

MATC32 Lecture Notes

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Pre-reqs are MATB24, which is the second course on linear algebra at UTSC. Instructor is Dr. Louis. I highly recommend sitting at the front since he likes to teach with the board. If you find any problems in these notes, feel free to contact me at conconjoshua@gmail.com.

Contents

1	Tuesday, September 5, 2017	2
1.1	The Seven Bridges of Konigsberg	2
1.2	(Outline) Solution to Konigsberg	2

1 Tuesday, September 5, 2017

1.1 The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

So basically there's this city called Königsberg where a river flows through, and because of that, there are 7 bridges in the city. The bridges look like this:

The problem that came up is whether or not it was possible to walk through every bridge in the city once in the same walk. This problem was eventually solved by Euler.

It can be simplified to this. This is called a 'Graph', the circles are called 'nodes' or 'vertices' and the lines are called 'edges'. The different parts of the city are represented by the nodes and the bridges are represented by the edges.

Definition: Graph (G)

1. Contains a set $V(G)$ = the set of nodes
2. Contains a set $E(G)$ = the set of edges

A graph is called **Simple** if the graph has no loops and does not have multiple edges (i.e. Each edge is an unordered pair of distinct vertices). A graph is called a **Loop** if there is an edge that connects a vertex to itself.

Definition: Path

A set of edges denoted by vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n where there is a node between every edge between v_i and $v_{i+1} \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$

1.2 (Outline) Solution to Königsberg

Assume the graph has a path containing all edges u_1, \dots, u_n .

Consider a vertex that isn't the first or last vertex travelled in the path

(i.e. any vertex excluding u_1 and u_n).

There must be an even number of edges for each of the nodes in between the edges in the path (excluding the first and the last node visited, unless the first and the last node visited are the same node).

Since there are an odd number of adjacent nodes for all 4 nodes, this path does not exist. Therefore, there is no solution to Konigsberg.