You may resubmit the assignment by Sunday, November 3.

Regular Assignment 1 Clean

Sunday, September 29, 2024 7:51 PM

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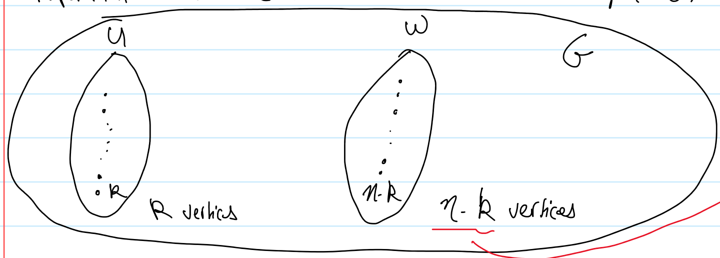
20 + CS option / 44

(1)

Claim: Prove the Number of edges in every simple Bipartite graph on $n \geq 2$ vertices is at Most $\lfloor n^2/4 \rfloor$

Pf: Assume we have k vertices on 1 side of Bipartition with n total vertices in our Graph G.



Co-Pilot Tip/hint

The Maximum # of edges is when $v \in |U|$ connects to every $v \in |W|$. This would be equal to $k \cdot (n-k)$. Now, Maximize this expression

Statistics how to.com to help with how to maximize a fn

$$d/dk \left(k \cdot (n-k)\right) \rightarrow kn - k^2 \rightarrow d/dk \rightarrow n - 2k$$

Now, we set this equal to 0, and Find the Critical Points

$$n - 2k = 0 \rightarrow n = 2k \rightarrow k = n/2$$

How do you know this is a maximum?

Sub this back into our original expression

$$k \cdot (n-k) \rightarrow n/2 \cdot \underbrace{(n - n/2)}_{\rightarrow n/2} \rightarrow n/2 \cdot n/2 \rightarrow \boxed{n^2/4}$$

Now, why do we round down?

→ edge # must be a whole number, so we must Round

→ we ~~Round down because it is "at most."~~

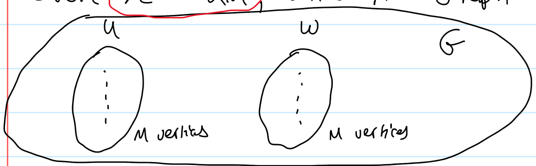
thus, $n^2/4 \rightarrow \lfloor n^2/4 \rfloor$ □

This is the reason. If, say, number of edges is at most 15.5, then it is also at most 15

Is this sharp?
Well, lets show an even and odd n that test this upper bound.

Co-Pilot Hint

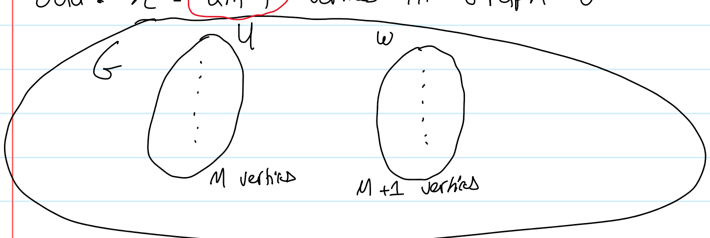
even $n = 2m$, with the Graph G:



The # of edges must be $m \cdot m = \underline{m^2}$
Using the Constraint of $\lfloor n^2/4 \rfloor$, and with $n = 2m$, we get $(2m)^2/4 = 4m^2/4 = m^2/1 = \underline{m^2}$, which is good for our G graph above ✓

Now, check odd
Co-Pilot Hint

odd: $n = 2m+1$ vertices in Graph G



# of edges would be $m \cdot (m+1) \to \underline{m^2 + m}$.
Using the Constrain $\lfloor n^2/4 \rfloor$, with $n = 2m+1$, we get

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(2m+1)^2}{2} \right\rfloor \to \left\lfloor \frac{(4m^2+4m+2)}{2} \right\rfloor \to \left\lfloor m^2 + m + 1/4 \right\rfloor$$

$(2m+1)^2 \to 4m^2+4m+2$

Now, this round down means we can drop the fraction $1/4$, leaving us with $\underline{m^2+m}$, which matches our above graph G ✓

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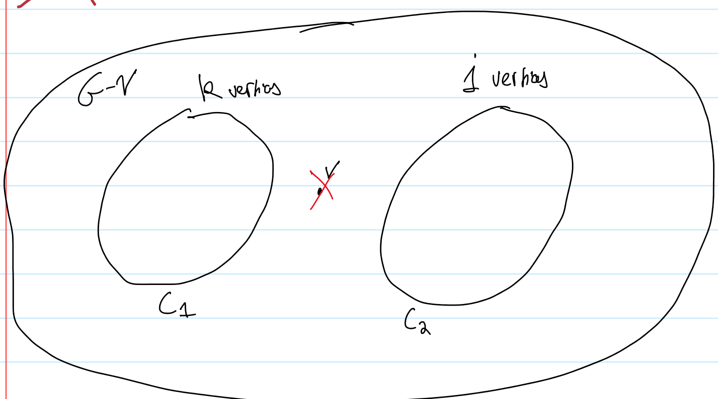
② Claim: Prove that if G is a simple graph on at least $n \geq 3$ vertices s.t. $\deg_G(v) \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil$ for every vertex $v \in V(G)$, then the Graph $G-v$ is connected for every vertex v of G.

Pf: Using Contradiction

Assume: G is simple with $n \geq 3$ vertices, and $\deg_G(v) \geq \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$ for every $v \in V(G)$

~~W.T.S.~~ $\exists v \in V(G)$ s.t. $G-v$ is not connected. WTS: contradiction



our $G-v$ graph must have 2 components, C_1, C_2 to be not connected. we also know we have -1 vertices, so lets say $n-1$ total vertices.

$n-1 = k+j$ vertices, and $\deg(v) \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil$ in G

WLOG: Assume $k \geq j$. $\rightarrow$ $\underbrace{k \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil}_{\text{Why?}}$ } GPT Really helped to remind me about WLOG Principle!

$n-1 = k+j \rightarrow j = (n-1) - k \rightarrow j \leq (n-1) - \lceil n/2 \rceil$

$\hookrightarrow$ If $k \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil$, then k is at least half or more of $n-1$ } GPT Hint

But, $j \leq (n-1) - k$ means that j is strictly half or nearly half of $n-1$, so,

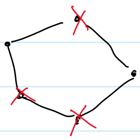
$k+j = n-1$ cannot work if k is sufficiently large $\lightning$

Is it Sharp?

Need to Test lower bound, likely with n for odd + even with n s.t. $\deg_G(v) \geq \lceil n/2 \rceil - 1$.

odd $n = 5$ vertices, our deg is $\lceil n/2 \rceil = \frac{5}{2}\uparrow = 3 - 1 = \underline{2}$

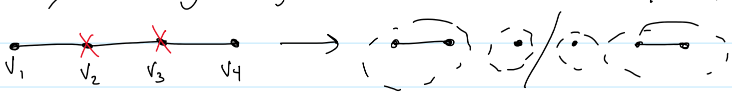
5 vertices and deg 2 $\rightarrow$ C_5 graph



, we can delet any vertix and we are still conected. ✗

Even $n = 4$ $\rightarrow$ deg constraint is $\lceil \frac{4}{2} \rceil - 1 \rightarrow 2 - 1 = \underline{1}$

4 vertices, and deg ≥ 1, we can look at a P_4 Graph



If we cut out either of the v_2, v_3 vertices, we no longer have a conected graph, so the -1 does not work. So, $\lceil n/2 \rceil$ is Sharp. ✓

You need to give a specific counterexample for each n,

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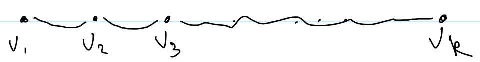
③ Claim: let $\delta \geq 2$ be any Integer. Prove that every Simple Graph G, Satisfying $\delta_{min}(G) \geq \delta$ has a Cycle of length at least $\delta + 1$.

Assume the Path $P_1 = v_1, v_2, v_3, \cdots v_k$ to be the longest Path in our Simple Graph G.

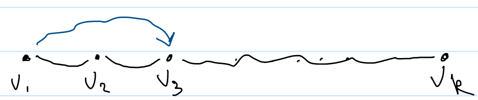
GPT asked me "what can you assume about the neighbors?" which helped!

$$P_1 = v_1 \; v_2 \; v_3 \; v_4 \; \cdots \; v_{k-1} \; v_k$$

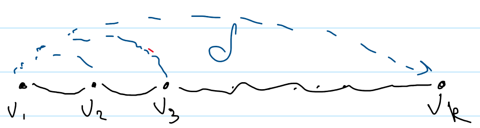
All of the endpoints $(v_1\, v_k)$ neighbors must already reside on the given path, otherwise, we could extend this path from the endpoint to its neighbor. This new Path would be called P_2, but it would have a length longer than P_1, so this can't be. So, any neighbors of v_1 must be on the Path P_1.



From $\delta_{min}(G) \geq \delta$, and $\delta \geq 2$, So v_1 Must have at least 2 neighbors, So, there must be at least A cycle of length 2.



But, we know v_1 Must have δ neighbors from Constraints, and it is Simple G (No Parallel edges) so, v_1 Must have an edge At least δ vertices away.



Thus, At worst, If the longest Path away was δ vertices, it would be a Cycle of $\delta + 1$ length

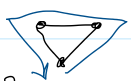
□

Is it Sharp?

Show this lower bound of length, at least $\delta+1$ for cycle length.

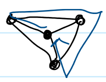
Well, lets start with some specific cases for δ.

$\delta = 2$, Min degree $= 2$



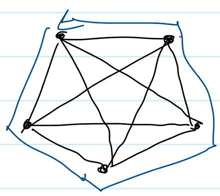
$\rightarrow$ A Cycle length $= \underline{3} = \delta+1$

$\delta = 3$



$\rightarrow$ A Cycle length is $\underline{4} = \delta+1$

$\delta = 4$



$\rightarrow$ A cycle of length $5 = \delta+1$

GPT helped!

Now, in General, and Complete Graph K_δ will have a cycle of at least length $\delta+1$ ✓

The important point is that it cannot have a longer cycle

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4. Claim: Prove that in every connected graph, every two paths of maximum length have a common vertex.

Pf: Contradiction

Assume ⇒ Connected graph, so there is a path between any 2 vertices.

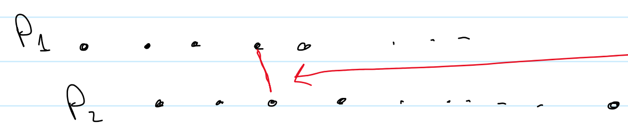
Assume ⇒ we have connected graph, and two paths of maximum length

Q: Contradiction ⇒ They do not share a common vertex

↳ Pf: Two paths, largest, P_1, P_2

It's a connected graph, so every vertex in P_1 must have a path to every vertex in P_2, and vice versa.

So, P_1 and P_2 must be connected via some ~~edge~~ path (From Assumptions)



Where do you have that path?

However, now, you have a path that is the length of P_1 and P_2 $\boxed{+1}$, thus P_1 and P_2 must not have been the maximum length paths ↯

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