

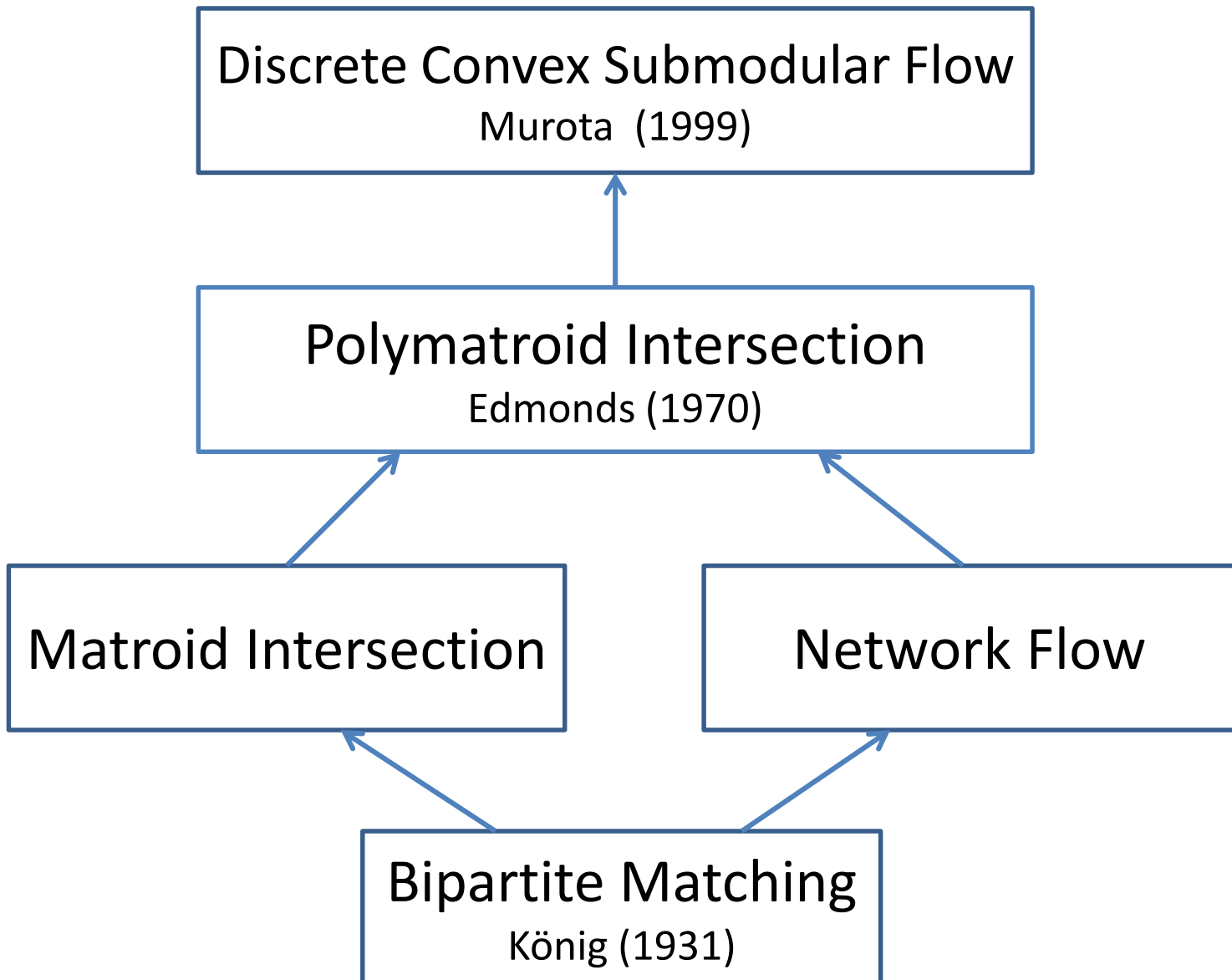
Finding a Stable Allocation in Polymatroid Intersection

Satoru Iwata Yu Yokoi

Department of Mathematical Informatics
Graduate School of Information Science and Technology
University of Tokyo

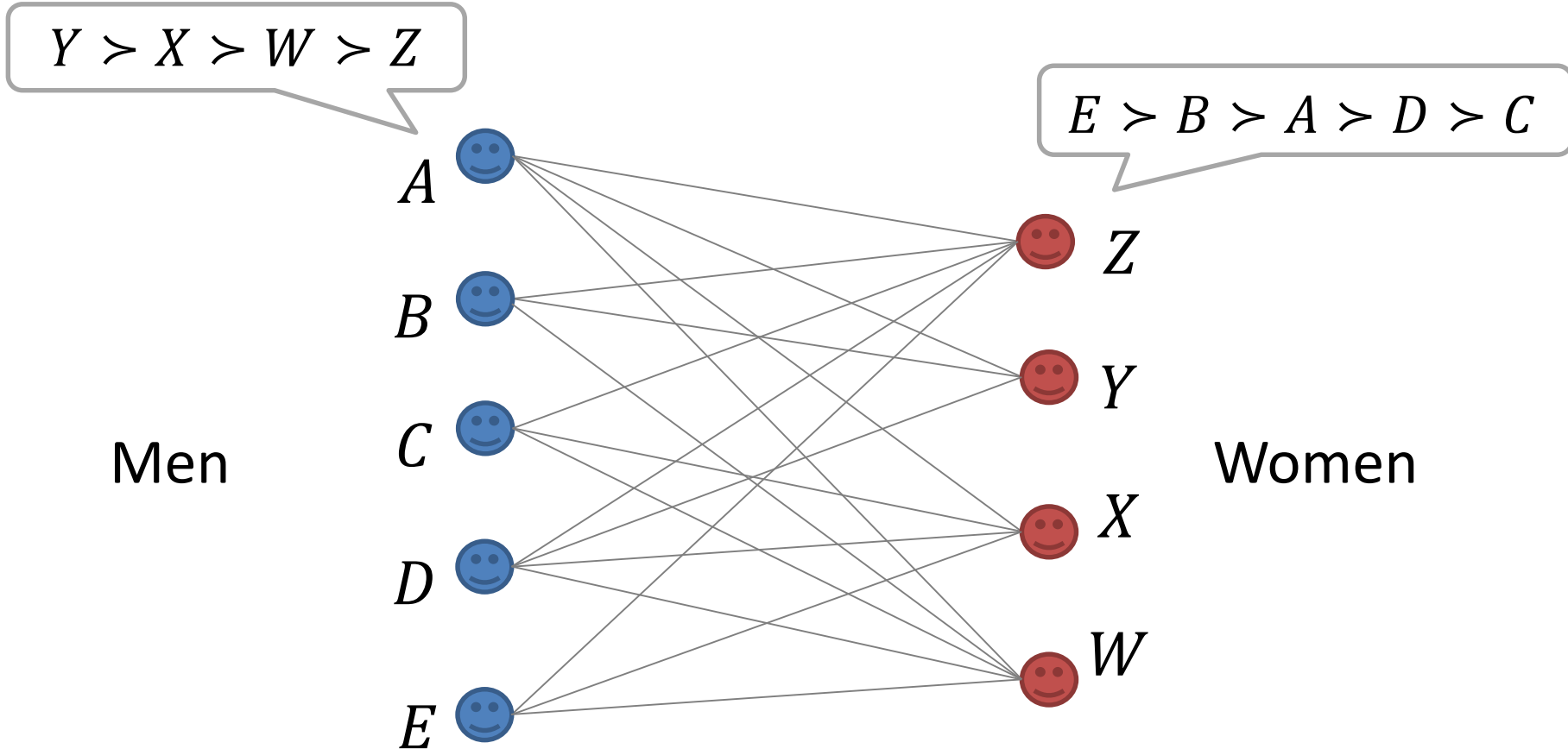
Rigidity Workshop, Bonn
October 7, 2015

Generalizations of Bipartite Matching



Stable Matching Model

[Gale, Shapley 62]

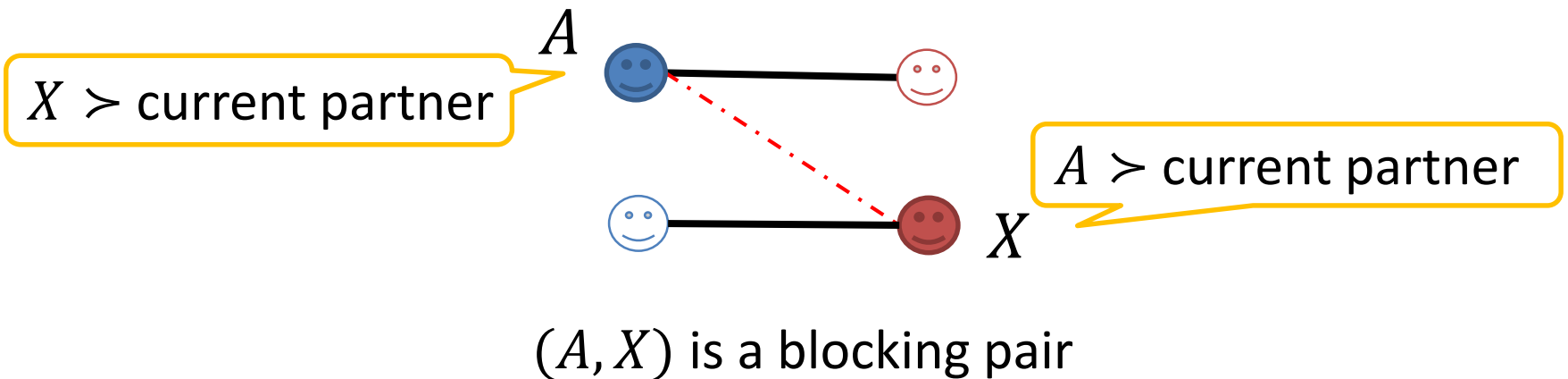


Goal: find a **stable matching**

Stability

A matching is **stable** $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$ there is no **blocking pair**

A pair currently unmatched but both want to be matched



A stable matching can be found in $O(|E|)$
by the Gale-Shapley algorithm

Generalizations of Stable Matching

Stable Allocation with Discrete Concave Functions
Eguchi, Fujishige, & Tamura (2003)

Matroid Kernel
Fleiner (2001)

Stable Allocation
Baiou & Balinski (2002)

Stable Matching
Gale & Shapley (1962)

```
graph BT; SM["Stable Matching  
Gale & Shapley (1962)"] --> MK["Matroid Kernel  
Fleiner (2001)"]; SM --> SA["Stable Allocation  
Baiou & Balinski (2002)"];
```

Generalizations of Stable Matching

Stable Allocation with Discrete Concave Functions
Eguchi, Fujishige, & Tamura (2003)

Only pseudo-polynomial time algo. is known

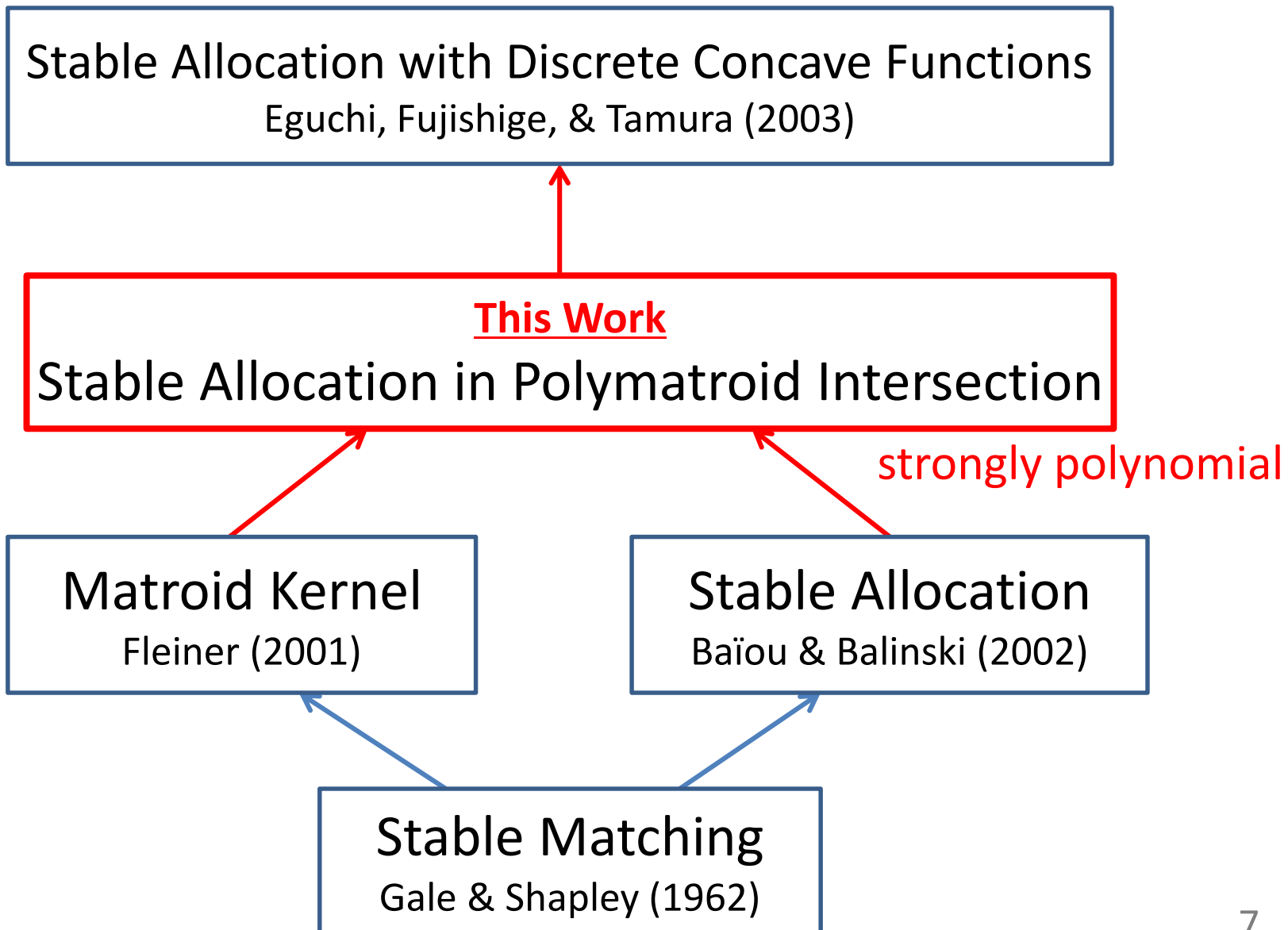
Strongly polytime

Matroid Kernel
Fleiner (2001)

Stable Allocation
Baiou & Balinski (2002)

Stable Matching
Gale & Shapley (1962)

Generalizations of Stable Matching



Algorithms for Related Models

- Matroid Kernel [Fleiner, 2001]
Extended Gale-Shapley algo. **strongly polynomial**
- Stable Allocation [Baiou & Balinski, 2002]
Extended Gale-Shapley algo. **pseudo-polynomial**

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Augmenting Path Algorithm $O(|V| \cdot |E|)$
 $O(|E| \log |V|)$ [Dean & Munshi, 2010]

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Augmenting Path Algorithm $O(|V| \cdot |E|)$
 $O(|E| \log |V|)$ [Dean & Munshi, 2010]
- Discrete Concave Function Model [EFT, 2003]
Extended Gale-Shapley algo. **pseudo-polynomial**

Polymatroids

E : Finite Set $f: 2^E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$

(E, f) : Polymatroid

- $f(\emptyset) = 0$
- $A \subseteq B \implies f(A) \leq f(B)$
- $\forall A, B \subseteq E: f(A) + f(B) \geq f(A \cup B) + f(A \cap B)$

Examples

Matroid Rank Functions

Coverage Functions

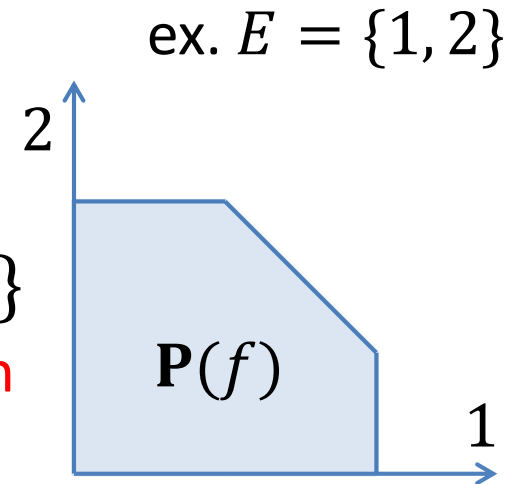
Entropy Functions

Polymatroids

(E, f) : Polymatroid

$$\mathbf{P}(f) := \{x \in \mathbf{R}_+^E \mid \forall A \subseteq E: x(A) \leq f(A)\}$$

Polymatroid polyhedron



$x \in \mathbf{P}(f)$

$$\text{sat}_f(x) := \{u \in E \mid \forall \alpha > 0: x + \alpha \chi_u \notin \mathbf{P}(f)\}$$

Saturated elements

$x \in \mathbf{P}(f), u \in \text{sat}_f(x)$

$$\text{dep}_f(x, u) := \{v \in E \mid \exists \alpha > 0: x + \alpha(\chi_u - \chi_v) \in \mathbf{P}(f)\}$$

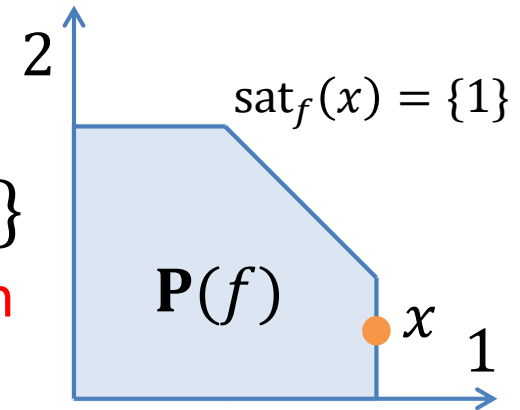
Exchangeable elements for u

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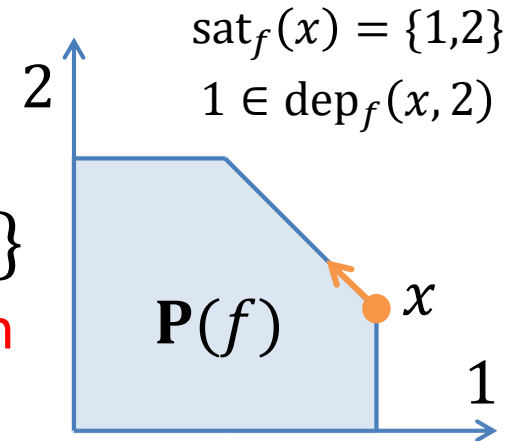
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Exchangeable elements for u

Ordered Polymatroids

(E, f) : Polymatroid
 (E, \succ) : Total Order

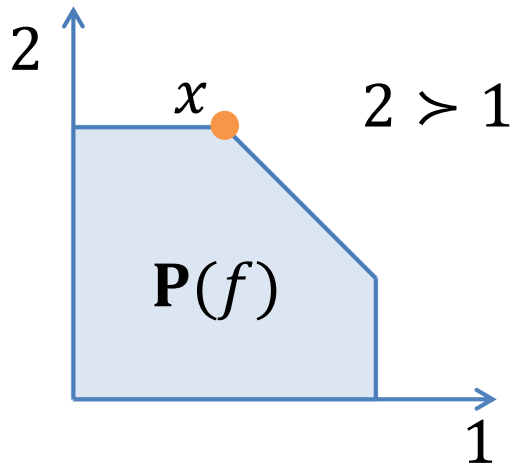
(E, f, \succ) : Ordered Polymatroid

$x \in \mathbf{P}(f)$: Optimal

\Leftrightarrow

$\forall u \in E,$
 $u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \underline{\text{dep}_f(x, u) \succcurlyeq u}$

$\forall v \in \text{dep}_f(x, u): v \succ u \text{ or } v = u$



Greedy Algorithm

Edmonds (1970)

Stable Allocation in Polymatroid Intersection

$(E, f, \succ_F), (E, h, \succ_H)$: Ordered Polymatroids

$x \in \mathbf{P}(f) \cap \mathbf{P}(h)$:
Stable Allocation

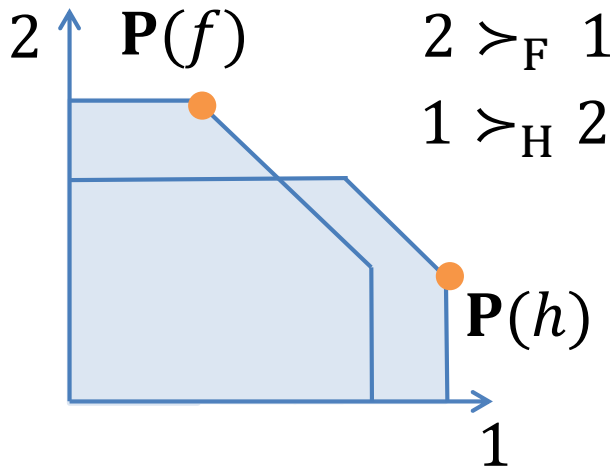
\triangle
 \Leftrightarrow

$\forall u \in E,$

$u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \text{dep}_f(x, u) \succ_F u$

or

$u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \text{dep}_h(x, u) \succ_H u$



Stable Allocation in Polymatroid Intersection

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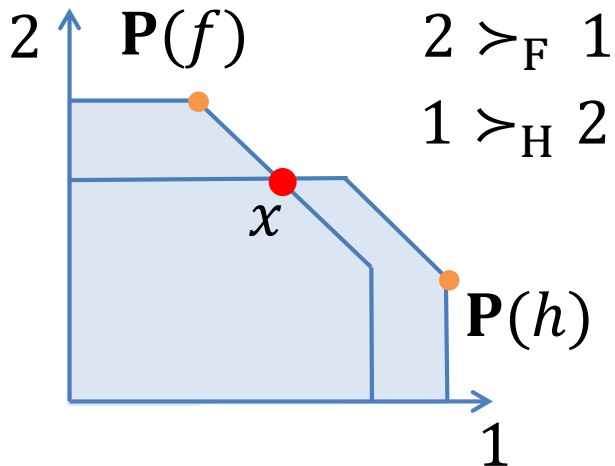
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$\forall u \in E,$

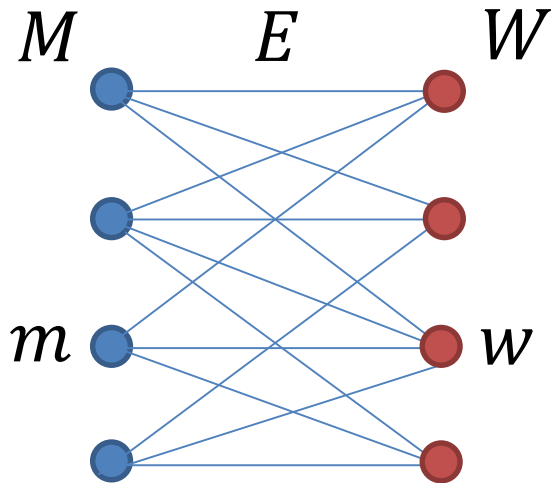
$u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \text{dep}_f(x, u) \succ_F u$

or

$u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \text{dep}_h(x, u) \succ_H u$



Example1: Stable Matching



$$h(A) := |M \cap \partial A| \quad (A \subseteq E)$$

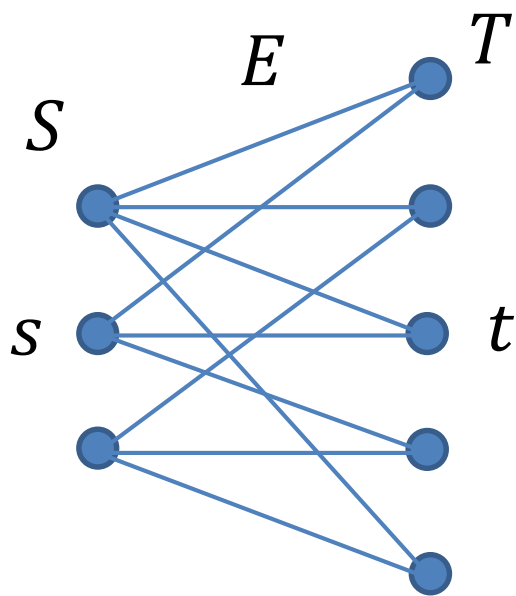
$$f(A) := |W \cap \partial A| \quad (A \subseteq E)$$

\succ_H : consistent with \succ_m for each $m \in M$.

\succ_F : consistent with \succ_w for each $w \in W$.

Stable matching = Stable allocation of $(E, f, \succ_F) \& (E, h, \succ_H)$

Example2: Task Assignment



How many hours each student $s \in S$ should be engaged in each task $t \in T$?

$$h(A) := \sum_{s \in S} h_s(A \cap \delta s) \quad (A \subseteq E)$$

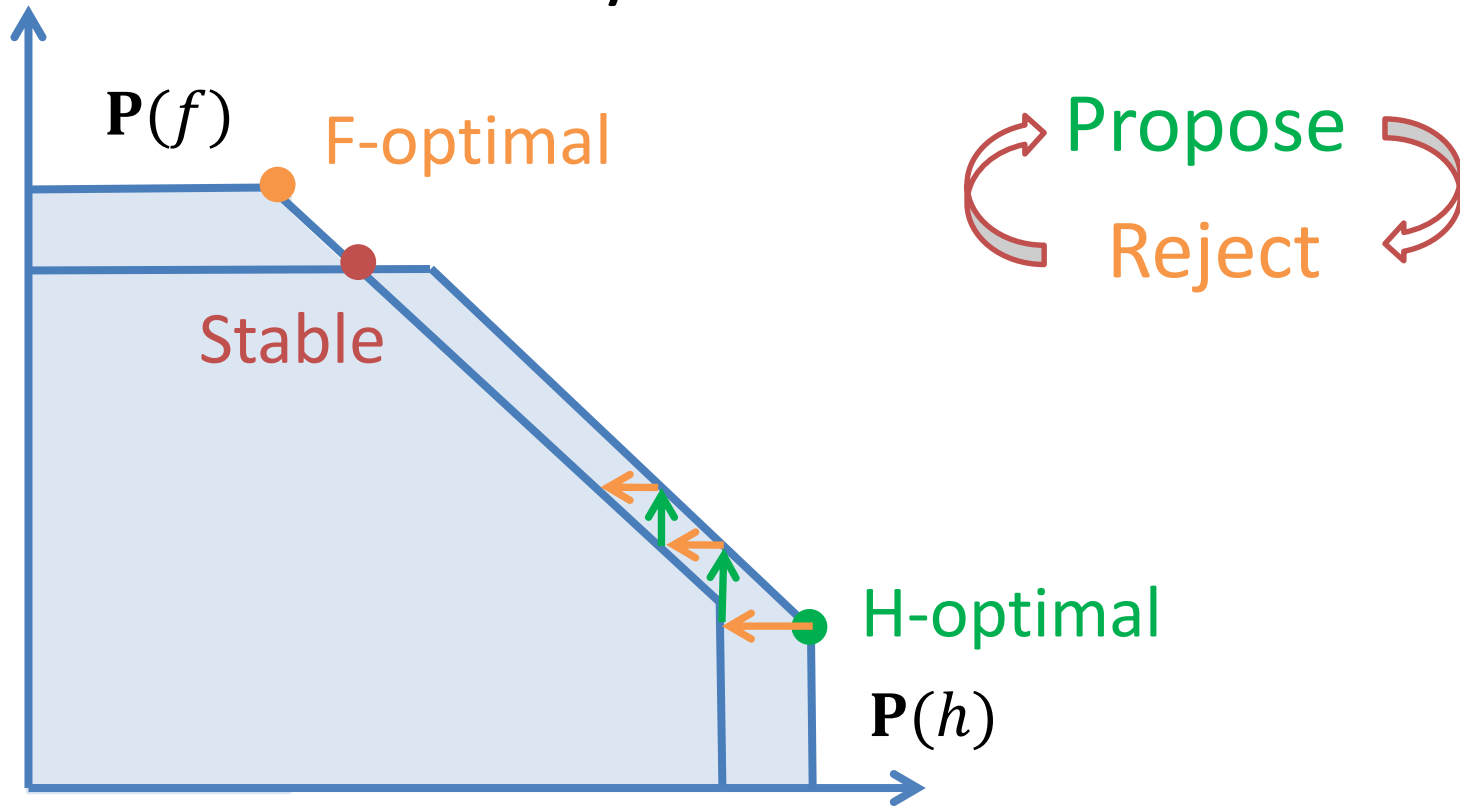
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\succ_H : consistent with \succ_s for each $s \in S$.

\succ_F : consistent with \succ_t for each $t \in T$.

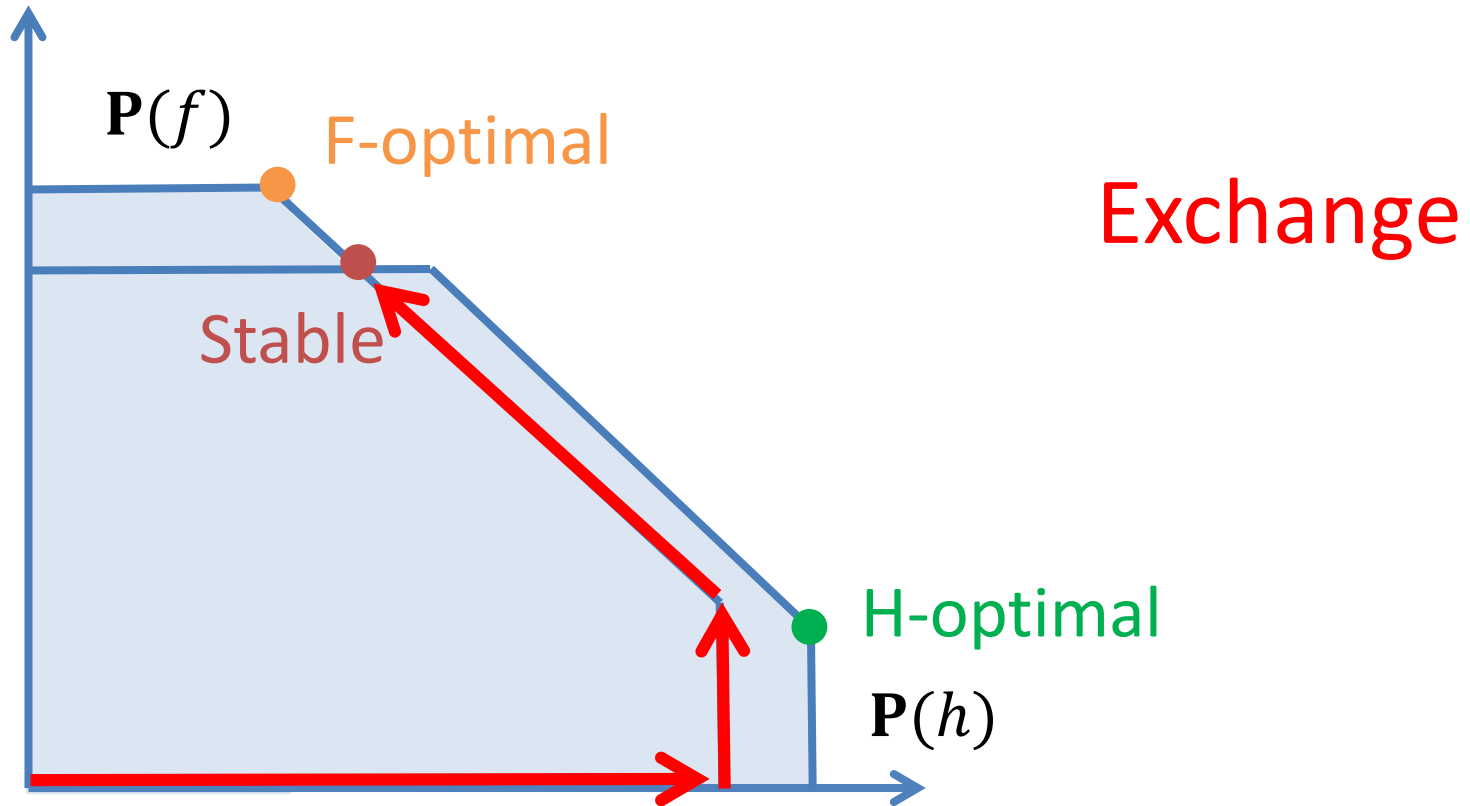
Extended Gale-Shapley Algorithm

— Why is it slow? —



Pseudo-polynomial time. 😞

Our Algorithm



Strongly polynomial time. 😊

Main Result

A Strongly Polynomial Algorithm for
Finding a Stable Allocation in
Polymatroid Intersection

Running Time Bound: $O(n^3\gamma)$

$n := |E|$

γ : Time for Computing
a Saturation/Exchange Capacity

Saturation/Exchange Capacity

(E, f) : Polymatroid

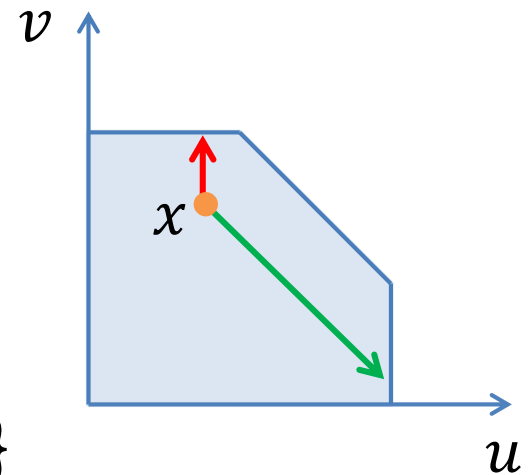
$$x \in \mathbf{P}(f)$$

Saturation Capacity

$$\hat{c}_f(x, v) := \max \{ \alpha \mid x + \alpha \chi_v \in \mathbf{P}(f) \}$$

Exchange Capacity

$$\bar{c}_f(x, u, v) := \max \{ \alpha \mid x + \alpha(\chi_u - \chi_v) \in \mathbf{P}(f) \}$$



Algorithm Outline

- Set $x := \mathbf{0}$, $R := \emptyset$.
- Repeat
 - Find an Augmenting Path/Cycle.
 - Augment x along the Path/Cycle.
 - $R := R \cup \{\text{rejected elements}\}$

Algorithm Outline

- Set $x := \mathbf{0}$, $R := \emptyset$.

- Repeat

Find an Augmenting Path/Cycle.

Augment x and

$R := R \cup \{re$

according to

the Policy of Gale-Shapley algo.

- Repeat propose & reject
- Once rejected, never proposed

cf. Polymatroid intersection algorithm
finds a shortest augmenting path

Auxiliary Graph $G(x)$

$$x \in \mathbf{P}(h) \cap \mathbf{P}(f)$$

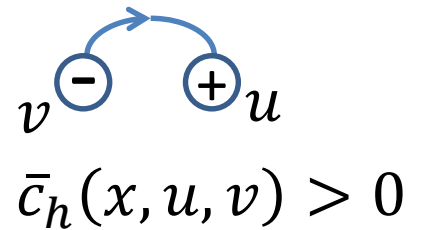
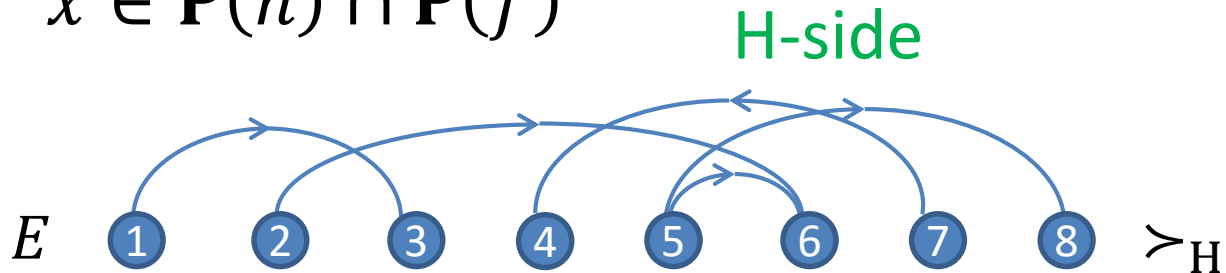
H-side



- H-side: E arranged w.r.t. \succ_H , exchangeability arcs w.r.t. h .

Auxiliary Graph $G(x)$

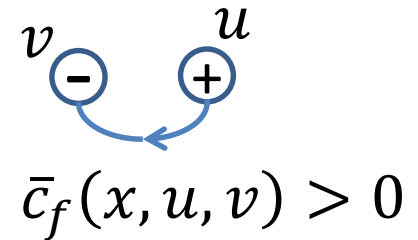
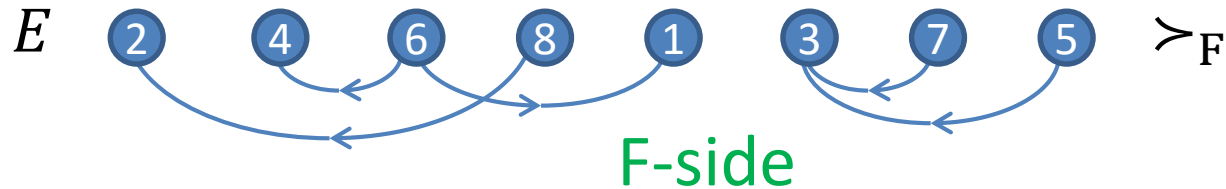
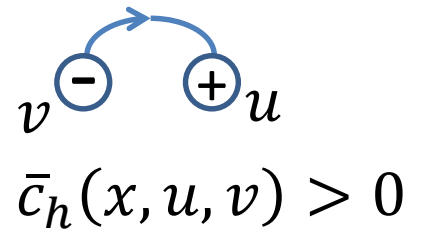
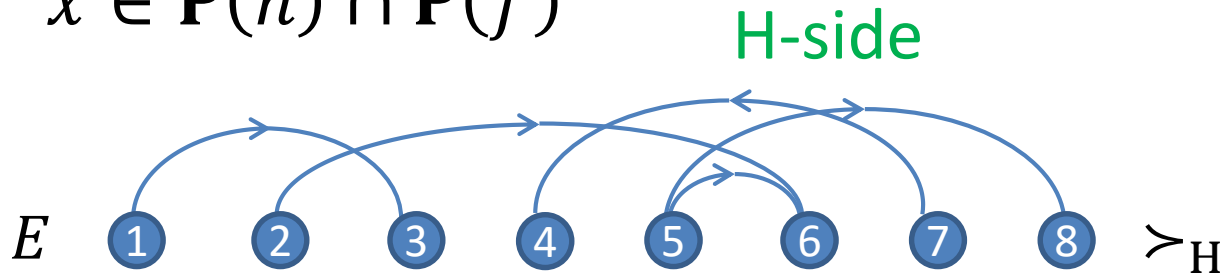
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Auxiliary Graph $G(x)$

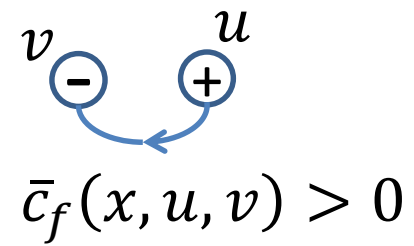
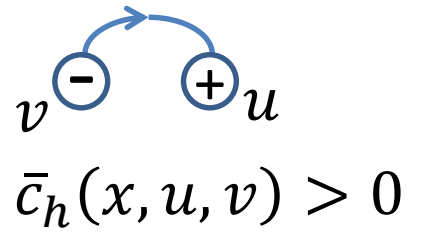
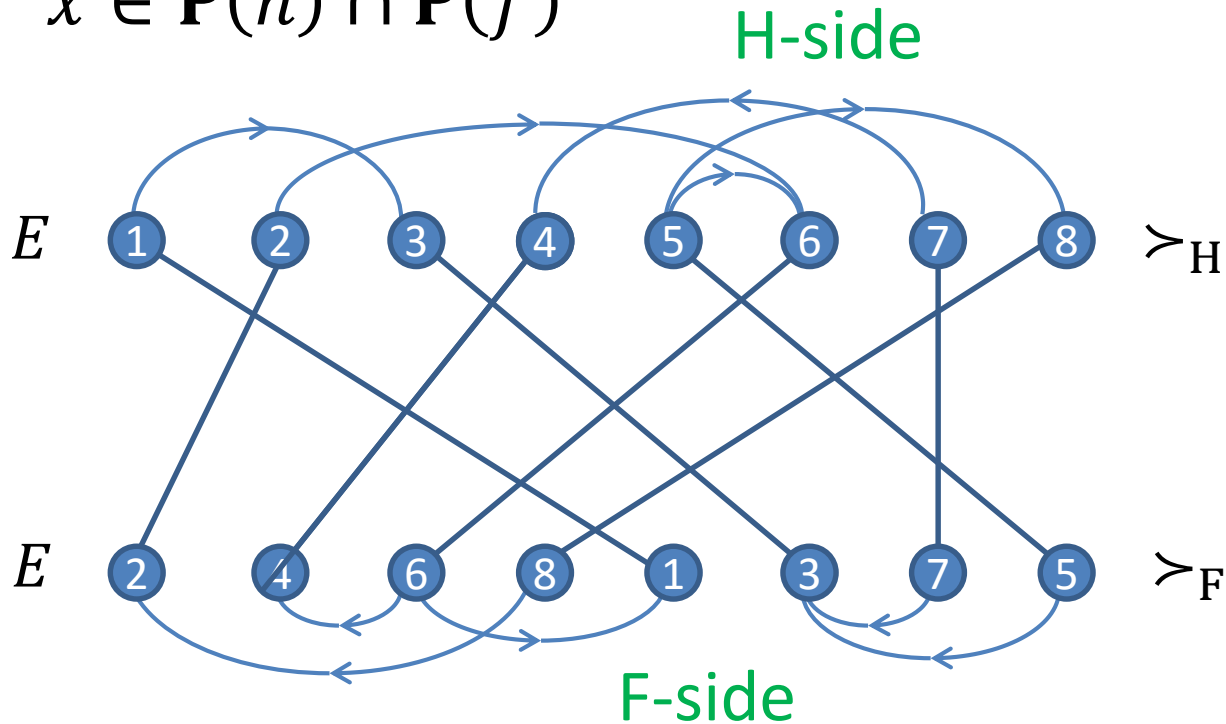
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- F-side: E arranged w.r.t. \succ_F , exchangeability arcs w.r.t. f .

Auxiliary Graph $G(x)$

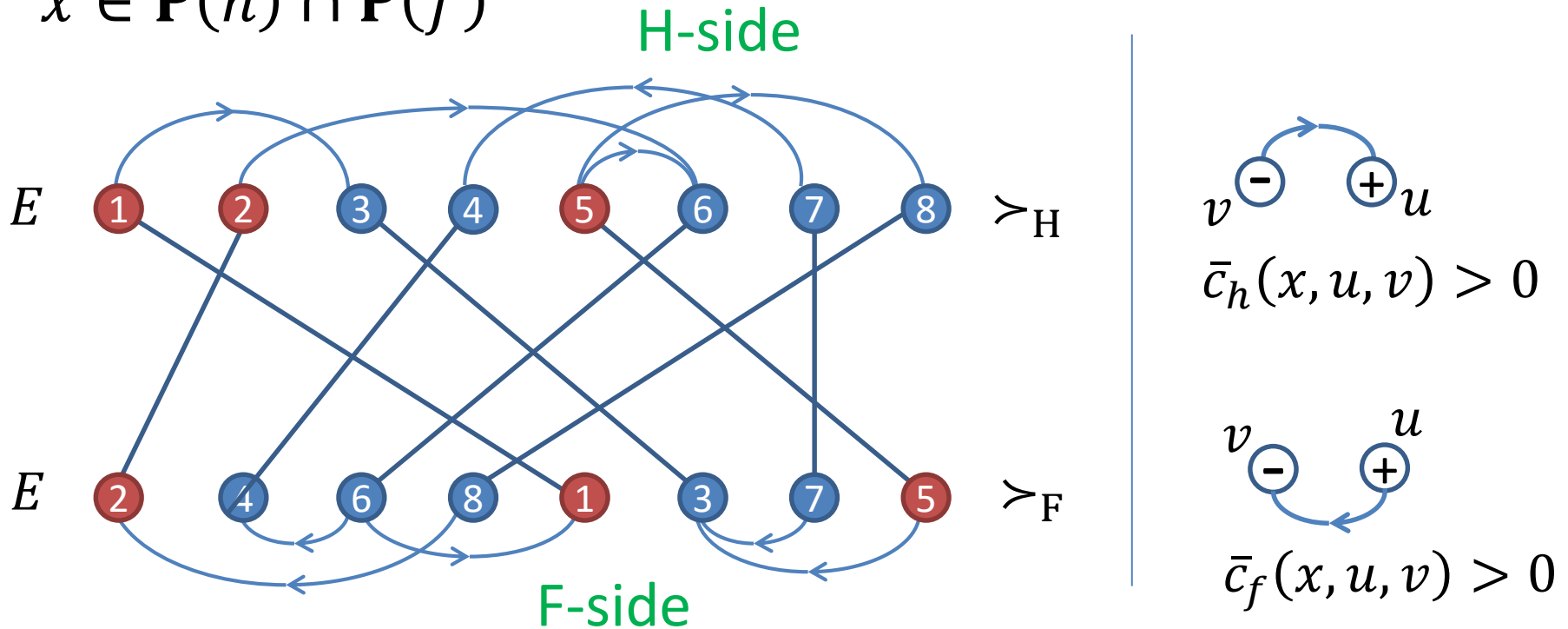
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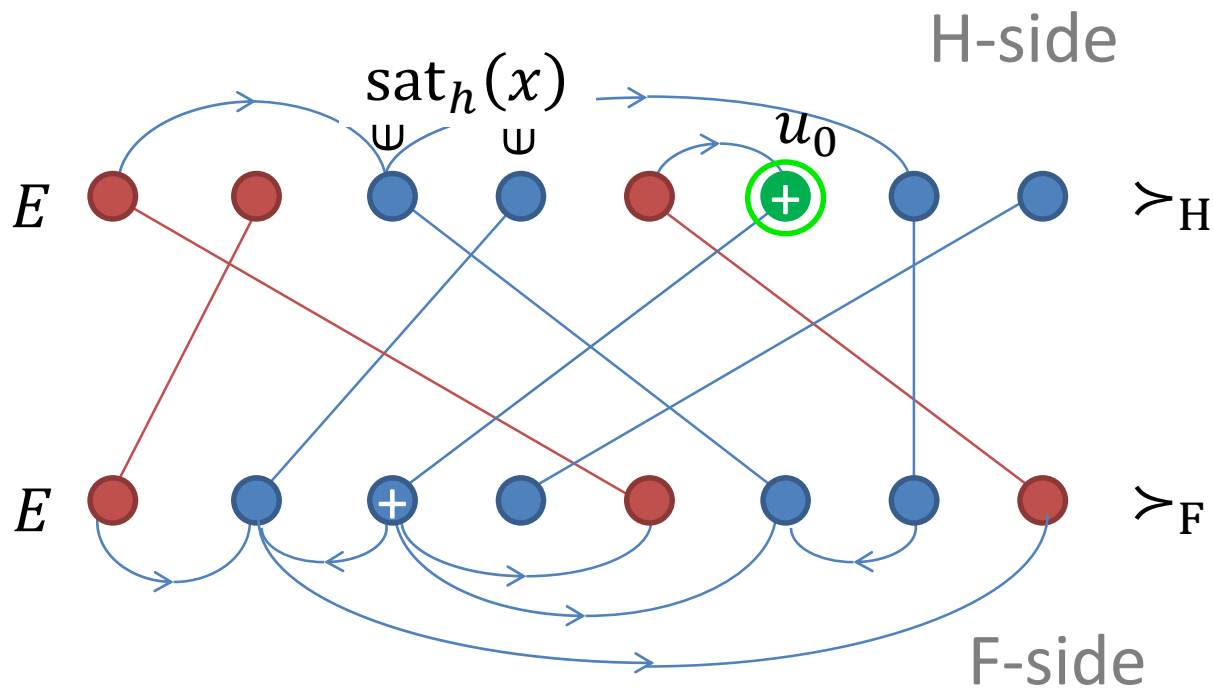
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- F-side: E arranged w.r.t. \succ_F , exchangeability arcs w.r.t. f .
- ● : R .

Search for Augmentation

1. $u_0 := \max_{>_H} \{ u \mid u \in E \setminus (\text{sat}_h(x) \cup R) \}$ (propose)

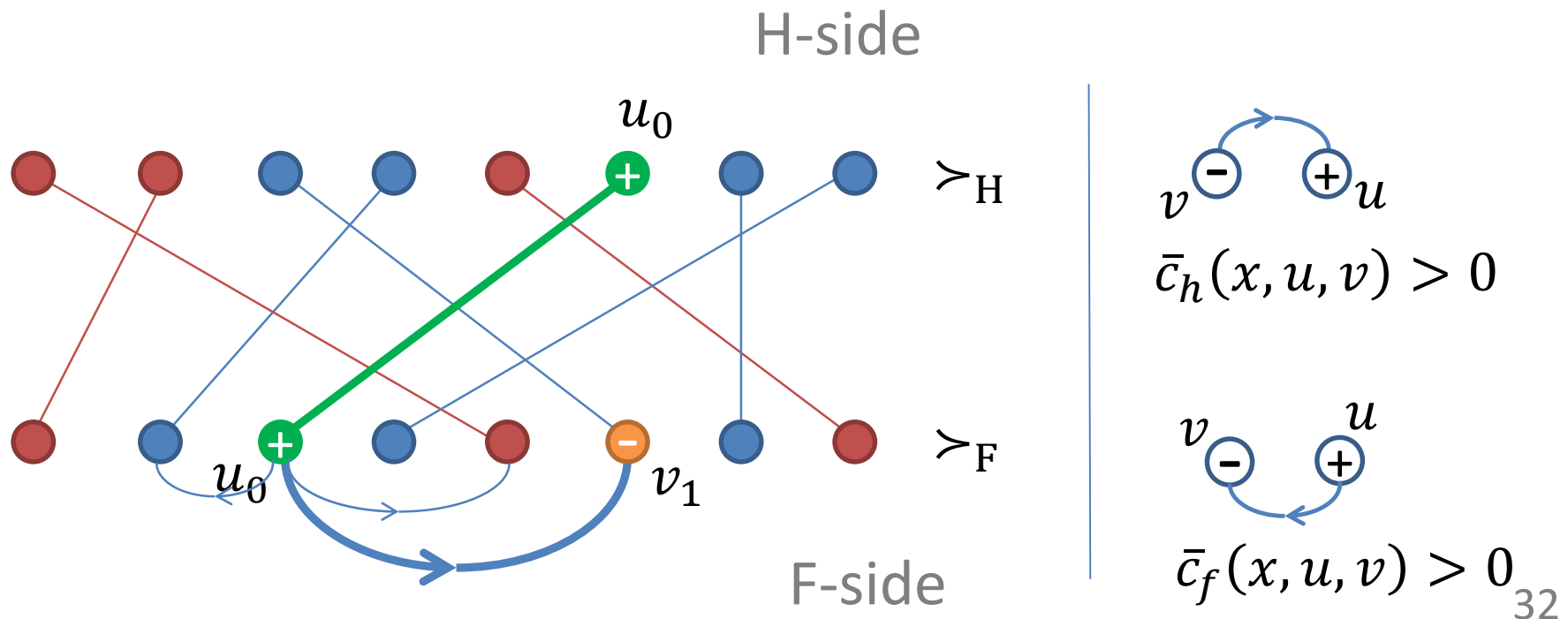


$$\begin{array}{c}
 v \ominus \quad \oplus u \\
 \bar{c}_h(x, u, v) > 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
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 \bar{c}_f(x, u, v) > 0
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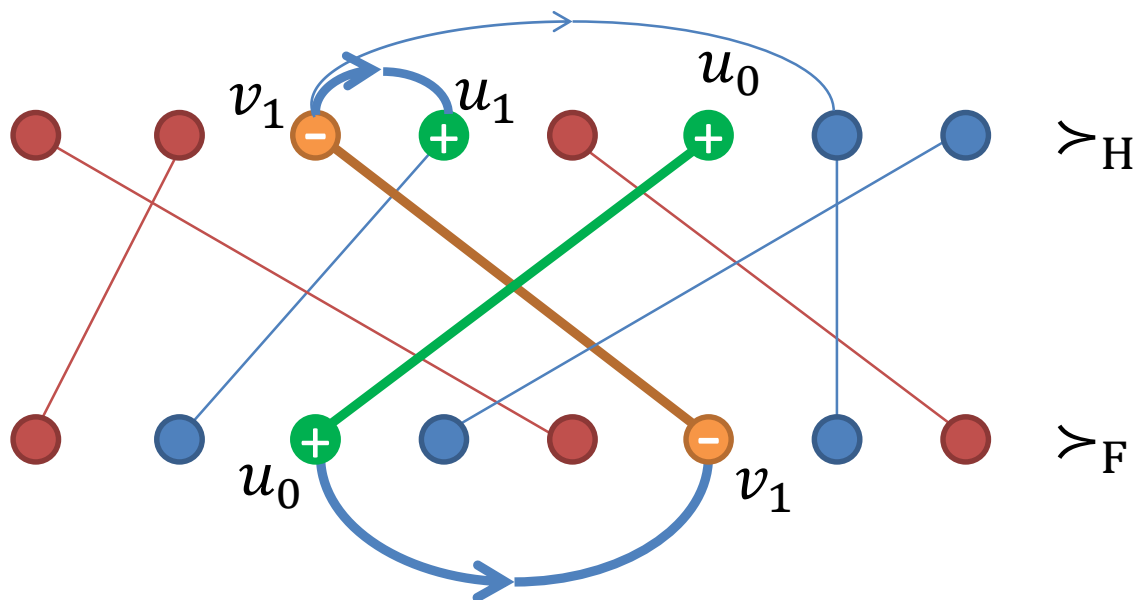
Search for Augmentation

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2. For $i = 1, 2, \dots$
 $v_i := \min_{\succ_F} \{ v \mid \bar{c}_f(x, u_i, v) > 0 \}$ if $u_{i-1} \in \text{sat}_f(x)$ (reject)



Search for Augmentation

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 - $u_i := \max_{>_H} \{ u \mid u \in E \setminus (R + v_i), \bar{c}_h(x, u, v_i) > 0 \}$ (propose)
- until some path or cycle comes up.

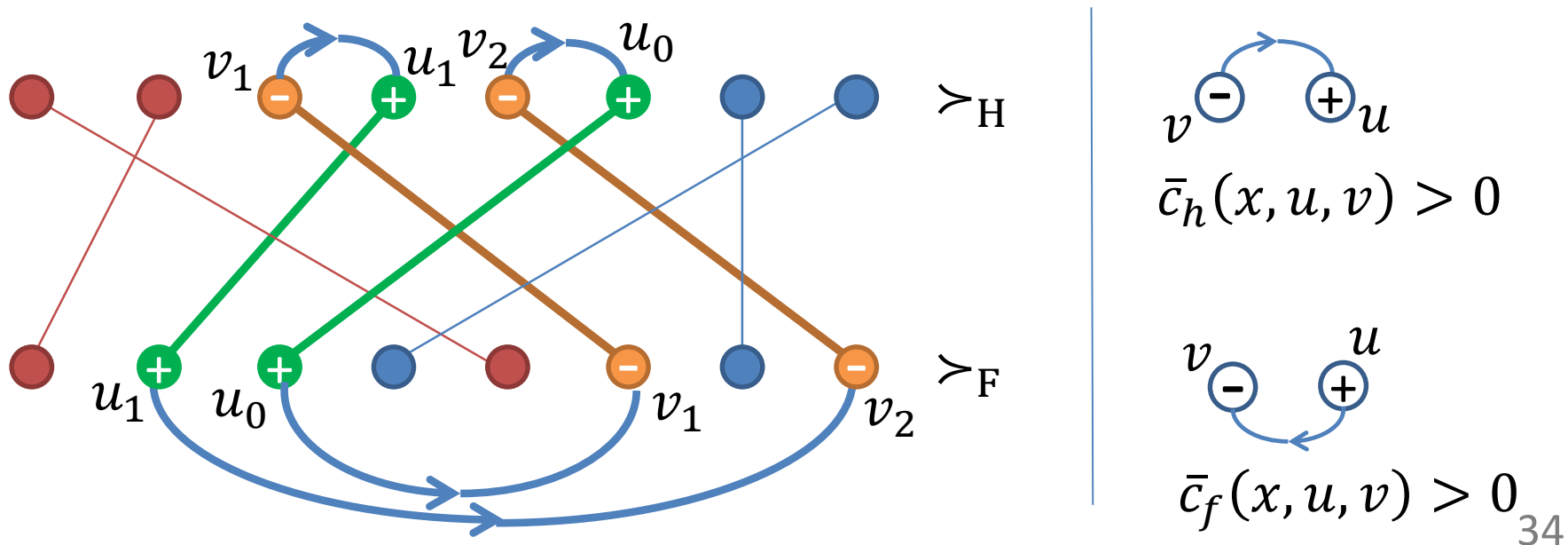


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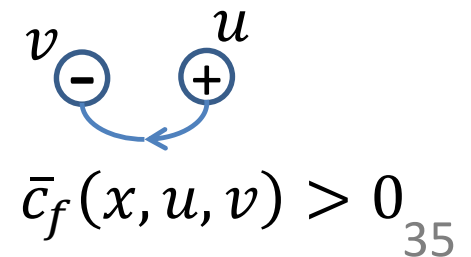
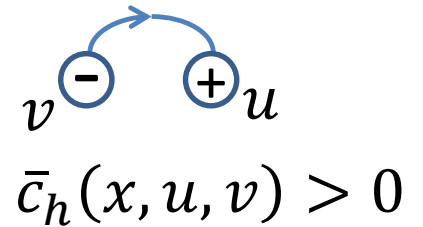
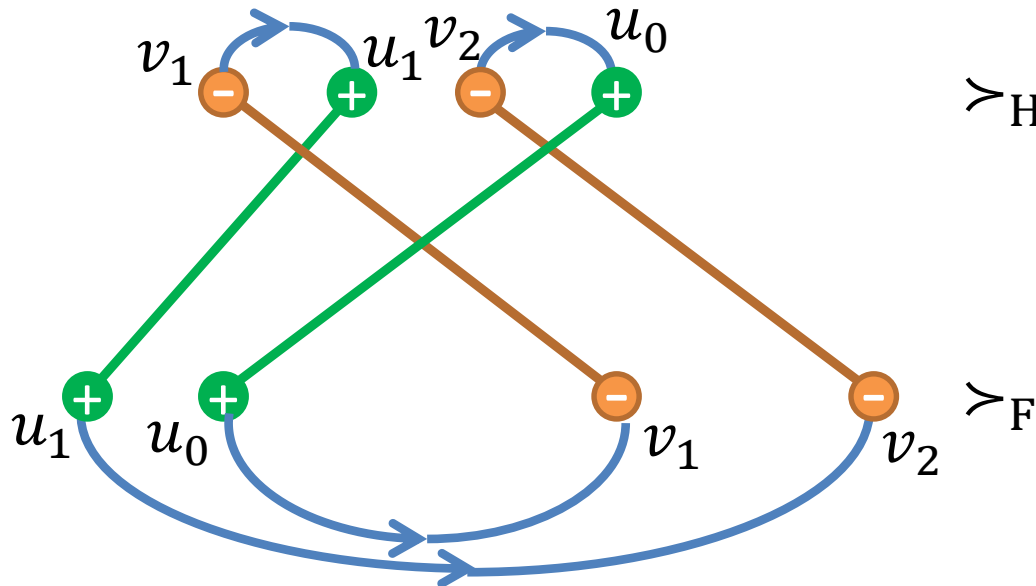


Augmentation

$$x := x + \alpha \left(\sum_j \chi_{u_j} - \sum_j \chi_{v_j} \right)$$

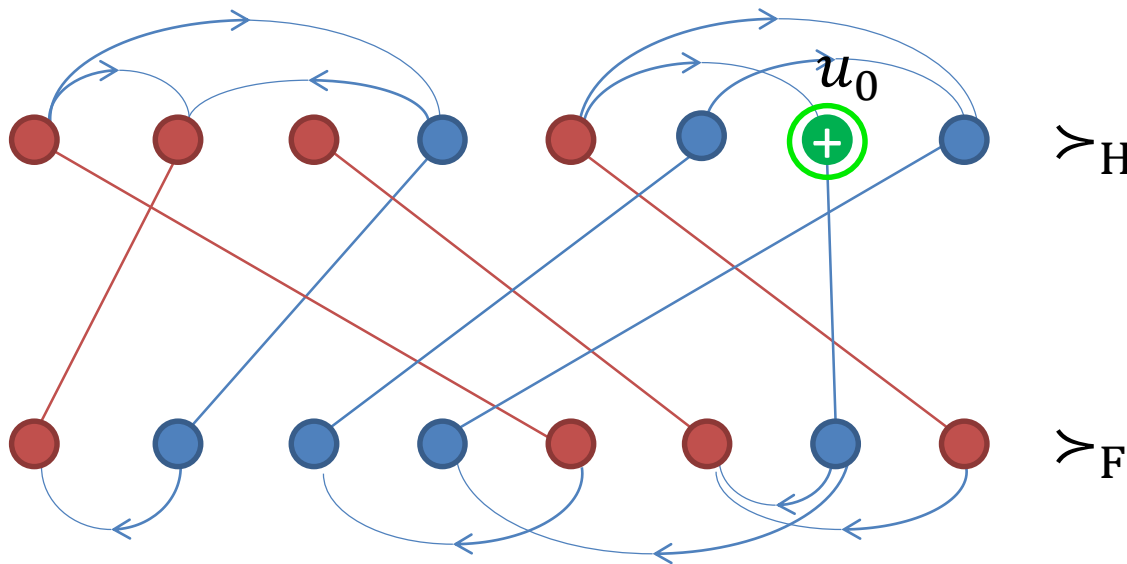
↑ proposed elements ↑ rejected elements

$$R := R \cup \{v_1, v_2, \dots\}$$



Search for Augmentation

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Search for Augmentation

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2. For $i = 1, 2, \dots$

$v_i := r$

$u_i := r$

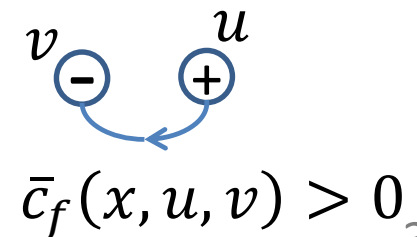
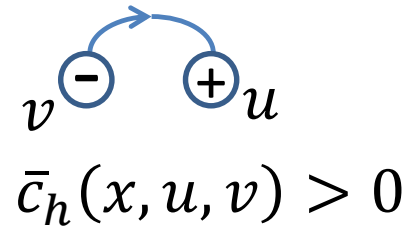
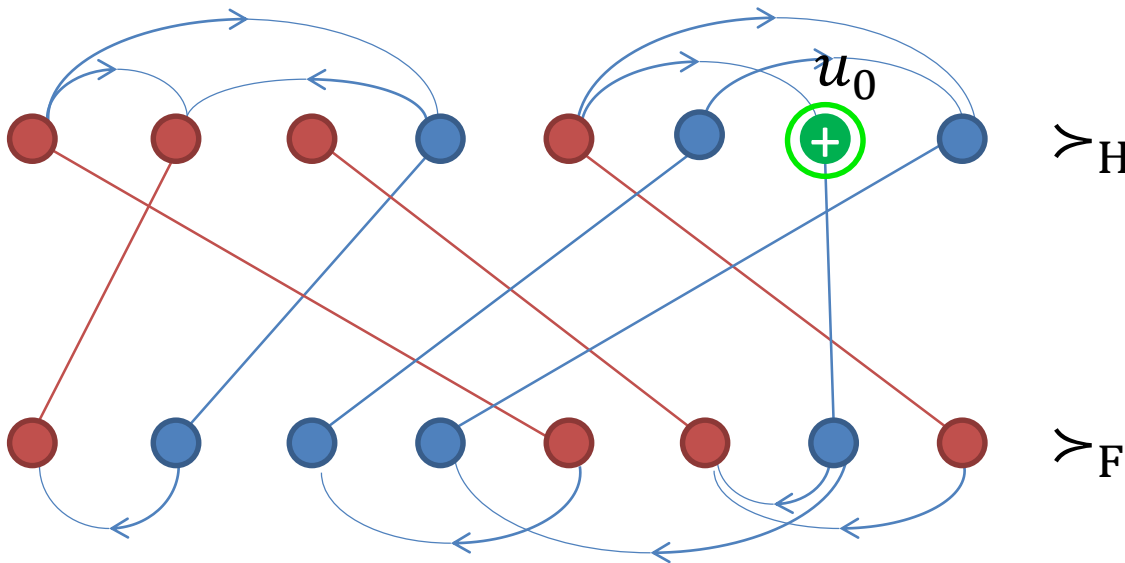
until some

The algorithm terminates when

$$\text{sat}_h(x) \cup R = E$$

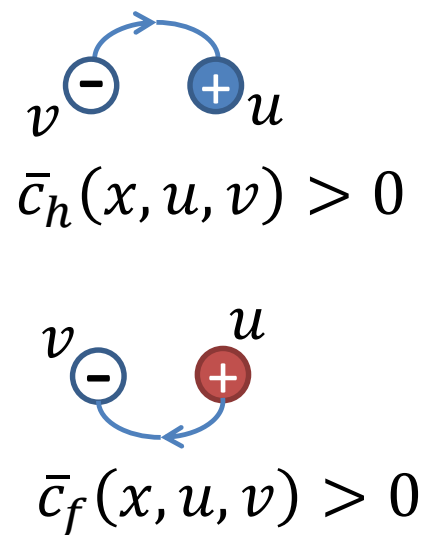
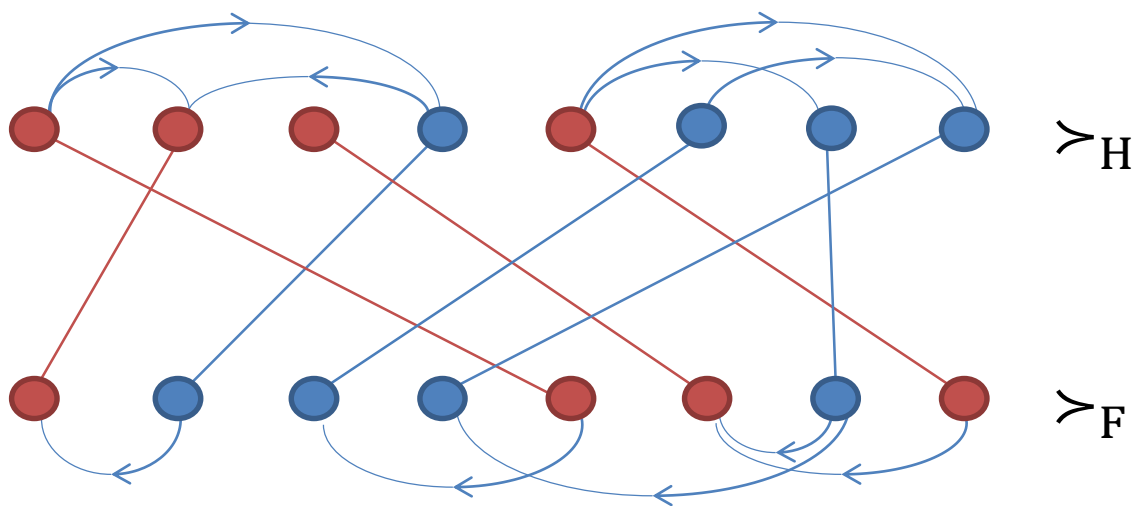
(reject)

(propose)



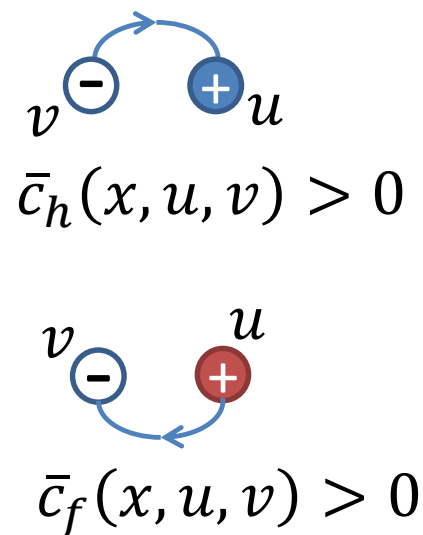
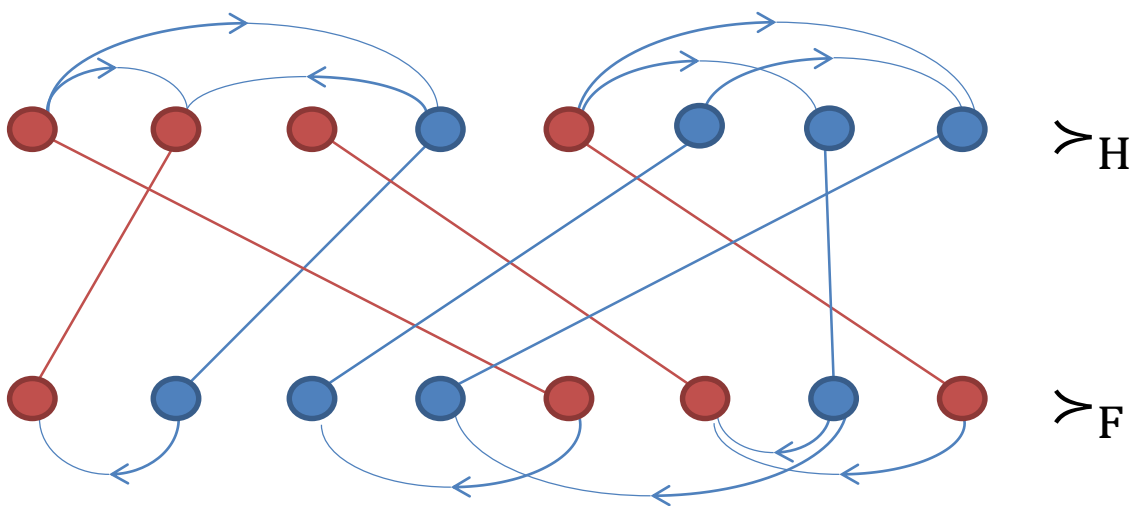
Invariants

- $x \in \mathbf{P}(f) \cap \mathbf{P}(h)$
- $\forall u \in \text{sat}_h(x) \setminus R$:
 $u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \quad \forall v: [\bar{c}_h(x, u, v) > 0 \Rightarrow v \succcurlyeq_H u].$
- $\forall u \in R$:
 $u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \quad \forall v: [\bar{c}_f(x, u, v) > 0 \Rightarrow v \succcurlyeq_F u].$



Invariants

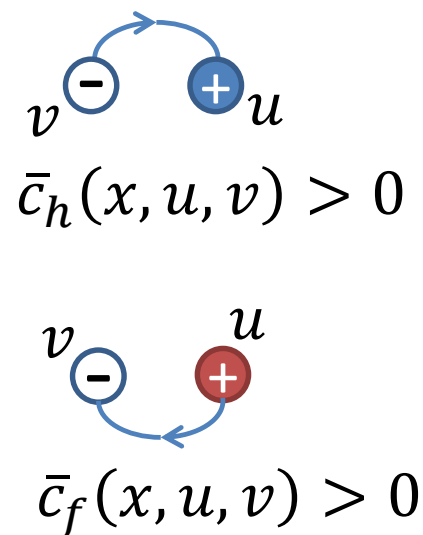
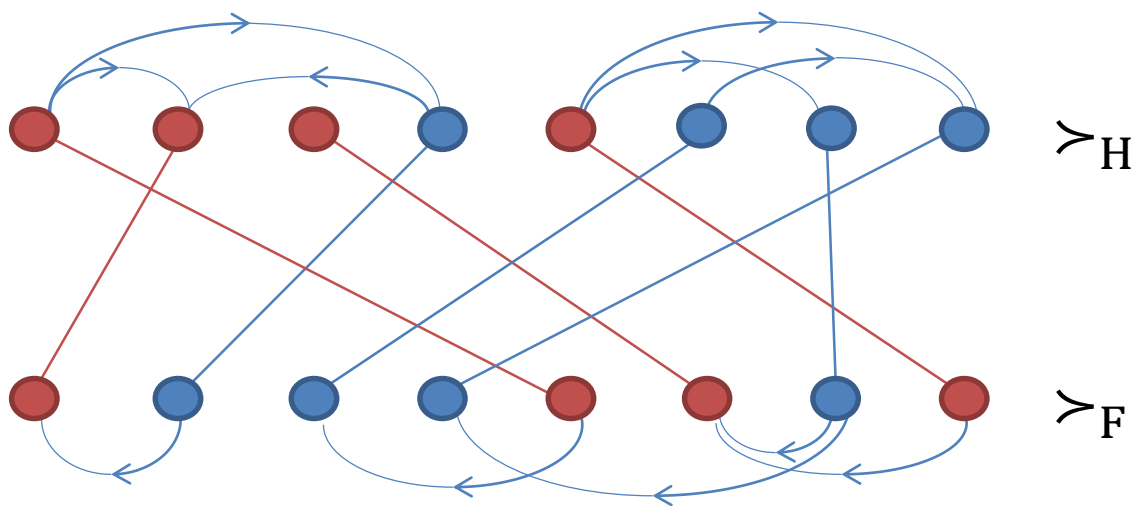
- $x \in \mathbf{P}(f) \cap \mathbf{P}(h)$
- $\forall u \in \text{sat}_h(x) \setminus R$:
 $u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \quad \text{dep}_h(x, u) \succcurlyeq_H u.$
- $\forall u \in R$:
 $u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \quad \text{dep}_f(x, u) \succcurlyeq_F u$



Invariants

The algorithm terminates when
 $\text{sat}_h(x) \cup R = E$

- $x \in \mathbf{P}(f) \cap \mathbf{P}(h)$
- $\forall u \in \text{sat}_h(x) \setminus R:$
 $u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \quad \text{dep}_h(x, u) \succcurlyeq_H u.$
- $\forall u \in R:$
 $u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \quad \text{dep}_f(x, u) \succcurlyeq_F u$



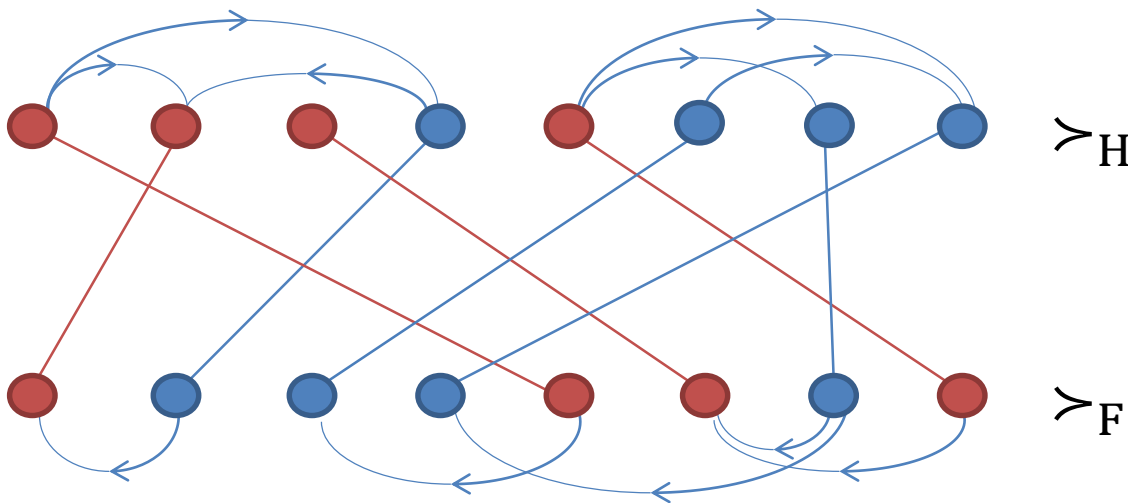
Goal

- $x \in \mathbf{P}(f) \cap \mathbf{P}(h)$

$$\forall u \in E, \quad u \in \text{sat}_h(x), \text{dep}_h(x, u) \succcurlyeq_H u$$

or

$$u \in \text{sat}_f(x), \text{dep}_f(x, u) \succcurlyeq_F u$$



$$v \ominus \quad \oplus u$$

$$\bar{c}_h(x, u, v) > 0$$

$$v \ominus \quad \oplus u$$

$$\bar{c}_f(x, u, v) > 0$$

Running Time

- Each augmentation eliminates at least one exchangeability arc.
- That eliminated arc will never appear again.
- The total number of augmentation is $O(n^2)$.
- Finding an augmenting path/cycle requires $O(n\gamma)$ time.
- The overall running time is $O(n^3\gamma)$.

Questions

- The set of all the stable allocations forms a **distributive lattice** (shown by a reduction to a general model of Alkan and Gale (2003)).
Does our algorithm find the **H-optimal** solution?
- Can one design a **polynomial algorithm** for finding a stable allocation in the **discrete concave function model** of Eguchi, Fujishige, and Tamura (2003)?