VE477

Introduction to Algorithms

Assignment 6

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Reminders

- Write in a neat and legible handwriting or use LATEX
- Clearly explain the reasoning process
- Write in a complete style (subject, verb, and object)
- Be critical on your results

Ex. 1 — Perfect matching in a bipartite graph

Let $G = \langle V, E \rangle$ be a bipartite graph where $V = L \cup R$. A perfect matching in G is a subset of E where every vertex is contained in exactly one edge. Let A be the matrix whose rows correspond to vertices in E and columns to vertices in E and columns to vertices in E and E are connected and E otherwise.

- 1. Expressing the determinant of A as a polynomial prove that it is identically zero if and only if G has no perfect matching.
- 2. Deduce an algorithm to decide if a bipartite graph has a perfect matching.
- 3. What are the complexity and error probability of this algorithm?
- 4. As deterministic polynomial time algorithms already exist, discuss the usefulness of this strategy.

Ex. 2 — Critical thinking

Given a singly linked list, write two algorithms to solve each of the following problems.

- 1. Find the middle node in one pass.
- 2. Without using any storage, that is without using any memory to saving information, determine if the list contains a loop. What is the complexity of this algorithm? Explain.

Ex. 3 — The coupon collector desillusion

As part of their marketing strategy a brand decides to sell each box of cereal they produce with a coupon. A collector decides to gather all the n different coupons.

1. At least how many boxes should be bought to collect all the different coupons?

Let X be a random variable equal to the number of boxes bought in order to have at least a coupon of each type, and X_j be the number of steps necessary for getting coupon j, knowing that the collector already has j-1 coupons.

- 2. What is $E[X_i]$, the expectation of X_i ?
- 3. Prove that the expected time before all types of coupon are collected is $E[X] = \Theta(n \log n)$.
- 4. In terms of "coupon collector", explain the meaning of the previous mathematical formula.