# A Really Catchy Title for My Technical Report

**Technical Report** 

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Department of Computer Science Hamilton College Clinton, New York 1 INTRODUCTION 1

#### **Abstract**

### 1 Introduction

Why this is important ...

- 1.1 Motivation
- 1.2 Our Results
- 1.3 Organization

In Section 3 we give..., in Section 4...

### 2 Related Work

Akiba and Iwata [?]...

### 3 Preliminaries

- 3.1 Something Central to Understanding Your Result
- 3.2 Should Probably Have Another Subsection Too
- 3.2.1 Even More Details on a Specific Method

# 4 Specific Contribution 1

In this section, we ...

**Reduction:** If graph G = (V, E) contains a vertex v such that the neighborhood of v, denoted N(v), forms a clique, then the closed neighborhood of v, N[v], can be removed from G as a clique to form reduced graph G'.

**Proposition:** The reduction is safe.

*Proof.* Let  $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k\}$  be a given optimal vertex cover for G, where k is the minimum possible size of C. Let  $c_v \in C$  denote a clique such that  $v \in c_v$ . Observe that since we are given that N(v) is a clique, by the definition of a clique N[v] is also a clique. Let N[v] be denoted by X. If  $X \in C$ , then X is in an optimal vertex cover, as desired, and can be removed from G. If  $X \notin C$ , then we argue that we can swap X with  $c_v$  and maintain an optimal clique covering of G.

Observe that by the definition of a clique,  $c_v$  consits only of v and verticies  $u \in N(v)$ . Therefore,  $c_v \subset X$ . Hence, all verticies in  $c_v$  are covered by X. Let  $C' = (C \setminus c_v) \cup X$  and notice that the single removal of  $c_v$  and single addition of clique X maintains the optimal size of C, k. Thus, we have an optimal vertex cover C' such that  $X \in C'$ .

If  $X \notin c_v$ , then there exists some  $u \in N(v)$  such that  $u \notin c_v$ . Let  $c_u \in C$  denote a clique such that  $u \in c_u$ . Then, by the defintion of a clique,  $c_u' = c_y \setminus \{u\}$  is also a clique. Then if we swap  $c_u$  with  $c_u'$ , then we remove u from an overlapping clique such that all  $v \in X$  reside in a single clique. Thus, we can remove X from G.

## 5 Specific Contribution 2

In this section, we ...

#### 5.1 A Subsection Title

## 6 Experimental Results

In this section...

- item 1
- item 2
- item 3

## 7 Conclusion

#### 7.1 Contributions

#### 7.2 Future Work

## **Acknowledgments**