# NMAG403 - Combinatorics 

October 13, 2023 - Hall's theorem

## Homework

Deadline: November 13, 2023
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1. (a) Does the system of all 3 -element subsets of $\{1,2,3,4\}$ have an SDR?
(b) Does the system of all 3-element subsets of $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ have an SDR?
(c) Let $B_{n, k}$ be the bipartite incidence graph of the system of all $k$-element subsets of an $n$-element set. What is $\mu\left(B_{n, k}\right)$ ? (Give a closed formula and prove it.)
2. Prove that $\chi^{\prime}(G)=\Delta(G)$ holds true for every bipartite graph $G$. (Here $\Delta(G)$ denotes the maximum degree of a vertex of $G$ and $\chi^{\prime}(G)$ denotes the edge chromatic number, aka chromatic index, of $G$.)
3. For which $k$ is the following statement true? Every legal filling of the first $k$ lines of a SUDOKU can be extended to a legal completion of the entire $9 \times 9$ table. Prove your answer.

## In class problems

9. Prove or find a counterexample to the following statement: Let $I$ and $X$ be infinite sets and let $\mathcal{M}=\left\{M_{i}\right\}_{i \in I}$ be a set system such that $\bigcup \mathcal{M}=X$. If $\mathcal{M}$ satisfies the Hall condition ( $\forall J \subseteq I:\left|\bigcup_{j \in J} M_{j}\right| \geq|J|$ ), then $\mathcal{M}$ has an SDR.
10. Let $G$ be a bipartite graph with 42 vertices such that whenever you pick 31 vertices, they will contain at least one edge. Show that $G$ has a matching with at least 12 edges.
11. Prove, for every integer $k$, that a graph has an orientation of maximum outdegree at most $k$ if and only if each of its subgraphs $H$ satisfies $|E(H)| \leq k \cdot|V(H)|$.
12. Dilworth's theorem says that if a finite poset $(P, \prec)$ has the largest antichain of size $r$, then $P$ can be decomposed into $r$ chains. Prove that Dilworth's theorem implies the harder implication of Hall's theorem.
13. Prove Birkhoff's theorem which says that for every $n$, the set of all bistochastic matrices of order $n$ is exactly the convex hull of the set of permutation matrices of the same order (matrices being viewed as points in $n^{2}$-dimensional Euclidean space).
