

12 February 2025

# Stable Matching

## Plan

- \* Stable Matching Problem
- \* Announcements
- \* Gale-Shapley Algorithm

# Problem Medical Residency Job Market.

\* Doctors apply to Residency Programs.

\* Doctors have preferences over Residencies  
↳ prestige, rigor, location, etc. --

\* Residencies have preferences over Doctors  
↳ grades, letters of rec, contributions to student body

# Classic Employment Market

\* Residencies "bid" on Doctors via Salaries

↳ Decentralized / Asynchronous

If Doctor  $d$  receives offer from Residency  $r$   
should she accept offer?

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Leads to Negotiations / Strategizing

## Alternative: Matching Market

\* **Doctors** matched to **Residencies**

↳ Centralized / Synchronous

↳ Outputs a "matching" of **Doctors**  $\leftrightarrow$  **Residencies**

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## Today's Simplifying Assumption

\* Equal # of **Doctors** & **Residencies**

\* Every **Residency** hiring exactly one **Doctor**

Outputs a "Matching" of Doctors  $\leftrightarrow$  Residencies

---

Defn. Given a collection of Doctors  $D$ , Residencies  $R$   
a matching is a set of pairs  $M$  s.t.

↳ Every pair  $(d, r) \in M$  consists of  
exactly one  $d \in D$  and one  $r \in R$ .

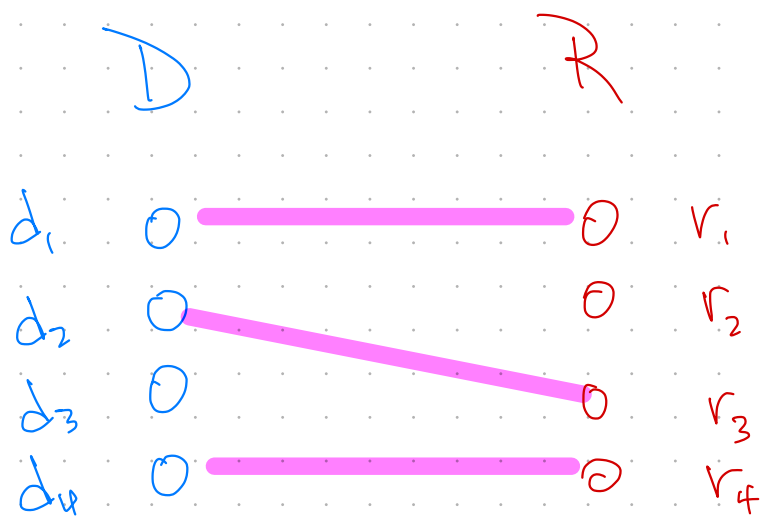
↳ Every Doctor / Residency involved in  
at most one pair in  $M$ .

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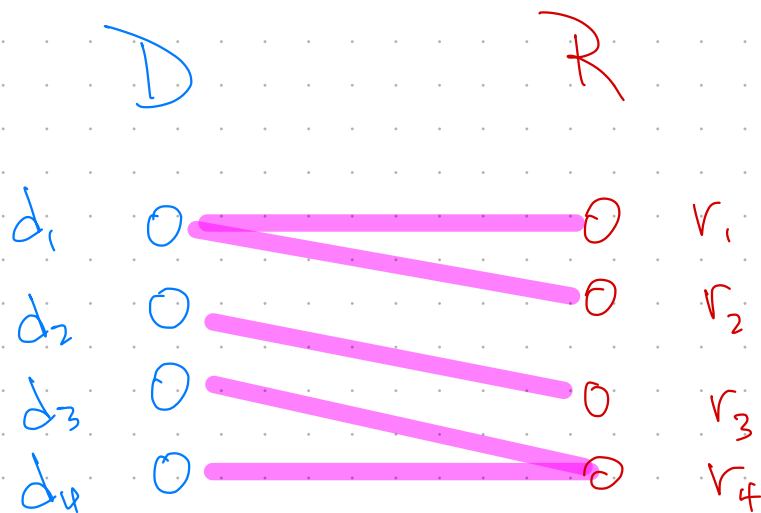
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Matching



Not a matching

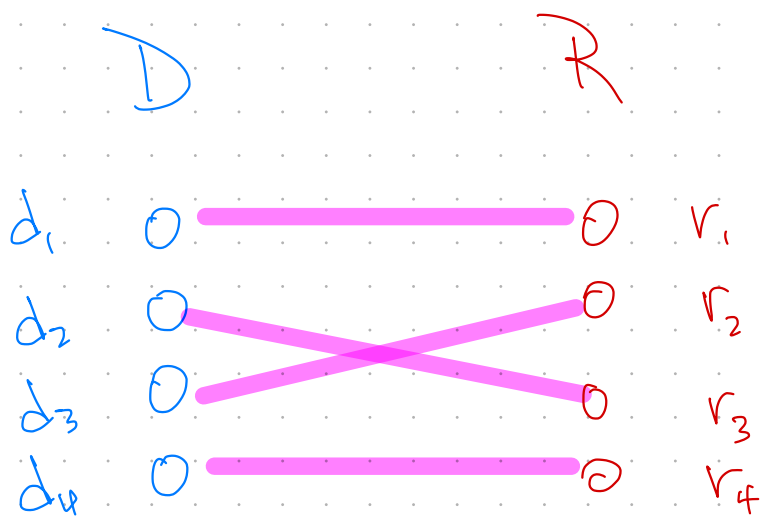


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Matching

A perfect matching is a matching where every  $d \in D$  and  $r \in R$  is involved in exactly one pair in  $M$ .

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But why would **Doctors** / **Residencies** agree to enter the market?

# Announcements.

\* HW 2 due

↳ Solutions Released ASAP ~ 12 noon.

\* Prelim 1. Thurs 7:30 - 9p.

↳ A-D Statler 196

↳ E-Z Statler 185

\* Ed Shutdown

↳ Closing Discussions ~ 24hr prior to exam

↳ Reopens After Feb Break.

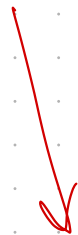
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But why would **Doctors** / **Residencies** agree to enter the market?

Why would a **Doctor** be upset with matching?

Why would a **Residency** be upset w/ matching?

Why would a **Doctor** be upset with matching?

↳ **Doctor**  $d$  matched to **Residency**  $r$ ,  
but  $d$  prefers  $r'$  to  $r$ .

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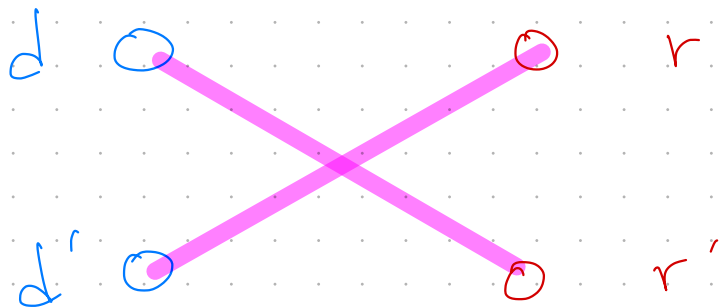
↳ **Doctor**  $d$  matched to **Residency**  $r$ ,  
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\* Suppose Market outputs  $(d, r')$  and  $(d', r)$ .

Defn. Instability

$d$  prefers  $r$  to matched residency  $r'$ , AND

$r$  prefers  $d$  to matched doctor  $d'$ .



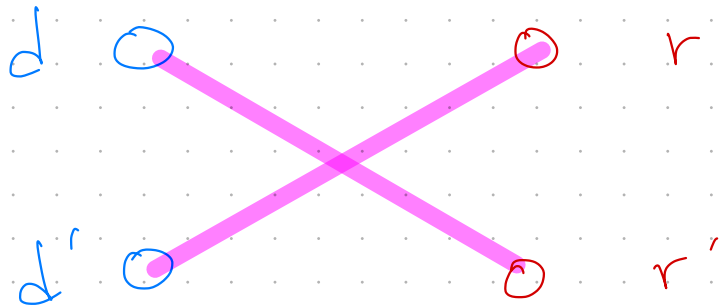
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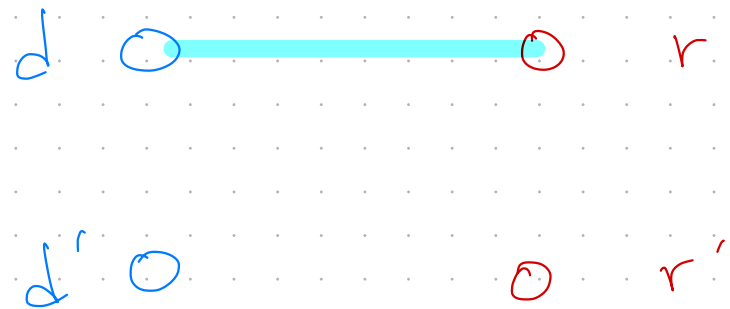
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market's  
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$d$  and  $r$  have  
incentive to reject  
matching



Defn. A perfect matching  $M$  is stable if it contains no instabilities:

$$\forall d \in D \quad \forall r \in R$$

\*  $d$  prefers match in  $M$  to  $r$ , OR

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\* When does a stable matching exist?

\* If such a matching exists

can we find it efficiently?

Answer. A stable matching always exists!

Theorem (Gale-Shapley),

Fix a collection of **Doctors  $D$**  & **Residencies  $R$**   
with any set of preferences.

There is an efficient algorithm that  
returns a **stable matching  $M$**  between  
 **$D$  &  $R$ .**

Idea.

\* Each residency maintains list of Doctors according to their preferences.

$r: d_5 \succ d_3 \succ d_7 \succ d_1 \succ d_6 \succ d_2 \succ d_4$

Idea.

\* Each **residency** maintains list of **Doctors** according to their preferences.

\* Iteratively make offers to next most-preferred **doctor**

$r: \cancel{d_5} \succ \cancel{d_3} \succ \cancel{d_7} \succ d_1 \succ d_6 \succ d_2 \succ d_4$

already made offers

next most-preferred

Gale-Shapley ( $D, R$ )

Initialize  $M \leftarrow \emptyset$ .

While  $\exists r \in R$  that hasn't made offers to every  $d \in D$

\*  $r$  makes offer to next most-preferred  $d$

Output  $M$

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if  $d$  is unmatched,

$\hookrightarrow M \leftarrow M \cup \{(d, r)\}$

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if  $d$  is unmatched,

$\hookrightarrow M \leftarrow M \cup \{(d, r)\}$

else  $d$  is matched to some  $r' \in R$ .

if  $d$  prefers  $r$  to  $r'$

$\hookrightarrow M \leftarrow M \setminus \{(d, r')\} \cup \{(d, r)\}$

Output  $M$

## Some Questions

\* While loop termination: Does GS always return?

\* Matching: is  $M$  a perfect matching?

\* Stability: is  $M$  stable?

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Every iteration involves offer  
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Every iteration involves offer from  $r \in R$  to NEW  $d \in D$ .

Iterations "indexed" by  $(r, d)$  pairs

$$\leq |R| \cdot |D| = n^2 \text{ iterations}$$

## Some Questions

- \* While loop termination: Does GS always return?
- \* Matching: is  $M$  a perfect matching?
- \* Stability: is  $M$  stable?

## Key Observation (\*)

Once  $d \in D$  receives offer,  $d$  remains matched.

If  $d$  is re-matched from  $(d, r')$  to  $(d, r)$   
then  $r \succ_d r'$ .

if  $d$  is matched to some  $r' \in R$ .

if  $d$  prefers  $r$  to  $r'$

$\hookrightarrow M \leftarrow M \setminus \{(d, r')\} \cup \{(d, r)\}$

re-matched

\* Matching : is  $M$  a perfect matching?

YES

Proof.

GS Terminated

$\Rightarrow \exists r \in R$  made offer to every  $d \in D$ .



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By Observation (\*)

Every  $d \in D$  received offer

$\Rightarrow$  Every  $d \in D$  must be matched.

$\Rightarrow M$  is a perfect matching.



## Some Questions

- \* While loop termination: Does GS always return?
- \* Matching: is  $M$  a perfect matching?
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Proof. Consider any  $(d, r), (d', r') \in M$ .

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Suppose  $d$  prefers  $r'$  to  $r$ .

$\Rightarrow r'$  never made  $d$  an offer

(otherwise  $d$  would be matched w/  $r^* \in R$   
at least as preferred as  $r'$ )

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$\Rightarrow r'$  prefers  $d'$  over  $d$ .

(Residencies make offers in order of preference,  
made offer to  $d'$ , but not  $d$ .)

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So  $r' \succ_d r \Rightarrow d' \succ_{r'} d$

No INSTABILITY.  $\square$