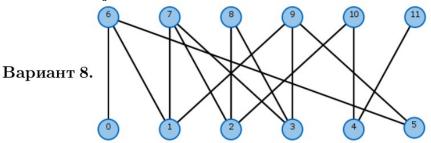
Лабораторная работа №6

Вариант 8

Черепенников Роман 3 курс, 8 группа

Задание:

- 1. Найдите максимальное паросочетание и минимальное вершинное покрытие в двудольном графе
- 2. Решите задачу о назначения



5	9	5	1	1
5	3	3	6	7
3	9	7	5	2
4	1	6	9	7
4	2	1	8	8

Описание решения:

Для решения задачи о максимальном паросочетании используется алгоритм <u>Форда-Фалкерсона</u>. Знание максимального паросочетания позволяет легко получить минимальное вершинное покрытие следующим образом:

- 1. Построить максимальное паросочетание.
- 2. Ориентировать ребра:
 - Из паросочетания из правой доли в левую.
 - Не из паросочетания из левой доли в правую.
- 3. Запустить обход в глубину из всех свободных вершин левой доли, построить множества L^+, L^-, R^+, R^- .
- 4. В качестве результата взять $L^- \cup R^+$.

А для задачи о назначениях используется венгерский алгоритм.

Листинг программы:

```
def find max matching(graph):
  colors = split_graph(graph)
  net = build_net(graph, colors)
  matching = []
  while True:
     path = find_dfs_path(net, 's', 't')
     if path is None:
       break
     net['s'].remove(path[1])
     net[path[-2]].remove('t')
     for i in range(1, len(path) - 2):
       net[path[i]].remove(path[i + 1])
       net[path[i + 1]].append(path[i])
       edge = tuple(sorted([path[i], path[i + 1]]))
       if edge in matching:
          matching.remove(edge)
       else:
          matching.append(edge)
```

return matching

```
def dfs(graph, start_node, visited=None, from_=None):
  if visited is None:
     visited = set()
  if from_ is None:
     from = {key: None for key in graph.keys()}
     from_[start_node] = start_node
  visited.add(start_node)
  for neighbor in graph[start node]:
     if neighbor not in visited:
       from_[neighbor] = start_node
       dfs(graph, neighbor, visited, from_)
  return visited, from_
def find_dfs_path(graph, start_node, end_node):
  _, from_ = dfs(graph, start_node)
node = end_node
  path = []
  while True:
     if from_[node] is None:
       return None
     if from_[node] != node:
       path.append(node)
       node = from [node]
     else:
       break
   path.append(start node)
  return list(reversed(path))
def split_graph(graph):
  if len(graph) == 0:
     raise ValueError('graph should be non empty dict')
  colors = {key: None for key in graph.keys()}
  def set_color(node):
     cur_color = colors[node]
     neighbor_color = 'r' if cur_color == 'l' else 'l'
     for g in graph[node]:
        if colors[g] is not None:
          if colors[g] != neighbor_color:
             raise ValueError('Graph is not bipartite')
       else:
          colors[g] = neighbor_color
          set_color(g)
  for node in graph.keys():
     if colors[node] is None:
       colors[node] = 'l'
       set color(node)
  res = {'l': [], 'r': []}
  for key, value in colors.items():
     if value == 'l':
       res['l'].append(key)
     else: # value == 'r' or value is None
        res['r'].append(key)
  return res
def build_net(graph, colors):
  net = {key: [] for key in graph.keys()}
  net['s'] = colors['l']
  net['t'] = []
```

```
for u in colors['r']:
    net[u].append('t')
  for u in colors['l']:
     for v in graph[u]:
       net[u].append(v)
  return net
def find_min_coverage(graph, max_matching):
  colors = split_graph(graph)
  help_graph = build_help_graph(graph, colors, max_matching)
  L = set(colors['l'])
  R = set(colors['r'])
  match_set = set()
  for edge in max matching:
     match_set.add(edge[0])
     match_set.add(edge[1])
  visited = set()
  for v in (L - match_set):
     vis, = dfs(help graph, v, visited=visited)
    visited = vis | visited
  return list((L - visited) | (R & visited))
def build_help_graph(graph, colors, max_matching):
  new_graph = {key: [] for key in graph.keys()}
  edges = get_all_edges_of_bipartite_graph(graph, colors)
  for edge in edges:
    start = edge[0]
     end = edge[1]
     if edge in max matching:
       if start in colors['l']:
          new_graph[end].append(start)
       else:
          new_graph[start].append(end)
    else:
       if start in colors['l']:
          new_graph[start].append(end)
       else:
          new_graph[end].append(start)
  return new_graph
def get all edges of bipartite graph(graph, colors):
  edges = []
  for u in colors['l']:
    for v in graph[u]:
       edges.append(tuple(sorted([u, v])))
  return edges
graph = {
  0: [6],
  1: [6, 7, 9],
  2: [7, 8, 10],
  3: [7, 8, 9],
  4: [10, 11],
  5: [6, 9],
  6: [0, 1, 5],
  7: [1, 2, 3],
  8: [2, 3],
  9: [1, 3, 5],
  10: [2, 4],
  11: [4, ],
}
max_matching = find_max_matching(graph)
```

```
min_coverage = find_min_coverage(graph, max_matching)
print(f'Максимальное паросочетание: {max_matching}')
print(f'Минимальное покрытие: {min_coverage}')
import numpy as np
def hungurian_assignment(a: np.ndarray):
  n, m = a.shape
  a = np.vstack([np.zeros((1, m), dtype=int), a])
  a = np.hstack([np.zeros((n+1, 1), dtype=int), a])
  u = np.zeros(n + 1, dtype=int)
  v = np.zeros(m + 1, dtype=int)
  p = np.zeros(m + 1, dtype=int)
  way = np.zeros(m + 1, dtype=int)
  for i in range(1, n + 1):
     p[0] = i
     i0 = 0
    minv = np.zeros(m + 1, dtype=int) + np.inf
     used = np.zeros(m + 1, dtype=bool)
     while True:
       used[j0] = True
       i0 = p[i0]
       delta = np.inf
       j1 = Nonė
       for j in range(1, m+1):
          if not used[j]:
            cur = a[i0][j] - u[i0]-v[j]
            if cur < minv[j]:
               minv[j] = cur
               way[j] = j0
            if minv[j] < delta:
               delta = minv[j]
               j1 = j
       for j in range(m + 1):
          if used[j]:
            u[p[j]] += delta
            v[j] = delta
          else:
            minv[j] -= delta
       j0 = j1
       if p[j0] == 0:
          break
     while True:
       i1 = way[i0]
       p[j0] = p[j1]
       j0 = j1
       if not j0:
          break
  cost = -v[0]
  ans = np.zeros(n + 1)
  for j in range(1, m+1):
     ans[p[j]] = j
  return cost, ans[1:]
a = np.array([
  [5, 9, 5, 1, 1],
  [5, 3, 3, 6, 7],
  [3, 9, 7, 5, 2],
  [4, 1, 6, 9, 7],
  [4, 2, 1, 8, 8],
cost, ans = hungurian_assignment(a)
print(f'Стоимость:{cost}')
```

Вывод программы:

Максимальное паросочетание: [(0, 6), (5, 9), (1, 7), (3, 8), (2, 10), (4, 11)] Минимальное покрытие: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Стоимость: 10

Назначения: [4. 1. 5. 2. 3.]