

Stable matchings

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Outline

Why Stable Matchings?

Mathematics and Real Life

Basic examples

Looking For a Stable Matching

Gale–Shapley Algorithm

Correctness Proof

Why the Algorithm is Unfair

Why The Algorithm is Very Unfair

University Entrance in Russia

Old system:

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- each university had entrance exams

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- universities make offers
- applicants choose

Simplified Model

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- n candidates

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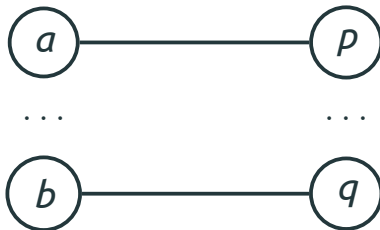
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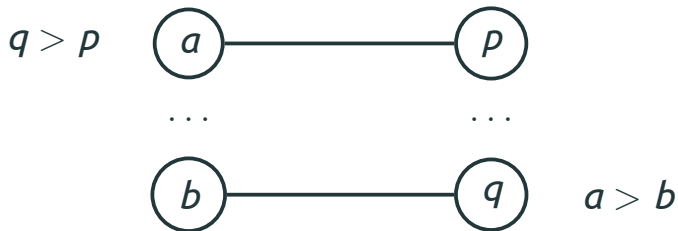
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- graph theory: “perfect matching”
- minimal requirement: stability

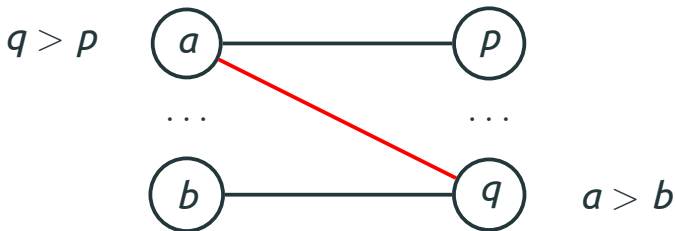
Unstable Matching



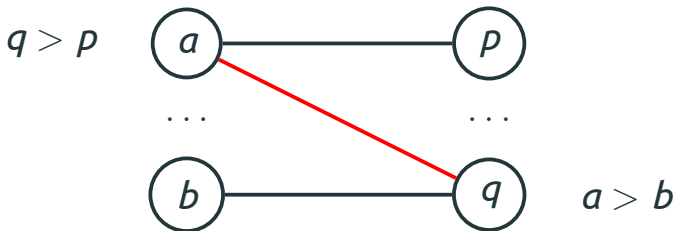
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Is there a stable matching?

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How to Get a Nobel Prize...

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- “Roth recognized that Shapley’s theoretical results could clarify the functioning of important markets in practice... helped redesign existing institutions for matching new doctors with hospitals, students with schools, and organ donors with patients.”

...by Writing to a Wide Audience

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- David Gale (1921–2008), Lloyd Shapley: College Admissions and the Stability of Marriage, 1962

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- American Mathematical Monthly
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2312726>

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- matchings = marriages
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- “her husband” is shorter than “applicant that fills this position”
- more symmetric

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- unique stable marriage: why?

The Same Ordering

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- induction
- recursive algorithm

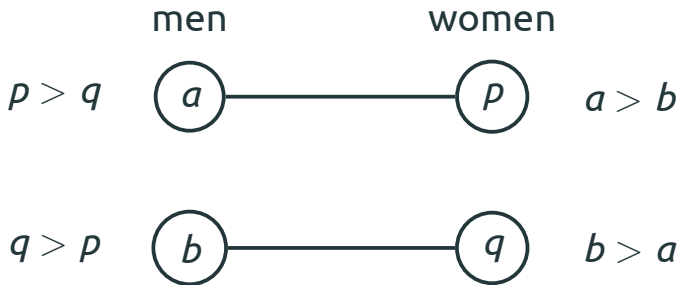
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- induction
- recursive algorithm
- symmetry

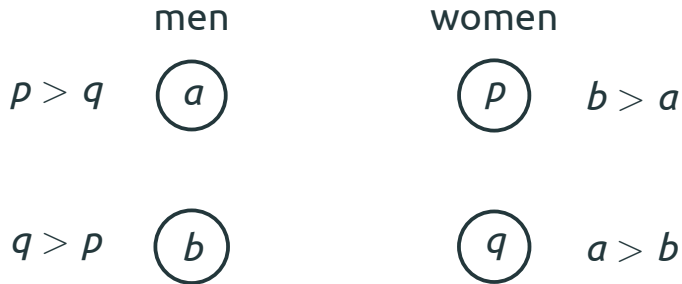
$n = 2$: Everyone Is Happy



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$n = 2$: Two Stable Matchings



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two bad but stable matchings

$n = 2$: Two Stable Matchings



two bad but stable matchings

H. Heine / R. Schumann ("Dichterliebe")

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UzfwyCLmHLc>

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- “laissez-faire” approach:
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- former partners make another pair
- repeat until a stable matching is obtained

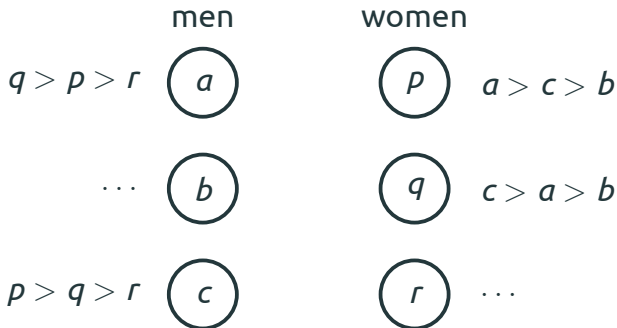
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...not guaranteed

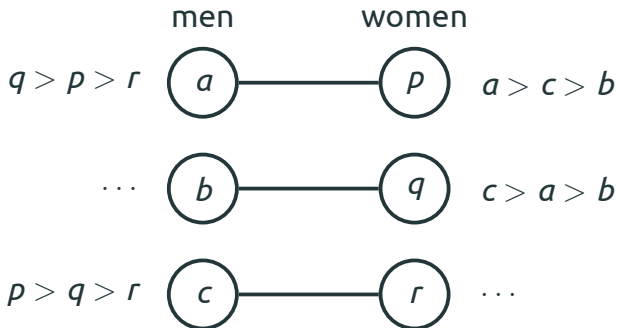
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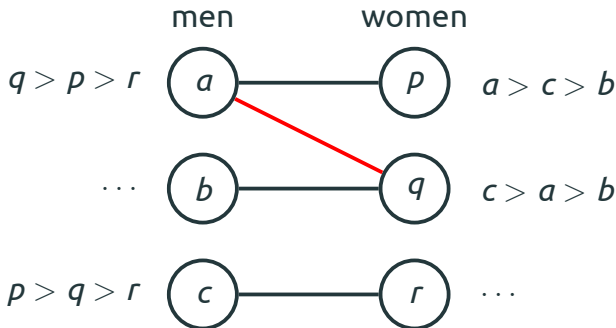
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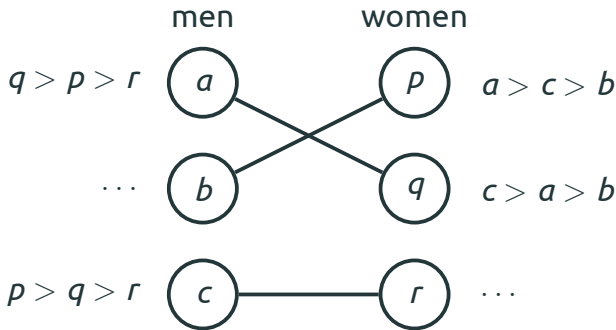
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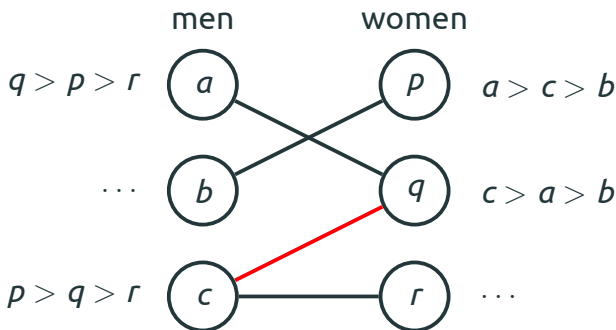
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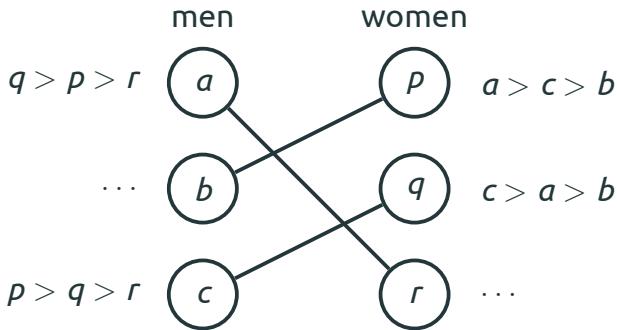
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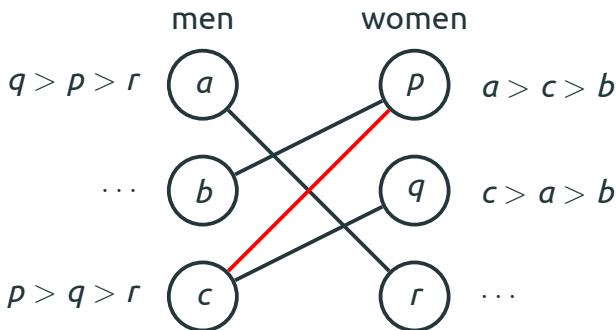
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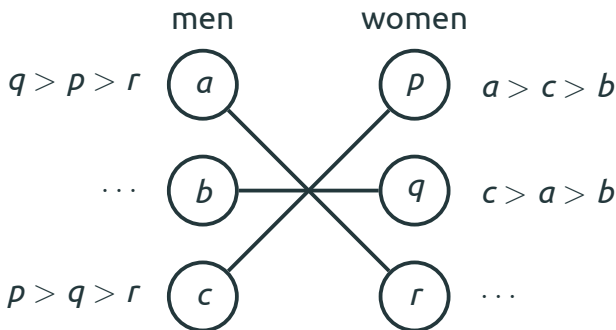
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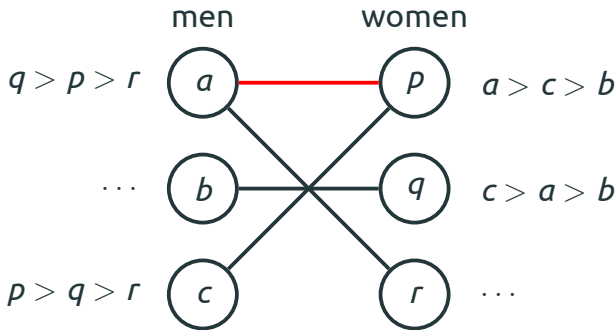
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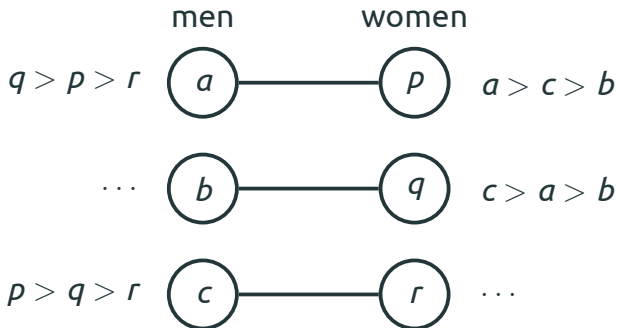
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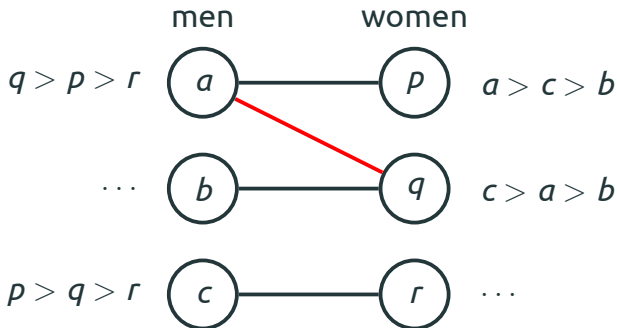
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- non-deterministic

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- stability

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- (brute-force search: $n!$)

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- contradiction ($\# \text{women} = \# \text{men}$)

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- **claim:** algorithm gives the best one
- corollary: non-determinism inessential
- corollary: no collisions if for every man the best possible partner (in stable matchings) is chosen
- reformulation: if m was rejected (in any way) by w during the algorithm, (m, w) cannot appear in a stable matching

Proof

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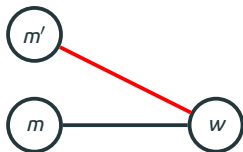
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- **claim:** if m was rejected by w during the algorithm, (m, w) cannot appear in a stable matching
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- (m, w) in a stable matching



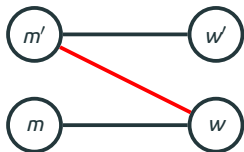
Proof

- **claim:** if m was rejected by w during the algorithm, (m, w) cannot appear in a stable matching
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- (m, w) in a stable matching
- but w rejected/left m
because $w : m' > m$



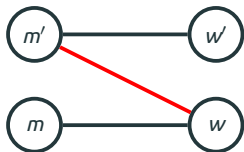
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- (m', w') in (the same) stable matching



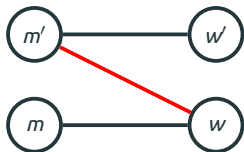
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because $w : m' > m$
- (m', w') in (the same) stable matching
- $m' : w' > w$ (otherwise not stable)



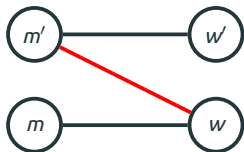
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- $m' : w' > w$ (otherwise not stable)
- m' was paired with w during the algorithm



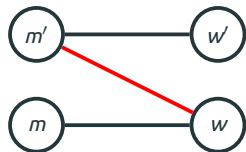
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- so m' was *earlier* rejected by w'



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- but w rejected/left m because $w : m' > m$
- (m', w') in (the same) stable matching
- $m' : w' > w$ (otherwise not stable)
- m' was paired with w during the algorithm
- so m' was *earlier* rejected by w'
- so (m', w') cannot appear in a stable matching



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- reformulation: if (m, w) is in some stable matching, the algorithm cannot pair w with some m' that is better (for w)

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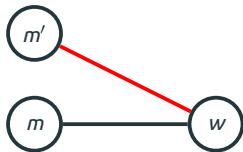
Proof

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- (m, w) in a stable matching



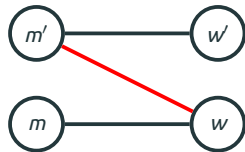
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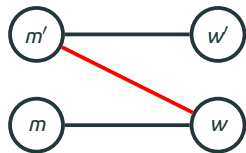
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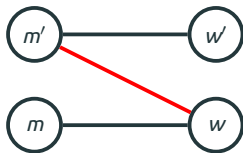
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- $m' : w' > w$ (otherwise not stable)



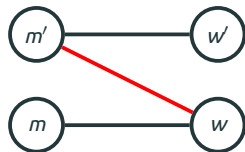
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- contradiction



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