

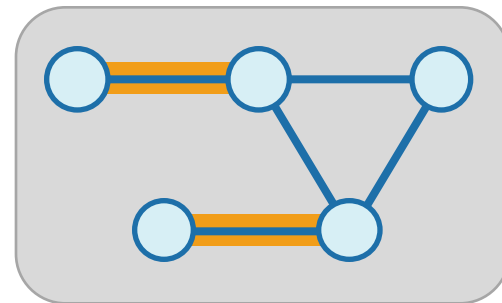
A $(2 + \epsilon)$ -Approximation for Maximum Weight Matching in the Semi-Streaming Model

Ami Paz (IRIF, Paris)

Joint work with Gregory Schwartzman (NII, Tokyo)

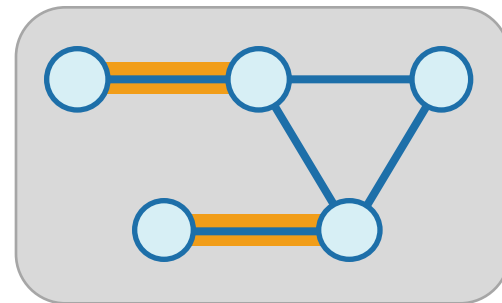
Matching

A set of non-adjacent edges



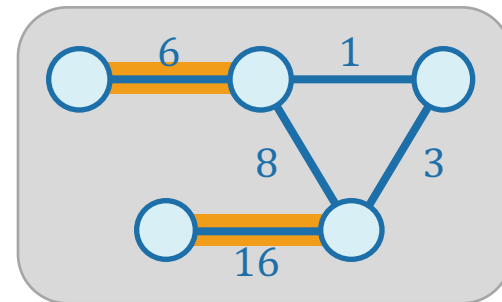
Maximal Matching

A matching that cannot be extended



Maximum Weight Matching

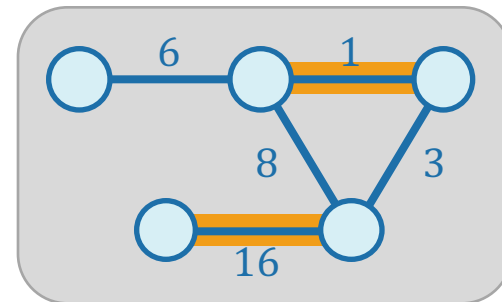
A matching of maximum weight



Total: 22

Maximum Weight Matching

A matching of maximum weight

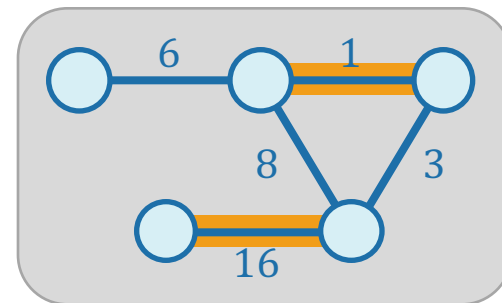


Total: 17



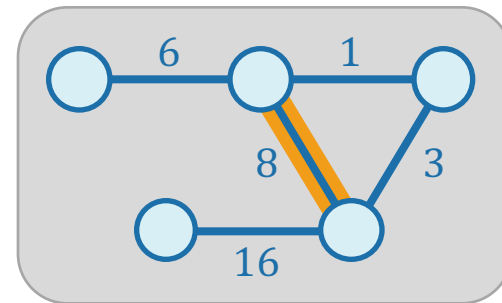
The Semi-Streaming Model

- Weighted graph, n vertices
- Stream of edges
 - Arbitrary order
 - Output **after** stream end
- Memory: $O(n \cdot \text{polylog } n)$
- Single pass, insertion only
- Goal: good approximation ratio



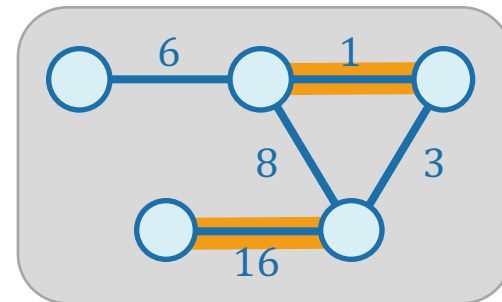
Total: 17

Example: Greedy



Output

Example: Greedy



Output

Known Results: Weighted

Approx. ratio	Authors
6	[FKMSZ'05]
5.828	[McGregor'05]
5.585	[Zelke'12]
$(4.911 + \epsilon)$	[ELMS'11]
$(4 + \epsilon)$	[CS'14]
$(2 + \epsilon)$	Current work

Deterministic, single pass

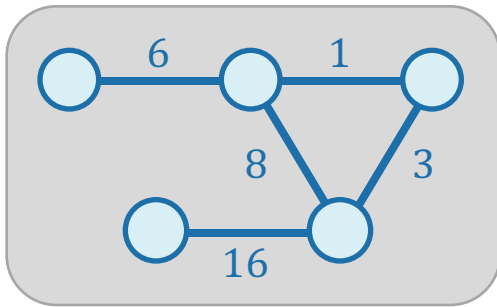
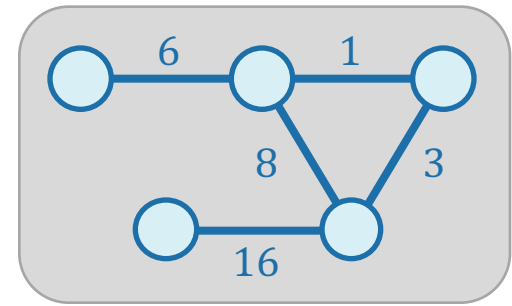
Known Results: Unweighted

Approx. ratio	
2	Greedy [FKMSZ'05]
LB: 1.58	[Kapralov'12]

Better approximation for **weighted**

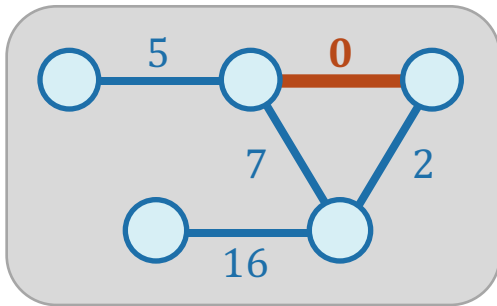
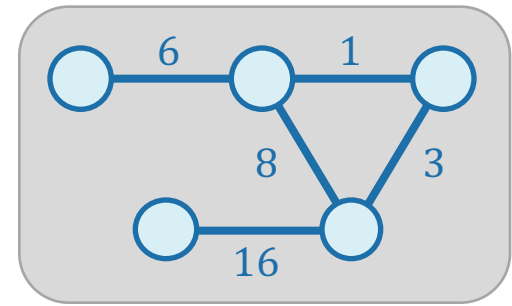
⇒ Better approximation for **unweighted**

Sequential Local-Ratio



[Bar-Yehuda & Even '85]

Sequential Local-Ratio

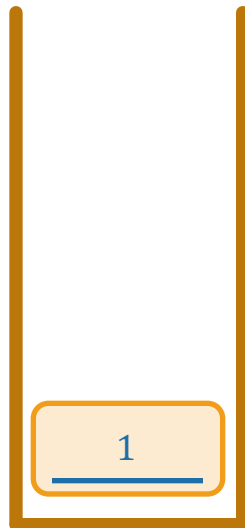


Pick an arbitrary edge e

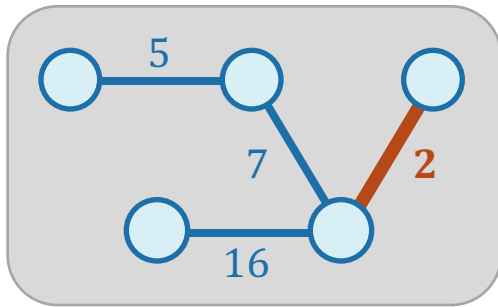
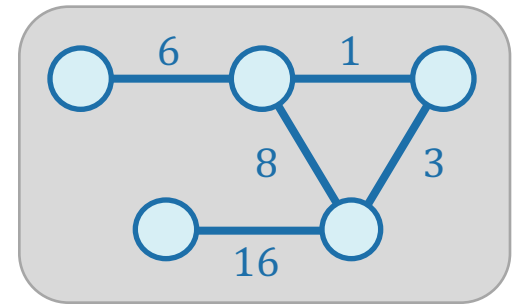
Push onto a stack

Reduce $w(e)$ from e 's neighborhood

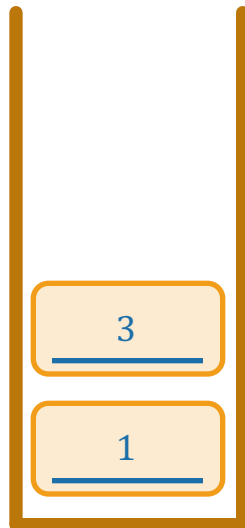
Remove non-positive edges



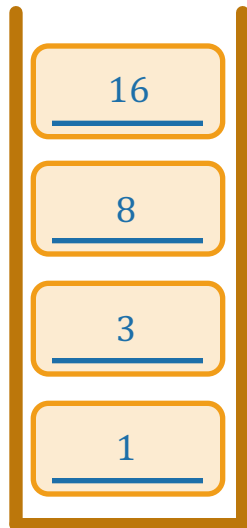
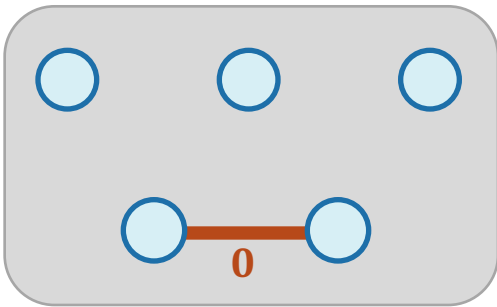
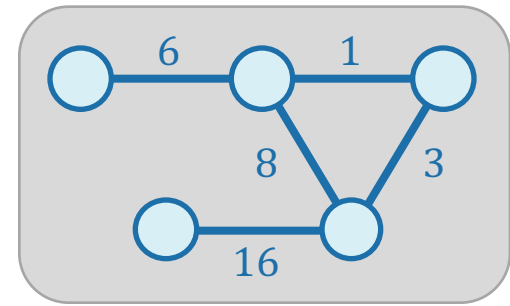
Sequential Local-Ratio



Repeat

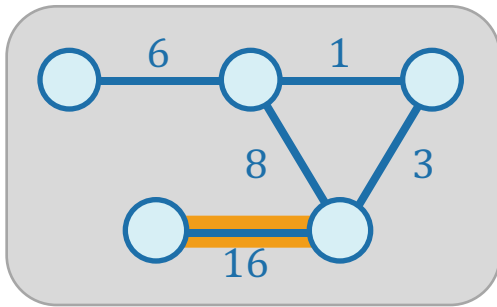
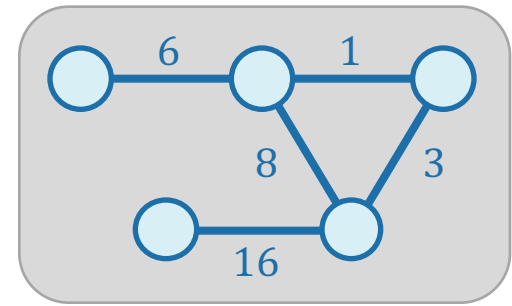


Sequential Local-Ratio

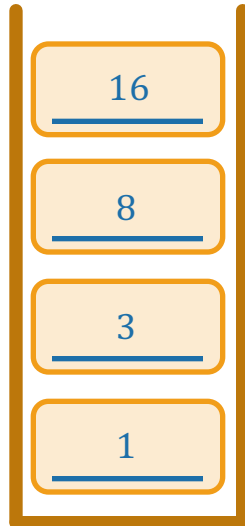


Done!
Start unwinding the stack

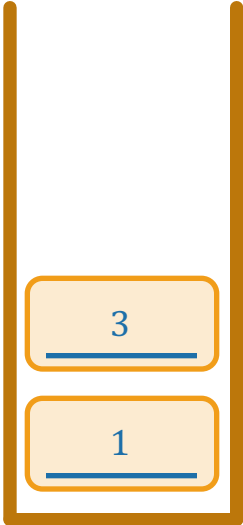
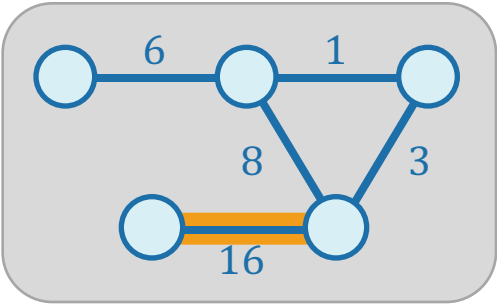
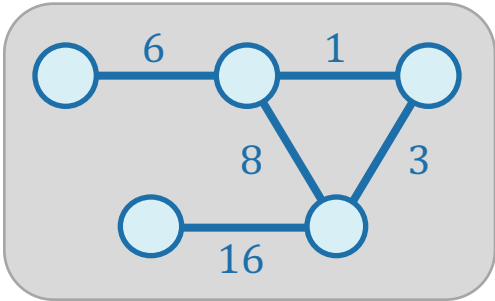
Sequential Local-Ratio



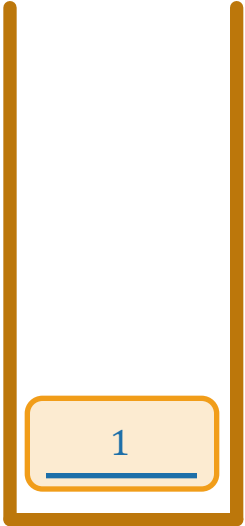
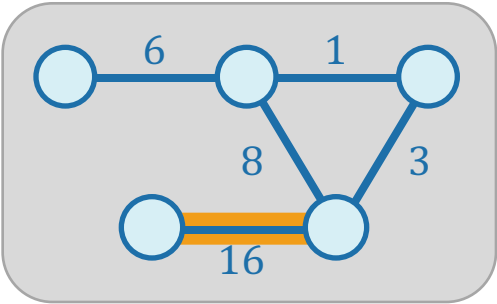
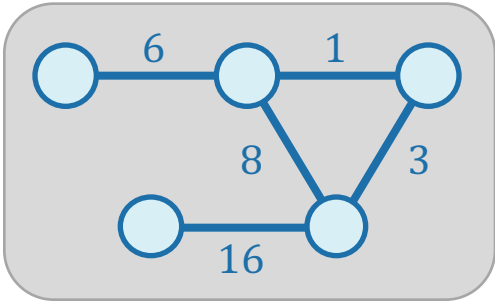
Greedy, by the stack order



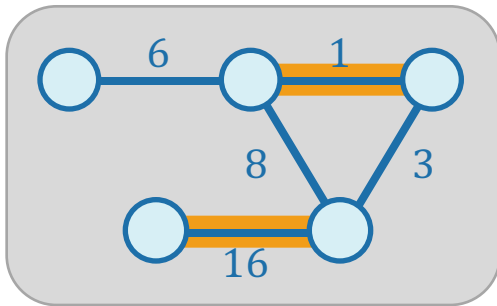
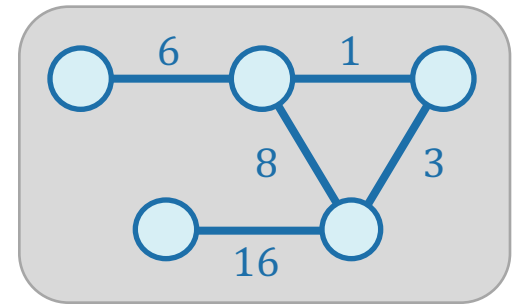
Sequential Local-Ratio



Sequential Local-Ratio



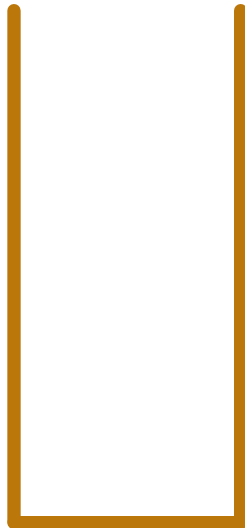
Sequential Local-Ratio



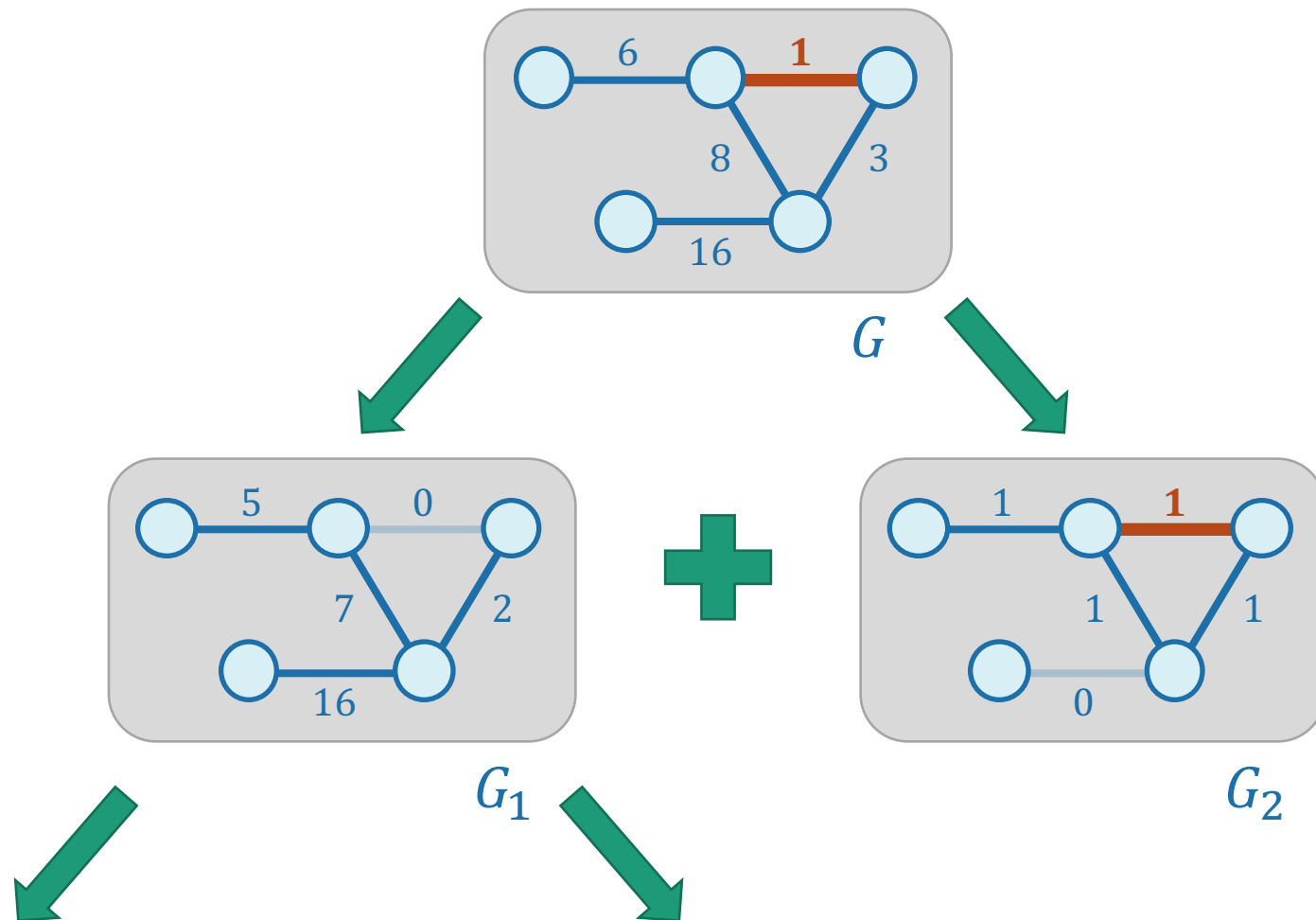
Output the matching



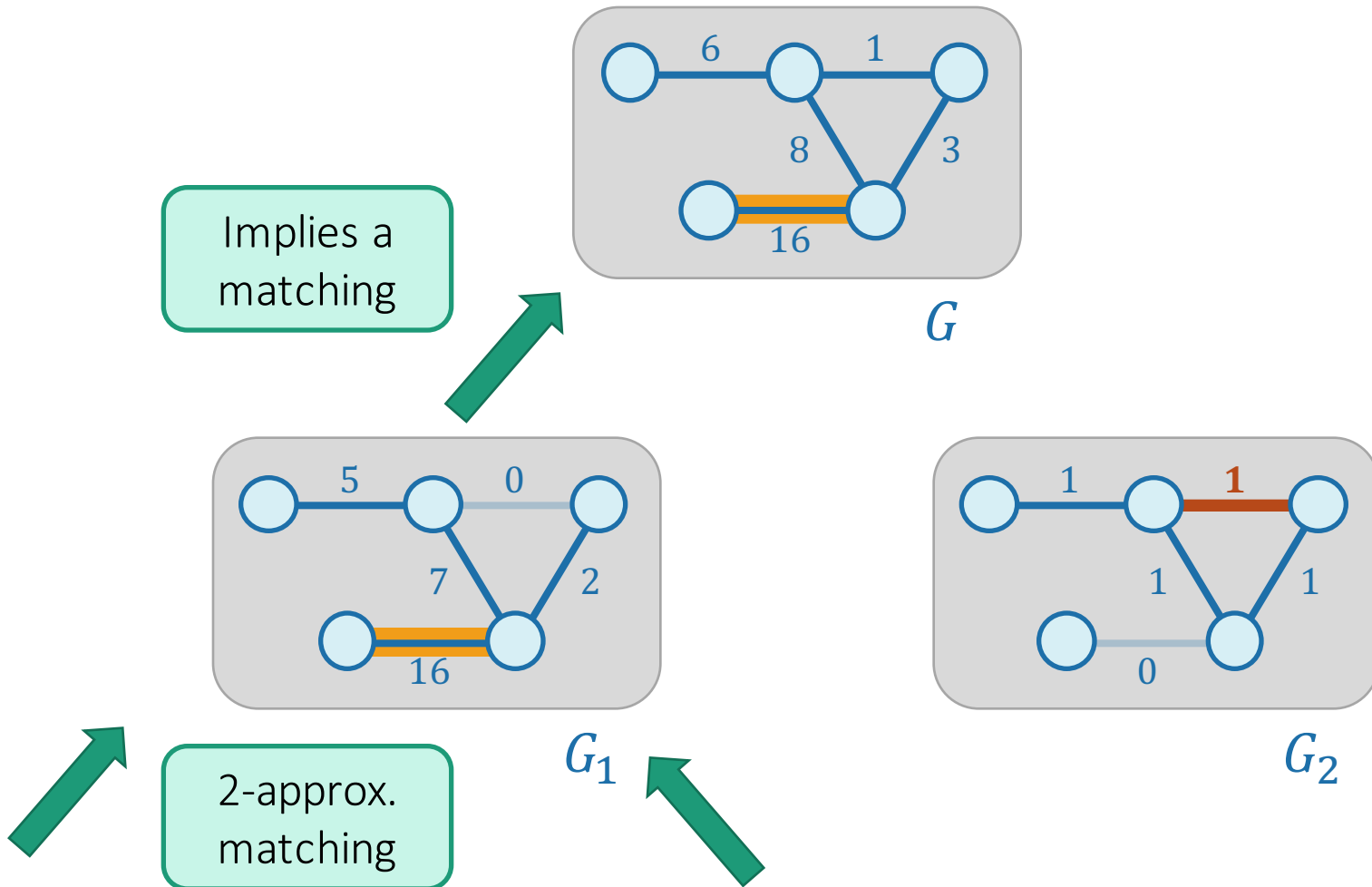
Alg: 17
Opt: 22



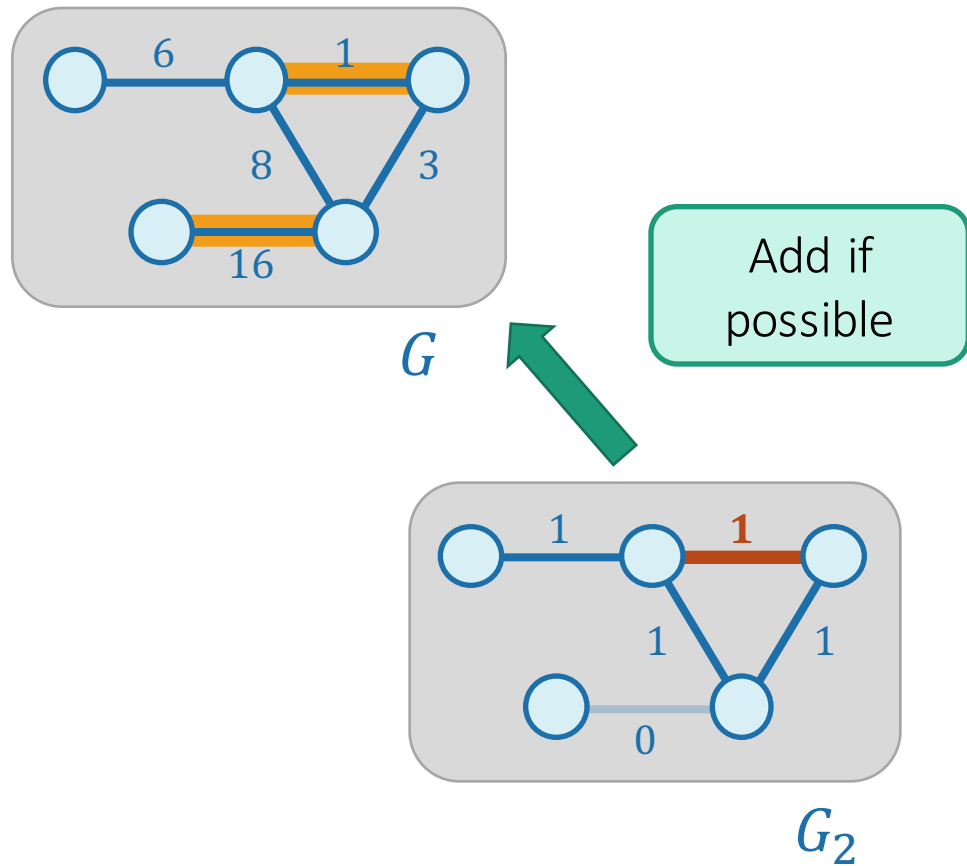
Analysis: a Single Step



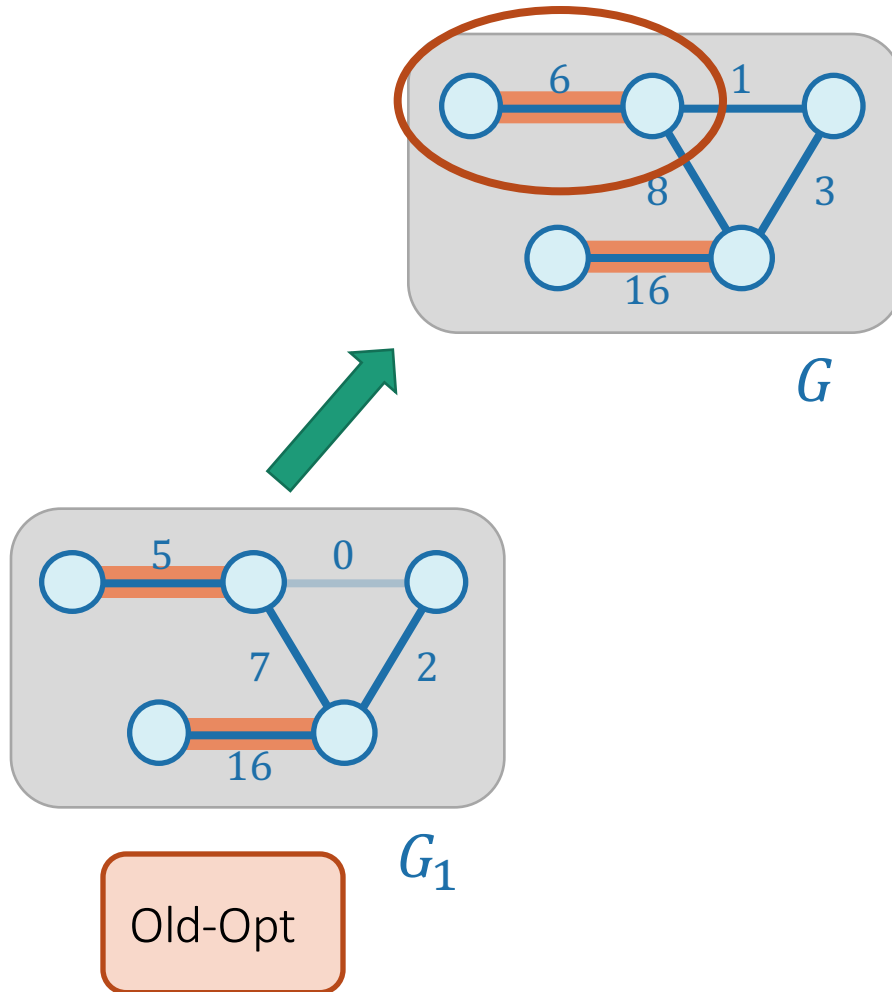
Analysis: a Single Step



Analysis: a Single Step



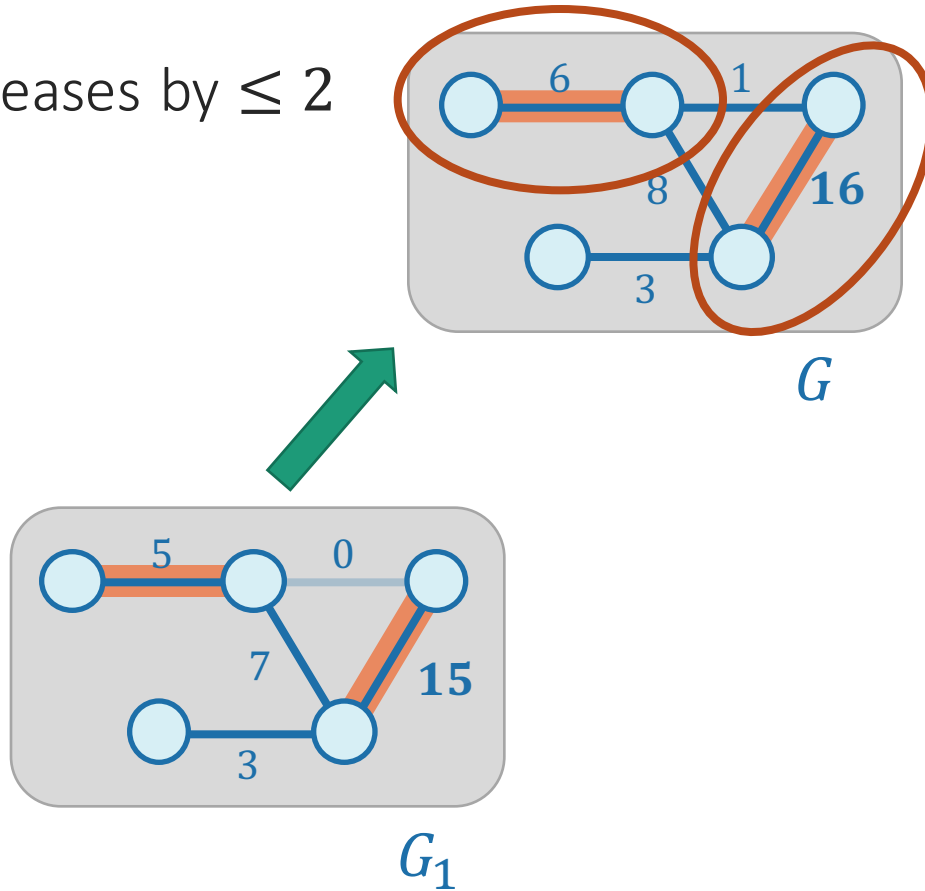
How does it Work?



Opt: +1

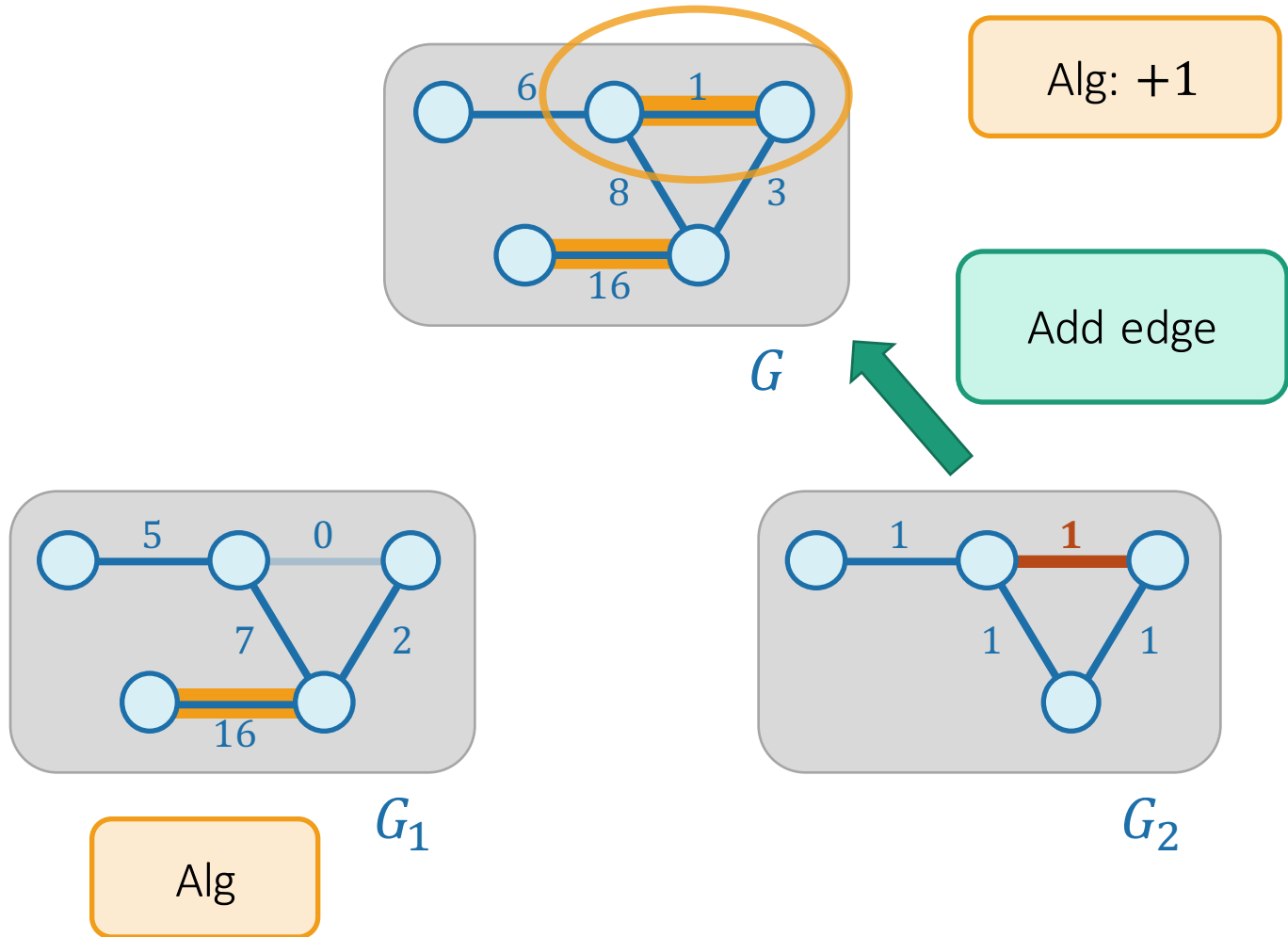
How does it Work?

Opt increases by ≤ 2



Opt: +2

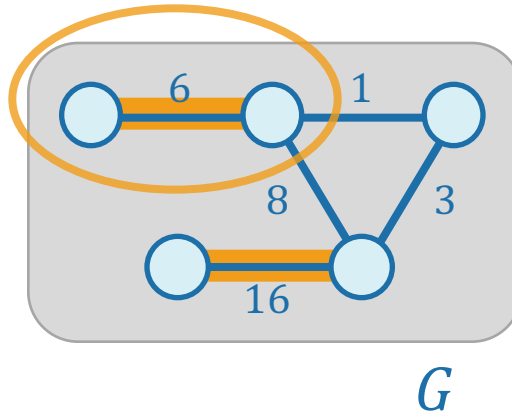
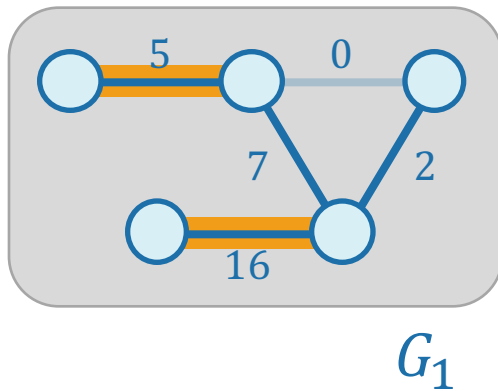
How does it Work?



How does it Work?

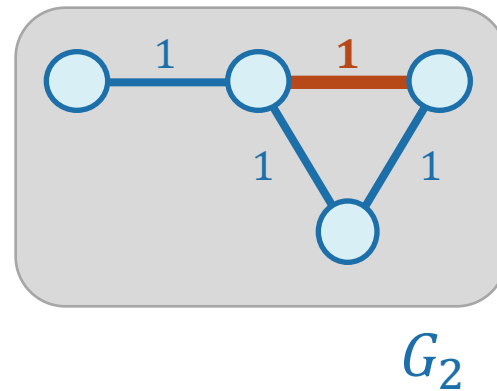
Alg increases by ≥ 1

Weight: +1



Alg: +1

~~Cannot add edge~~



How does it Work?

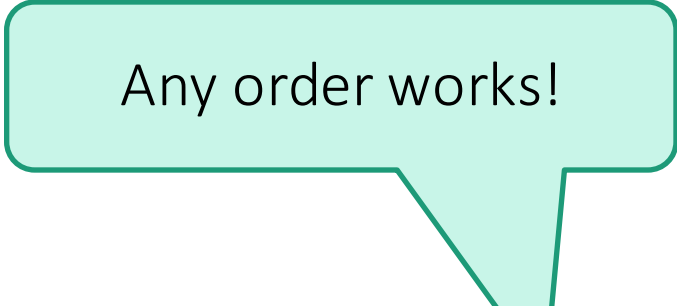
Processing edge e :

- **Opt** increases by $\leq 2w(e)$
- **Alg** increases by $\geq 1w(e)$

2-approx. matching

Local-Ratio & Semi-Streaming

- Edge ordering?



Any order works!

Local-Ratio & Semi-Streaming

- Edge ordering ✓

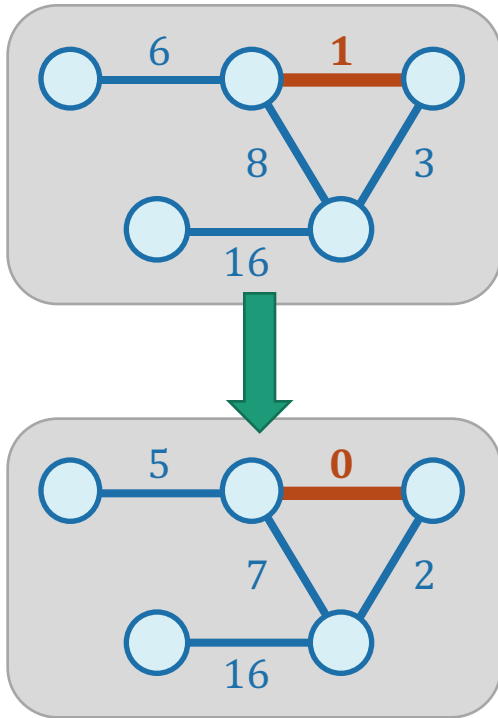
But...

- Reduce weights from future edges?

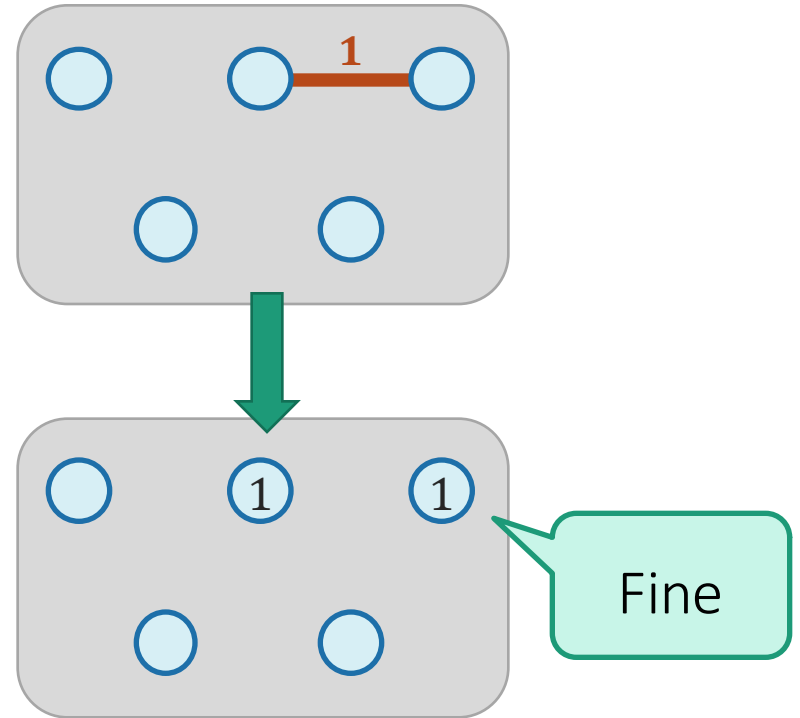
Retroactive reductions

Retroactive Reductions

Sequential:

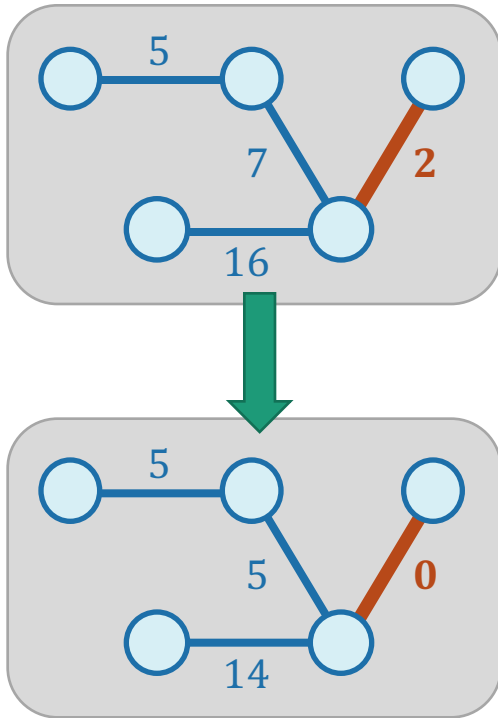


Streaming

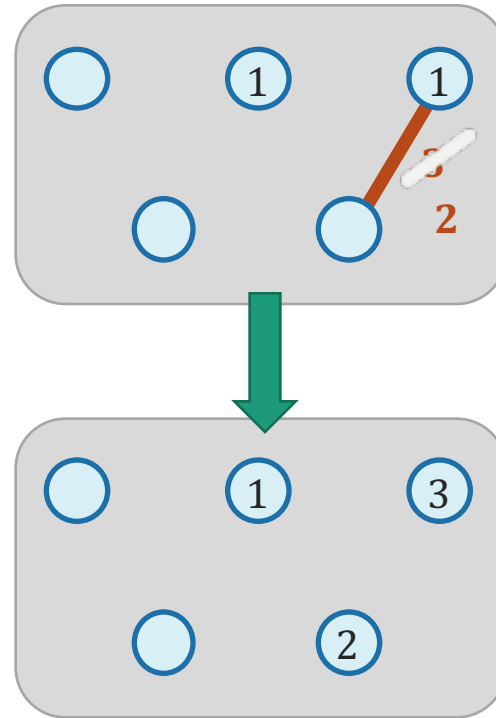


Retroactive Reductions

Sequential:



Streaming



Local-Ratio & Semi-Streaming

- Edge ordering ✓
- Retroactive reductions ✓

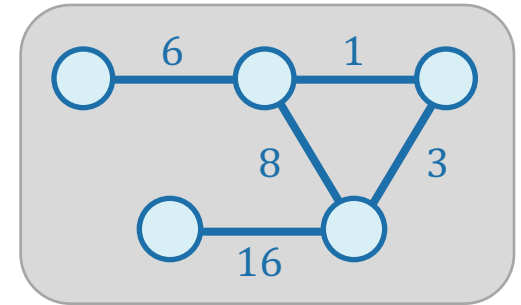
But...

- Memory usage?



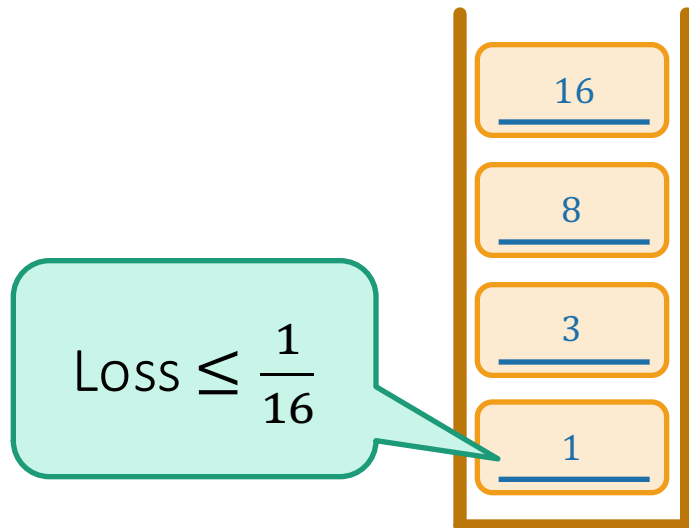
Remove light edges

Edge Removal



Stack:

- $\text{Alg} \geq$ maximum edge in stack
- Can remove light edges!



Local-Ratio & Semi-Streaming

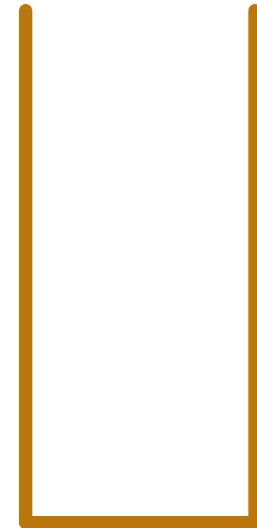
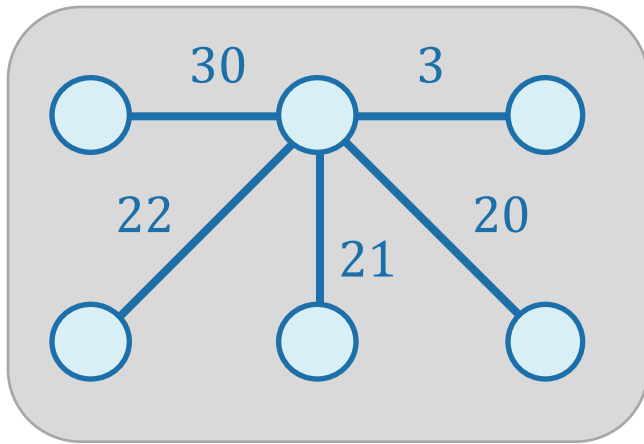
- Edge ordering ✓
- Retroactive reductions ✓
- Stack shrinking ✓

But how...

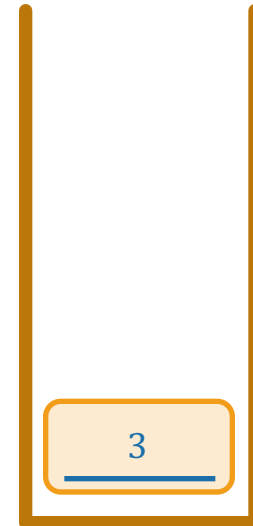
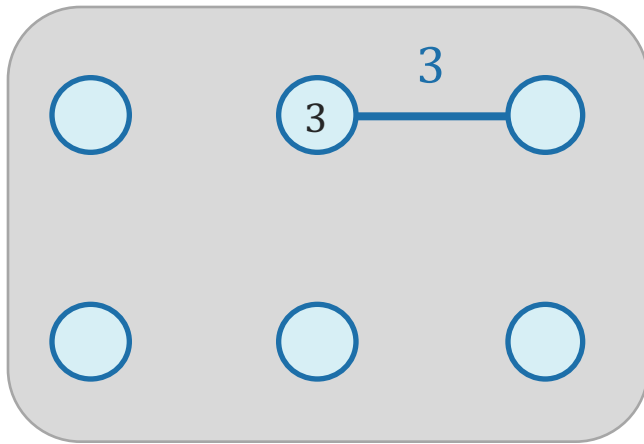
- Assure rapid edge-weight growth?

Asymmetric reductions

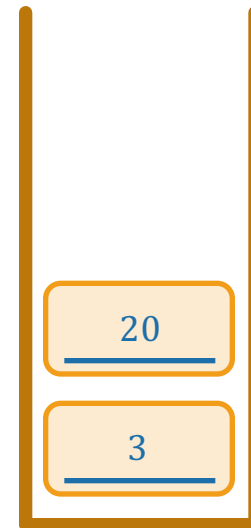
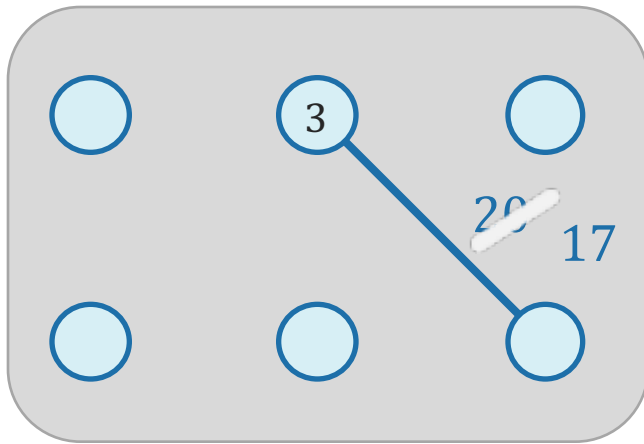
Example



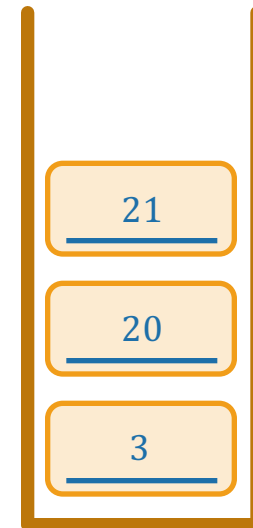
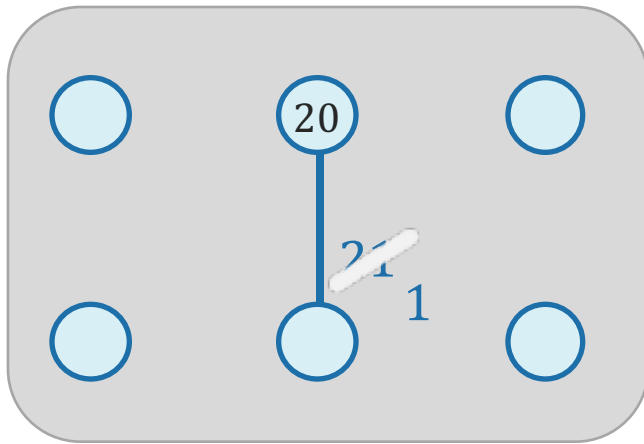
Example



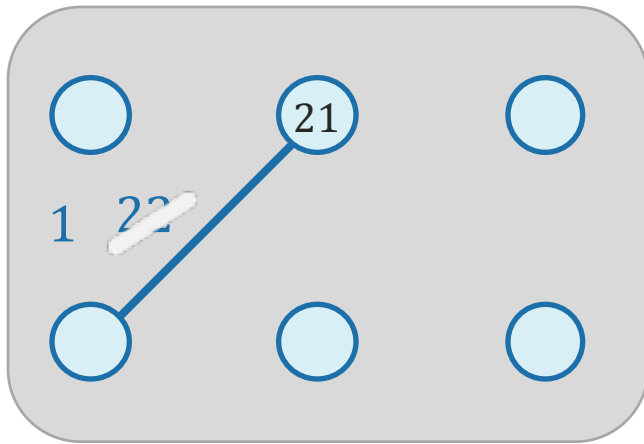
Example



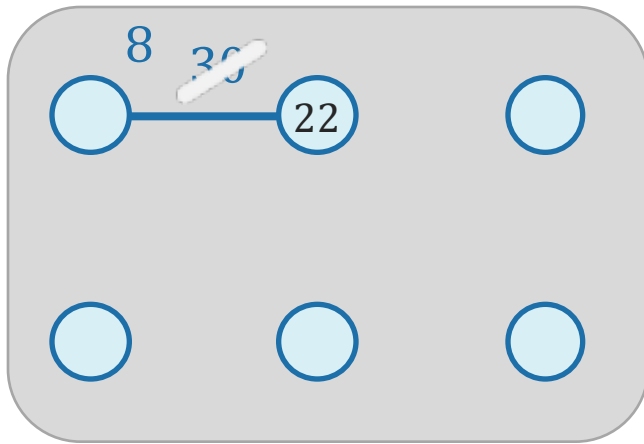
Example



Example



Example



Stack overflow!!!



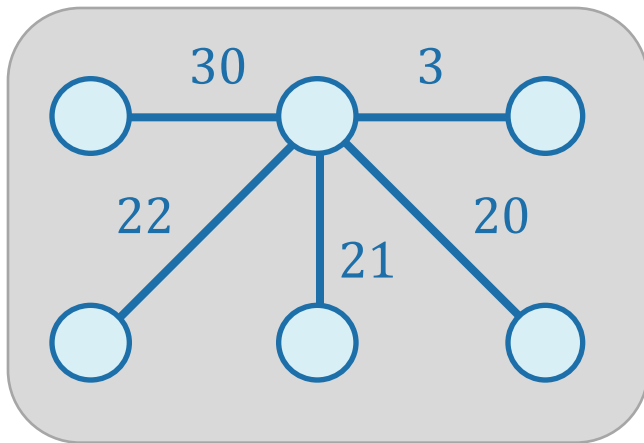
Asymmetric Reductions

Reduce $\alpha w(e)$ from some of the adjacent edges

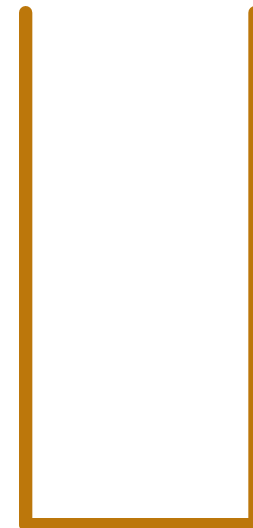
- $\alpha = (1 + \epsilon)$

2α -approx. matching

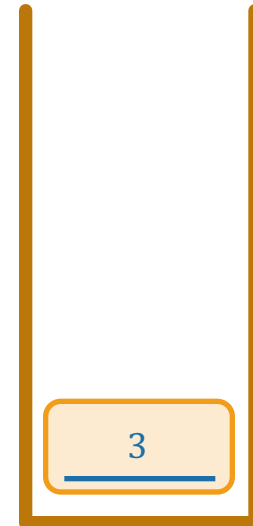
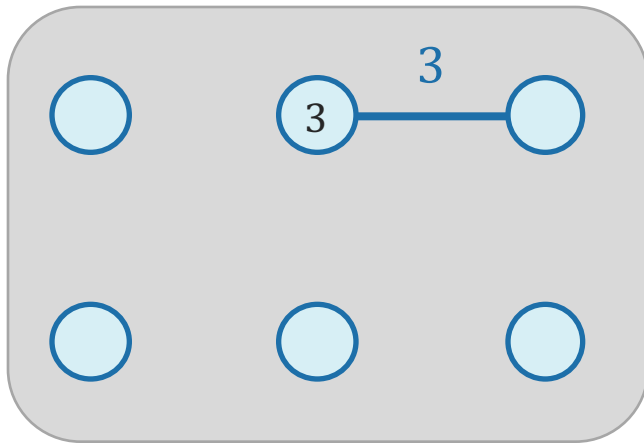
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



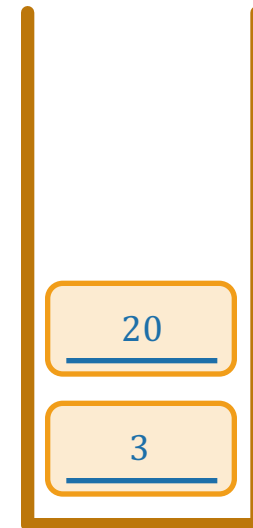
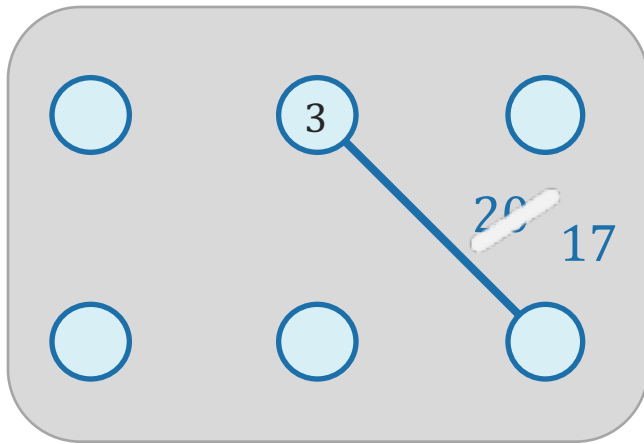
Again, with
asymmetric reductions



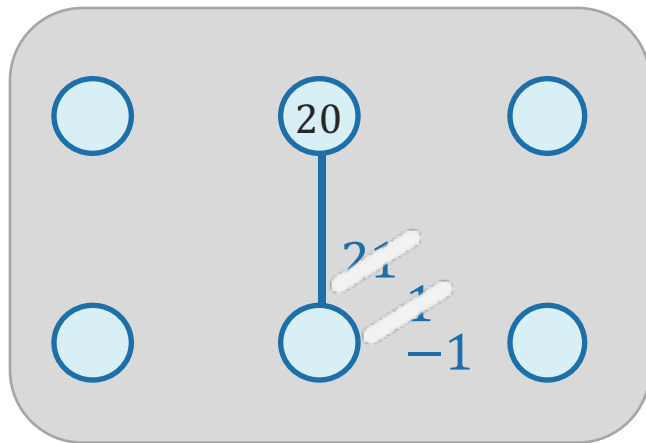
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



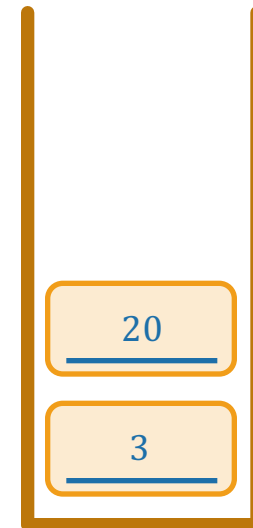
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



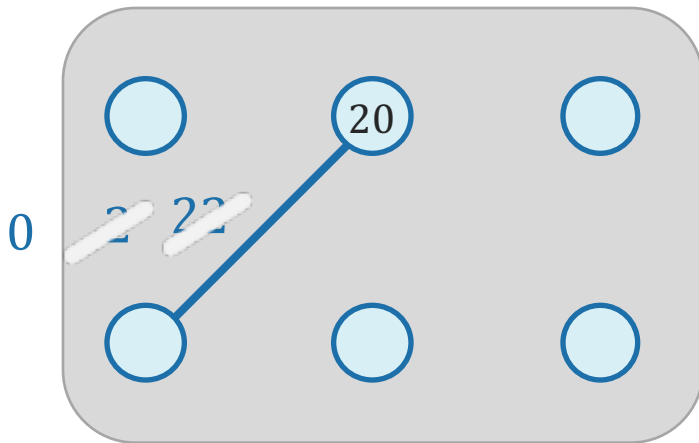
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



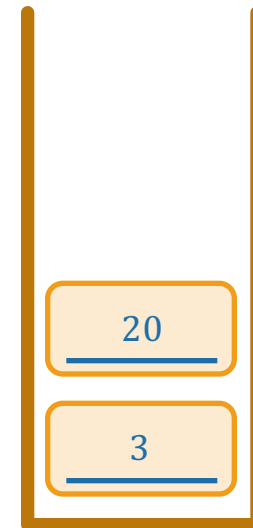
$1 \ll 20$ so discard it



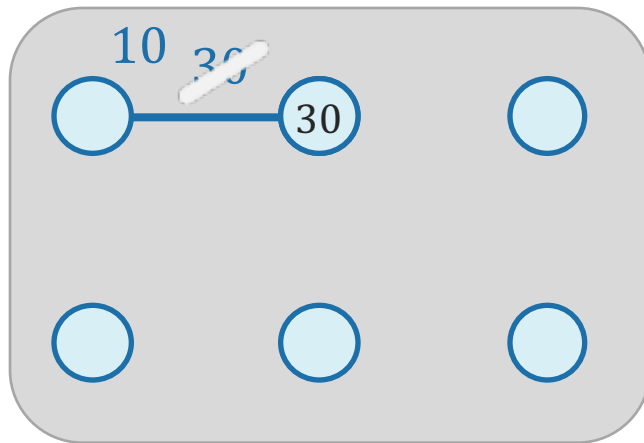
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



$2 \ll 20$ so discard it

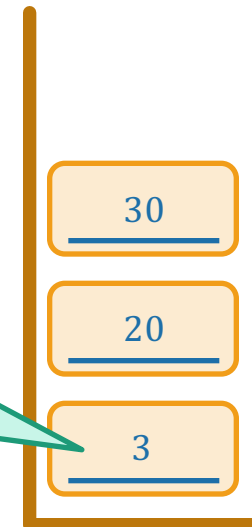


Asymmetric Reductions – Example

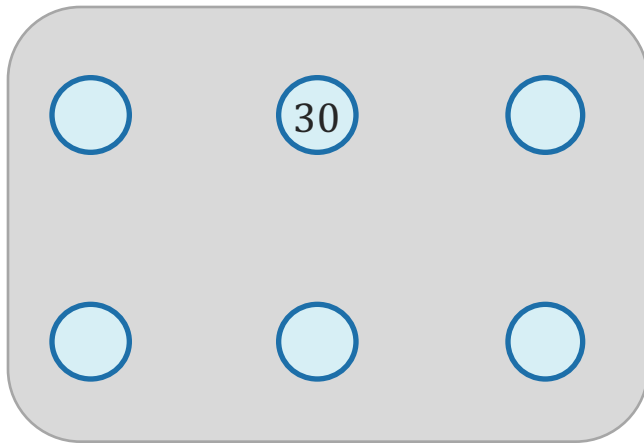


Remove light edges

Loss $\leq 10\%$



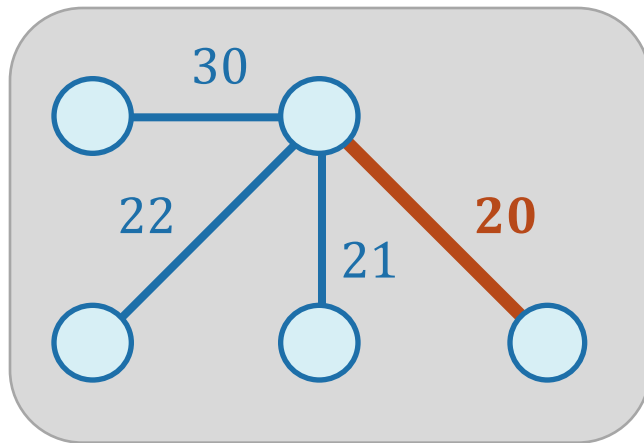
Asymmetric Reductions – Example



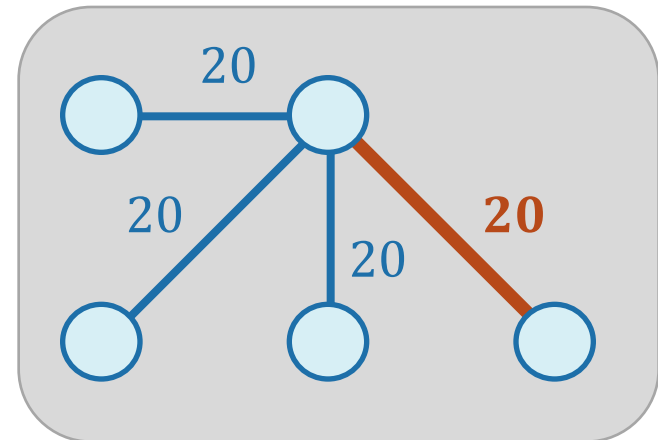
Smaller stack,
similar approx. ratio



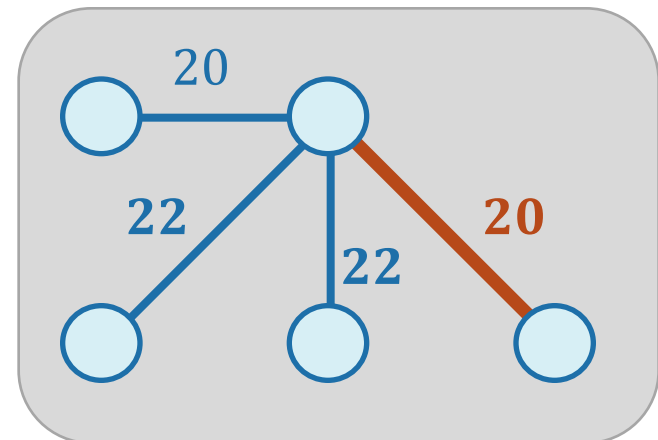
Example – Analysis



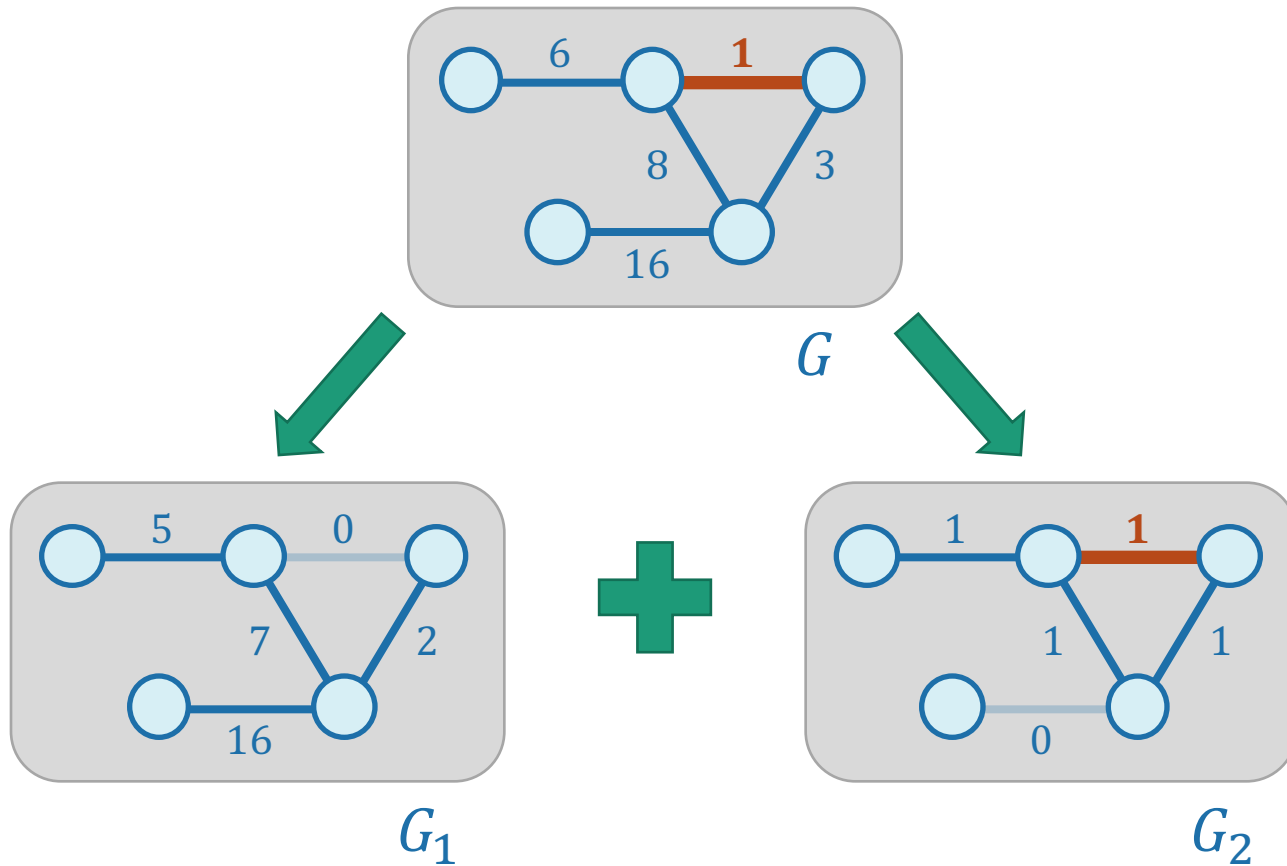
Original reduction:



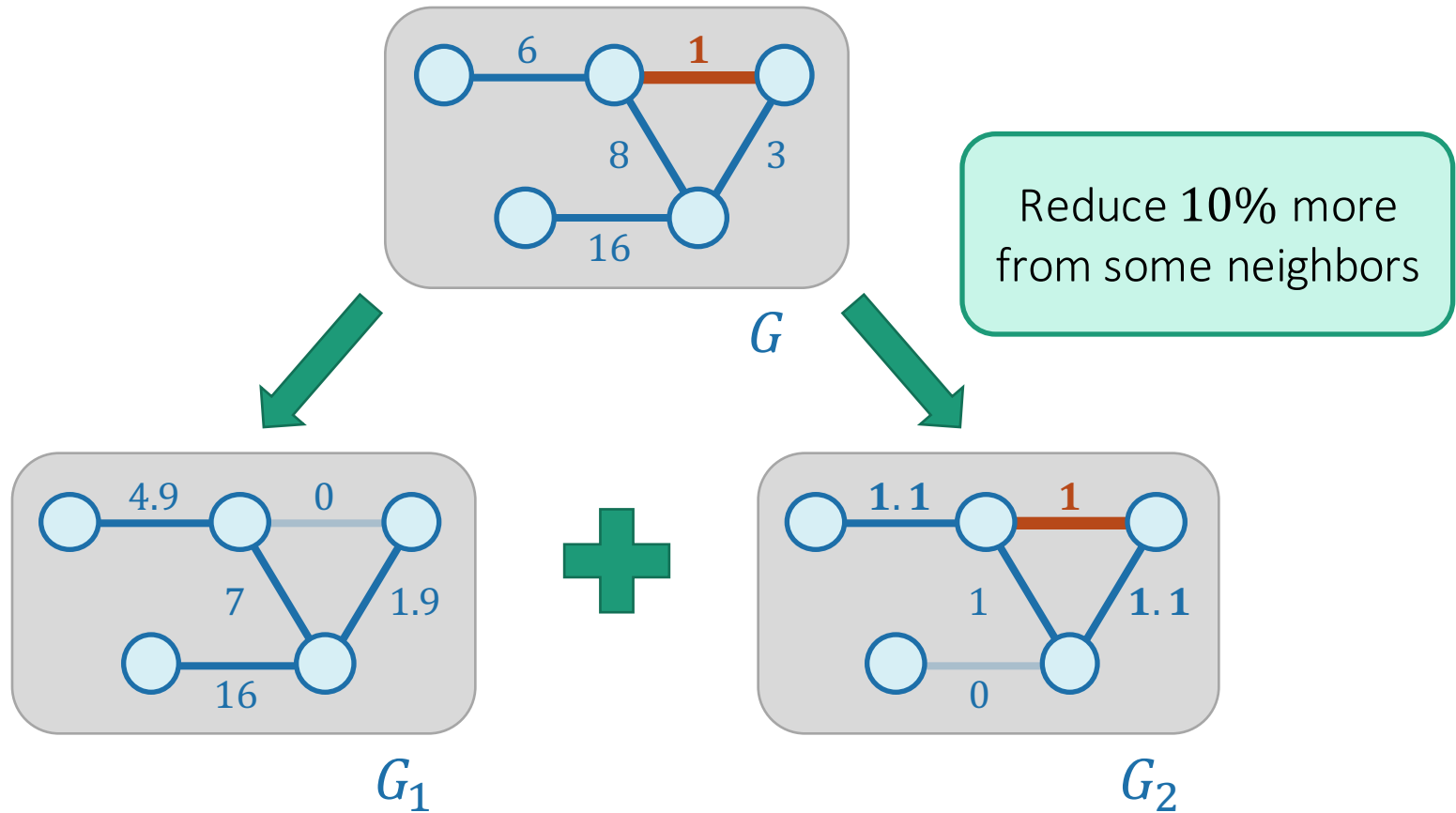
New reduction:



Correctness, Revised



Correctness, Revised



Correctness, Revised

Processing edge e :

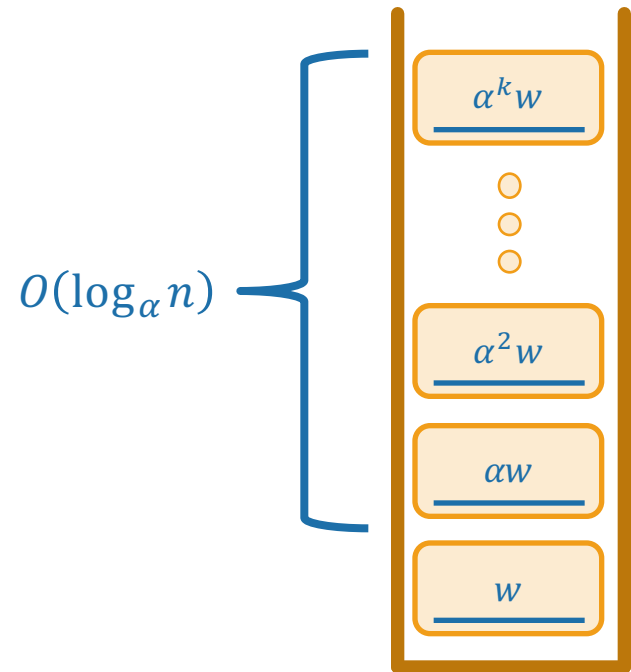
- **Opt** increases by $\leq 2.2w(e)$
- **Alg** increases by $\geq 1w(e)$

2.2-approx. matching

Stack Size

- If $w(u, v) \leq \alpha(f(u) + f(v))$, ignore
- Otherwise, reduce $f(u) + f(v)$

- Throw away light edges



Stack for
node u

Local-Ratio & Semi-Streaming

- Edge ordering ✓
- Retroactive reductions ✓
- Stack shrinking ✓
- Asymmetric reductions ✓

Complexity

- Memory usage:
 - Per node: $O(\log n)$ edges
 - Total: **$O(n \log^2 n)$ bits**
- Time complexity:
 - Per edge: $O(1)$ time
 - Post-processing: $O(n \log n)$ time
- Deterministic

In Conclusion

- $(2 + \epsilon)$ -approx. for MWM in semi-streaming
- Local-ratio + semi-streaming = ❤️
- Technical contributions:
 - Retroactive reductions
 - Stack shrinking
 - Asymmetric reductions
- Other applications for local-ratio?

Thank You!