Approximate Counting of Matchings in Sparse Uniform Hypergraphs

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Abstract
In this paper we give a fully polynomial randomized approximation scheme (FPRAS) for the number of matchings in \( k \)-uniform hypergraphs whose intersection graphs contain few claws. Our method gives a generalization of the canonical path method of Jerrum and Sinclair to hypergraphs satisfying a local restriction. The proof depends on an application of the Euler tour technique for the canonical paths of the underlying Markov chains. On the other hand, we prove that it is NP-hard to approximate the number of matchings even for the class of 2-regular, linear, \( k \)-uniform hypergraphs, for all \( k \geq 6 \), without the above restriction.

1 Introduction
A hypergraph \( H = (V,E) \) is a finite set of vertices \( V \) together with a family \( E \) of distinct, nonempty subsets of vertices called edges. In this paper we consider \( k \)-uniform hypergraphs (called also \( k \)-graphs) in which, for a fixed \( k \geq 2 \), each edge is of size \( k \). A matching in a hypergraph is a set (possibly empty) of disjoint edges. We will often identify a matching \( M \) with the hypergraph \( H[M] = (V(M),M) \) induced by \( M \) in \( H \), where \( V(M) = \bigcup_{e \in M} e \). We denote by \( \Delta(H) \) the maximum vertex degree \( \deg_H(v) \), that is, the maximum number of edges of \( H \) containing a vertex \( v \). A hypergraph is called linear (a.k.a. simple) when no two edges share more than one vertex, that is, the maximum pair degree is one.

The intersection graph of a hypergraph \( H \) is the graph \( L := L(H) \) with vertex set \( V(L) = E(H) \) and edge set \( E(L) \) consisting of all intersecting pairs of edges of \( H \). When \( H \) is a graph, the intersection graph \( L(H) \) is called the line graph of \( H \). Every graph \( G \) is the intersection graph of some hypergraph, in fact, of the dual hypergraph \( G^* \) of \( G \) (obtained by interchanging the roles of the vertices and edges of \( G \), equivalently, by taking the transpose of the incidence matrix of \( G \)).

In a seminal paper \[13\], Jerrum and Sinclair constructed an FPRAS (see Section 1.4 for the definition) for counting the number of matchings in a graph (the monomer-dimer problem) based on an ingenious technique of canonical paths. The method was extended later in \[10\] to solve the permanent problem.

Here we modify their method to address the corresponding problem for \( k \)-graphs, \( k \geq 3 \). It turns out that for \( k \)-graphs \( H \), one can adopt the proof of the graph case, whenever for every two matchings \( M, M' \) in \( H \) the intersection graph \( L = L(M \cup M') \) between \( M \) and \( M' \) satisfies \( \Delta(L) \leq 2 \). This happens if and only if \( H \) contains no 3-comb, a \( k \)-graph consisting of a matching \( \{e_1,e_2,e_3\} \) and one extra edge \( e_4 \) such that \( |e_4 \cap e_i| \geq 1 \) for \( i = 1,2,3 \) (see Fig. 1). Let us denote by \( H^s_k \) the family of all \( k \)-graphs which do not contain a 3-comb. In Section 3 we give a couple of examples of classes of \( k \)-graphs which belong to \( H^s_k \).

By substantially modifying the canonical path method we are able to construct an FPRAS for a broader class \( H^s_k \), \( s \geq 0 \), defined as follows. Call an edge \( e \in H \) wide if it intersects a matching in \( H \) of size at least three (so, every 3-comb contains a wide edge). The class \( H^s_k \) consists of all \( k \)-graphs containing at most \( s \) wide edges. Our main result is the following hypergraph generalization of the Jerrum-Sinclair theorem. In fact, they, as well as many other contributors to the field, considered the weighted case (with intensity \( \lambda \)), while we, for clarity, assume that the hypergraphs are unweighted (\( \lambda = 1 \)). However, the weighted case can be handled in a similar manner. Our proof method depends on an application of the Euler tour technique for the canonical paths of the underlying Markov chains.

Theorem 1.1. For every \( k \geq 3 \) and \( s \geq 0 \) there exists...
an FPRAS for the problem of counting all matchings in a \(k\)-graph \(H \in \mathcal{H}_s^k\).

The proof of Theorem 1 is given in Section 2. We can characterize family \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\) in terms of the intersection graph \(L(H)\). A claw in a graph \(G\) is an induced subgraph of \(G\) isomorphic to the star \(K_{1,3}\). The vertex of degree three in a claw will be called the center of that claw. A \(k\)-graph \(H \in \mathcal{H}_s^k\) if and only if the intersection graph \(L(H)\) of \(H\) contains at most \(s\) centers of claws. In particular, \(H \in \mathcal{H}_s^0\) if and only if \(L(H)\) is claw-free. Every 2-graph, i.e., every graph, is in \(\mathcal{H}_s^2\). For \(k \geq 3\), the requirement that \(H \in \mathcal{H}_s^k\) is a bit restrictive and causes the hypergraph to be rather sparse (of size \(O(n^{k-1})\)). Nevertheless, as can be seen in the next subsection, the problem of (exactly) counting matchings in \(k\)-graphs belonging to \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\) is computationally hard already for \(s = 0\).

1.1 Approximation Hardness In this section we demonstrate that the problem of counting matchings in \(k\)-graphs belonging to the family \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\) is still \#P-complete, as well as that it is NP-hard to approximate the number of matchings already for \(2\)-regular, linear \(6\)-graphs if no restriction on the number of \(3\)-combs is imposed.

**Proposition 1.** The problem of counting matchings in a linear, \(k\)-partite \(k\)-graph \(H \in \mathcal{H}_s^k\) of maximum degree at most \(4\) is \#P-complete for every \(k \geq 3\).

**Proof.** We use a reduction from the problem of counting matchings in bipartite graphs \(G = (V, E)\) of maximum degree at most four, which, by result of Vadhan [22], is \#P-complete. For a given bipartite graph \(G = (V, E)\) of maximum degree at most four with a bipartition \(V = V_1 \cup V_2\) we construct a \(k\)-graph \(H = (V', E')\) belonging to the family \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\) as follows. For every edge \(e \in E\) we add to \(V\) additional \(k - 2\) vertices, so \(V' = V \cup \bigcup_{e \in E} \{v_1^e, v_2^e, \ldots, v_{k-2}^e\}\). Now, every edge \(e = (u, v) \in E\) is replaced by the corresponding \(k\)-tuple \((v, v_1^e, v_2^e, \ldots, v_{k-2}^e, u)\). Thus \(|V'| = |V| + (k - 2)|E|\), \(|E'| = |E|\), and the resulting \(k\)-graph \(H' = (V', E')\) is linear, \(k\)-partite, has maximum vertex degree at most four and, more importantly, does not contain a \(3\)-comb. Moreover, there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between the matchings in \(G\) and the matchings in \(H\).

**Proposition 2.** For every \(k \geq 6\), unless \(NP=RP\), there is no FPRAS for the number of matchings in a \(2\)-regular, linear \(k\)-graph.

**Proof.** We use a reduction from the problem of approximating the number of independent sets in a \(k\)-regular graph, \(k \geq 6\), for which it has been recently proved (see [20], [11], and [21]) that, unless \(NP=RP\), there is no FPRAS. Any \(k\)-regular graph \(G\) is the intersection graph of the dual hypergraph \(H = G^*\), with vertex set \(V(H) = E(G)\) and the edges \(e_v \in H\) being the sets of edges incident to the same vertex \(v \in V(G)\). Thus, the number of independent sets in \(G\) equals the number of matchings in \(H\). Moreover, observe that by construction, \(H\) is \(k\)-uniform, \(2\)-regular, and linear.

The meaning of Proposition 2 is that for \(k \geq 6\) there is no hope for an FPRAS for the number of matchings even if the degrees and co-degrees of \(H\) are as small as they can get (\(1\)-regular \(k\)-graphs are matchings themselves and the problems become trivial). Instead one has to impose some additional structural restrictions. Inspired by the canonical method of Jerrum and Sinclair, we came up with the restriction on the number of \(3\)-combs. In turn, Proposition 1 tells us that even the assumption of no \(3\)-combs at all is not too restrictive, as the problem of exact counting of matchings remains \#P-complete in a quite narrow subclass of \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\).

1.2 Motivation from Statistical Physics In 1972 Heilmann and Lieb [13] studied monomer-dimer systems, which in the graph theoretic language correspond to (weighted) matchings in graphs. In physical applications these graphs are typically some (infinite) regular lattices. Dimers represent diatomic molecules which occupy disjoint pairs of adjacent vertices of the lattice and monomers are the remaining vertices. Heilmann and Lieb proved that the associated Gibbs measure is unique (in other words, there is no phase transition). They did it by proving that the roots of the generating matching polynomial of any graph are all real, equivalently that the roots of the hard core partition function (independence polynomial) of any line graph are all real. The latter result was later extended to all claw-free graphs by Chudnovsky and Seymour [8]. The uniqueness of Gibbs measure on \(d\)-dimensional lattices was reproved in a slightly stronger form and by a completely different method by Van der Berg [19].

Hypergraphs may be at hand when instead of diatomic molecules bigger molecules (polymers) are considered which, again, can occupy “adjacent”, disjoint sets of vertices of a lattice. As long as the hypergraph lattice \(H\) belongs to the family \(\mathcal{H}_s^k\), the intersection graph \(L(H)\) is claw-free (because \(H\) contains no \(3\)-comb) and, by the result of [8] combined with the proof from [13] there is no phase transition either. However, it is possible to have a phase transition for a monomer-trimer system (cf. [12]). Interestingly, the example given by Heilmann (the decorated, or subdivided, square lattice with hyperedges corresponding to the collinear triples
Nevertheless, paper [4] marks a new line of research, as for the problem of counting matchings in hypergraphs. It is doubtful, however, if the Glauber dynamics for proper colorings of a hypergraph mix rapidly. It is possible, however, if the Glauber dynamics for independent sets in a hypergraph, as well as the Glauber dynamics for proper colorings of a hypergraph mix rapidly. It is doubtful, however, if the path coupling technique applied there can be of any use for the problem of counting matchings in hypergraphs. Nevertheless, paper [4] marks a new line of research, as there have been only few results ([8], [11]) on approximate counting in hypergraphs before. The only other paper devoted to counting matchings in hypergraphs we are aware of is [14], where Barvinok and Samorodnitsky compute the partition function for matchings in hypergraphs under some restrictions on the weights of edges. In particular they are able to distinguish in polynomial time between hypergraphs that have sufficiently many perfect matchings and hypergraphs that do not have nearly perfect matchings.

1.3 Related Results Recently, an alternative approach to constructing counting schemes for graphs has been developed based on the concept of spatial correlation decay. This resulted in deterministic fully polynomial time approximation schemes (FPTAS) for counting independent sets in graphs with maximum degree at most five ([20]), counting matchings in graphs of bounded degree ([2]), and, very recently, counting independent sets in claw-free graphs of bounded degree ([11]). It is not clear to what extent these methods can be applied to hypergraphs.

The above mentioned result of Weitz ([23]) has been recently complemented by the hardness result for graphs with maximum degree at most six, used in the proof of Proposition 2 above. In turn, an FPTAS for counting independent sets in claw-free graphs of bounded degree trivially implies an FPTAS for counting matchings in hypergraphs whose intersection graphs have bounded degree too. This is the case of the Heilmann lattice described in the previous subsection (the maximum degree of its intersection graph is three), which, by the way, undermines our temptation to link the absence of phase transition for a hypergraph lattice with the absence of a 3-comb, that is, with the claw-freeness of the intersection graph of the lattice.

As far as hypergraphs are concerned, the authors of [11] showed that, under certain conditions, the Glauber dynamics for independent sets in a hypergraph, as well as the Glauber dynamics for proper colorings of a hypergraph mix rapidly. It is doubtful, however, if the path coupling technique applied there can be of any use for the problem of counting matchings in hypergraphs. Nevertheless, paper [11] marks a new line of research, as

![Figure 2: Heilmann’s 3-graph lattice; the shaded edges form a 3-comb](image-url)
executed by Jerrum and Sinclair in \[15\]. In their version the main steps of finding an efficient FPAUS for matchings in a graph \(H\) were

- a construction of an ergodic time-reversible, symmetric Markov chain \(\mathcal{MC}(H)\) whose state space \(\Omega\) consists of all matchings in \(H\);
- a proof that \(\mathcal{MC}(H)\) is rapidly mixing.

### 1.5 Rapid Mixing
Given an arbitrary probability distribution \(P_0\) on the state space \(\Omega\), let us define the mixing time \(t_{\text{mix}}(\epsilon)\) of a Markov chain \(\mathcal{MC}\) as

\[
t_{\text{mix}}(\epsilon) = \min \{ t : d_{TV}(P_t, \frac{1}{|\Omega|}) \leq \epsilon \},
\]

where \(P_t\) is the chain’s state distribution after \(t\) steps, beginning from the initial distribution \(P_0\). Recall that if an ergodic time-reversible Markov chain is symmetric, i.e., the transition probabilities satisfy \(p_{ij} = p_{ji}\) for all \(i, j \in \Omega\), then its unique stationary distribution is uniform (cf. \[14\]). In that case we define the transition graph \(G_{\mathcal{MC}} = G\) of \(\mathcal{MC}\) as a graph on the vertex set \(V(G) = \Omega\) and the edge set \(E(G) = \{ij : p_{ij} > 0\}\). Note that \(G\) is undirected but, possibly, with loops. The pivotal role in estimating the rate of convergence of \(\mathcal{MC}\) to its uniform stationary distribution is played by an expansion parameter, called the conductance and denoted \(\Phi(\mathcal{MC})\). Given \(S \subseteq \Omega\), let

\[
cut(S) = \{ij \in G, i \in S, j \in \Omega \setminus S\}
\]

be the edge-cut of \(G\) defined by \(S\). In the symmetric case the conductance is defined by a simplified formula

\[
\Phi := \Phi(\mathcal{MC}) = \min_{S} \frac{\sum_{ij \in \cut(S)} p_{ij}}{|S|},
\]

where here (and below) the minimum is taken over all \(S \subseteq \Omega\) with \(0 < |S| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\Omega|\). Indeed, it follows from Theorem 2.2 in \[14\] that if \(p_{ii} \geq \frac{1}{2}\) for all \(i \in \Omega\) then

\[
d_{TV}(P_t, \frac{1}{|\Omega|}) \leq |\Omega|^2 (1 - \Phi^2/2)^t,
\]

regardless of the initial distribution \(P_0\), and consequently,

\[
t_{\text{mix}}(\epsilon) \leq \frac{2}{\Phi^2} \left(2 \log |\Omega| + \log \epsilon^{-1}\right).
\]

Hence, it becomes crucial to estimate the conductance from below by the reciprocal of a polynomial in the input size. To this end, observe that, by \[14\],

\[
\Phi(\mathcal{MC}) \geq \min_{S} \frac{p_{\min} \cdot |\cut(S)|}{|S|},
\]

where

\[
p_{\min} = \min \{p_{ij} : \{i, j\} \in G, i \neq j\}.
\]

For Markov chains defined on the space of all matchings of an \(n\)-vertex \(k\)-graph \(H\), denoted further by \(\mathcal{MC}(H)\), to bound \(|\cut(S)|\), Jerrum and Sinclair introduced the method of canonical paths which boils down to:

- defining a canonical path in \(G = G_{\mathcal{MC}(H)}\) for every pair of matchings \((I, F)\) in \(H\);
- bounding from above the number of canonical paths containing a prescribed transition (an edge of \(G\)) by \(\text{poly}(n)\).

Since every canonical path between a matching in \(S\) and a matching in the complement of \(S\) must go through an edge of \(\cut(S)\), we then have, for \(|S| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\Omega|\),

\[
|\cut(S)| \geq \frac{|S|(|\Omega| - |S|)}{\text{poly}(n)} \geq \frac{|S|}{2 \text{poly}(n)}.
\]

And, by \[14\],

\[
\Phi(\mathcal{MC}(H)) \geq \frac{p_{\min}}{\text{poly}(n)}.
\]

### 2 The Proof of Theorem 1.1
In this section we first give a proof of Theorem 1.1 in its special case \(s = 0\). This proof is similar to the proof from \[16\]. After that we show how this proof can be modified in order to yield the full generality of our main result.

We begin by defining a Metropolis Markov chain whose states are the matchings of a \(k\)-graph \(H\) and then show that the chain is rapidly mixing to a uniform stationary distribution, yielding an FPAUS.

#### 2.1 The Markov Chain
Given a \(k\)-graph \(H = (V, E), |V| = n, \) let \(\Omega(H)\) denote the set of all matchings in \(H\). We define a Markov chain \(\mathcal{MC}(H) = (X_t)_{t=0}^{\infty}\) with state space \(\Omega(H)\) as follows. Set \(X_0 = \emptyset\) and for \(t \geq 0\), let \(X_t\) be a matching \(M = \{h_1, h_2, \ldots, h_s\}\) in \(H, 0 \leq s \leq n/k\). Choose an edge \(h\) in \(H\) uniformly at random and consider the set \(I_h := \{i : h \cap I_i \neq \emptyset, i = 1, \ldots, s\}\) of the edges of \(M\) intersected by \(h\). The following transitions from \(X_t\) are allowed in \(\mathcal{MC}(H)\):

- (-) if \(h \in M\) then \(M' := M - h\),
- (+) if \(h \notin M\) and \(|I_h| = 0\) then \(M' := M + h\),
- (+/-) if \(h \notin M\) and \(|I_h| = 0\) then \(M' := M + h - h_j\),
- (0) if \(h \notin M\) and \(|I_h| \geq 2\) then \(M' := M\).
Finally, with probability $1/2$ set $X_{t+1} := M'$, else $X_{t+1} := X_t$.

**Fact 2.1.** The Markov chain $MC(H)$ is ergodic and symmetric.

**Proof.** First note that this chain is irreducible (one can get from any matching to any other matching by a sequence of transitions given above and aperiodic (due to loops), and so it is ergodic. To prove the symmetry of $MC(H)$, note that for two different matchings $M, M' \in \Omega(H)$, the transition probability

$$ P_{M,M'} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2|H|} & \text{if } |M \oplus M'| = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2|H|} & \text{if } M \oplus M' = \{e,f\}, e \cap f \neq \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} $$

Thus, $P_{M,M'} = P_{M', M}$.

The above fact implies that $MC(H)$ converges to a stationary distribution that is uniform over $\Omega(H)$. Moreover, by the definition of $MC(H)$ (cf. (2.7)),

$$ p_{\min} = \min \{P_{M,M'} : \{M, M'\} \in G, M \neq M'\} $$

$$ = \frac{1}{2|H|} \geq n^{-k} $$

### 2.2 Canonical Paths

In this section we define canonical paths, a tool used for estimating the mixing time of the Markov chain $MC(H)$ introduced in the previous subsection.

For us, a path is a $k$-graph with edge set $\{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$, $m \geq 1$, where for every $1 \leq i < j \leq m$, $e_i \cap e_j \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $j = i + 1$. If $m \geq 3$ and, in addition, $e_1 \cap e_m \neq \emptyset$, then such a graph will be called a cycle. (Note that a pair of edges sharing at least two vertices is still a path, not a cycle.)

Set $V(H) = \{1,2, \ldots, n\}$ and $S = \min \{i : i \in S\}$ for any $S \subseteq V(H)$. Let $(I, F)$ be an ordered pair of matchings in $\Omega(H)$ (we might think of them as the initial and the final matching of the canonical path-to-be). The symmetric difference $I \oplus F$ is a hypergraph with $\Delta(I \oplus F) \leq 2$ and, due to the assumption that $H \in H_0^k$, also $\Delta(L(I \oplus F)) \leq 2$, that is, in $I \oplus F$ every edge intersects at most two other edges. Hence, each component of $I \oplus F$ is a path or a cycle, in which the edges of $I$ alternate with the edges of $F$. In particular, each cycle-component has an even number of edges.

Let us order the components $Q_1, \ldots, Q_q$ of $I \oplus F$ so that $\min V(Q_1) < \cdots < \min V(Q_q)$. We construct the canonical path $\gamma(I,F) = (M_0, \ldots, M_t)$ in the transition graph $G$ by setting $M_0 = I$ and then modifying the current matching by transitions $(+), (-)$, or $(+/-)$, while traversing the components $Q_1, \ldots, Q_q$ as follows. For the sake of uniqueness of the canonical path, each component will be traversed from a well defined starting point (an edge $e_1$) and in a well defined direction $e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_s$. Of course, for a path component there are just two starting points (which determine directions), while for a cycle component there are $s$ starting points and two directions from each. The particular rules for choosing the starting point and direction are quite arbitrary and do not really matter for us. Suppose that we have already constructed matchings $M_0, M_1, \ldots, M_j$ and traversed so far the components $Q_1, \ldots, Q_{t-1}$.

If $Q_r$ is an even path then we assume that $e_1 \in F$ (and so $e_s \in I$) and take $M_{j+1} = M_j + e_1 - e_2, M_{j+2} = M_{j+1} + e_3 - e_4, \ldots, M_{j+s/2} = M_{j+s/2-1} + e_{s-1} - e_s$. If $Q_r$ is an odd path then we assume that $\min(e_1, e_2) < \min(e_{s-1}, e_s)$. If $e_1, e_s \in I$ then take $M_{j+1} = M_j - e_1, M_{j+2} = M_{j+1} + e_2 - e_3, M_{j+3} = M_{j+2} + e_4 - e_5, \ldots, M_{j+(s+1)/2} = M_{j+(s-1)/2} + e_{s-1} - e_s$. If $e_1, e_s \in F$, we apply the sequence of transitions $M_{j+1} = M_j + e_1 - e_2, M_{j+2} = M_{j+1} + e_3 - e_4, \ldots, M_{j+(s+1)/2} = M_{j+(s-3)/2} + e_{s-2} - e_{s-1}$, and $M_{j+(s+1)/2} = M_{j+(s-1)/2} + e_s$. Finally, if $Q_r = (e_1, \ldots, e_s)$ is a cycle then we assume that $\min e_1 = \min(V(Q_r)) \cap V(I)$ and $\min e_2 \cap e_3 > \min(e_1 \cap e_s)$, and follow the sequence of transitions $M_{j+1} = M_j - e_1, M_{j+2} = M_{j+1} + e_2 - e_3, M_{j+3} = M_{j+2} + e_4 - e_5, \ldots, M_{j+s/2} = M_{j+s/2-1} + e_{s-2} - e_{s-1}$, and $M_{j+s/2} = M_{j+s/2-1} + e_s$.

We call the component $Q_r$ of $I \oplus F$ the venue of the transition $(M_j, M_{j+1})$ on the canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$ if $M_j \oplus M_{j+1} \subseteq E(Q_r)$. Note that the obtained sequence $\gamma(I,F) = (M_0, \ldots, M_t)$ is unique and satisfies the following properties:

(a) $M_0 = I$ and $M_t = F$,

(b) for every $j = 0, \ldots, t-1$, the pair $\{M_j, M_{j+1}\}$ is an edge of the transition graph $G$,

(c) for every $j = 0, \ldots, t$, we have $I \cap F \subseteq M_j \subseteq I \cup F$,

(d) for every $j = 0, \ldots, t$, we have $F \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{j} Q_i \subseteq M_j$ and $I \cap \bigcup_{i=r+1}^{j} Q_i \subseteq M_j$, where $Q_r$ is the venue of $(M_j, M_{j+1})$.

### 2.3 Bounding the Cuts

Fix a transition edge $(M, M') \in \Gamma(I,F)$ in $G$. Let $\Pi_{M,M'} = \{(I,F) : (M,M') \in \gamma(I,F)\}$ be the set of canonical paths containing the transition edge $(M, M')$. Our goal is to show that

$$ |\Pi_{M,M'}| \leq |\Omega_0(H)|, $$

where $\Omega_0(H) = \{H' \subseteq H : \exists e \in H' \text{ such that } H' - e \in \Omega(H)\}$. Note that $|\Omega_0(H)| \leq \{|(M,e) : M \in \Omega(H), e \in H'\} \leq n^2|\Omega(H)|$ and $\log|\Omega(H)| = O(n \log n)$. Thus, in view of the remarks at the end.
of Section 1, the estimates 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13 yield a polynomial bound on $t_{\text{mix}}(\ell)$ and thus complete the proof of Theorem 1.1 for $s = 0$.

We will prove 2.10 by defining a function $\eta_{M,M'} : \Pi_{M,M'} \to \Omega_0(H)$ and showing that $\eta_{M,M'}$ is an injection.

Fix $(I,F) \in \Pi_{M,M'}$ and define

$$\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) = (I \oplus F) \oplus (M \cup M').$$

**Fact 2.2.** For all $(I,F) \in \Pi_{M,M'}$ we have $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) \in \Omega_0(H)$.

**Proof.** If $(I,F) \in \Pi_{M,M'}$ then the canonical path $\gamma(I,F) = (M_0, \ldots, M_t)$ contains a consecutive pair $M_j = M$ and $M_{j+1} = M'$ for some $j \in \{0, \ldots, t\}$. Let $Q_r$ be the component of $I \oplus F$ which is the venue of $(M, M')$ on $\gamma(I,F)$. By the construction of $\gamma(I,F)$ it follows that $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$ is a matching, unless $Q_r$ is a cycle $(e_1, \ldots, e_s)$ and $M' = M + e_\ell - e_{\ell+1}$ for some $\ell \in \{2, 4, \ldots, s-2\}$. But then, by property (d) from Section 2.2, we have

$$\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) = I \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{r-1} (Q_i \cup F) \cup \bigcup_{q=1}^{q} Q_i \cup \{e_1, e_3, \ldots, e_{\ell-1}, e_{\ell+2}, \ldots, e_s\}.$$ 

Hence, $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) \in \Omega_0(H)$, and, consequently, $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) \in \Omega_0(H)$.

**Fact 2.3.** The mapping $\eta_{M,M'} : \Pi_{M,M'} \to \Omega_0(H)$ is injective.

**Proof.** We will prove this fact by showing that any value $\eta$ of this function uniquely determines the pair $(I,F)$ for which $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F) = \eta$. Given $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$ we can recover $I \oplus F$ by reversing equation (2.10).

$$I \oplus F = \eta \oplus (M \cup M').$$

By property (c) from Section 2.2, we immediately have $I \cap F = M \setminus (I \oplus F)$, which remains to distinguish between the edges of $I \oplus F$ which belong to $I$ and to $F$. First observe that we can recover the original ordering of the components $Q_1, \ldots, Q_q$ of $I \oplus F$ (by computing $\min V(Q_i)$ for all $i$), as well as the venue $Q_r$ of the transition $(M, M')$ on the canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$ (by locating $M \cup M'$). By property (d), for every $i < r$ we have $Q_i \cap M \subseteq F$, while for every $i > r$ we have $Q_i \cap M \subseteq I$. To reconstruct $I$ and $F$ on $Q_r$, note that it suffices to identify just one edge of $Q_r$, and then follow the alternating pattern of $I$ and $F$ on $Q_r$. To this end, note that $|M \setminus M'| \leq 1$ and $|M' \setminus M| \leq 1$ but $|M \cup M'| \geq 1$. If $M \setminus M' = \{e\}$ then $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$ is the unique edge which belongs to $M' \setminus M$.

### 2.4 The General Case

For $s > 0$, rather than constructing an implicit approximation scheme based on a recursive reduction to the case $s = 0$, we construct a single generalized FPRAS for that problem. When $3$-combs are possible, the structure of a union of two matchings $I$ and $F$ can be much more complex, as $L(I \oplus F)$ may have vertices of degrees up to $k$. Nevertheless we are still able to apply a modification of the canonical path method. For the same Markov chain $\mathcal{M}(H)$ as before, let us redefine the canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$ as follows. We again order the components of $I \oplus F$ and focus on a single component $Q_r$. Now, we define a skeleton graph $S_r$ by replacing each edge of $Q_r$ with a (graph) cycle $C_k$. Note that every vertex of $S_r$ has degree two or four and therefore, by Euler’s theorem, there is an Eulerian tour $E_r$ in $S_r$. We construct the canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$ in the transition graph $G$ by tracing the tours $E_r$, $r = 1, \ldots, q$.

First, for every $r$ we select a start vertex $v_0$ in $E_r$, which is determined by the smallest indicator. Next, we choose a direction in the following way.

1. If $\deg_{E_r}(v_0) = 4$ then there exist $g \in I$ and $f \in F$ such that $v_0 \in f \cap g$. As the first edge of $E_r$ take $(v_0, w)$, where $w$ is the smaller of the two neighbors of $v_0$ on $S_r$ which are in $g$.

2. If $\deg_{G_r}(v_0) = 2$ and there exists $g \in I$ such that $v_0 \in g$, then we choose $(v_0, w)$ as above.

3. If $\deg_{G_r}(v_0) = 2$ and there exists $f \in F$ such that $v_0 \in f$, then the first edge of $E_r$ is $(v_0, w)$, where $w$ is the smaller of the two neighbors of $v_0$ on $S_r$ (which are in $f$).

The canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$ is now being constructed as we follow the edges of the Eulerian tours $E_1, \ldots, E_q$ from the starting points and in the directions defined above. Let us fix $E_r = (e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_s)$. Suppose that we have traversed already $l-1$ edges of $E_r$ and let $M_{l-1}$ be the current state on the transition path $\gamma(I,F)$. We have two cases:

1. Let $e_l \subseteq g \in I$. If $g \in M_{l-1}$ then $M_{l} := M_{l-1} - g$, while if $g \notin M_{l-1}$ then do nothing.

2. Let $e_l \subseteq f \in F$ and set $I_f = \{h_1, \ldots, h_m\}$. If $f \in M_{l-1}$ then do nothing, while if $f \notin M_{l-1}$ then $M_{l+1} := M_{l-1} - h_1, M_{l+1} := M_{l-1} - h_2, \ldots, M_{l+m-1} = M_{l-1} - h_m$. $M_{l+m-1} = M_{l-1} - f - h_m$.

So far we have not used the assumption on the bounded number of wide edges in $H$. But here it comes. In order to bound $|\Pi_{M,M'}| \leq \text{poly}(n)|\Omega_0(H)|$ we define, as before, the function $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$. However, now
$\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$ is farther away from being a matching. Indeed, the presence of wide edges may lead to situations where, e.g., $e_1, e_2, e_3 \in I$, $e_4 \in F$, and $e_4 \cap e_1 \neq \emptyset$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then, in the process of creating the canonical path $\gamma(I,F)$, in order to put $e_4$ on the current matching $M_j$ we would need first to delete $e_1$ and $e_2$, and at least one of them, say $e_2$, by a transition of type (c). As $e_2$ might intersect two other (than $e_4$) edges of $F$, this may create a path of length three in the set $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$. Fortunately, this scenario can repeat at most $s$ times and, consequently, $\eta_{M,M'}(I,F)$ belongs to the set $\Omega_s(H) = \{H' \subseteq H : \exists e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_s \in H' \text{ such that } H' - \{e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_s\} \in \Omega(H)\}$. Finally, note that $|\Omega_s(H)| \leq |(\{M, e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_s\} : M \in \Omega(H), e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_s \in H)| \leq \eta^{(s+1)}k|\Omega(H)|$. Theorem 14 follows for any fixed $s \geq 0$.

3 Hypergraphs with no 3-Combs

In this section we give a couple of examples of classes of uniform hypergraphs which belong to family $\mathcal{H}_0^4$. We concentrate on hypergraphs whose intersection graphs have unbounded maximum degree, so that the result of [10] does not apply to them (cf. Section 1.3).

3.1 Subdivided 3-graphs The following operation generalizes the edge subdivision in graphs. For an arbitrary 3-graph $H = (V,E)$ construct the subdivided 3-graph $H' = (V',E')$ in the following way. The vertex set is $V' = V \cup VE$, where $VE = \{v_e : e \in E\}$ is disjoint from $V$. The edge set $E'$ is obtained by replacing each hyperedge $e = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ with all four triples of the form $\{v_1, v_j, v_k\}$. It is easy to see that for every $H$ the hypergraph $H'$ contains no 3-comb. Observe that $|H'| = \Theta(|V'|)$ and, depending on the structure of $H$, we might also have $\Delta(L(H')) = \Theta(|V|)$. Note that for a linear $H$, every matching $M = \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \ldots, \{u_i, v_i\}\}$ in the shadow graph $\Gamma(H)$ of $H$ (obtained by replacing each hyperedge with a graph triangle) determines uniquely a matching $M' = \{e_1, \ldots, e_t\}$ in $H'$, where $e_i$ is the unique edge of $H$ containing the pair $\{u_i, v_i\}$. Moreover, every matching of $H'$ is determined this way. Thus, for linear $H$, the problem of counting matchings in $H'$ reduces to counting matchings in graphs. In the special case when for all $e \in H$ we have $\nu_e = 1$ (see Fig. 4), the above defined operation generalizes the operation of edge subdivision for graphs and, as for graphs, it preserves hypergraph planarity.

3.2 Rooted Blow-up Hypergraphs Partition an $N$-vertex set $V$ into $n$ nonempty sets $V_1, \ldots, V_n$, and fix one vertex $v_i \in V_i$ (the root) for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Fix $k \geq 2$ and for every pair $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ include to the edge set $E$ the family $E_{ij}$ of all $k$-element subsets of $V_i \cup V_j$ containing both roots, $v_i$ and $v_j$. Again, it is not hard to see that the obtained $k$-graph $D = (V,E)$ contains no 3-comb. Note that when $|V_i| = O(1)$ for all $i$, the hypergraph $D$ has $\Theta(n^2)$ edges and $\Delta(L(D)) = \Theta(n)$.

4 Further Research

It remains an open question how to extend our result to larger classes of hypergraphs. In particular, in view of Proposition 2 an intriguing open question is about the existence of an FPRAS for the class of all $k$-uniform hypergraphs, $k = 3, 4, 5$. The success in the case of graphs ($k = 2$) relied mostly on the fact that every graph is free of 3-combs and thus $I \oplus F$ has a very simple structure. This is the case of the hypergraphs in the family $\mathcal{H}_0^4$ as well. By a more complex argument we were able to prove the existence of an FPRAS for $\mathcal{H}_4^4$, $s \geq 0$. For general hypergraphs, however, the unlimited presence of wide edges may cause the image of $\eta_{M,M'}$ to become much larger than $\text{poly}(n)\Omega(H)$, and thus the crucial inequality from Section 1.3 might fail.

As another direction of further research one can try to obtain an FPRAS for perfect matchings in dense $k$-uniform hypergraphs, where the density is measured as, e.g., in 15. For $k = 2$ this was done already in 15. The corresponding decision problem for this class of hypergraphs as well as the problem of constructing a perfect matching was proven in 15 to be polynomial time solvable. The 3-combs are an obstacle here too, but in addition, we are facing the problem of the necessity of including into the state space of the Markov chain matchings much smaller than the perfect ones (in 15 it was important that the state space consisted only of perfect and near-perfect matchings, that is, matchings missing just two vertices).
Acknowledgements

We thank Martin Dyer, Mark Jerrum and Alex Samorodinsky for a number of stimulating discussions.

References


