

2.1.22

Let T be an n -vertex tree with one vertex of each degree $2 \leq i \leq k$; the remaining $n - k + 1$ vertices are leaves. Determine n in terms of k .

We will find the number of vertices in T by finding the number of edges in T and adding 1. For $2 \leq i \leq k$ corresponding to each of the non-leaf vertices, summation yields $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} - 1$ edges. However, this scheme double-counts each edge, so we have to subtract the $k - 2$ edges connecting the $k - 1$ non-leaf vertices, yielding $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} - k + 1$ edges. Finally, because T is a tree, we get that T has $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} - k + 2$ vertices.

2.1.27

Let d_1, \dots, d_n be positive integers with $n \geq 2$. Prove that there exists a tree with vertex degrees d_1, \dots, d_n if and only if $\sum d_i = 2n - 2$.

2.1.33

Let G be a connected n -vertex graph. Prove that G has exactly one cycle if and only if G has exactly n edges.

2.1.34

Let T be a tree with k edges, and let G be a n -vertex simple graph with more than $n(k - 1) - \binom{k}{2}$ edges. Use Proposition 2.1.8 to prove that $T \subseteq G$ if $n \geq k$.