(Titel der Masterarbeit - deutsch):

(Abstract in Deutsch, max. 200 Worte. Beispiel: lorem ipsum)

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(Title of Master thesis - english):

(abstract in english, at most 200 words. Example: lorem ipsum)

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Chapter 1

Graph Matching

In this chapter we review different forms and formulations of the graph matching problem (**GMP**) together with basic definitions and notations, used in this thesis. Due to large amount of literature in the field we used mainly the classification from Conte et al. [2004], but extended is with more recent works in the field.

1.1 Basic definitions and notation

A undirected graph G = (V, E) is defined as a pair of disjoint sets V, E, where $E \subseteq \{\{u, v\} | u, v \in V\}$ Diestel [2000]. The elements of the set V are called vertices or $nodes^1$ and the elements of E are called edges. Where it is necessary, we will write V(G), E(G) to refer node and edge sets to graph G respectively.

The number of nodes in V defines the *size* of a graph G. Two nodes $v_i, v_{i'} \in V$ are called *adjacent*, if there is an edge $e = \{v_i, v_{i'}\} \in E$. A graph, whose each pair of nodes is connected by an edge is called *complete*.

Each graph can be represented by its adjacency matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \{v_i, v_{i'}\} \in E, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The adjacency matrix of undirected graphs is symmetric.

A graph G' = (V', E') is called *subgraph* of the graph G, if $V' \subseteq V$ and $E' \subseteq E$. We use the notation $G' \subseteq G$. We also define graph cut $G \cap G' = (V \cap V', E \cap E')$ and union $G \cup G' = (V \cap V', E \cap E')$.

In case, when each node $v \in V$ of the graph G has an associated attribute d_i , one speaks about attributed graph G = (V, E, D).

Consider two undirected attributed graphs $G^I = (V^I, E^I, D^I)$ and $G^J = (V^J, E^J, D^J)$. We assume the situation, where $|V^I| = n_1$, $|V^J| = n_2$ and $n_1 \le n_2$. A matching function between two graphs $G^I = (V^I, E^I, D^I)$ and $G^J = (V^J, E^J, D^J)$ is a total injective function $m: V^I \to V^J$.

Graph matching problem between G^I and G^J is a problem of finding a map $m: V^I \to V^J$, that maximizes the alignment score $F(G^I, G^J, m)$:

$$f = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\hat{m}} F(G^I, G^J, \hat{m}) \tag{1.1}$$

¹We use terms vertex and node as synonyms

- 1.2 Exact graph matching
- 1.3 Inexact graph matching

Part I Appendix

Appendix A

Bibliography

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