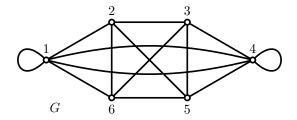
## Graph Theory (MATH 322): Assignment 1

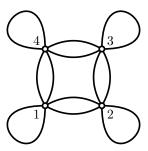
There are seven questions; answer them all. The assignment is due by 23:58 MDT on Wednesday 15th May.

1. Consider the graph G below, having vertices  $1, \ldots, 6$ .



- (a) (i) How many edges are incident with vertex 1?
  - (ii) Write down all vertices adjacent to vertex 1.
  - (iii) What is the degree of vertex 1?
- (b) Repeat part (a) with vertex 2 instead of vertex 1.
- (c) (i) How many subgraphs of G are isomorphic to  $K_3$ ?
  - (ii) How many subgraphs of G are isomorphic to  $K_4$ ?
- 2. For each of the degree sequences below, decide whether it is graphic. If it is, draw a simple graph with the degree sequence. If it is not graphic, explain why not and instead draw a non-simple graph with that degree sequence.
  - (a) (6, 6, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2).
  - (b) (6,6,3,3,2,2,2).

3. (a) Write down the adjacency matrix of the following graph with respect to the given numbering of the vertices:

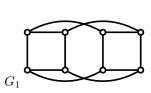


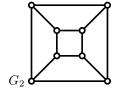
(b) Let

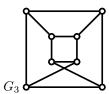
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Draw the graph on vertices 1,2,3,4,5 that has A as its adjacency matrix. Make sure you label the vertices in your graph.

4. (a) Consider the graphs  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ , and  $G_3$  below.

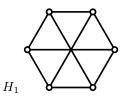


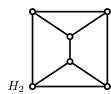


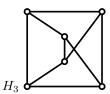


Which pairs  $G_i, G_j$  are isomorphic? For each pair of isomorphic graphs, provide an explicit isomorphism by labelling the vertices. For each pair of non-isomorphic graphs, explain why they are not isomorphic.

(b) Repeat part (a) with the following three graphs instead.







- 5. Let G be a simple graph with at least two vertices. Show that there are two vertices in G of the same degree.
- 6. (a) Show that the 3-cube is bipartite.
  - (b) More generally, show that the k-cube is bipartite for all  $k \geq 2$ . (If you provide a proof of this generalization, you may omit part (a).)
- 7. Let G be a bipartite graph with bipartition (A, B). Show that if G is k-regular with  $k \geq 1$ , then #A = #B.