

# Manipulation of Stable Matchings using Minimal Blacklists

Yannai A. Gonczarowski

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Microsoft Research

July 29, 2014

Proc. of the 15<sup>th</sup> ACM Conference on Economics & Computation (EC 2014)

# The Stable Matching Problem (Gale&Shapley 1962)

# The Stable Matching Problem (Gale&Shapley 1962)

- Two disjoint finite sets: women  $W$  and men  $M$ .
  - One-to-one.
  - Assume  $|W| = |M|$  for now.

# The Stable Matching Problem (Gale&Shapley 1962)

- Two disjoint finite sets: women  $W$  and men  $M$ .
  - One-to-one.
  - Assume  $|W| = |M|$  for now.
- A *preferences list* for each woman and for each man.
  - Strictly ordered.
  - The *blacklist* is the set of those not on the preference list.

# The Stable Matching Problem (Gale&Shapley 1962)

- Two disjoint finite sets: women  $W$  and men  $M$ .
  - One-to-one.
  - Assume  $|W| = |M|$  for now.
- A *preferences list* for each woman and for each man.
  - Strictly ordered.
  - The *blacklist* is the set of those not on the preference list.
- The goal: a *stable* matching.
  - *M-rational*: No man is matched with a woman from his blacklist.
  - *W-rational*: No woman is matched with a man from her blacklist.
  - If  $w$  and  $m$  are not matched, then at least one of them prefers their spouse (or lack thereof) over the other.

# The Stable Matching Problem (Gale&Shapley 1962)

- Two disjoint finite sets: women  $W$  and men  $M$ .
  - One-to-one.
  - Assume  $|W| = |M|$  for now.
- A *preferences list* for each woman and for each man.
  - Strictly ordered.
  - The *blacklist* is the set of those not on the preference list.
- The goal: a *stable* matching.
  - *M-rational*: No man is matched with a woman from his blacklist.
  - *W-rational*: No woman is matched with a man from her blacklist.
  - If  $w$  and  $m$  are not matched, then at least one of them prefers their spouse (or lack thereof) over the other.

Roth (2002)

“Successful matching mechanisms produce stable outcomes.”

# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

## Gale and Shapley (1962)

A stable matching exists for every profile of preference lists.



# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

## Gale and Shapley (1962)

A stable matching exists for every profile of preference lists.  
An efficient algorithm for finding the (unique)  $M$ -optimal one.

# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

## Gale and Shapley (1962)

A stable matching exists for every profile of preference lists.  
An efficient algorithm for finding the (unique)  $M$ -optimal one.

## McVitie and Wilson (1971)

The  $M$ -optimal stable matching = the  $W$ -worst stable matching.

# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

## Gale and Shapley (1962)

A stable matching exists for every profile of preference lists.  
An efficient algorithm for finding the (unique)  $M$ -optimal one.

## McVitie and Wilson (1971)

The  $M$ -optimal stable matching = the  $W$ -worst stable matching.

## Dubins and Freedman (1981)

No man can gain from unilaterally manipulating the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

# Gale-Shapley and $M$ -Optimality

## Gale and Shapley (1962)

A stable matching exists for every profile of preference lists.  
An efficient algorithm for finding the (unique)  $M$ -optimal one.

## McVitie and Wilson (1971)

The  $M$ -optimal stable matching = the  $W$ -worst stable matching.

## Dubins and Freedman (1981)

No man can gain from unilaterally manipulating the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

## Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

Generally, there is a woman who would be better off lying when the  $M$ -optimal stable matching is used.

# Full-Side Manipulation

# Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one.

# Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.



## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.

- Requires blacklists.

## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.

- Requires blacklists.
- Possibly long blacklists.

## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.

- Requires blacklists.
- Possibly long blacklists.
- Possibly each of size  $|M| - 1$ .

## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.

- Requires blacklists.
- Possibly long blacklists.
- Possibly each of size  $|M| - 1$ .
- Conspiracy is painfully obvious.

## Full-Side Manipulation

The coalition of all men can force any  $W$ -rational perfect matching as the  $M$ -optimal stable one. (Distinct top choices.)

### Gale and Sotomayor (1985)

The coalition of all women can force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one by *truncating* preference lists.

- Requires blacklists.
- Possibly long blacklists.
- Possibly each of size  $|M| - 1$ .
- Conspiracy is painfully obvious.

### Gusfield and Irving (1989)

No results are known regarding achieving this by any means other than such preference-list truncation, i.e. by also permuting preference lists.

# A Short Poll



Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . The women may force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one, using a profile of preference lists with average blacklist size no more than ...

# A Short Poll



Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . The women may force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching as the  $M$ -optimal one, using a profile of preference lists with average blacklist size no more than ...

①  $c$

②  $O(\log n)$

③  $O(n^{1/c})$

④  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$

⑤  $\frac{n}{c}$

⑥  $n - c$



By truncation

# A Short Poll



Does there exist a mechanism that may force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching to be the  $W$ -optimal one, using a profile of preferences such that the average blacklist size no more than ...

①  $c$

②  $O(\log n)$

③  $O(n^{1/c})$

④  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$

⑤  $\frac{n}{c}$

⑥  $n - c$



By truncation



# A Short Poll



Dagstuhl Seminar (Nov '13): Electronic Markets & Auctions

When may force the  $W$ -optimal stable matching to be  $W$ -optimal one, using a profile of preferences such that the average blacklist size no more than ...

①  $c \leftarrow$

②  ~~$O(\log n)$~~

③  $O(n^{1/c})$

④  $O(\frac{n}{\log n})$

⑤  $\frac{n}{c}$

⑥  $n - c$



By truncation

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.
- This profile of preference lists may be computed efficiently.

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.
- This profile of preference lists may be computed efficiently.
- Generally, many such profiles of preference lists exist.

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.
- This profile of preference lists may be computed efficiently.
- Generally, many such profiles of preference lists exist.

A far more “inconspicuous” manipulation.

# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**.  
(Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.
- This profile of preference lists may be computed efficiently.
- Generally, many such profiles of preference lists exist.

A far more “inconspicuous” manipulation, esp. if preference-list lengths are bounded (e.g. New York High School Match).



# Answering Gusfield and Irving's Open Question

## Summary of Main Result (Weak Version)

- The women may force any  $M$ -rational perfect matching as the unique stable matching, using a profile of preference lists in which **at most half** of the women have blacklists, and in which the average blacklist size is **less than 1**. (Compare to **each** woman having a blacklist size of  $|M|-1$ .)
- Each of these bounds is tight: it cannot be improved upon.
- This profile of preference lists may be computed efficiently.
- Generally, many such profiles of preference lists exist.

A far more “inconspicuous” manipulation, esp. if preference-list lengths are bounded (e.g. New York High School Match).

If women pay a price for every man they blacklist, then order-of-magnitude improvement.

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

- When there are less women than men (and all women are to be matched), **no blacklists** are required whatsoever.

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

- When there are less women than men (and all women are to be matched), **no blacklists** are required whatsoever.
- When there are more women than men (or if not all women are to be matched), each to-be-unmatched woman may have to blacklist as many as **all men**.

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

- When there are less women than men (and all women are to be matched), **no blacklists** are required whatsoever.
  - When there are more women than men (or if not all women are to be matched), each to-be-unmatched woman may have to blacklist as many as **all men**.
- 
- Ashlagi *et al.* (2013) show a similar phase change w.r.t. the expected ranking of the stable partners of each participant on this participant's preference list in a random market. ( $\log n$  vs.  $n/\log n$ )

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

- When there are less women than men (and all women are to be matched), **no blacklists** are required whatsoever.
  - When there are more women than men (or if not all women are to be matched), each to-be-unmatched woman may have to blacklist as many as **all men**.
- 
- Ashlagi *et al.* (2013) show a similar phase change w.r.t. the expected ranking of the stable partners of each participant on this participant's preference list in a random market. ( $\log n$  vs.  $n/\log n$ )
  - (*cf.* the shoe market.)

# Unbalanced Markets and Partial Matchings

## A Phase Change

- When there are less women than men (and all women are to be matched), **no blacklists** are required whatsoever.
  - When there are more women than men (or if not all women are to be matched), each to-be-unmatched woman may have to blacklist as many as **all men**.
- 
- Ashlagi *et al.* (2013) show a similar phase change w.r.t. the expected ranking of the stable partners of each participant on this participant's preference list in a random market. ( $\log n$  vs.  $n/\log n$ )
  - (*cf.* the shoe market.)
  - Completely different proofs.



# Improved Insight into Matching Markets

Both phase-change results lead to a similar conclusion in different senses:

The preferences of the smaller side of the market (even if only slightly smaller) play a far more significant role than may be expected in determining the stable matchings, and those of the larger side — a considerably insignificant one.

# Improved Insight into Matching Markets

Both phase-change results lead to a similar conclusion in different senses:

The preferences of the smaller side of the market (even if only slightly smaller) play a far more significant role than may be expected in determining the stable matchings, and those of the larger side — a considerably insignificant one.

In a sense, our results extend this qualitative statement from a **random** matching market to **any** matching market.

# Improved Insight into Matching Markets

Both phase-change results lead to a similar conclusion in different senses:

The preferences of the smaller side of the market (even if only slightly smaller) play a far more significant role than may be expected in determining the stable matchings, and those of the larger side — a considerably insignificant one.

In a sense, our results extend this qualitative statement from a random matching market to any matching market.

More generally: our results shed light on the question of how much, if at all, do given preferences for one side *a priori* impose limitations on the set of stable matchings under various conditions.

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.
- School priorities are very coarse (and sometimes nonexistent, e.g. NYC High School Match), so a tie-breaking rule is required.

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.
- School priorities are very coarse (and sometimes nonexistent, e.g. NYC High School Match), so a tie-breaking rule is required.
- Both papers: a single lottery for all schools (intuitively less “fair”) results in higher social welfare than a different lottery for each school.

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.
- School priorities are very coarse (and sometimes nonexistent, e.g. NYC High School Match), so a tie-breaking rule is required.
- Both papers: a single lottery for all schools (intuitively less “fair”) results in higher social welfare than a different lottery for each school.
- A concrete supporting argument from our result: if goods have no preferences, then



## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.
- School priorities are very coarse (and sometimes nonexistent, e.g. NYC High School Match), so a tie-breaking rule is required.
- Both papers: a single lottery for all schools (intuitively less “fair”) results in higher social welfare than a different lottery for each school.
- A concrete supporting argument from our result: if goods have no preferences, then many lotteries = all **buyer-rational** matchings are possible\*;

## “Example Insight”: Goods Allocation Problems

In goods allocation problems, only one of the sides (the *buyers*) has preferences.

- AS03 and A+09 consider using a version of the (student-optimal) Gale-Shapley algorithm for assigning school seats to children.
- School priorities are very coarse (and sometimes nonexistent, e.g. NYC High School Match), so a tie-breaking rule is required.
- Both papers: a single lottery for all schools (intuitively less “fair”) results in higher social welfare than a different lottery for each school.
- A concrete supporting argument from our result: if goods have no preferences, then  
many lotteries = all **buyer-rational** matchings are possible\*;  
single lottery = random serial (buyer) dictatorship  
⇒ **Pareto-efficient** outcome.

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- ① The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- ② The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- ① The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- ② The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

Furthermore,  $\mathcal{P}_W$  can be computed in worst-case  $O(n^3)$  time, best-case  $O(n^2)$  time and average-case (assuming  $\mu$  is uniformly distributed given  $\mathcal{P}_M$ )  $O(n^2 \log n)$  time.

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- 1 The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- 2 The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- 3  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- 4 The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

Furthermore,  $\mathcal{P}_W$  can be computed in worst-case  $O(n^3)$  time, best-case  $O(n^2)$  time and average-case (assuming  $\mu$  is uniformly distributed given  $\mathcal{P}_M$ )  $O(n^2 \log n)$  time.

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- ① The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- ② The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

Furthermore,  $\mathcal{P}_W$  can be computed in worst-case  $O(n^3)$  time, best-case  $O(n^2)$  time and average-case (assuming  $\mu$  is uniformly distributed given  $\mathcal{P}_M$ )  $O(n^2 \log n)$  time.

# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- ① The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- ② The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

Furthermore,  $\mathcal{P}_W$  can be computed in worst-case  $O(n^3)$  time, best-case  $O(n^2)$  time and average-case (assuming  $\mu$  is uniformly distributed given  $\mathcal{P}_M$ )  $O(n^2 \log n)$  time.



# Full Result for Balanced Markets

## Theorem (Manipulation with Minimal Blacklists)

Define  $n \triangleq |W| = |M|$ . Let  $\mathcal{P}_M$  be a profile of preference lists for  $M$ . For every  $M$ -rational perfect matching  $\mu$ , there exists a profile  $\mathcal{P}_W$  of preference lists for  $W$ , s.t. all the following hold.

- ① The unique stable matching, given  $\mathcal{P}_W$  and  $\mathcal{P}_M$ , is  $\mu$ .
- ② The blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  are pairwise disjoint, i.e. no man appears in more than one blacklist.
- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ , i.e. at most the number of women who have empty blacklists.

Furthermore,  $\mathcal{P}_W$  can be computed in worst-case  $O(n^3)$  time, best-case  $O(n^2)$  time and average-case (assuming  $\mu$  is uniformly distributed given  $\mathcal{P}_M$ )  $O(n^2 \log n)$  time.

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 3$ )

⋮

# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 3$ )

⋮

## Tightness

Each of these is the optimal solution for some  $\mathcal{P}_M$  and  $\mu$ .



# Tradeoff: #Blacklists vs. Combined Blacklist Size

- ③  $n_b$ , the number of women who have nonempty blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$ , is at most  $\frac{n}{2}$ .
- ④ The combined size of all blacklists in  $\mathcal{P}_W$  is at most  $n - n_b$ .

Examples of blacklist sizes for  $n = 8$ :

7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 1$ )

1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 4$ )

4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 2$ )

3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0    ( $n_b = 3$ )

⋮

## Tightness

Each of these is the optimal solution for some  $\mathcal{P}_M$  and  $\mu$ .

# The Gale-Shapley Deferred-Acceptance Algorithm

A version modelled after Dubins and Freedman's (1981)

The following algorithm yields the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

# The Gale-Shapley Deferred-Acceptance Algorithm

A version modelled after Dubins and Freedman's (1981)

The following algorithm yields the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

- ① Setup: Every man serenades under the window of the woman he prefers most.

# The Gale-Shapley Deferred-Acceptance Algorithm

## A version modelled after Dubins and Freedman's (1981)

The following algorithm yields the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

- ① Setup: Every man serenades under the window of the woman he prefers most.
- ② A man is *scheduled for rejection* if he is blacklisted by the woman to whom he serenades, or if she prefers another man currently serenading under her window.

# The Gale-Shapley Deferred-Acceptance Algorithm

## A version modelled after Dubins and Freedman's (1981)

The following algorithm yields the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

- ① Setup: Every man serenades under the window of the woman he prefers most.
- ② A man is *scheduled for rejection* if he is blacklisted by the woman to whom he serenades, or if she prefers another man currently serenading under her window.
- ③ On each *night*, choose an arbitrary man scheduled for rejection. He moves to serenade under the window of the woman next on his preference list, if such woman exists.

The (unique)  $M$ -optimal matching is always reached, regardless of the arbitrary choices made during the run.

# The Gale-Shapley Deferred-Acceptance Algorithm

## A version modelled after Dubins and Freedman's (1981)

The following algorithm yields the  $M$ -optimal stable matching.

- ① Setup: Every man serenades under the window of the woman he prefers most.
- ② A man is *scheduled for rejection* if he is blacklisted by the woman to whom he serenades, or if she prefers another man currently serenading under her window.
- ③ On each *night*, choose an arbitrary man scheduled for rejection. He moves to serenade under the window of the woman next on his preference list, if such woman exists.
- ④ When no men are scheduled for rejection, the algorithm terminates. Each woman is matched with the man serenading under her window; everyone else is unmatched.

The (unique)  $M$ -optimal matching is always reached, regardless of the arbitrary choices made during the run.

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$



# Tightness Overview

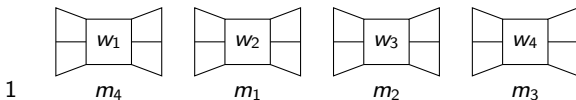
$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

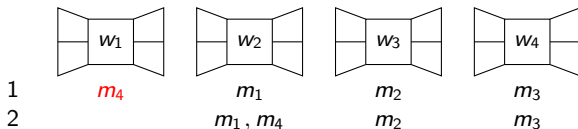
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

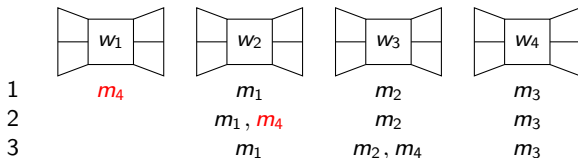
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

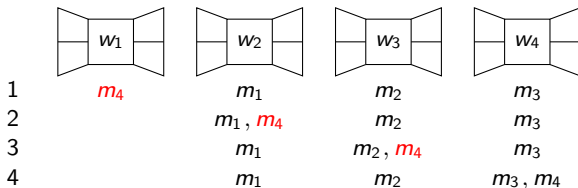
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

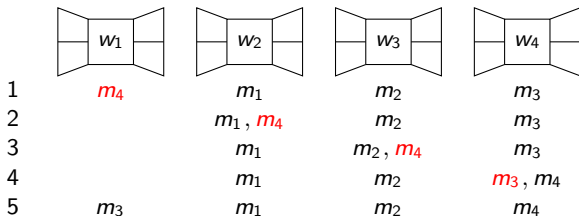
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

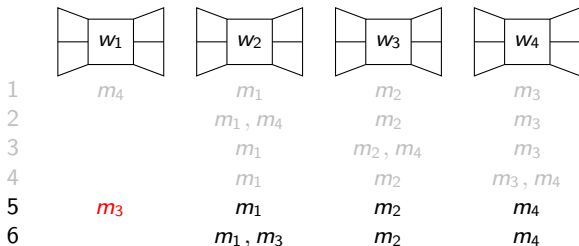




# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

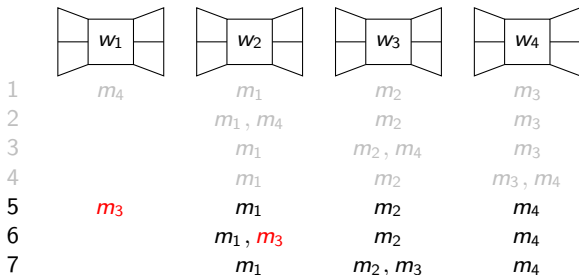




# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

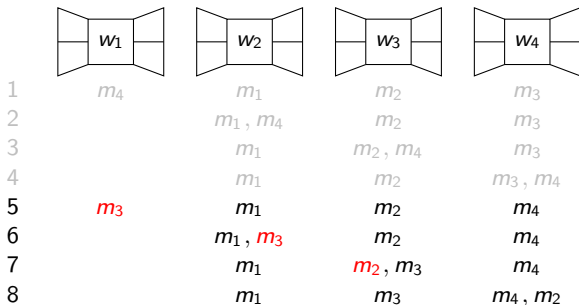
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

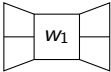
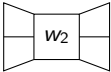
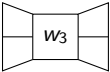
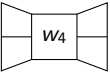
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

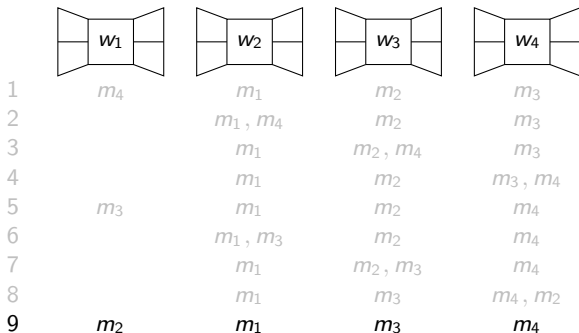
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_1, m_4$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_1$	$m_2, m_4$	$m_3$
4		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3, m_4$
5	$m_3$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_4$
6		$m_1, m_3$	$m_2$	$m_4$
7		$m_1$	$m_2, m_3$	$m_4$
8		$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_2$
9	$m_2$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

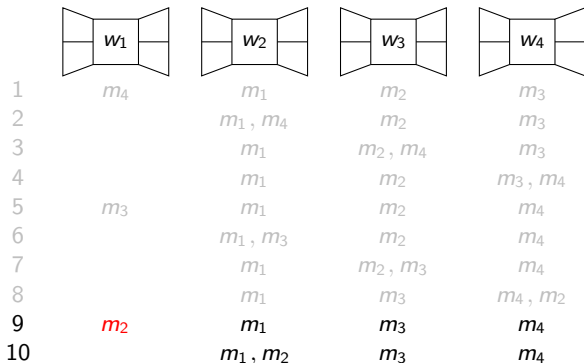
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

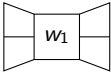
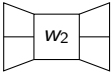
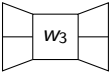
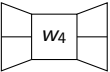
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

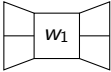
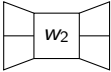
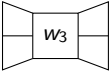
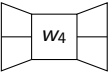
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_1, m_4$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_1$	$m_2, m_4$	$m_3$
4		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3, m_4$
5	$m_3$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_4$
6		$m_1, m_3$	$m_2$	$m_4$
7		$m_1$	$m_2, m_3$	$m_4$
8		$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_2$
9	$\textcolor{red}{m_2}$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4$
10		$\textcolor{red}{m_1}, m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_1$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

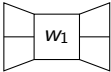
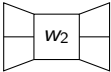
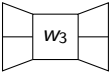
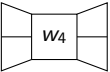
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_1, m_4$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_1$	$m_2, m_4$	$m_3$
4		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3, m_4$
5	$m_3$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_4$
6		$m_1, m_3$	$m_2$	$m_4$
7		$m_1$	$m_2, m_3$	$m_4$
8		$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_2$
9	$\textcolor{red}{m_2}$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4$
10		$\textcolor{red}{m_1}, m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, \textcolor{red}{m_1}$	$m_4$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

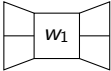
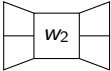
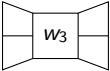
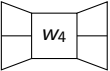
				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_1, m_4$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_1$	$m_2, m_4$	$m_3$
4		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3, m_4$
5	$m_3$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_4$
6		$m_1, m_3$	$m_2$	$m_4$
7		$m_1$	$m_2, m_3$	$m_4$
8		$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_2$
9	$m_2$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4$
10		$m_1, m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_1$	$m_4$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

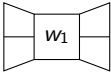
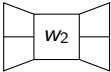
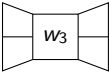
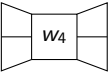
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_1, m_4$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_1$	$m_2, m_4$	$m_3$
4		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3, m_4$
5	$m_3$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_4$
6		$m_1, m_3$	$m_2$	$m_4$
7		$m_1$	$m_2, m_3$	$m_4$
8		$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_2$
9	$m_2$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_4$
10		$m_1, m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_1$	$m_4$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

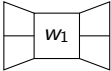
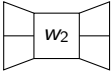
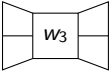
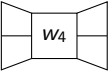
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6		$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
7		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$
8		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

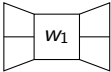
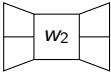
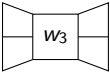
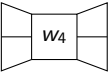
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6		$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
7		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$
8		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

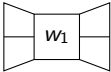
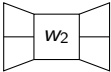
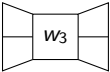
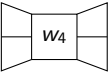
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6		$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
7		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$
8		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

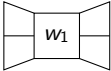
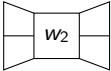
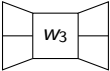
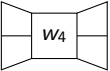
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

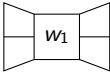
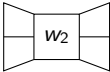
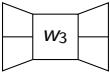
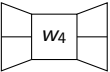
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$\textcolor{red}{m}_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$\textcolor{red}{m}_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, \textcolor{red}{m}_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, \textcolor{red}{m}_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

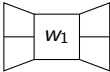
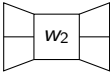
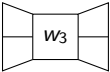
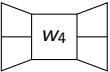
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > w_1$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > w_2$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > w_3$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > w_4$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

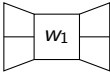
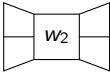
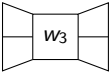
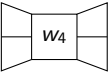
				
1	$m_4$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$



# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

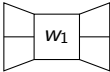
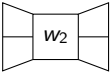
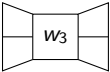
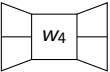
$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$\textcolor{red}{m_4}$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$\textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, \textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$\textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Tightness Overview

$m_1$	$w_2 > w_3 > w_4 > \textcolor{red}{w_1}$
$m_2$	$w_3 > w_4 > w_1 > \textcolor{red}{w_2}$
$m_3$	$w_4 > w_1 > w_2 > \textcolor{red}{w_3}$
$m_4$	$w_1 > w_2 > w_3 > \textcolor{red}{w_4}$

$w_1$	$m_1$ (Blacklist: $m_4, m_3, m_2$ )
$w_2$	$m_2 > m_1 > m_4 > m_3$
$w_3$	$m_3 > m_2 > m_1 > m_4$
$w_4$	$m_4 > m_3 > m_2 > m_1$

				
1	$\textcolor{red}{m_4}$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$
2		$m_*, m_*$	$m_2$	$m_3$
3		$m_*$	$m_*, \textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_3$
4		$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$
5	$m_*$	$m_*$	$\textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$
6	$m_*$	$m_*$		$m_*, m_*$
7	$m_*, \textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$		$m_*$
8	$m_*$	$m_*, m_*$		$m_*$
9	$\textcolor{red}{m_*}$	$m_*$	$m_*$	$m_*$
10		$m_*, m_2$	$m_*$	$m_*$
11		$m_2$	$m_3, m_*$	$m_*$
12		$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4, m_1$
13	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_4$

# Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .

## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .

# Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .
- Let  $m'$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m')$ , who then rejects her suitor ...

## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .
- Let  $m'$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m')$ , who then rejects her suitor  $\dots$
- Let  $\mu(\tilde{w})$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\tilde{w}$ .



## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .
- Let  $m'$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m')$ , who then rejects her suitor  $\dots$
- Let  $\mu(\tilde{w})$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\tilde{w}$ .
- Only  $\tilde{w}$  blacklists anyone. More men have reached their intended partner than have been blacklisted.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .
- Let  $m'$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m')$ , who then rejects her suitor  $\dots$
- Let  $\mu(\tilde{w})$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\tilde{w}$ .
- Only  $\tilde{w}$  blacklists anyone. More men have reached their intended partner than have been blacklisted.
- Naïve next step: choose some  $\tilde{w}'$  and trigger another *rejection cycle*.

# Construction Overview for an Easier Special Case

- Assume that the top choices of men are distinct, i.e. each man serenades under a unique window on the first night.
- We build a profile of preference lists for the women s.t. each woman prefers  $\mu(w)$  most.  $\Rightarrow \mu$  is  $W$ -optimal.
- Choose a woman  $\tilde{w}$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(\tilde{w})$ , and have her blacklist her suitor  $m$ .
- Let  $m$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m)$ , who then rejects her suitor  $m'$ .
- Let  $m'$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\mu(m')$ , who then rejects her suitor  $\dots$
- Let  $\mu(\tilde{w})$  be repeatedly rejected until serenading to  $\tilde{w}$ .
- Only  $\tilde{w}$  blacklists anyone. More men have reached their intended partner than have been blacklisted.
- Naïve next step: choose some  $\tilde{w}'$  and trigger another *rejection cycle*.
- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.
- Iteratively merge more and more cycles.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.
- Iteratively merge more and more cycles.
- When no more merging is possible, every woman  $w$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(w)$  has not rejected anyone yet.

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.
- Iteratively merge more and more cycles.
- When no more merging is possibly, every woman  $w$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(w)$  has not rejected anyone yet.
- Such merging can be done without resimulating in every stage.



## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.
- Iteratively merge more and more cycles.
- When no more merging is possibly, every woman  $w$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(w)$  has not rejected anyone yet.
- Such merging can be done without resimulating in every stage.
- Surprising: decisions can be implemented online (“unintuitive algorithm”), if women control the scheduling. Overall time complexity:  $\Theta(n^2)$  (optimal).

## Construction Overview for an Easier Case (2)

- Problem: all candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}'$  may have already rejected many men, whom we'd have to blacklist.
- Solution: show that it is possible to carefully “merge” the cycles, i.e. alter the preferences, “without blacklisting excessively-many men”, s.t. the “chain reaction” triggered by  $\tilde{w}$  causes all rejections from both rejection cycles.
- Iteratively merge more and more cycles.
- When no more merging is possibly, every woman  $w$  not serenaded-to by  $\mu(w)$  has not rejected anyone yet.
- Such merging can be done without resimulating in every stage.
- Surprising: decisions can be implemented online (“unintuitive algorithm”), if women control the scheduling. Overall time complexity:  $\Theta(n^2)$  (optimal).
- General case harder to analyse and slower to compute (and not online). “Conclusion”: the men inadvertently help the women in a sense by trying to force some matching.

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- **Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.**

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.
- More involved analysis. Requires resimulations to compute. No (known) online method.

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.
- More involved analysis. Requires resimulations to compute. No (known) online method.
- Overall time complexity:  $O(n^3)$ . Avg. case  $O(n^2 \log n)$  (due to properties of random permutations).

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.
- More involved analysis. Requires resimulations to compute. No (known) online method.
- Overall time complexity:  $O(n^3)$ . Avg. case  $O(n^2 \log n)$  (due to properties of random permutations).
- Extends to unbalanced markets / partial matchings.



# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.
- More involved analysis. Requires resimulations to compute. No (known) online method.
- Overall time complexity:  $O(n^3)$ . Avg. case  $O(n^2 \log n)$  (due to properties of random permutations).
- Extends to unbalanced markets / partial matchings.
- When unmatched men exist, we're back to  $\Theta(n^2)$ .\*

# Construction Overview: General Case

- No assumption regarding distinctness of top choices.
- If we let the algorithm run with arbitrary preferences (s.t. each woman  $w$  prefers  $\mu(w)$  most) until it converges, then by the time it stops, all “candidates for the role of  $\tilde{w}$ ” may have already rejected many men.
- Solution: show that there exists a candidate whose rejection cycle can be merged into the above run.
- More involved analysis. Requires resimulations to compute. No (known) online method.
- Overall time complexity:  $O(n^3)$ . Avg. case  $O(n^2 \log n)$  (due to properties of random permutations).
- Extends to unbalanced markets / partial matchings.
- When unmatched men exist, we're back to  $\Theta(n^2)$ .  
General idea: follow the naïve construction; use these men as “placeholders” to initiate cycles without blacklisting.

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.
- In balanced markets, what can we deduce regarding the  $M$ -optimal stable matching given only the men's preferences?

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.
- In balanced markets, what can we deduce regarding the  $M$ -optimal stable matching given only the men's preferences? **Not much, really.**

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.
- In balanced markets, what can we deduce regarding the  $M$ -optimal stable matching given only the men's preferences? **Not much, really.**
- Phase change revisited: the preferences of the smaller side have significantly more impact on the stable matchings.

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.
- In balanced markets, what can we deduce regarding the  $M$ -optimal stable matching given only the men's preferences? **Not much, really.**
- Phase change revisited: the preferences of the smaller side have significantly more impact on the stable matchings.
- Intuition can be misleading; interesting and surprising results regarding marriage markets still exist.

# Summary

- Answered Gusfield and Irving's 1989 open question, fully characterizing possible optimal blacklist sizes.
- In balanced markets, what can we deduce regarding the  $M$ -optimal stable matching given only the men's preferences? **Not much, really.**
- Phase change revisited: the preferences of the smaller side have significantly more impact on the stable matchings.
- Intuition can be misleading; interesting and surprising results regarding marriage markets still exist.
- See the full paper (on arXiv) for the full results.



Questions?  
Thank you!

