

# Xingye Wu

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Department of Economics  
Columbia University  
New York, NY 10027

Email: [xingye.wu@columbia.edu](mailto:xingye.wu@columbia.edu)

Personal Website:

<http://wuxy.weebly.com/>

Placement Chairs: Martin Uribe, [mu2166@columbia.edu](mailto:mu2166@columbia.edu)  
Pierre-Andre Chiappori (Fall), [pc2167@columbia.edu](mailto:pc2167@columbia.edu)  
Navin Kartik (Spring), [nk2339@columbia.edu](mailto:nk2339@columbia.edu)  
Placement Assistant: Amy Devine, (212) 854-6881, [aed2152@columbia.edu](mailto:aed2152@columbia.edu)

## Education:

2018 (expected)	Ph.D. in Economics	Columbia University
2014	M.A. in Economics	Columbia University
2012	B.A. in Economics	Tsinghua University

## Honors and Awards:

2017 - 2018	<b>Dissertation Fellowship</b> , Department of Economics, Columbia University
2017	<b>Presidential Teaching Award</b> , Columbia University
2017	<b>Wueller Teaching Award</b> , Department of Economics, Columbia University
2016	<b>Wueller Teaching Award</b> , Department of Economics, Columbia University
2013 - 2014	<b>Ralph Erdman Holben Fellowship</b> , Columbia University
2012 - 2017	<b>Dean's Fellowship</b> , Columbia University

## Research Interests:

Microeconomic Theory, Mechanism Design, Matching Theory

## Teaching Interests:

Microeconomics at any level, Math for economics students

## Job Market Paper:

### Core of Convex Matching Games: A Scarf's Lemma Approach

The core of a matching game is often empty when the market does not have a two-sided structure, contracts are multilateral, or agents have complementary preferences. In this paper, I use Scarf's lemma to show that given a convexity structure that I introduce, the core of a matching game is always nonempty, even if the game has an arbitrary contracting network, multilateral contracts, and complementary preferences. I provide three applications to show how the convexity structure is satisfied in different contexts by different assumptions. In the first application, I show that in large economies, the convexity structure is satisfied if the set of participants in each contract is small compared to the overall economy. Remarkably, no restriction on agents' preferences is needed beyond continuity. The second application considers finite economies, and I show that the convexity structure is satisfied if all agents have convex, but not necessarily substitutable, preferences. The third application considers a large-firm, many-to-one matching market with peer preferences, and I show that the convexity structure is satisfied under convexity of preferences and a competition aversion restriction on workers' preferences over colleagues. Because of the convexity structure, all three applications have a nonempty core.

## Work in Progress:

“Consistency Implication of Expected Utility Models”  
“Credible Bayesian Persuasion”  
“Dynamic Matching in Large Markets”  
“Generalized Taxation Principle”

## Teaching Experience:

Courses Taught as **Instructor** at Columbia University:

2016            Economics Ph.D. Math Camp  
2015            Economics M.A. Math Camp

Courses Taught as **TA** at Columbia University:

2016 Fall      Ph.D. Microeconomics I, Qingmin Liu and Bernard Salanie  
2016 Spring   M.A. Microeconomics II, Qingmin Liu and Christian Gollier  
2015 Fall      M.A. Math Methods for Economists, Rajiv Sethi’s pilot online course  
2015 Spring   Advanced Microeconomics, Susan Elmes  
2014 Fall      Introduction to Econometrics, Seyhan Erden Arkonac  
2014 Spring   Introduction to Econometrics, George Steven Olley  
2013 Fall      Ph.D. Microeconomics I, Konrad Mierendorff and Pierre-Andre Chiappori

## Invited Seminars and Conference Presentations:

2017            Micro Student Lunch, New York University  
2016            Conference on Market Design and Micro Theory, Seoul National University

## References:

**Yeon-Koo Che** (advisor)

*Kelvin J. Lancaster Professor of Economic Theory*  
Department of Economics  
Columbia University  
(212) 854-8276  
[yc2271@columbia.edu](mailto:yc2271@columbia.edu)

**Qingmin Liu**

*Associate Professor*  
Department of Economics  
Columbia University  
(212) 854-2512  
[qingmin.liu@columbia.edu](mailto:qingmin.liu@columbia.edu)

**Jacob Leshno**

*Assistant Professor*  
Decision, Risk, and Operations  
Columbia Business School  
(212) 854-1622  
[jleshno@columbia.edu](mailto:jleshno@columbia.edu)

**Rajiv Sethi** (teaching reference)

*Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Economics*  
Department of Economics  
Barnard College  
(212) 854-5140  
[rs328@columbia.edu](mailto:rs328@columbia.edu)

**George Steven Olley** (teaching reference)

*Director of the M.A. Program in Economics*  
Department of Economics  
Columbia University  
(212) 854-5712  
[gso2106@columbia.edu](mailto:gso2106@columbia.edu)