

**Advanced Graph Algorithms****SS 2012**

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**Exercise 1:** Small maximal matchings*(5 points)*

Sometimes, a *small* maximal matching can be useful (see for example the crown reduction for VERTEX COVER from Thursday's lecture, which gives a better result if a smaller maximal matching is found). How small can a maximal matching be, compared to a maximum matching of a graph? (Prove your claim.)

**Exercise 2:** Variants of the FEEDBACK VERTEX SET problem*(5+7=12 points)*

This week's lectures covered the FEEDBACK VERTEX SET problem (which is NP-hard). Consider instead the FEEDBACK EDGE SET problem: Given a graph  $G$ , we want to find at most  $k$  edges which intersect all cycles.

- i) Show that FEEDBACK EDGE SET can be solved in polynomial time.
- ii) Consider now the problems on *directed* graphs: the input is a directed graph  $G$  and an integer  $k$ , and the problem is to hit all directed cycles, using  $k$  vertices resp. edges. Show that the vertex-deletion variant reduces to the edge-deletion variant (that is, show how the vertex-deletion problem for a directed graph  $G$  and an integer  $k$  can be translated into an edge-deletion question  $(G', k)$  on a modified graph  $G'$ ).

**Exercise 3:** Cluster graphs*(8+15=23 points)*

A cluster graph is a graph where every connected component is a clique.

1. Prove that a graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a cluster graph if and only if it contains no induced copy of  $P_3$  (i.e., there are no three vertices  $u, v, w \in V$  such that  $uv, vw \in E$  but  $uw \notin E$ ).
2. Because of noisy data, it can happen that a graph which is supposed to be a cluster graph has some extra edges (or some edges missing) – for example, think of data clustering applications, where you create an edge between two objects (vertices) if they are deemed sufficiently similar. For this reason, we define a cluster graph cleaning problem as follows:

**CLUSTER GRAPH EDGE MODIFICATION**

**Input:** A graph  $G$ , an integer  $k$

**Task:** Remove or insert at most  $k$  edges in  $G$  so that the result is a cluster graph.

Find a  $2^{O(k)}$ -time FPT algorithm for CLUSTER GRAPH EDGE MODIFICATION. *Hint:* Use the characterization from the previous step. Partial credit if you only solve the edge *deletion* variant (where you are asked to remove at most  $k$  edges, but not allowed to add any edges).