Deferred Acceptance with Compensation Chains

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ASSA 2018, Philadelphia January 7, 2018 There is a finite set of men and women.

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The theory of stable matchings plays a big role in real-life problems: school choice (assigning students to schools), residency match (NRMP, assigning doctors to hospitals), other centralized labor markets.

DACC - Motivation

The (men-proposing) DA algorithm:

- Each man proposes to his most-preferred woman;
- Each woman temporarily accepts the best offer, rejects remaining offers;
- Rejected men propose to the next woman on their preference list;
- These steps are repeated until all men are either matched or have already proposed to all acceptable women.

The outcome is the (men-optimal) stable matching.

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3) A procedurally fair implementation of a stable matching

Deferred Acceptance and other stable algorithms: Gale and Shapley (1962), McVitie and Wilson (1971), Roth and Vande Vate (1990), Ma (1996) Blum, Roth and Rothblum (1997), Blum and Rothblum, (2002), Kesten (2004), Martinez, Masso, Neme, Oviedo (2004)

Fixed-point algorithms: Adachi (2000), Fleiner (2003), Hatfield and Milgrom (2005), Echenique and Oviedo (2006).

Median matching and fair algorithms: Ma (1996), Teo and Sethuraman (1998), Romero-Medina (2005), Klaus and Klijn (2006), Cheng (2008), Schwarz and Yenmez (2011), Kuvalekar (2015).

Computation: Irving and Leather (1986).

Linear programming formulation: Vande Vate (1989).

THE MODEL

M - a finite set of men.

W - a finite set of women.

Each man *m* has a strict preference relation > m over *W* and being unmatched.

Each woman w has a strict preference relation > w over M and being unmatched.

Standard definitions of matching and stability.

Agents are non-strategic.

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Agent *i* deceives agent *j* if:

- *i* divorces *j*,
- *i* proposed to *j* before.

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- An agent receiving a proposal chooses to match with the more preferred partner (proposer versus current match partner).

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Adjustment to budget sets:

- Whenever *i* rejects or divorces *j*, remove *i* from *j*'s budget set.
- Whenever *i* proposes to *j*, add *i* to *j*'s budget set.

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The algorithm stops when each agent is matched to the best partner in his/ her budget set.
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Agent *j* proposes. If

- agent *j* is rejected, *j* proposes again (if *j* has acceptable options in his/her budget);
- agent *j* is accepted by *k* who thereby deceives some agent *i*, *i* proposes;
- otherwise, terminate the CC.

m1: w3 > w2	w1: m3 > m2
m2: w1 > w3	<i>w</i> 2: $m1 > m3$
m3: w2 > w1	<i>w</i> 3: $m^2 > m^1$























































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Once a stable matching is reached, all subsequent offers are rejected in DACC.

There are no compensation chains (because the proposing side never receives offers).

For each sequence Φ , the DACC algorithm converges to a stable matching in finitely many rounds .

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By the stopping criterion, *i* is matched to the best partner in his/her budget – contradiction!

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number of agents in *i*'s budget set that *i* prefers to the current match

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The function d turns out to be a potential function – it decreases along the "paths" of the algorithm:

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- For agents who receive offers, d_i goes weakly down.
- So we only worry about divorces. After sufficiently many rounds, every divorce leads to a CC.
- And for agents who propose in a CC, $d_i = 0$ when the CC is over.

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- If agent $\Phi(k)$ was accepted by *j* who is not his/her μ -partner, choose *j* as the next agent in the sequence.

Corollary

A matching is stable if and only if it is an outcome of a DACC algorithm.

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Two key elements:

- Budget Sets crucial for stability <u>Two-sided Deferred Acceptance</u>
- Compensation Chains crucial for convergence <u>Budget-Based Deferred Acceptance</u>
Extensions

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5) Arrival of agents. Agents arrive gradually to the market. DACC extends easily and retains all its properties.

Conclusions and final comments

The DACC algorithm:

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- Always converges to a stable matching, without relying on the monotonicity of the offer process analogy to the tâtonnement process for prices in GE.
- Achieves all stable matchings unlike previous deferred acceptance algorithms in the literature.
- Establishes an equivalence between deferred acceptance procedures and stability.
- Does not distinguish between the two sides of the market admits a fair implementation.

Thank you!

Appendix

Given Φ , run a direct extension of the DA algorithm, i.e.

- In round k, agent $i = \Phi(k)$ proposes to the most preferred partner that hasn't rejected i yet (if better than the current match partner).
- An agent receiving an offer, chooses to match with the more preferred partner (proposer versus current match partner).

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The algorithm stops when there are no new proposals.

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Every stable matching can be achieved (same proof as for DACC).

However, the outcome may fail to be stable for some choices of Φ .

Consider the following market with 3 people on each side:

m1: w3 > w1
m2: w2 > w1
m3: w3 > w2

w1: m2 > m1
w2: m3 > m2
w3: m3 > m1

Deferred Acceptance with Compensation Chains

Consider the following market with 3 people on each side:

<i>m</i> 1:	w3 > w1
<i>m</i> 2:	$w^2 > w^1$
<i>m</i> 3:	w3 > w2

w1: m2 > m1
w2: m3 > m2
w3: m3 > m1

The unique stable matching is

m1 - w1, m2 - w2, m3 - w3

m1: w3 > w1	w1: m2 > m1
m2: w2 > w1	<i>w</i> 2: $m3 > m2$
m3: w3 > w2	<i>w</i> 3: $m3 > m1$

Two-sided Deferred Acceptance - failure of stability







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m1: w3 > w1m2: w2 > w1m3: w3 > w2





Two-sided Deferred Acceptance - failure of stability

m1: w3 > w1m2: w2 > w1m3: w3 > w2









Order: w1, m2, m1, w1, w2, m2, w3, m1, w2, ...

Deferred Acceptance with Compensation Chains

*w*1: $m^2 > m^1$

*w*2: m3 > m2

*w*3: m3 > m1





w1: m2 > m1
w2: m3 > m2
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m1: w3 > w1m2: w2 > w1m3: w3 > w2



w1: m2 > m1
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*m*1: *w*3 > *w*1 *m*2: *w*2 > *w*1 *m*3: *w*3 > *w*2



w1: m2 > m1
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w1: m2 > m1
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m1: w3 > w1m2: w2 > w1m3: w3 > w2



Order: w1, m2, m1, w1, w2, m2, w3, m1, w2, ...

*w*1: $m^2 > m^1$

*w*2: *m*3 > *m*2 *w*3: *m*3 > *m*1

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It may cycle.

m1: w3 > w2	w1: m3 > m2
m2: w1 > w3	w2: m1 > m3
m3: w2 > w1	w3: m2 > m1




































































