

Shortest Disjoint S -paths via Weighted Linear Matroid Parity

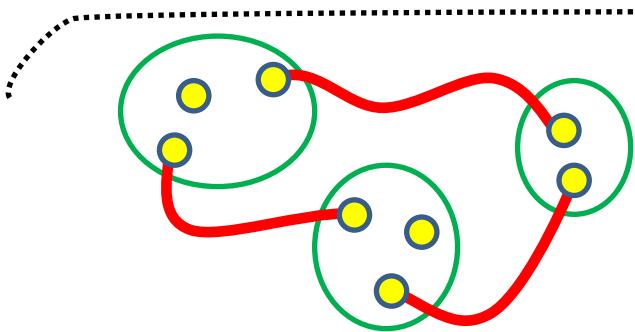
Yutaro Yamaguchi

Osaka University, Japan

ISAAC 2016 @Sydney December 12, 2016

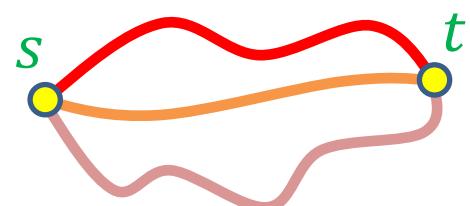
Overview

Find **Maximum-Cardinality** Feasible Solution



P

Disjoint S -paths

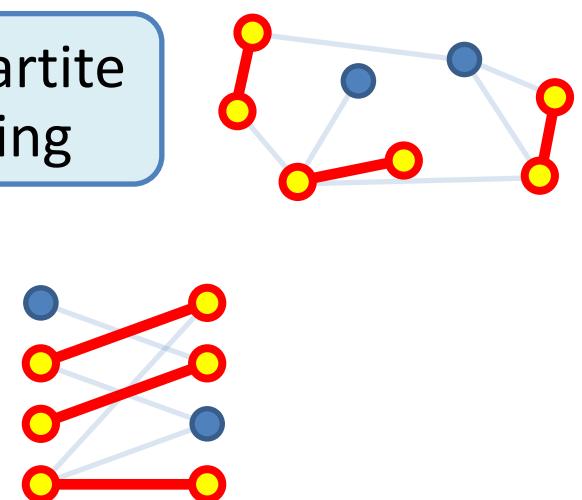


Disjoint
 $s-t$ Paths

Polytime
via Linear Matroid Parity

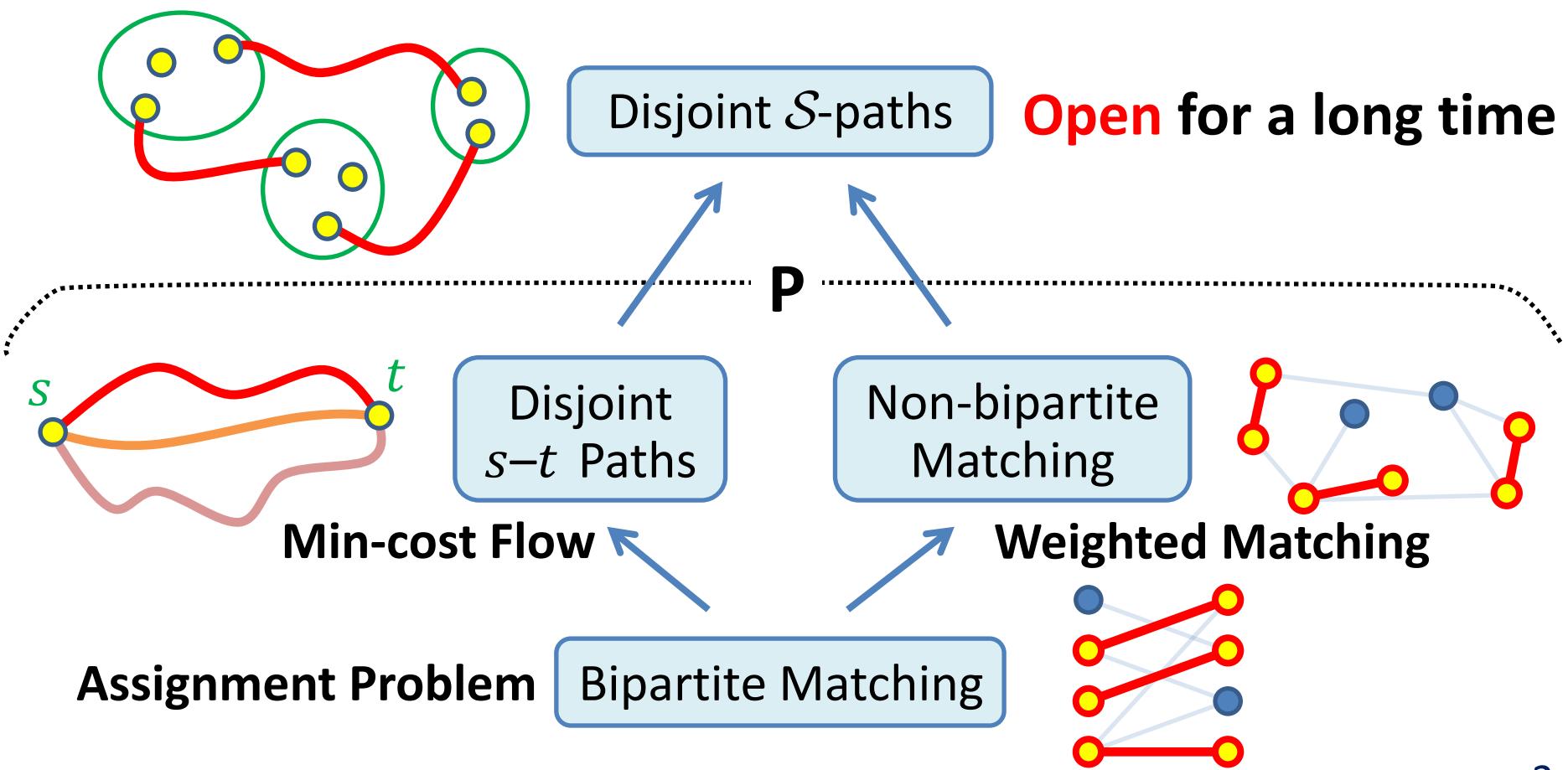
[Lovász 1980, 1981]
[Schrijver 2003]

Bipartite Matching



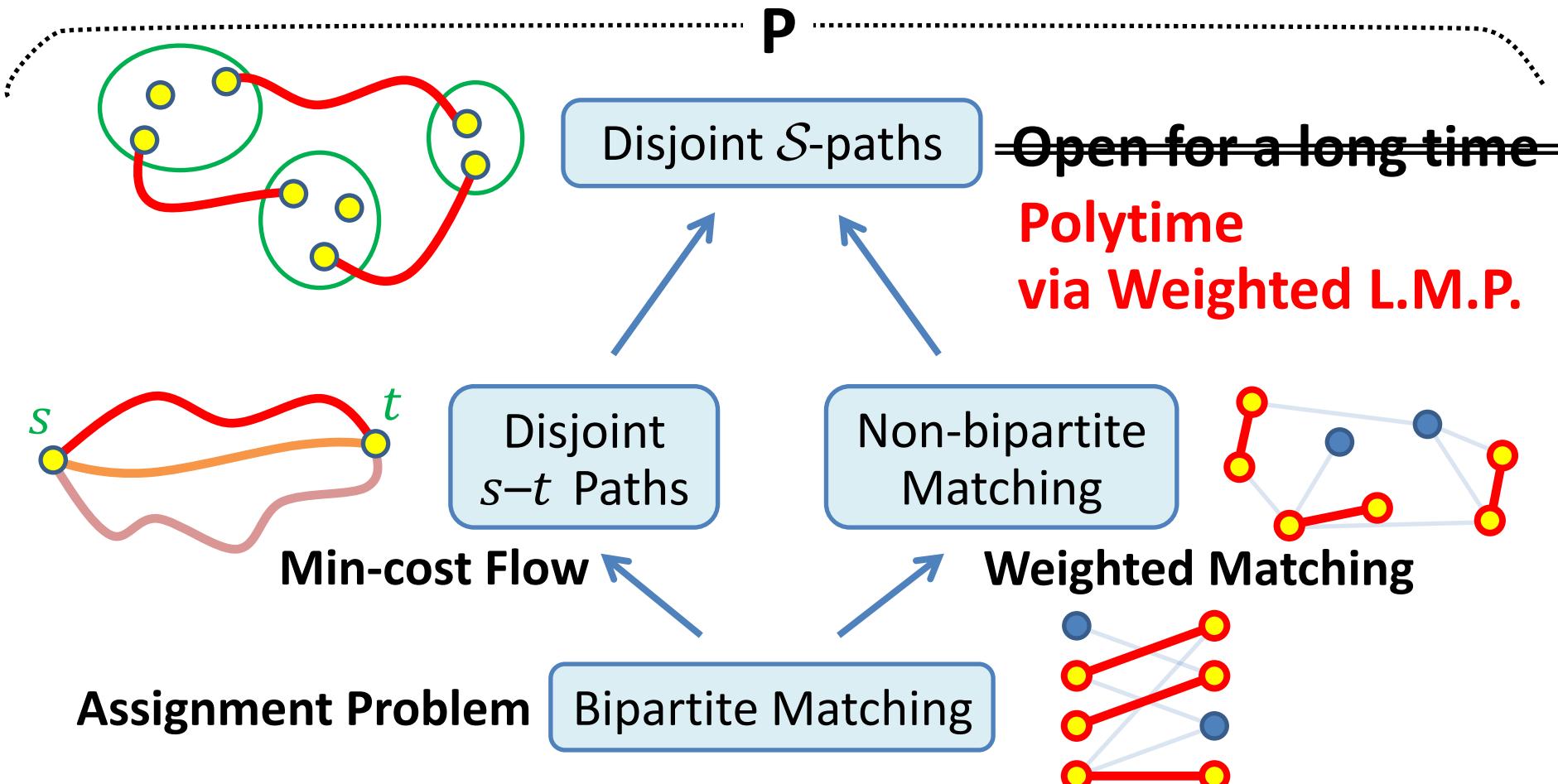
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Find **Minimum-Cost Fixed-Cardinality** Feasible Solution



Overview

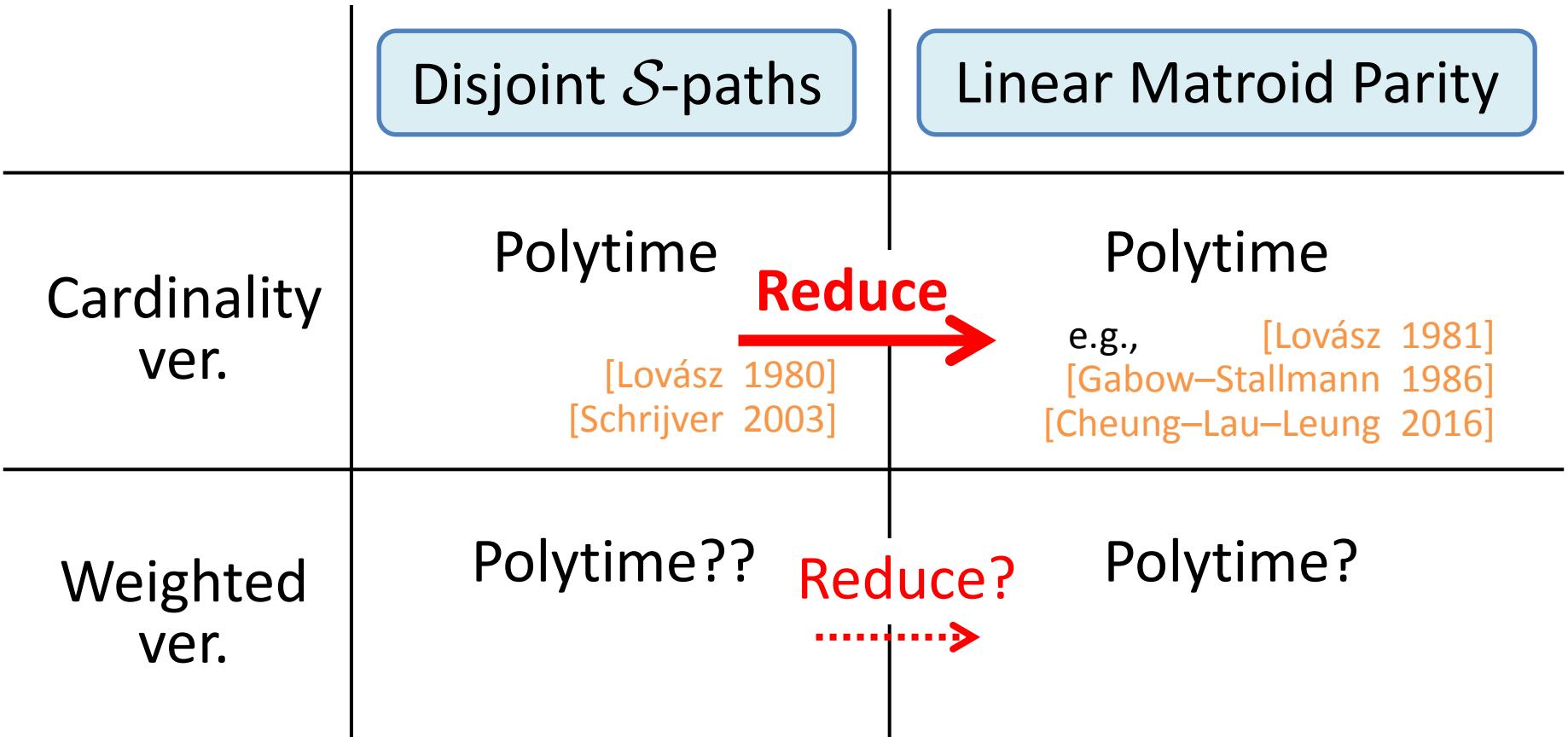
Find **Minimum-Cost Fixed-Cardinality Feasible Solution**



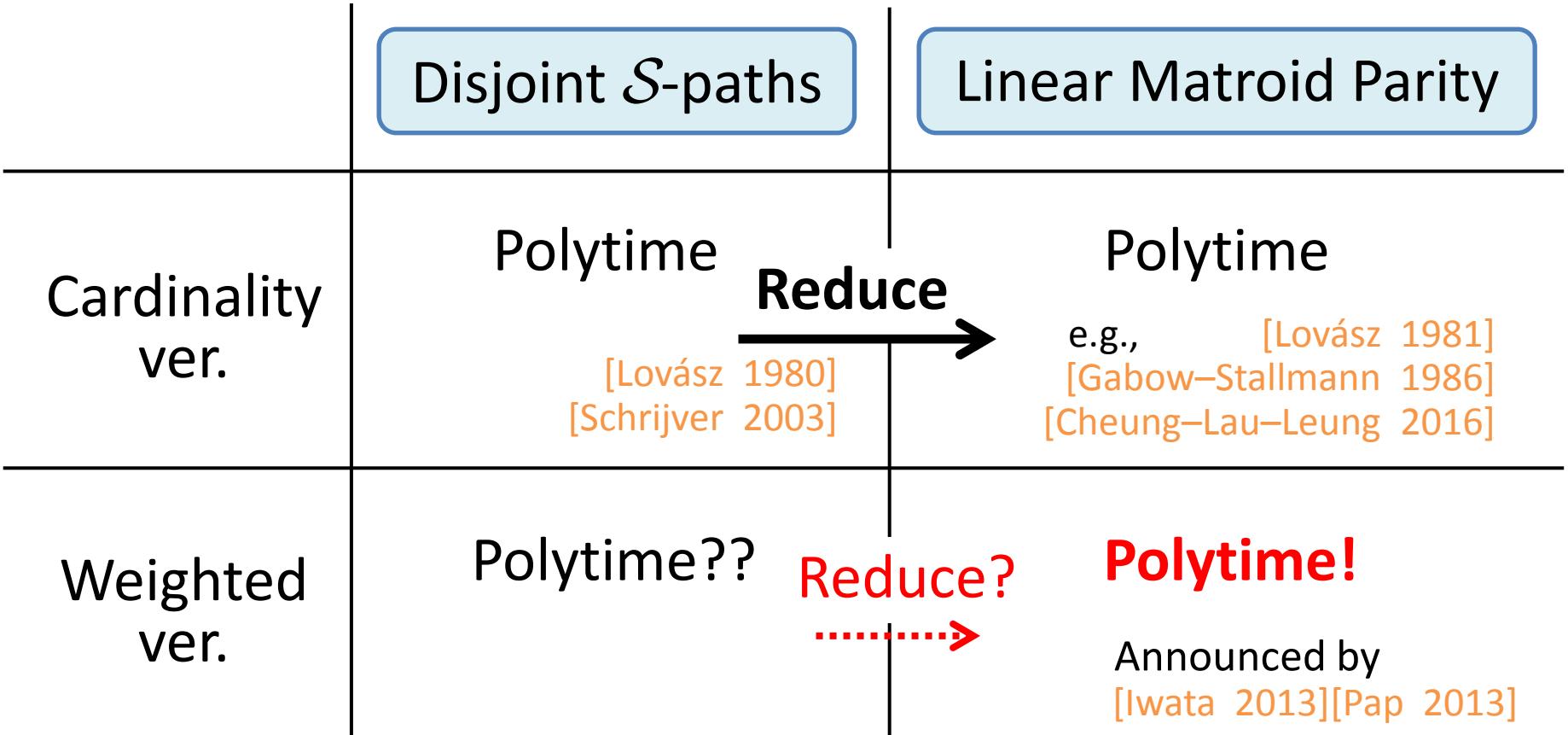
Assignment Problem

Bipartite Matching

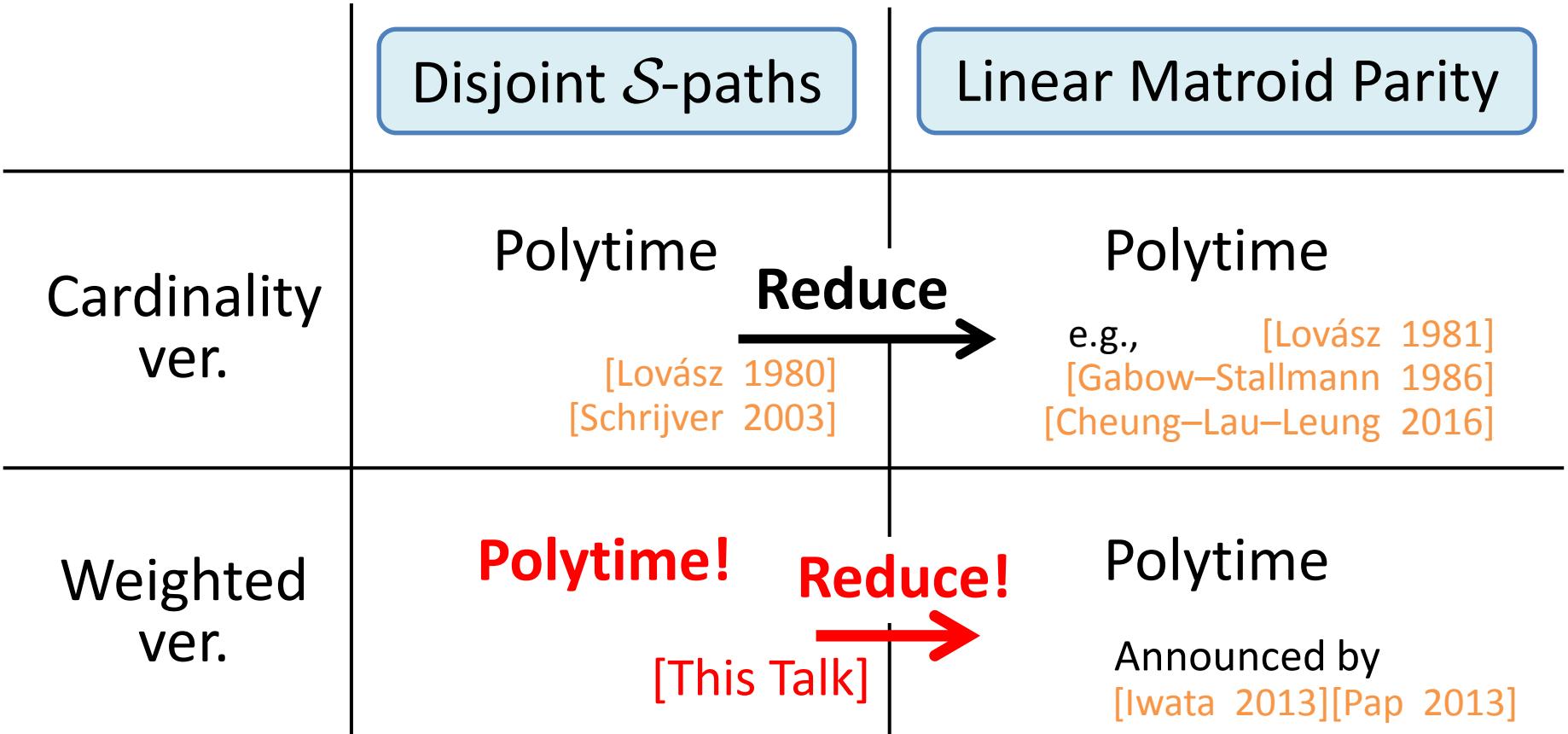
Successful Scenario



Successful Scenario



Successful Scenario



Outline

- Preliminaries
 - Disjoint S -paths
 - Linear Matroid Parity
 - Reduction in Cardinality Case
- Result
 - How to Extend to Weighted Case
- Conclusion

Outline

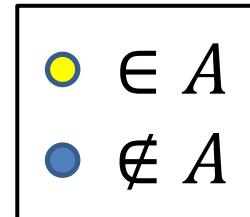
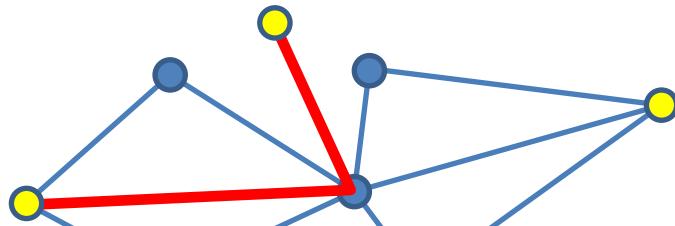
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A -paths and S -paths

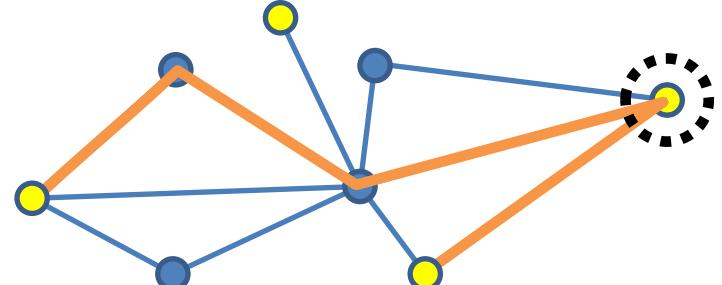
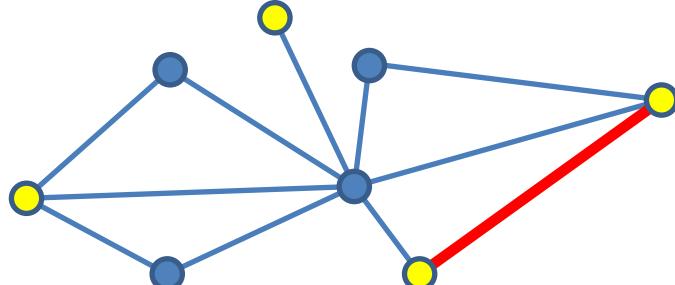
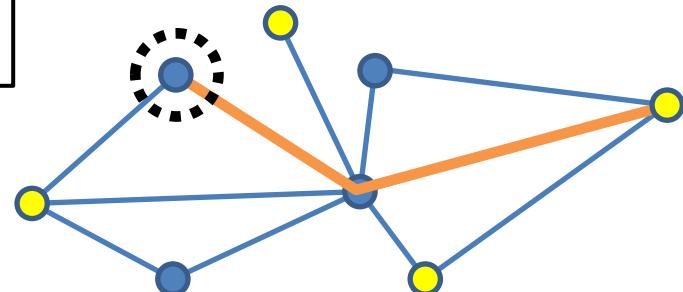
$G = (V, E)$: Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$: Terminal Set

A -paths



NOT A -paths

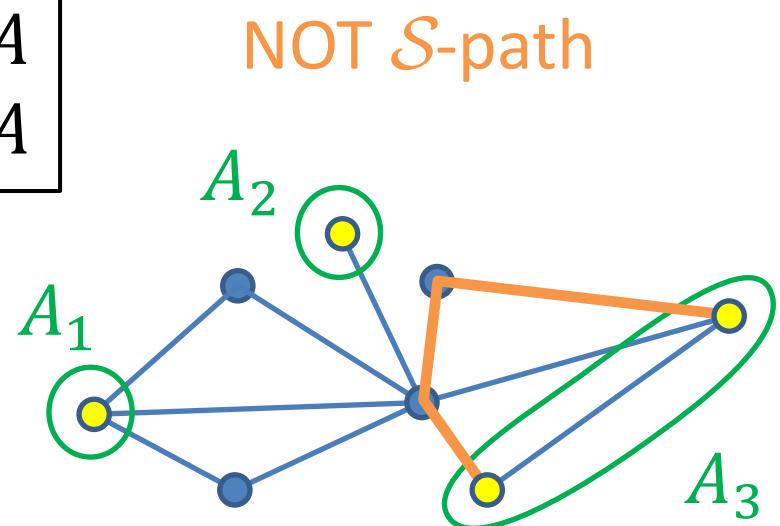
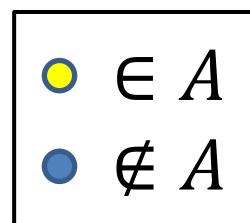
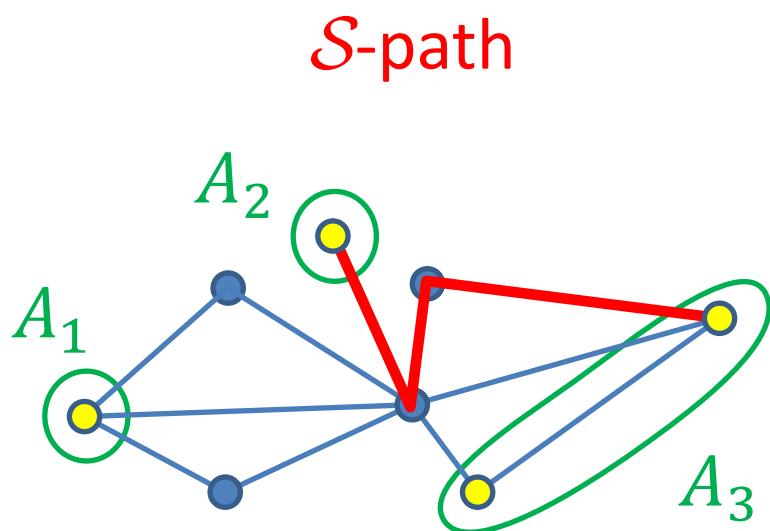


A -paths and S -paths

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

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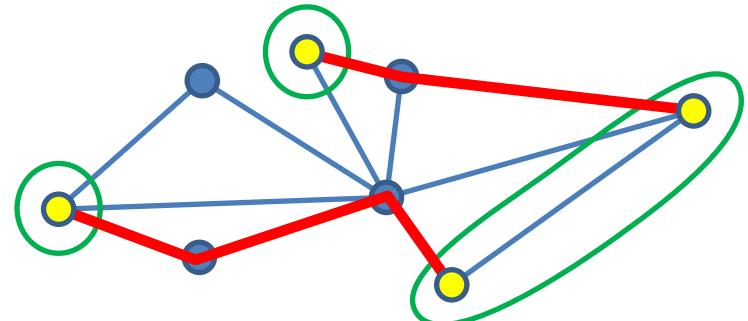
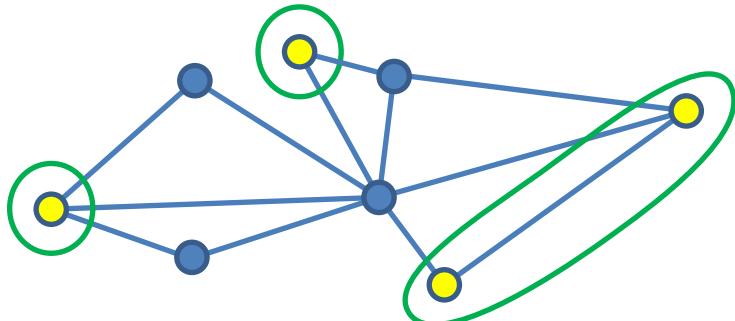
$\mathcal{S} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k\}$: **Partition** of A



Disjoint S -paths Problem

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

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



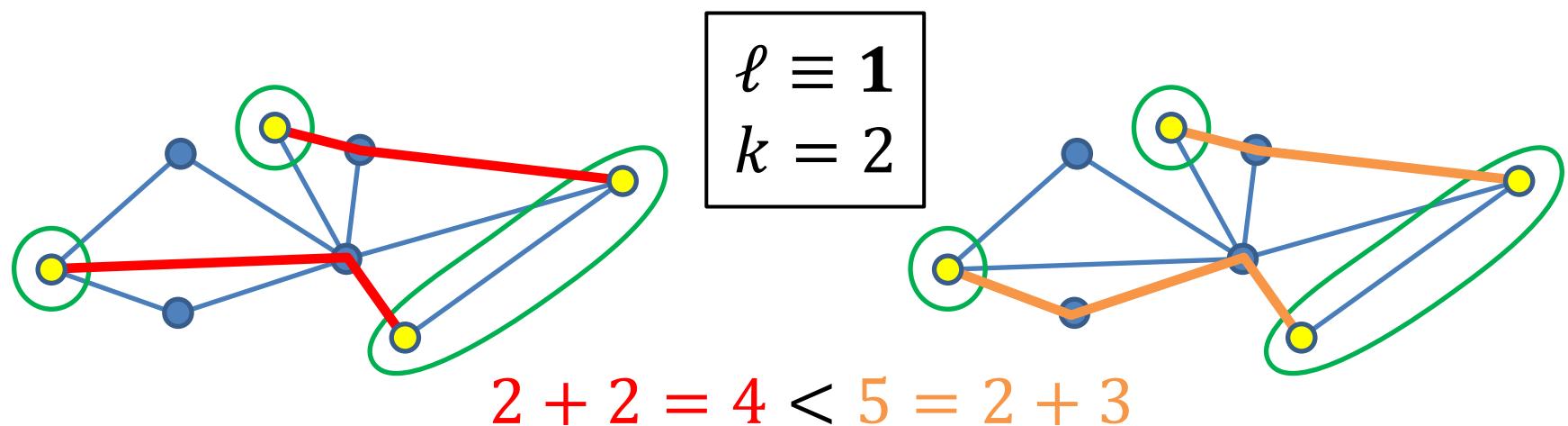
Find **Maximum Number** of Vertex-Disjoint S -paths

Shortest Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths Problem

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

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

$\ell: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$ Edge Length, $k \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$



Find Totally Shortest k Vertex-Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

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Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: 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 $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: 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

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

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NOT
Full Rank
(rank = 3)

Find Maximum Number of
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

Weighted Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: Matrix with Pairing of Columns
 $w: [m] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Weight on Column-Pairs

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]} \quad 4 < 6 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{\left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]} \quad \boxed{\left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]}$$

Find Max. Linearly Independent Column-Pairs with Minimum Total Weight

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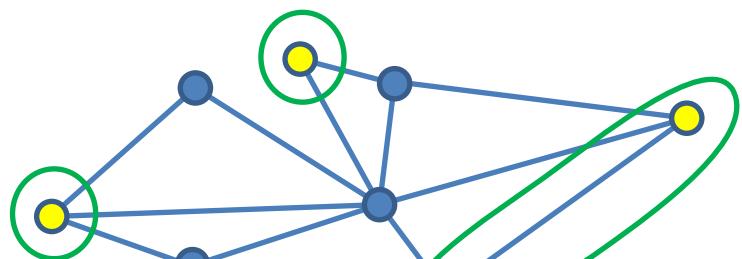
Reduction Sketch

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

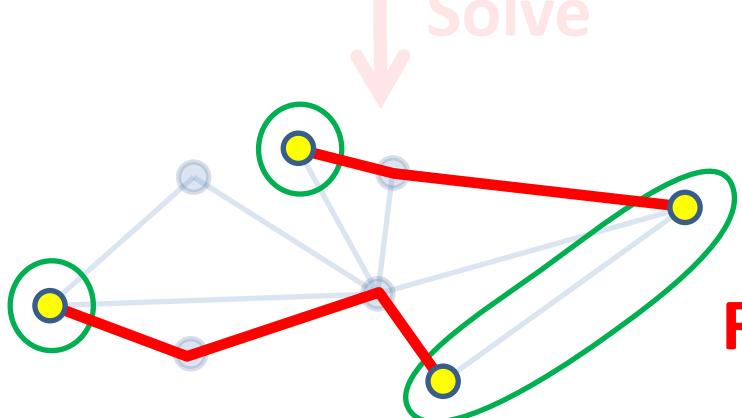
Disjoint S -paths

Reduce
→

Linear Matroid Parity



Construct



Solve



Reconstruct
←



Full Rank

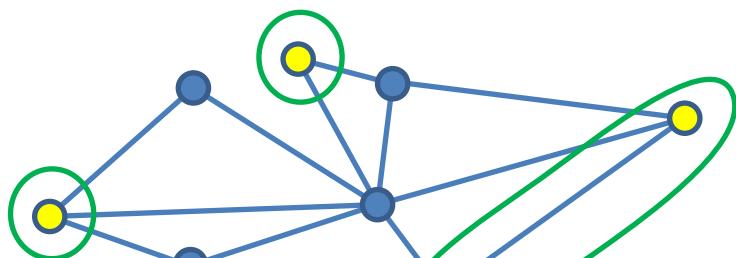
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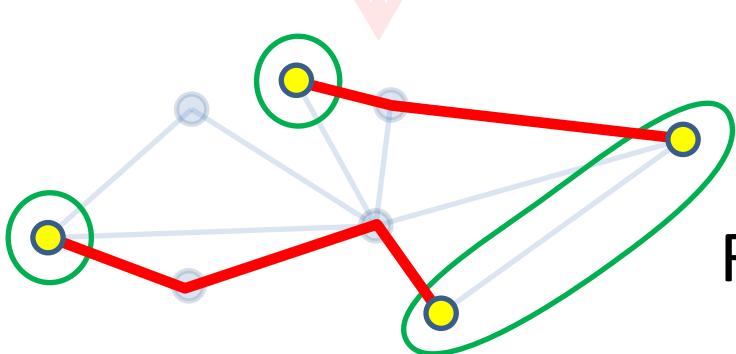
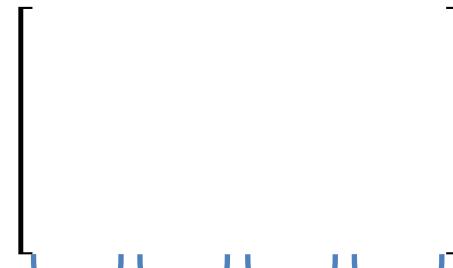
Disjoint S -paths

Reduce
→

Linear Matroid Parity



How?
→
Construct



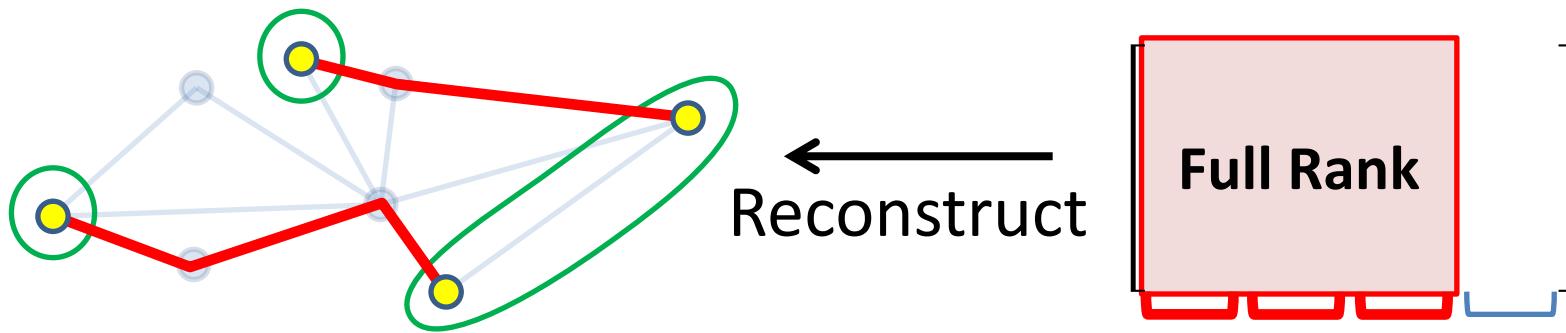
How?
←
Reconstruct



Associated Matrix

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

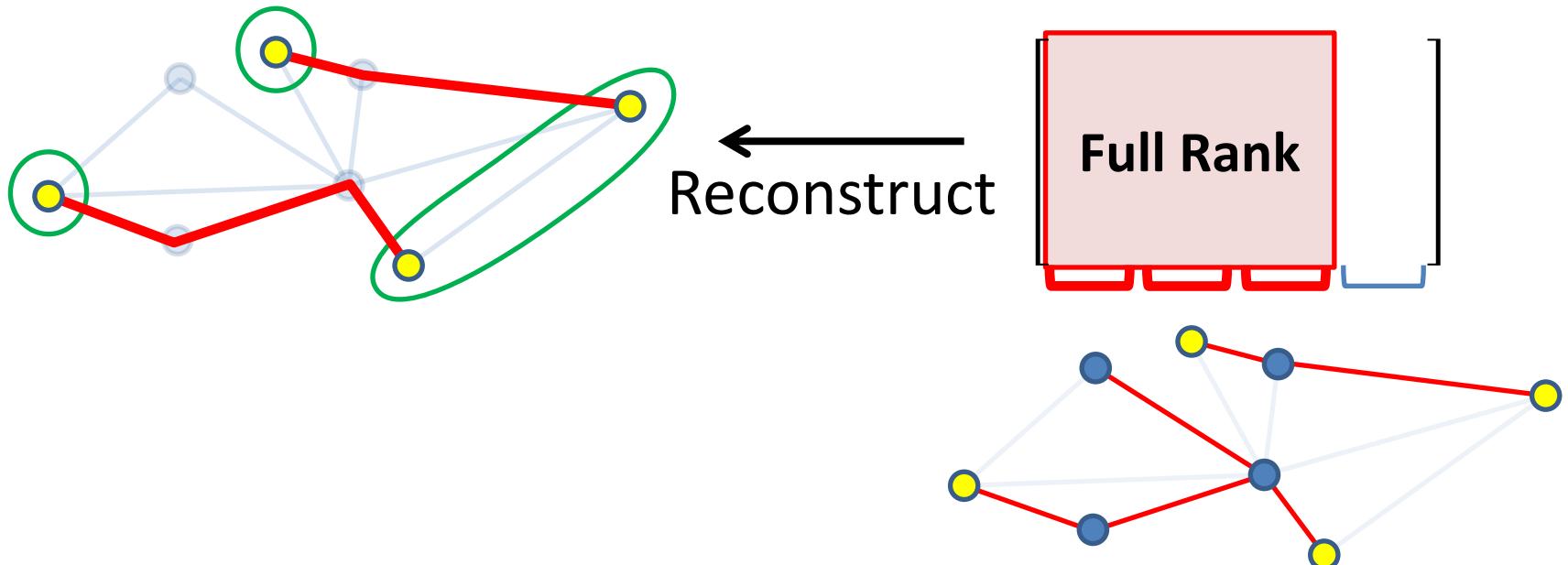
- We want a **Subgraph**



Associated Matrix

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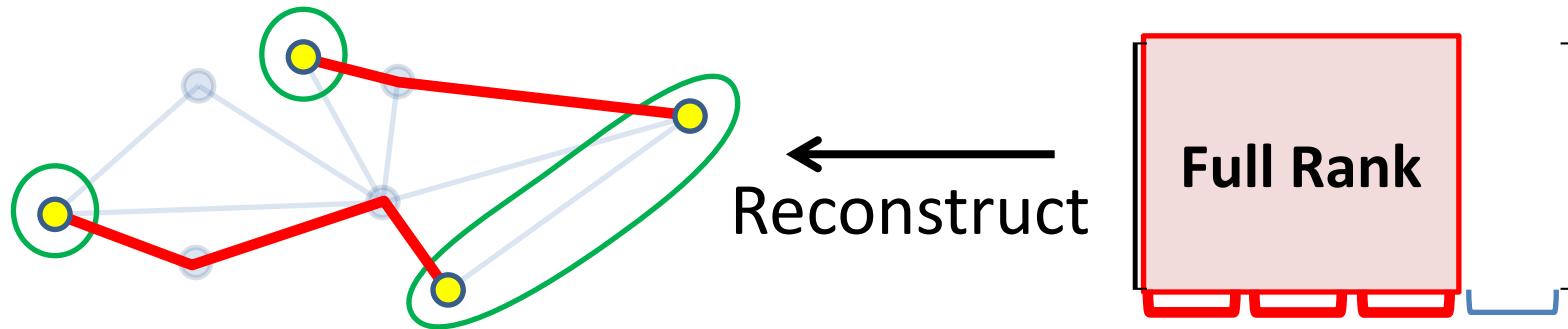
- We want a **Subgraph** → Edge \leftrightarrow Column-Pair



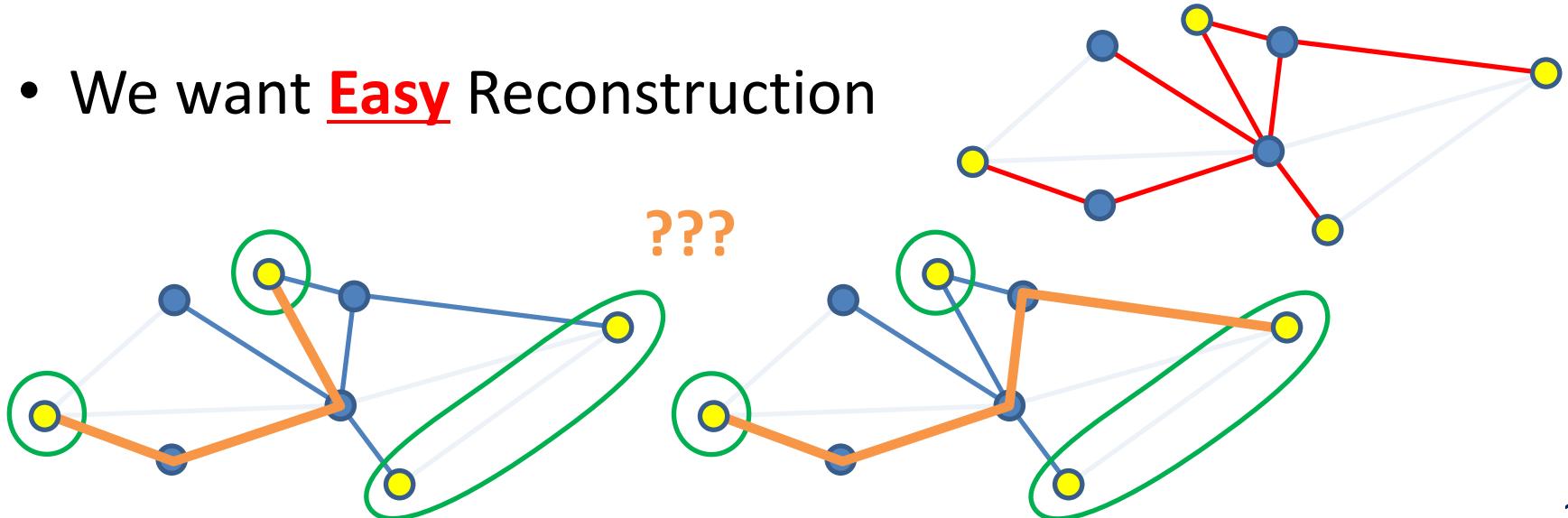
Associated Matrix

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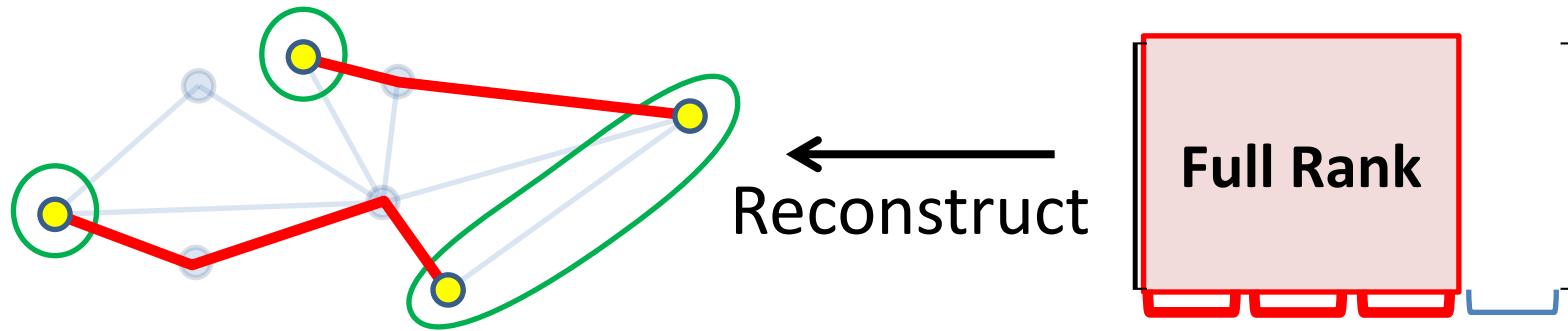
- We want Easy Reconstruction



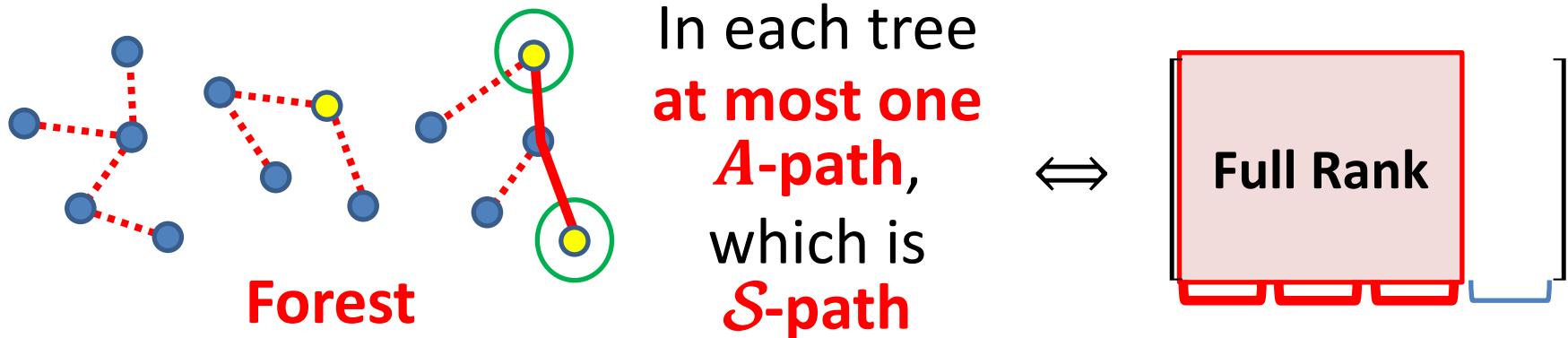
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[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

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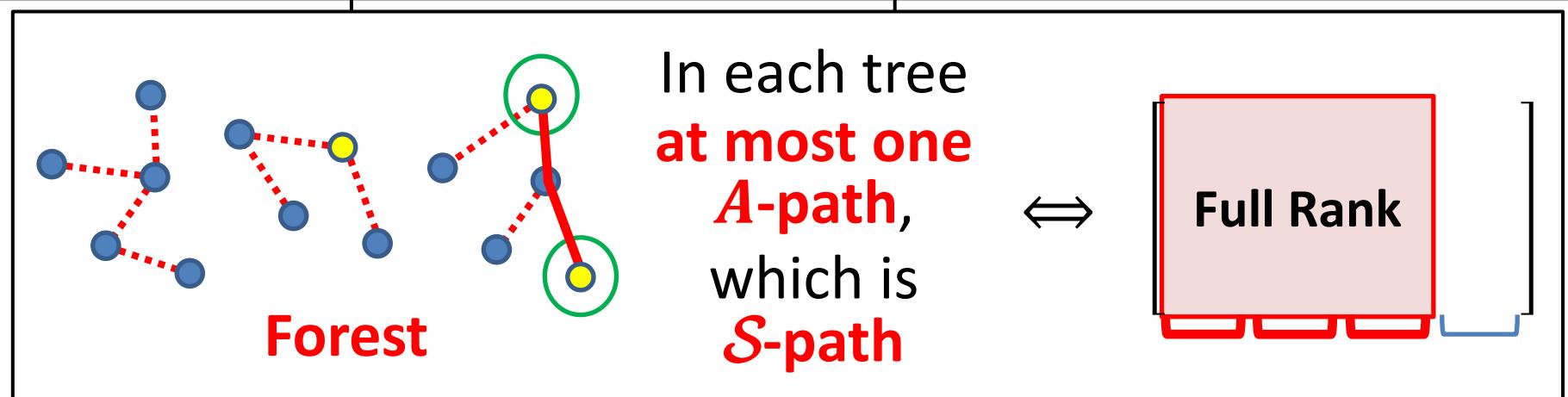
- We want Easy Reconstruction



Summary of Reduction

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

	Disjoint S -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
Cardinality ver.	$\exists \text{Max.-Card. Solution} \subseteq \forall \text{Max.-Card. Solution}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unique• Easy to Extract	



What is Difficult to Extend?

	Disjoint S -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
Cardinality ver.	$\exists \text{Max.-Card. Solution} \subseteq \forall \text{Max.-Card. Solution}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unique• Easy to Extract	
Weighted ver.	$\text{Differ.-Card. Sols.} \subseteq \text{Fixed-Card. Sols.}$ Extraction does NOT preserve Total Weight	

Nontrivial but Possible to Overcome!

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Ideas to Overcome Difficulties

- Violation of Cardinality Constraint

Make a Gadget to Convert
All Fixed-Card. Sols. to All Max.-Card. Sols.

cf. $\forall \text{Max. Sol. in L.M.P.} \supseteq \exists! \text{Max. } S\text{-paths}$

- Change of Total Weight by Extraction

Add Dummy Elements of Weight 0 so that
They do NOT affect Original S -paths Problem

→ Incentive to Use Dummy Elements in W.L.M.P.

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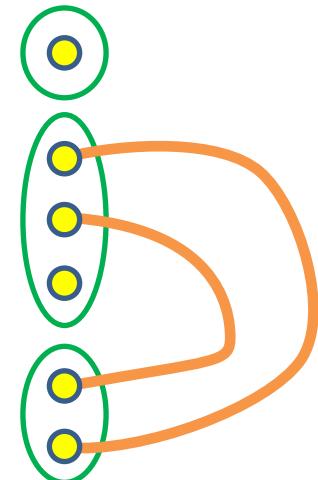
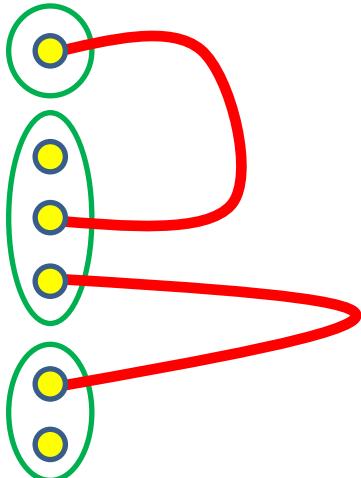
Gadget to Convert Solutions

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$$k = 2$$



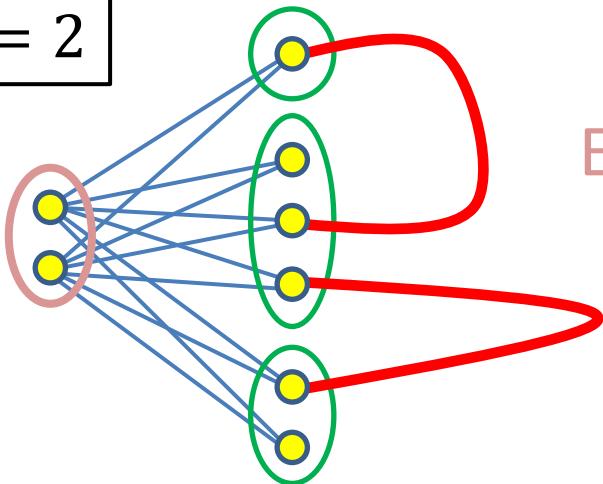
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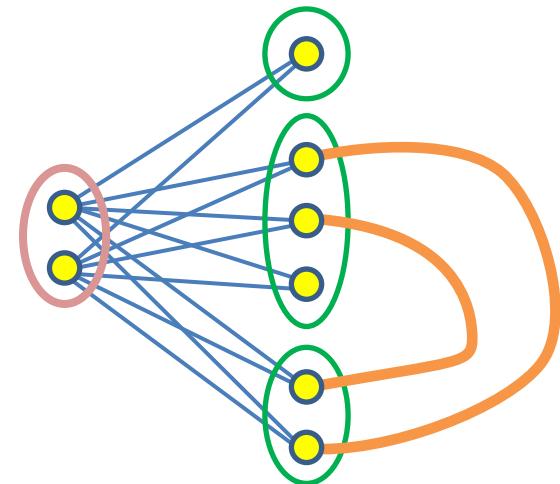
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$|A| - 2k$
Extra Terminals



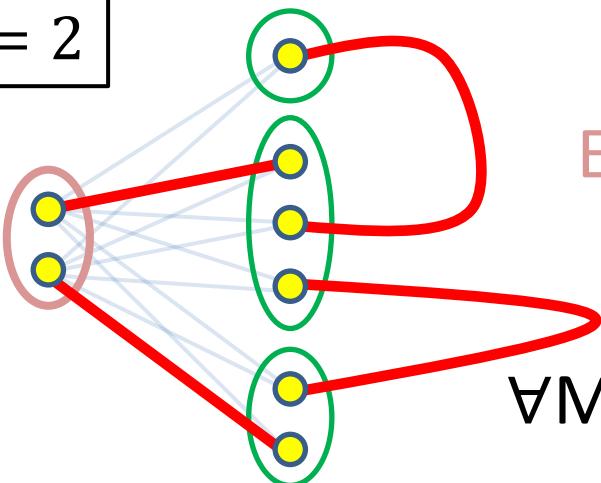
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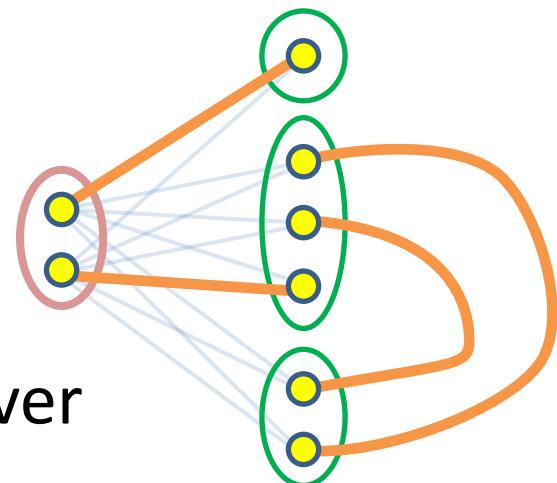
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$|A| - 2k$
Extra Terminals

$\forall \text{Max. } S\text{-paths cover}$
ALL Terminals



Ideas to Overcome Difficulties

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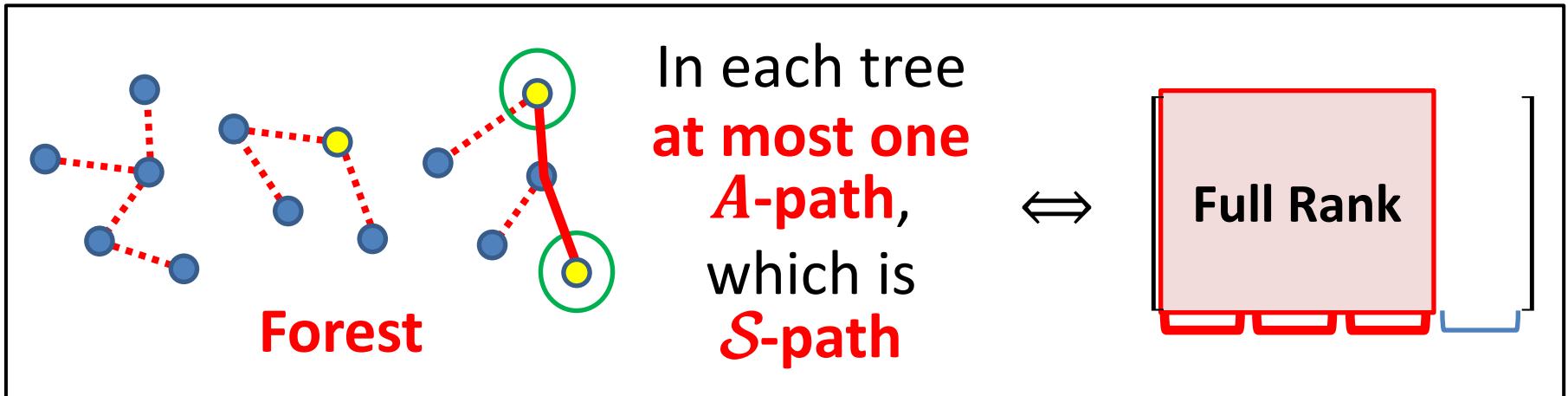
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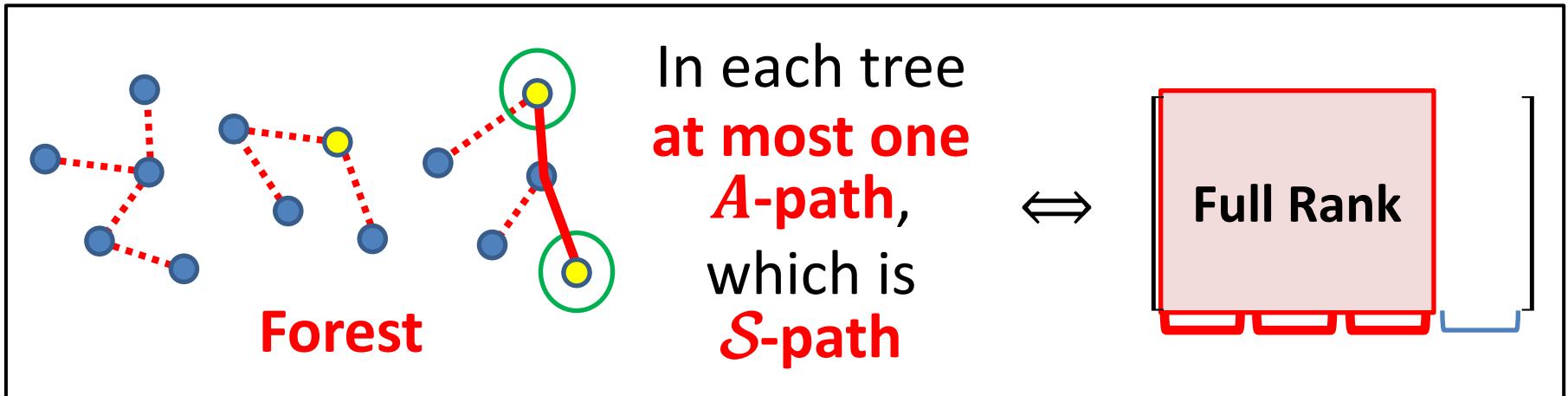
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$\exists!$ Max. S -paths $\subseteq \forall$ Max. Sol. in L.M.P.

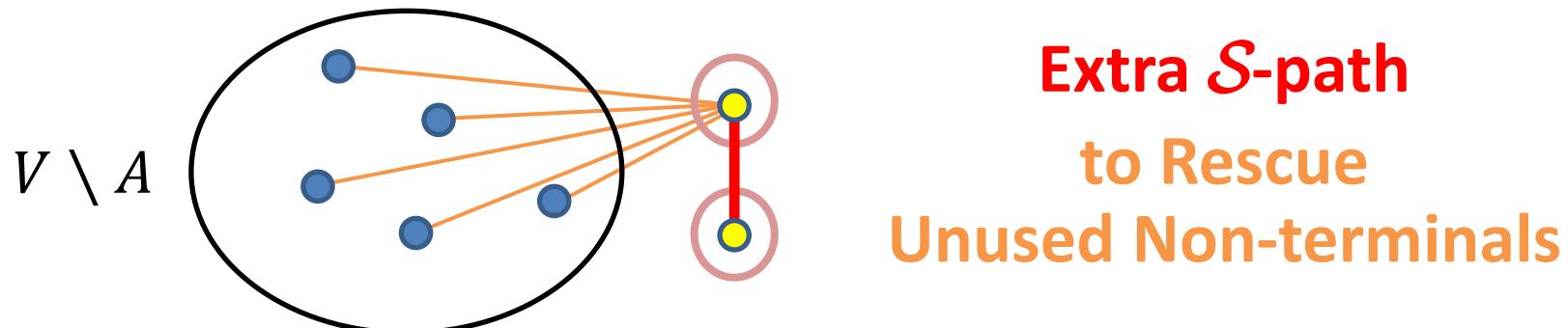
BUT “Total Length < Total Weight” due to **Dotted Edges**

Add Dummy Elements of Weight 0



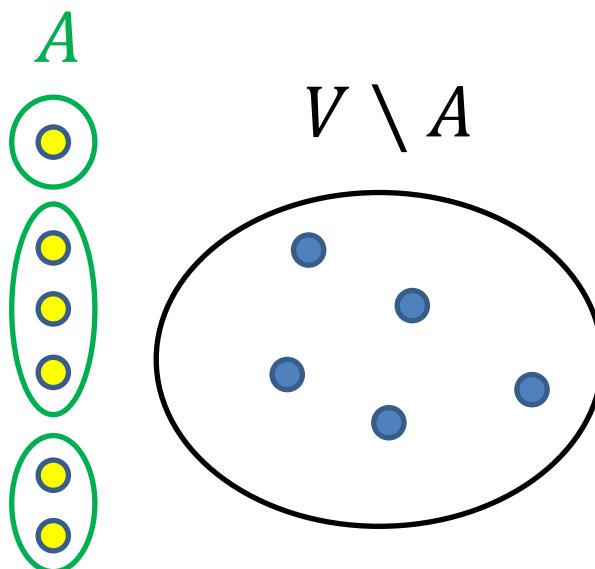
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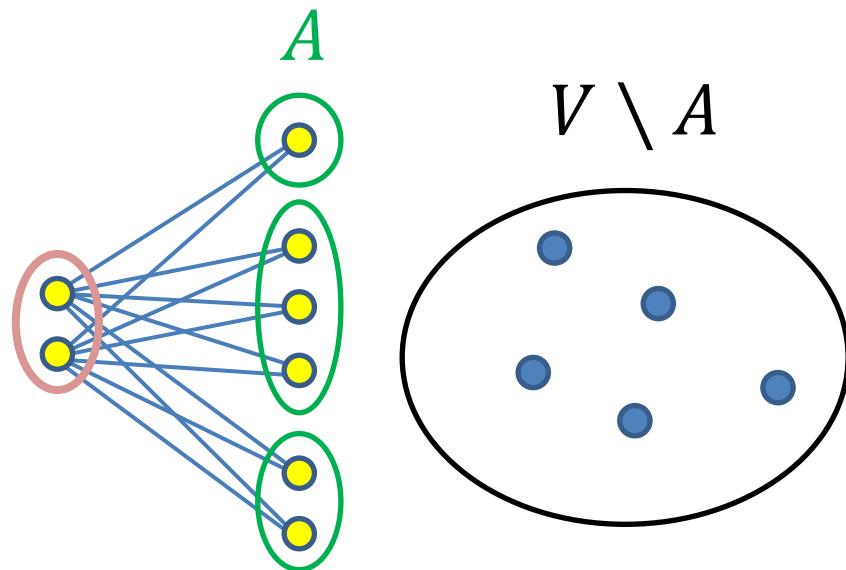
Summary of Construction

- $|A| - 2k$ Extra Terminals to Rescue Unused Terminals
- An Extra S -path to Rescue Unused Non-terminals
(ALL Extra Edges are of Length 0)



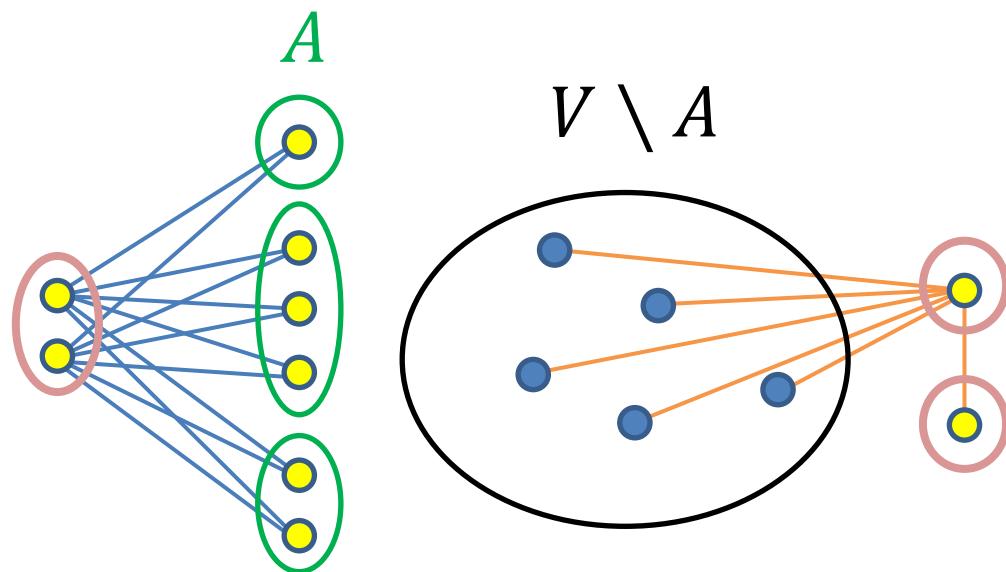
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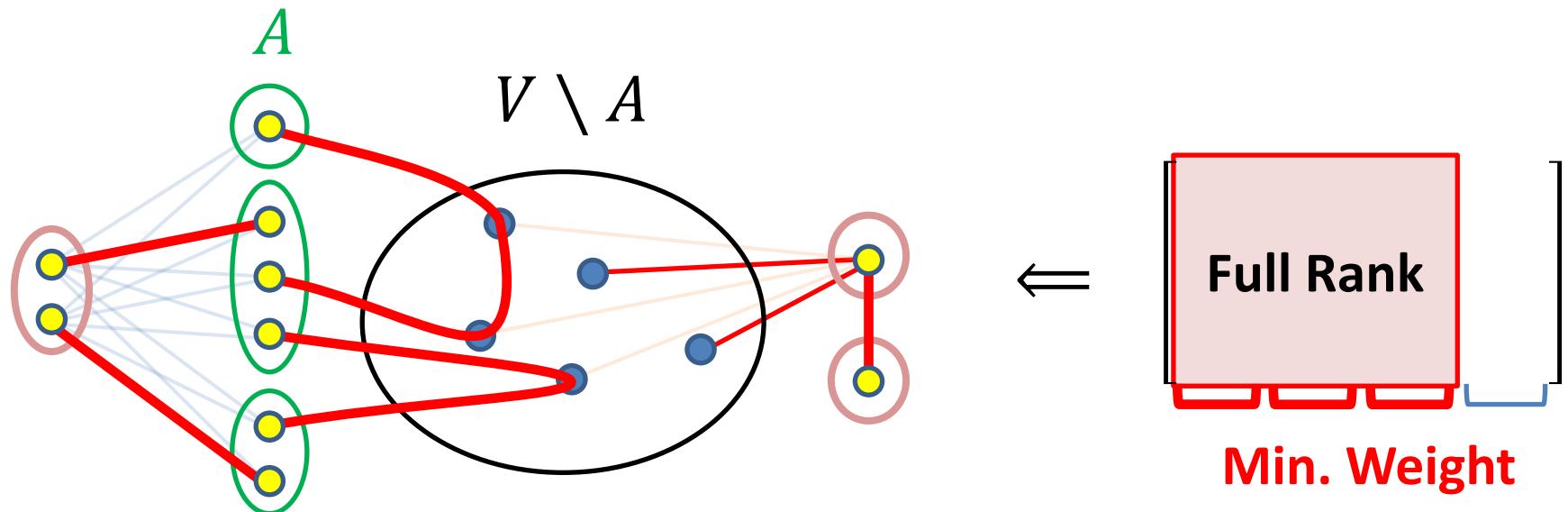
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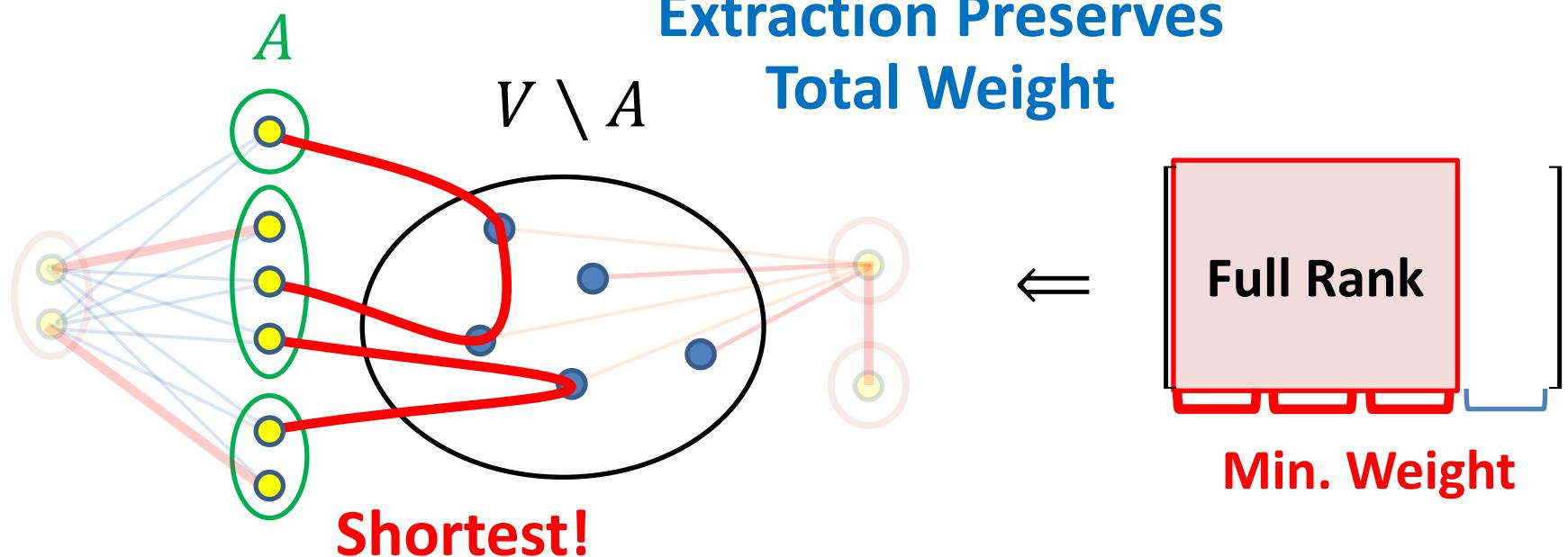
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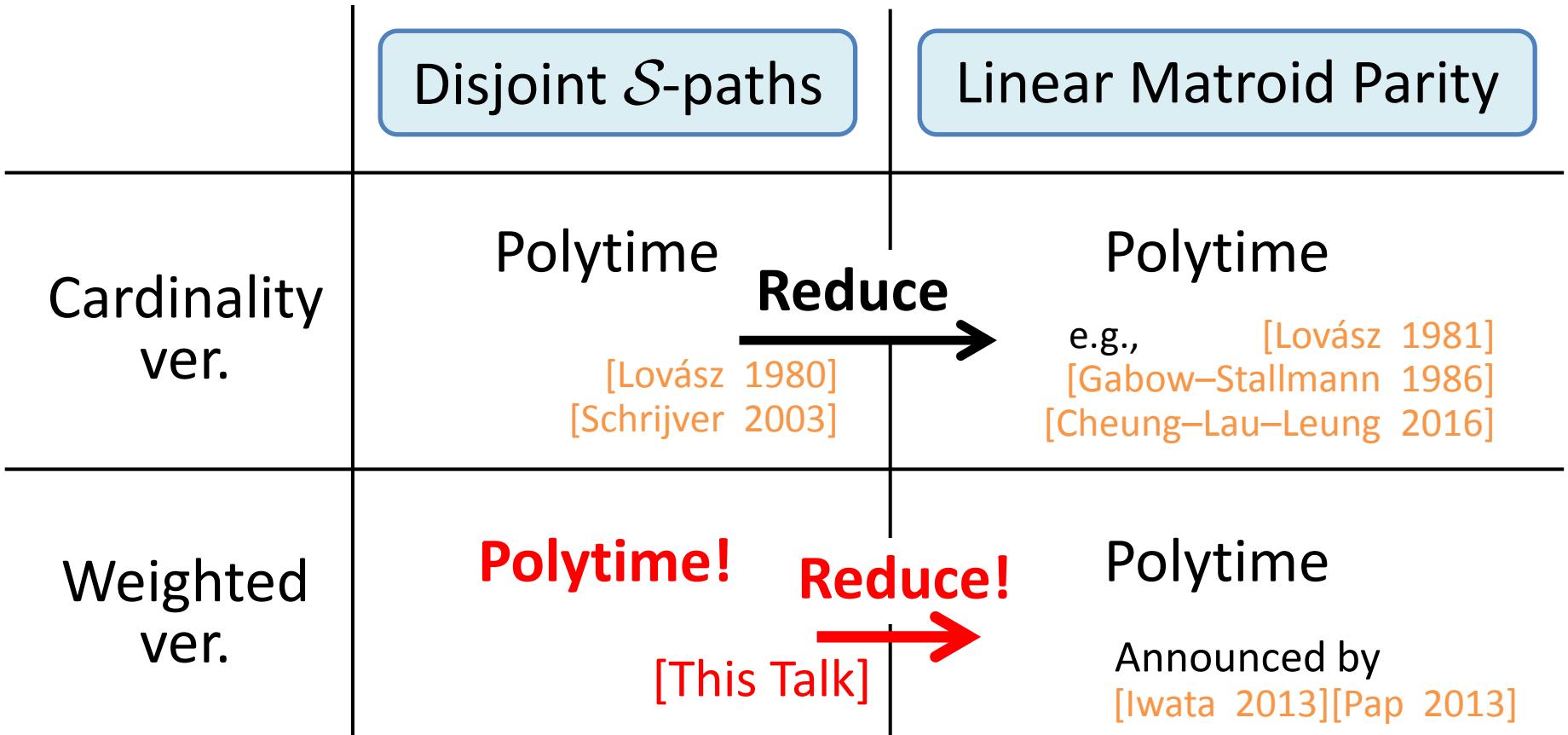
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Conclusion



Conclusion

$$r \times 2m$$

Disjoint S -paths

Linear Matroid Parity

Cardinality
ver.

$O(|V|^{2.38})$
time

[Lovász 1980]
[Schrijver 2003]

Reduce 

$O(rm^{1.38})$ time

e.g., [Lovász 1981]
[Gabow–Stallmann 1986]
[Cheung–Lau–Leung 2016]

Weighted
ver.

$O(|V|^5)$ time Reduce!

[This Talk] 

$O(rm^3)$ time

Announced by
[Iwata 2013][Pap 2013]

Conclusion

- Shortest Disjoint S -paths Problem
is solved in $O(|V|^5)$ time via Weighted L.M.P.
- This result can be extended to
Packing Non-zero A -paths in Group-Labeled Graphs
under some Group Representability Condition [Y. 2016]

Q. More Efficient or Direct Algorithms?

Q. “Non-zero & Weighted” is Generally in P?