

Motivation

We fill in some details of de Pina's algorithm for minimum cycle basis.

de Pina's Algorithm

de Pina suggested the following algorithm.

```
B :=  $\emptyset$ 
while  $|B| < m - (n - 1)$  do
  compute a non-zero  $S \in k^E$  such that  $\langle C, S \rangle = 0$  for all  $C \in B$ .
  compute a minimum weight (isometric) circuit  $C$  with  $\langle C, S \rangle \neq 0$ .
  add  $C$  to  $B$ .
end while
```

Correctness: Show that both versions of the algorithm (with and without the adjective isometric) computes a minimum weight k -basis.

Finding a Minimum Weight Circuit For the field of two elements (undirected cycle basis), the following method computes a minimum weight circuit.

Set up an auxiliary graph G_A . For each vertex v of G , we have vertices $(v, 0)$ and $(v, 1)$ in G_A . For each edge $e = uv \in G$, we have the edges $((u, i), (v, i + S_e))$ for $i = 0, 1$ in G_A . Here, addition is modulo two.

- Illustrate this definition by a small example.
- Consider a path in G_A from $(v, 0)$ to $(v, 1)$. Argue that it corresponds to a circuit C in G with $\langle C, S \rangle \neq 0$.
- Derive an alg for computing a minimum weight circuit with $\langle C, S \rangle \neq 0$.

Have fun with the solution!