

CS 105: DIC on Discrete Structures

Graph theory

Stable matchings, and the end.

Lecture 39

Nov 05 2024

Topic 3: Graph theory

Topics in Graph theory

1. Basics concepts and definitions.
2. **Eulerian graphs:** Using degrees of vertices.
3. **Bipartite graphs:** Using odd length cycles.
4. **Connected components:** Using cycles.
5. **Maximum matchings:** Using augmenting paths.
6. **Perfect matchings in bipartite graphs:** Using neighbour sets. – **Hall's theorem**
7. **Applications of Hall's theorem:** Minimum vertex covers – **Konig-Egervary's theorem**
8. Stable matchings...

Stable matchings

Boys

• 1

• 2

• 3

• 4

• 5

Girls

• A

• B

• C

• D

• E

Stable matchings

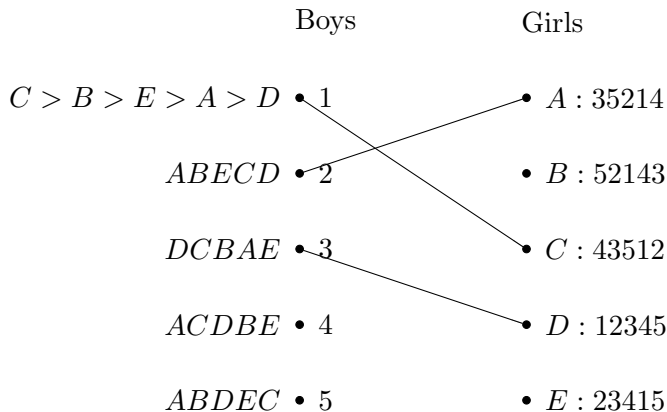
Boys	Girls
$C > B > E > A > D \bullet 1$	$\bullet A : 35214$
$ABECD \bullet 2$	$\bullet B : 52143$
$DCBAE \bullet 3$	$\bullet C : 43512$
$ACDBE \bullet 4$	$\bullet D : 12345$
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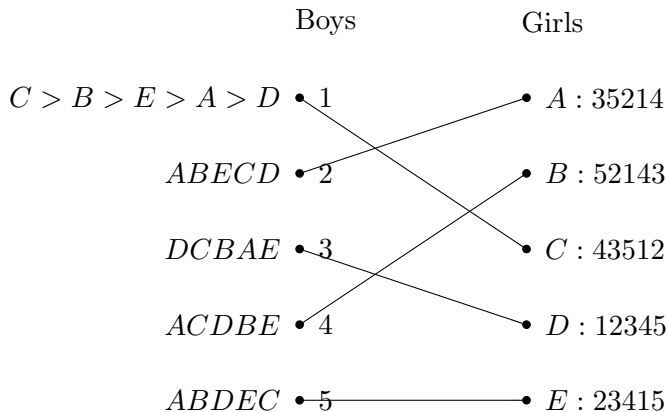
- Let us try a “greedy” marriage strategy for boys.

Stable matchings



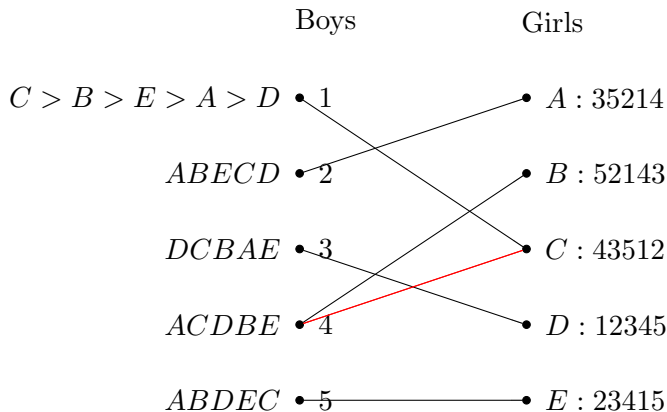
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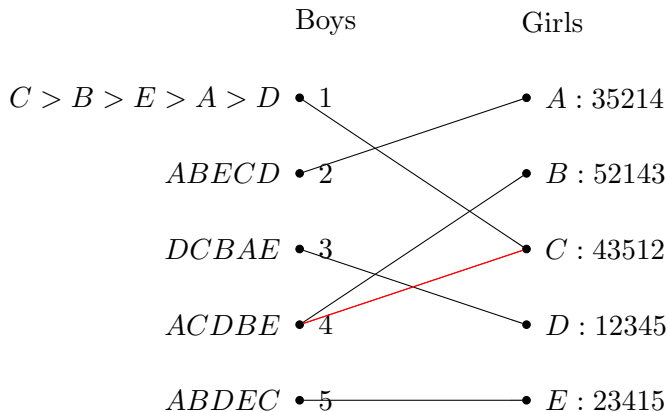
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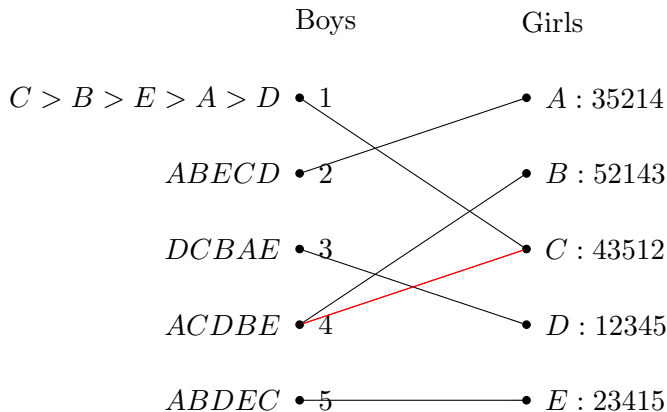
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Stable matchings



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Stable matchings



- ▶ Let us try a “greedy” marriage strategy for boys.
- ▶ Danger! 4 prefers C to B and C prefers 4 to 1. Divorce!
- ▶ Qn: Can you match everyone without such Rogue couples?!

More than just a funny puzzle

- ▶ College admissions: Original Gale and Shapley paper, 1962.
- ▶ Matching hospitals and residents.
- ▶ Matching dancing partners.
- ▶ Matching students with jobs.

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- ▶ Matching students with jobs.
- ▶ Matching (PG) TAs with courses.
- ▶ JEE algorithm...

Stable matchings

Definition

Given a matching M in a graph with preference lists of nodes.

- ▶ **Unstable pair:** Two vertices x, y such that x prefers y to its assigned vertex and vice versa.
- ▶ x, y would be happier by eloping.
- ▶ Qn: Find a perfect matching with no unstable pairs. Such a matching is called a **Stable Matching**.

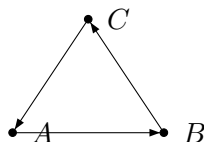
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- $A : BCD$

- $B : CAD$

- $C : ABD$

- $D : ABC$



- D

► What can you observe from this?

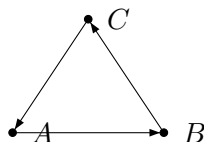
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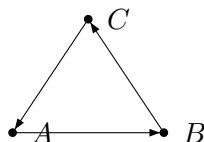
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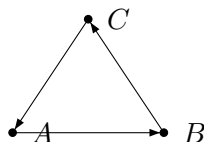
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- ▶ What can you observe from this?
- ▶ Stable matchings don't always exist.
- ▶ So, do they exist for bipartite graphs and how can we prove this?

The proposal algorithm

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- ▶ Does this algorithm terminate?
- ▶ If yes, does it produce a stable matching when it terminates?

Termination and Correctness of the proposal algo

- ▶ Try out the algo on the example.

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 - ▶ The algo terminates within n^2 days.
 - ▶ For each day (except last), at least one woman is crossed off some man's list.
 - ▶ As there are n men and each has list of size n , algo must terminate in n^2 days.

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 - ▶ By Lemma 2, she likes her final partner at least as much as M'' , so better than M .

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- ▶ If (M, W) is pair in current matching, s.t., M prefers W' .
- ▶ We will show that W' prefers some other M' and hence no unstable pair.
- ▶ Thus no man can be part of an unstable pair, implies stable matching. □

The proposal algorithm: who does better?

Features of this proposal algorithm

- ▶ Who is happier with the result? Men or women?

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The male-proposal algorithm is male-optimal (and “woman-pessimal”).

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Conclusion: Propose first!

Further reading

- ▶ Many questions, rich theory.
- ▶ How many stable marriages are possible?
- ▶ Can you do better by lying? Boys - no!, Girls - yes!
- ▶ What if there are brother-sisters (who should not be matched!)?

Further reading

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- ▶ D. Gale and L.S. Shapley, College Admissions and the Stability of Marriage, American Mathematical Monthly 69(1962), pp. 9-14.
- ▶ D. Gusfield and R.W. Irving, The Stable Marriage Problem: Structure and Algorithms, MIT Press, 1989.

The 2012 Nobel prize in Economics to Shapley and Roth: "for the theory of stable allocations and the practice of market design".

Summary

What we covered in this course

1. Mathematical proofs and basic reasoning
2. Basic discrete structures
3. Counting and combinatorics
4. Introduction to graph theory

Summary

- ▶ Part 1: Mathematical proofs and reasoning
- ▶ Part 2: Basic discrete structures

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 - ▶ How to reason and write proofs formally
 - ▶ Propositions, predicates
 - ▶ Proof techniques: contradiction, contrapositive
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- ▶ Part 2: Basic discrete structures
 - ▶ Sets: finite and infinite sets, countable and uncountable sets
 - ▶ Functions: bijections (from e.g., $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$), injections and surjections, Cantor's diagonalization technique
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 - ▶ Applications: showing impossibility theorems for CS, parallel task scheduling algorithms.

Summary Contd.

- ▶ Part 3: Counting and Combinatorics

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- Basic counting principles, double counting
- Binomial theorem, permutations and combinations, Estimating $n!$
- Recurrence relations and generating functions
- Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion (PIE) and its applications.
- Pigeon-Hole Principle (PHP) and its applications.
- Some special numbers and sequences: Fibonacci, Catalan
- Introduction to Ramsey theory

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- Applications: Bounding the complexity of algorithms, proving existence of structures.

Summary (Contd.)

Part 4: Topics in Graph theory

- ▶ Basics: graphs, paths, cycles, walks, trails, ...
- ▶ Graph representations, isomorphisms and automorphisms.
- ▶ Matchings: maximal, maximum, perfect and stable.

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Graph theory: Characterizations

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7. **Stable matchings... and the Gale Shapley Algo**

Beyond this course

Topics we didn't cover in discrete structures

- ▶ Number theory and cryptographic applications

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- ▶ Core: CS 228 (Logic), CS213 (DSA), CS215 (DAI), CS 218 (DAA), CS 310 (Automata)

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