

# NMAG403 - Combinatorics

October 11, 2024 – Hall's theorem

## Homework

Deadline: **November 11, 2024**

Send to: [honza@kam.mff.cuni.cz](mailto:honza@kam.mff.cuni.cz) (in PDF)

- Does the system of all 3-element subsets of  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  have an SDR?
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  - Let  $B_{n,k}$  be the bipartite incidence graph of the system of all  $k$ -element subsets of an  $n$ -element set. What is  $\mu(B_{n,k})$ ? (Give a closed formula and prove it. And recall that  $\mu(G)$  denotes the maximum size of a matching in a graph  $G$ .)
- Prove that  $\chi'(G) = \Delta(G)$  holds true for every bipartite graph  $G$ . (Here  $\Delta(G)$  denotes the maximum degree of a vertex of  $G$  and  $\chi'(G)$  denotes the edge chromatic number, aka chromatic index, of  $G$ .)
- Prove that any connected graph  $G$  with at least 2 vertices contains two different vertices  $u, v$  such that both  $G - u$  and  $G - v$  are connected.

## In class problems

- Prove or find a counterexample to the following statement: Let  $I$  and  $X$  be **infinite** sets and let  $\mathcal{M} = \{M_i\}_{i \in I}$  be a set system such that  $\bigcup \mathcal{M} = X$ . If  $\mathcal{M}$  satisfies the Hall condition ( $\forall J \subseteq I : |\bigcup_{j \in J} M_j| \geq |J|$ ), then  $\mathcal{M}$  has an SDR.
- 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.
- 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  $|E(H)| \leq k \cdot |V(H)|$ .
- Dilworth's theorem says that if a finite poset  $(P, <)$  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.
- 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).