This exam is takehome, but apart from having more time and getting to work on it wherever you want, you should treat it exactly like an open-book in-class exam. Specifically, here are the key rules. (If in doubt, check with the instructor.)

(a) You may access the textbook, anything we handed out or posted for this class (assignments, sample solutions, class notes), and anything you wrote for this class (class notes, homework solutions). You may not access any other books, any online resources (not even Wikipedia), notes taken by classmates or friends, etc.

(b) You may not communicate about this exam with anyone except the instructor and TA. Not with classmates, labmates, friends from undergraduate, or anyone else. Not even basic questions — you should communicate exactly as if you were sitting in an in-class exam, i.e., not at all.

(c) You may ask the TA and instructor questions in person, by e-mail or on Piazza. If you use Piazza, ensure that your post is private and only visible to the instructor and TA.

(d) The exam is due at the beginning of class on Monday, 10/15/2018. Late submissions will not be accepted. If you are traveling, you must make arrangements with the instructor ahead of time, and may submit by e-mail, but only before the deadline.

There are 2 pages and 4 questions.

**Good Luck**

1. **[10 points]**
Companines [frequently face the following type of problem: There are a number of projects \( i = 1, \ldots, n \), of different rewards \( r_i \geq 0 \). (You may assume that all \( r_i \) are distinct.) Each project needs to be performed by one employee \( j = 1, \ldots, m \). Each employee should only be assigned at most one project. Unfortunately, not every employee can handle every project: a bipartite graph \( G \) specifies which employees can do which project. We assume that the reward of a project does not depend on the specific employee assigned to it, so long as he/she is capable of handling it.

Give (and analyze) an algorithm with running time \( O((m + n) \cdot M) \) for selecting a maximum-reward assignment of employees to projects, where \( M \) is the number of edges in the bipartite graph. (Hint: Choose paths in a careful order in Ford/Fulkerson. The important part is proving that choosing in this order will give you an optimal solution.)

2. **[10 points]**
In class, we proved that the **vertex cover** problem is NP-complete in general. However, for some classes of graphs, it can be solved in polynomial time. This includes graphs of small (constant) bandwidth. A graph is said to have bandwidth \( b \) if the nodes can be sorted as \( v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n \) such that each edge \( e = (v_i, v_j) \) has \( |j - i| \leq b \). In other words, the graph can be drawn on a line so that all edges are “short.”

Prove that if \( G \) is an undirected graph with vertex costs \( c_v \geq 0 \), and \( G \) has bandwidth at most 3, then a minimum-cost vertex cover can be found in polynomial time. You may assume that along with \( G \), you are actually given a vertex ordering of bandwidth at most 3. (This result holds for any constant bandwidth, but you only need to show it for bandwidth 3 here.)
A popular area of study at the intersection between psychology and computer science is understanding human preferences. Typically, for each person in isolation (keeping the context constant), preferences are acyclic: it would be rare that someone prefers strawberries to peaches, peaches to bananas, and bananas to strawberries. Of course, different people may have very different preferences/orderings over items, but sociologists and psychologists have found that “similar” people often have similar preference orders: for instance, political liberals prefer prog rock to country music, while conservatives prefer country music to prog rock.

A psychology researcher wants to investigate a particular version of this: she posits that there are \( T \) types of people. Each type \( t = 1, \ldots, T \) is characterized by a permutation \( \pi_t \) on a set of \( n \) items (think fruits, or types of music). Her strong hypothesis is that every person in the world belongs to one of those \( T \) types, meaning that the person has exactly that preference order. In order to test this hypothesis, the researcher set up a website on which volunteers answered questions of the form “Which of peaches and bananas do you prefer?”. When an individual visited the website, they could answer one of those (think fruits, or types of music). Her strong hypothesis is that every person in the world belongs to \( T \) types of people. Each type \( t \)

We can model this using a bidirected graph \( G \) in which each node is an individual. For each friendship, there are two directed edges \((u, v)\) and \((v, u)\). There are two different technologies, \( A \) and \( B \). For each directed edge \( e = (u, v) \), there is a non-negative \( 2 \times 2 \) matrix \( P^{(e)} \) capturing the impact on \( u \) of the interactions between the two endpoints: for instance, \( p^{(e)}_{A,A} \) captures the utility to node \( u \) if both nodes choose technology \( A \). Similarly, \( p^{(e)}_{A,B} \) is the utility to \( u \) if node \( u \) chooses \( A \) and node \( v \) chooses \( B \). We assume that you prefer for your friend to use the same technology as you, so \( p^{(e)}_{A,A} \geq p^{(e)}_{A,B} \) and \( p^{(e)}_{B,B} \geq p^{(e)}_{B,A} \). We make no assumptions about any other relationships between the matrix entries; in particular, different nodes could prefer different technologies a priori.

We are now interested in finding an assignment \( T(v) \in \{A,B\} \) of the two technologies to the nodes that maximizes the sum of total utilities of all nodes, which is \( \sum_{e=(u,v)} p^{(e)}_{T(u),T(v)} \). Give and analyze a polynomial-time algorithm for finding such an assignment.

(3) [10 points]

The adoption of technologies in a society depends on the social structure. For example, computers, social networking sites, or programming languages derive their utility not only from their intrinsic value, but also from one’s ability to collaborate or share with other people.

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(4) A popular area of study at the intersection between psychology and computer science is understanding human preferences. Typically, for each person in isolation (keeping the context constant), preferences are acyclic: it would be rare that someone prefers strawberries to peaches, peaches to bananas, and bananas to strawberries. Of course, different people may have very different preferences/orderings over items, but sociologists and psychologists have found that “similar” people often have similar preference orders: for instance, political liberals prefer prog rock to country music, while conservatives prefer country music to prog rock.

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(a) [1 point] Show that her problem is equivalent to the following: You are given a set of \( n \) nodes, and \( m \) subsets \( S_1, \ldots, S_m \) of directed edges. You are to partition \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \) into \( T \) disjoint sets \( R_t \) such that for each \( t \), the set \( \bigcup_{j \in R_t} S_j \) is an acyclic edge set.

(b) [2 points] Prove that if each \( |S_j| = 1 \), i.e., each visitor only answered a single question, then for every input, it is possible to partition the visits using only \( T = 2 \) types.

(c) [7 points] Confirm why the psychologist had difficulty with her computational task, by proving the following: even for \( T = 2 \) types, it is NP-complete to decide if the desired partition \( R_1, R_2 \) exists. (If you do not succeed at proving NP-hardness for \( T = 2 \), you can get partial credit by proving NP-hardness when \( T \) is part of the input.)

Hint: There is a not-too-difficult reduction using NAE-3-SAT, defined below. You may use the fact that NAE-3-SAT is NP-hard without proving it. Of course, if you prefer, you can use any of the other NP-hard problems you learned about in class.

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