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## Combinatorial Optimization

Fall 2015

Assignment Sheet 7

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Exercises marked with  $\star$  can be handed in for bonus points. Due date is Friday November 6.

### Exercise 1

Recall that in class we defined a chain  $\mathcal{C}$  to be a family of sets such that for all  $S, T \in \mathcal{C}$  we have either  $S \subseteq T$  or  $T \subseteq S$ . Suppose  $\mathcal{C}_1$  and  $\mathcal{C}_2$  are two chains. Let  $A$  be the matrix with rows  $\chi^S$  for all  $S \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ . Prove that  $A$  is totally unimodular. That is, show that for all square submatrices  $B$  of  $A$  we have  $\det(B) \in \{0, \pm 1\}$ .

### Exercise 2

Recall that for a chain  $\mathcal{C}$  and a set  $S$  we defined

$$\text{viol}(S) = \{C \in \mathcal{C} : C \not\subseteq S \text{ and } S \not\subseteq C\}$$

Show that for any  $C' \in \text{viol}(S)$  we have

$$|\text{viol}(S)| > |\text{viol}(S \cap C')| \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{viol}(S)| > |\text{viol}(S \cup C')|.$$

### Exercise 3 ( $\star$ )

Two vertices  $x, x'$  of a polyhedron  $P$  are said to be *adjacent* if they are contained in a face  $F$  of  $P$  of dimension one.

Let  $M = (E, \mathcal{I})$  be a matroid and  $P_M$  the corresponding matroid polytope:

$$P_M := \text{conv}\{\chi^S : S \in \mathcal{I}\}$$

Given  $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{I}$  with  $I_1 \neq I_2$ , show that  $\chi^{I_1}$  and  $\chi^{I_2}$  are adjacent vertices of  $P_M$  if and only if one of the following conditions hold:

- (i)  $I_1 \subseteq I_2$  and  $|I_1| + 1 = |I_2|$
- (ii)  $I_2 \subseteq I_1$  and  $|I_2| + 1 = |I_1|$
- (iii)  $|I_1 \setminus I_2| = |I_2 \setminus I_1| = 1$  and  $I_1 \cup I_2 \notin \mathcal{I}$

**Exercise 4**

Given a directed graph  $D = (V, A)$  and a special root vertex  $r \in V$  an  $r$ -*arborescence* is a subset of arcs  $B \subseteq A$  such that for each vertex  $v \in V \setminus \{r\}$  there is a unique directed path from  $r$  to  $v$  in  $(V, B)$ . Given a cost function  $c : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  we are interested in the problem of finding an  $r$ -arborescence of minimum cost. Show how this problem can be stated as a matroid intersection problem.