

100 Combinatorics Problems

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Q1. Let G be k -connected and suppose H is a graph obtained from G by appending a new vertex v adjacent to at least k vertices in G . Show that H is k -connected.

Proof. Consider a subset $X \subseteq V(H)$ with $|X| < k$. If $v \notin X$, then $H \setminus X$ is connected since G is k -connected. Otherwise, $v \in X$; by the k -connectivity of G and since v has a neighbour not in X (as $\deg v \geq k$), it follows that $F = H \setminus (X \setminus v)$ is connected. Then $F \setminus v = G \setminus (X \setminus v) = H \setminus X$ is connected by the choice of v . \square

Q2. Let $|V(G)| \geq 3$. Show that G is 2-connected if and only if for all vertices x, y, z there is a path between x and y containing z .

Proof. For “ \Rightarrow ”, suppose G is 2-connected. Define $R = \{x, y\}$ and $Q = \{z\}$. Since G has no separation of order 2, Menger’s theorem implies that there are two vertex disjoint paths (other than at z) with ends in R and Q . So $P_1 \cup P_2$ is a path between x and y containing z .

For “ \Leftarrow ”, we prove the contrapositive. If G is not 2-connected then there is a cut vertex ℓ . So there are vertices s, t such that there is no path between s and t in $G \setminus \ell$. So there can be no path between s and ℓ containing t , else there is a path between s and t in $G \setminus \ell$. \square

Q3. Let $k \geq 2$. Show that if G is k -connected, then every k vertices are contained in a cycle.

Proof. For $k = 2$, the result immediately follows from Menger’s theorem. Now fix $k \geq 3$ and let $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$ be a set of k vertices in G . By induction, there is a cycle C containing $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$. Let $x, y \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$ be such that no vertex in $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$ lies between them in C . Then, Menger’s theorem implies that there are k internally disjoint paths with ends in $\{x, y\}$ and $\{x_k\}$. So $C \cup P_x \cup P_y$ is the desired cycle, where P_x and P_y are paths from x to x_k and y to x_k respectively. \square

Q4. Let G be a connected, 3-regular graph. Show that if G has no cut-edge, then every pair of edges lie on a common cycle.

Proof. Let $e = (e_1, e_2)$ and $f = (f_1, f_2)$ be two edges in G . If there exist two vertex disjoint paths with ends in $\{e_1, e_2\}$ and $\{f_1, f_2\}$, then these paths and the two edges form the needed cycle. Otherwise, Menger’s theorem implies that there is a separation (A, B) of order 1 with $\{e_1, e_2\} \subseteq A$ and $\{f_1, f_2\} \subseteq B$. Let $A \cap B = \{v\}$ and note that $\deg v = 3$. If v_1, v_2, v_3 are the neighbours of v , assume without loss of generality that $v_1, v_2 \in A$ and $v_3 \in B$. Then (v_2, v_3) is a cut-edge, so this case can not occur; thus e and f are contained in a cycle. \square

Q5. For any graph G , $\nu(G) \leq \tau(G) \leq 2\nu(G)$.

Proof. We first show that $\nu(G) \leq \tau(G)$. Given a maximal matching M , let X be a set consisting of one end from each edge in M . Then $|X| = |M|$ and X is a vertex cover by the maximality of M . Thus, $\tau(G) \leq |X| = \nu(G)$.

To show that $\tau(G) \leq 2\nu(G)$, let M be a maximal matching in G . Let X be the set of ends of edges in M . Then X is a vertex cover: if there was an edge $e \in E$ with no ends in X , then M is not maximal since $M \cup \{e\}$ is a matching. Hence $\tau(G) \leq |X| = 2|M| \leq 2\nu(G)$. \square

Q6. Prove König's theorem using Menger's theorem: $\tau(G) = \nu(G)$ for any bipartite graph G .

Proof. We may assume that G has vertices no degree-zero vertices, as they don't change anything. It suffices to prove that $\tau(G) \leq \nu(G)$, given Q5. Suppose G is bipartite with bipartition (A, B) . Let G' be obtained from G by appending two vertices u, v such that u is adjacent to every vertex in A and v is adjacent to every vertex in B . Let $k \geq 0$ be the greatest integer for which there exist k (internally) vertex disjoint paths between u and v . This k corresponds to a matching: each path contains a unique edge with an end in $X - Y$ and the other in $Y - X$; the set of such edges is a matching of size k .

Now observe that Menger's theorem implies that there is a separation (X, Y) of G' such that $u \in X - Y$, $v \in Y - X$, and $|X \cap Y| \leq k$. Then $X \cap Y$ is a vertex cover as there can be no edge $e \in E(G')$ with no end in $X \cap Y$. Otherwise, one of the following must occur, a contradiction:

- e has both ends in X or both ends in Y , but this can not occur as G is bipartite.
- e has u or v as one of its ends, but this can not occur as otherwise the other end of e would need to have degree 0.
- e connects $X - Y$ to $Y - X$, but this would mean that (X, Y) is not a separation.

Thus, $\tau(G) \leq |X \cap Y| = k \leq \nu(G)$. \square

Q7. Show that a matching M is maximal if and only if G contains no M -augmenting path.

Proof. If P is an M -augmenting with m edges, note that an odd number of edges in P are in M . In particular, $\frac{m-1}{2}$ edges are in M , and $\frac{m+1}{2}$ are not. Since the ends of P are unmatched, the edges in M not on P together with the edges on P not in M form a matching with more edges than $|M|$, a contradiction.

Now suppose M is a matching in G with no M -augmenting path. Assume for a contradiction that M' is a larger matching than M . We define a new graph G' by $V(G') = V(G)$ and $E(G') = M \cup M'$. Then since every vertex in G has degree 2, every component of G' is a path or a cycle. Since $|M'| > |M|$, there is a component C with more edges in M' than in M , i.e. $|E(C) \cap M'| > |E(C) \cap M|$.

- If C is a path, then one of its ends is matched by M (else C is M -augmenting). So the first edge of C is in M . From there, the edges alternate between M' and M , so $|E(C) \cap M'| \leq |E(C) \cap M|$.

• If C is a cycle, then it has an even number of edges (else two edges in M or M' will share a vertex as an end), so $|E(C) \cap M'| = |E(C) \cap M|$. Thus, there can be no such component C , contradicting $|M'| > |M|$. Thus M is maximal. \square

Q8. For an integer $k \geq 3$, let $N = R_3(k, k, k)$ be the minimum N such that in every edge-coloring of K_N in 3 colors there is a set X of k vertices so that all edges between vertices of X have the same color. Prove that

$$\binom{N}{k} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\binom{k}{2}-1} \geq 1. \quad (*)$$

Proof. Suppose

$$\binom{N}{k} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\binom{k}{2}-1} < 1$$

for a contradiction. Let Ω be the space of all colorings of the edges of K_N in 3 colors. Let $R \subseteq V(K_N)$ be a k -element subset of vertices, and let A_R be the event where R is monochromatic. So

$$\mathbb{P}(A_R) = 3 \prod_{1 \leq i \leq \binom{k}{2}} \frac{1}{3} = 3^{1-\binom{k}{2}}.$$

By sub-additivity,

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\bigcup_{R \in [V(K_N)]^k} A_R \right) \leq \sum_{R \in [V(K_N)]^k} 3^{1-\binom{k}{2}} = \binom{N}{k} 3^{1-\binom{k}{2}} < 1.$$

Thus there is a non-zero probability that there is no monochromatic k -element subgraph of K_N , contradicting $N = R_3(k, k, k)$. Hence $(*)$ follows and we're done. \square

Q9. Let F be a forest on n vertices. Prove that the intersection of k connected subgraphs of F is either empty or a tree.

Proof. It suffices to prove the claim when $k = 2$, since given connected subgraphs C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k , we have by induction that $C = C_1 \cap \dots \cap C_{k-1}$ is either a tree or empty. If C is a tree then it is connected and we may apply the case when $k = 2$ to $C \cap C_k$. Otherwise C is empty so that $C \cap C_k$ is too. Thus, we just need to prove the base case now.

Let C_1 and C_2 be two connected subgraphs of F . Assume that $C_1 \cap C_2$ is not a tree and non-empty. Since $F \supseteq C_1 \cap C_2$ is acyclic, so is $C_1 \cap C_2$. Thus, $C_1 \cap C_2$ cannot be connected. Since $C_1 \cap C_2 \neq \emptyset$, there are vertices u, v in $C_1 \cap C_2$ which have no path between them. Let C be the connected component containing $\{u, v\}$. Since F is a forest, there is a unique path P between u and v in F . Since $u, v \in V(C_1) \cap V(C_2)$ and these are connected subgraphs, it follows that $C_1 \cap C_2$ contains P , a contradiction. \square

Q10. Let G be a k -connected graph on n vertices.

(a) Prove that $|E(G)| \geq kn/2$.

(b) Show that for every integer $k \geq 2$ and $n \geq k + 1$ there is a k -connected graph with $|V(G)| = n$ and $|E(G)| \leq (k - 1)n$.

Proof. For (a) note that since G is k -connected, every vertex has degree at least k . Otherwise, there is a vertex with degree at most $k - 1$; deleting its neighbours disconnects the graph, contradicting k -connectivity. By handshaking,

$$|E(G)| = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg v \leq nk/2.$$

We prove (b) by induction on k . For $k = 2$ and $n \geq k + 1$, the cycle C_n on n vertices is the graph we need. Indeed,

$$|E(C_n)| = n = 1 \cdot n \leq (k - 1) \cdot n.$$

Now fix $k \geq 3$. By the IH we obtain a graph G' on n' vertices and m' edges such that G' is $(k - 1)$ -connected, $n' \geq k$, and $m' \leq (k - 2)n'$. Now let G be obtained by taking a vertex $v \in V(G')$ and connecting it to every vertex in G' . Then from Q1 G is k -connected. This uses n' edges. Let $n = n' + 1$ and $m = m' + n'$. Then $n = n' + 1 \geq k + 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} m &= m' + n' \leq (k - 2)n' + n' = (k - 1)n' \\ &\leq (k - 1)(n' + 1) = (k - 1)n \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

Q11. Prove that:

(a) If T is a tree then $|V(T)| = |E(T)| + 1$.

(b) If F is a forest and $c(F)$ is the number of components of F , then $c(F) = |V(F)| - |E(F)|$.

Proof. For (a) we proceed by induction on $|V(T)|$. If $|V(T)| = 1$ then T is edgeless so that $|V(T)| = 0 + 1 = |E(T)| + 1$. Now fix $|V(T)| \geq 2$. Then T has at least one leaf v . Let $T' = T \setminus v$. Then T' is a tree on $|V(T)| - 1$ vertices, so by the IH we have $|V(T')| = |E(T')| + 1$. Appending v to T' gives one new vertex and one new edge. Hence $|V(T)| = |V(T')| + 1 = |E(T')| + 1 + 1 = |E(T)| + 1$ and we're done.

For (b) we induct on $c(F)$. If $c(F) = 1$ then from (a)

$$|V(F)| = |E(F)| + 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = |V(F)| - |E(F)|.$$

Then if $c(F) \geq 2$, let F' be obtained from F by deleting one entire component C . Then by the IH we have $c(F') = |V(F')| - |E(F')|$ and since C is a tree, (a) implies that $|V(C)| = |E(C)| + 1$. Putting these two together, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} c(F) &= c(F') + 1 = |V(F')| - |E(F')| + |V(C)| - |E(C)| \\ &= |V(F)| - |E(F)|, \end{aligned}$$

since $V(F') \cap V(C) = E(F') \cap E(C) = \emptyset$. This completes the proof. \square

Q12. Prove Hall's theorem: Let G be bipartite with bipartition (A, B) . Show that G has a matching which saturates A if and only if

$$|N(S)| \geq |S|$$

for every subset $S \subseteq A$.

Proof. The forward implication is easy: suppose M is a matching which saturates A . If $S \subseteq A$ were such that $|N(S)| < |S|$, then no matching could saturate S and hence A .

Conversely, first note that Hall's condition implies that $|A| \leq |B|$. Without loss of generality, we assume $|A| = |B|$. Thus, a matching M is perfect if and only if it saturates A . So let M be a matching in G ; we will show that either G has an M -augmenting path or there is a set $S \subseteq A$ violating Hall's condition. Then, the contrapositive implies Hall's theorem if we take M to be maximum.

If M does not already saturate A , there is an unmatched vertex $a_0 \in A$ with a neighbour $b_1 \in B$. If b_1 is unmatched, then the path with the single edge a_0b_1 is augmenting. Otherwise, there is a vertex $a_1 \in A$ which is matched with b_1 by M . Note that we have constructed an alternating path with ends a_0 and a_1 .

We continue this process inductively as follows. Let $k \geq 2$ and suppose we have defined $\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}\}$ and $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{k-1}\}$ such that there is an alternating path with ends a_0 and a_j , for each $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, k-1\}$. Then exactly one of the following holds:

- If $S = \{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}\}$ satisfies Hall's condition, then there is a vertex $b_k \notin \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{k-1}\}$ adjacent to a vertex in S . If b_k is unmatched, then there is an M -augmenting path. Otherwise, b_k is matched with a vertex $a_k \in A$ and so there is an alternating path between a_0 and a_k .
- Else, S violates Hall's condition and the process terminates.

Since this process must eventually terminate, we either halt with an augmenting path or a subset S violating Hall's condition. \square

Q13. Prove König's theorem using Hall's theorem.

Proof. Again, as in Q6, we first notice that it suffices to show that $\tau(G) \leq \nu(G)$. Let G have bipartition (A, B) and let M be a maximal matching in G . If M saturates A , then $\nu(G) = |M| = |A|$ and A is a vertex cover so that $\tau(G) = \nu(G)$. Thus we assume that $L \subsetneq A$ is the largest subset of A saturated by M . Hence all vertices in $A - L$ are unmatched.

By induction on $|A - L|$, we show that a vertex cover of size $|L|$ exists. We note that if $|A - L| \geq 1$ then there is a subset $S \subseteq A - L$ with $|N(S)| < |S|$. Indeed, it follows from Hall's theorem that since A can not be saturated by a matching, there is a subset $S \subseteq A$ violating Hall's condition. Let's take $|S|$ minimum over all such sets S . Note then that $S \cap L = \emptyset$ since every vertex in L has at least one unique neighbour.

For the base case step, if $|A - L| = 1$ there is a unique unmatched vertex $a \in A - L$. So a has no neighbours since $|N(\{a\})| < 1$. Thus L is a vertex cover.

Furthermore, there is a maximal matching M in G such that every edge of M has exactly one end in L , and where every vertex in $A - L$ is still unmatched.

Now fix $|A - L| \geq 2$ and obtain a set $S \subseteq A - L$ which violates Hall's condition. Then the IH implies that $H = G \setminus (S \cup N(S))$ contains a vertex cover X of size $|L|$. So, in G , every edge with no end in $N(S)$ has an end in X . Also, there is a maximal matching M' in G such that each edge in M' has exactly one end in X and no vertex in $A - L$ is matched by M' .

Note that since every vertex in $S \subseteq A - L$ is unmatched by M' , every vertex in $N(S)$ is matched, otherwise there is an augmenting path. Define Y to be the set of vertices in X which are not matched with a vertex in $N(S)$. Then we claim that $Y \cup N(S)$ is a vertex cover of G of size at most $|L|$.

- First, we prove that $Y \cup N(S)$ is a vertex cover. Let e be any edge in G . If $e \in M'$ then it has one end $x \in X$. If $x \notin Y$, then by definition $x \in N(S)$, as needed.
- Next, we show that $|Y \cup N(S)|$ has size at most $|L|$. By construction, every vertex in $X \setminus Y$ has a unique end in $N(S)$, so $|X \setminus Y| \leq |N(S)|$. Also, since every vertex $x \in N(S)$ is matched by M' , either $x \in X \setminus Y$ (if $x \in X$) or x has a unique neighbour $y \in X \setminus Y$, so $|N(S)| \leq |X \setminus Y|$. Since $Y \cap N(S) = \emptyset$, we have $|Y \cup N(S)| = |Y| + |N(S)| = |Y| + |X \setminus Y| = |X| = |L|$.

Therefore, G has a vertex cover of size $|L|$. Therefore, $\tau(G) \leq |L| = \nu(G)$. \square

Q14. Prove Tutte's matching theorem: A graph G has a perfect matching if and only if

$$c_o(G - X) \leq |X|$$

for every subset $X \subseteq V(G)$.

Proof. Let's start with the "only if" direction. Let M be a perfect matching in G , and suppose there is a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ with $c_o(G - X) > |X|$. Suppose C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k are the odd components of $G - X$. Since M is perfect and each component is odd, for each $j \in [k]$ there is a vertex $v_j \in V(C_j)$ which is matched with a vertex $x_j \notin C_j$; hence $x_j \in X$. But then two vertices v_{i_1}, v_{i_2} must receive the same match in X , a contradiction.

The "if" direction is much harder. We proceed by induction on $|V(G)|$. The theorem is trivial if $|V(G)| \leq 2$, so fix $|V(G)| \geq 3$ and suppose $c_o(G - X) \leq |X|$ for every $X \subseteq V(G)$. We prove a sequence of claims as follows:

- **Claim 1:** $|V(G)|$ is even. It suffices to check that G has only even components. Set $X = \emptyset$. Then $c_o(G - X) = c_o(G) \leq |\emptyset| = 0$, so the claim holds.
- **Claim 2:** $c_o(G - X) + |X|$ is always even. If $|X|$ is odd, then $|V(G)| - |X|$ is too by claim 1, so $G - X$ must have an odd number of components. The exact same reasoning shows that if $|X|$ is even then so is $c_o(G - X)$. Then, the claim holds since $a + b$ is even if and only if a and b have the same parity.

- **Claim 3:** *There is a subset $X \subseteq V(G)$ such that $c_o(G - X) = |X|$. We will call such sets X *critical*. If $X = \emptyset$ then $c_o(G - X) = 0$ as shown above, so \emptyset is critical.*
- **Claim 4:** *Let $Z \subseteq V(G)$ be critical with $|Z|$ maximum. Then $G - Z$ has no even components. Suppose by contradiction that C is an even component of $G - Z$, and fix $x \in V(C)$. Then $Z' = Z \cup \{x\}$ is critical so that Z is not maximal: $c_o(G - Z') = c_o(G - Z) + 1 = |Z| + 1 = |Z'|$, since deleting x from C will either give one odd component (if $C - x$ is connected) or one even and one odd component.*
- **Claim 5:** *For each $j \in [k]$, fix $v_j \in V(C_j)$. Then $C_j^* = C_j - v_j$ has a perfect matching. Suppose not. Then the IH implies that there is a set $X \subseteq V(C_j^*)$ with $c_o(C_j^* - X) > |X|$. But then $Z' = Z \cup X \cup \{v_j\}$ is critical:*

$$\begin{aligned}
c_o(G - Z') &= c_o(G - Z) - 1 + c_o(C_j^* - X) \\
&> c_o(G - Z) - 1 + |X| \\
&= |Z| - 1 + |X| = |Z'| - 2,
\end{aligned}$$

so $c_o(G - Z') \geq |Z'| - 1$, but $c_o(G - Z')$ and $|Z'|$ have the same parity by claim 2, so we must have $c_o(G - Z') \geq |Z'|$. By hypothesis, $c_o(G - Z') \leq |Z'|$, so Z' is critical.

- **Claim 6:** *G has a perfect matching.* Claim 5 shows that $C_1^*, C_2^*, \dots, C_k^*$ have perfect matchings; so now we must match the points in Z with points in $Y = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$. If there is no such (perfect) matching between Z and Y , then Hall's theorem implies that there is a subset $S \subseteq Y$ with $|N(S)| < |S|$ (note that the induced graph is bipartite, deleting any edges $z_i z_j$). Set $X = N(S)$ and then note that $c_o(G - X) \geq |S| > |N(S)| = |X|$ is a contradiction and the proof is done. \square

Q15. Let G be a d -regular bipartite graph. Show that G has a perfect matching.

Proof. Suppose not. Let (A, B) be a bipartition of G . Then Hall's theorem says that there is a set $S \subseteq A$ with $|N(S)| < |S|$. Note that there are $d \cdot |S|$ edges leaving S , and there are $d \cdot |N(S)|$ edges leaving $N(S)$. But every edge leaving S has another end in $N(S)$, so $d \cdot |N(S)| < d \cdot |S|$ is a contradiction. \square

Q16. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, determine the minimum $\delta = \delta(n)$ such that every graph G on $2n$ vertices with minimum degree δ has a perfect matching.

Proof. First, we show that $\delta = n$ suffices to guarantee a perfect matching in G . We may assume that G is δ -regular, otherwise just delete any extra edges.

Given any graph G , let (A_0, B_0) be any partition of $V(G)$ such that $|A_0| = |B_0|$. For any partition (A, B) , let $e(A)$ denote the number of edges with both ends in A , and define $e(B)$ analogously. We give an algorithm to obtain a bipartite subgraph of G which will contain a perfect matching.

Pick any $a \in A_0$ and $b \in B_0$. Define $A_1 = A_0 \setminus \{a\} \cup \{b\}$ and $B_1 = B_0 \setminus \{b\} \cup \{a\}$. If $e(A_0) + e(B_0) > e(A_1) + e(B_1)$, then repeat the algorithm again with the partition (A_1, B_1) , otherwise try again with any other pair of

vertices. Since G is finite, this process terminates with a partition (A, B) of $V(G)$ which minimises the number of edges with both ends in A or both ends in B . Then, it follows that each $a \in A$ has at least $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ neighbours in B and each $b \in B$ has at least $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ neighbours in A . Let H be obtained from G by deleting all edges with both ends in either A or B . Then H is $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ -regular and bipartite, and so by Q15 it has a perfect matching. Thus, G does too.

We complete the proof by showing that $\delta = n-1$ does not suffice to guarantee a perfect matching. Consider the complete bipartite graph $K_{n-1, n+1}$. Deleting the smaller partite set of $n-1$ vertices results in $n+1$ isolated vertices, which violates Tutte's condition. Hence, $K_{n-1, n+1}$ has no perfect matching. Note that $\delta(K_{n-1, n+2}) = n-1$. \square