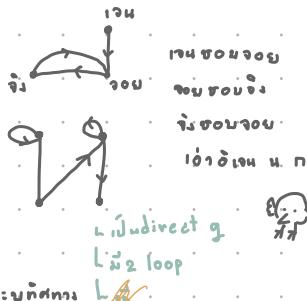
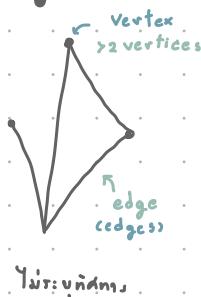


# Graphs

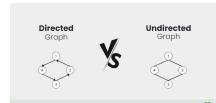
การเขียนกราฟบันถือเป็นเรื่องง่าย

E.g.



เพิ่ม 2 part

- terminology of graph
  - vocab w/ graph
- application
  - โลกนี้พัฒนา



## terminology

E.g.



edge : e

vertices : a b

e is incident with a and b

a is an end point of e

b is the other end point of e

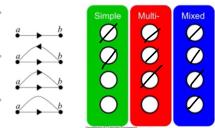
a is adjacent to b

b is also adjacent to a

a is adjacent to b

b is also adjacent to a

## Directed Graphs



## Undirected graph

### 3 types

#### Simple graph

• ไม่มี edge ที่มี 2 จุด vertex  
connect 2 จุด vertex

• ไม่มี loop

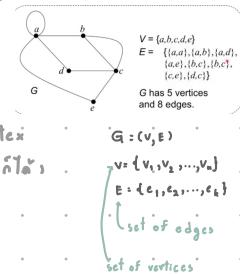
#### Multigraph

• สามารถมีมากกว่า 1 edge

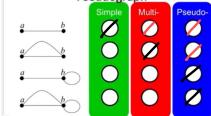
• ห้ามมี loop

#### Pseudograph

• ห้ามหักดิบ



Simple Graph, Multigraph,  
Pseudograph

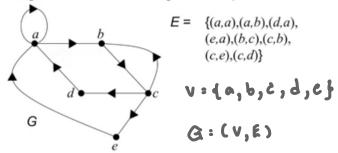


• ไม่มี edge ที่มี 2 จุด vertex  
connect 2 จุด vertex

• ห้ามมี loop

## Directed graphs. 3 types

• Edges are described using "ordered pairs".



#### Simple digraph

• ห้ามมี edge ที่มี 2 จุด vertex connect 2 จุด vertex

• ห้ามมี loop

#### Directed Multigraph

• ห้ามมี edge ที่มี 2 จุด vertex connect 2 จุด vertex

#### Mixed graph

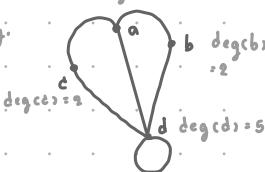
• ห้ามมี edge ที่มี 2 จุด vertex connect 2 จุด vertex

ນັບມາວ່າຈົກເວັບນີ້ຈະ point ອືນ edge

## Degree of vertex $v$ , deg $(v)$

$$\text{deg}(v) = 2^s$$

E.g.



number of edges incident with  $v$ .

loop contributes twice to the degree of vertex.

•  $\text{deg}(v)$  ດັວນເປັນຫຼັງຈາກ vertex

• out-degree of  $v$ ,  $\text{deg}^+(v)$  ດັວນ edge ມີຈຳກັດ vertex

• in-degree of  $v$ ,  $\text{deg}^-(v)$  ດັວນ edge ມີຫຼັກ end vertex

loop ຫຼື  $\text{in-degree} + \text{out-degree}$

undirected graph

## The Handshaking Theorem

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be an undirected graph with  $e$  edges, then

$$2e = \sum_{v \in V} \text{deg}(v)$$

↑  
2 times  
edges      ↓  
n vertices      n vertices deg. v.v.

directed graph

## In-degree = Out-degree

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a directed graph, then

$$\sum_{v \in V} \text{deg}^-(v) = \sum_{v \in V} \text{deg}^+(v) = |E|$$

↓  
outgoing  
edges      ↓  
incoming  
edges      ↓

$$\text{outgoing edges} = \text{incoming edges} = |E|$$

ດັວນເປັນຫຼັງຈາກ

### Degree of a Vertex

$\text{deg}^+(v) = 2$
$\text{deg}^-(v) = 1$
$\text{deg}(v) = 3$
$\text{deg}^+(v) = 4$
$\text{deg}^-(v) = 0$
$\text{deg}(v) = 2$
$\text{deg}(v) = 3$



How many edges are there in a graph with 10 vertices each of degree 6?

( 1 ໄລືນເທື່ອມໃຈ 2 degrees )

ໃນ 10 vertex ສາມແລ້ວ 6 degree

$$\text{edge} = 10 \cdot 6$$

$$\therefore \text{edges} = \frac{10 \cdot 6}{2} = 30 \text{ edges}$$

vertex ແລະ degree ໄລືນເທື່ອມໃຈ

ໃນງານ In an undirected graph, there must

be an even number of vertices with odd degrees.

proof.

by contradiction proof.

ມີ vertex ພົມມືຖຸຕະ vertex ພົມມືຖຸຈະ ມີເປົ້າ

ດຽວນີ້ ນີ້ ມີ ນີ້

$$\therefore n = 2k + 1, ; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ມາຮັກຕົກຕໍ່ vertex ພົມມືຖຸກັບຄົກຄົງ

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \text{deg}(v_i) = (2k+1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \text{deg}_i + \sum_{i=1}^n 1$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \text{deg}_i + n$$

↑  
2x ຂະໜາດ  
↑  
1 ຂະໜາດ

ກ່ອນ vertex ພົມມືຖຸ ດັວນເປັນຫຼັງຈາກ 9 ນີ້ ມີ 5 ຕົກ

ກ່ອນ vertex ພົມມືຖຸ ດັວນເປັນຫຼັງຈາກ 5 ຕົກ  $\sum_{i=1}^5 2d_i = 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 d_i$

↑  
1 ຂະໜາດ

① ໃນຕະຫຼາດ degree ພົມມືຖຸ ຖໍ່ມີເລັກ

② ໃກນ H.S.T ມາຮັກ degree ພົມມືຖຸ ພົມມືຖຸ ຖໍ່ມີເລັກ

① ໃກນ H.S.T

∴ Q.E.D



## Simple graph (undirected path)

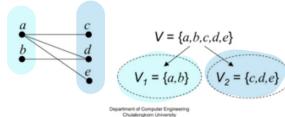
non simple graph បានបង្ហាញថាបានប្រហែលនៃពាក្យ

## Bipartite Graphs

bipartite

simple graph បានបង្ហាញថាបានប្រហែលនៃពាក្យ  $V_1, V_2$  ទាំង

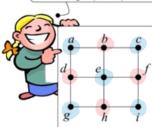
បានបង្ហាញថាបានប្រហែលនៃពាក្យ  $V_1, V_2$  នៅក្នុងពាក្យ



E.g.

Is this graph bipartite?

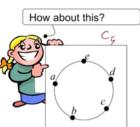
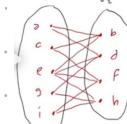
Yes



$$V_1 = \{a, c, e, g, i\}$$

$$V_2 = \{b, d, f, h\}$$

?



Not bipartite

## graph Operations

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ graph និង graph នឹងបង្ហាញនូវនេះ

### Subgraphs

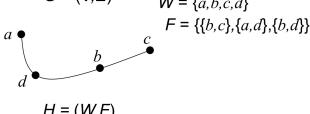
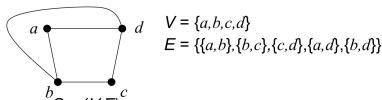
$G = (V, E)$  graph  $H = (W, F)$

where  $W \subseteq V$  and  $F \subseteq E$

A subgraph of  $H$  of  $G$  is a

proper subgraph of  $G$  if  $H \neq G$

E.g.



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## Complete Bipartite graphs ( $K_{n,m}$ )

រាយការដែលជាកំណត់ថាបានប្រហែលនៃពាក្យ

នៅក្នុងពាក្យ

$K_{3,3}$



$K_{2,2}$



## Complete matching

និងអាមេរិកការចំណែក

$V_1$



$V_2$



ឬ

complete matching

$|W| = |a, 1| = |b, 2| = |c, 3|$  គឺនឹង

ឬ  $|A| = |1, 2, 3|$  នឹងខ្លួនឯណ៍

$$A = \{a, b\}$$

$$NCA = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$|NCA| > |A|$$

$a \neq b \neq c \neq 1 \neq 2 \neq 3$

គឺ

នៅក្នុងការចំណែក

$c \neq 1 \neq 2 \neq 3$  នៅក្នុងការចំណែក

$$A = \{b, c\}$$

$$NCA = \{1, 2\}$$

$$|NCA| > |A|$$

## HALL'S MARRIAGE THEOREM

The bipartite graph  $G = (V, E)$  with bipartition  $(V_1, V_2)$  has a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  if and only if  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$  for all subsets  $A$  of  $V_1$ .

E.g.  $G$

find subgraph  $\text{ros } G$



1 vertex 2 vertex



2 vertex no edge



1 vertex



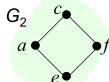
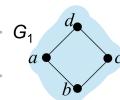
2 vertex edge

$\therefore \text{subgraph } G = 4 \star$

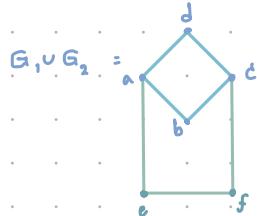
## • Union

denoted by  $G_1 \cup G_2$

e.g. find  $G_1 \cup G_2$



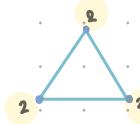
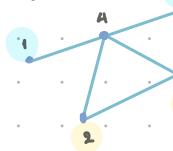
The union of two simple graphs  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$  is the simple graph  $H = (W, F)$  where  $W = V_1 \cup V_2$  and  $F = E_1 \cup E_2$



E.g.

Show that a simple graph with at least 2 vertices has at least 2 vertices with the same degree.

$$\deg(v_i)$$



proof by contradiction proof សម្រាប់បញ្ជាក់ថា

vertex ដែលទីនៅក្នុង 1 នៃក្នុងជំនួយ

ដែល simple g. តើ n vertex ទាន់នេះ

(simple g. n vertex  
degree សរុប 0  
នាក់គឺ  $(n-1)$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(v_1) &= 0 \\ \deg(v_2) &= 1 \\ \deg(v_3) &= 2 \\ &\vdots \\ \deg(v_n) &= n-1 \end{aligned}$$

ទៅនៅក្នុងជំនួយ វា  $\deg(v_i) = i-1$   
ដែលនៅក្នុងជំនួយ នៅក្នុងជំនួយ  
ឬ  $v_i$  ដែល  $\deg(v_i) = 0$  នៅក្នុងជំនួយ

∴ ទាំងអស់ Q.E.D

Show that a simple graph with at least 2 vertices has at least 2 vertices with the same degree.

- By contradiction proof សម្រាប់បញ្ជាក់ថា 2 vertices ដែល degree សិក្សាដូចគ្នា នឹងមានការពិនិត្យនៅ simple graph
- ឱ្យ n vertex ទៅ n ≥ 2 ដូចនៅក្នុងជំនួយ vertex  $i, 1 \leq i \leq n$
- ឯក degree នីតែ  $\deg(v_i) = i-1$  នៅក្នុងជំនួយ
- ឯក  $\deg(v_1) = 0$  ដែល  $v_1$  មែនជាកំណត់ទីនៅក្នុងជំនួយ
- ឯក  $\deg(v_n) = n-1$  ដែល  $v_n$  ជាកំណត់ទីនៅក្នុងជំនួយ
- នៅក្នុងជំនួយទាំងអស់

□

## • Edge contraction

ក្រឡកខ្លួនខ្លួន



## • Vertex Removal

ក្រឡកខ្លួនខ្លួន ក្នុង edge ហើយក្នុង vertex ដែលបាន



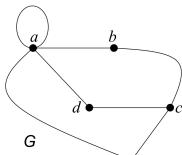
How to

# Representing Graph

## • Adjacency Lists

ສະຖານະ vertex ທີ່ມີ multiple edges ຂອບໜົນໄລ້ມາ

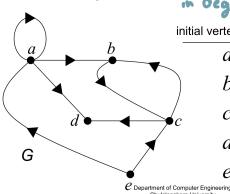
undirect



vertex	adjacent vertices
a	a b d e
b	a c
c	b d e
d	a c
e	a c

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direct graph



in deg., out deg.

initial vertex	terminal vertices
a	a b d
b	c
c	b d
d	-
e	a c

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## • Adjacency Matrices.

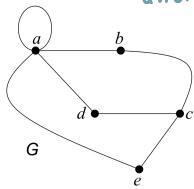
$$G = (V, E), V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$$

$$A = [a_{ij}]$$

ນາມຕາມເກມ

$a_{ij}$  ແມ່ນຈຳນວນເຄື່ອງມາຈາກ vertex  $i \rightarrow j$

undirected g



$$A = A^T$$

$$a \quad b \quad c \quad d \quad e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

symmetric

directed g.

ນາມຕາມເກມ

①

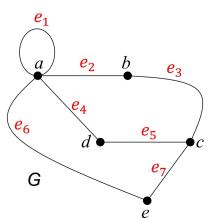
$$a \quad b \quad c \quad d \quad e$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## • Incidence Matrices

$$G = (V, E), V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}, E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$M = m_{ij} \left[ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & e_j \text{ incident to } v_i \\ 0 & v_i \text{ incident to } e_j \end{array} \right]$$



$$e_1 \quad e_2 \quad e_3 \quad e_4 \quad e_5 \quad e_6 \quad e_7$$

$$a \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$b \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

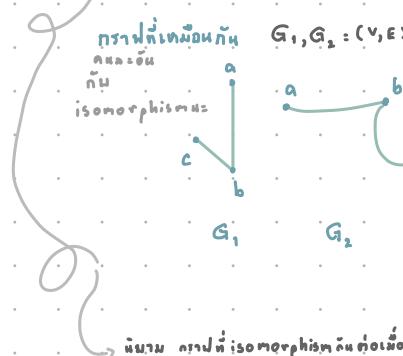
$$c \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$d \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

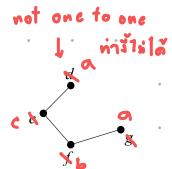
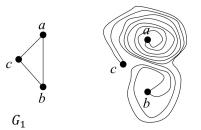
$$e \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

# Isomorphism of graphs

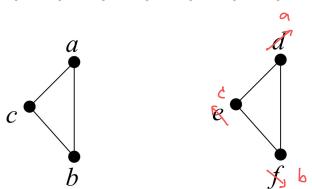
กราฟที่มีรูปเดียวกัน



edge กับ vertex ที่ซึ่งต่อเนื่องกันทุกประการ.



พนัน กรณีที่ isomorphism แล้วมีการเปลี่ยนชื่อ vertex และ edge เช่นห้องน้ำ ก็ไม่เท่ากัน



$G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$  are two simple graphs.  
 $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are **isomorphic** when:

There is a **1-to-1** and **onto** function  $f$  from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  with the property that

•  $\forall a, b \in V_1$   $a$  and  $b$  are adjacent in  $G_1 \leftrightarrow f(a)$  and  $f(b)$  are adjacent in  $G_2$ .

$f$  is called an **isomorphism**.

แปลความหมาย  
ว่า adjacent คือ

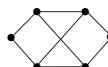
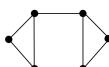
จุดที่ติดกัน

- สองจุดที่มีเส้นเชื่อมต่อ
- ติดกัน

จะเรียกว่ากราฟเท่ากันให้  $\rightarrow$  isomorphic

- vertex ที่เท่ากัน
- vertex ที่ติดกัน
- edge ที่เท่ากัน
- edge ที่ติดกัน

จุดที่ติดกัน叫做เพื่อน  
เพื่อน



Isomorphism  $f$

- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| $(a, b) \rightarrow (r, s)$ |
| $(b, c) \rightarrow (r, t)$ |
| $(c, d) \rightarrow (t, u)$ |
| $(d, a) \rightarrow (u, w)$ |
| $(d, c) \rightarrow (s, u)$ |
| $(a, c) \rightarrow (s, w)$ |

$f(a) = s$ ,  $f(b) = r$

$f(c) = t$ ,  $f(d) = u$

$f(e) = w$

$f(f) = u$

## Isomorphism of graphs

### Graph invariants

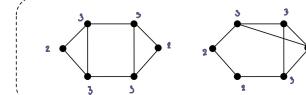
- Number of vertices
- Number of edge
- degrees of vertices
- adjacency between vertices with specified degrees

นี่ก็จะเป็น invariant ที่ไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงเมื่อเราทำ mapping ที่ไม่ใช่ isomorphism แต่

$\times \times$  ไม่เป็น



$\times \times$  ไม่เป็น



$\times \times$  ไม่เป็น

ลอง?

Suppose that  $G_1$  and  $H_1$  are isomorphic and that  $G_2$  and  $H_2$  are isomorphic. Prove or disprove that  $G_1 \cup G_2$  and  $H_1 \cup H_2$  are isomorphic.

$G_1, G_2$  มีอยู่มาก็ได้แล้ว  
 $H_1, H_2$  ใช่กันนะ

ลอง!

มากดูหน่อยแล้ว!!

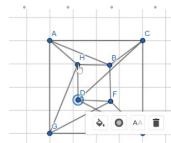
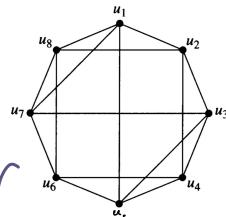
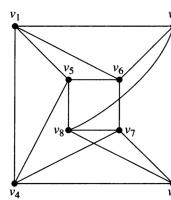
E.g.  $G_1 = H_1$ ,  $G_2 = H_2$

$\therefore G_1 \cup G_2 = H_1 \cup H_2$

a b a c

$G_1 \cup G_2$        $H_1 \cup H_2$

a b a c



ลองดู geogebra  
จะช่วยได้มากแน่นอน



## Graph Connectivity

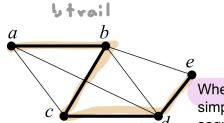
### Path & walk

เส้นทางที่เชื่อมระหว่าง vertex ใดๆ ก็ได้

simple paths

ไม่回去ซ้ำมากกว่า 1 ครั้ง

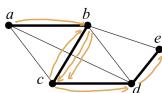
non-simple path:  $c, a, b, c, b, c, d, c$



$\{a,b\}, \{b,c\}, \{c,d\}, \{d,e\}$  is a path of length 4.

When there are no multiple edges (e.g., in simple graph), we can represent a path by the sequence of vertices it passes through.

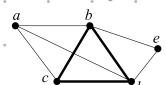
$\{(a,b), (b,c), (c,d), (d,e)\} \rightarrow (a,b,c,d,e)$



### Circuit

เส้นทางที่ลับมาที่เดิม

ไม่ใช่ edge ซ้ำ



Circuit  $(b, c, d, b)$

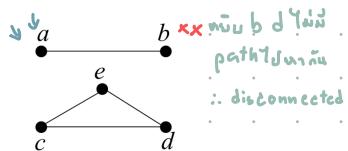
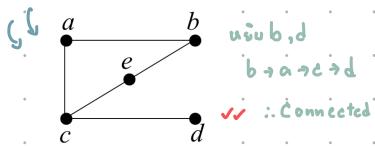
# Graph Connectivity

## Connectedness

An undirected graph is called connected  $\Leftrightarrow$  There is a path between every pair of distinct vertices of the graph.

undirected graph

เมื่อทุก vertex ที่ไม่เท่ากัน  
จะมีทางเดินไปมาภายในตัวเอง



directed graph

↳ strongly connected : เมื่อ a บันทึกเดินไปถึง b

(ไม่ใช่เป็นทิ้งไว้ edge เดินกันไม่ได้)

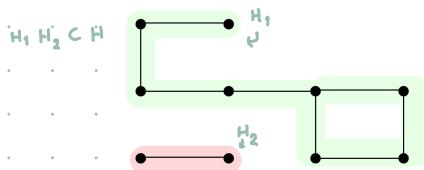


↳ weakly connected : ขนาด min ของ graph คือ 1  
connect ทุกอย่างได้แล้ว

## Connected components

คือปีโนอนุกรมที่ไม่ซ้ำ

Graph H. ๕ ๒ connected components



How many connected components are there in a simple graph with the following adjacency matrix?

a b c d e f g h i j

a	1	1	1			1		1		1
b	1		1					1		
c				1	1					
d	1			1						1
e	1	1		1			1		1	
f		1				1				
g		1			1					
h	1			1						1
i										
j	1	1		1	1			1		

โดยนับว่ามี ๓ กลุ่ม

connected component = ๓

↳ i, abdehj, fgci



turn to g.



มีรากที่ติดตามมา

## Cut vertex, cut edge

### cut vertex

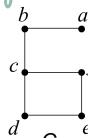
คือ vertex หรือ edge ที่ถูก移除 vertex จะแยกเป็น 2 กลุ่ม  
จะถูก vertex หรือ edge แบ่งเป็น component ใหม่

### cut edge

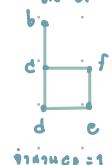
เมื่อ移除 vertex ที่ไม่ใช่ edge

E.g.

vertex



๕ ๖ a



๕ ๖ b

จำนวน component = 1

จำนวน component = 2

cut ba

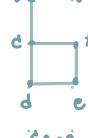


cut bc



$\therefore$  b, f จัดเป็น cut vertex.

edge



cut bc



$\therefore$  ba, bc จัดเป็น cut edge

cp = 2

cp = 2

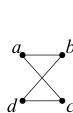
# Graph Connectivity

## Counting Paths Between vertices

สร้าง adj matrix แล้วค้าต้องการหาความเดินที่มีความ  
ยาวเท่ากับ r หา adj. m  $\downarrow$  บวกกันอีก  $r-1$  ครั้ง<sup>แล้วจะได้</sup>  
ผลลัพธ์ที่เราหามาเดินที่ความยาว r มากว่า 1 ชั้น นี้คือการเดิน  
ทางบนซึ่งเราใช้หน้า  $j^r$



$(a, b, a, b, d), (a, b, a, c, d),$   
 $(a, b, d, b, d), (a, b, d, c, d),$   
 $(a, c, a, c, d), (a, c, a, b, d),$   
 $(a, c, d, c, d), (a, c, d, b, d)$

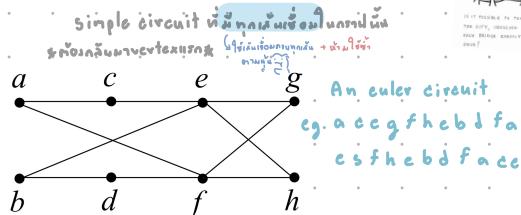


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

ทางเดิน path ที่  $a \rightarrow c$  ที่มีความยาว 4 คือ 8

## Euler graph

### Euler circuit



### condition for euler circuit

A connected multigraph with at least two vertices has an Euler circuit  $\leftrightarrow$  each of its vertices has even degree.

เมื่อกราฟมี 2 หรือมากกว่า vertex ให้  
ทุก vertex นั้น degree คู่

proof

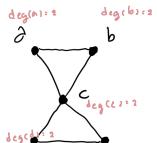
- Necessary condition:  
G has an Euler Circuit  $\rightarrow$  each of its vertices must have even degree.
- Sufficient condition:  
Each of the vertices in G has even degree  $\rightarrow$  G has an Euler Circuit.

proof 1.

G has an Euler Circuit  $\rightarrow$  each of its vertices must have even degree.

some vertex has odd degree

$\rightarrow$  G doesn't have Euler circuit

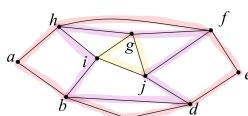


b c d e a



proof 2.

Each of the vertices in G has even degree  $\rightarrow$  G has an Euler Circuit.

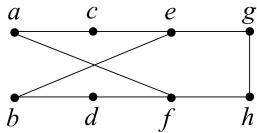


ahfedeb  
hgfdbih  
igj  
] ahgsdbigjhfedeb

# Euler graph

## Euler Paths

simple paths in an undirected graph  
\* ໄຟລາເປັນຕົວອະນຸມາດອກຕົວໃຫຍ່ນີ້ນີ້

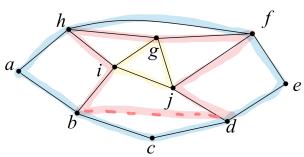


Euler path = cbdfhgaceaf  
or faceghfdbe

### condition for euler paths

A connected multigraph with at least two vertices has an Euler path but not an Euler circuit  $\leftrightarrow$  it has exactly 2 vertices with odd degree.

ເຈົ້ານຳໄຟລາທີ່ບໍ່ມີ 2 vertex  
ນີ້ແດງເຊື້ອມ  
ນັ້ນ 2 vertex ດັ່ງນີ້  
ມີນີ້, ມີເວລີ່ມາທີ່



euler paths  
 $\Rightarrow$  dcba(hfed)jgij(fg)hib



William Rowan Hamilton

# Euler graph

## Hamilton Paths and Circuits

hamilton path, simple path ໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າ



hamilton circuit  $\rightarrow$  condition  $\rightarrow$  ຕິດຕັ້ງ, ດັ່ງນີ້ ມີນີ້

hamilton path ນີ້ເວົ້າໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າ  $\rightarrow$  ຕິດຕັ້ງໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າ

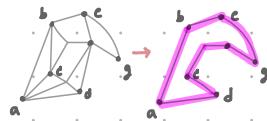
ນີ້ເວົ້າໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າ ດັ່ງນີ້

Eg. ດັ່ງນີ້ hamilton circuits

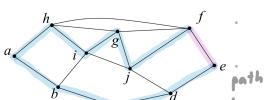
• ດັ່ງນີ້ hamilton circuit  
ຕິດຕັ້ງ edge ໃຈນີ້ເວົ້າ

~~graph 2 unconnect~~

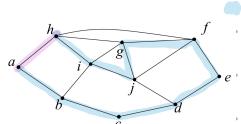
• ແມ່ນີ້ເວົ້າ  $\text{In } \deg \geq 1$   
~~xx hamilton circuits~~



For  $G=(V,E)$  and  $V=\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ , the simple circuit  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, v_1$  is a **Hamilton circuit** if  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  is a **Hamilton path**.



• ແມ່ນີ້ເວົ້າ  $\text{In } \deg \geq 2$   
~~xx hamilton circuits~~

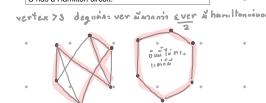


• ແມ່ນີ້ເວົ້າ  $\text{In } \deg \geq 2$   
hamilton circuits ມີ



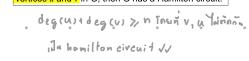
### Dirac's Theorem

If  $G$  is a simple graph with  $n$  vertices ( $n \geq 3$ ) such that the degree of every vertex in  $G$  is at least  $\frac{n}{2}$ , then  $G$  has a hamilton circuit.



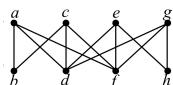
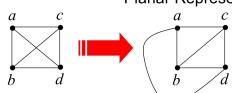
### Ore's Theorem

If  $G$  is a simple graph with  $n$  vertices ( $n \geq 2$ ) such that  $\deg(v)+\deg(w) \geq n$  for every pair of non-adjacent vertices  $v$  and  $w$  in  $G$ , then  $G$  has a hamilton circuit.

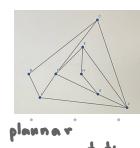
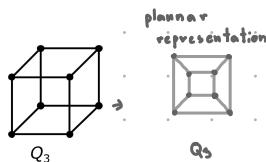


# Planar Graph

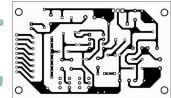
Planar Representation



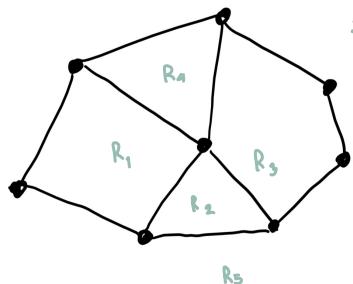
การgraph ที่ไม่ต้องมีเส้นผ่านส่วนกลาง  
จะเรียกว่าgraph ที่planar



Not planar, ไม่planar  
 $K_{3,3}$



region ภูมิภาคในที่ตั้ง



∴ region :=

edges = 11

vertex = 8

Euler's Formular

Let  $G$  be a connected planar simple graph with  
 $e$  = Number of edges  
 $v$  = Number of vertices  
 $r$  = Number of regions in a planar representation of  $G$ .



$$r = e - v + 2 \quad \text{or} \quad r - e + v = 2$$

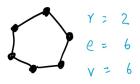


$$r = 2 \\ e = 3 \\ v = 3$$

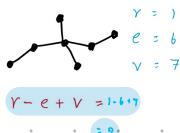


$$r = 4 \\ e = 6 \\ v = 4$$

$$r - e + v = 2$$



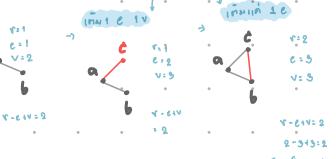
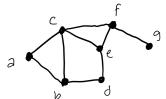
$$r = 3 \\ e = 5 \\ v = 5$$



$$r = 5 \\ e = 7 \\ v = 6$$

$$r - e + v = 2$$

Simple planar connected graph  $G$



If a connected planar simple graph has  $e$  edges and  $v$  vertices with  $v \geq 3$  and no circuits of length three, then  $e \leq 2v - 4$ .

assume  $K_5$



$$\downarrow \text{solution} \\ v = 5 \\ e = 10 \\ r = 6$$

$$10 \leq 3(5) - 6 \\ 10 \leq 9 \\ \text{false}$$

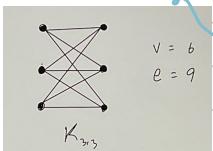
$\therefore K_5$  ไม่planar graph

$v \geq 3$  ถ้า  $e \leq 3v - 6$

assume



$$v = 5 \\ e = 5 \\ r = 2 \\ \frac{e}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \text{ ไม่สามารถ} \\ \text{จัดกลุ่มเป็น region} \\ \therefore e \leq 3v - 6$$



$K_{3,3}$  ไม่planar graph



## Graph Coloring

## Theorem

ເມືອງນະຄອນຫຼວງ

# \*.\* The six color theorem. \*.\*

The chromatic number of a planar graph is no greater than 6.

$S(n)$  : planar graph with  $n$  vertices can be colored using 6 colors

Basis step:  $S(6)$

Inductive step :  $S(k) \rightarrow S(k+1)$  (ເບື້ອນດີບເປົ້າໄວ້ ຖຸກລົງຈາກເທົ່ານີ້) proof ຍິກ໌ ຂັ້ນວ່າສຳຜົນນີ້  $k$  ເປົ້າໄວ້

10

$$(k+1)^{\pm} b$$



for vertex  $\hat{n}_1$   
 $\deg \leq 600\pi/100$

๑๕๔



၁၇၃၀။ ၂၀၁၀

2

||**ກົດກັນ:** proof ແລ້ວ, ① ກົດມີ 1 vertex ທີ່  
 $\deg \angle 6$  :. ກົດ ພິຈານເຄີຍເກີນ

If  $G$  is a connected planar simple graph, then  $G$  has a vertex of degree not exceeding five.

contradiction proof ទាយស្ម័គ្រីមុនា  
vertex  $\tilde{v}$  deg  $\geq 6$

$$\therefore 2e7/6V \rightarrow e7/3V - 0$$

27/3v-6 -②

ຈະຢັ້ງຢືນວ່າມີຄວາມຮັບຮັດໃຫຍ່

∴ ພົມກະຕິ ດີນ

ຮ້າພລາໄນ້ (၁) ໂມງຕີເລັດ

# Tree

graph diagram  
def: connect graph ไม่มี circuits

undirected graph ไม่มี circuits  
between vertices



connected graph ไม่มี simple circuits

tree



graph ไม่มี circuits but  
not necessarily connected

ตัวอย่างของ forest

vocab root trees

parent a is parent c

child c is child a

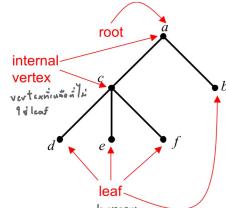
sibling c and b are sibling

ancestor a is and. vov

d,e,f

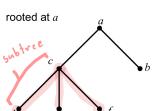
descendant d,e,f desc.

vov a



subtree

The subtree with v as its root is the subgraph of the tree consisting of v and its descendants and all edges incident to these descendants.



subtree นับ child, descendant, root  
จำนวนของลูก

## Rooted trees

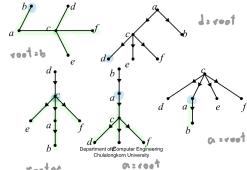
A rooted tree is tree in which one vertex has been designated as the root and every edge is directed away from the root.

10 vertices ในต้นไม้ที่ราก

11 หัวต่อที่มีเส้นเชื่อม

根 node root คือ รากต้น

member root tree ต้นไม้



properties of tree tree = planar , regions = 1

A tree with n vertices has n-1 edges.

A full m-ary tree with i internal vertices contains  
 $n = mi + 1$  vertices.

↑  
root  
↓ child, descendant

Q.1

A full 4-ary tree has 13 vertices.  
How many leaves are there?

$$4i+1 = 13$$

$$i = \frac{13-1}{4}$$

$$i = 3$$



$$l = 13 - 3 = 10$$

full m-ary

A full m-ary tree with

- (i) n vertices has  $i = (n-1)/m$  internal vertices and  $l = [(m-1)n+1]/m$  leaves,
- (ii) i internal vertices has  $n = mi + 1$  vertices and  $l = (m-1)i + 1$  leaves,
- (iii) l leaves has  $n = (ml-1)/(m-1)$  vertices and  $i = (l-1)/(m-1)$  internal vertices.

Full 5-ary tree  $21 \sim$



- 1 Find the number of edges of  $K_{10}$

40  
 45  
 50  
 55

$$\frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8!}{12 \cdot 8!} = 45$$

- 2 Find the number of edges of  $Q_5$

12  
 32  
 80  
 160

$$5 \cdot 5 = 25$$

$$\frac{16 \cdot 15}{2!} = 120$$

$$e = 80$$

- 3 Find the number of maximum edges of a bipartite graph with 30 vertices.

30  
 135  
 225  
 435

$$W_{30} = 2 \cdot 30 = 60$$

$$Q_{30} = \frac{30!}{2!(29!)} = \frac{15}{2} \cdot 30 \cdot 29 = 495$$

- 4 Determine whether the following sentences are true or false respectively.

1. Adjacency matrix is always symmetric.

2. Sum of each row in the adjacency matrix is equal to number of edges incident to that vertex.

True, True

True, False

False, True  
 False, False

$$100 \cdot 99 = 9900$$

$$e = 2$$

- 5 Determine whether the following sentences are true or false respectively.

1. The total degree of  $K_{100}$  is 9900.

2. Every simple graph with 31 vertices and 431 edges is a connected graph.

True, True

True, False

False, True

False, False

- 6 What is the maximum number of edges that can be removed from  $W_{10}$  and keep the graph connected?

10  
 11  
 12

W  
??

- 7 Let  $G$  be a connected simple graph with 100 edges.

What is the minimum and maximum number of vertices that  $G$  can have?

15, 101  
 15, 100  
 14, 101  
 14, 100

$$2(100) = 2 \deg(G)$$

9

- 8 Count the number of paths with a length of 4 that connect a pair of vertices in  $K_5$ .

50  
 51  
 99  
 100

- 9 If the number of subgraphs of  $K_{6,6}$  that are isomorphic with  $Q_3$  is  $\binom{6}{n} \binom{6}{m} m!$

Find  $n$ .

1  
 3  
 4  
 6

- 10 If the number of subgraphs of  $K_{6,6}$  that are isomorphic with  $Q_3$  is  $\binom{6}{n} \binom{6}{m} m!$

Find  $m$ .

2  
 4  
 6  
 8

- 11 Find the length of the longest simple path in  $K_6$ .

6  
 12  
 13  
 15

- 12 Find the length of the longest simple path in  $C_7$ .

4  
 5  
 6  
 7

- 13 Find the length of the longest simple path in  $Q_7$ .

259  
 322  
 385  
 448

- 14 Find the length of the longest simple path in  $W_8$ .

8  
 9  
 10  
 13

- 15 Find the length of the longest simple path in  $K_{5,5}$ .

10  
 11  
 20  
 21



## Graph Exercise Part III

- This test/quiz can be taken many times.
- Correct answers will NOT be revealed after submission.

undefined

- 1 Find the maximum integer  $n$  such that  $K_n$  is a planar graph

- 3  
 4  
 5  
 6



- 2 Find the maximum  $m+n$  such that  $m,n$  are integer and  $K_{m,n}$  is a planar graph

- 10  
 20  
 5  
  $m+n$  is unbounded



- 3 If a simple graph  $G$  has 2 connected components find the formula of  $r,e,v$

- $r = e - v + 1$   
  $r = e - v + 2$   
  $r = e - v + 3$   
  $r = e - v + 4$



- 4 Which one of the following Graph is a planar graph

- Q7  
 K5  
 K3,3  
 C100



- 9 Which one has the different chromatic number from another ?

A.



B.



C.



D.



- A  
 B  
 C  
 D



- 10 Is there any Graph  $G$  which is a tree and contain a circuit ?

- Yes  
 No

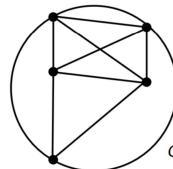


- 11 How many leaves are there in the full 4 - ary with 17 vertices ?

- 13  
 12  
 14  
 10



1



Is Graph  $G$  a planar graph ?

- Yes  
 No

- 1 Which one has the maximum chromatic number ?

- Q2023  
 C2023  
 W2023  
 K2023,J2023



- 1 Can we remove any 1 edges from  $K_6$  to turn it into a planar graph ?

- Yes  
 No



- 1 For any simple connected graph  $G$  which has a vertex of degree less than 6 then  $G$  is pl

- True  
 False

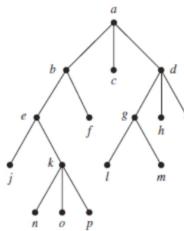


- 12 What is the highest height of a full 4 - ary tree with 13 vertices ?

- 2  
 4  
 3  
 5

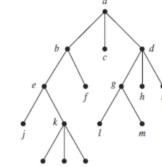


- 13 Find this tree's inorder transversal sequence



- jen,kop,bfa,clgm,dhi  
 abej,kn,op,fd,g(lmh)  
 jn,op,k,ef,blm,ghid,a  
 abcde,fg,hijkl,mnop

- 14 Find this tree's preorder transversal sequence



- jen,kop,bfa,clgm,dhi  
 abej,kn,op,fd,g(lmh)  
 jn,op,k,ef,blm,ghid,a  
 abcde,fg,hijkl,mnop