## 3-11 Matchings and Factors

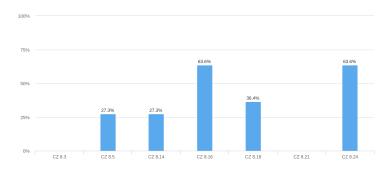
(Part I: Matchings and Covers)

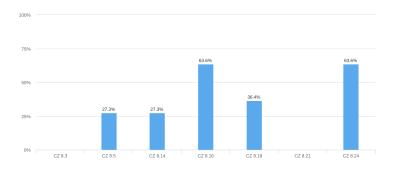
Hengfeng Wei

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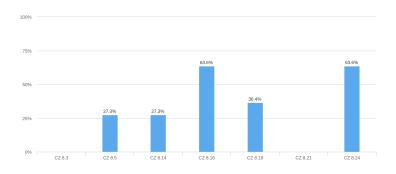
December 10, 2018

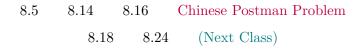












Theorem (Hall's Theorem, 1935; Theorem 8.3)

Let G be a bipartite graph with partite sets U and W such that  $r = |U| \le |W|$ .

G contains a matching of cardinality  $r \iff G$  satisfies Hall's Condition:

$$\forall X \subseteq U : |N(X)| \ge |X|$$

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#### TONCAS

(The Obvious Necessary Conditions are Also Sufficient)

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Other TONCAS?



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Inductive step: Consider a tree of order n.

1: **if** n is odd **then** 

2:

3: **else** 

 $\triangleright n$  is even

Prove that every tree has  $\leq 1$  perfect matching.

By strong mathematical induction on the order n of trees.

- 1: **if** n is odd **then**
- 2: # Perfect Matching = 0
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### By strong mathematical induction on the order n of trees.

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1: if n is odd then
2: # Perfect Matching = 0
3: else \triangleright n is even
4: Consider G - r \triangleright r: root of G
5: if k_o(G - r) > 1 then
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8: By Induction Hypothesis.
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A tree is a bipartite graph.

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- $\alpha(G)$  Maximum size of independent set
- $\beta(G)$  Minimum size of vertex cover
- $\alpha'(G)$  Maximum size of matching
- $\beta'(G)$  Minimum size of edge cover

## Theorem (Callai Identities, 1959; Theorem 8.7)

If G is graph without isolated vertices, then

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

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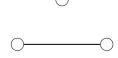
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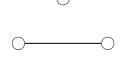
$$\beta \cdot \Delta < \frac{n\Delta}{\Delta + 1}$$

$$= n - \frac{n}{\Delta + 1}$$

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Contradiction: No isolated vertices.

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## By Construction.

To construct an independent set S with  $|S| \geq \frac{n}{\Delta+1}$ .

- 1: **while** |V(G) > 0| **do**
- 2: Choose  $v \in V(G)$
- 3:  $S \leftarrow S \cup \{v\}$
- 4:  $G \leftarrow G \{v\} N(v)$







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