

13 March 2024

Plan.

- * Max Bipartite Matching Problem
- * Announcements
- * Flow Reductions

Maximum Matching.

Given : Undirected Graph $G = (V, E)$

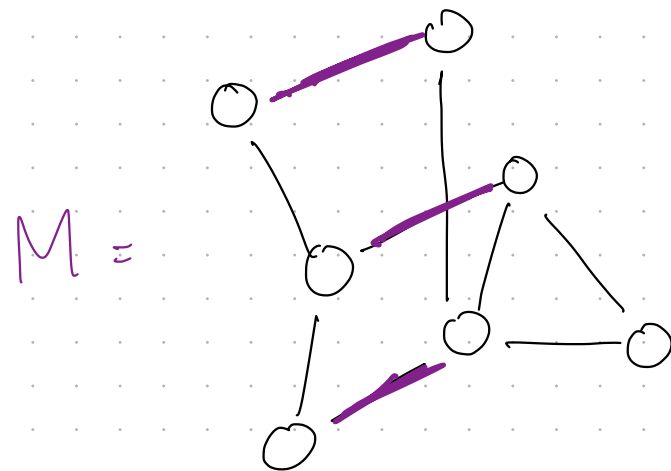
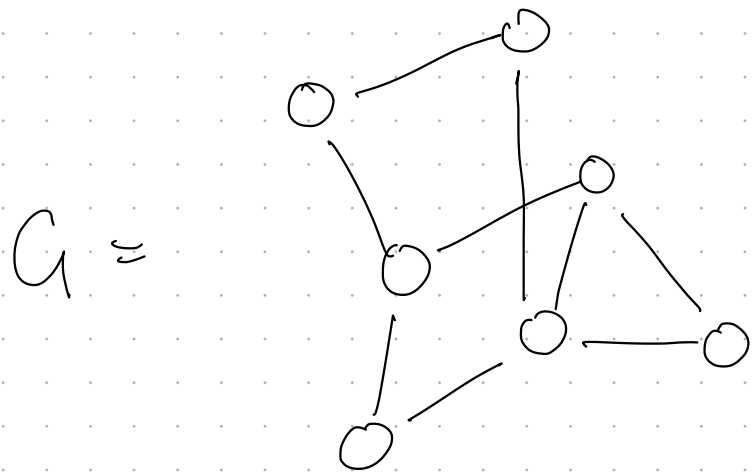
Find : Maximum cardinality matching $M \subseteq E$.

A matching is a subset of the edges M
where no two edges in M
share an endpoint.

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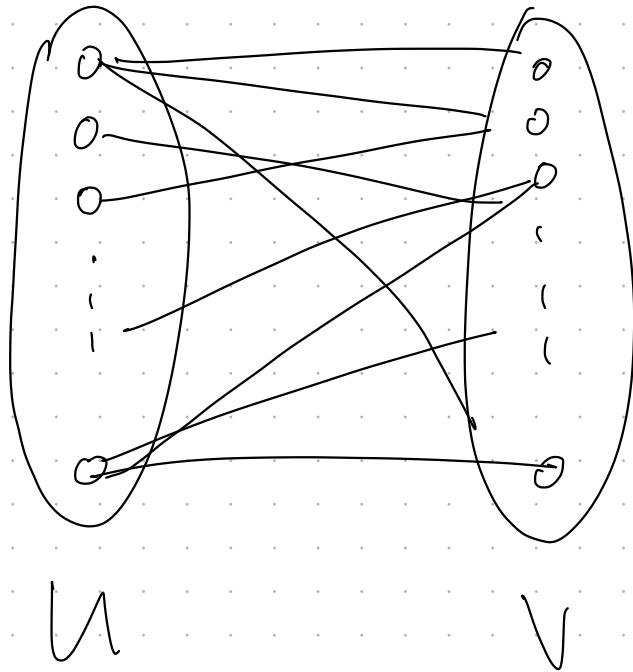


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Maximum Bipartite Matching.

Given: Bipartite Graph $G = (U, V, E)$

Find: Max cardinality matching

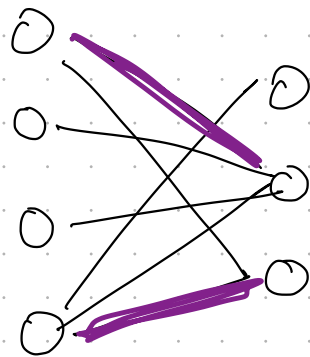
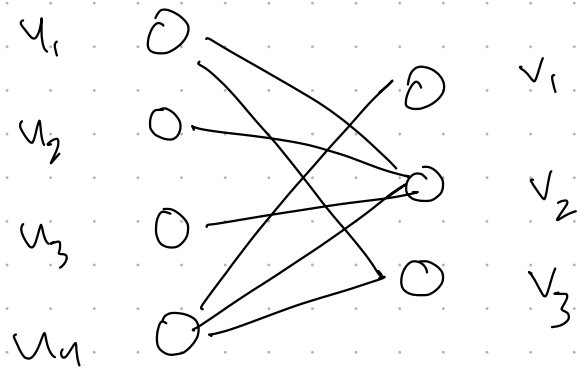


Bipartite Graph

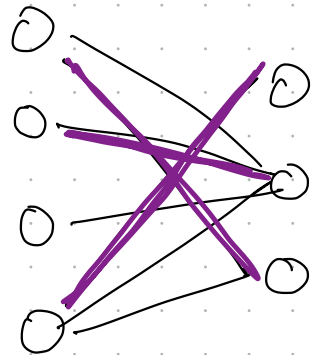
vertices can be
partitioned into
 U, V set.

$$\forall (u, v) \in E$$

$$u \in U, v \in V$$

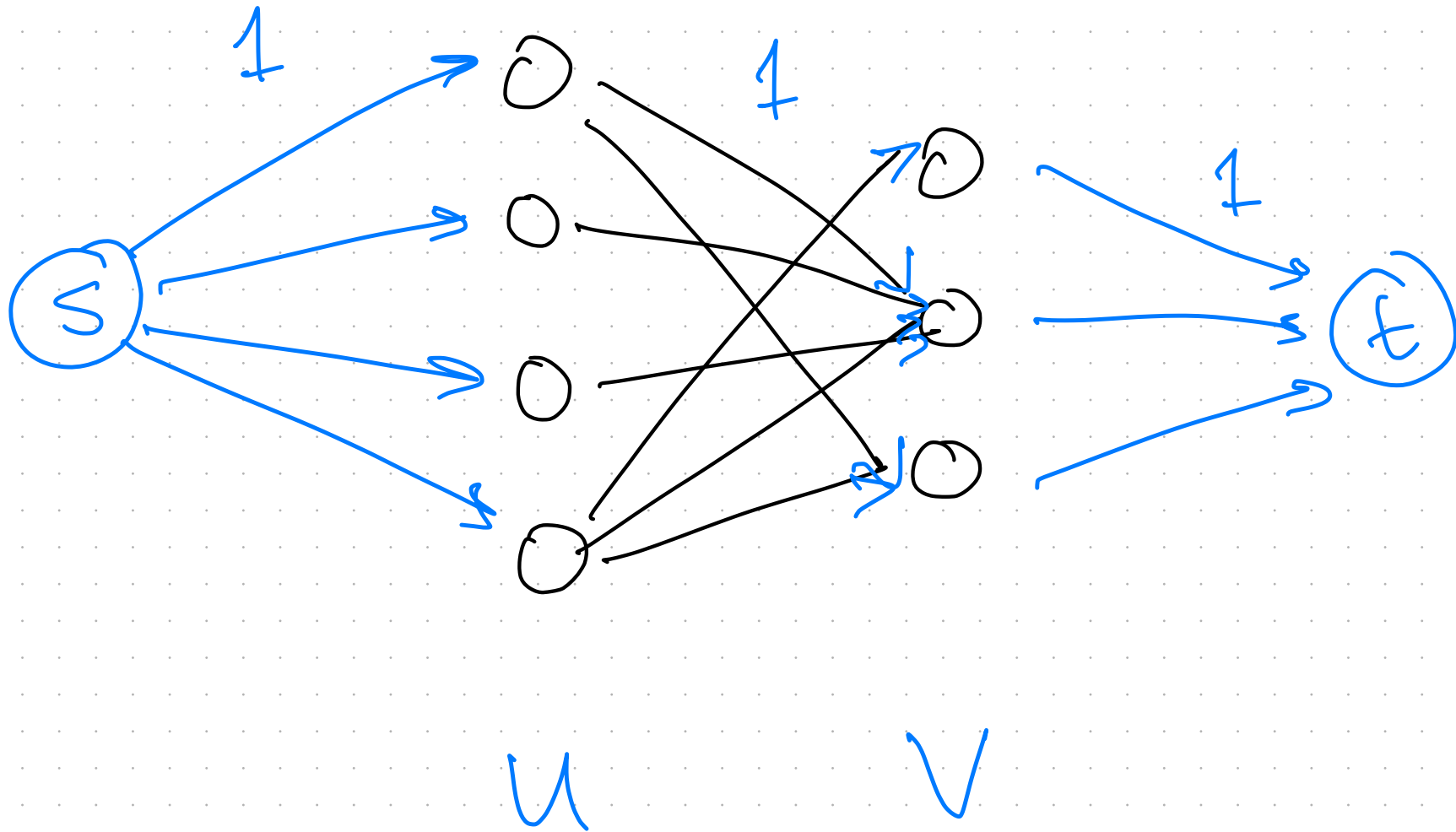


$$M = \{ (u_1, v_2), (u_4, v_3) \}$$

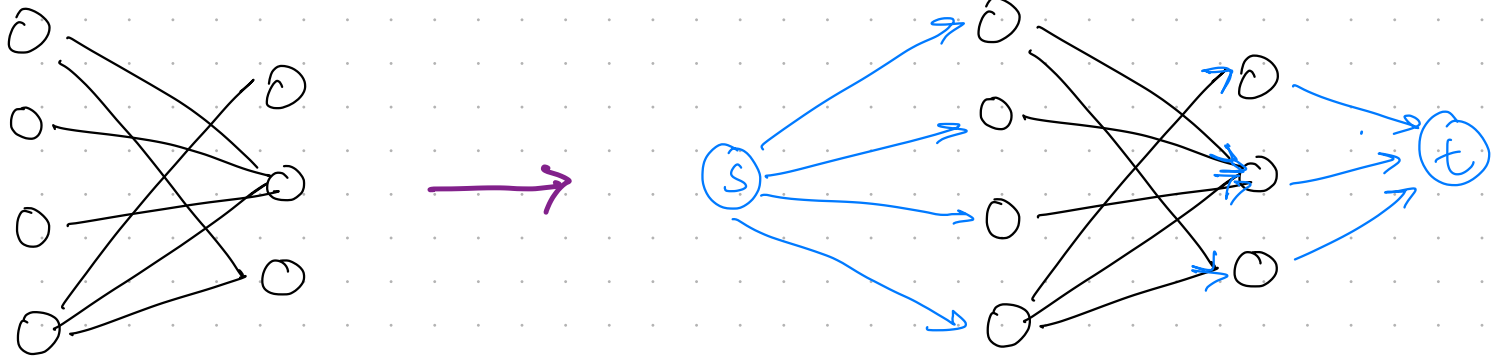


$$M' = \{ (u_1, v_3), (u_2, v_2), (u_3, v_1) \}$$

Algorithm for solving Max Bipartite Matching?



Reduction to Max Flow



Max Bipartite Match (u, v, E)

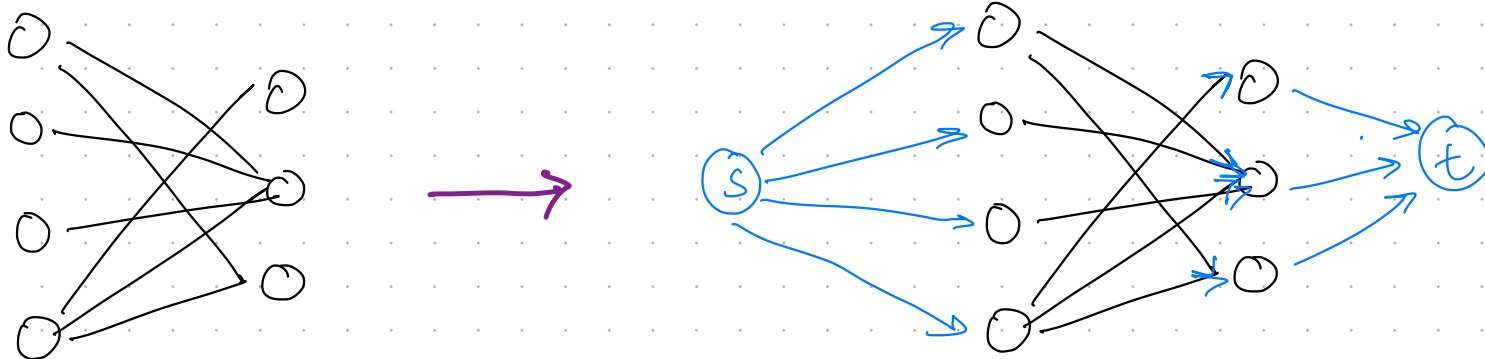
Construct directed graph G'

For all edges e in G'

Capacity $c_e = 1$

Return $\text{MaxFlow}(G', s, t, c)$

Reduction to Max Flow



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G' {

Vertices: $U \cup V \cup \{s, t\}$

Edges:

- * for all $uv \in E$
add $u \rightarrow v$
- * for all $u \in U$
add $s \rightarrow u$
- * for all $v \in V$
add $v \rightarrow t$

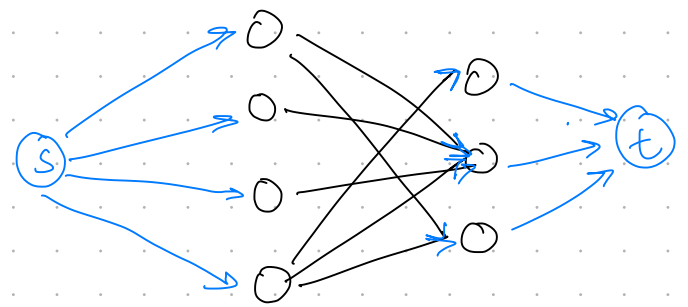
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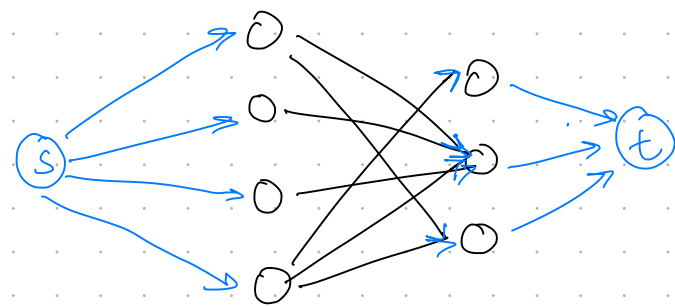
Claim. The max cardinality of a matching in G equals the max flow in G'

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Claim. The max cardinality of a matching in G
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Reduction Proof of Correctness

(\Rightarrow) If G has a matching M where $|M| = k$,
then G' has a flow f where $\text{val}(f) = k$.

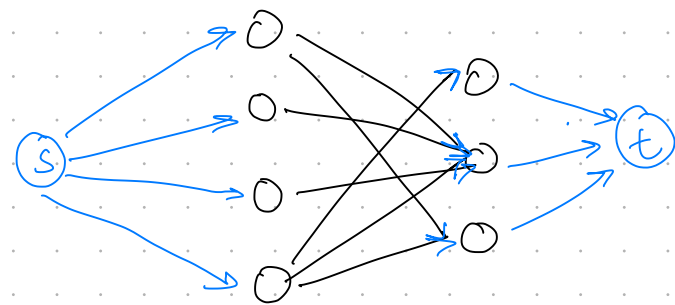
(\Leftarrow) If G' has a flow f where $\text{val}(f) = k$,
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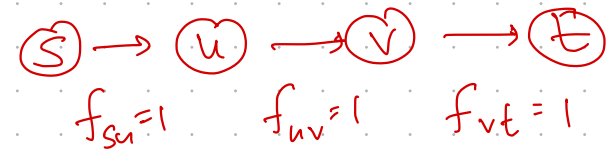
(\Rightarrow) max matching in $G \leq$ max flow in G'

Consider some matching M in G .

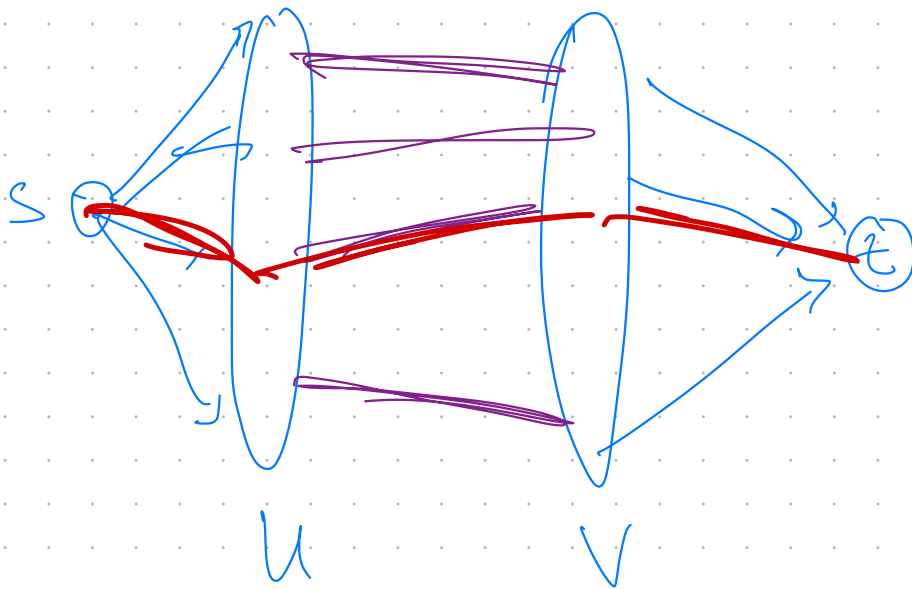
Build a flow in G' as:

— for all $e = (u, v) \in M$.

Route 1 unit of flow



$|M| = k$



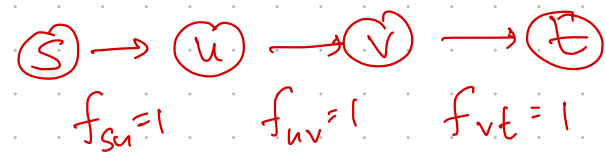
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Claim. f is a legal flow in G' .

* Capacity

* Conservation

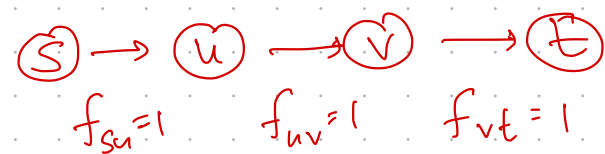
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Claim. f is a legal flow in G' .

By defn. of matching $u \in U, v \in V$ appear in M at most once.

* Capacity Each $(s, u), (u, v), (v, t) \in G'$ cap = 1.

\hookrightarrow Only 1 unit routed to v .

* Conservation

st-paths of flow in f are vertex-disjoint.

\hookrightarrow Each path satisfies conservation, so union does as well.

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Route 1 unit of flow



Claim. $val(f) = |M|$.

By construction / disjointness

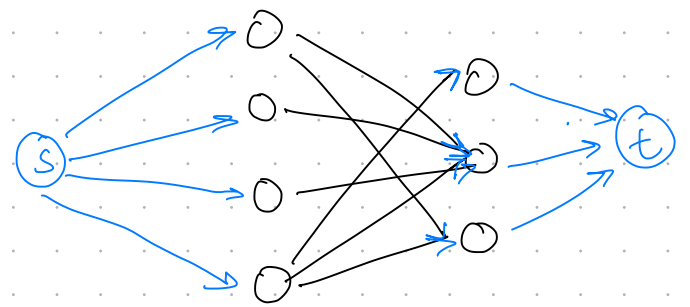
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(\Leftarrow) max matching in $G \geq$ max flow in G'

Consider an integral flow f in G' (wlog)

$$\downarrow \\ f_e \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Build a matching $M = \left\{ (u, v) \in U \times V : f_{uv} = 1 \right\}$

Claim. M is a matching in G .

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* Capacity of (s, u) , (v, t) is 1 for all $u \in U, v \in V$.



\Rightarrow For each $u \in U, v \in V$ at most 1 edge (u, v) has $f_{uv} = 1$.

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- In G' , every unit of $s \rightarrow t$ flow must pass through U and V

- For each unit $f_{uv} = 1$ for $u \in U, v \in V$

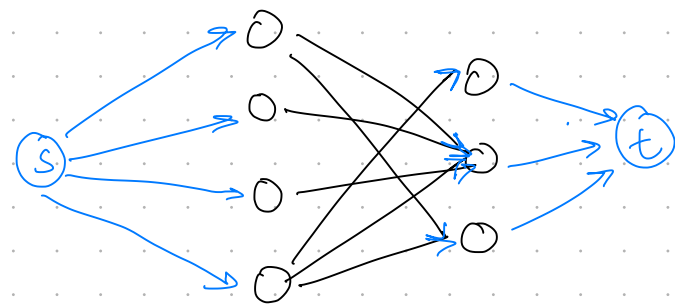
M has 1 edge (u, v) .

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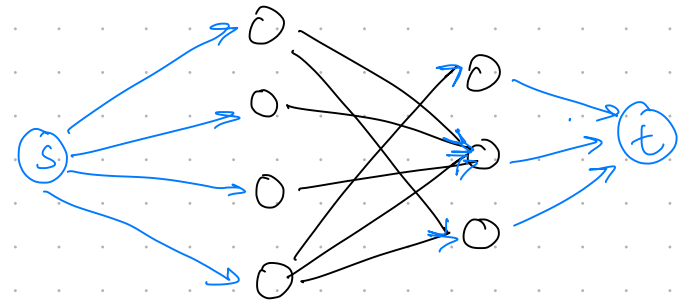
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G'



Running Time

Constructing G' :

Constructing c :

Running Max Flow :

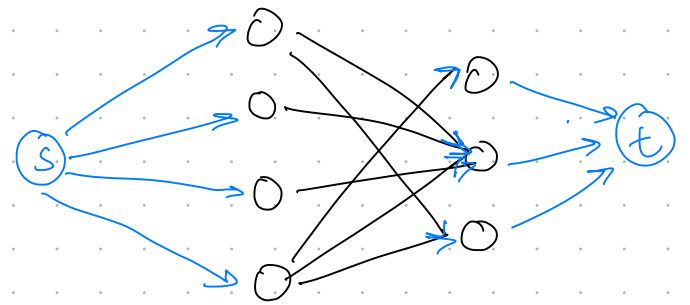
Max Bipartite Match (U, V, E)

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Running Time

Constructing G' : $|U| + |V|$ for in/out edges per vertex
 $|E|$ to direct each edge in G

Constructing c : $|E| + |U| + |V|$ for each edge
in G' .

Running Max Flow :

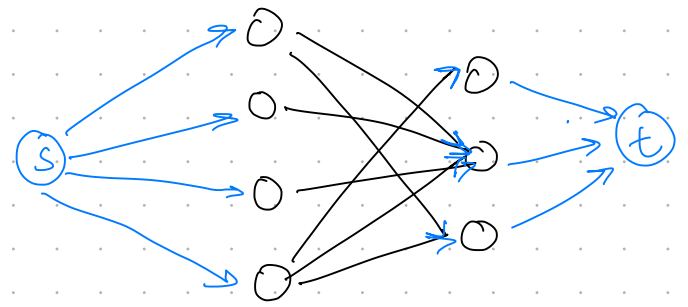
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Running MaxFlow:

$$T_{\text{MaxFlow}}(|E| + |U| + |V|)$$

$T_{\text{MaxFlow}}(m) \equiv$ time to solve MaxFlow in network w/
 m edges.

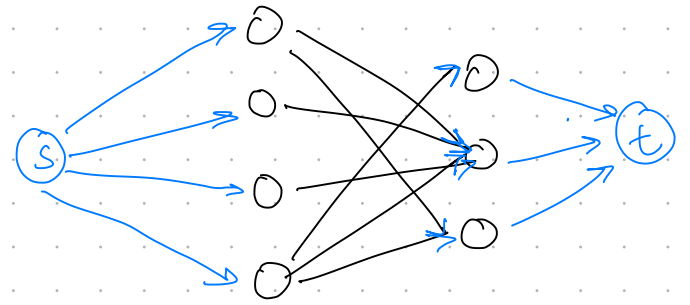
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$$T_{\text{MaxFlow}}(m) \leq O(m^c) \quad \text{for any } c > 1.$$

Conclusion. There exists an algorithm such that given a bipartite graph on $n = \sum(|u| + |v|)$ edges, solves the maximum matching problem in $O(n + T_{MF}(n))$ time.

Announcements

* Final Exam Scheduled

16 May 2024 7pm

No alternate exam

(Cornell University Final Exam
the only possible exception)

* HW 5 due tomorrow evening.

* Open Lecture on "Bridging Physics & Computer Science"
Understanding Hard Problems.

in Rockefeller @ 7:30pm

Lenka Zdeborová

Elements of a Reduction

from problem P to MaxFlow

* Describe reduction R

R is an algorithm that
given an instance of P , returns a flow instance
 X (G, s, t, c)

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if and
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(\Rightarrow)

and

(\Leftarrow)

* Analyze Running Time

\rightarrow of reduction R and solving flow instance

Baseball Elimination Problem

<u>Teams</u>	<u>Wins</u>	<u>Games</u>		
BOS	90	(BOS, NYN)	✓	BOS ?
NYN	88	(BOS, TB)	✓	92
BAL	86	(TB, BAL)	X	NYN ?
TB	91	(NYN, TB)	X	

90

TB wins, then $TB > NYN$
BOS wins, then $BOS > NYN$

Baseball Elimination Problem

Given: * List of teams $\langle t_0, \dots, t_k \rangle$

* Current standings $\langle w_0, \dots, w_k \rangle$

$w_i =$ current # of wins by t_i

* Remaining games $\langle g_1, \dots, g_n \rangle$

$g_j = (t_i, t_k)$

Game g_j between t_i and t_k .

Question: Can t_0 finish with the most wins?