

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

LARSON—MATH 556—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 09  
NP-properties and the Hungarian Method

Concepts & Notation

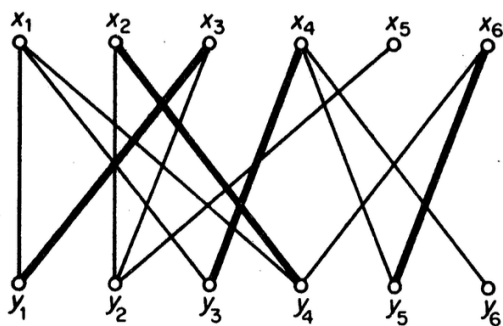
- *assignment problem, graph  $G$ , points  $V(G)$ , lines  $E(G)$ , adjacent, incident.*
- *line covering, line covering number  $\rho$ , matching, matching number  $\nu$ , point covering, point covering number  $\tau$ , independent set, independence number  $\alpha$ .*

Review

- **König's Theorem:** For any bipartite graph,  $\tau = \nu$ .
  - A **perfect matching** (or **1-factor**) is a matching which covers all points of  $G$ .
  - What is *Hall's Theorem*?
  - What is *Frobenius's (Marriage) Theorem*?
  - What is a *Hamilton cycle* in a graph?
  - What's an algorithm for finding a Hamilton cycle in a graph?
  - What is the conceptual difference between the problems (1) of finding a perfect matching in a bipartite graph, and (2) finding a Hamilton cycle in a graph?
  - Why is "having a perfect matching" an *NP-property* of a graph?
  - Why is "having a set of points  $X$  where  $|X| > |\Gamma(X)|$ " an *NP-property* of a graph?
  - Why is the *negation* of "having a perfect matching" an *NP-property* of a bipartite graph?
  - Why is the property of "having a perfect matching" in a bipartite graph *well-characterized*?
  - What does it mean for *a class of graphs to be in NP*?
  - What does it mean for *a class of graphs to be in co-NP*?
1. How do we extend the concept of "a *property* being well-characterized" to that of "an *invariant* being well-characterized"?



6. Let  $M$  be a matching in a graph. What is an  $M$ -augmenting path?



7. Let  $M$  be the highlighted lines. Find an  $M$ -augmenting path in this graph.

8. What is Berge's Theorem?

9. Why is Berge's Theorem true?

10. What is the *Hungarian Method*?

11. Why does the Hungarian method produce a *provably* maximum matching in a bipartite graph?