



Multi-dimensional stable matching (special case)

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ABSTRACT.

1308

In this research, The Stable Matching is taken into another dimension, the SMP in general is the problem of finding stable matching between two groups for example room mates or marriage, our work is to find another dimension of matching which is between Man and Woman and their child.

Keywords: Stable Matching, two-sided stable matching, multi-sided stable matching, Gale and Shapley Solution

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1. Introduction.

Stable Marriage Problem in the past decade 60 years ago, Gale and Shapley (1962) validated the existence of Stable Matching Marriage (two-sided stable matching).

But what is Stable Matching?

Assume that each Mail, We Call it later in the research a Man has an order of Preference for the Females, referred as WOMEN

2.



MEN	Order of Preference
Anatole	<u>c</u> , b, d, a
Barnabe	<u>b</u> , a, c, d
Camille	<u>b</u> , d, a, c
Dominique	<u>c</u> , a, d, b

And each WOMEN has an order, who she likes the most, of preference, for the MEN

WOMEN	Order of Preference
Antoinette	<u>A</u> , B, D, C
Brigitte	<u>C</u> , A, D, B
cunegonde	<u>C</u> , B, D, A
donatienne	<u>B</u> , A, C, D

A matching is unstable if a MAN A and a WOMEN a, NOT married to each other, mutually likes each other to their mate.

A matching is stable if this case does NOT happen.

3. Multi – Sided stable matching

Now the problem is getting bigger to one-to-many and many-to-many, which called (three-sided stable matching).

In order to try to solve this kind of problem we need three (disjoined) finite set

M, W and C, A Family is a triple $(w, c, m) \in W \times C \times M$.

A matching is subset $\mu \subset W \times C \times M$ whose projections onto M, W and C are injective.

Given a matching μ and WOMEN w , we denote by $\mu(w)$ the unique pair (c,m) of Corse μ and MEN m , we denote by $\mu(m)$ the unique pair (c,w)

And μ and Children CH, we denote by $\mu(CH)$ the unique pair (w,m) .

in case no such pair exists, we will denote $\mu(w) = *$.

First case:-

$$\mu(m) = (w, CH)$$

MEN	Order of Preference
A	{ <u>a</u> x CH1, a x CH3, a x CH2, a x CH4}, {b x CH2, b x CH3, b x CH4, b x CH2}, {c x CH2, c x CH1, c x CH4, c x CH3}, {d x CH4, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}
B	{ <u>a</u> x CH4, a x CH3, a x CH2, a x CH1}, {b x CH2, b x CH3, b x CH1, b x CH4}, {c x CH2, c x CH1, c x CH4, c x CH3}, {d x CH1, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH4}
C	{ <u>a</u> x CH4, a x CH3, a x CH2, a x CH1}, {b x CH2, b x CH3, b x CH4, b x CH2}, {c x CH2, c x CH1, c x CH4, c x CH3}, {d x CH4, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}
D	{ <u>a</u> x CH1, a x CH3, a x CH2, a x CH4}, {b x CH2, b x CH1, b x CH3, b x CH4}, {c x CH2, c x CH3, c x CH1, c x CH4}, {d x CH3, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}

Second case:-

$$\mu(W) = (m, CH)$$



Women	Order of Preference
a	{A x CH1, A x CH3, A x CH2, A x CH4}, {B x CH2, B x CH3, B x CH4, B x CH2}, {C x CH2, C x CH1, C x CH4, C x CH3}, {d x CH4, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}
b	{A x CH4, A x CH3, A x CH2, A x CH1}, {B x CH2, B x CH3, B x CH1, B x CH4}, {C x CH2, C x CH1, C x CH4, C x CH3}, {d x CH1, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH4}
c	{A x CH4, A x CH3, A x CH2, A x CH1}, {B x CH2, B x CH3, B x CH4, B x CH2}, {C x CH2, C x CH1, C x CH4, C x CH3}, {d x CH4, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}
d	{A x CH1, A x CH3, A x CH2, A x CH4}, {B x CH2, B x CH1, B x CH3, B x CH4}, {C x CH2, C x CH3, C x CH1, C x CH4}, {d x CH3, d x CH2, d x CH3, d x CH1}

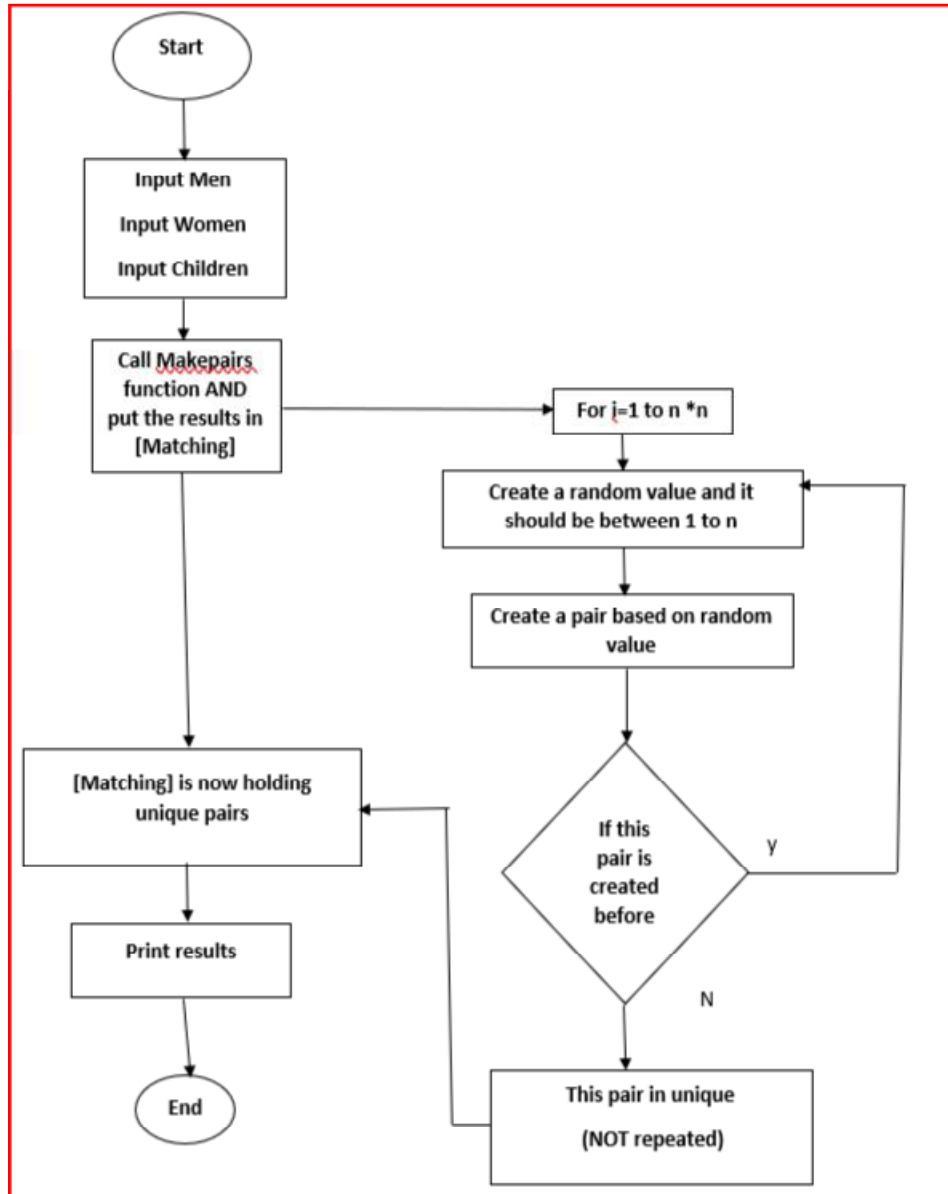
Third case:-
 $\mu(W) = (m, w)$

Women	Order of Preference
CH1	{A x a, A x c, A x b, A x d}, {B x b, B x c, B x d, B x b}, {C x b, C x a, C x d, C x c}, {d x d, d x b, d x c, d x a}
CH2	{A x d, A x c, A x b, A x a}, {B x b, B x c, B x a, B x d}, {C x b, C x a, C x d, C x c}, {d x a, d x b, d x c, d x d}
CH3	{A x d, A x c, A x b, A x a}, {B x b, B x c, B x d, B x b}, {C x b, C x a, C x d, C x c}, {d x d, d x b, d x c, d x a}
CHA	{A x a, A x c, A x b, A x d}, {B x b, B x a, B x c, B x d}, {C x b, C x c, C x a, C x d}, {d x c, d x b, d x c, d x a}

1310

4. Algorithm working Program





1311

5. Results

As we see the output of the program is three matrixes, because we take an example of 4 men, 4 women and 4 Children the result is n^2 that's mean 16 pairs, so every line is a 16 pairs of all possible pairs can be exist, noticing that every pairs isn't repeated.

6. Conclusions.

Analyzing Results

As we see in the first image is the input matrixes, and the 16 possible pairs that

considered to be the first step of multi-sided stable matching, the pairs are $\mu(m) = (w, CH)$ that mean all the possible pairs between WOMEN and CHILDREN
 $\mu(w) = (M, CH)$ that mean all the possible pairs between MAN and CHILDREN
 $\mu(CH) = (w, M)$ that mean all the possible pairs between WOMEN and MAN.

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1312



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