

Bipartite Graphs

Alexander Golovnev

Outline

Job Assignment

Bipartite Graphs

Matchings

Hall's Theorem

Job Assignment

	Alice	Ben	Chris	Diana
Administrator	+		+	
Programmer		+	+	
Librarian	+	+		
Professor				+

Job Assignment

adm

A

prog

B

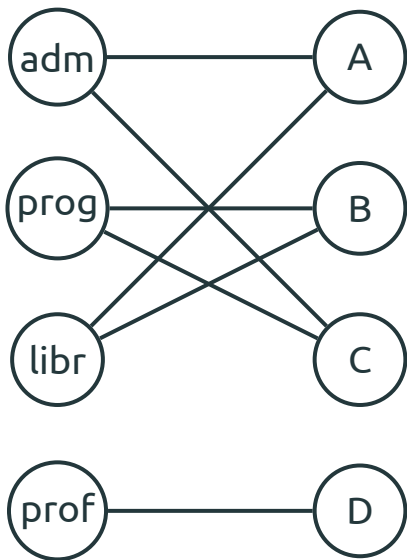
libr

C

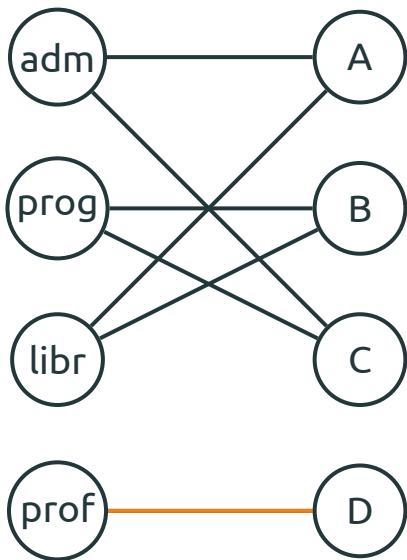
prof

D

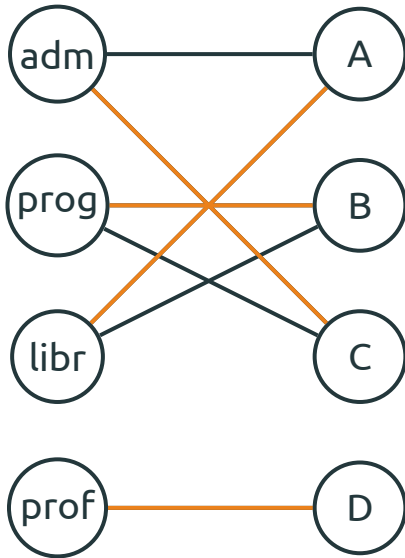
Job Assignment



Job Assignment



Job Assignment



Room Assignment

	R# 1	R# 2	R# 3	R# 4	R# 5	R# 6
Aaron	+	+				
Bianca	+	+	+			
Carol				+	+	
Dana		+	+	+		+
Emma				+	+	
Francis				+	+	

Room Assignment

A

1

B

2

C

3

D

4

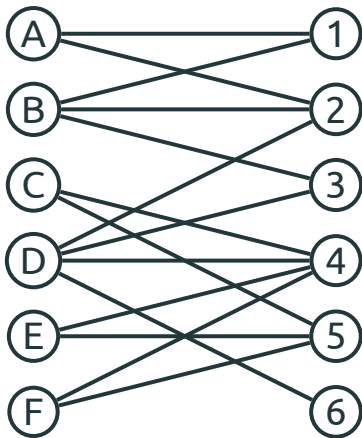
E

5

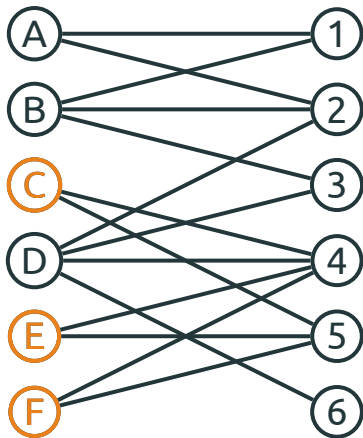
F

6

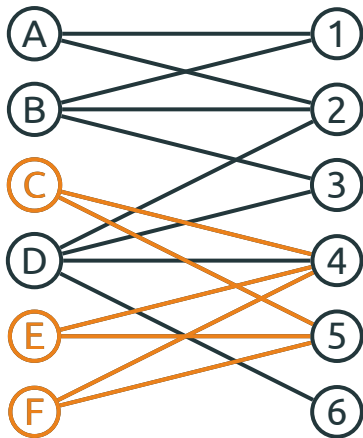
Room Assignment



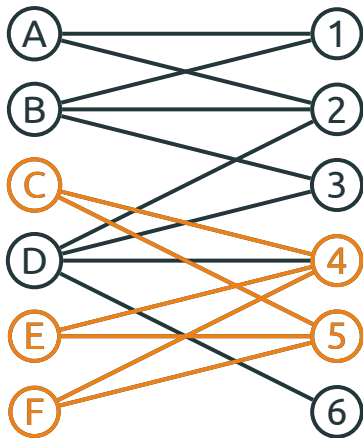
Room Assignment



Room Assignment



Room Assignment



Outline

Job Assignment

Bipartite Graphs

Matchings

Hall's Theorem

Bipartite Graphs

- A graph G is **Bipartite** if its vertices can be partitioned into **two disjoint sets** L and R such that

Bipartite Graphs

- A graph G is **Bipartite** if its vertices can be partitioned into **two disjoint sets** L and R such that
 - Every edge of G connects a vertex in L to a vertex in R

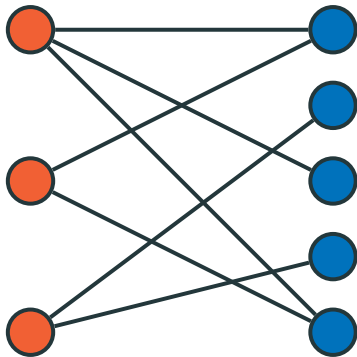
Bipartite Graphs

- A graph G is **Bipartite** if its vertices can be partitioned into **two disjoint sets** L and R such that
 - Every edge of G connects a vertex in L to a vertex in R
 - I.e., no edge connects two vertices from the same part

Bipartite Graphs

- A graph G is **Bipartite** if its vertices can be partitioned into **two disjoint sets** L and R such that
 - Every edge of G connects a vertex in L to a vertex in R
 - I.e., no edge connects two vertices from the same part
- L and R are called the **parts** of G

Bipartite Graphs: Examples



Bipartite Graphs: Characterization

Theorem

*A graph is **Bipartite** if and only if it has no cycles of odd length.*

Proof:

Bipartite Graphs: Characterization

Theorem

*A graph is **Bipartite** if and only if it has no cycles of odd length.*

Proof:

- Let $G = (L \cup R, E)$ be bipartite. Every edge goes from L to R (or from R to L)

Bipartite Graphs: Characterization

Theorem

*A graph is **Bipartite** if and only if it has no cycles of odd length.*

Proof:

- Let $G = (L \cup R, E)$ be bipartite. Every edge goes from L to R (or from R to L)
- To end up in the original vertex, one has to make an even number of steps

Characterization: Proof

- Let's prove the other directions: if there are no cycles of odd length in G , then G is bipartite

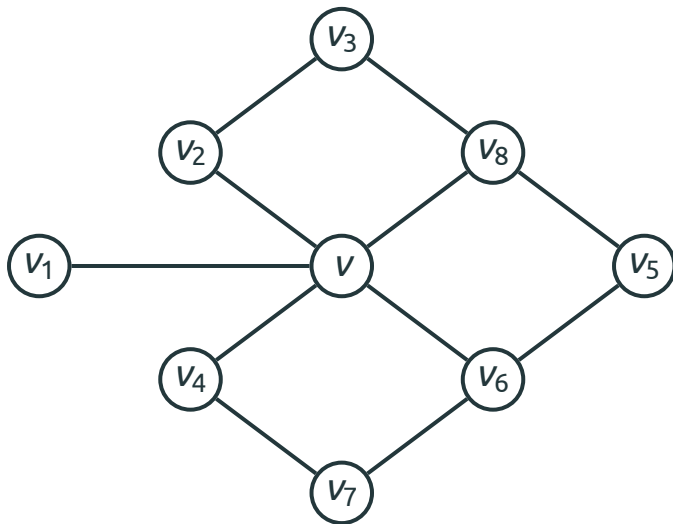
Characterization: Proof

- Let's prove the other directions: if there are no cycles of odd length in G , then G is bipartite
- If G has several connected components, fix one: C_1 , and a vertex $v \in C_1$, color v red

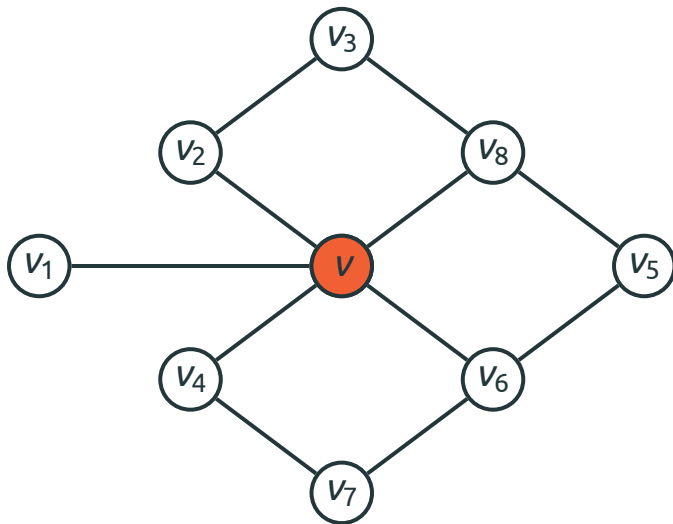
Characterization: Proof

- Let's prove the other directions: if there are no cycles of odd length in G , then G is bipartite
- If G has several connected components, fix one: C_1 , and a vertex $v \in C_1$, color v red
- If there is a path from v to u of odd length, color u blue, otherwise: red

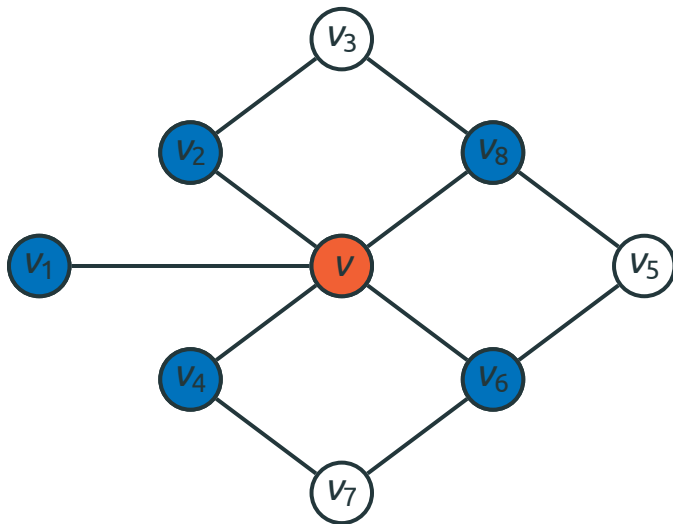
Characterization: Proof



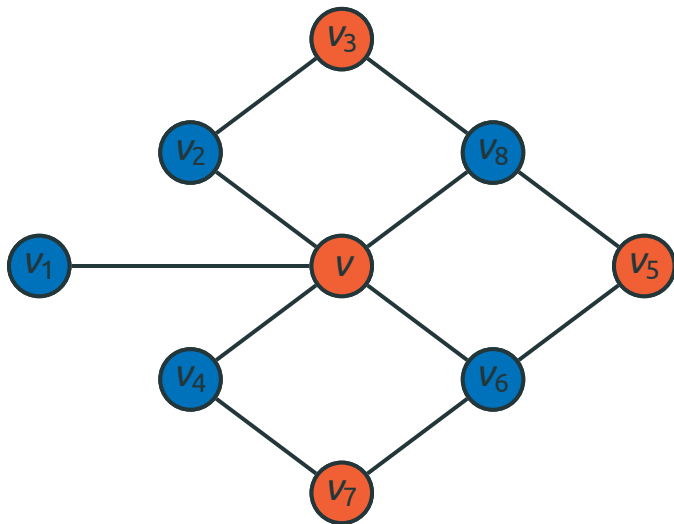
Characterization: Proof



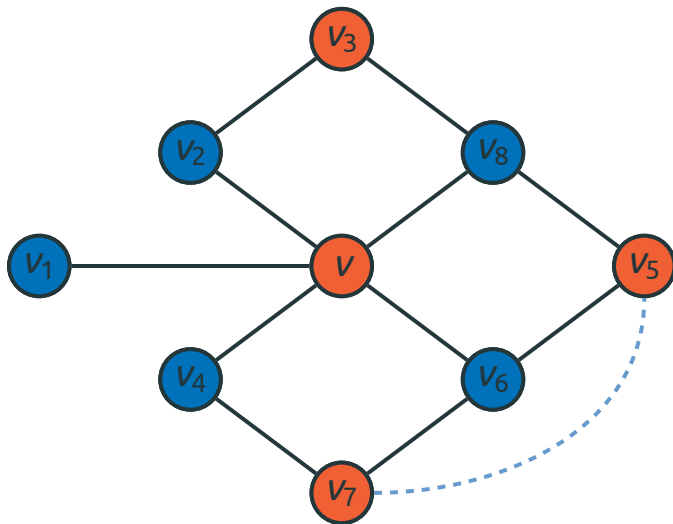
Characterization: Proof



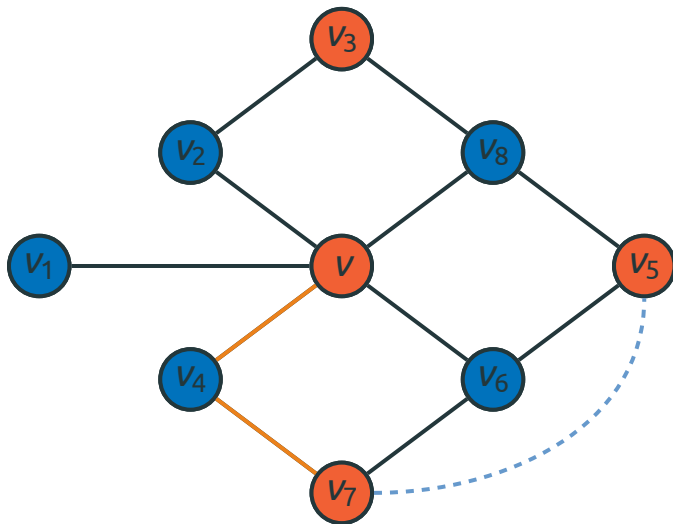
Characterization: Proof



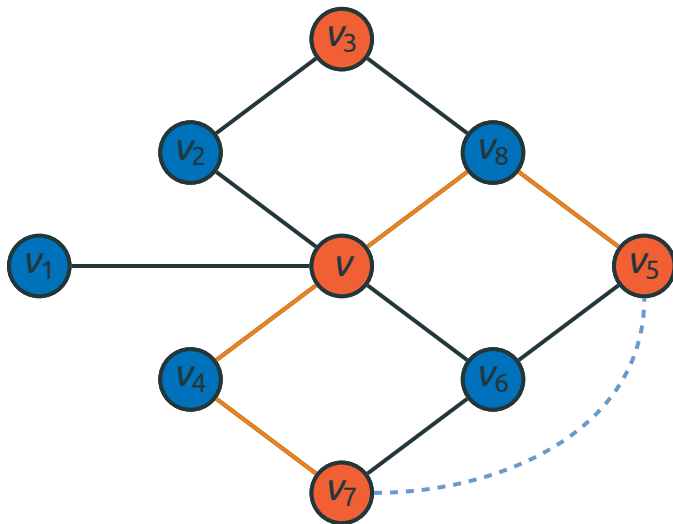
Characterization: Proof



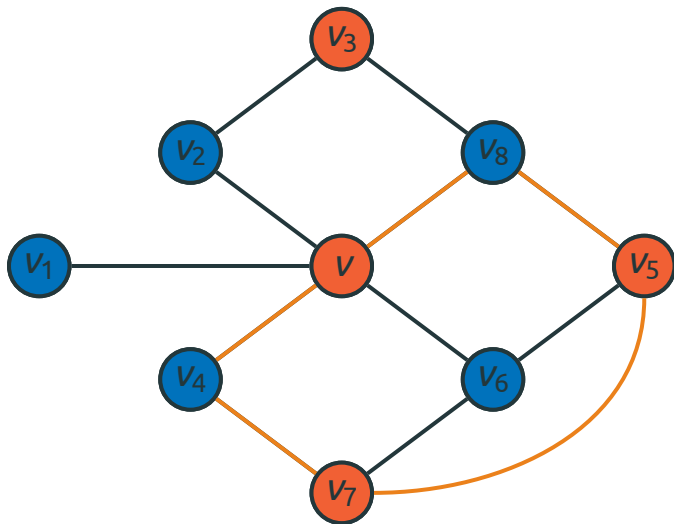
Characterization: Proof



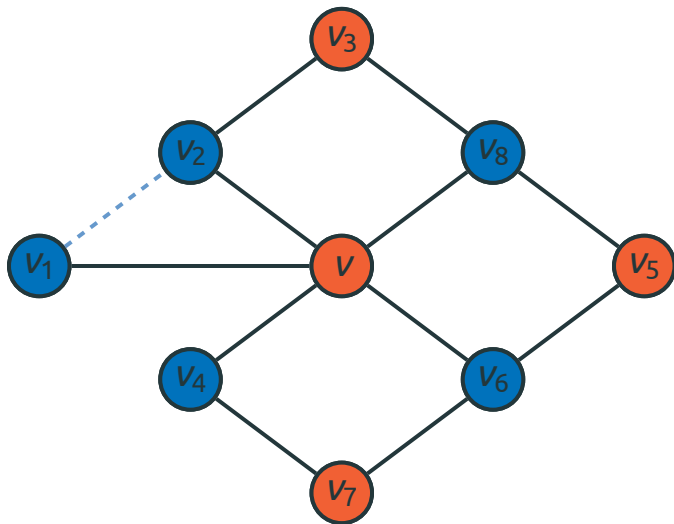
Characterization: Proof



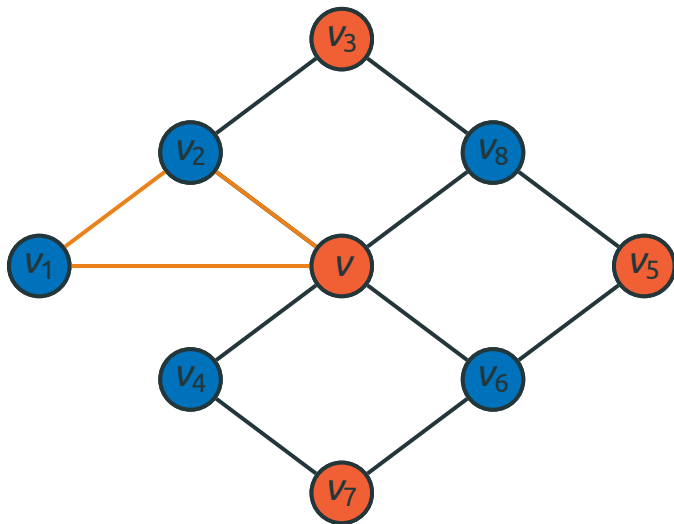
Characterization: Proof



Characterization: Proof



Characterization: Proof



Characterization: Proof

- If this partition is bad: there is an edge between two red vertices (or two blue vertices)

Characterization: Proof

- If this partition is bad: there is an edge between two red vertices (or two blue vertices)
- Then there is a cycle of odd length — contradiction!

Characterization: Proof

- If this partition is bad: there is an edge between two red vertices (or two blue vertices)
- Then there is a cycle of odd length — contradiction!
- Repeat for other connected components

Outline

Job Assignment

Bipartite Graphs

Matchings

Hall's Theorem

Matchings

- A **Matching** in a graph is a set of edges without common vertices

Matchings

- A **Matching** in a graph is a set of edges without common vertices
- A **Maximal Matching** is a matching which cannot be extended to a larger matching

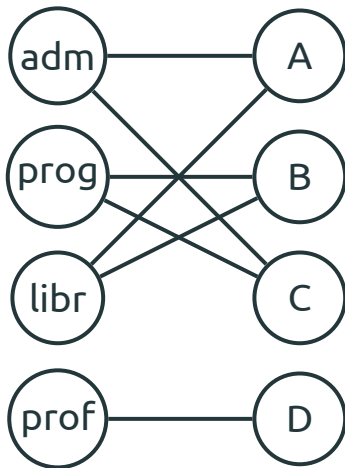
Matchings

- A **Matching** in a graph is a set of edges without common vertices
- A **Maximal Matching** is a matching which cannot be extended to a larger matching
- A **Maximum Matching** is a matching of the largest size

Matchings

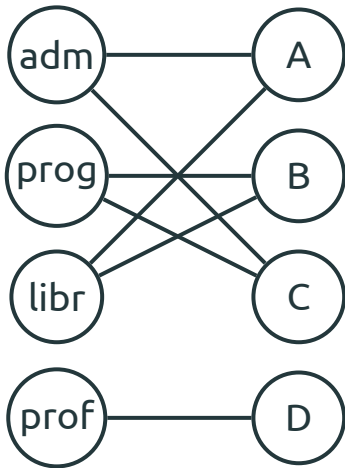
- A **Matching** in a graph is a set of edges without common vertices
- A **Maximal Matching** is a matching which cannot be extended to a larger matching
- A **Maximum Matching** is a matching of the largest size
- We often want to find a matching in a bipartite graph which covers all vertices of one side

Matchings in Bipartite Graphs



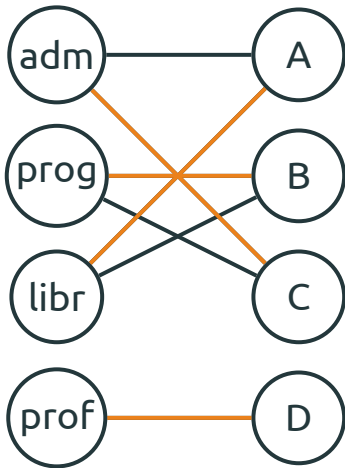
Matchings in Bipartite Graphs

We want a **matching** which covers all jobs

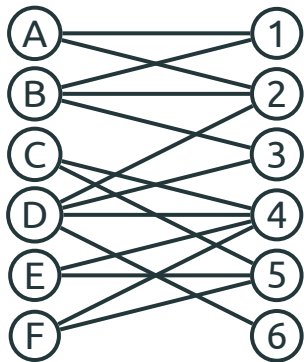


Matchings in Bipartite Graphs

We want a **matching** which covers all jobs

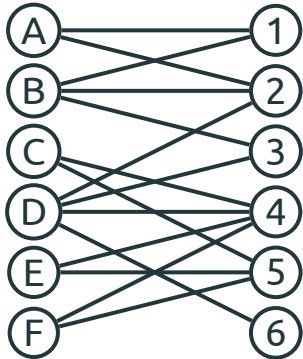


Matchings in Bipartite Graphs



Matchings in Bipartite Graphs

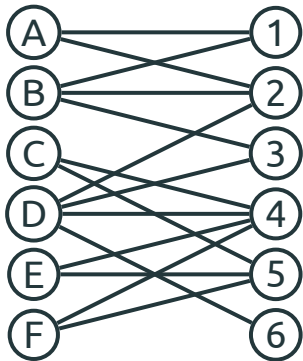
We want a **matching** which covers all people



Matchings in Bipartite Graphs

We want a **matching** which covers all people

But it **does not** exist



Hall's Theorem

Definition

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and $S \subseteq V$ be a subset of vertices. The **Neighborhood $N(S)$** of S is the set of all vertices connected to at least one vertex in S

Hall's Theorem

Definition

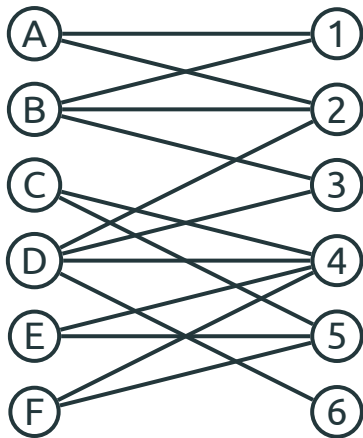
Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and $S \subseteq V$ be a subset of vertices. The **Neighborhood** $N(S)$ of S is the set of all vertices connected to at least one vertex in S

Theorem (Hall, 1935)

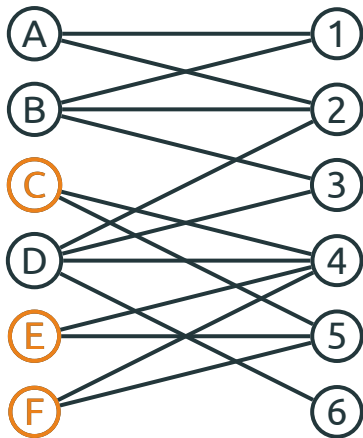
*In a bipartite graph $G = (L \cup R, E)$, there is a matching which covers all vertices from L **if and only if** for every subset of vertices $S \subseteq L$,*

$$|S| \leq |N(S)| .$$

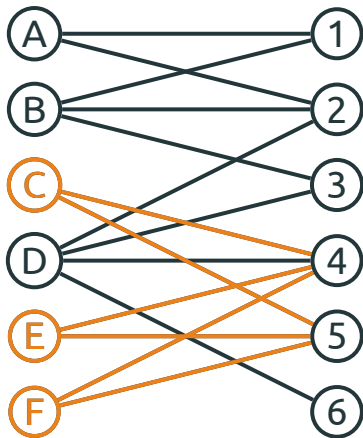
Hall's Theorem: Examples



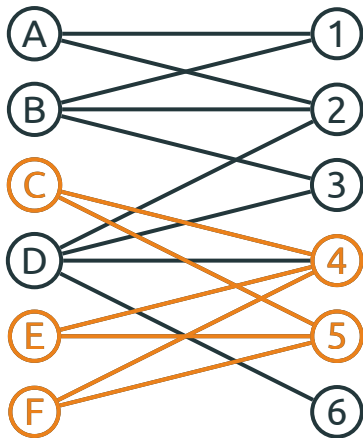
Hall's Theorem: Examples



Hall's Theorem: Examples



Hall's Theorem: Examples



Outline

Job Assignment

Bipartite Graphs

Matchings

Hall's Theorem

Hall's Theorem

- In a bipartite graph $G = (L \cup R, E)$, there is a matching which covers all vertices from L **if and only if** for every subset of vertices $S \subseteq L$,

$$|S| \leq |N(S)| .$$

Hall's Theorem

- In a bipartite graph $G = (L \cup R, E)$, there is a matching which covers all vertices from L **if and only if** for every subset of vertices $S \subseteq L$,

$$|S| \leq |N(S)| .$$

- If there is a matching which covers all vertices of L , then for every $S \subseteq L$ we can take the matched vertices from R

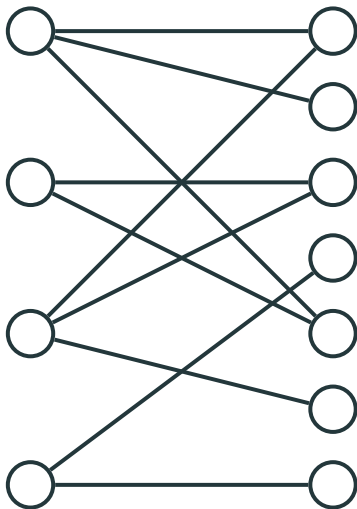
Hall's Theorem

- In a bipartite graph $G = (L \cup R, E)$, there is a matching which covers all vertices from L **if and only if** for every subset of vertices $S \subseteq L$,

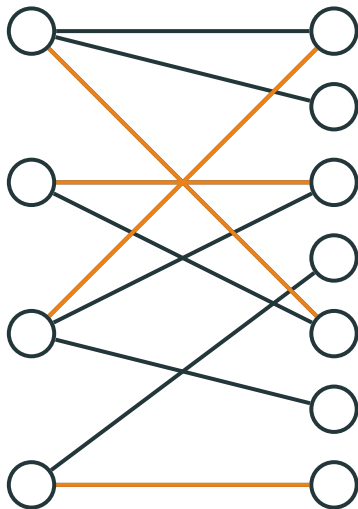
$$|S| \leq |N(S)| .$$

- If there is a matching which covers all vertices of L , then for every $S \subseteq L$ we can take the matched vertices from R
- There are at least $|S|$ of them, thus, $|N(S)| \geq |S|$

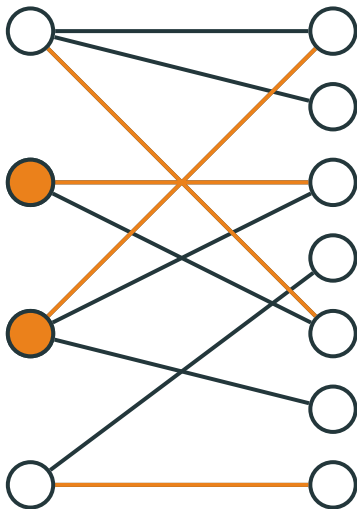
Hall's Theorem



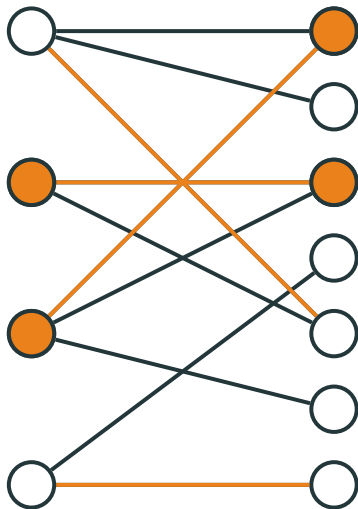
Hall's Theorem



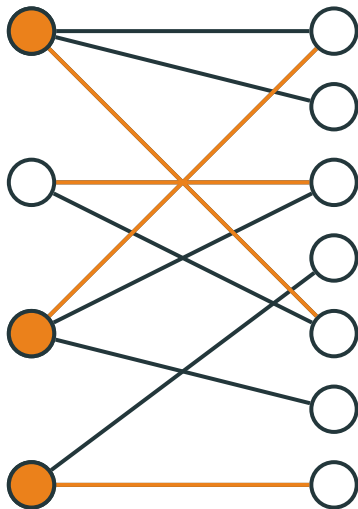
Hall's Theorem



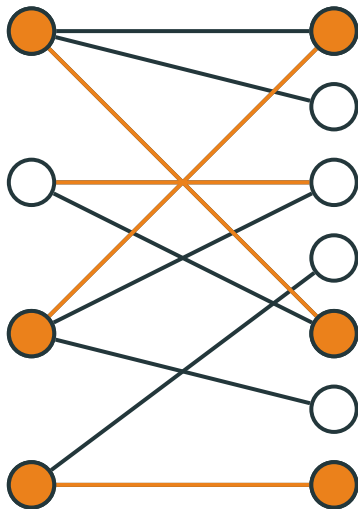
Hall's Theorem



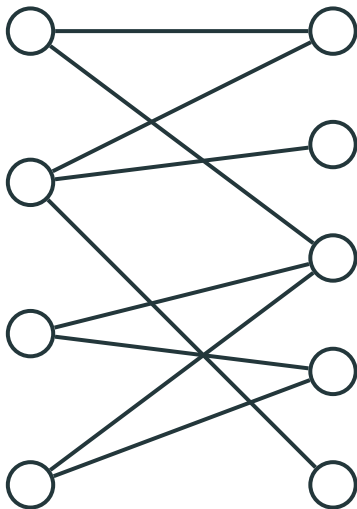
Hall's Theorem



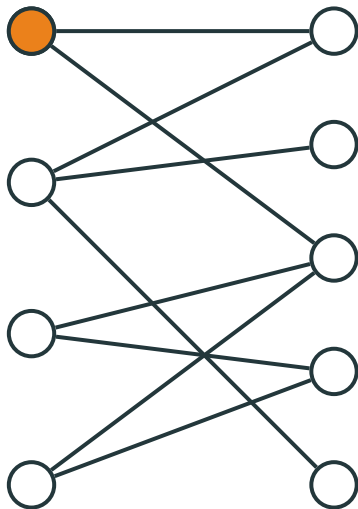
Hall's Theorem



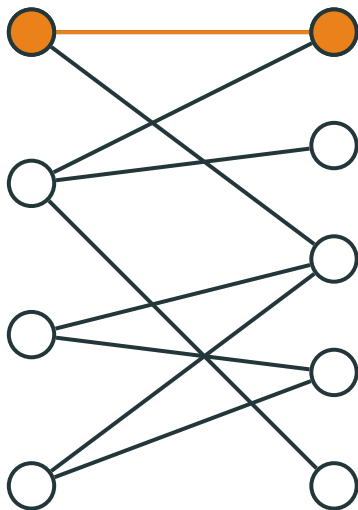
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



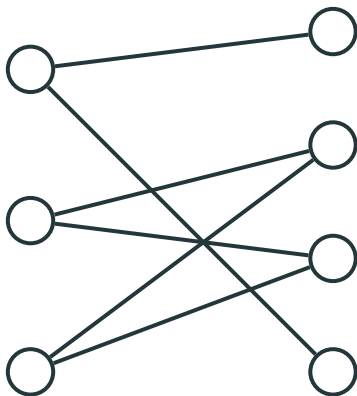
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



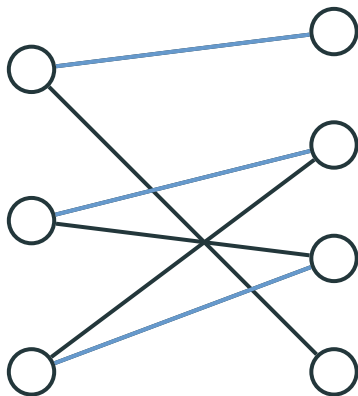
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



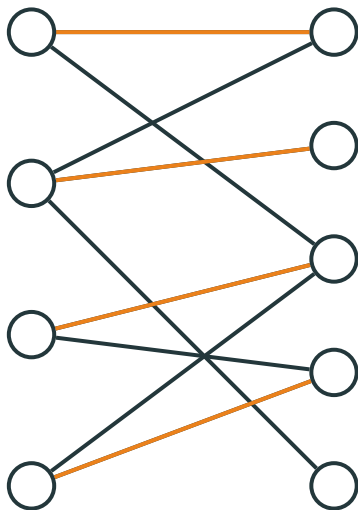
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



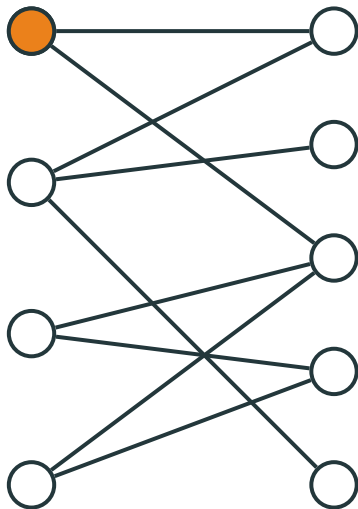
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



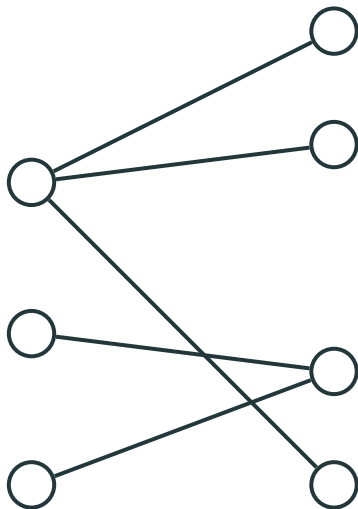
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



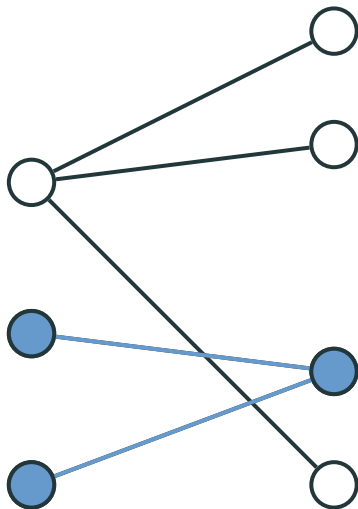
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



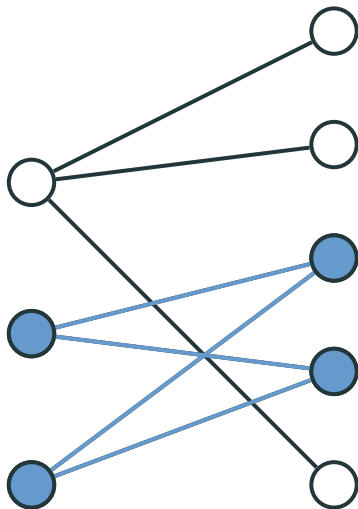
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



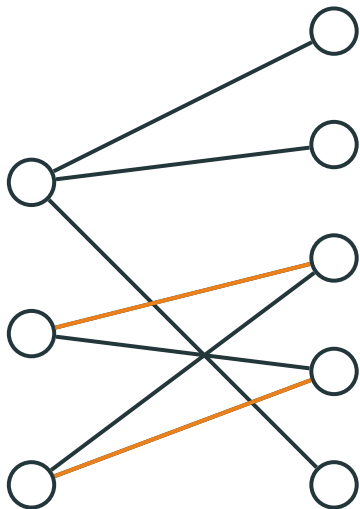
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



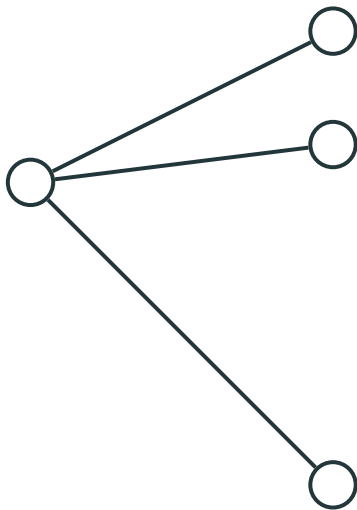
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



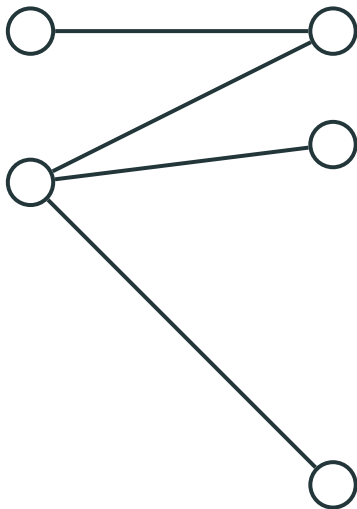
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



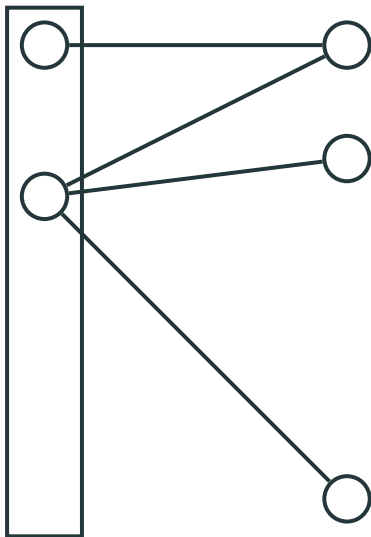
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



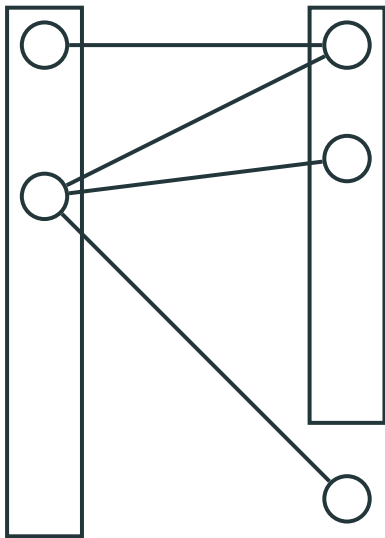
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



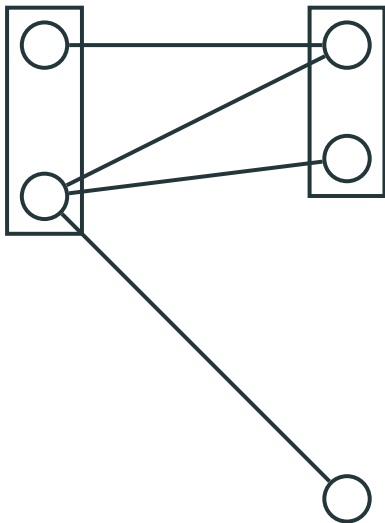
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



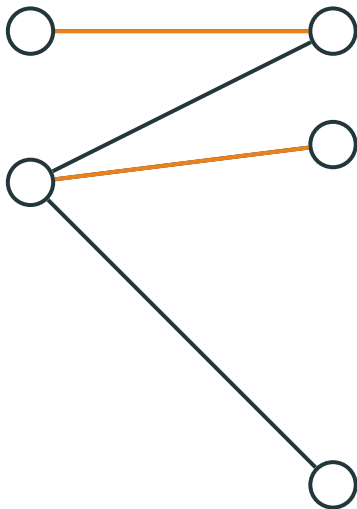
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



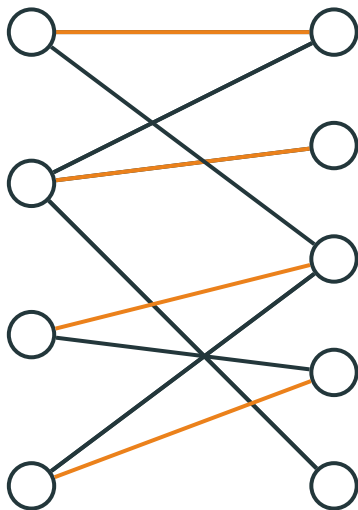
Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction



Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- **Induction** on $|L|$. **Base Case:** $|L| = 1$,
 $|N(L)| \geq |L| = 1$, so there is a matching of
size 1

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- **Induction** on $|L|$. **Base Case:** $|L| = 1$, $|N(L)| \geq |L| = 1$, so there is a matching of size 1
- **Induction Hypothesis:** The statement holds for all graphs with smaller $|L| \leq k$

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- **Induction** on $|L|$. **Base Case:** $|L| = 1$,
 $|N(L)| \geq |L| = 1$, so there is a matching of
size 1
- **Induction Hypothesis:** The statement holds
for all graphs with smaller $|L| \leq k$
- **Induction Step:** Prove the statement for
 $|L| = k + 1$

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- **Induction** on $|L|$. **Base Case:** $|L| = 1$, $|N(L)| \geq |L| = 1$, so there is a matching of size 1
- **Induction Hypothesis:** The statement holds for all graphs with smaller $|L| \leq k$
- **Induction Step:** Prove the statement for $|L| = k + 1$
- Pick a vertex $v \in L$ and its neighbor $u \in R$

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- **Induction** on $|L|$. **Base Case:** $|L| = 1$,
 $|N(L)| \geq |L| = 1$, so there is a matching of
size 1
- **Induction Hypothesis:** The statement holds
for all graphs with smaller $|L| \leq k$
- **Induction Step:** Prove the statement for
 $|L| = k + 1$
- Pick a vertex $v \in L$ and its neighbor $u \in R$
- If there is a matching on $L \setminus \{v\}$ and $R \setminus \{u\}$,
then we're done!

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- If there is no matching on $L \setminus \{v\}$ and $R \setminus \{u\}$, then there is a set $S_1 \subseteq L \setminus \{v\}$ s.t. its neighborhood in $R \setminus \{u\}$ is $< |S_1|$

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- If there is no matching on $L \setminus \{v\}$ and $R \setminus \{u\}$, then there is a set $S_1 \subseteq L \setminus \{v\}$ s.t. its neighborhood in $R \setminus \{u\}$ is $< |S_1|$
- Then its neighborhood T_1 in R is of size exactly $|S_1|$

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- If there is no matching on $L \setminus \{v\}$ and $R \setminus \{u\}$, then there is a set $S_1 \subseteq L \setminus \{v\}$ s.t. its neighborhood in $R \setminus \{u\}$ is $< |S_1|$
- Then its neighborhood T_1 in R is of size exactly $|S_1|$
- There is a matching between S_1 and T_1 , remove it

Hall's Theorem: The Other Direction

- If there is no matching on $L \setminus \{v\}$ and $R \setminus \{u\}$, then there is a set $S_1 \subseteq L \setminus \{v\}$ s.t. its neighborhood in $R \setminus \{u\}$ is $< |S_1|$
- Then its neighborhood T_1 in R is of size exactly $|S_1|$
- There is a matching between S_1 and T_1 , remove it
- In the remaining graph, every set $S \subseteq L$ has at least $|S| + |S_1| - |T_1| = |S|$ neighbors, there is a matching!