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# Assignment 11

Post Date: 4 July 2014 Due Date: 11 July 2014 Tutorial: 18 July 2014 You are permitted and encouraged to work in groups of two.

## Problem 1: Independent Vertex Sets

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Let  $\mathcal{I} = \{V' \subseteq V; \{u, v\} \notin E \text{ for } u, v \in V'\}.$ 

- (a) Show that  $(V, \mathcal{I})$  is an independence system.
- (b) Is  $(V, \mathcal{I})$  also a matroid?

### **Problem 2: Matching Matroid**

Let G = (V, E) be a graph. Let

 $\mathcal{I} = \{ V' \subseteq V; \text{ there is a matching } M \text{ of } G \text{ s.t. no vertex in } V' \text{ is free} \}.$ 

Show that  $(V, \mathcal{I})$  is a matroid.

#### **Problem 3: Weight Sequence**

Let  $(X, \mathcal{I})$  be a matroid and let  $\omega : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a weight function. The weight sequence of a basis  $B = \{x_1, \ldots, x_d\}$  of  $(X, \mathcal{I})$  is the sequence  $\langle \omega(x_1), \ldots, \omega(x_k) \rangle$  of weights of the elements of B ordered such that  $\omega(x_1) \leq \cdots \leq \omega(x_k)$ .

Show that any two minimum weight bases of a matroid have the same weight sequence.

Summer 2014

**Combinatorial Optimization** 

6 Points

4 Points

4 Points

#### **Problem 4: Fundamental Cycle Basis**

Let G = (V, E) be an undirected, connected graph with m edges. Let  $T = (V, E_T)$  be a spanning tree of G. For each non-tree edge  $e = \{v, w\} \in E \setminus E_T$  we define a fundamental cycle  $C_e = \{e\} \cup P_e$  where  $P_e$  is the set of edges on the unique path in T between v and w. Show that the fundamental cycle basis  $\mathcal{B}_T = \{C_e \mid e \in E \setminus E_T\}$  with respect to T is indeed a cycle basis of the cycle space C:

- (a) Show that  $\mathcal{B}_T$  is linearly independent.
- (b) Show that  $\mathcal{B}_T$  is a generating system of  $\mathcal{C}$  by describing how an arbitrary simple cycle can be written as a linear combination of elements of  $\mathcal{B}_T$ .

**Hint:** Consider the cuts of G induced by the connected components of T minus one edge. Observe that a cycle crosses a cut an even number of times.