UNIVERSITY OF KONSTANZ DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCE PD Dr. Sabine Cornelsen / Melanie Badent

Assignment 2

Post Date: 09 May 2012 **Due Date:** 22 May 2012 You are permitted and encouraged to work in groups of two.

Problem 1: Dating Agency I

Imagine you are a matchmaker with n male and n female clients. Each man has given a ranking for the n women, and vice versa. A higher ranking implies a greater preference. Your job is to arrange n datings such that there is no undated pair that perfers each other to their current date.

Develop an algorithm that solves the dating problem, i.e., it constructs a matching with the given properties. Prove that your algorithm works correctly and analyze its running time.

Test your algorithm with the example given below.

W3

 $\mathbf{2}$

5

3

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

W4

1

1

2

 $\mathbf{5}$

1

W5

4

 $\mathbf{2}$

5

4

5

W2

5

3

1 3

 $\mathbf{2}$

Problem	2 :	Dating	Agency	Π

W1

3

4

4

1

4

M1

M2

M3

M4

M5

Again you are a matchmaker with n male and n female clients. Now, each man has given a list of at most n women that he wants to date. Transform this problem into a maximum flow problem such that you can arrange as many dates as possible.

M1M2M3M4M5W154 3 1 $\mathbf{2}$ W251 3 24 W3 $\mathbf{2}$ 54 1 3 W43 1 24 5 $\mathbf{2}$ W553 1 4

3 Points

8 Points

SS 2012

Algorithmic Graph Theory

Problem 3: Alternating and Augmenting Paths

Consider the following graph together with the given matching indicated by the bold, red edges.



Find in this graph

- (a) an alternating path of length 10,
- (b) an alternating cycle of length 10,
- (c) an augmenting path of lenght 5,
- (d) an augmenting path of lenght 9, and
- (e) an alternating spanning tree rooted at vertex 2.

Problem 4: Blossoms

4 Points

Consider the graph given in Figure (a) that has an augmenting path $\langle 1, 2, 3, 4 \rangle$. The sequence $\langle 2, 3, 5, 2 \rangle$ is a blossom in the graph. Contracting these vertices yields the graph in Figure (b). However, this graph does not have an augmenting path starting at vertex 1.



Is this a counterexample for the theorem that a graph has an augmenting path from a vertex v if and only if the contracted graph has an augmenting path from v?