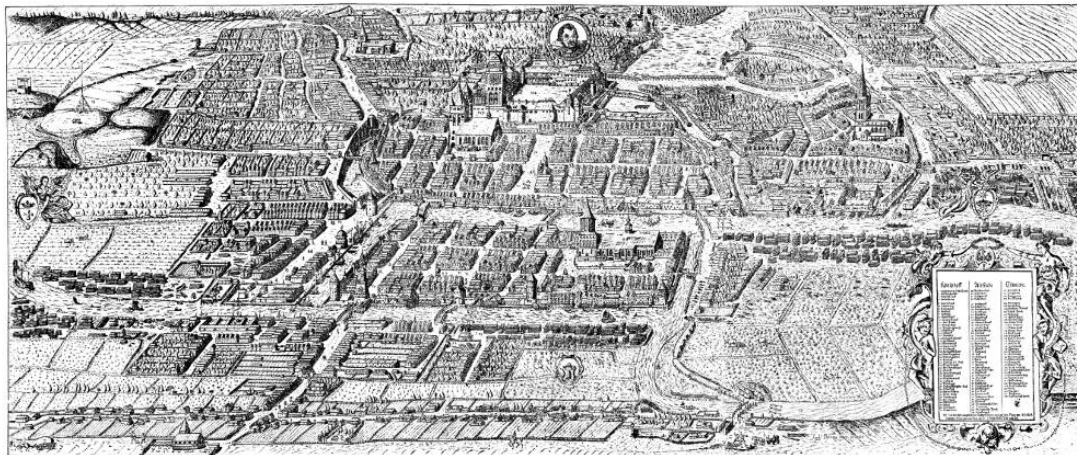


Graphs

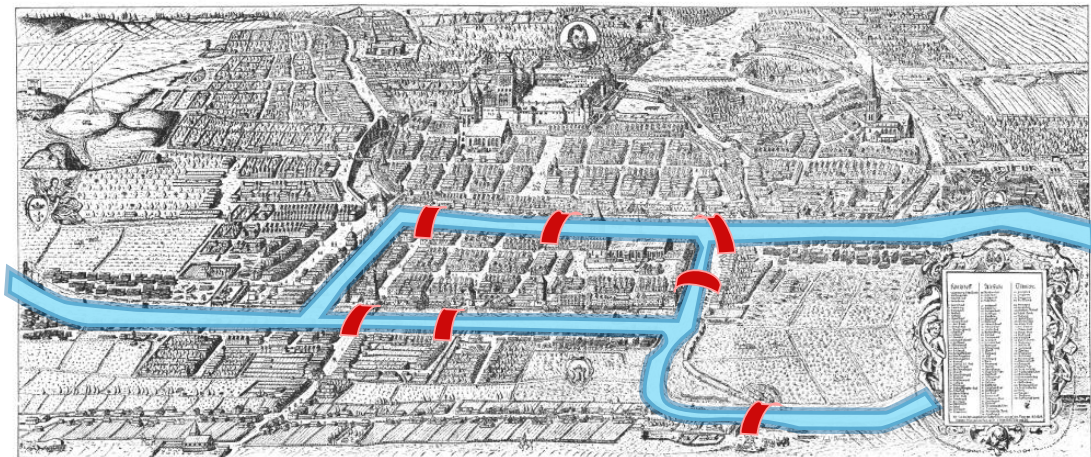
City of Königsberg, Prussia, 1735.

Gedenkblatt zur sechshundert jährigen Jubelfeier der Königlichen Haupt und Residenz Stadt Königsberg in Preußen.



City of Königsberg, Prussia, 1735.

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Task: Find a path through the city that would cross each bridge once and only once.

LEONHARD EULER

1707-1783



$$e-k+f=2$$

130

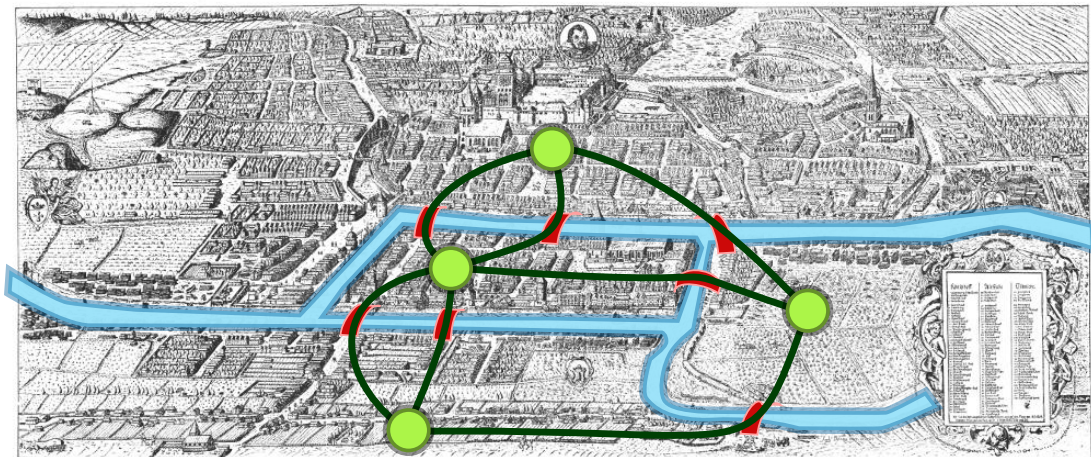
ANGELO BOOG

2007

HELVETIA

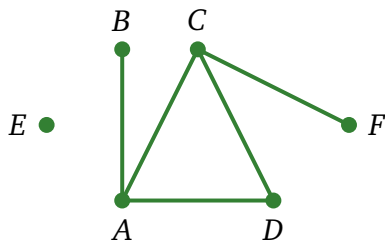
City of Königsberg, Prussia, 1735.

Gedenkblatt zur sechshundert jährigen Jubelfeier der Königl. Haupt und Residenz Stadt Königsberg in Preußen.



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Basic definitions



Def. *Graph* $G = (V, E)$ is a set of *vertices* V , with a set of *edges* E between them.

Def. Each edge has *two endpoints*.

Def. An edge *joins* its endpoints, two endpoints are *adjacent* if they are joined by an edge.

Def. An edge is said to be *incident* to the vertices it joins.

Definitions

Degree

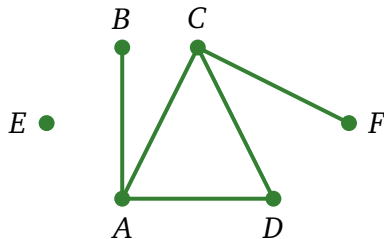
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Basic definitions



$$V = \{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$$

$$E = \{\{A, B\}, \{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{C, D\}, \{C, F\}\}$$

Definitions

Degree

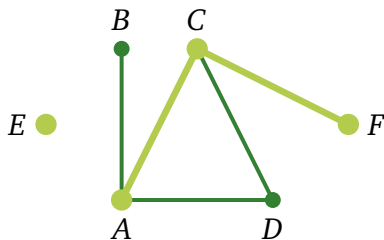
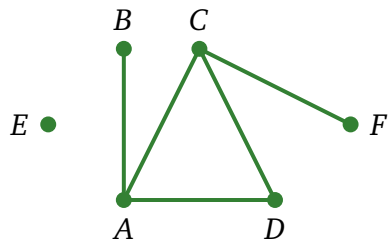
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Subgraphs



Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

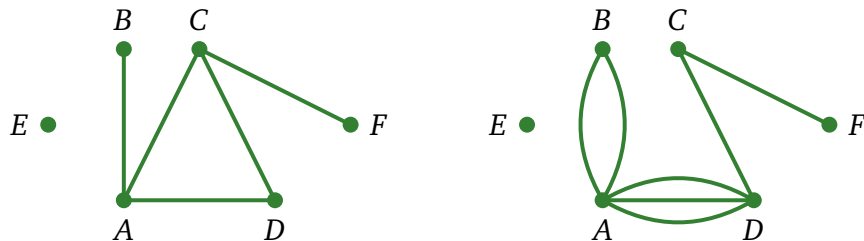
Deleting some vertices or edges from a graph leaves a *subgraph*.
Formally:

Def. A *subgraph* of $G = (V, E)$ is a graph $G' = (V', E')$ where V' is a nonempty subset of V and E' is a subset of E .

$$V' = \{A, C, F, E\}$$

$$E' = \{\{A, C\}, \{C, F\}\}$$

Variants: Multigraph



Def. In *simple graphs*, each pair of distinct vertices has at most one edge.

Def. Graphs that may have multiple edges connecting the same vertices are called *multigraphs*

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Variants: Graphs with loops

Definitions

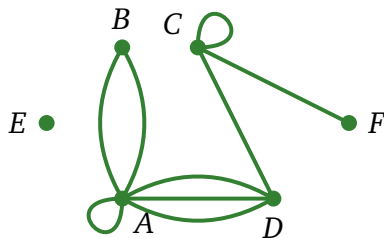
Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

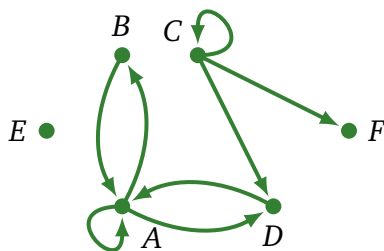
Graph representations

Paths and Cycles



Some graphs that may include *loops*, and possibly multiple edges connecting the same pair of vertices or a vertex to itself.

Directed graphs



Def. In *directed graph* (or digraph) the edges are directed, that is every edge (u, v) is an ordered pair. It starts at u and ends at v .

Definitions

Degree

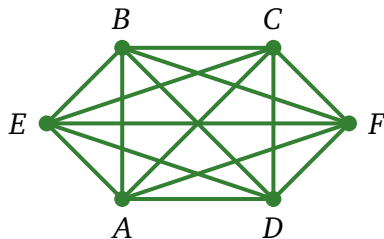
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Complete graph



Def. *Complete graph* is a simple graph that has one edge between each pair of vertices.

They are denoted by K_n , where n is the number of vertices.

K_6 is in the figure above.

Definitions

Degree

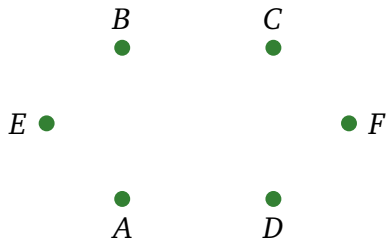
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Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Empty graph



Def. *Empty graph* has empty set of edges.

Definitions

Degree

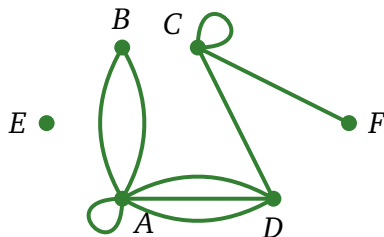
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

Degree in undirected graph



Def. The *degree* of a vertex in an undirected graph is the number of edges incident with it, except that a loop at a vertex contributes twice to the degree of that vertex.

The degree of the vertex v is denoted by $\deg(v)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(A) &= 7, & \deg(B) &= 2, & \deg(C) &= 4, \\ \deg(D) &= 4, & \deg(E) &= 0, & \deg(F) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Definitions

Degree

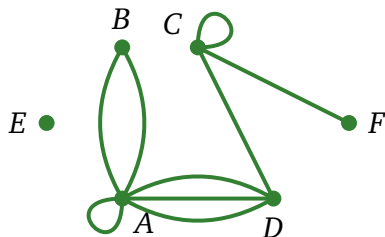
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

The handshaking lemma



Lemma (The handshaking lemma). Let (V, E) be an undirected graph with m edges. Then

$$\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2m.$$

Corollary. An undirected graph has an even number of vertices of odd degree.

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Social graphs

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

1. Prove that there is no group of 7 people such that each person in the group has exactly 3 friends in the group.

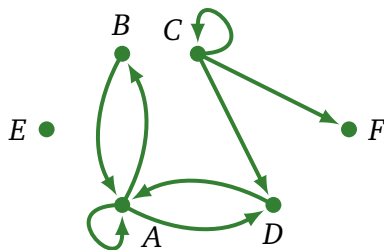


Friendship is always mutual.

That is, in math-speak, the *friendship relationship is symmetric*.

2. Then, try to prove that in any group of $n \geq 2$ people, there are at least 2 people with the same number of friends in the group.

Degree in directed graph



Def. In directed graphs, there are similar notions of *in-degree* and *out-degree*, denoted by $\deg^-(v)$ and $\deg^+(v)$ respectively

$$\begin{aligned} \deg^-(A) &= 3, & \deg^+(A) &= 3, & \deg^-(B) &= 1, & \deg^+(B) &= 1, \\ \deg^-(C) &= 1, & \deg^+(C) &= 3, & \deg^-(D) &= 2, & \deg^+(D) &= 1, \\ \deg^-(E) &= 0, & \deg^+(E) &= 0, & \deg^-(F) &= 1, & \deg^+(F) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Degree in directed graph

Definitions

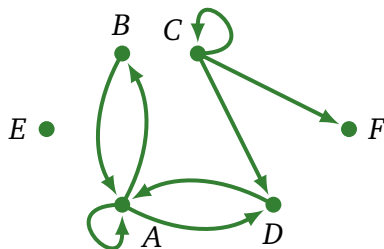
Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

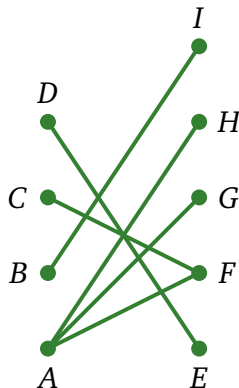
Paths and Cycles



Theorem. Let (V, E) be a directed graph. Then

$$\sum_{v \in V} \deg^{-}(v) = \sum_{v \in V} \deg^{+}(v) = |E|.$$

Bipartite graph



Def. A simple graph is called *bipartite* if its vertex set V can be partitioned into two disjoint sets V_1 and V_2 such that every edge in the graph connects a vertex in V_1 and a vertex in V_2

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

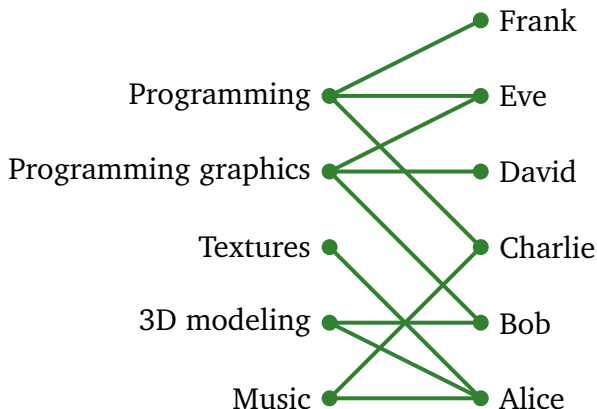
Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Matching

Suppose that there are m employees in a group and n different jobs that need to be done, where $m \geq n$.



Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

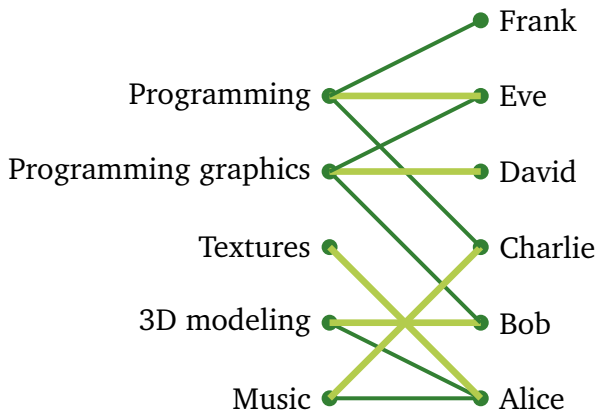
Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

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Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Matching

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

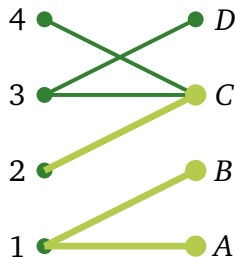
Def. A *matching* M in a simple graph (V, E) is a subset of E such that no two edges from M are incident with the same vertex.

Def. We say that a matching M in a bipartite graph $G = (V, E)$ with bipartition (V_1, V_2) is a *complete matching* from V_1 to V_2 if every vertex in V_1 is the endpoint of an edge in the matching, or equivalently, if $|M| = |V_1|$.

So, every job is assigned to some employee, and no employee is assigned to more than one job.

Neighborhood of a set of vertices

Given a set of vertices S , define $N(S)$ to be the set of all neighbors of S ; that is, all vertices that are adjacent to a vertex in S , but not actually in S .



$$N(\{1, 2\}) = \{A, B, C\}$$

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

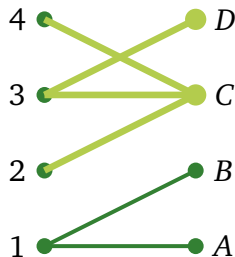
Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Neighborhood of a set of vertices

Given a set of vertices S , define $N(S)$ to be the set of all neighbors of S ; that is, all vertices that are adjacent to a vertex in S , but not actually in S .



$$N(\{2, 3, 4\}) = \{C, D\}$$

Definitions

Degree

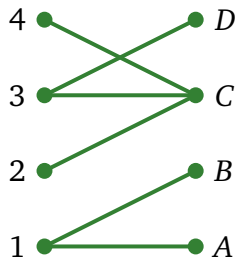
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Hall's theorem



Theorem (Hall's Marriage Theorem). The bipartite graph (V, E) with bipartition (V_1, V_2) has a complete matching from V_1 to V_2 if and only if

$$|N(A)| \geq |A|$$

for all subsets $A \subseteq V_1$.

Question: Is there a complete matching from $V_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ to $V_2 = \{A, B, C, D\}$?

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

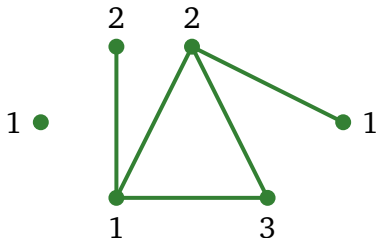
Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Graph coloring and bipartite graphs

Graph coloring is a task to assign colors to each vertex of the graph so that no two adjacent vertices are assigned the same color.



Def. A graph G is *k -colorable* if each vertex can be assigned one of k colors so that adjacent vertices get different colors.

Theorem. A simple graph is *bipartite* if and only if it is *2-colorable*.

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Graph coloring

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

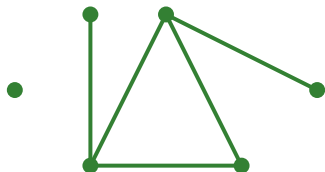
Def. The *chromatic number* of a graph is the least number of colors needed for a coloring of this graph. It's denoted by $\chi(G)$.

The following theorem helps to estimate the chromatic number.

Theorem. A graph G with maximum degree at most k is $(k + 1)$ -colorable:

$$\max_{v \in V} (\deg(v)) \leq k \quad \rightarrow \quad G \text{ is } (k + 1)\text{-colorable.}$$

Graph coloring



$$\max_{v \in V} (\deg(v)) \leq k \quad \rightarrow \quad G \text{ is } (k + 1)\text{-colorable.}$$

Proof. The theorem can be proved by induction.

The base case. A graph with $|V| = 1$ does not have edges, so the maximum degree is 0, and the graph is 1-colorable.

Inductive step. Assume that a graph with $n - 1$ vertices is $(k + 1)$ colorable. Now, prove that any graph with n vertices is $(k + 1)$ colorable ...

Definitions

Degree

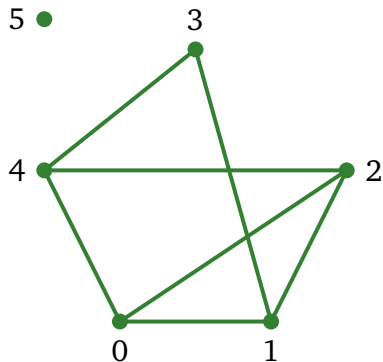
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph representations

Paths and Cycles

Representing graphs



n vertices and m edges.

How to represent a graph in a computer program?

Definitions

Degree

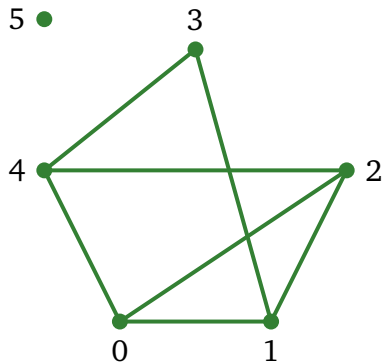
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

Representing graphs



n vertices and m edges.

Adjacency Matrix

2-D array $n \times n$.

$a[i, j] = 1$ if there is an edge between i and j .

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0		1	1		1	
1	1		1	1		
2	1	1			1	
3		1			1	
4	1		1	1		
5						

Takes $O(n^2)$ space.

Definitions

Degree

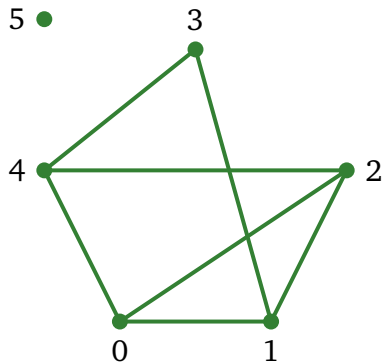
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

Representing graphs



n vertices and m edges.

Adjacency List

$\text{adj}(0) = [1, 2, 4]$

$\text{adj}(1) = [0, 2, 3]$

$\text{adj}(2) = [0, 1, 4]$

$\text{adj}(3) = [1, 4]$

$\text{adj}(4) = [0, 2, 3]$

$\text{adj}(5) = []$

Takes $O(nm)$ space.

Definitions

Degree

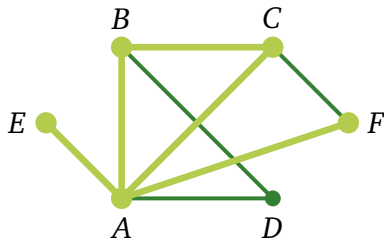
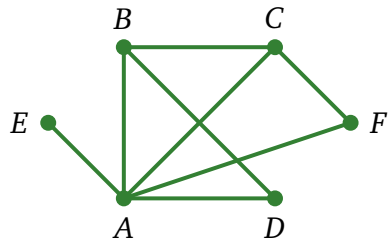
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

Path



Def. A *path* from s to t is a sequence of edges

$$\{x_0, x_1\}, \{x_1, x_2\}, \dots, \{x_{n-1}, x_n\},$$

where $x_0 = s$, and $x_n = t$.

Def. The *length* of a path is the number of edges in it.

$$\{E, A\} \{A, B\} \{B, C\} \{C, A\} \{A, F\}$$

Definitions

Degree

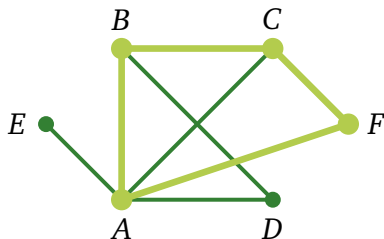
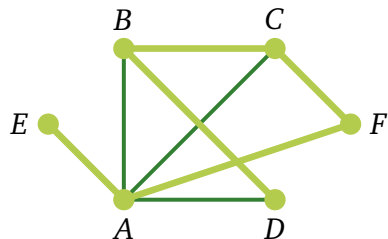
Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles

Simple path. Cycle



Def. A *simple path* is a path that does not contain the same edge more than once.

Def. A path is called a *cycle* (or *circuit*) if its first and last vertices are the same, and its length is greater than 0.

Def. A *simple cycle* is a cycle that does not contain the same edge more than once.

Definitions

Degree

Bipartite graphs

Graph coloring

Graph
representations

Paths and Cycles