

## Home Exam : July 30

Lecturer: Merav Parter

Instructions: The exam consists of 4 problem sets, each worth 25 points. In case needed (and unless stated otherwise), you are allowed to use constructions that we showed in class as a black-box, but still required to add full proofs. Typing in LaTeX (and such) is highly recommended, but not a must (in case you do not have time). Please submit your solutions through email to [merav.parter@weizmann.ac.il](mailto:merav.parter@weizmann.ac.il) by midnight of July 31, 12am. Good luck!

## Labeling Schemes

**Exercise 1.** Let  $T$  be an  $n$ -vertex undirected tree, where each vertex in  $T$  has a unique identifier  $id(v)$  with  $O(\log n)$  bits. (a) show an  $O(\log^2 n)$ -size labeling scheme for computing the LCA (lowest common ancestor) between two vertices  $u$  and  $v$ . I.e., design labels  $L(u)$  of  $O(\log^2 n)$  bits such that given  $L(u)$  and  $L(v)$ , one can compute the identifier of the LCA of  $u$  and  $v$  in the tree  $T$ .

(b) For every three vertices  $a, b, c$ , let  $Center(a, b, c)$  denote the center of these vertices, namely, a vertex  $z$  such that the three tree paths from  $z$  to  $a, b, c$  are edge-disjoint. Show that one can assign a  $O(\log^2 n)$ -bit labels such that given the labels of any three vertices  $a, b, c$ , one can deduce the identifier of their center  $Center(a, b, c)$ .

## Spanners

**Exercise 2.** We showed in class the Baswana-Sen algorithm for computing 3-spanners for unweighted undirected graph. Extend this algorithm to provide a randomized almost linear time algorithm for computing 3-spanners for  $n$ -vertex *weighted* graph. You are required to describe the entire algorithm and its analysis.

## Fault Tolerant Graph Structures

**Exercise 3.** For an undirected graph  $G$ , a subgraph  $G' \subseteq G$  and vertex pair  $u, v \in V$ , define  $\text{conn}(u, v, G') = 1$  iff  $u$  and  $v$  are connected in  $G'$ . A subgraph  $H \subseteq G$  is an  $f$ -edge *FT-connected* subgraph if for every  $u, v \in V$  and  $F \subseteq E$ ,  $|F| \leq f$ , it holds that:

$$\text{conn}(u, v, H \setminus F) = \text{conn}(u, v, G \setminus F) .$$

Show an  $O(f \cdot m)$ -time algorithm that given any  $n$ -vertex graph  $G$  and parameter  $f$ , constructs an  $f$ -edge *FT-connected* subgraph  $H \subseteq G$  with at most  $(f + 1) \cdot (n - 1)$  edges.

**Exercise 4.** Consider an unweighted  $n$ -vertex graph  $G = (V, E)$  with diameter  $D$ . (a) Show that for every  $s, t \in V$  and  $F \subseteq E$ , if  $s$  and  $t$  are connected in  $G \setminus F$ , then  $\text{dist}(s, t, G \setminus F) = O(|F|D)$ . (b) For a given source  $s$ , a 2-FT BFS tree  $H \subseteq G$  is a  $G$ -subgraph satisfying that  $\text{dist}(s, t, H \setminus F) = \text{dist}(s, t, G \setminus F)$  for every  $t \in V$  and every pair of edges  $F \subseteq E$ ,  $|F| \leq 2$ . Use (a) to show that one can compute a 2-FT BFS tree  $H \subseteq G$  with  $O(D^2n)$  edges.