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valency

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| Canonical name | Valency |
| Date of creation | 2013-03-22 15:10:17 |
| Last modified on | 2013-03-22 15:10:17 |
| Owner | marijke (8873) |
| Last modified by | marijke (8873) |
| Numerical id | 6 |
| Author | marijke (8873) |
| Entry type | Definition |
| Classification | msc 05C40 |
| Synonym | valence |
| Synonym | degree |
| Defines | ρ -valent |
| Defines | trivalent graph |
| Defines | cubic graph |
| Defines | regular |
| Defines | regular graph |

In a graph, multigraph, or pseudograph G , the **valency** of a vertex is the number of edges attached to it (note that a loop counts twice).

Synonymous with **in-** and **out-**. There are some unrelated things also called valence; there are of course many things all called degree.

For directed graphs, **in-** and **out-** are prefixed to any of the synonyms, to count incoming and outgoing edges separately.

If $\rho(v)$ is used for the valency of vertex v , the notation $\rho(G)$ (or ρ on its own if there is no scope for confusion) denotes the maximum valency found in graph G . Another notation often seen is $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$ for lowest and highest valency in G respectively.

If the valency is the same number (ρ , say) for all its vertices, G is called **regular**. More specifically it is called **ρ -valent** or ρ -regular. Connected (components of)...

- ...0-valent graphs are edgeless vertices,
- ...1-valent graphs are pairs of vertices joined by an edge,
- ...2-valent graphs are cyclic graphs, i.e. n -gons, of various sizes
- From $\rho \geq 3$ these structures start getting more interesting. 3-valent (or **trivalent**) graphs are also known as **cubic graphs**.

A ρ -valent graph with n vertices has $n\rho/2$ edges.