

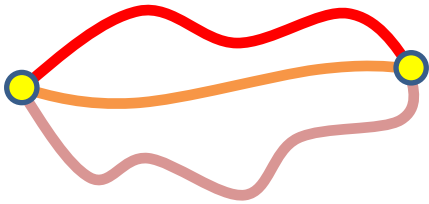
# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths via Linear Matroid Parity

Yutaro Yamaguchi

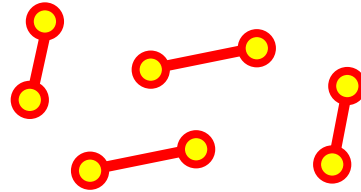
Department of Mathematical Informatics  
University of Tokyo

CWCO 2015 @Cargèse    September 17, 2015

# Overview

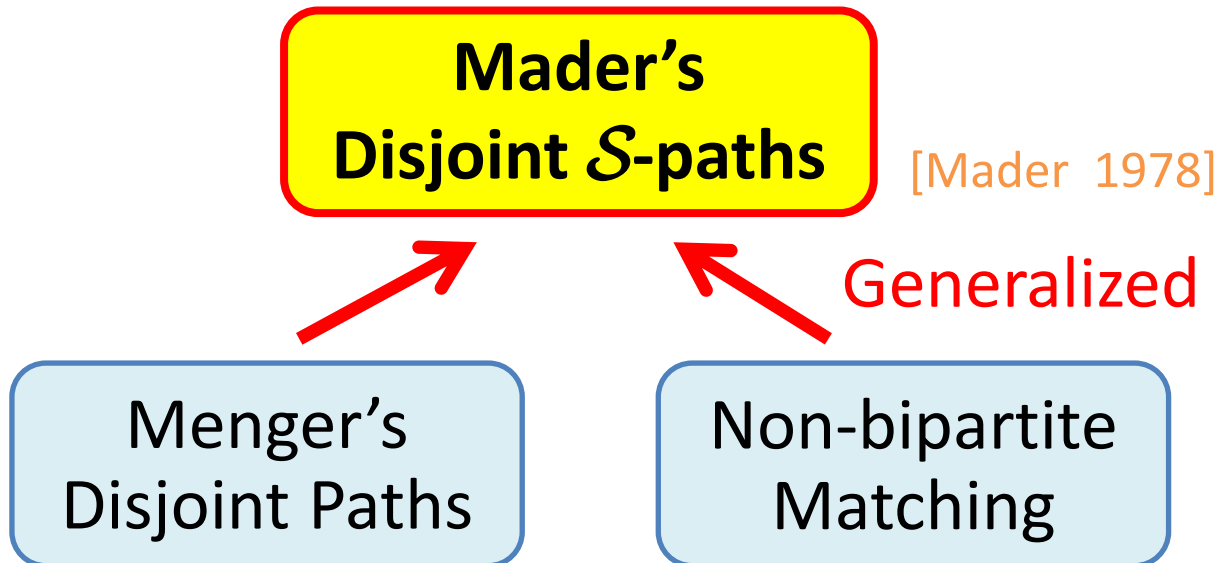


Menger's  
Disjoint Paths



Non-bipartite  
Matching

# Overview



# Overview

**Packing  
Non-zero  $A$ -paths**

[Chudnovsky, Geelen, Gerards,  
Goddyn, Lohman, Seymour 2006]

Generalized

Mader's  
Disjoint  $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

Packing  
Odd-Length  $A$ -paths

...

Menger's  
Disjoint Paths

Non-bipartite  
Matching

# Overview

Packing  
Non-zero  $A$ -paths

$O(|V|^5)$ -time Algorithm  
[Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

Mader's  
Disjoint  $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

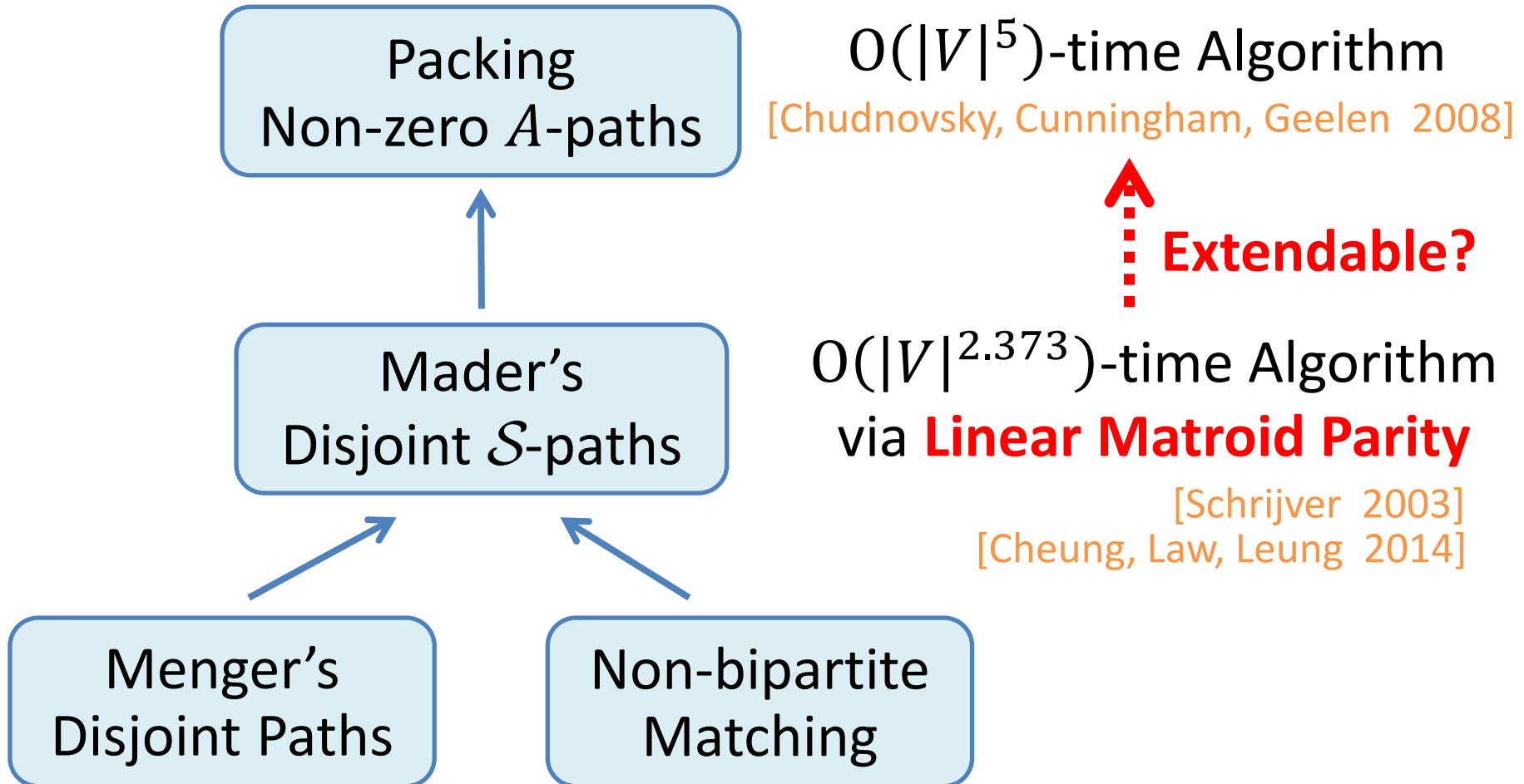
$O(|V|^{2.373})$ -time Algorithm  
via **Linear Matroid Parity**

[Schrijver 2003]  
[Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]

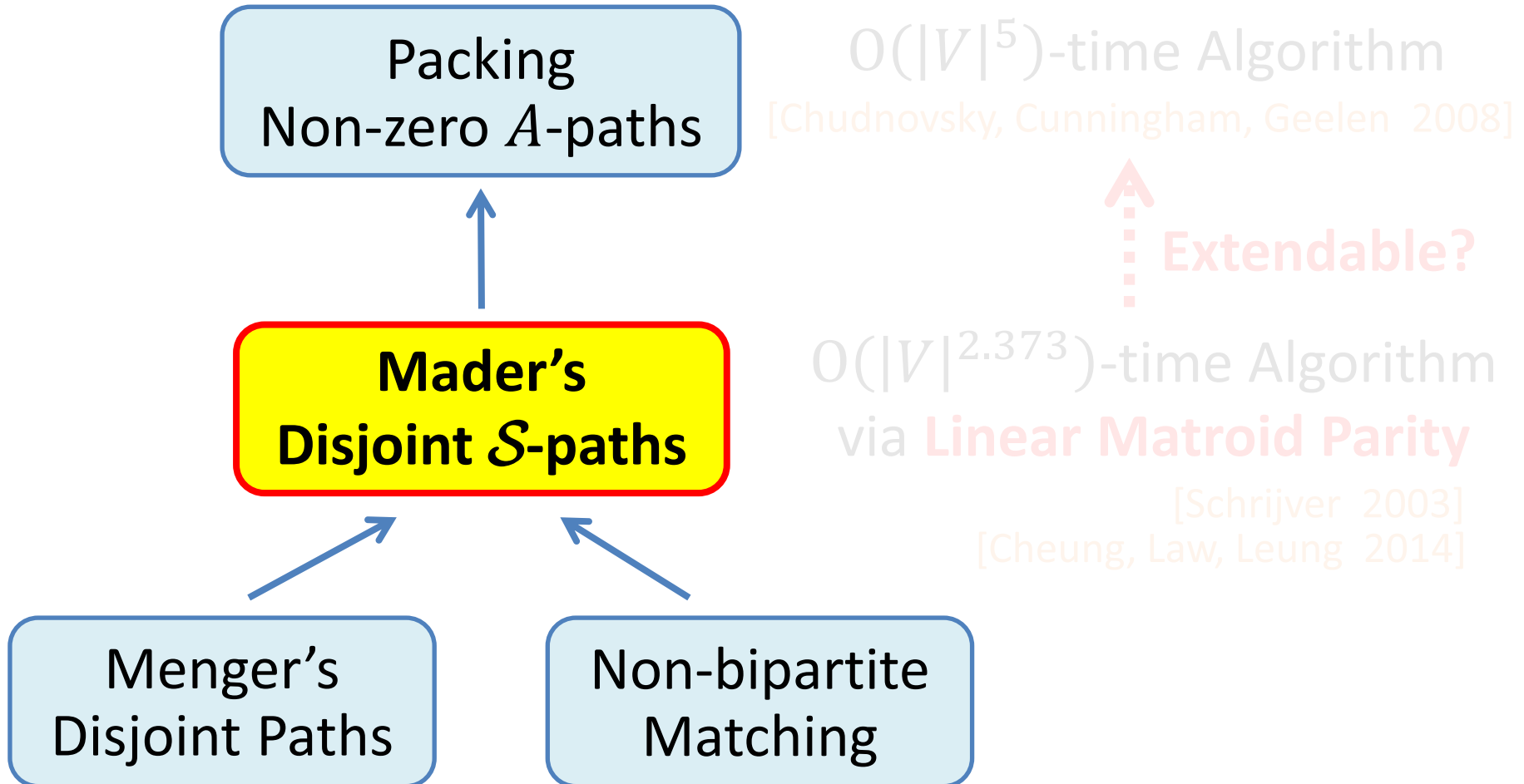
Menger's  
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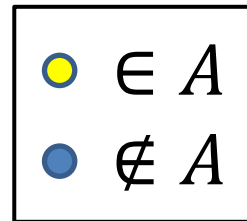
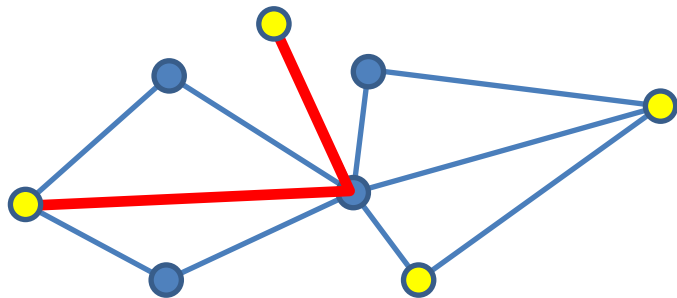


# A-paths and $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

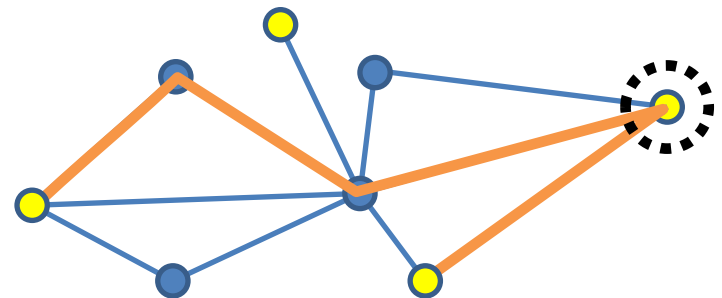
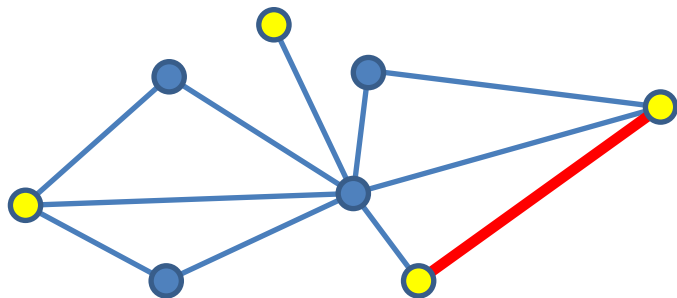
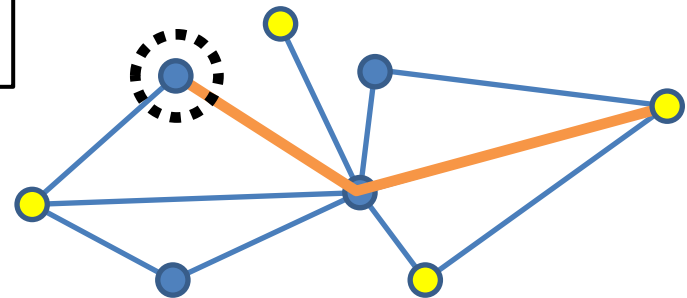
$G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

A-paths



NOT A-paths



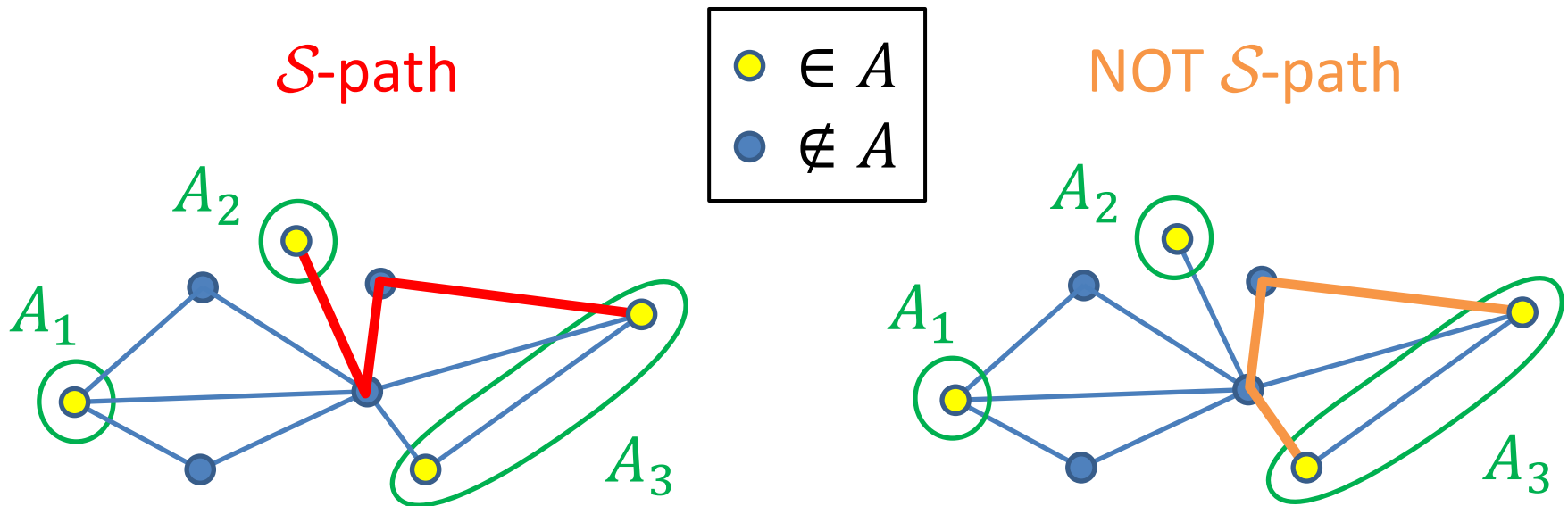


# A-paths and $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

$G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

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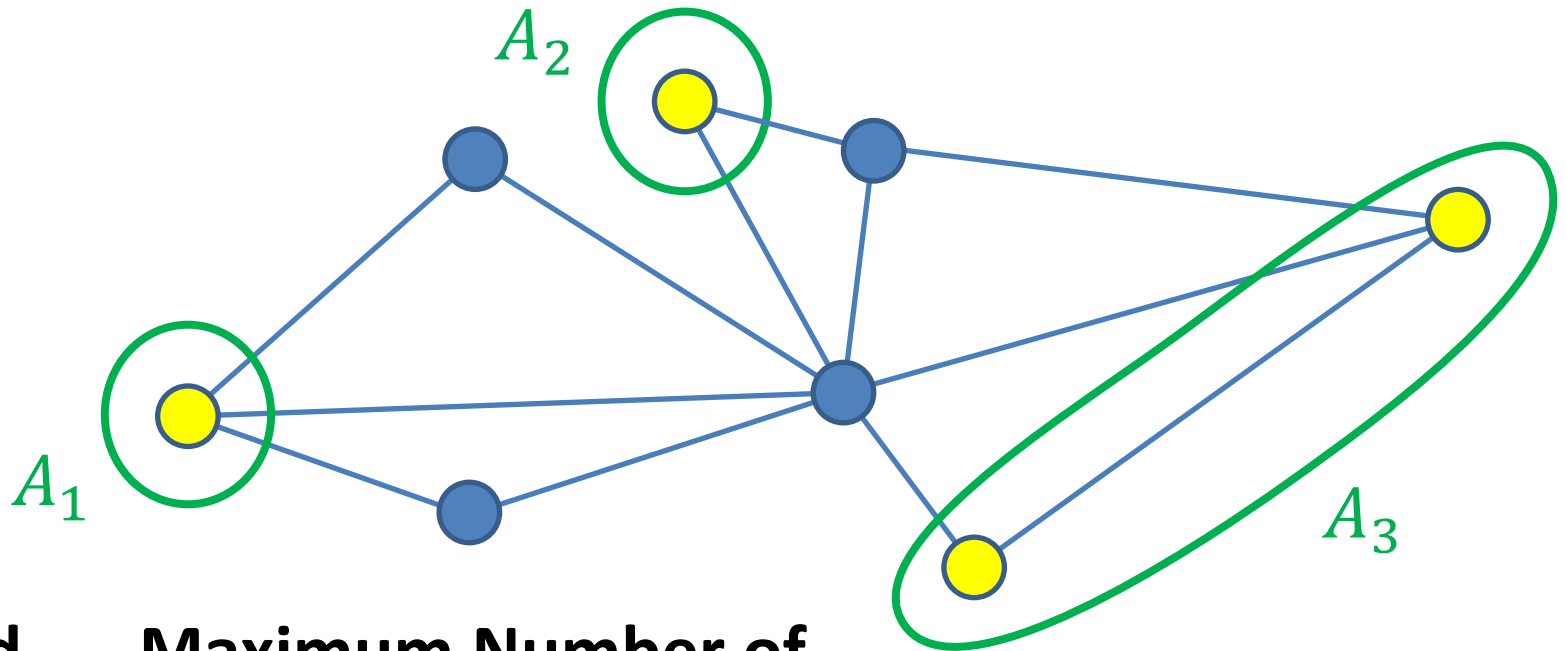
$\mathcal{S} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k\}$ : Partition of  $A$



# Mader's Disjoint $\mathcal{S}$ -paths Problem

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set,  $\mathcal{S}$ : Partition of  $A$

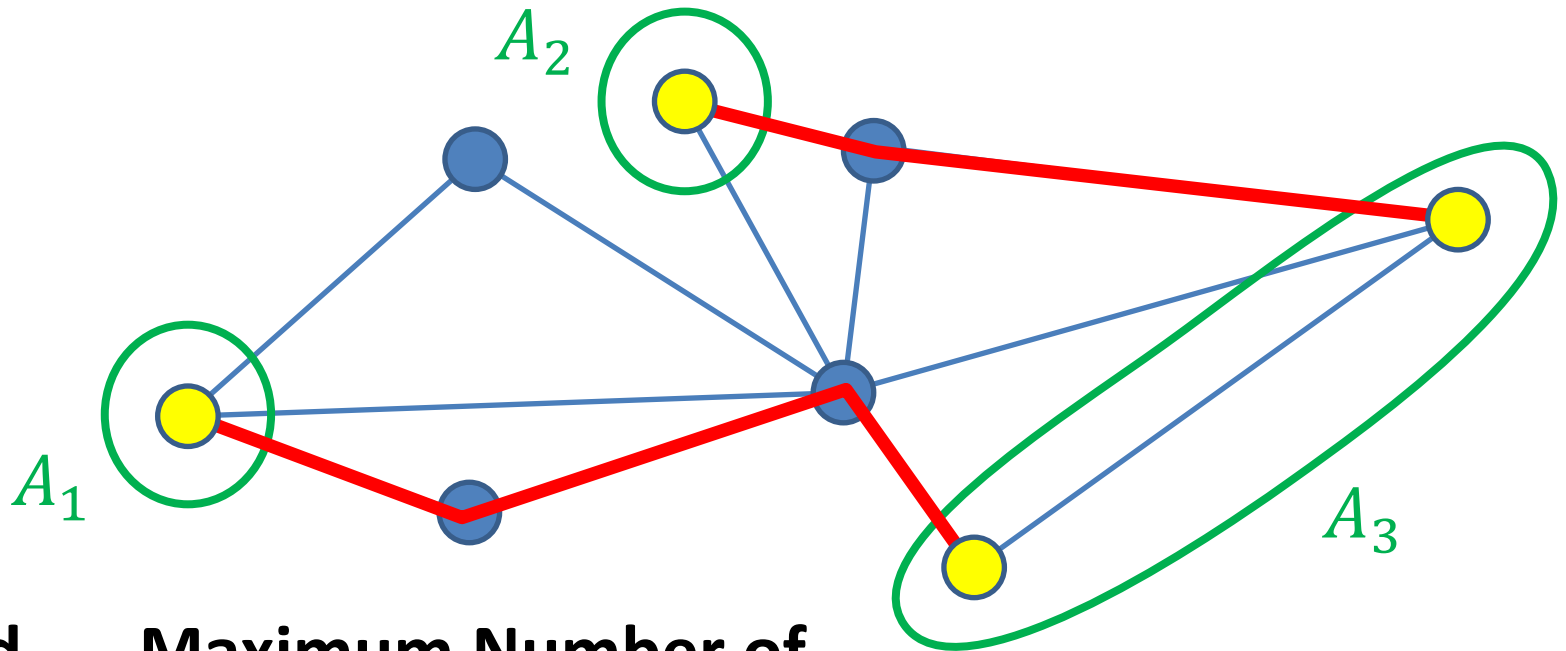


**Find** Maximum Number of  
**Fully Vertex-Disjoint  $\mathcal{S}$ -paths**

# Mader's Disjoint $\mathcal{S}$ -paths Problem

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

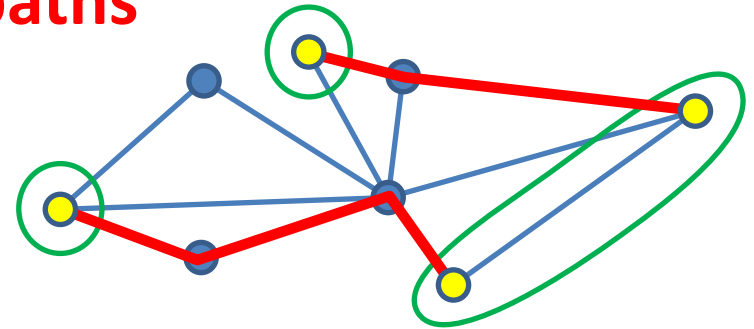
$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set,  $\mathcal{S}$ : Partition of  $A$



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# Mader's Disjoint $\mathcal{S}$ -paths Problem

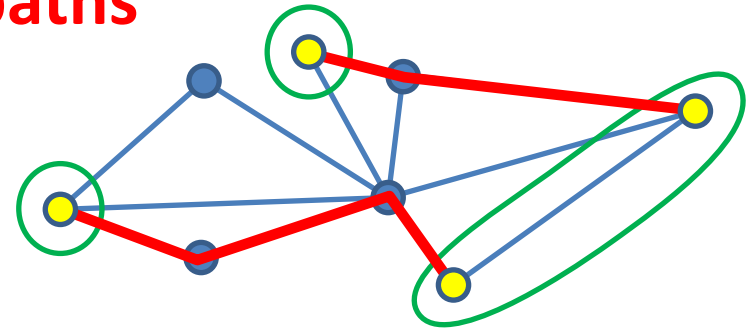
Find Maximum Number of  
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- Min-Max Duality [Mader 1978]
- Polytime via Matroid Matching [Lovász 1980, 1981]

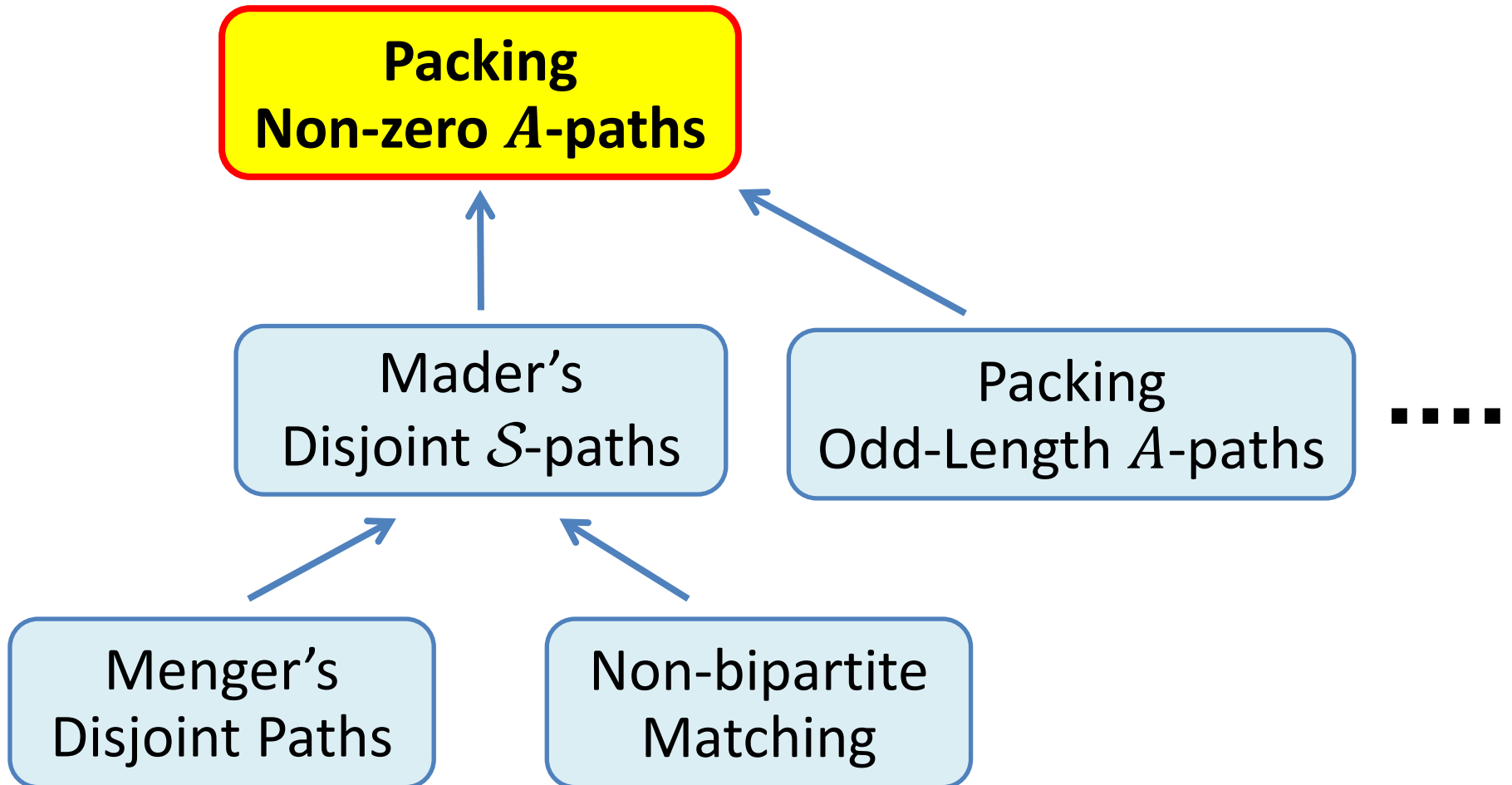
# Mader's Disjoint $\mathcal{S}$ -paths Problem

Find Maximum Number of  
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- Min-Max Duality [Mader 1978]
- Polytime via Matroid Matching [Lovász 1980, 1981]
  - Linear Representation [Schrijver 2003]
  - $O(|V|^\omega)$ -time Algorithm via Linear Matroid Parity [Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]  
( $\omega < 2.373$ )

# Overview

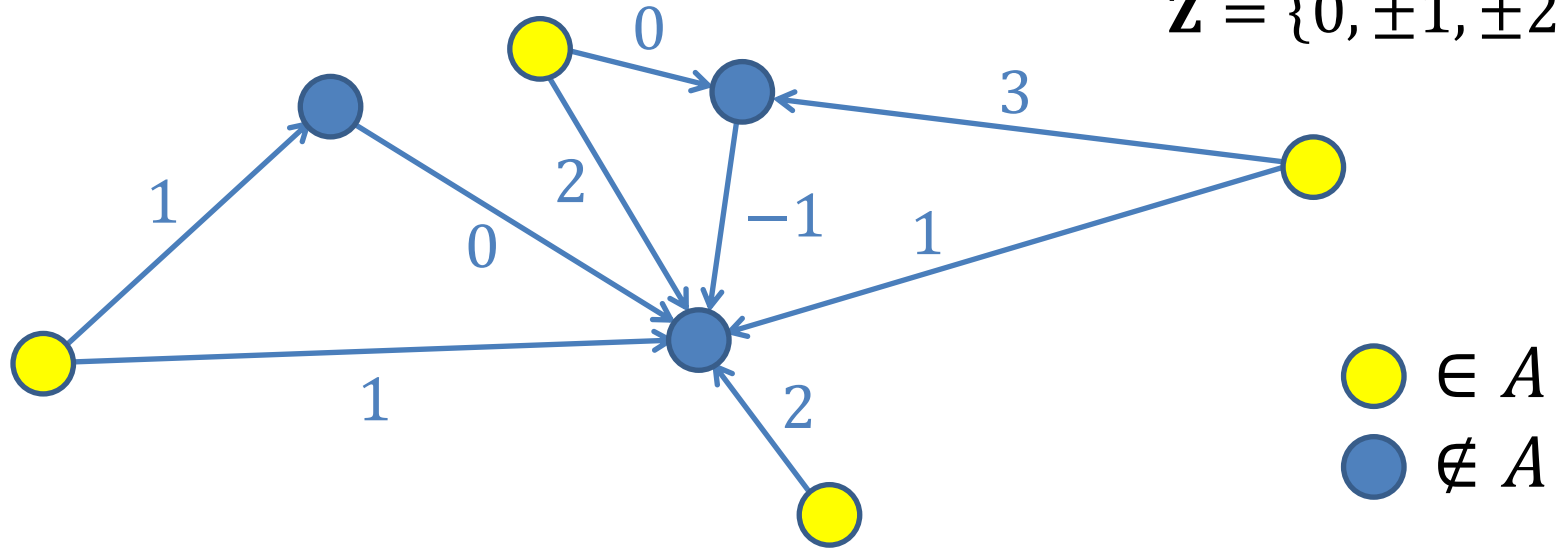


# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Group-Labeled Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

$\mathbf{Z}$ -Labeled Graph  
 $\mathbf{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$



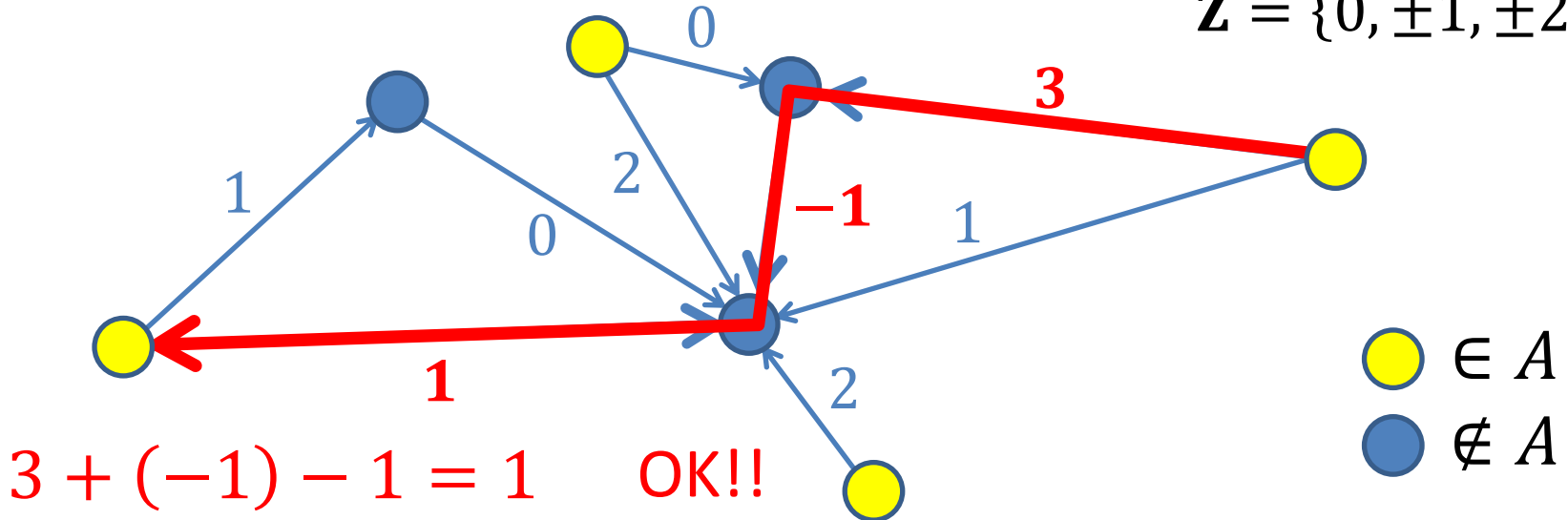
**Find** Maximum Number of  
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**Find** Maximum Number of  
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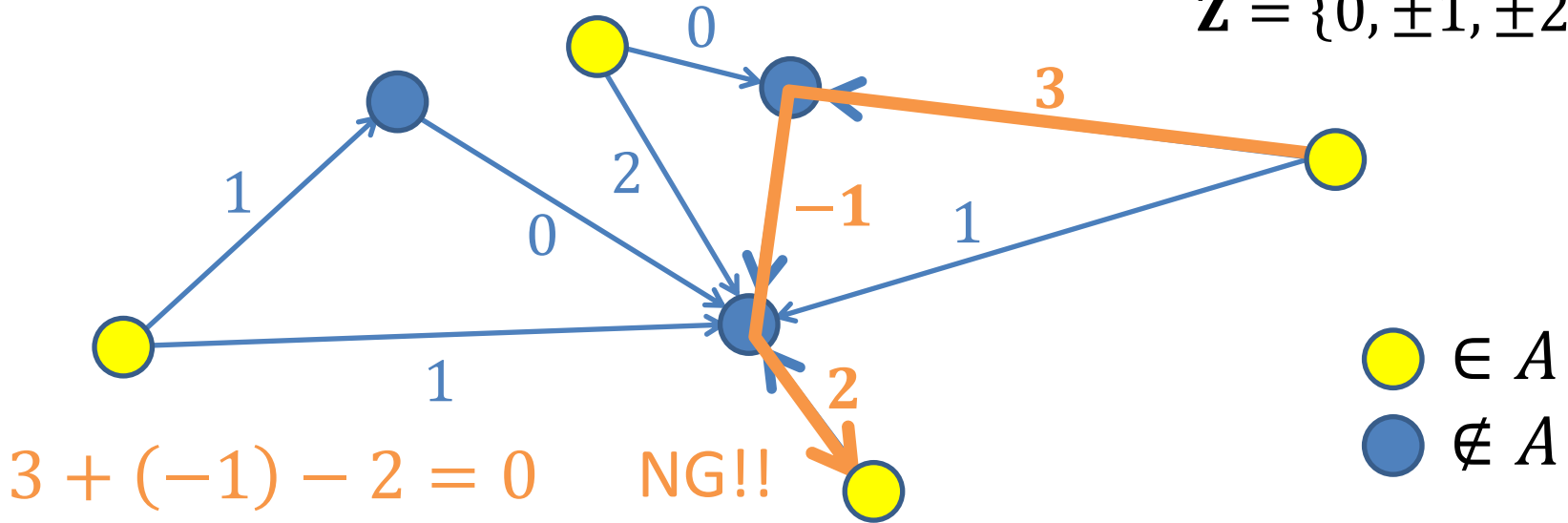
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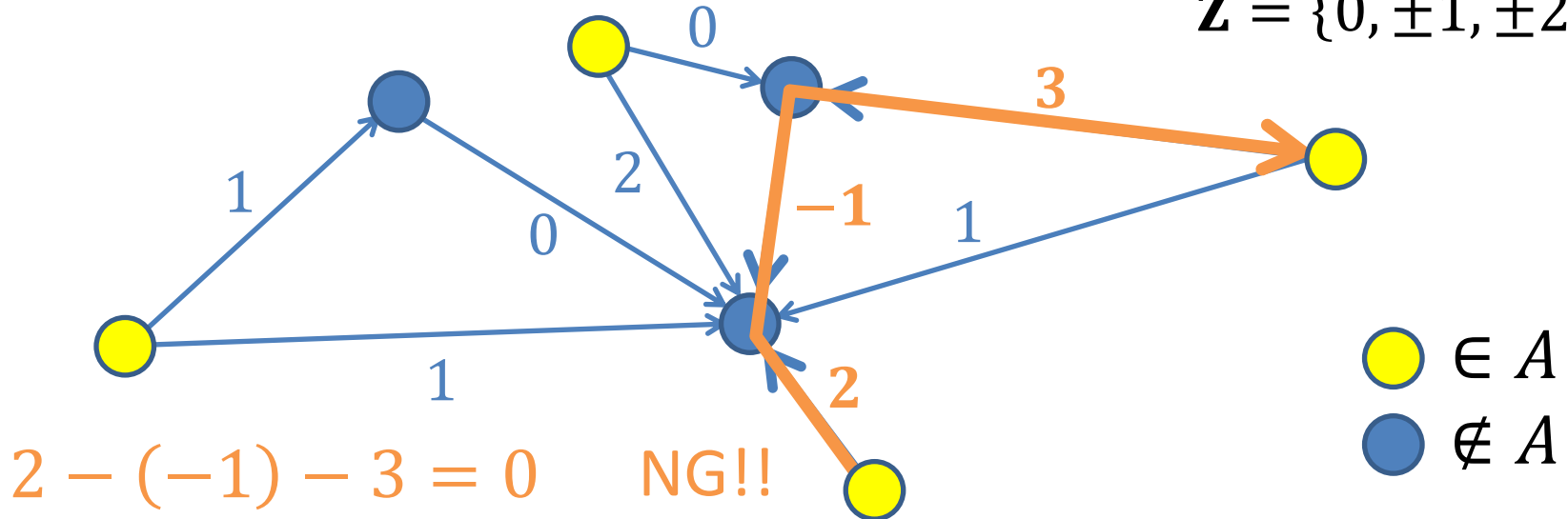
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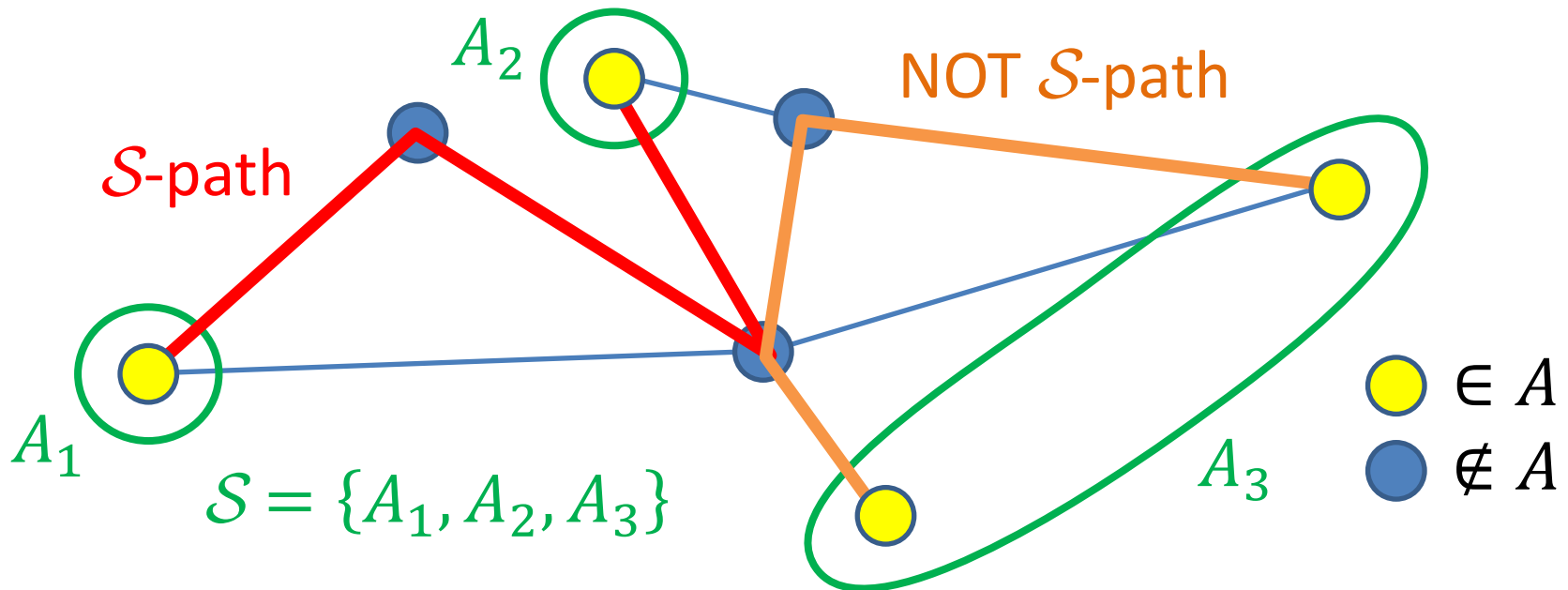


**Find**    **Maximum Number of**  
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# Ex. 1 Mader's $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Undirected Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set,  $\mathcal{S}$ : Partition of  $A$



**Find** Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint  $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

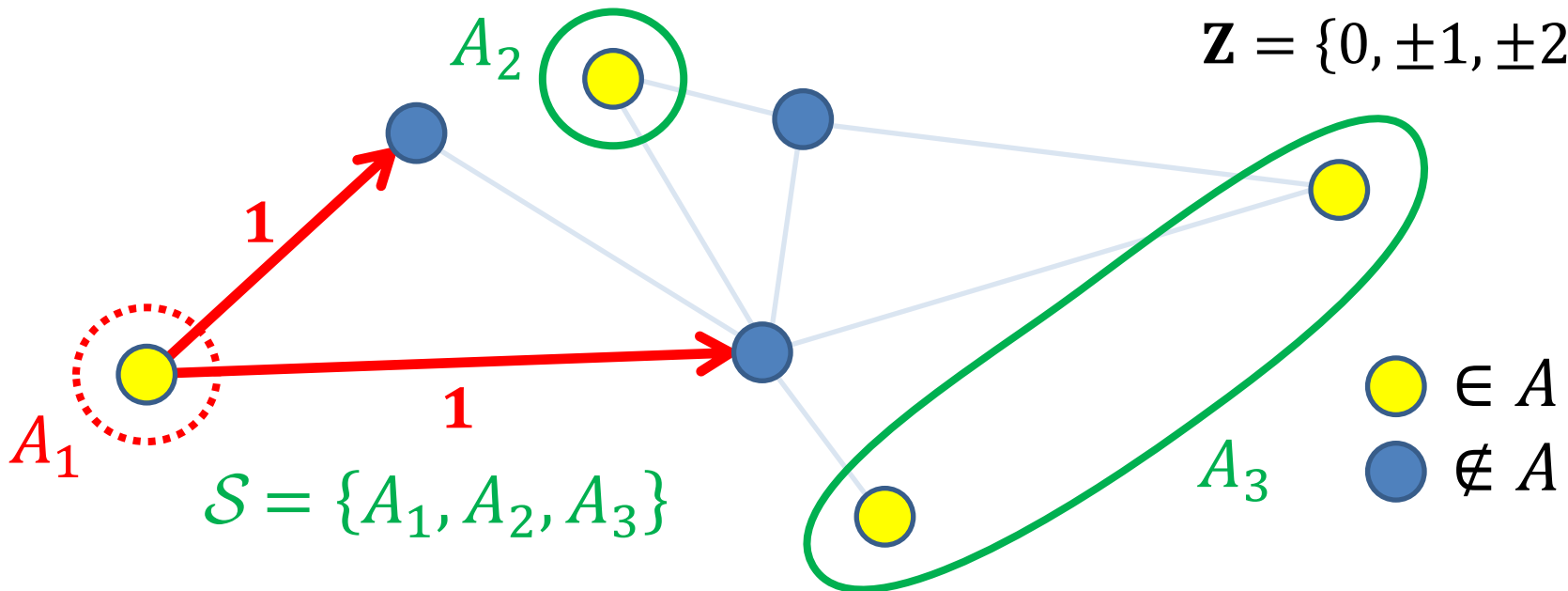
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**Find** Maximum Number of  
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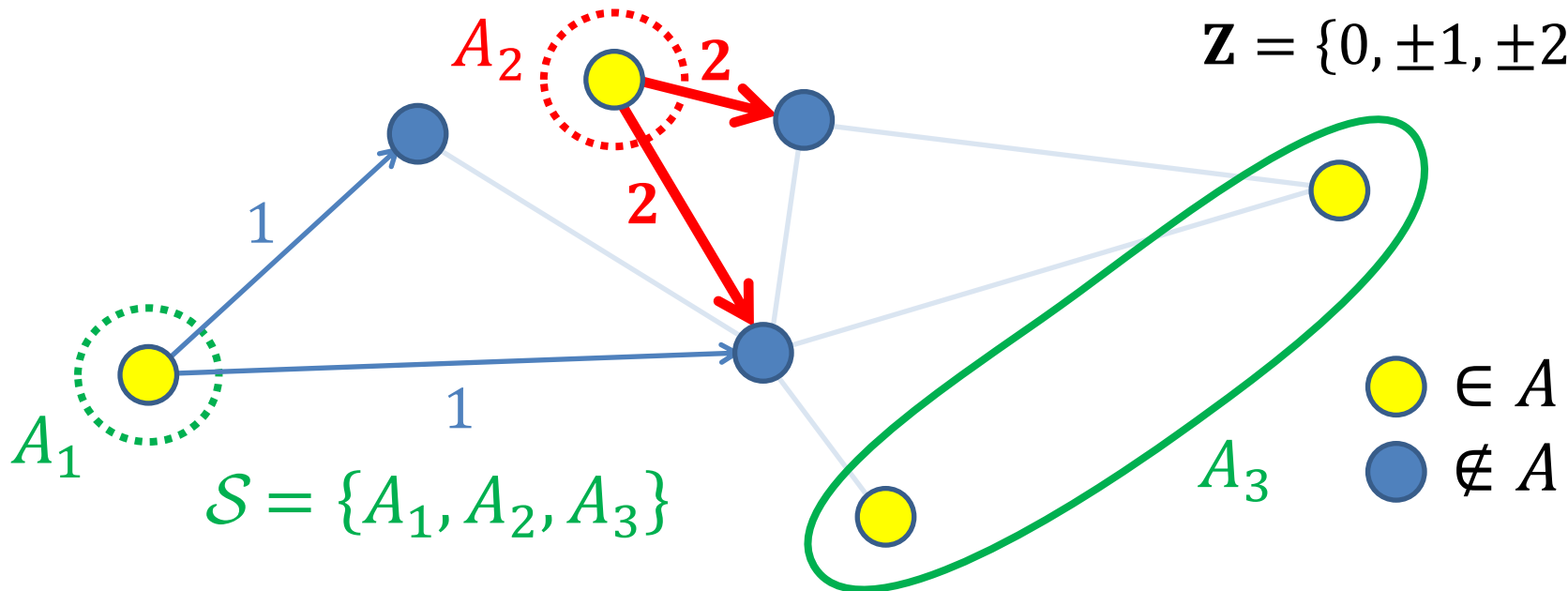
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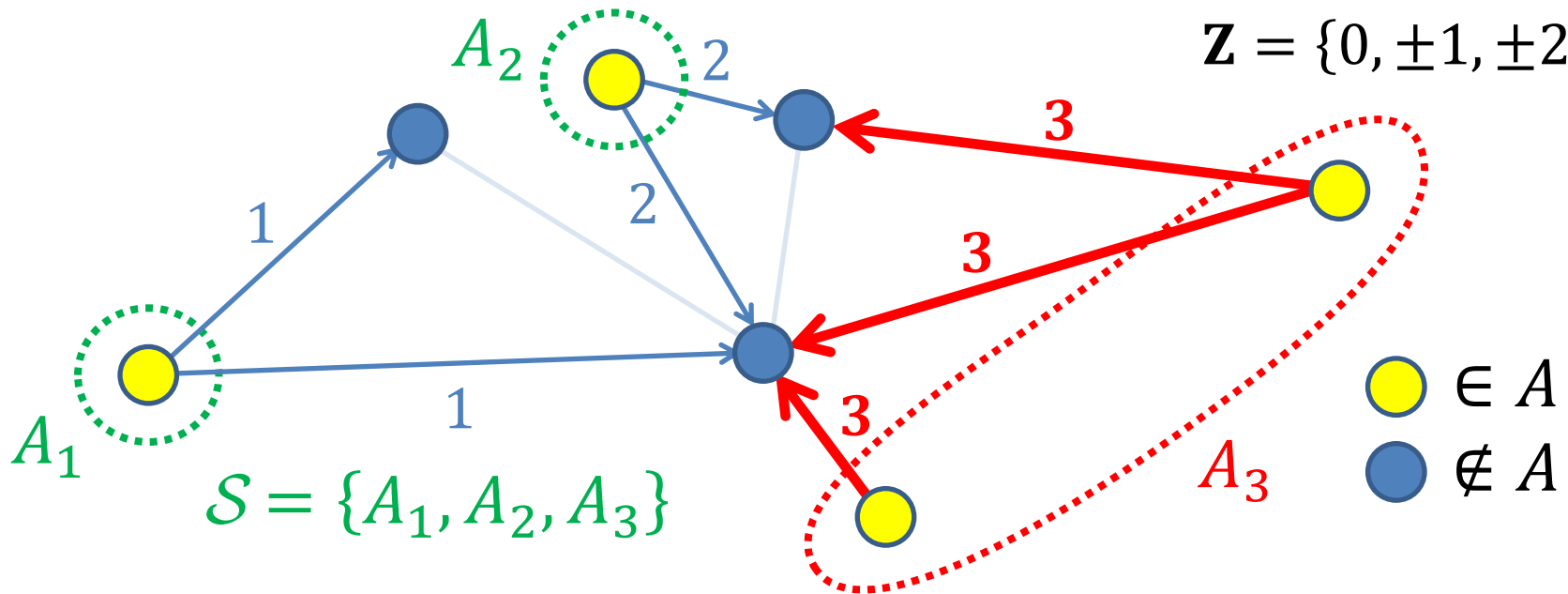
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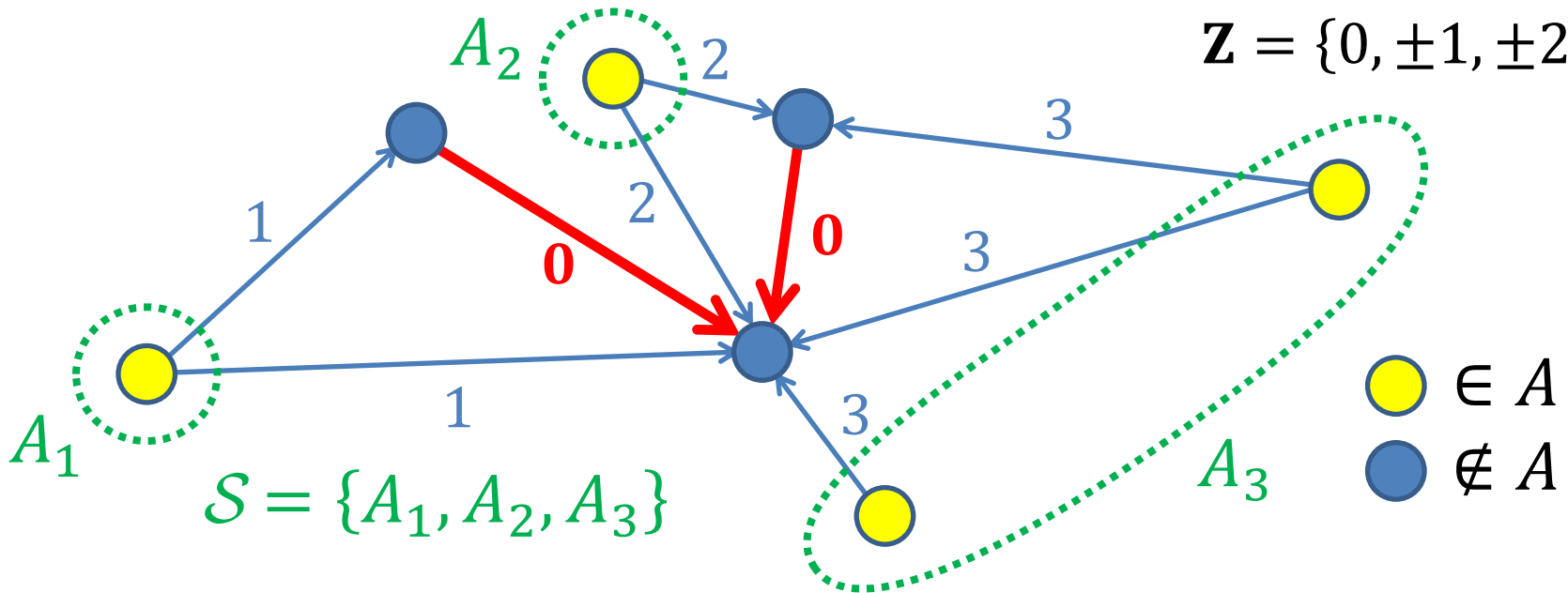
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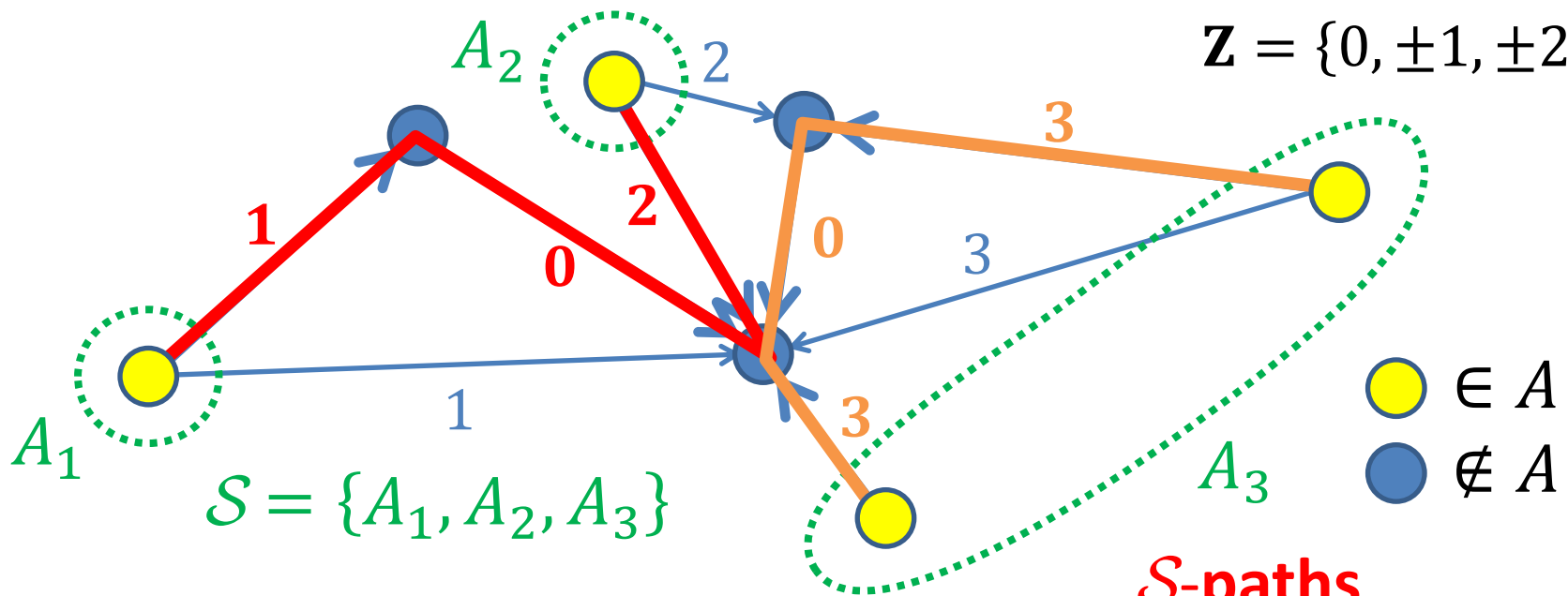
**Find** **Maximum Number of**  
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# Ex. 1 Mader's $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Group-Labeled Graph

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 $\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$



**Find** Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint Non-zero  $A$ -paths

$\mathcal{S}$ -paths  
 $\updownarrow$

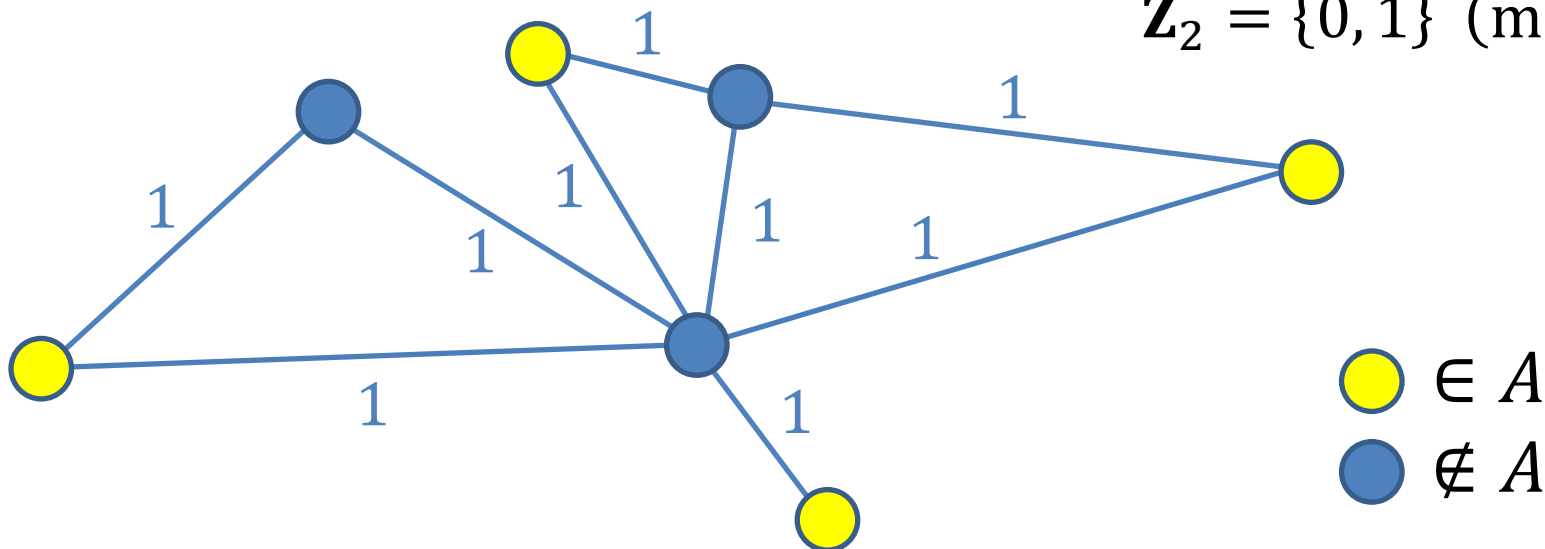


# Ex. 2 Odd-Length $A$ -paths

**Given**  $G = (V, E)$ : Group-Labeled Graph

$A \subseteq V$ : Terminal Set

$\mathbb{Z}_2$ -Labeled Graph  
 $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\} \pmod{2}$



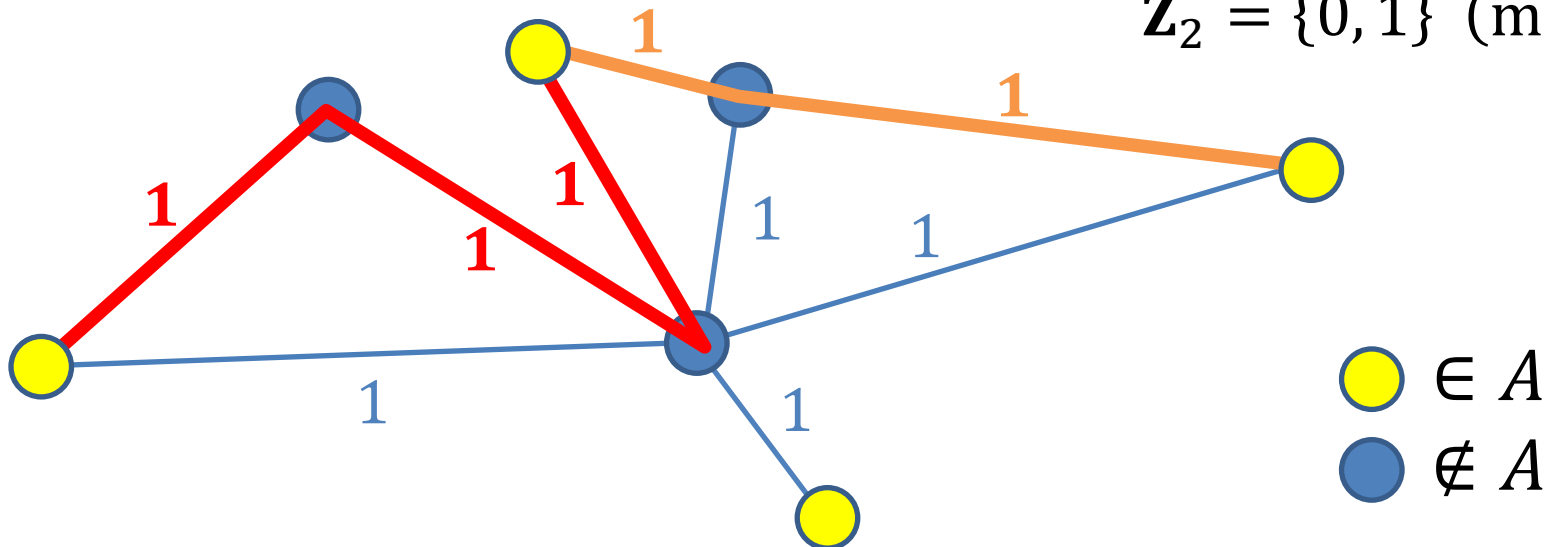
**Find** Maximum Number of  
Fully Vertex-Disjoint **Non-zero  $A$ -paths**

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**Find**

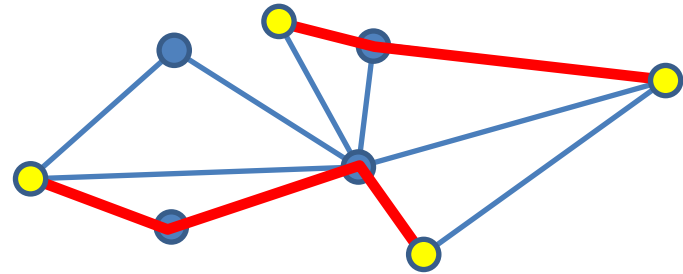
Maximum Number of

Fully Vertex-Disjoint

Odd-Length  
 $\nearrow$   
Non-zero  $A$ -paths

# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

Find Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint  
**Non-zero  $A$ -paths**



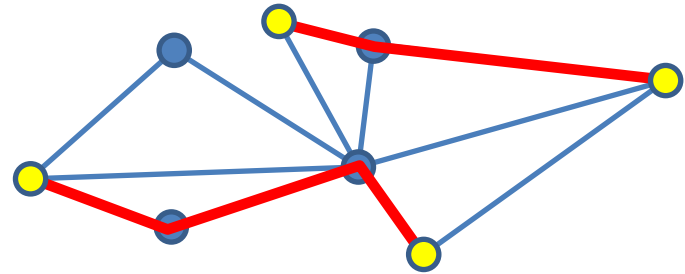
- Min-Max Duality
- $O(|V|^5)$ -time Algorithm

[Chudnovsky, Geelen, Gerards,  
Goddyn, Lohman, Seymour 2006]

[Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

# Packing Non-zero $A$ -paths

Find Maximum Number of Fully Vertex-Disjoint  
**Non-zero  $A$ -paths**



- Min-Max Duality

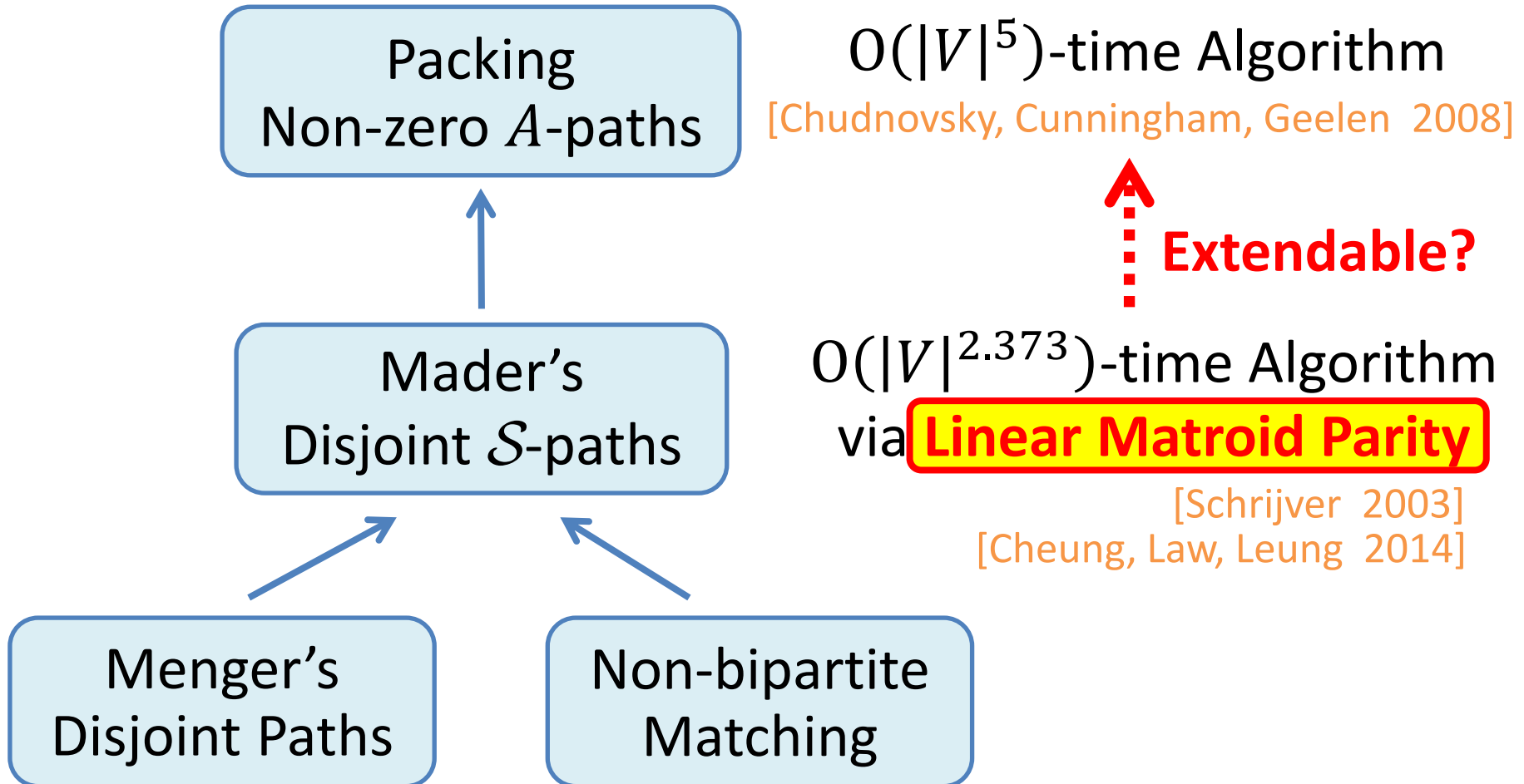
[Chudnovsky, Geelen, Gerards,  
Goddyn, Lohman, Seymour 2006]

- $O(|V|^5)$ -time Algorithm

[Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

→ **Improvable??**

# Overview



# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

**Given**  $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 2m}$ : Matrix with **Pairing** of Columns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Find** Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

**Given**  $Z \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 2m}$ : Matrix with **Pairing** of Columns

**Full Rank**  
(rank = 6)

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

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**NOT**  
**Full Rank**  
(rank = 3)

Find Maximum Number of  
Linearly Independent Column-Pairs



# Linear Matroid Parity Problem

Find Maximum Number of Linearly Independent Column-Pairs

- Min-Max Duality [Lovász 1980]

- Polytime Solvable

$O(m^{17})?$  (First Polytime)

$O(mn^\omega)$  (Deterministic)

$O(mn^{\omega-1})$  (Randomized)

( $\omega < 2.373$ : Matrix Multiplication Exponent)

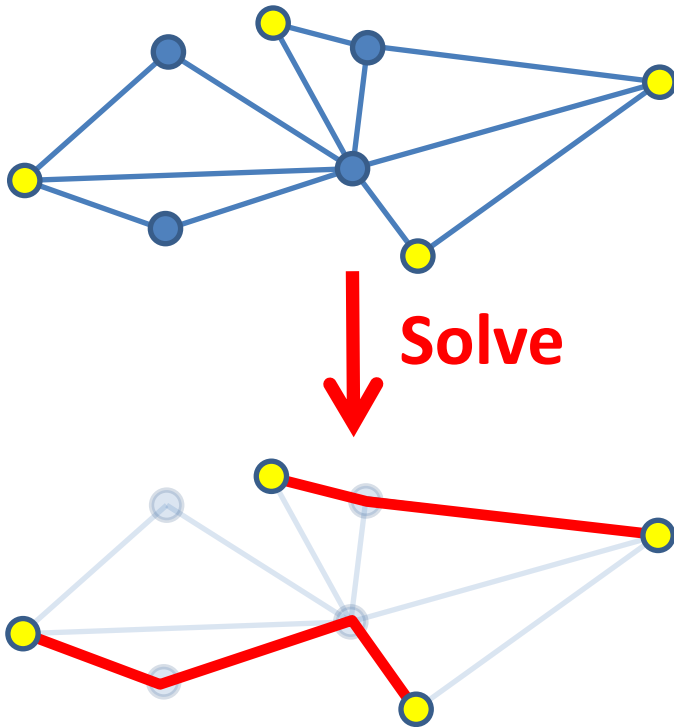
$n$ -Dim.

Full Rank

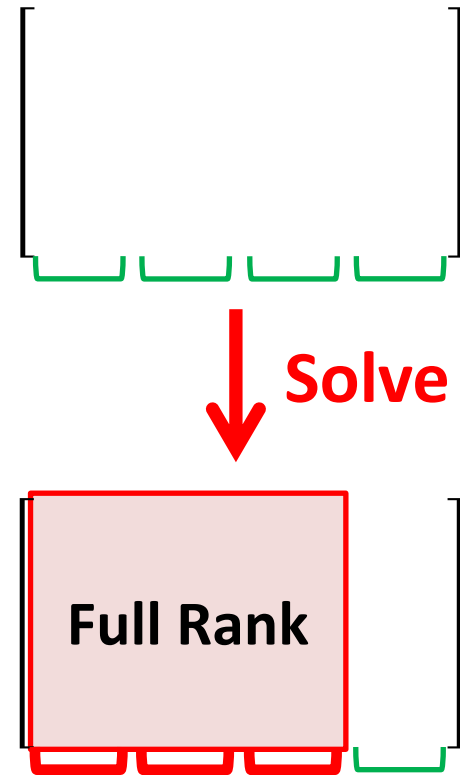
$m$  Pairs

# Reduction Flow

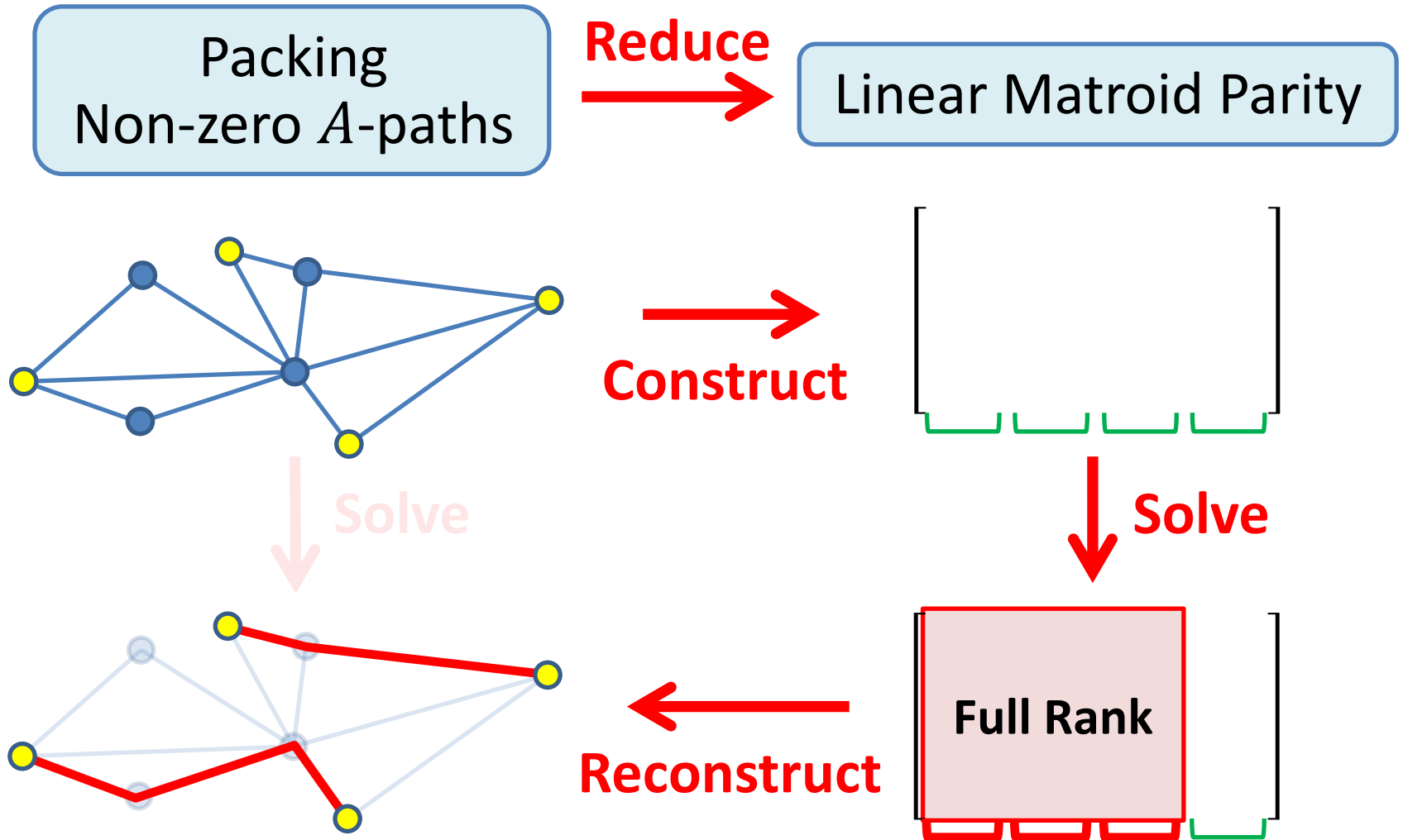
Packing  
Non-zero  $A$ -paths



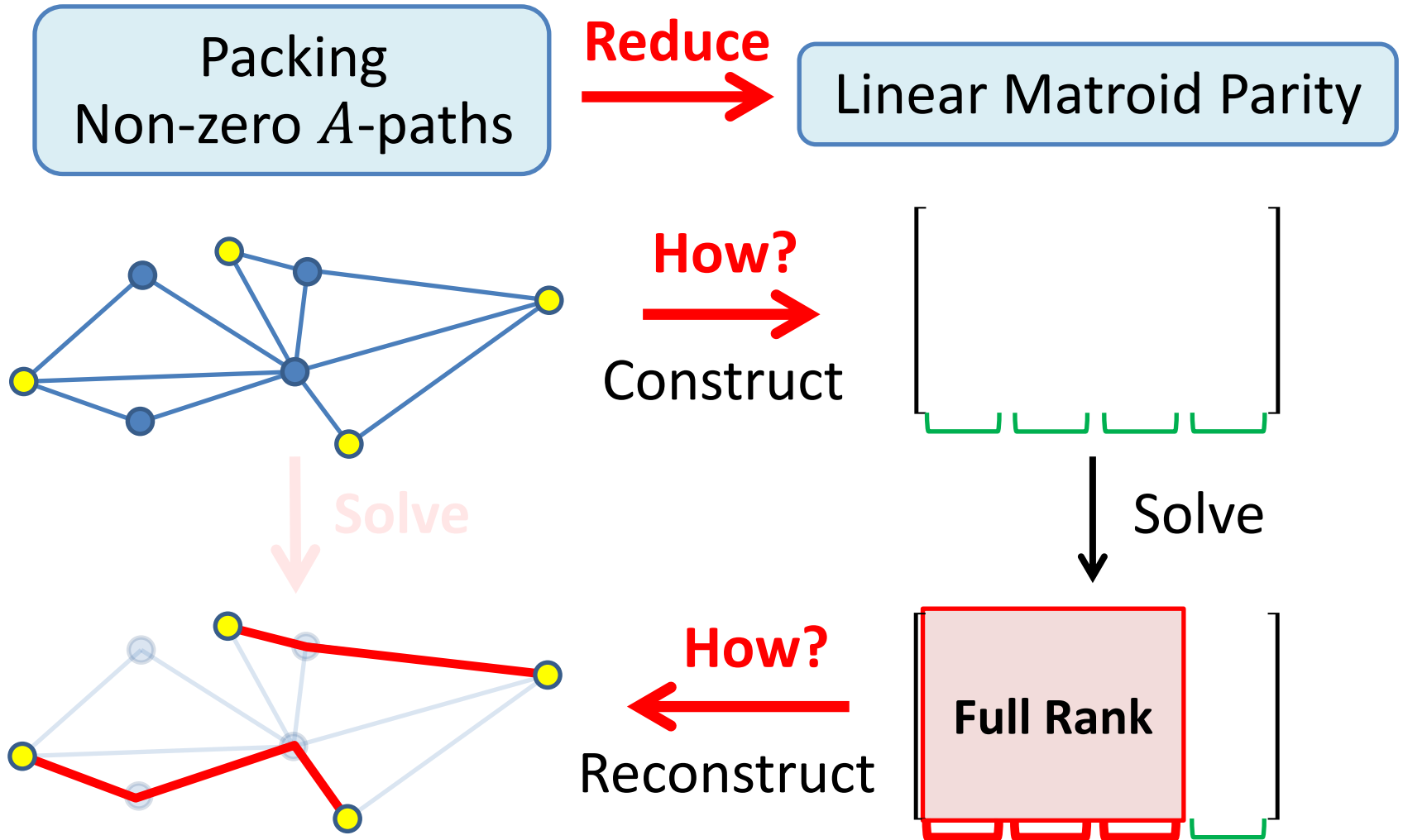
Linear Matroid Parity



# Reduction Flow

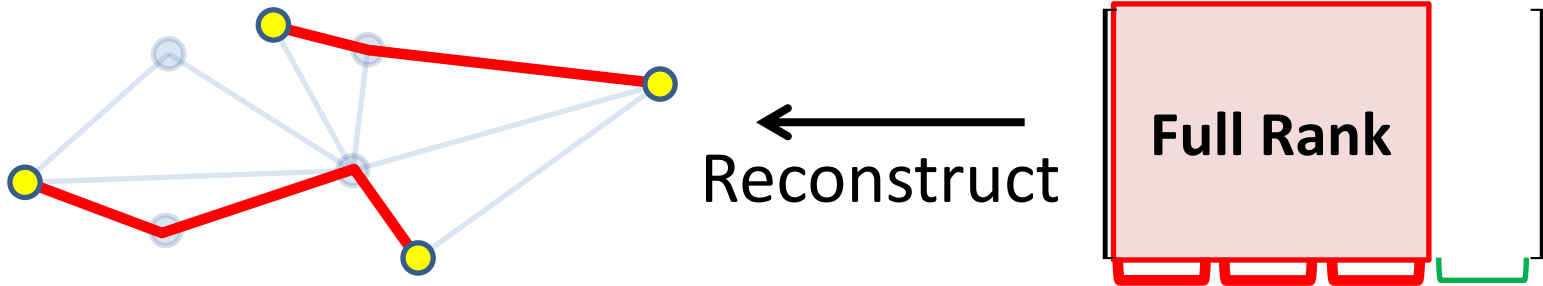


# Reduction Flow



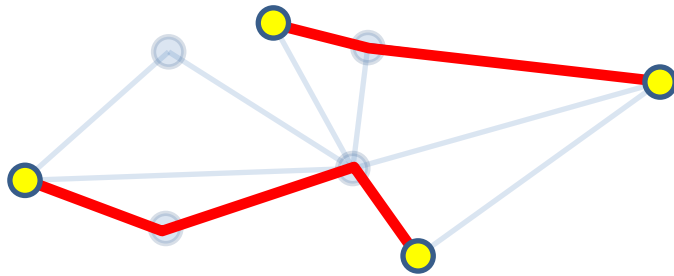
# Associated Matrix

- We want a Subgraph

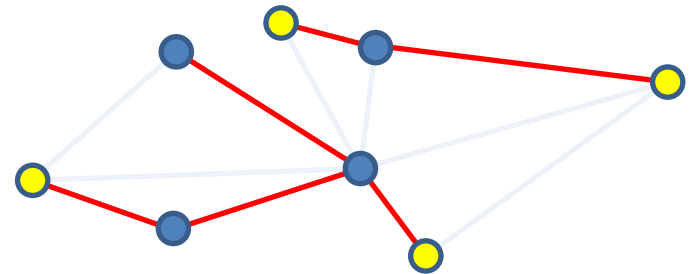


# Associated Matrix

- We want a Subgraph  $\rightarrow$  Edge  $\leftrightarrow$  Column-Pair

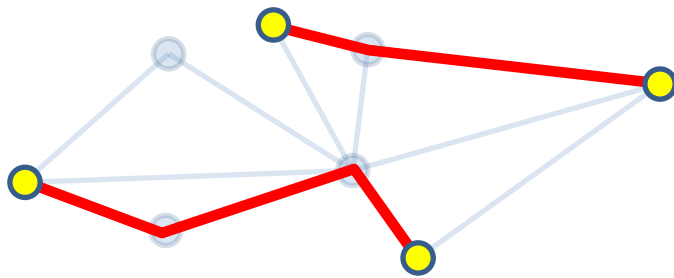


Reconstruct  $\leftarrow$



# Associated Matrix

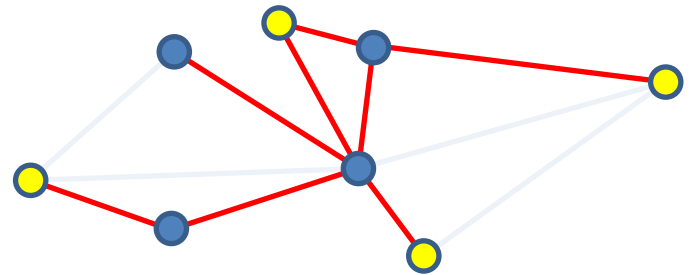
- We want a Subgraph  $\rightarrow$  Edge  $\leftrightarrow$  Column-Pair



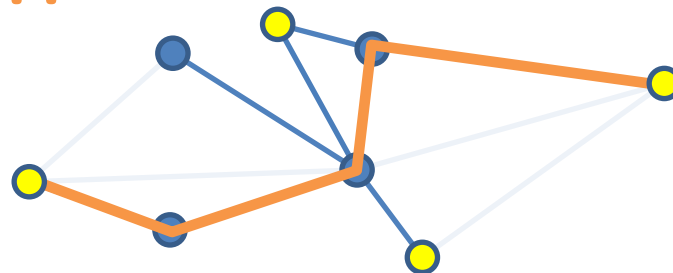
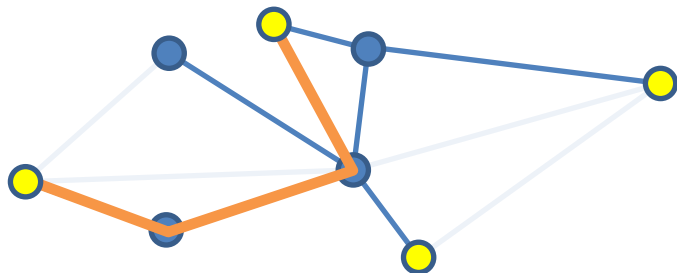
← Reconstruct



- We want Easy Reconstruction

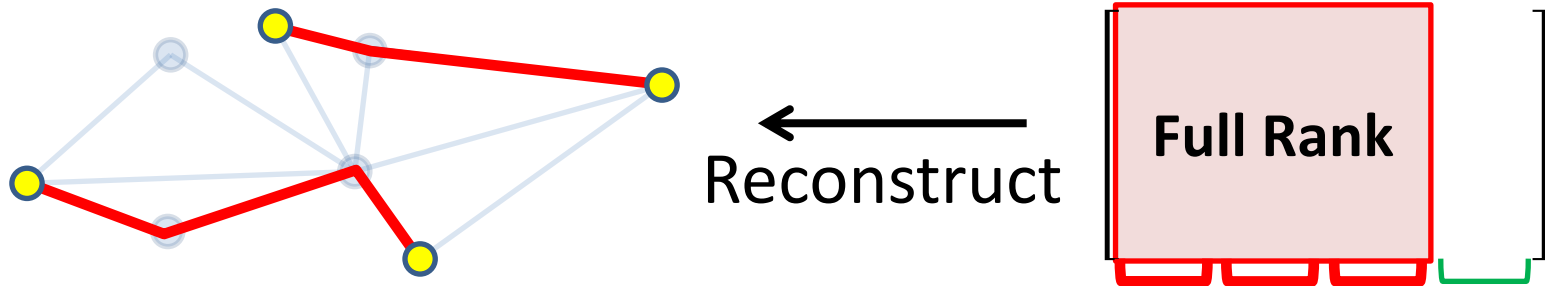


???

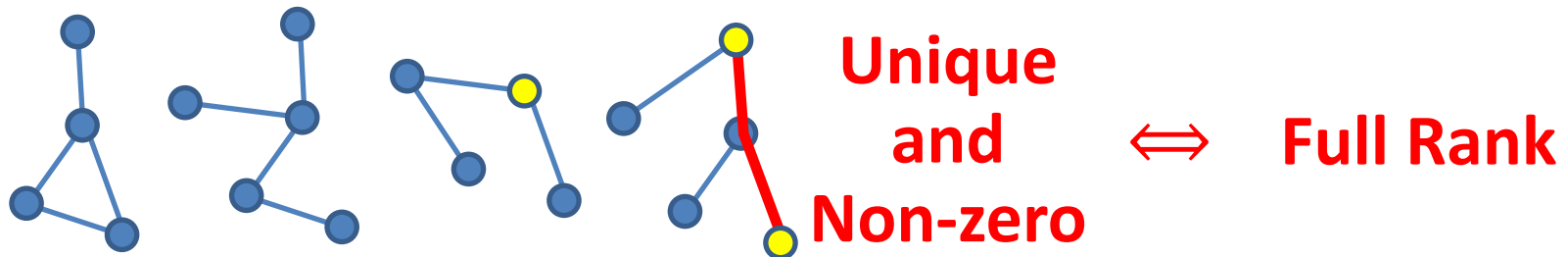


# Associated Matrix

- We want a Subgraph  $\rightarrow$  Edge  $\leftrightarrow$  Column-Pair



- We want Easy Reconstruction





# Sufficient Condition

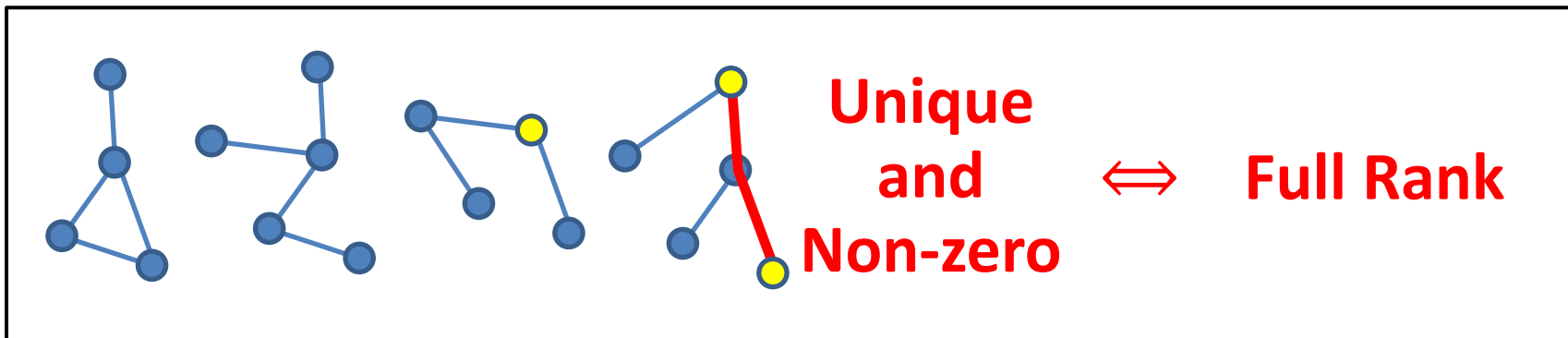
$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic

$$\text{s.t. } \rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$$



$\exists$  Associated Matrix

$GL(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$



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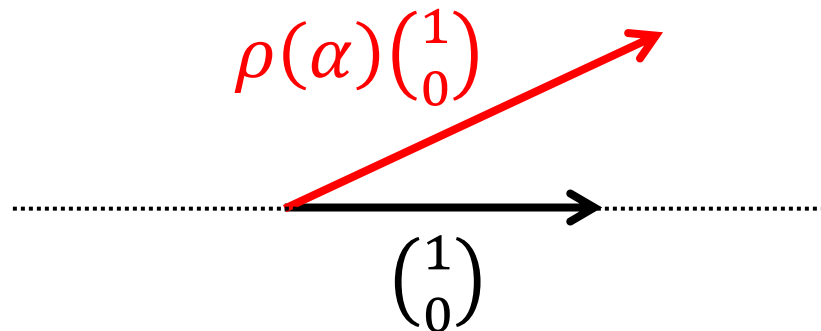
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$\exists$  Associated Matrix

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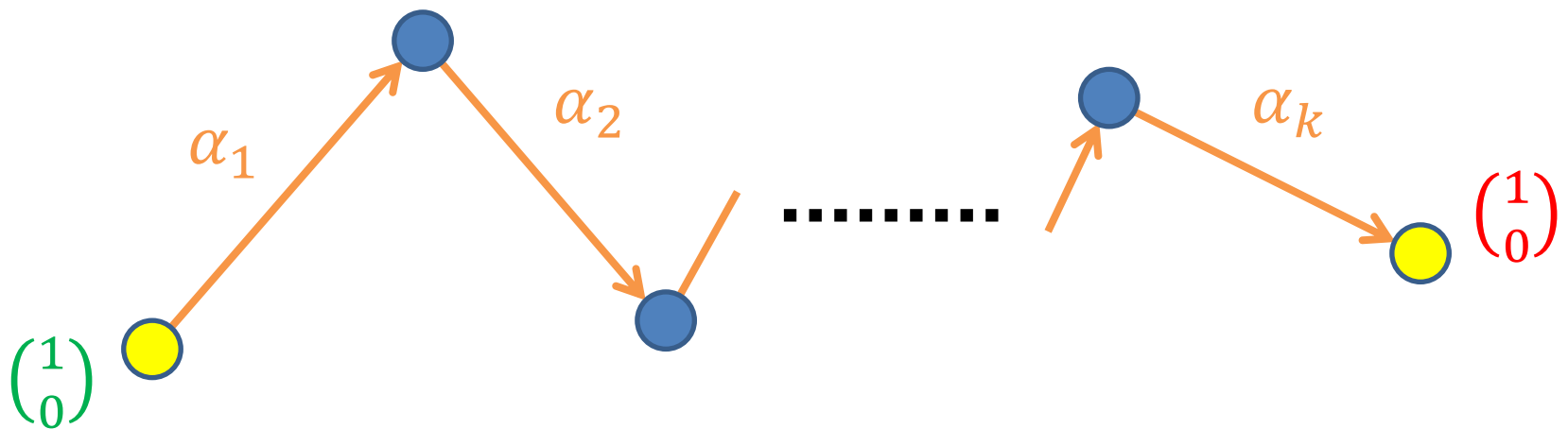
$\alpha \in \Gamma \setminus \{1_\Gamma\} \Rightarrow$



# Intuitive Idea

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

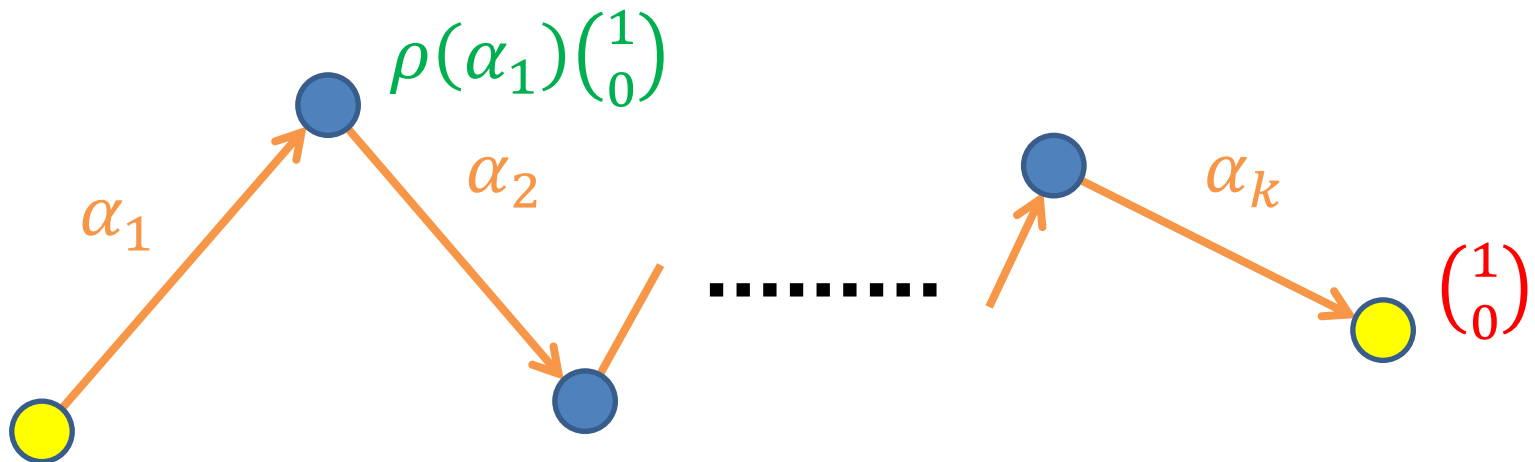
- Terminals in  $A$  are associated with  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- Edges carry vectors with acting



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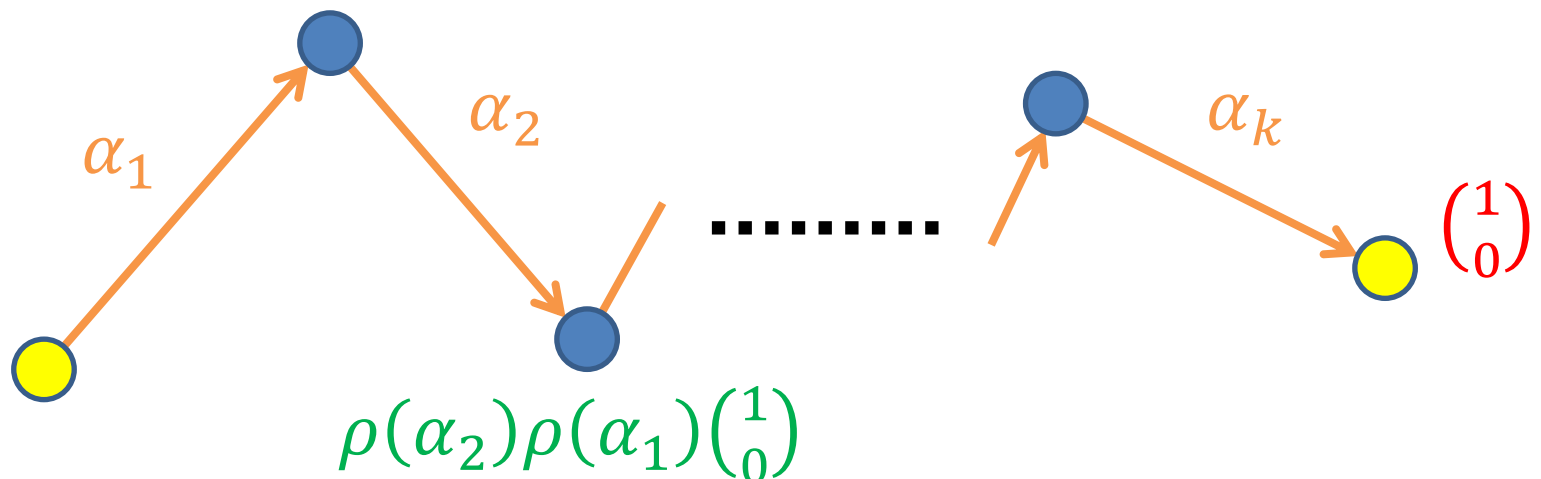
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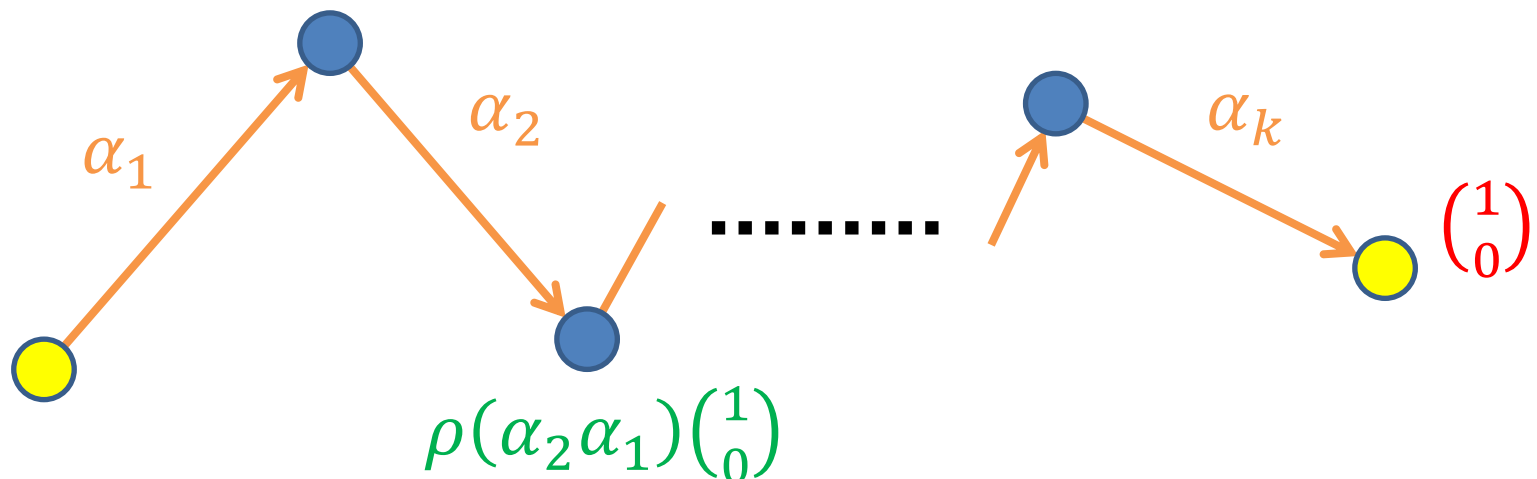


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$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  **Homomorphic**

$$\text{s.t. } \rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$$

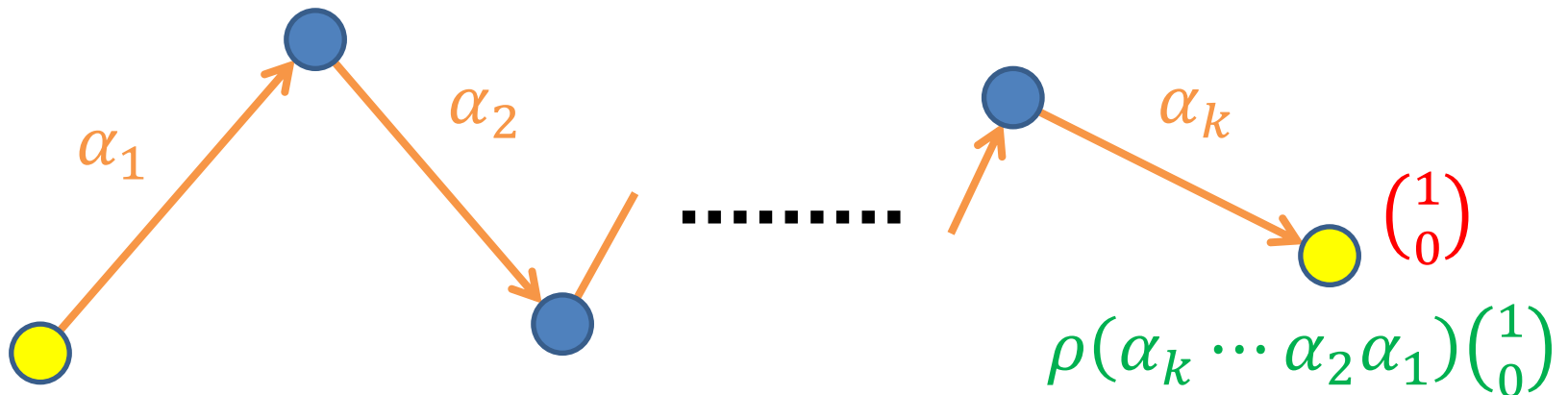
- Terminals in  $A$  are associated with  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- Edges carry vectors with acting



# Intuitive Idea

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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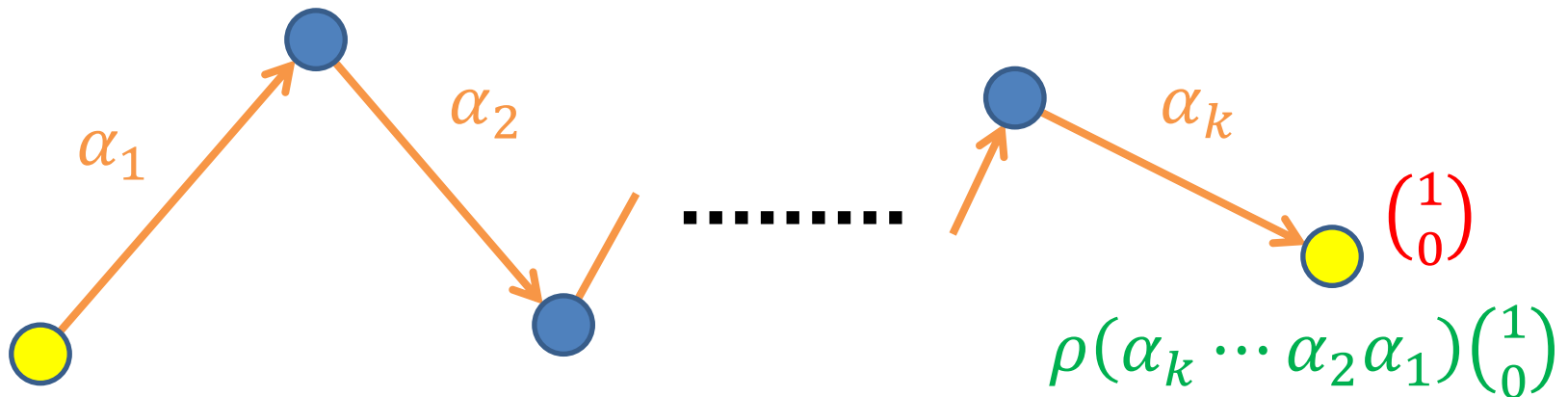
# Intuitive Idea

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic

s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$$\rho(\alpha_k \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \not\parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_k \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \neq 1_\Gamma$$

Linearly Independent                      Non-zero

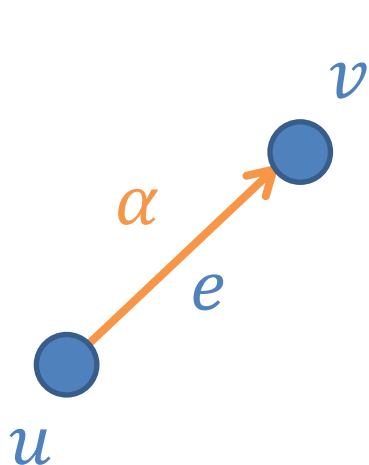




# Matrix Construction (Step 1)

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

- Based on the **Incidence Matrix**
- Replace  $\pm 1$  with  $I_2$  and  $-\rho(\alpha)$

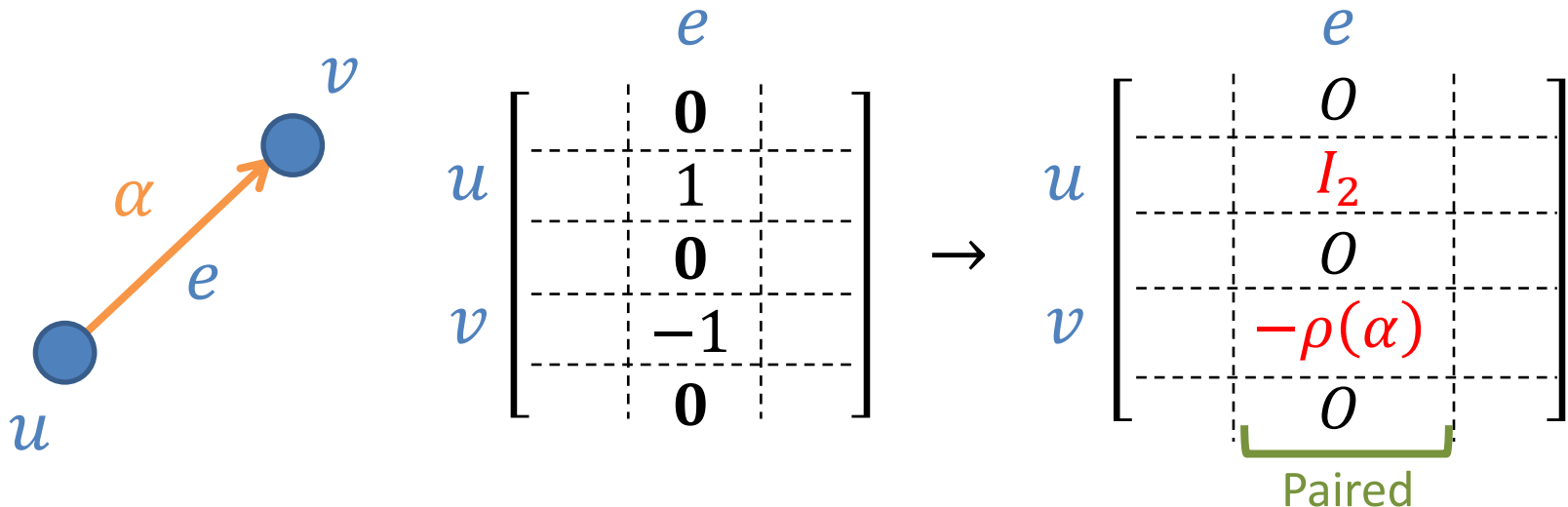


$$\begin{array}{c} e \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} & \mathbf{0} & \\ \hline u & \mathbf{1} & \\ \hline & \mathbf{0} & \\ \hline v & \mathbf{-1} & \\ \hline & \mathbf{0} & \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

# Matrix Construction (Step 1)

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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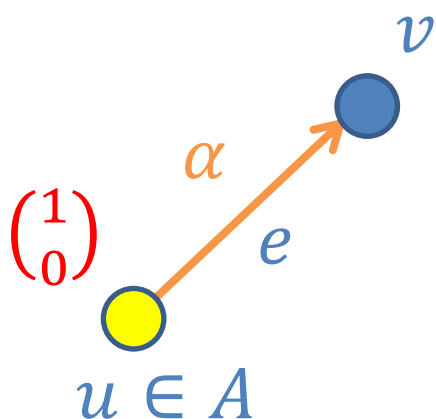
- Based on the Incidence Matrix
- Replace  $\pm 1$  with  $I_2$  and  $-\rho(\alpha)$



# Matrix Construction (Step 2)

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
 s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

- $Q := \{ x \in (\mathbf{F}^2)^V \mid x_u \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (u \in A), x_v = \mathbf{0} (v \notin A) \}$
- Linear Independence in  $(\mathbf{F}^2)^V / Q$



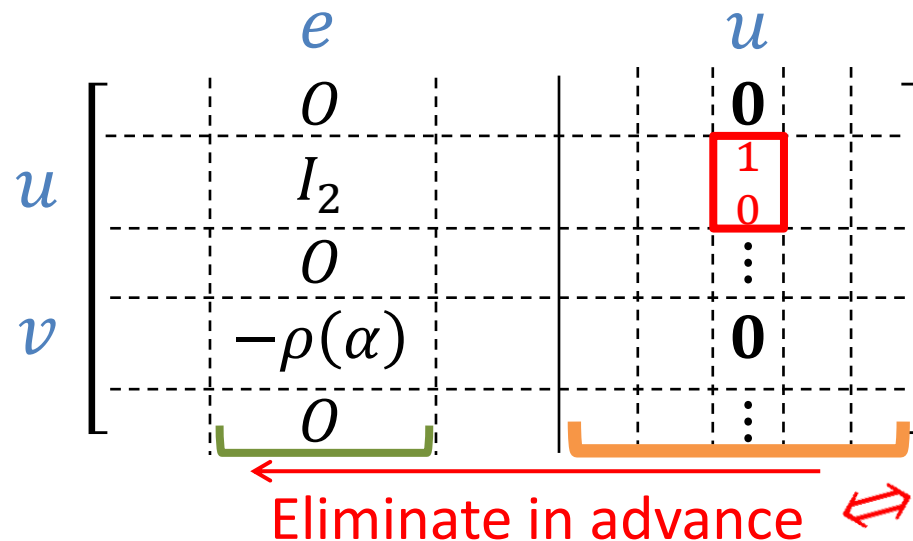
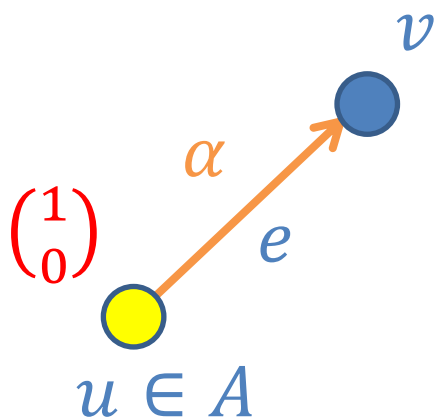
$$\begin{array}{c}
 e \qquad \qquad \qquad u \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{c|c}
 0 & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 I_2 & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}} \\
 \hline
 0 & \vdots \\
 \hline
 -\rho(\alpha) & \mathbf{0} \\
 \hline
 0 & \vdots
 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

Begin with  
Basis of  $Q$

# Matrix Construction (Step 2)

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
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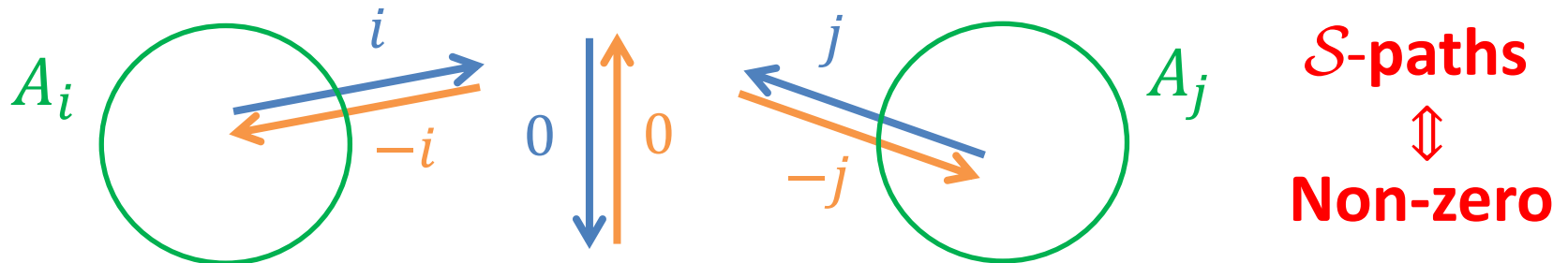
# Ex. 1 Mader's $\mathcal{S}$ -paths

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow GL(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
 s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Gamma = \mathbf{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{Q}$ : Rational Field

$$\rho(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbf{Z})$$

$$\rho(k) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow k = 0$$



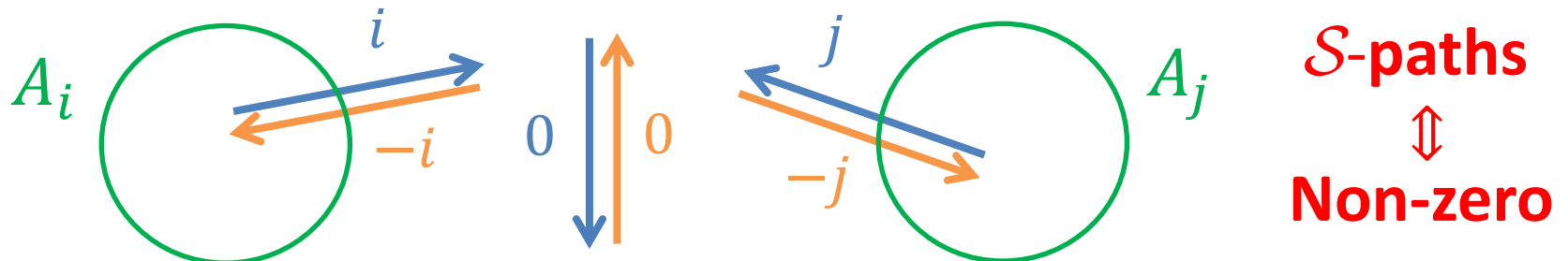
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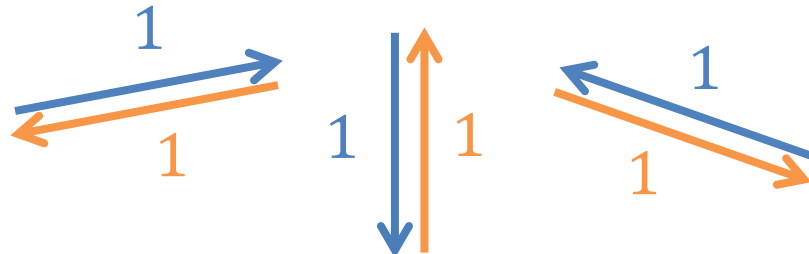
## Ex. 2 Odd-Length $A$ -paths

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Gamma = \mathbf{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\} \pmod{2}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Arbitrary Field

$$\rho(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \rho(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \not\parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



**Odd-Length**  
 $\Updownarrow$   
**Non-zero**

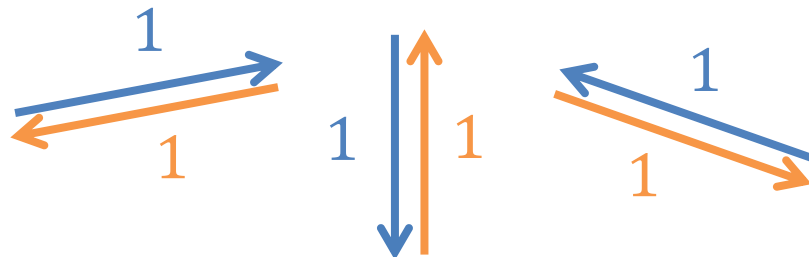
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$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
 s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

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$$\rho(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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**Odd-Length**  
 $\Updownarrow$   
**Non-zero**



# Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Downarrow$

Reducible to Linear Matroid Parity

$\text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$

# Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$

$\Downarrow$

Reducible to Linear Matroid Parity

$\text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F})$ : Set of All Nonsingular  $2 \times 2$  Matrices over  $\mathbf{F}$

$$\text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F}) := \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F}) / \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} k & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{bmatrix} \mid k \in \mathbf{F} \setminus \{0\} \right\}$$

$$\forall Z \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbf{F}), \forall k \in \mathbf{F} \setminus \{0\}, \quad Z \sim kZ$$

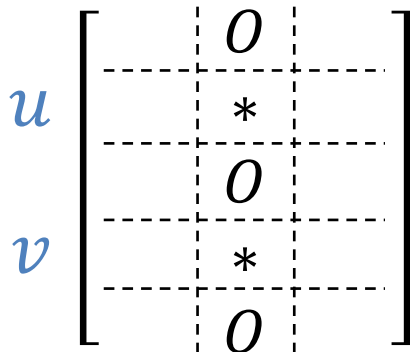
# Necessary and Sufficient Condition

$\Gamma$ : Group,  $\mathbf{F}$ : Field,  $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \text{PGL}(2, \mathbf{F})$  Homomorphic  
 s.t.  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1_\Gamma$



Reducible to L.M.P. with Coherent Representation

$$e = uv \in E$$

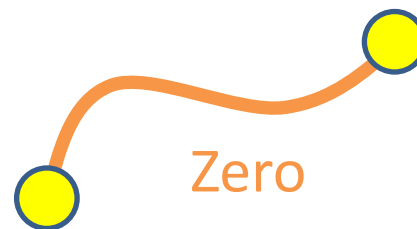


Paired

∗: 2 × 2 Matrix



⇒ Full Rank



⇒ NOT Full Rank

# Conclusion

- **Packing Non-zero  $A$ -paths**  
is efficiently solvable via Linear Matroid Parity  
under some **Group Representability** condition.

$O(|V|^5)$ -time  $\longrightarrow$   $O(|V|^{2.373})$ -time

[Chudnovsky, Cunningham, Geelen 2008]

[Cheung, Law, Leung 2014]

- The same condition is also Necessary  
for **Reasonable Reduction** to L.M.P.

# Extension

Our Result is Extendable to the following cases

- Subgroup-Forbidden Model

$\Gamma'$ : Proper Subgroup of  $\Gamma$ , Set of Forbidden Labels

Idea  $\rho(\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq 1_\Gamma \quad \alpha \in \Gamma'$

- Weighted Setting  $\rightarrow$  Weighted Linear Matroid Parity

$c: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  (Edge Cost),  $k \in \mathbf{Z}_+$  [Iwata 2013] [Pap 2013]

Finding Minimum Cost  $k$  Disjoint Non-zero  $A$ -paths

Idea Add Dummy Terminals (cf. Weighted Matching)