

**Discrete Optimization** (Spring 2018)

**Assignment 13**

**Problem 1**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a bipartite graph and consider the perfect matching polytope of  $G$ , defined as:  $Q(G) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^E : \sum_{e \in \delta(v)} x_e = 1 \quad \forall v \in V, x_e \geq 0 \quad \forall e \in E\}$ . Prove that  $Q(G)$  is integral, i.e. that each vertex of  $Q(G)$  has integer coordinates.

**Problem 2**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a 4-regular bipartite graph (i.e.  $|\delta(v)| = 4$  for each  $v \in V$ ) and  $w : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that there exists a perfect matching in  $G$  of the weight at most  $\frac{1}{4} \sum_{e \in E} w_e$ .

*Hint: Use Problem 1.*

**Problem 3**

Recall that, given a graph  $G(V, E)$ , a vertex cover of  $G$  is a subset  $C \subset V$  such that for every edge  $e \in E$ ,  $e$  has at least one endpoint in  $C$ . Consider the following algorithm, called Greedy, for finding a (not necessarily minimum) vertex cover in a graph  $G$ .

Greedy  $(V, E)$ :

$C = \emptyset$

**while**  $E \neq \emptyset$  **do**:

    Select any  $e = \{u, v\} \in E$

$C := C \cup \{u, v\}$

$E := E \setminus (\delta(u) \cup \delta(v))$       % Remove all edges incident to  $u$  or  $v$

**return**  $C$

- (a) Show that Greedy is correct (i.e. that it outputs a vertex cover of  $G$ ). What is its asymptotic running time in terms of  $|V|, |E|$ ? (You can assume that selecting an edge and removing an edge takes constant time).
- (b) Let  $C^*$  be a vertex cover of  $G$  of minimum cardinality, and let  $C$  be the vertex cover output by the Greedy algorithm. Show that  $|C| \leq 2|C^*|$ .

**Problem 4**

Prove that the rank of the Tutte matrix of  $G$  is twice the size of a maximum matching in  $G$  (the “rank” here refers to largest  $r$  such that there is a  $r \times r$  submatrix whose determinant is not the zero polynomial).

*Hint: Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  skew symmetric matrix (i.e.  $A^T = -A$ ) of rank  $r$ . For any two sets  $S, T \subseteq [n]$  we denote by  $A_{ST}$  the submatrix of  $A$  indexed by rows  $S$  and columns  $T$ . For any two sets  $S, T$  of size  $r$  show that  $\det(A_{ST}) \det(A_{TS}) = \det(A_{TT}) \det(A_{SS})$ .*