Matchings, Covers, and Network Games

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• *G* is said to be stable if the set of its inessential vertices forms a stable set (i.e., are pairwise not adjacent).



• Stable graph \rightarrow Why are these graphs interesting?

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Question: [Biró, Kern & Paulusma'10, Könemann, Larson & Steiner'12] Can we stabilize unstable games through minimal changes in the underlying network?

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 \rightarrow Let's look at this question from a graph theory perspective

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Combinatorial question: Can we efficiently find (edge-/vertex-) stabilizers of minimum cardinality?

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 \rightarrow How are these results proved?

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• Stable graphs are a superclass of König-Egerváry graphs, and can be characterized in terms of fractional matchings and covers.

• Finding a maximum matching of a graph G = (V, E) can be formulated as the following Integer Program (IP):

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• If we relax the integrality constraints, we get a pair of Linear Programs (LP).

$$\nu_f(G) := \max\{\mathbf{1}^T x : x(\delta(v)) \le 1 \ \forall v \in V, \ x \in \mathbb{R}_{\ge 0}^E\}$$

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• Feasible solutions to these LPs yield *fractional* matchings and covers!

Def. a vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^{E}$ is a fractional matching if it is a feasible solution to:

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Def. a vector $y \in \mathbb{R}^{V}$ is called a fractional vertex-cover if it is a feasible solution to its dual:

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• By duality: we know that the following chain of inequalities holds for all G:

$$\nu(G) \leq \nu_f(G) = \tau_f(G) \leq \tau(G)$$

• Example:

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▶
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In other words, G is stable if and only if cardinality of a max matching = min size of a fractional vertex cover y.
Note: such y does not necessarily have integer coordinates! In fact, General graphs ⊃ Stable graphs ⊃ König-Egervary graphs ⊃ Bipartite graphs.

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(It follows from classical results e.g. [Uhry'75, Balas'81, Pulleyblank'87])

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Key ingredient: Edmonds-Gallai Decomposition of a graph.

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• Note: The Edmonds-Gallai decomposition of a graph can be computed in polynomial-time.

• What is the relation between this decomposition and max matchings?







• Let M be any maximum matching of G. Then



• *M* induces a near-perfect matching in each component of $G[\mathbf{B}]$



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Then, x is maximum fractional matching.

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How about approximation algorithms?

Approximation algorithms

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- In other words, we can find a small subset of edges to remove from G that
 - (i) does not decrease the value of a max matching, and (ii) reduces the minimum size of a fractional vertex cover.

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- For d-regular graphs (→ each player has the same number of potential deals), previous algorithm of [BCKPS'14] yields a 2-approximation
- What about *b*-matchings? (\rightarrow each player *v* can enter in b_v deals)

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Thank you!