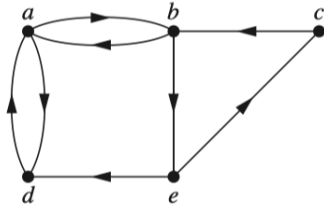





## Discrete Mathematics, 2020.11.10

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- a)  $a, b, e, c, b$   
b)  $a, d, a, d, a$   
d)  $a, b, e, c, b, d, a$



3. 
4. 
5. 

- 
- Figure 1 consists of three sub-diagrams labeled a), b), and c), each showing a directed graph with nodes and edges.
- a)** A cycle path  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow a$ . The nodes are arranged in a pentagon shape with  $a$  at the top left,  $b$  at the top middle,  $c$  at the top right,  $d$  at the bottom middle, and  $e$  at the bottom left. The edges are:  $a \rightarrow b$  (horizontal),  $b \rightarrow c$  (horizontal),  $c \rightarrow d$  (diagonal down-left),  $d \rightarrow e$  (horizontal), and  $e \rightarrow a$  (vertical).
  - b)** A path  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow a$ . The nodes are arranged in a rectangle with  $a$  at the top left,  $b$  at the top middle,  $c$  at the top right,  $d$  at the bottom right,  $e$  at the bottom middle, and  $f$  at the bottom left. The edges are:  $a \rightarrow b$  (horizontal),  $b \rightarrow c$  (horizontal),  $c \rightarrow d$  (vertical),  $d \rightarrow e$  (horizontal),  $e \rightarrow f$  (horizontal), and  $f \rightarrow a$  (vertical).
  - c)** A path  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow h \rightarrow i \rightarrow a$ . The nodes are arranged in a long rectangle with  $a$  at the top left,  $b$  at the top middle,  $c$  at the top right,  $d$  at the top far right,  $e$  at the top far right (beyond  $d$ ),  $f$  at the bottom right,  $g$  at the bottom middle,  $h$  at the bottom middle, and  $i$  at the bottom left. The edges are:  $a \rightarrow b$  (horizontal),  $b \rightarrow c$  (horizontal),  $c \rightarrow d$  (horizontal),  $d \rightarrow e$  (horizontal),  $e \rightarrow f$  (diagonal down-left),  $f \rightarrow g$  (horizontal),  $g \rightarrow h$  (horizontal),  $h \rightarrow i$  (horizontal), and  $i \rightarrow a$  (vertical).

4. ([R], Page 692, Exercise 63) Show that a simple graph  $G$  is bipartite if and only if it has no circuits with an odd number of edges.
5. Suppose  $G = (V, E)$  is a subgraph of  $G' = (V, E \cup \{e_0\})$  ( $e_0 \notin E$  is an additional edge) and both  $G$  and  $G'$  are undirected graphs. Prove: if  $e_0$  connects  $u$  and  $v$  but  $u$  is not connected to  $v$  in  $G$ , then  $[u]_{\text{conn}(G')} = [v]_{\text{conn}(G')} = [u]_{\text{conn}(G)} \cup [v]_{\text{conn}(G)}$ .

6. (Optional Homework, 2 additional points)

**Matroids.** A finite **matroid** is an ordered pair  $(E, \mathcal{I})$ , where  $E$  is a finite set and  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq 2^E$  is a collection of subsets of  $E$  such that

- $\emptyset \in \mathcal{I}$ , and
- for any sets  $A \subseteq B \subseteq E$ , if  $B \in \mathcal{I}$  then  $A \in \mathcal{I}$ , and
- for any sets  $A, B \in \mathcal{I}$ , if  $|A| < |B|$  then there exists  $x \in B \setminus A$  such that  $A \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{I}$ .

**Disjoint Paths.** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a(n undirected) simple graph. Given a path  $\rho = x_0, e_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, e_n, x_n$  in  $G$ , we denote by  $\text{Edges}(\rho)$  the set of all edges appearing in  $\rho$ , i.e.,  $\text{Edges}(\rho) := \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ . We say that two paths  $\rho, \rho'$  in  $G$  are **disjoint** if  $\text{Edges}(\rho) \cap \text{Edges}(\rho') = \emptyset$ .

**Independent Sets of Vertices.** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a(n undirected) connected simple graph such that  $|V| \geq 2$ . We assume a designated vertex  $v^*$  called the **source** vertex. A set  $U \subseteq V \setminus \{v^*\}$  of vertices is called **independent** if  $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$  ( $k$  can be zero) and there are  $k$  pairwise-disjoint paths  $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k$  such that each path  $\rho_i$  connects  $v^*$  and  $u_i$  (as endpoints).

Define  $\mathcal{I}$  to be the set of all independent sets of vertices. Show that  $(V, \mathcal{I})$  is a finite matroid. (选做题可以不做)