

Shortest Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths via Weighted Linear Matroid Parity

Yutaro Yamaguchi

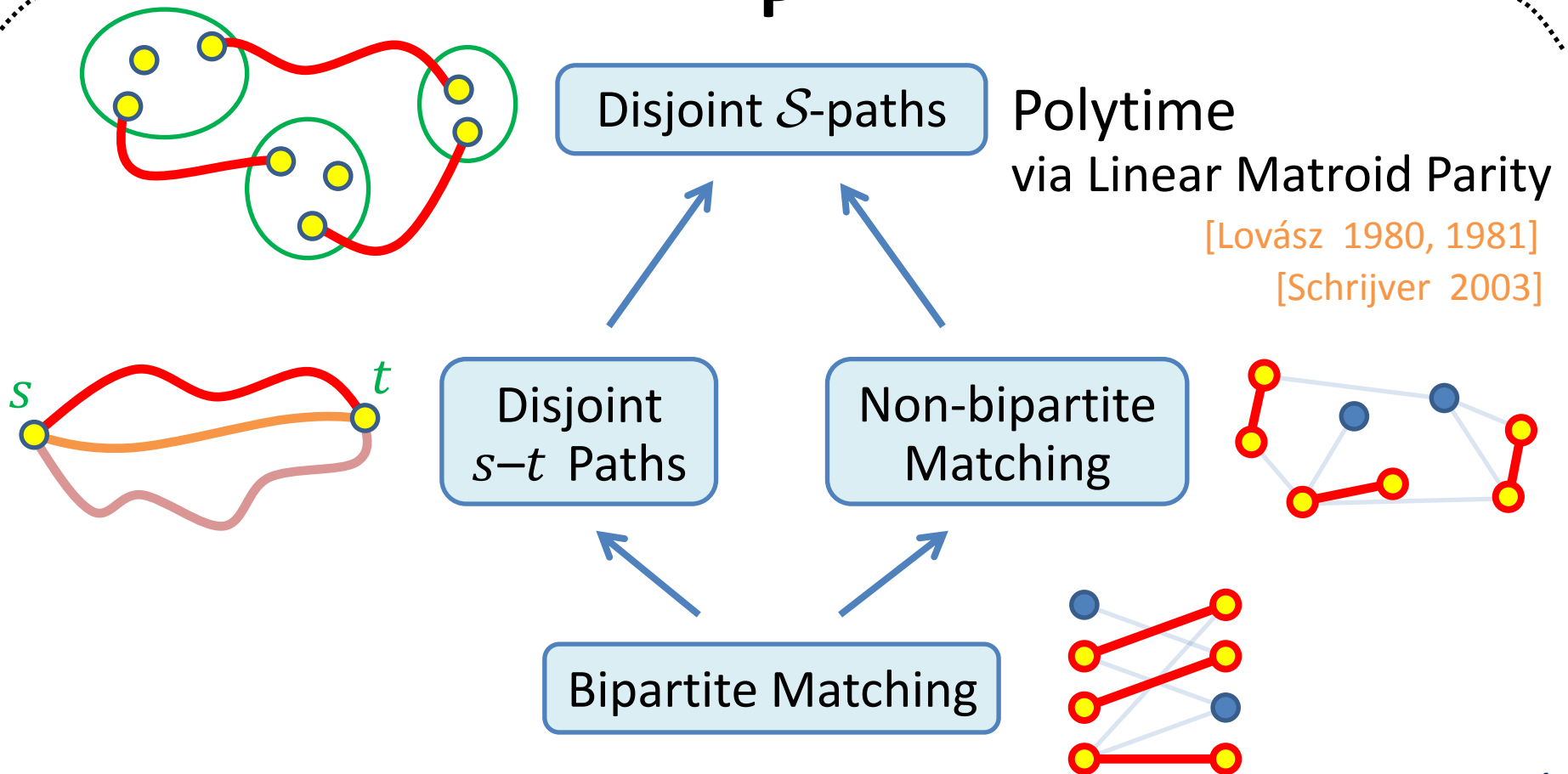
Osaka University, Japan

ISAAC 2016 @Sydney December 12, 2016

Overview

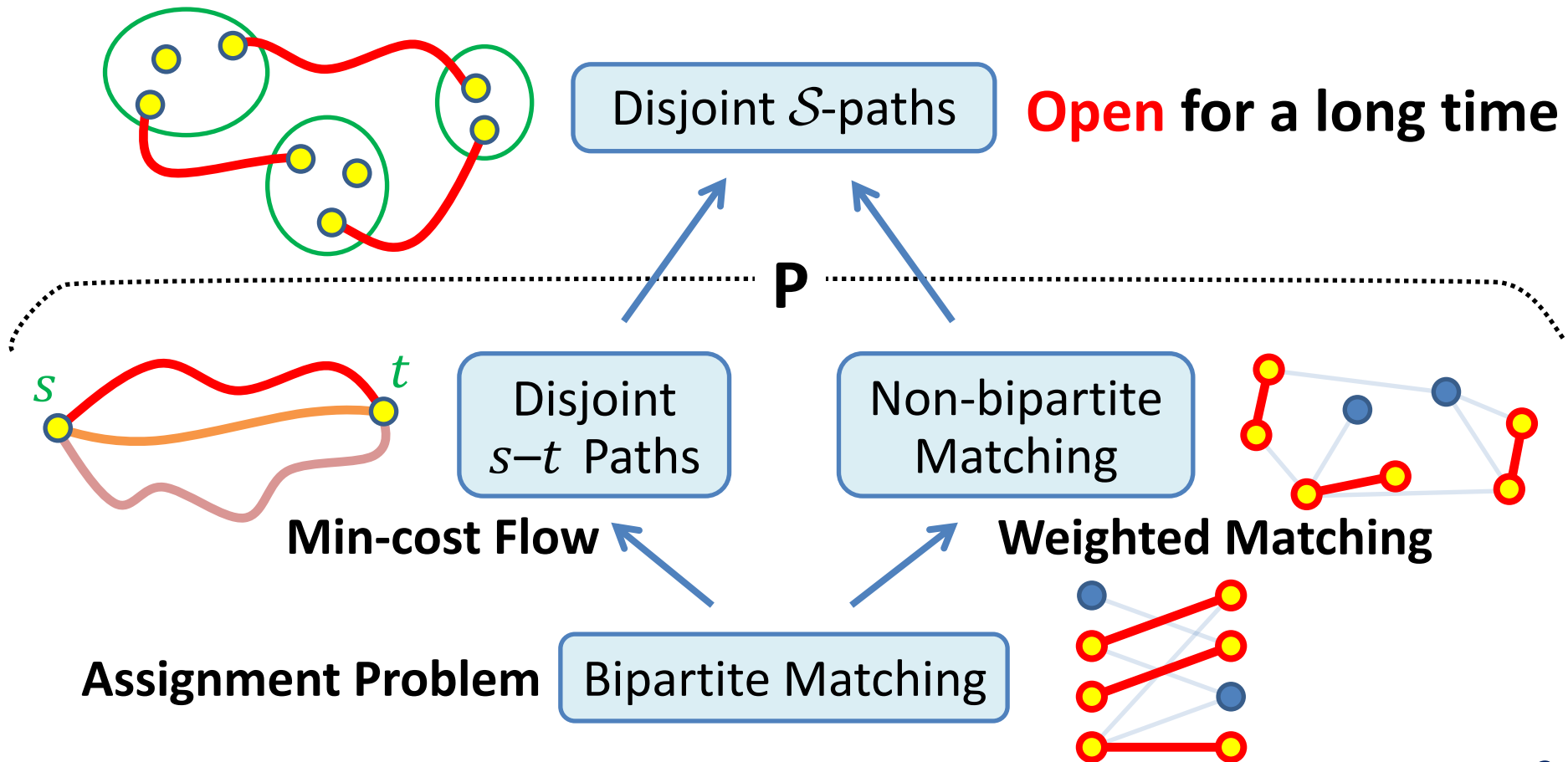
Find Maximum-Cardinality Feasible Solution

P



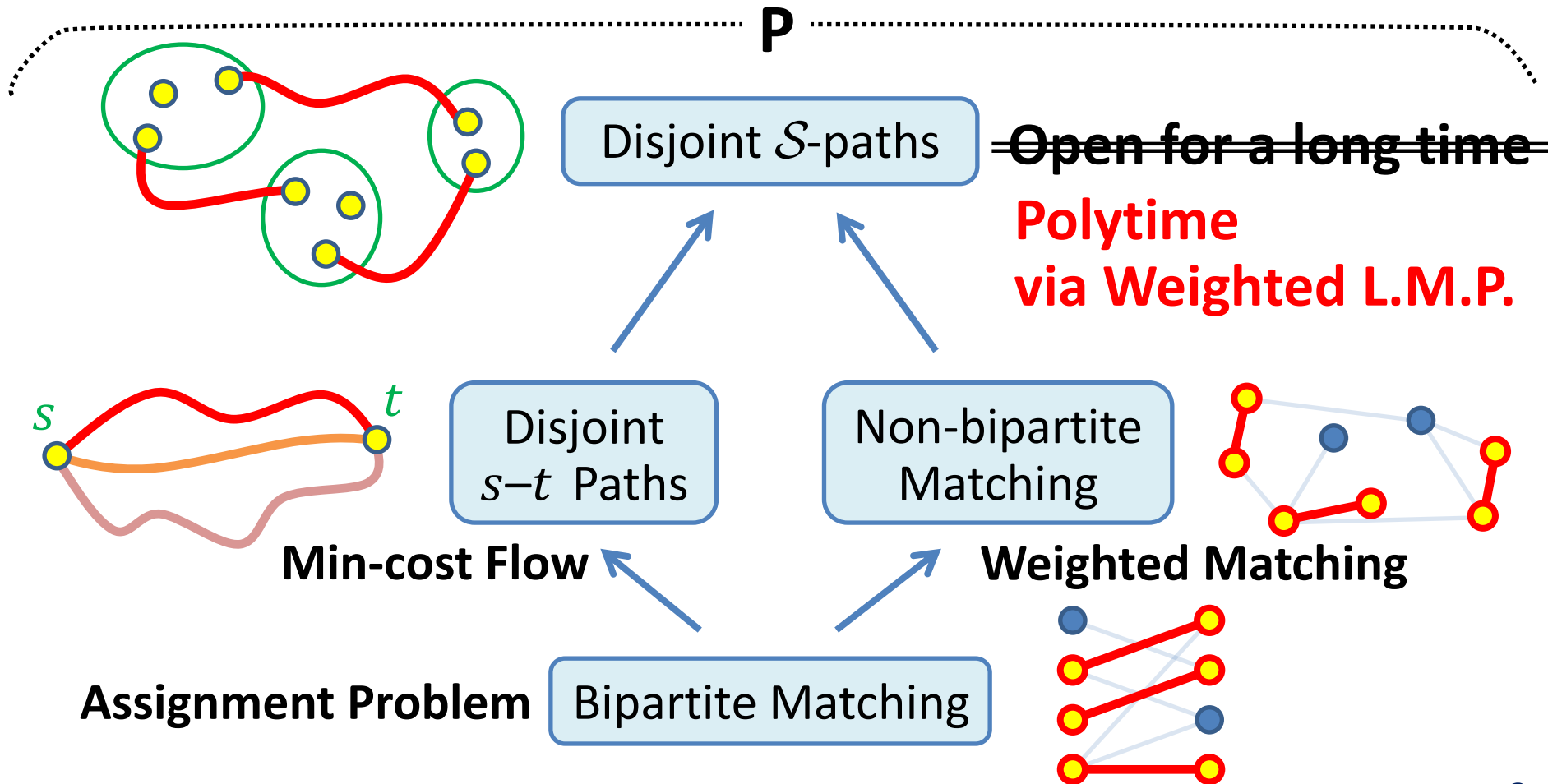
Overview

Find Minimum-Cost Fixed-Cardinality Feasible Solution



Overview

Find Minimum-Cost Fixed-Cardinality Feasible Solution



Successful Scenario

	Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
Cardinality ver.	Polytime [Lovász 1980] [Schrijver 2003]	Polytime e.g., [Lovász 1981] [Gabow–Stallmann 1986] [Cheung–Lau–Leung 2016]
Weighted ver.	Polytime??	Polytime?

Reduce
→

Reduce?
→

Successful Scenario

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Weighted ver.	Polytime! [This Talk]	Polytime Announced by [Iwata 2013][Pap 2013]

Outline

- Preliminaries
 - Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths
 - Linear Matroid Parity
 - Reduction in Cardinality Case
- Result
 - How to Extend to Weighted Case
- Conclusion

Outline

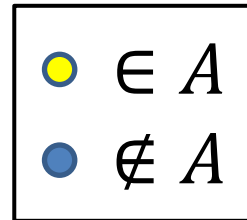
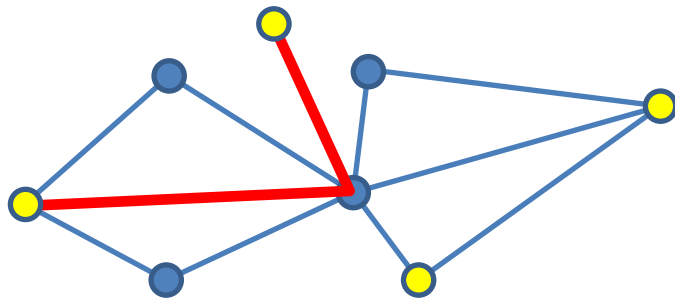
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A-paths and \mathcal{S} -paths

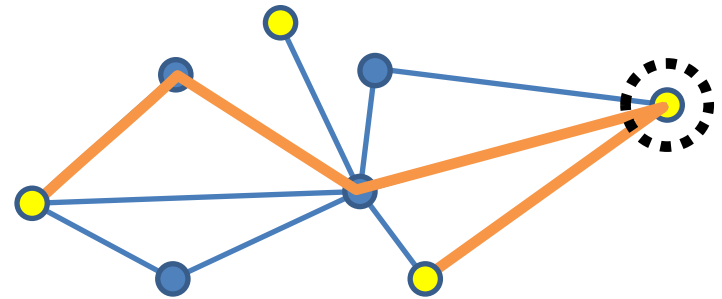
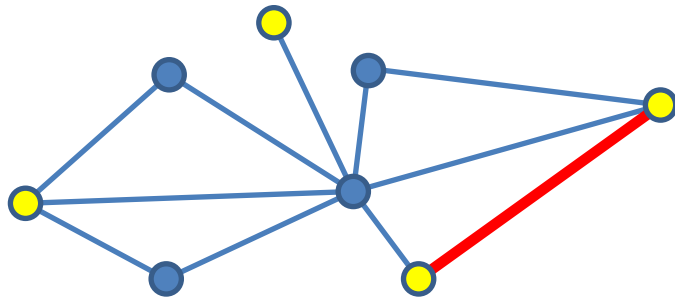
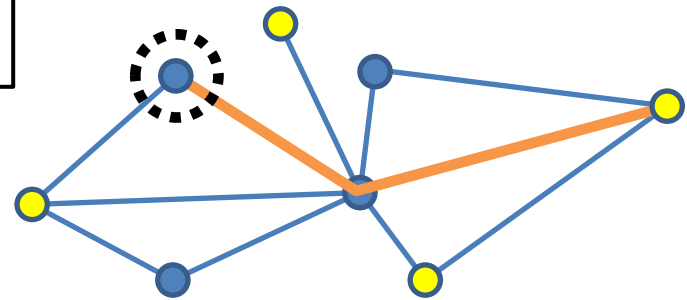
$G = (V, E)$: Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$: Terminal Set

A-paths



NOT A-paths

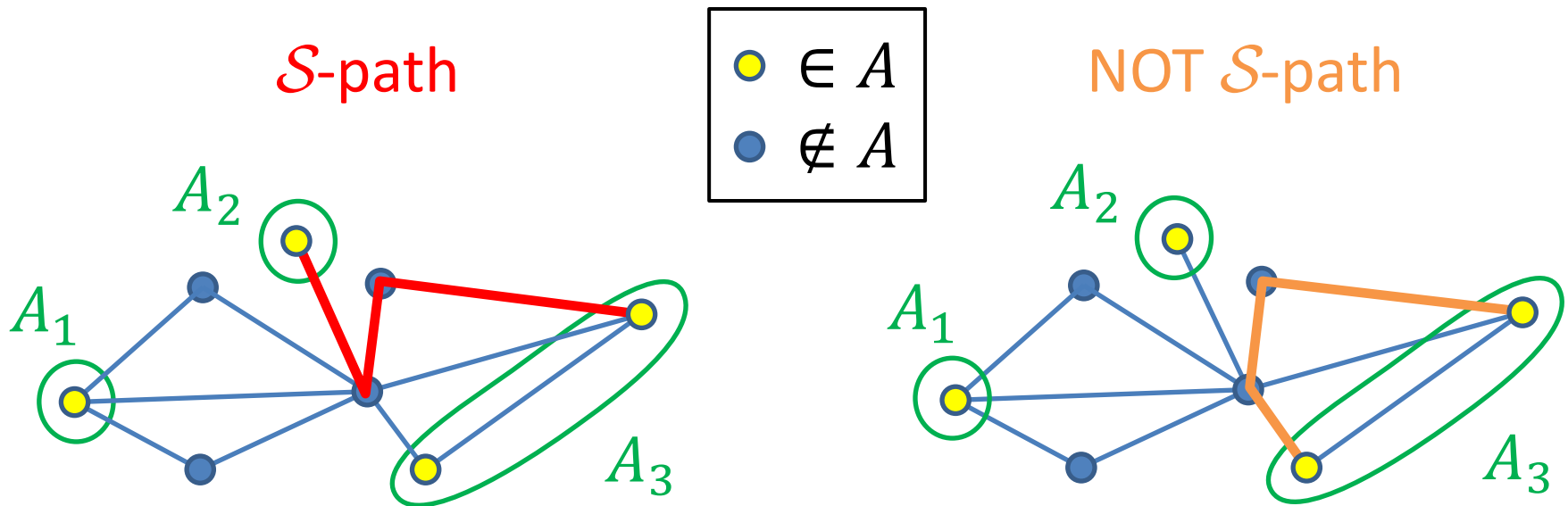


A-paths and \mathcal{S} -paths

$G = (V, E)$: Undirected Graph

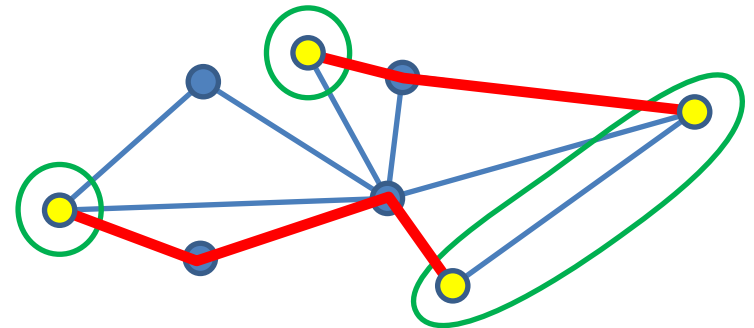
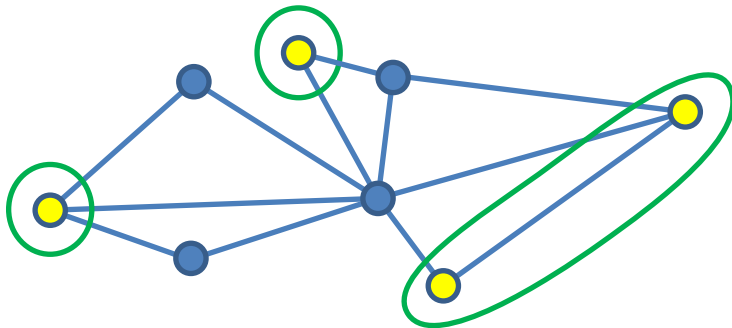
$A \subseteq V$: Terminal Set

$\mathcal{S} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k\}$: Partition of A



Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths Problem

Given $G = (V, E)$: Undirected Graph
 $A \subseteq V$: Terminal Set, \mathcal{S} : Partition of A



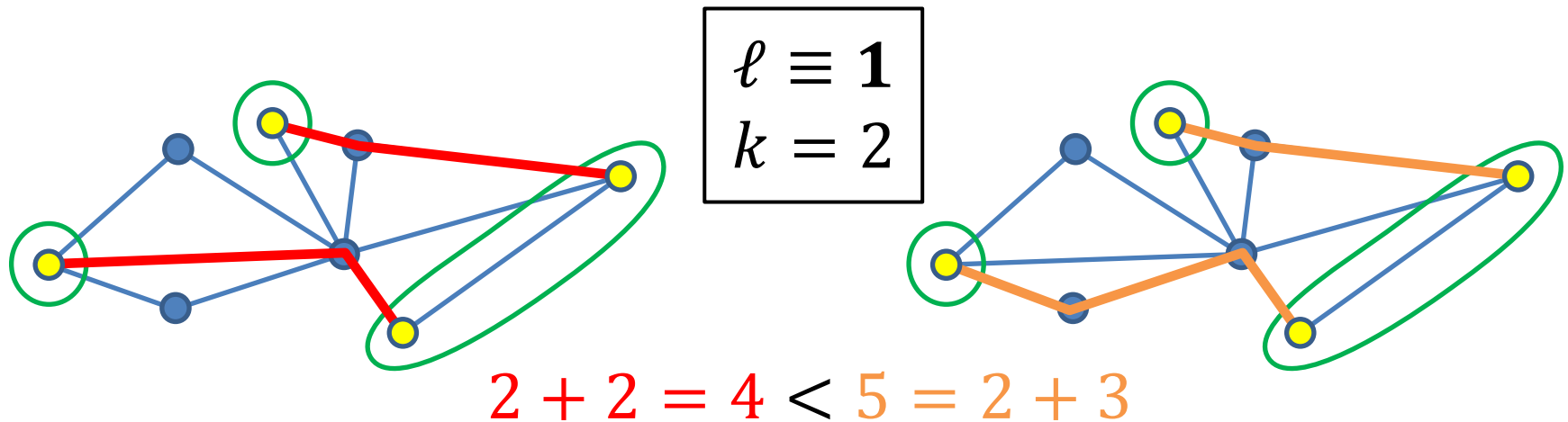
Find Maximum Number of Vertex-Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

Shortest Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths Problem

Given $G = (V, E)$: Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$: Terminal Set, \mathcal{S} : Partition of A

$\ell: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$ Edge Length, $k \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$



Find Totally Shortest k Vertex-Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

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Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: Matrix with Pairing of Columns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find Maximum Number of
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: Matrix with Pairing of Columns

Full Rank
(rank = 6)

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Find Maximum Number of Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times 2m}$: Matrix with Pairing of Columns

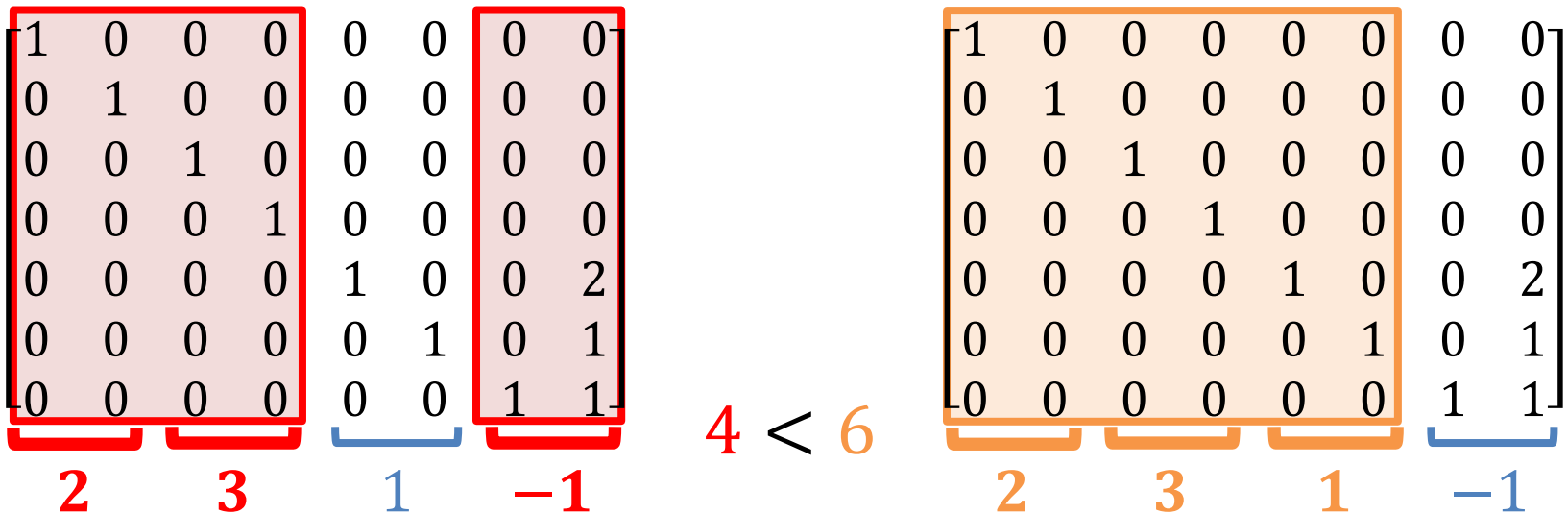
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NOT Full Rank (rank = 3)

Find Maximum Number of Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

Weighted Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Given $Z \in \mathbf{F}^{r \times 2m}$: Matrix with Pairing of Columns
 $w: [m] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ Weight on Column-Pairs



Find Max. Linearly Independent Column-Pairs
with Minimum Total Weight

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Reduction Sketch

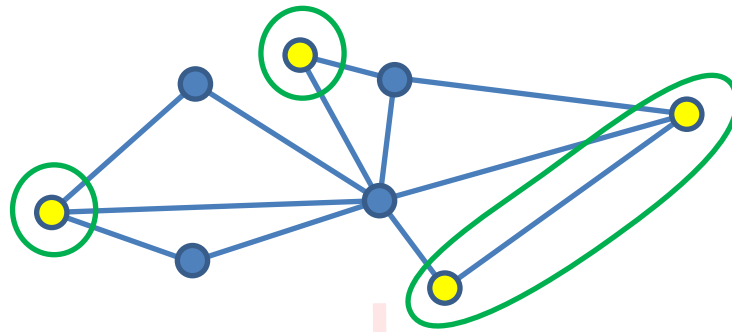
[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

Reduce



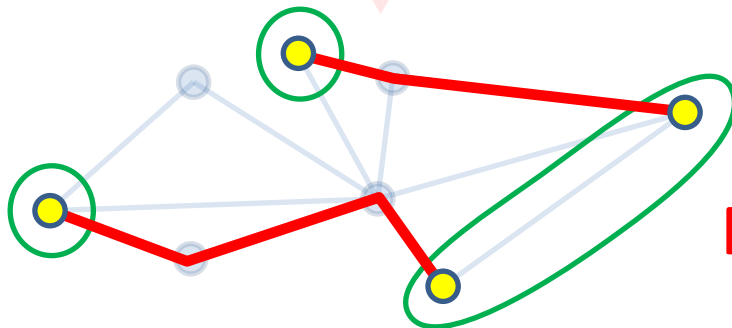
Linear Matroid Parity



Construct



Solve



Reconstruct



Solve



Reduction Sketch

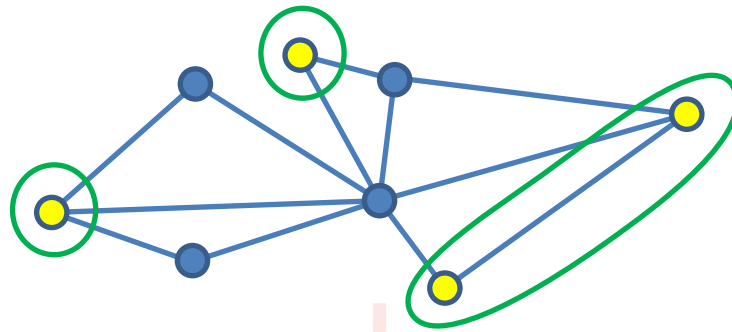
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Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

Reduce



Linear Matroid Parity



How?



Construct



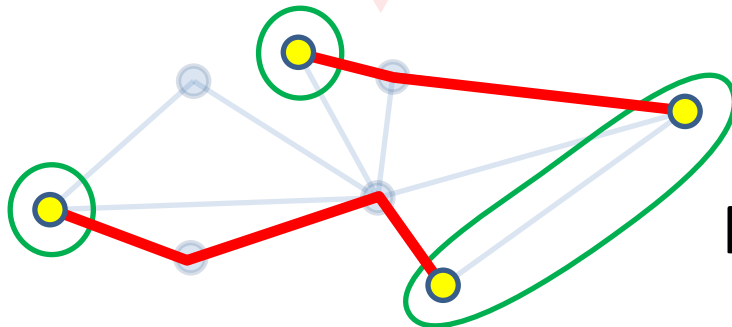
Solve



Full Rank



Solve



How?

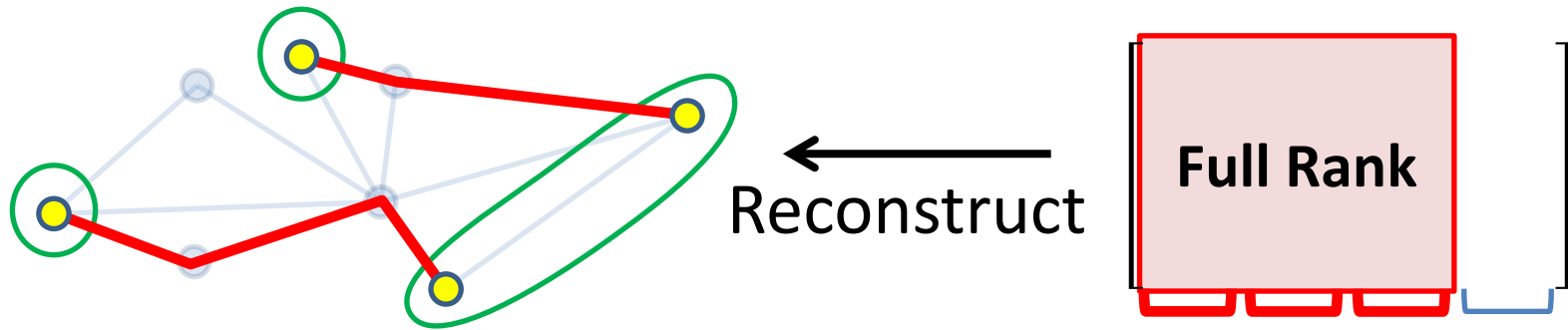


Reconstruct

Associated Matrix

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

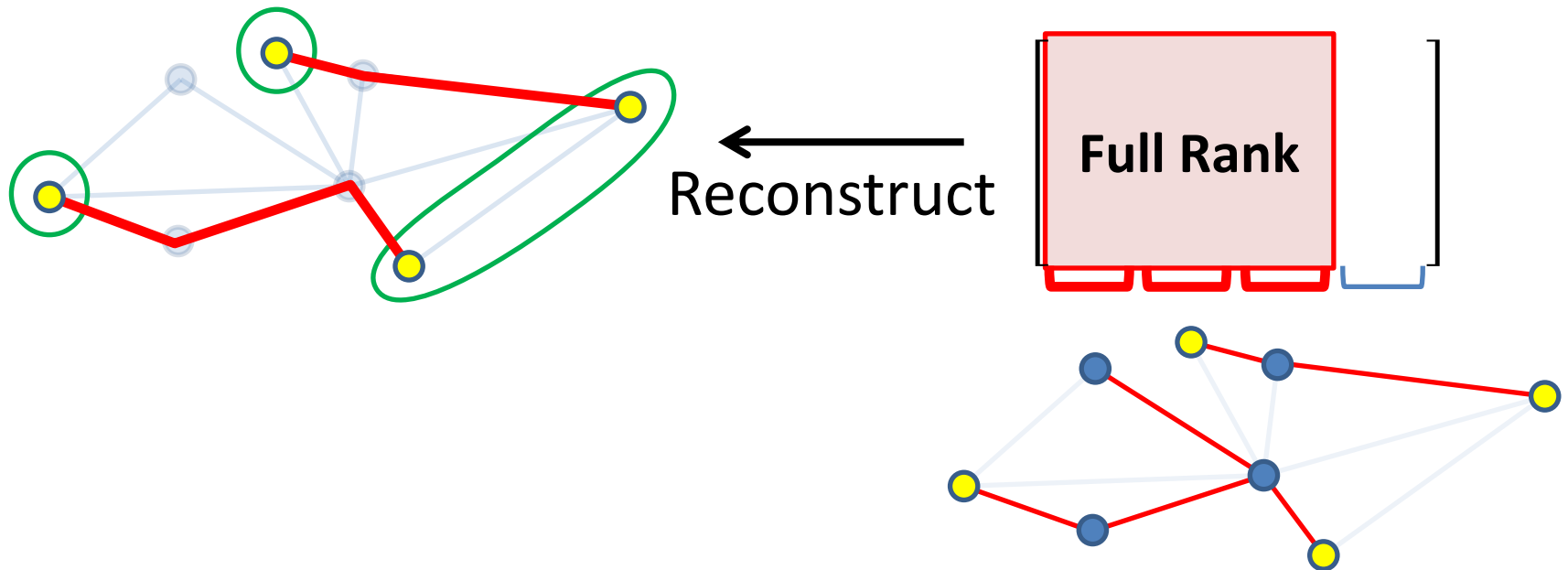
- We want a Subgraph



Associated Matrix

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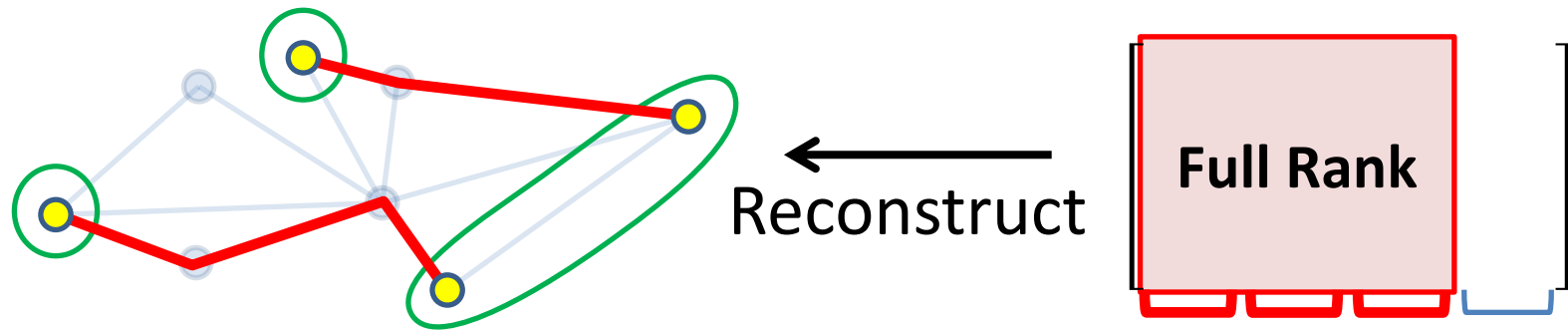
- We want a Subgraph \rightarrow Edge \leftrightarrow Column-Pair



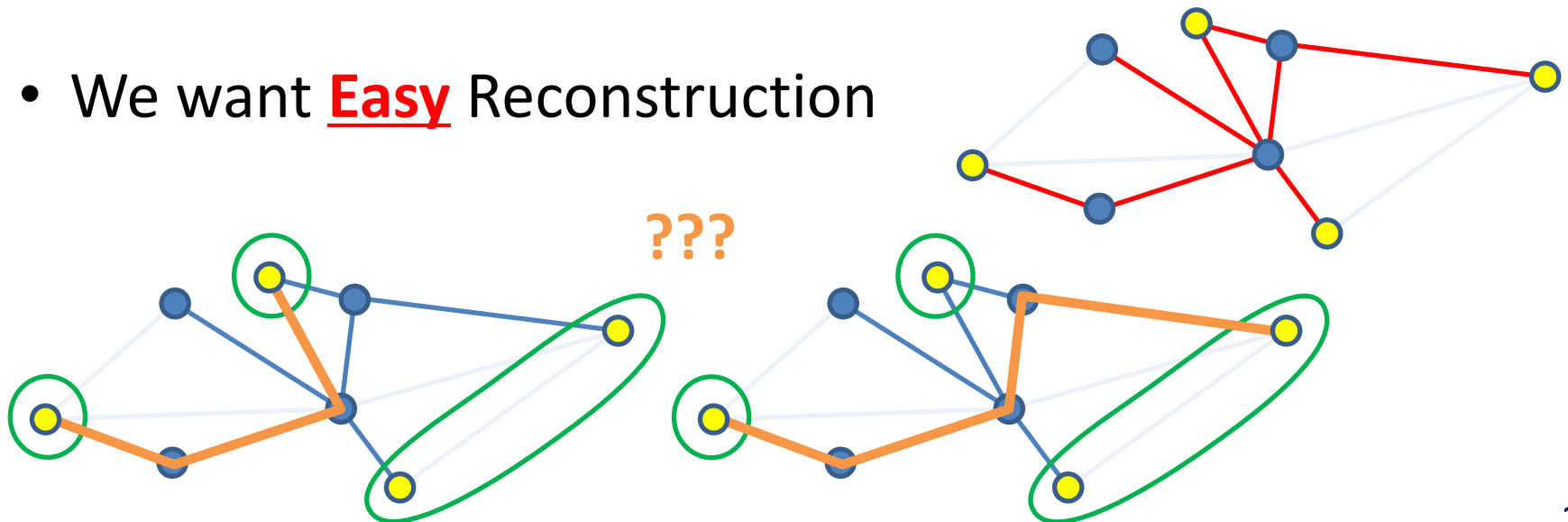
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[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

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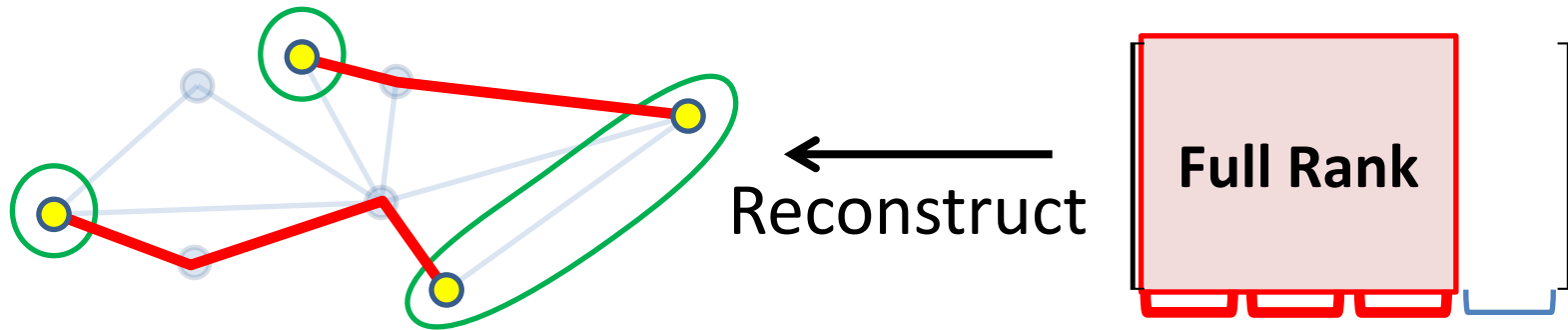
- We want Easy Reconstruction



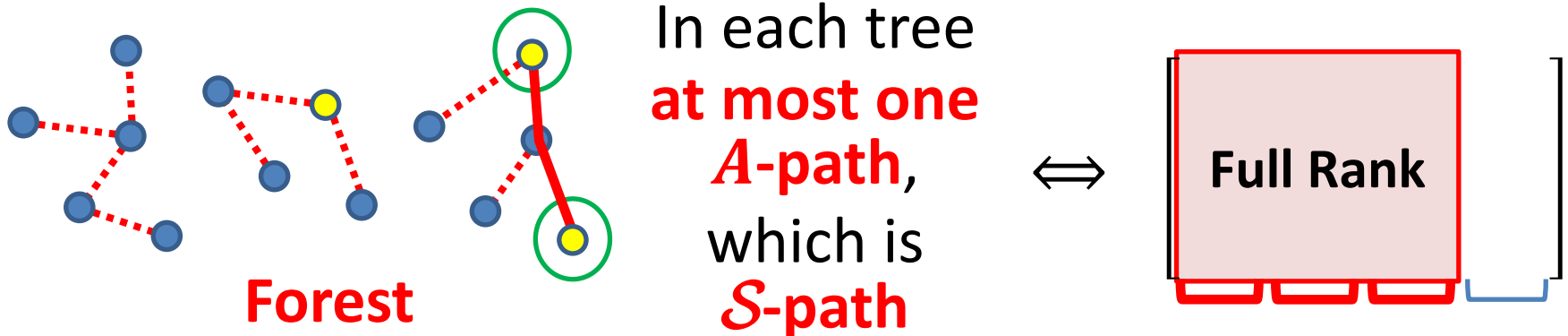
Associated Matrix

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

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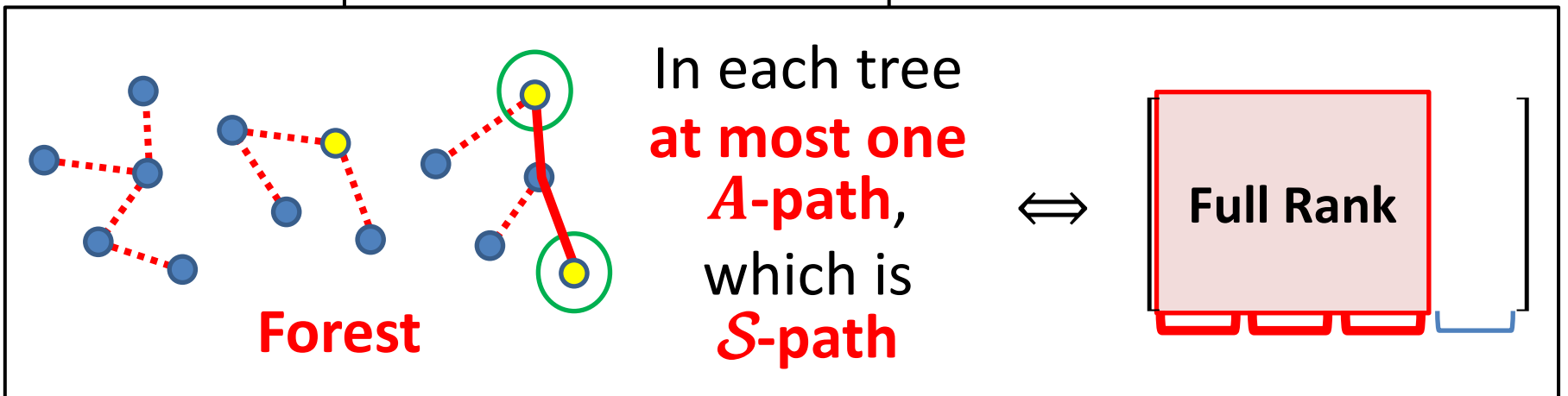
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Summary of Reduction

[Lovász 1980][Schrijver 2003]

	Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
Cardinality ver.	\exists <u>Max.-Card.</u> Solution \subseteq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique • Easy to Extract 	\forall <u>Max.-Card.</u> Solution



What is Difficult to Extend?

	Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
Cardinality ver.	\exists <u>Max.-Card.</u> Solution \subseteq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique • Easy to Extract 	\forall <u>Max.-Card.</u> Solution
Weighted ver.	<u>Differ.-Card.</u> Sols.	<u>Fixed-Card.</u> Sols.
	Extraction does NOT preserve Total Weight	

Nontrivial but Possible to Overcome!

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Ideas to Overcome Difficulties

- Violation of Cardinality Constraint

Make a Gadget to Convert

All Fixed-Card. Sols. to All Max.-Card. Sols.

cf. \forall Max. Sol. in L.M.P. \supseteq $\exists!$ Max. \mathcal{S} -paths

- Change of Total Weight by Extraction

Add Dummy Elements of **Weight 0** so that

They do NOT affect Original \mathcal{S} -paths Problem

→ Incentive to Use Dummy Elements in W.L.M.P.

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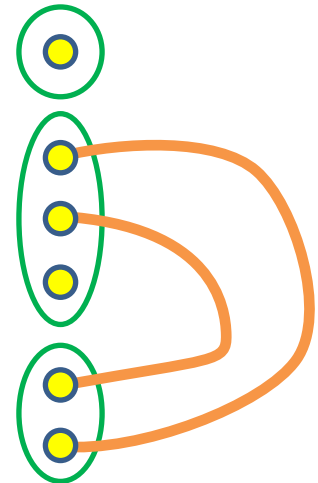
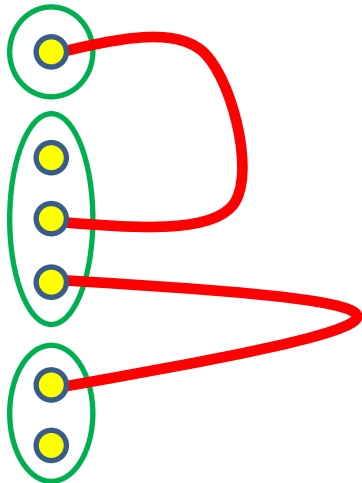
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$k = 2$



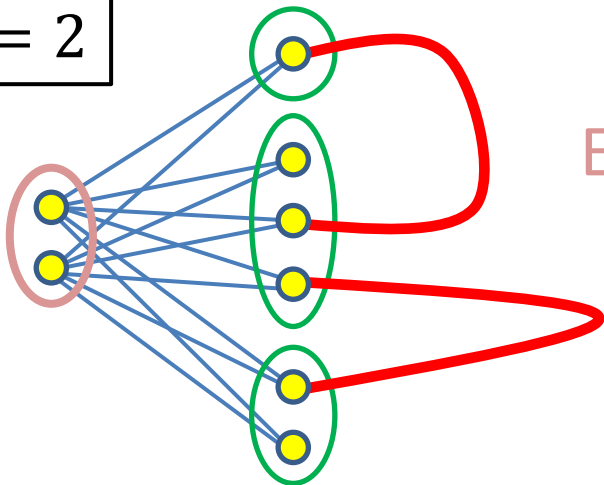
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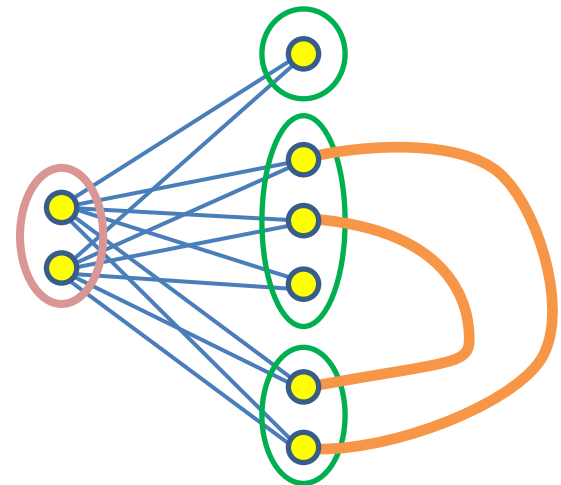
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$|A| - 2k$
Extra Terminals



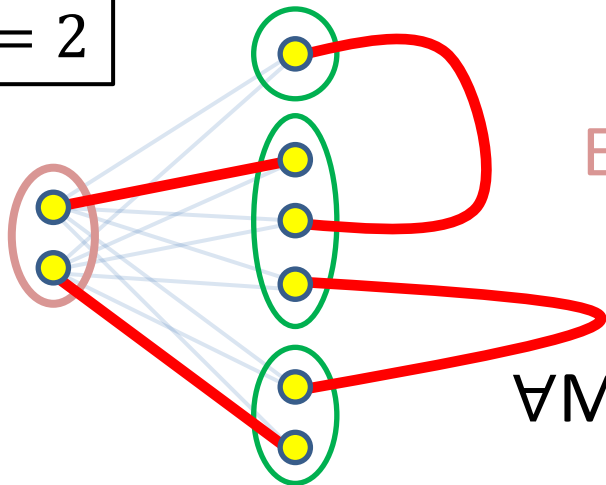
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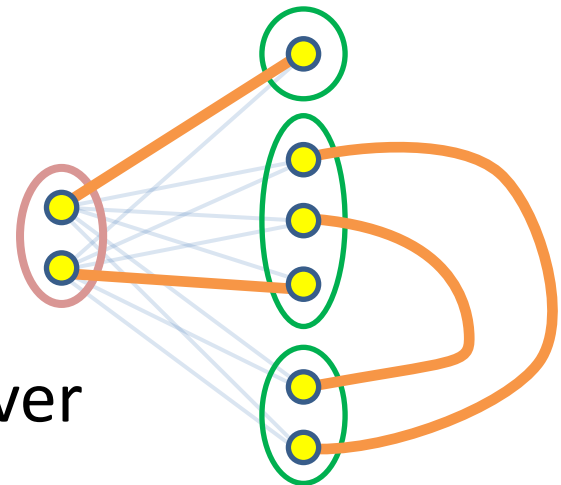
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$k = 2$



$|A| - 2k$
Extra Terminals

\forall Max. \mathcal{S} -paths cover
ALL Terminals



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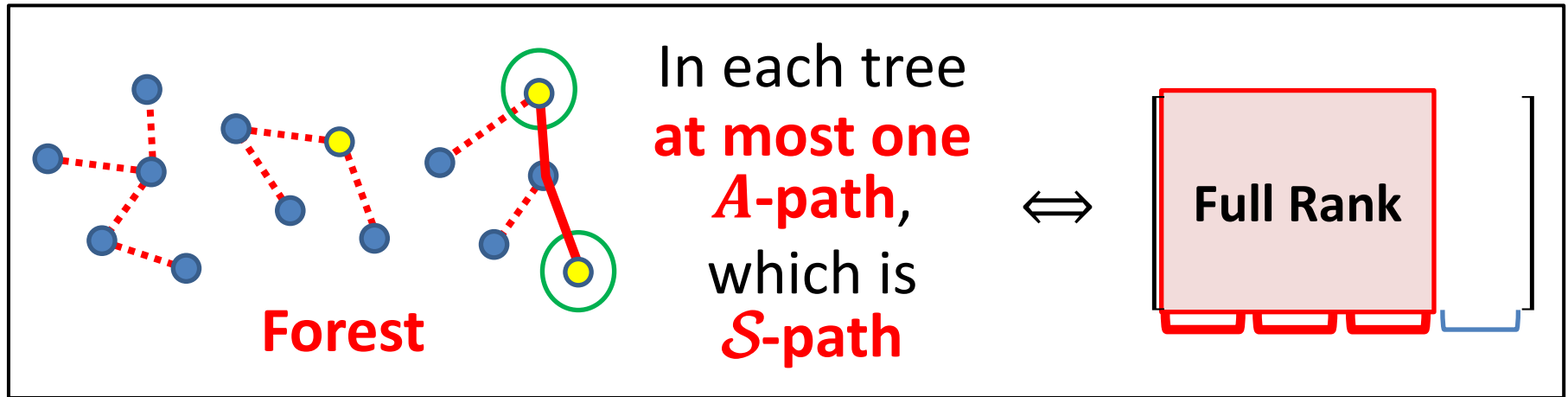
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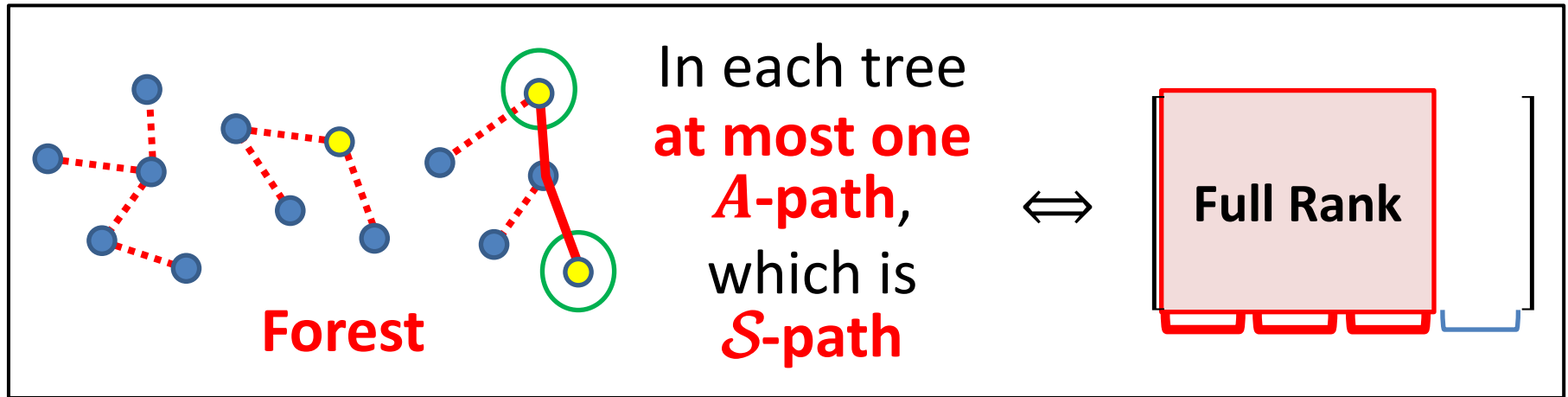
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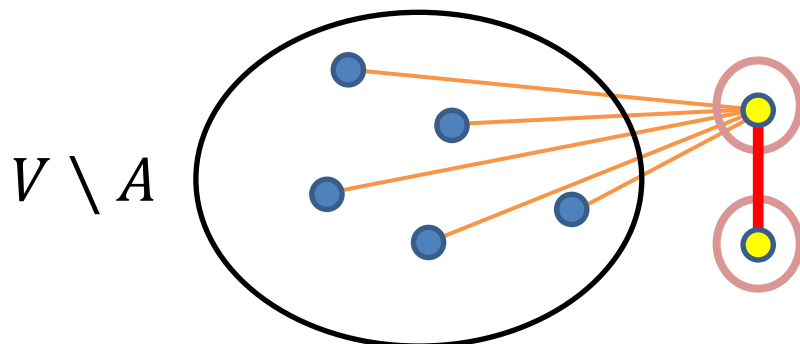
BUT "Total Length < Total Weight" due to **Dotted Edges**

Add Dummy Elements of Weight 0



\exists Max. \mathcal{S} -paths \subseteq \forall Max. Sol. in L.M.P.

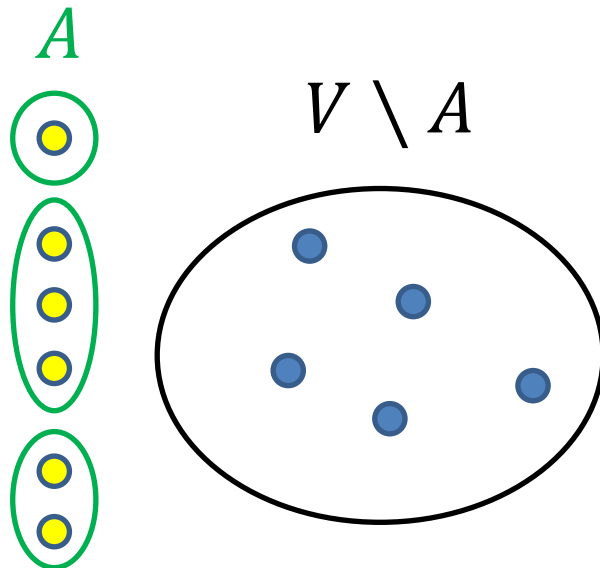
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Summary of Construction

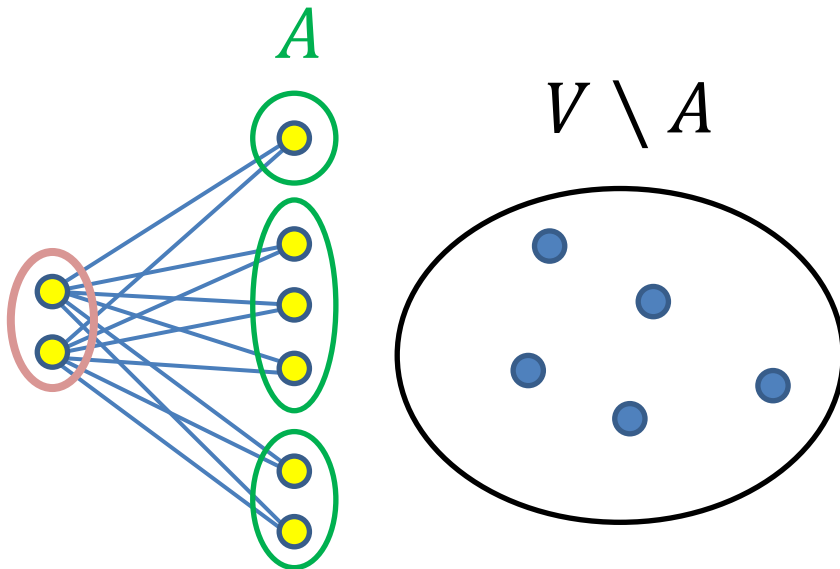
- $|A| - 2k$ Extra Terminals to Rescue Unused Terminals
- An Extra \mathcal{S} -path to Rescue Unused Non-terminals

(ALL Extra Edges are of Length 0)



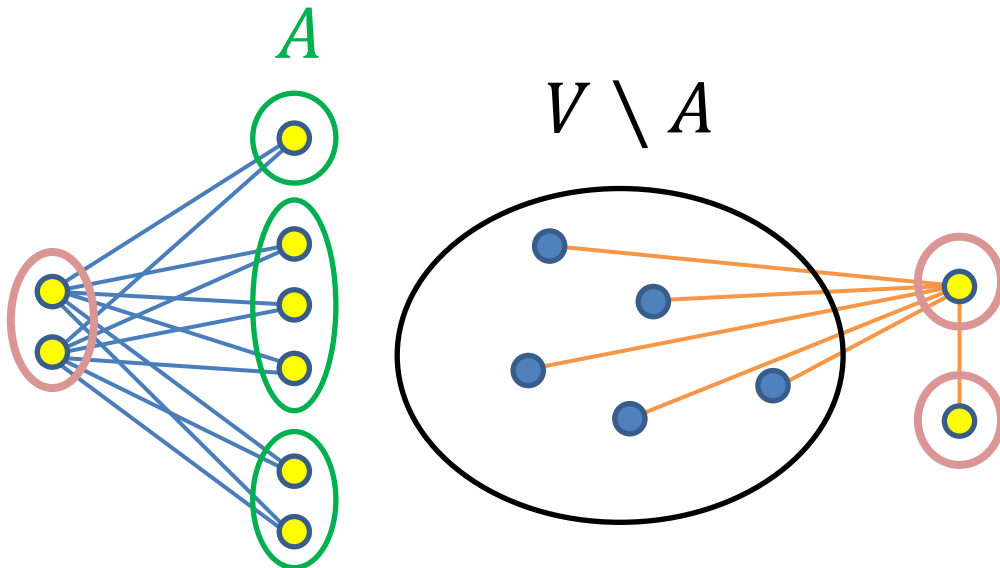
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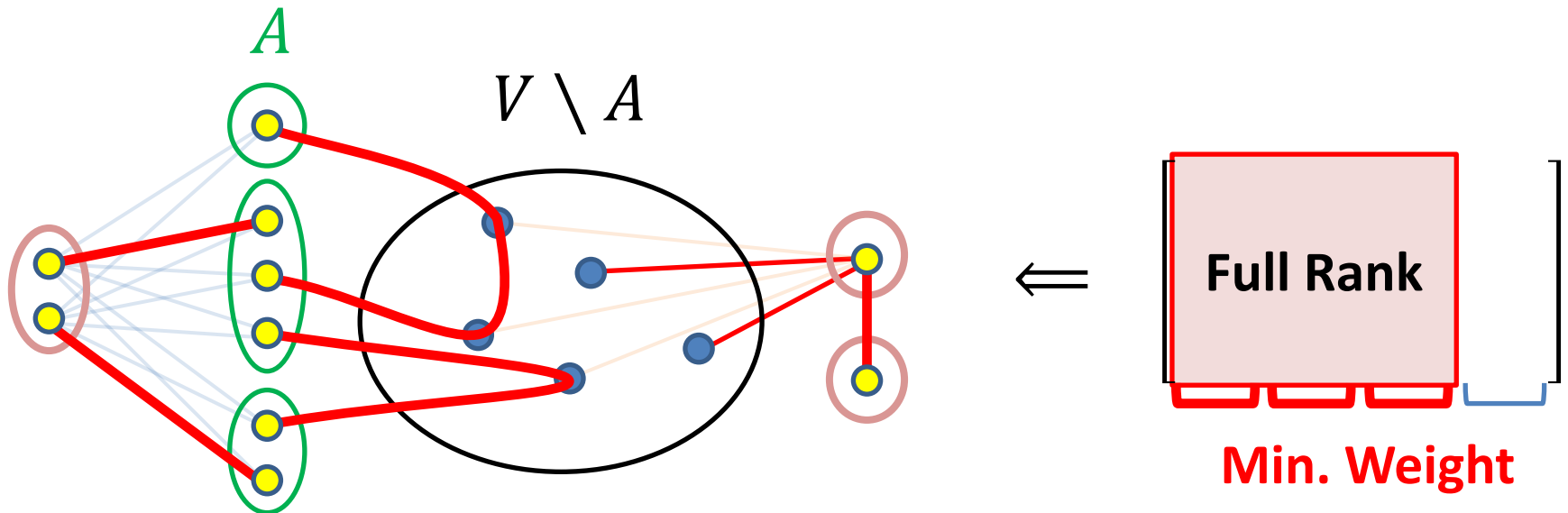
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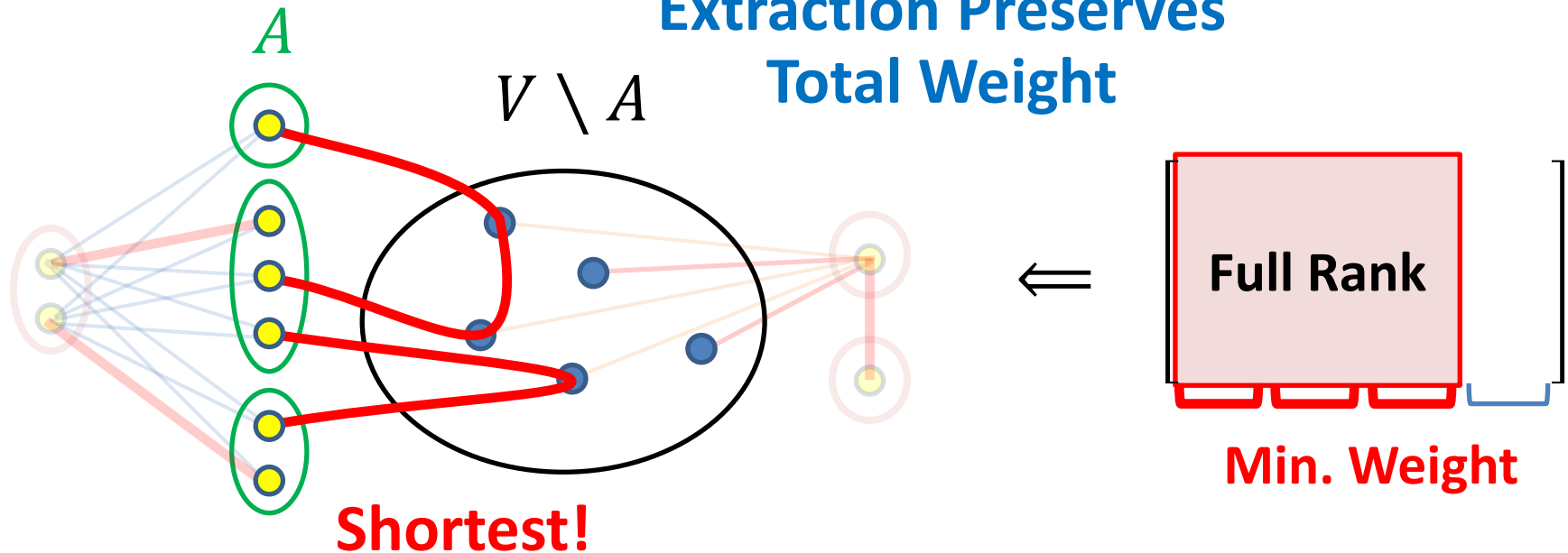


Summary of Construction

- $|A| - 2k$ Extra Terminals to Rescue Unused Terminals
- An Extra \mathcal{S} -path to Rescue Unused Non-terminals

(ALL Extra Edges are of Length 0)

Extraction Preserves
Total Weight



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Conclusion

	Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths	Linear Matroid Parity
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Weighted ver.	Polytime! [This Talk]	Polytime Announced by [Iwata 2013][Pap 2013]

Conclusion

$$r \times 2m$$

Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths

Linear Matroid Parity

Cardinality
ver.

$O(|V|^{2.38})$
time

Reduce

$O(rm^{1.38})$ time

[Lovász 1980]
[Schrijver 2003]

e.g., [Lovász 1981]
[Gabow–Stallmann 1986]
[Cheung–Lau–Leung 2016]

Weighted
ver.

$O(|V|^5)$ time **Reduce!**

[This Talk]

$O(rm^3)$ time

Announced by
[Iwata 2013][Pap 2013]

Conclusion

- Shortest Disjoint \mathcal{S} -paths Problem is solved in $O(|V|^5)$ time via Weighted L.M.P.
- This result can be extended to Packing Non-zero A -paths in Group-Labeled Graphs under some Group Representability Condition [Y. 2016]

Q. More Efficient or Direct Algorithms?

Q. “Non-zero & Weighted” is Generally in P?