

Star Network

```

def star_network(n):
    # return number of edges
    return n-1

print star_network(5)

```

Subsets

<u>Subsets</u>					
<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>$X \subset Y$</u>	<u>$Y \subset X$</u>	<u>BOTH</u>	<u>Neither</u>
Star	tree	●	○	○	○
planar graphs	trees	○	●	○	○
trees	rings	○	○	○	●
rings	chains	○	○	○	●
chains	trees	●	○	○	○
hyper cubes	rings	○	○	○	●
grids	chains	○	●	○	○
planar graphs	hyper cubes	○	○	○	●

Function Comparison

Function Comparision

$4n^2 + (\log n)^7 + 9n(\log n)^2 + n^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is

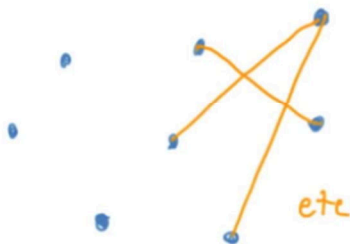
- ☒ $\Theta(n^2)$
- ☐ $\Theta((\log n)^7)$
- ☐ $\Theta(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$
- ☐ $O(n)$
- ☒ $O(n^2)$
- ☒ $O(n^3)$

Planar Graphs

Planar Graphs

Draw yourself a planar graph with 8 nodes and 15 edges.

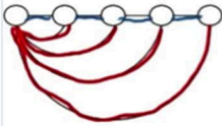
How many regions does the graph have?






Combination Locks

Combination Lock

A “combination lock” graph on n nodes consists of the edges in a chain **and** the edges in a star, with the left end of the chain as the center of the star. Here’s the five node version:



The number of edges is

-  $\Theta(n)$
-  $\Theta(n \log n)$
-  $\Theta(n^2)$



Make a Combination Lock

```
10 def create_combo_lock(nodes):
11     G = {}
12     # your code here
13     make_link(G, nodes[0], nodes[1])
14     for a in range(2, len(nodes)):
15         make_link(G, nodes[a-1], nodes[a])
16         make_link(G, 0, nodes[a])
17     return G
18
```

Erdos-Renyi Graph

Imagine generating an Erdos-Renyi graph with $n = 256$ and $p = 0.25$.
On average, how many edges will it have?