



Discrete Optimization (MA 3502), WiSe 2012/13

Prof. Dr. P. Gritzmann, Dr. René Brandenburg  
Problem Sheet 2

---

**Problem 2.1**

Consider the following sets of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$(i) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (ii) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (iii) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$(iv) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (v) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

- a) Which sets generate lattices in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?  
b) Which sets generate sublattices of  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ ?

Let  $L_1, \dots, L_5$  be the lattices generated by (i), ..., (v) respectively. Consider the partially ordered set (poset) consisting of  $L_1, \dots, L_5$  ordered by inclusion. (See „Einführung in die Diskrete Mathematik“ for details on posets)

- c) Draw the Hasse Diagram of this partially ordered set.

**Problem 2.2**

Give an example of a matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^{2 \times 2}$  and a vector  $b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ , s. t. the equations  $a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1$  and  $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2$  both have a solution  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ , but the system of equations  $Ax = b$  does not.

**Problem 2.3**

Let  $G$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges. The *incidence matrix*  $S_G \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times m}$  has rows corresponding to vertices of  $G$ , columns corresponding to edges, and an entry 1 whenever the corresponding vertex and edge are incident (0 otherwise) – compare Problem 1.1.

- a) Suppose that  $G$  is connected. Show that  $\text{rank}(S_G) = \begin{cases} n-1 & , G \text{ bipartite} \\ n & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$   
b) Consider a subgraph  $K$  of  $G$  with  $|V(K)| = n$ ,  $|E(K)| = n-1$  and  $S_K$  the incidence matrix of  $K$ . We denote by  $S_{K,i}$  the matrix  $S_K$  where the  $i$ -th row has been deleted. Show that:

$$K \text{ is a tree} \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in [n] : |\det(S_{K,i})| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in [n] : |\det(S_{K,i})| = 1$$

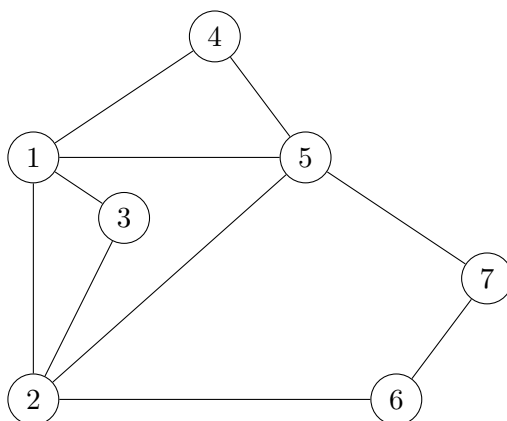
- c) Consider a connected subgraph  $K$  of  $G$  with  $|V(K)| = n$ ,  $|E(K)| = n$  and  $S$  the incidence matrix of  $K$ . Show that:

$$K \text{ contains an odd cycle} \Leftrightarrow |\det(S)| = 2$$

**Problem 2.4**

Let  $K_n = ([n], \binom{V}{2})$  the complete graph on  $n$  vertices and  $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  a edge-weight function. We say „ $c$  fulfills the triangle inequality“ if  $c(\{i, j\}) + c(\{j, k\}) \geq c(\{i, k\})$  for all  $i, j, k \in [n]$ .

- a) Show: Every graph, having a minimal degree  $\delta(G) \geq 2$  includes a simple cycle (a closed path).
- b) A trail in a graph is a set of consecutive edges. A walk in a graph is a trail without edge repetitions. (Hence a walk is a path, if there are no node repetitions either). An eulerian cycle (or eulerian tour) is a cycle (a closed walk) using each *edge* of the graph exactly once.  
Find an eulerian cycle in the following graph



- c) Show: Any connected graph  $G = (V, E)$ , s. t.  $\deg(v) \in 2\mathbb{N}$  for all  $v \in V$  contains an eulerian cycle. Can you give an (efficient) algorithm for the construction of such a cycle in such graphs? What happens if  $G$  may be a multi-graph?
- d) Suppose  $T = ([n], E)$  is a minimal spanning tree of  $G$  with respect to  $c$ . Show:  $c(T)$  is a lower bound for the length of any TSP tour in  $G$ .
- e) Suppose  $C = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m)$  with  $e_1, \dots, e_m \in \binom{V}{2}$  is a cycle containing all nodes of  $V$  of length  $c(C) = \sum_{i \in [m]} c(e_i)$ . Show: If  $c$  fulfills the triangle inequality, then there exists a Traveling Salesman tour (a simple cycle containing all vertices of the graph) in  $K_n$ , of length at most  $c(C)$ . How can we construct the TSP tour from the eulerian tour?
- f) Use the above to give an algorithm, which constructs a TSP tour of length at most two times the length of a minimal TSP tour. (Such an algorithm is called a *factor 2-approximation*).

**Submission:** by Monday, 14:00 in the week following the exercise class, in the metal cupboard at the beginning of the M9-finger or in my office.

Please submit your work in groups.