

# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths via Linear Matroid Parity

Yutaro Yamaguchi

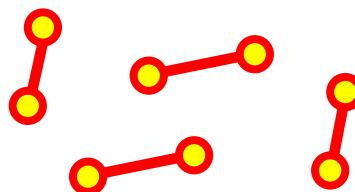
Department of Mathematical Informatics  
University of Tokyo

CWCO 2015 @Cargèse    September 17, 2015

# Overview



Menger's  
Disjoint Paths



Non-bipartite  
Matching

# Overview

Mader's  
Disjoint *S*-paths

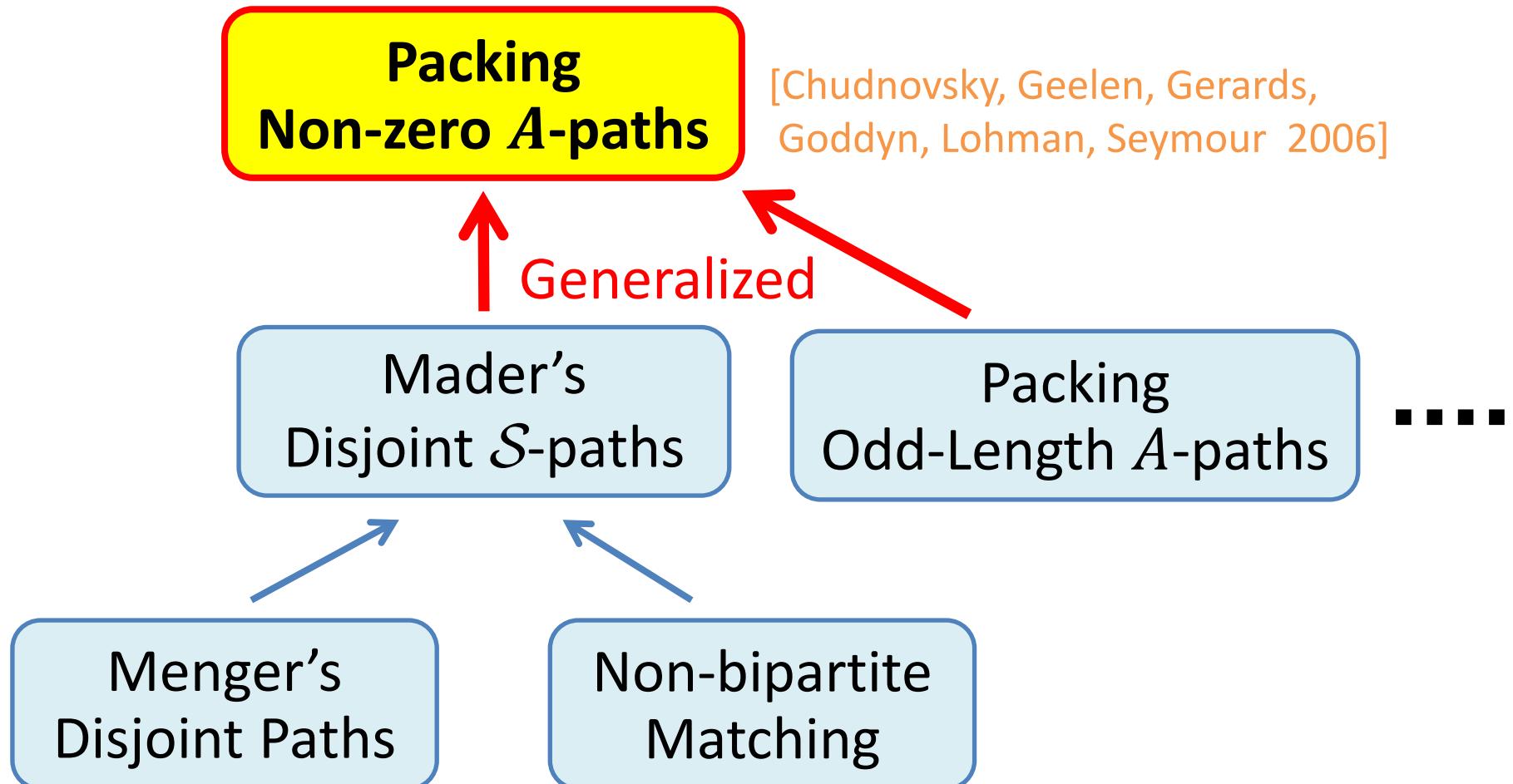
[Mader 1978]

Menger's  
Disjoint Paths

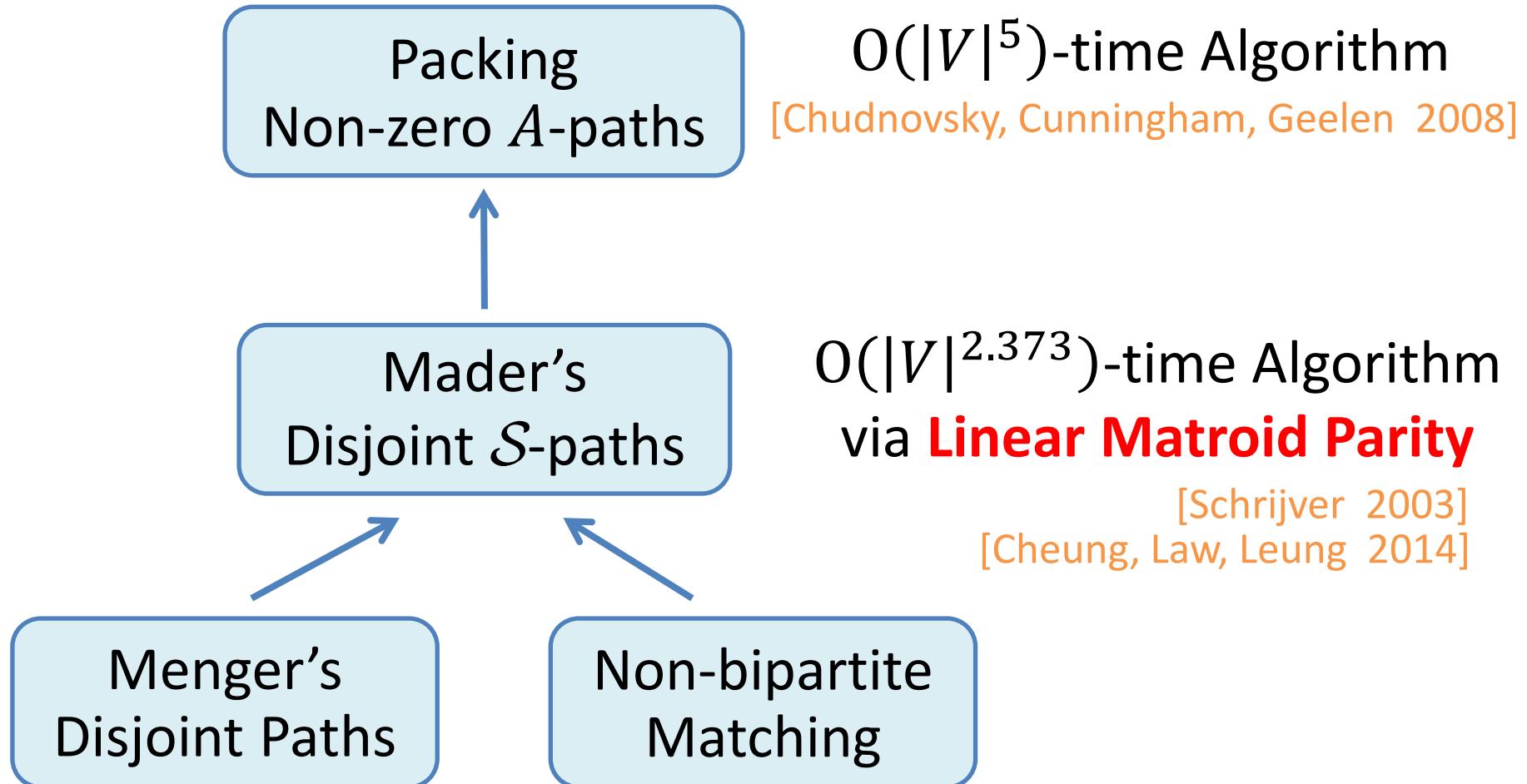
Non-bipartite  
Matching



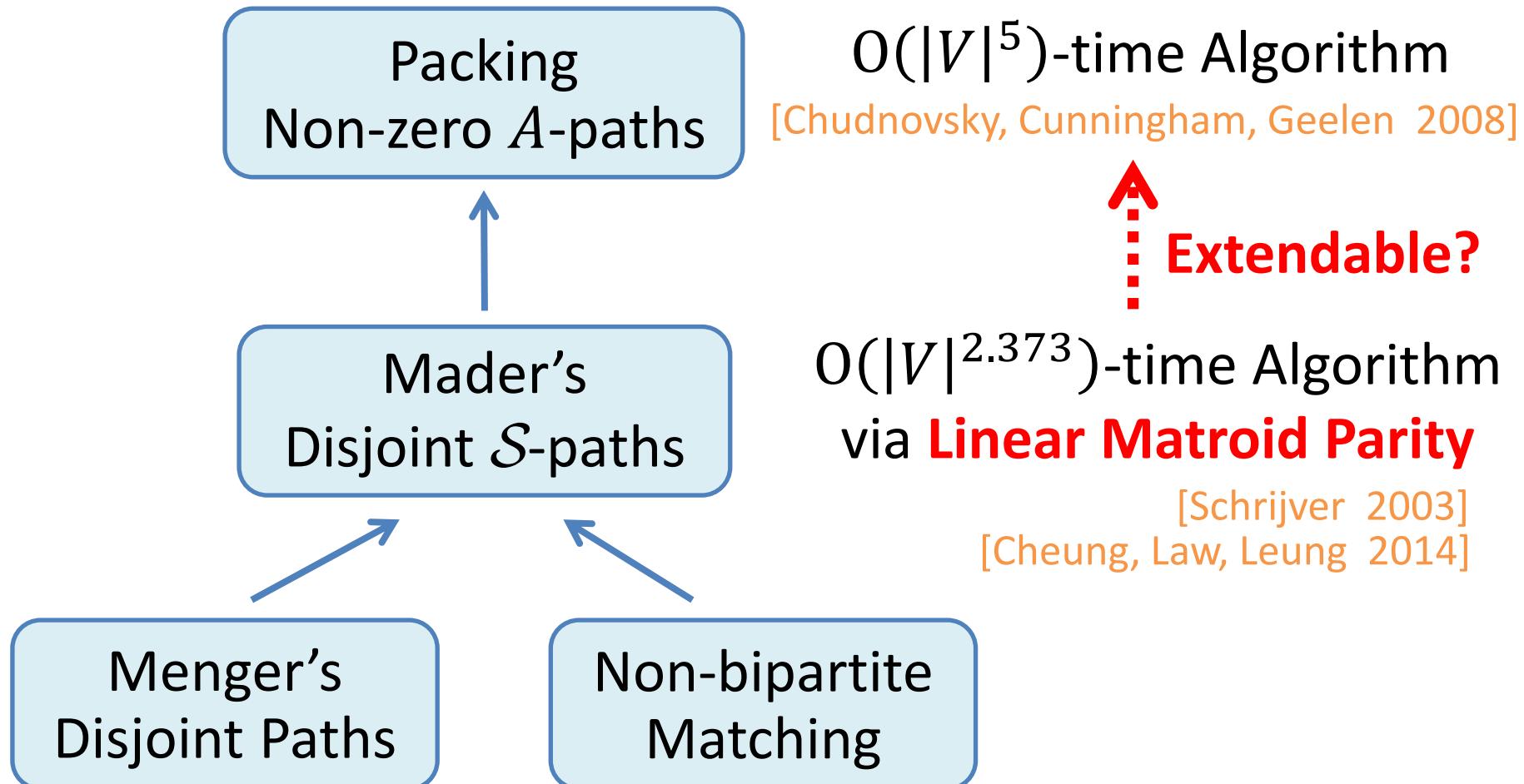
# Overview



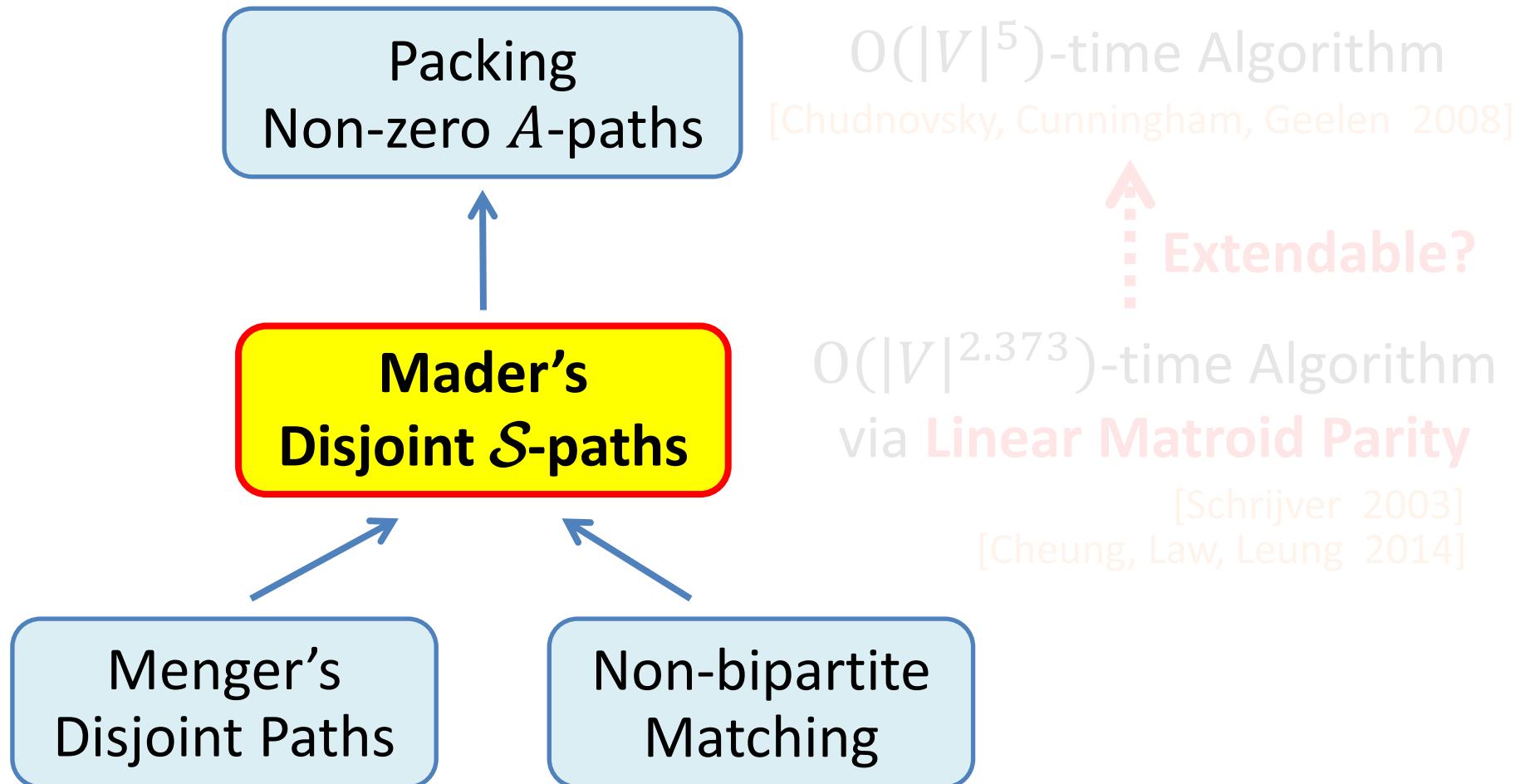
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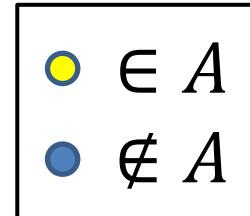
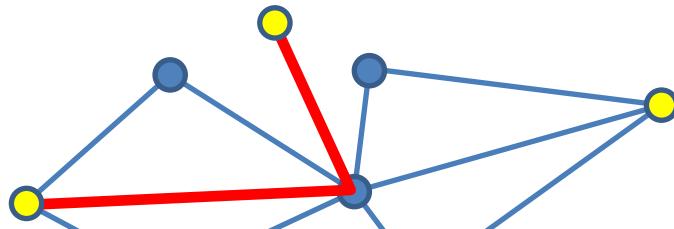


# $A$ -paths and $S$ -paths

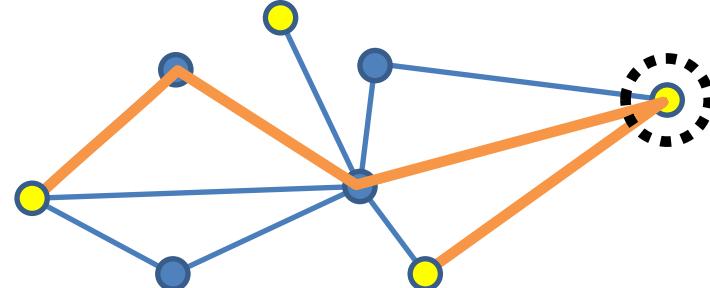
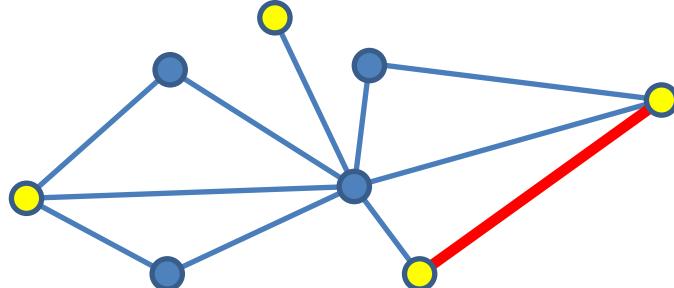
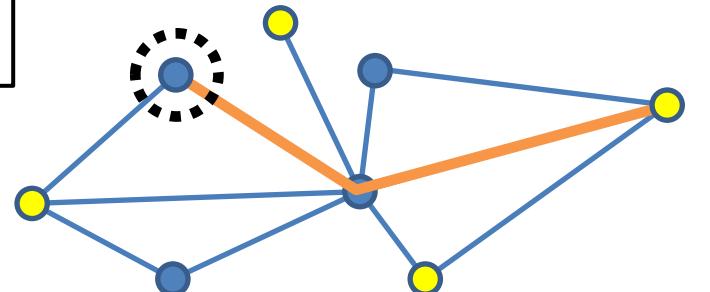
$G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

$A$ -paths



NOT  $A$ -paths

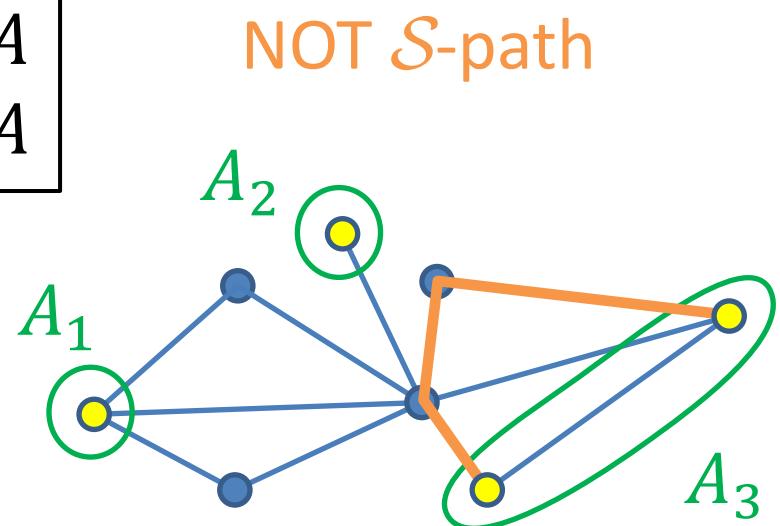
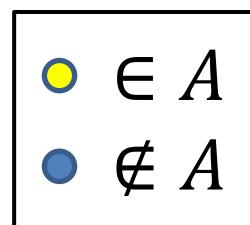
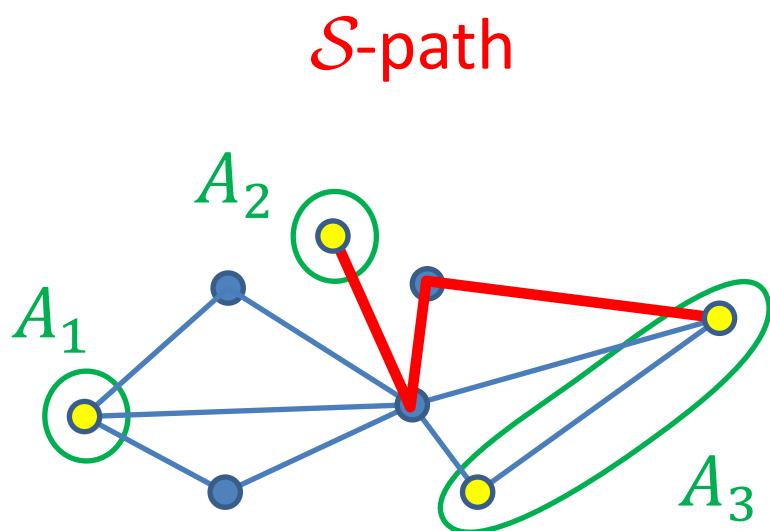


# $A$ -paths and $S$ -paths

$G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

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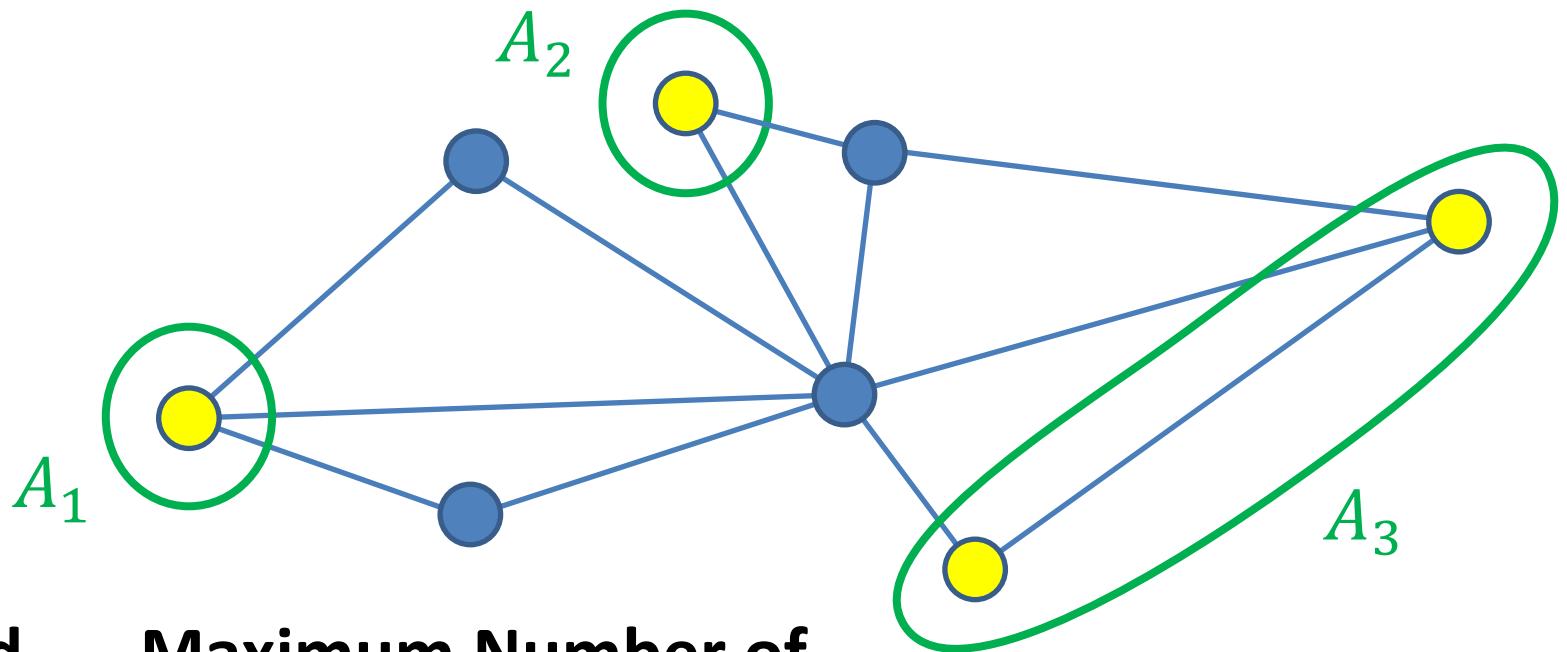
$\mathcal{S} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k\}$ : **Partition** of  $A$



# Mader's Disjoint $S$ -paths Problem

Given  $G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set,  $\mathcal{S}$ : Partition of  $A$

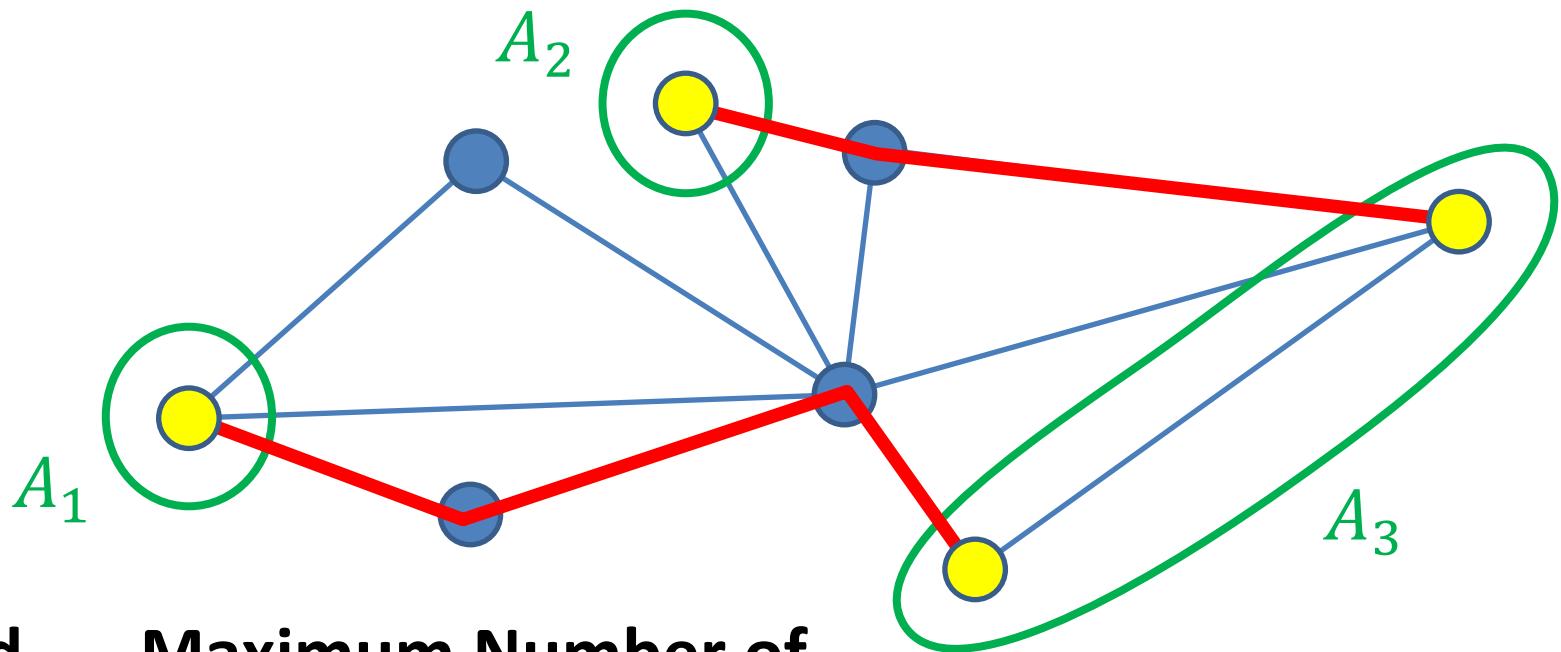


Find Maximum Number of  
Fully Vertex-Disjoint  $S$ -paths

# Mader's Disjoint $S$ -paths Problem

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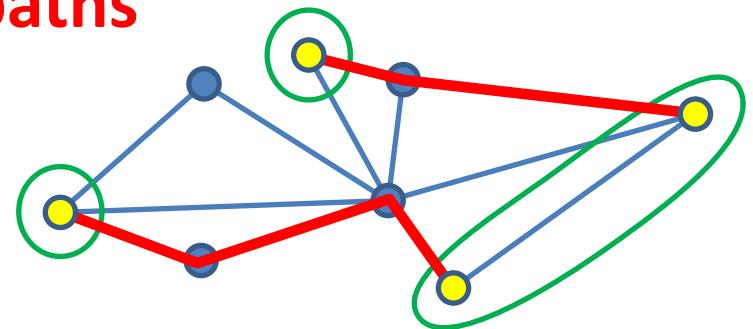
$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set,  $\mathcal{S}$ : Partition of  $A$



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# Mader's Disjoint $S$ -paths Problem

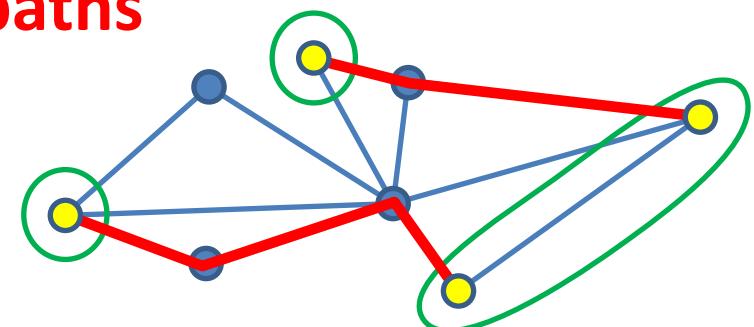
Find   Maximum Number of  
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- Min-Max Duality [Mader 1978]
- Polytime via Matroid Matching [Lovász 1980, 1981]

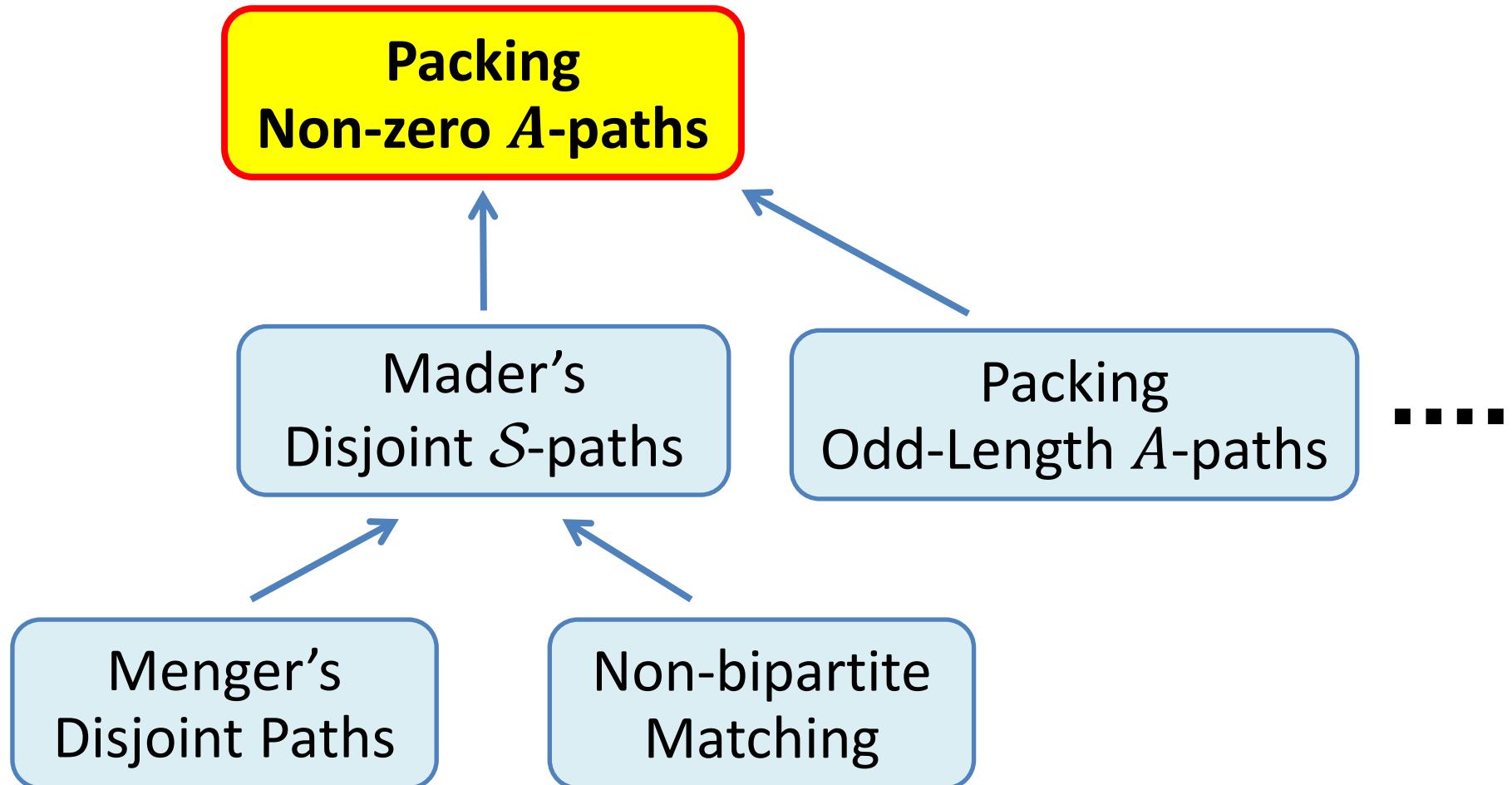
# Mader's Disjoint $S$ -paths Problem

Find   Maximum Number of  
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- Min-Max Duality [Mader 1978]
- Polytime via Matroid Matching [Lovász 1980, 1981]
  - Linear Representation [Schrijver 2003]
  - $O(|V|^\omega)$ -time Algorithm via Linear Matroid Parity [ $\omega < 2.373$ ] [Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]

# Overview

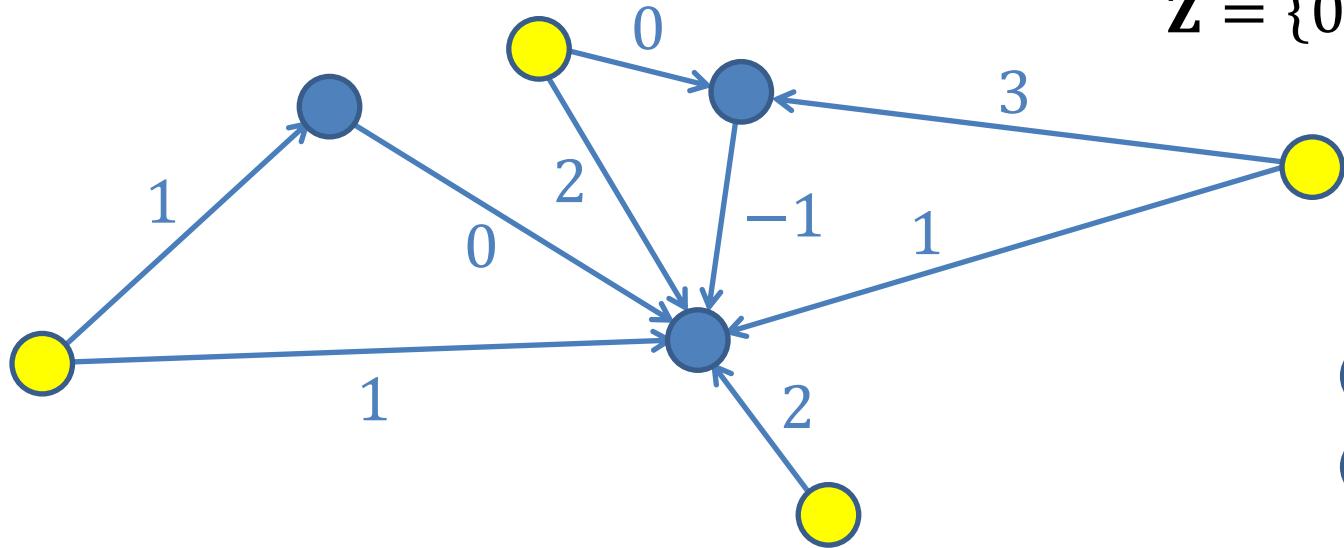


# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

Given  $G = (V, E)$ : Group-Labeled Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

$Z$ -Labeled Graph  
 $Z = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$



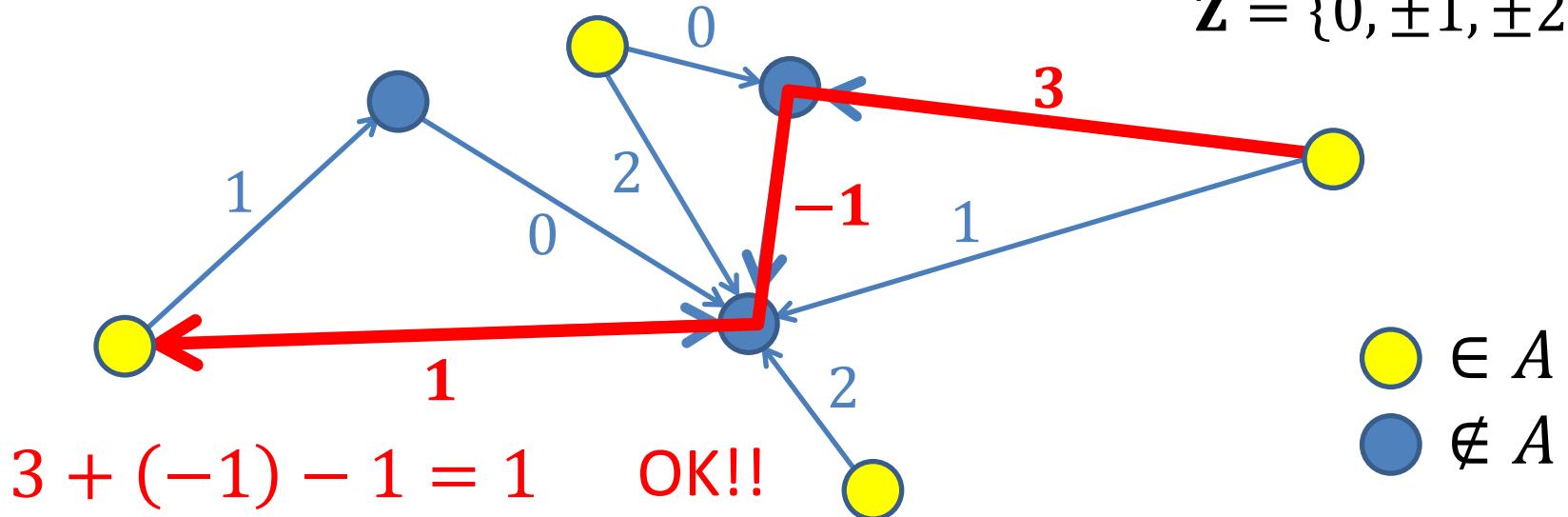
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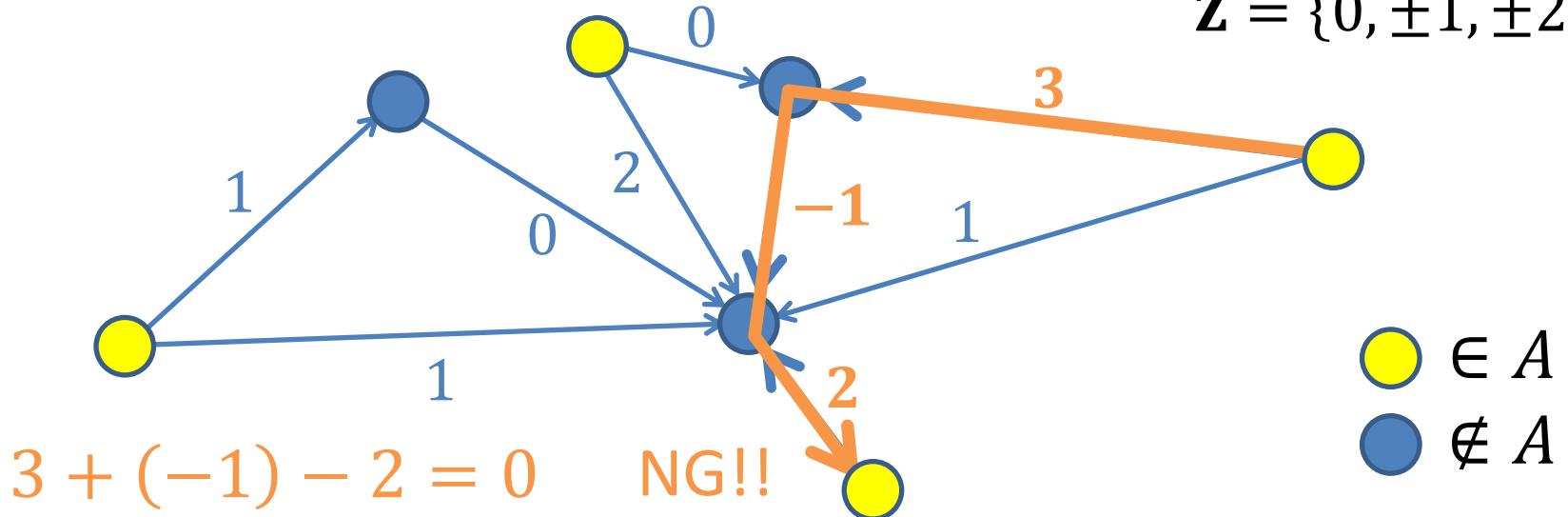
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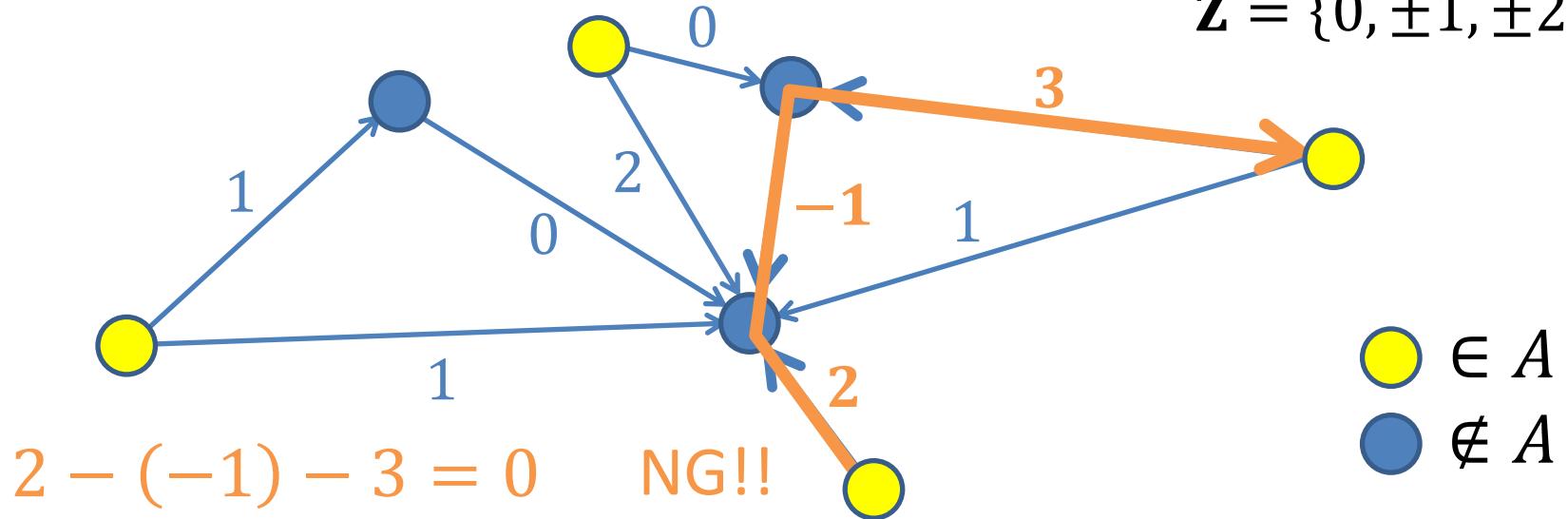
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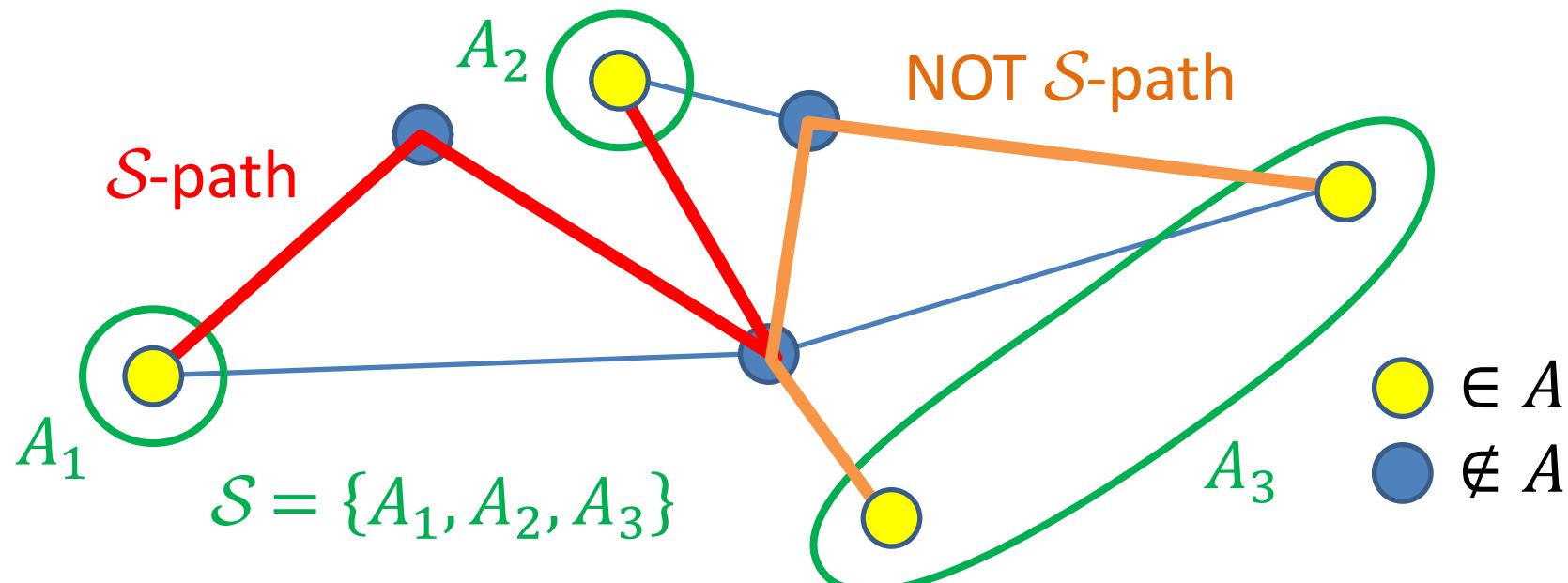


Find Maximum Number of  
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# Ex. 1 Mader's $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

Given  $G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

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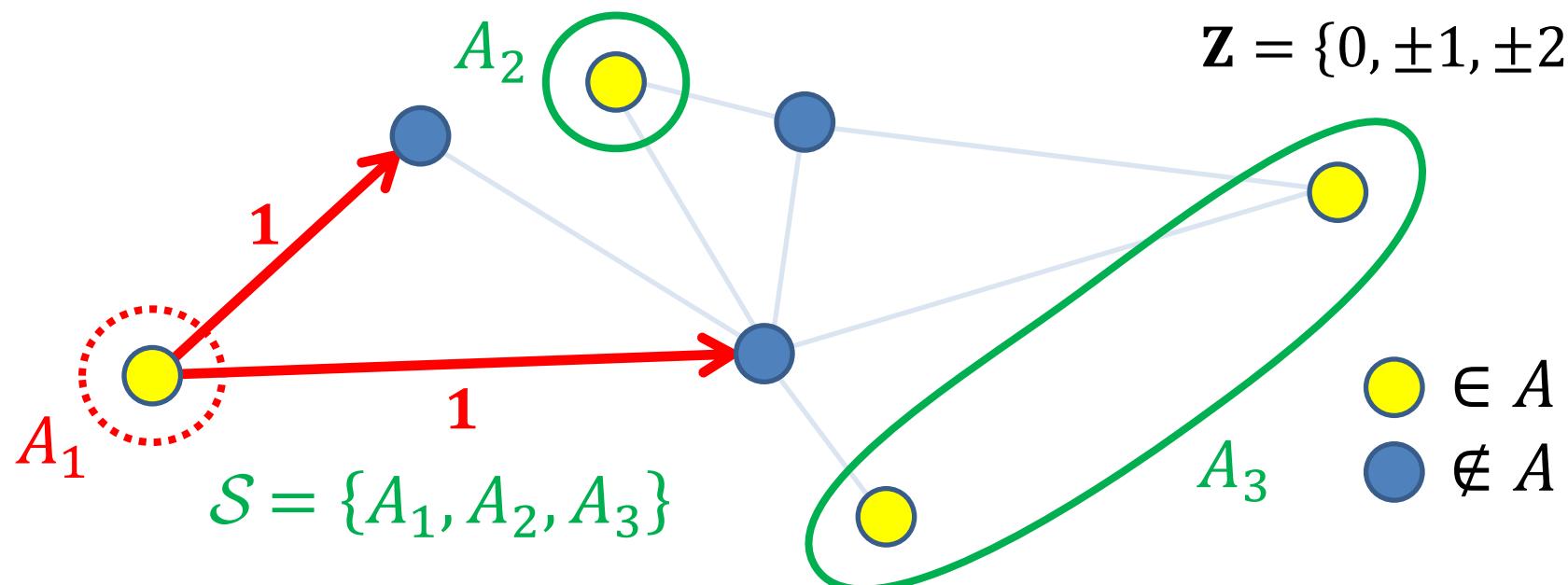
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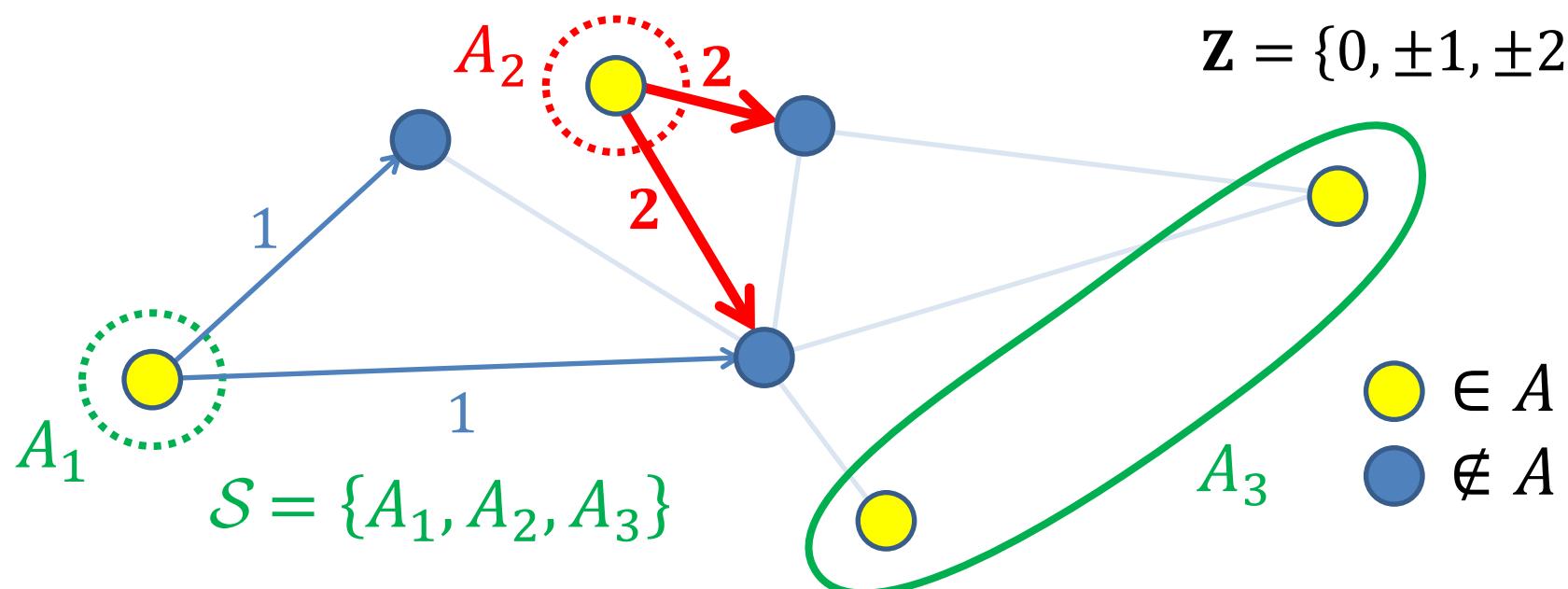
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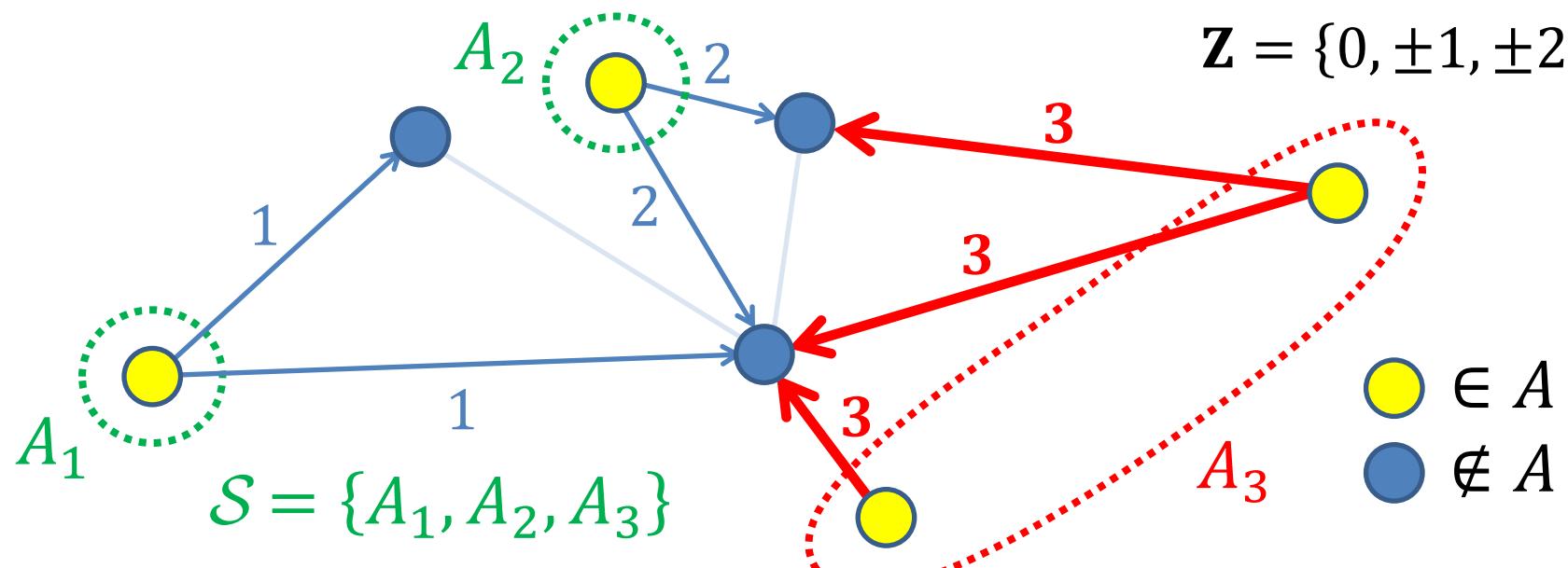
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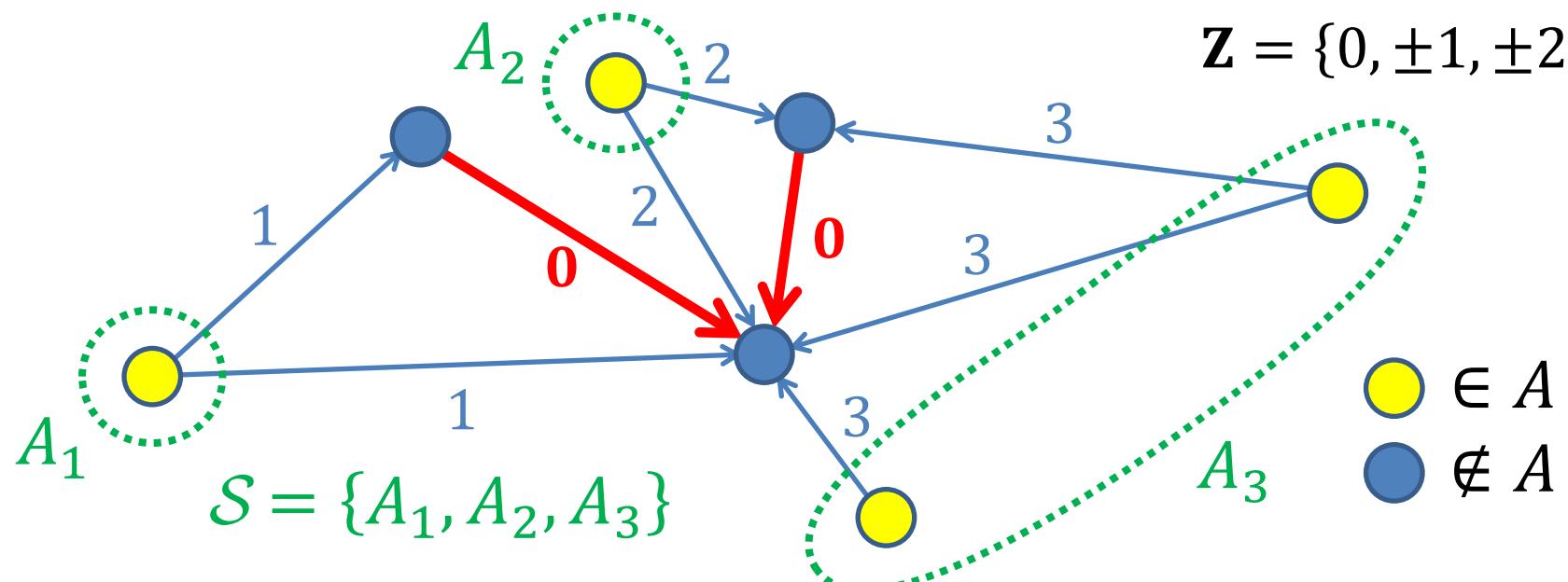
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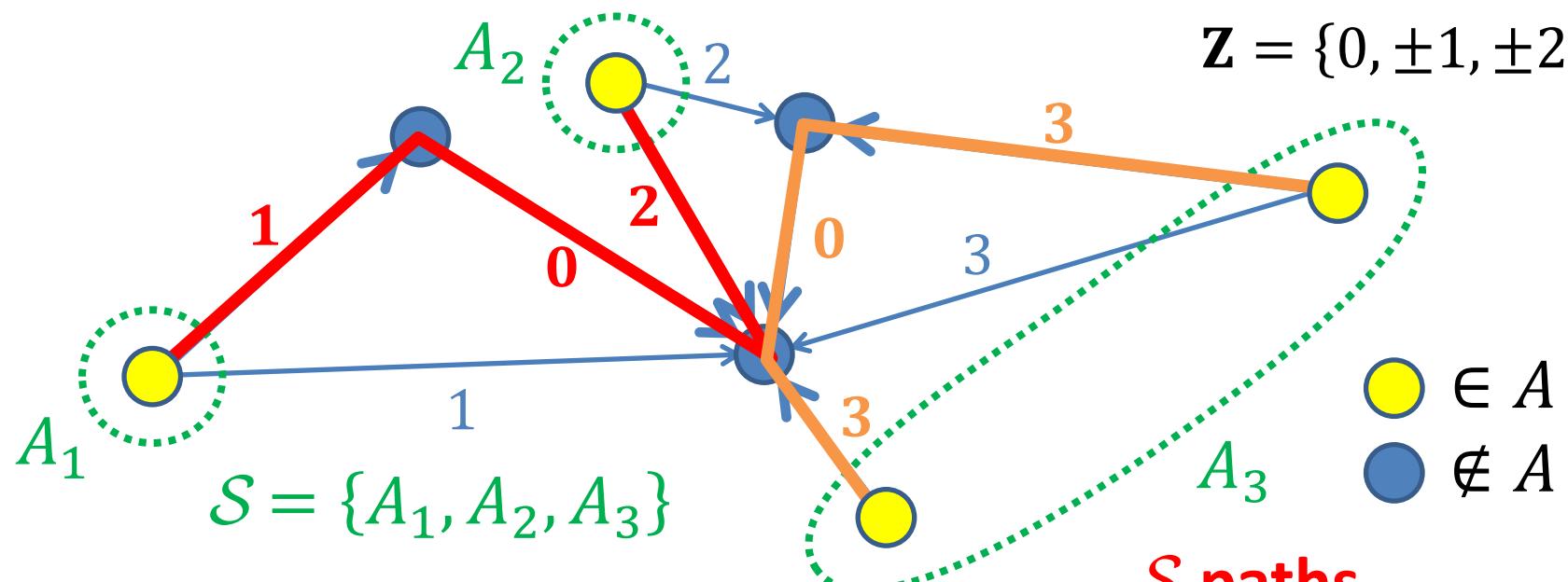
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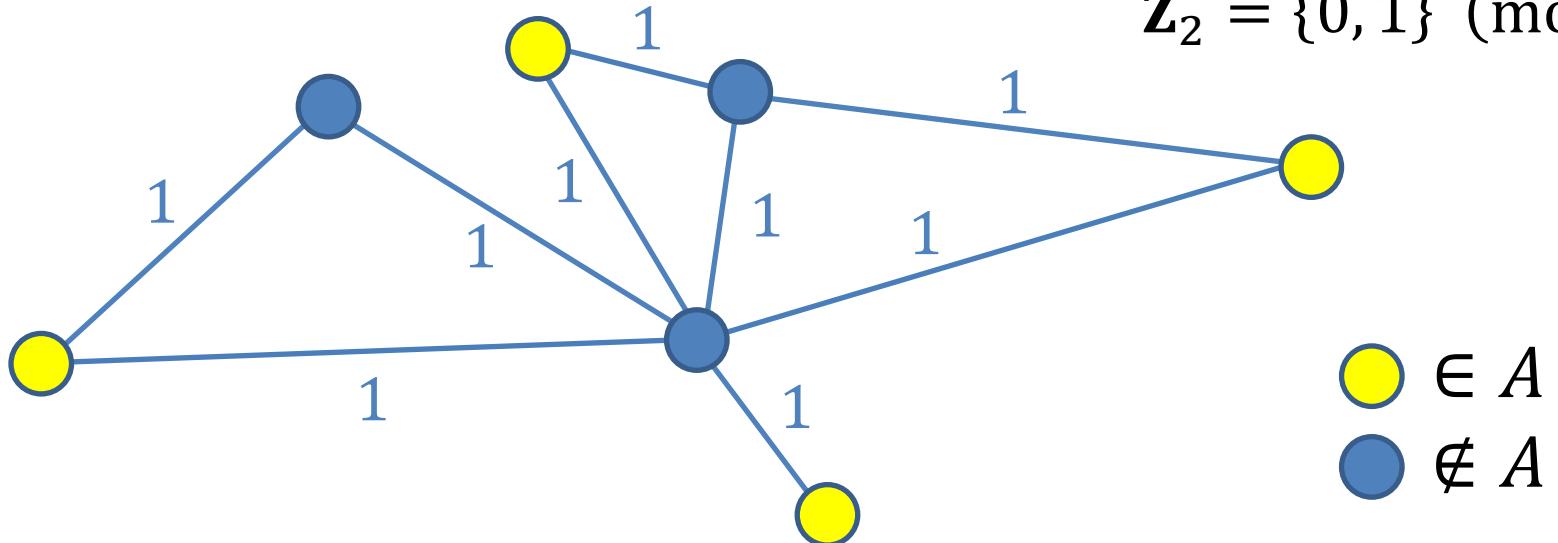
Find Maximum Number of  
Fully Vertex-Disjoint Non-zero  $A$ -paths

# Ex. 2 Odd-Length $A$ -paths

Given  $G = (V, E)$ : Group-Labeled Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

$\mathbf{Z}_2$ -Labeled Graph  
 $\mathbf{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\} \pmod{2}$



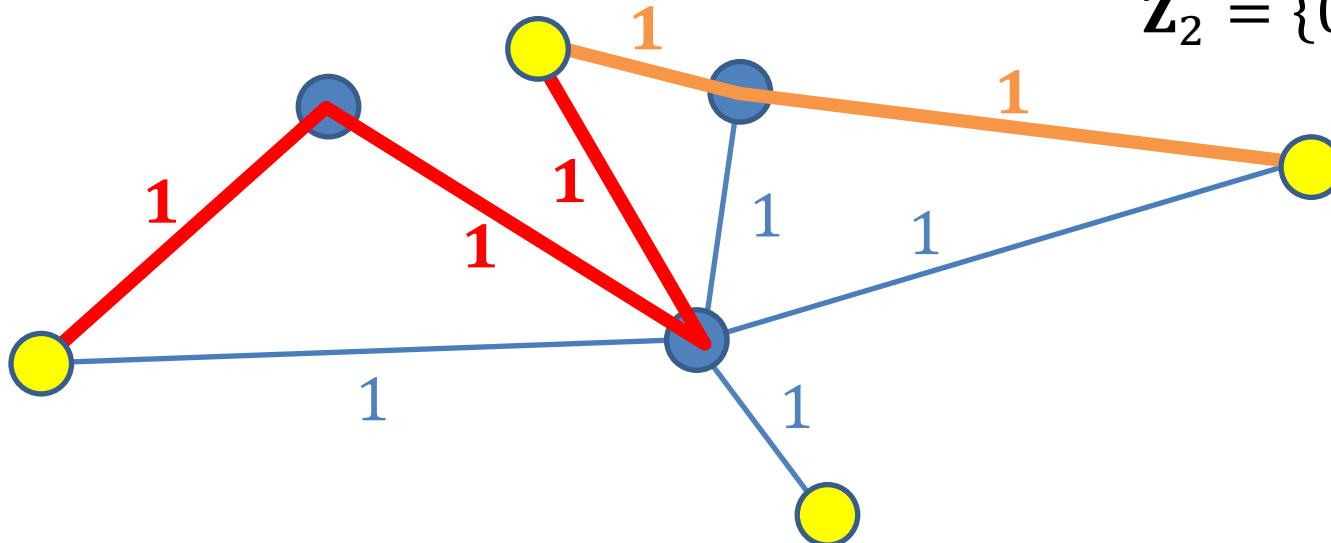
Find Maximum Number of  
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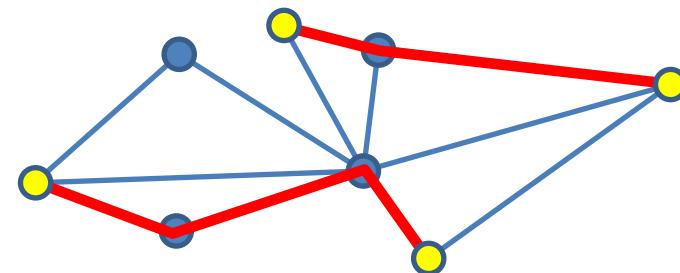


$\textcolor{yellow}{\bullet} \in A$   
 $\textcolor{blue}{\bullet} \notin A$

Find Maximum Number of  
Fully Vertex-Disjoint Odd-Length  
Non-zero  $A$ -paths

# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

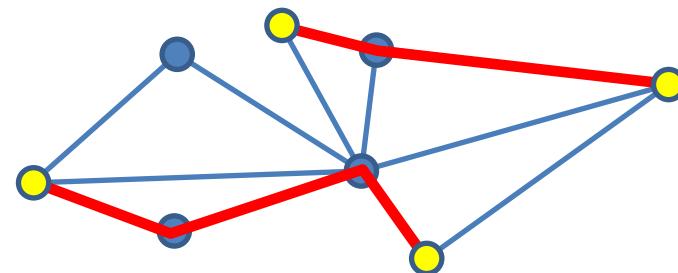
Find    **Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint**  
**Non-zero  $A$ -paths**



- Min-Max Duality [Chudnovsky, Geelen, Gerards, Goddyn, Lohman, Seymour 2006]
- $O(|V|^5)$ -time Algorithm [Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

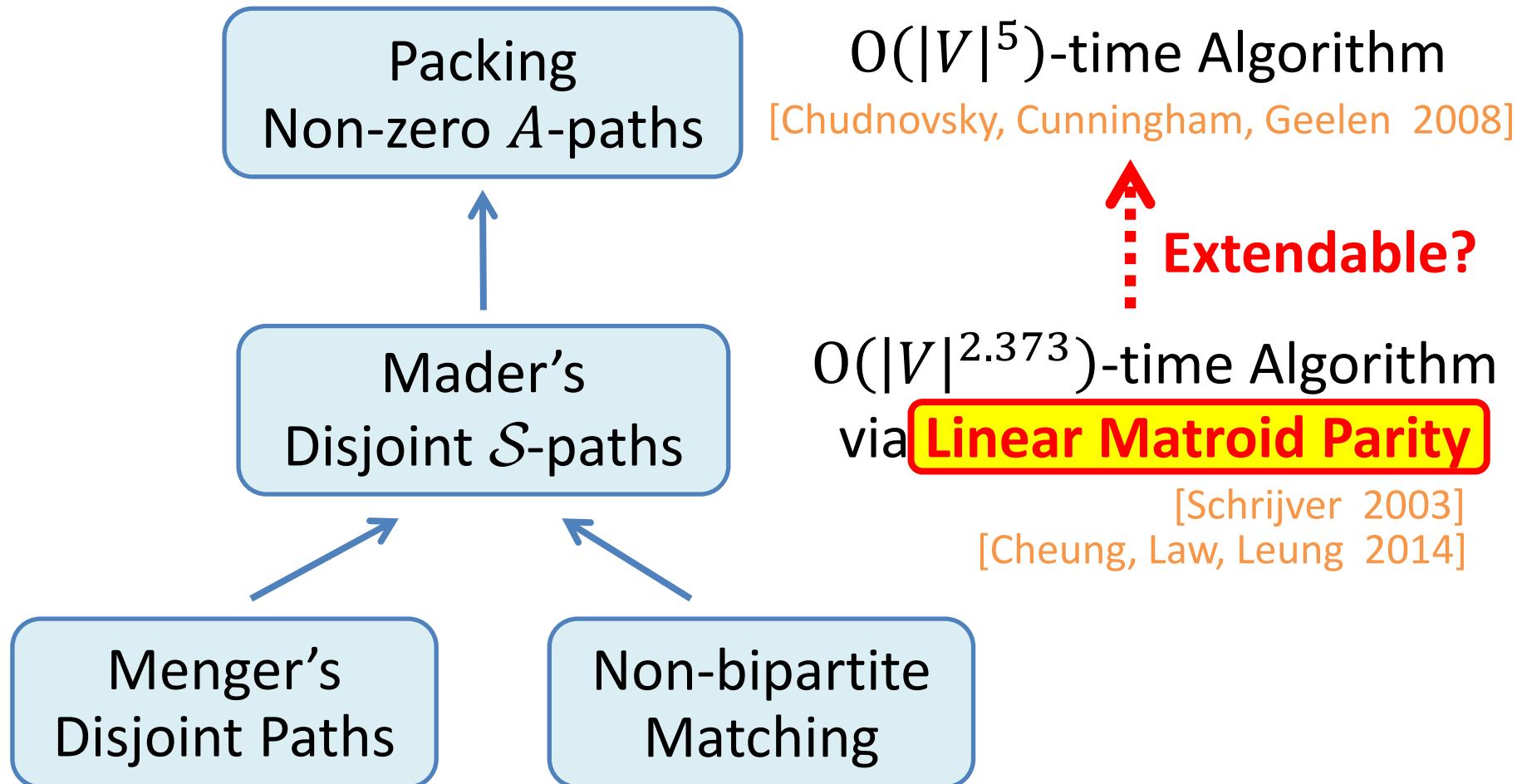
# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

Find    Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint  
                Non-zero  $A$ -paths



- Min-Max Duality [Chudnovsky, Geelen, Gerards, Goddyn, Lohman, Seymour 2006]
- $O(|V|^5)$ -time Algorithm [Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]  
→ **Improvable??**

# Overview



# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given  $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 2m}$ : Matrix with Pairing of Columns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given  $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 2m}$ : Matrix with Pairing of Columns

**Full Rank**  
(rank = 6)

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Find Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

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0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

NOT  
Full Rank  
(rank = 3)

Find Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Find    Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

- Min-Max Duality [Lovász 1980]

- Polytime Solvable

$O(m^{17})$ ?      (First Polytime) [Lovász 1981]

$O(mn^\omega)$       (Deterministic) [Gabow, Stallmann 1986]

$O(mn^{\omega-1})$     (Randomized) [Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]

( $\omega < 2.373$ : Matrix Multiplication Exponent)

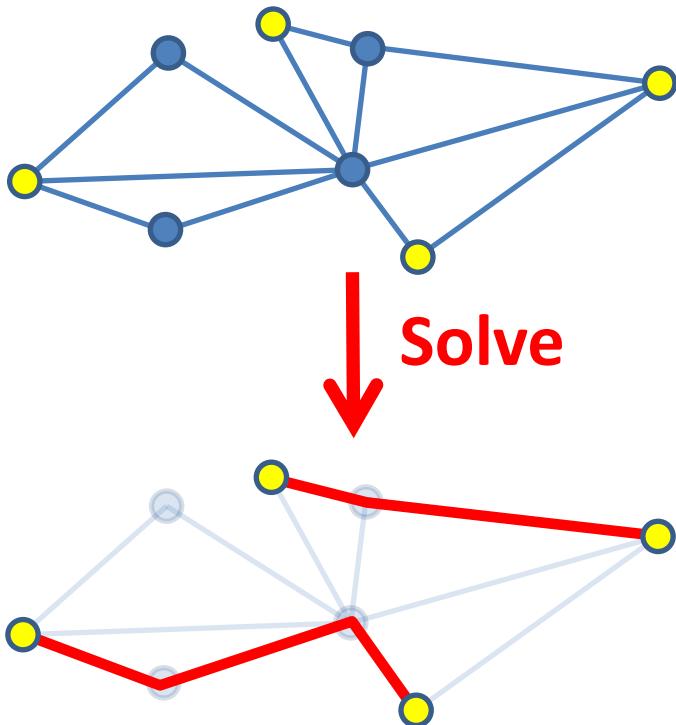
$n$ -Dim.

Full Rank

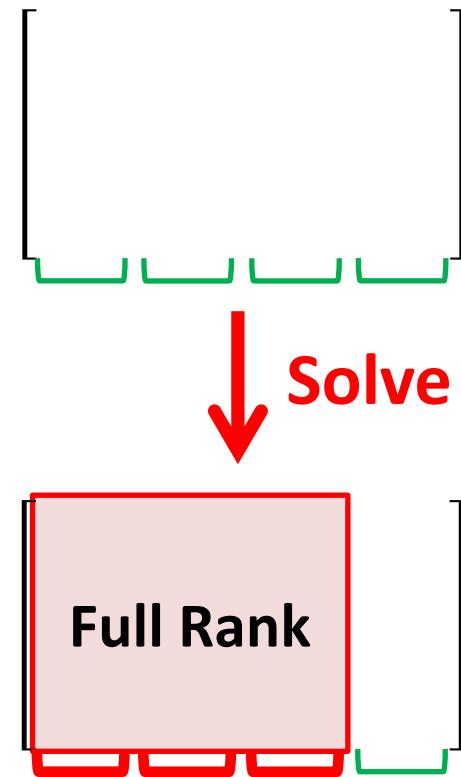
$m$  Pairs

# Reduction Flow

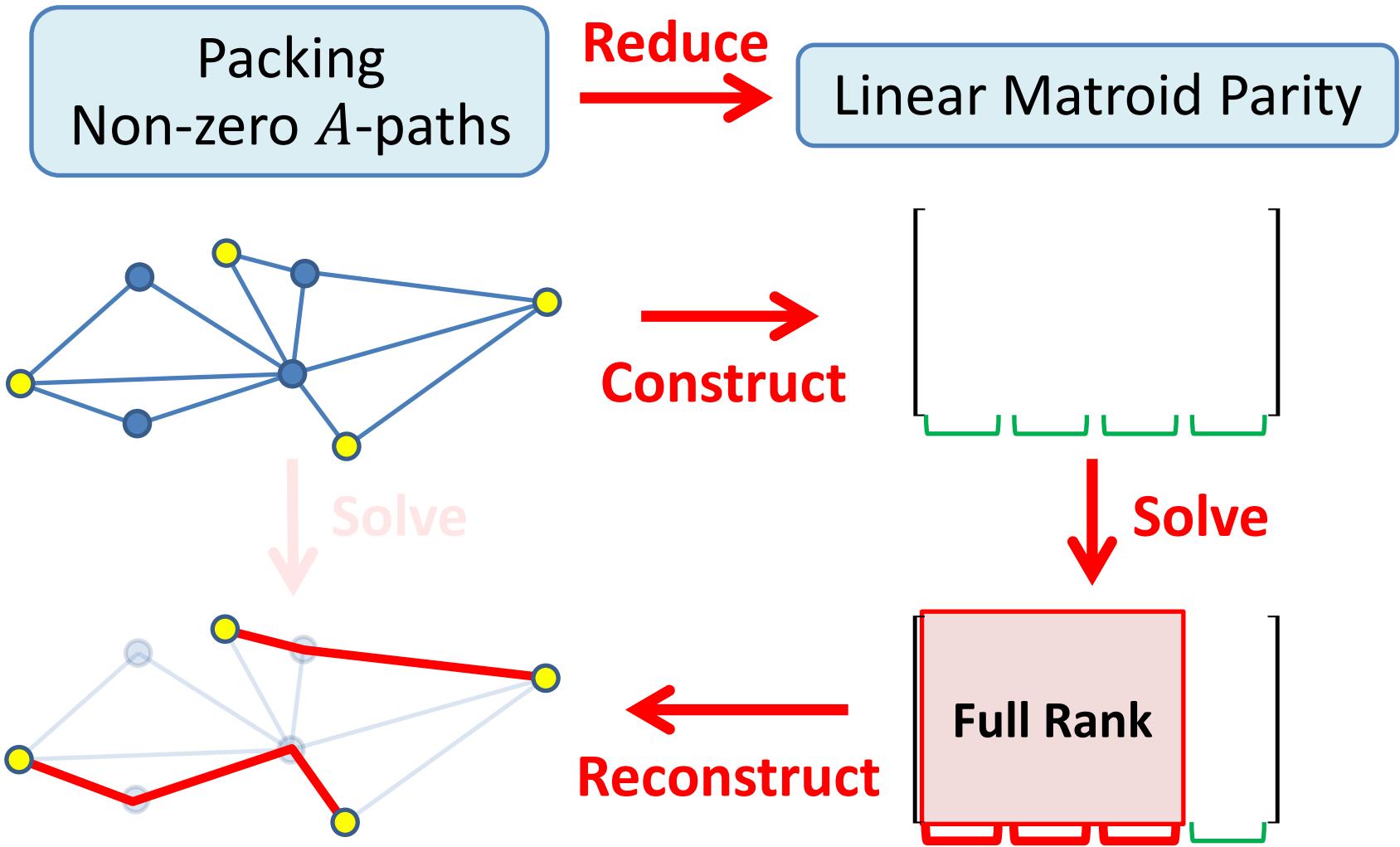
Packing  
Non-zero  $A$ -paths



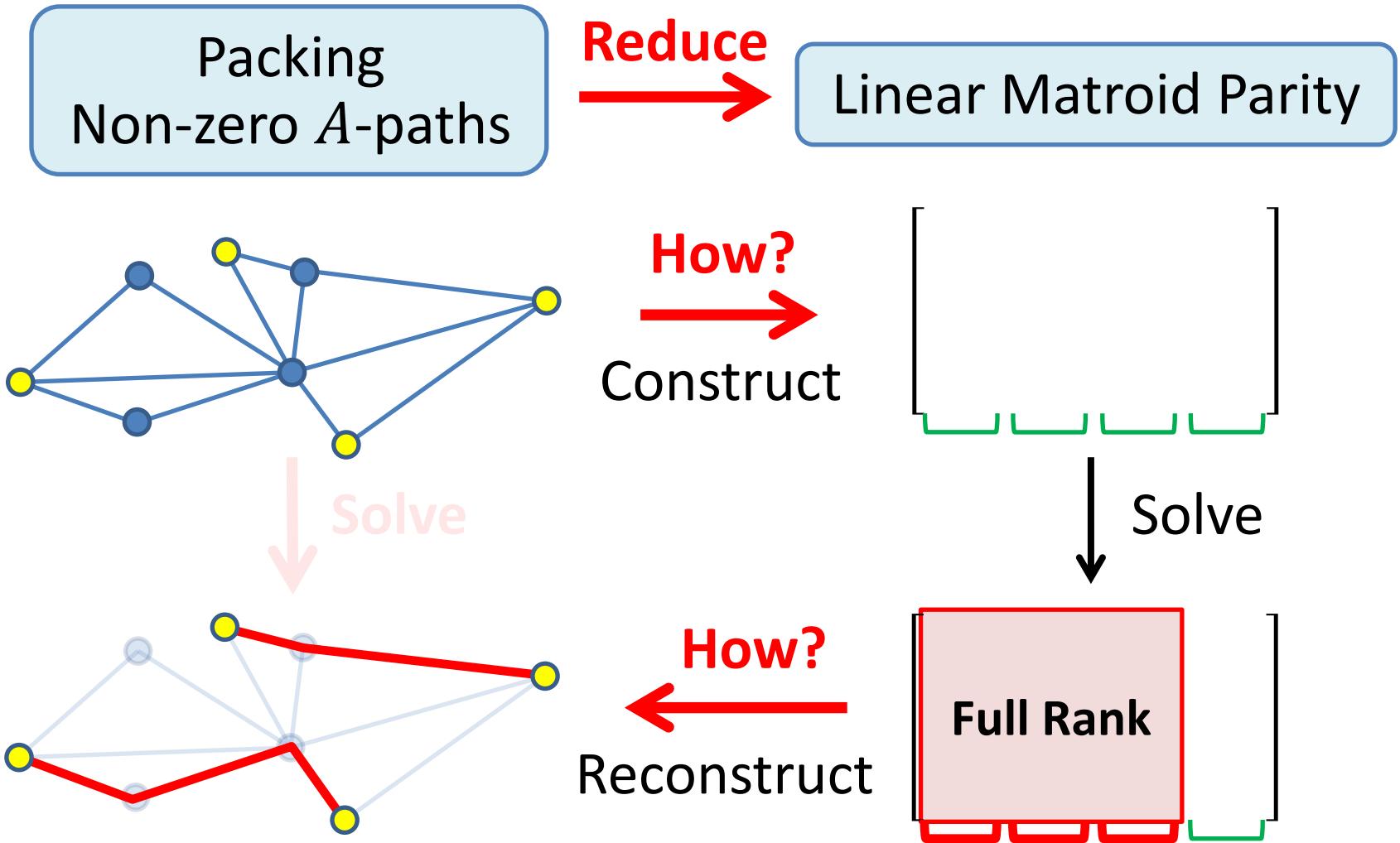
Linear Matroid Parity



# Reduction Flow

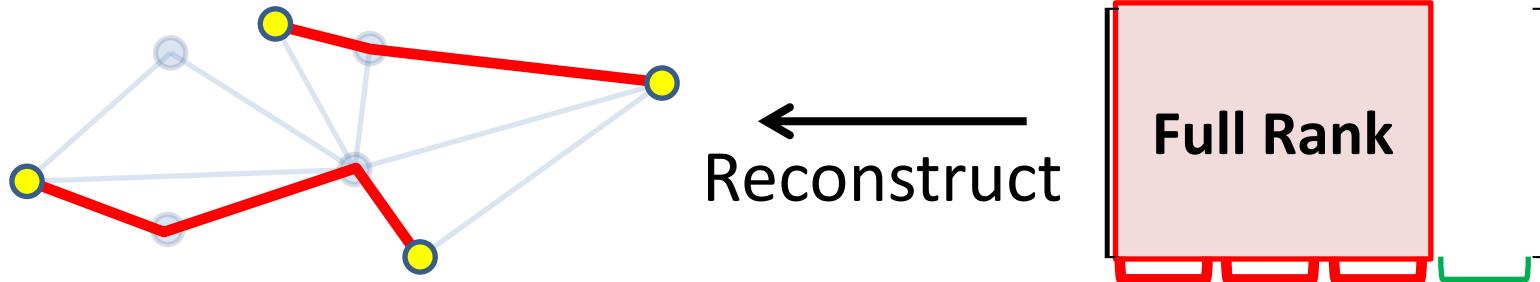


# Reduction Flow



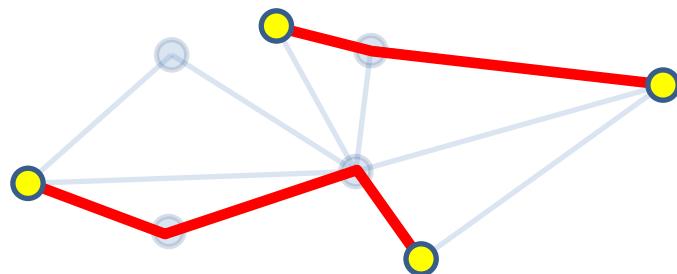
# Associated Matrix

- We want a Subgraph



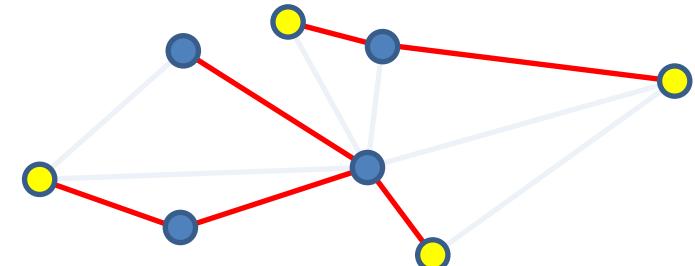
# Associated Matrix

- We want a Subgraph → Edge  $\leftrightarrow$  Column-Pair



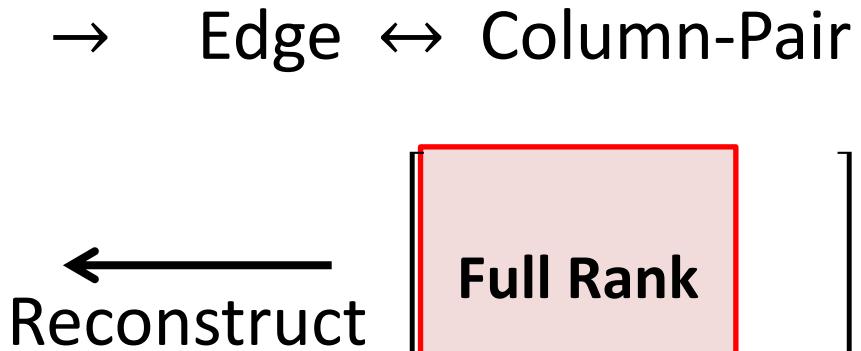
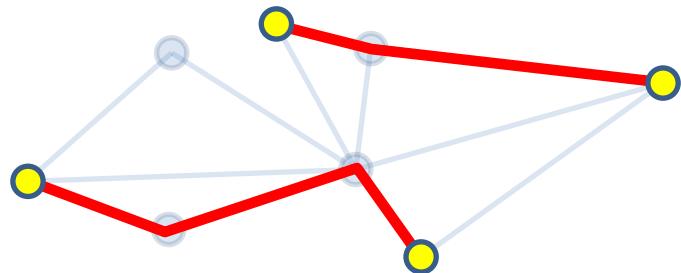
← Reconstruct

Edge  $\leftrightarrow$  Column-Pair

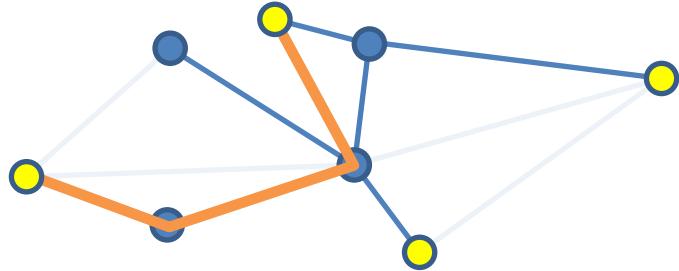


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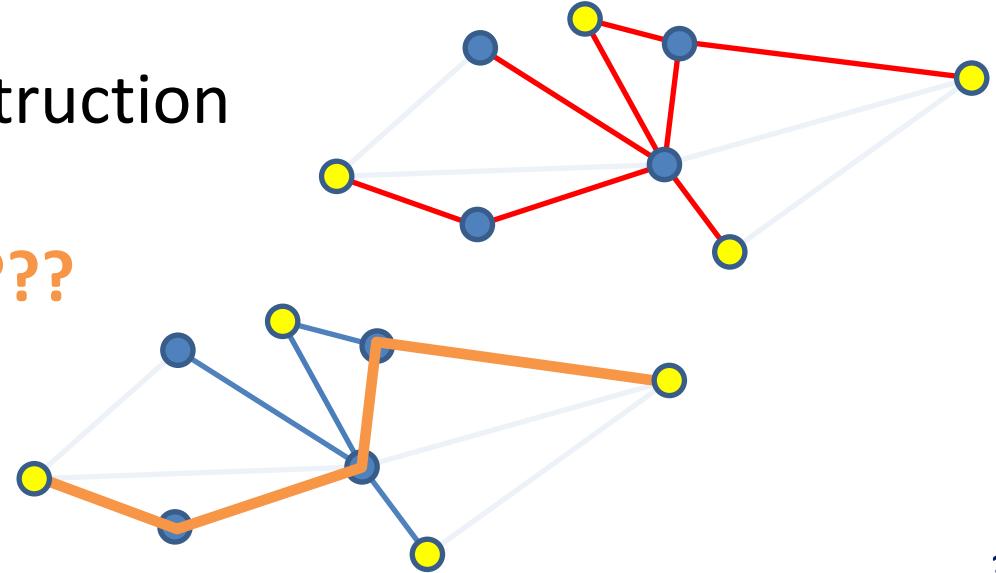
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- We want Easy Reconstruction

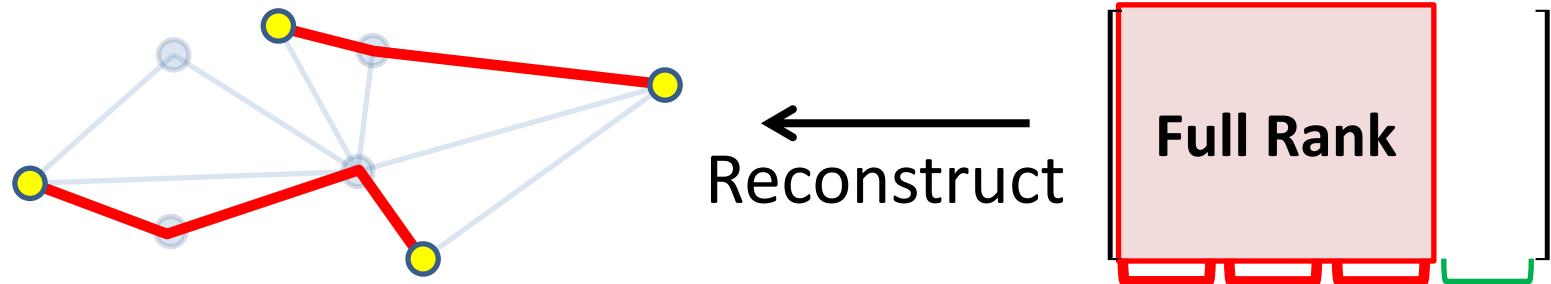


???

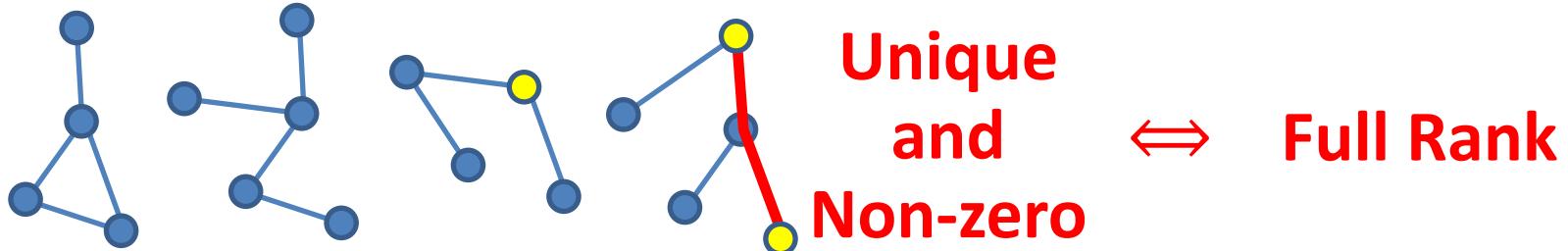


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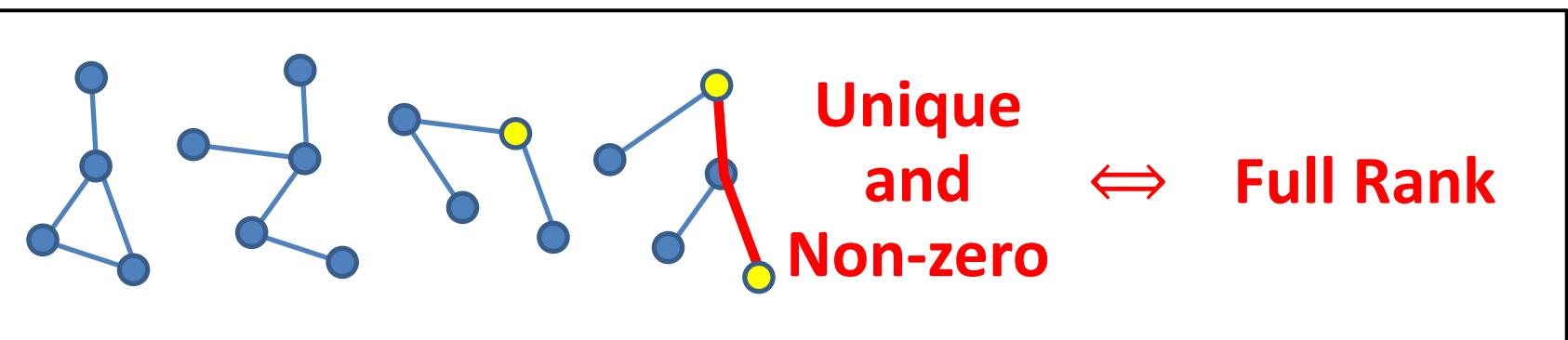
# Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Downarrow$

$\exists$  Associated Matrix

$\text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$



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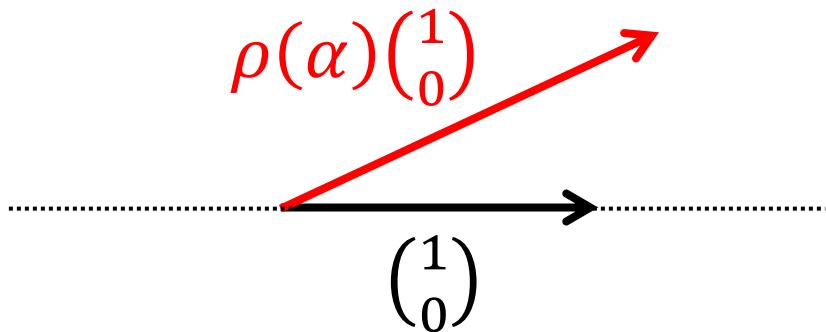
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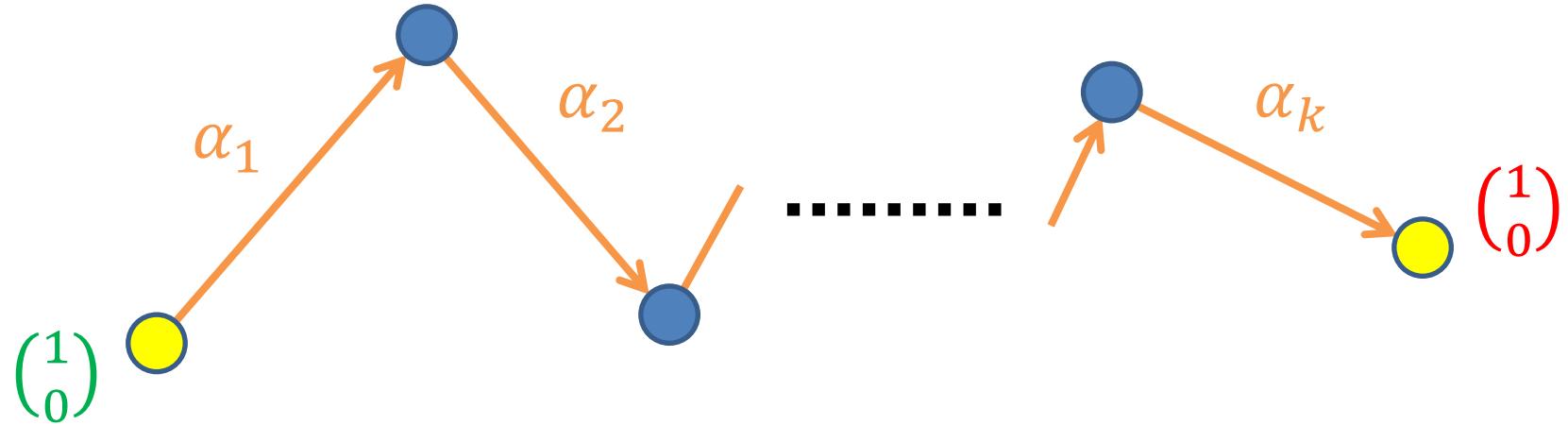
$$\alpha \in \Gamma \setminus \{1_\Gamma\} \quad \Rightarrow$$



# Intuitive Idea

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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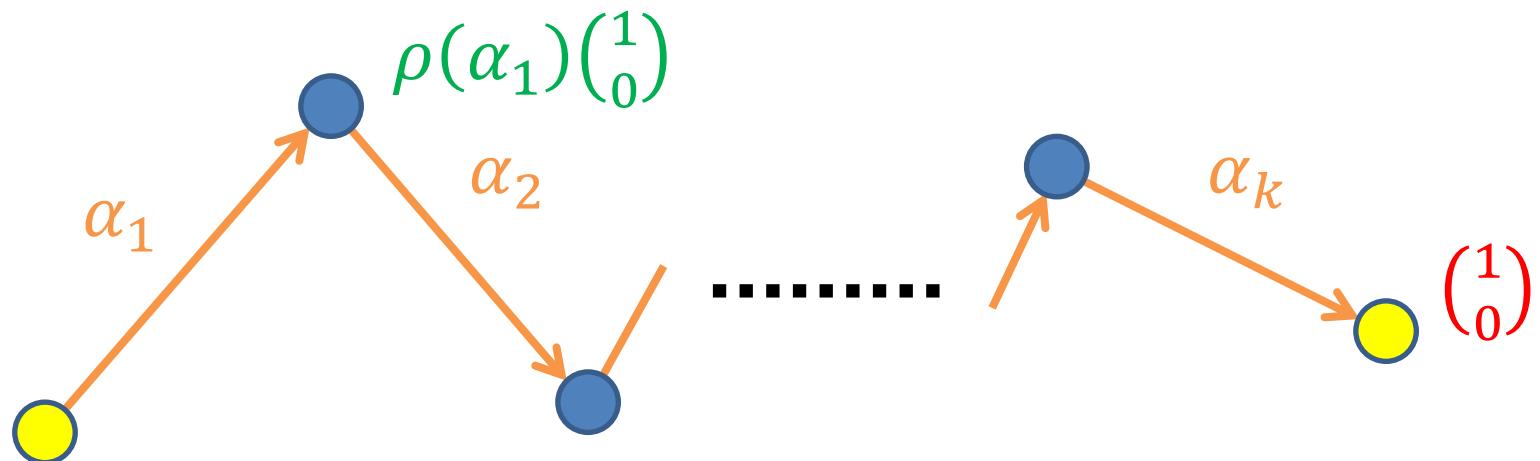
- Terminals in  $A$  are associated with  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- Edges carry vectors with acting



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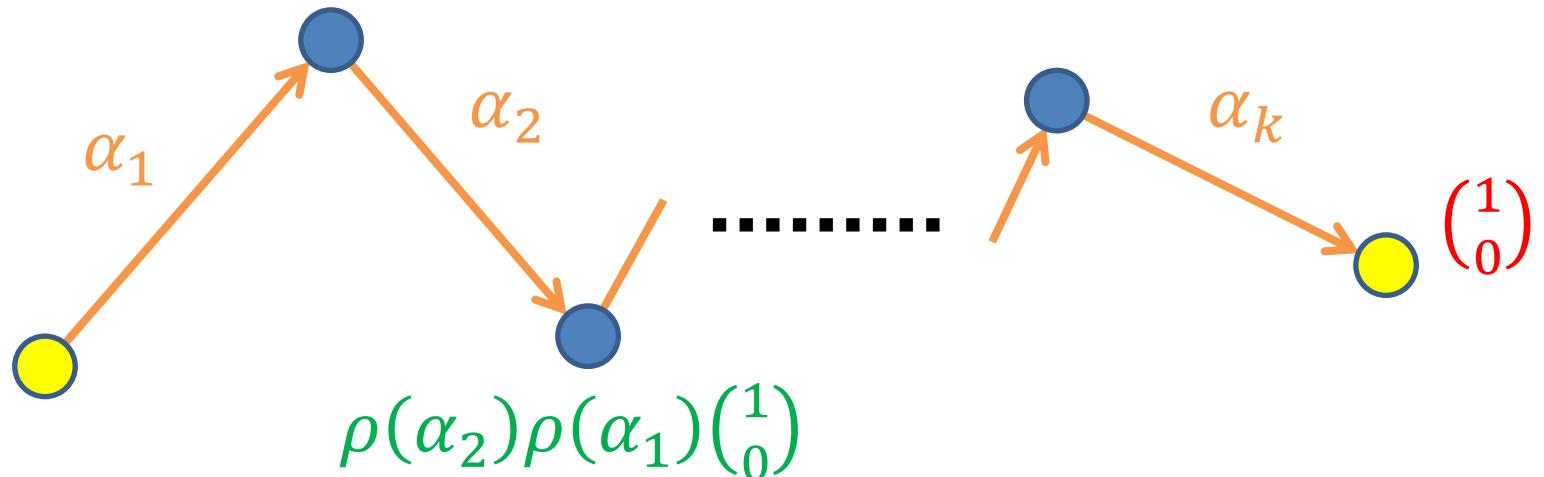
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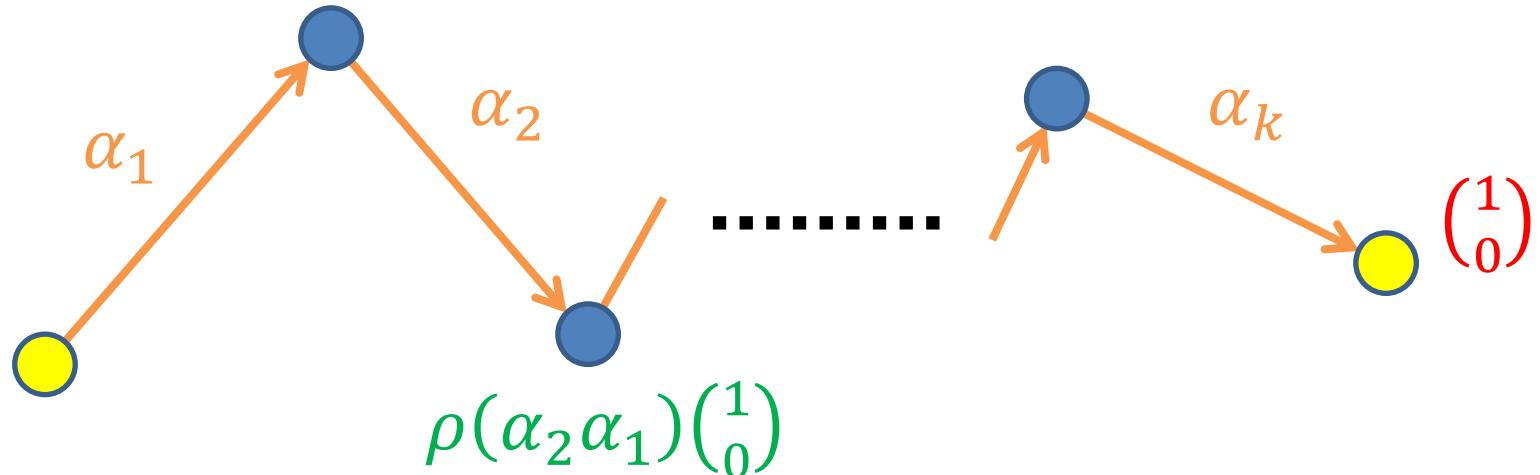
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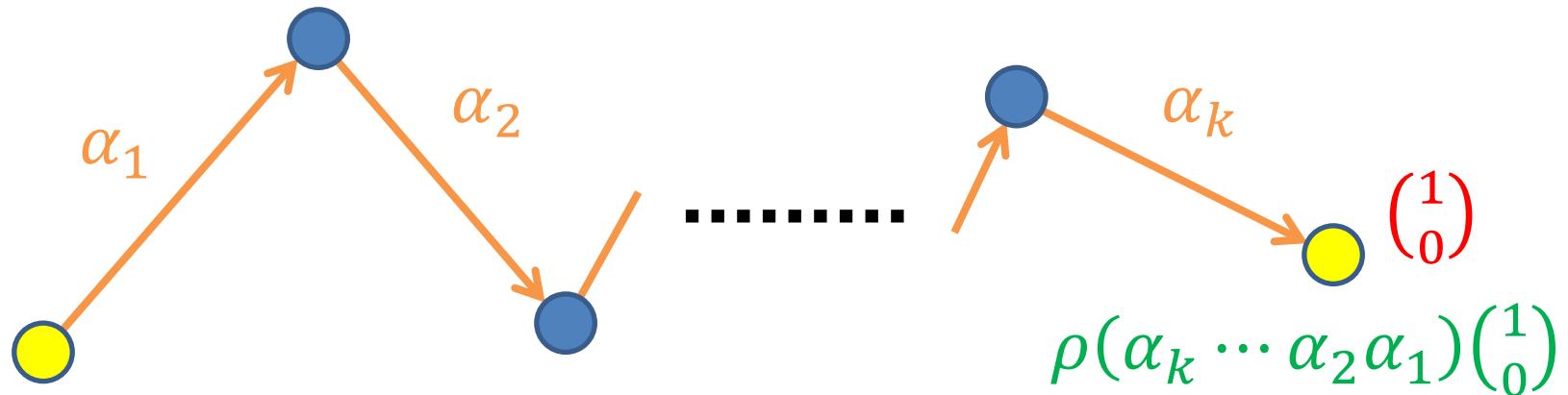
- Terminals in  $A$  are associated with  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- Edges carry vectors with acting



# Intuitive Idea

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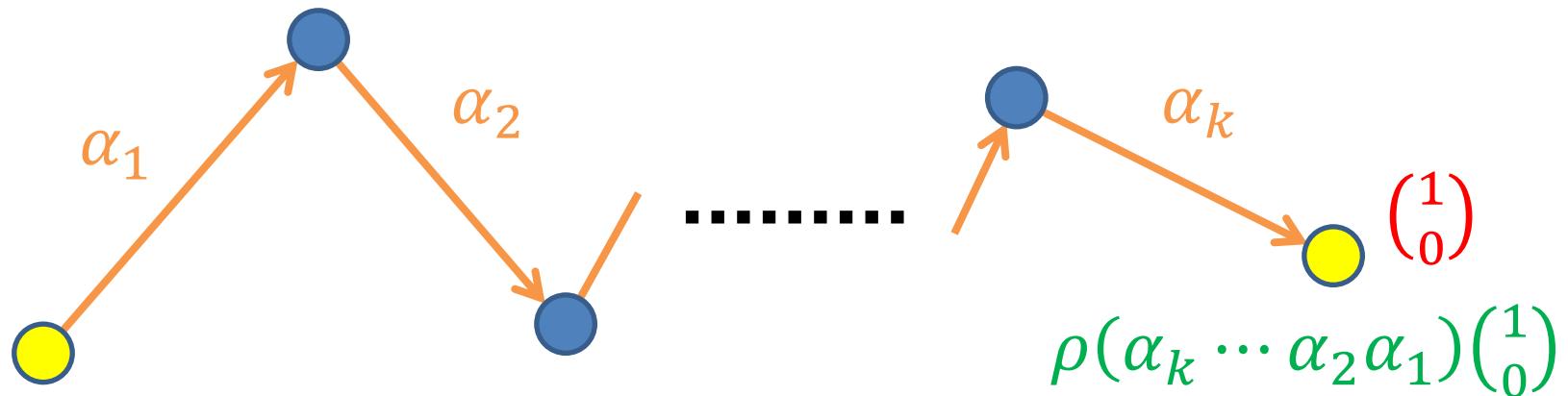
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$$\rho(\alpha_k \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \nparallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_k \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \neq 1_{\Gamma}$$

Linearly Independent

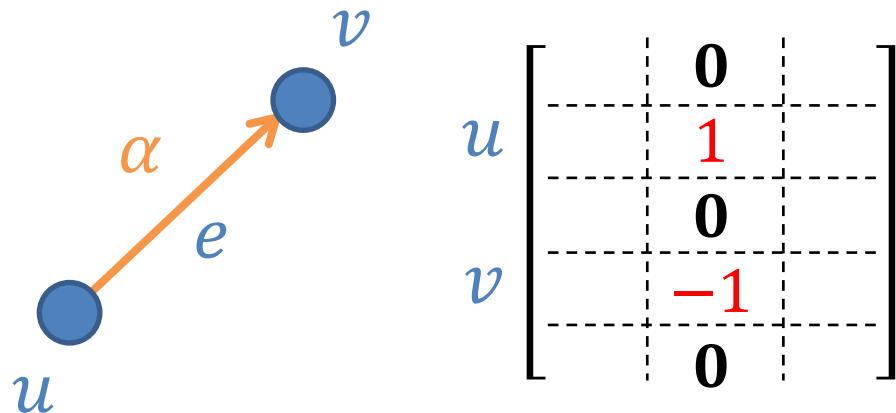
Non-zero



# Matrix Construction (Step 1)

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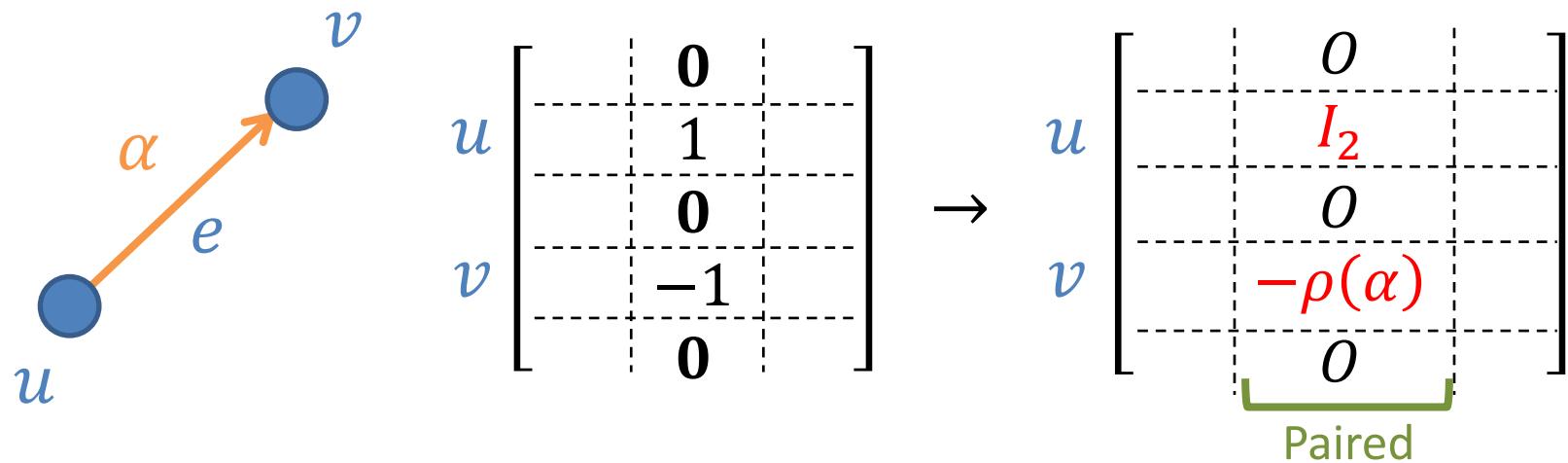
- Based on the **Incidence Matrix**
- Replace  $\pm 1$  with  $I_2$  and  $-\rho(\alpha)$



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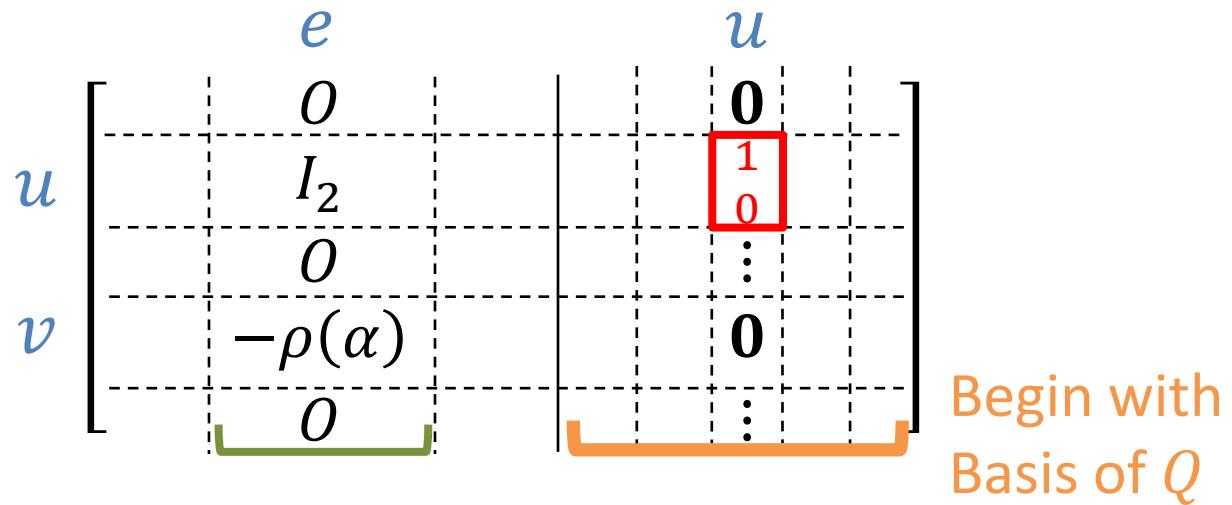
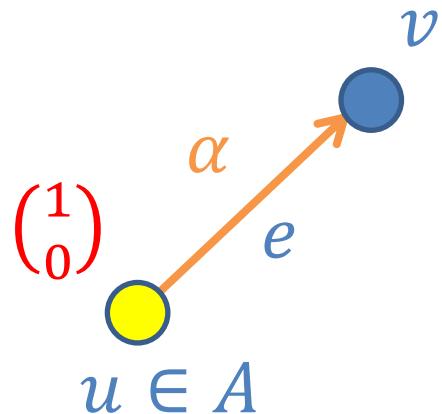
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# Matrix Construction (Step 2)

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

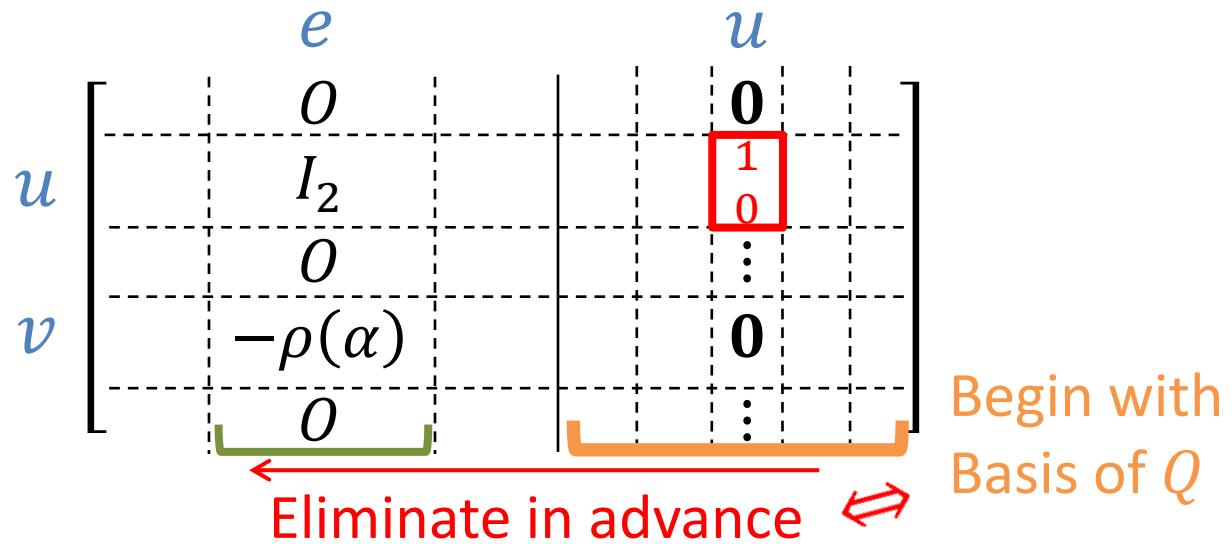
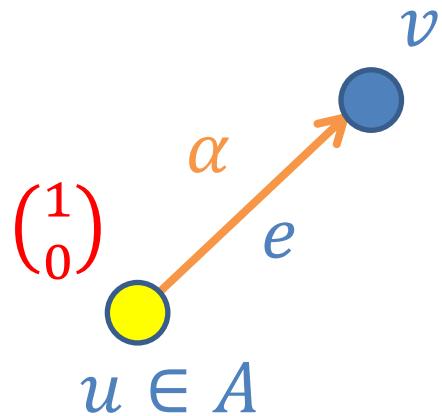
- $Q := \{ x \in (\mathbf{F}^2)^V \mid x_u \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ } (u \in A), \ x_v = \mathbf{0} \text{ } (v \notin A) \}$
- Linear Independence in  $(\mathbf{F}^2)^V / Q$



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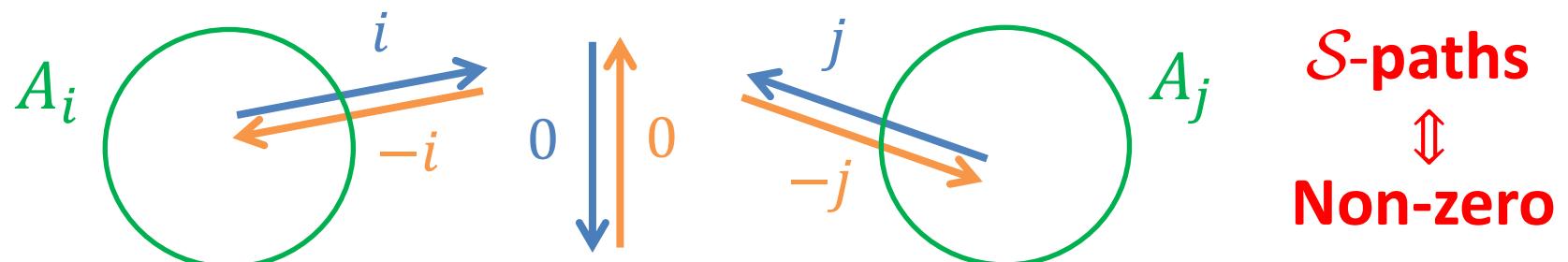
# Ex. 1 Mader's $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

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$\Gamma = \mathbf{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Q}$ : Rational Field

$$\rho(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z})$$

$$\rho(k) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow k = 0$$



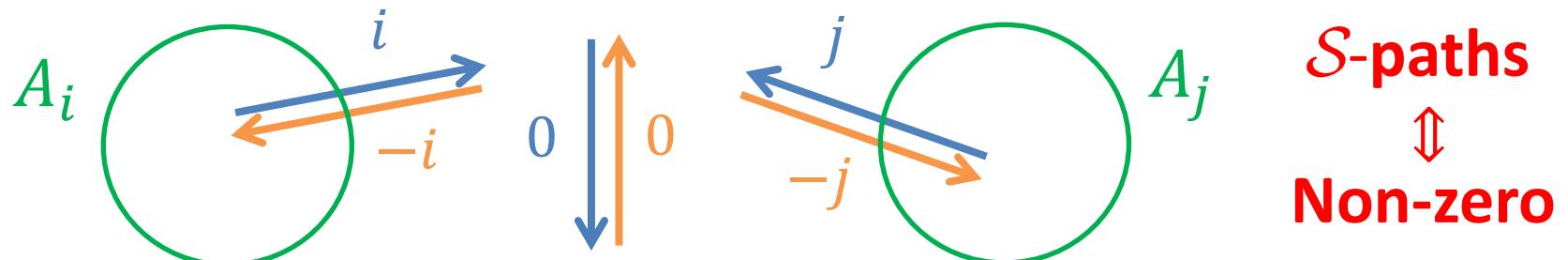
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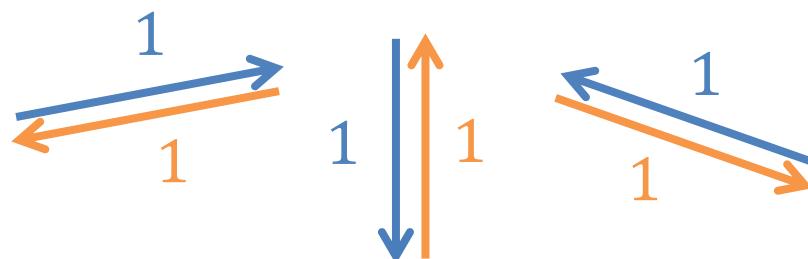
## Ex. 2 Odd-Length $A$ -paths

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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$\Gamma = \mathbf{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\} \pmod{2}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Arbitrary Field

$$\rho(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \nparallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



**Odd-Length**  
 $\Updownarrow$   
**Non-zero**

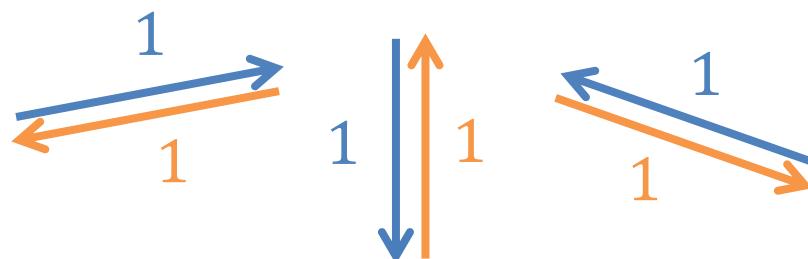
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Odd-Length  
 $\Updownarrow$   
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# Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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$\Downarrow$

Reducible to Linear Matroid Parity

$\text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$

# Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Downarrow$

Reducible to Linear Matroid Parity

$\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$

$\mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F}) := \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F}) / \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix} \mid k \in \mathbf{F} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$

$\forall Z \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{F}), \forall k \in \mathbf{F} \setminus \{0\}, \quad Z \sim kZ$

# Necessary and Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Updownarrow$

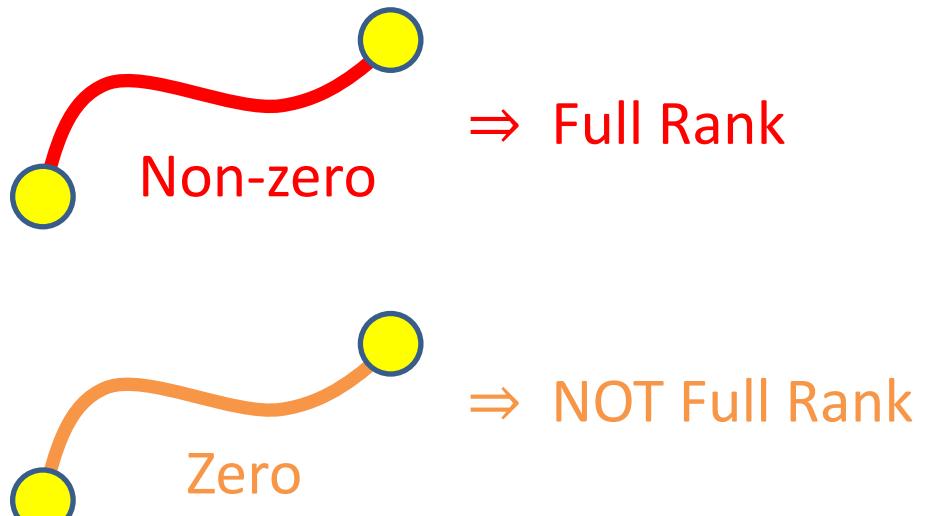
Reducible to L.M.P. with Coherent Representation

$$e = uv \in E$$

$$u \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ * \\ 0 \\ * \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v$$

\*:  $2 \times 2$  Matrix

**Paired**



# Conclusion

- **Packing Non-zero  $A$ -paths**  
is efficiently solvable via **Linear Matroid Parity**  
under some **Group Representability** condition.

$O(|V|^5)$ -time  $\longrightarrow O(|V|^{2.373})$ -time

[Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

[Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]

- The same condition is also **Necessary**  
for **Reasonable Reduction** to **L.M.P.**

# Extension

Our Result is Extendable to the following cases

- Subgroup-Forbidden Model

$\Gamma'$ : Proper Subgroup of  $\Gamma$ , Set of Forbidden Labels

Idea  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \cancel{\alpha = 1_{\Gamma}} \quad \alpha \in \Gamma'$

- Weighted Setting  $\rightarrow$  Weighted Linear Matroid Parity

$c: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  (Edge Cost),  $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$  [Iwata 2013] [Pap 2013]

Finding Minimum Cost  $k$  Disjoint Non-zero  $A$ -paths

Idea Add Dummy Terminals (cf. Weighted Matching)