COL 202 Discrete Mathematics

Diwali 2023

Tutorial 9

- 1. [Submission Problems for Group 1] Problem 10.48 in LLM Book
- 2. [Submission Problems for Group 2] Problem 10.24 in LLM Book
- 3. [Submission Problems for Group 3] Problem 10.7 in LLM Book
- 4. [Submission Problems for Group 4] Problem 10.6 in LLM Book
- 5. [Bonus] Some of the problems could be hard and maynot fit into the tutorial slot use piazza for discussing those.
 - (a) A digraph G is strongly connected if there is a (directed) path between each pair of vertices, i. e., all vertices belong to the same strong component. (There is just one strong component.) An undirected walk (path, cycle, etc.) in a digraph is a walk (path, cycle, etc.) in the undirected graph obtained by ignoring orientation. A digraph is weakly connected if there is an undirected path between each pair of vertices.
 - Prove: if $(\forall v \in V)(outdegree(v) = indegree(v))$ and G is weakly connected then G is strongly connected.
 - (b) Problem 10.13 in LLM Book
 - (c) Tournaments are orientations of complete graphs. So in a tournament G=(V,E), for every pair of vertices $u,v\in V$, exactly one of the following holds: (a) u=v; (b) $u\to v$; (c) $v\to u$. We can think of the vertices of a tournament as players in a round-robin tournament without ties or rematches. Each player plays against every other player exactly once; $u\to v$ indicates that player u beat player v.
 - A Hamilton cycle in a digraph is a (directed) cycle of length n, i. e., a cycle that passes through all vertices. G is Hamiltonian if it has a Hamilton cycle. A Hamilton path in a digraph is a (directed) path of length n-1, i. e., a path that passes through all vertices.
 - i. Count the tournaments on a given set of n vertices.
 - ii. Let T be a tournament with n vertices. Prove: if all vertices have the same outdegree then n is odd.
 - iii. Prove that every tournament has a Hamilton path.
 - iv. Prove that every strongly connected tournament is Hamiltonian.