

Homework Set 3

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Problem 1 - a

Suppose \exists a maximal matching M and a maximum matching M^* in $G=(V,E)$. This implies that for each matched vertex in M , there must be at least two matched vertices in M^* , and that there must be at least one matched vertex in M for which \exists 4 matched vertices (4 because only an even number of matched vertices may exist) in M^*

This results in a contradiction: Take these four vertices v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 and at least 2 edges e_1 and e_2 which must connect either $v_1 \rightarrow v_2$ and $v_3 \rightarrow v_4$ or $v_1 \rightarrow v_3$ and $v_2 \rightarrow v_4$ in M^* . In M , only one of these 4 vertices is matched (thus using a third edge by necessity), leaving one of e_1 or e_2 as a free edge (with neither of its vertices included in the M matching).

$\therefore |M|$ cannot be less than $\frac{1}{2} |M^*|$. Thus, $|M| \geq \frac{1}{2} |M^*|$.

Then, to compute a maximal matching, simply iterate over all edges in G and match each free edge found. This yields a running time of $O(E)$.

Pseudocode:

for each edge $e = (u,v)$ in E :
if u and v are free, mark u and v , using e .

Problem 2

If a graph is bipartite, then every path is an alternating path between odd and even vertices, and no vertex can be both even and odd (by definition).

Assume \exists some odd cycle $v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \dots v_n$ where n is odd. Then, assign v_1 to be odd and walk the cycle. v_2 must be even, v_3 odd, and so forth, with v_n being odd. then, walk from v_n to v_1 . This path is not an alternating path since v_1 and v_n are both odd.

\therefore if G is bipartite, there can be no odd cycle.

Now, any path that is not a cycle can be an alternating path. An even cycle can be drawn as an alternating path with v_1 as odd, v_2 even $\dots v_n$ even since n is even (even cycle). Therefore, $v_1 \rightarrow v_n \rightarrow v_1$ is an alternating path. so, if a graph is made up of only non-cyclical paths and/or even cycles then it is a bipartite graph.

\therefore if G has no odd cycles, it is bipartite

We may conclude: G has no cycles $\Leftrightarrow G$ is bipartite.