

ON PRICE INDUCED MINMAX MATCHINGS

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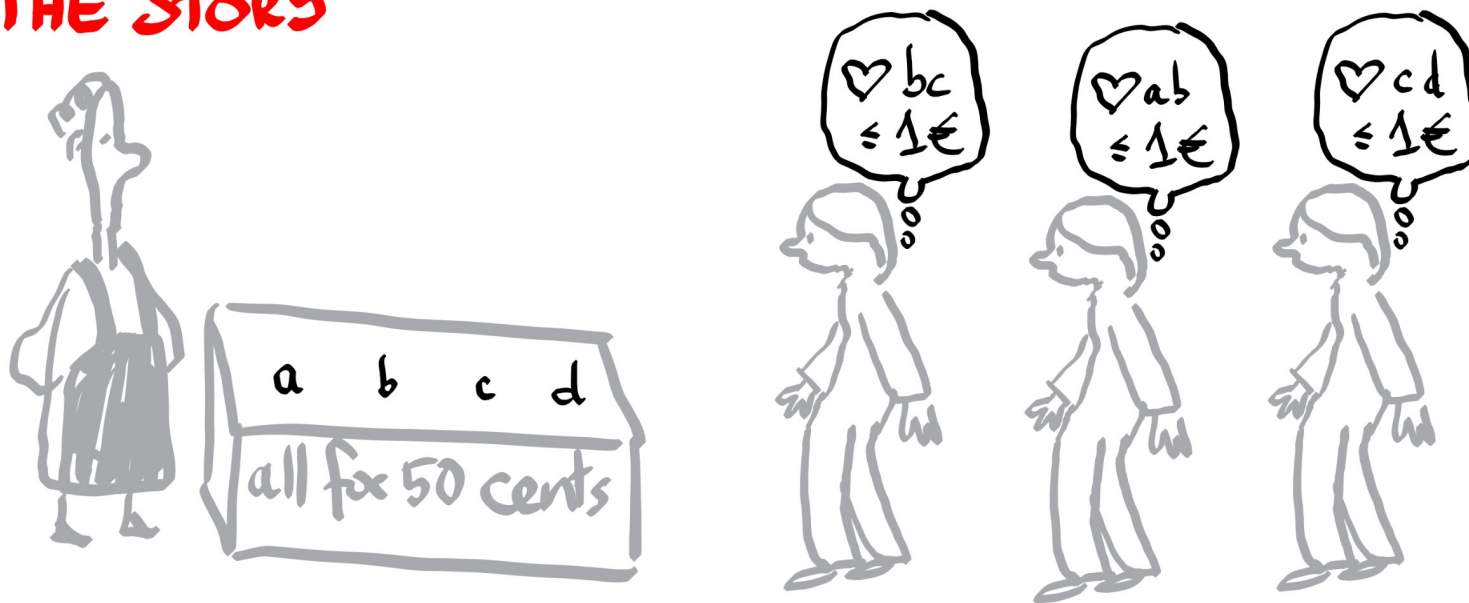


SANTIAGO DE CHILE



TWENTE

THE STORY



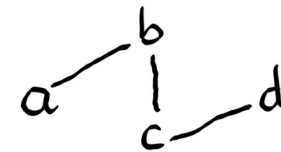
Given graph $G = (V, E)$

vertices = items

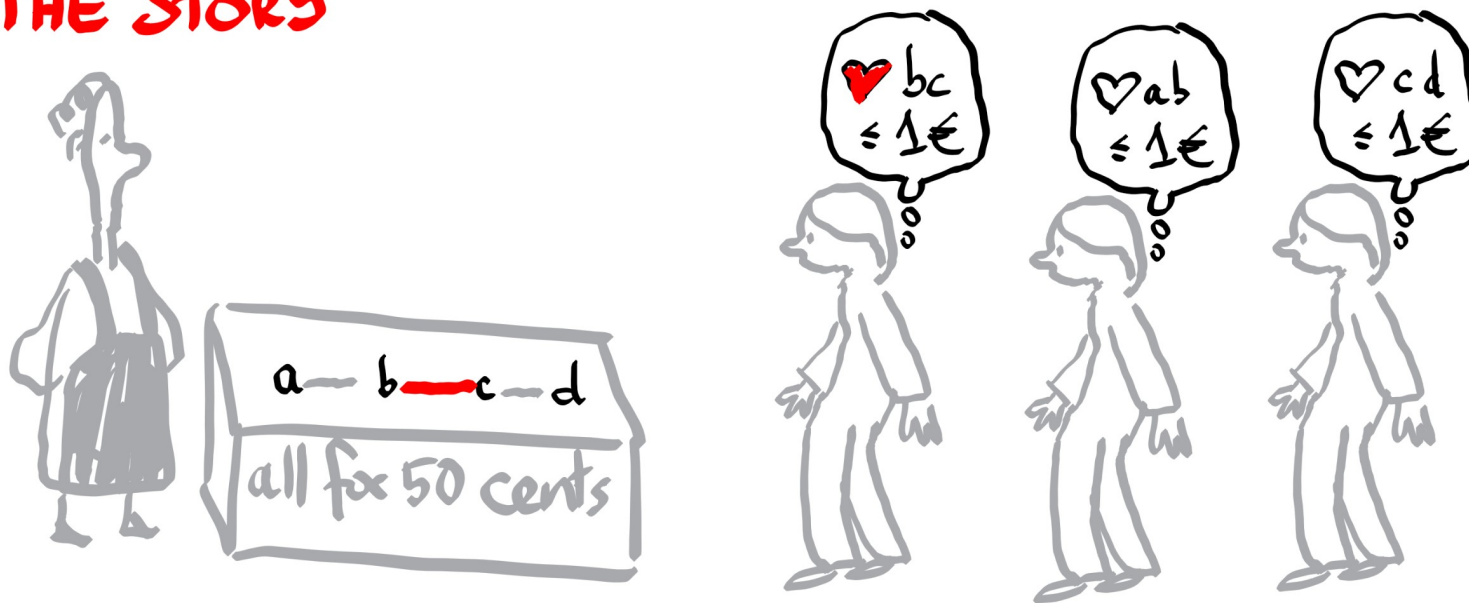
edges = buyers interested in exactly 2 items

adversarial arrival order

Objective size of minimal maximal matching



THE STORY



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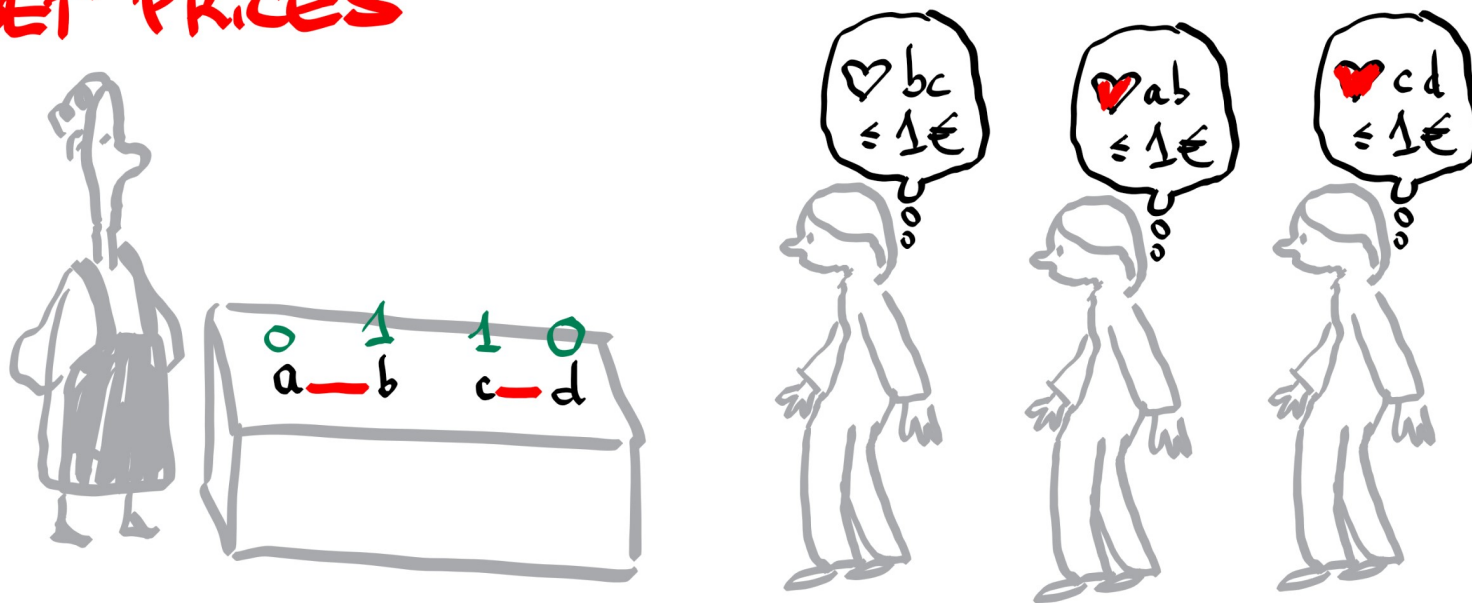
Objective size of minimal maximal matching

Compare with size of maximum matching

Ratio $\geq \frac{1}{2}$ $a - b - c - d$ versus $a - b - c - d$
minmax maximum

How can we do better?

SET PRICES



Given graph $G = (V, E)$

vertices = items

edges = buyers interested in exactly 2 items

adversarial arrival order

Set prices $p: V \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$

expensive edges get evicted $E_p := \{uv \mid uv \in E, p(u) + p(v) \leq 1\}$

Objective size of minimal maximal matching in (V, E_p)

Compare with size of maximum matching in (V, E)

Ratio was known $\in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}]$
0.5 0.6

our contribution $\in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}]$
0.5 0.6

Related work

Corné et al 2022

- every item i is available k_i times
 - every buyer i has a valuation function v_i monotone
- $v_i: 2^{\text{items}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ chosen from a distribution F_i

- d = size of largest sets buyers are interested in

$$\forall i \quad \forall A \subseteq B \text{ with } |A|=d \text{ we have } v_i(A)=v_i(B)$$

- adversarial arrival order of buyers
will buy a set A among the still available items
maximizing $v_i(A) - \sum_{j \in A} \text{price}(j)$

- there is a price vector achieving

competitive ratio $d+1$

and this is best possible
(d items, 2 buyers)

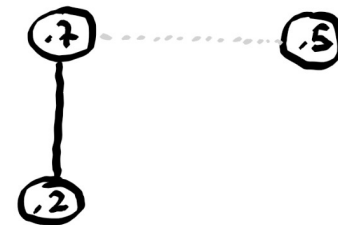
Chvátal, Hammer 1977

- many characterizations of Threshold graphs

- these are graphs $G=(V,E)$ s.t.

$\exists$ prices $p: V \rightarrow [0,1]$

$$uv \in E \text{ iff } p(u) + p(v) \leq 1$$

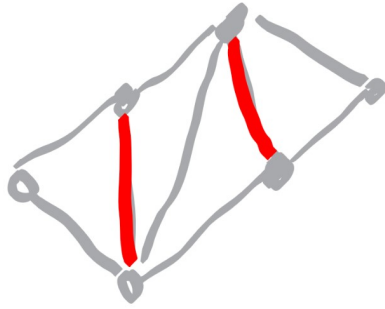


What do we know about matchings

$$G = (V, E)$$

Matching $M \subseteq E$

$\forall e, e' \in M$: endpoints of e, e' are disjoint



ratio $\geq \frac{1}{2}$	largest	Maximum matching	can be computed in polynomial time
		maximal matching	no edge can added
	Smallest	minmax matching	NP-hard hard to approximate with factor better than $\frac{1}{2}$ under UGC [WAOA 2021]

KEEPABLE EDGE SETS

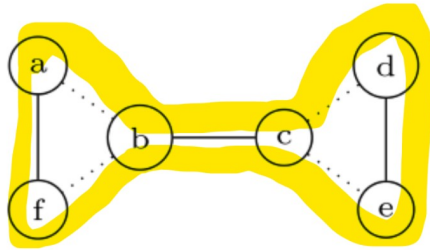
For which sets $S \subseteq E$ do we have $\exists p: E_p = S$?

What edge set $S \subseteq E$ do we want to keep?

KEEPABLE EDGE SETS

For which sets $S \subseteq E$ do we have $\exists p: E_p = S$?

example from Correa et al [ITCO22]



We would like to keep only the edges $S = \{af, bc, de\}$
But this is impossible

By summing up the prices along the S -alternating cycle depending how we pair successive vertices we get > 4 and ≤ 4 .

① S is keepable iff there is no S -alternating cycle

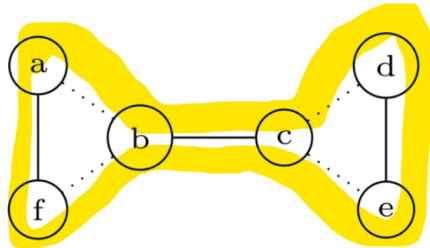
constructive proof

$S \rightarrow$ prices p
or S -alternating cycle

KEEPABLE EDGE SETS

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constructive proof $S \rightarrow$ prices p
or $S \rightarrow S$ -alternating cycle

iterative procedure

looks for a vertex v either only adjacent to edges in S
or only adjacent to edges not in S

sets a price to v
removes v

KEEPABLE EDGE SETS

② S is keepable if and only if it is the result of a sequence of refinements.

Initially all edges are temporarily kept

Repeatedly refine by a vertex set B :



temporarily kept edges in B are evicted

temporarily kept edges outside of B are definitely kept.

This characterization is well known

Threshold graphs — Chvátal, Hammer 1977

UPPER BOUND : Ratio $\leq \frac{3}{5}$

We use a $\{0,1\}$ -linear program and a solver to show that on the Petersen graph no minmax matching of size 4 can be reached.



Figure 4: A maximum and a minmax matching in the Petersen graph.

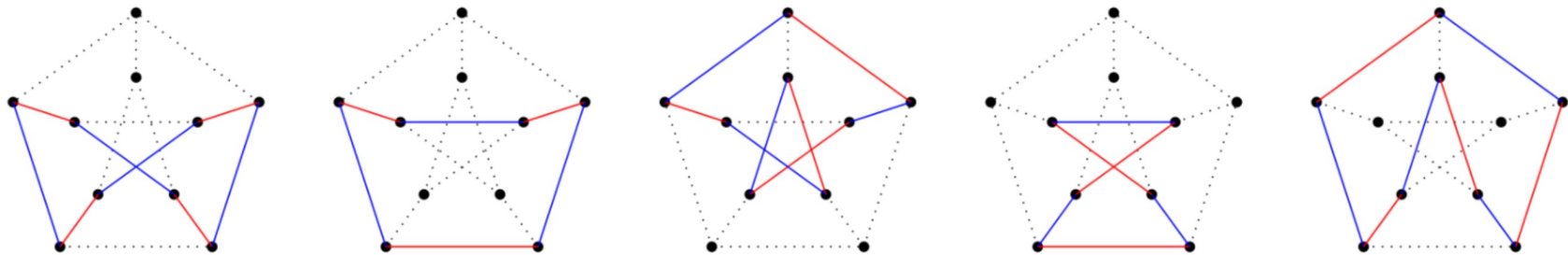


Figure 5: All 5 even length cycles up to rotations.

LOWER BOUND : Ratio $> \frac{1}{2}$

Initially all edges are temporarily kept

M^* = maximum matching (wlog assume perfect matching)

Repeat

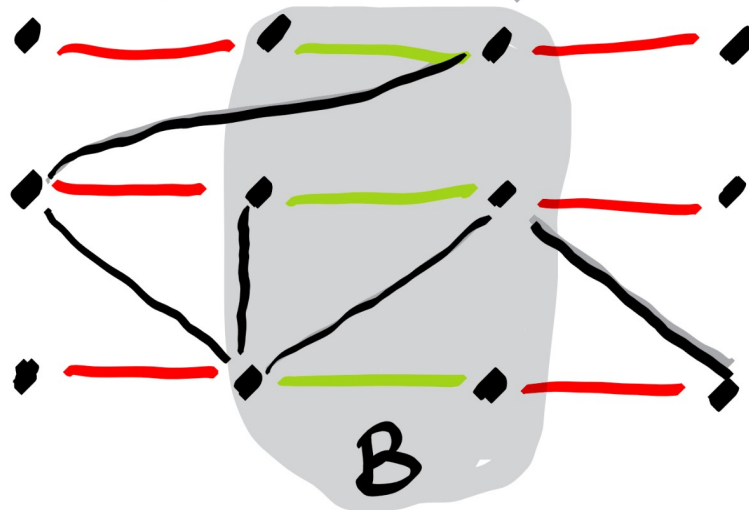
$M \leftarrow$ minmax matching (not polynomial time)

If $|M| > |M^*|/2$ then we are done

Else $M \Delta M^*$ forms alternating paths of length 3

$B \leftarrow$ all vertices matched by M

Refine by B (ericts all edges in B
no edge becomes definitely kept
by maximality of M)



Thank you



