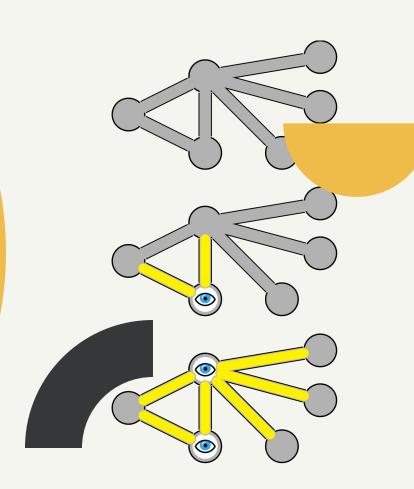
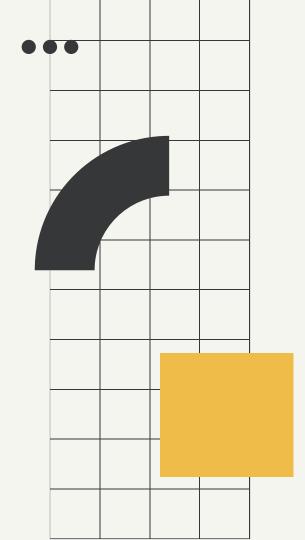
# Vertex Cover

UNDER COVERING AND PARTITIONING (GRAPH THEORY)





PRELIMINARIES and BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM



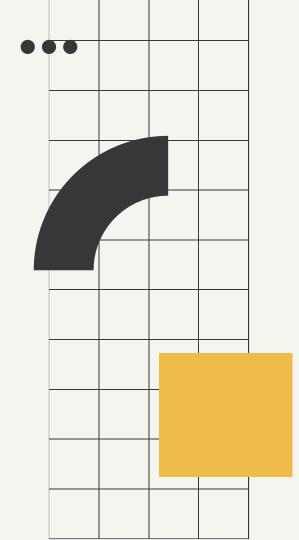
### **Important Terms**

**GRAPH** - is a mathematical representation of a set of points, called <u>nodes</u> <u>or vertices</u>, which are interconnected by a set of lines called <u>edges</u>.

**VERTICES/NODES** - one of the <u>points</u> on which the graph is defined and which may be connected by graph edges.

**EDGE** - is one of the <u>connections</u> between the nodes (or vertices) of the network.

- Undirected graphs have edges that do not have a direction. The edges indicate a <u>two-way relationship</u>, in that each edge can be traversed in both directions.
- Directed graphs have edges with direction. The edges indicate a one-way relationship, in that each edge can only be traversed in a single direction.
- Graph edges sometimes have Weights, which indicate the strength (or some other attribute) of each connection between the nodes.



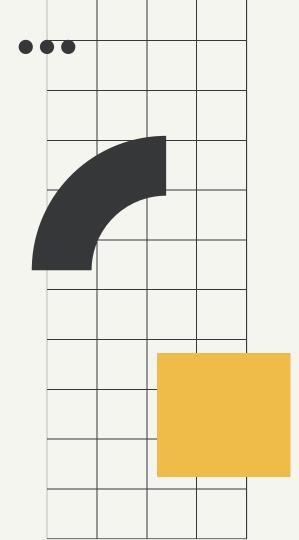
### **Background of the Problem**

#### WHAT IS A VERTEX COVER?

- A vertex cover of a graph is a set of vertices that includes at least one endpoint of every edge of the graph.
- **FORMAL DEFINITION**: A vertex cover is a subset V' of the vertices of graph G = (V, E) such that for every edge (u, v) ∈ E, either u ∈ V' or v ∈ V'.
- A minimum vertex cover is a vertex cover of smallest possible size.

#### PROPERTIES OF A VERTEX COVER

- The set of all vertices is a vertex cover.
- A set of vertices is a vertex cover if and only if its complement is an independent set.
- Consequently, the number of vertices of a graph is equal to its minimum vertex cover number plus the size of a maximum independent set (Gallai 1959).



### **Idea of Proof**

#### **VERTEX COVER IS NP**

- We could verify any solution in polytime with a simple n<sup>2</sup>
   examination of all the edges for endpoint inclusion in the given
   vertex cover.
- For a graph of n vertices it can be proved in  $O(n^2)$ . Thus, Vertex Cover is NP.

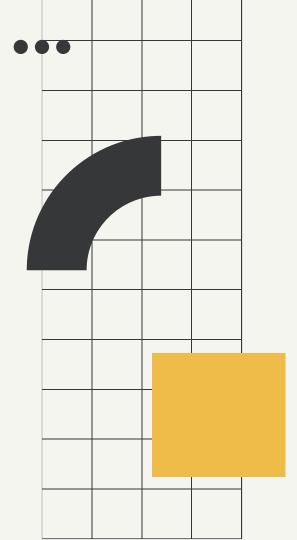
#### **VERTEX COVER IS NP-HARD**

- Select a known NP-complete problem.
  - Independent Set (IS) and Clique problem are known NP-complete problems.
- Use IS or Clique to prove that Vertex Cover is NP-complete via Reduction.

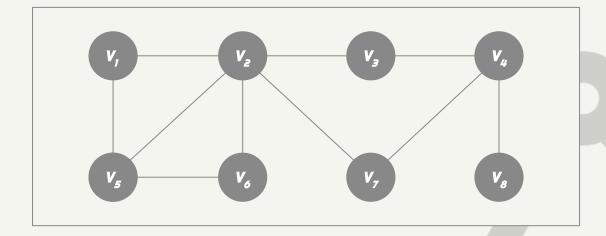




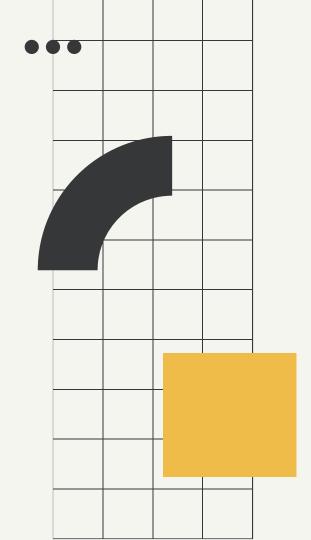




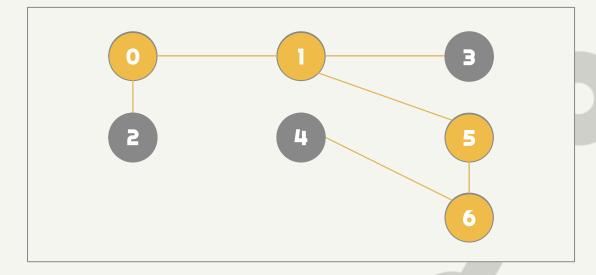
### Illustration



- {v<sub>1</sub>, v<sub>3</sub>, v<sub>5</sub>, v<sub>6</sub>, v<sub>7</sub>, v<sub>8</sub>} is a vertex cover.
   {v<sub>2</sub>, v<sub>4</sub>, v<sub>5</sub>} is a vertex cover.
   {v<sub>2</sub>, v<sub>3</sub>, v<sub>8</sub>} is **NOT** a vertex cover.

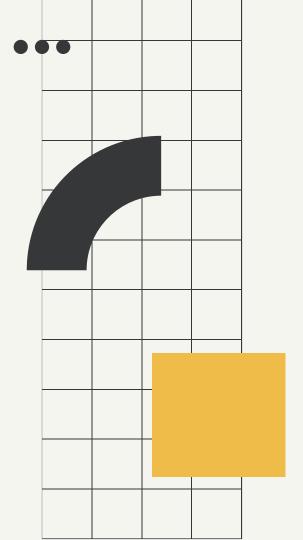


# Example #1

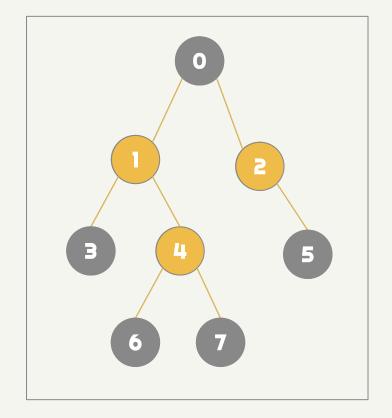


The goal is to find the minimum vertex cover of the given graph.

**MINIMUM VERTEX:** {0, 1, 5, 6}



### Example #2



For this example, the goal is to find the size of the minimal vertex cover.

MINIMUM
VERTEX: {1, 2, 4}
Thus, the size of
the smallest
vertex cover is:
Three (3)

# **Applications of Vertex Cover**

1

#### **Biology**

Has seen potential in some fields of computational biology, synthetic biology, and metabolic engineering (elimination of repetitive DNA sequences model) 2

#### **Security**

a commercial establishment interested in installing the fewest possible closed circuit cameras covering all hallways (edges) connecting all rooms (nodes) on a floor



**CODE DEMONSTRATION (answer to examples)** 

### References



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