

## Lecture 3 Session 2 : September 28

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### 3.1 Stable Matching/Marriage

Matching has a lot of real world applications. We see it in markets, buyers/sellers, computer processes, residencies, and so on. So far we've used matching in the context of girls likes boys and boys like girls. These matchings can sometimes have *preferences*.

This is called **Stable matching/marriage**. It is finding a matching between two equal sets each following an ordered preference list.

For example, let's create two preference lists:

Table 3.1: Men Preference List

M1	W4	W1	W2	W3
M2	W2	W3	W1	W4
M3	W2	W4	W3	W1
M4	W3	W1	W4	W2

Table 3.2: Women Preference List

W1	M4	M1	M3	M2
W2	M1	M3	M2	M4
W3	M1	M2	M3	M4
W4	M4	M1	M3	M2

This is still a bipartite and a good matching would be when we don't have one woman assigned to two men and vice versa.

#### Blocking Pair

What kind of marriage would not last long? Let's say we have the following matchings:  $(m, w)$  and  $(m', w')$ . If  $m$  and  $w'$  are not engaged, but  $m$  prefers  $w'$  to  $w$  and  $w'$  prefers  $m$  to  $m'$ , then there's an incentive for them to break. This is called a **blocking pair**.

The goal of stable matching is to find a matching that has *no* blocking pair.

### 3.2 Gale and Shapley Algorithm

The idea is similar to DGS algorithm: people bidding and going for the most valuable item. We will have men proposing (bidders). The difference is the other set, in this case women, has a say. Women can reject men.

**Data:** men preference list and women preference list

**Result:** (m,w) matchings

Assuming number of men is equal to number of women;

Put all men in a list (initially everyone is free);

**while** free list of men is not empty **do**

    pick any free man;

    man proposes to most preferred woman that he has not proposed to;

**if** woman is free **then**

        men is engaged with that woman;

**else**

        woman rejects the less desirable man of the two men based on her preference list;

**end**

    rejected man go back to free list (does not matter where in the list)

**end**

**Key notes:**

- *engaged* means man and woman are not married. Matchings can change as algorithm progresses.
- Women rejects based on their preference list
- if you're a *free* woman, you cannot say no. Only way to reject is if a better man comes.
- Once a woman is engaged, she cannot be free.
- Algorithm **ALWAYS** terminates and everybody is married.

This example is *man-optimal*. It is seen as worse from women's perspective. However, as the algorithm progresses, men decrease on their preference while women are safe or their preference increases.

### 3.3 Stable Matching Example

Let's walk through a man-optimal example...

Table 3.3: Men Preference List

<b>M1</b>	<b>W4</b>	W1	W2	W3
<b>M2</b>	W2	<b>W3</b>	W1	W4
<b>M3</b>	<b>W2</b>	W4	W3	W1
<b>M4</b>	W3	<b>W1</b>	W4	W2

Table 3.4: Women Preference List

<b>W1</b>	<b>M4</b>	M1	M3	M2
<b>W2</b>	M1	<b>M3</b>	M2	M4
<b>W3</b>	M1	<b>M2</b>	M3	M4
<b>W4</b>	M4	<b>M1</b>	M3	M2

1. Let's begin with *M1*. *W4* is free so *M1* and *W4* becomes engaged.
2. We move on to *M2*. *W2* is free and becomes engaged with *M2*.
3. We go to *M3*. *W2* is already engaged, so we check the woman's preference list. *W2* prefers *M3* over *M2*. So now, *M3* and *W2* are engaged. *M2* goes back to the free list.
4. We go to *M4*. *W3* is free and becomes engaged with *M4*.

5. We pick  $M3$ . The next woman on his preference list that he has not proposed to is  $W3$ .  $W3$  is engaged to  $M4$ . We check the  $W3$ 's preference list.  $W3$  prefers  $M3$  over  $M4$ . So  $M3$  and  $W3$  becomes engaged and  $M4$  goes back to the list.
6. We pick  $M4$ .  $W1$  is free so  $M4$  and  $W1$  becomes engaged.

The list is now empty and returns the matchings:  $(M1, W4)$ ,  $(M2, W3)$ ,  $(M3, W2)$ ,  $(M4, W1)$ . Since we don't see any blocking pairs, this is a stable matching.

Now let's say it's a woman-optimal. Same steps apply except we would initialize with all women in the free list and pick a woman to start with. Once the list is empty and everybody is married/matched, you will notice that we come up with the same matchings:  $(W1, M4)$ ,  $(W2, M3)$ ,  $(W3, M2)$ ,  $(W4, M1)$ .

**Note:** If the man-optimal and woman-optimal are *equal*, this is the **only stable matching**.