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During the Summers of 1991 and 1992 the principal investigator research the use of combinatorial techniques in analyzing problems involving the repair of K-terminal networks, which are networks given with a distinguished subset K of the vortex-set. (Ordinary graph theory can be viewec as being equivalent to the special case $K=V(G)$.) There are large bodies of existng literature describing the uses of such techniques in analyzing (a) ordinary networks (for which the reliability and repair problems are very similar to each other, being connected with certain matroids associated to the network) and (b) K-terminal reliability problems; the fundamental problem is to find out how these two bodies of material generalize to the repair of K-terminal networks. The original proposal listed several specific areas of research, of which the second and fifth turned out to be the most interesting.

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DR LORENZO TRALDI**

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AFOSR-91-0274
final technical report**

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1 Summary

During the Summers of 1991 and 1992 the principal investigator researched the use of combinatorial techniques in analyzing problems involving the repair of K -terminal networks, which are networks given with a distinguished subset K of the vertex-set. (Ordinary graph theory can be viewed as being equivalent to the special case $K = V(G)$.) There are large bodies of existing literature describing the uses of such techniques in analyzing a) ordinary networks (for which the reliability and repair problems are very similar to each other, being connected with certain matroids associated to the network) and b) K -terminal reliability problems; the fundamental problem is to find out how these two bodies of material generalize to the repair of K -terminal networks. The original proposal listed several specific areas of research, of which the second and fifth turned out to be the most interesting; they will be discussed last.

The first area mentioned in the proposal involved the use of edge-packing techniques to produce approximations to reliability measures associated with the repair of networks. The principal investigator made little progress in this area, not because edge-packing techniques do not generalize to network repair problems but because their generalization seems so obviously valid as to require little investigation.

The third area mentioned in the proposal involved the use of imperfect vertices and faces in the analysis of networks, particularly in conjunction with the star-delta and delta-star transformations. This area differed from the first

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in that the idea of using imperfect faces seems not to have appeared in the literature of network reliability before; it has the effect of making it possible to have exact star-delta and delta-star equivalences (they are only approximate, otherwise). The specific problem mentioned in the proposal, formulating versions of the series and parallel reductions that would be compatible with the use of imperfect faces, was solved soon after the proposal was written, and the first version of the paper *On the star-delta transformation in network reliability* discussing these ideas was written in the Summer of 1990. Recently the paper was revised somewhat and presented at the Seventh Quadrennial International Conference on Graph Theory, Combinatorics, Algorithms and Applications in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on June 5, 1992.

The fourth area mentioned in the proposal involved the polygon-to-chain reductions of Satyanarayana and Wood [7]. Like the edge-packing techniques mentioned earlier, these reductions obviously generalize from reliability problems to repair problems, and the principal investigator has not found anything else to say about them.

The sixth area involved the generalization of techniques from undirected networks to directed ones. This generalization is often a difficult one, for many reasons. For instance, "connectedness" in undirected graphs is associated with a partition of the vertex-set, consistent in simple ways with the partitions encountered when an edge is deleted or contracted, whereas "reachability" in directed graphs is not associated with any such simple partition. Connected with this is the fact that the principal investigator has not been able to find an immediate generalization of his work with undirected networks; investigating the existence and extent of such a generalization remains an interesting problem.

The second area mentioned in the original proposal involved the notion of reliability domination introduced by Satyanarayana and Chang [5] (for undirected K -terminal networks) and refined by Satyanarayana and others in the last ten years or so. In particular, Satyanarayana and Tindell introduced a notion of (K, j) -domination in their study of a K -terminal version of the chromatic polynomial [6], and it turns out that this (K, j) -domination has many properties very strongly reminiscent of Satyanarayana's and Chang's original theory, e.g., the networks of K -terminal domination 0 and ± 1 can be characterized, and these characterizations can be used to fine-tune the implementation of deletion/contraction algorithms to calculate reliability measures associated with network repair. This is discussed in the paper *Reliability*

domination, generalized activities, and the repair of K-terminal networks, written in 1991.

The fifth area mentioned in the paper involved the rather general issue of relating notions associated with network repair to other combinatorial notions. Two very important such relationships that are in the literature are the relationship between activities and interval partitions of (portions of) the power-set of the edge-set of a network (cf. [1] for a discussion) and the relationship between reliability domination and the Crapo β -invariant [3, 4]; both of these relationships turn out to involve matroid theory. This is the area the principal investigator has worked in most energetically since the Summer of 1991. Two papers have already been written, *Generalized activities and K-terminal reliability. II* about using the principal investigator's K -terminal generalized activities to construct interval partitions of the power-sets of the edge-sets of K -terminal networks, and *Crapo's β -invariant and K-terminal networks* about one way of generalizing the β -invariant to K -terminal networks.

Since finishing the second of these in July of 1992, the principal investigator has continued to look into the use of matroids in analyzing K -terminal networks, particularly the relationship between the β -invariant and notions of reliability domination. He has found that there is a family of matroids M_j associated to a K -terminal network, with $\beta(M_j)$ equal to the (K, j) -domination; M_1 is of the type introduced by Huseby [3, 4]. These matroids can be used to give another viewpoint on the results of *Reliability domination, generalized activities, and the repair of K-terminal networks* regarding the (K, j) -dominations. The construction of the M_j can also be generalized to a construction of a "polygon matroid" associated to any hypergraph, with a set of hyperedges being considered independent if it is possible to choose one edge within each hyperedge, so that the resulting set of edges is independent in the usual sense.

In the near future the principal investigator will continue to investigate the relationship between matroid theory and reliability and repair problems associated with K -terminal networks. After clarifying the relationship between the M_j and the (K, j) -dominations by trying to use the M_j to re-prove some of the theorems of *Reliability domination, generalized activities, and the repair of K-terminal networks*, and revising the paper accordingly, he will consider other questions about the structure of these matroids; for instance, is it possible to prove a version of Whitney's 2-isomorphism theorem that

will give sufficient and necessary conditions for two K -terminal networks (or more generally, two hypergraphs) to have isomorphic associated matroids? He also hopes to formulate a purely matroidal theory generalizing K -terminal reliability and repair problems, with "ports" (distinguished elements) of a matroid playing a role analogous to that of the set K of distinguished vertices of a K -terminal network; such a generalization should ideally provide a common context in which the similarities and differences between reliability and repair problems, and between K -terminal and ordinary problems, could be studied. Among other things, it should provide a context unifying the partitions of *Generalized activities and K -terminal reliability. II* with the activities-based partitions usually associated with ordinary ($K = V(G)$) graphs. He also intends to look into the properties of the polynomial that gives the expected number of needed repairs of a K -terminal network; this polynomial seems similar in many ways to the usual reliability polynomial, and has the " K -terminal β -invariant" of Crapo's β -invariant and K -terminal networks as its leading coefficient.

1.1 References for the Summary

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