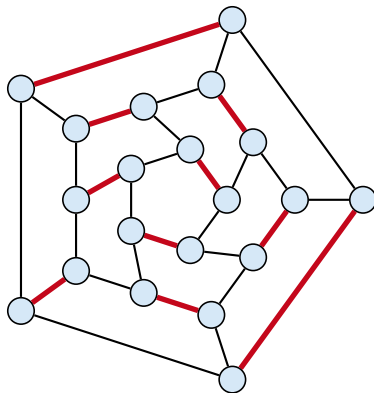


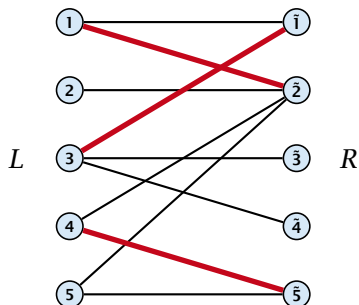
# Matching

- ▶ Input: undirected graph  $G = (V, E)$ .
- ▶  $M \subseteq E$  is a **matching** if each node appears in at most one edge in  $M$ .
- ▶ Maximum Matching: find a matching of maximum cardinality



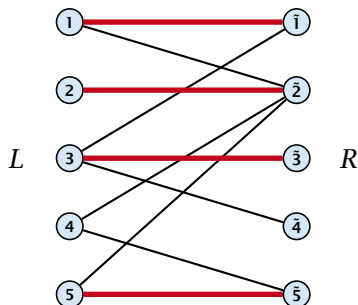
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- ▶ Input: undirected, **bipartite** graph  $G = (L \uplus R, E)$ .
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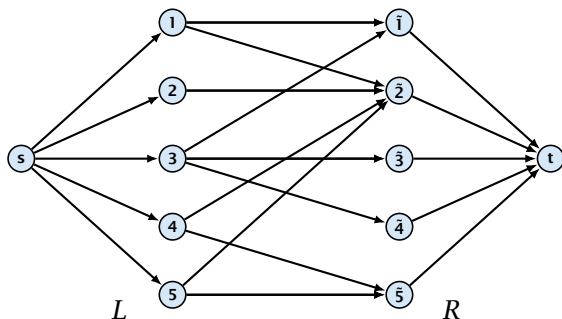
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# Maxflow Formulation

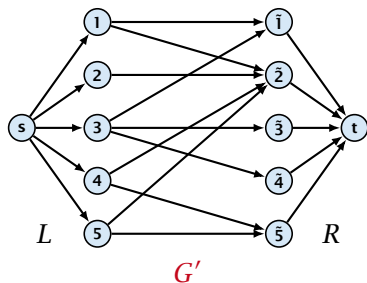
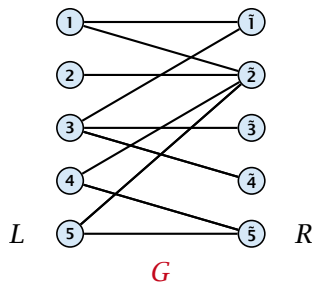
- ▶ Input: undirected, bipartite graph  $G = (L \uplus R \uplus \{s, t\}, E')$ .
- ▶ Direct all edges from  $L$  to  $R$ .
- ▶ Add source  $s$  and connect it to all nodes on the left.
- ▶ Add  $t$  and connect all nodes on the right to  $t$ .
- ▶ All edges have unit capacity.



# Proof

## Max cardinality matching in $G \leq$ value of maxflow in $G'$

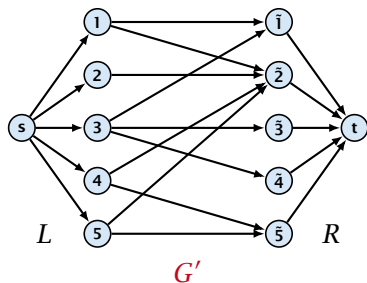
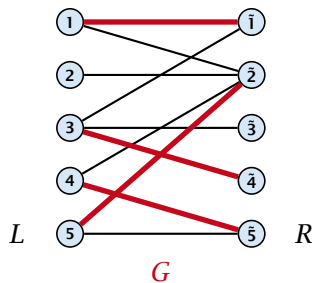
- ▶ Given a maximum matching  $M$  of cardinality  $k$ .
- ▶ Consider flow  $f$  that sends one unit along each of  $k$  paths.
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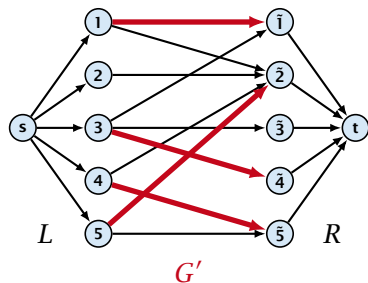
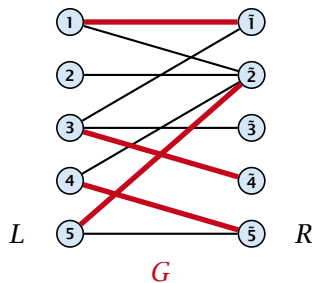
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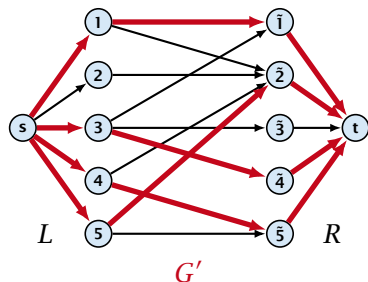
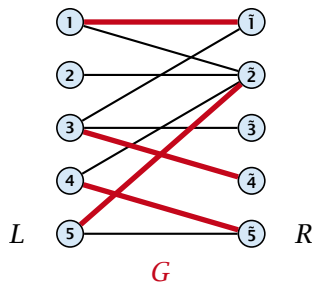
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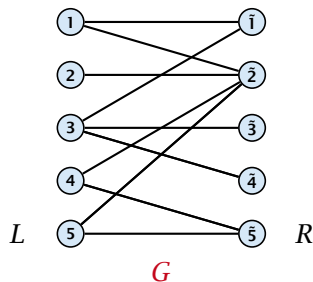
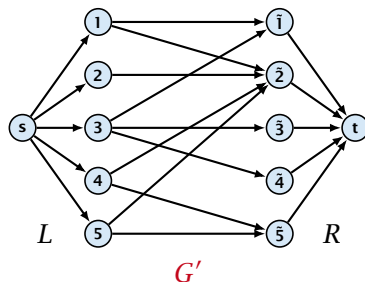




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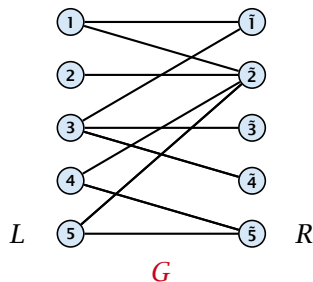
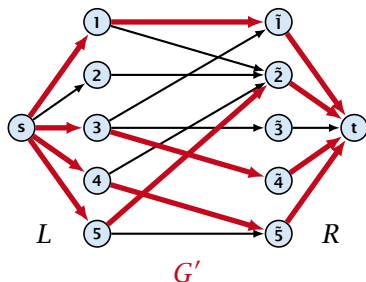
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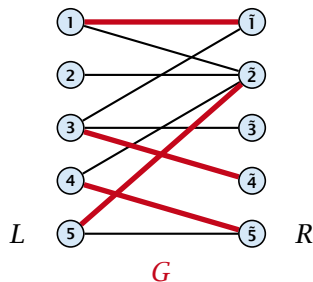
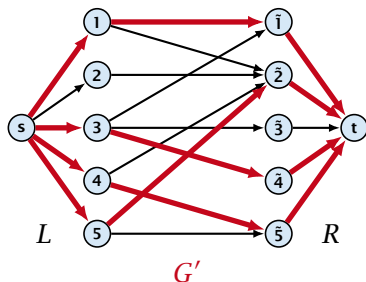
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## 8.1 Matching

### Which flow algorithm to use?

- ▶ Generic augmenting path:  $\mathcal{O}(m \text{val}(f^*)) = \mathcal{O}(mn)$ .
- ▶ Capacity scaling:  $\mathcal{O}(m^2 \log C) = \mathcal{O}(m^2)$ .
- ▶ Shortest augmenting path:  $\mathcal{O}(mn^2)$ .

For **unit capacity simple graphs** shortest augmenting path can be implemented in time  $\mathcal{O}(m\sqrt{n})$ .

# Baseball Elimination

| <i>team</i><br><i>i</i> | <i>wins</i><br>$w_i$ | <i>losses</i><br>$\ell_i$ | <i>remaining games</i> |            |           |            |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                         |                      |                           | <i>Atl</i>             | <i>Phi</i> | <i>NY</i> | <i>Mon</i> |
| Atlanta                 | 83                   | 71                        | –                      | 1          | 6         | 1          |
| Philadelphia            | 80                   | 79                        | 1                      | –          | 0         | 2          |
| New York                | 78                   | 78                        | 6                      | 0          | –         | 0          |
| Montreal                | 77                   | 82                        | 1                      | 2          | 0         | –          |

**Which team can end the season with most wins?**

- ▶ Montreal is eliminated, since even after winning all remaining games there are only 80 wins.
- ▶ But also Philadelphia is eliminated. Why?

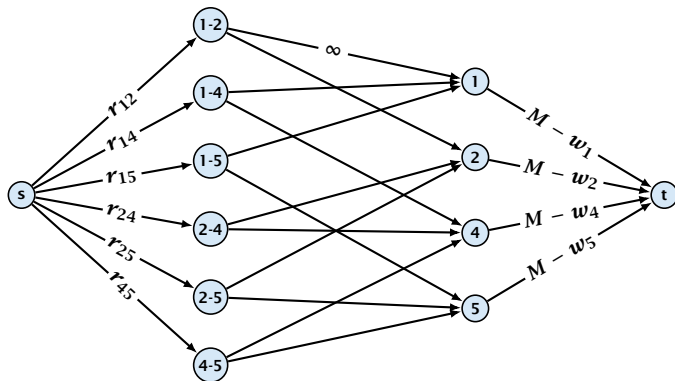
# Baseball Elimination

## Formal definition of the problem:

- ▶ Given a set  $S$  of teams, and one specific team  $z \in S$ .
- ▶ Team  $x$  has already won  $w_x$  games.
- ▶ Team  $x$  still has to play team  $y$ ,  $r_{xy}$  times.
- ▶ Does team  $z$  still have a chance to finish with the most number of wins.

# Baseball Elimination

Flow network for  $z = 3$ .  $M$  is number of wins Team 3 can still obtain.




**Idea.** Distribute the results of remaining games in such a way that no team gets too many wins.

# Certificate of Elimination

Let  $T \subseteq S$  be a subset of teams. Define

$$w(T) := \sum_{i \in T} w_i, \quad r(T) := \sum_{i, j \in T, i < j} r_{ij}$$



If  $\frac{w(T)+r(T)}{|T|} > M$  then one of the teams in  $T$  will have more than  $M$  wins in the end. A team that can win at most  $M$  games is therefore eliminated.



## Theorem 51

A team  $z$  is eliminated if and only if the flow network for  $z$  does not allow a flow of value  $\sum_{i \in S \setminus \{z\}, i < j} r_{ij}$ .

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- ▶ This gives  $M < (w(T) + r(T))/|T|$ , i.e.,  $z$  is eliminated.



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- ▶ Hence, we found a set of results for the remaining games, such that no team obtains more than  $M$  wins in total.
- ▶ Hence, team  $z$  is not eliminated.

# Project Selection

## Project selection problem:

- ▶ Set  $P$  of possible projects. Project  $v$  has an associated profit  $p_v$  (can be positive or negative).



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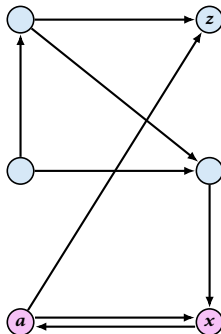
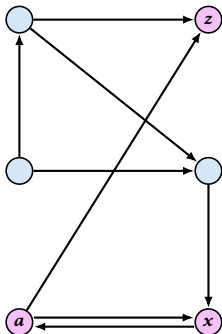
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**Goal:** Find a feasible set of projects that maximizes the profit.

# Project Selection

## The prerequisite graph:

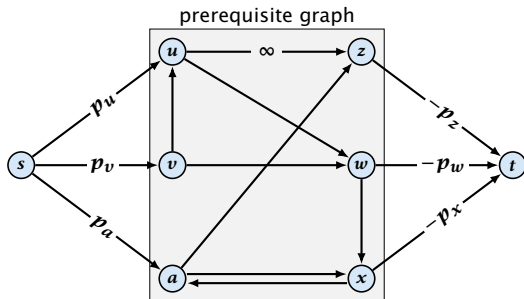
- ▶  $\{x, a, z\}$  is a feasible subset.
- ▶  $\{x, a\}$  is infeasible.



# Project Selection

## Mincut formulation:

- ▶ Edges in the prerequisite graph get infinite capacity.
- ▶ Add edge  $(s, v)$  with capacity  $p_v$  for nodes  $v$  with positive profit.
- ▶ Create edge  $(v, t)$  with capacity  $-p_v$  for nodes  $v$  with negative profit.



## Theorem 52

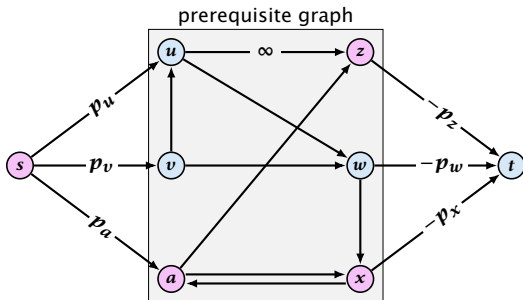
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**Proof.**

- ▶  $A$  is feasible because of capacity infinity edges.



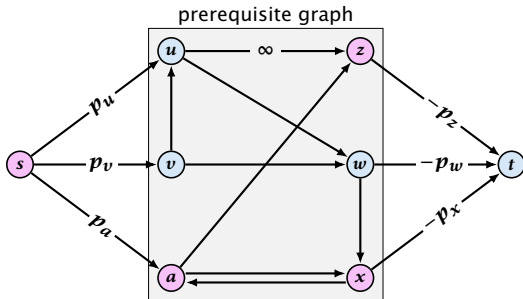


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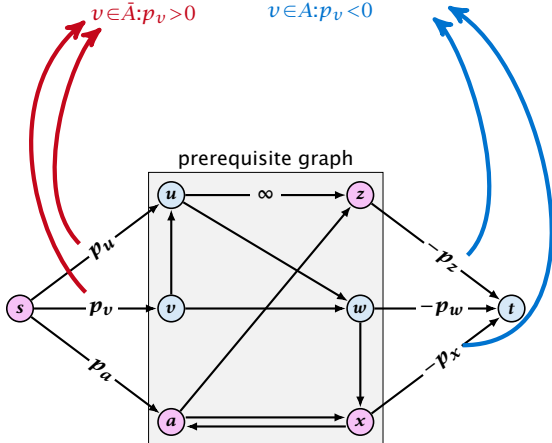
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$$= \sum_{v: p_v > 0} p_v - \sum_{v \in A} p_v$$

