## THE KICIER THEOREM

## PRELIMINARIES

## 

(1) Teams of two players compete against each other.

* We always play as a group of four with all possible pairings (three matches).
(6) A "Condordcet winner" is a player who wins all matches (i.e., he wins with each partner).
- A "Condorcet loser" is a player who loses all matches.


## EXPERIMENTAL DATA

- none
- Condorcet winner
- Condorcet loser



## ANALYTIC INVESTIGATION

, Conjecture (Fischer, 2007): Every Kicker Tournament either admits a Condorcet winner or a Condorcet loser.

* Proof (Harrenstein, about 5 minutes later):

```
    ab > cd
    wlog ac > bd
    Case m: ad > bc ( }=>\textrm{a}\mathrm{ is Condorcet winner)
Case 2: ad < bc ( }=>\textrm{d}\mathrm{ is Condorcet loser)
```

人 The potential Condorcet winner (a) and the potential Condorcet loser (d) always play together in the last match.
, Corollary: It also works for Tennis doubles and Bridge!


## OPEN PROBLEM

人 We were unable to generalize this in any meaningful sense，e．g．，

啇 more players，

食 more players per team，
matches of more than two teams，etc．


