

Notes Packet 1

Graph Definition

Figure n1.1

A graph $G = (V, E, f)$

V is the vertex set (e.g. w, x, y, \dots)

E is the edge set (e.g. e_1, e_2, \dots)

f is the function mapping edges to vertices (i.e. $f: e_1 \rightarrow xw, e_2 \rightarrow xw, e_3 \rightarrow yw, \dots$)

Simple Graph Definition

A **simple graph** G (aside from the null graph) is a graph with $n \geq 1$ vertices and $m \geq 0$ edges that consists of a vertex set

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

and an edge set

$E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$

where each edge is an unordered pair of vertices.

An example graph theory problem: Can x workers do y jobs such that all of the jobs can be done by at least one worker?

Here's a table of workers and the corresponding jobs they can do.

Worker #	Job
1	a
2	a, b
3	b, c, d
4	a, b

Here's a graph of what that might look like:

Figure n1.3

If we look at jobs c and d , we notice that both can only be done by worker #3.

Figure n1.4

Subgraph Definition

A **subgraph** of a graph G is a graph H such that $V(H) \subset V(G)$ and $E(H) \subset E(G)$.

We write this as $H \subset G$

An **induced subgraph** of G is a subgraph $H \subset G$ such that if $e \in E(G)$ and e 's endpoints are both members of $V(H)$, then $e \in E(H)$.

Notes Packet 2

A **path** is a sequence of unique edges that connects a sequence of unique vertices. You can't repeat any vertices or edges, but the path doesn't have to contain all the edges or vertices from the graph.

A **cycle** is a path that, instead of its endpoint being another unique vertex, it ends at its beginning vertex. Both vertices and edges are not allowed to be repeated here as well.

A graph is **connected** if, given any two vertices a and b , there is a path between a and b .

A **simple** graph G is a graph such that G has no **loops** (an edge such that its two endpoints are the same vertex), and, given any two vertices a and b , a and b have no more than one edge between them.

A **loopless** graph G has all the qualities of a simple graph, but allows any two vertices to have more than one edge between them.

The **Adjacency Matrix** of a graph G , $A(G)$, is a matrix whose entries are the number of edges between two vertices. It is symmetric if the graph is undirected.

The **Incidence Matrix** of a graph G , $M(G)$, is a matrix whose entries indicate whether a vertex and an edge are **incident** (i.e. touching or connected). The number of rows doesn't necessarily equal the number of columns (i.e. $|E(G)| = |V(G)|$ can be true or false).

For example, here is a loopless graph G :

Figure n2.2

And here is $A(G)$ and $M(G)$:

Example:

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \begin{array}{c} w \quad x \quad y \quad z \\
 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\
 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \end{array}
 &
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Figure - n2.2} \\
 \begin{array}{c} a \quad b \quad c \quad d \quad e \\
 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$A(G)$ - Adjacency Matrix of G

$M(G)$ - Incidence Matrix of G

The **degree** of a vertex x , $d(x)$, is how many edges are incident (connected to) x .

$A(G)$ and $M(G)$ are related like so:

$$A(G) + \begin{pmatrix} d(w) & & & \\ & d(x) & & \\ & & d(y) & \\ & & & d(z) \end{pmatrix} = MM^T$$

Edges can also cross one another. From most perspectives, G_1 and G_2 are the same graph.

Figure n2.4, Figure n2.5

In fact, G_1 and G_2 are **isomorphic**.

$f: V(G_1) \rightarrow V(G_2)$

$1 \rightarrow a$

$2 \rightarrow b$

...

$5 \rightarrow e$

$ij \in E(G_1) \text{ iff } f(i)f(j) \in E(G_2)$

The full definition is this:

An **isomorphism** from G to H is a **bijection** (a 1 to 1 correspondence) $f: V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ such that given an edge uv , $uv \in E(G) \text{ iff } f(u)f(v) \in E(H)$

We say $G \cong H$ to indicate that G is isomorphic to H .

The **complement** of a graph G , notated as \bar{G} , is a graph with the same vertex set as G , but if $uv \in E(G)$, then $uv \notin E(\bar{G})$ and vice versa.

$G \cong H \text{ iff } \bar{G} \cong \bar{H}$

Bipartite Graph Definition

A **bipartite graph** G , also called a **bigraph**, is a graph st $V(G)$ can be decomposed into two **disjoint** sets (i.e. any vertex $v \in V(G)$ is either in one set or the other, not both) such that no two vertices within the same set are **adjacent** (connected by an edge). A bipartite graph is a special case of a **k-partite** graph with $k = 2$.

Some other vocabularly:

A **complete** graph, K_n , is a simple graph with n vertices such that there is one edge between any two vertices.

The number of edges in K_n , $|E(K_n)|$, is equal to $\binom{n}{2}$. Mathematically,

$$|E(K_n)| = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \binom{n}{2}$$

C_n is shorthand for a cycle with n vertices.

P_n is shorthand for a path with n vertices.

$K_{r,s}$ is shorthand for a complete, bipartite graph such that the independent sets have r and s vertices, respectively.

Side Note

 END OF NOTES FROM BEFORE TEST 1, BEGINNING OF POST TEST 1 NOTES

Definition of a king:

For any x , either $\text{King} \rightarrow x$, or $\text{King} \rightarrow y \rightarrow x$ for some path y .

Prop 1.4.30 - Every tournament has a king

—

A graph is **acyclic** if it has no cycle.

A graph is a **forest** if it is acyclic.

A graph is a **tree** if it is a connected acyclic graph.

pictures of trees

A **leaf** is a pendant vertex (i.e. a vertex with degree 1)

A **star** is ***

picture of a star

The **distance**, $d(u, v)$, is the length of the shortest path between two vertices u and v .

Lemma 2.1.3:

Every tree G st $|V(G)| \geq 2$ has ≥ 2 leaves.

Deleting a leaf results in a smaller tree on $n - 1$ vertices.

Proof.

picture of maximal path. i.e. dot-dot-dot-dot

No leaf is an internal vertex of a path.

We would use an induction method to prove this:

B *** $A(n) \Rightarrow B(n)$

$A(n)$: T is a tree on n vertices

$B(n)$: T has $n - 1$ edges

Want to show: num edges = num vertices - 1

picture from top right of Method of Induction page

Induction on n :

Step 1:

$T' = T - \{\text{a leaf}\}$

T' is a tree on $n - 1$ vertex

Step 2:

T' has $n - 2$ edges (induction hypothesis)

Step 3:

$T = T' + \{\text{an edge}\}$

T has $n - 2 + 1 = n - 1$ edges.

□

Theorem 2.1.A (or 4?)

- connected, no cycle. n vertices (do I have $n - 1$ edges?)
- connected, $n - 1$ edges
- $n - 1$ edges, no cycle (not sure if connected)

d. For any $u, v \in V$, \exists exactly one u, v - path. No loops.

Proof.

We're going to say these three things are equivalent.

We did $A \Rightarrow B$ in previous slides. (induction on n)

For $B \Rightarrow C$:

Want to show: G has no cycles

Suppose G has cycles (contradiction):

picture from Theorem 2.1.A (or 4)

$G' = G - \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$ is acyclic

acyclic, connected, $n - 1$ vertices = tree

G' is connected, (using any tree that has n vertices has $n - 1$ edges), G' has $n - 1$ edges

$C \Rightarrow A$ (if you have 3 and 2, then prove you have 1):

Suppose $c(G)$ (number of components) = k (by contradiction).

pictures of n_1 vertices, n_2 vertices.. n_k vertices; i has $n_1 - 1$ edges, $n_2 - 1$ edges, etc...

$$n - 1 = e(G) = \sum_{i=1}^k (n_i - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^k (n_i - k) = n - k$$

The only solution is that $k = 1$.

□

Corollary 2.1.5

- Every edge of a tree is a cut-edge.
- Adding one edge to a tree forms exactly one cycle.
- Every connected graph contains a spanning tree.

A spanning subgraph of G is a subgraph of G that contains all the vertices of G .

A spanning tree is a spanning subgraph that is a tree.

Proposition 2.1.8 (or B)

Tree T has k edges, simple graph G has $\min(G) \geq k$ (minimum degree bigger than or equal to k) $\longrightarrow T$ is a subgraph of G .

$T' = T - \{\text{a leaf}\}$ has $k - 1$ edges.

picture of G

To prove this, we would use induction on k .

$\min \text{vertex}(G) \geq k \geq k - 1$

T' has k vertices.

Base: $k = 1$

If T has only 2 vertices, then T has 1 edge. This is a trivial case.

Missing some other stuff

Definition 2.1.9

eccentricity (for any connected graph) $e(u) = \max\{d(u, v) : v \in V(G)\}$

picture below eccentricity (where 4 is the radius, 7 is the diameter)

The radius, $\text{rad}(G)$, is the minimum *** = min of $e(u)$ where $u \in V$

The diameter, $\text{diam}(G)$, is the maximum *** = max of $e(u)$ where $u \in V$

$e(u) = d(u, v)$ for some leaf v

Theorem 2.1.13 (Jordan, 1869)

The center of a tree is always one edge or one vertex.

Proof.

We do induction on n .

Let: $T' = T - \{\text{all leaves}\}$

$e_{T'}(u) = e_T(u) - 1$

If $G \neq$ a line segment with a vertex at each end, then no leaf can be a center vertex.

□

Theorem 2.1.10 [Not On Test]

Not on test

Theorem 2.1.11

G is simple, $\text{Diam}(G) \geq 3 \rightarrow \text{Diam}(\overline{G}) \leq 3$

Proof.

Claim: x cannot be adjacent to both u and v , otherwise distance will be smaller than 3. So, at least one of them is not true.

Dotted lines signify non-adjacency.

In the case of neither x nor y being adjacent to u , then in \overline{G} , u is adjacent to both x and y .

In the case

□

hi

How many simple graphs with vertex set $[n]$ are there?

$[n] = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

In other words, how many labelled graphs on n vertices are there?

Answer: $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$

How many trees with vertex set $[n]$ are there?

Cayley's formula: n^{n-2} (proof is very complicated, only need to understand conclusion) (the number of labelled trees on n vertices)

Labelled trees: $1:1 (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-2}) : a_i \in [n]$

Suppose I have 3 vertices. How many labeled trees can I get?

Answer: 3 possible labeled trees. If you have vertices 1, 2, and 3, then you can have 3 graphs: **(1)** 12, 23, **(2)** 23, 31, **(3)** 31, 12

Let's say I have a complete graph, K_n , with labelled vertices. How many labelled spanning trees does it have? Answer: n^{n-2} (Cayley's formula)

To generalize the problem:

Contraction of edge:

picture with edge uv and vertices $A, B, C \rightarrow$ picture with multiple edges between w and each vertex in C_i

Example 2.2.9:

picture of a square with a diagonal edge, same picture minus diagonal edge ($G - e$), bird ($G \cdot e$)

Proposition 2.2.8

$\tau(G)$ (the number of spanning trees of G) = $\tau(G - e) + \tau(G \cdot e)$

Let: T be a spanning tree of G

case i: e (the diagonal edge in the picture) is not in $E(T)$

Any spanning tree of the original graph without using the diagonal is still a spanning tree. If you don't use the diagonal edge, it's from $G - e$.

case ii: e (the diagonal edge in the picture) is in $E(T)$

You should prove Prop 2.2.8 for practice.

Remark 2.2.10 (Basis case for computing $\tau(G)$)

Suppose G has no cycle other than multiple edges. Then:

$\tau(G) = \{\text{product of edge multiplicities if } G \text{ is connected, } 0 \text{ if disconnected}\}$

Remark picture

1 * 2 * 3 choices

You're encouraged to try an example. For example: K_4

For a general graph, the Cayley formula doesn't work. Here's a 3rd way:

Theorem 2.2.12

Let: G be a loopless n -graph (graph with n vertices)

$Q = (q_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is defined by:

$q_{ij} = \{d(v_i) \text{ if } i = j, -a_{ij} \text{ if } i \neq j\}$

a_{ij} : the number of edges joining v_i and v_j

Q^* : obtained by deleting any row s and column t of Q .

Then $\tau(G) = (-1)^{s+t} \det Q^*$

picture 3

The sum of every row and every column is equal to 0. Why?

The diagonal talks about the degree, but the off diagonal takes off each edge.

Determining the determinant of the matrix Q doesn't give you any new information, but deleting any row or column and making a submatrix, Q_* , of the matrix, and then taking the determinant will.

The absolute value of $\det Q_*$ (or just multiplying by $(-1)^{s+t}$ will give you $\tau(G)$

(we took both a row (1st row) and a column (1st column) to make it symmetric and make it easier to take the determinant)

Conjecture 2.2.13 (still open)

K_{2m+1} decomposes into $2m + 1$ copies of T with m edges.

So K_{2m+1} has $\frac{(2m+1)(2m)}{2}$ edges

Therefore, there are $2m + 1$ copies of T .

Graceful labeling: a 1-1 correspondence between the vertices and a set of numbers for each vertex (packed very closely from 0 to $n - 1$ (where n is the number of vertices))

$f: V \rightarrow \text{distinct number} \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$ (a bijection from a vertex set to "this" set)

For example. If T has m edges, how many vertices do you have? Answer: $m + 1$

You want every vertex to have a distinct number.

graceful labelling picture

$f(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$

$$\{f(u, v) : uv \in E\} = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$$

Conjecture 2.2.15 (Kotzig, Ringel, 1964) (open, stronger than conjecture 2.2.13)

Every tree has a graceful labeling.

Theorem 2.2.16

T is graceful \Rightarrow Conjecture 2.2.12 holds

(picture 1, picture 2 - examples of this)

Remember, we want all edges to receive different numbers (Graceful labelling), so when we do a rotation, all of the different edges are covered exactly once

displacement(i, j): number of unit moves from i to j

K_{2m+1}

end of 10/11 lecture