# Scheduling, Map Coloring, and Graph Coloring

## Scheduling via Graph Coloring: Final Exam Example

Suppose want to schedule some final exams for CS courses with following course numbers:

1007, 3137, 3157, 3203, 3261, 4115, 4118, 4156

Suppose also that there are no students in common taking the following pairs of courses:

1007-3137

1007-3157, 3137-3157

1007-3203

1007-3261, 3137-3261, 3203-3261

1007-4115, 3137-4115, 3203-4115, 3261-4115

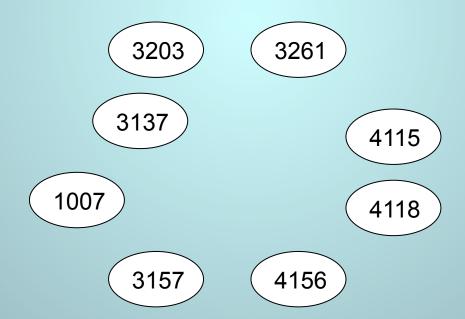
1007-4118, 3137-4118

1007-4156, 3137-4156, 3157-4156

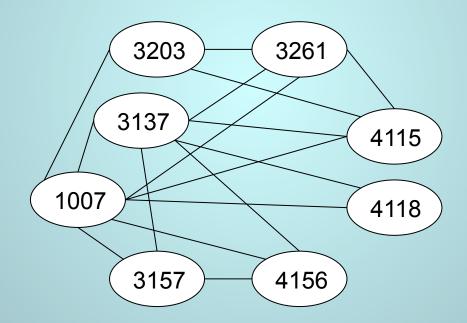
How many exam slots are necessary to schedule exams?

L25

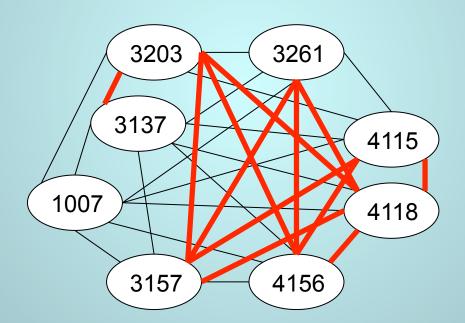
- Convert problem into a graph coloring problem.
- Courses are represented by vertices.
- Two vertices are connected with an edge if the corresponding courses have a student in common.



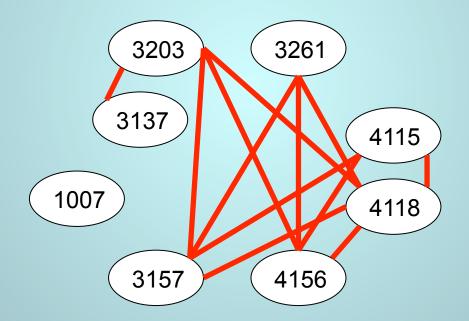
One way to do this is to put edges down where students mutually excluded...



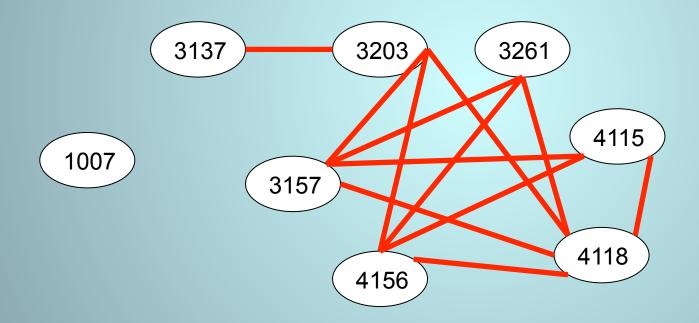
...and then compute the complementary graph:



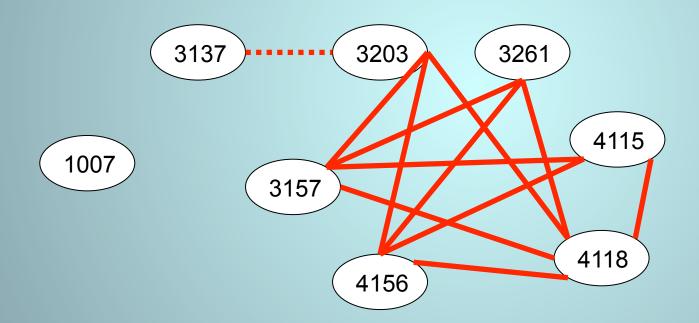
...and then compute the complementary graph:



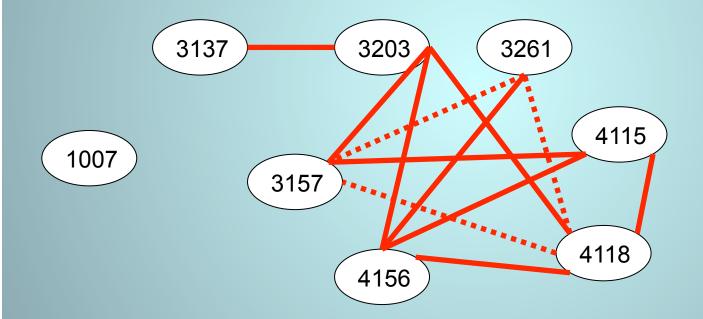
Redraw the graph for convenience:



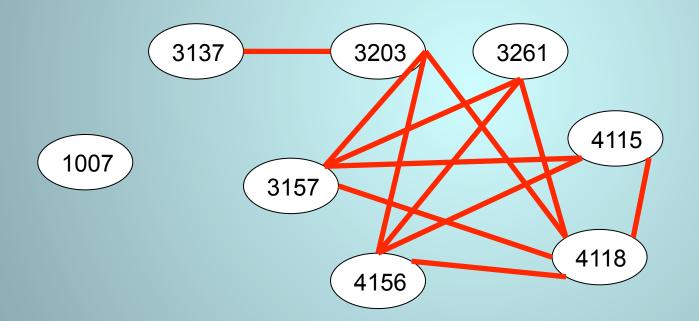
The graph is obviously not 1-colorable because there exist edges.



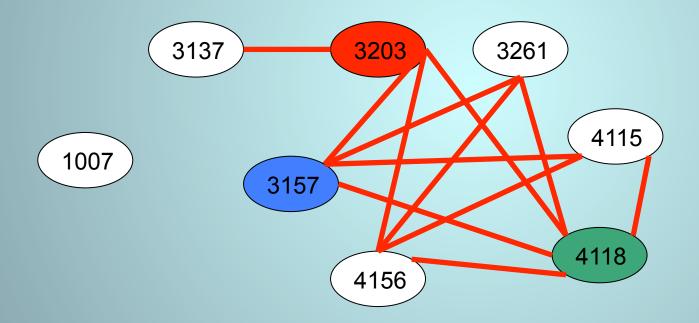
The graph is not 2-colorable because there exist triangles.



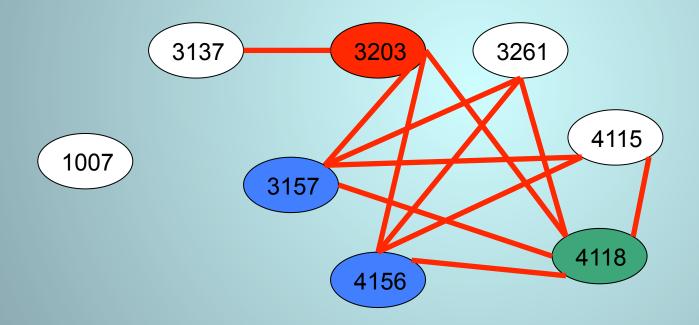
Is it 3-colorable? Try to color by Red, Green, Blue.



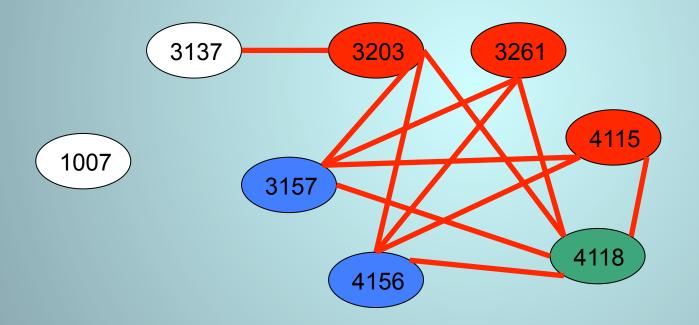
Pick a triangle and color the vertices 3203-Red, 3157-Blue and 4118-Green.



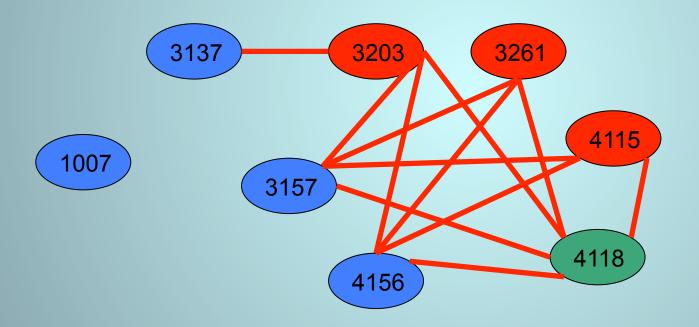
#### So 4156 must be Blue:



So 3261 and 4115 must be Red.



3137 and 1007 easy to color – pick Blue.



Therefore we need 3 exam slots:

