A common generalization of Hall's theorem and Vizing's edge-coloring theorem

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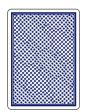
LBD Data

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the simplest variation

• two players, Dealer and Player











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- the deck has just many copies of the high spade cards











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the simplest variation

- two players, Dealer and Player
- the deck has just many copies of the high spade cards
- Dealer makes 5 stacks of cards with no duplicates, all cards face-up
- Player wins if he can pick a Royal Flush, one card from each stack











example, a Player win











example, a Player win











example, a Dealer win











winning condition

• Player cannot win if there is a set of *k* stacks that together have fewer than *k* different cards

winning condition

 Player cannot win if there is a set of k stacks that together have fewer than k different cards











winning condition

- Player cannot win if there is a set of k stacks that together have fewer than k different cards
- Hall's theorem says: Player wins otherwise











making things harder for Dealer

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Player's Move

Player can pick any card A from the deck and swap it for another card B in one stack (not containing A).

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Player can pick any card A from the deck and swap it for another card B in one stack (not containing A).

Dealer's Move

Dealer can either do nothing or swap A and B in at most one other stack.

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Player's Move

Player can pick any card A from the deck and swap it for another card B in one stack (not containing A).

Dealer's Move

Dealer can either do nothing or swap A and B in at most one other stack.

Winning

Player wins if he can pick a Royal Flush at the start of one of his turns, otherwise Dealer wins.

example, a Player win





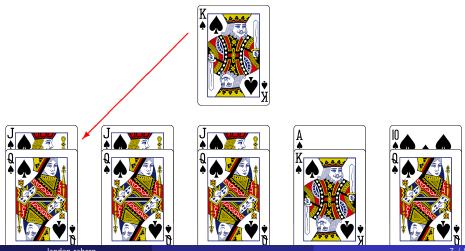






example, a Player win

• Player picks a King from the deck and swaps it for a Queen in the first stack



example, a Player win

 Player picks a King from the deck and swaps it for a Queen in the first stack





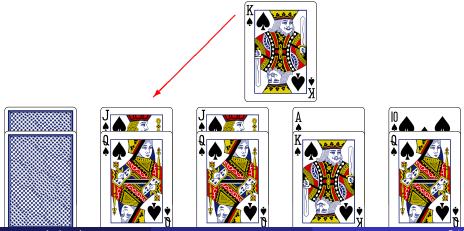






example, a Player win

- Player picks a King from the deck and swaps it for a Queen in the first stack
- Dealer can swap a King and Queen in one of the other stacks



example, a Player win

- Player picks a King from the deck and swaps it for a Queen in the first stack
- Dealer can swap a King and Queen in one of the other stacks











example, a Player win

- Player picks a King from the deck and swaps it for a Queen in the first stack
- Dealer can swap a King and Queen in one of the other stacks
- Player wins no matter what Dealer does







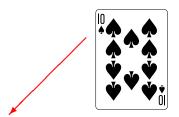




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/ 8

example, a Dealer win













example, a Dealer win



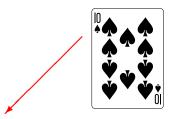


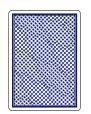






example, a Dealer win













example, a Dealer win









