

# Midterm S1

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Due Date ..... Saturday Oct 8, 2022 4pm MT  
Name ..... **Tyler Huynh**  
Student ID ..... **109603994**  
Quiz Code (enter in Canvas to get access to the LaTeX template) ..... **hyjPTvJx79**

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## Instructions

- You may either type your work using this template, or you may handwrite your work and embed it as an image in this template. **If you choose to handwrite your work, the image must be legible, and oriented so that we do not have to rotate our screens to grade your work.** We have included some helpful LaTeX commands for including and rotating images commented out near the end of the LaTeX template.
- You should submit your work through the **class Gradescope page** only. Please submit one PDF file, compiled using this LaTeX template.
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- Posting to **any** service including, but not limited to Chegg, Discord, Reddit, StackExchange, etc., for help on an assignment is a violation of the Honor Code.
- You **must** virtually sign the Honor Code. Failure to do so will result in your assignment not being graded.

## Honor Code (Make Sure to Virtually Sign)

**Problem HC.**     • My submission is in my own words and reflects my understanding of the material.

- Any collaborations and external sources have been clearly cited in this document.
- I have not posted to external services including, but not limited to Chegg, Reddit, StackExchange, etc.
- I have neither copied nor provided others solutions they can copy.

*I agree to the above, Tyler Huynh.*



## 1 Standard 1: Induction

**Problem 1.** A *proper  $k$ -coloring* of an undirected graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a function  $c: V \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$  (a “coloring”) such that no two adjacent vertices receive the same color, that is, for all edges  $\{u, v\} \in E$ ,  $c(u) \neq c(v)$ .

Given a graph  $G$ , let  $d$  be the maximum degree of any vertex in  $G$ . **Prove, by induction on the number of vertices of  $G$ , that there exists a proper  $(d + 1)$ -coloring of  $G$ .**

*Hint:* In the inductive step, consider a vertex  $v \in G$ . Your inductive hypothesis should apply to the graph  $G' = G \setminus v$ , in which  $v$  is removed from the vertex set and all the edges including  $v$  are removed from the edge set. Once you have a proper  $d + 1$ -coloring of  $G'$ , how do you know that it can be extended to a proper  $(d + 1)$ -coloring of  $G$  by assigning  $c(v)$  to be some number in  $\{1, \dots, d + 1\}$ ?

## Midterm 1 S1

Proof by Induction (Proof by Strong Induction)

Base Case:

- A graph of one vertex, only has one coloring  
thus when  $d=0$ , since there are no outgoing  
edges from this vertex, such that  $d+1 \rightarrow 0+1=1$

Inductive Hypothesis:

- For this let us consider a graph that is  $G' = G \setminus v$  this  
is the graph  $G$  where vertex  $v$  and its respective edges are  
removed. From this the max degree of graph  $G'$  is at most  $d$ .  
 $d$  is the maximum degree of  $G$ .  
From this, it means that it will be a proper  $d+1$  coloring of  $G'$ .

Inductive Step:

Consider the vertex  $v$  that does not exist in  $G'$ , but does exist  
in  $G$ .

Now, we shall add  $v$  into the graph  $G'$ , we know that  
 $v$  can have at most  $d$  edges (or the maximum degree), thus we  
can color  $v$  as  $d+1$  for graph  $G'$ , such that:

$c(v) = d+1$ , if all of its neighbors are  $\{1, \dots, d+1\}$   
because the vertex  $v$  has  $d$  neighbors, thus  $G$  is  $d+1$  coloring  
graph.

Answer.