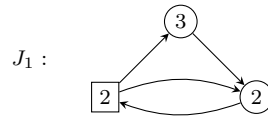
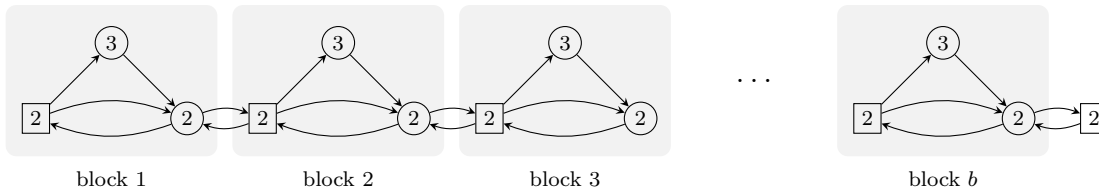


Contributor: K.S. Thejaswini, M.Sc CS

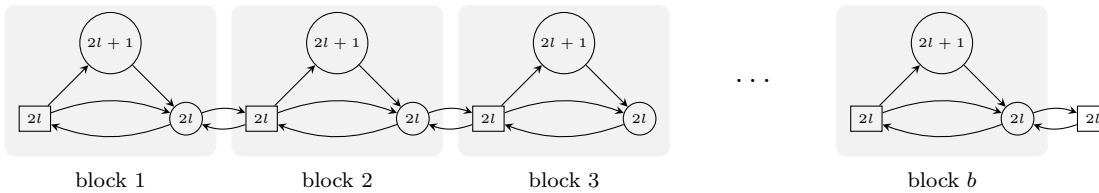
1. Compute the least progress progress measure for the graph  $J_1$  shown in the figure below.



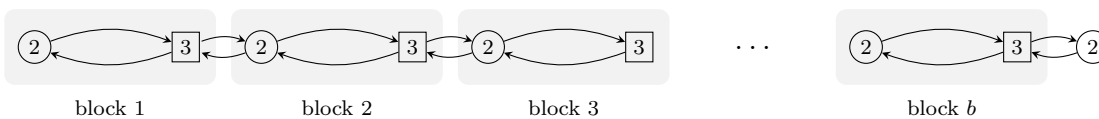
2. Compute the least progress measure for the graph  $G_{1,b}$  which is formed by connecting  $b$  “blocks” of the above graph  $J_1$  and an extra vertex, in the manner illustrated in the figure.



3. Let  $G_{l,b}$  be the graph constructed as  $G_{1,b}$  above, with priority 2 replaced by  $2l$  and priority 3 replaced by  $2l + 1$ . Compute the least progress measure for  $G_{l,b}$ .



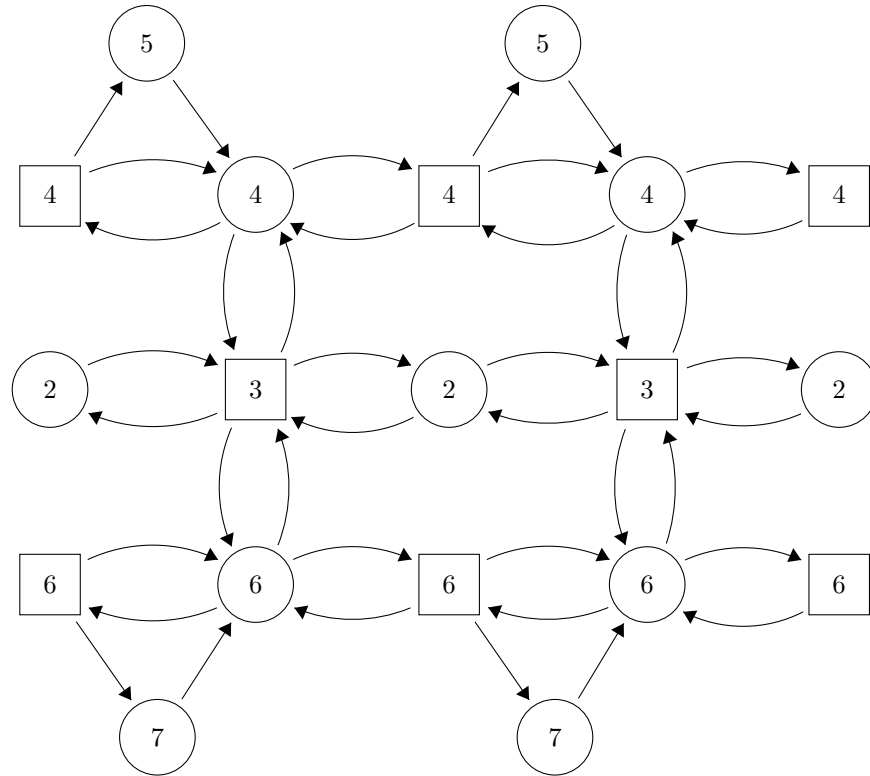
4. Compute least progress measure for the graph  $H_{1,b}$  shown below:



5. We now construct a graph  $P_{k,b}$ . The graph  $P_{k,b}$  consists of the graphs  $G_{l,b}$  for  $l \in \{2, \dots, k\}$  and  $H_{1,b}$  connected by additional edges which we describe now.

Each block in  $G_{l,b}$  contains a Player 0's vertex with priority  $2l$ : let  $u_{l,i}$  be this vertex in block  $i$  of  $G_{l,b}$ . Similarly, each block in  $H_{1,b}$  contains a Player 1 vertex with priority 3: let  $v_i$  be this vertex in block  $i$  of  $H_{1,b}$ . Add edges  $u_{l,i} \rightarrow v_i$  and  $v_i \rightarrow u_{l,i}$  for every  $i \in \{1, \dots, b\}$  and every  $l \in \{2, \dots, k\}$ .

The graph  $P_{k,b}$  for  $k = 3, b = 2$  is shown below:



For every graph  $P_{k,b}$  obtained as above, show that the algorithm  $\text{progress-measure-lifting}(P_{k,b})$  would make at least  $(b+1)^k$  lifts before termination.

6. Using the examples above, conclude that there are instances where the  $\text{progress-measure-lifting}$  algorithm, on graphs of size  $n$  would take  $O(\lceil n/d \rceil^{d/2})$ , making the naive computation of the run time bound a tight one.
7. Let  $\mathcal{T}_n$  be the (directed) binary tree of depth  $n$ . Assume that the leaves of  $\mathcal{T}_n$  have self loops. All non-leaf nodes have priority 1. Among the leaf nodes, some (arbitrary number) of them have priority 1 and the others have priority 2.
  - i) Assuming that all nodes are Player 0's nodes, what is the progress measure computed by  $\text{progress-measure-lifting}(\mathcal{T}_n)$ .
  - ii) Assuming that all nodes are Player 1's nodes, what is the progress measure computed by  $\text{progress-measure-lifting}(\mathcal{T}_n)$ .

How does your answer depend on the arrangement of priorities 1 and 2 among leaf nodes?

8. Let  $G$  be a graph on the vertex set  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2n-1}, v_{2n}\}$ . Let the partition of vertices  $V$  be such that  $V_0 = \{v_i \mid i \text{ is odd}\}$  and  $V_1 = \{v_j \mid j \text{ is even}\}$ . Let the parity of vertex  $v_i$  be  $i$ . Now the edges in the graph are defined as follows: There is an edge from  $v_i$  to  $v_j$  iff  $i \bmod 2 \neq j \bmod 2$ . Compute the progress measure for these graphs and hence the winning regions and strategies for player 0 and 1.