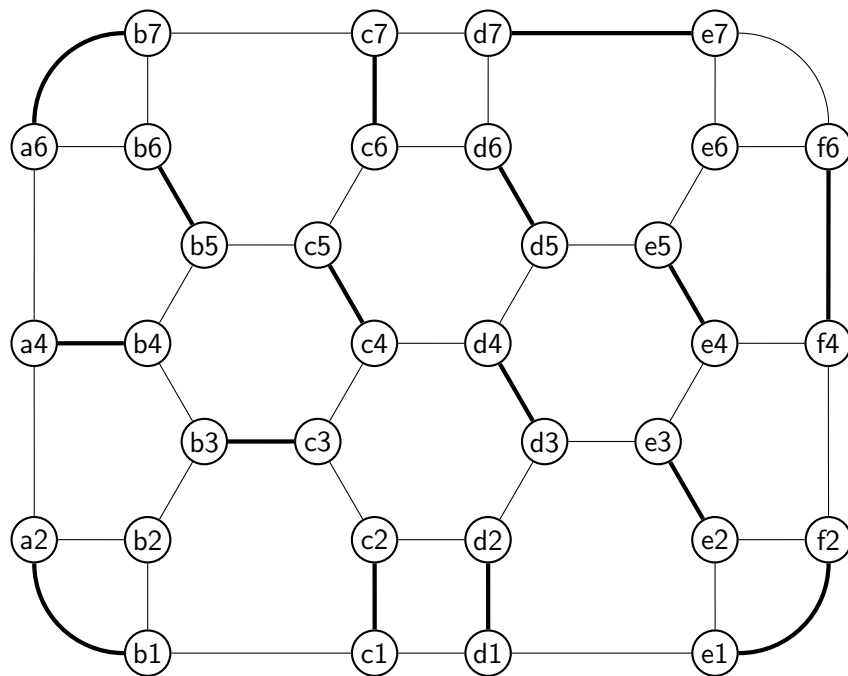


Coursework 3: Graph Algorithms and Complexity Theory

Oskar Mampe

Tutorial Session: Thursday 1pm

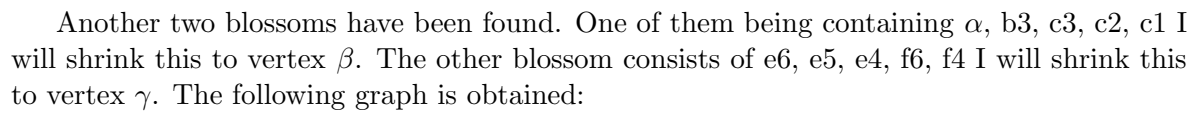
In the graph below a matching is indicated by bold lines. The trees created will also have a bold line indicating a matching.

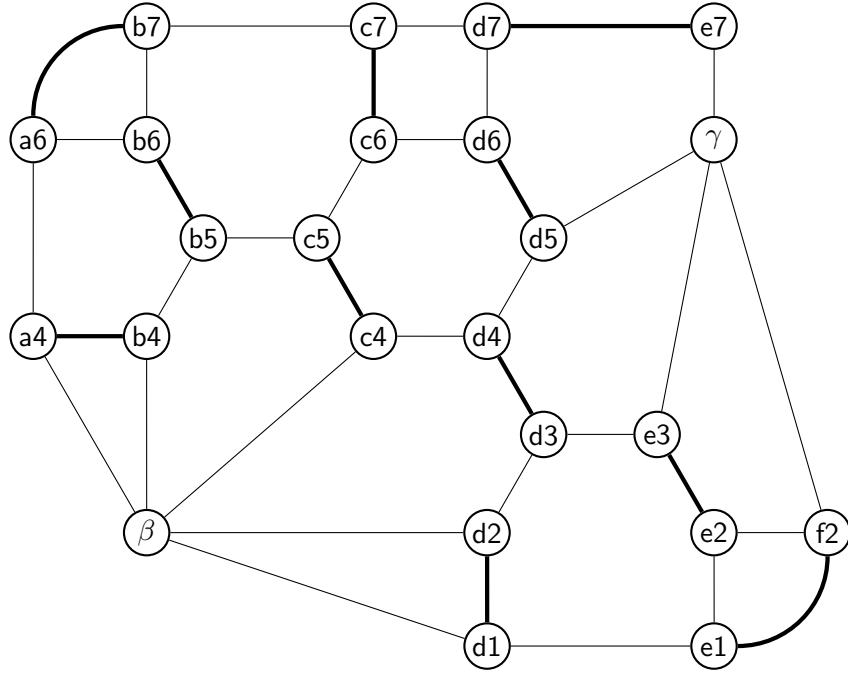


There are two M-unsaturated vertices, namely b2 and e6. Therefore, we initiate Edmond's algorithm starting by growing two alternative trees starting at these two vertices.

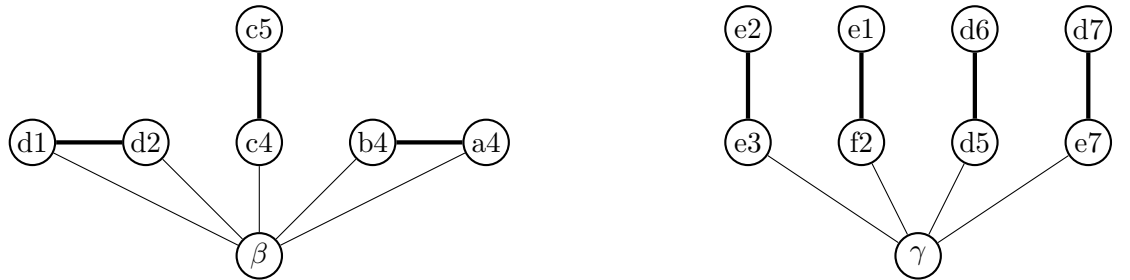


A blossom has been found. The blossom consists of vertices b2, b1, a2 and I shrink it to vertex α . This way, we obtain the following graph:

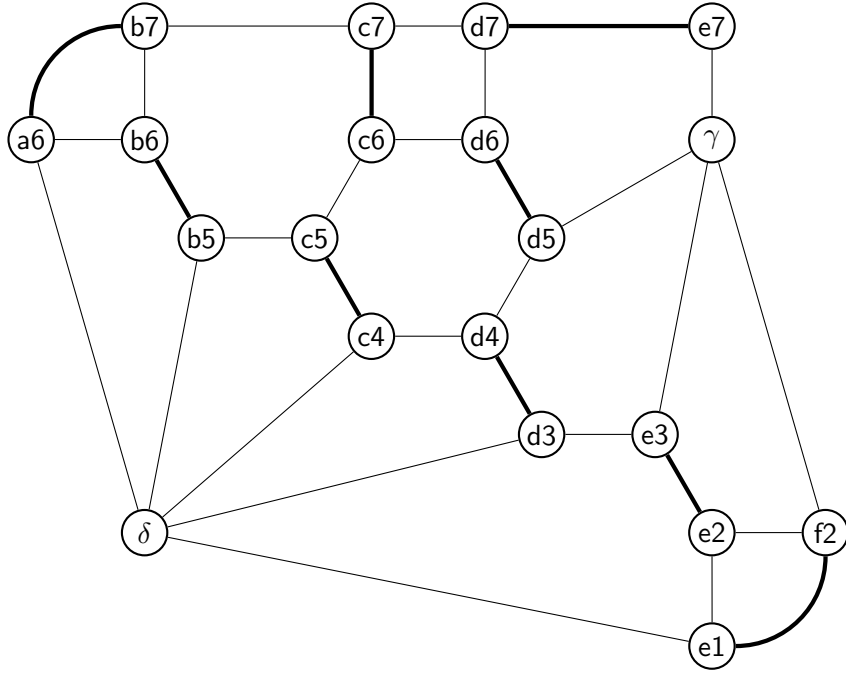




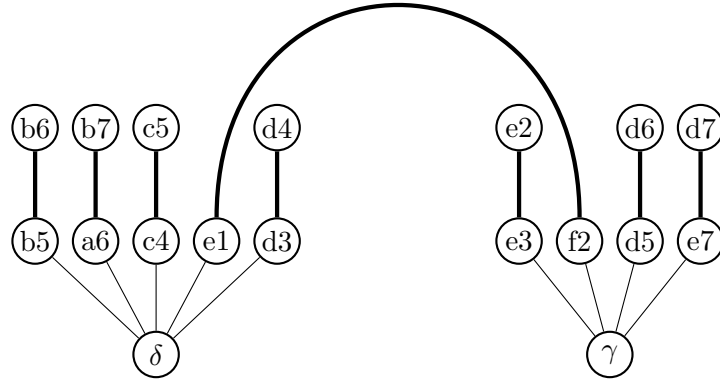
The two M-unsaturated vertices left are β and γ . Therefore, the following alternative trees are grown:



I have found two blossoms. One of them being β , d1, d2 and the other β , b4, a4. Both of these can be shrunk to a single vertex δ . The following graph is then produced:



The two M-unsaturated vertices are δ and γ so the two alternative trees are created:



An augmenting path has been found. The path being $(\delta, e1, f2, \gamma)$. This can be further simplified, by first going around the first blossom $\{\beta, d2, d1\}$ and the second blossom $\{f4, f6, e6\}$, making the augmenting path $(\beta, d2, d1, e1, f2, f4, f6, e6)$. There is another blossom to traverse, for which I have chosen the path $\{\alpha, c1, c2\}$ as it is the only alternative path to $d2$. This makes the path now $(\alpha, c1, c2, d2, d1, e1, f2, f4, f6, e6)$. Finally, traversing the last blossom $\{b2, a2, b1\}$ as it is the only alternative path to $c1$. Making the final path $(b2, a2, b1, c1, c2, d2, d1, e1, f2, f4, f6, e6)$.

