

# **Stable Marriage Problem**

**Shusen Wang**

# Bipartite Matching

Alex



Bob



Chris



Alice



Becky

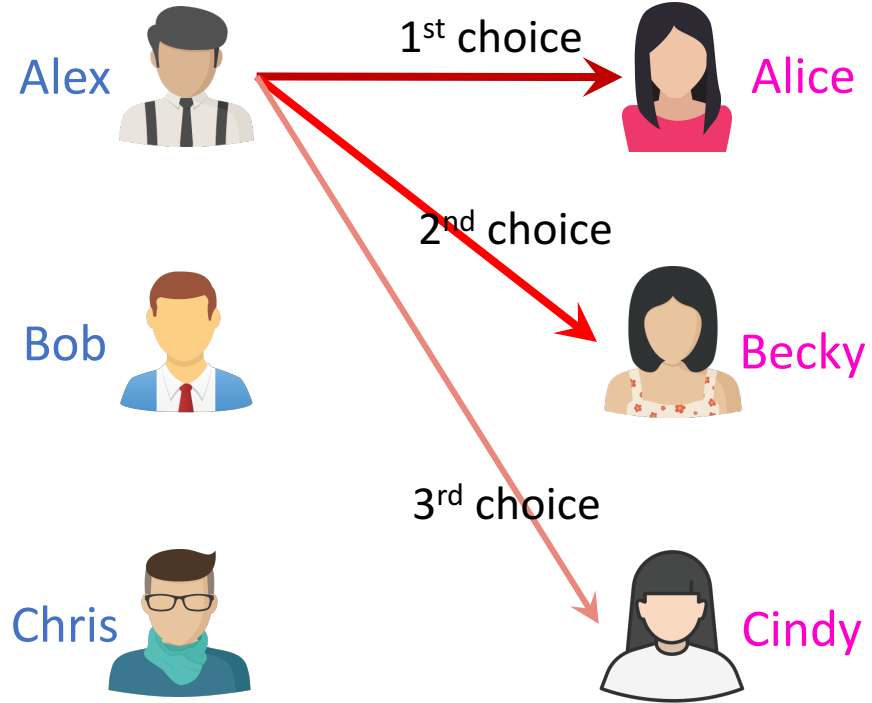


Cindy



# Bipartite Matching

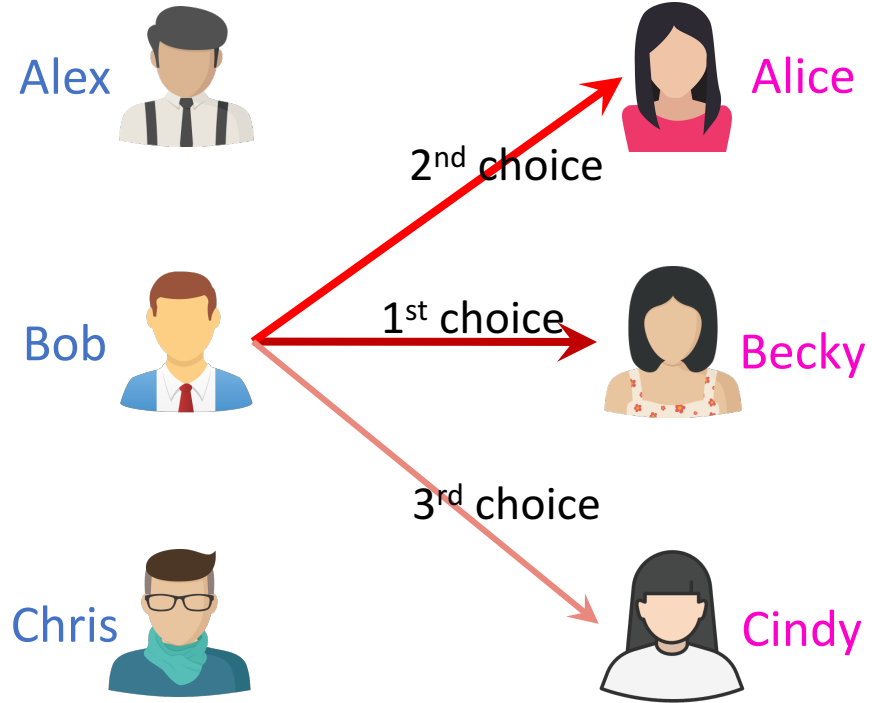
Alice > Becky > Cindy



# Bipartite Matching

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Becky > Alice > Cindy

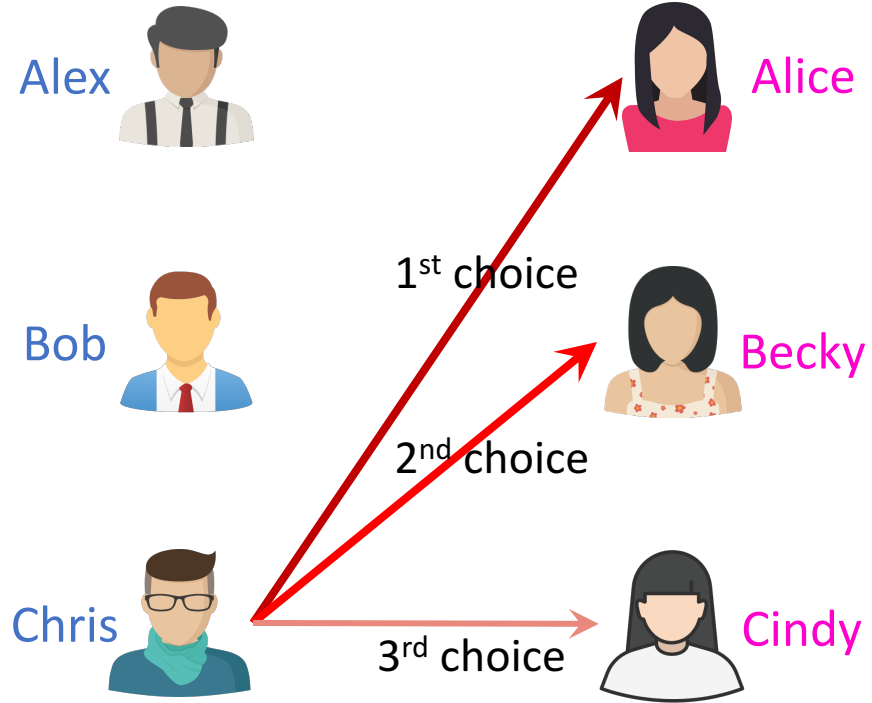


# Bipartite Matching

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Alice > Becky > Cindy

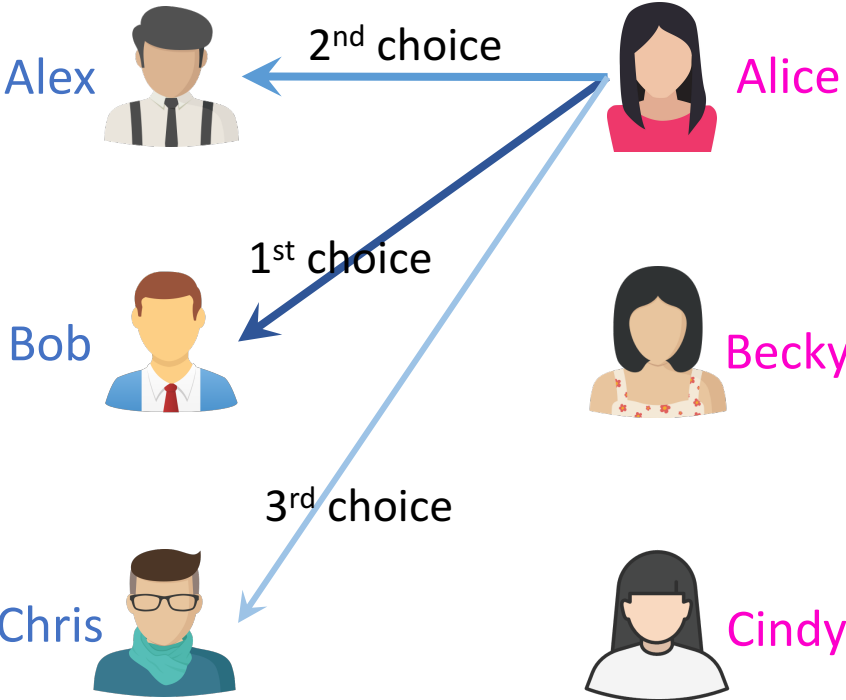


# Bipartite Matching

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Alice > Becky > Cindy



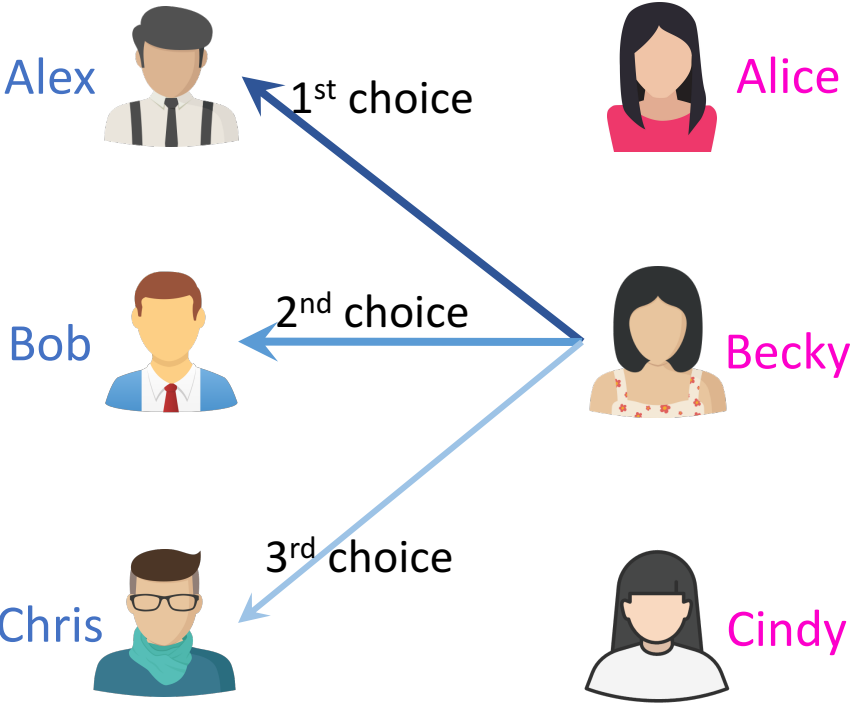
Bob > Alex > Chris

# Bipartite Matching

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Alice > Becky > Cindy



Bob > Alex > Chris

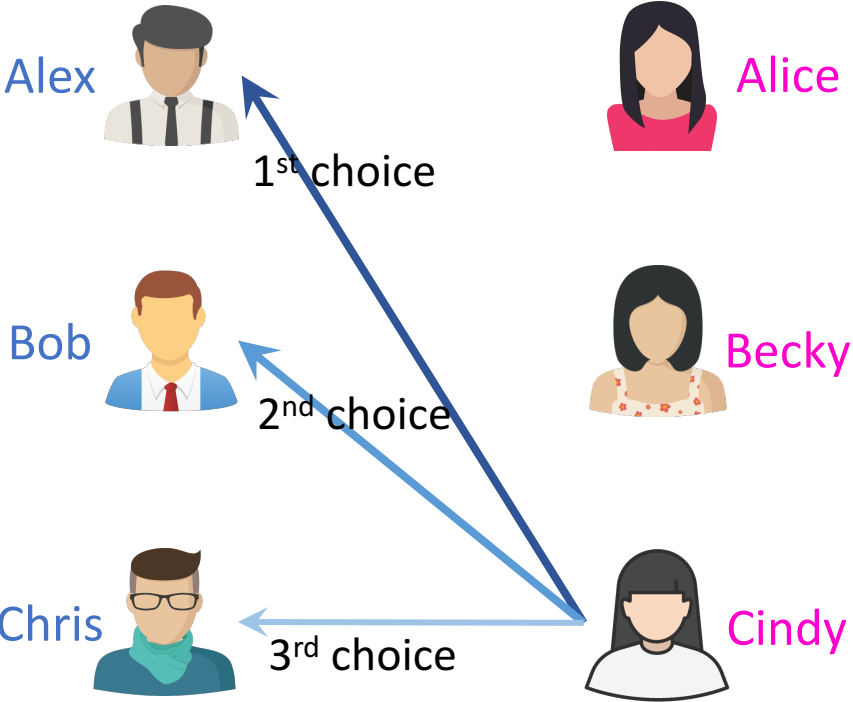
Alex > Bob > Chris

# Bipartite Matching

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Alice > Becky > Cindy



Bob > Alex > Chris

Alex > Bob > Chris

Alex > Bob > Chris



# Stable Marriage

# Is this a stable marriage?

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Alex



Cindy

Alex > Bob > Chris

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Bob



Becky

Alex > Bob > Chris

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Chris

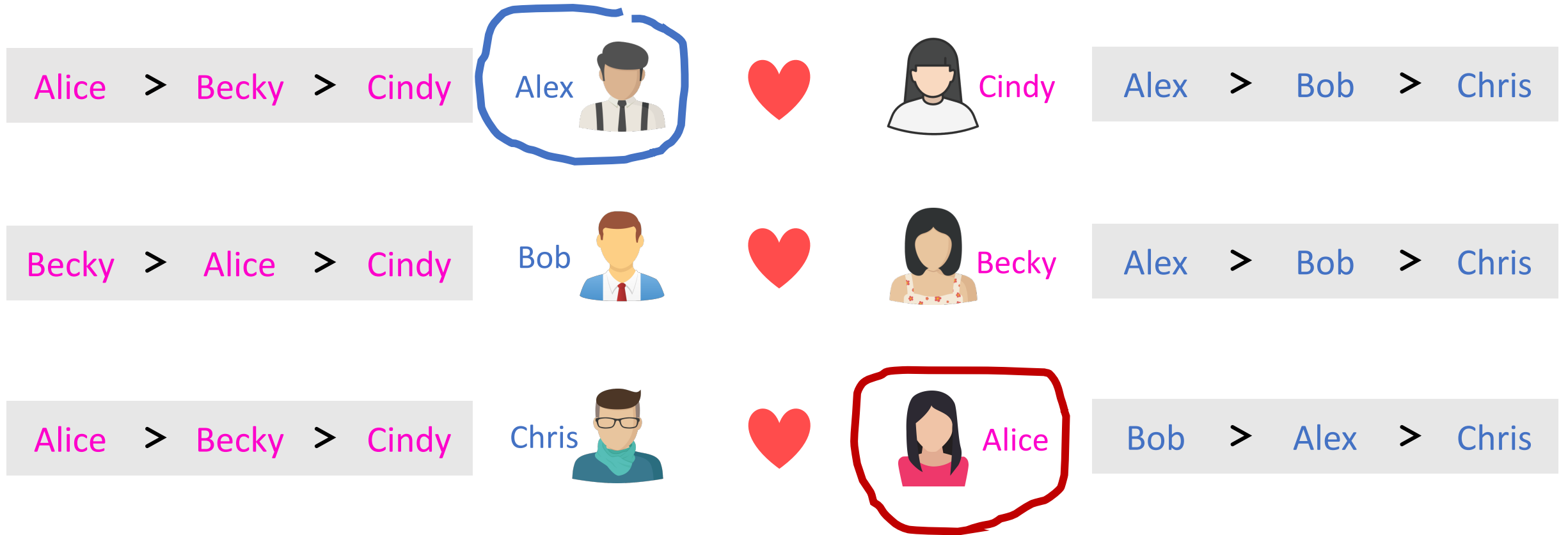


Alice

Bob > Alex > Chris

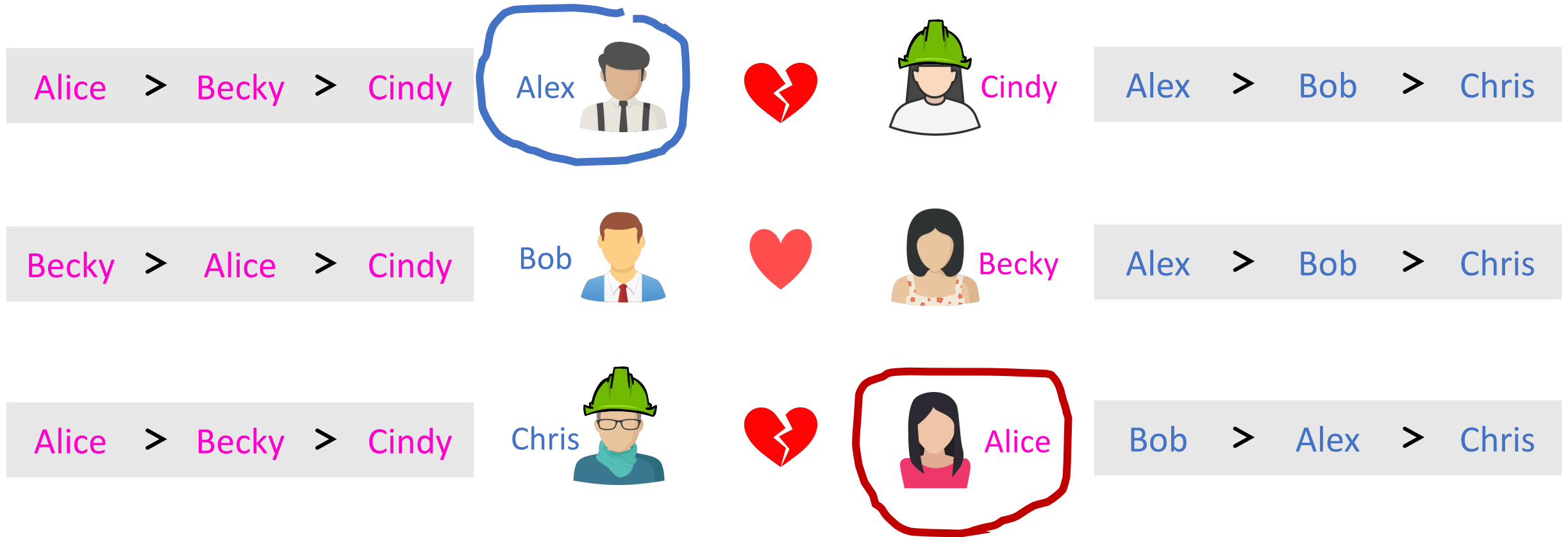
If a man and a woman (who are not spouses) prefer each other over their current spouses, then the marriage is **not stable**.

# Is this a stable marriage?



- Alex prefers Alice over his wife, Cindy.
- Alice prefers Alex over her husband, Chris.

# This is **not** a stable marriage!



- Alex prefers Alice over his wife, Cindy.
- Alice prefers Alex over her husband, Chris.

# This is a stable marriage

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Alex



Alice

Bob > Alex > Chris

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Bob



Becky

Alex > Bob > Chris

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Chris



Cindy

Alex > Bob > Chris

# This is another stable marriage

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Alex



Becky

Alex > Bob > Chris

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Bob



Alice

Bob > Alex > Chris

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Chris



Cindy

Alex > Bob > Chris

Stable marriage is not unique.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

## Reference:

- David Gale and Lloyd S. Shapley. [College Admissions and the Stability of Marriage](#). *American Mathematical Monthly*, 69 (1): 9–14, 1962.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Alex



Alice



Bob > Alex > Chris

Becky > Alice > Cindy

Bob



Becky



Alex > Bob > Chris

Alice > Becky > Cindy

Chris



Cindy

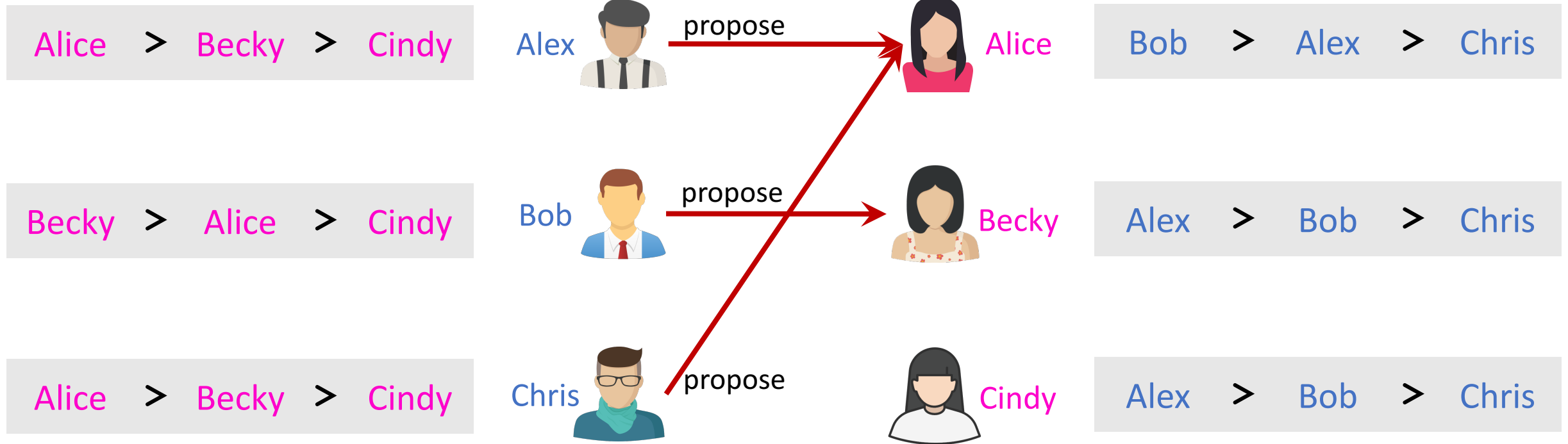


Alex > Bob > Chris

**Step 1:** An **unmarried** man proposes to the woman who is *his most preferred among those he **has not proposed to**.*

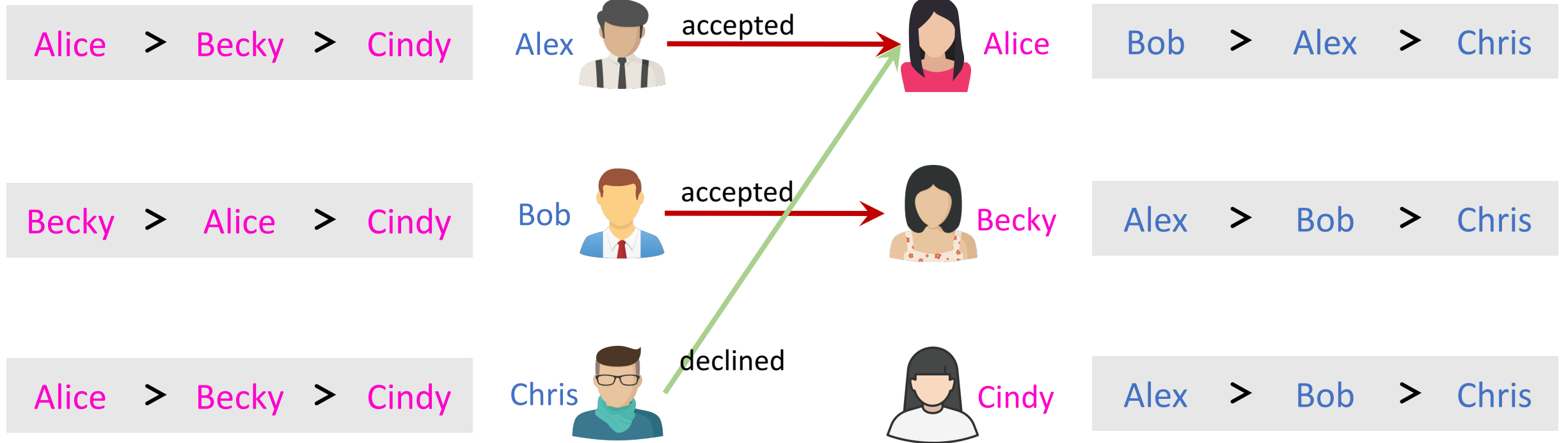


# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



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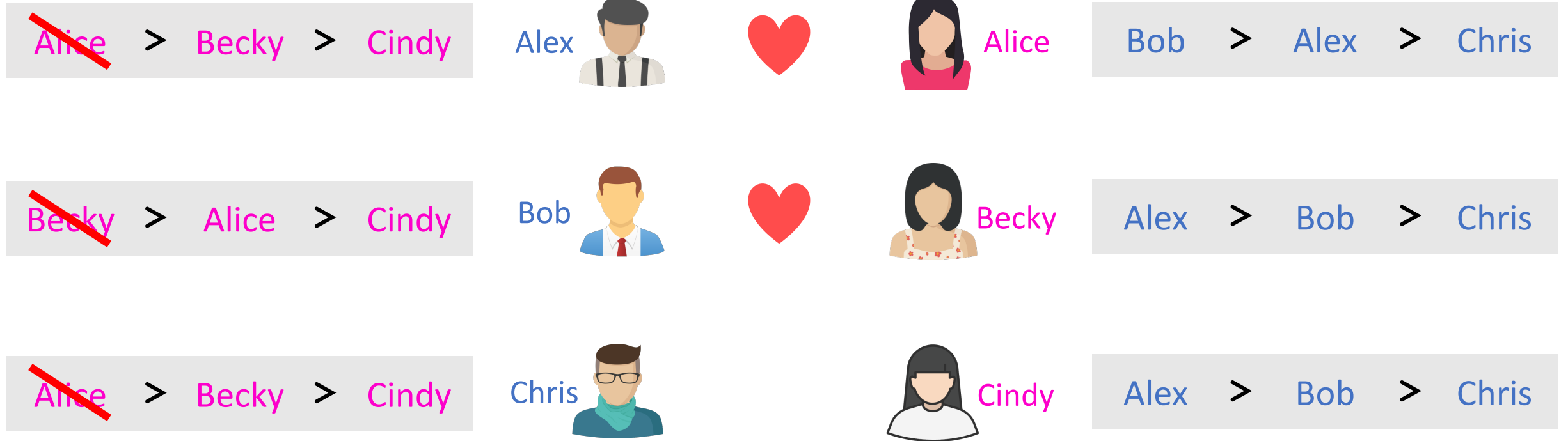
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



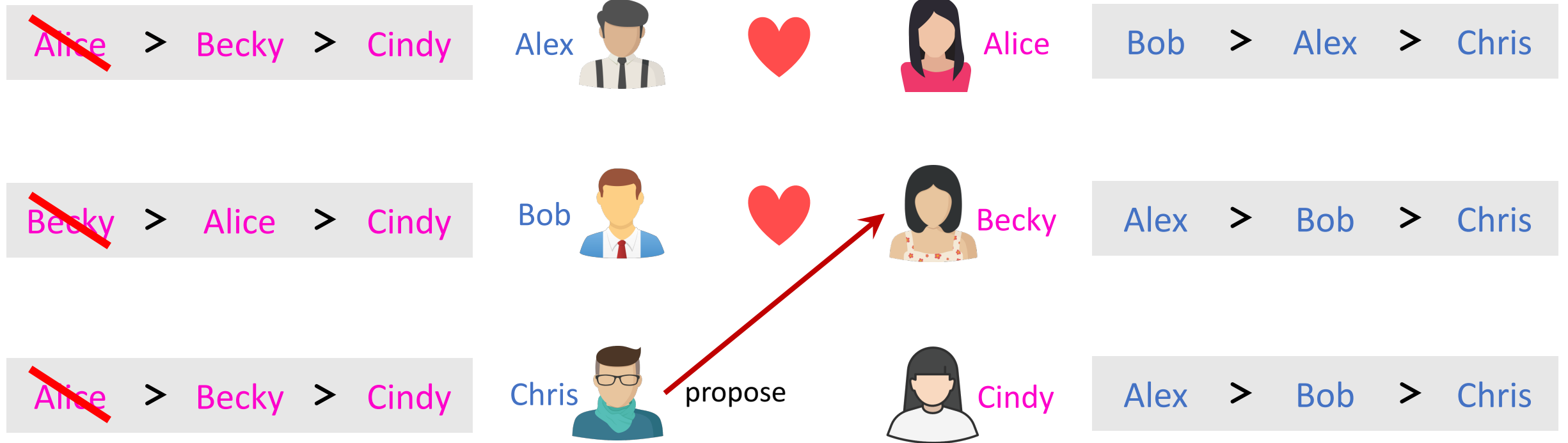
**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

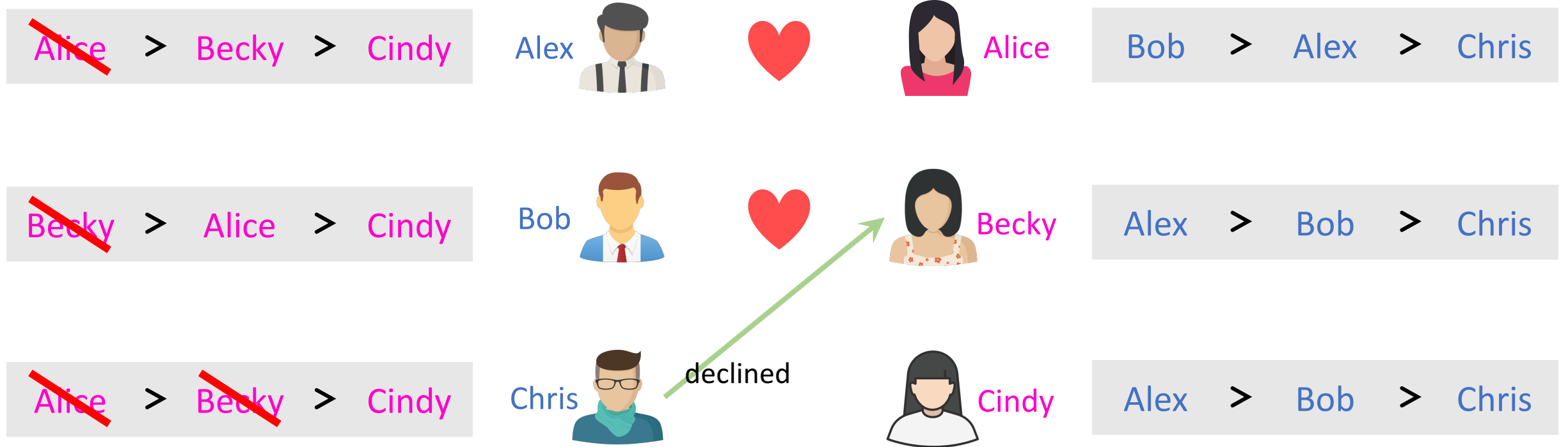


# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 1:** An **unmarried** man proposes to the woman who is *his most preferred among those he **has not proposed to***.

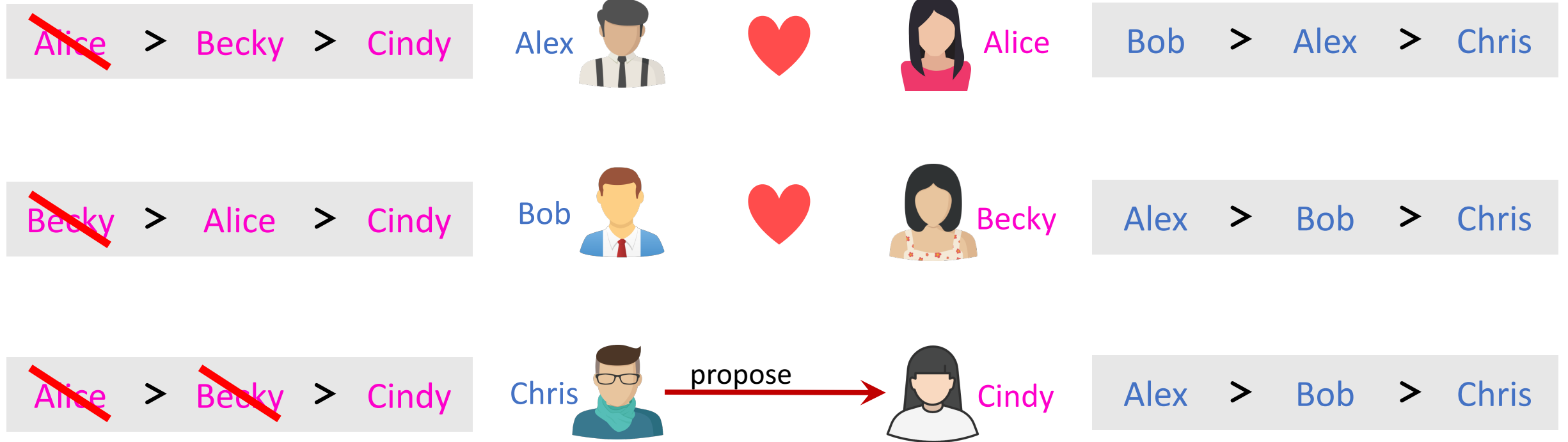
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

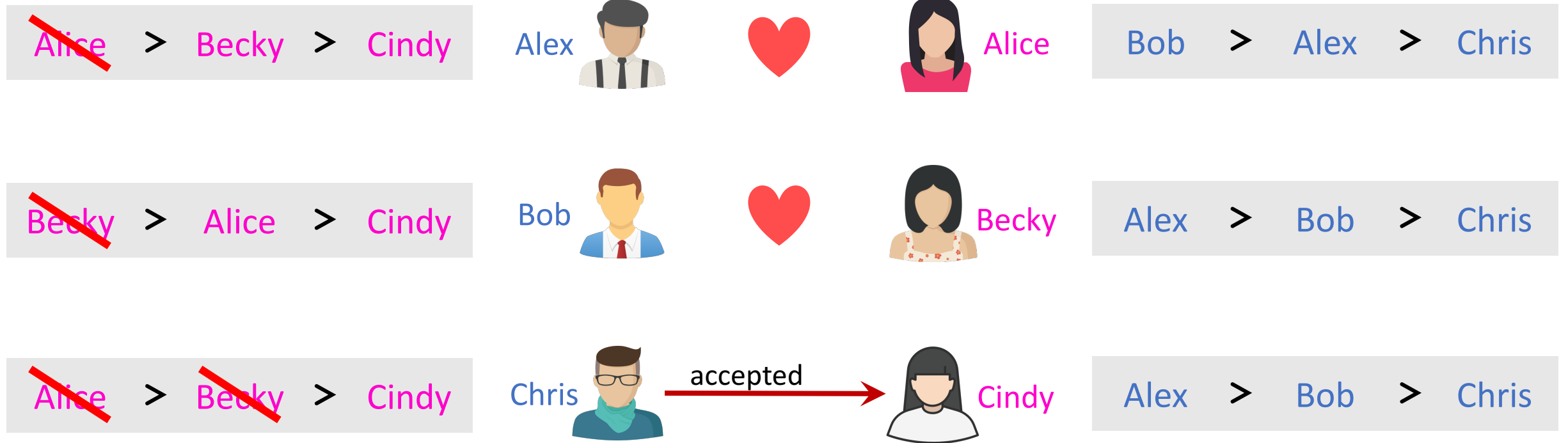
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# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



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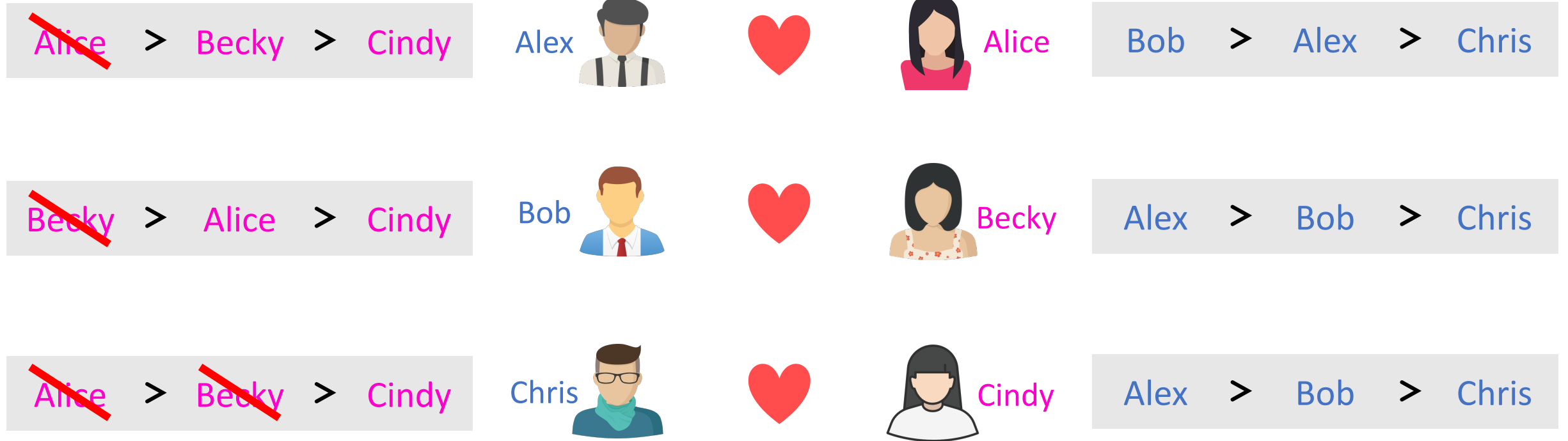
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



Stop if everyone is married.



# Another Example

# Preference Lists

Alice > Diana > Cindy > Becky

Alice > Becky > Cindy > Diana

Becky > Diana > Cindy > Alice

Cindy > Alice > Becky > Diana

Alex



Bob



Chris



David



Alice



Becky



Cindy



Diana



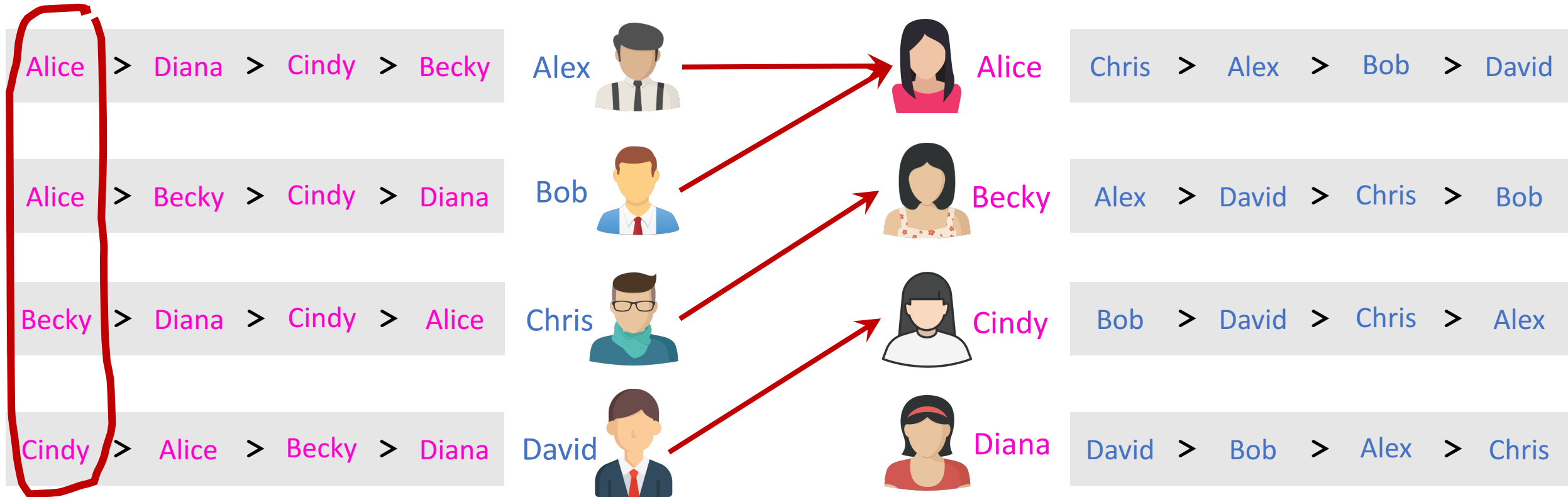
Chris > Alex > Bob > David

Alex > David > Chris > Bob

Bob > David > Chris > Alex

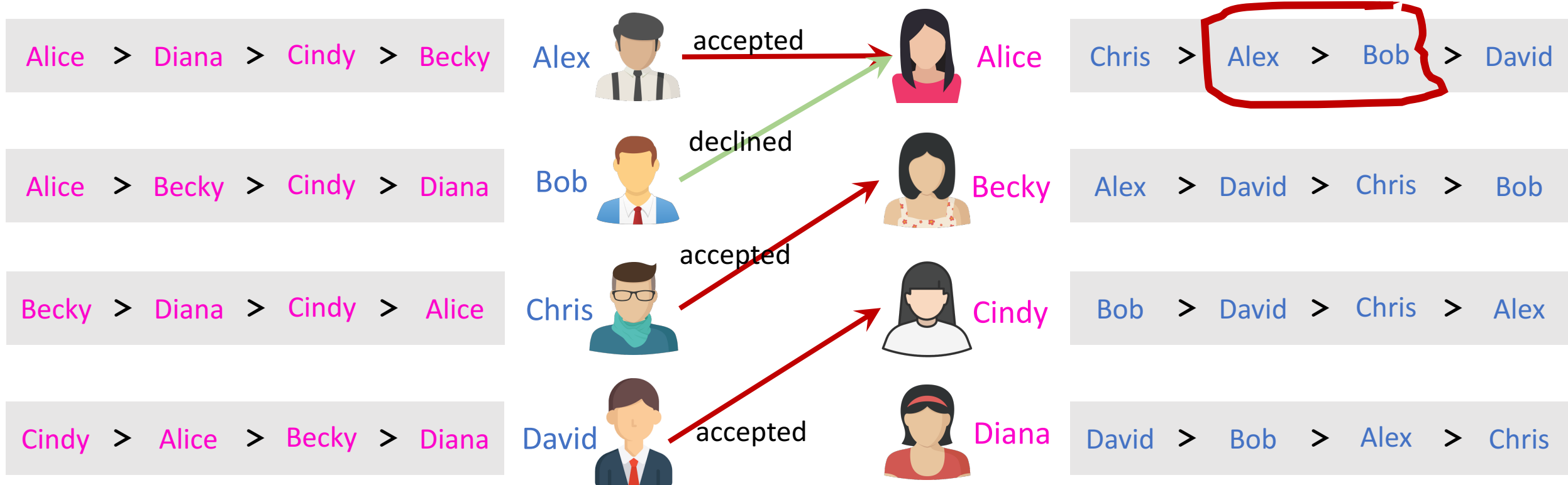
David > Bob > Alex > Chris

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 1:** An **unmarried** man proposes to the woman who is *his most preferred among those he has not proposed to*.

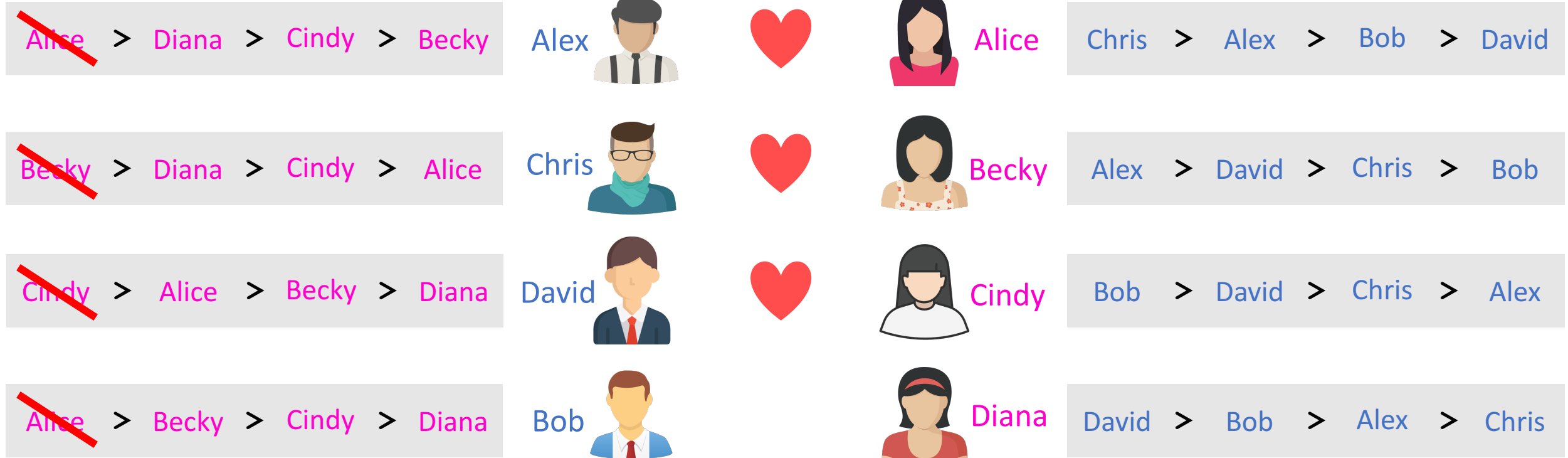
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



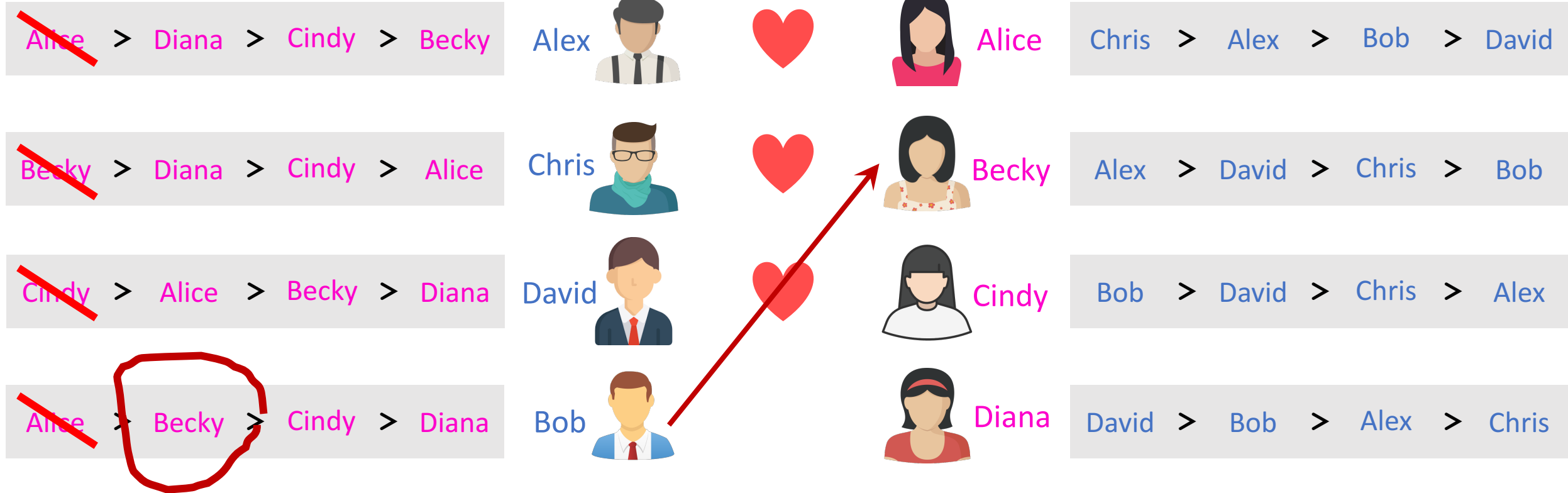
**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

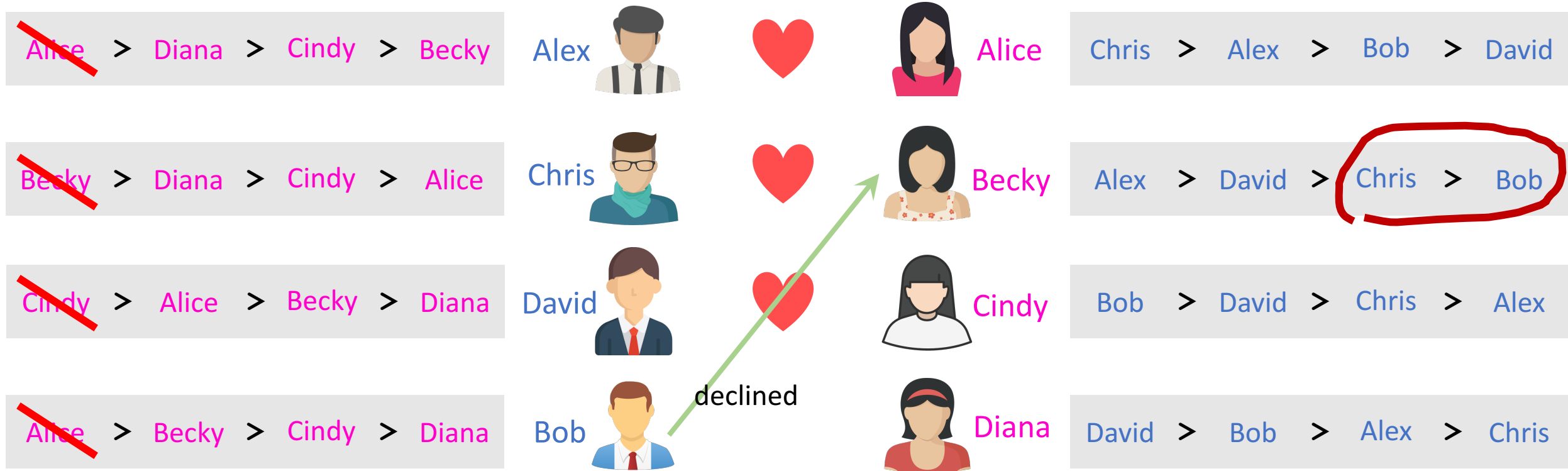


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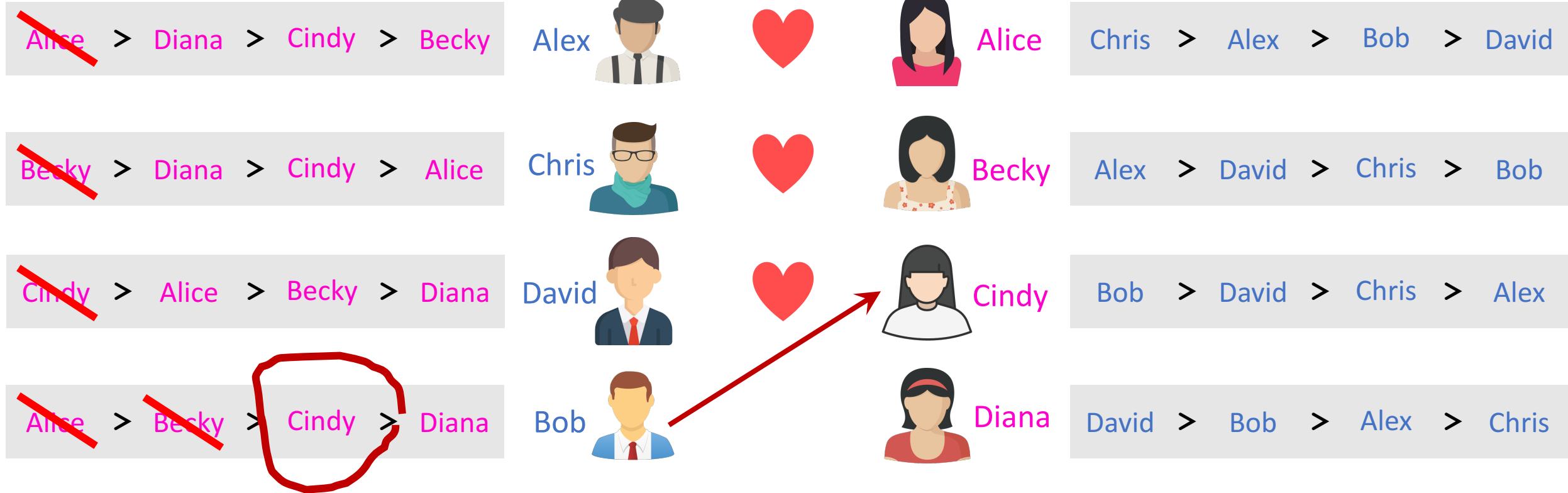
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

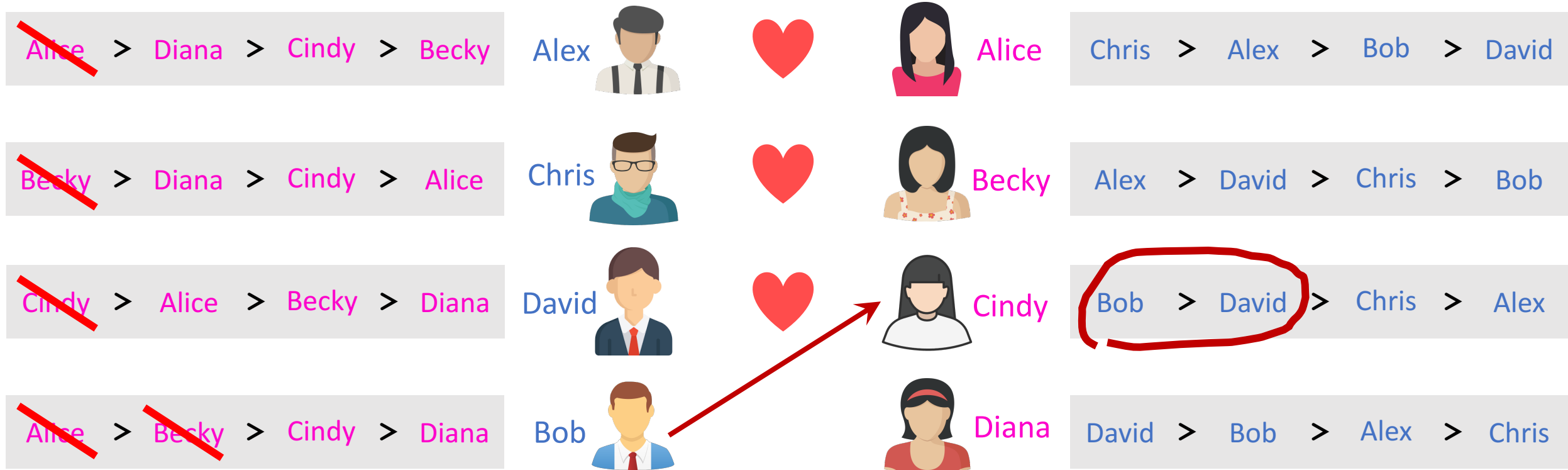
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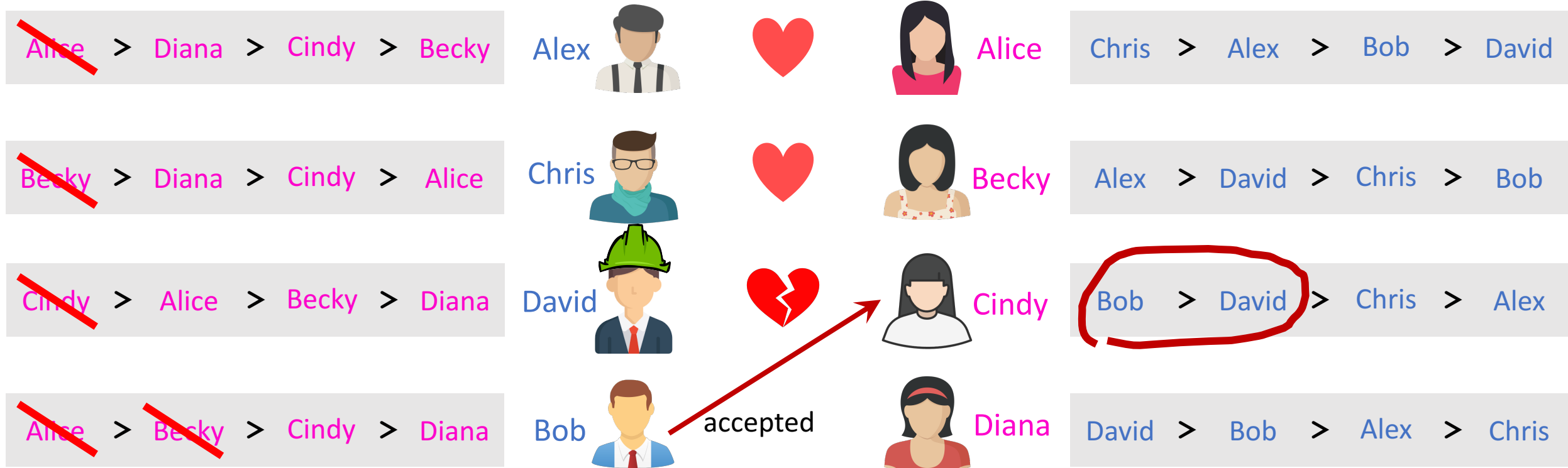
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then **divorce**.

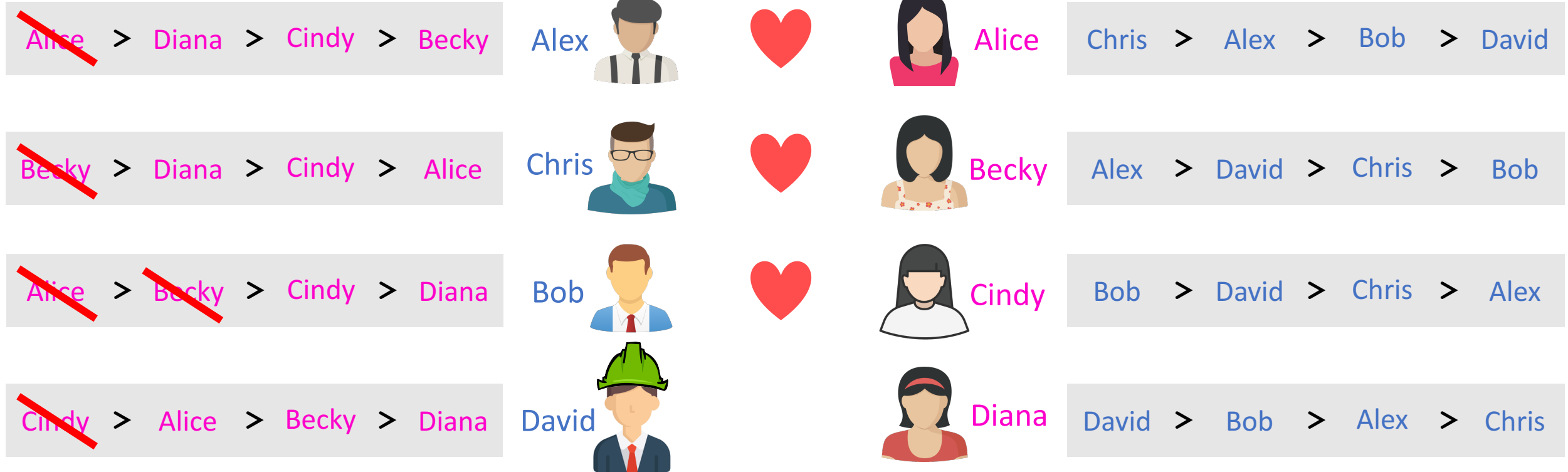
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



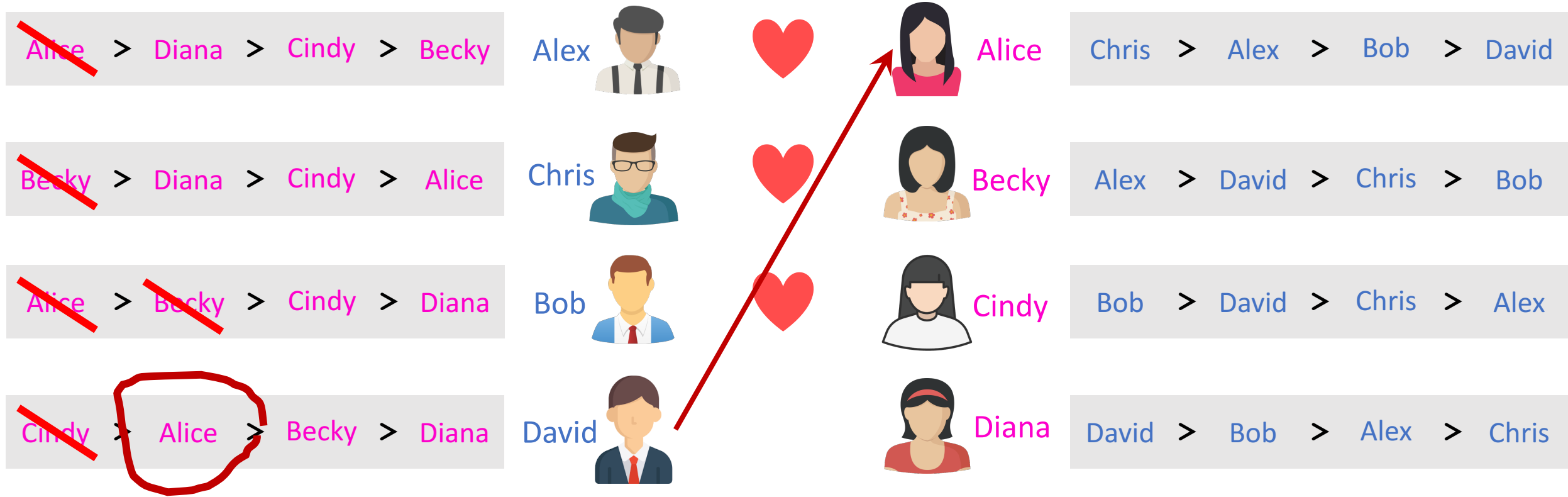
**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then **divorce**.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

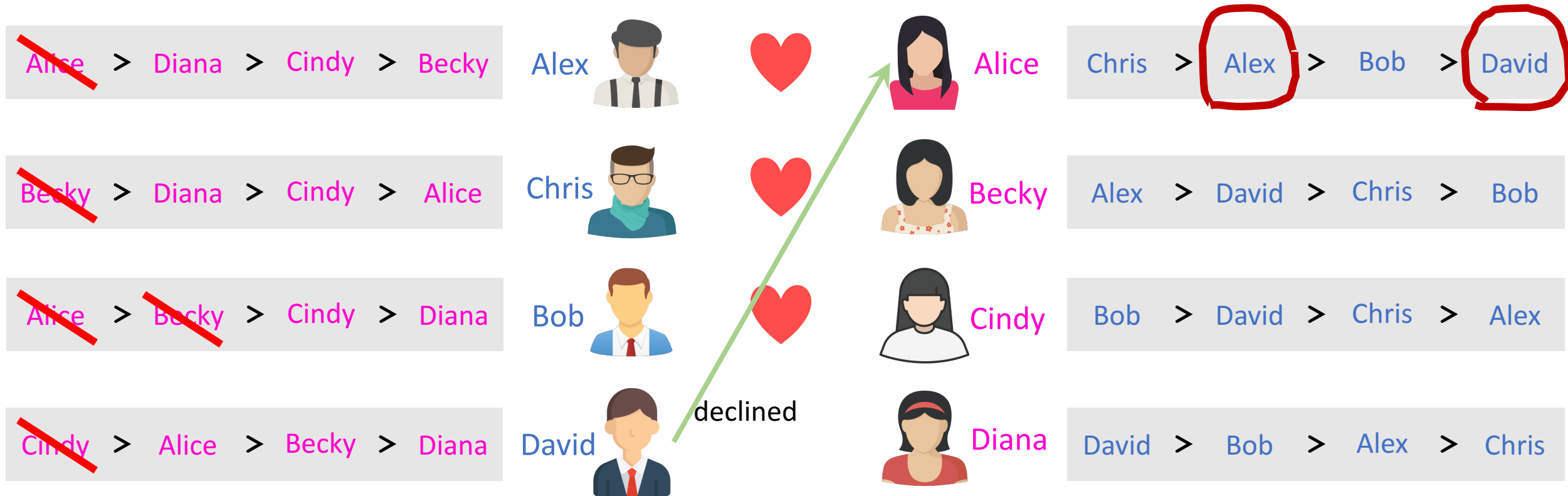


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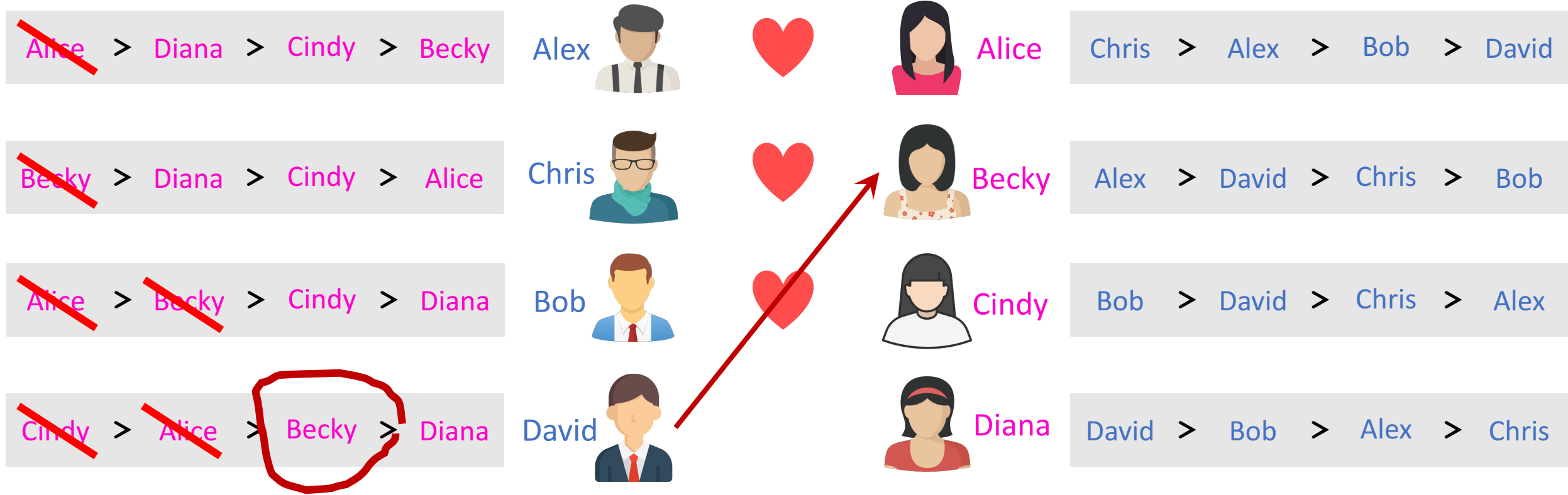
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

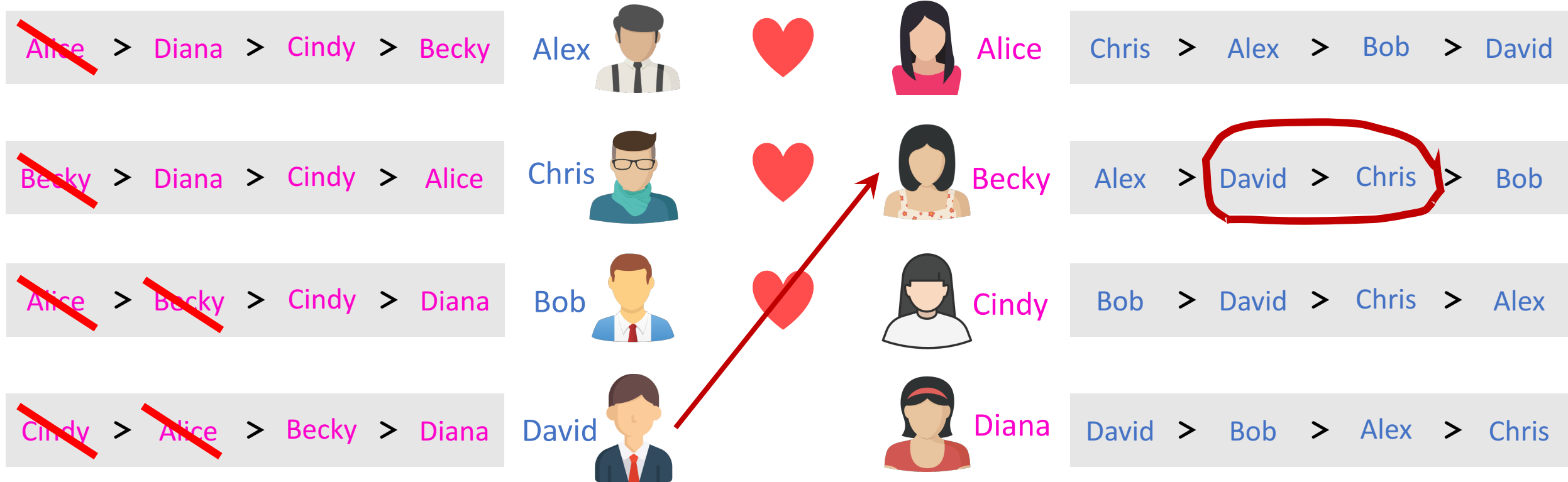
- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



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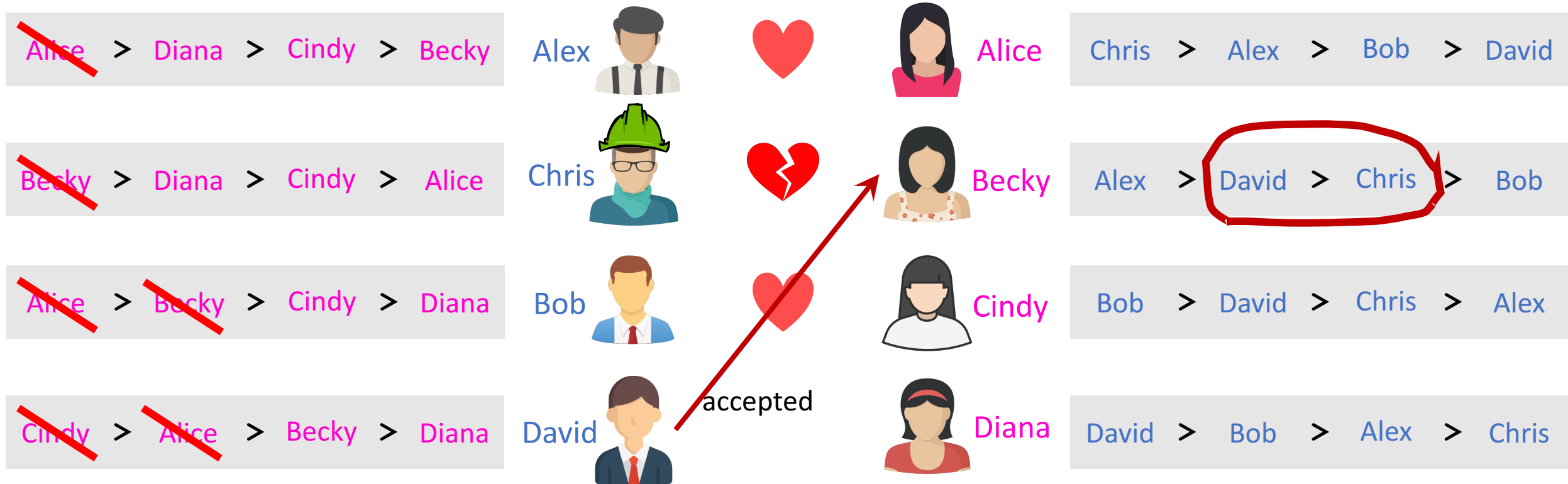
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then **divorce**.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

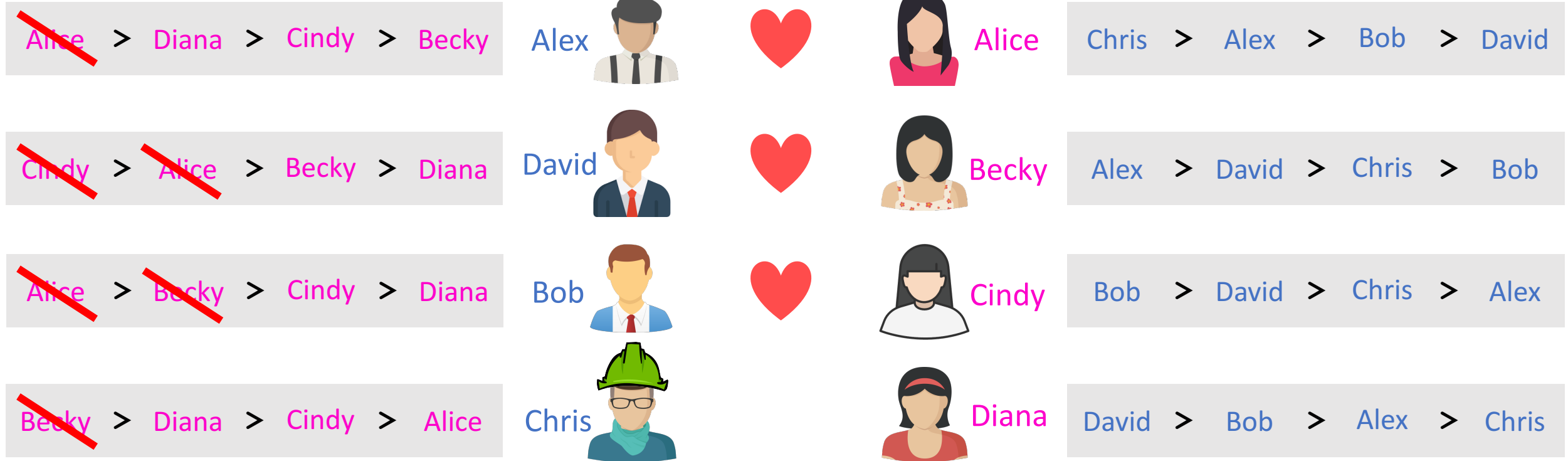


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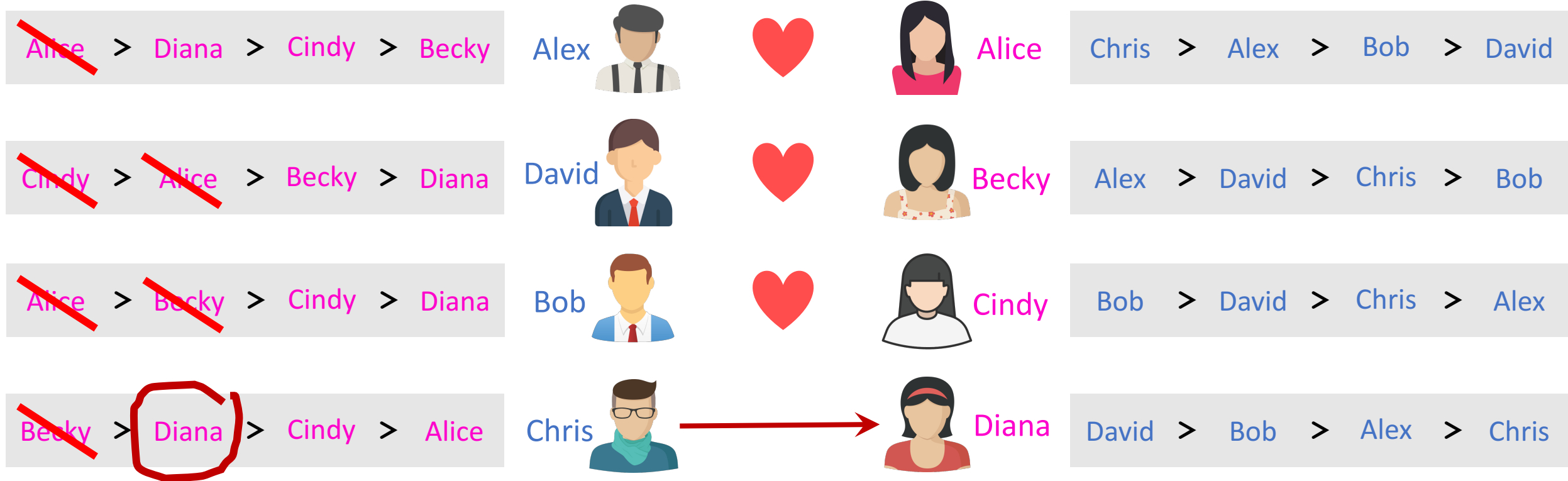
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# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

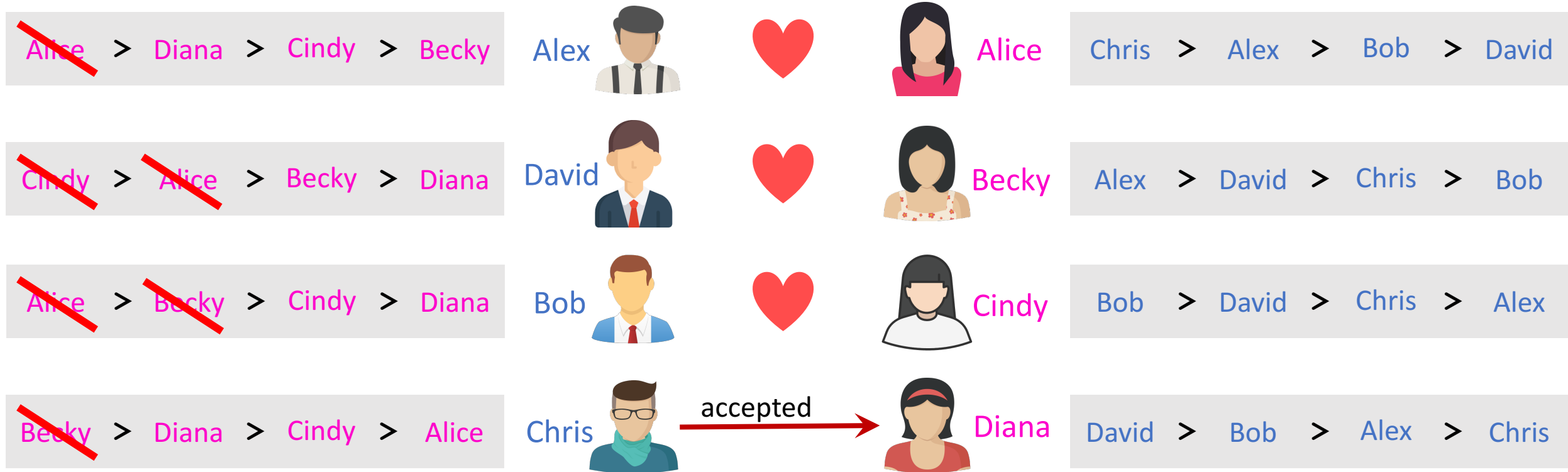


# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 1:** An **unmarried** man proposes to the woman who is *his most preferred among those he **has not** proposed to*.

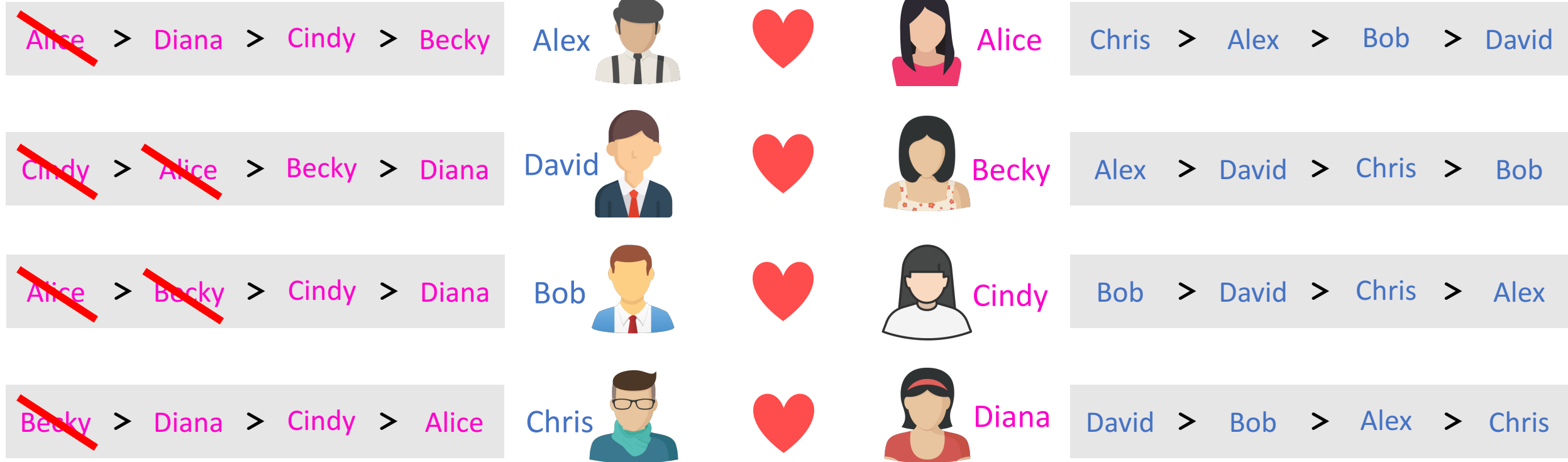
# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



**Step 2:** A woman accepts her best offer.

- If the woman finds better matching than her current spouse, then divorce.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm



Stop if everyone is married.

# Summary

# Stable Marriage Problem

- Directed weighted bipartite graph:  $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ .
  - $\mathcal{U}$ : a set of men.
  - $\mathcal{V}$ : a set of women.
  - The weights are the orders of preference.
- The numbers of men and women are the same:  $|\mathcal{U}| = |\mathcal{V}| = n$ .
- If a man and a woman prefer each other over their current spouses, then the marriage is **not stable**.

# Gale-Shapley Algorithm

1. Every **unmarried** man proposes to a woman who is his **most preferred** among those he **has not proposed to**.
2. Every woman accepts her best offer.
  - A bad offer is better than no offer.
  - If the offer is better than her current spouse, then divorce.
3. Stop if everyone is married; otherwise, repeat Steps 1 and 2.

Time complexity:  $O(n^2)$

**Thank You!**