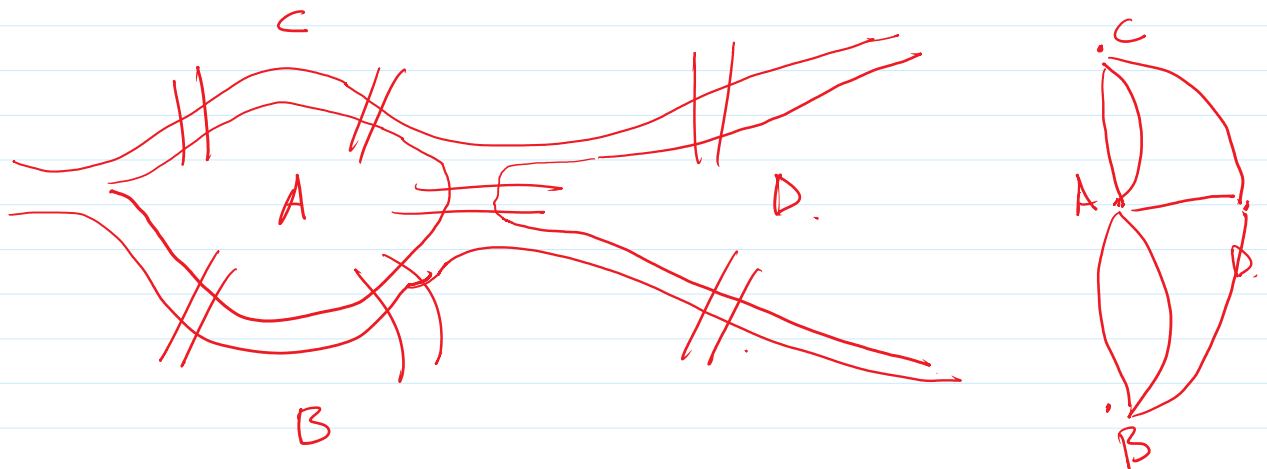


lecture 26:- EULER PATH & EULER CIRCUIT.

1736

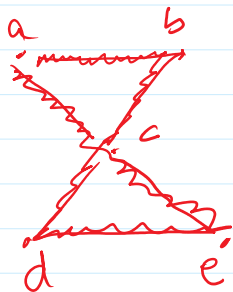


Euler. Circuit :-

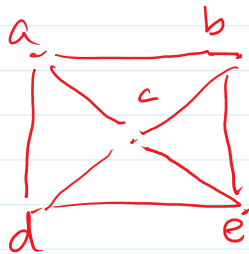
- 1) Simple Circuit Start & End the Same.
- 2) It traverses all the edges. No edge Repeated.

Euler PATH :-

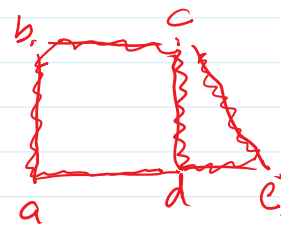
- 1) A Simple Path.
- 2) It traverses all edges.



Euler Circuit.
→ Euler Path



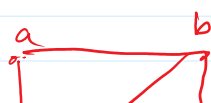
→ Euler Circuit
→ Euler Path



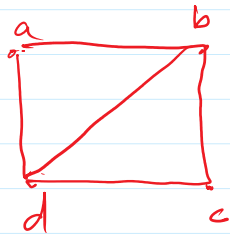
→ Euler Circuit
→ Euler Path

Euler Circuit → Euler PATH.

Theorem :- A ¹ Connected multigraph with ² at least two vertices has Euler Circuit ³ if & only if each of its vertices has even degree.

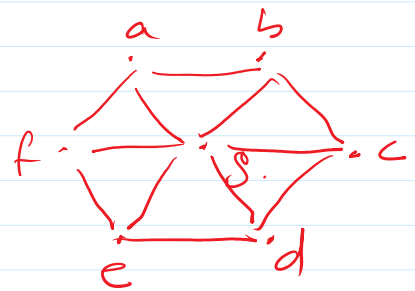
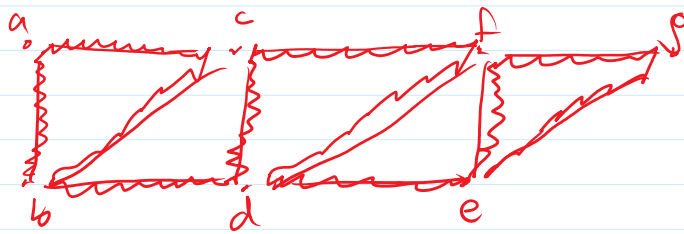


$\deg(a) = 2$



$\deg(a) = 2 \checkmark$
 $\deg(b) = 2 \times$
 $\deg(c) = 2 \checkmark$
 $\deg(d) = 2 \times$

Theorem 2:- A Connected multigraph has a Euler path but no Euler Circuit iff it has exactly two vertices of odd degree.



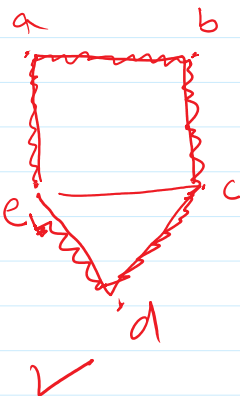
HAMILTON CIRCUITS and PATHS.

H - Circuit

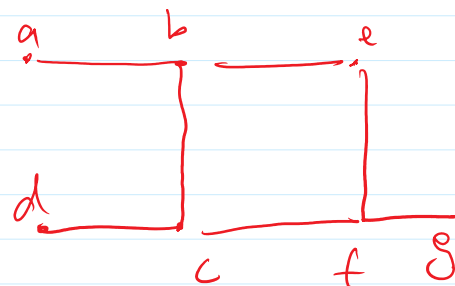
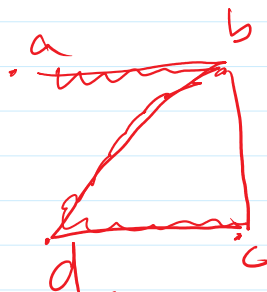
1. Simple Circuit
2. Transverse all the vertices.

H - path

1. Simple path
2. Transverse all the vertices.



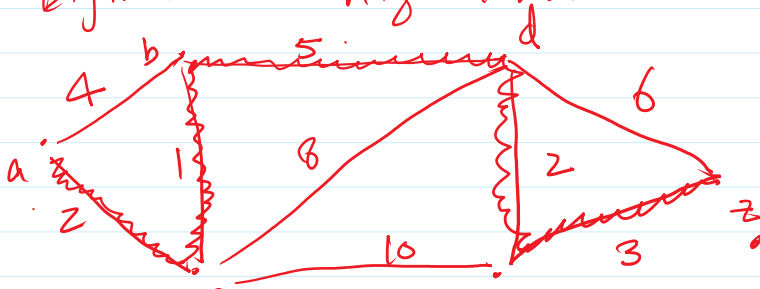
HAMILTON CIRCUIT \rightarrow HAMILTON PATH \checkmark .



X No Hamilton
Circuit.
path ✓.

Hamilton Circuit and
path X.

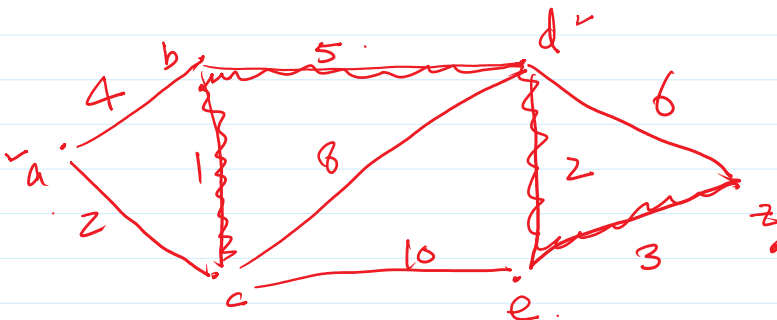
Dijkstra Algorithm.



a to z.

	a	b	c	d	e	z
a	0	4a	2a	∞	∞	∞
c	0	3c	2c	10c	12c	∞
b	0	3c	2a	8b	12c	∞
d	0	3c	2a	8b	10d	14d
e	0	3c	2a	8b	10d	13e
z	0	3c	2a	8b	10d	13c

acbd ez
13



c to z

	a	b	c	d	e	z
c	2c	1c	0	8c	10c	∞
b	2c	1c	0	6b	10c	∞
a	2c	1c	0	6b	10c	∞
d	2c	1c	0	6b	8d	12d

cbde z
11

d	$\overline{2c}$	$\overline{1c}$	$\overline{0}$	$\overline{6b}$	$\overline{8d}$	$12d.$
e	a	a	a	a	a	$\overline{11e}.$
z	a	a	a	a	a	a.