

## MAD 4204, Homework 2

### Problems to turn in:

1. Prove that a bipartite graph  $G = (A \sqcup B, E)$  has a matching of  $k$  elements if and only if for all subsets  $S \subseteq A$ , we have

$$|N(S)| \geq |S| + k - |A| = k - |A - S|.$$

(Note: the second equality is immediate)

2. (a) A graph  $G = (V, E)$  is *factor critical* if  $G - v$  has a perfect matching for every  $v \in V$ . Prove no bipartite graph is factor critical.  
(b) Let  $G = (A \sqcup B, E)$  be a bipartite graph with  $|A| = 10, |B| = 12, d(a) \leq 4$  for all  $a \in A$  and  $d(b) = 3$  for all  $b \in B$ . Prove that  $G$  has a matching of size at least 9.
3. Fix  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $k < n/2$ . Let  $G = (A \sqcup B, E)$  be the bipartite graph with

$$A = \binom{[n]}{k}, \quad B = \binom{[n]}{k+1}, \quad E = \{(X, Y) : X \in A, Y \in B, X \subseteq Y\}.$$

Prove that  $G$  contains a matching of size  $\binom{n}{k} = |A|$ .

**Bonus point:** Construct a perfect matching on  $G$ .

4. Let  $G$  be a graph (not necessarily bipartite!) with  $2n$  vertices so that every vertex has degree at least  $n$ . Prove that  $G$  has a perfect matching.

### Recommended problems:

1. Do all the Quick Check problems in Chapter 11.
2. Is there a bipartite graph with degree sequence  $(3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6)$ ?
3. A round robin football tournament has  $2n$  teams ( $n > 2$ ). Two rounds have been played so far so that no team has played another twice. Prove we can split the teams into two groups of  $n$  teams so that no teams of the same group have played each other yet.
4. Come up with a proof of 3. that extends to graphs  $G = (V, E)$  with  $2n$  vertices so that for  $a \neq b$  with  $(a, b) \notin E$ , we have  $d(a) + d(b) \geq 2n$ .
5. An *independent set* in  $G = (V, E)$  is a set  $I \subset V$  so that for  $u, v \in I$  we have  $(u, v) \notin E$ . Let  $\alpha(G)$  be the size of a maximum independent set in  $G$  and  $\nu(G)$  be the size of a maximum matching. For  $G$  bipartite, prove that  $\alpha(G) + \nu(G) = |V|$ .

(Hint: you may also want to solve Exercise 11.30 in the text)