

Competitive Algorithm Design and Practice Bipartite Matching - Extension 2014/04/30

Guan Yu, Chen (kevinx6000)

kevinx6000@gmail.com

Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering National Cheng Kung University Tainan, Taiwan





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Outline

- In Bipartite Graph
 - Minimum Vertex Cover
 - Maximum Independent Set

- Learn more
 - Minimum Edge Cover
 - Minimum Vertex Cover: 找出一組解

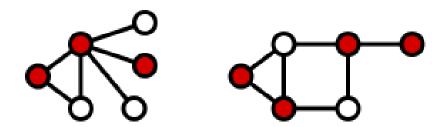








- Vertex Cover(點覆蓋)
 - 在圖上選擇點集合,使其覆蓋圖上所有的邊
 - 每條邊至少被一個點所覆蓋

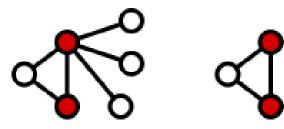


圖片來源: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertex_cover





- Minimum Vertex Cover(最小點覆蓋)
 - 點集合數量最少的vertex cover



圖片來源: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vertex_cover



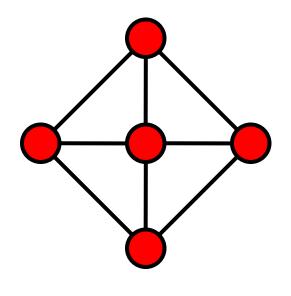


• 一般圖: NP-Complete Problem

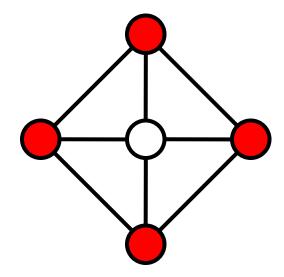




- 一般圖: NP-Complete Problem
 - *以degree數量多的優先greedy是錯誤的解法!





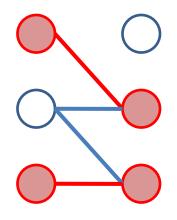


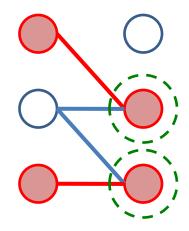
Correct





- 二分圖: P Problem
 - 答案與Maximum Bipartite Matching數量相同
 - 換句話說, 匹配邊中恰好其中一端點要被選取(匹配)而未匹配點都不選取
 - 證明: König's theorem





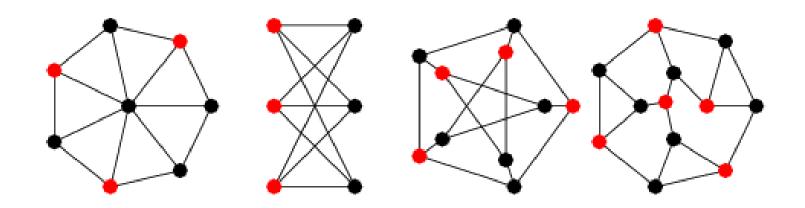








- Independent Set(獨立集)
 - 在圖上選擇點集合,使得該集合內不包含任何edge



圖片來源: http://mathworld.wolfram.com/IndependentSet.html





- Maximum Independent Set(最大獨立集)
 - 點集合數量最多的independent set





- 一般圖: NP-hard Problem
- 二分圖: P Problem
 - 答案與(V 二分圖最大匹配數)相同, V為點個數
 - 其實就是二分圖Minimum Vertex Cover的補集
 - Why?





- Independent Set 的補集必為 Vertex Cover
 - 假設Independent Set的補集不為Vertex Cover 則必存在一條edge(u,v),其u,v兩端點包含在 Independent Set中,矛盾
 - 故Independent Set的補集必為Vertex Cover

- Maximum Independent Set的補集必為 Minimum Vertex Cover
 - Trivial...



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Practice

Minimum Vertex Cover: POJ 1325





Learn more

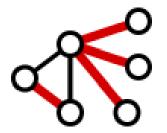


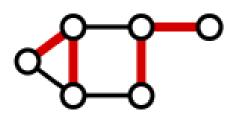






- Edge Cover (邊覆蓋)
 - 在圖上選取一些邊,使得其覆蓋所有的點



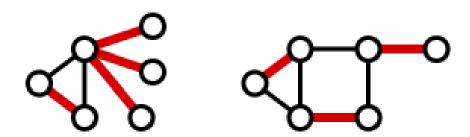


圖片來源: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_cover





- Minimum Edge Cover (最小邊覆蓋)
 - 邊集合數量最小的edge cover



圖片來源: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_cover





- 一般圖: P Problem
 - 利用一般圖最大匹配: Blossom Algorithm解之
- 二分圖: P Problem
 - 利用二分圖最大匹配解之





- 不論一般圖或二分圖:
 - 先找出最大匹配,匹配邊都是Edge Cover的一部份
 - 剩下的未匹配點,都要額外用一條edge覆蓋之
 - 設最大匹配數為K,總點個數V,則: 答案為K+(V-2*K)



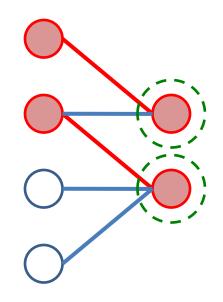


2. Minimum Vertex Cover: 找出一組解





雖然二分圖上,跟最大匹配數量相同 但並非隨便選取匹配邊上的點就好





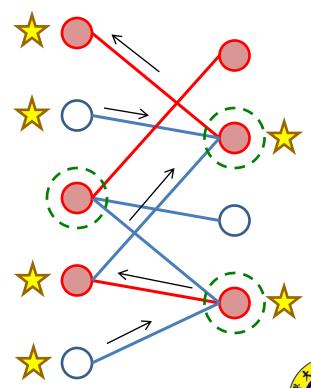
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Minimum Vertex Cover

- 先做一次二分圖最大匹配
- 枚舉左邊群的所有未匹配點,依照alternating path的方式,不斷的標記延路經過的邊
- 最後左邊群未被標記的點、 以及右邊群已被標記的點, 就會是最小點覆蓋的一解。
- Why?
- 小觀察:

2014年4月25日星期五

- 左群未標記點必為匹配點
- 右群已標記點必為匹配點





Vertex Cover?

- 因為我們選擇左群未標記點、右群已標記點, 所以若還有邊未被覆蓋,必定為: "左端點已被標記,且右端點未被標記"的邊。
- 對於左群未匹配點,只要有邊,一定會標記右端點
- 對於左群已匹配點,若要被標記,一定是由右端點 回來所做的標記
- 所以不存在左端已標記、右端卻未標記的邊, 故此法已包含所有的邊,為Vertex Cover





- Vertex個數等同於最大二分匹配?
 - 也就是,每條匹配邊恰好選取一端點?
 - 對於每條匹配邊:
 - 若右端點被標記,左端點必被標記(alternating path)
 - 若右端點未標記,則表示無法從其他左端點到達, 滿足左端點也必未被標記
 - 因此每條匹配邊只可能是:
 - 左右端點都被標記
 - 左右端點都未標記
 - 我們選"左群未標記、右群已標記"故每條匹配邊恰好選擇一次,滿足最大二分匹配數



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Practice

- Minimum Edge Cover: UVa 10349
- Minimum Vertex Cover找解: UVa 11419





Thank you for your attention!

