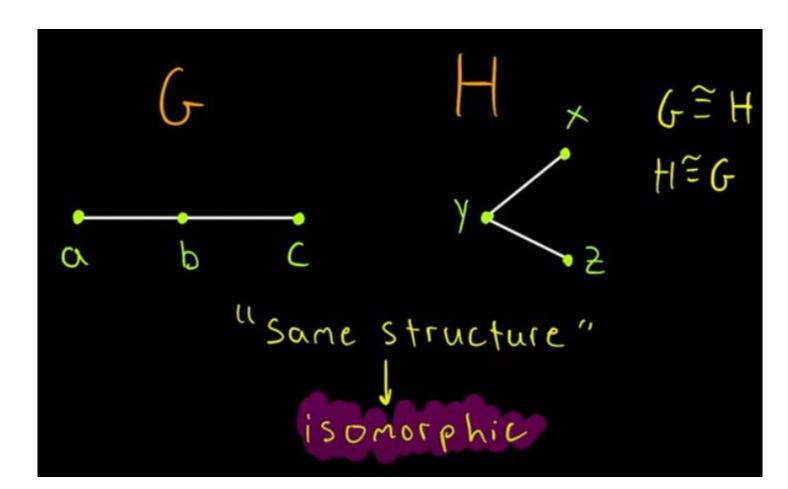
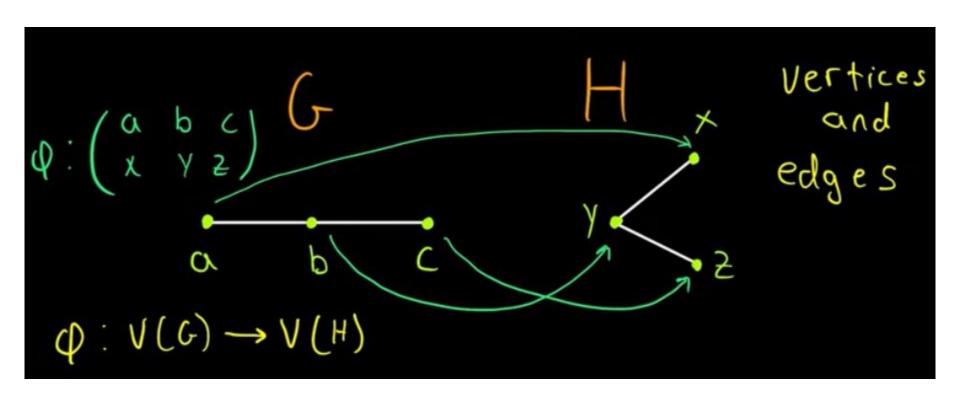
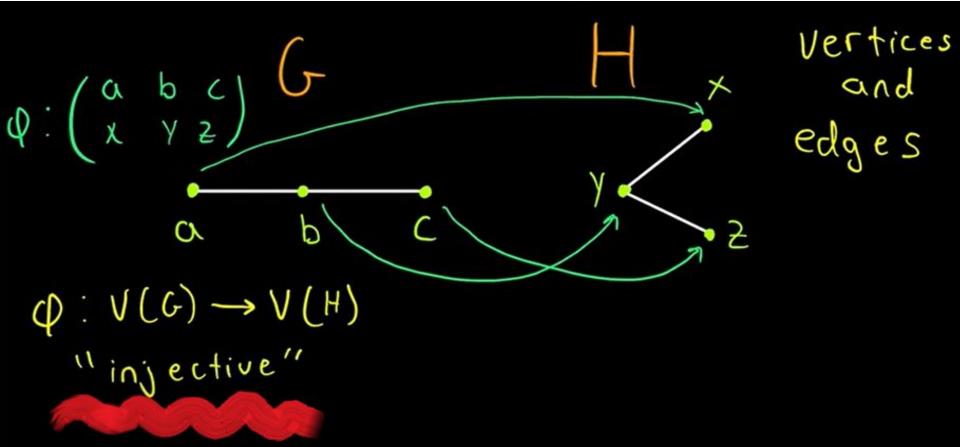
Isomorphic Graphs

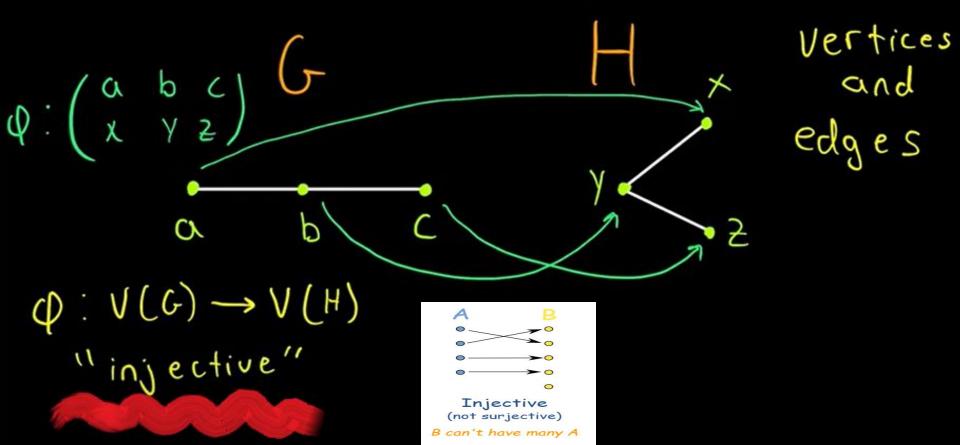


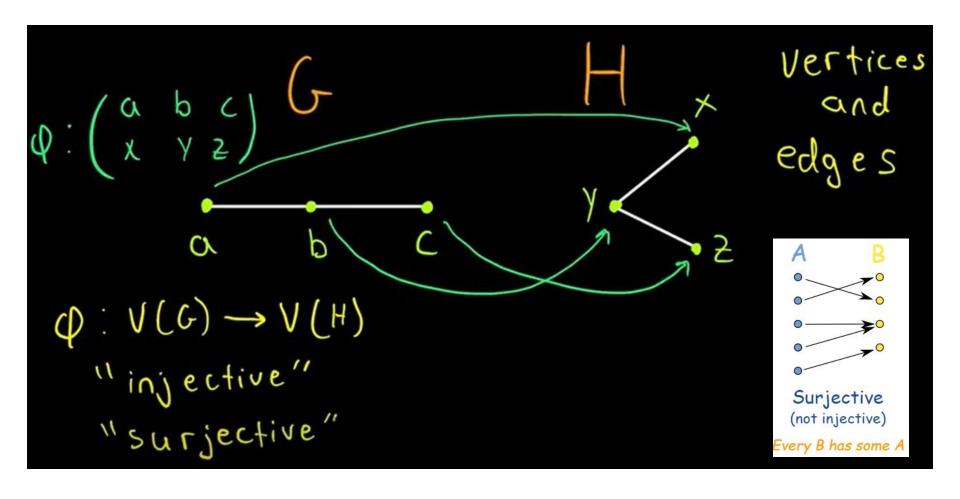


Each distinct vertex of graph G should be mapped to each distinct vertex of Graph H.



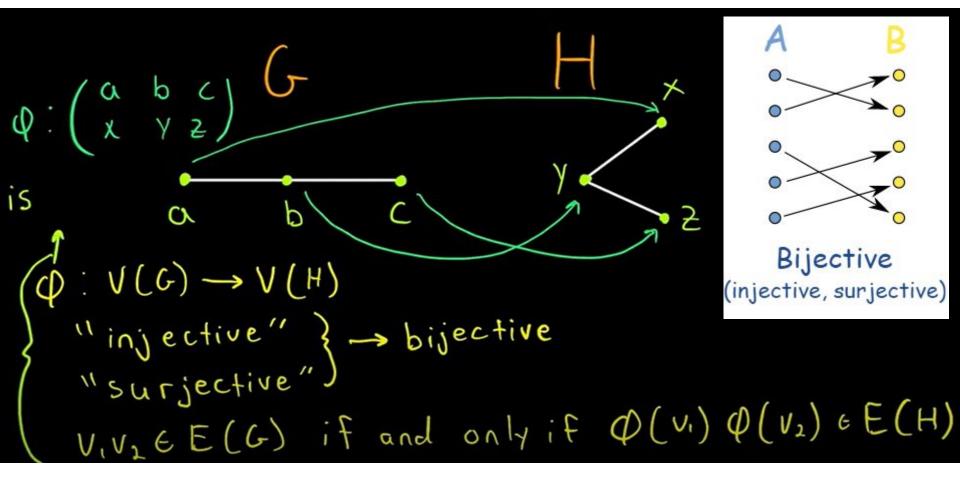
Every vertex in graph H, should get mapped to some vertex in graph G.





Vertices and edges $\phi: V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ One-to-one " injective" correspondence "surjective"

Function □ is called isomorphism.



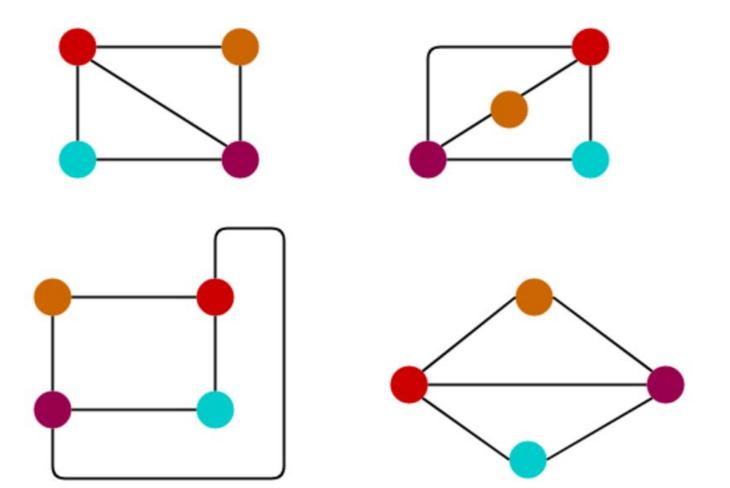
For any two graphs to be isomorphic, following 4 conditions must be satisfied-

- Number of vertices in both the graphs must be same.
- Number of edges in both the graphs must be same.
- Degree sequence of both the graphs must be same.
- If a cycle of length k is formed by the vertices $\{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k\}$ in one graph, then a cycle of same length k must be formed by the vertices $\{f(v_1), f(v_2), \ldots, f(v_k)\}$ in the other graph as well.

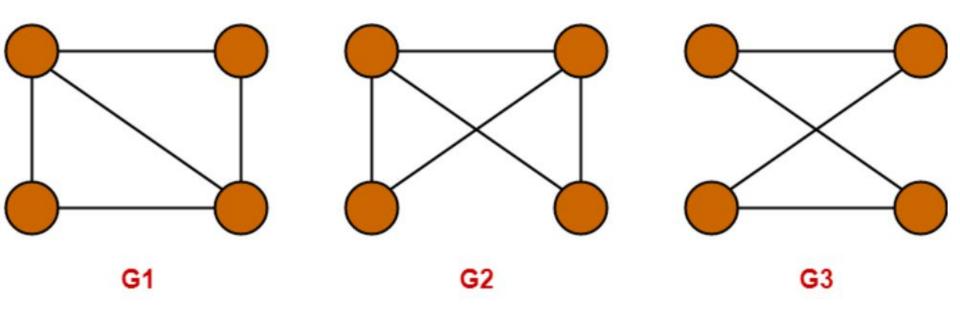
Some facts

- Two graphs are isomorphic if and only if their complement graphs are isomorphic.
- Two graphs are isomorphic if their adjacency matrices are same.
- Two graphs are isomorphic if their corresponding sub-graphs obtained by deleting some vertices of one graph and their corresponding images in the other graph are isomorphic.

Graph Isomorphism Example-



Which of the following graphs are isomorphic?



G3 is neither isomorphic to G1 nor G2.

Graphs G1 and G2 are isomorphic graphs.

Which of the following graphs are isomorphic

