

**MATH 350: Graph Theory and Combinatorics. Fall 2017.**  
**Assignment #6: Matchings in arbitrary graphs, Tutte's theorem**

Due Thursday, October 26th, 8:30AM

Write your answers clearly. Justify all your answers.

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**This is a warm-up question, do not submit your solution. However, if you have any trouble with solving it, get in touch with me for a hint.**

- a) Show that it is impossible, using  $1 \times 2$  rectangles (dominoes), to tile an  $8 \times 8$  square (chessboard) from which the two opposite  $1 \times 1$  corners ( $A1$  and  $H8$ ) have been removed. (0 points)
- b) Let  $G$  be a graph and let  $M$  be a maximal matching in  $G$  w.r.t. adding edges (i.e., there is no matching  $M'$  in  $G$  such that  $M \subsetneq M'$ ). Prove that  $|M| \geq \lceil \nu(G)/2 \rceil$ . (0 points)
- c) Let  $G$  be a graph and let  $M$  and  $N$  be two matchings in  $G$  such that  $|M| > |N|$ . Prove that there exist matchings  $M'$  and  $N'$  such that  $M \cup N = M' \cup N'$ ,  $|M'| = |M| - 1$  and  $|N'| = |N| + 1$ . (0 points)

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1. Let  $T$  be a tree. Prove that  $T$  has a perfect matching if and only if for every vertex  $v \in V(T)$  the subgraph  $T - v$  contains exactly one connected component with odd number of vertices. (2 points)

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2. Let  $G$  be a 3-regular simple graph with no cut-edge, and let  $e \in E(G)$  be an edge of  $G$ .

- a) Prove that  $G$  has a perfect matching  $M_1$  such that  $e \in M_1$ . (2 points)
- b) Prove that  $G$  has a perfect matching  $M_2$  such that  $e \notin M_2$ . (2 points)

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3.

- a) Let  $k \geq 3$  and  $G = (V, E)$  a  $k$ -regular connected graph with even number of vertices. Suppose  $G$  has the property that for every set of edges  $F \subseteq E$  of size  $k - 2$ , the subgraph  $(V, E \setminus F)$  is still connected (graphs with this property are called  $(k - 1)$ -edge-connected). Prove that  $G$  has a perfect matching. (2 points)
- b) For every  $k \geq 3$ , construct a  $k$ -regular graph  $Z_k = (V, E)$  with even number of vertices which has the property that for every subset of edges  $F \subseteq E$  of size  $k - 3$ , the subgraph  $(V, E \setminus F)$  is still connected (i.e.,  $Z_k$  is  $(k - 2)$ -edge-connected), but yet  $Z_k$  has no perfect matching. (2 points)

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(★) **This is a challenge of the week question, do not submit your solution.**

- a) Prove that a graph  $G = (V, E)$  has a 2-factor if and only if for every vertex-subset  $X \subseteq V$  and every independent set  $S \subseteq (V \setminus X)$  it holds that (0 points)

$$|S| \leq |X| + \sum_{C \text{ component of } G - (S \cup X)} \left\lfloor \frac{\# \text{ of edges between } S \text{ and } C}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

*Hint: construct an auxiliary graph  $H$  s.t. 2-factor in  $H \equiv$  1-factor in  $G$ , and use Tutte's theorem for  $H$ .*

- b) Use part (a) to prove that for all  $k \geq 1$ , a  $(2k + 1)$ -regular graph  $G$  with no cut-edge has a 2-factor. (0 points)