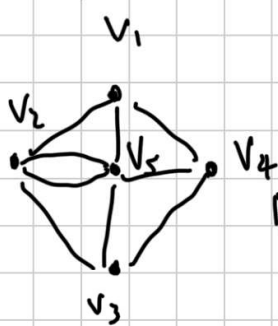


DM HW5

4. 解.



$$B_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_5 B_5^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

(a). 树数 = $\det(B - B_5^T) = |0|$.

(b). 不含 (v_1, v_3) 的树.

把 B_5 第二列删去,

$$B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B' B'^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{不含 } (v_1, v_3) \text{ 的树数} = |0| - \det(B' B'^T) \\ = |0| - 57 = 44.$$

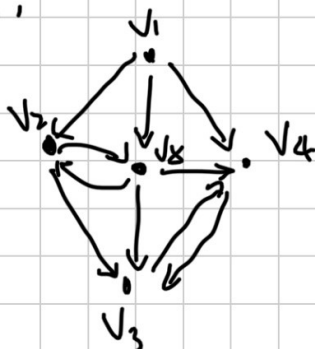
(c). 不含 (v_4, v_5) 的树.

把 B_5 最后一列删去:

$$B'' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B'' B''^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{不含 } (v_4, v_5) \text{ 的树数} = \det(B'' B''^T) = 62.$$

5.



$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_1 B_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \det(B_1 B_1^T) = 24, \text{ 为以 } v_1 \text{ 为根的根树数目.}$$

(b). 不含 (v_1, v_5) 的 v_1 根树:

把 (v_1, v_5) 所在的基本关联矩阵中删去.

$$B'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B}'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B'_1 B_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

不含 (v_1, v_5) 的根树数 = $\det(B'_1 B_1^T) = 8$.

(c). 含 (v_2, v_3) 的 v_1 根树:

把 (v_2, v_3) 所在列删去:

$$B''_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{B}_1^T \vec{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

含 (v_1, v_2) 的 v_1 根树数 $= 24 - \det(\vec{B}_1^T \vec{B}_1) = 24 - 15 = 9$.

11. 简答:

设 $S_f = [S_{f11} \quad I]$.

取 C' 的前四行, 记为 C'' . C'' 经初等行变换化为阶梯式有四元主元, 故 $r(C'') = 4$, 是回路矩阵.

由于

$$C'' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow C''$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_f = \begin{bmatrix} I & \begin{matrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \ e_4 \ e_5 \ e_6 \ e_7 \ e_8$ $e_1 \ e_3 \ e_2 \ e_4 \ e_5 \ e_6 \ e_7 \ e_8$

由于 C_f 是关于余树边 $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ 的回路矩阵, 故 $S_{f11} = -C_{f12}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 & e_6 & e_7 & e_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

13. 证明:

由于

$$|A \oplus B| = |A| + |B| - 2|A \cap B|.$$

而任意割集都是基本割集经有限次对称差运算生成, 即

$$\forall S: S \text{ 是 } G \text{ 的割集}, S = \bigoplus_{S_i \in S'} S_i$$

(其中 S' 是元素为基本割集的集合)

且 G 的所有的基本割集都有偶数条边, 故 G 的任意割集都有偶数条边。

由于 G 连通, 且不存在割点, 而 $\forall v: v \in V(G)$, 把 v 从 G 分离的割集都有偶数条边, 故 $\forall v: v \in V(G)$, 都有 $2 \mid d(v)$, 从而 G 存在欧拉回路。□

9. 说明:

由于 \vec{B}_k 把代表出度的 1 置为 0, 故 \vec{B}_k 的行向量两两正交, $\vec{B}_k \vec{B}_k^T$ 为对角矩阵, 而且

$$\vec{B}_k \vec{B}_k^T = \text{diag}(d(v_1), \dots, d(v_{k-1}), d(v_{k+1}), \dots, d(v_n))$$

故 $\det(\vec{B}_k \vec{B}_k^T)$ 是满足以下性质的图, 不一定是树。

性质:

$$\begin{cases} d^-(v_i) = 1, & v_i \in V(G), v_i \neq v_k. \\ d^-(v_k) = 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

以 (5) 为例:

$$\det(\vec{B}, \vec{B}^T) = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 36.$$

显然 v_1 根树都符合上述性质, 但这同时意味存在 12 个子图, 那些子图不是连通图,

