Theorie parametrisierter Komplexität: Übung 2

$$\frac{3}{a+b} \stackrel{\text{dy nom}}{=} \frac{c \cdot n^d}{sodiss} p(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{c \cdot n^d}{sodiss}$$

$$= (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{(\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x) + u)^{d} \} = (\{\chi(x)) + c \cdot t(\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x)) \cdot (\chi(x))$$

Be obaditury:

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Der Kemelization besteht darin eine positive Instruz x, E p-deg-15 aus zuyben, Wenn IVI 7 K. (deg (G) +1), an sonsku Ging ale availede.

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uns zigben, wenn IVI 7 K. (deg (G) +1), an sonsku Ging ale availighe.
Benus de Beobachy. Indultion aberle.
 1A: U=0: Juder Graph bosites Is du Größe O. Mag(6)
 15: "K-> K+1": Sei G= (V,E) ein Good mit IV/ Z(d+1)(K+1),
        VEV beliebig know and varing ve dessen Midburn (e < d)
        =) 6\ {v, v, v, ve} mindsky (d+1) k Knoken.
           noch 1. V besitzel GI (v, v, v, ve3 15 K
 A31 =>" (Q,D) EFPT =) FPT-Algorithmus A, der Q
entscheidel mit lafzeit ((D(x)) .p(1x1)
         =1 = h= f n=A
    ( (R, SK) ist letz leads it in P vish , h wie den.
          F= 1x1 ≥ h (3x(x)): 1. Paik ob |x1 ≥ h (x(x))
                                          L) Ja 4 ( Dr(x))
                                          L) M simulicen
P(IXI) Polynam
                                             4 (35(x1) 7 p(1x1)
                                         A1 bacdabar Polymon
         Fir /x1 < 4 ( K(x1):
        1. Parker, ob /x/ < h ( )5(x))
             L) ja 4 ( K(x))
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Q entscheider =) \exists Algorithmus A, der Q entscheidet. A but longeris r(1x1)2. Simulier A f = rob

$$\leq |f(x(x))| \cdot 1$$