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## Theory of Distributed Systems Exercise Sheet 7

Due: Wednesday, 21st of June 2023, 12:00 noon

## Exercise 1: Maximal matching

(6 Points)

In the following, we are given a graph G = (V, E) of maximum degree  $\Delta$ , where *nodes* are colored with c colors, and the goal is to produce a maximal matching. A maximal matching is a subset of edges  $X \subseteq E$  satisfying the following:

- For all  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$  in X, it holds that  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  are not incident to the same node, that is, they do not share endpoints. Hence, for each node it holds that at most one incident edge is in the matching.
- Adding any additional edge of  $E \setminus X$  to X would violate the above constraint.

Hence, we are interested in a subset of edges that are independent such that this subset cannot be extended.

- 1. Consider the case where c=2, that is, the graph is bipartite and properly colored with two colors, black and white. Assume that nodes know the value of  $\Delta$  and c. Show that maximal matching can be solved in  $O(\Delta)$  rounds. Spoiler hint: see the footnote<sup>1</sup>.
- 2. Assume that c and  $\Delta$  are known to each node. Show that, for any value of c, this problem can be solved in  $O(c \Delta)$ .
- 3. Show that this problem can be solved in  $O(c \Delta)$  even in the case where c and  $\Delta$  are unknown to the nodes.

## Exercise 2: Coloring planar graphs

(5 Points)

Show how to color a planar graph with O(1) colors in  $O(\log n)$  time.

Hint: every planar graph satisfies that its average degree is less than 6, where the average degree of a graph G is defined to be the sum of all the degrees of the nodes in G divided by the total number of nodes in G. Use the same idea of the algorithm for unrooted trees presented in the lecture.

## Exercise 3: Coloring unrooted trees

(5 Points)

Show that it is possible to 3-color unrooted trees in  $O(\log n)$  time. *Hint*: modify the algorithm of 9-colors unrooted trees presented in the lecture.

White nodes can try to "propose" to each black neighbor, by trying one neighbor at a time. Black nodes can accept the first proposal and reject all the others.

- a) Given a graph which is colored with  $m > \Delta + 1$  colors, describe a method to recolor the graph in one round using  $m \lfloor \frac{m}{\Delta + 2} \rfloor$  colors. Assume  $\Delta$  is known to the nodes.
  - Hint: Partition the set of colors into sets of size  $\Delta + 2$  (where only one of the sets might be of size less than  $\Delta + 2$ ), and recall the color reduction method from the lecture.
- b) Show that after  $O(\Delta \log(m/\Delta))$  iterations of step a), one obtains a  $O(\Delta)$  coloring.