

On Two Minimax Theorems in Graph

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First theorem

Definitions

Theorem

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Definitions

Theroem

First theorem

Branching

branching (r-arborescence): In a directed graph $D = (V, A)$ a branching is a set of arcs not containing circuits s.t. each node of D is entered at most by one arc in A' . (So the arcs in A' make up a forest).

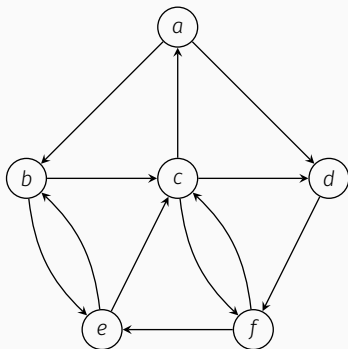


Figure 1: A digraph $D = (A, V)$

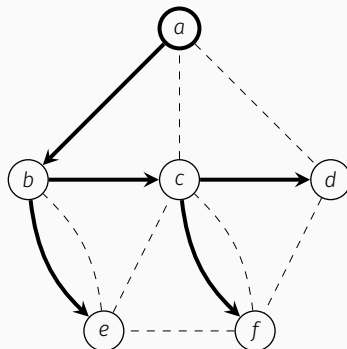


Figure 2: A branching of D routed at a .

Edge disjoint branching

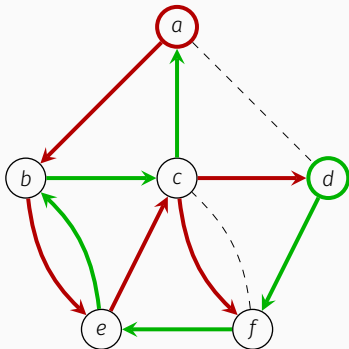


Figure 3: Two edge-disjoint branching routed respectively at a and d .

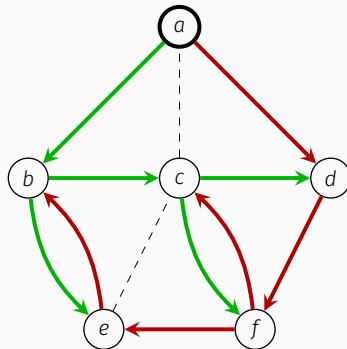


Figure 4: Two edge-disjoint a -routed branching.

a-cut : A a -cut of G determined by a set $S \subset V(G)$ is the set of edges going from S to $V(G) - S$. It will be denoted by $\Delta_G(S)$. We also set that $\delta_G(S) = |\Delta_G(S)|$.

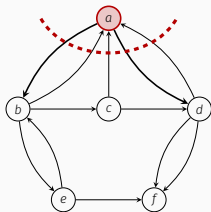


Figure 5: A a -cut of D ,
 $S = \{a\}$,
 $\Delta_D(S) = \{ab, ad\}$,
 $\delta_D(S) = 2$.

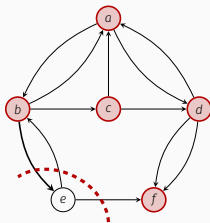


Figure 6: A minimal a -cut
of D ,
 $S = \{a, b, c, d, f\}$,
 $\Delta_D(S) = \{be\}$,
 $\delta_D(S) = 1$.

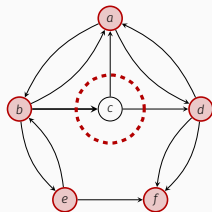


Figure 7: A minimal a -cut
of D ,
 $S = \{a, b, d, e, f\}$,
 $\Delta_D(S) = \{bc\}$,
 $\delta_D(S) = 1$.

THEOREM (Edmonds)

The maximum number of edge-disjoint branchings (rooted at a) equals the minimum number of edges in a -cuts.

Let k represent the number of edges. If $\Delta_G(S) \geq k \forall S \subset V(G), a \in S$ then there are k edge-disjoint branchings.

Let F be a set of edges such that F is an arborescence rooted at a . Then we want to show that $\Delta_{G-F}(S) \geq k - 1 \forall S \subset V(G), a \in S$.

If $F = E(G)$ then it is a branching and we are done, else $G - F$ contains $k - 1$ edge-disjoint branchings and F is in the k th edge-disjoint branching. Following from this, we can see that F only covers a set of vertices $T \subset V(G)$. Therefore, there exist a vertex v that is not connected to F and we can add an edge $e \in \Delta_G(T)$. This will yield an arborescence $F + e$ such that F covers all points of G , satisfying $\Delta_{G-F}(S) \geq k - 1 \forall S \subset V(G), a \in S$.

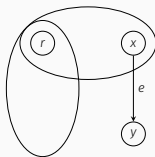


Figure 8

If we have a maximal set $A \subset V(G)$ such that A contains the root a , $A \cup T \neq V(G)$ and $\delta_{G-F}(S) = k - 1$. If no such A exist then we have set A which is not maximal. Then we have $\delta_{G-F}(A \cup T) > \delta_{G-F}(A)$ that we can add a new edge $e = (x, y)$ which belongs to $\Delta_{G-F}(A \cup T) - \Delta_{G-F}(A)$ such that $x \in T - A$ and $y \in V(G) - T - A$.

Now we want to show that that we can add e to F and $F + e$ will be an arborescence and satisfy $\Delta_{G-F}(S) \geq k - 1$. For sure, we can see that F is an arborescence. If $e \notin \Delta_G(S)$ then

$$\delta_{G-F-e}(S) = \delta_{G-F}(S) \geq k - 1$$

Now, if we have that $e \in \Delta_G(S)$ then $x \in S$ and $y \in V(G) - S$. That is, x and y are in different set of vertices of G . Next, we will use the inequality;

$$\delta_{G-F}(S \cup A) + \delta_{G-F}(S \cap A) \leq \delta_{G-F}(S) + \delta_{G-F}(A) \quad (1)$$

We already know from the maximality of A that $\delta_{G-F}(A) = k - 1$, $\delta_{G-F}(S \cap A) \geq k - 1$ and $\delta_{G-F}(S \cup A) \geq k$. Then from (1) we have $\delta_{G-F}(S) \geq k$. Therefore $\delta_{G-F-e}(S) \geq k - 1$. □

Second theorem

Definitions

directed cut (dicuts) : A directed cut of a weakly connect graph G is the set $D = \Delta_G(S)$, ($S \subset V(G)$, $S \neq \emptyset$) provided $\Delta_G(S)$, $(V(G) - S) = \emptyset$.

dijoin : A dijoin is a subset $A' \subset A$ which covers all dicuts. Let $\Omega(D)$ denote the maximum number of arc-disjoint dicuts in D and let $\epsilon(D)$ be the minimum cardinality of a dijoin.

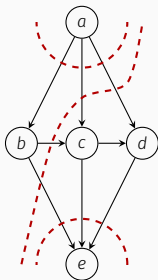


Figure 9: A weakly connected digraph containing 3 dicuts

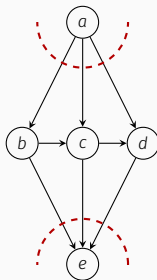


Figure 10: Arc-disjoint dicuts
 $\Omega(G) = 2$

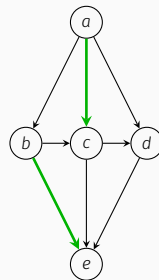


Figure 11: Dijoin of minimal cardinality
 $\epsilon(G) = 2$

THEOREM (Lucchesi and Younger)

The maximum number of disjoint directed cuts equals the minimum number of edges which cover all directed cuts ($\Omega(G) = \epsilon(G)$).

We will use induction on the number of edges.

Case 1: If there are no edges, then the theorem is proved.

Case 2: Let k be the maximum number of disjoint directed cuts in G , G_e'' a digraph resulting from contraction of e . If G_e'' contains at most $k - 1$ edge-disjoint directed cuts then, by the induction hypothesis, $\exists k - 1$ edges e_1, \dots, e_{k-1} covering all directed cuts of G_e'' .

From above, we observe that adding e yields e, e_1, \dots, e_{k-1} which is k edges and cover all directed cuts of G . Since we need at least k edges, the assertion is proved and we may assume that G_e'' contains k disjoint directed cuts for each edge e .

If we subdivide all the edges of G by a point, then the graph that we will obtain contains $k + 1$ disjoint directed cuts. Hence we can find a subdivision H of G that contains at most k disjoint directed cuts. If we again subdivide an edge f of H by a point, then it will contain $k + 1$ disjoint directed cuts. Hence H contains $k + 1$ directed cuts D_1, \dots, D_{k+1} such that only two of them have f as a common edge.

From above, $H \cdot f$ arises from either G or G_f'' by subdivision. Hence from the assumption made above, H contains k disjoint directed cuts c_1, \dots, c_k and f not in c_i . Thus $D_1, \dots, D_{k+1}, c_1, \dots, c_k$ is a collection of directed cuts of G_0 and any edge belongs to at most two of them.

Next, we have the lemma:

LEMMA

If a digraph G contains at most k disjoint directed cuts, and F is any collection of directed cuts in G such that any edge belongs to at most two of them, then $|F| \leq 2k$.

Let $D = \Delta_G(S)$, ($S \subset V(G)$, $S \neq \emptyset$) provided $\Delta_G(V(G) - S) = \emptyset$. Let S_D be a set uniquely determined by a directed cut D

First we replace F by a collection of a simple structure. Let $D_1, D_2 \in F$ be called a laminar if $S_{D_1} \cap S_{D_2} = \emptyset$ or $S_{D_1} \subset S_{D_2}$, or $S_{D_2} \subset S_{D_1}$ or $S_{D_1} \cup S_{D_2} = V(G)$. Else D_1, D_2 is a crossing

Let D_1, D_2 be a crossing pair and set the following:

$$D'_1 = \Delta_G(S_{D_1} \cup S_{D_2})$$

$$D'_2 = \Delta_G(S_{D_1} \cap S_{D_2})$$

$$F' = F \cup \{D'_1, D'_2\} - \{D_1, D_2\}$$

From these, we can see that D'_1, D'_2 are directed cuts and cover any edge the same number of times as D_1, D_2 . Hence $|F'| = |F|$.

Also,

$$\sum_{D \in F} |S_D|^2 < \sum_{D \in F'} |S_D|^2$$

since

$$|S_{D_1} \cup S_{D_2}|^2 + |S_{D_1} \cap S_{D_2}|^2 > |S_{D_1}|^2 + |S_{D_2}|^2$$

Hence, we cannot repeat the same process of F for F' and achieve a cycle. We get a collection F_0 of directed cuts such that any two are a laminar and $|F_0| = |F|$.

Next, we prove the *Lemma* for the case when F consist of pairwise laminar cuts.

Let $F = \{D_1, \dots, D_N\}$, then we construct a graph G' as follows:

$V(G') = \{v_1, \dots, v_N\}$ and join v_i to v_j iff $D_i \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$. Then G' contains at most k independent points.

Now we will show that G' is bipartite.

Consider a circuit (v_1, \dots, v_m) in G' and the corresponding sets S_{D_1}, \dots, S_{D_m} . Then D_1, \dots, D_m must be different. If $D_v = D_\mu$ then each edge of D_v also belongs to D_μ and no other member of F . Hence v has degree 1 and cannot occur in any circuit of G' .

Since $D_i \cap D_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$, we have either $S_{D_i} \subset S_{D_{i+1}}$ or $S_{D_{i+1}} \subset S_{D_i}$

We claim that both possibilities occur alternatively and this will prove that m is even. Suppose not, example, $S_{D_0} \subset S_{D_1} \subset S_{D_2}$.

We say D_i is to the left from D_j if either $S_{D_i} \subset S_{D_j}$ or $V(G) - S_{D_i} \subset S_{D_j}$.

D_i is to the right from D_j if $S_{D_i} \subset V(G) - S_{D_j}$ or $V(G) - S_{D_i} \subset V(G) - S_{D_j}$.

Now, since F consist of laminar cuts, each $D_i \neq D_j$ is either to the left or to the right from D_j .

Since D_2 is to the right from D_1 but $D_0 = D_m$ is to the left from D_1 , there is a j , $1 \leq j \leq m-1$ such that D_j is to the right from D_1 but D_{j+1} is to the left from D_1 .

Since D_j and D_{j+1} have a common edge e , which must belong to D_1 . Hence e belongs to three cuts, which is a contradiction.

□

Definitions : A *hypergraph* H is a finite collection of finite sets. These sets are called edges and the elements of the edges are called vertices. Let $V(H)$ denote the set of vertices. If E_1, \dots, E_m are the edges and v_1, \dots, v_n are the vertices of H , then we define

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v_i \in E_j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Hypergraph)

If any hypergraph H' arising from H by multiplication of the vertices satisfies $v_2(H') = 2v(H')$ then $\tau(H) = v(H)$.

Proof.

First we show that

1. If F is a collection of pairwise laminar directed cut then its incidence matrix A is totally unimodular.

□