

PROBLEM 3# PART 1

H is a $(2k-1)$ dimensional manifold with boundary $\partial H = S^{2k-2}$.

$\text{Diam}(H) \leq (2k-1) \text{Diam}(G)$

$\text{Volume}(H) = O(k)$
The volume of H is bounded by the volume of G .

$\Delta(H) \leq \text{Diam}(H) \cdot \text{Volume}(H) = O(k \cdot \text{Diam}(G))$

$\text{Volume}(H) \leq \Delta(H) \cdot \text{Diameter}(H) = O(k^2 \cdot \text{Diam}(G))$

Let $\Delta(H)$ be the diameter of H . Then $\Delta(H) \leq \text{Diam}(G)$.
Let $V(H)$ be the volume of H . Then $V(H) \leq O(k)$.

$\Delta(H) \leq (2k-1) \text{Diam}(G)$

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{2k-1}{2k} \leq \frac{2k-1}{2k+1} \leq \dots \leq \frac{2k-3}{2k-2}$

$\Delta(H) = O(\text{Diam}(H)) = O(k \cdot \text{Diam}(G))$

Let $V(H)$ be the volume of H . Then $V(H) \leq O(k)$.
Let $\Delta(H)$ be the diameter of H . Then $\Delta(H) \leq \text{Diam}(G)$.

TimeSubpse (S) = O(1) P N/A S P
 (TimeSubpse (L) = O(1) e P S N/A S)

W3N/A v 3/3/3 P S L e v = 1/2
 W3N/A u 3/3/3 P S P' v o f o = 1/2

$$P_u \geq P'_v - \Delta_{\text{subpse}}(S) \geq P'_v - O(\text{Dim}(G) \cdot k)$$

~~TimeSubpse (S) + O(Dim(G) \cdot k) + k~~ 7/10

$$\text{TimeSubpse}(S) (O(\text{Dim}(G) \cdot k) + 2k - 1) \quad 2/10$$

o f o = 1/2 S u S u N/A S L S P N/A N/A

$$P'_v + 1 \text{ o f o P } S u \quad 1/2 P'_v + (2k - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TimeGap}(S) &\leq \text{TimeSubpse}(S) (O(\text{Dim}(G) \cdot k) + 2k - 1) = \\ &= O(\text{Dim}(G) \cdot k). \end{aligned}$$

l.f.e.N

Halperin-Zweck
um B zu erreichen
um B zu erreichen
um B zu erreichen

$\exists (u, v) \in E$ s.d. B von u zu v erreichbar ist
um B zu erreichen

C dann ist die BFS- π zu C ein
um B zu erreichen

um B zu erreichen
um B zu erreichen
um B zu erreichen

3. $\mathcal{N}(u, n) \geq \text{girth}(G) \geq k$

$\mathcal{N}(E) = G$ for $E \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ with $\text{Rad}(G) \geq (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$, and $\mathcal{N}(u, n) \geq (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$.

Claim: $\text{Rad}(D) < (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$ and $\text{girth}(G) \geq k$

depth $\leq k$ and $\text{girth}(G) \geq k$ implies $E(C) \subseteq C \cap D$ (for some C).

and $\text{Rad}(D) < (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$ implies $\exists C \in \mathcal{P}$ with $\text{Rad}(C) \geq (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$.

Let C be the set of vertices v such that $\text{Rad}(v) \geq (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$. Then C is a tree with $\text{Rad}(C) \geq (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$.

$$= (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k + 2$$

$$= k - 2.$$

$\text{girth}(G) \geq k$ and $\text{Rad}(D) < (\frac{k}{4} - 1)k$.

СЭГ дэгн бол 100
агаар нон тоо $E(C)$ гэдэг

$$|C \cap E(C)| \leq n-1 \quad 3/6$$

агаар нь 100-аас H нэгжээс гадар
агаар нь 100-аас H нэгжээс гадар

$$P(u^{1+1/k}) - (u-1) = P(u^{1+1/k})$$

нэгж

Бүгд (C, C') дэгнээс $100-100$

Бүгд агаар нь $G(G)$ дэгнээс

H дэгнээс G дэгнээс H дэгнээс

Бүгд агаар нь $G - 2 \sqrt{E}$ дэгнээс

Бүгд агаар нь $G - 2 \sqrt{E}$ дэгнээс

$$|E| = |H| = P(u^{1+1/k})$$

1/8. n.

4. $\log_2 n$

(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) is a path from v_1 to v_n .
Each edge (v_i, v_{i+1}) is labeled with w_i .
The total weight of the path is $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} w_i$.

Let $d(v_i, v_j)$ be the shortest path distance between v_i and v_j .
Then $d(v_1, v_n) = \min_{\text{paths } P} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} w_i$.

Let $P = (v_1, v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_n)$ be a shortest path.
Then $d(v_1, v_{i_1}) + d(v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}) + \dots + d(v_{i_{k-1}}, v_n) = d(v_1, v_n)$.

Let $P = (v_1, v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_n)$ be a shortest path.
Then $d(v_1, v_{i_1}) + d(v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}) + \dots + d(v_{i_{k-1}}, v_n) = d(v_1, v_n)$.

Let $P = (v_1, v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_n)$ be a shortest path.
Then $d(v_1, v_{i_1}) + d(v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}) + \dots + d(v_{i_{k-1}}, v_n) = d(v_1, v_n)$.