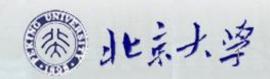
#### 单元12.2 边覆盖集与匹配

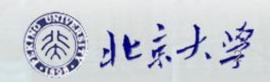
第二编 图论 第十二章支配集、覆盖集、 独立集与匹配

13.2 边覆盖集与匹配



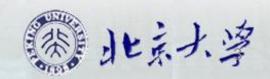


- 边覆盖集
- 兀配
- 匹配,点覆盖,点独立集,边覆盖集之间的关系
- 贝尔热定理
- 托特定理



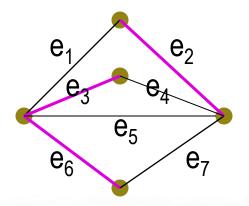
#### 边覆盖

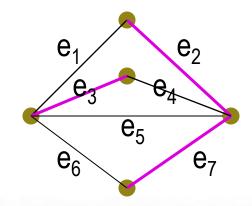
- (无孤立点)无向图G=<V,E>
- 边覆盖(集): E\*⊆E, ∀v∈V,∃e∈E\*, e关联v
- 极小边覆盖: 真子集都非边覆盖的边覆盖
- 最小边覆盖: 边数最少的边覆盖
- 边覆盖数:  $\alpha_1(G) = 最小边覆盖的边数$

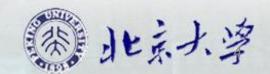


## 边覆盖举例

•  $\{e_2, e_3, e_6\}, \{e_2, e_3, e_7\}, \alpha_1 = 3$ 

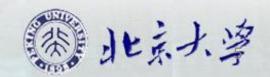






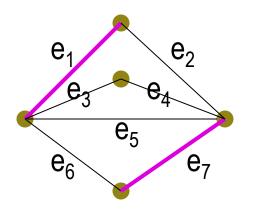
#### 匹配

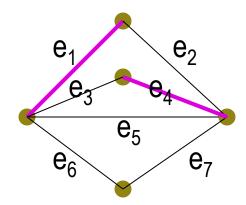
- 无向图G=<V,E>
- 匹配(边独立集): E\*⊆E,
  ∀e,f∈E\*, e,f不相邻
- 极大匹配: 真母集都非匹配的匹配
- 最大匹配: 边数最多的匹配
- 匹配数:  $\beta_1(G)$  = 最大匹配的边数

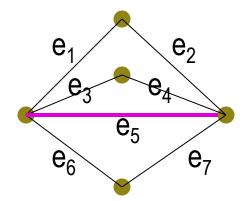


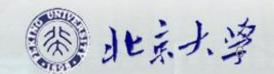
## 匹配举例

•  $\{e_1, e_7\}, \{e_1, e_4\}, \{e_5\}, \beta_1=2$ 



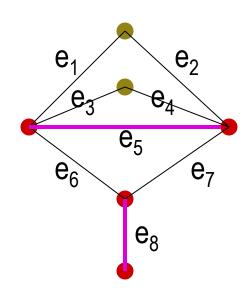




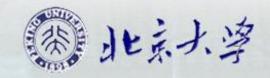


#### 饱和点

• 匹配中边所关联的顶点

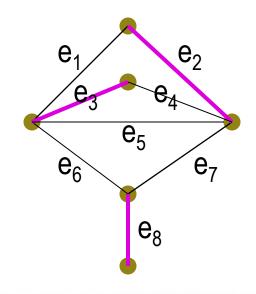


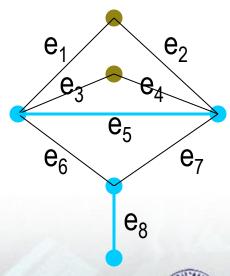
• 非饱和点: 不与匹配中边关联的顶点



## 完美匹配

• 没有非饱和点的匹配

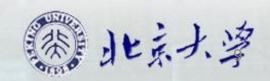






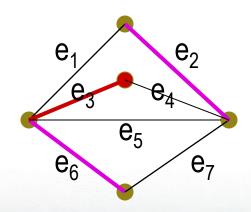
#### 定理13.5

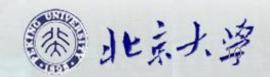
- 无向图G无孤立点,
- (1) 设M是最大匹配, ∀非饱和点v, 取v关联的一边, 组成边集N, 则W=M∪N是最小边覆盖
- (2) 设 $W_1$ 是最小边覆盖, 若 $W_1$ 中有相邻边, 就删除其中一边, 直到无相邻边为止,设删除的边组成边集 $N_1$ , 则 $M_1$ = $W_1$ - $N_1$ 是最大匹配
- (3)  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = n$



## 定理13.5证明(1)

• 证: M是最大匹配, 
$$|M| = \beta_1$$
,  $|N| = n-2\beta_1$ ,  $\alpha_1 \le |W| = |M| + |N| = n-\beta_1$  (\*) (上式是等式  $\Rightarrow \beta_1 \le \alpha_1$ )





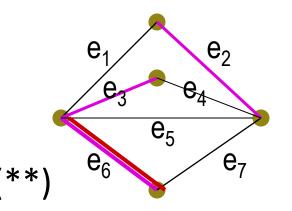
## 定理13.5证明(2)

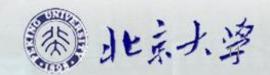
• 证:  $W_1$ 是最小边覆盖,  $|W_1| = \alpha_1$ , 删除1相邻边恰产生1个非饱和点,

$$|N_1| = |W_1| - |M_1|$$

- ="删除边数"
- = "M₁的非饱和点数"
- $= n-2|M_1|,$

$$\alpha_1 = |W_1| = n-|M_1| \ge n-\beta_1$$



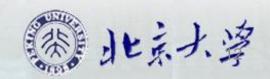


## 定理13.5证明(3)

#### 证:

(3) 由(\*)(\*\*), 
$$n \le \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \le n$$
, 所以  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = n$ .

- (1) 由(\*),  $|W|=\alpha_1$ , W是最小边覆盖.
- (2) 由(\*\*),  $|M_1|=\beta_1$ ,  $M_1$ 是最大匹配. #

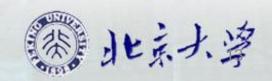


#### 定理13.5推论

无向图G无孤立点, M是匹配, W是边覆盖,则
 |M|≤|W|

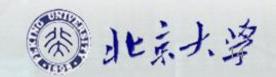
等号成立时,

M是完美匹配, W是最小边覆盖.



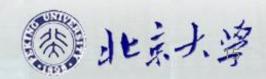
#### 定理13.5推论证明

• 证: 由定理13.5证明(1)可知  $\beta_1 \leq \alpha_1$ , 于是  $|M| \leq \beta_1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq |W|$ , 当 |M|=|W| 时,得  $|M| = \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = |W|,$ 因而M是最大匹配,W是最小边覆盖,再 由定理13.5(3)可知  $\alpha_1+\beta_1=2\beta_1=n$ , 所以M是完美匹配.





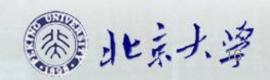
- 无向图G无孤立点, M是匹配, N是点覆盖, Y是独立集, W是边覆盖, 则
  - (1)  $|M| \leq |N|$ ,
  - (2)  $|Y| \leq |W|$ ,
  - (3) 等号成立时, M是最大匹配, N是最小点覆盖, Y是最大独立集, W是最小边覆盖.
- 说明: 此所谓"最小-最大(min-max)"关系



#### 定理13.6证明

#### 证:

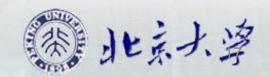
- (1) M中边不相邻, 至少需要|M|个点才能覆盖M.
- (2) Y中顶点不相邻, 至少需要|Y|条边才能覆盖Y.
- (3) |M|=|N|说明|M|达到最大值, |N|达到最小值. |Y|=|W|类似. #



#### 推论

• 无向图**G无孤立点**,则  $\beta_1 \leq \alpha_0$ ,  $\beta_0 \leq \alpha_1$ . #

- 等号可能成立:
  - 对于 $K_{r,s}$ :  $β_1$ = $α_0$ =min{r,s} (定理13.14)  $β_0$ = $α_1$ =max{r,s}

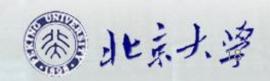


# $\alpha_0$ , $\beta_0$ , $\gamma_0$ , $\nu_0$ , $\alpha_1$ , $\beta_1$ 之间关系

• 无向图G无孤立点,

$$\gamma_0 \le \alpha_0$$
,  $\beta_0$  (补充定理,定理13.2补充推论)  $n = \alpha_0 + \beta_0$  (定理13.3推论)  $v_0(\overline{G}) = \beta_0 \le \alpha_1$  (定理13.4推论,13.6推论)  $n = \alpha_1 + \beta_1$  (定理13.5)  $\beta_1 \le \alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_0$  (定理13.5, 定理13.6推论)

•  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\beta_1$ 是容易计算的(tractable, easy)

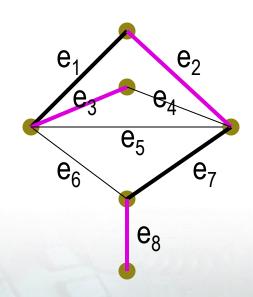


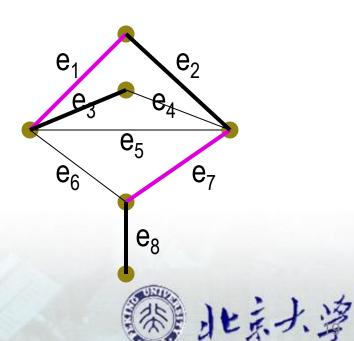
## 交错路径

• 在匹配中和在匹配外交替取边的路径

• 例: e<sub>3</sub> e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>2</sub> e<sub>7</sub> e<sub>8</sub>,

$$e_3 e_1 e_2 e_7 e_8$$





#### 定理13.7

• 设 $M_1$ , $M_2$ 是G中2个不同匹配,则 $G[M_1 \oplus M_2]$ 的每个连通分支是 $M_1$ 和 $M_2$ 中的边组成的交错圈或交错路径



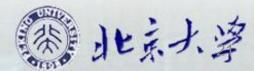
#### 定理13.7证明

证: 设G<sub>1</sub>是G[M<sub>1</sub>⊕M<sub>2</sub>]的1个连通分支,
 ∀v∈V(G<sub>1</sub>),

$$0 < d_{G1}(v) = d_{G[M1 \oplus M2]}(v) \le 2,$$
即  $d_{G1}(v) = 1$  或 2, 所以 $G_1$ 是交错圈或交错路径. #

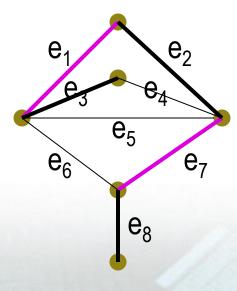




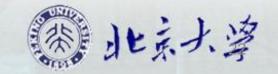


# 可增广(交错)路径

- 两端都是非饱和点的交错路径
- 例:  $e_3 e_1 e_2 e_7 e_8$

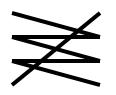


《集合论与图论》

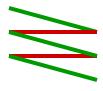


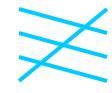
#### 定理13.8

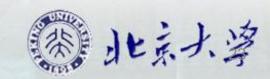
• 设M是G中匹配, $\Gamma$ 是M的可增广路径,则  $M' = M \oplus E(\Gamma)$ 











#### 定理13.8证明

• 证: 显然M是匹配.

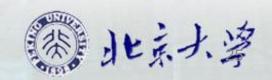
$$|\mathsf{M}'| = |\mathsf{M} \oplus \mathsf{E}(\Gamma)|$$
  
=  $|\mathsf{M} - \mathsf{E}(\Gamma)| + |\mathsf{E}(\Gamma) - \mathsf{M}|$   
=  $|\mathsf{M}| + 1$ .



#### 贝尔热定理

• 定理13.9(Berge, 1957):

M是G中最大匹配⇔G中无M可增广路径



#### 贝尔热定理证明

• 证: (⇒) (反证) 定理13.8.

(⇐) 设M<sub>1</sub>是G的最大匹配. 设H=G[M<sub>1</sub>⊕M].

若H=Ø,则M=M<sub>1</sub>,M是最大匹配.

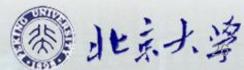
若H≠Ø,则H的连通分支是交错圈或交错路径.

在交错圈和交错路径上M和M<sub>1</sub>都边数相等

(M和M<sub>1</sub>都无可增广路径), 故 <math>|M|=|M<sub>1</sub>|. #







## 求最大匹配是易解的

• 有多项式时间算法求最大匹配

• 求最小边覆盖, 求完美匹配 也是易解的

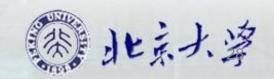
#### 托特定理

• 定理13.10(Tutte,1947):

G有完美匹配⇔

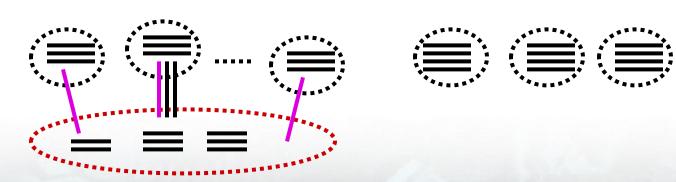
 $\forall$ V'⊂V(G), p<sub>\(\hat{\text{o}}\)</sub>(G-V') \leq |V'|.

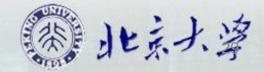
• 说明: p<sub>奇</sub>是奇数阶连通分支数



## 托特定理证明(⇒)

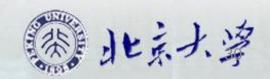
证: (⇒) 设M是G的完美匹配, V'⊂V, 设G<sub>1</sub>是G-V'的奇阶连通分支, 则 ∃u<sub>1</sub>∈V(G<sub>1</sub>), ∃v<sub>1</sub>∈V', (u<sub>1</sub>,v<sub>1</sub>)∈M, 所以 p<sub>奇</sub>(G-V') ≤ |V'|.





## 托特定理证明(←)

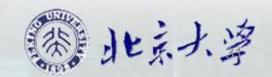
证:(⇐)(对G阶数归纳) 由于∀V', p<sub>奇</sub>(G-V')≤|V'|, 取 $V'=\emptyset$ , 得G是偶阶, 取 $V'=\{u\}$ , 得 $G-\{u\}$ 恰有1个奇阶连通分支. 设  $S_0 \subset V$  是使 $p_{\hat{D}}(G-S_0)=|S_0|=s$ 的最大集合,  $C_1,C_2,...,C_s$ 是  $G-S_0$  所有奇阶连通分支,  $D_1,D_2,...,D_t$ 是  $G-S_0$  所有偶阶连通分支.



# 托特定理证明(⇐)(1)

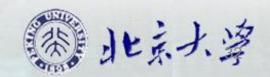
• (1)每个Di内部有完美匹配.

$$\forall S \subseteq V(D_i)$$
,  $p_{\hat{\sigma}}(G-S_0) + p_{\hat{\sigma}}(D_i-S)$   $= p_{\hat{\sigma}}(G-(S_0 \cup S)) \le |S_0 \cup S|$   $= |S_0| + |S|$ , 所以  $p_{\hat{\sigma}}(D_i-S) \le |S|$ . 由归纳假设,  $D_i$ 内部有完美匹配.



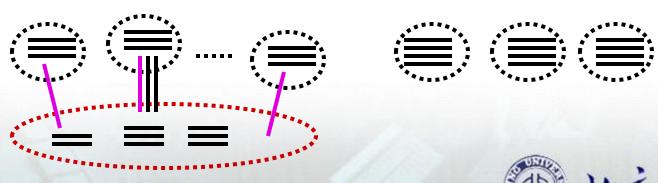
# 托特定理证明(←)(2)

• (2) 每个C<sub>i</sub>-{c<sub>i</sub>}内部有完美匹配, 其中c<sub>i</sub>∈C<sub>i</sub>. (反证) 若∃S⊆V(C<sub>i</sub>-{c<sub>i</sub>}), p<sub>奇</sub>(C<sub>i</sub>-{c<sub>i</sub>}-S))>|S|, 因两端同奇偶, 故 p<sub>奇</sub>(C<sub>i</sub>-{c<sub>i</sub>}-S))≥|S|+2.  $|S_0|+1+|S| = |S_0 \cup \{c_i\} \cup S|$  $\geq p_{\stackrel{\leftarrow}{a}}(G-(S_0\cup\{c_i\}\cup S))$  $= p_{\hat{a}}(G-S_0) - 1 + p_{\hat{a}}(C_i-\{c_i\}-S))$  $\geq |S_0|+1+|S|$ , 这与 $S_0$ 的最大性矛盾.



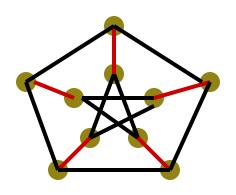
# 托特定理证明(←)(3)

(3)二部图H=G[{C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>,...,C<sub>s</sub>},S<sub>0</sub>]有完美匹配.
 ∀A⊆{C<sub>1</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>,...,C<sub>s</sub>}, 令 B=Γ<sub>H</sub>(A),
 则 |A| ≤ p<sub>奇</sub>(G-B) ≤ |B|,
 即H满足Hall-条件,所以H有完备(美)匹配.
 G的完美匹配由(3)(2)(1)三部分构成.



## 托特定理推论

• 无桥 3-正则图有完美匹配



## 托特定理推论证明

• 证: 对任意 $V_1$ , 设 $G-V_1$ 的奇阶连通分支是 $G_i$ ,

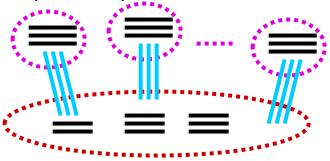
$$\Sigma_{v \in V(Gi)} d_G(v) = 3n_i = 2|E(G_i)|+m_i \Rightarrow m_i$$
是奇数.

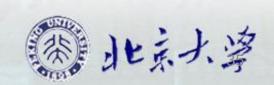
无桥 ⇒ m<sub>i</sub>≥3.

$$p_{\hat{a}}(G-V_1) = r$$

$$\leq (\sum_{i=1}^{r} m_i)/3$$

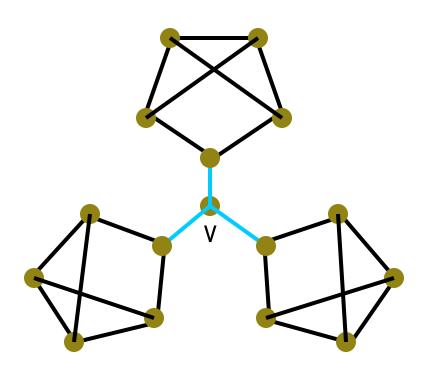
$$\leq (\Sigma_{v \in V_1} d_G(v))/3 = |V_1|$$
, 再用托特定理. #



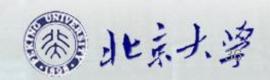


# 无桥条件不能去掉

• 反例:



• p<sub>奇</sub>(G-{v}) = 3 > |{v}| = 1, 无完美匹配



#### 小结

- 边覆盖,极小(最小)边覆盖(易解)
- 匹配,极大(最大)匹配,完美匹配(易解)
- 饱和点, 非饱和点, 交错路径
- $\alpha_0$ ,  $\beta_0$ ,  $\gamma_0$ ,  $\nu_0$ ,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\beta_1$ 之间关系
- 匹配存在的充要条件
  - Berge定理: 有最大匹配 ⇔ 无可增广路径
  - Tutte定理: 有完美匹配 ⇔ ∀V′, p<sub>奇</sub>(G-V′)≤|V′|

