

(Following Roll No. to be filled by candidate)

1204210057

Roll No.

B.Tech.
FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2015-16
ECS505
GRAPH THEORY

Time: 2 hours

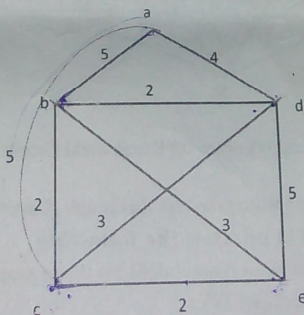
Max Mark: 50

Note

- Attempt all questions.
- Marks and number of question to attempt from the section is mentioned before each section.
- Assume missing data suitably. Illustrate the answer with suitable sketch.

1. Attempt any FOUR parts of the following: [3x4]

- What do you mean by subgraph? Discuss various types of subgraph
- Show that the maximum number of edges in a simple graph with vertices is $n(n-1)/2$.
- Define walk, path and circuit in a directed graph. What is the metric in a graph?
- Determine a minimum Hamiltonian circuit for graph below.



$$5 + 2 + 5 + 3 + 2 + 1$$

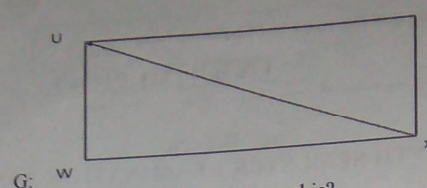
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- Draw a graph with six vertices containing a Hamiltonian circuit but not on Eulerian circuit.
- Explain following operation on graphs
(i) Union (ii) Intersection (iii) Decomposition.

2. Attempt any TWO parts of the following [2x6]

- Prove that an edge e of a connected graph is a bridge if and only if e belongs to every spanning tree of G .
- Determine all spanning trees for the graph

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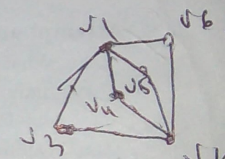
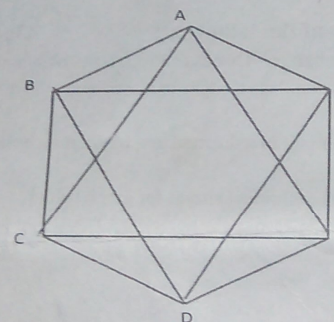
Which of these spanning trees are isomorphic?

- Explain Kruskal's algorithm in detail by an appropriate example.

3. Attempt any TWO parts of the following [2x6]

- A connected graph has 6 vertices. It has 2 vertices each of degree 4 and 4 vertices each of degree 2. In how many regions, does a representation of this planar graph split the plane?
- Draw a planar representation of a graph

i.

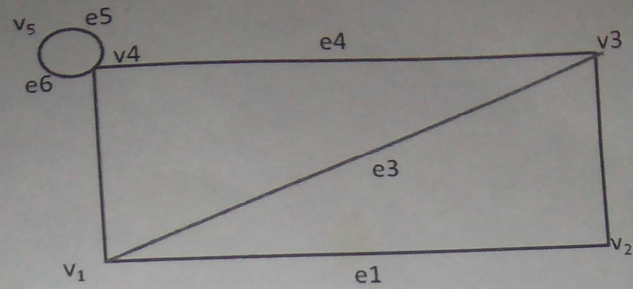


- Write short notes on Kuratowski Graph and Cut sets.

- Draw $K_{3,4}$ bipartite graph. Is this graph planar?

4. Attempt any TWO parts of the following [2x7]

- Define chromatic polynomial. Show that a graph with n vertices is a tree if and only if $P_n(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)^{n-1}$
- Describe various matrix representation of graph and write the incidence matrix of the graph.



0 c Draw the graph (undirected graph) represented by following adjacency matrix A.

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 & v_5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

v_1

