

Solutions: #9

1) a - $G = K_2$

b - G can be either $C_3 = K_3$ or a star.

2) To show G has a perfect matching we will show that G satisfies Hall's condition. To this end

let $\bar{X} \subseteq U$ where

$$\{x_1, \dots, x_r\} = \bar{X}$$

ordered $\Rightarrow 1 \leq \deg(x_1) < \dots < \deg(x_r)$. (we have strict inequalities as all $\deg$ in U have unique $\deg$.)

It now follows that $\deg x_r \geq |\bar{X}|$. Thus

$$|\bar{X}| \leq \deg x_r = |N(x_r)| \leq |N(\bar{X})|$$

which shows G satisfies Hall's condition.

3) This is true. Observe:

G has a perfect matching iff $\alpha'(G) = n/2$ iff

$$\beta'(G) = n - n/2 = \alpha'(G)$$

where the last "iff" uses the fact that $\beta'(G) + \alpha'(G) = n$.

4) If $P = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2r+1})$ is an M -augmented path

where $e_2, e_4, \dots, e_{2r} \in M$ and $e_1, e_3, \dots, e_{2r+1} \notin M$,

then $M' = (M - \{e_2, \dots, e_{2r}\}) \cup \{e_1, e_3, \dots, e_{2r+1}\}$ is a

set of indep. edges and $|M'| = |M| + 1$. So M' is a larger matching than M .

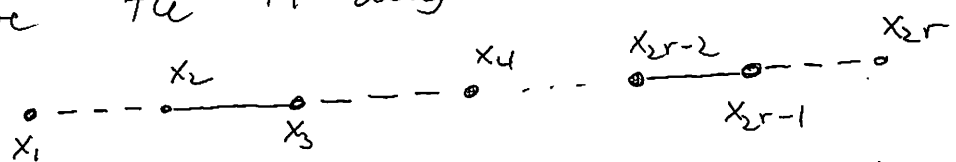
5) If G has a perfect matching M , then if player 1 picks the vertex x_i player 2 should pick the vertex x_{i+1} which is matched (under M) w/ x_i . Under this strategy, player 2 can always make a move. As the game cannot go on forever it follows that player 1 must lose, i.e., player 2 wins.

Now if G does not have a perfect matching, then let M be a largest matching. The strategy player 1 should follow is:

- ① pick x_1 not covered in M .
- ② any time player 2 picks a vertex x_i covered by M , player 1 should pick the vertex x_{i+1} that is matched w/ x_i under M , i.e. $x_i x_{i+1} \in M$.

provided player 2 always chooses a vertex covered by M it follows that player 1 will win. We now claim that player 2 must in fact always choose a vertex covered by M . First, x_2 must be covered otherwise $M \cup \{x_1, x_2\}$ is a larger matching $\Rightarrow \in$

For another contradiction assume at some later pt player 2 picks a vertex x_{2r} that is not covered. Then we have the M -augmented path



which cannot exist by problem #4! Thus player 2 must always choose a vertex that is covered, guaranteeing player 1 a subsequent move.