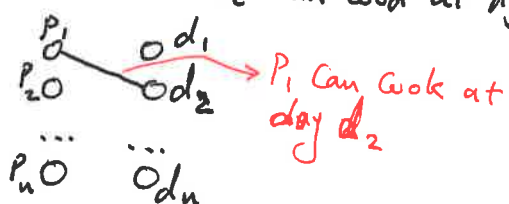


1-a) (10 pts)

Left nodes: P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n

Right nodes: d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n

$(P_i, d_j) \in E$, if P_i can cook at d_j



* There is a feasible scheduling iff

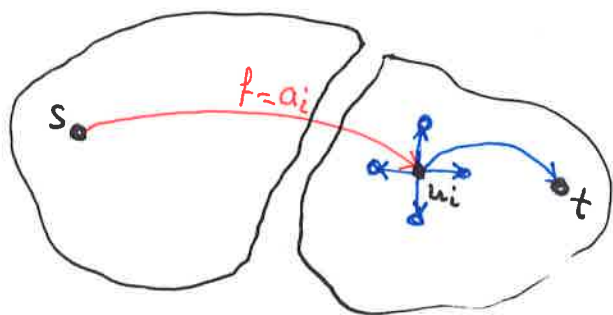
1-b)

- remove the two people that are assigned to the same day
- Construct the network flow by adding the source (s) and dest. (t) nodes; connect all nodes P_i to s with capacity t ; connect all nodes d_i to t with capacity t ; add capacity ∞ to all edges b/w P_i and d_j
- for all edges (s, P_i) where P_i is matched, set the flow as t ;
for all edges (d_j, t) where d_j is matched, set the flow as t ;
for all matchings (P_i, d_j) , set the flow as t .
- Run the F-F Algorithm to Find the matching!

* Since the current flow is $(n-2)$ and the max flow is n , the algorithm runs for 2 iterations. every iteration is in $O(m) \leq O(n^2)$

\Rightarrow The Algo runs in $O(n^2)$

2)



- The max capacity of each blue edge is d

- Currently the whole capacity of (s, u_i) has been exhausted
- we want to make sure, no matter what this edge will not be exhausted
 \rightarrow if s, u_i will belong to the cut of s .

- The max out flow from u_i is $5d$
 \Rightarrow if we increase the capacity of (s, u_i) by $5d+1$, this edge will never be in the t -side

\Rightarrow This is what we do

after the increase the algorithm will repeat for at most $5d+1$ iterations

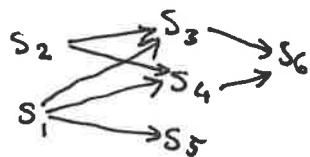
$\Rightarrow O(d(m+n))$, $m = O(n)$

$\Rightarrow O(dn)$ update time

3)

observation:

Constructing the *subset* graph between the sets $S_1 \dots S_n$, like the following example:



we need at most n permutations but, following each edge, we can reduce one permutation.

for example, for $S_2 \rightarrow S_3$ we can construct the permutation

$S_2 \cap S_3$	$S_3 \setminus S_2$
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* The problem is that we can't choose two edges with the same end node

because ~~we~~ for example for $S_2 \rightarrow S_3$ we either need the permutation according to S_1 or S_2 .

\Rightarrow we construct a bipartite graph that has the sets in its two sides. There is an edge from S_i to S_j if $S_i \subset S_j$

* Adding the S and t nodes we construct the network flow and set all edge weights to 1.

* Let x be the max-flow. we need $(n-x)$ permutations.

\Rightarrow if $(n-x) \leq t$, the problem has a valid solution.

4)

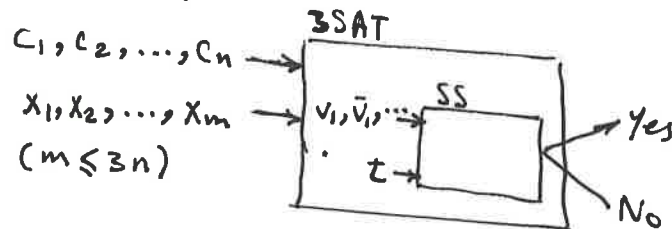
(A) Show $SS \in NP$.

Certificate: given a subset of numbers

Verification: does those add up to t ? it can be done in $O(n)$ ✓

(B) Reduction [CLRS]

$3SAT \leq_p SS$



	x_1	x_2	...	x_m	C_1	C_2	...	C_n
v_1	1	0	...	0	0	0	...	1
\bar{v}_1	1	0	...	0	1	0	...	0
v_2	0	1	...	0	1	0	...	0
\bar{v}_2	0	1	...	0	0	0	...	0
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\dots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\dots	\vdots
v_m	0	0	...	1	0	0	...	0
\bar{v}_m	0	0	...	1	0	1	...	0
C_{n1}	0	0	...	0	1	0	...	0
C_{n2}	0	0	...	0	2	0	...	0
C_{n3}	0	0	...	0	0	1	...	0
C_{n4}	0	0	...	0	0	2	...	0
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\dots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\dots	\vdots
C_{n1}	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	1
C_{n2}	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	2
t	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	4