Question 1

a.

This diffuse an independence system $(E, \mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^E$

First, prove that $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

Obviously, we have $\emptyset \subseteq E = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$, and $a(\emptyset) = \sum_{j \in \emptyset} = 0 \leqslant b \in \mathbb{R}_+$ So, $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

Second, prove that $X \subseteq Y \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow X \in \mathcal{F}$

$$Y \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow a(Y) = \sum_{j \in Y} a_j \leqslant b$$

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$$X \subseteq Y \Rightarrow a(X) = \sum_{j \in X} a_j = \sum_{i \in Y} a_i - \sum_{j \in Y \setminus X} a_j \leqslant \sum_{j \in Y} a_j \leqslant b$$

So, this diffuse an independence system $(E, \mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^E$

b.

According to the defination, we have

$$\mathbf{n}=6\Rightarrow S\subseteq E=\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$$

$$a = (1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 5), b = 8 \Rightarrow a(S) = \sum_{j \in S} a_j \le 8$$

According to the defination of rank, we have

$$r(X) = \max_{F \in \mathcal{F}} |F \cap X| = \max_{B \in \mathcal{B}_X} |B|, \text{ and } \rho(X) = \min_{B \in \mathcal{B}_X} |B|$$

We can find that

$$\mathcal{B}_X = \{\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, \{1, 2, 3, 6\}, \{4, 5\}\}$$

So that we have r(X) = 4, $\rho(X) = 2$

c.

$$O(r(X)) = O(nlogn)$$

As the greedy algorithm, order the a from small to large, use the Best-in Greedy to select numbers from the smallest. So the complexity is O(nlogn)

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d.

$$O(\rho(X)) = O(n^2)$$

Need to find all the subset of S So the complexity is $O(n^2)$

e.

As b. mentioned, $B_3 = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$, $B_4 = \{4, 5\}$. If we use Best-in Greedy, we may lose the B_4 , because there is a solution when the first choice is 6.

Question 2

a

We have the job set E like following

Job	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Due	3	2	4	1	4	4	6
Profit	2	3	4	3	3	6	7

The purpose is to find a independent subset $S \subseteq E$

The initialization of Best-in Greedy is sorting the jobs, as following

Job	7	6	3	5	4	2	1
Due	6	4	4	4	1	2	3
Profit	7	6	4	3	3	3	2

Then, as Best-in Greedy, the process would be

Date	1	2	3	4
Job	7	6	3	5
Due	6	4	4	4
Profit	7	6	4	3

The total profit would be: 7+6+4+3=20

b.

Suppose A and B are two independent subsets of E, so we have $A, B \subseteq E$, and $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$. Construct A and B as:

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}, B = \{b_1, b_2, ..., b_m\}, a_i \text{ and } b_j \text{ means the job in } A, B$$

Suppose that k < m, so |A| < |B|.

If all the due of a_i is less or equal than k, it's easy to find a b_j whose due is larger than k, because of k < m. So, we can add b_j to A as a_{k+1} and all the jobs can be processed,

$$b_{j} \in B \setminus A, A \cup \{b_{j}\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

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If $\exists a_i, d_{a_i} > k$, we can find a $b_j \in B \setminus A$ whose due is larger than i, because of k - i < m - i. So, we can put a_i as (k + 1)th process and set b_j as ith process, all the jobs can be processed,

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$$b_i \in B \setminus A, A \cup \{b_i\} \in \mathcal{F}$$

So, (E, \mathcal{F}) is a matroid.

Question 3

a.

 $(V(G), \mathcal{F})$ is a matroid.

First, prove that $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

Obviously, we have $\emptyset \subseteq V(G)$, and there is no edge because of no vertex. So, $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$.

Second, prove that $X \subseteq Y \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow X \in \mathcal{F}$

If Y is independent, which means no edge inside the Y, obviously all the subsets of Y contain no edge inside.

So, this diffuse an independence system $(V(G), \mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^{V(G)}$

Third, to prove that the independence system $(V(G), \mathcal{F})$ is a matroid, according to the *lemma* 2, only need to prove for each $X \subseteq E$, all bases of X are of the same size.

Supposed |V(G)| = n.

Apparently, no matter which vertices are chosen, for n is odd, the size of all the bases of X is equal to $\frac{n+1}{2}$, and for n is even, the size of all the bases of X is equal to $\frac{n}{2}$.

So, $(V(G), \mathcal{F})$ is a matroid.

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Question 4

Question 5

Question 6

Question 7

Question 8

Question 9

Question 10

 $\mathcal{B}+\mathcal{F}$