

Unit-4Graph Theory :

Graph \rightarrow A graph $G = G(V, E)$ consists of two sets

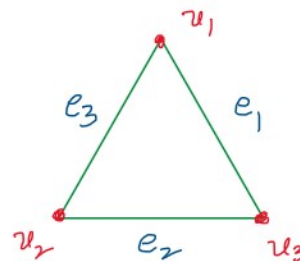
- $V (\neq \phi)$, the set of vertices.
- E , the set of edges. (may or may not empty set)



$$G = G(V, E)$$

$$V = \{v_1, v_2\}$$

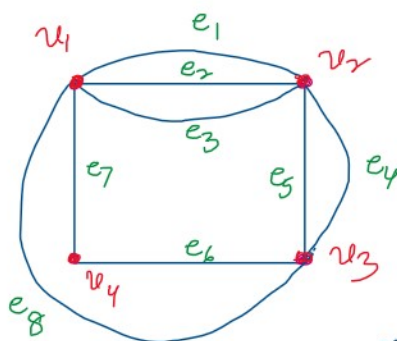
$$E = \{e_1\}$$



$$G = G(V, E)$$

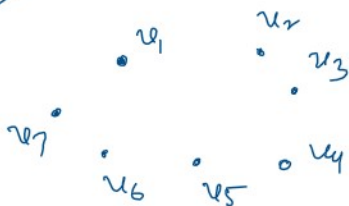
$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

$$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$



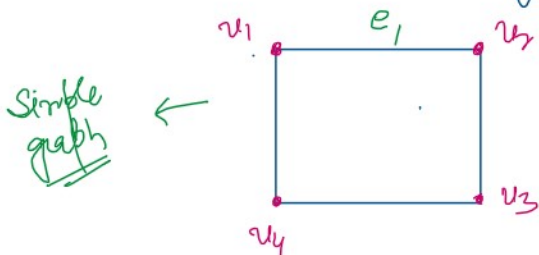
G

✓
graph



\rightarrow graph

Adjacent vertices \rightarrow Two vertices are s.t. adjacent vertices if there exists an edge b/w them.



Simple graph

v_1 and v_2 are adjacent vertices

v_1 and v_3 are not adjacent vertices

If e_1 is an edge b/w v_1 and v_2 then v_1 and v_2 are called the endpoints of e_1

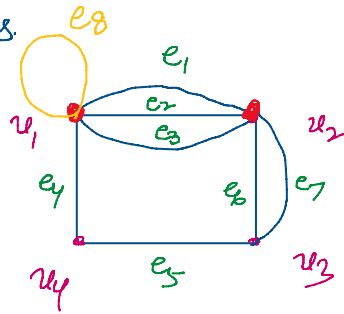
Multiple edges or Multi edges :-

Multiple edges or Multi edges :-

Two or more edges b/w the same end points are called multi edges.

e_1, e_2, e_3 are called multi edges

lly e_6 and e_7 are also multi edges



e_8 is a loop

Multi graph ✓

Loop :-

An edge whose end points is the same vertex.

Finite Graph :-

↳ A graph in which the no. of vertices are finite

Infinite graph

A graph in which infinite no. of vertices are there

Multi Graph

A graph which consists of either the multiple edges or loops are called Multi graph.

Graph means multigraph

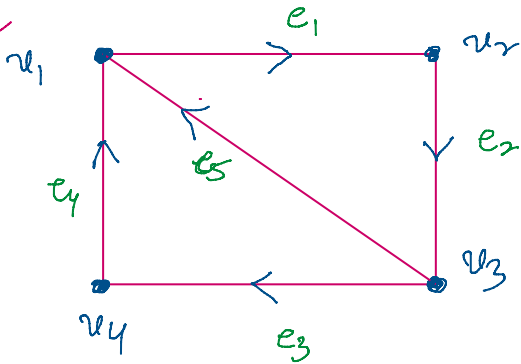
Simple graph

A graph which is free from multiple edges and loops called simple graph

Disjoint Graph

Undisjoint graph

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Directed GraphUndirected graph

→ A graph is said to be undirected graph if direction is given to each and every edge of the graph.