## Problem Set 2

Due: Tuesday, September 20

Problem 1. Let $S$ be the set $\{1,2, \ldots, m n\}$. Partition $S$ into $m$ sets $A_{1}, \ldots, A_{m}$ of size $n$ each. Also partition $S$ into $m$ sets $B_{1}, \ldots, B_{m}$ of size $n$ each. Show that the $A_{i}$ can be renumbered so that $A_{i} \cap B_{i}$ is non-empty for every $i$.

Problem 2. For a list of trails $T_{1}, \ldots, T_{m}$, let $L\left(T_{1}, \ldots, T_{m}\right)$ be the number of trails $T_{i}$ that are not closed. Let $\tau(G)$ be the smallest value of $L\left(T_{1}, \ldots, T_{m}\right)$ over all lists of trails $T_{1}, \ldots, T_{m}$ such that their edge sets partition $E(G)$ (i.e. each edge of $G$ appears in exactly one trail). For example, if $G$ is a cycle with an extra edge, then $\tau(G)=1$. Determine a simple expression for $\tau(G)$ in terms of the vertex degrees of $G$ (and prove that this is correct).

Problem 3. For a spanning tree $T$ in a weighted graph, let $m(T)$ denote the maximum among the weights of the edges in $T$. Let $x$ denote the minimum of $m(T)$ over all spanning trees of a weighted graph $G$. Prove that if $T$ is a spanning tree in $G$ with minimum total weight, then $m(T)=x$ (in other words, $T$ also minimizes the maximum weight). Construct an example to show that the converse is false. (Comment: A tree that minimizes the maximum weight is called a bottleneck or minimax spanning tree.)

Problem 4. Let $T, T^{\prime}$ be two spanning trees of a connected graph $G$. For $e \in E(T)-E\left(T^{\prime}\right)$, prove that there is an edge $e^{\prime} \in E\left(T^{\prime}\right)-E(T)$ such that $T^{\prime}+e-e^{\prime}$ and $T-e+e^{\prime}$ are both spanning trees of $G$.

Problem 5. Let $G$ be a bipartite graph with vertex sets $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$. Let $A$ be the set of vertices of maximal degree. Show that there is a matching in $G$ that covers $A$.

