

# CSDS 455: Homework 21

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## Problem 1

*I have consulted <https://www.sebastian-kuhnert.de/cs/paper/ktree.pdf> and <https://edoc.hu-berlin.de/bitstream/handle/18452/18099/kuhnert.pdf?sequence=1> for this problem.*

We first obtain a tree decomposition  $T(G)$  of  $G$  where every bag of  $V(T(G))$  is a  $(k+1)$ -clique in  $G$  that is not contained in exactly one  $(k+1)$ -clique, this will take  $O(n^{(k+1)})$  time.

We know that a  $k$ -tree  $G$  is  $(k+1)$ -colorable, as it starts from a  $k$ -clique which takes  $k$  colors, and for every new node it is connected to a  $k$  colors so it can be colored as the  $k+1$  color. There will be  $(k+1)!$  different coloring for  $G$  as for the first node you may have  $k+1$  choices, then  $k$  choices, then  $k-1$  choices...

Let  $T(G, \pi)$  to be  $T(G)$  with the  $(k+1)$ -coloring  $\pi$ , we may then compute a canonical labeling of  $G$  in linear time by doing a BFS from the center of  $G$  to all vertices, which will take  $O((k+1)!n)$  since there are  $n$  nodes. We may then compare the canonical labeling of  $H$  with  $G$  and see if they are same – as two isomorphic graphs will have identical canonical labeling. Thus, we have a total runtime of  $O(n^{(k+1)}) \cdot O((k+1)!n) = O(2n^{k+1}(k+1)!)$

## Problem 2

*I have consulted Daniel Shao for this problem.*

Note that in a tree decomposition  $T(G)$  of  $G$  with maximum bag size of  $k+1$ , there can be at most  $\frac{(k+1)}{2}$  unique edges in this bag that can be in a cycle of all vertices (as one vertex is connected between 2 edges). We loop over these edges as set  $s = 1 \rightarrow \frac{(k+1)}{2}$ , to see if they will be part of a Hamiltonian Circuit.

Know that a Hamiltonian Circuit will visit a vertex twice, for a bag of  $k+1$  vertices, there will be  $\binom{k+1}{2s}$  edges to be a part of a Hamiltonian Circuit. We then partition these edges into two sets, where there can be  $S(2s, 2)$  ways of doing the partition. So far we got the  $\sum_1^{\frac{(k+1)}{2}} \cdot \binom{k+1}{2s} \cdot S(2s, 2)$  were formed. But I don't have enough time/brain cell left to figure out the  $2^{k+1-2s}$  stands for, gotta nervously refreshing social media about the election, sorry!