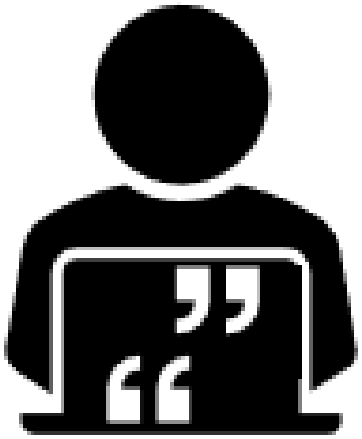
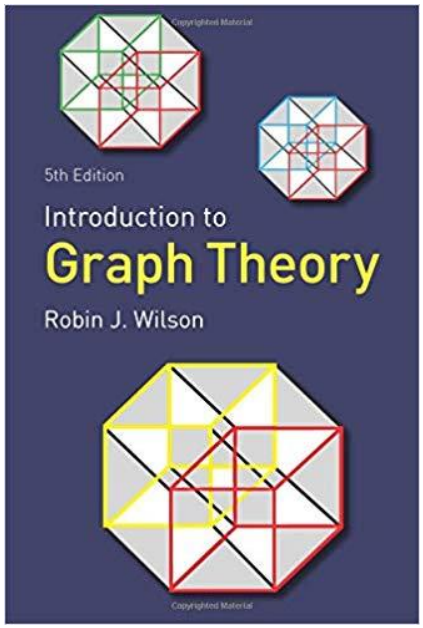
Formação Cientista de Dados

Referências





Isomorphism

Two graphs G_1 and G_2 are **isomorphic** if there is a one–one correspondence between the vertices of G_1 and those of G_2 such that the number of edges joining any two vertices of G_1 is equal to the number of edges joining the corresponding vertices of G_2. Thus the two graphs shown in Fig. 2.3 are isomorphic under the correspondence $u \leftrightarrow l$, $v \leftrightarrow m$, $w \leftrightarrow n$, $x \leftrightarrow p$, $y \leftrightarrow q$, $z \leftrightarrow r$. For many problems, the labels on the vertices are unnecessary and we drop them. We then say that two 'unlabelled graphs' are isomorphic if we can assign labels so that the resulting 'labelled graphs' are

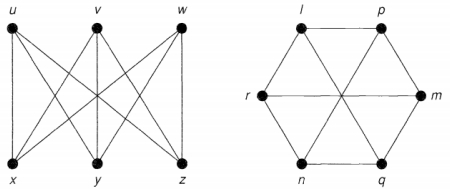
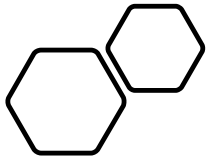


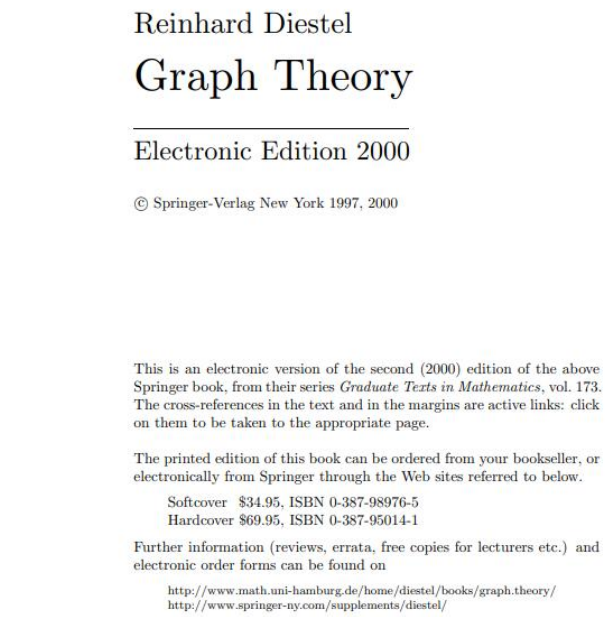
Fig. 2.3

Introduction to Graph Theory



http://www.esi2.us.es/~mbilbao/pdffiles/DiestelGT.pdf

Graph Theory



Reinhard Diestel

Graph Theory

Electronic Edition 2000

This is an electronic version of the second (2000) edition of the above Springer book, from their series *Graduate Texts in Mathematics*, vol. 173. The cross-references in the text and in the margins are active links: click on them to be taken to the appropriate page.

The printed edition of this book can be ordered from your bookseller, or electronically from Springer through the Web sites referred to below.

Softcover $34.95, ISBN 0-387-98976-5
Hardcover $69.95, ISBN 0-387-95014-1

Further information (reviews, errata, free copies for lecturers etc.) and electronic order forms can be found on

http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/home/diestel/books/graph.theory/
http://www.springer-ny.com/supplements/diestel/