

Problem 1

Proof (by Induction)

I.H. $P(n) :: G' = (V, M, UM_2)$, n -node G' is bipartite.

B.C. $P(1) \checkmark$

I.S. assume $(n+1)$ node graph with edges $= M, UM_2$, remove $(n+1)$ st node and its edges. apply $P(n)$. add $(n+1)$ st.

Case 1. no edges, add to L or R.

Case 2. 1 edge, add to opposite.

Case 3. 2 edges,

Case 3.1 ~~if~~ both edges

go to one set, \checkmark

Case 3.2 ~~if~~ edges go to vertices on different sides with diff

Components, divide each to L and R and put

$L' = L_1 \cup R_2$ $R' = L_2 \cup R_1$ 1. how same side, add to other.

Case 3.3 different sides, same component.

~~✗~~. odd cycle \rightarrow both edges from one M.

Problem 2.

(a) each edge contributes to 2 degrees.

(b) $2^4 \cdot 17$ ~~✗~~

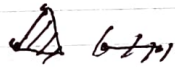
(c) $\frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2}$

Problem 3

(a) 1, 3, 4

cycle \neq degree 4

(b) $a \neq b$, $a = c$, $a \neq d$, $b \neq d$, one to one \rightarrow degree 4

Problem 4 

(a) 

(b) "Removing V reduces ..."

Problem 5

lemma, \forall girl rated worst by at least $(n-1)$ boys ^{most}

Proof by \times , if \forall girl rated worst by at least

$(n-1)$ boys $\rightarrow \exists$ $n(n-1)$ boys or more \times

now if \exists girl with worst boy $\wedge \exists$ boy with worst girl \rightarrow rogue.

Problem 8

(a) Color line (a) with $\{a, b\}$ and line (b) with $\{c, d\}$ now color all with $\{a, b\} \times \{c, d\}$

(b) all even numbers are adj to odd and vice versa.