UG Mid Senn Semoster: I'm

D>fe: 52 170 15057

Name: Subhojit Chimire

SCH Id: 1912160

Branch: CSE-B

Subject: Graph Theory

Subject Code: CS305

Qolo Ans

A> → Given, Line Graph LLG) No.

Vertices are one-one correspondence with edges of simple graph, G.
Two vertices of L(G) are adjacent it and only if the
corresponding edges of G are adjacent.

Co,

It G is a regular graph of degree k,

Then, every vertex is incident to k edges.

Every edge is incident to 2 vertices

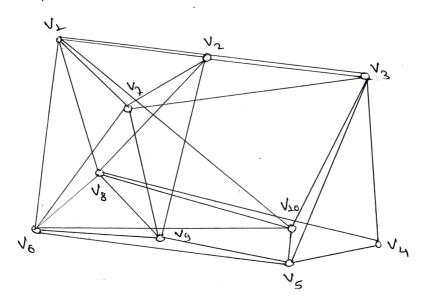
At one vertex, the edge will be more saljacent to K-L other edges,

At other vertex, the edge will be adjacent to K-1 other vertices.

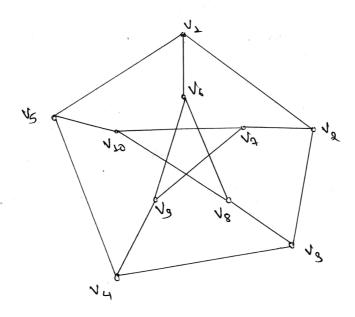
vertices, and is regular of agree 2k-2.

QoLo Avs

b> > Line Graph of Ks



Complement Graph, L(Ks)



G.3.

And H have odd degree.

Here, Any vertex (n,y) of GXH has degree dGXH (N,y), such that,

daxH (n,y) = da(n) + dh(y)

ie, every vertex of G and H has even degree

OR, it every vertex of G and H has odd degree, then, every verted GxH has even degree.

This chows that GXH is Eulerian.

Conversely, Suppose GXH is Eulerian.

So, Each vertica verten (n,y) has even degree.

i.e., dGxH (N,y) is even & n E V(G) and y E V(H)

Let, and,

vertex h = CV(H)

So, deg GxH(n,h) = d g(n)+dH(h)

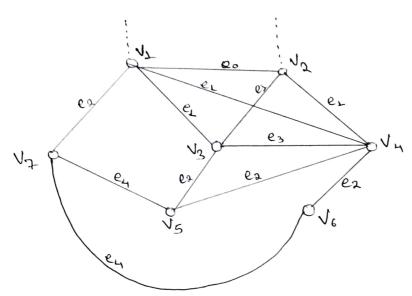
Tren, $d_{GXH}(n) = d_{GXH}(n,h) - d_{H}(h), \forall n \in V(G)$

From this, we infer that the degler of every verten a of G has the same parties as du(h).

d + (y) = dGx+(g,y)-dG(g) + y EV(H)

Hence, GXH is Eulavian.

Qo4.



INDEX.

V_ > Grandfather

V2 -> Grandmother

V2 > Friends

V3 → Parent 10hild

V4 -> Parent 1 Child

Vs -> Friends

V6 > Friends.

€0 -> Husband Wife

ei > Parent Ichild

Ca > Friends

es → Brother | Sister

en - Guardian.