

## Exercise-set 6. Solutions

1. a) yes,  
b) no,  
c) no,  
d) yes.
2. a)  $S, G, E, A, H, B, F, C, D$ .  
b) No.
3. a) no,  
b) yes,  
c) yes.
4. a) The edge not in the BFS spanning tree started from  $s$  whose endpoints are closest to  $s$  determines such a cycle, if the first common ancestor of its endpoints is  $s$ .  
b) Start a BFS in  $G - e$  from one of the endpoints of  $e$ .
5. 99 (must be a tree).
6. Not true.  

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7. a)  $\nu(G) = 4, \tau(G) = 4, \alpha(G) = 6, \rho(G) = 6$ .  
b)  $\nu(G) = 5, \tau(G) = 5, \alpha(G) = 7, \rho(G) = 7$ .  
a)  $\nu(G) = 4, \tau(G) = 4, \alpha(G) = 6, \rho(G) = 6$ .
8.  $\chi(G) = 3, \nu(G) = 9, \tau(G) = 12, \alpha(G) = 6, \rho(G) = 9$ .
9.  $G = K_{668} \cup K_{668,669} \implies \chi(G) = 668, \nu(G) = 334 + 668 = 1002, \tau(G) = 667 + 668 = 1335, \alpha(G) = 1 + 669 = 670, \rho(G) = 334 + 669 = 1003$ .
10.  $\nu(G) = 20 = \tau(G)$ .
11.  $\alpha(G) = 86, \tau(G) = 14, \nu(G) = 14, \rho(G) = 86$ .
12.  $\nu(G) = 25, \alpha(G) = 75$ .
13. a)  $\{b, c, g, h\}$  ( $\nu(G) = 4$ ).  
b)  $\{b, d, f, h\}$  ( $\nu(G) = 4$ ).
14. a)  $\nu(G) = 4 = \tau(G)$ .  
b)  $\nu(G) = 4 = \tau(G)$ .
15. a) By contradiction: otherwise the matching would not be maximum.  
b) Follows from a).  
c) Follows from b) and Gallai's theorem.
16. a) True.  
b) False.  
c) No.
17.  $G$  contains a Hamilton cycle  $\implies \nu(G) \geq \lfloor 2k + 1/2 \rfloor = k$ , and  $\nu(G) \leq (2k + 1)/2 = k$ .
18. Yes (the graph contains a Hamilton cycle).
19. If we add the edge  $\{u, v\}$  to  $G$  then it contains a Hamilton cycle.
20. If we add a new vertex to  $G$  connected to all the old ones then the new graph contains a Hamilton cycle + ex. 17.
21.  $\det M \neq 0 \implies \exists$  a nonzero elementary product, corresponding to a perfect matching.
22.  $|E(G)| \leq \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2} + 20 \cdot 80 = 1790$ , and this is possible (example).
23.  $\tau(G) = 50$ .
24. We can choose the independent vertices greedily, one by one.
25.  $\nu(G) \leq 7 \implies \rho(G) \geq 13$ .