

Efficient Implementation

Efficient implementation. We describe $O(n^2)$ time implementation.

Note: this is **linear** in the size of the input.

Representing men and women.

- Assume men are named $1, \dots, n$.
- Assume women are named $1', \dots, n'$.

Engagements.

- Maintain a list of free men, e.g., in a queue.
- Maintain two arrays `wife[m]`, and `husband[w]`.
 - set entry to 0 if unmatched
 - if m matched to w then `wife[m]=w` and `husband[w]=m`

Men proposing.

- For each man, maintain a list of women, ordered by preference.
- Maintain an array `count[m]` that counts the number of proposals made by man m .

Efficient Implementation

Women rejecting/accepting.

- Does woman w prefer man m to man m' ?
- For each woman, create **inverse** of preference list of men.
- Constant time access for each query after $O(n)$ preprocessing.

Amy	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th
Pref	8	3	7	1	4	5	6	2

Amy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inverse	4 th	8 th	2 nd	5 th	6 th	7 th	3 rd	1 st

```
for i = 1 to n
  inverse[pref[i]] = i
```

Amy prefers man 3 to 6
since $\text{inverse}[3] < \text{inverse}[6]$
2 7

Understanding the Solution

Q. For a given problem instance, there may be several stable matchings. Do all executions of Gale-Shapley yield the same stable matching? If so, which one?

An instance with two stable matchings.

- A-X, B-Y, C-Z.
- A-Y, B-X, C-Z.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Xavier	A	B	C
Yancey	B	A	C
Zeus	A	B	C

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Amy	Y	X	Z
Bertha	X	Y	Z
Clare	X	Y	Z

Understanding the Solution

Q. Do all executions of Gale-Shapley yield the same stable matching?

Def. Man m is a **valid partner** of woman w if there exists some stable matching in which they are matched.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Xavier	A	C	B
Yancey	A	B	C
Zeus	A	B	C

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Amy	Y	Z	X
Bertha	Y	Z	X
Clare	Y	X	Z

Q. Are X-A valid partners?

Understanding the Solution

Q. Do all executions of Gale-Shapley yield same stable matching?

Def. Man m is **valid partner** of woman w if exists some stable matching in which they are matched.

Man-optimal assignment. Each man receives best valid partner.

Claim. All executions of GS yield **man-optimal** assignment, which is a stable matching!

- No reason a priori to believe that man-optimal assignment is a matching, let alone stable.
- Simultaneously best for every man.

Man Optimality

Claim. GS matching S^* is man-optimal.

Pf. (by contradiction)

- Suppose some man is paired with someone other than best partner. Men propose in decreasing order of preference \Rightarrow some man is rejected by valid partner.
- Let Y be **first** such man, and let A be **first** valid woman that rejects him.
- Let S be a stable matching where A and Y are matched.
- When Y is rejected, A forms (or reaffirms) engagement with a man, say Z , whom she prefers to Y .
- Let B be Z 's partner in S .
- Z matched to A and not yet rejected by any valid partner at the point when Y is rejected by A . Thus, Z prefers A to B .[↑]
- But A prefers Z to Y .
- Thus A - Z is unstable in S . ▪

	S
	Amy-Yancey
	Bertha-Zeus
	...

since this is first rejection
by a valid partner of anyone

Stable Matching Summary

Stable matching problem. Given preference profiles of n men and n women, find a **stable** matching.

↖
no man and woman prefer to be with each other than assigned partner

Gale-Shapley algorithm. Finds a stable matching in $O(n^2)$ time.

Man-optimality. In version of *GS* where men propose, each man receives best valid partner.

↖
 w is a valid partner of m if there exist some stable matching where m and w are paired

Q. Does man-optimality come at the expense of the women?

Woman Pessimality

Woman-pessimal assignment. Each woman receives worst valid partner.

Claim. GS finds **woman-pessimal** stable matching S^* .

Pf.

- Suppose $A-Z$ matched in S^* , but Z is not worst valid partner for A .
- There exists stable matching S in which A is paired with a man, say Y , whom she likes less than Z .
- Let B be Z 's partner in S .
- Z prefers A to B . ← man-optimality
- Thus, $A-Z$ is an unstable in S . ▪

S
Amy-Yancey
Bertha-Zeus
...

Lessons Learned

Powerful ideas

- Isolate underlying structure of problem.
- Create useful and efficient algorithms.

Potentially deep social ramifications.

Moral: Be the one doing the proposing!