

Stable Matching

May 13, 2025

Several proofs and examples of this lecture are taken from Thomas Kesselheim's lecture notes



Mechanism Design Without Money

Kurt Mehlhorn, Javier Cembrano, Golnoosh Shahkarami







\blacktriangleright job applicants A, companies X

Matching Markets and Stability









- \blacktriangleright job applicants A, companies X
- applicant $a \in A$ has strict preferences $\succ_a \in \mathscr{L}(X)$

 $\mathscr{L}(X)$: set of binary relations > satisfying

- either $x \succ y$ or $y \succ x$
 - for every $x, y \in X$ with $x \neq y$
- $x \succ z$ whenever $x \succ y$ and $y \succ z$









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- applicant $a \in A$ has strict preferences $\succ_a \in \mathscr{L}(X)$ and company $x \in X$ has strict preferences $\succ_x \in \mathscr{L}(A)$

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 $a \succ_x b \succ_x c$ $x \succ_a y \succ_a z$ $c \succ_y a \succ_y b$ $x \succ_b z \succ_b y$ $b \succ_z a \succ_z c$ $z \succ_c x \succ_c y$









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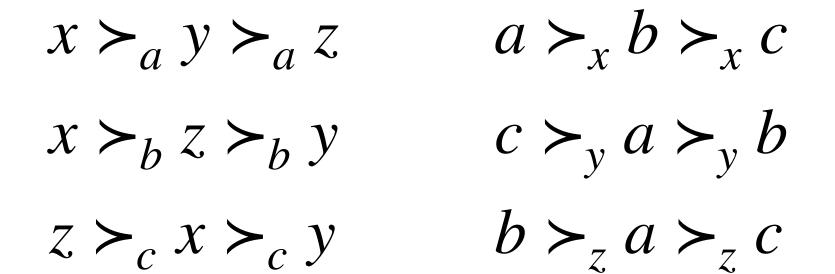


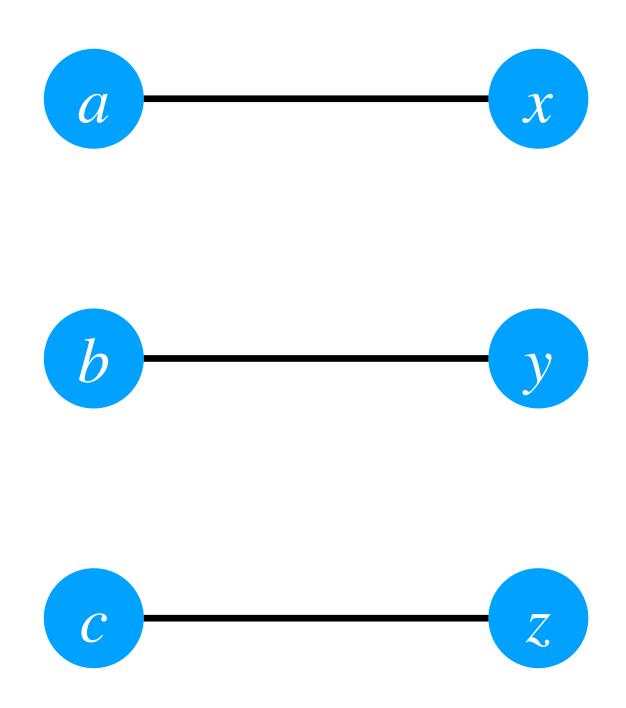






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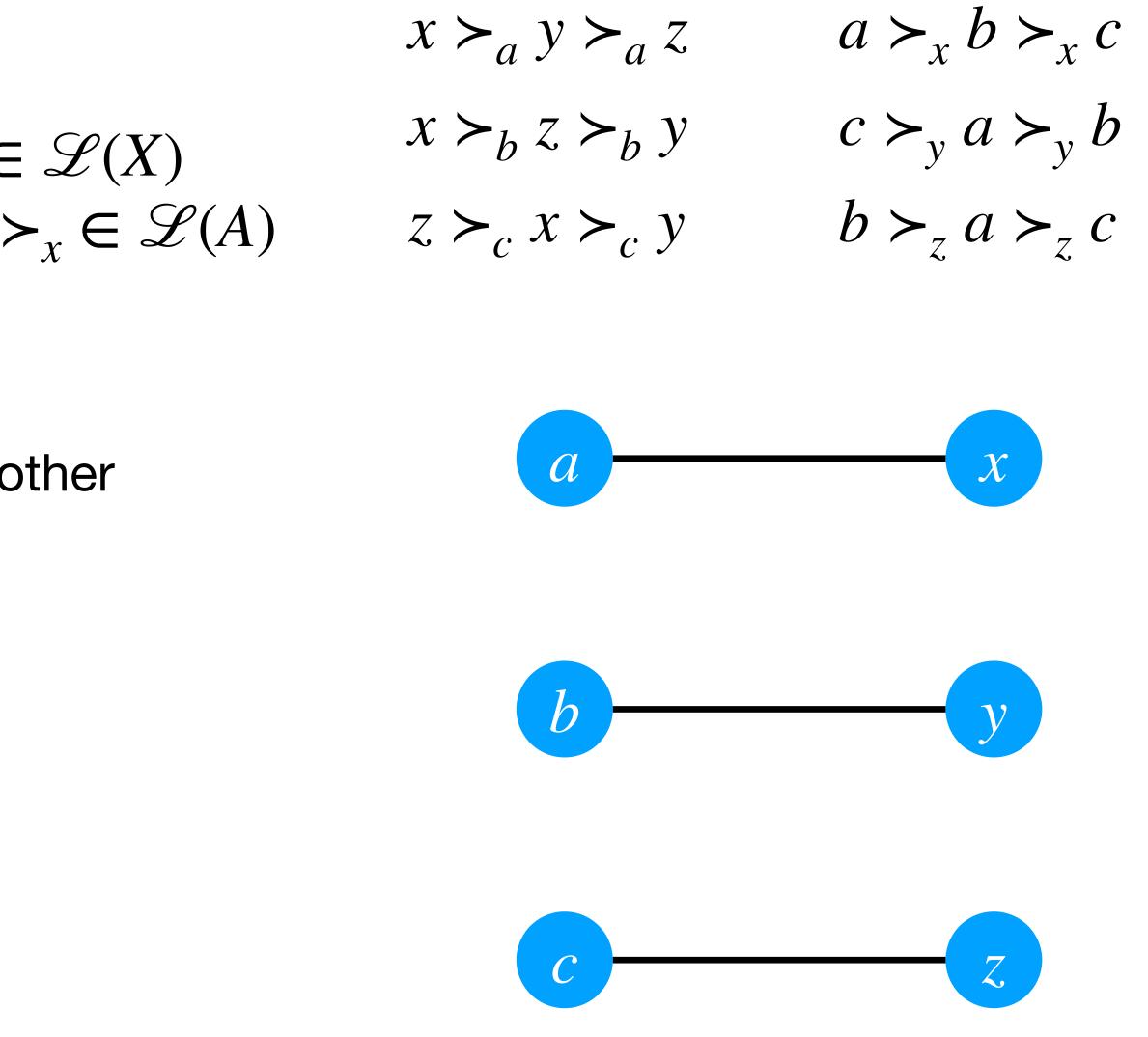








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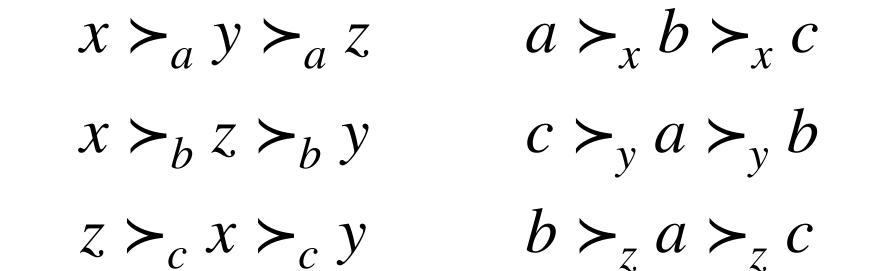


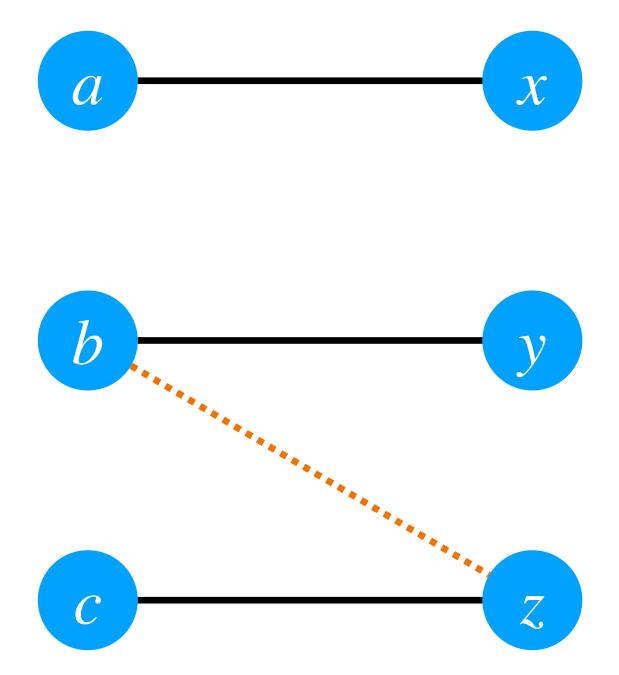






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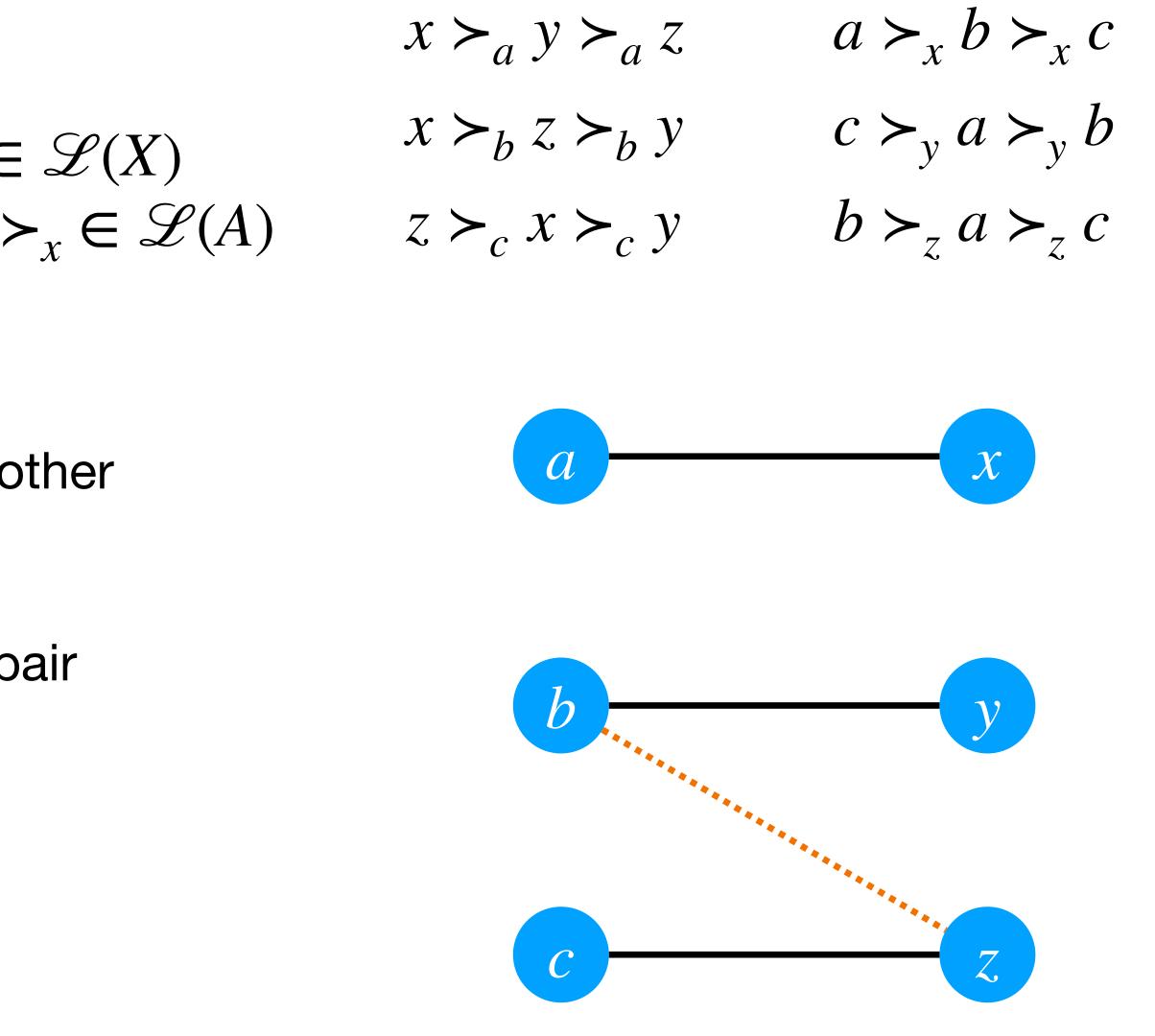








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- a matching is stable if there is no blocking pair a.k.a. no justified envy



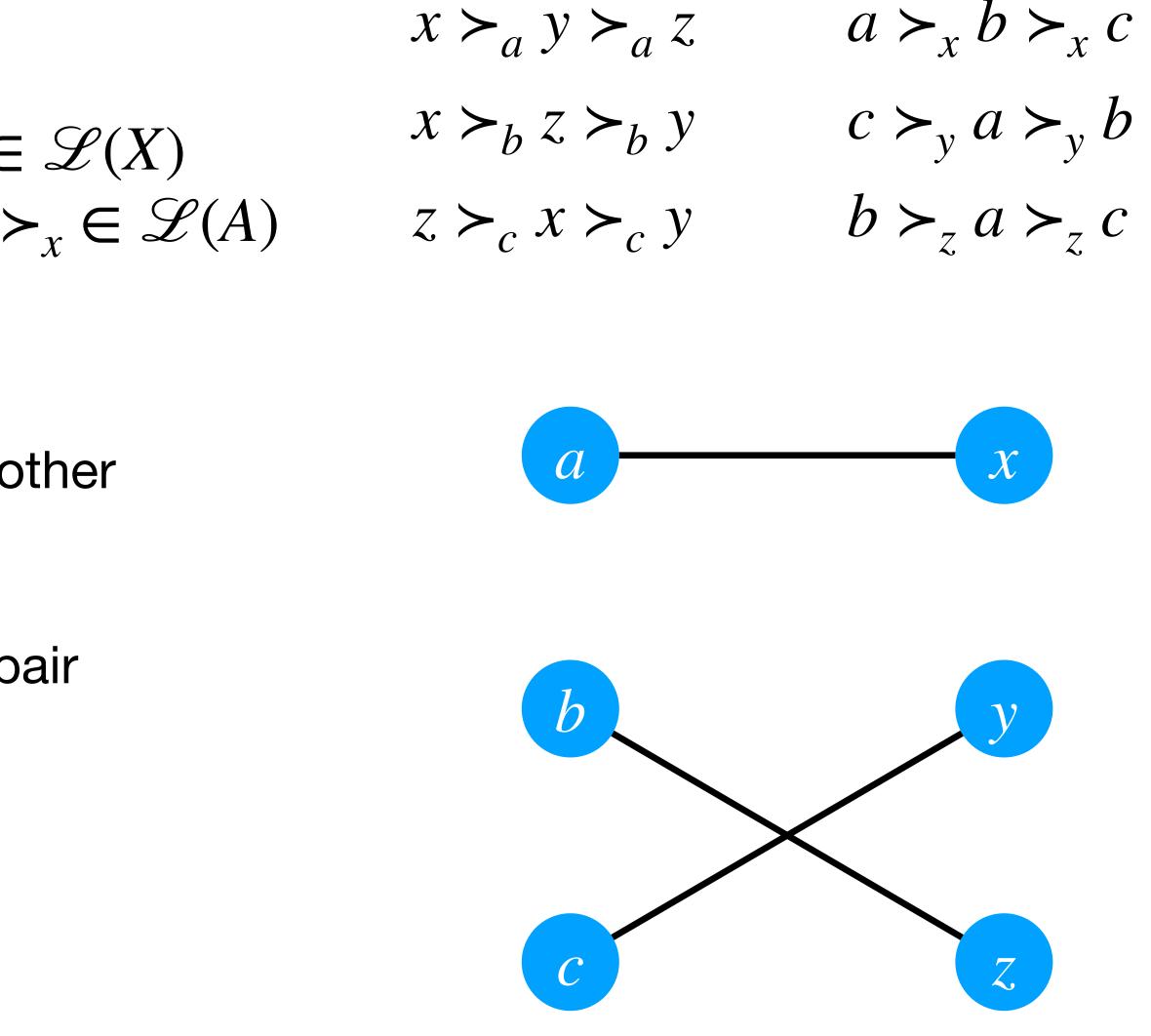








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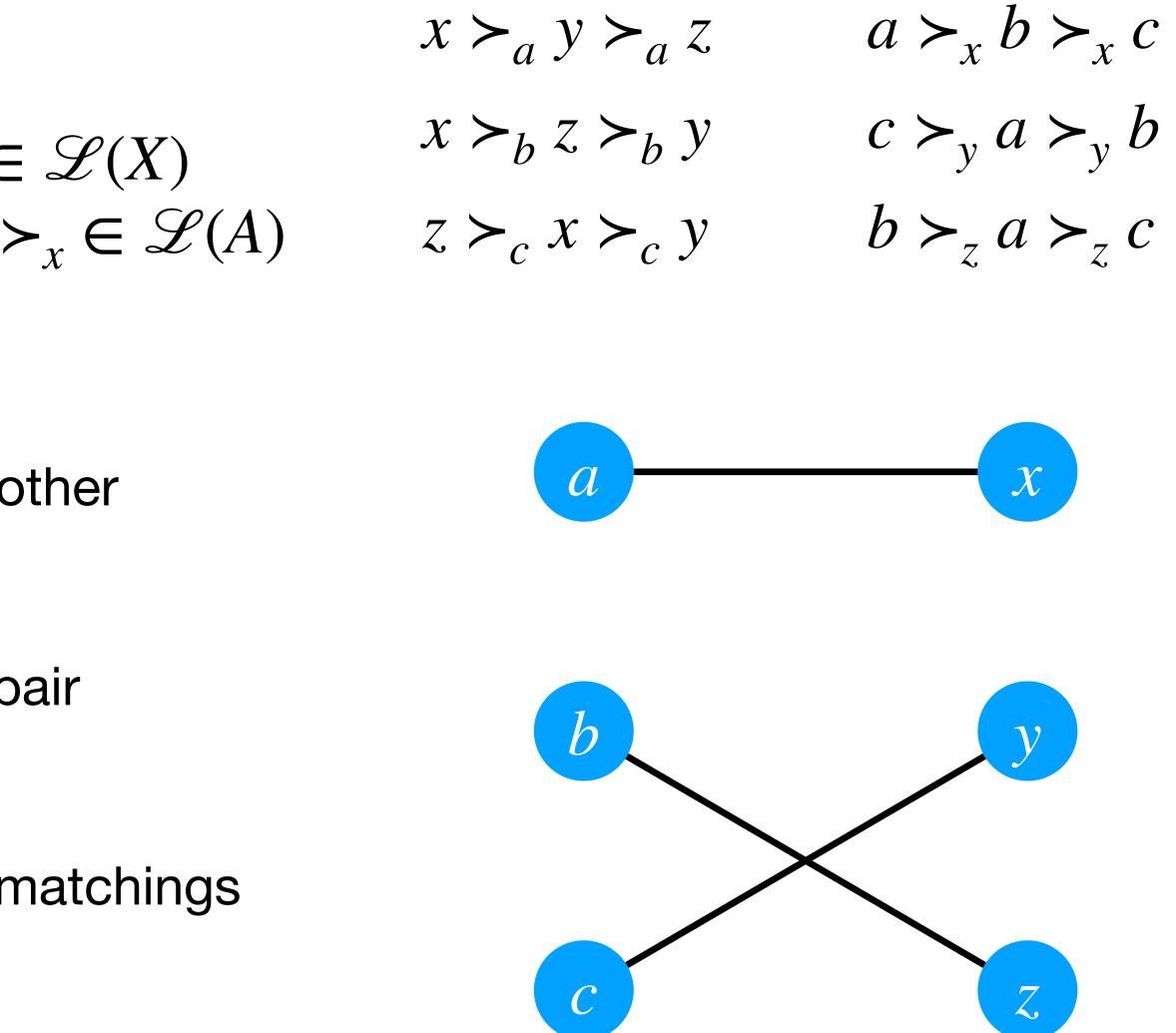








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- a mechanism is stable if it produces stable matchings analogously for other properties









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[Gale, Shapley '62]

A stable matching always exists and can be found efficiently.







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- proof is constructive and given by the **Deferred Acceptance (DA)** mechanism
- repeat the following until no rejections occur at that point return the provisional matching
 - each $a \in A$ proposes to their most preferred company that has not yet rejected them







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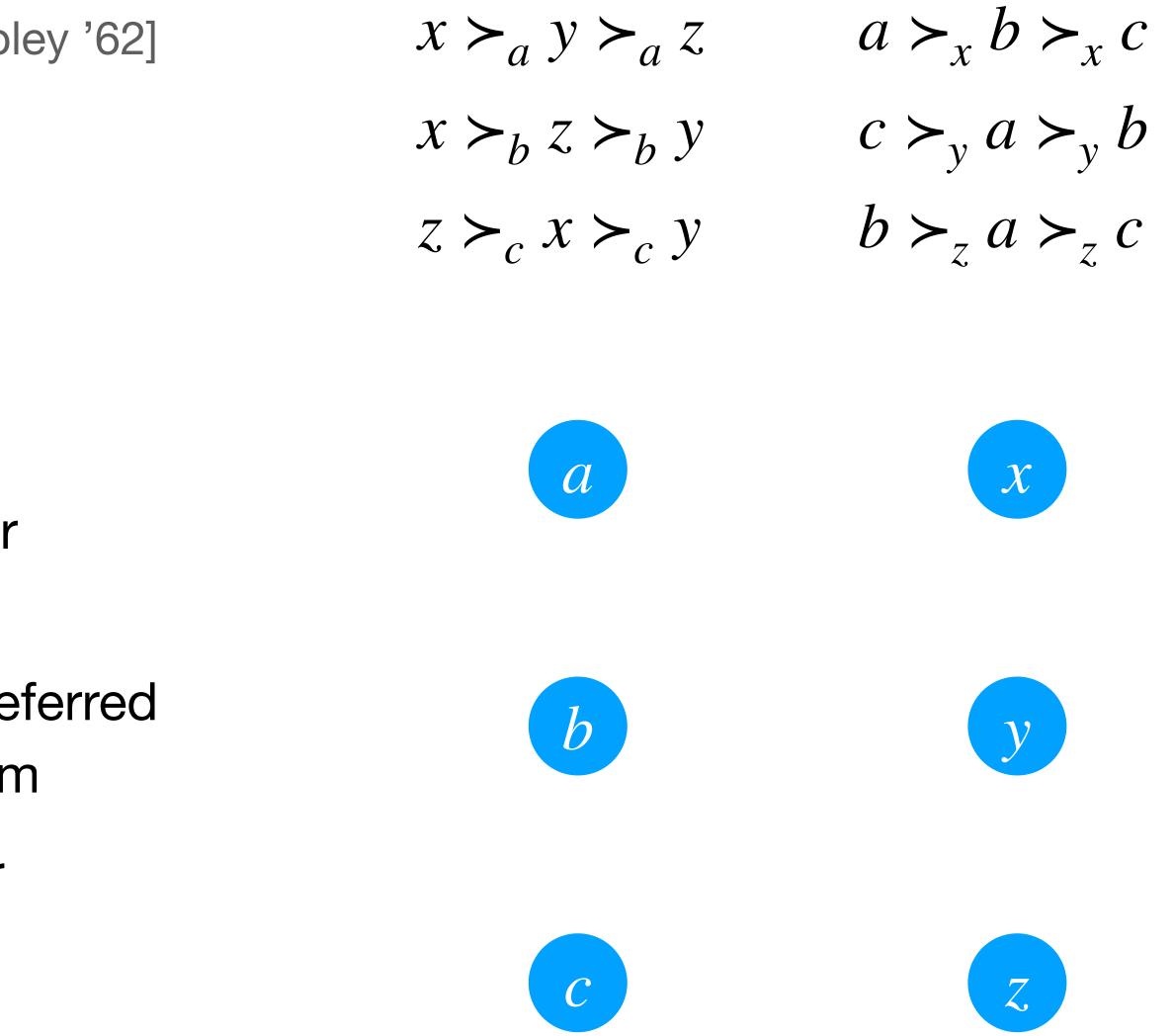


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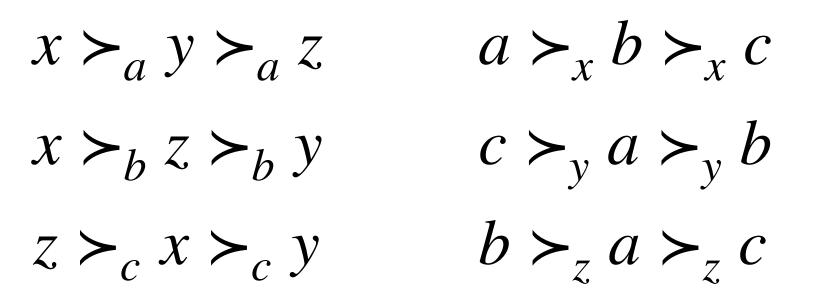
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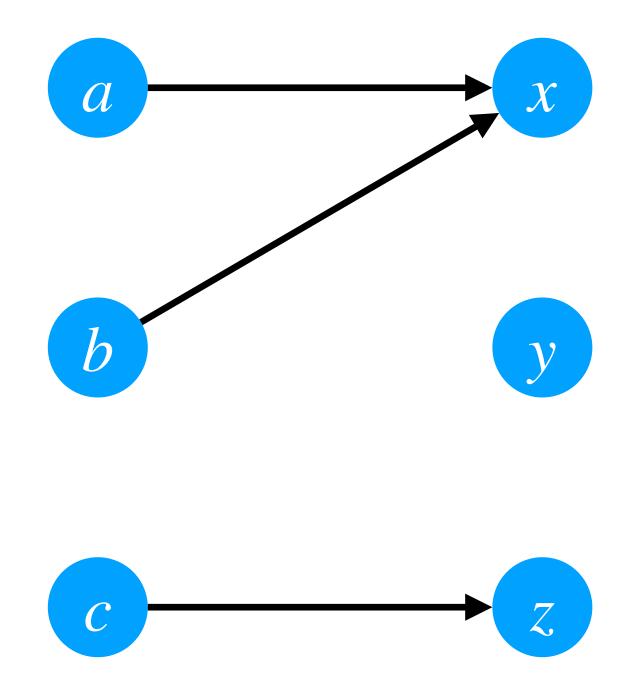
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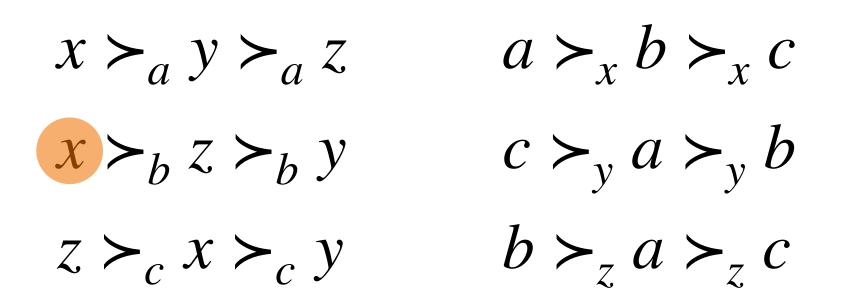


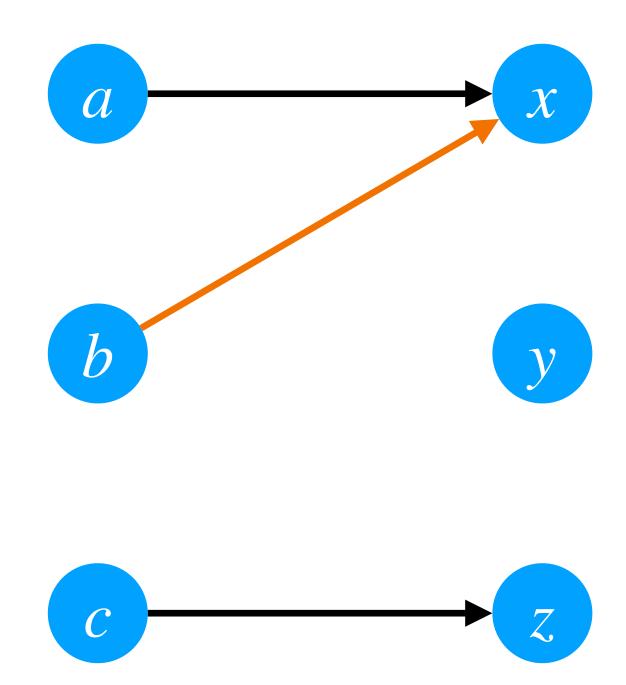
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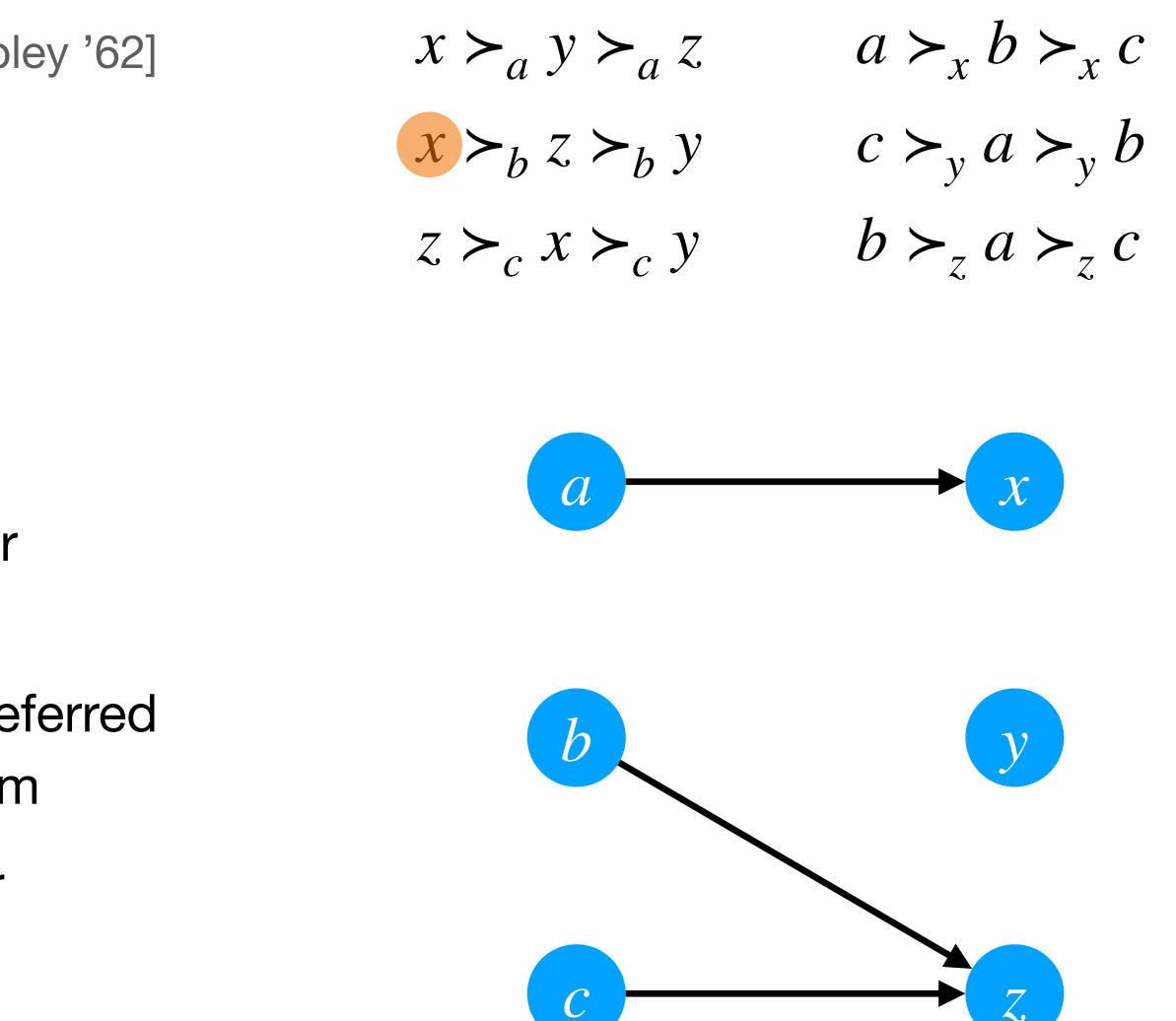


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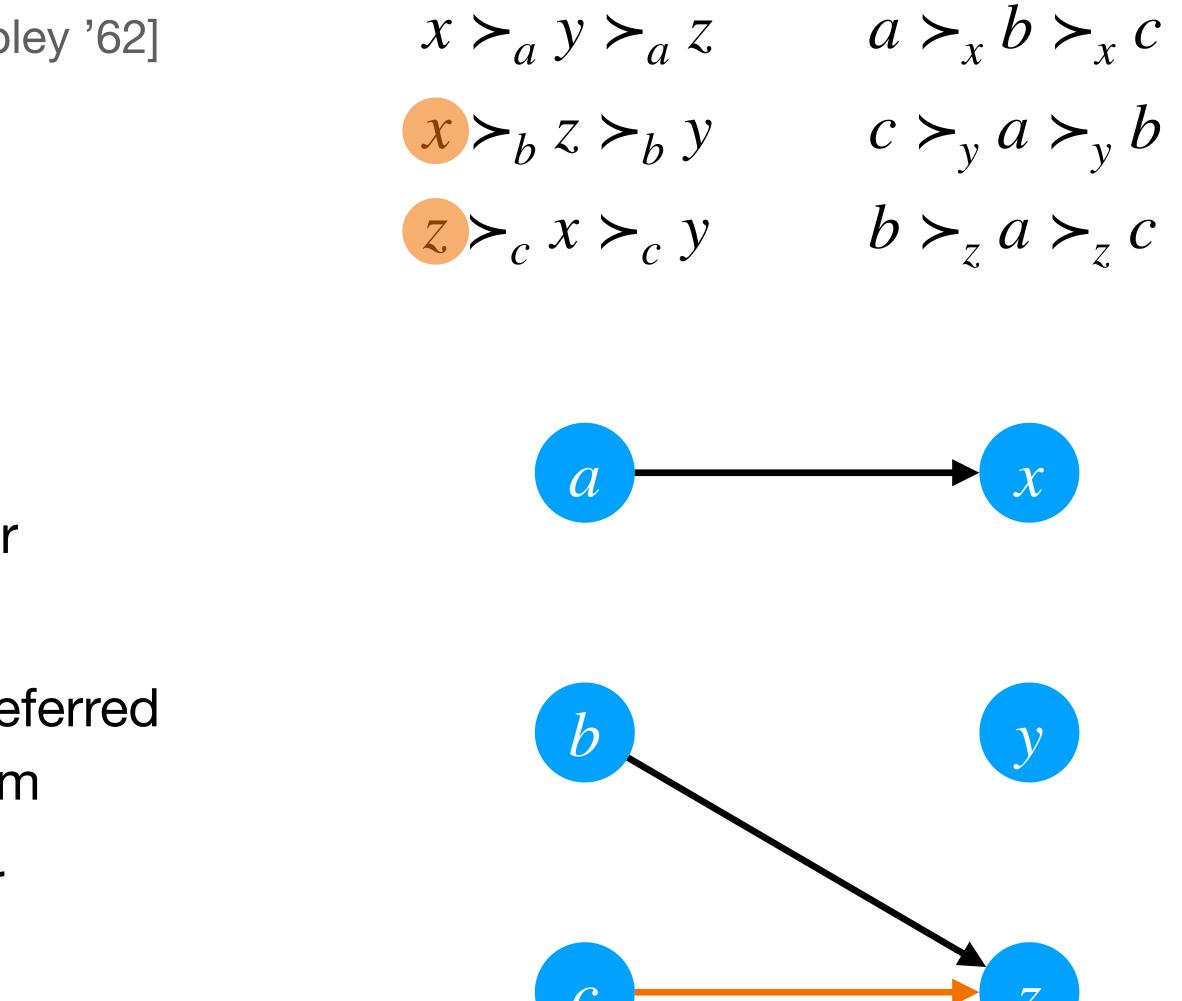


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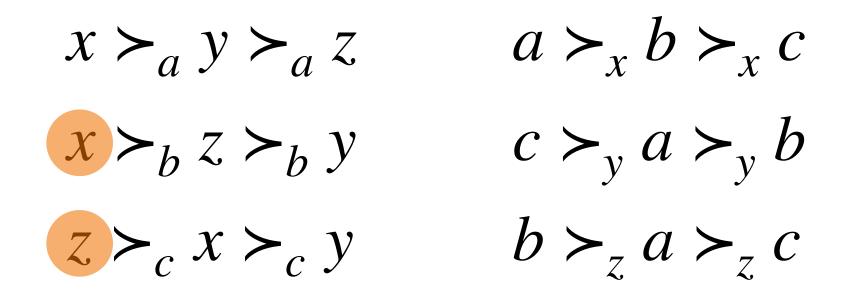


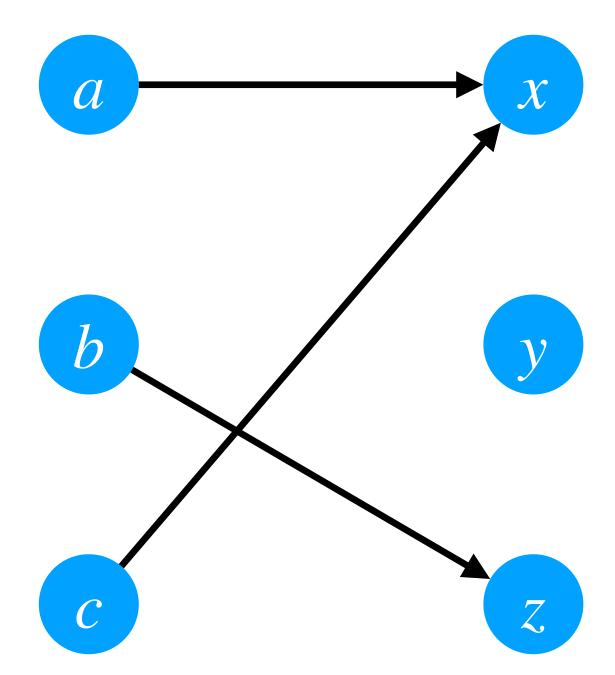
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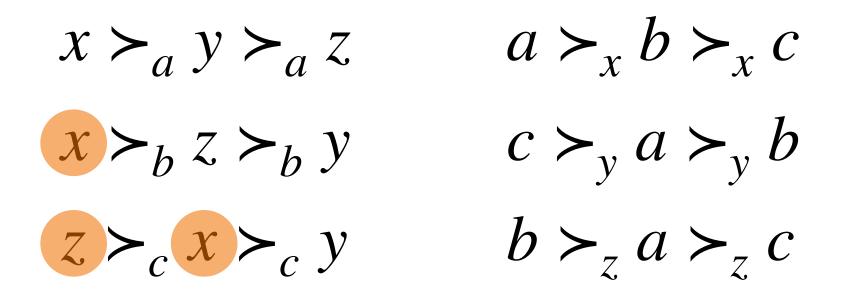


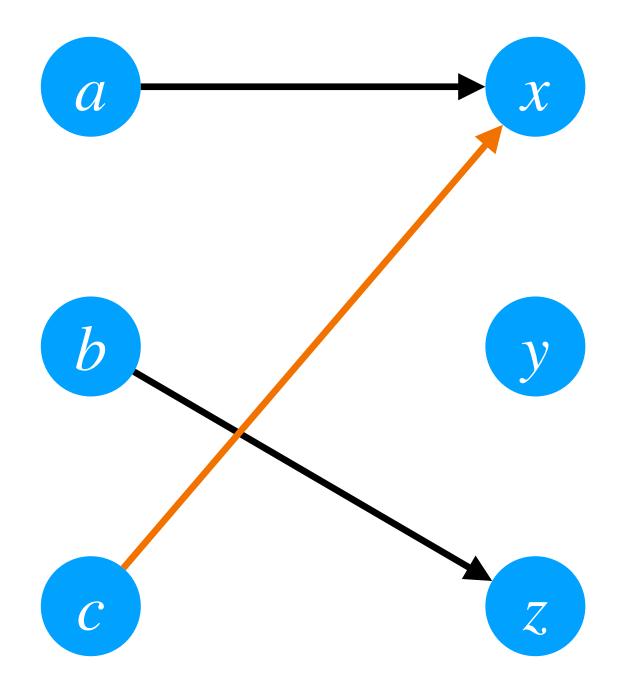
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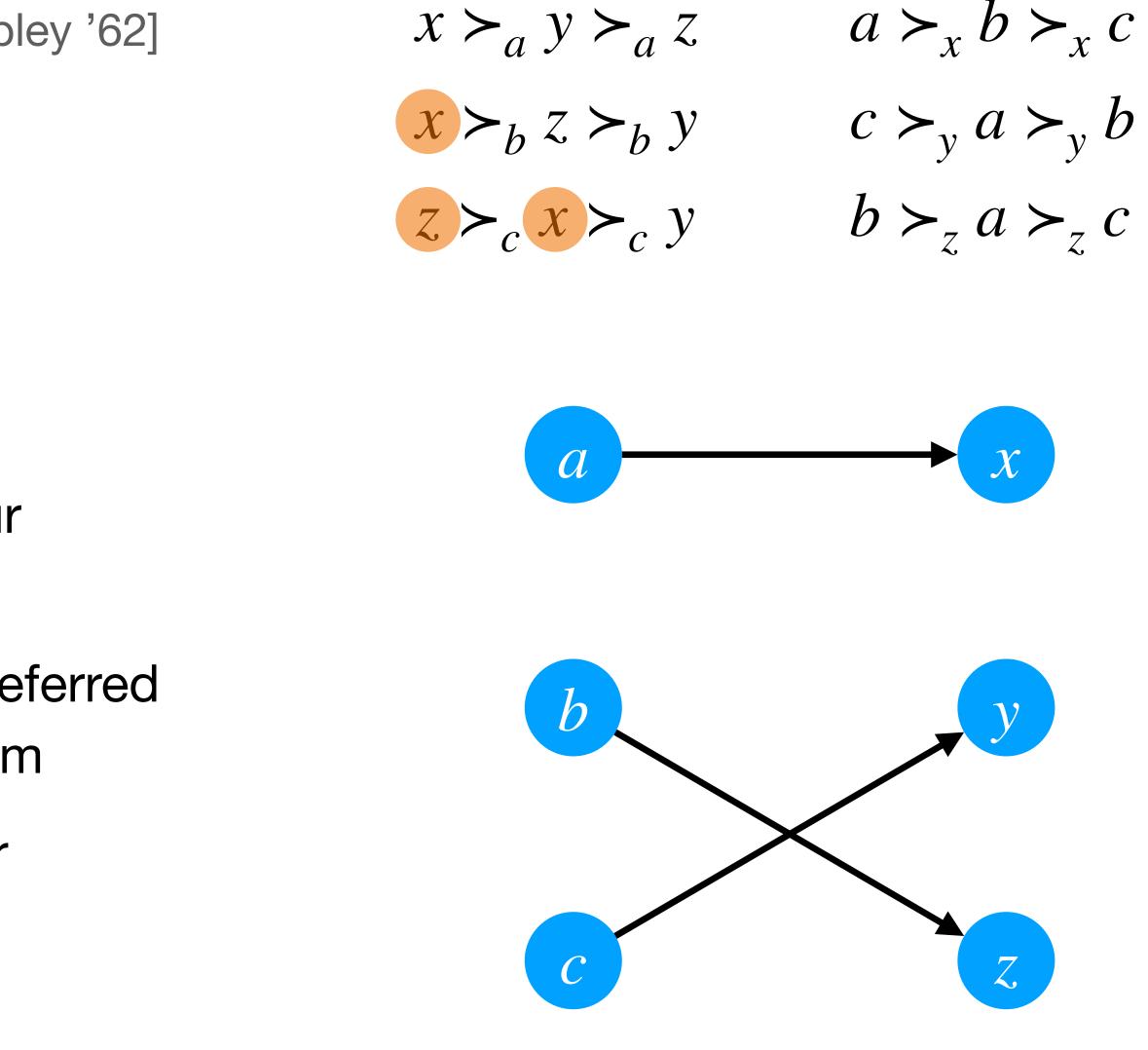


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suppose DA terminates with matching Mand (a, x) prefer each other over M







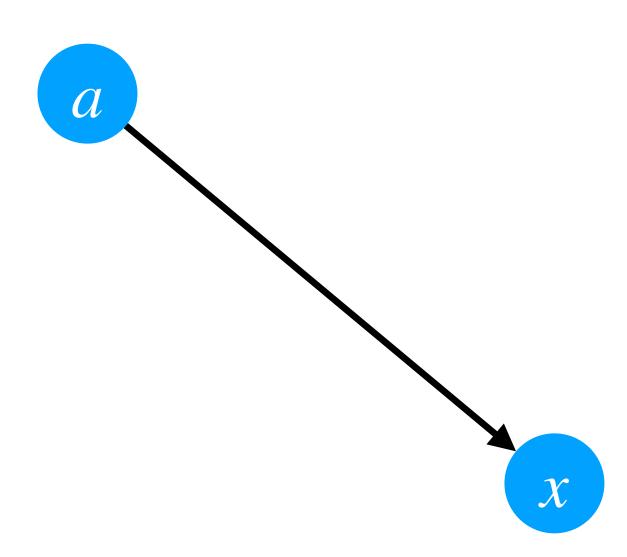
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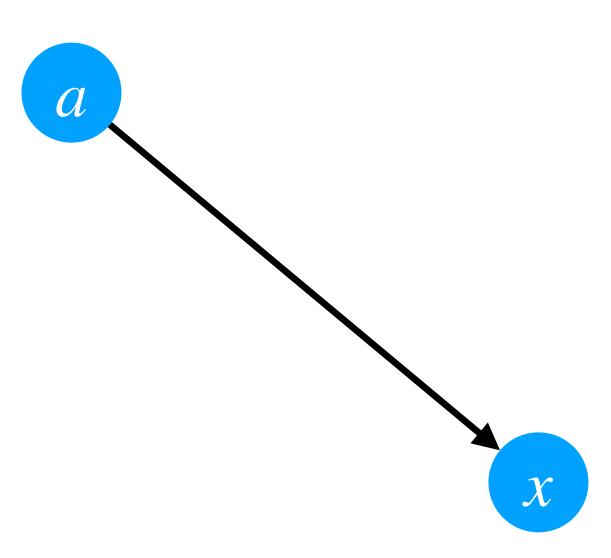








- suppose DA terminates with matching Mand (a, x) prefer each other over M
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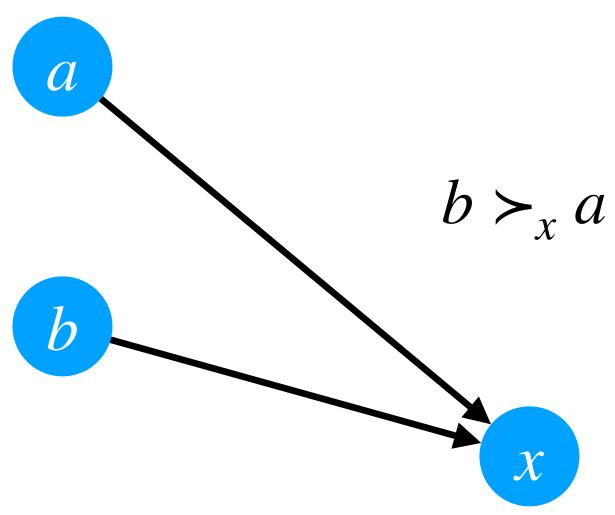








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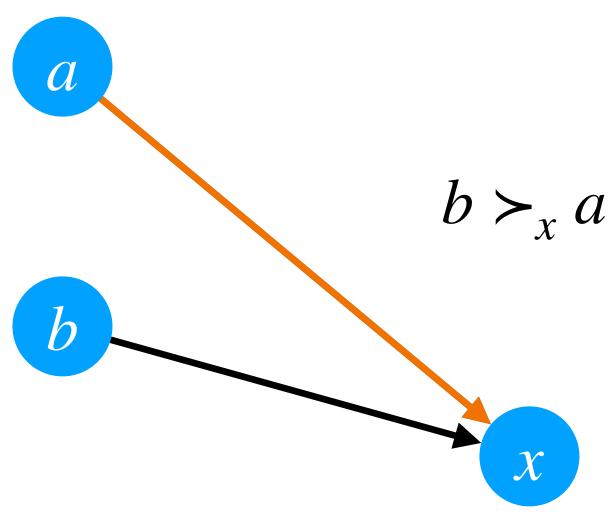








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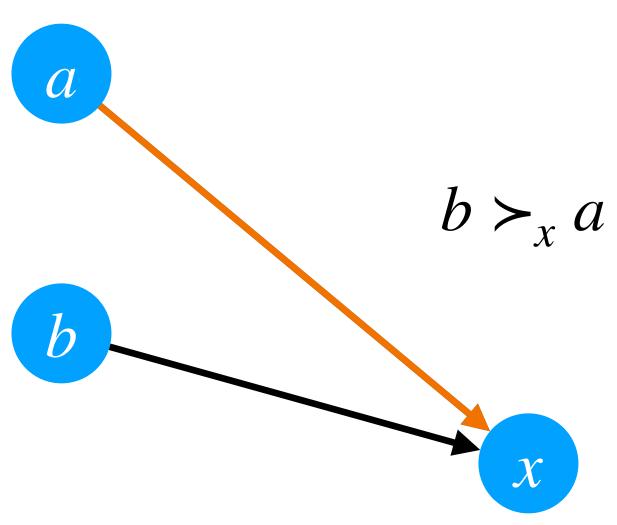








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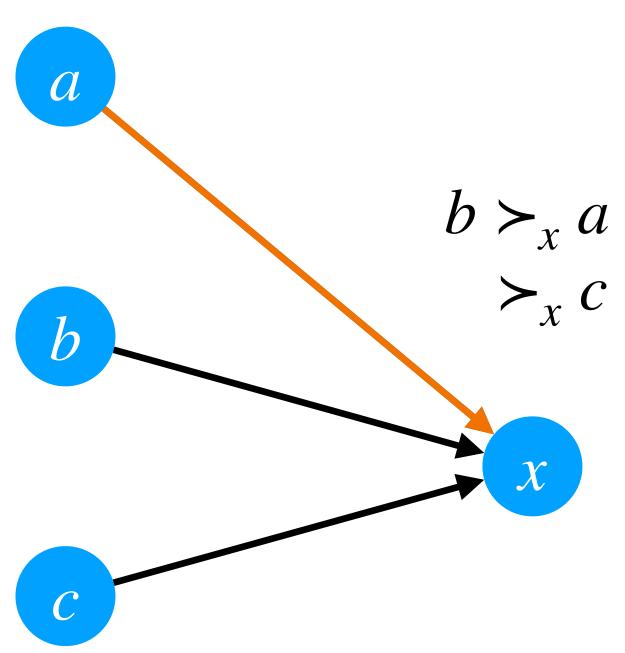








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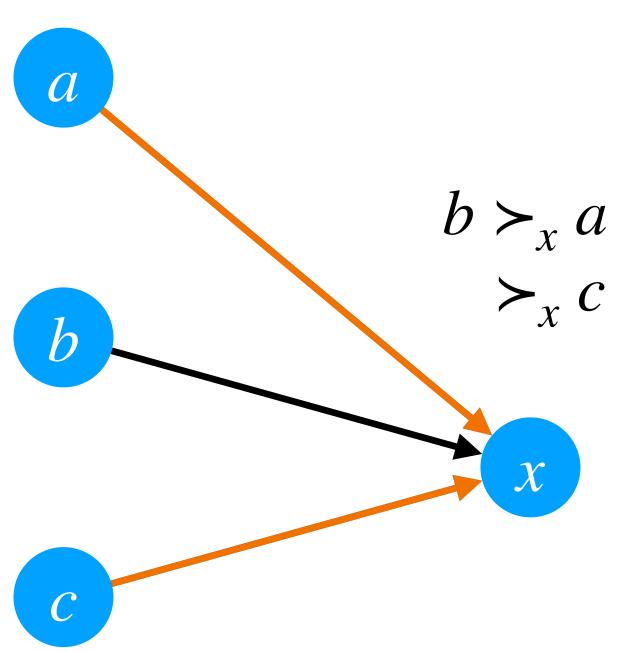








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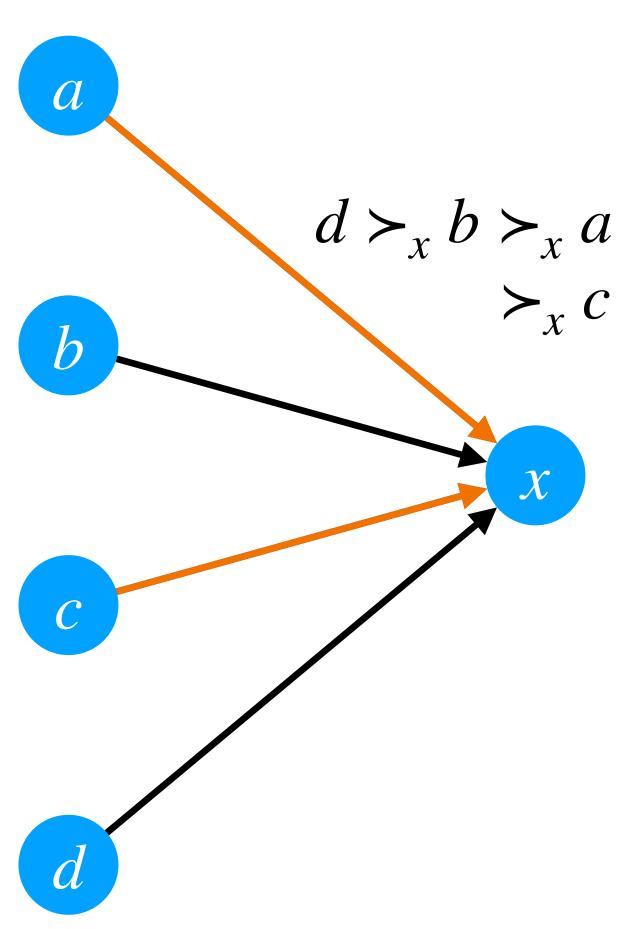








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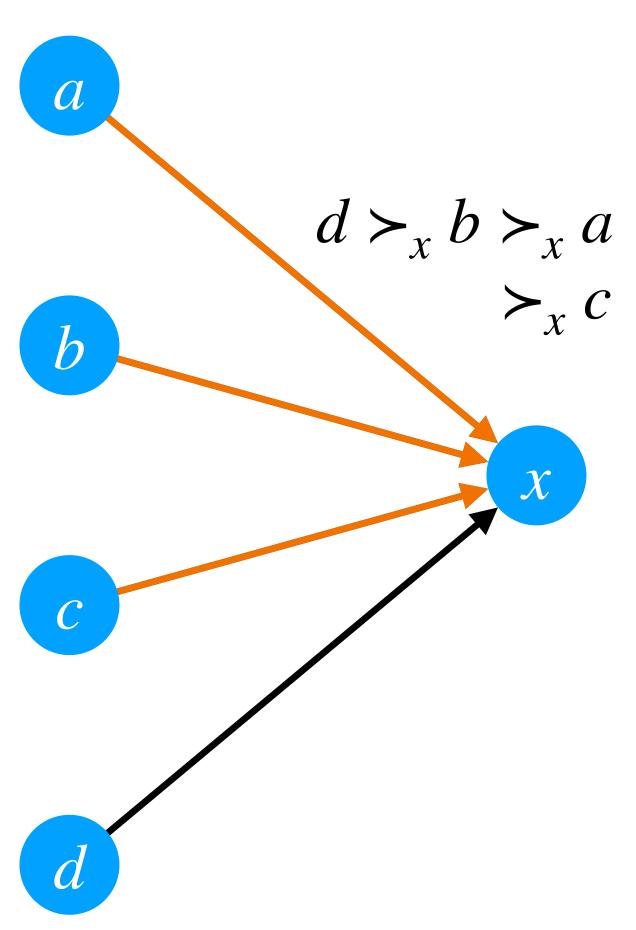








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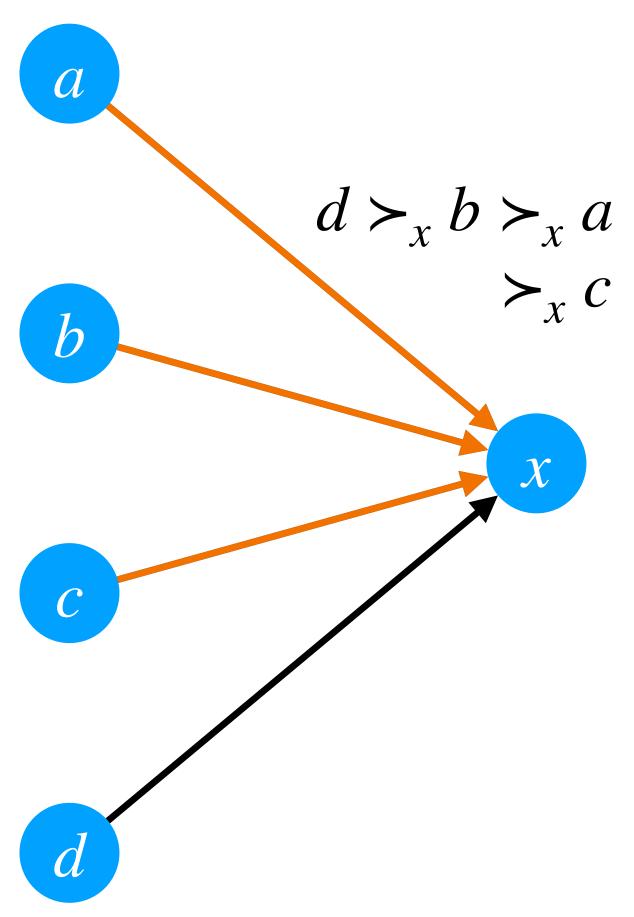






Deferred Acceptance: Stability and Running Time

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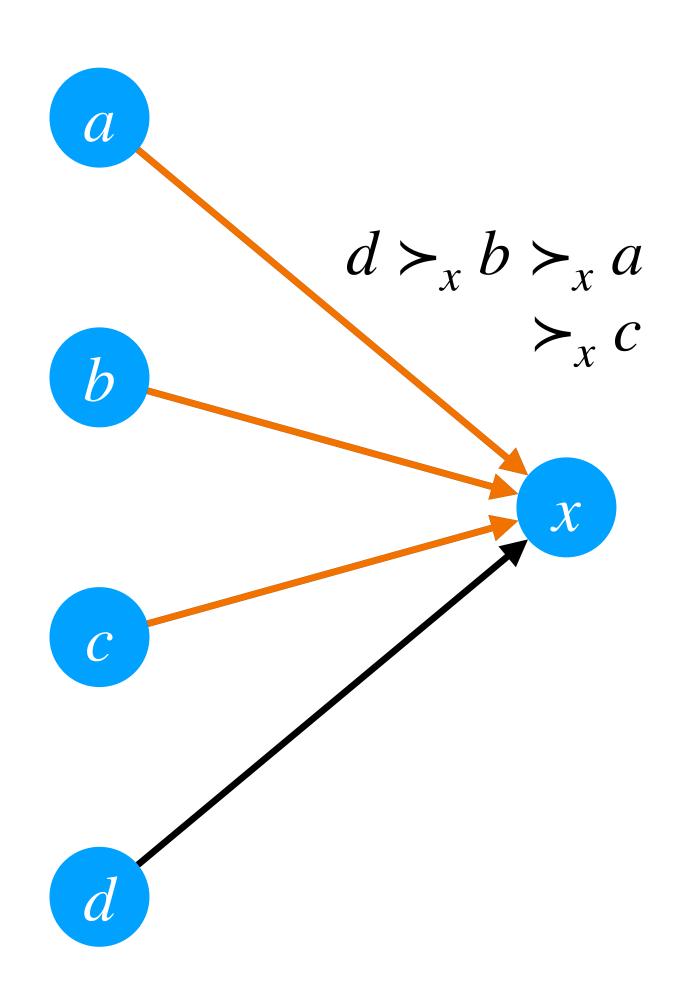






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- DA terminates after at most $|A| \cdot |X| + 1$ steps



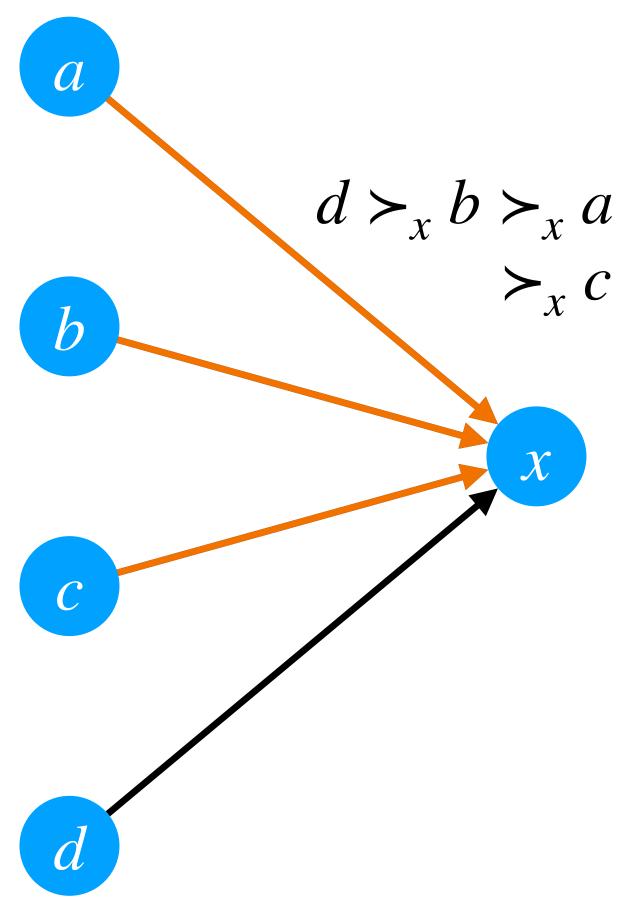






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- > DA terminates after at most $|A| \cdot |X| + 1$ steps
 - at least one new rejection between a pair (a, x)occurs in every step except for the last one











we have run applicant-proposing DA; one can analogously run company-proposing







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- for any agent, call an agent from the other side **attainable** if there exists a stable matching in which these two agents are matched







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every applicant gets matched to their most-preferred attainable company,







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In the outcome of applicant-proposing DA:

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- \triangleright call (a, x) the first such pair for any agent, call an agent from the other side and say x rejects a because of b **attainable** if there exists a stable matching in which these two agents are matched

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- (b, x) form a blocking pair in this matching











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Thus, the matched agents are the same in every stable matching.







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- companies matched in A-P DA \subseteq companies matched in any stable matching









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- every applicant gets matched to their most-preferred attainable company,
- every company gets matched to their least-preferred attainable applicant.

Thus, the matched agents are the same in every stable matching.

- since x is a's most preferred attainable company, (a, x) is a blocking pair in M
- ► companies matched in A-P DA \subseteq companies matched in any stable matching
- since all stable matchings have size $\min\{|A|, |X|\}, \text{ the set of matched}$ companies is the same in all of them









- suppose there exists $x \in X$ that is matched we have run applicant-proposing DA; to $a \in A$ in applicant-proposing DA one can analogously run company-proposing and to no one in another stable matching M
- for any agent, call an agent from the other side **attainable** if there exists a stable matching in which these two agents are matched

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- companies matched in A-P DA \subseteq companies matched in any stable matching
- since all stable matchings have size $\min\{|A|, |X|\}, \text{ the set of matched}$ companies is the same in all of them
- the proof is analogous for applicants (starting from company-proposing DA)









Is DA strategyproof?

Strategic Behavior







Strategic Behavior







Theorem [Roth '82]

No mechanism is stable and strategyproof for both sides.

Strategic Behavior







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 - instance with only two stable matchings

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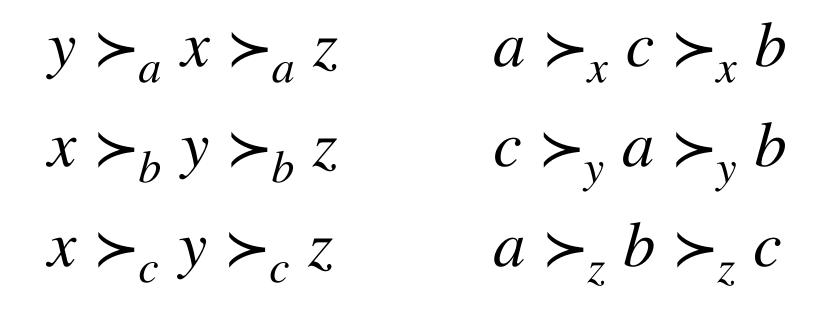


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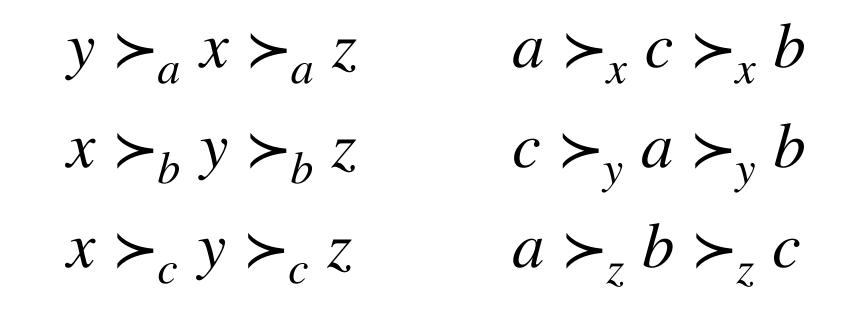


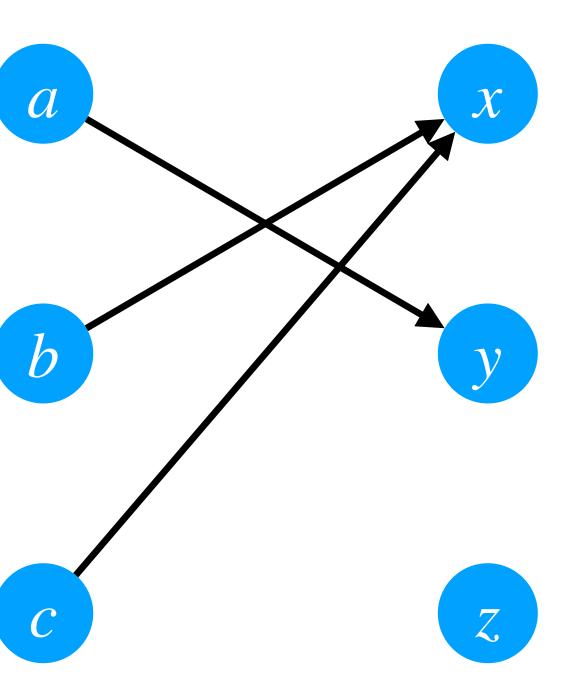
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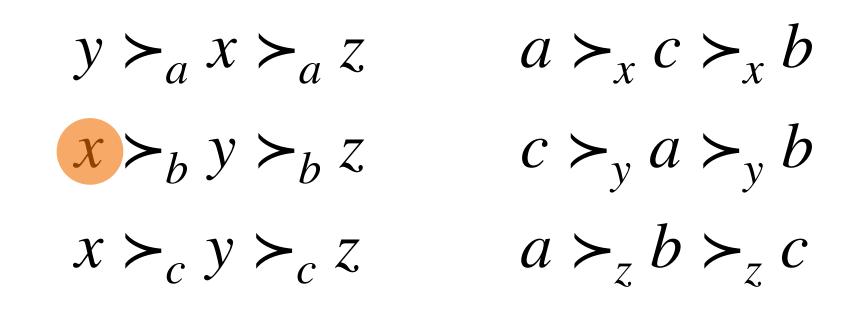


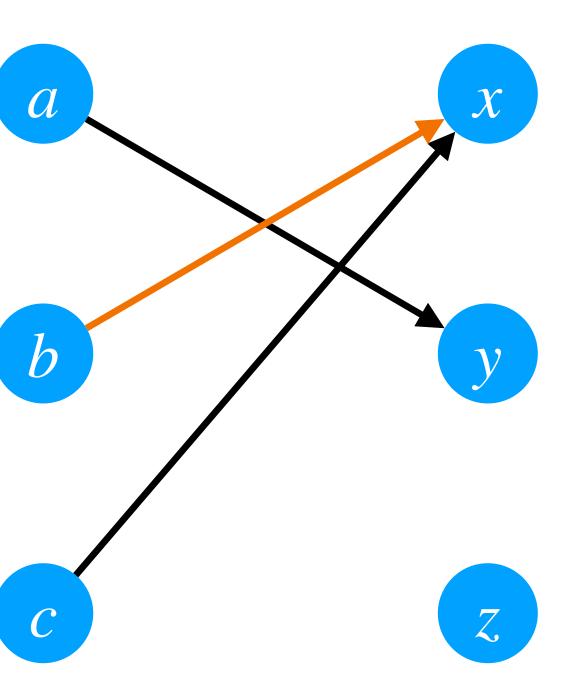
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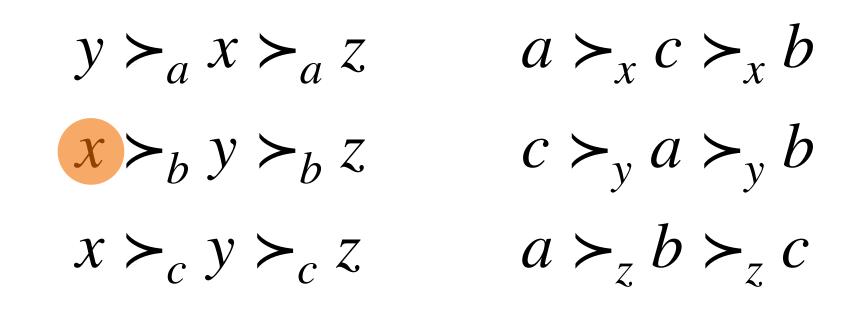


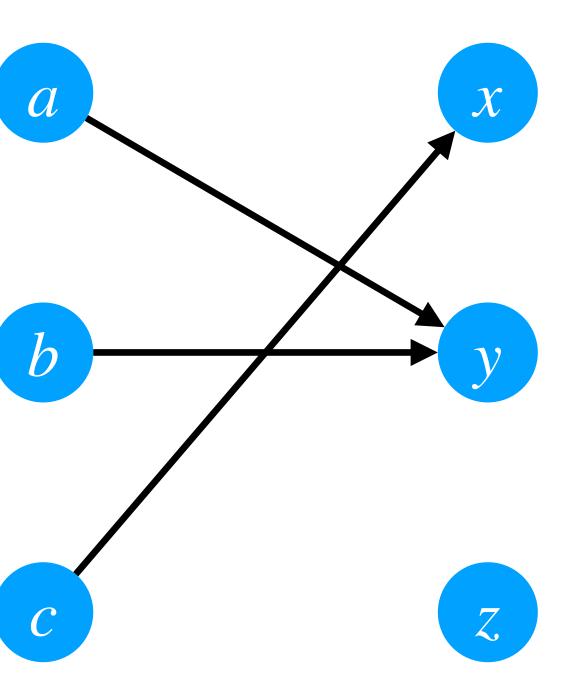
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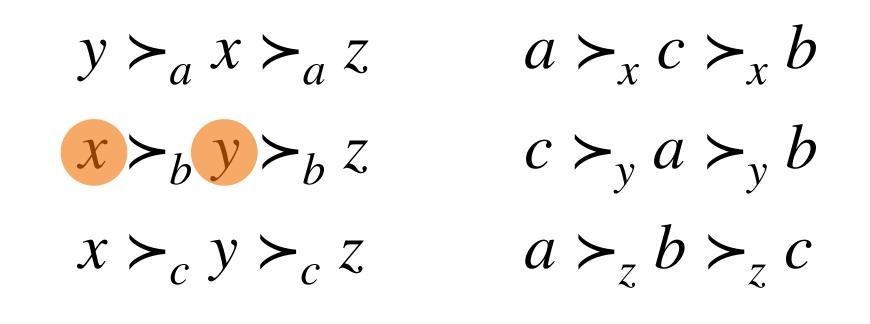


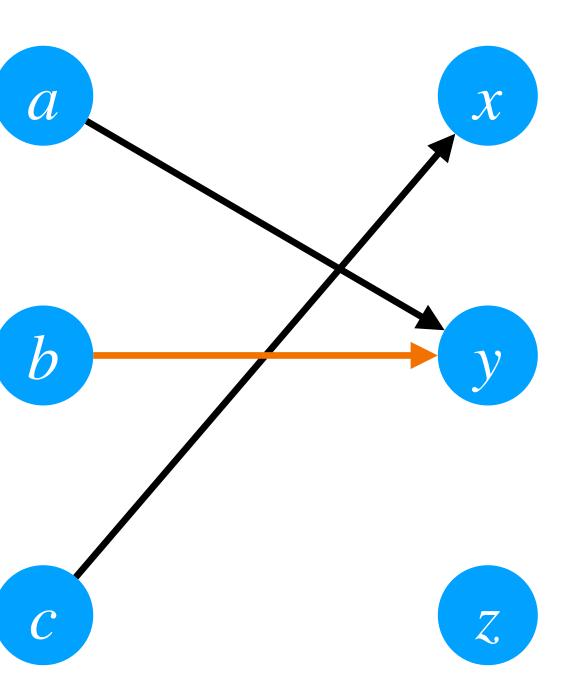
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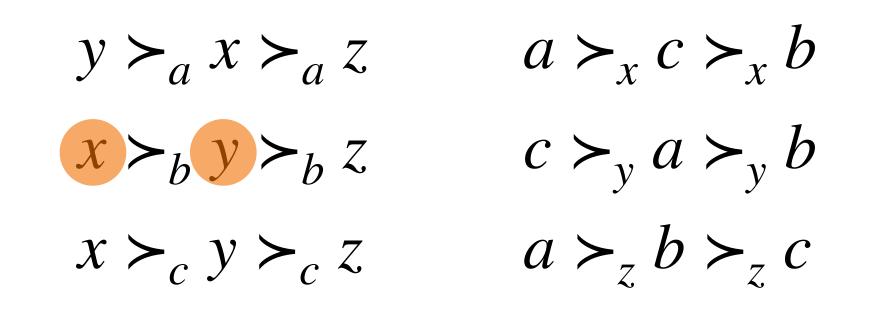


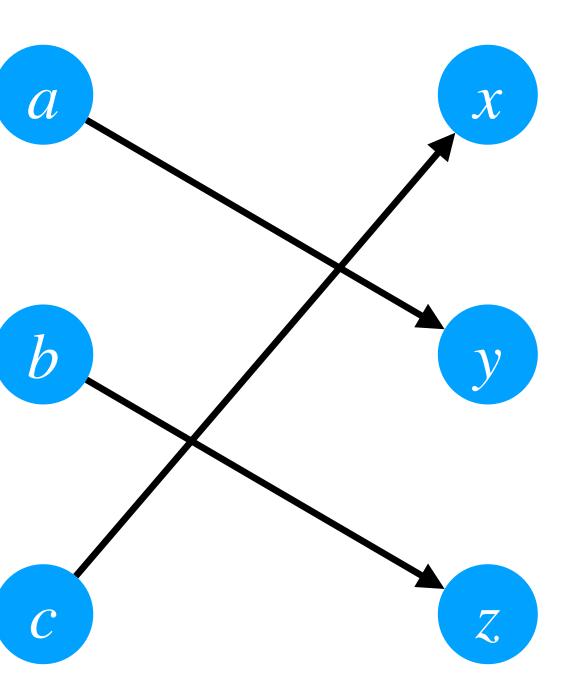
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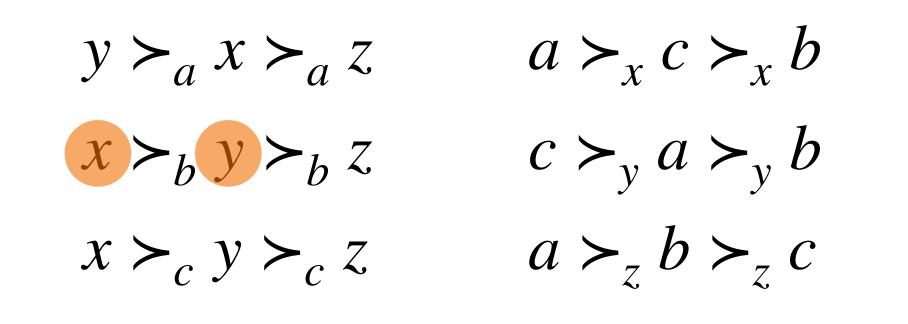


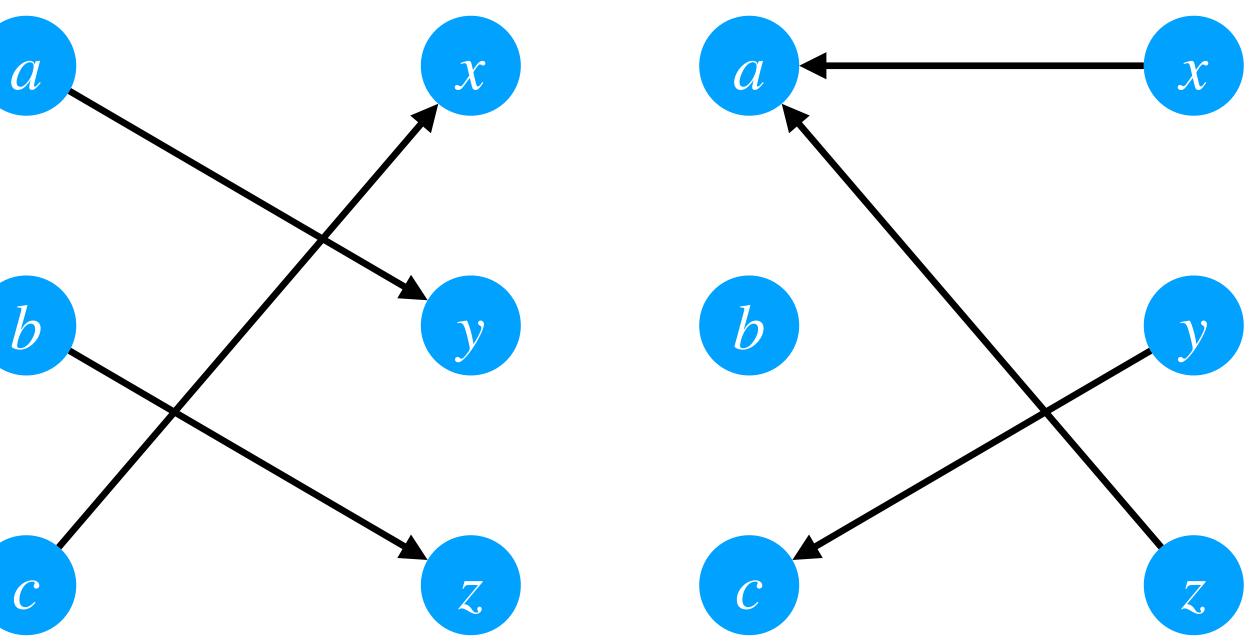
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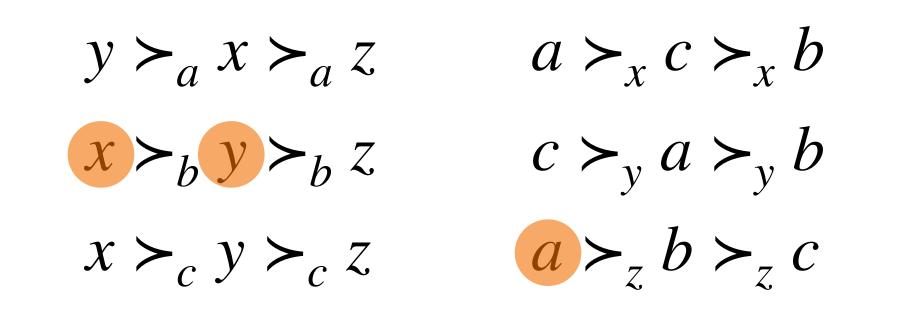


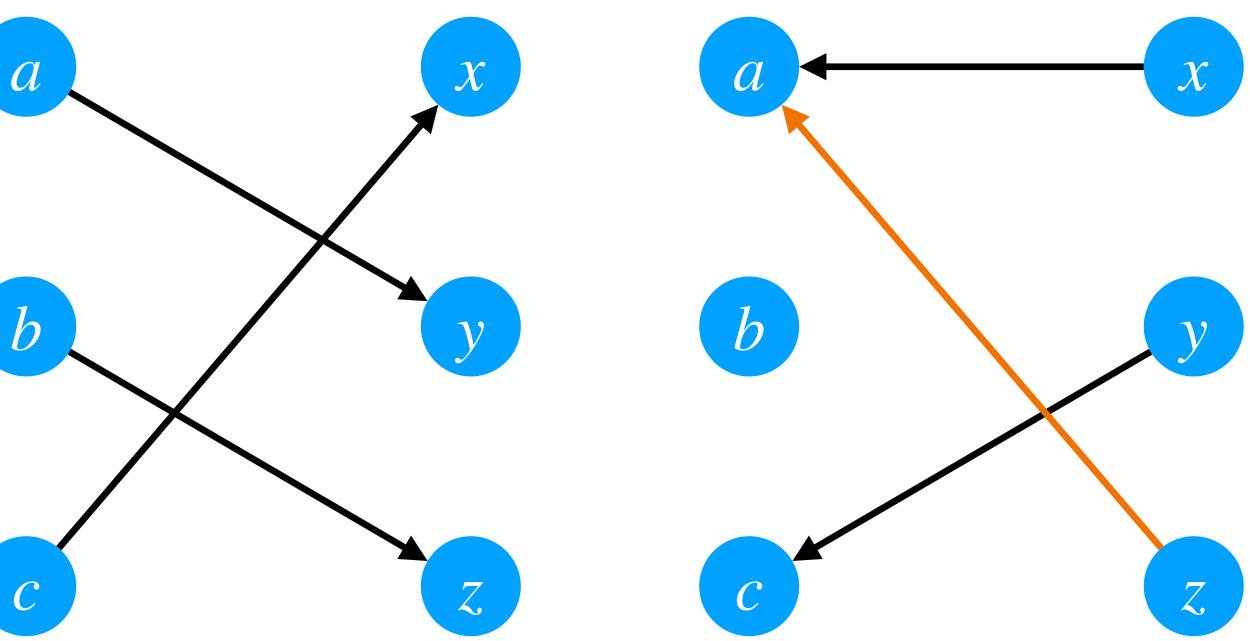
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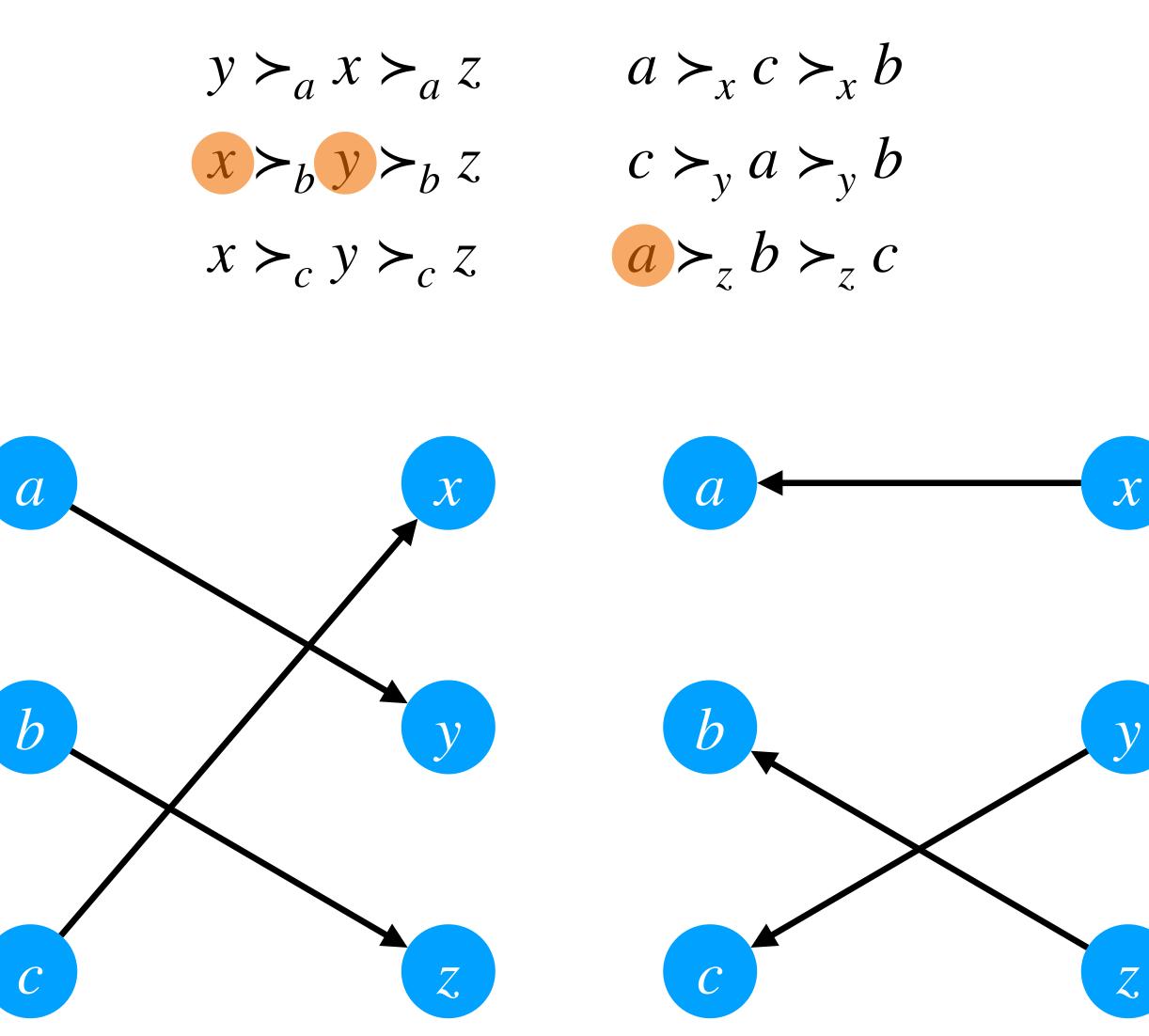


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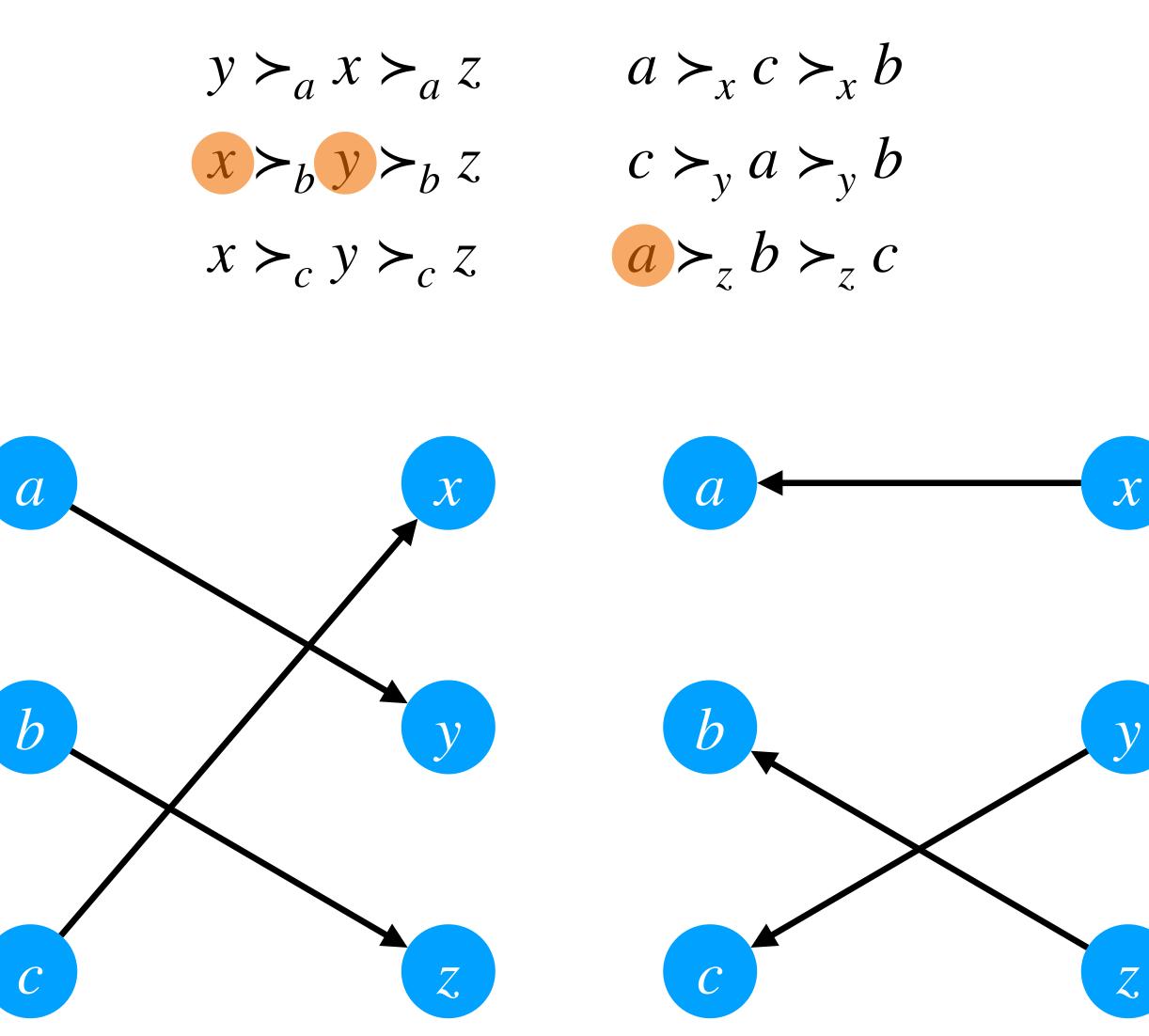
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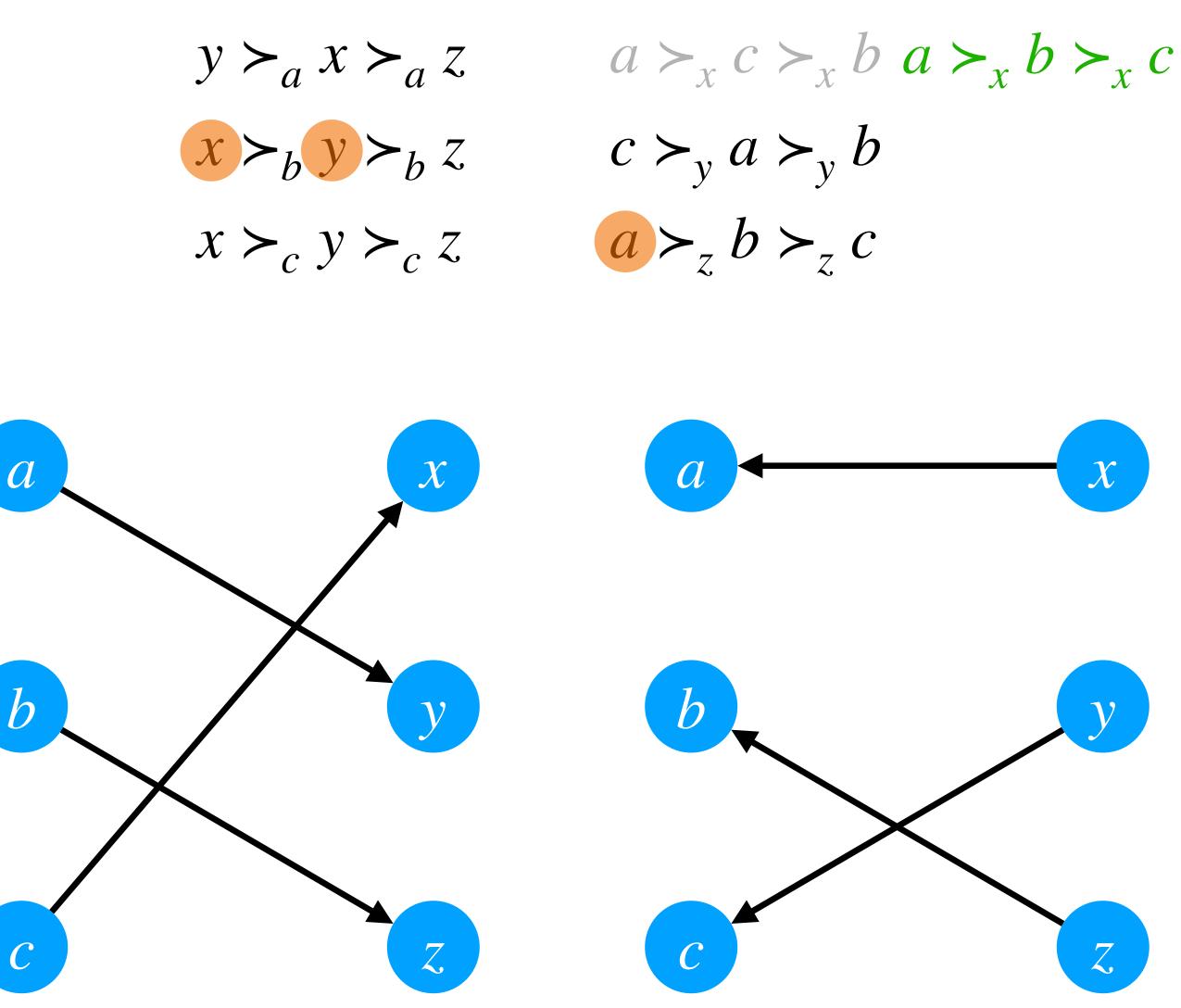
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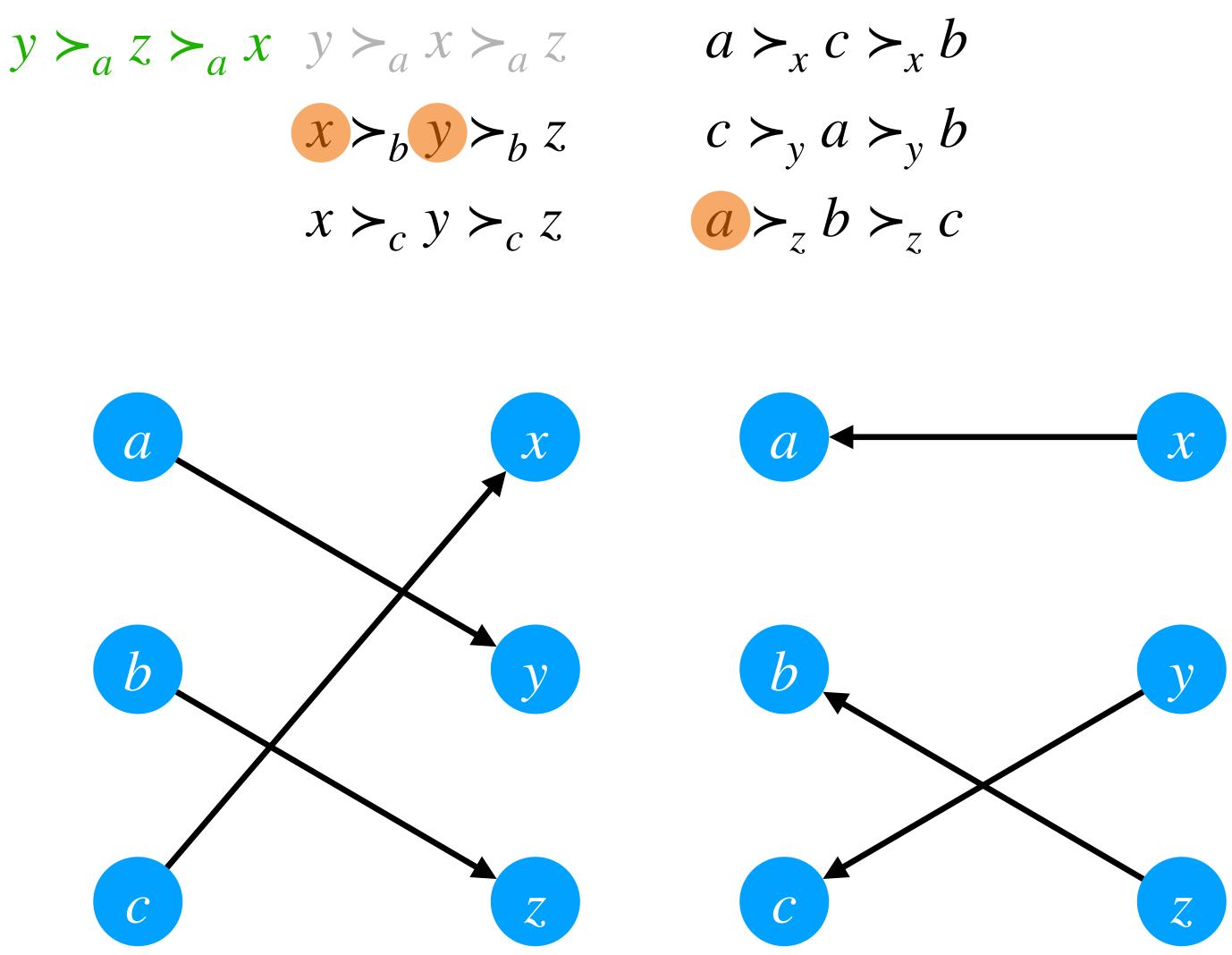
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Efficiency







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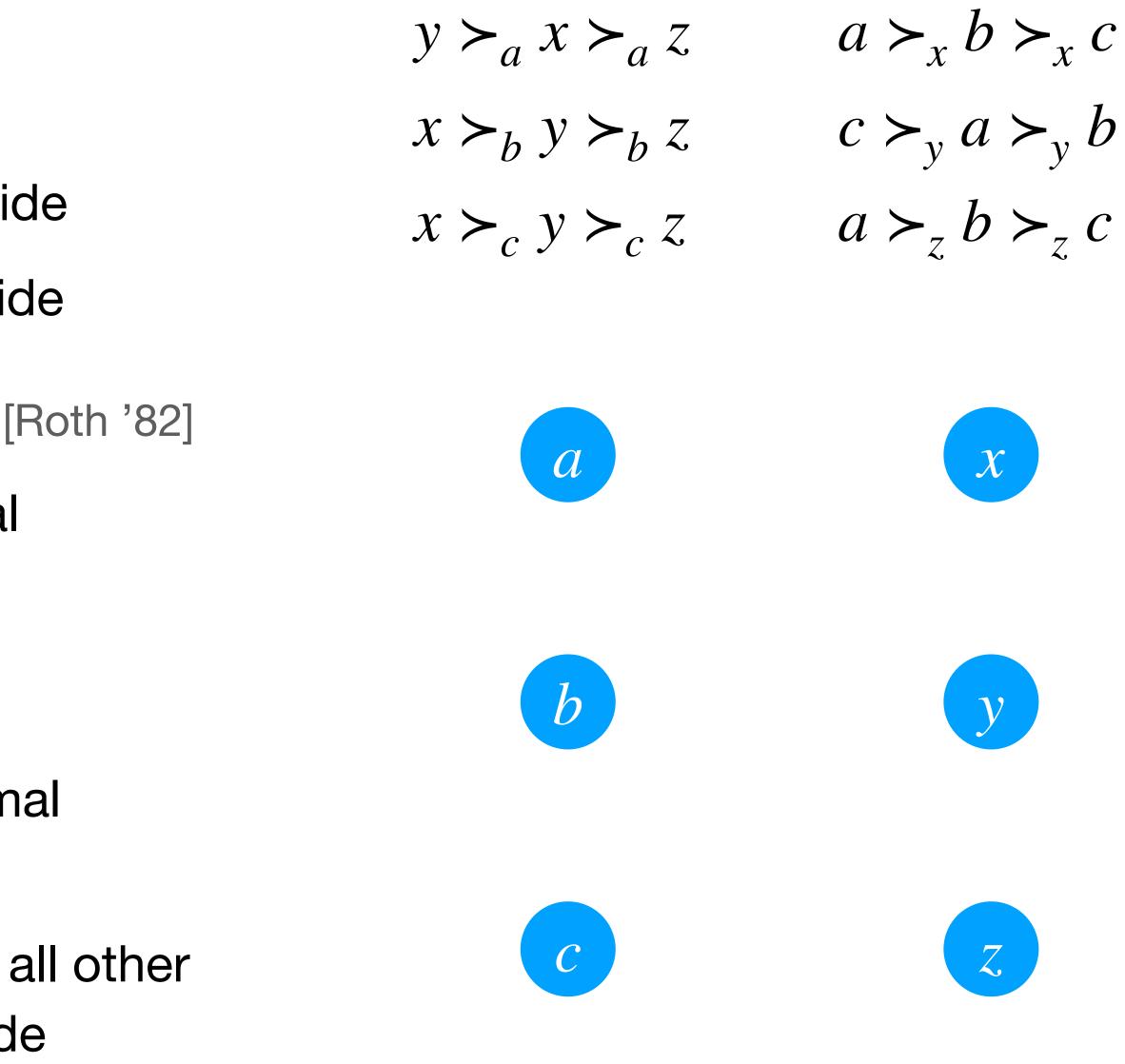
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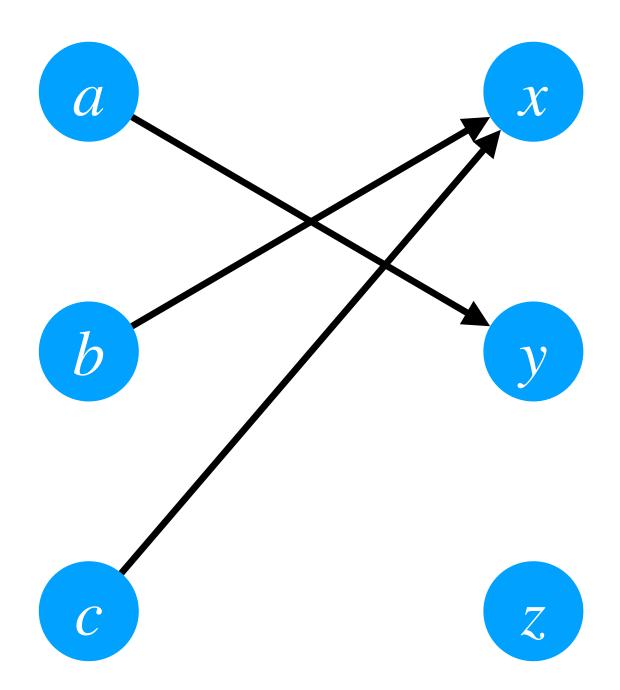
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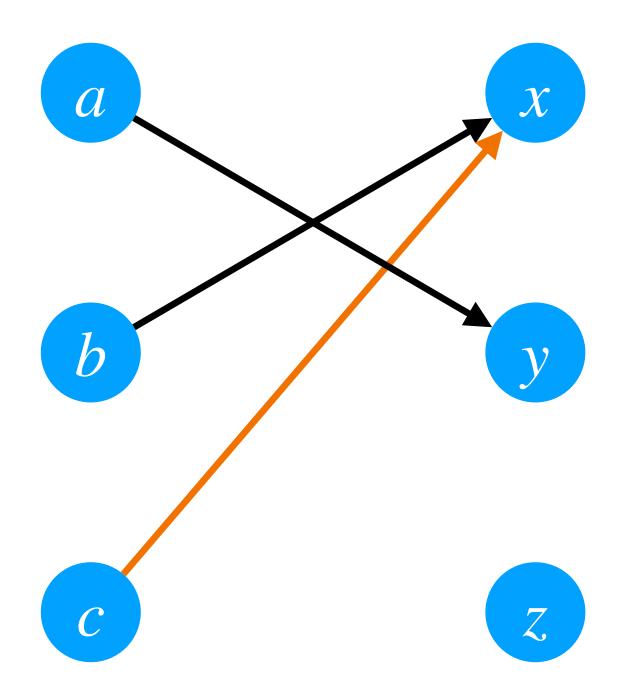
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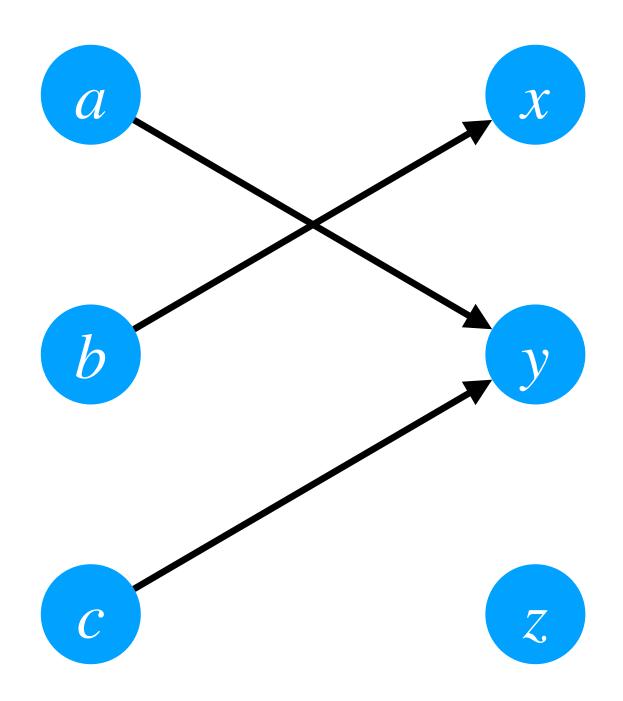
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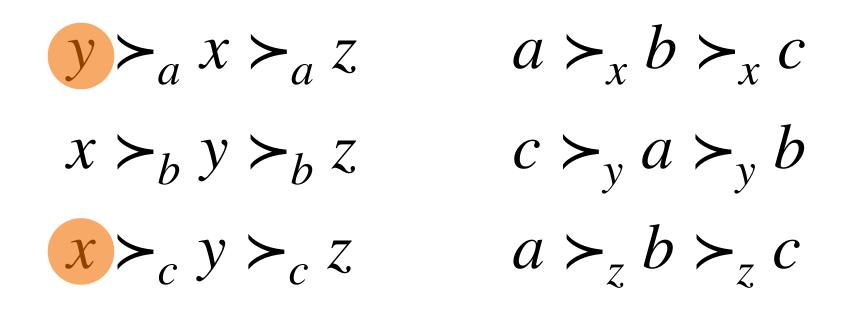
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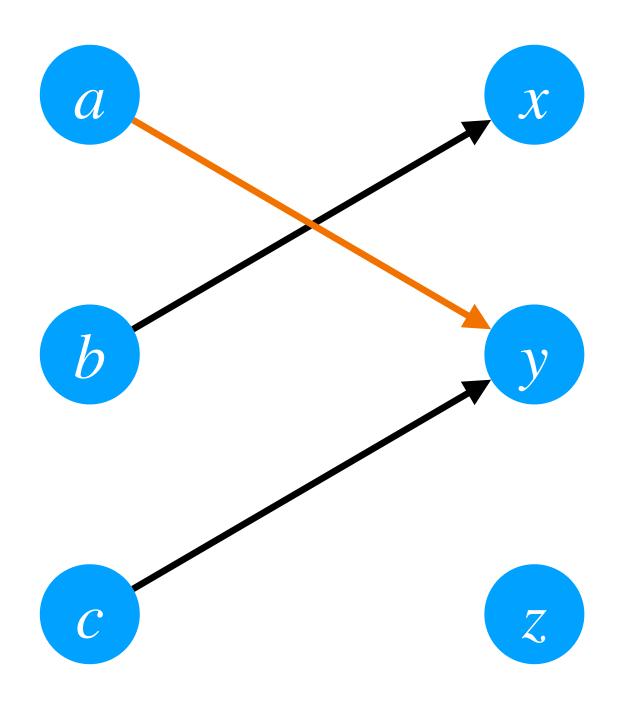
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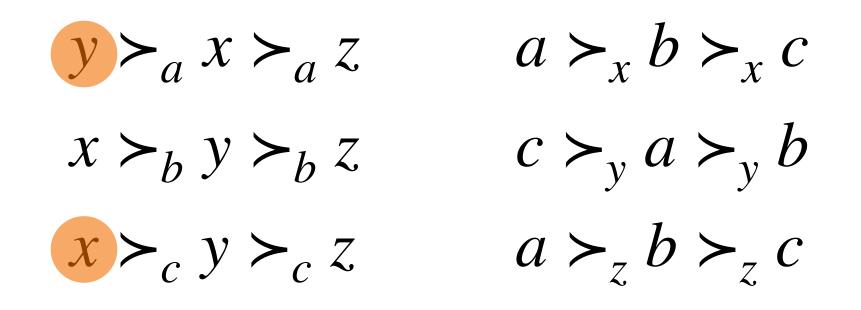
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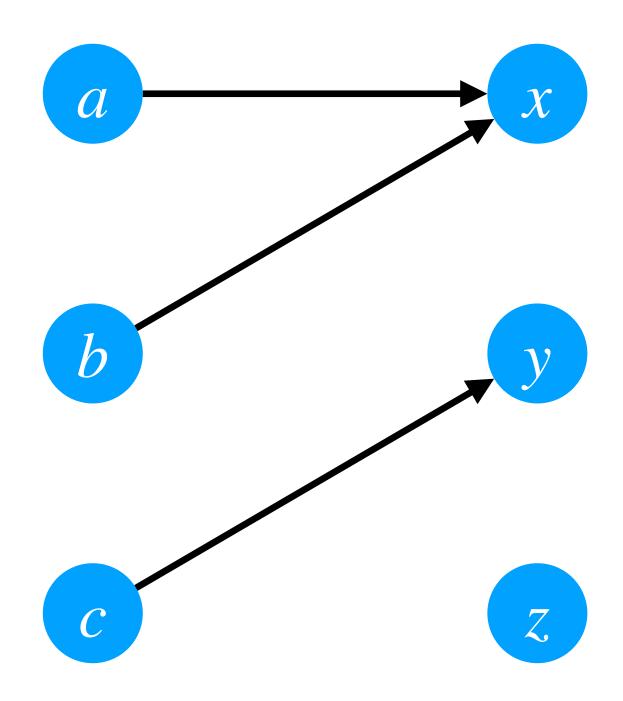
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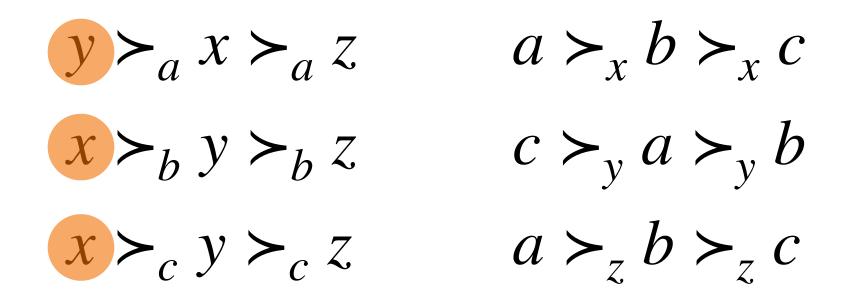
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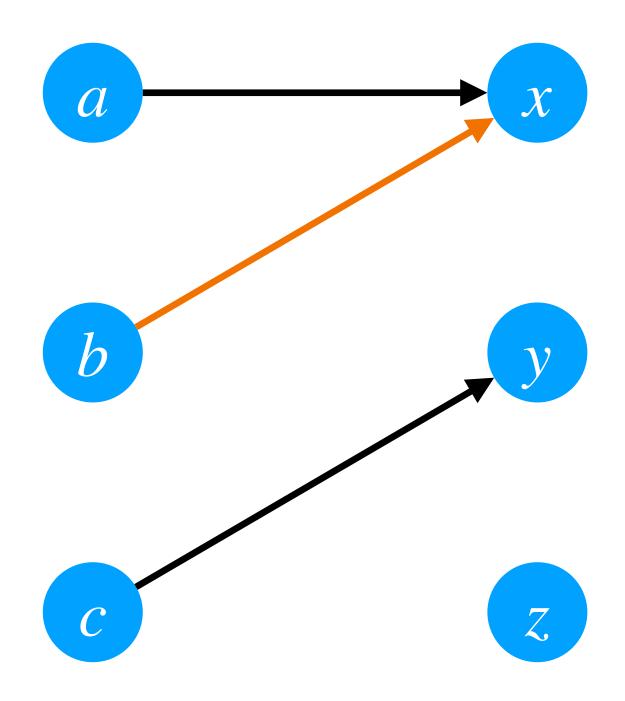
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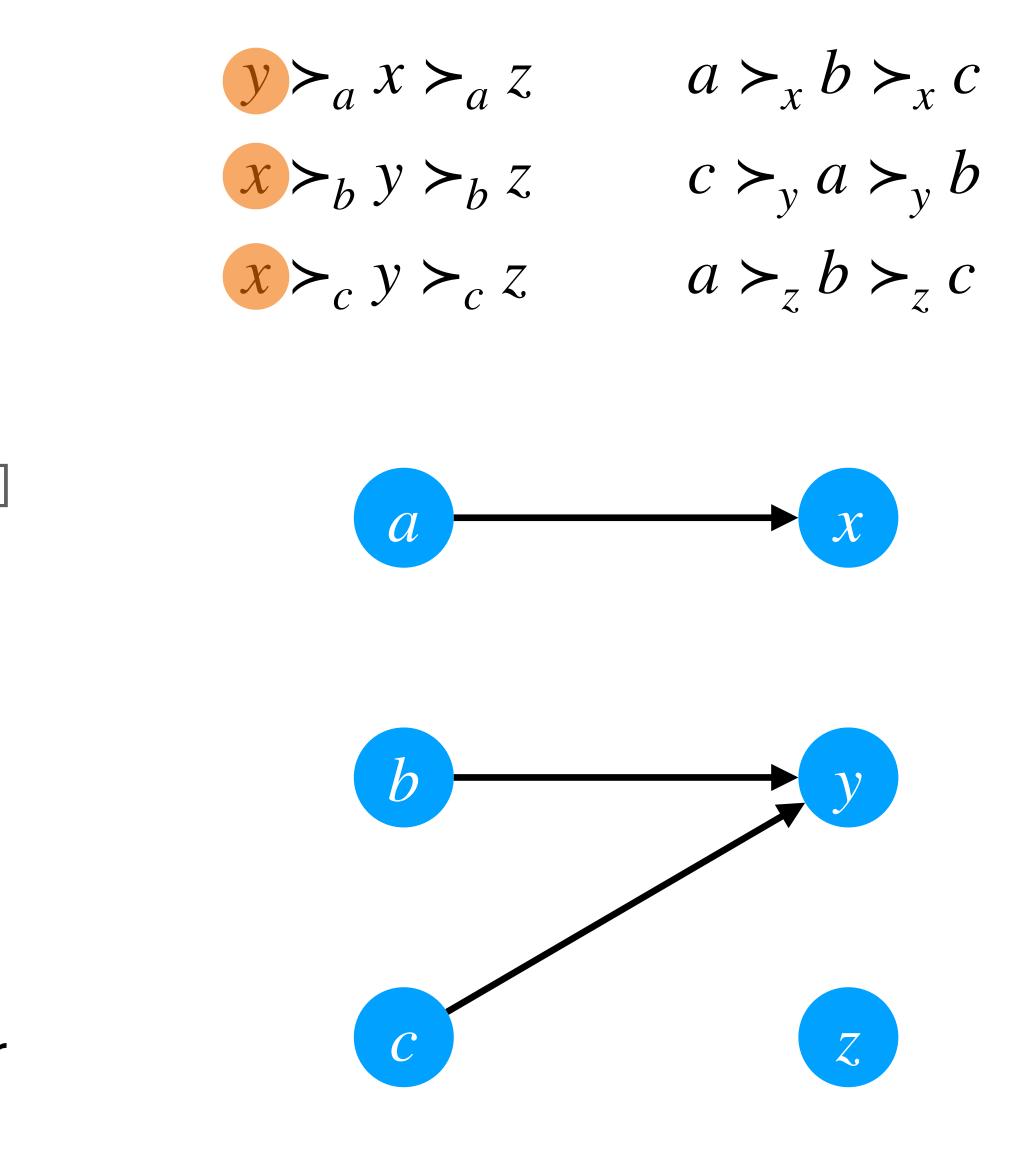
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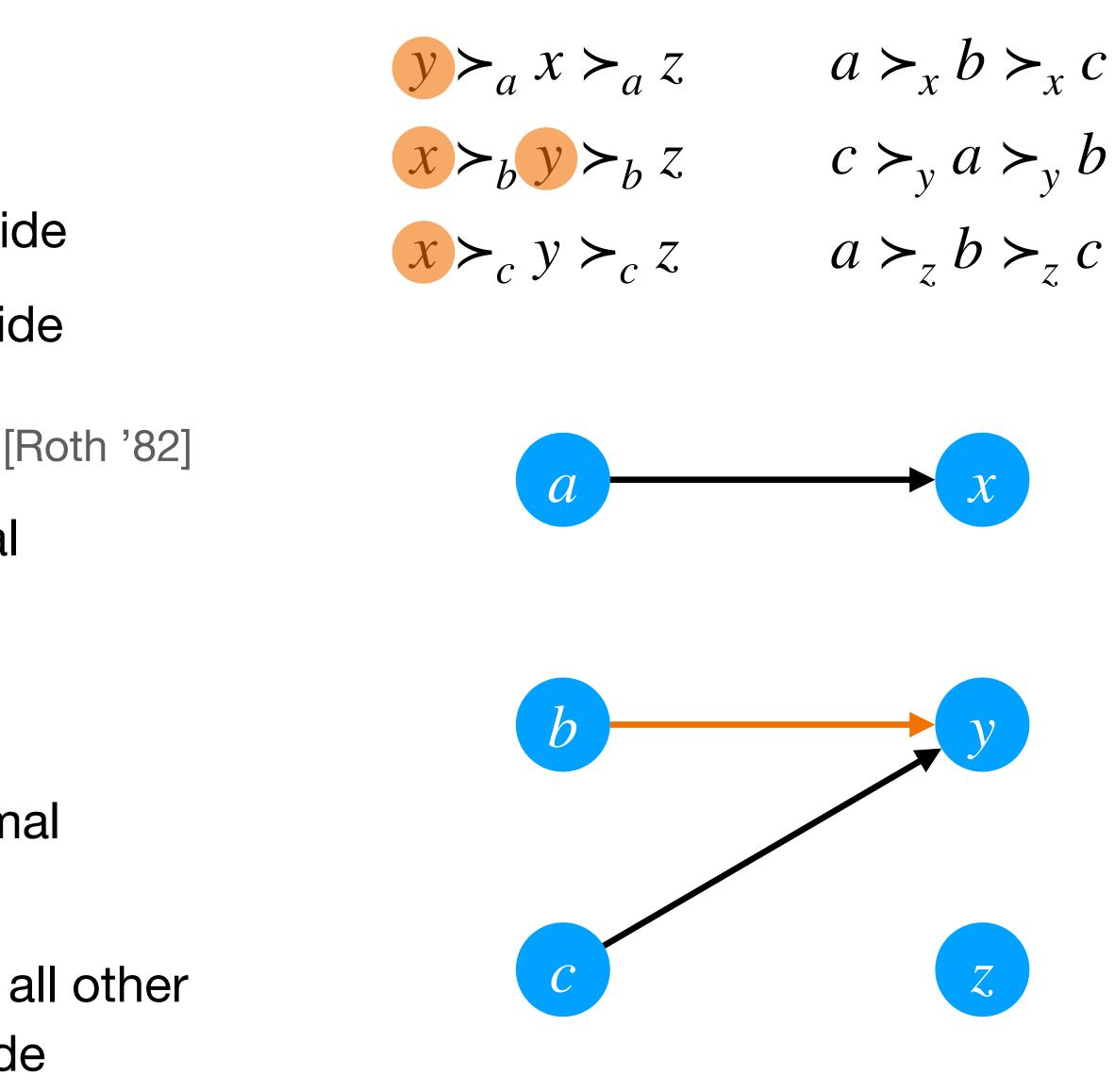
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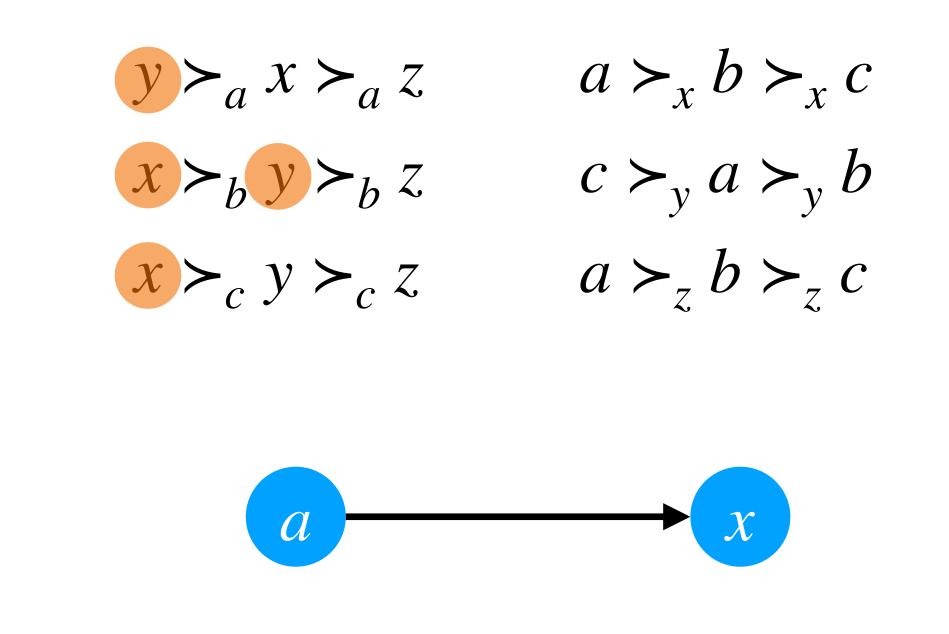
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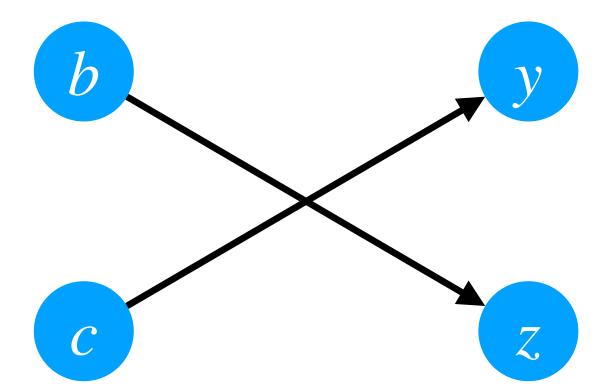
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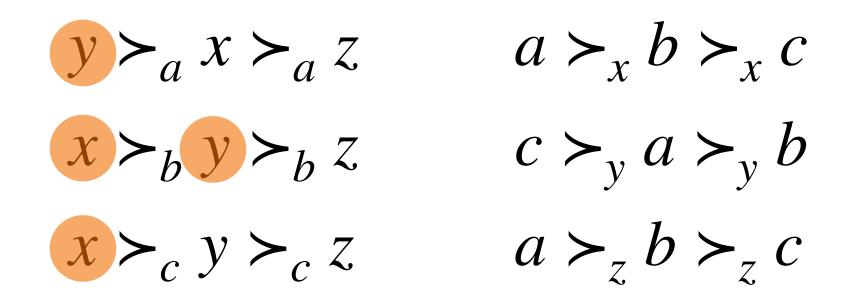
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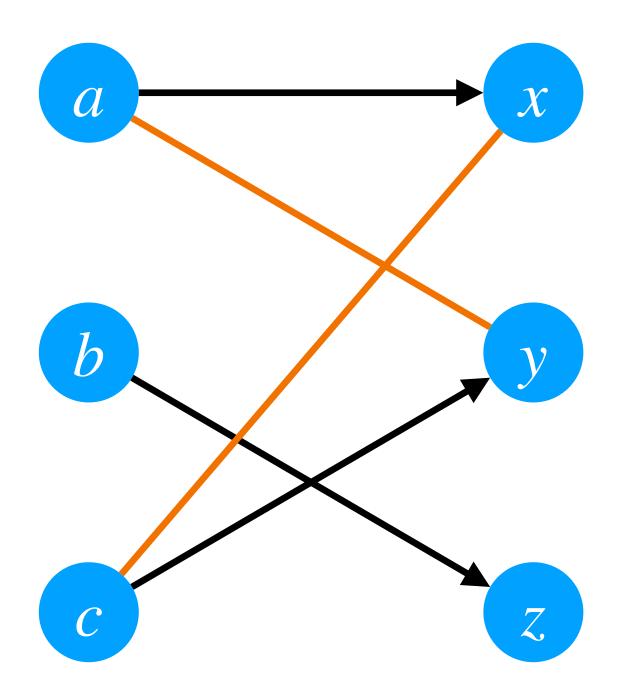
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Lattice of Stable Matchings







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A *lattice* is a partially ordered set (L, \leq) s.t. any pair of elements $a, b \in L$ have a least upper bound $a \lor b$ in L and a greatest lower bound $a \wedge b$ in L.







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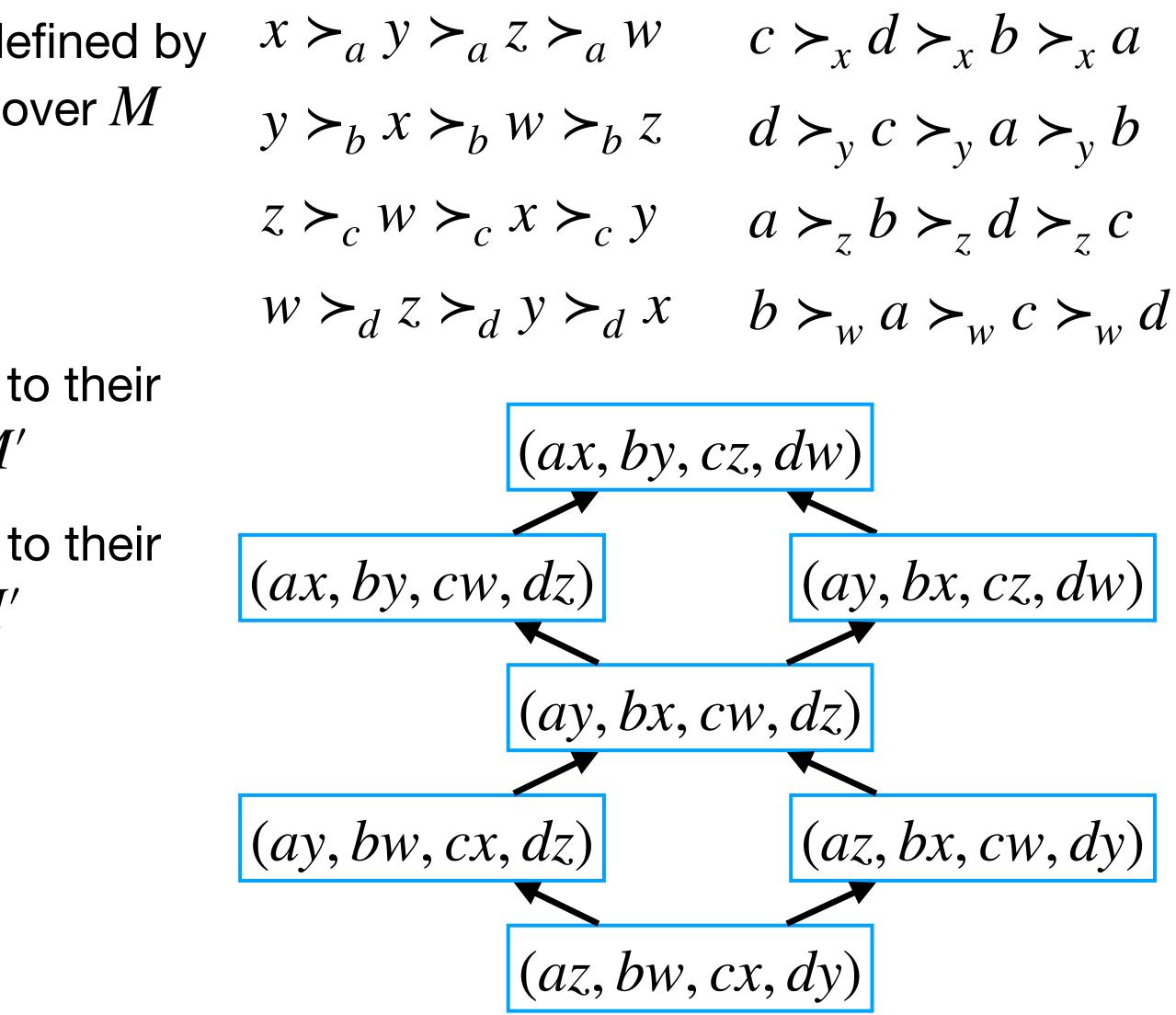








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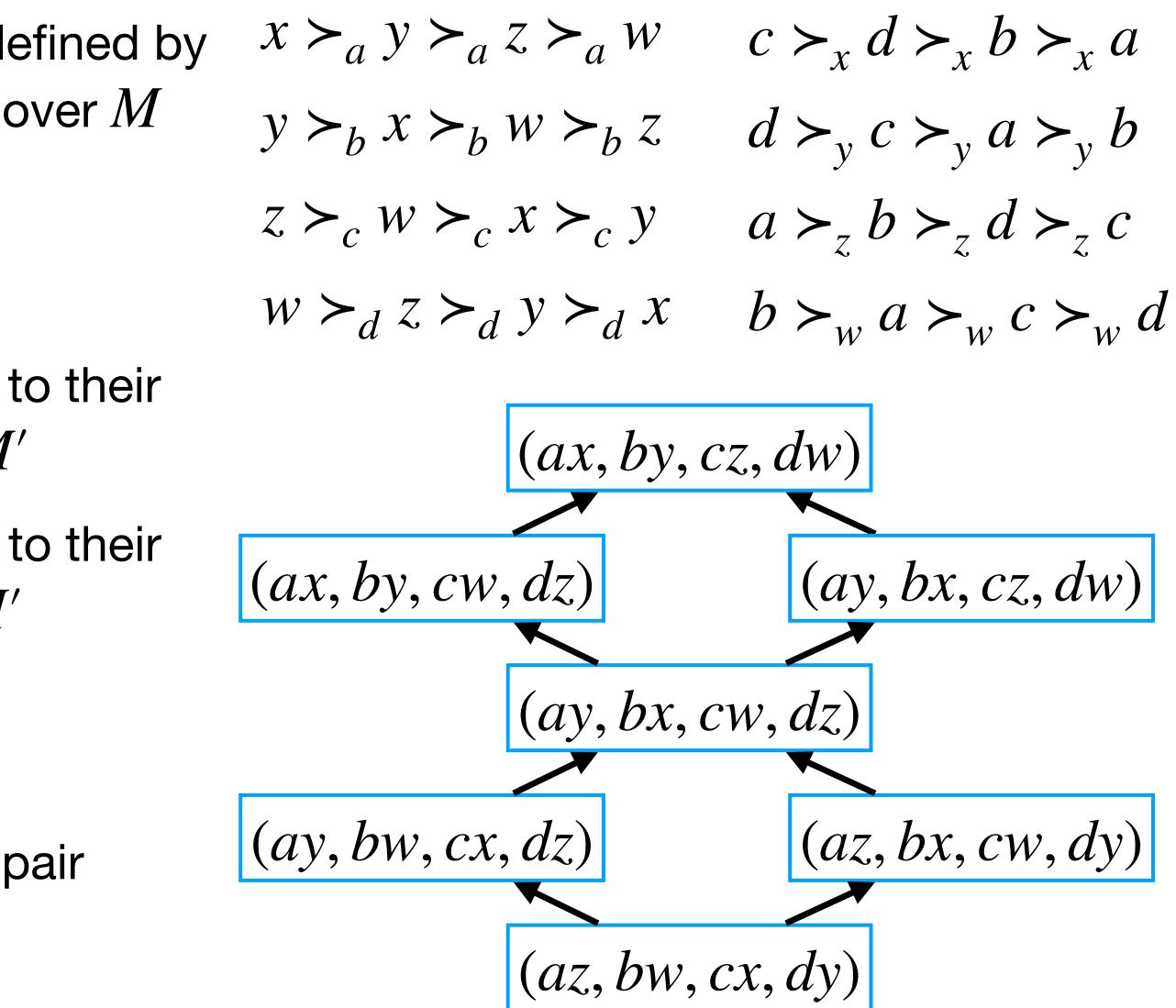








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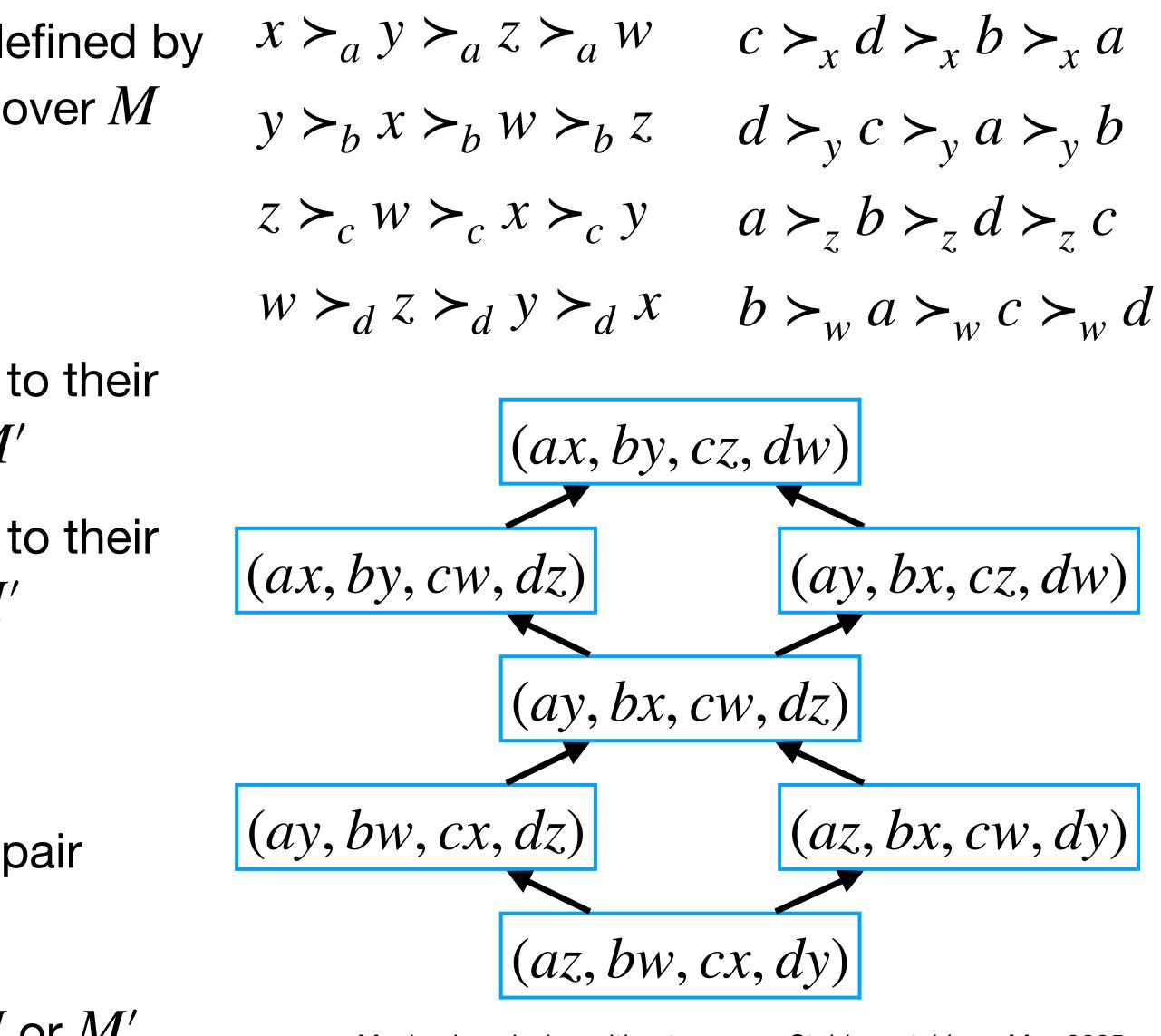








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Takeaways and Applications

Deferred Acceptance: stability, strategy-proofness for proposing side, computational efficiency,









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 - Chilean school admission system gives interesting examples! [Correa et al. '21]







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