INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR

Instructions: Answer any five questions. Answer all parts of a question in the same place

1.

- (a) A connected plane graph G has 10 vertices and 20 edges.
 - i. Compute the number of faces in the dual graph G^* of G.
 - ii. Show that we need at least three colors to color G.
- (b) State and prove the 5-color theorem.

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]

2.

- (a) All departments send their faculty members for invigilation duties during the semester examinations. The i^{th} department sends m_i invigilators. The examination section has to schedule these candidates into k examination halls over 5 days, such that:
 - Each hall j gets a given number n_i of invigilators during each examination.
 - All candidates may not be assigned a duty, but no candidate should be assigned more than one duty.
 - The team of invigilators at a given hall in a given date must be constituted from members of different departments.

Formulate this problem as a network flow problem. You should clearly state what the edges and vertices of your network represent. You should also state how the formulation may be used to test whether a solution exists.

(b) Show the steps in converting a feasible circulation problem into a maximum flow problem. Demonstrate the steps on the following instance of a feasible circulation problem.

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]



- (a) Prove that if G is a color critical graph, then the graph G* generated from it by applying Mycielski's construction is also color critical.
- (b) Indian Railways is planning to run a new train through k stations, $C_1, ..., C_k$ (in this succession). It wants to add reservation quotas between select cities. The number of berths needed in the quota from C_i to C_j is denoted by Q_{ij} . Each coach of the train has 30 berths. The Railways wants to determine the minimum number of coaches needed to accommodate the quotas. Reduce the problem to a graph coloring problem and give an efficient algorithm for finding an optimal solution.

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]

4.

- (a) State Menger's theorem, and use it to prove the following statement. If *x* and *y* are distinct vertices of a graph G, then the minimum size of an *x*,*y*-disconnecting set of edges equals the maximum number of pair-wise edge disjoint *x*,*y*-paths.
- (b) Let A = (A₁, ..., A_m) be a collection of subsets of a set Y. A "system of distinct representatives" (SDR) for A is a set of distinct elements, a₁, ..., a_m, in Y such that a_i ∈ A_i. Using Hall's Theorem, prove that A has an SDR iff | ∪_{i∈S} A_i | ≥ |S| for every S ⊆ {1, ..., m}.

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]

- 5.
- (a) Suppose a graph G has 9 vertices, each of degree 5 or 6. Prove that at least 5 vertices have degree 6 or at least 6 vertices have degree 5.
- (b) A digital sequential circuit can be represented by a finite state transition system. Suppose we are given the power consumption for each state transition let p_{ij} denote the power consumed in the transition from state s_i to state s_j . The peak power on a path from state s_i to state s_j is the maximum among the power consumed in the transitions on the path. We want to find the path having minimum peak power among all paths from s_i to s_j . Reduce this problem to a known graph problem and sketch an efficient algorithm.

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]

- 6. Give examples to demonstrate the working of the following algorithms.
 - (a) Hungarian algorithm
 - (b) Pre-flow push algorithm
 - (c) Edmond's blossom algorithm

[4 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks]

3.