

How can we show that a graph G is not bipartite?

Min-max theorems

How can we show that a graph G is not bipartite?

It is enough to exhibit an odd cycle.

Min-max theorems

How can we show that a graph G is not bipartite?

It is enough to exhibit an odd cycle.

How can we show that a matching M is a maximum matching?

Min-max theorems

How can we show that a graph G is not bipartite?

It is enough to exhibit an odd cycle.

How can we show that a matching M is a maximum matching?

We could show that it has no M -augmenting path, but that's too hard!

Min-max theorems

How can we show that a graph G is not bipartite?

It is enough to exhibit an odd cycle.

How can we show that a matching M is a maximum matching?

We could show that it has no M -augmenting path, but that's too hard!

We will show that, in some cases, there is an easier way.

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Observation: size of a vertex cover in $G \geq$ size of a matching in G .

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Observation: size of a vertex cover in $G \geq$ size of a matching in G .

This is because no vertex can cover two edges of a matching.

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Observation: size of a vertex cover in $G \geq$ size of a matching in G .

This is because no vertex can cover two edges of a matching.

Notation:

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Observation: size of a vertex cover in $G \geq$ size of a matching in G .

This is because no vertex can cover two edges of a matching.

Notation:

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

For every graph G ,

$$\beta(G) \geq \alpha'(G).$$

Vertex covers and matchings

Definition

A **vertex cover** of G is a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ that contains at least one endpoint of every edge.

Think of security guards in an art gallery.

Observation: size of a vertex cover in $G \geq$ size of a matching in G .

This is because no vertex can cover two edges of a matching.

Notation:

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

For every graph G ,

$$\beta(G) \geq \alpha'(G).$$

Obtaining a matching and a vertex cover of the same size proves that both are optimal!

Vertex covers and matchings of bipartite graphs

There are graphs for which $\beta(G) > \alpha'(G)$.

Vertex covers and matchings of bipartite graphs

There are graphs for which $\beta(G) > \alpha'(G)$.

Theorem (König-Egerváry)

If G is bipartite, then

$$\beta(G) = \alpha'(G).$$

Vertex covers and matchings of bipartite graphs

There are graphs for which $\beta(G) > \alpha'(G)$.

Theorem (König-Egerváry)

If G is bipartite, then

$$\beta(G) = \alpha'(G).$$

This is an example of a min-max relation.

In general, we have a maximization problem and a minimization problem, and any solution to the first has a smaller size than any solution to the second.

If we find solutions with the same value, then they are both optimal.

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Definition

An **edge cover** of G is a set $L \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to some edge in L .

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Definition

An **edge cover** of G is a set $L \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to some edge in L .

Observation:

size of an edge cover in $G \geq$ size of an independent set in G .

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Definition

An **edge cover** of G is a set $L \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to some edge in L .

Observation:

size of an edge cover in $G \geq$ size of an independent set in G .

This is because no edge can cover two edges of an independent set.

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Definition

An **edge cover** of G is a set $L \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to some edge in L .

Observation:

size of an edge cover in $G \geq$ size of an independent set in G .

This is because no edge can cover two edges of an independent set.

Notation:

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G
(called **independence number**)

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

Independent sets and edge covers

Recall that an independent set is a set of mutually non-adjacent vertices.

Definition

An **edge cover** of G is a set $L \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to some edge in L .

Observation:

size of an edge cover in $G \geq$ size of an independent set in G .

This is because no edge can cover two edges of an independent set.

Notation:

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G
(called **independence number**)

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

For every graph G ,

$$\beta'(G) \geq \alpha(G).$$

Summary of notation

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

Summary of notation

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

Some relations we have discussed so far:

$$\beta(G) \geq \alpha'(G)$$

(with equality if G is bipartite)

Summary of notation

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

Some relations we have discussed so far:

$$\beta(G) \geq \alpha'(G)$$

(with equality if G is bipartite)

$$\beta'(G) \geq \alpha(G)$$

Summary of notation

$\alpha(G)$ = maximum size of an independent set in G

$\alpha'(G)$ = maximum size of a matching in G

$\beta(G)$ = minimum size of a vertex cover in G

$\beta'(G)$ = minimum size of an edge cover in G

Some relations we have discussed so far:

$$\beta(G) \geq \alpha'(G)$$

(with equality if G is bipartite)

$$\beta'(G) \geq \alpha(G)$$

$$\beta'(G) \geq \frac{n(G)}{2} \geq \alpha'(G)$$