# CS & IT

ENGINEERING

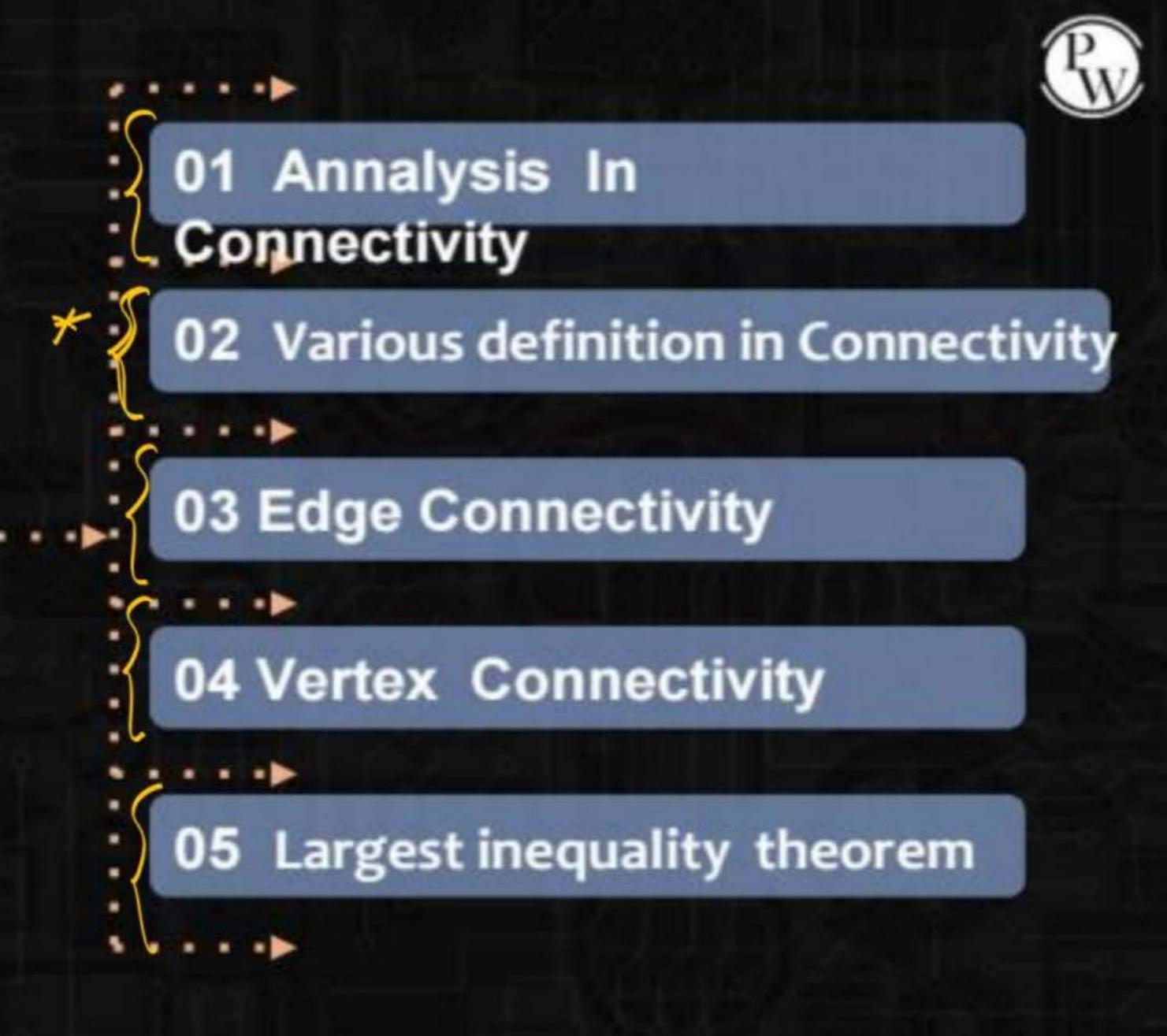
Graph Theory

Connectivity in Graphs part 2
Lecture No. 7



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED





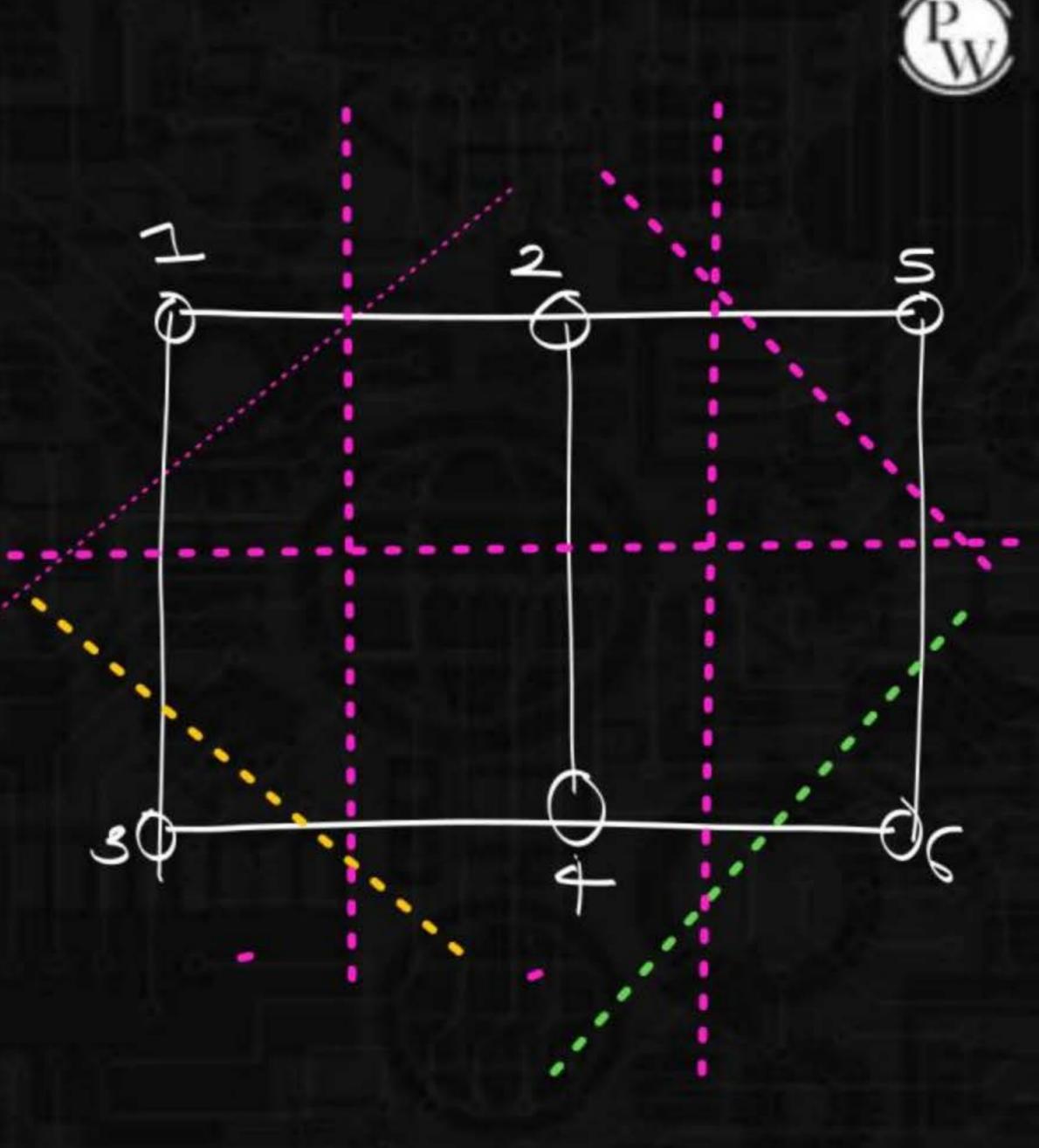
Cut edge/Bridge:

Removal of single edge from a Graph will make graph as a disconnected graph.

Iny is bridge.

if cut edge exist then it does not belongs to cycle.

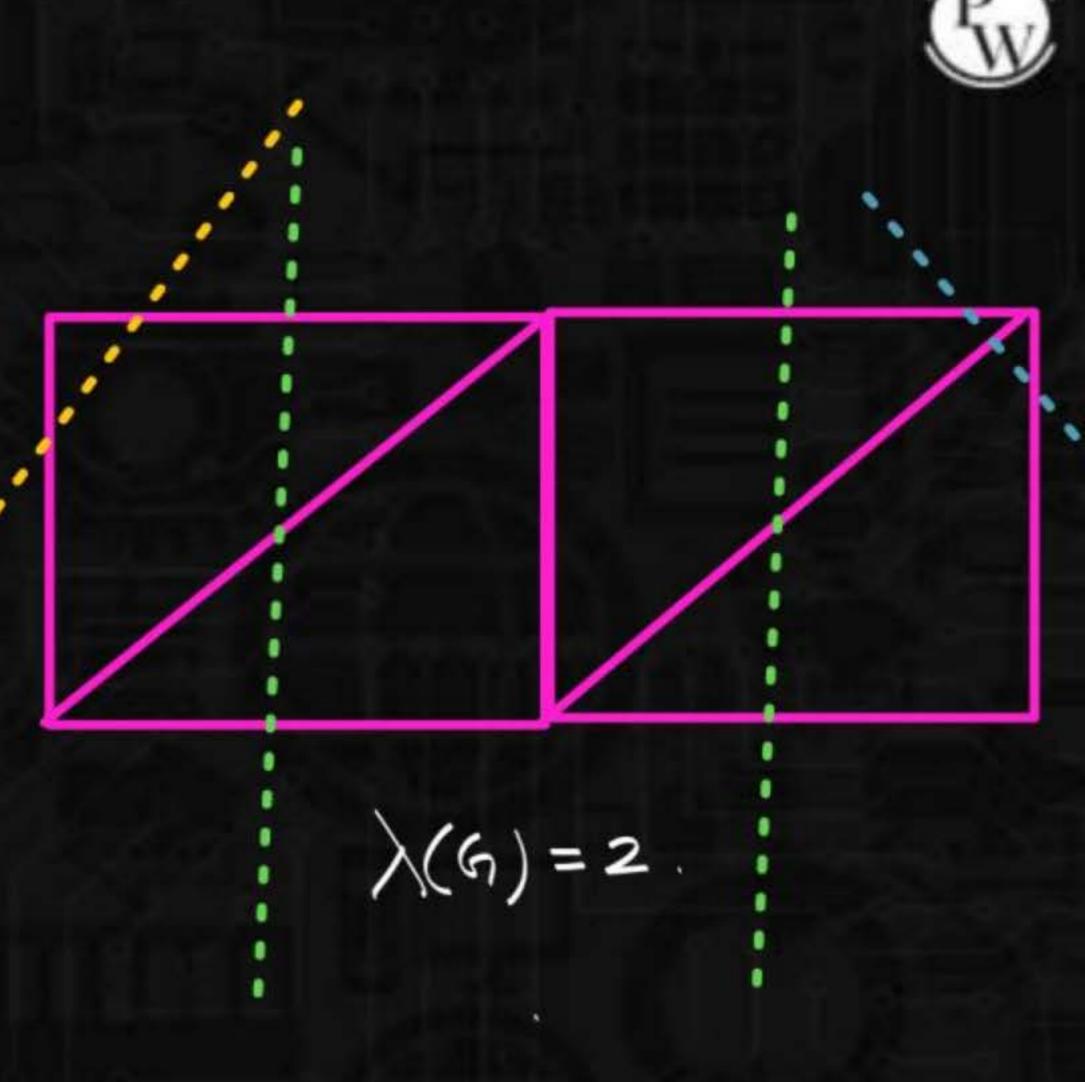
cut edge set/cut set: : Removal of set of edges forom a graph will make graph as a disconnected graph. 5 12, 13 ] cut set.



edge connectivity ( >(61)

Removal of min. no of edges
from a graph will make graph.

as a disconnected graph.



# Connectivity in Graphs $\lambda(G) = 3$ $\lambda(\omega)=2$



$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda \left( k m, n \right) = \\ k 2, 4 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) = 2 \\ \lambda \left( k 2, 4 \right) =$$

$$\lambda(km,n)=min(m,n)$$

$$\lambda(Qn) = n$$



Cut verten/cut point/Articulation point

Removal of single verten from a graph will make graph as a disconnected graph.

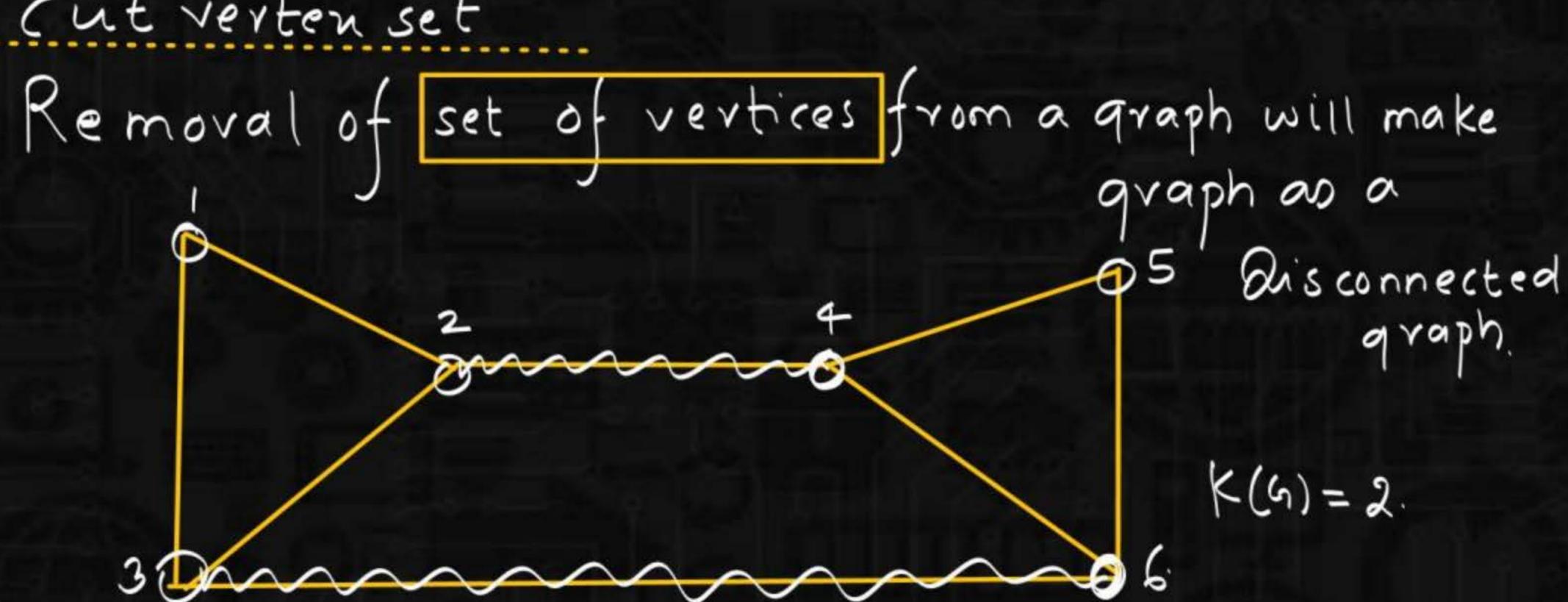




cut verten.



Cut verten set



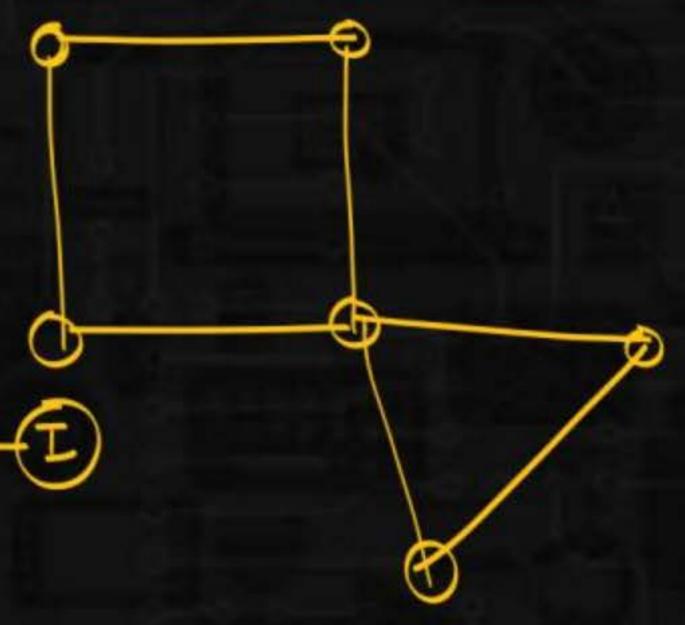


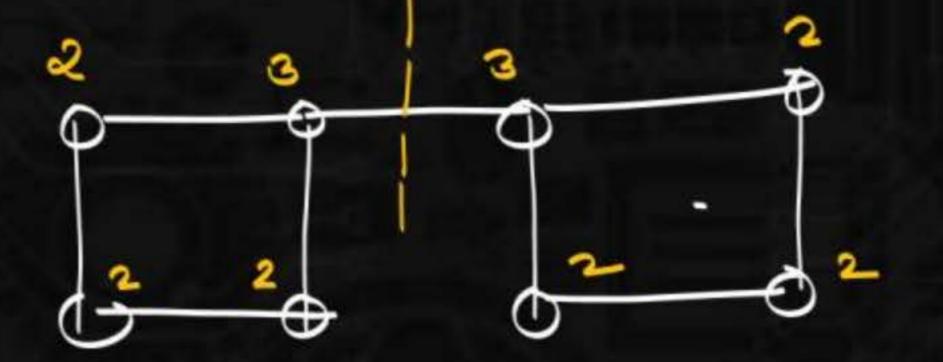
verten connectivity (K(G))

Removal of min no of vertices from a Graph

will make graph as a disconnected graph.





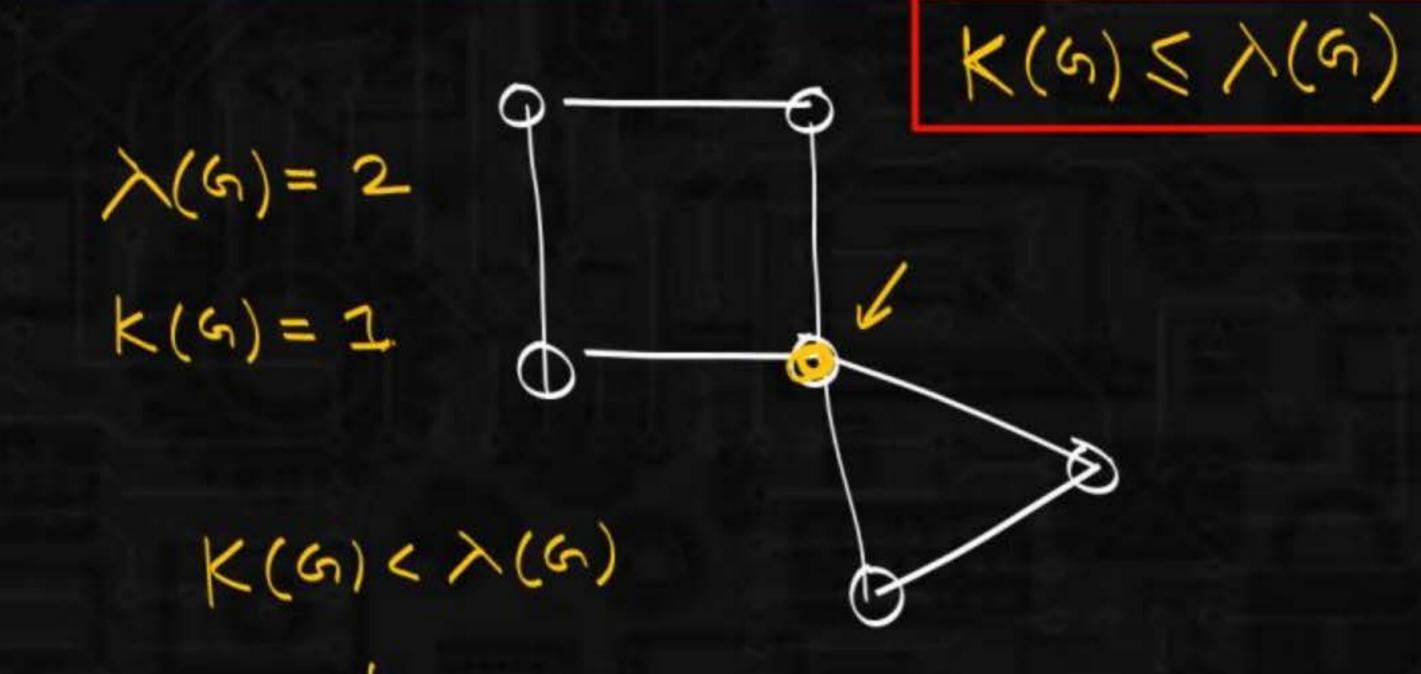


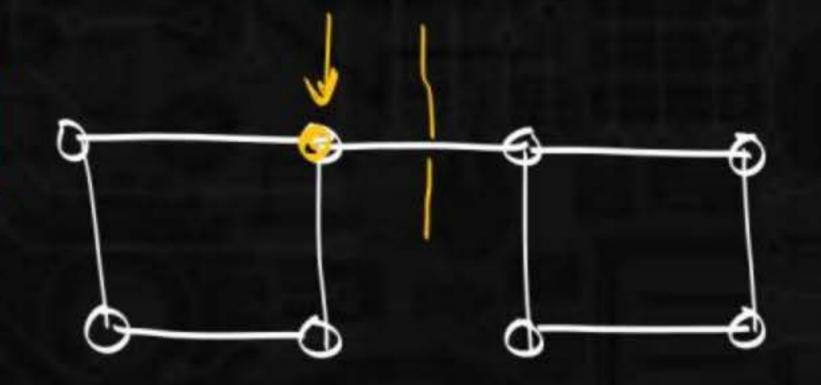
$$\delta(\varsigma) = 2$$

$$\lambda(\varsigma) = 1$$

$$\lambda(s) < \delta(s) - E$$







$$\chi(Q) = 1$$
 $\chi(Q) = \chi(Q)$ 



Consider a Graph having vertex connectivity 3.

Lit is having 30 edges then what will be maximum valuen?

$$k(G) = 3$$
  $C = 30$ 

$$k(G) \le \frac{3e}{n}$$

$$3 \le \frac{3+30}{n}$$

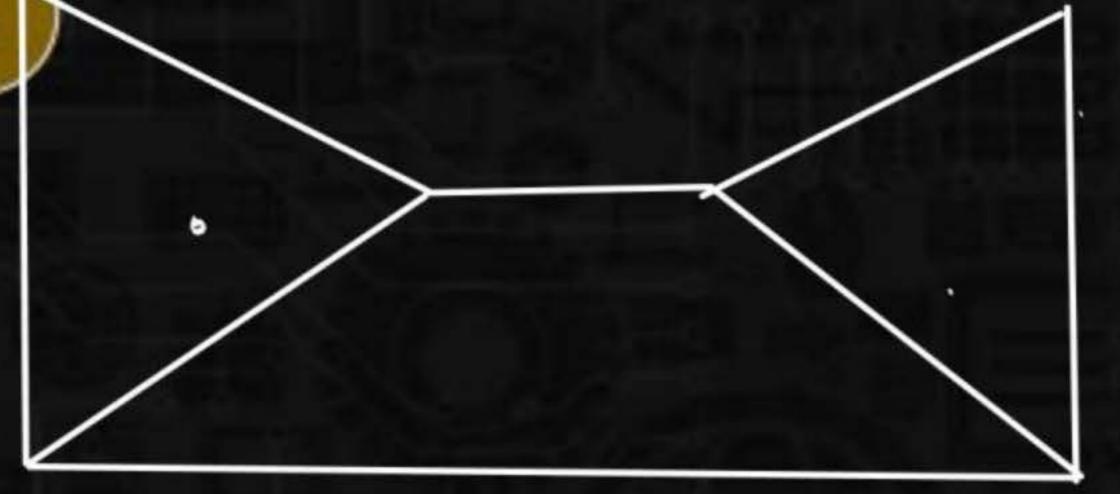
$$n \le \frac{3}{30}$$

$$n \le \frac{3}{30}$$

$$20$$









NAT

Consider a Graph having loverties and maximum no of edges then take the complement of this Graph & findout addition of vertex & edge comectivity)

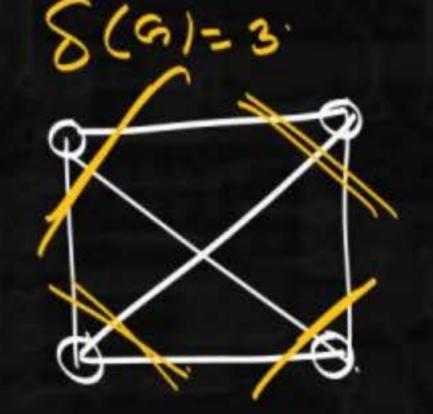
$$K(K(N-1) = min(M,n)$$
  
 $K(K(N-1) = min((N-1)) = 1$   
 $K(K(N-1) = min((N-1)) = 1$   
 $K(K(N-1) = min((N-1)) = 1$ 

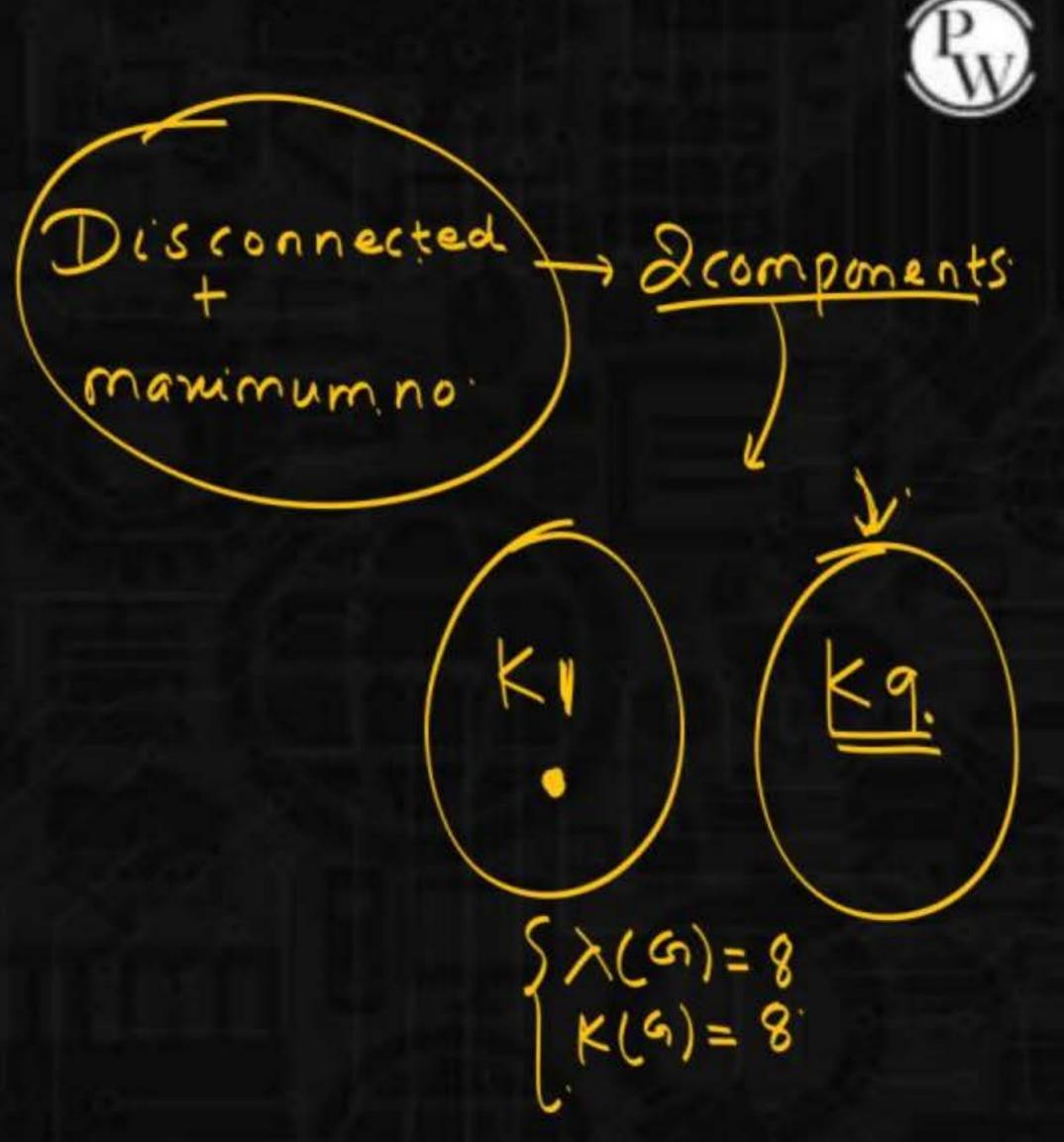
$$K(k_{1,9})=1.$$
 $X(k_{1,9})=1.$ 
 $1+1=2.$ 

Consider a Graph having loverties and maximum no of edges

what will edge/vertex connectivity?

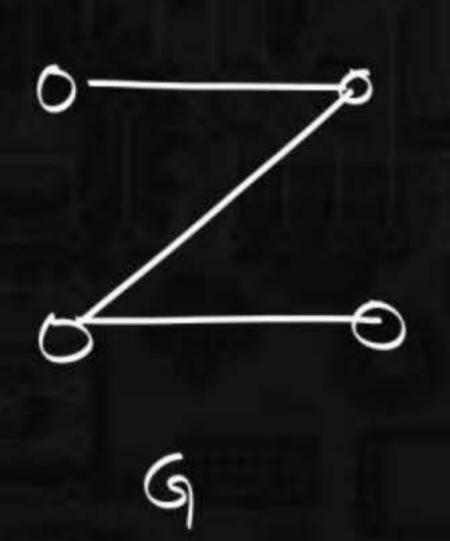
$$K_{4}$$
.  
 $\lambda(k_{4}) = 3$ .  
 $k(k_{4}) = 3$ .



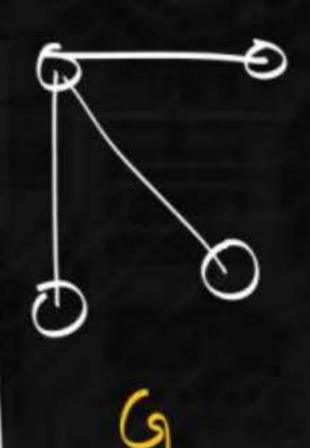


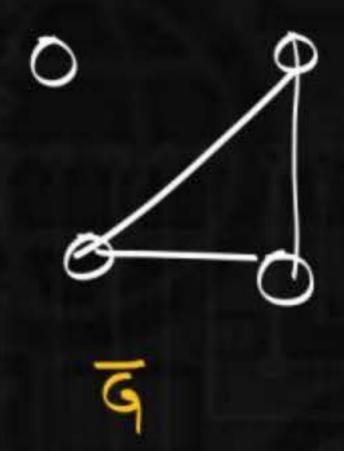


G is connected. then G will be disconnected.



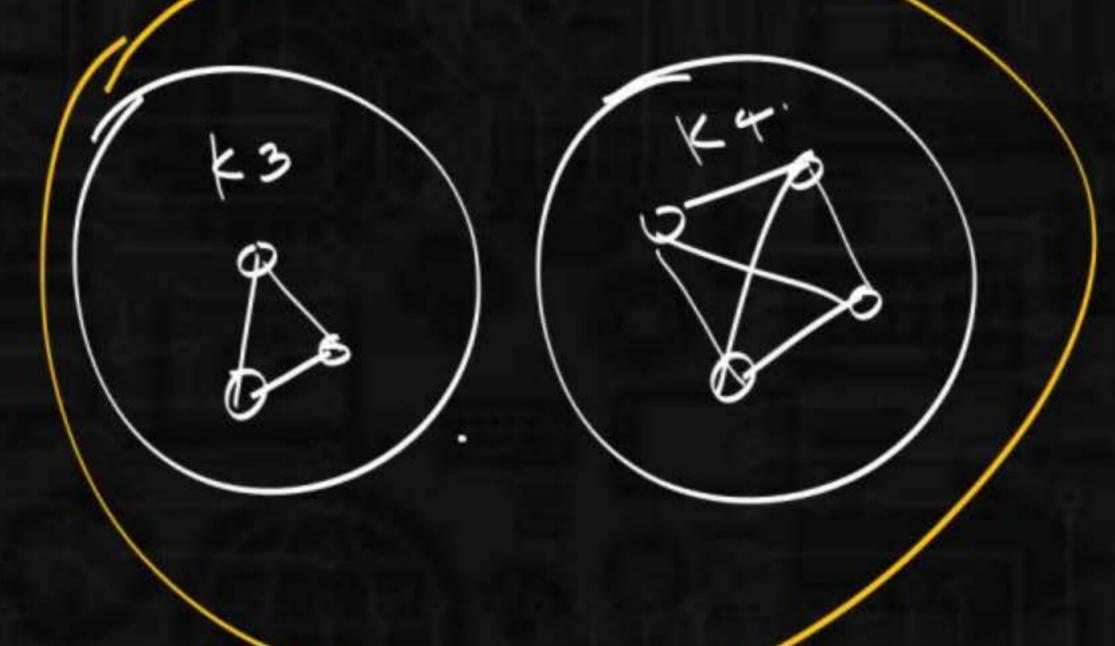








if G is Disconnected then 5 will be connected. (True)

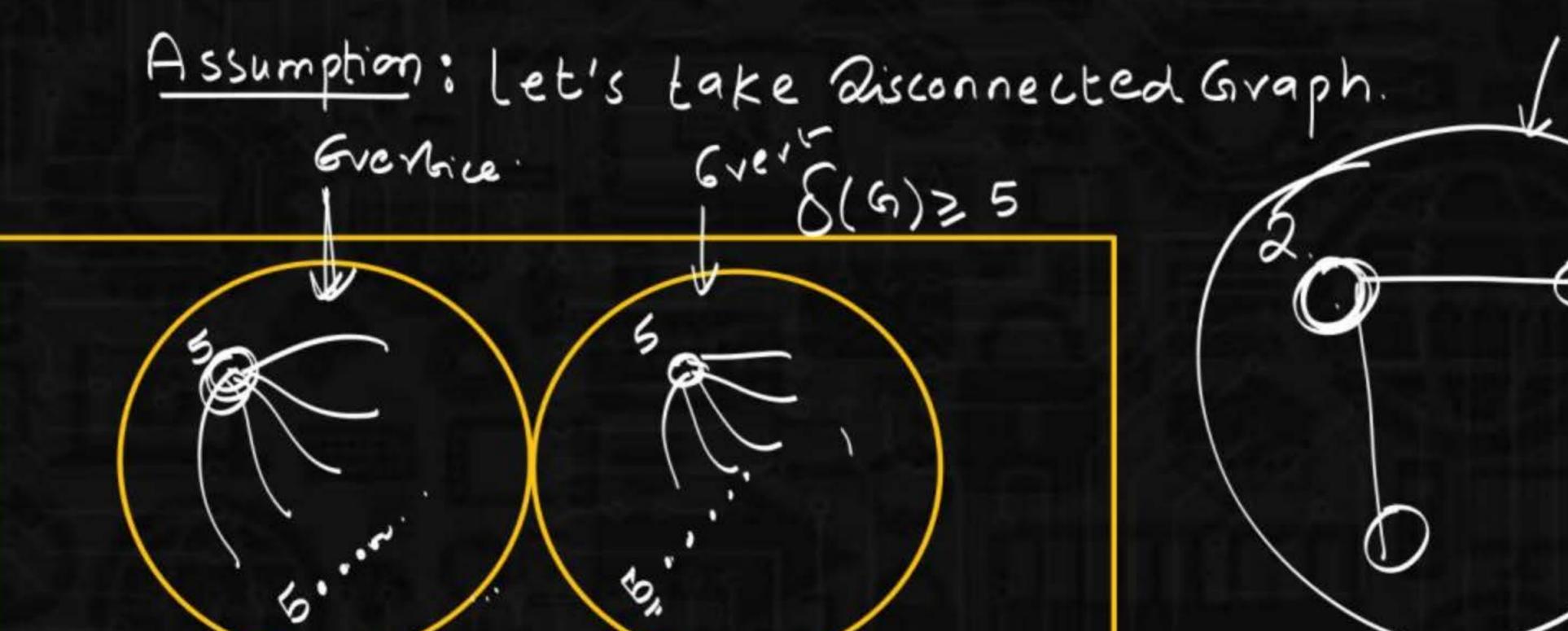


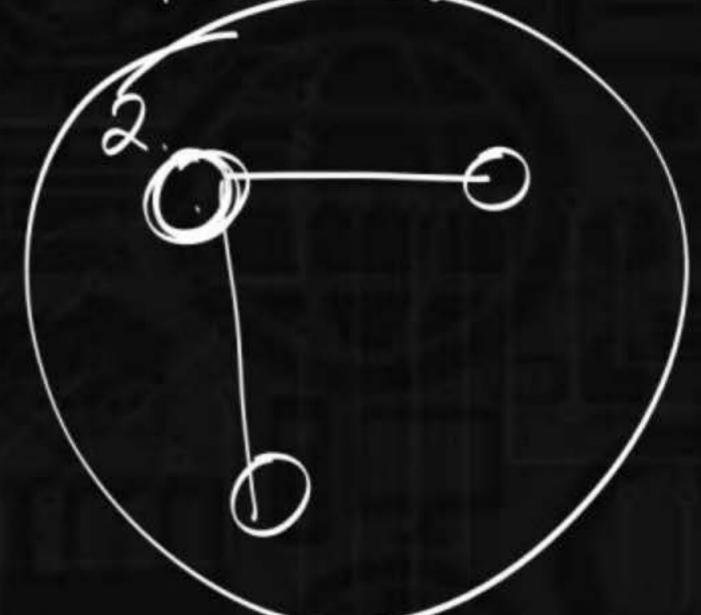




(on sider a Graph having lovertices & 8(G) 25 Check it is connected or Quisconnected?







$$6\sqrt{4}\sqrt{8(6)} = 3$$



if 
$$\delta(G) \ge \frac{n-1}{2}$$
 then it is connected Graph.



