

Lecture 8: Max/Min Weight Perfect Matchings (LP)



• Perfect Matching Polytope . convex hull of all perfect matchings (C_{PM})

• Write K_{PM} linear program, show $K_{PM} = C_{PM}$ (for bipartite graphs)

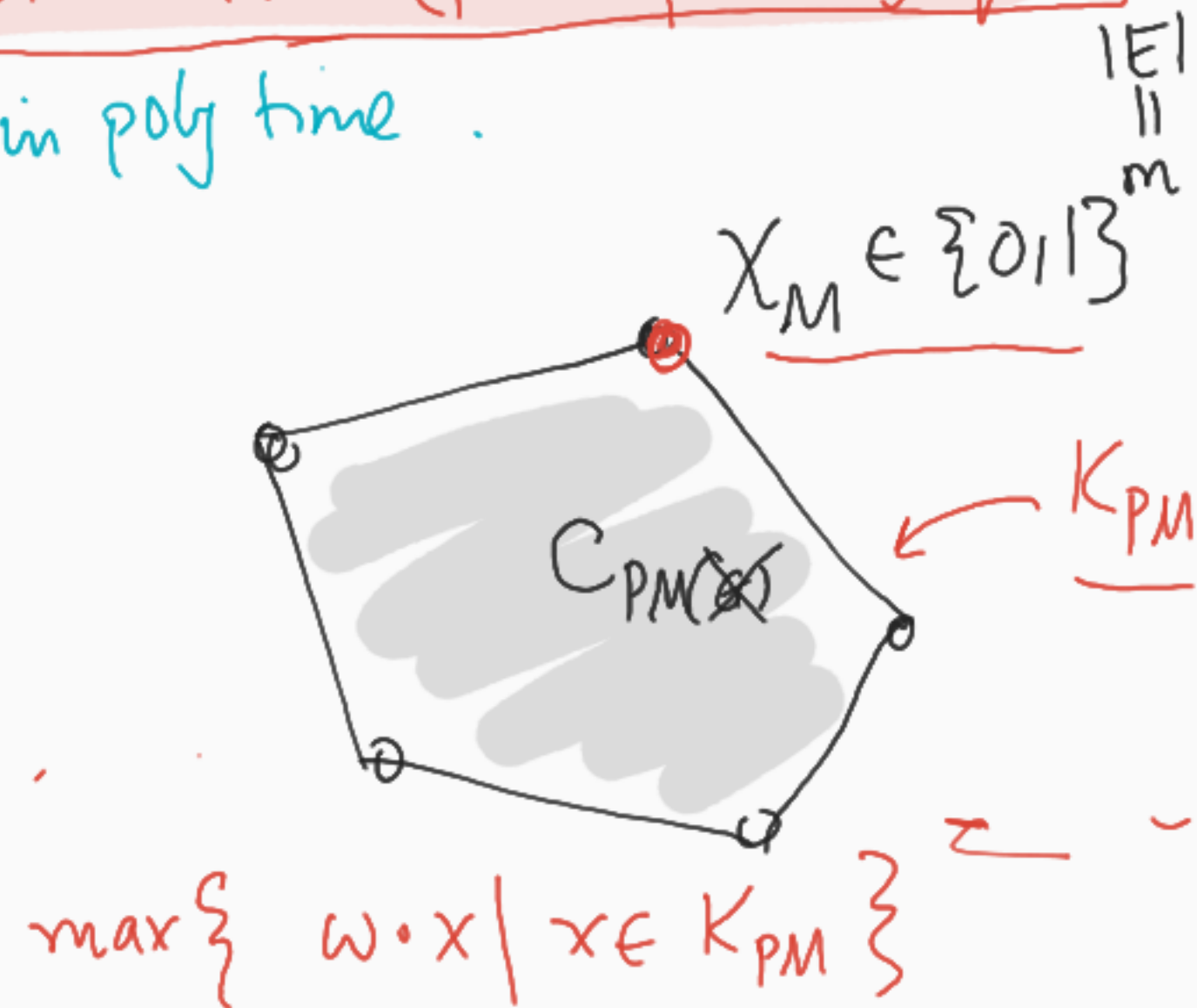
\Rightarrow can solve min/max weight PM in poly time.

• 3 proofs (3 algorithms)

✓ extreme point

{ ✓ basic feasible solution \leftarrow

{ ✓ vertex \leftarrow

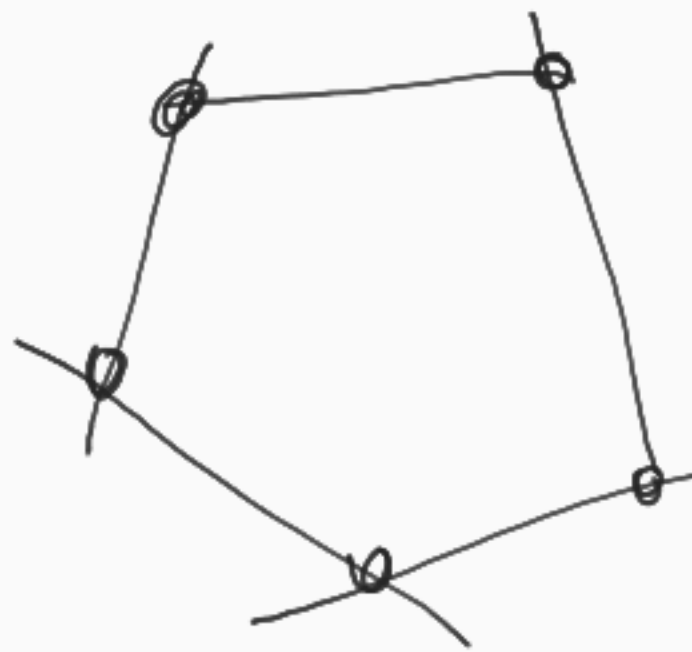


$$K_{PM} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{E}|} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sum_{e \in \partial v} x_e = 1 \\ x_e \geq 0 \end{array} \quad \forall v \in V \right\} \quad \text{polytope.}$$

\uparrow
 $\forall e \in \mathcal{E}$

Claim: every "corner" of K_{PM} is $\chi_M \leftarrow$ perfect matching

- bfs.
- vertex



x^* bfs of KPM is a matching $x_M \in \{0,1\}^m$

- $x(\partial v_1) \geq 1$
- $x(\partial v_2) = 1$
- $x(\partial v_n) = 1$
- $x_{e_1} \geq 0$
- $x_{e_2} \geq 0$
- $x_{e_m} \geq 0$

m tight II constraints at x^*

\Rightarrow $Bx^* = b$ \leftarrow $m \times m$ submatrix $\det(B) \neq 0$

$x^* = B^{-1}b$

\leftarrow $0,1$

- feasible sat'y all constraints
 - m tight constraints. (lin ind)
- \uparrow basis

$x(A) = \sum_{e \in A} z_e$

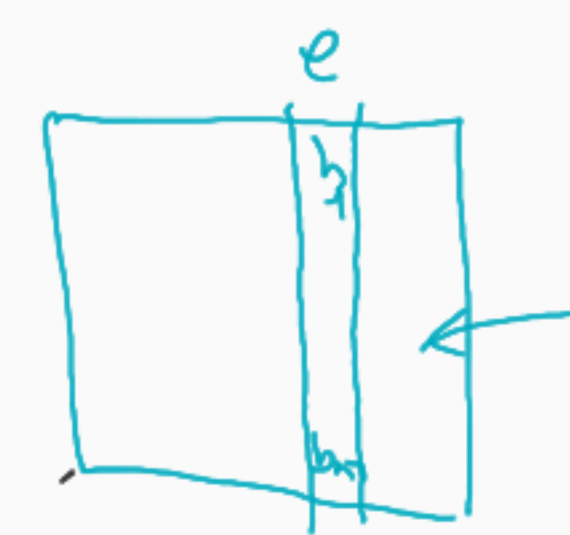
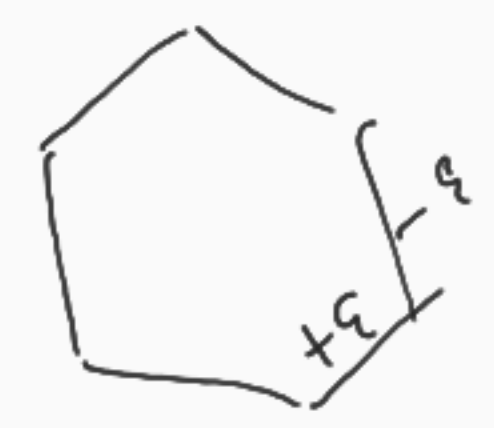
$x(\partial v) = \sum_{e \in \partial v} x_e$

Claim: $x_e^* \in \mathbb{Z}$ (+feasible $\Rightarrow \{0,1\}$)

$x_e^* = \frac{\det(B[b]_e)}{\det(B)} \leftarrow \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\leftarrow \in \{\pm 1\}$

$Ax \geq b$
 $x \geq 0$

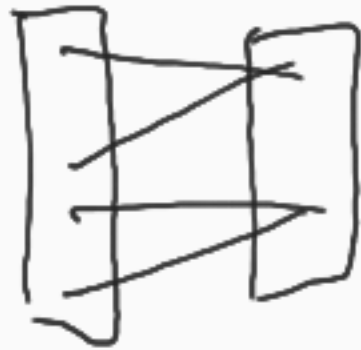
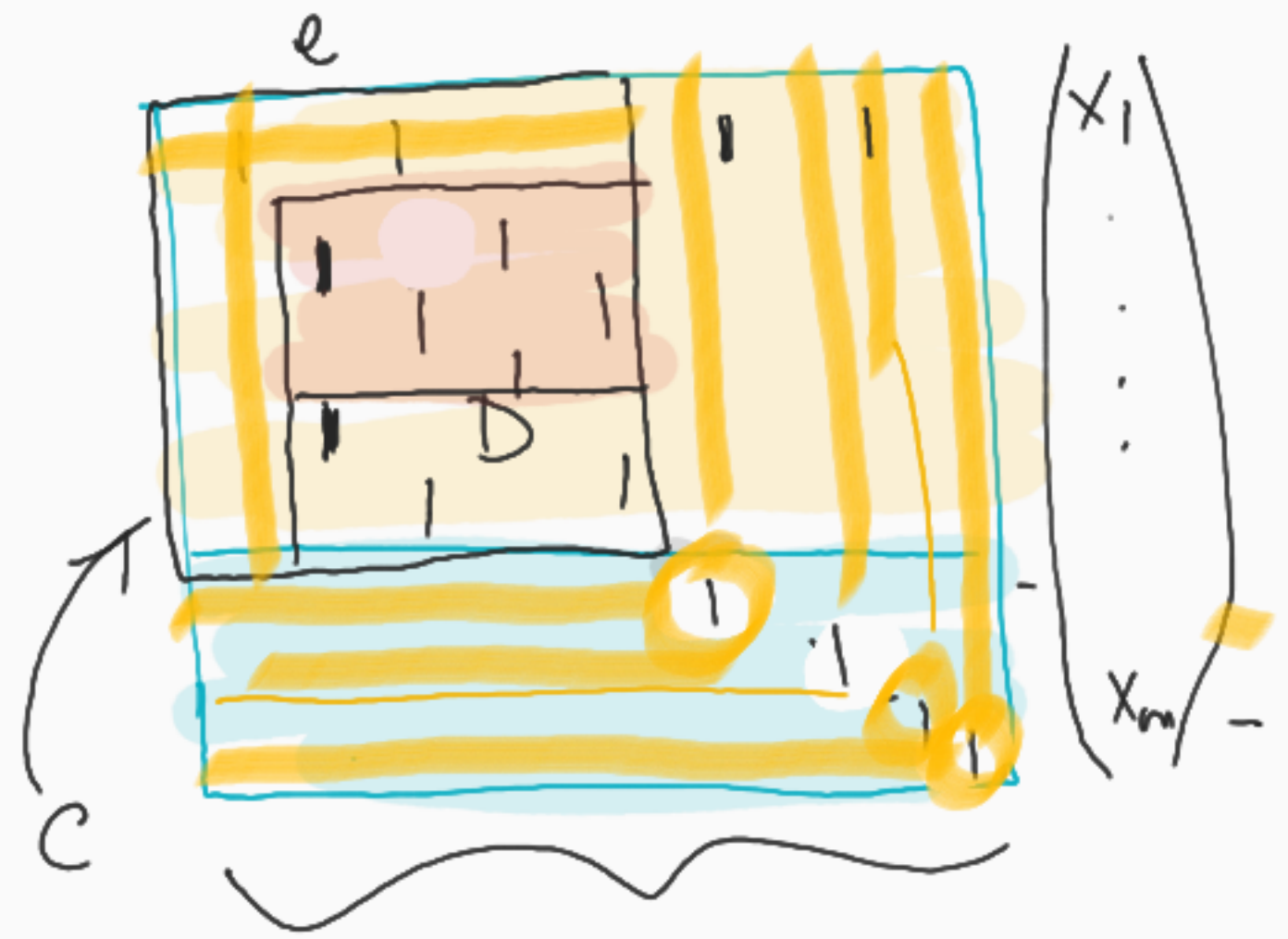


Subclaim: $\det(B) \in \{\pm 1, 0\}$

Pf: $\det(B) = \pm \det(C)$

expanding columns having sign 1.

$\det(C) = \pm \det(D)$



Sum of rows \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$ = sum of rows \leftarrow

$\det(D) = 0$ unless $D = 0 \times 0$ matrix

x_3 x_{19} $x_m = 0$

Lan, Ravi, Singh
Iterative Rounding

Max Weight PMs (buyers/items)

$$\max_{PM M} \sum_{\text{buyers } b} V_{bM(b)}$$

← item assigned to b. by M.

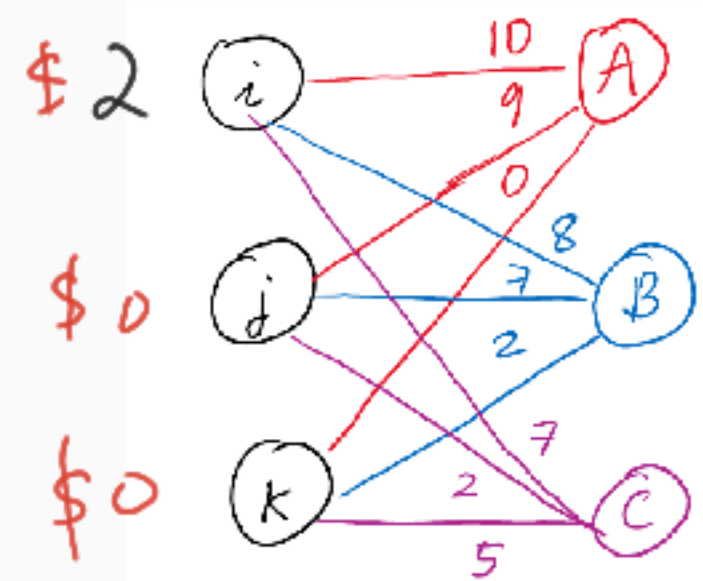
Prices $p_i \quad \forall i \in I \quad p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$
utility of b for item i @ price \bar{p} .

$$u_{bi}(p) = V_{bi} - p_i$$

max-utility of b @ \bar{p}

$$u_b(p) = \max_i (V_{bi} - p_i)$$

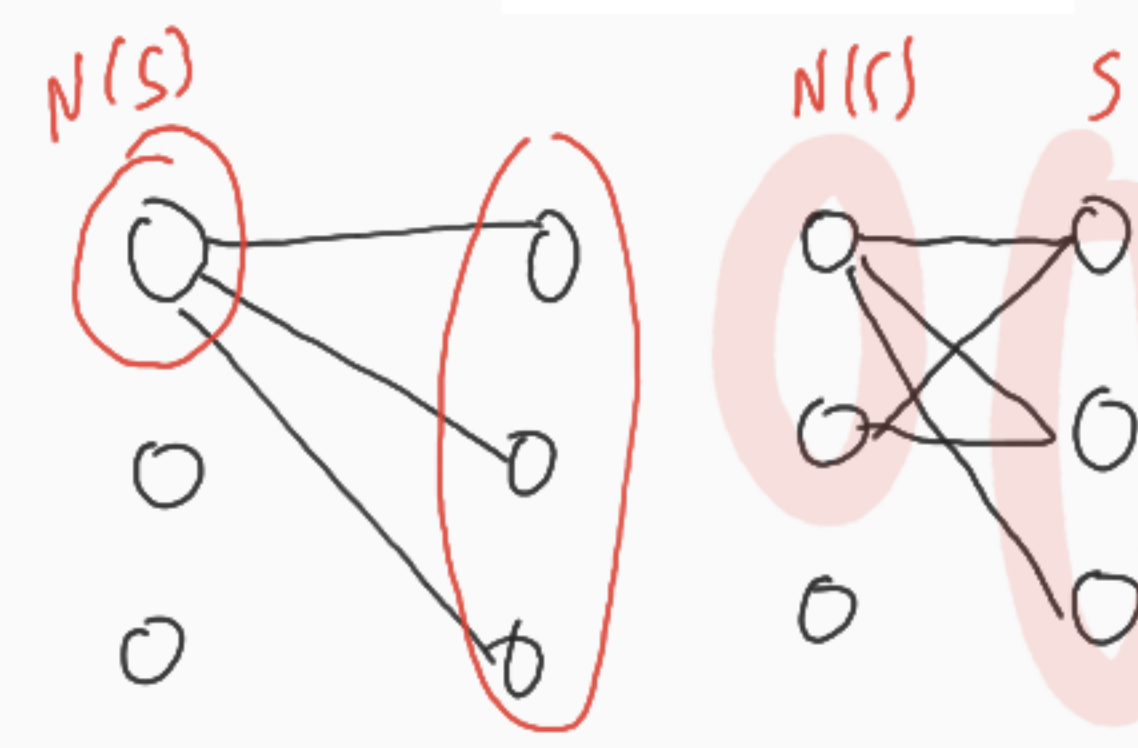
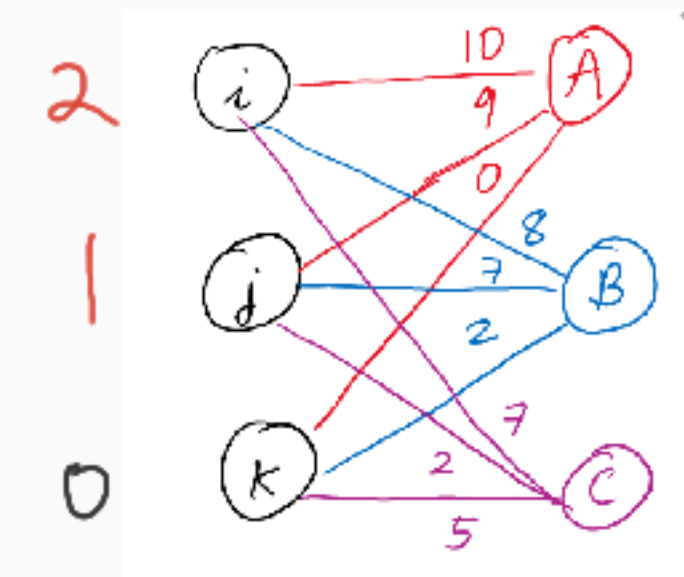
n items n buyers



$$V_{bi} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

item i is preferred by b
 if $u_{bi}(p) = u_b(p)$

Harold Kuhn .

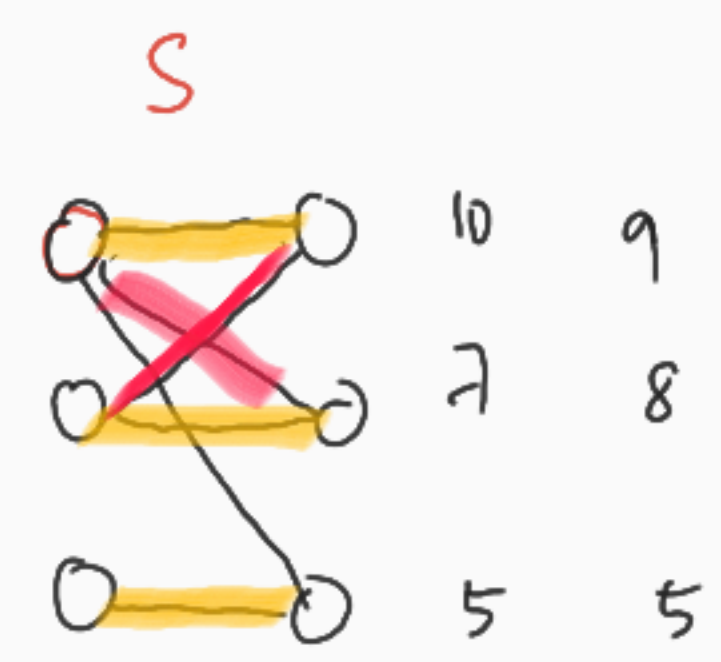


Algo : sets init prices $p_i \leftarrow 0$.

- draw the preferred graph $G(p)$
- if $G(p)$ has a PM, return it
- else find a hall set S st $|N(S)| < |S|$
 - ↑ via König
 - ↑ over demanded items
- raise prices in $N(S)$ by \$1

Claim 1 : Algo stops

Claim 2 : when stops, M is a max-value PM.



$$\max \sum_i V_{bi} X_{bi}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_i X_{bi} = 1 \quad \forall b$$

$$\sum_b X_{bi} = 1 \quad \forall i$$

$$X_{bi} \geq 0$$

u_b

p_i

Weak duality

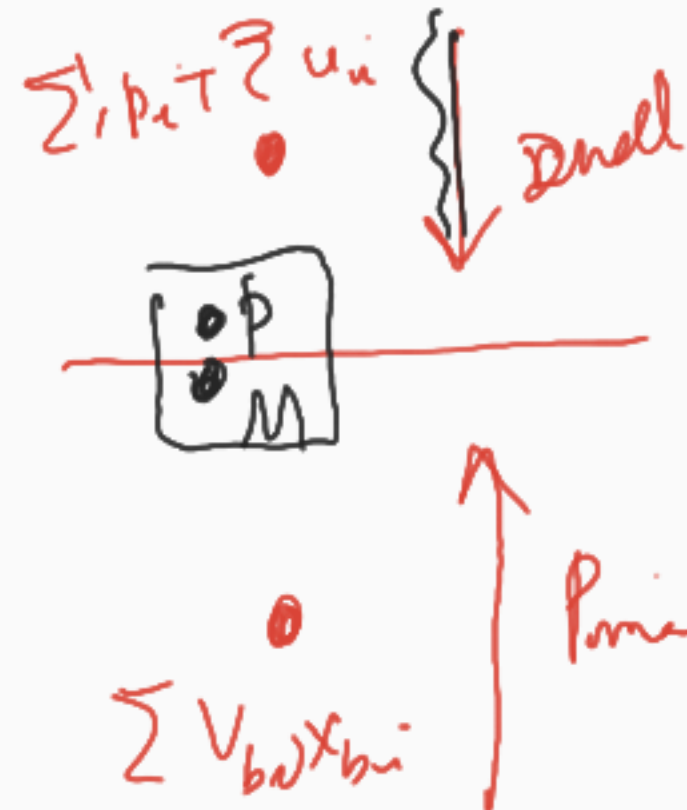
\forall primal solⁿ x

\forall dual solⁿ (p, u)

primal value \leq dual value

Strong duality

OPT primal = OPT dual



Claim 2: if p prices $\Rightarrow G(p)$ has perf match M
 $\Rightarrow M$ is optimal (max wgt)

Pf: $\text{val}(M) = \sum_{bi} V_{bi} X_{bi}^*$

$$= \sum_{bi} (V_{bi} - p_i) X_{bi}^* + \sum_{bi} p_i X_{bi}^*$$

$$= \sum_b u_b(p) + \sum_i p_i = \text{dual value}$$

$$X^* = X_M$$

$X_e^* = 1 \iff e \in M$
 0 if not

$$\min \sum_i p_i + \sum_b u_b$$

$$p_i + u_b \geq V_{bi} \quad \forall b, i$$

Claim: $u_b \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max_i (V_{bi} - p_i)$

$$\min_p \sum_i p_i + \sum_b u_b(p)$$

Claim 1. Algo stops. (integer values)

Dual value (over time)

$$\Phi = \sum_i k_i + \sum_b u_b(p)$$

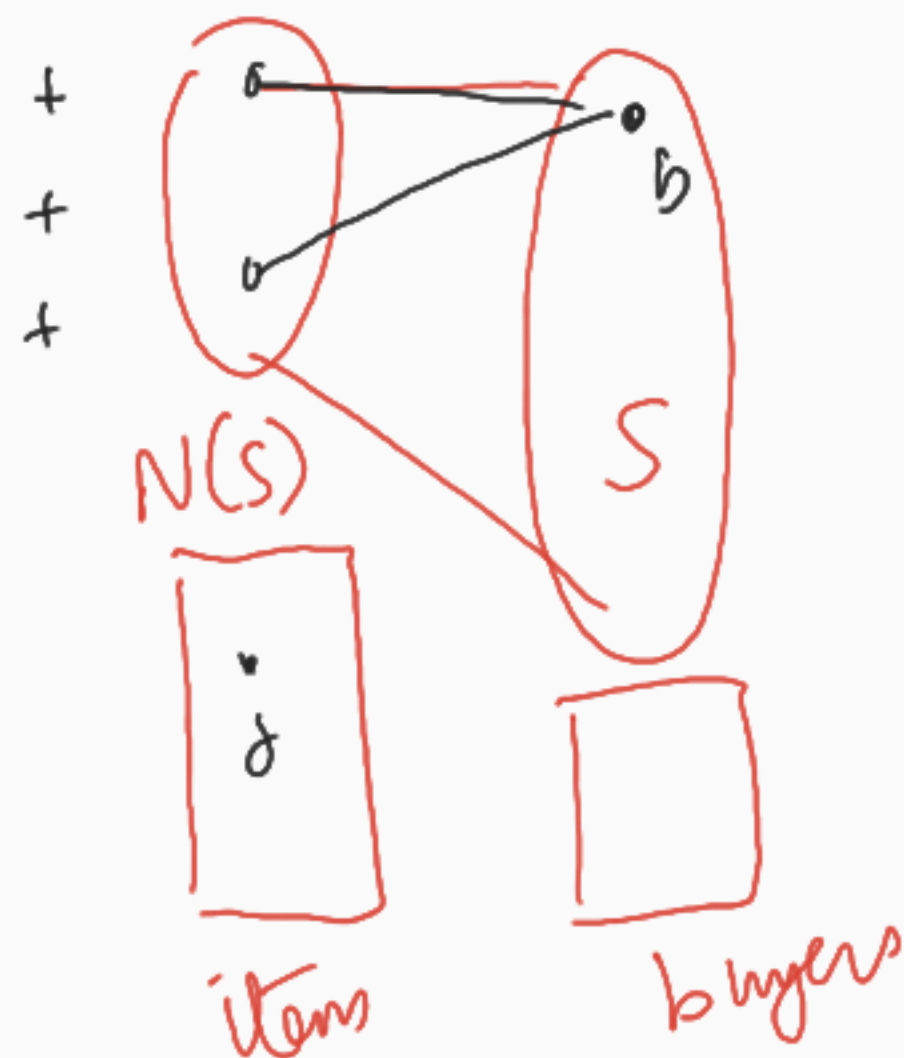
• @ each step, $\Phi \downarrow$ at least 1.

• \downarrow inc by $|N(S)|$ dec by $|S|$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi \downarrow \quad |S| - |N(S)| \geq 1$$

$$\Phi_{\text{init}} = \sum_b \left(\max_i v_{bi} \right)$$

$\Phi_{\text{final}} =$ OPTimal value of PM



① Primal-Dual

② English or ascending price auctions.

- sell multiple items

- auction design

③ max wt PM algo.

