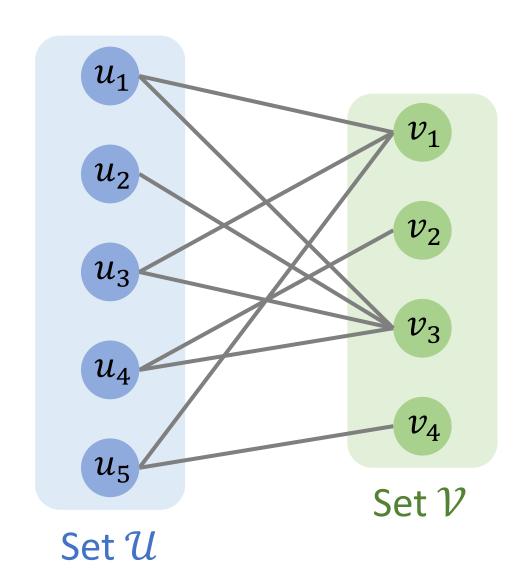
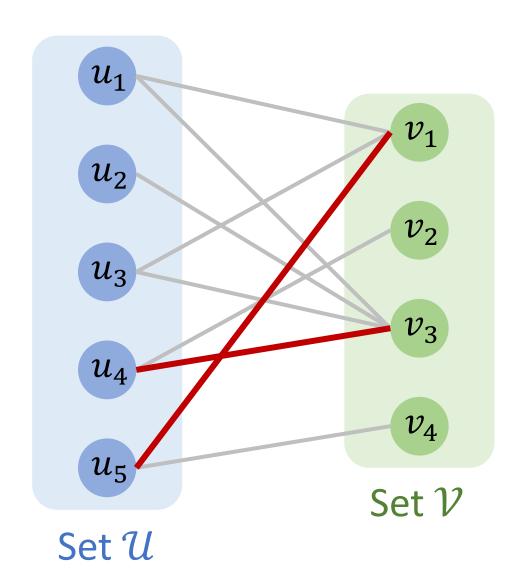
Shusen Wang

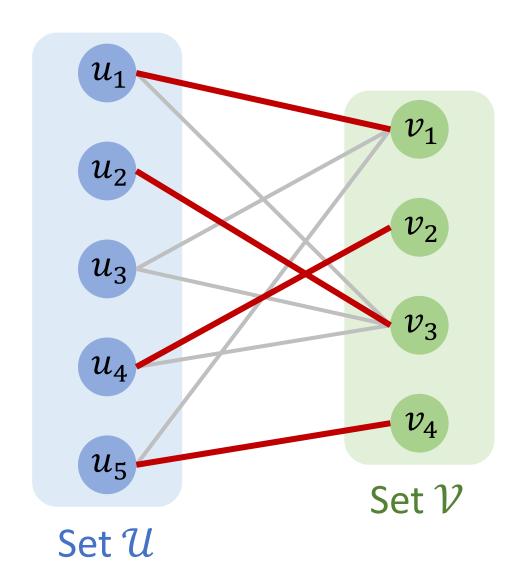
Definition of MCBM



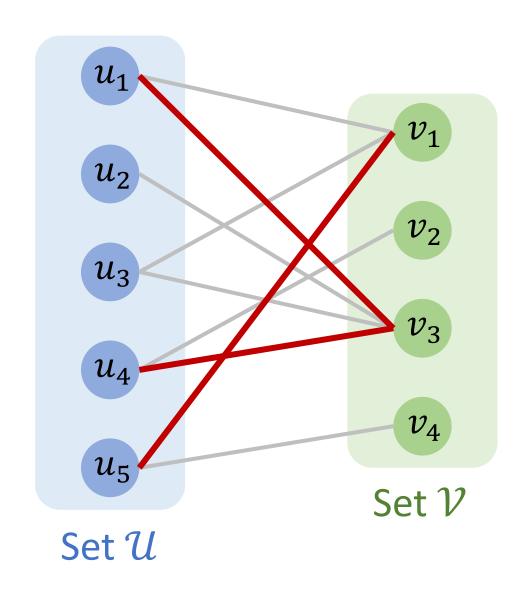
- Bipartite graph: G = (U, V, E).
- Matching is a subset of edges without common vertices.
- Denote the matching by set $S \subseteq \mathcal{E}$.



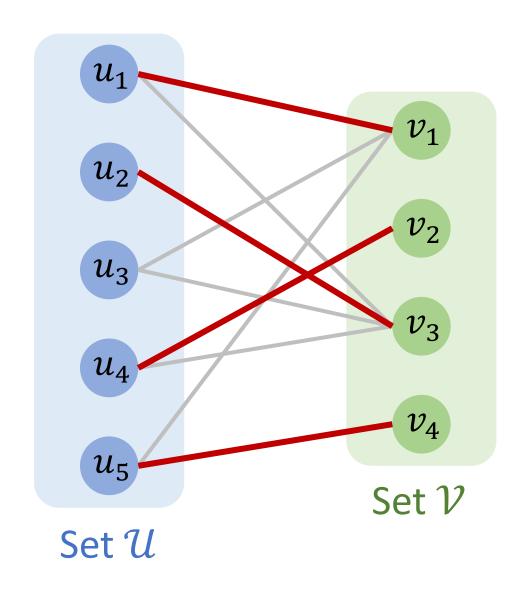
• $S = \{e_{51}, e_{43}\}$ is a matching. (But not a maximum matching.)



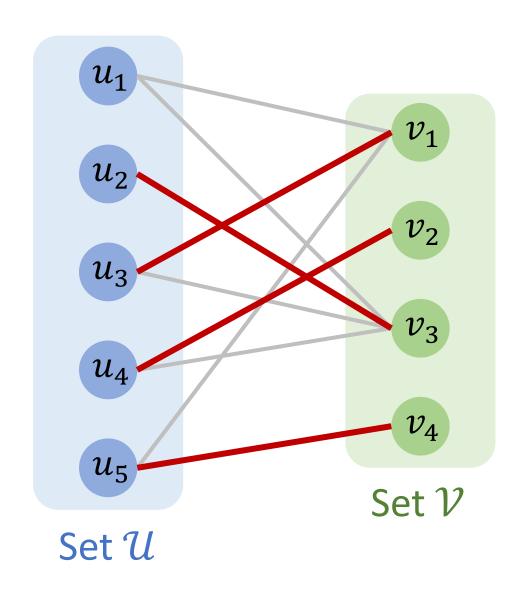
• $S = \{e_{11}, e_{23}, e_{42}, e_{54}\}$ is a matching.



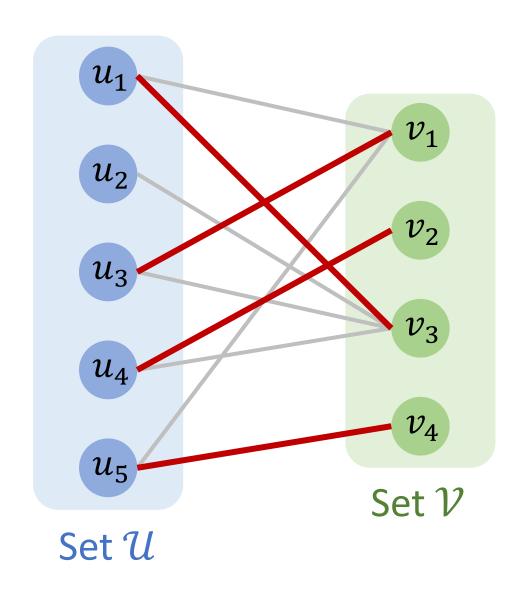
- $\{e_{13}, e_{51}, e_{43}\}$ is not a matching.
- Two edges have common vertex.



• MCBM: The matching S that has the maximum cardinality |S|.



- MCBM: The matching S that has the maximum cardinality |S|.
- MCBM may not be unique.



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- MCBM may not be unique.

Pet adoption

- Bipartite graph: G = (U, V, E).
- Set \mathcal{U} contains people.
- Set \mathcal{V} contains pets.
- Edges in \mathcal{E} are people's preference.
- Goal: Maximizing the cardinality of matching.

Pet adoption

• The cardinality of the maximum matching is 5.

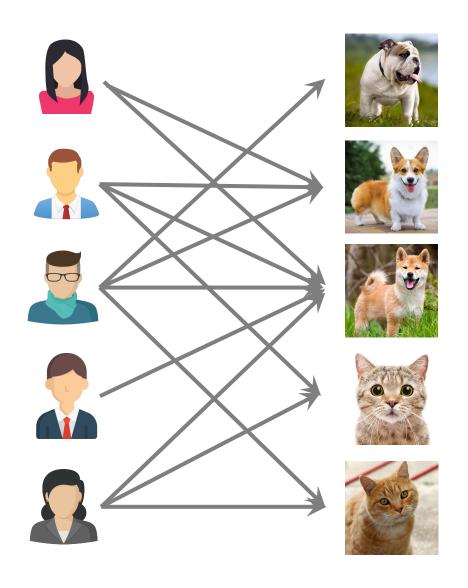
Greedy Algorithm

• The cardinality of matching is 4. (Not the maximum.)

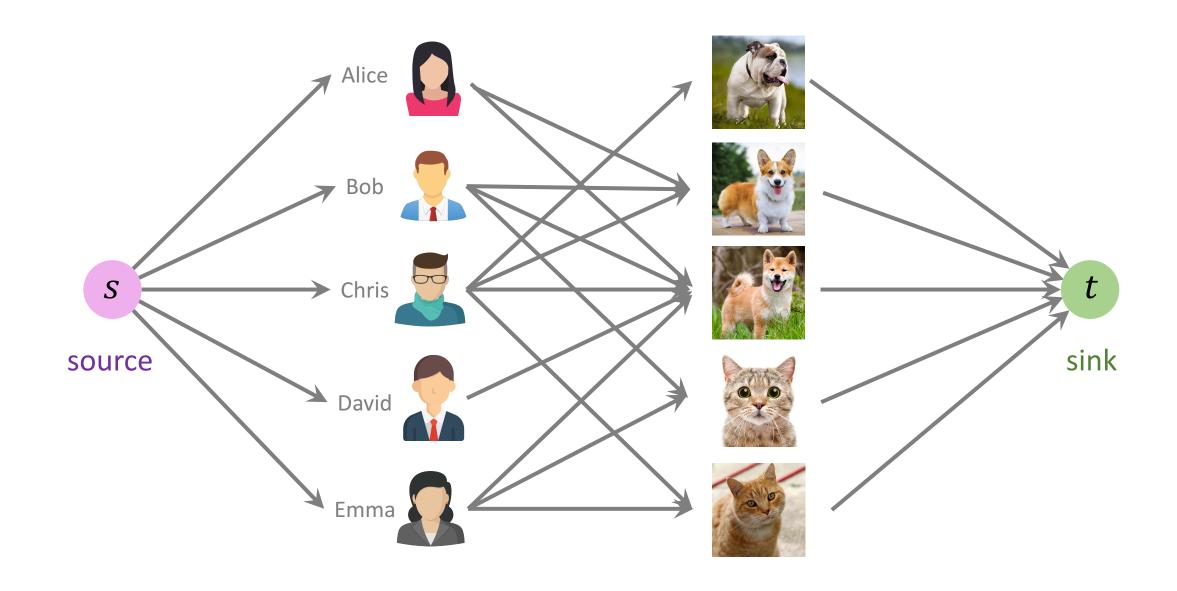
Greedy algorithm can fail!



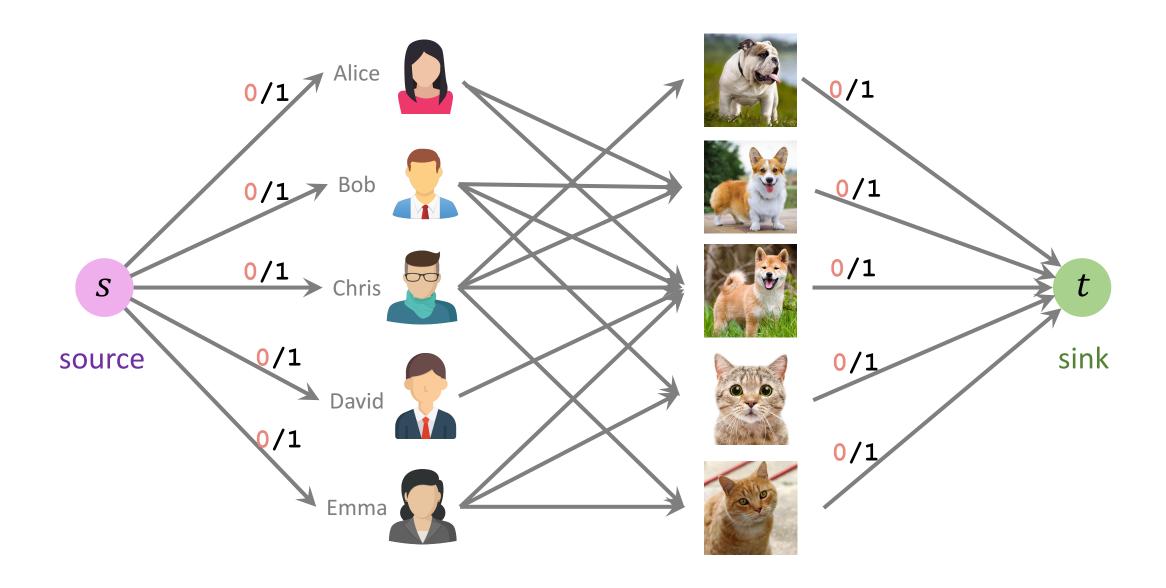
Make the edges directed



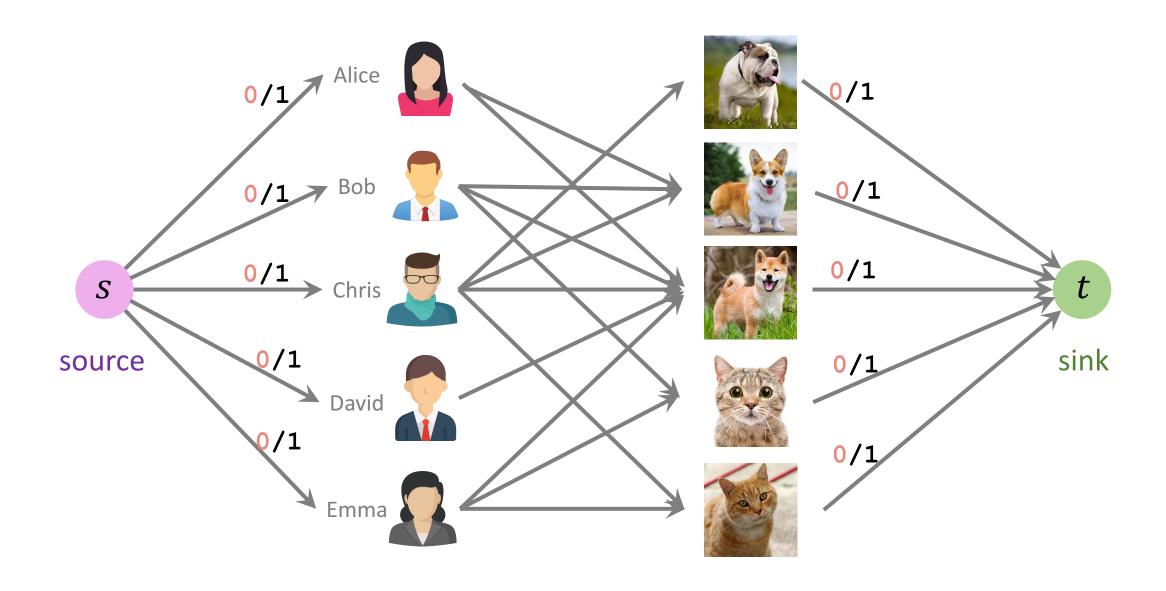
Add source and sink



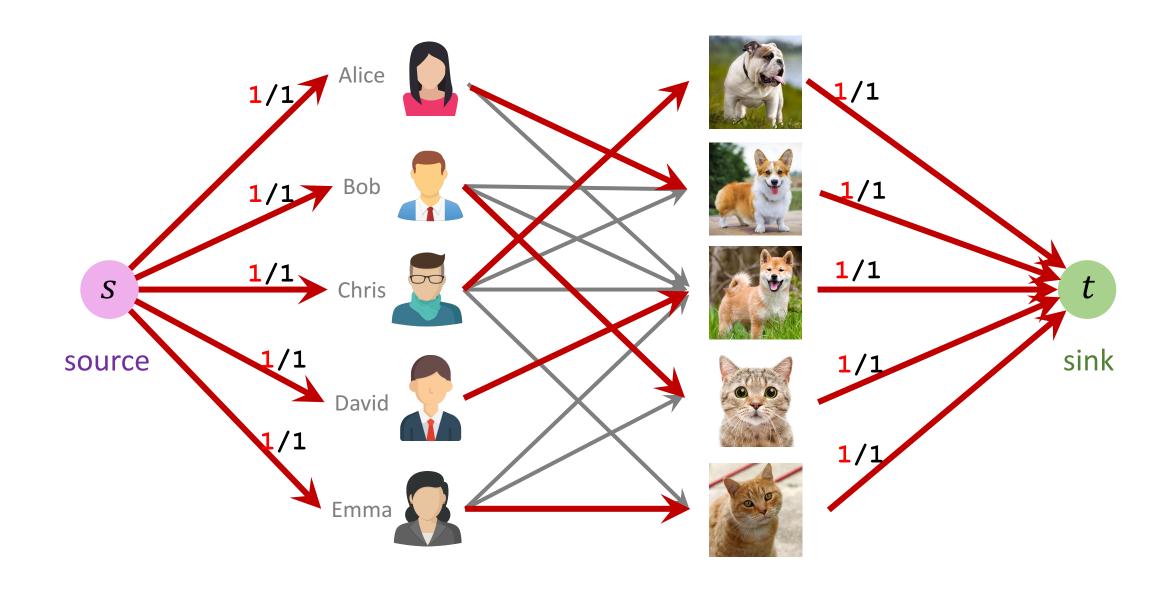
All the edge weights (capacities) are ones



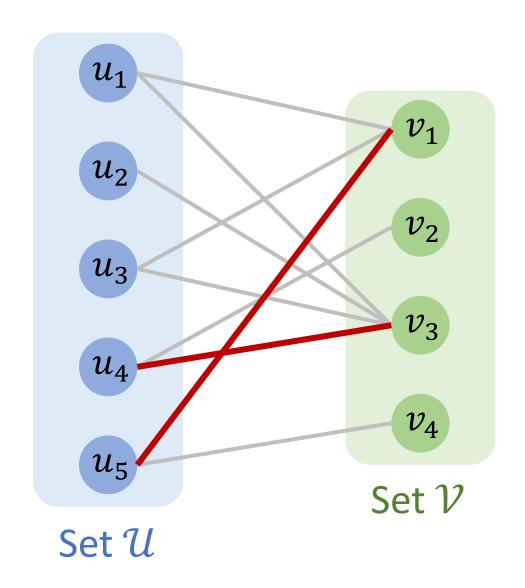
Find the max-flow using any algorithm



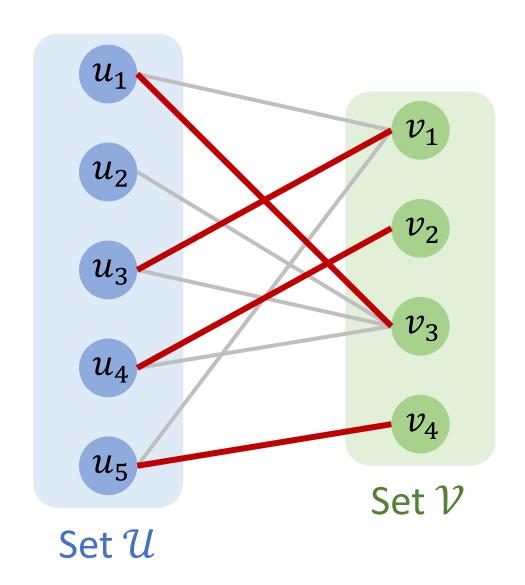
capacity of max-flow = cardinality of max-matching



Summary

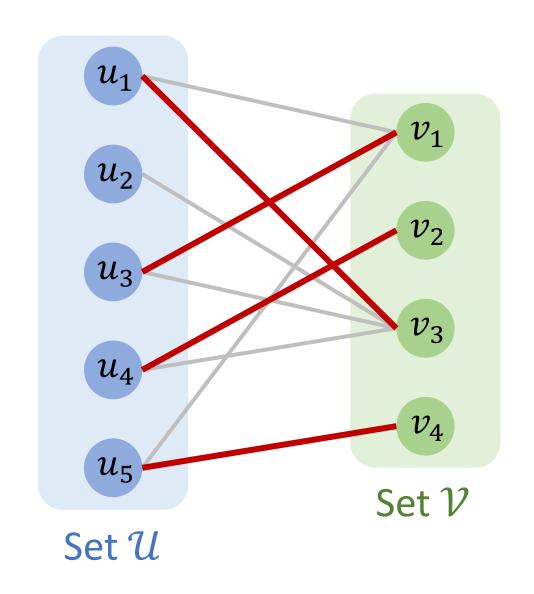


- Bipartite graph: G = (U, V, E).
- Matching is a subset of edges without common vertices.
- Denote the matching by set $S \subseteq E$.



- Given an unweighted bipartite graph.
- MCBM: Find matching S that has the maximum cardinality |S|.
- Bipartite matching in unweighted graphs is easier than in weighted bipartite graph.

Algorithms for finding MCBM



- Greedy algorithm can fail.
- Reduce MCBM to the max-flow problem and solve it using any maxflow algorithm.

Thank You!