

S. Canzar¹ K. Elbassioni² G. W. Klau¹ J. Mestre³

Tree-Constrained Matching

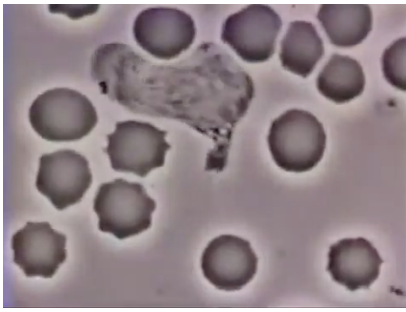
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²Max-Planck Institut für Informatik, Saarbrücken, Germany

³The University of Sydney, Australia

November 29, 2011

Analysis of Live Cell Video



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Given live cell video, we want to track individual cells

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Segmentation based methods:

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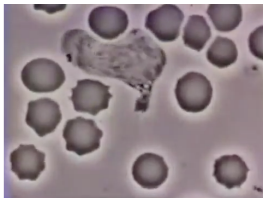
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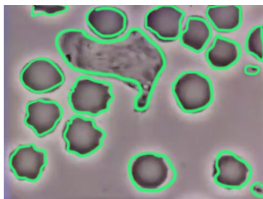


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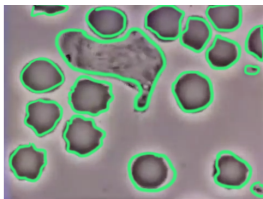


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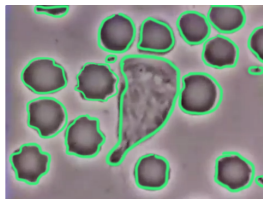
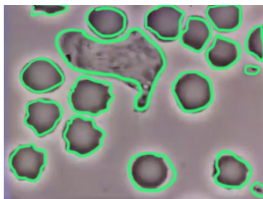


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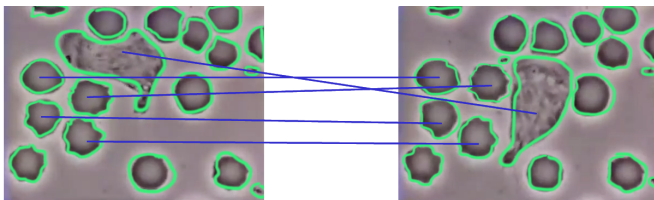


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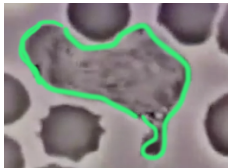
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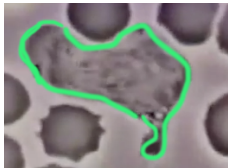
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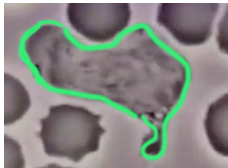
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Challenge: Biological cell division vs. over-segmentation

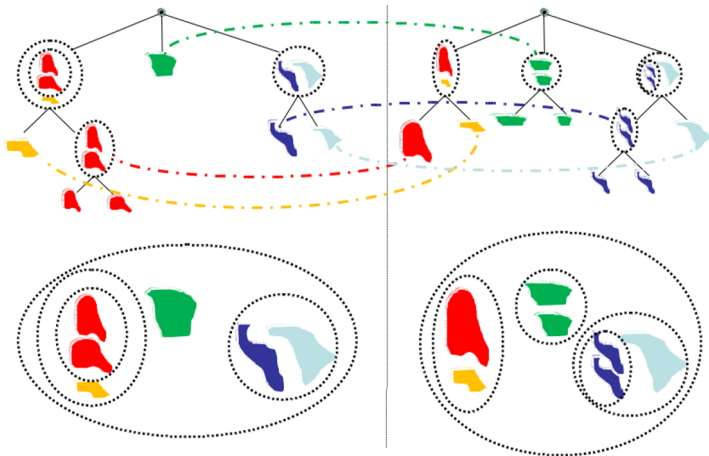
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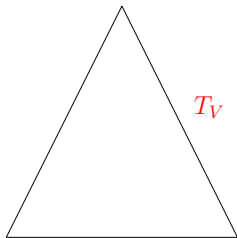
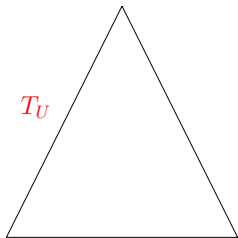
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⇒ [Mosig *et al.*, 2009]: Integrate identification and tracking steps!

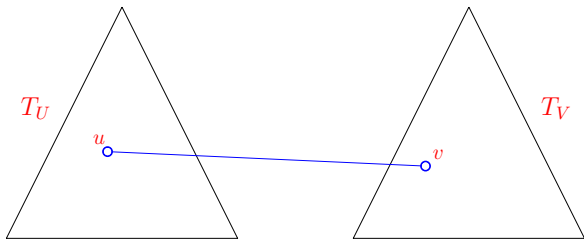
Cosegmentation



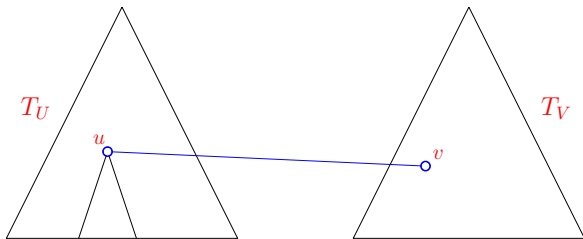
Tree-Constrained Matching



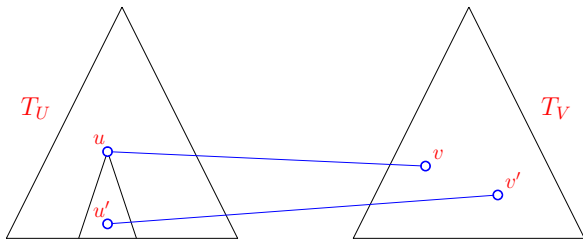
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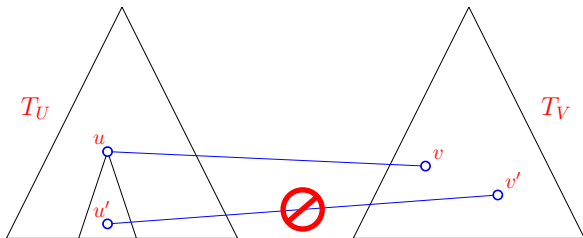
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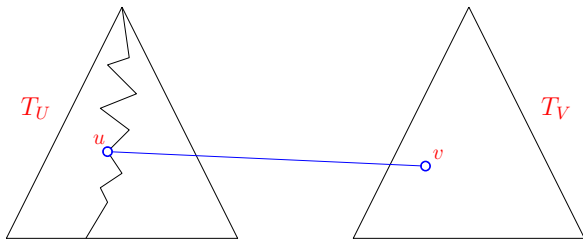
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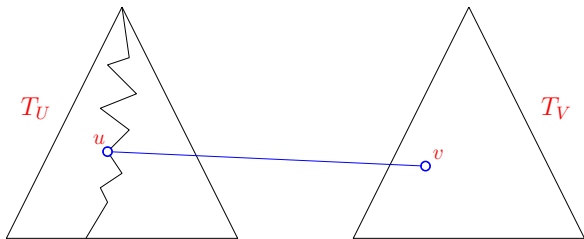
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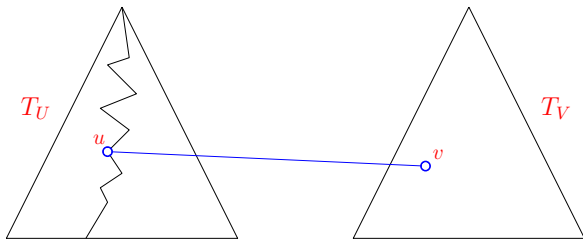


Tree-Constrained Matching



Given a weighted bipartite graph (U, V, E) and trees T_U and T_V over U and V , we want maximum weight matching \mathcal{M} such that matched vertices in T_U and T_V are not comparable

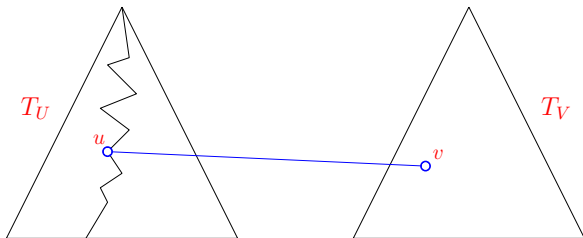
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Mosig *et al.* introduced TCM and gave a LP formulation, which they claimed was totally unimodular

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Unfortunately, as we shall see, this is not the case

MIS in d -Interval Graphs

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Maximum weight independent set (MIS) in d -interval graphs:

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Thus, there is a 4-approximation for TCM

Show that TCM is APX-hard and disprove claim of Mosig *et al.*

Our Results

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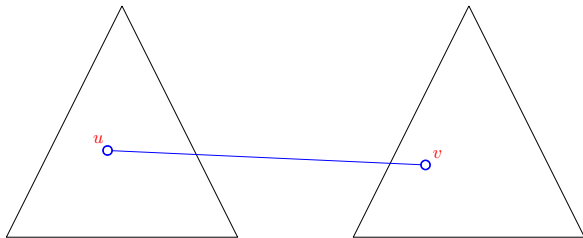
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Generalization to posets

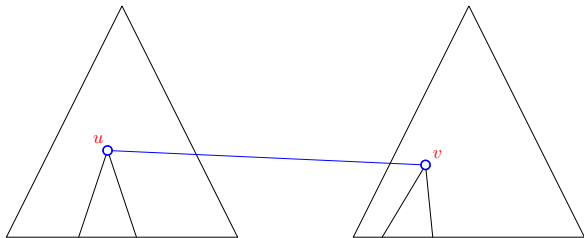
Reducing TCM to MIS in 2-IG

Every edge (u, v) is assigned one interval in T_U and one in T_V



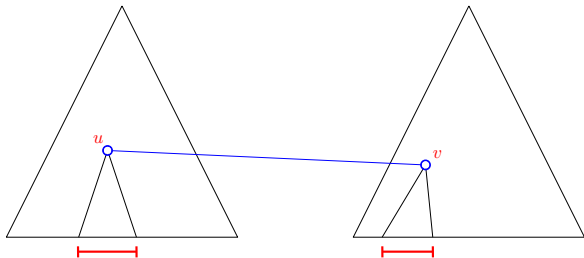
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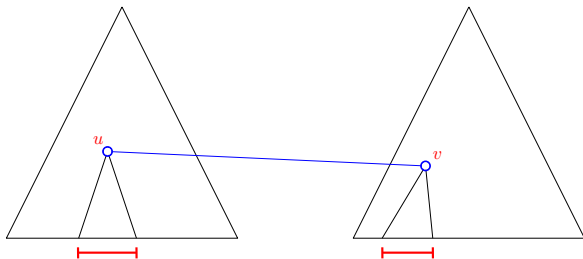
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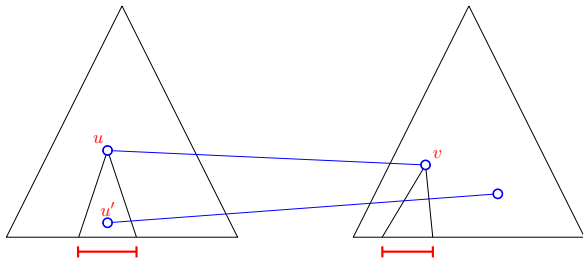
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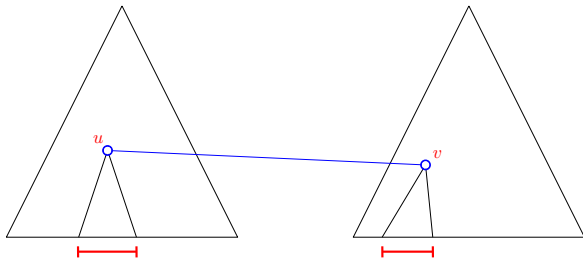
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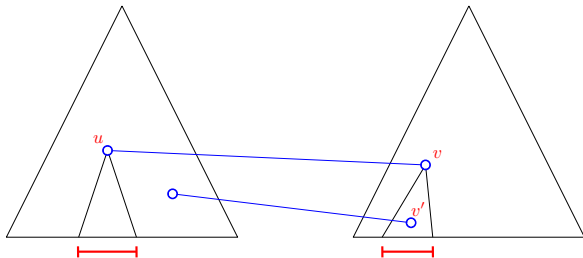
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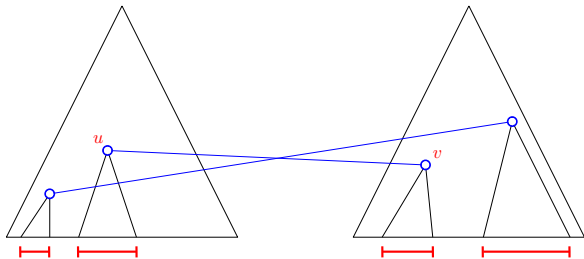
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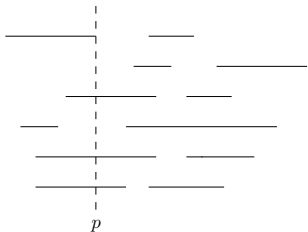
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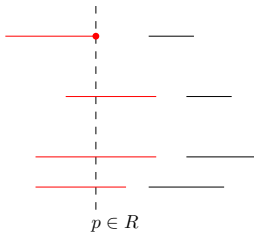
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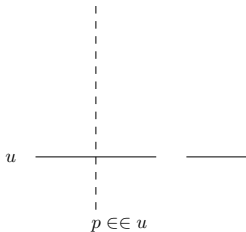
Bar-Yehuda *et al.* algorithm



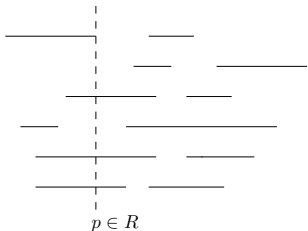
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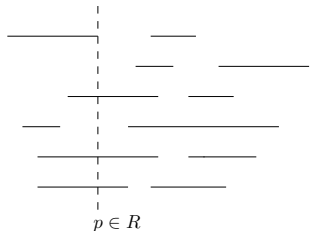


$$\max \sum_{u \in V} x_u$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{u: p \in u} x_u \leq 1 \quad \forall p \in R$$

$$x_u \geq 0 \quad \forall d\text{-interval } u$$

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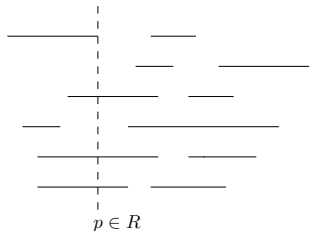
$$x(V') := \sum_{u \in V'} x_u$$

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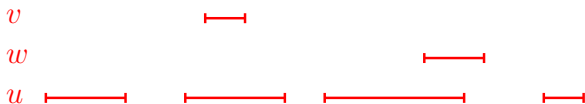
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MIS- d -interval(G)

- 1: let x be optimal LP solution
- 2: let S be the empty set
- 3: **while** G is not empty **do**
- 4: let u minimize $x(N[u])$
- 5: add u to S
- 6: remove $N(u) + u$ from G
- 7: **return** S

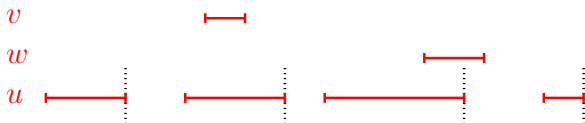
\forall **feasible** x : $\exists u : x(N[u]) \leq 2d$

$$\sum_u x_u \sum_{v \in N[u]} x_v$$



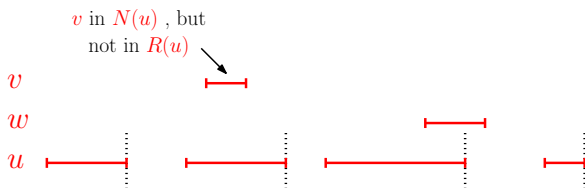
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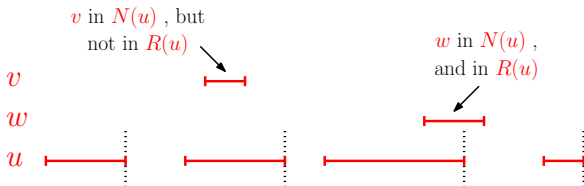
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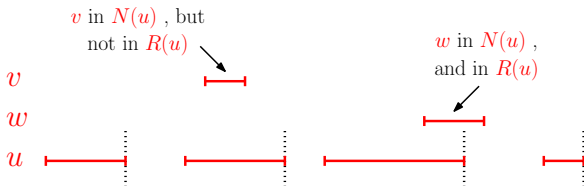
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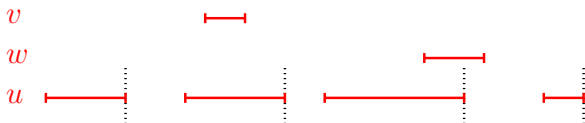
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$$\sum_u x_u \sum_{v \in N[u]} x_v \leq 2 \sum_u x_u \sum_{v \in R(u)} x_v$$



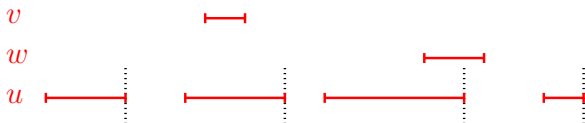
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4-approximation for TCM

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{e \in E} x_e \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{e \text{ on } P} x_e \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ desc. path } P \\ & x_e \geq 0 \quad \forall \text{ edge } e \end{aligned}$$

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TCM(U, V, E)

- 1: let x be optimal LP solution
- 2: let \mathcal{M} be the empty set
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$N[e]$ is the set of
edges in conflict
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\forall **basic feasible** x : $\exists e : x(N[e]) \leq 3$

For ease of analysis, assume that

- For all edges $x_e > 0$
- No leaf is unmatched

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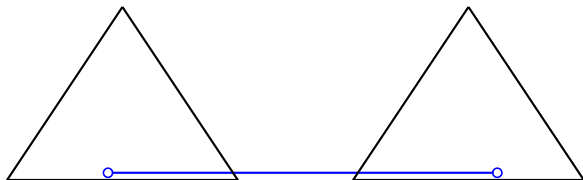
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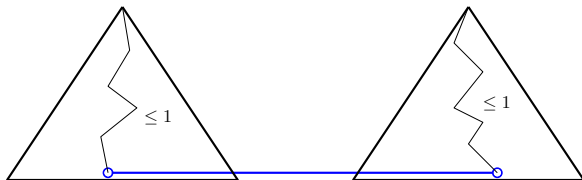


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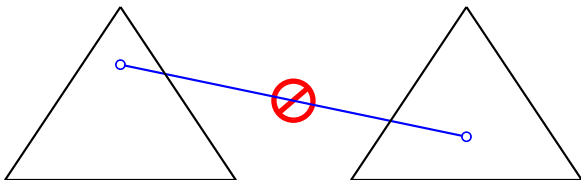
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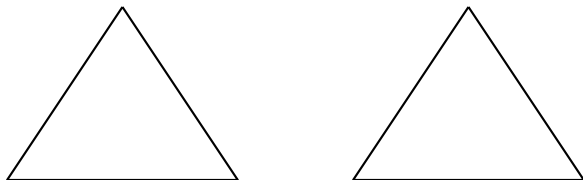
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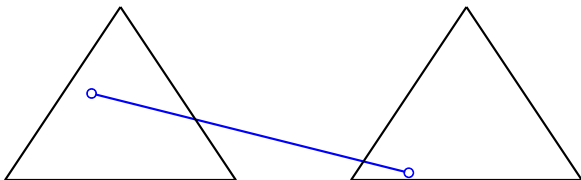
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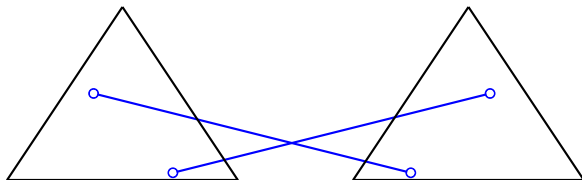
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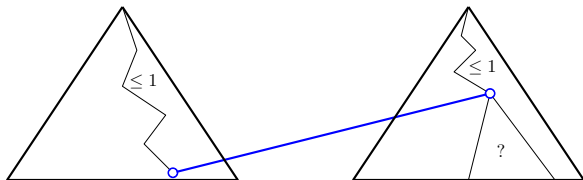
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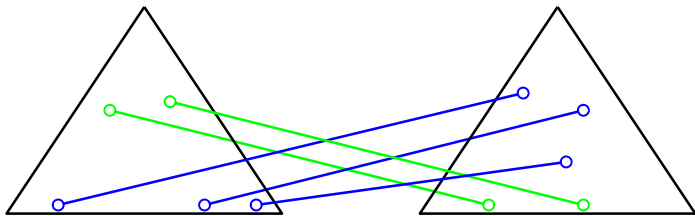
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If we have a leaf-to-leaf edge, we are done

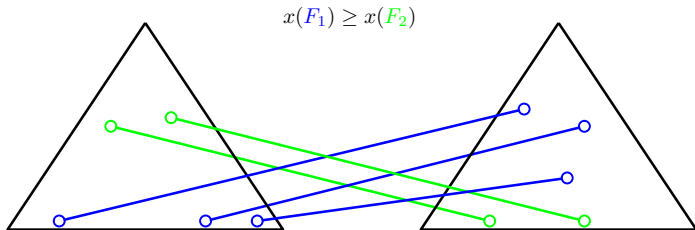
Otherwise, no internal-to-internal edges



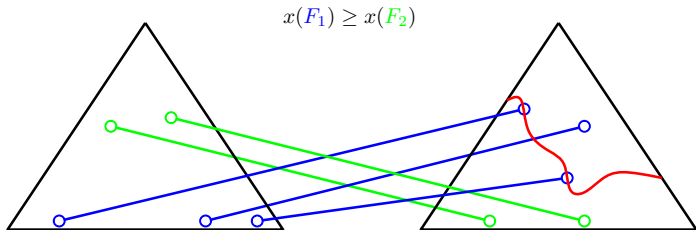
\forall bfs x : $\exists e : x(N[e]) \leq 3$ (cont'd)



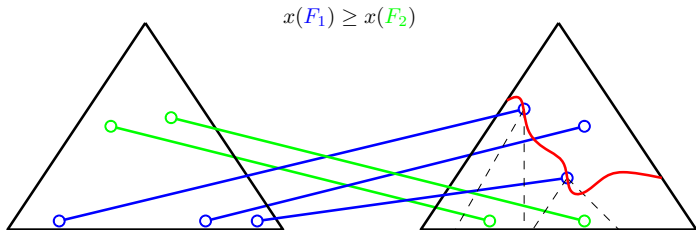
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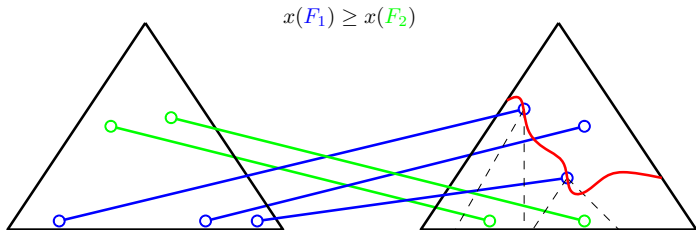
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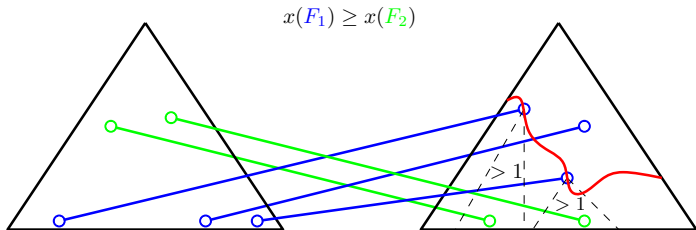


\forall bfs $x: \exists e : x(N[e]) \leq 3$ (cont'd)



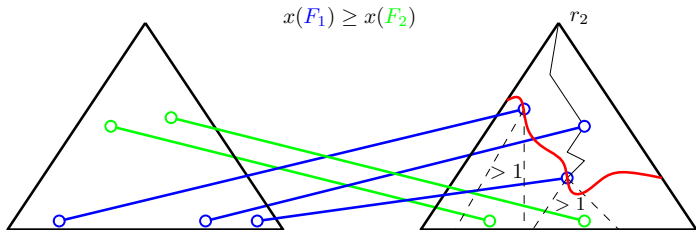
$$x(F_2) \geq \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}(F_1)} \sum_{\substack{(u,v) \in F_2: \\ v \text{ descendant of } \ell}} x(u,v)$$

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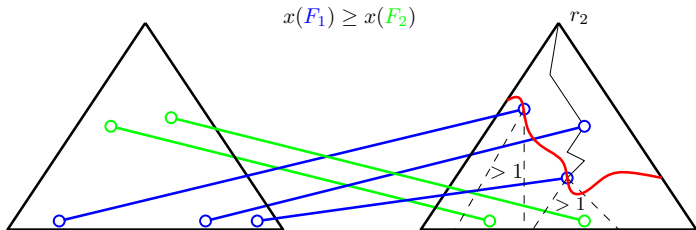
$$x(F_2) \geq \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}(F_1)} \sum_{\substack{(u,v) \in F_2: \\ v \text{ descendant of } \ell}} x(u,v) > \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}(F_1)} 1$$

\forall bfs $x: \exists e : x(N[e]) \leq 3$ (cont'd)



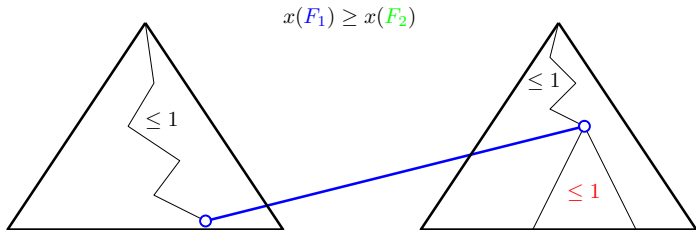
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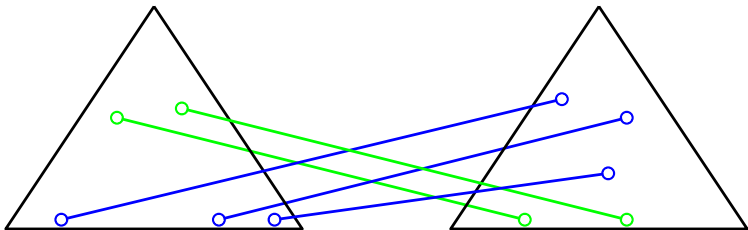
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Integrality gap of LP formulation is $2 - o(1)$

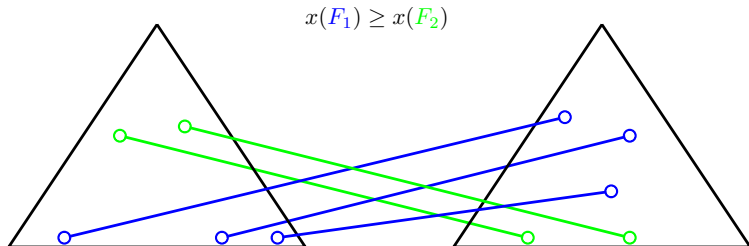
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Idea: Exploit bfs structure if $\forall e : x(N[e]) > 2$



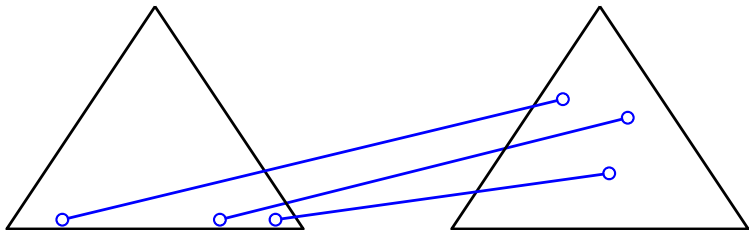
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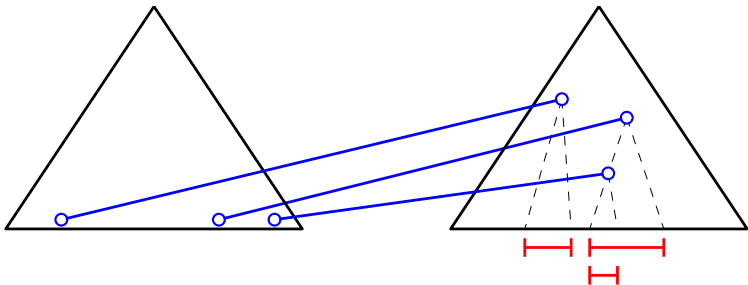
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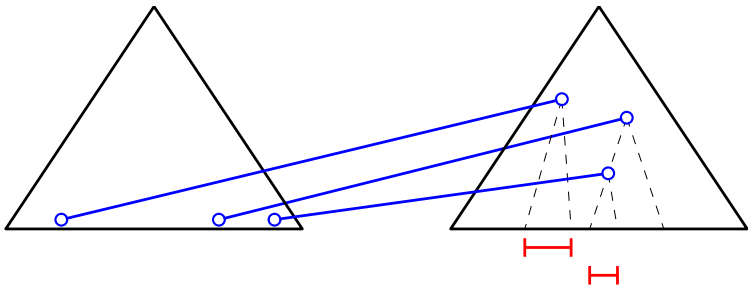
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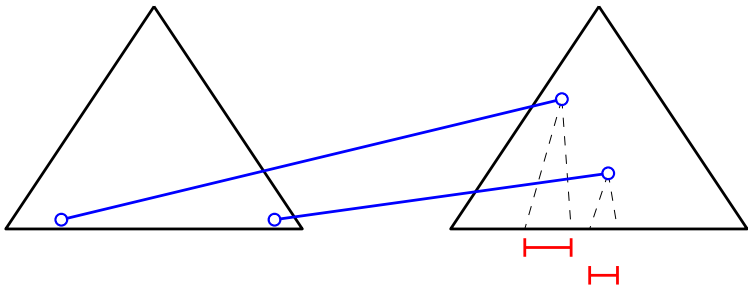
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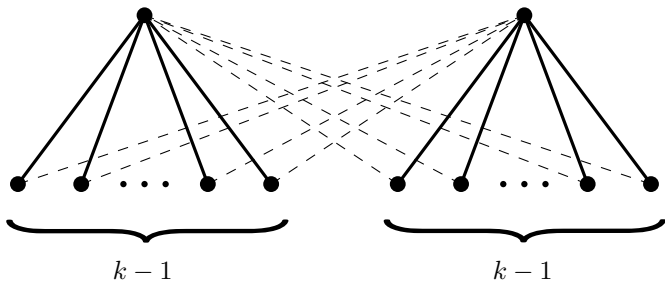


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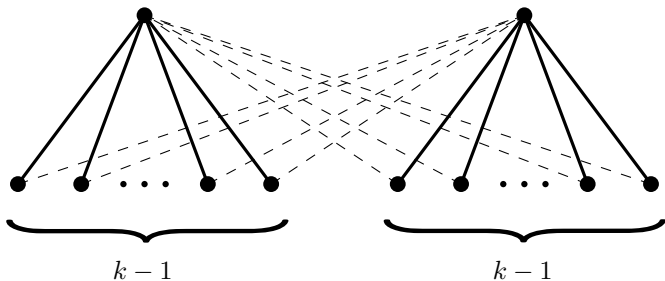
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Integrality gap

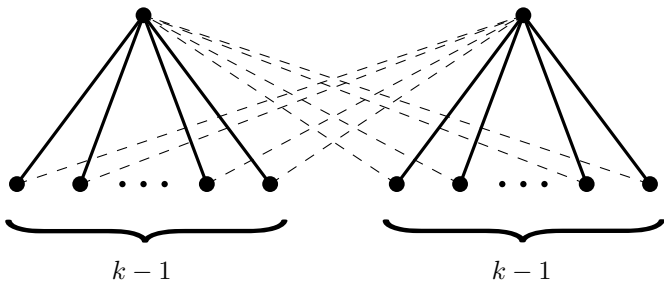


Integrality gap



- integral: 1

Integrality gap



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- fractional: $x_e = \frac{1}{k}, \forall e \Rightarrow 2 - \frac{2}{k}$

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Independence constraints on perfect graphs

**Thank you
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attention!**