

HomeWork 1b

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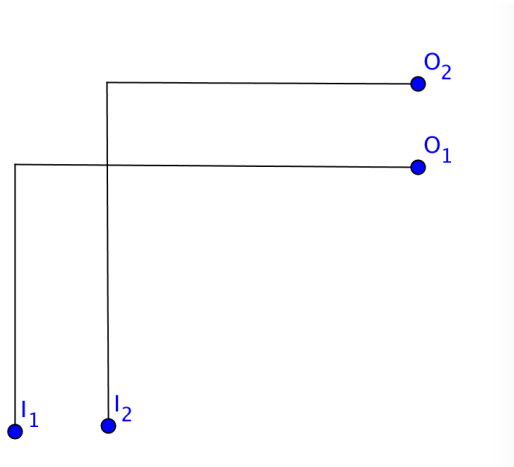
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1. (Problem 6)

A ship preference list is a list of port order by ship's chronological visit. A port preference list is a list of ship order by reverse chronological visiting time of ships. If we consider ship as man and port as women, then it becomes a stable marriage problem. Simply apply G-S algorithm in this problem, solution always exist.

2. (Problem 7)

Let's define that a conflict occur if two data streams pass through the same junction box. A output wire preference list is a list of input wire's id by the ordered of intersection point (from output wire's **downstream** to its **upstream**). A input wire preference list is a list of output wire's id by the ordered of intersection point (from input wire's **upstream** to its **downstream**).



According to the picture, when a conflict occur, between two pairs (I_1, O_1) , (I_2, O_2) , O_1 rank higher than O_2 in I_2 's preference list. I_2 rank higher I_1 in O_1 's preference list. It indicate that this problem is same as stable marriage problem. So the perfect match always exist.

3. (Problem 8)

The answer is yes, a woman may give a fake preference list to get a better partner. For example, there are 3 women (w_1, w_2, w_3) and 3 men (m_1, m_2, m_3) and their true preference list is

| name | preference list |
|-------|-----------------|
| w_1 | m_2, m_1, m_3 |
| w_2 | m_1, m_2, m_3 |
| w_3 | m_1, m_2, m_3 |
| m_1 | w_1, w_3, w_2 |
| m_2 | w_3, w_1, w_2 |
| m_3 | w_1, w_3, w_2 |

After G-S algorithm terminating, the result is matching $(w_1, m_1), (w_2, m_3), (w_3, m_2)$.

However, if w_1 gives a fake preference list which is (m_2, m_3, m_1) . Then the result is $(w_1, m_2), (w_2, m_3), (w_3, m_1)$. Thus, w_1 gets her best partner m_2 rather than m_1 .