Foundations of Computer Science Lecture 12

Matching and Coloring

Bipartite Graphs and Matching Stable Marriage Conflict Graphs and Coloring Other Graph Problems.





• What is a graph?

- 2 Equivalent graphs: graph isomorphism.
- Notation: path, degree, cycle,
- Some common graphs: $K_n, K_{n,m}, C_n, L_n$.
- The Handshaking Theorem: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i = 2|E|$.
- Different kinds of graphs: trees; planar; multigraphs; weighted; directed.
- O Problem solving with graphs: first pose the problem as a graph.

Matching.

- Sex in America.
- Bipartite graphs.
- Stable marriage: the mathematics of dating.

² Coloring.

- Conflict graphs.
- Other graph problems.
 - Connected components, spaning tree, Euler cycle, newtork flow. (EASY)
 - Hamiltonian cycle, facility location, vertex cover, dominating set. (HARD)

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Which survey is right?

Mathematicians should stick to numbers. Real people run the world. No, No, No!

Contentious sensational issues are exactly where mathematics is needed. We must face them head on with cold reason instead of flaring emotions.

Modeling asumptions:

- # men = # women.
- All partners are opposite-sex.

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Which world does the media portray?

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World IWorld IIWorld IIIMEMEMFMF

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Which world does the media portray?

Theorem. Men and women have the *same* number of partners on average. *Proof.* Each edge adds 1 to total partners of male and female \rightarrow totals are equal \rightarrow averages are equal.

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Exercise 12.1

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Theorem. Men and women have the *same* number of partners on average. *Proof.* Each edge adds 1 to total partners of male and female \rightarrow totals are equal \rightarrow averages are equal.

SOS: "Now, there is a basic adding up constraint that these gender differences seem to violate. Logically, men should have the same number of female sex partners as women have male sex partners. We note that this inconsistency has been found, as well, in several other surveys in recent years in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Finland and elsewhere. The inconsistency constitutes an important puzzle for which we, like others, have no good answer."











Hall's Theorem.

Suppose that for all left-subsets X, $|X| \leq |N(X)|$ (Hall's "matching condition"). Then, there is a matching which covers every left-vertex.

Hall's Theorem says that the obvious necessary condition is also sufficient.

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- For any left-subset $Y \subset \overline{X}$, by the matching condition, $|N(X)| + |\overline{N}(Y)| = |N(X \cup Y)| \ge |X \cup Y| = |X| + |Y|$ $\rightarrow |\overline{N}(Y)| \ge |Y|.$



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- For any left-subset Y in the remaining graph of n left-vertices, $|\bar{N}(Y)| \ge |N(Y)| - 1 \ge |Y| + 1 - 1 = |Y|$
- The remaining left-vertices have a matching to the remaining right-vertices.

In both cases, there is a left-matching which covers the n + 1 left-vertices.





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Exercise. If (min left-degree) \geq (max right-degree) then Hall's condition holds. **Example 12.3.** Building Latin Squares. N(X)

 $\bar{N}(Y)$

0



X

Y



	\mathbf{X}	\mathbf{Y}	\mathbf{Z}		\mathbf{A}	Β	\mathbf{C}	
1.	А	А	В	1.	Ζ	Y	Ζ	
2.	В	С	А	2.	Y	Х	Х	
3.	С	В	С	3.	Х	Ζ	Y	

	\mathbf{X}	Y	\mathbf{Z}		Α	Β	\mathbf{C}	
1.	А	А	В	1.	Ζ	Y	Ζ	
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3.	С	В	С	3.	Х	Ζ	Y	



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• Yariv prefers Alice to Barb (Barb is Yariv's current mate).

	\mathbf{X}	Y	\mathbf{Z}			A	Β	C	
1.	А	А	В	1		Ζ	Y	Ζ	
2.	В	С	А	2	•	Y	Х	Х	
3.	С	В	С	3	•	Х	Ζ	Y	



- Yariv prefers Alice to Barb (Barb is Yariv's current mate).
- Alice prefers Yariv to Xavier (Xavier is Alice's current mate).
Matching with *preferences*: Alice, Barb and Carla want to date Xavier, Yariv and Zach.

	\mathbf{X}	Y	\mathbf{Z}		Α	Β	C	
1.	А	А	В	1.	Ζ	Y	Ζ	
2.	В	С	А	2.	Y	Х	Х	
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- Yariv prefers Alice to Barb (Barb is Yariv's current mate).
- Alice prefers Yariv to Xavier (Xavier is Alice's current mate).
- Yariv and Alice both prefer each other to their current mates.

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- Yariv prefers Alice to Barb (Barb is Yariv's current mate).
- Alice prefers Yariv to Xavier (Xavier is Alice's current mate).
- Yariv and Alice both prefer each other to their current mates.
- That kind of *volatile* match-up leads to scandal.

 $\frac{\textbf{Day 1.}}{\text{Each gent serenades their top choice.}}$

X	Y	\mathbf{Z}	A	B	_C_	Α	Β	С
А	А	В				Ζ	Y	Ζ
В	С	А	Χ.Υ	Z	_	Y	Χ	Х
С	В	С	, _		<u> </u>	X	\mathbf{Z}	Y

Day 1. Ladies on balconies.	XYZ	_A_	B	_C_	A B C
Each gent serenades their top choice.	A A B				Z Y Z
Ladies ask only their favored suitor to come back ("dating").	B C A	Ж. Ү	\mathbf{Z}	_	Y X X
	C B C				X Z Y

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A rejected gent will never again woo that lady!	C B C				ΧZ	Y

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Day 2. Y and Z return to A and B respectively. ("dating")

XYZ	_A_	B	_C_	I	ł	Β	\mathbf{C}
X A B				2	Ζ	Y	Ζ
B C A	Ж, Ү	Ζ	_	Ŋ	Y	Х	Х
C B C				Σ	Χ	Ζ	Y
XYZ	Δ	R	С				
X A B							
B C A	Y	Z	_				
СВС	-						

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XYZ	_A_	B	$-\mathbf{C}$	Α	Β	С
X A B				Ζ	Y	Ζ
B C A	Ж. Ү	Ζ	_	Y	Х	Х
C B C				Х	Ζ	Y
XYZ	۸	R	С			
X A B						
B C A	Y	X.Z	_			
C B C	-	···, 2				

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B rejects Z. Z erases B; X and Y will return.



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Day 3. Y and X return to A and B respectively. ("dating") \overline{Z} goes to A's balcony.

$\begin{array}{c cc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \hline \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	X,YZ	 A B C Z Y Z Y X X X Z Y
$\begin{array}{c ccc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \hline \mathcal{X} & \mathbf{A} & \mathcal{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	Y X,X	
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Day 4.Each girl has found her boy.The dating ritual ends with non-volatile marriages $A-Z$ $B-X$ $C-Y$	$\begin{array}{c ccc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \hline \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	ABCZXY	

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Theorem. [Gale-Shapely, 1962]

• For n men and women, the dating ritual ends after at most n^2 days of dating.

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Theorem. [Gale-Shapely, 1962]



For n men and women, the dating ritual ends after at most n^2 days of dating. Every man and woman will be matched at the end.

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Day 4.Each girl has found her boy.The dating ritual ends with non-volatile marriages $A-Z$ $B-X$ $C-Y$	$\begin{array}{c cc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \hline \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	ABCZXY	

Theorem. [Gale-Shapely, 1962]

• For n men and women, the dating ritual ends after at most n^2 days of dating.

2 Every man and woman will be matched at the end.

• The resulting set of marriages is stable (no volatile pairs).

Day 1. Ladies on balconies. Each gent serenades their top choice. Ladies ask only their favored suitor to come back ("dating"). A rejected gent will never again woo that lady!	$\begin{array}{c cc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{Z} \\ \hline \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{C} \end{array}$	▲ B C ×, Y Z –	A B C Z Y Z Y X X X Z Y
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Theorem. [Gale-Shapely, 1962]



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• The girls are in control but they lose. \bigcirc

Conflict Graphs and Coloring

Task 1: Assigning Radio Frequencies



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Theorem. Chromatic number is bounded by maximum degree. $\chi(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1$, where $\Delta(G)$ is the maximum degree in G, $\Delta(G) = \max_i \delta_i$. Let us prove this for RBT's. We show that the constructor rule preserves 2-colorability.








How do we know T_1 's root is colored red?



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A graph is bipartite if and only if its chromatic number is 2. Trees are bipartite.





Spanning Tree. In a road grid (gray), to maintain a *minimal* "highway system" that offers high-speed travel we can use a *spanning tree* (red). [EASY]





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Network Flow. A *source*-ISP (blue) sends packets to a *sink*-ISP (red). What is the maximum transmission rate achievable without exceeding the link capacities? We achieved flow rate 10. [EASY]



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Creator: Malik Magdon-Ismail