

Matchings and The Chinese Postman Problem in Odd-Regular Graphs

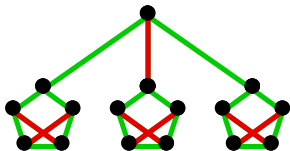
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and
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Joint work with
Suil O – College of William & Mary

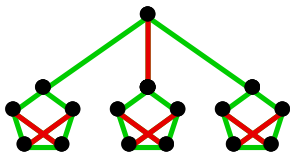
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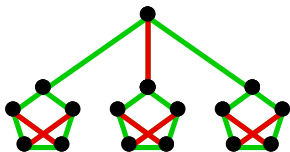
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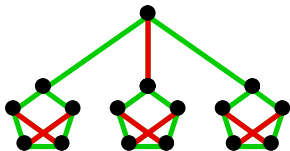


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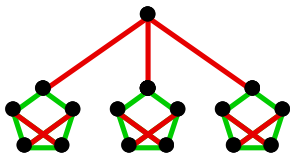
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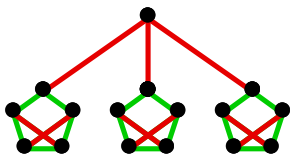
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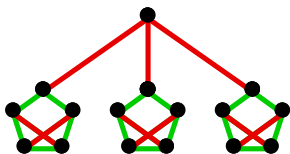


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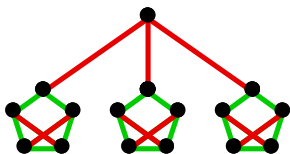
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$$(2t+1)\text{-conn. with } t > 0, \text{ then } \alpha'(G) \geq \frac{n}{2} - \frac{r-t}{2(r+1)^2+t} \frac{n}{2}.$$

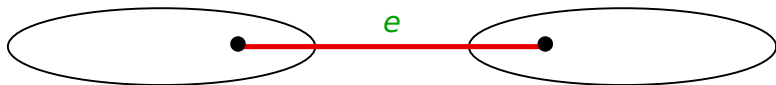
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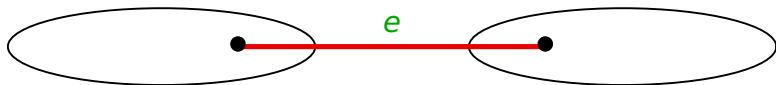
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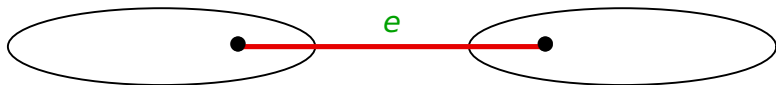
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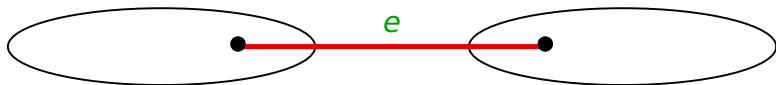
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We seek $(2r + 1)$ -regular graphs with many cut-edges.

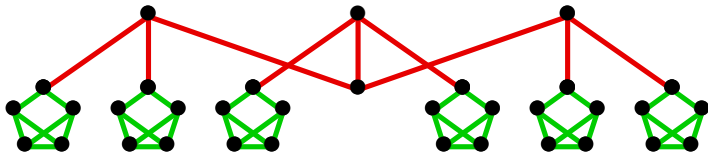
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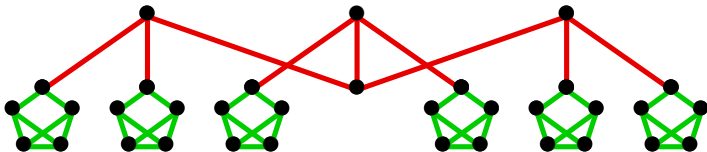
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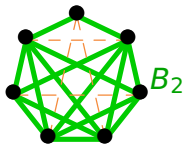
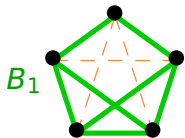
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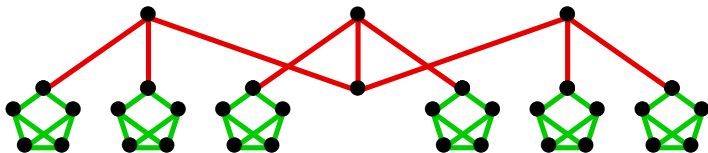
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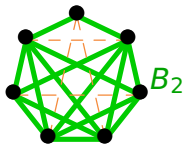
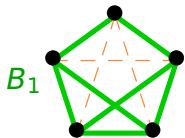
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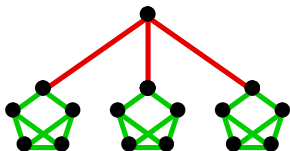
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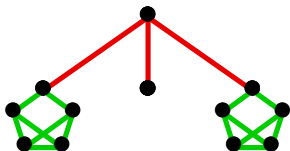
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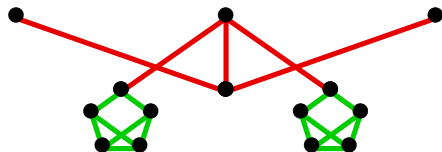


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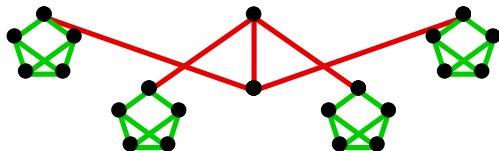


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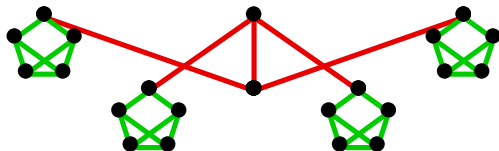


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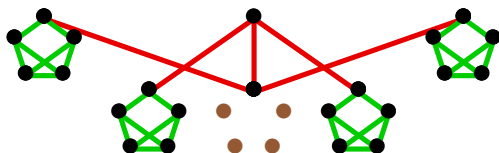
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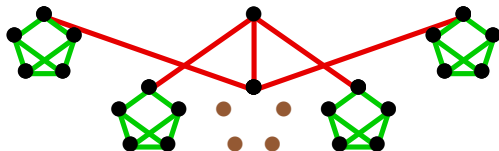
How do $p(G)$ and the number of cut-edges change?

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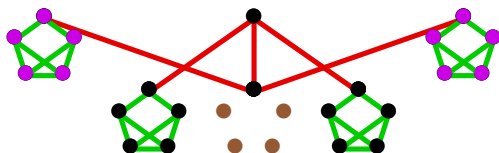
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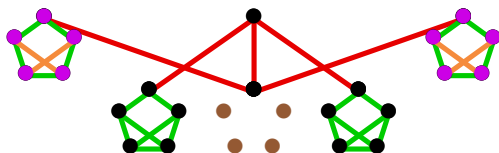
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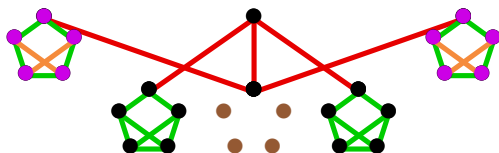
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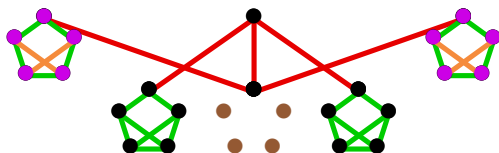
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Thm. For $G \in \mathcal{H}_r$, always $p(G) = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n/2 - 2r - 3}{2r + 2 - 1/r}$.

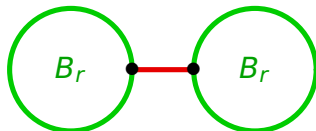
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Pf. Basis: $n = 4r + 6$.



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Properties of \mathcal{H}_r (O-West [2010])

Def. **balloon** = a maximal 2-edge-connected subgraph incident to one cut-edge.

- B_r = smallest balloon among $(2r+1)$ -regular graphs.

For $G \in \mathcal{H}_r$, #balloons = $2 + \frac{(2r-1)(n-4r-6)}{2r(2r+2-1/r)}$.

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Results on Parity Number

Thm. (Kostochka–Tulai [1996]; special case) If G is a $(2r + 1)$ -regular n -vertex graph (with $n \geq 4r + 6$), then

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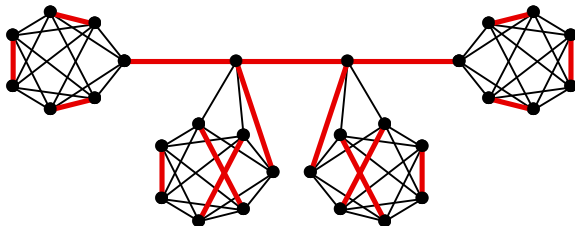
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Example achieving equality for $r = 2$ (parity subgraph includes all cut-edges plus a matching on $n - 2$ vertices):



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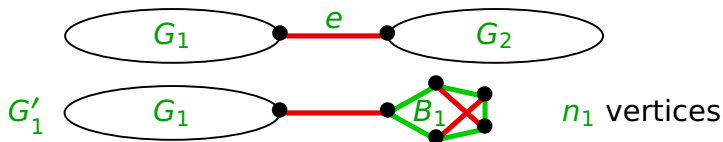
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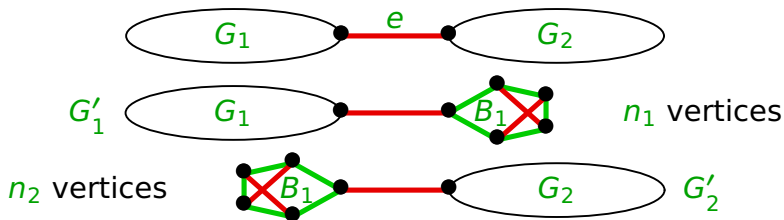
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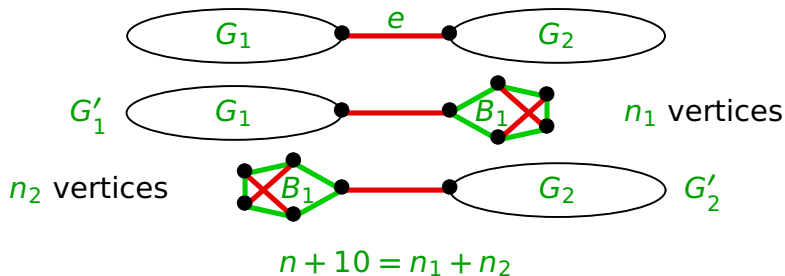
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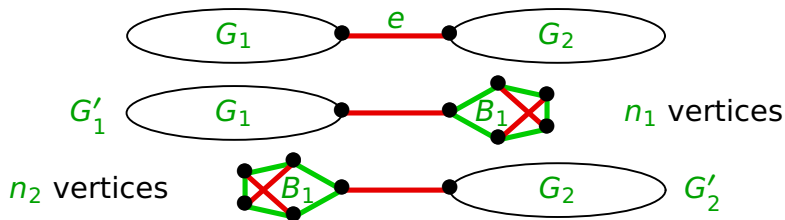
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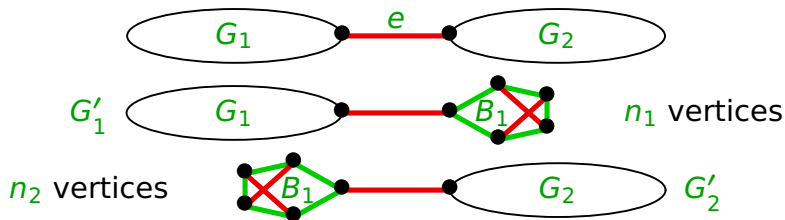
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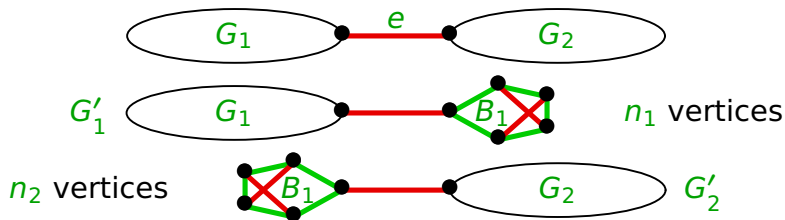
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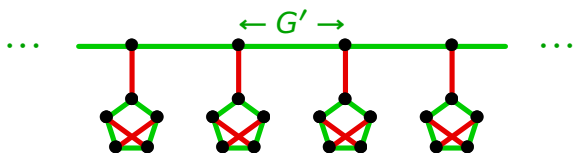
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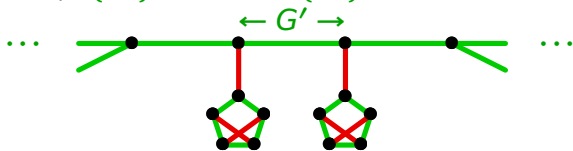
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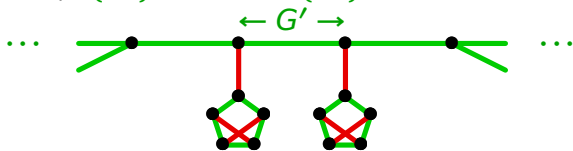
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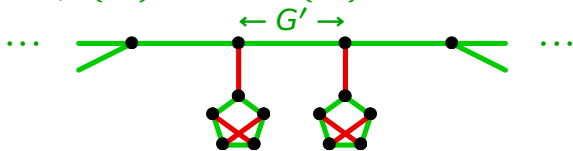
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Idea: Combine a parity subgraph of G'' with the red edges for balloons in G .

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Pf. To cover each edge p times, $|\mathcal{M}| = p(2r+1)$. The total weight over all the matchings is pW ; pigeonhole. ■

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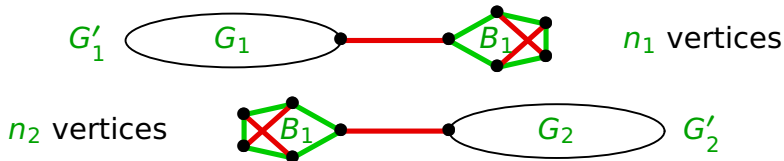
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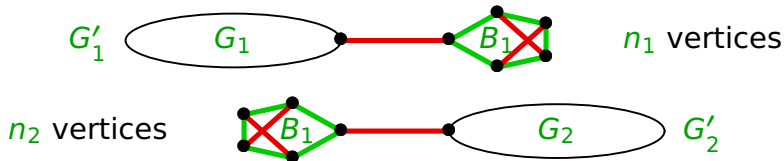


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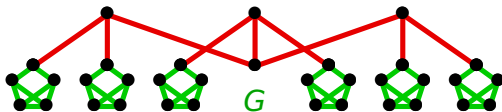
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Equality at each step forces $G' \in \mathcal{T}_r$ and $G \in \mathcal{H}_r$. \blacksquare

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Cor. If $G \in \mathcal{F}_{n,1}$, then $\alpha'(G) \geq \frac{n}{2} - \frac{b(G)}{3} \geq \frac{4n-1}{9}$.

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Thm. (Berge–Tutte Formula) $\alpha'(G) = \min_{S \subseteq V(G)} \frac{1}{2}(n - \text{def}(S))$,

where $\text{def}(S) = o(G - S) - |S|$.

Lem. For $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $G \in \mathcal{F}_{n,r}$, if S has one or $\geq 2r + 1$ edges to each odd component of $G - S$, then $\text{def}(S) \leq \frac{2rb(G)}{2r+1}$.

Pf. If c compon. have one edge to S , then $c \leq b(G)$. Thus $(2r+1)|S| \geq (2r+1)o(G-S) - 2rc \geq (2r+1)o(G-S) - 2rb(G)$. ■

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Pf. 3-regular \Rightarrow cuts between odd sets have size 1 or at least 3. Apply the lemma and bound on $b(G)$. ■

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Pf. More work for cuts with size between 3 and $2r - 1$. ■