## Graphs and Algorithms

Problem set #2
Due date: 17 Khordad 99 (via lms.iut.ac.ir)

**Problem 1.** Show that a bipartite graph G[X,Y] has an f-factor with f(x) = 1 for all  $x \in X$  and  $f(y) \le k$  for all  $y \in Y$  if and only if  $|N(S)| \ge |S|/k$  for all  $S \subseteq X$ .

**Problem 2.** An edge cover of a graph is a subset F of edges such that for every vertex  $v \in V$  there exists an edge of F adjacent to v. Consider a (not necessarily bipartite) connected graph G = (V, E) with n = |V| vertices, and assume that the maximum matching has size M(G). Prove that the minimum cardinality of an edge cover is precisely n - M(G). Using this give an algorithm for detecting the minimum edge cover of the graph. Compute the runtime of the algorithm.

**Problem 3.** Let M be a perfect matching in a graph G and S a subset of V.

- (a) Show that  $|M \cap \partial(S)| \equiv |S| \pmod{2}$ .
- (b) Deduce that if M is a perfect matching of the Petersen graph, and C is the edge set of one of its 5-cycles, then  $|M \cap C|$  is even.
- **Problem 4.** Consider the following game. Two players alternately pick distinct vertices  $v_0, v_1, v_2, \ldots$  of a graph G, where, for  $i \geq 0$ ,  $v_{i+1}$  must be adjacent to  $v_i$ . The last player able to choose a vertex wins the game. Show that the first player has a winning strategy if and only if the graph G has no perfect matching.
- **Problem 5.** Consider a  $m \times n$  checkerboard where m is even, and cells are alternatively colored black and white. Show that if we remove arbitrarily one black cell and one white cell, the resulting mn-2 cells can be covered by dominoes.
- **Problem 6.** Prove that a regular bipartite graph has a perfect matching. (Hint: use Hall's theorem.)
- **Theorem 7.** (a) Let T be an APS-tree rooted at u returned by Edmond's Algorithm (after shrinking the blossoms). Show that every M-alternating path from u in G that terminates in a blue vertex is of odd length.
- (b) Deduce that the APS-tree rooted at u returned Edmond's Algorithm contains all vertices of G that can be reached by M-alternating paths from u.

Good Luck.