

## 1 SMP, Asymptotic Analysis

No justification is needed for these questions.

1. [2 points] Complete the preference lists for three employers and three applicants, such that the Gale-Shapley algorithm (provided on page 7) matches employer  $e_3$  with applicant  $a_3$ .

$e_1$ :	$a_2$	$a_1$	$a_3$
$e_2$ :	$a_2$	$a_1$	$a_3$
$e_3$ :	$a_1$	$a_2$	$a_3$

$a_1$ :	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$
$a_2$ :	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$
$a_3$ :	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$

2. [2 points] Let  $f(n)$  be the number of different SMP instances of size  $n$ . We saw in Assignment 1 that  $f(n) = (n!)^{2n}$ . Which of the following bounds are valid for  $f(n)$ ? Choose all that apply.

- ☐  $f(n) = O(n)$ 
☐  $f(n) = O((n!)^n)$ 
☐  $f(n) = O((n)^{3n})$
- ☒  $f(n) = \Omega(n)$ 
☒  $f(n) = \Omega((n!)^n)$ 
☒  $f(n) = \Omega((n)^{3n})$

3. [2 points] Let  $f(n)$  and  $g(n)$  be any runtime functions that map non-negative integers to positive real numbers. Indicate whether the following statements must be true (for *all* such functions  $f$  and  $g$ ), or could be false (for *some* such functions  $f$  and  $g$ ).

- If  $f(n) = O(g(n))$  then  $f(n) = o(n \cdot g(n))$ .

☒ True
 ☐ False

- If  $\log f(n) = O(\log g(n))$  then  $f(n) = O(g(n))$ .

☐ True
 ☒ False

## 2 True/False++

For each of the following claims below, select whether the claim is True or False. If the claim is True, justify your answer by proving the claim is always True. If the claim is False, justify your answer by providing and briefly explaining a counterexample in which the claim is not True.

1. [5 points] **Claim:** All SMP instances have at most two stable matchings.

Choose one:

☐ TRUE

☒ FALSE

**Justification** (proof for True or counterexample for False):

The statement is False. Consider the following counterexample:

e1: a1 a2 a3	a1: e2 e3 e1
e2: a2 a3 a1	a2: e3 e1 e2
e3: a3 a1 a2	a3: e1 e2 e3

This instance has three stable matchings:  $\{(e_1, a_1), (e_2, a_2), (e_3, a_3)\}$  (employer-optimal);  $\{(e_1, a_3), (e_2, a_1), (e_3, a_2)\}$  (applicant-optimal); and  $\{(e_1, a_2), (e_2, a_3), (e_3, a_1)\}$  (everyone gets their second choice).

2. [5 points] Given: A connected graph  $G$  and a spanning tree  $T$  of  $G$ . **Claim:** The diameter of  $T$  is greater than or equal to the diameter of  $G$ .

Choose one:

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

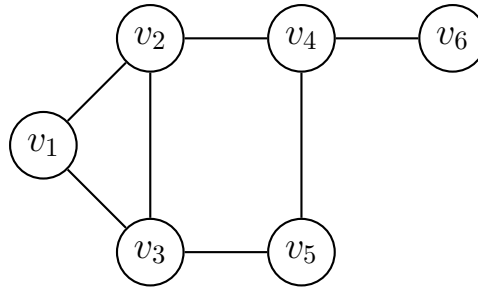
**Justification** (proof for True or counterexample for False):

The claim is True. Consider any two nodes  $s$  and  $t$  in  $G$ . Suppose the distance between these two nodes in  $G$  is  $d$ . There will still be a path between these two nodes in  $T$  (since  $T$  is a spanning tree), but it can't possibly be shorter than the path in  $G$ , since  $T$  has only a subset of the original edges in  $G$ .

Since every pair of nodes has at least as much distance between them in  $T$  as they do in  $G$ , the diameter of  $T$  must be greater than or equal to that of  $G$ .

## 3 Reduction

Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$ , a **vertex cover** is a subset of vertices in  $V$  that includes at least one endpoint of every edge in the graph (note that the “endpoints” of an edge  $(u, v)$  are the vertices  $u$  and  $v$ ). For example, the graph below has a vertex cover of size 3 given by  $\{v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ , but no vertex cover of size 2.



In this question, we consider the *Vertex Cover* problem (VCP):

Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$  and integer  $k \geq 1$ , does  $G$  have a vertex cover of size  $k$ ? That is, is there a subset of  $k$  vertices in  $V$  with the property that every edge in  $E$  has an endpoint in the subset?

Recall also the **The Boolean satisfiability** (SAT) problem, defined as follows:

The input is a collection of  $m$  clauses over  $r$  boolean variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r$ . Each clause is a disjunction of some of the variables or their complements.

The problem consists of answering the question “Is there a way to assign truth values to each variable that makes **every** clause of the instance TRUE?”

In the following questions you will complete a reduction from VCP to SAT.

1. [1 point] Our reduction defines  $nk$  variables  $X_{i,j}$ , for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $1 \leq j \leq k$ . What should the variable  $X_{i,j}$  represent? Choose the **best** answer.
  - ☐ Whether vertex  $v_i$  is in the potential vertex cover
  - ☐ Whether vertex  $v_j$  is in the potential vertex cover
  - ☒ Whether vertex  $v_i$  is the  $j$ th element of the potential vertex cover
  - ☐ Whether vertex  $v_j$  is the  $i$ th element of the potential vertex cover
2. [2 points] Consider the following **partially complete** reduction from VCP to SAT. Define  $nk$  variables  $X_{i,j}$ , for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $1 \leq j \leq k$ .

(A) For each  $a$  from 1 to  $k$ , add the clause:

$$X_{1,a} \vee X_{2,a} \vee \dots \vee X_{n,a}.$$

(B) For every  $p$  from 1 to  $n$  and every distinct  $a, b$  from 1 to  $k$ , add the clause:

$$\overline{X}_{p,a} \vee \overline{X}_{p,b}$$

(C) For every distinct  $p, q$  from 1 to  $n$  and all  $a$  from 1 to  $k$ , add the clause:

$$\overline{X}_{p,a} \vee \overline{X}_{q,a}$$

For this reduction, Which of the following best describes the purpose of the clauses in (A)-(C)? Select all that apply.

- ☒ They ensure that the potential vertex cover contains exactly  $k$  vertices
- ☐ They ensure that every edge in  $E$  has at least one endpoint in the potential vertex cover
- ☐ They ensure that every vertex is in the potential vertex cover
- ☐ None of the above

3. [6 points] Complete the reduction by adding the necessary clauses in (D) below:

(D) For each edge  $e = (v_p, v_q)$ , add the clause(s):

$$X_{p,1} \vee X_{p,2} \dots \vee X_{p,k} \vee X_{q,1} \vee X_{q,2} \dots \vee X_{q,k}$$

In English (this was not required for your answer): either  $v_p$  is in some position of the vertex cover or  $v_q$  is in some position of the vertex cover.

## Appendix: Gale-Shapley Algorithm

```
1  set all  $s \in S$  and  $e \in E$  to free
2  while some free employer  $e$  hasn't made an offer to every student do
3       $s \leftarrow$  the highest-ranking student  $e$  hasn't made an offer to
4      if  $s$  is free then
5          hire( $e$ ,  $s$ )
6      else
7           $e' \leftarrow s$ 's current employer
8          if  $s$  prefers  $e$  to  $e'$  then
9              set  $e'$  to free
10             hire( $e$ ,  $s$ )
11         endif
12     endif
13 endwhile
14 return the set of pairs
```

## Extra Space

If you write any part of your answers here, you must CLEARLY indicate it in the space allocated for that question.