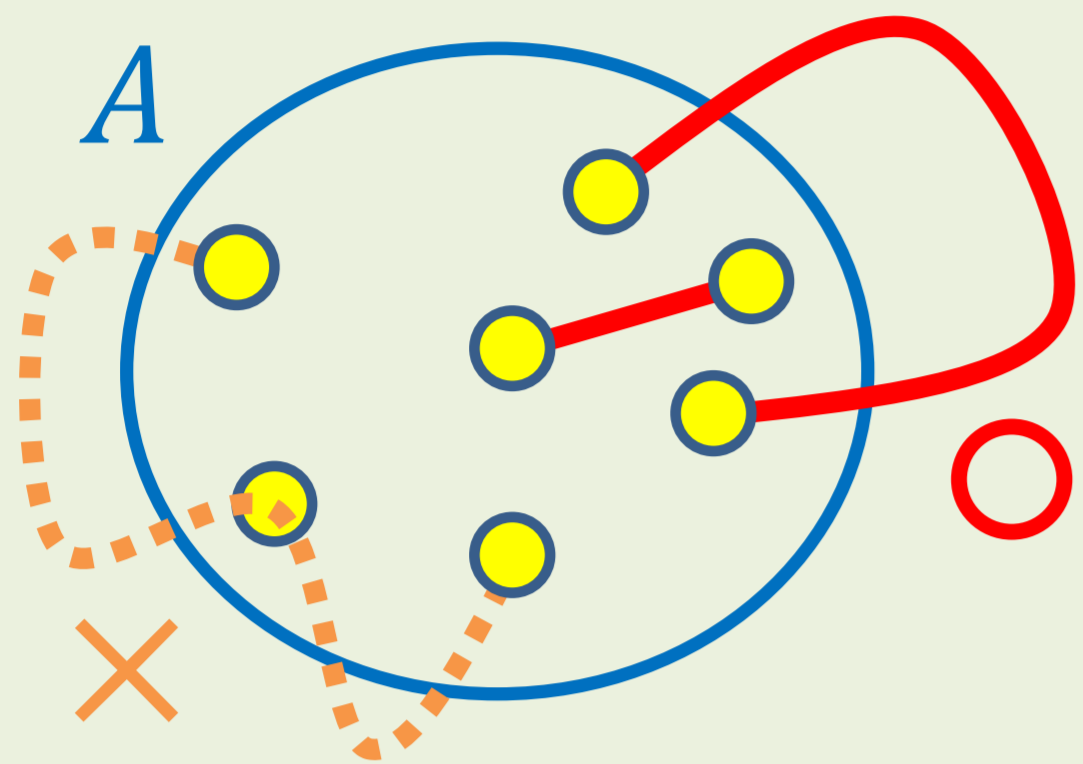


Packing A -paths in Group-Labeled Graphs via Linear Matroid Parity

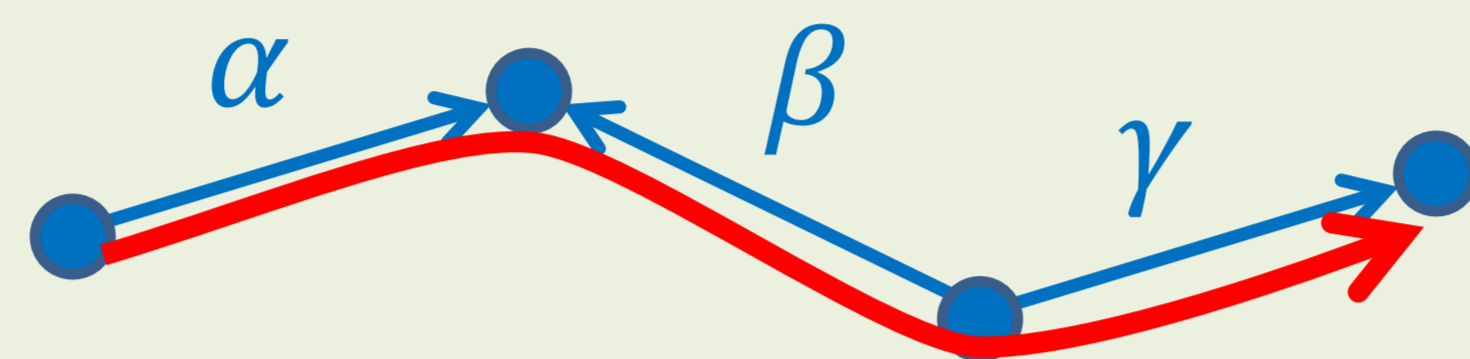
Yutaro Yamaguchi (University of Tokyo)

1. Packing A -paths in Group-Labeled Graphs

Paths **between** $A \subseteq V$
NOT through A



$G = (V, E)$: directed graph
 $\psi: E \rightarrow \Gamma$ (Γ : group)

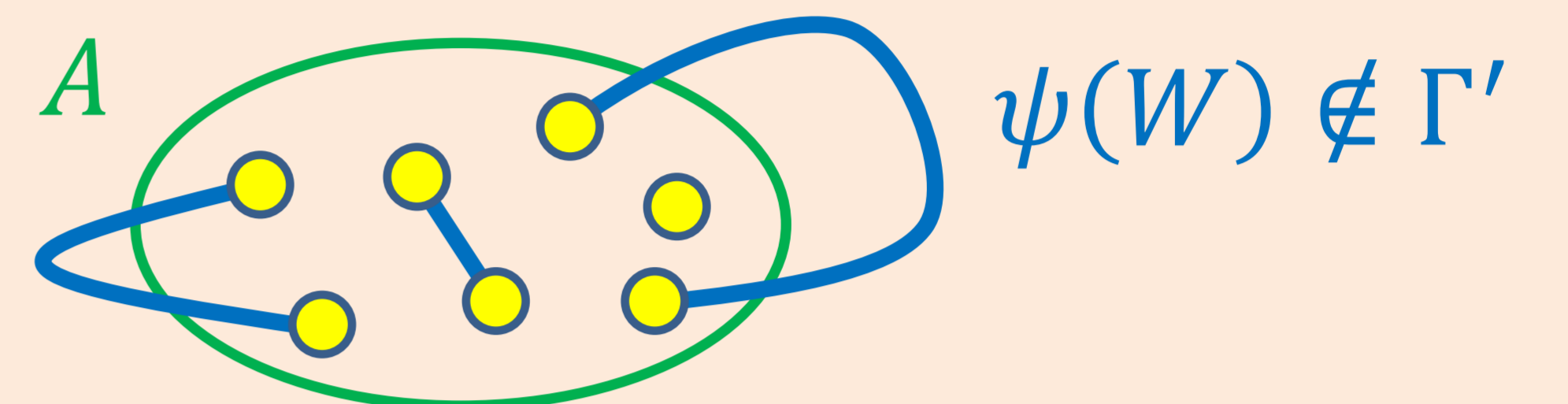


W : (undirected) walk
 $\psi(W) := \gamma \cdot \beta^{-1} \cdot \alpha$

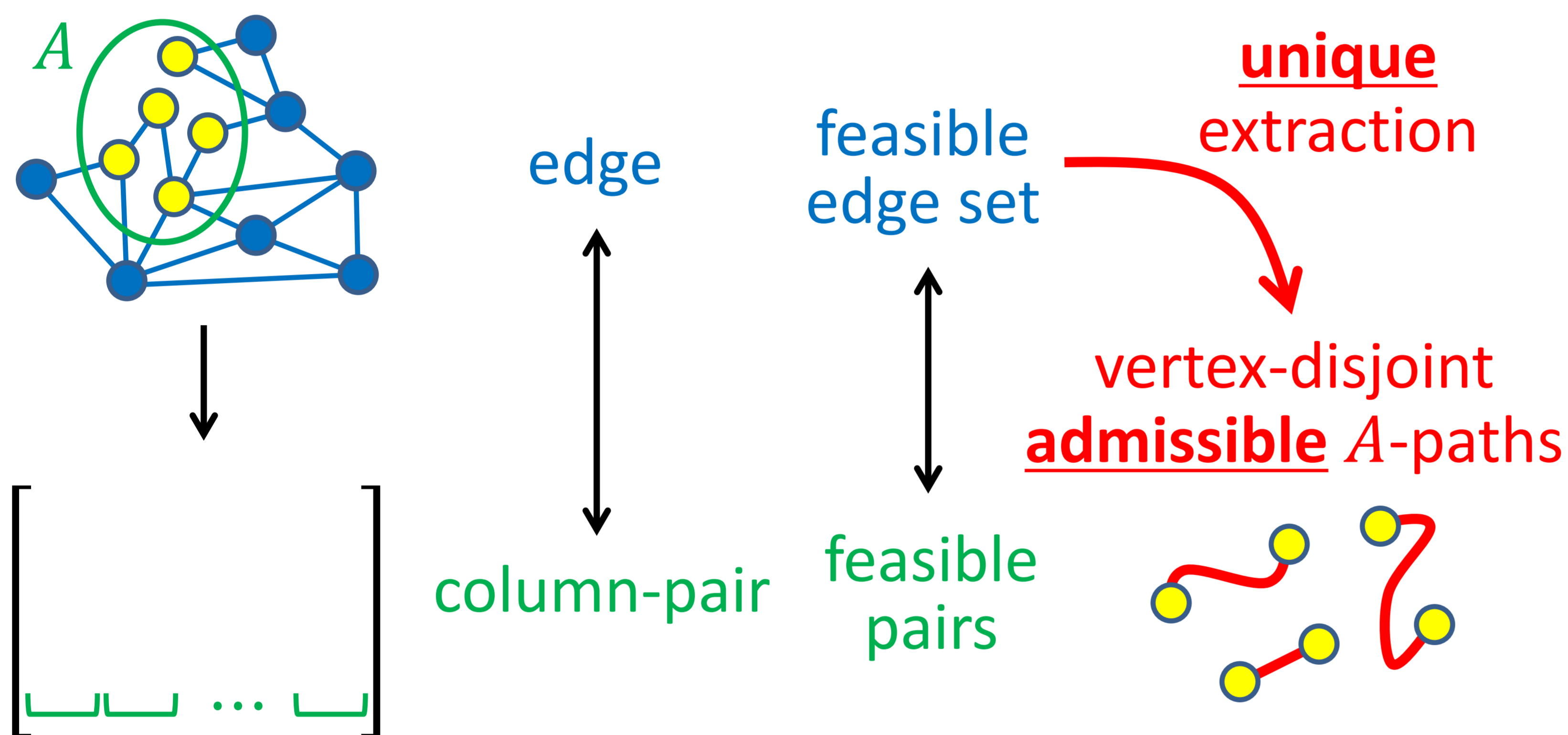
[Problem 1] Subgroup Model

Input: (G, ψ) : Γ -labeled graph
 $A \subseteq V(G)$: terminal set
 Γ' : proper **subgroup** of Γ

Find: a maximum family of vertex-disjoint **admissible** A -paths



2. Reduction to Linear Matroid Parity (L.M.P.)



[Problem 2] Linear Matroid Parity

Input: a matrix in $\mathbf{F}^{n \times 2m}$ (\mathbf{F} : field) with **pairing of the columns**

Find: a maximum family of pairs with **the linear independence**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Main Theorem

Γ : group, Γ' : subgroup of Γ , \mathbf{F} : field

$\exists \rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ homomorphic

$\exists Y$: 1-dimensional subspace of \mathbf{F}^2

s.t. $\Gamma' = \{\alpha \in \Gamma \mid \rho(\alpha)Y = Y\}$



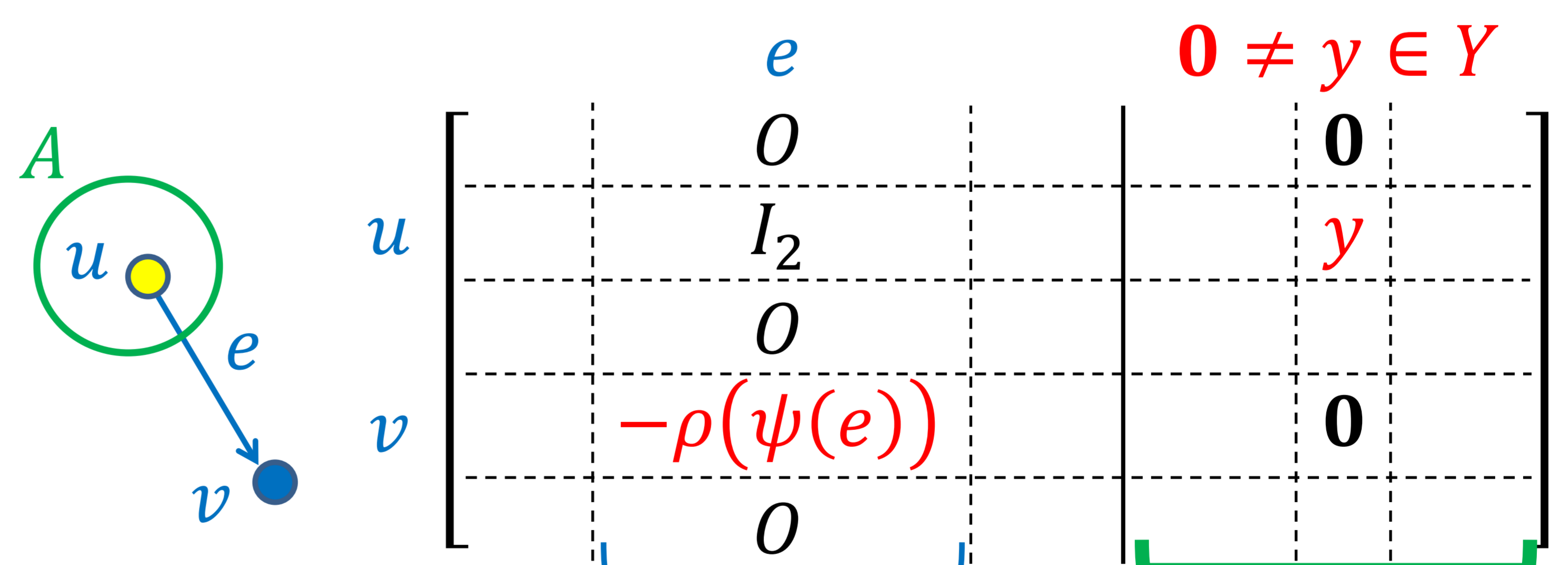
Subgroup model reduces to L.M.P. with **coherent representation** over \mathbf{F} .

How to Construct a Matrix

$\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{F})$: the set of nonsingular $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbf{F}

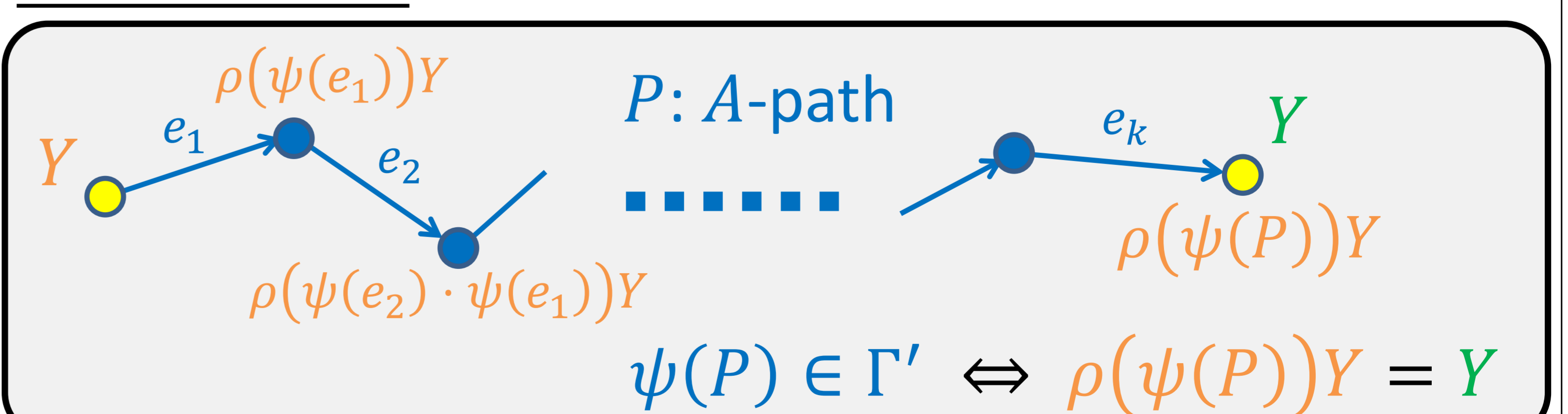
$\text{PGL}(n, \mathbf{F}) := \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{F}) / \{kI_n \mid k \in \mathbf{F}\}$

ρ : **projective representation** of Γ with Y **fixed** w.r.t. Γ'

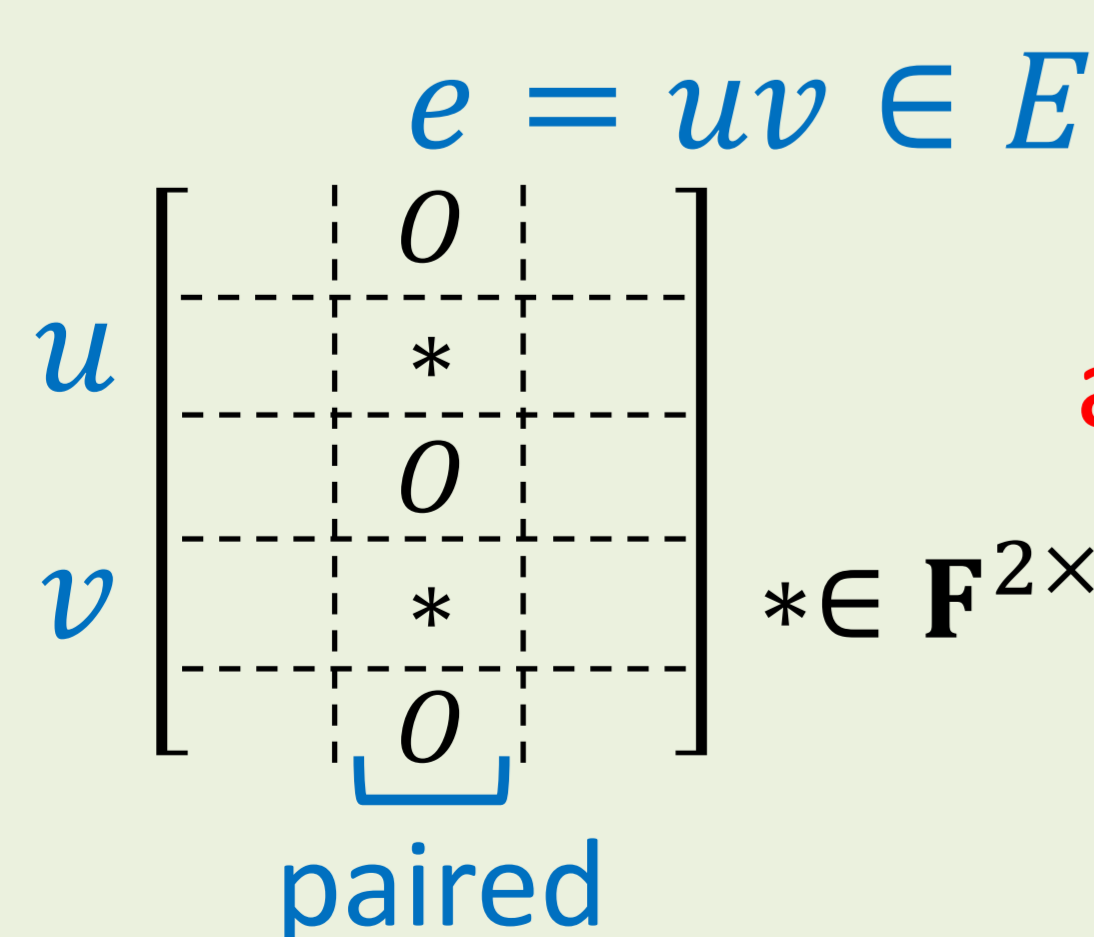


Eliminate in advance. \Leftrightarrow **Begin with these.**

Observation



(i) Based on **incidence matrix**.



(ii) Correspondence of **feasibility**.

