

# EIDMA MINICOURSE ON STRUCTURAL GRAPH THEORY

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## LECTURE 7: Matching structure, Pfaffian orientations and digraph structure I

**Topics:** Edmonds' matching theorem, the linear hull of perfect matchings, the matching structure: decomposition into bricks and braces, the matching lattice, Pfaffian orientations and their use, Pfaffian orientations of bipartite graphs, Polya's permanent problem, the even directed cycle problem, sign-nonsingular matrices, applications in economics.

**Recommended reading:** [LP] and [2] for Pfaffian orientations and their relation to other problems; [1] for directed tree-width.

### Exercises

1. Let  $G$  be a bipartite graph with bipartition  $(A, B)$ , and let  $M$  be a perfect matching in  $G$ . Let  $D$  be the directed graph obtained from  $G$  by directing every edge from  $A$  to  $B$  and contracting every edge of  $M$ , and let  $k$  be an integer. Prove that  $D$  is strongly  $k$ -connected if and only if  $G$  is  $k$ -extendable (that is, every matching of size at most  $k$  can be extended to a perfect matching).
2. Let  $G$  be a connected bipartite graph with bipartition  $(A, B)$ , and let  $k$  be an integer. Prove that  $G$  is  $k$ -extendable if and only if for every set  $X \subseteq A$ , its neighborhood  $N(X)$  in  $B$  either has size at least  $|X| + k$  or is equal to  $B$ .
3. Let  $G$  be a bipartite graph with bipartition  $(A, B)$ , and let  $M$  be a perfect matching in  $G$ . Let  $D$  be the directed graph obtained from  $G$  by directing every edge from  $A$  to  $B$  and contracting every edge of  $M$ . Prove that  $G$  has a Pfaffian orientation if and only if  $D$  has a subdivision with no even directed cycle.
4. Let  $G$  be a bipartite graph with bipartition  $(X, Y)$ , and let  $A$  be the matrix with rows indexed by  $X$  and columns indexed by  $Y$  such that  $a_{xy} = 1$  if  $x \in X$  is adjacent to  $y \in Y$  and  $a_{xy} = 0$  otherwise. Prove that  $G$  has a Pfaffian orientation if and only if some of the entries of  $A$  can be changed to  $-1$  in such a way that the determinant of the resulting matrix is equal to the permanent of  $A$ .
5. Prove that  $K_{3,3}$  has no Pfaffian orientation.

### References

1. T. Johnson, N. Robertson, P. D. Seymour and R. Thomas, Directed tree-width, *J. Combin. Theory Ser. B* **82** (2001), 138–154.
2. W. McCuaig, Pólya's permanent problem, *Electron. J. Combin.* **11** (2004), 83pp.