CS/SE 2XC3 Lab 10 Report

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This report includes the main observations that we found in this week's lab, along with the analysis of our results.

1 Vertex Cover

In this section, we discuss algorithms for approximating the minimal vertex cover of a graph and their accuracies.

1.1 Approximation Implementation

We created three algorithms to approximate the minimal vertex cover of a given graph, g. Our algorithms all started with an empty list cover and added nodes to that list to build a vertex cover. Our algorithms all run in polynomial time.

- 1. vc_approx1() Creates a list of all edges in the graph using the helper function edgeListForGraph() and randomly selects (and removes) an edge. The algorithm adds both nodes incident on that edge to the cover, and then removes all edges propagating from those nodes from the list of edges. The algorithm repeats this removal process until the list of edges is exhausted.
- 2. vc_approx2() Creates a list of all nodes and their adjacent nodes using the helper function nodeListForGraph() and returns the set of nodes with more than one adjacent node. Removing "leaf" nodes always returns a vertex cover because leaf nodes are only incident on one edge.
- 3. vc_approx3() Creates a list of all nodes and their adjacent nodes using nodeListForGraph() and adds nodes to the cover in order of most incident edges. Each time a node is added, the algorithm uses is_vertex_cover() to check if the current cover is valid, and returns the first cover it generates.

We verified the validity of our algorithms (with respect to returning vertex covers) using the provided function <code>is_vertex_cover()</code> and compared their outputs to <code>vertex_cover()</code> for small graphs. However as graph sizes approach 20, testing times for <code>vertex_cover()</code> became unreasonably long, so we did not continue verifying our algorithms for large graphs.

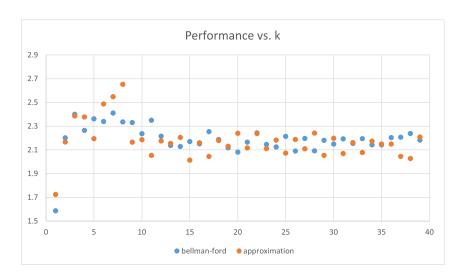


Figure 1: performance of bellman-ford and an approximation vs. k

1.2 Approximation Testing

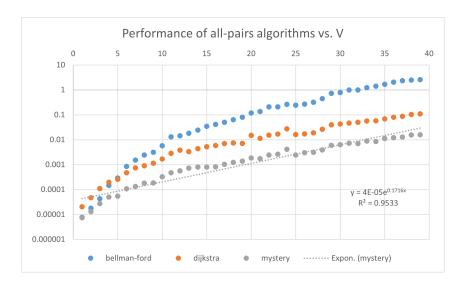


Figure 2: performance of mystery function vs. V