

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. Our proof method 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 k -uniform, 2-regular and linear 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

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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 [14], 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 [15] 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 $i = 1, 2, 3$. Let us denote by \mathcal{H}_0^k the family of all k -graphs which do not contain a 3-comb, cf. [18]. In Section 3 we give a couple of examples of classes of k -graphs which belong to \mathcal{H}_0^k .

By substantially modifying the canonical path method we are able to construct an FRPAS for a broader class \mathcal{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 \mathcal{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 edge weighted case (with intensity λ), 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. *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 outlined 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, $H \in \mathcal{H}_0^k$ if and only if $L(H)$ is *claw-free*. Every 2-graph, i.e., every graph, is in \mathcal{H}_0^2 . For $k \geq 3$, the requirement that $H \in \mathcal{H}_s^k$ is more 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}_0^k remains computationally hard.

1.1 Approximation Hardness

In this section we demonstrate that the problem of counting matchings in k -graphs belonging to the family \mathcal{H}_0^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 2. *The problem of counting matchings in a k -graph $H \in \mathcal{H}_0^k$ is #P-complete for every $k \geq 3$.*

Proof. We use a reduction from the problem of counting all matchings in bipartite graphs $G = (V, E)$ of maximum degree at most four, which, by a 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 $H = (V', E')$ from the family \mathcal{H}_0^k as follows. For every edge $e \in E$ we add to V additional $k - 2$ vertices, so $V' = V \cup \bigcup_{e \in E} \{v_1^e, v_2^e, \dots, v_{k-2}^e\}$. Now, every edge $e = (u, v) \in E$ is replaced by the corresponding k -tuple $(v, v_1^e, v_2^e, \dots, v_{k-2}^e, u)$. 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 . \square

Proposition 3. *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],[10], 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. \square

The meaning of Proposition 3 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 2 tells us that even the assumption of no 3-combs at all preserves the computational hardness, as the problem of exact counting of matchings remains #P-complete in a quite narrow subclass of \mathcal{H}_0^k .

1.2 Motivation from Statistical Physics

In 1972 Heilmann and Lieb [12] 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 [7]. The uniqueness of Gibbs measure on d -dimensional lattices was reproved in a slightly stronger form and by a completely different method by van den Berg [23].

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}_0^k , the intersection graph $L(H)$ is claw-free (because H contains no 3-comb) and, by the result of [7] combined with the proof from [12] there is no phase transition either. However, it is possible to have a phase transition for a monomer-trimer system (cf. [11]). Interestingly, the example given by Heilmann (the decorated, or subdivided, square lattice with hyperedges corresponding to the collinear triples with midpoints at the branching points of the original square lattice) is a 3-uniform hypergraph containing 3-combs, and thus its intersection graph is *not* claw-free.

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 ([24]), counting matchings in graphs of bounded degree ([2]), and, very recently, counting independent sets in claw-free graphs of bounded degree ([9]). It is not clear to what extent these methods can be applied to hypergraphs.

The above mentioned result of Weitz [24] has been recently complemented by the hardness result for graphs with maximum degree at most six, used in the proof of Proposition 3 above. It yields an FPTAS for counting matchings in hypergraphs whose intersection graphs have degree at most five. 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. In turn, an FPTAS for counting independent sets in claw-free graphs of bounded degree implies an FPTAS for counting matchings in hypergraphs $H \in \mathcal{H}_0^{(k)}$ with bounded degree.

As far as hypergraphs are concerned, the authors of [3] 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 [3] marks a new line of research, as there have been only few results ([5], [6]) on approximate counting in hypergraphs before. The only other paper devoted to counting matchings in hypergraphs we are aware of is [1], 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 from hypergraphs that do not have nearly perfect matchings.

1.4 Approximate Counting and Uniform Sampling

Given $\epsilon > 0$ and $\delta > 0$, we say that a random variable Y is an (ϵ, δ) -approximation of a constant C if $\mathbb{P}(|Y - C| \geq \epsilon C) \leq \delta$. Let f be a function over a set of input strings Σ^* .

Definition 4. A randomized algorithm is called a *fully polynomial randomized approximation scheme (FPRAS)* for f if for every triple (ϵ, δ, x) with $\epsilon > 0$, $\delta > 0$, and $x \in \Sigma^*$, the algorithm returns an (ϵ, δ) -approximation Y of $f(x)$ and runs in time polynomial in $1/\epsilon$, $\log(1/\delta)$, and $|x|$.

Consider a counting problem, that is, a problem of computing $f(x) = |\Omega(x)|$, where $\Omega(x)$ is a well defined finite set associated with x (think of the set of all matchings in a hypergraph). As it turns out (see below), to construct an FPRAS for such a problem it is sufficient to be able to efficiently sample an element of $\Omega(x)$ almost uniformly at random. To make it precise, given $\epsilon > 0$, we say that a probability distribution $\mathbb{P} : 2^\Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ over a finite sample space Ω is ϵ -uniform if for every $S \subseteq \Omega$, $\left| \mathbb{P}(S) - \frac{|S|}{|\Omega|} \right| \leq \epsilon$, that is, if the total variation distance, $d_{TV}(\mathbb{P}, \frac{1}{|\Omega|})$, between the two distributions is bounded by ϵ .

Definition 5. A randomized algorithm is called a *fully polynomial almost uniform sampler (FPAUS)* for a counting problem $|\Omega(x)|$ if for every pair (ϵ, x) with $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in \Sigma^*$, the algorithm samples $\omega \in \Omega$ according to an ϵ -uniform distribution \mathbb{P} and runs in time polynomial in $1/\epsilon$ and $|x|$.

It has been proved by Jerrum, Valiant, and Vazirani [16] that for a broad class of counting problems, called self-reducible, including the matching problem, knowing an FPAUS allows one to construct an FPRAS. For a proof in the graph case see Proposition 3.4 in [13]. The hypergraph case follows mutatis mutandis. Thus, the proof of Theorem 1 reduces to constructing an FPAUS for matchings in H .

In fact, this approach has been used for perfect matchings in dense graphs already by Broder in [4], and later successfully executed by Jerrum and Sinclair in [14] by different means. 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 Ω consists of all matchings in H ;
- a proof that $\mathcal{MC}(H)$ is rapidly mixing.

1.5 Rapid Mixing

Given an arbitrary probability distribution \mathbb{P}_0 on the state space Ω , let us define the mixing time $t_{mix}(\epsilon)$ of a Markov chain \mathcal{MC} as

$$t_{mix}(\epsilon) = \min\{t : d_{TV}(\mathbb{P}_t, \frac{1}{|\Omega|}) \leq \epsilon\},$$

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. [13]). 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 $E(G) = \{\{i, j\} : p_{ij} > 0\}$. 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 $\Phi(\mathcal{MC})$ which in the symmetric case is defined by a simplified formula

$$\Phi := \Phi(\mathcal{MC}) = \min_S \frac{\sum \{p_{ij} : ij \in G, i \in S, j \in \Omega \setminus S\}}{|S|}, \quad (1)$$

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

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

regardless of the initial distribution P_0 , and consequently,

$$t_{mix}(\epsilon) \leq \frac{2}{\Phi^2} (2 \log |\Omega| + \log \epsilon^{-1}). \quad (3)$$

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

$$\Phi(\mathcal{MC}) \geq \min_S \frac{p_{\min} |cut(S)|}{|S|}, \quad (4)$$

where $cut(S)$ is the edge-cut of G defined by S , and

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

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

- defining a *canonical path* in G 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 $poly(n)|\Omega|$.

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 have, for $|S| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\Omega|$,

$$|cut(S)| \geq \frac{|S|(|\Omega| - |S|)}{poly(n)|\Omega|} \geq \frac{|S|}{2poly(n)} \quad (5)$$

and, by (4),

$$\Phi(\mathcal{MC}(H)) \geq \frac{p_{\min}}{poly(n)}. \quad (6)$$

2 The Proof of Theorem 1

In this section we first outline a proof of Theorem 1 in its special case $s = 0$. This proof is similar to the proof from [14]. After that we discuss how this proof can be modified in order to yield the full generality of our main result. (The details are deferred to the full version of the paper.)

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 $M = \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_s\}$ in H , $0 \leq s \leq n/k$. Choose an edge $h \in H$ uniformly at random and consider the set $I_h := \{i : h \cap h_i \neq \emptyset, i = 1, \dots, s\}$ 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 $I_h = \{j\}$ 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 6. *The Markov chain $\mathcal{MC}(H)$ is ergodic and symmetric.*

The above fact implies that $\mathcal{MC}(H)$ converges to a stationary distribution that is uniform over $\Omega(H)$. Moreover,

$$p_{\min} = \min\{P_{M,M'} : \{M, M'\} \in G, M \neq M'\} = \frac{1}{2|H|} \geq n^{-k}. \quad (7)$$

2.2 Canonical Paths

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

For us, a *path* is a k -graph with edge set $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$, $m \geq 1$, 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 k -graph will be called a *cycle*. (Note that a pair of edges sharing at least two vertices is a path, not a cycle.)

Set $V(H) = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $\min S = \min\{i : i \in S\}$ 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 $H \in \mathcal{H}_0^k$, 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, \dots, Q_q of $I \oplus F$ so that $\min V(Q_1) < \dots < \min V(Q_q)$. We construct the canonical path $\gamma(I, F) = (M_0, \dots, M_t)$ 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, \dots, 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, \dots, e_s . Of, course, for a path there are just two starting points (which determine directions), while for a cycle 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, \dots, M_j and traversed so far the components Q_1, \dots, Q_{r-1} .

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

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 $\gamma(I, F) = (M_0, \dots, M_t)$ is unique and satisfies the following properties:

- (a) $M_0 = I$ and $M_t = F$,
- (b) for every $j = 0, \dots, t-1$, the pair $\{M_j, M_{j+1}\}$ is an edge of the transition graph G ,
- (c) for every $j = 0, \dots, t$, we have $I \cap F \subseteq M_j \subseteq I \cup F$,
- (d) for every $j = 0, \dots, t$, we have $F \cap \bigcup_{i=1}^{r-1} Q_i \subseteq M_j$ and $I \cap \bigcup_{i=r+1}^q Q_i \subseteq M_j$, where Q_r is the venue of (M_j, M_{j+1}) .

2.3 Bounding the Cuts

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

$$|\Pi_{M, M'}| \leq |\Omega_0(H)|, \quad (8)$$

where $\Omega_0(H) = \{H' \subseteq H : \exists e \in H' \text{ such that } H' - e \in \Omega(H)\}$. Note that $|\Omega_0(H)| \leq |\{(M, e) : M \in \Omega(H), e \in H\}| \leq n^k |\Omega(H)|$ and $\log |\Omega(H)| = O(n \log n)$. Thus, in view of the remarks at the end of Section 1, the estimates (3), (5), (6), (7), and (8) yield a polynomial bound on $t_{mix}(\epsilon)$ and thus complete the proof of Theorem 1 for $s = 0$.

We will prove (8) by defining a function $\eta_{M, M'} : \Pi_{M, M'} \rightarrow \Omega_0(H)$ and showing that $\eta_{M, M'}$ is an injection. Fix $(I, F) \in \Pi_{M, M'}$ and define

$$\eta_{M, M'}(I, F) = (I \oplus F) \oplus (M \cup M'). \quad (9)$$

Fact 7. *For all $I, F \in \Pi_{M, M'}$ we have $\eta_{M, M'}(I, F) \in \Omega_0(H)$.*

Fact 8. *The mapping $\eta_{M, M'} : \Pi_{M, M'} \rightarrow \Omega_0(H)$ is injective.*

2.4 The General Case

When 3-combs, or wide edges to that matter, 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 $\mathcal{MC}(H)$ 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 tracing the tours E_r , $r = 1, \dots, q$.

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 of each tour in the following way.

- (i) If $\deg_{E_r}(v_0) = 4$ then there exist $g \in I$ and $f \in F$ such that $v_0 \in f \cap g$. 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 g .
- (ii) If $\deg_{E_r}(v_0) = 2$ and there exists $g \in I$ such that $v_0 \in g$, then we choose (v_0, w) , as above.
- (iii) If $\deg_{E_r}(v_0) = 2$ 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, \dots, E_q from the starting points and in the directions defined above. Let us fix $E_r = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_s)$. Suppose that we have traversed already $l - 1$ edges of E_r and let M_{j-1} be the current state on the transition path $\gamma(I, F)$. We have two cases:

- 1) if $e_l \subseteq g \in I$ then if $g \in M_{j-1}$ then $M_j := M_{j-1} - g$, while if $g \notin M_{j-1}$ then do nothing;
- 2) if $e_l \subseteq f \in F$ then, setting $I_f = \{h_1, \dots, h_m\}$, if $f \in M_{j-1}$ then do nothing, while if $f \notin M_{j-1}$ then $M_j := M_{j-1} - h_1, M_{j+1} := M_j - h_2, \dots, M_{j+m-2} = M_{j+m-3} - h_{m-1}, M_{j+m-1} = M_{j+m-2} + f - h_m$.

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 $|\Pi_{M,M'}| \leq \text{poly}(n)|\Omega(H)|$ 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 $e_4 \cap e_i \neq \emptyset$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. 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 (-). 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 $\Omega_s(H) = \{H' \subseteq H : \exists e_0, e_1, \dots, e_s \in H' \text{ such that } H' - \{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_s\} \in \Omega(H)\}$. Finally, note that $|\Omega_s(H)| \leq |\{(M, e_0, e_1, \dots, e_s) : M \in \Omega(H), e_0, e_1, \dots, e_s \in H\}| \leq n^{(s+1)k}|\Omega(H)|$. Theorem 1 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^k . We concentrate on hypergraphs whose intersection graphs have unbounded maximum degree, so that the result of [9] does not apply to them.

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 $V' = V \cup V_E$, where $V_E = \{v_e : e \in E\}$ 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 $\{v_i, v_j, v_e\}$. 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 $M = \{\{u_1, v_1\}, \dots, \{u_t, v_t\}\}$ in the shadow graph $\Gamma(H)$ of H (obtained by replacing each hyperedge with a graph triangle) determines uniquely a matching $M' = \{e_1, \dots, e_t\}$ 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.

3.2 Rooted Blow-up Hypergraphs

Partition an N -vertex set V into n nonempty sets V_1, \dots, V_n , and fix one vertex $v_i \in V_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. 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, v_i and v_j . Again, it is not hard to see that the obtained k -graph $D = (V, E)$ has no 3-combs. 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 3, an intriguing open question is about the existence of an FPRAS for 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^k as well. By a more complex argument we were able to prove the existence of an FPRAS for \mathcal{H}_s^k , $s \geq 0$. 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 condition (5) might fail.

Another direction of further research is to try to obtain an FPRAS for perfect matchings in *dense* k -uniform hypergraphs, where the density is measured as, e.g., in [17]. For $k = 2$ this was done in [14]. The corresponding decision problem for this class of hypergraphs as well as the problem of constructing a perfect matching was proven in [17] 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 [14] the state space consisted only of perfect and near-perfect matchings, that is, matchings missing just two vertices).

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