y_{t}}\right|>\left|Y_{t}\right|$ for all $t \in\{1, \ldots, p\}$. This implies that $\left|N_{X}\right|-|X|=\sum_{t=1}^{p}\left(\left|N_{Y_{t}}\right|-\left|Y_{t}\right|\right)>0$, which is a contradiction.

We then apply our algorithm recursively to the instances obtained by $G\left[N_{X}\right]$ and $G\left[N \backslash N_{X}\right]$, respectively. Here, $G\left[N \backslash N_{X}\right]$ consists of several connected components, whose vertex sets are denoted by $N^{1}, \ldots, N^{\ell}$, for some $\ell \geq 1$, and $G\left[N \backslash N_{X}\right]$ yields $\ell$ instances.

The following lemma is crucial. For $i=1, \ldots, \ell$, define $M^{i}=a\left(N^{i}\right)$.
Lemma 11. Let $(N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b)$ be an instance such that $G$ is a tree and let $X$ be a proper stable subset of items. If there exists an item $j \in M^{i}$ such that $b^{-1}(j) \notin N^{i}$, then a cannot be reconfigured to $b$.

Proof. For simplicity, we may assume that $j$ is in $M^{1}$ and $b^{-1}(j) \notin N^{1}$. Since $G$ is a tree, there exists a unique edge $\left(i_{1}, i_{1}^{\prime}\right)$ between $N^{1}$ and $N_{X}$, where $i_{1} \in N^{1}$ and $i_{1}^{\prime} \in N_{X}$.

Suppose that $a$ can be reconfigured to $b$ by a reconfiguration sequence $a=a_{0} \rightarrow a_{1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow$ $a_{\ell}=b$. Then, in the reconfiguration sequence, there exists an index $t$ such that $a_{t-1}^{-1}(j)=i_{1}$ and $a_{t}^{-1}(j)=i_{1}^{\prime}$. That is, $j=a_{t-1}\left(i_{1}\right)=a_{t}\left(i_{1}^{\prime}\right)$. This means that there exists an item $j^{\prime} \in M$ such that $j^{\prime}=a_{t-1}\left(i_{1}^{\prime}\right)=a_{t}\left(i_{1}\right)$, i.e., from the assignment $a_{t-1}$ to $a_{t}$, the agents $i_{1}$ and $i_{1}^{\prime}$ exchange the items $j$ and $j^{\prime}$. Since $X$ is stable, we see that $a_{t-1}^{-1}(X)=N_{X}$, and hence $j^{\prime} \in X$ holds. Since $j^{\prime}=a_{t}\left(i_{1}\right), i_{1} \in N_{j^{\prime}} \subseteq N_{X}$. This contradicts that $i_{1}$ is in $N^{1}$.

Armed with Lemmas 10 and 11 , we are ready for describing our algorithm.
Step 1. Decide whether a proper stable subset exists. If there is none, then we answer Yes. Otherwise, let $X$ be a proper stable subset with minimum size, and proceed to Step 2.

Step 2. The subgraph $G\left[N \backslash N_{X}\right]$ consists of several connected components, whose vertex sets are denoted by $N^{1}, \ldots, N^{\ell}$, for some $\ell \geq 1$. For $i=1, \ldots, \ell$, define $M^{i}=a\left(N^{i}\right)$. Check whether there exists an item $j \in M^{i}$ such that $b^{-1}(j) \notin N^{i}$. If there exists such an item, then we answer No. Otherwise, proceed to Step 3.

Step 3. We construct $\ell+1$ smaller instances as follows. The first instance is ( $N_{X}, X, \mathcal{N}_{X}, G\left[N_{X}\right], a_{X}, b_{X}$ ), where $\mathcal{N}_{X}=\left(N_{j} \mid j \in X\right)$ and $a_{X}, b_{X}: N_{X} \rightarrow X$ are the restrictions of $a, b$ to $N_{X}$, respectively. The other instances are $\left(N^{i}, M^{i}, \mathcal{N}^{i}, G\left[N^{i}\right], a_{i}, b_{i}\right)$ for $i=1, \ldots, \ell$, where
$\mathcal{N}^{i}=\left(N_{j} \cap N^{i} \mid j \in M^{i}\right)$ and $a_{i}, b_{i}: N^{i} \rightarrow M^{i}$ are the restrictions of $a, b$ to $N^{i}$, respectively. By the assumption of Step 3 , those instances are well-defined. Those $\ell+1$ instances are solved recursively. If the answers to the smaller instances are all Yes, then the answer to the whole instance is also Yes. Otherwise, the answer to the whole instance is No.

The correctness is immediate from Theorem 1 and Lemma 11, and the running time is polynomial by Lemma 10 . Thus, the proof of Theorem 2 is completed.

## 5 Complete Graphs: PSPACE-Completeness

In this section, we prove that our problem is PSPACE-complete even when $G$ is a complete graph.

Theorem 3. The problem is PSPACE-complete even if $G$ is a complete graph.
Proof. The membership in PSPACE is immediate since each assignment can be encoded in polynomial space, and each swap can be performed in polynomial space (even in polynomial time). Thus, we concentrate on PSPACE-hardness.

The following "bipartite perfect matching reconfiguration problem" is known to be PSPACEcomplete [7] . We are given a bipartite graph $H^{\prime}$ and two perfect matchings $M_{1}, M_{2}$ of $H^{\prime}$, and we are asked to decide whether $M_{1}$ can be transformed to $M_{2}$ by a sequence of exchanges of two matching edges with two non-matching edges such that those four edges form a cycle of $H^{\prime}$.

From an instance $\left(H^{\prime}, M_{1}, M_{2}\right)$ of the bipartite perfect matching reconfiguration problem, we construct an instance $(N, M, \mathcal{N}, G, a, b)$ of our problem where $G$ is a complete graph.

Denote two color classes (partite sets) of $H^{\prime}$ by $A$ and $B$. Then, let $N=A$ and $M=B$. Since $M_{1}, M_{2}$ are perfect matchings of $H^{\prime}$, it holds that $|N|=|A|=|B|=|M|$. For each $j \in B=M$, we define $N_{j}$ as the set of vertices in $A=N$ that are adjacent to $j$ in $H^{\prime}$. Then, $\mathcal{N}$ is the family $\left(N_{j} \mid j \in M\right)$. The assignments $a, b$ are defined by $M_{1}, M_{2}$ as $a(i)=j$ if and only if $\{i, j\} \in M_{1}$ and $b(i)=j$ if and only if $\{i, j\} \in M_{2}$. The graph $G$ is a complete graph on $N$. This finishes the construction of the instance. We emphasize that $G\left[N_{j}\right]$ is indeed connected for every $j \in M$ since $G$ is a complete graph.

Observe that an exchange operation in the bipartite perfect matching reconfiguration problem precisely corresponds to an exchange operation in our problem. Thus, the reduction is sound and complete, and the proof is finished.

Note that the bipartite perfect matching reconfiguration problem is PSPACE-complete even when the input graph has a bounded bandwidth and maximum degree five [7].

For strict preferences, the problem in complete graphs is NP-complete [17]. Thus, we encounter a huge difference between the complexity status for dichotomous preferences (PSPACEcomplete) and strict preferences (NP-complete). This is because with strict preferences each exchange strictly improves the utility of the two agents involved in the exchange, and thus the length of a reconfiguration sequence is always bounded by a polynomial of the number of agents. On the other hand, with dichotomous preferences, a reconfiguration sequence can be exponentially long.

## 6 Concluding Remarks

Further studies are required for the following research directions. The complexity status for other types of graphs $G$ is not known. The shortest length of a reconfiguration sequence is not
known even for trees. In particular, when there is a reconfiguration sequence, we do not know whether the shortest length is bounded by a polynomial in $|N|$. We may also study other types of preferences.

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