

## Lecture 22:-

Wednesday, April 19, 2023

1:14 PM

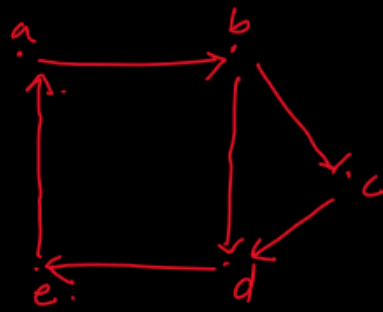
### Strongly Connected.

- 1- Directed Graph.
- 2- Connected (Connected Components)  
<sub>= 1</sub>
- 3-  $\forall a, b \in V$  There must be a path from  $a$  to  $b$  &  $b$  to  $a$ .

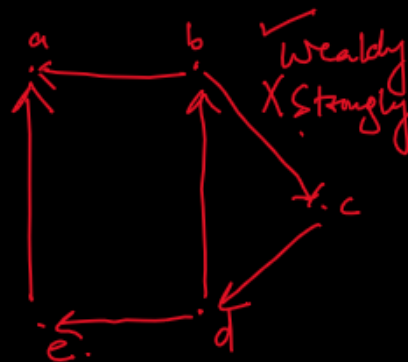
### Weakly Connected.

- 1- Directed Graph.
- 2- Connected (Connected Component)  
<sub>= 1</sub>
- 3-  $\forall a, b \in V$  there should be a path from  $a$  to  $b$  or  $b$  to  $a$ .

Ex 11 :-  
PSGS



$a \text{ to } b \wedge b \text{ to } a$   
 $a \text{ to } c \wedge c \text{ to } a$   
 $a \text{ to } d \wedge d \text{ to } a$   
 $a \text{ to } e \wedge e \text{ to } a$   
 $b \text{ to } c \wedge c \text{ to } b$   
 $b \text{ to } d \wedge d \text{ to } b$   
 $b \text{ to } e \wedge e \text{ to } b$   
 $c \text{ to } d \wedge d \text{ to } c$   
 $c \text{ to } e \wedge e \text{ to } c$   
 $d \text{ to } e \wedge e \text{ to } d$



2)

$a \text{ to } b \quad \checkmark \quad b \text{ to } a.$   
 $a \text{ to } c \quad \checkmark \quad c \text{ to } a.$   
 $a \text{ to } d \quad \times \quad d \text{ to } a.$   
 $a \text{ to } e \quad \checkmark \quad e \text{ to } a.$   
 $b \text{ to } c \quad \checkmark \quad c \text{ to } b.$   
 $\vdots$

Number of paths:-



ababa  
 abdba  
 abdca  
 abaca  
 acaca  
 acdca  
 acaba  
 acdba

$$A^1 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

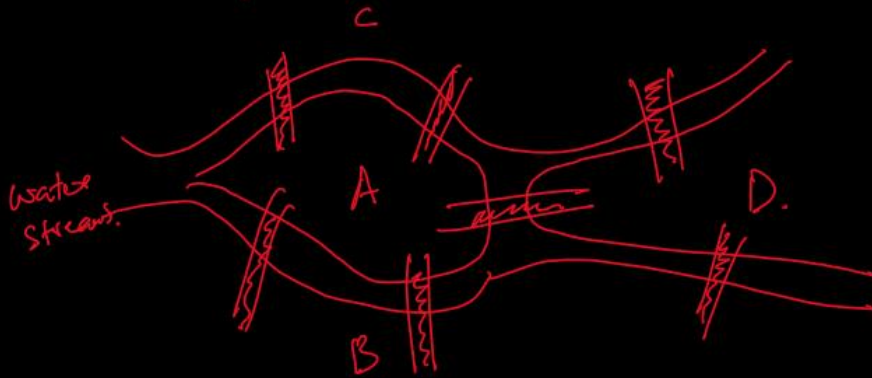
Try finding the  $a^{\text{th}}$  path of length 4 from a to a. (you will fail).

Ex 567-569

A (1-40):-

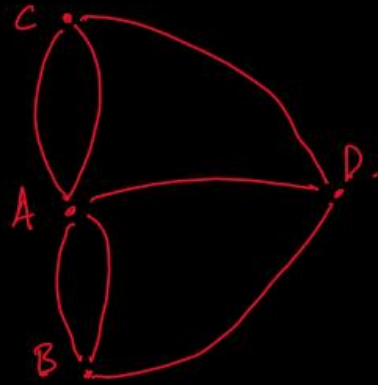
Euler paths & Circuits.

Königsberg 1776.



Euler path:-

we traverse each &  
every edge exactly once.

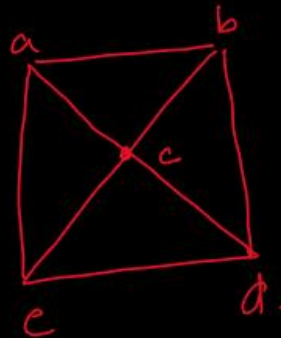


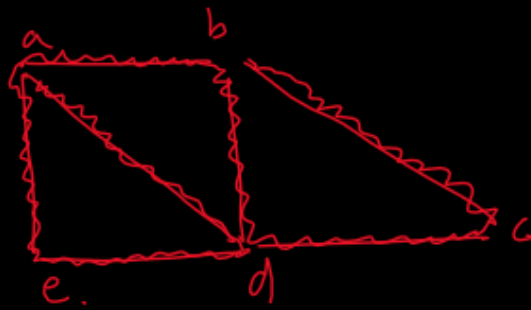
Euler Circuit.

we start from a point

& go through all the edges exactly once  
& come back to original point.

Ex 2  
572

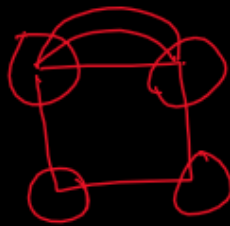




EC X

EP ✓

Theorem:- A connected multigraph with at least 2 vertices has an EC iff each of its vertices has even degree.

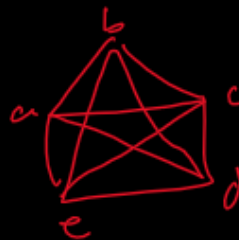


EC ✓



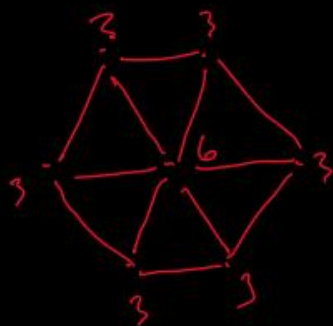
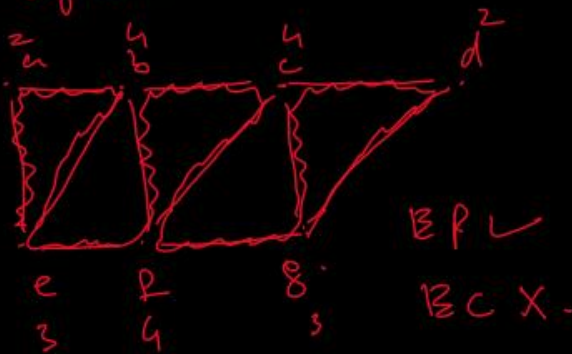
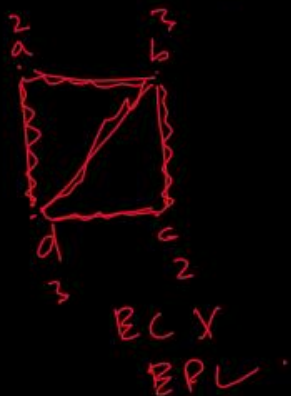
$K_3$

$K_5$



theorem: A Connected graph has a Euler path  
but not a Euler Circuit iff it has exactly  
2 Vertices of odd degree.

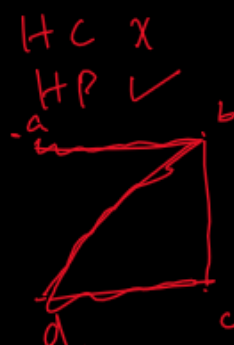
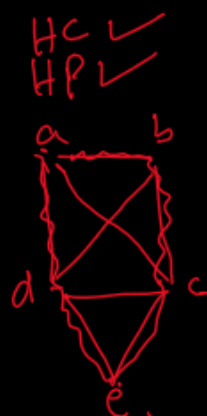
Ex 4  
578



EC X  
w/ 6

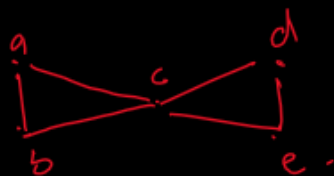
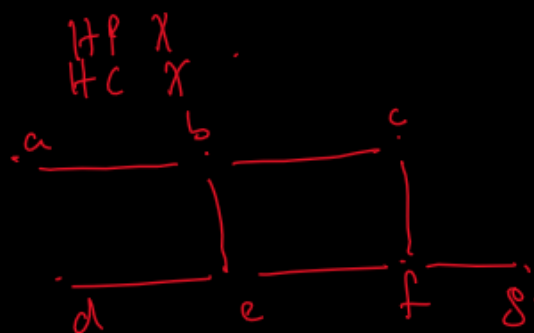
# Hamilton paths & Circuits.

Exs



Simple path:

- EP
- EC
- HP
- HC.

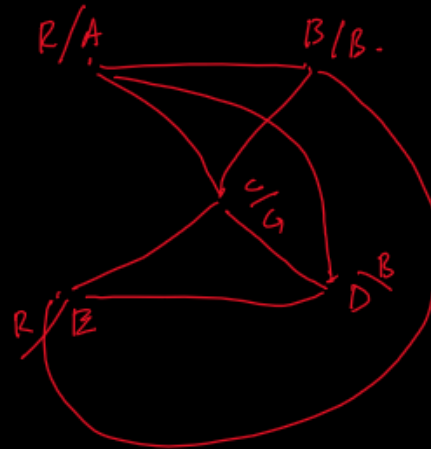
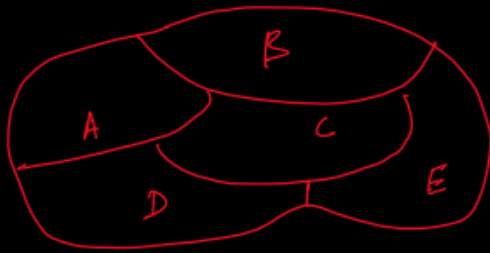


HP ✓  
HC ✗

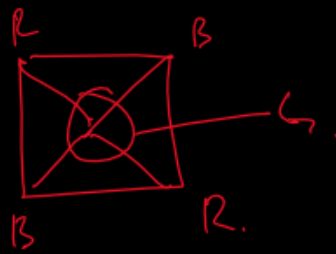
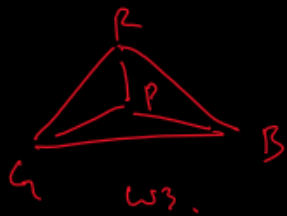
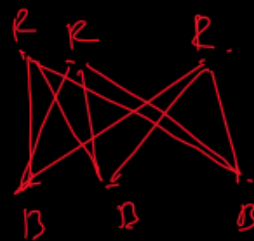
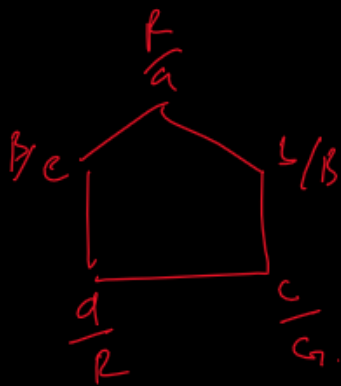


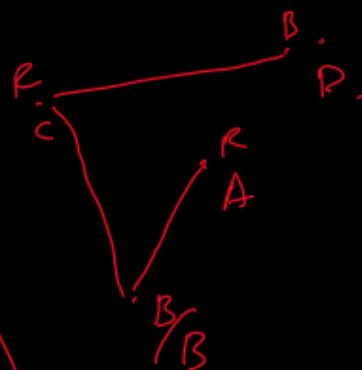
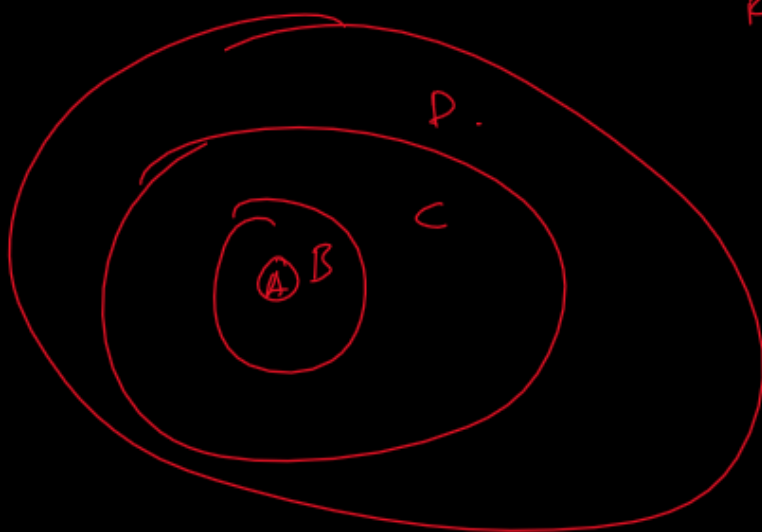
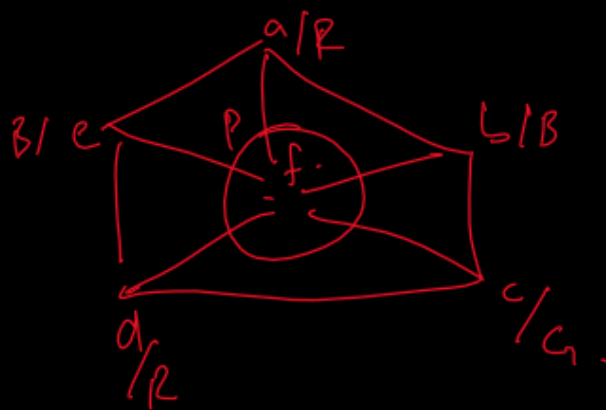
Graph Colouring:-

$\{R, B, G\}$ .



Chromatic Number  
= 3.





$$\left( \frac{EK \ P \ 612-615}{1-45} \right) :-$$