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## On the Load Balancing Problem

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We present new results on the Load Balancing Problem that concerns and assignment of given jobs to a set of machines each of which can process a subset of jobs. Each job requires one unit of processing time and must be assigned to some machine that can process it. The jobs have to be assigned in such a manner that minimises the total completion time. We exploit graph theory models and the divide-and-conquer nature of the semi-matching problem. We derive three algorithms for the optimal semi-matching problem. The first one runs in time  $O(\sqrt{n} \cdot m \cdot \log n)$  on a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. The second one is randomized and computes an optimal semi-matching with high probability in time  $O(n^c \cdot \log^{1+o(1)} n)$ , where  $c$  is the exponent of the best known matrix multiplication algorithm. Since  $c < 2.38$ , this algorithm breaks through  $O(n^{2.5})$  barrier for dense graphs. In the case of planar graphs, the third one computes an optimal semi-matching in deterministic time  $O(n \cdot \log^4 n)$ . The character of designed algorithms allows parallelisation and distributed computing.

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