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Justin Salez, Charles Bordenave, Marc Lelarge

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Session : Optimisation combinatoire

The weak limit of Boltzmann random matchings on diluted graphs

par Charles Bordenave, Marc Lelarge et **Justin Salez**

A matching on a finite graph $G = (V, E)$ is a collection of pairwise non-adjacent edges $M \subseteq E$. The Boltzmann random matching at temperature $z > 0$ on G is distributed as follows : for any matching M on G ,

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{M}_G^z = M) = \frac{z^{|V|-2|M|}}{P_G(z)}, \text{ with } P_G(z) = \sum_M z^{|V|-2|M|}.$$

We are interested in the asymptotic behavior of \mathcal{M}_G^z as $|G| \rightarrow \infty$. Specifically, we establish that for any graph sequence $(G_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converging to an infinite tree \mathcal{T} with finite Hausdorff dimension, $\mathcal{M}_{G_n}^z$ converges in distribution to a properly defined random matching $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}^z$ on \mathcal{T} with determinantal marginals. Moreover, the zero-temperature limit $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}^0 = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}^z$ exists in some sense, and under an extra condition on \mathcal{T} it is precisely the weak limit of a the uniform maximum matching on G_n . When the $(G_n)_{n \geq 1}$ are random and converge weakly to a Galton-Watson tree, the limit turns out to be characterized by a recursive distributional equation, which we solve. We thus obtain an explicit formula for the asymptotic size of a maximum matching on G_n , generalizing that of Karp and Sipser for Erdős-Rényi graphs.

Adresses :

Charles BORDENAVE

CNRS & Université de Toulouse

UMR 5219 Institut de Mathématiques de Toulouse

118 route de Narbonne

31062 Toulouse - France

E-mail : charles.bordenave@math.univ-toulouse.fr

<<http://www.math.univ-toulouse.fr/~bordenave/>>

Marc LELARGE

École Normale Supérieure et INRIA

INRIA - Projet TREC

23, avenue d'Italie

CS 81321

75214 Paris Cedex 13

E-mail : marc.lelarge@ens.fr

<<http://www.di.ens.fr/~lelarge/>>

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Justin SALEZ

École Normale Supérieure et INRIA

INRIA - Projet TREC

23, avenue d'Italie

CS 81321

75214 Paris Cedex 13

E-mail : justin.salez@ens.fr

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