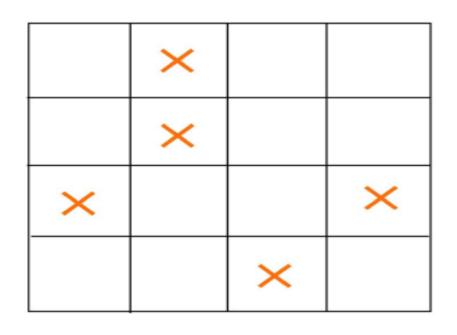
# 计算机问题求解---论题3-11图中的匹配与因子分解

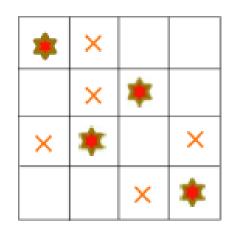
2016-11-23



要在左图所示的棋盘上放 置4个士兵,任何一行或者 一列恰好放一个,但不能 放在有标记的格子中。

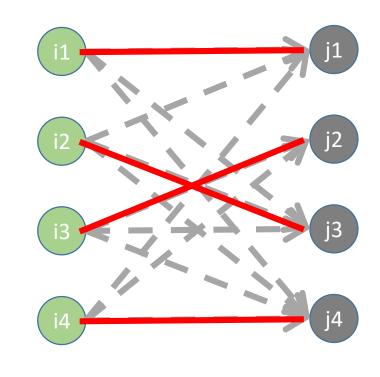
### 问题1:

你能建一个图 模型来解这样 的问题吗?



### 问题2:

你认为在这个 模型中,问题的 解应该是什么?



边集的一个子集,其中没有任何两条边有公共顶点

## 什么是matching?

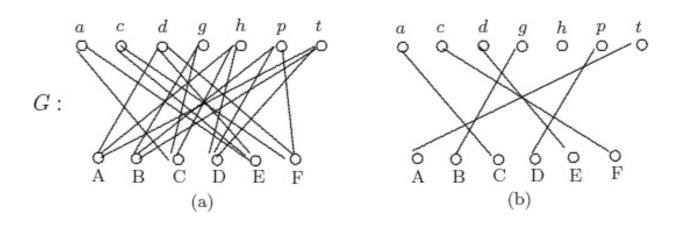
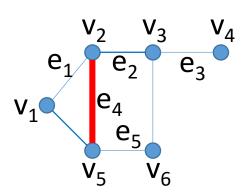
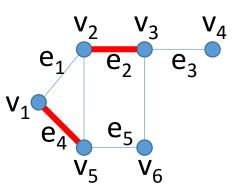


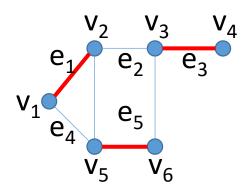
Figure 8.2: A matching in a bipartite graph

独立边集是匹配的核心概念。问题3:你能用集合论里面的基本概念解释matching吗?极大匹配?完美匹配?

### 匹配、极大匹配、最大匹配、完美匹配



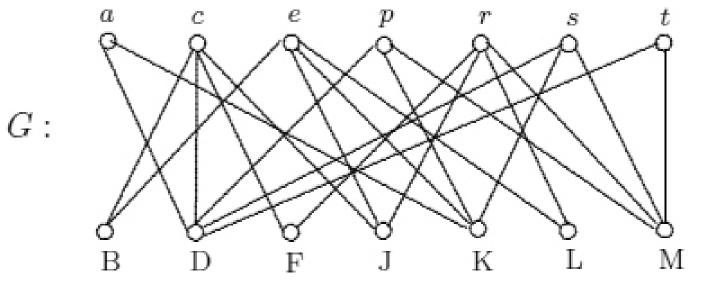




### 二部图中最大匹配的存在性

**Theorem 8.3** Let G be a bipartite graph with partite sets U and W such that  $r = |U| \le |W|$ . Then G contains a matching of cardinality r if and only if G satisfies Hall's condition.

#### 必要性:



**Theorem 8.3** Let G be a bipartite graph with partite sets U and W such that  $r = |U| \le |W|$ . Then G contains a matching of cardinality r if and only if G satisfies Hall's condition.

- 充分性
- 奠基: |U|=1,显然
- 假设: |U<sub>1</sub>| ≤ |W<sub>1</sub>| and 1 ≤ |U<sub>1</sub>| < k, 结论成立
- 归纳证明要点:



Let G be a

bipartite graph with partite sets U and W, where  $k = |U| \le |W|$ , such that Hall's condition is satisfied. We show that U can be matched to a subset of W.

- 从U任取一个u,从N(u)中任取一个w,构造H:G-{u,w}: H满足Hall条件吗?
  - 如果对U的任意子集S, |N(S)|>|S|,是成立的。否则,很难看出

现在你能理解为什么在归纳证明中,需要分情形证明了吗?

Case 2. There exists a proper subset X of U such that |N(X)| = |X|. Let F be the bipartite subgraph of G with partite sets X and N(X). Since Hall's condition is satisfied in F, it follows by the induction hypothesis that X can be matched to a subset of N(X). Indeed, since |N(X)| = |X|, the set X can be matched to N(X). Let M' be such a matching.

Next, consider the bipartite subgraph H of G with partite sets U - X and W - N(X). Let S be a subset of U - X and let

$$S' = N(S) \cap (W - N(X)).$$

We show that  $|S| \leq |S'|$ . By assumption,  $|N(X \cup S)| \geq |X \cup S|$ . Hence

$$|N(X)| + |S'| = |N(X \cup S)| \ge |X| + |S|.$$

### 这个定理的直观含义是什么?

**Theorem 8.4** A collection  $\{S_1, S_2, ... S_n\}$  of nonempty finite sets has a system of distinct representatives if and only if for each integer k with  $1 \le k \le n$ , the union of any k of these sets contains at least k elements.

For example, consider the sets  $S_1, S_2, ..., S_7$ , where

$$S_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$
  $S_2 = \{2, 4, 6\}$   $S_3 = \{3, 4, 5\}$   $S_4 = \{1, 4, 7\}$   
 $S_5 = \{1, 5, 6\}$   $S_6 = \{3, 6, 7\}$   $S_7 = \{2, 5, 7\}.$ 

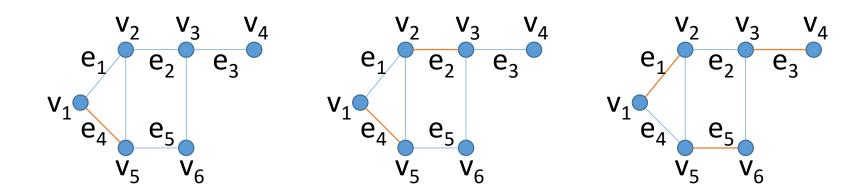
Then this collection of sets has a system of distinct representatives. In particular, 1, 2, ..., 7 (that is,  $i \in S_i$  for i = 1, 2, ..., 7) is a system of distinct representatives. On the other hand, the sets  $S'_1, S'_2, ..., S'_6$ , where

$$S'_1 = \{1, 3, 5, 6\}$$
  $S'_2 = \{3, 4\}$   $S'_3 = \{4, 5\}$   
 $S'_4 = \{3, 4, 5\}$   $S'_5 = \{1, 2, 4, 6\}$   $S'_6 = \{3, 5\},$ 

do not have a system of distinct representatives as  $S_2' \cup S_3' \cup S_4' \cup S_6' = \{3,4,5\}$ , so distinct representatives do not exist for the sets  $S_2', S_3', S_4', S_6'$ .

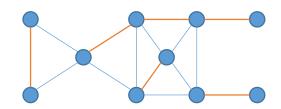
### 边独立集(Edge Independent Set)

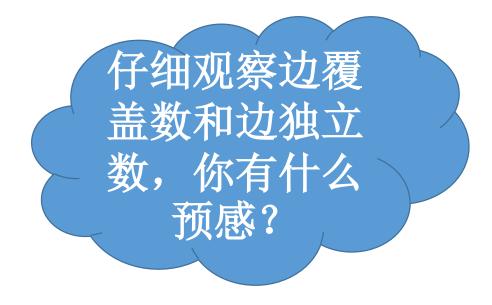
- 边独立集 (edge independent set) 匹配
  - A set of independent edges of G
- 极大边独立集 (maximal edge independent set) 极大匹配
  - 不是任何一个边独立集的真子集
- 最大边独立集 (maximum edge independent set) 最大匹配
  - 具有最大势(cardinality)的边独立集
- 边独立数 (edge independence number) 最大匹配的势
  - 最大边独立集的势
  - $-\alpha'(G)$

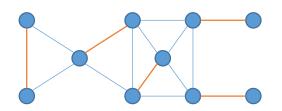


### 边覆盖集(Edge Cover)

- 边覆盖集 (edge cover)
  - L是G的边覆盖集: ∀u∈V(G), ∃v∈V(G), (u, v)∈L
  - **隐含要求**: **G**中无孤立顶点,即δ(**G**)>**0**
- 极小边覆盖集 (minimal edge cover)
  - 边数极少(任何一个真子集都不再是边覆盖集)
- 最小边覆盖集 (minimum edge cover)
  - 边数最少
- 边覆盖数 (edge cover number)
  - β'(G): 最小边覆盖集的势







### 边覆盖集与边独立集

• Theorem 8.7 若图G (n 个节点) 不包含孤立点(即δ(G)>0),则 α'(G)+β'(G)=n。

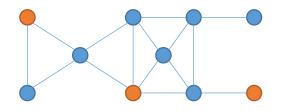
#### 证明:

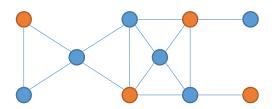
- 1. 基于最大边独立集M,构造势为 $n-|M|=n-\alpha'(G)$ 的边覆盖集  $\Rightarrow \beta'(G) \leq n-\alpha'(G)$ 
  - 对每个未被M饱和的顶点,向M中增加它关联的一条边 ⇒ 构成势 为n |M|的边覆盖集
- 2. 基于最小边覆盖集L,构造势为 $n-|L|=n-\beta'(G)$ 的边独立集  $\Rightarrow \alpha'(G) \geq n-\beta'(G)$ 
  - L是最小边覆盖集  $\Rightarrow$  G[L]的连通分支是星  $\Rightarrow$  G[L]有n |L|个连通分支  $\Rightarrow$  每个连通分支取一条边构成势为n |L|的边独立集
- $\Rightarrow \alpha'(G)+\beta'(G)=n$

(不可能有长度大于等于3的通路或回路, 否则去掉这条边可以得到更小的边覆盖集)

### 点独立集

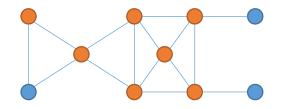
- 点独立集 (vertex independent set)
  - I是G的点独立集:  $\forall u, v \in I, (u, v) \notin E(G)$
- 极大点独立集 (maximal vertex independent set)
  - 顶点数极多(不是任何一个点独立集的真子集)
- 最大点独立集 (maximum vertex independent set)
  - 顶点数最多
- 独立数 (independence number)
  - α(G): 最大点独立集的势

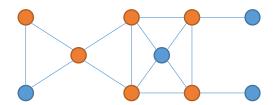




### 点覆盖集

- 点覆盖集 (vertex cover)
  - F是G的点覆盖集: ∀(u, v)∈E(G), {u, v}∩F≠Ø
- 极小点覆盖集 (minimal vertex cover)
  - 顶点数极少(任何一个真子集都不再是点覆盖集)
- 最小点覆盖集 (minimum vertex cover)
  - 顶点数最少
- 点覆盖数 (vertex cover number)
  - β(G): 最小点覆盖集的势





### 点覆盖集与独立集

·F是点覆盖集当且仅当V(G)-F是点独立集。

#### 证明:

F是点覆盖集 ⇔ G的每条边都有至少一个端点在F中 ⇔ 没有两端点都在V(G)-F中的边 ⇔ V(G)-F是点独立集

### 点覆盖集与独立集(续)

• 推论 F是极小点覆盖集当且仅当V(G)-F是极大点独立集。

### 证明:

- 1. F是点覆盖集当且仅当V(G)-F是点独立集
- 2. F是极小点覆盖集 ⇔ F中去除任意一些点就会将至少一条边的两个端点都去除 ⇔ V(G)-F中加入任意一些点就会将至少一条边的两个端点都加入 ⇔ V(G)-F是极大点独立集

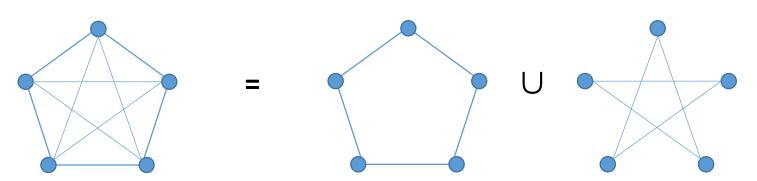
### 点覆盖集与独立集(续)

**Theorem 8.8** For every graph G of order n containing no isolated vertices,

$$\alpha(G) + \beta(G) = n.$$

### 因子分解(Factorization)

- k-因子 (k-factor)
  - 图G的k-正则生成子图(k-regular spanning subgraph)
- 1-因子对应什么?
  - 完美匹配
- 可k-因子分解的 (k-factorable)
  - 图G有一组k-因子的边集构成E(G)的一个划分



### 奇分支

- 奇分支 (odd component)
  - 阶为奇数的连通分支
  - 图G的奇分支的数量记作 $k_O(G)$
- 向图中增加边不会增加奇分支的数量
  - 连通一个奇分支和一个偶分支:  $k_o(G)$ 不变
  - 连通两个奇分支:  $k_o(G)$ 变小
  - 连通两个偶分支:  $k_o(G)$ 不变

### 这个图为什么不可能有完美匹配?

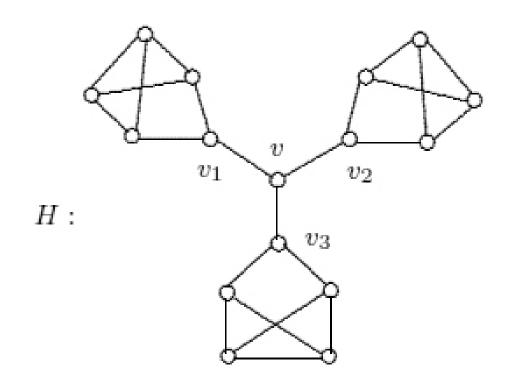


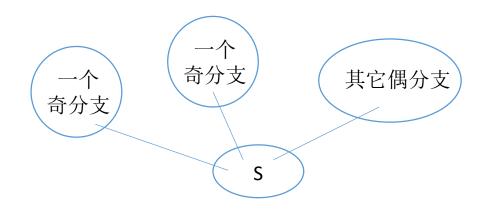
Figure 8.8: A 3-regular graph containing no 1-factor

### 有完美匹配的充要条件(Tutte,1947)

• Theorem 8.10 图G有一个1-factor(完美匹配)的充分必要条件 是对 $\forall S \subset V(G), k_O(G-S) \leq |S|$ 。

证明: ⇒

G有完美匹配M  $\Rightarrow$  对于G-S的每个奇分支,M中至少有一条边关联该分支中的一个顶点和S中的一个顶点,且S中的这些顶点互不相同  $\Rightarrow$   $k_o(G-S) \leq |S|$ 



### 有完美匹配的充要条件(续)

• Theorem 8.10 图G有一个1-factor(完美匹配)的充分必要条件是对 $\forall S \subset V(G), k_O(G-S) \leq |S|$ 。

证明: ←数学归纳、反证法

• 假定 $\forall S \subset V(G), k_0(G-S) \leq |S| \rightarrow \exists S = \emptyset, k_0(G-S) = 0 \rightarrow \text{every component of G is even and G has even order.}$ 

通过数学归纳法证明:针对任意满足下列条件的图 $G:(a) \forall S \subset V(G), k_o(G-S) \leq |S|$ ; (b)|V(G)| = n为偶数, G一定具有一个1-factor

- Base case: n=2, G=K<sub>2</sub>, 显然成立
- **假设**: 针对任意**偶数** $n \ge 4$ ,  $\forall H$ , |V(H)| < n, 都满足:如果 $\forall S \subset V(H)$ ,  $k_0(H S) \le |S|$ ,则H含有1-factor
- 当|V(G)| = n时,构造S:
  - 使得S为满足 $k_0(G-R)=|R|$ 条件的最大的一个集合R
  - $\Diamond G_1, G_2, ..., G_k$ 为G S的k个odd component, 显然 $k = |S| \ge 1$

Corollary 5.6: every nontrivial connected graph contains at least two vertices that are not cut-vertices

S一定存在?

### 有完美匹配的充要条件(续)

• Theorem 8.10 图G有一个1-factor(完美匹配)的充分必要条 件是对 $\forall S \subset V(G), k_O(G-S) \leq |S|$ 。

证明: ←数学归纳、反证法

可以证明:  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ , ...,  $G_k$ 为G-S的所有component

针对每个 $G_i$ (1  $\leq i \leq k$ ), 令 $S_i$ 为:

 $S_i = \{v | v \in S \text{ and is adjacent to at least one vertex in } G_i\}$ 

由于G的所有Component都是偶分支, 所以 $S_i$ 非空

For each  $l, 1 \le \ell \le k$ , the union of any  $\ell$  of the sets  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_k$  contains at least  $\ell$  vertices

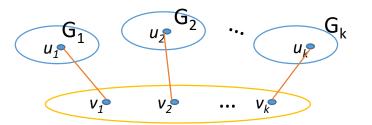
There is a set  $\{v_1, v_2, ..., v_k\}$  of k distinct vertices s.t.  $v_i \in S_i$  for  $1 \le i \le k$ ; 显然, $v_i$ 同 $G_i$ 中某个节点 $u_i$ 相连

 $\{v_i u_i: 1 \le i \le k\}$ 构成G的一个匹配

否则, G-S具有一个偶分支  $G_0$ ,  $G_0$ 包含 一个非割点  $u_0 \rightarrow \diamondsuit S_0 = S \cup \{u_0\}$ ,有:  $k_0(G - S_0) = |S_0| = k + 1$ 与S的选择矛盾。

- 否则, 存在j,  $1 \le j \le k$ , 使得 $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , ...,  $S_k$ 中 某j个集合的union的势小于j;
- 不失一般性,  $令T = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_i$ 且 |T| < j
- 则 $k_0(G-T) \ge i > |T|$ ,和图**G的假设矛**

#### Theorem 8.4



### 有完美匹配的充要条件(续)

• Theorem 8.10 图G有一个1-factor(完美匹配)的充分必要条件是对 $\forall S \subset V(G), k_O(G-S) \leq |S|$ 。

证明: ←数学归纳、反证法

The collection of 1-factors of  $G_i - u_i$  for  $\{v_i u_i: 1 \le i \le k\}$ 构成G的一个匹配 all nontrivial graph  $G_i$   $(1 \le i \le k)$  and edges in  $\{v_i u_i: 1 \le i \le k\}$  produce a 1-If  $G_i$  ( $1 \le i \le k$ ) is nontrivial, then  $G_i - u_i$  has a 1-factor factor of G. **假设**: 针对任意偶数 $n \ge 4$ , 设W为 $V(G_i - u_i)$ 的一个真子集,  $W \subset V(G_i - u_i)$ ,  $\forall H, |V(H)| < n, 都满足: 如$ 则 $k_O(G_i - u_i - W) \leq |W|$ |**S**|,则H含有1-factor 反证法: 假设 $k_O(G_i - u_i - W) > |W|$  $G_i - u_i$  has even order  $\rightarrow k_O(G_i - u_i - W)$  与|W| 同奇偶 $\rightarrow$ V1

### Open topics

•请证明定理8.8。在证明中,请你给出以下思考:关于点覆盖/独立的所有相关定理,是否在边覆盖/独立讨论范畴内,均有相应的定理?你能"杜撰"出几条吗?