

# CS 207: Discrete Structures

## Graph theory

Matchings, maximum matchings, augmenting paths

Lecture 29

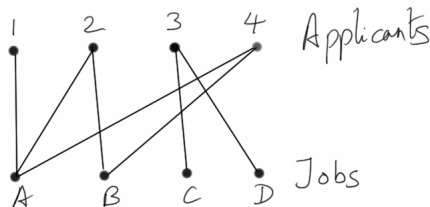
Oct 1 2015

## Recap: Matchings

- ▶ Suppose  $m$  people are applying for  $n$  different jobs. But not all applicants are qualified for all jobs, and each can hold at most one job.
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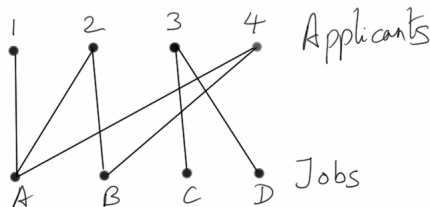
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- ▶ What are the properties of such an assignment?
- ▶ Another practical example: the dating scene!

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## Definitions

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Our goal is to characterize perfect matchings

But first...

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Given a matching  $M$ , an  $M$ -alternating path is a path that alternates between edges in  $M$  and edges not in  $M$ . An  $M$ -alternating path whose endpoints are unmatched by  $M$  is an  $M$ -augmenting path.

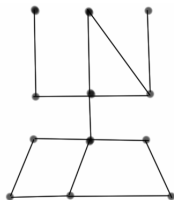
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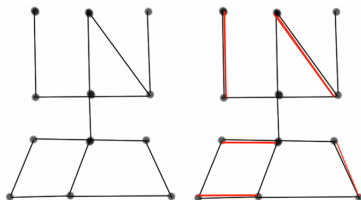


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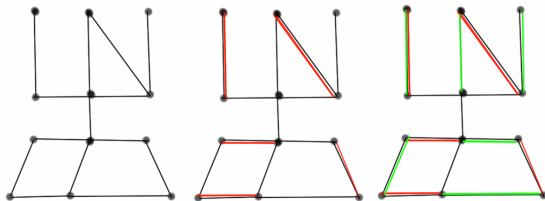


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### Theorem

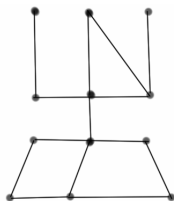
A matching  $M$  in  $G$  is a maximum matching iff  $G$  has no  $M$ -augmenting path.

# Characterizing maximum matchings

We need a definition and a lemma.

## Definition

If  $M, M'$  are matchings in a graph  $H$ , the **symmetric difference**  $M \triangle M'$  is the set of edges which are either in  $M$  or in  $M'$  but not both, i.e.,  $M \triangle M' = (M \setminus M') \cup (M' \setminus M)$ .

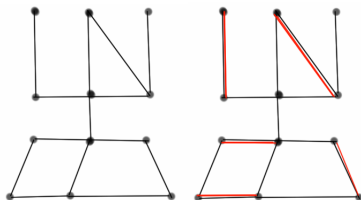


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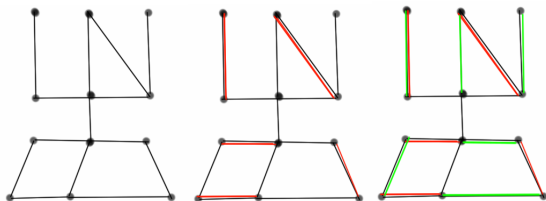


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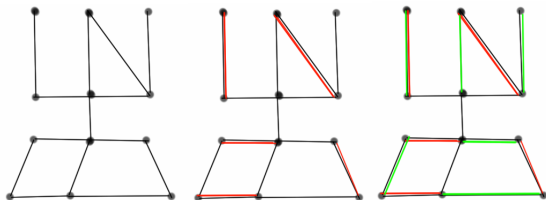
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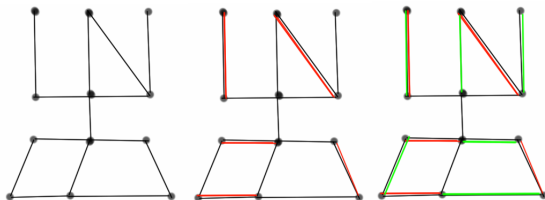
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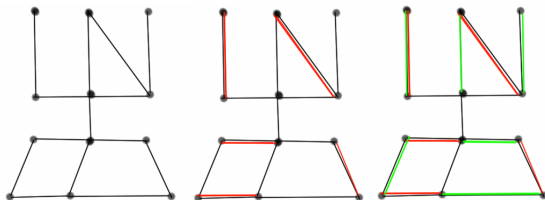


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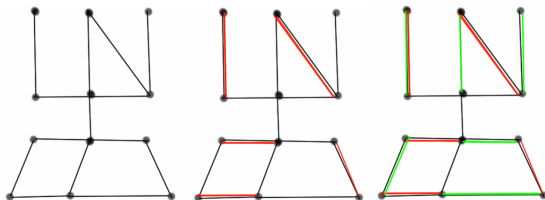


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- ▶ Thus, each cycle has even length with equal edges from  $M$  and  $M'$ . □

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- ▶ But then since  $|M'| > |M|$  it must have a component with more edges in  $M'$  than  $M$ .
- ▶ This component can only be a path that starts and ends with an edge of  $M''$ ; i.e., it is an  $M$ -augmenting path in  $G$ .