Question:

' Prove that e is a bridge in G if and only if e is on no cycles of G.

Ans

P: e is a bridge in G.

Q: e is on no cycles of G.

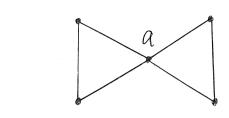
Pf. PeroQ

證P一Q然後證Q一P

- 利用矛盾法證P一Q,T段設TP一Q,證明它是錯的: bridge的定義是少了這個邊會變成不連通圖,如果不 是bridge的邊,會形成一個cycle,這與e不是cycle 裡的一題產生矛盾,所以e是bridge,則e不在cycle裡
- (b)利用矛盾法。整Q一P,假設一Q一P,證明它是錯的。 e如果是cycle~裡的一題,那少了e,還是連通圖,這 與e是bridge矛盾,所以e不是cycle~裡的一題,則 e是bridge。
 - 三、由(a), cb) 得出e is a bridge in G if and only if e is on no cycles of G.

Question:

Draw a graph (with at most 5 nodes) that has a cut point but has no bridge.



黑白為 cut point.

Question

Assume that for any two people x and y, x is a friend of y if and only if y is a friend of x. Show that, in any group of two or more people, there are always two people with exactly the same number of friends inside the group.

And 題目的充卸係件為又是Y的朋友, Y是X的朋友, 才能承認是朋友關了暴,那看作為2點連線的無, 向圖,題目問在朋友圈一定有相同朋友數的人嗎?這可以用朋友數當作點的degree和總體原理言登明:

計言备:

一般設朋友圈有的個人,有個人和所有人都是朋友,所以這個人的degree為n-1,剩下所有人的degree一定到为1,所以剩下的人的degree可以是1~~1,

由總龍原理可得知,有时間人,但每個點可能的degree為一个大戶一種也能了個人的degree為是一樣,也就是胸友數含是一樣。

2、如果有的個人,其有個人沒有朋友,其degree為o,那剩下的個人,可選一个n-z的degree,沒有朋友的那個人與n-1個人合起來有的個人,degree範圍為o~n-z,共n-1個可以選,由總籠原理可知,n個人選n-1種,必有 2人相同,所以至少有 2人朋友數相同。

Question:

If G is a simple graph with 20 edges and G has 16 edges, how many vertices does G have?

Ans. G如果有 k個點,其完全圖的噩數為(k),也會等於某個圖的噩數和其補圖的噩數的總令.

Question:

n cities are connected by a network of k highway. (A highway is defined to be a road between two cities that does not go through any intermediate cities.) Show that if $k > \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$, then one can always travel any two cities through connecting highways.

Ans.

題目問現在有 n個點, k條題, 如果 k>=(n-1)(n-2)成立, 等價存在一點可與在一點連 搭。

$$= \frac{2V_1^2 - 2NV_1 + N^2 - N}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (2V_1^2 - 2NV_1 + N^2 - N)$$

一切的数方找极值

hint:
$$\frac{d}{dx} fg = f'g + fg'$$

$$\frac{d}{dV_1} = \frac{1}{2} (2V_1^2 - 2NV_1 + N^2 - N)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dv_1} (2V_1^2 - 2nV_1 + N^2 - n) = \frac{1}{2} (4V_1 - 2n) = 2V_1 - N$$

$$V_1 - M = 0 = V_1 = \frac{h}{z}$$

二次微分確認,是極大邊極小值:

$$\frac{d}{dV}$$
 2V,-n=2=)2>0=) 圆形状為凹型U。

 $\frac{1}{2} (2V_1^2 - 2NV_1 + N^2 - N) \text{ Tt } V_1 = 1$

 $\frac{1}{2}(2-2n+n^2-n)=\frac{1}{2}(n^2-3n+2)=\frac{1}{2}(n-2)(n-1)$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ (2 V_1^2 -2 NV_1 + N^2 -N) It $V_1 = N-1$

 $\frac{1}{2}\left(2(n-1)^{2}-2n(n-1)+n^{2}-n\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(2(n^{2}-2n+1)-2n^{2}+2n+n^{2}-n\right)$

 $=\frac{1}{2}\left(2n^{2}-4n+2-2n^{2}+2n+n^{2}-n\right)=\frac{1}{2}\left(n^{2}-3n+2\right)=\frac{1}{2}(n-2)(n-1)$

- ·: $K \leq \frac{1}{2}(N-2)(N-1)$ 與 $K > \frac{1}{2}(N-1)(N-2)$ 產生矛盾。
- i. If $k > \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$, then one can always travel any two cities through connecting highways. 是對的。