

The MAXIMUM CARPOOL MATCHING Problem

Gilad Kutiel

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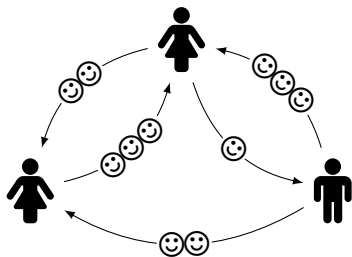
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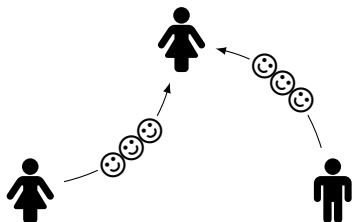
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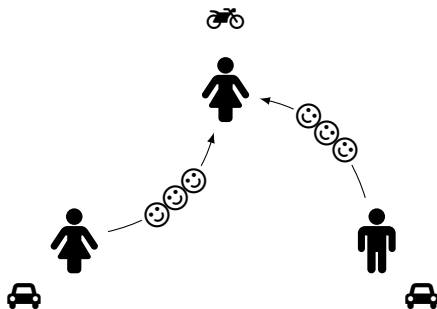
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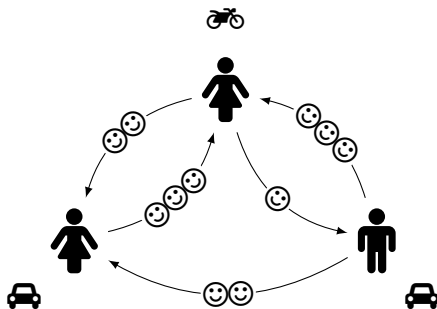
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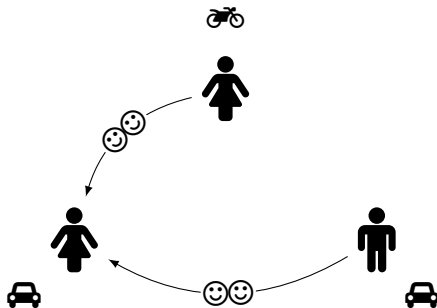
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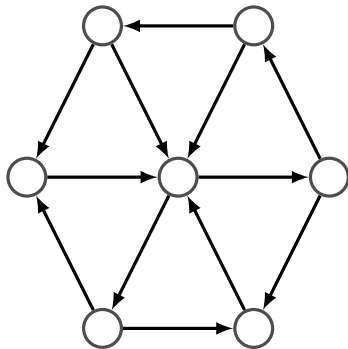
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Formal Definition

Input: (D, w, c)

▶ $D = (V, A)$

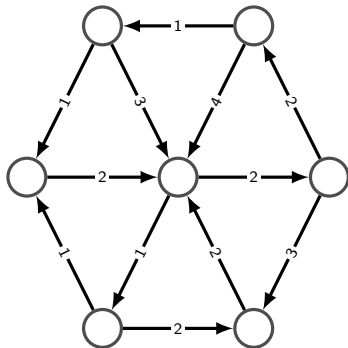


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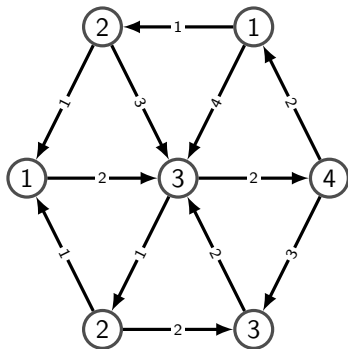
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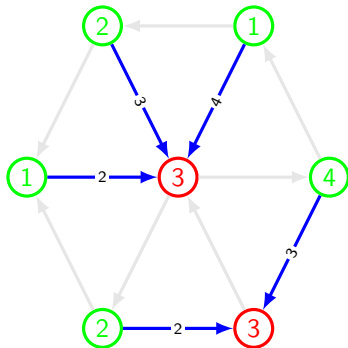


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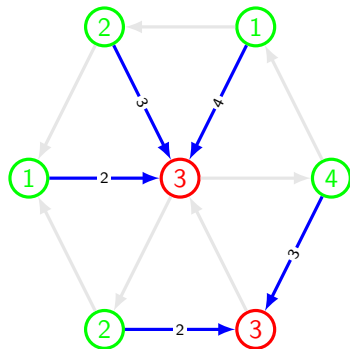
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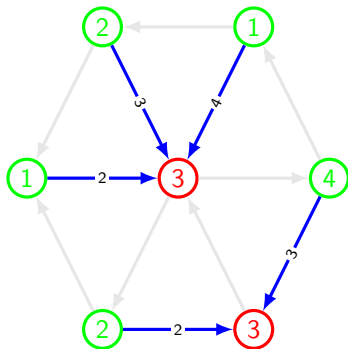
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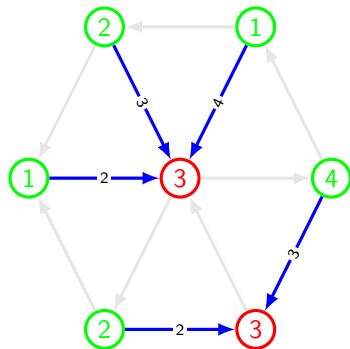
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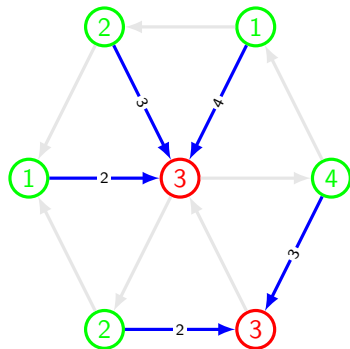
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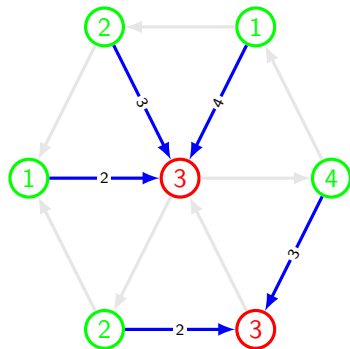
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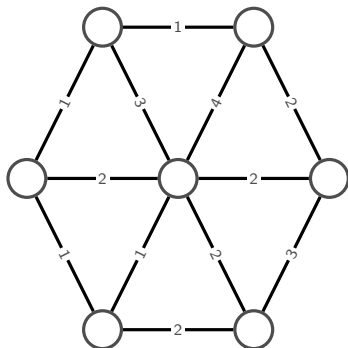


We seek for a matching that maximizes

$$w(M) = \sum_{e \in M} w(e)$$

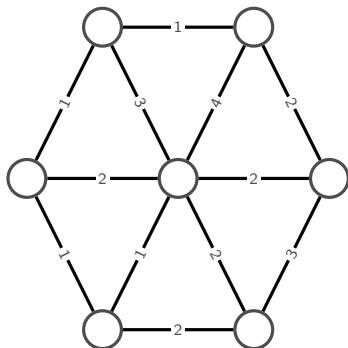
Maximum Spanning Star Forest (MSSF)

- ▶ A special case of the MAXIMUM CARPOOL MATCHING problem (MCM)



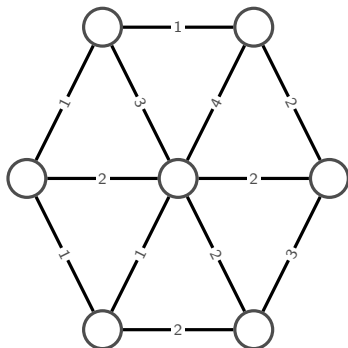
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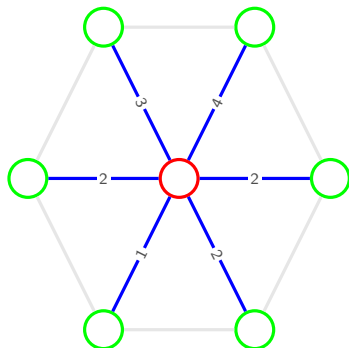
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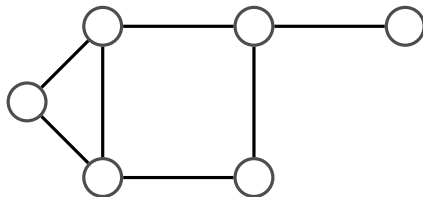


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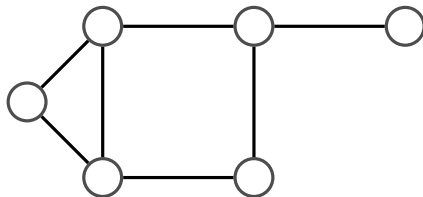


- ▶ MSSF (and thus MCM) is APX-hard



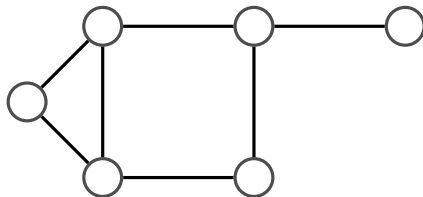
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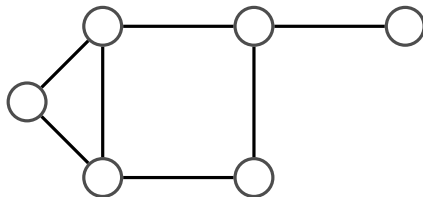
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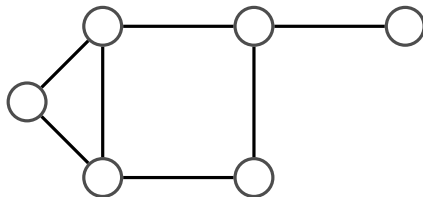
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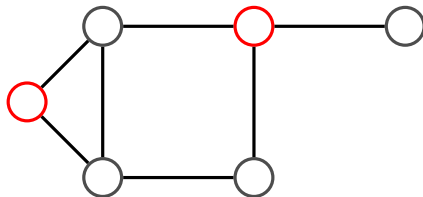
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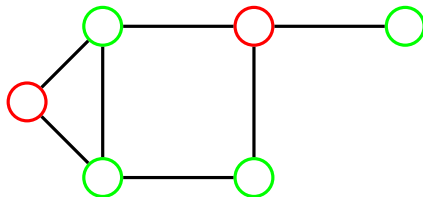
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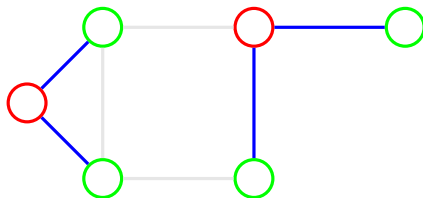
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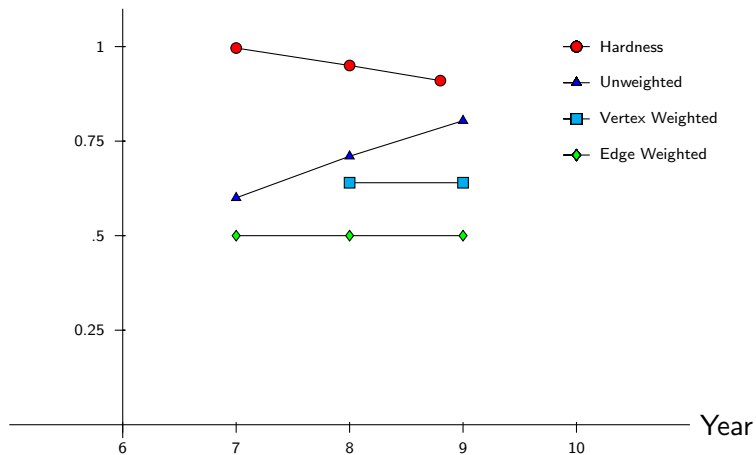
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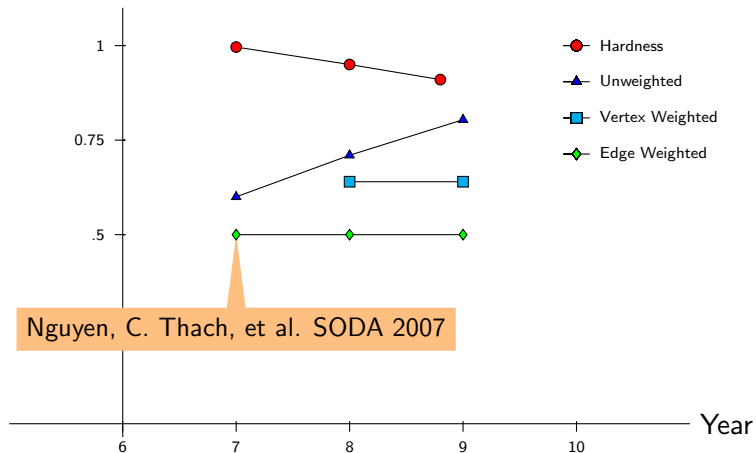
Previous Work (MSSF)

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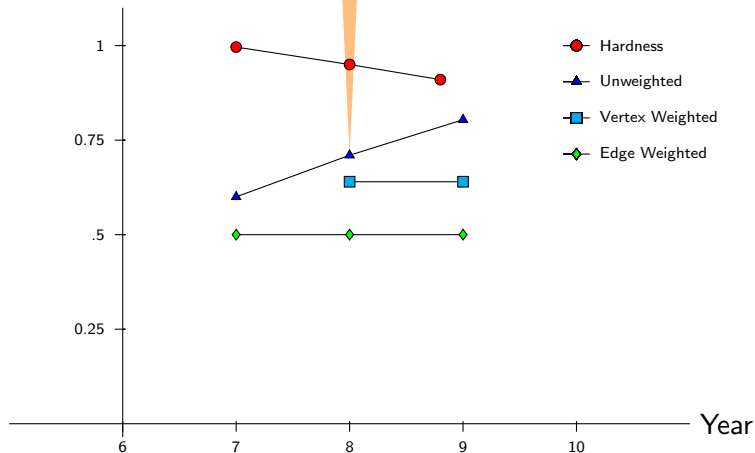
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Previous Work (MSSF)

Chen, Ning, et al. APPROX 2007

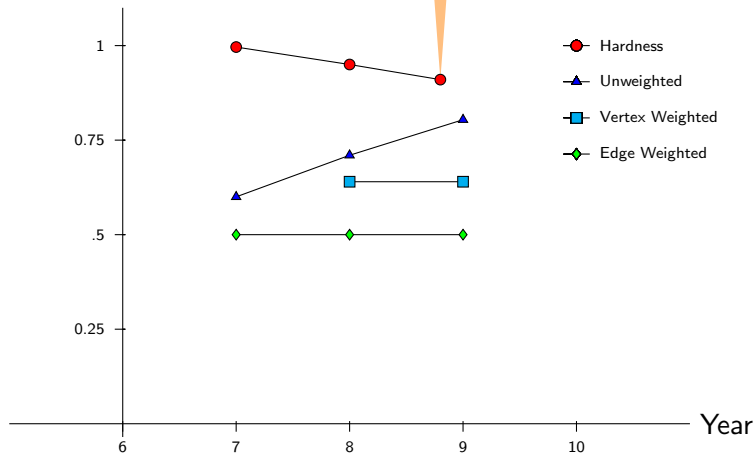
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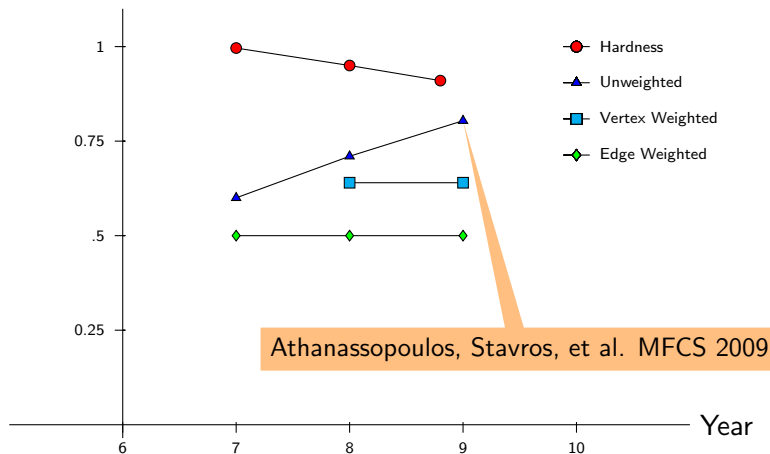
Deeparnab Chakrabarty et al. FOCS 2008

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- ▶ The algorithms for MSSF do not generalize to MCM

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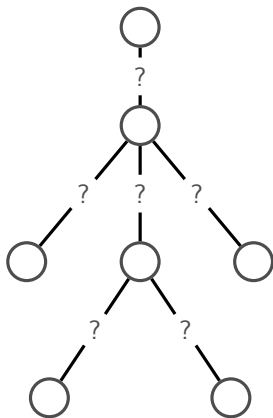
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MAXIMUM CARPOOL MATCHING

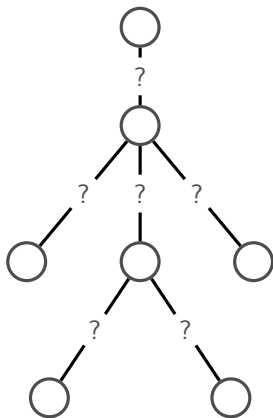
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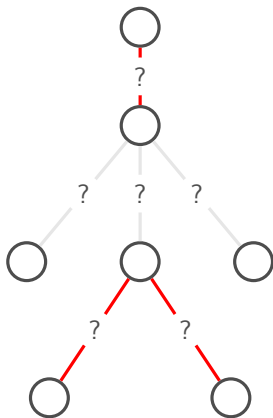
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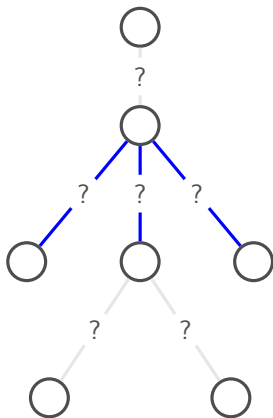
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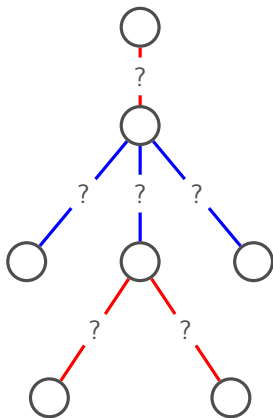
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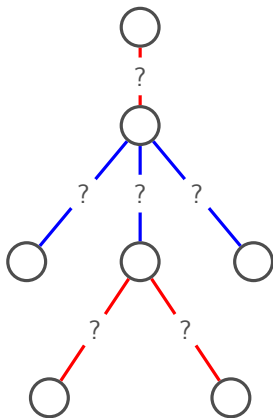
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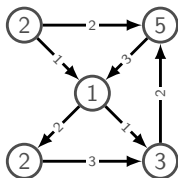
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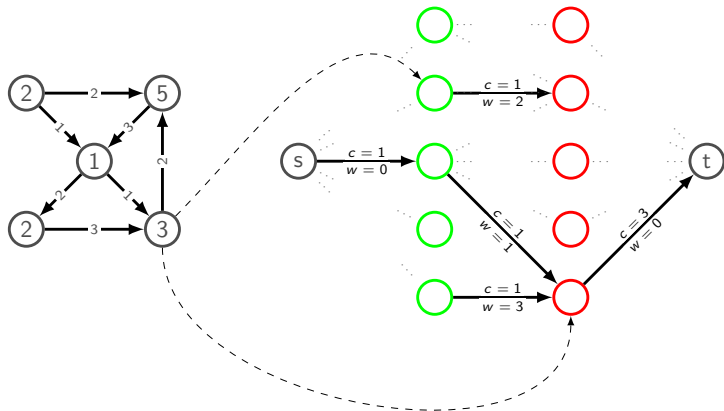
Relaxed Matching

- ▶ Every vertex can be a driver and a passenger at the same time



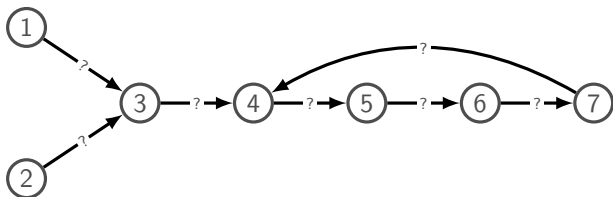
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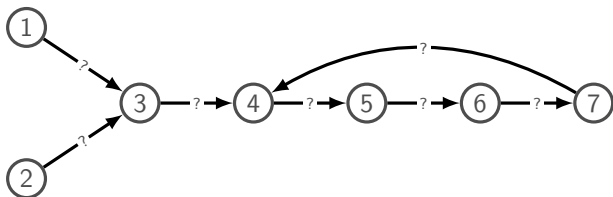
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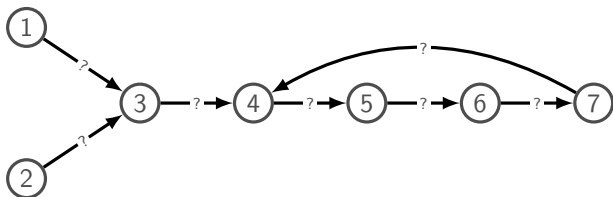
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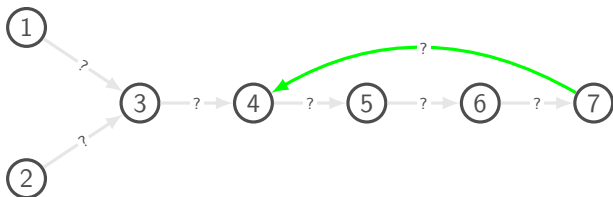
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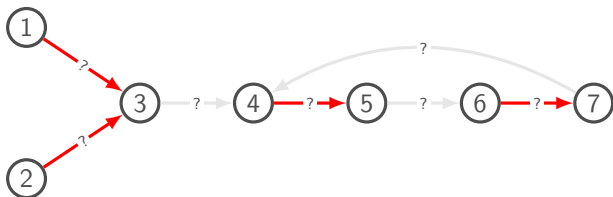
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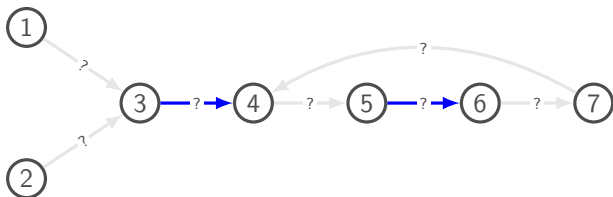
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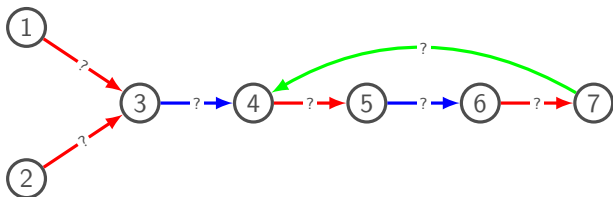
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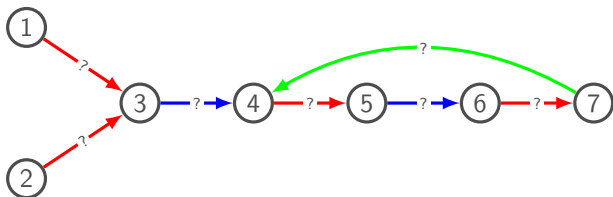
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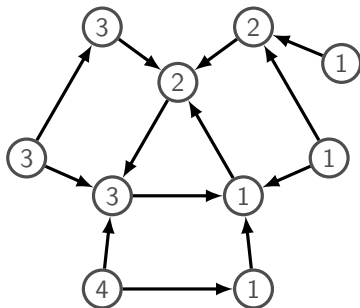


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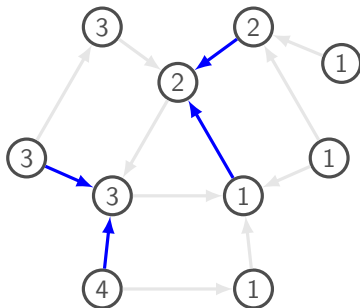
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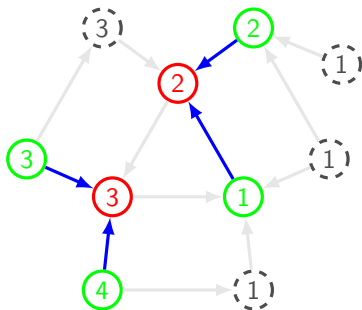
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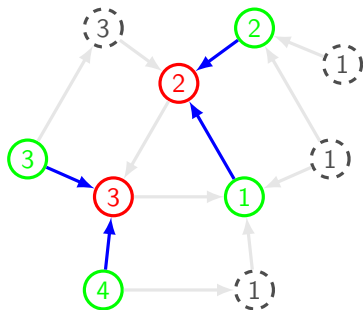
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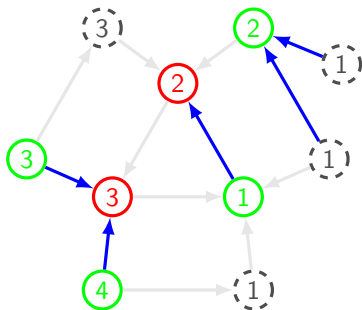
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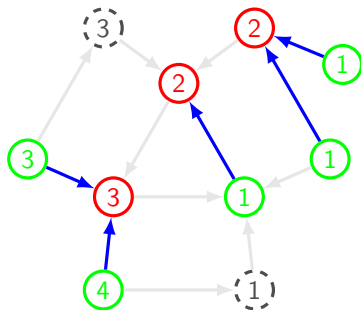
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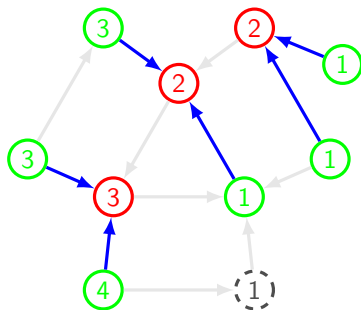
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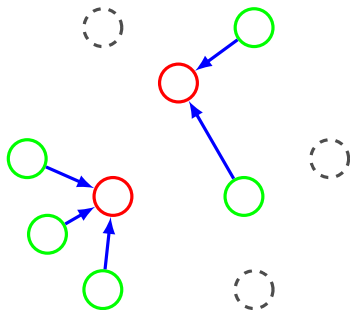
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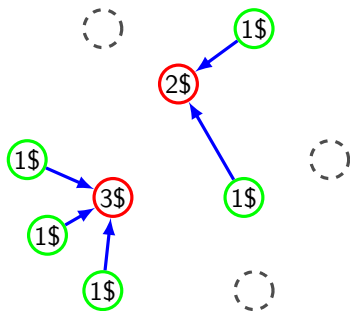
Unweighted MCM (Analysis)

- ▶ Load every arc with 2\$



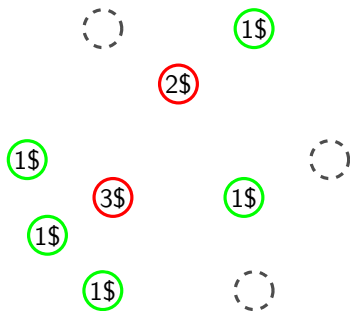
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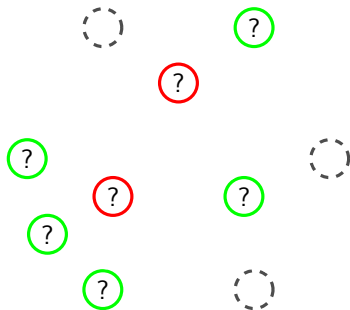
Unweighted MCM (Analysis)

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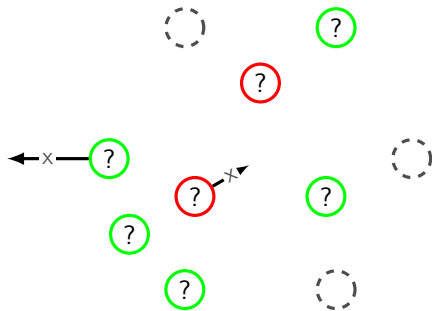
Unweighted MCM (Analysis)

- ▶ Load every arc with 2\$
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- ▶ Each vertex pays (if it can) for its outgoing arc (if exists)



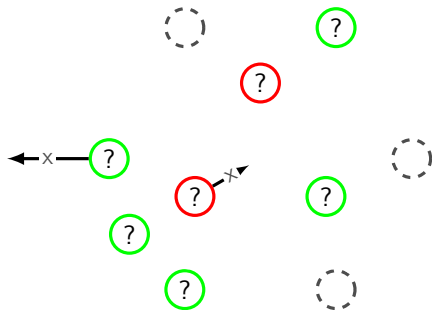
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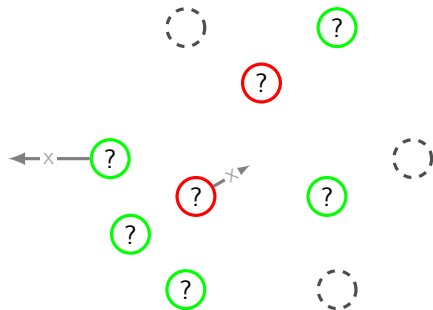
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- ▶ Left with outgoing arcs from unmatched vertices



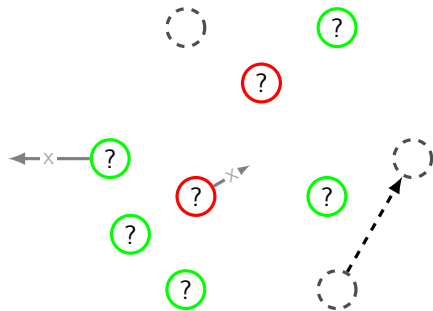
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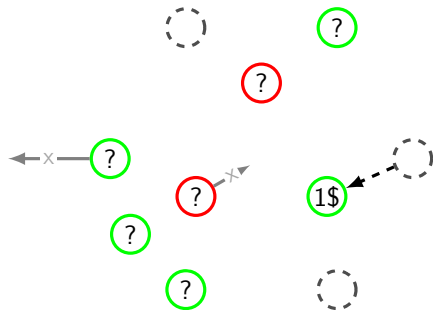
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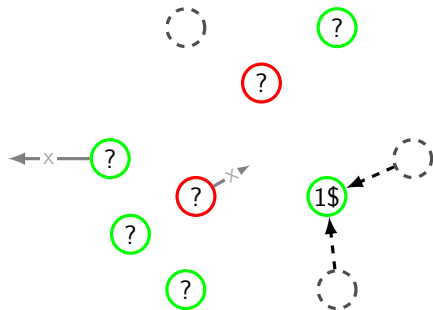
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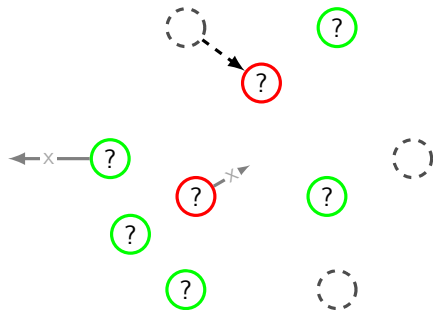
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 - ▶ Generalization of MSSF
 - ▶ First approximation algorithms:
 - ▶ 1/2-approximation to the unweighted variant

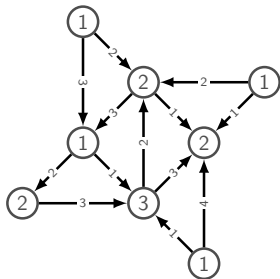
Summary

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 - ▶ APX-hard problem (10/11)
 - ▶ No better than $1/2$ -approximation algorithm is known
- ▶ MCM
 - ▶ Generalization of MSSF
 - ▶ First approximation algorithms:
 - ▶ $1/2$ -approximation to the unweighted variant
 - ▶ $1/3$ -approximation to the general problem

Followups

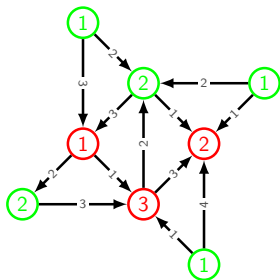
Fixed Matching

- ▶ P and D are given (tractable)



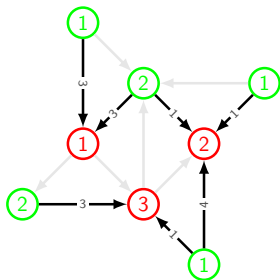
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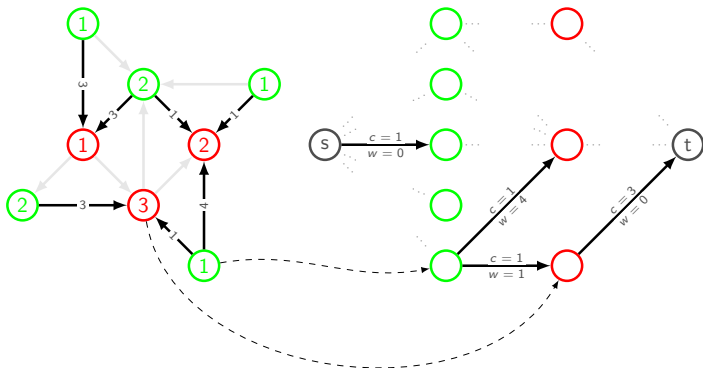
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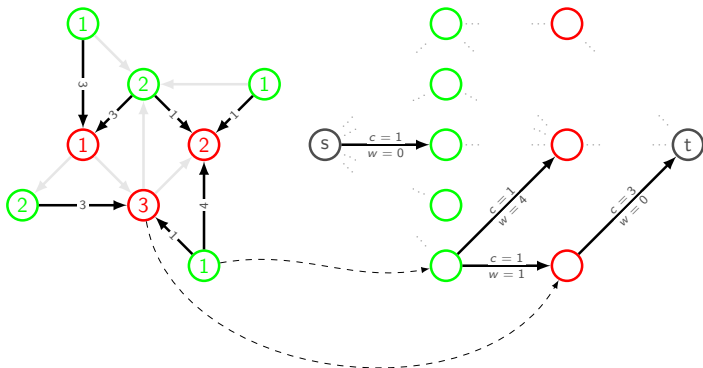
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Fixed Matching

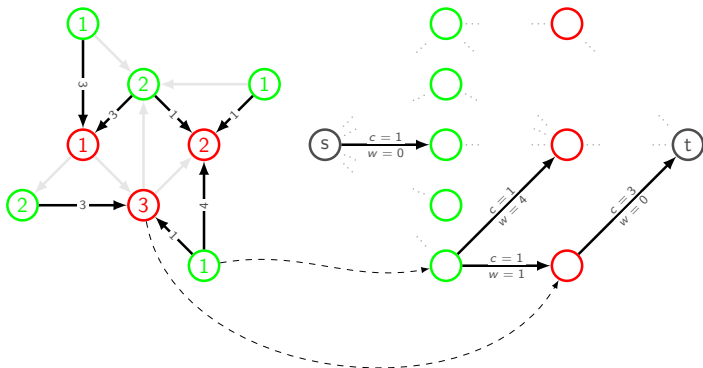
- ▶ P and D are given (tractable)



- ▶ $f(D) = OPT(D)$ is submodular (David Adjashvili, personal communication)

Fixed Matching

- ▶ P and D are given (tractable)



- ▶ $f(D) = OPT(D)$ is submodular (David Adjiashvili, personal communication)
- ▶ $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation

Group Carpool

- ▶ Some people insists to carpool together

Group Carpool

- ▶ Some people insists to carpool together
- ▶ **Not** submodular anymore

Group Carpool

- ▶ Some people insists to carpool together
- ▶ **Not** submodular anymore
- ▶ Still admits a $\frac{1}{2}$ -approximation

Better than $1/2$ -approximation?

Thank You !