

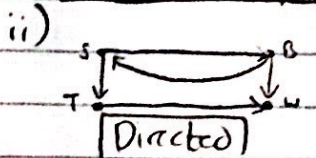
Math 61 HW #7

1. s b

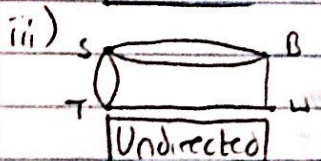
T • • W



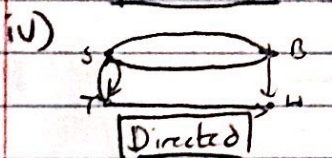
Undirected, simple



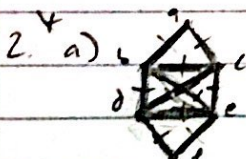
Directed



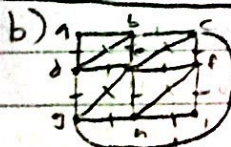
Undirected



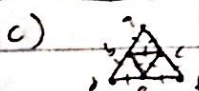
Directed



a, b, d, c, e, d, f, e, b, c, a



a, d, g, e, b, d, e, f, h, e, c, f, i, h, g, e, b, a



a, b, d, e, f, c, b, e, c, a

3. a) The vertices c and d have an odd number of incident edges

b) Vertex d has an odd number of incident edges

c) Vertex b and d have an odd number of incident edges

4. i) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$

$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6\}$

Parallel: e_1 and e_6

Loops: e_5

Isolated vertices: v_4

Not simple

e_1 is incident on v_1 and v_2

ii) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$

$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8\}$

Parallel: None

Loops: None

Simple

e_1 is incident on v_1 and v_4

iii) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

$E = \emptyset$

Parallel / loops: None

Simple

e_1 DNE

5. K_n has N vertices
 Each vertex has $(n-1)$ incident edges
 Each edge is counted $2 \times$
 $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}$

6. i) Not bipartite-loop
 ii) Not bipartite-triangle
 iii) Bipartite: $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ and $\{v_4, v_5\}$
 iv) Bipartite: $\{v_1, v_6, v_7\}$ and $\{v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_8, v_9\}$

7. M vertices with N edges

$$M \leq N$$

8. i) $v=b, u=e$
 $b, c, a, d, e \rightarrow 16$
 ii) $v=a, u=b$
 $a, e, d, c, b \rightarrow 17$
 iii) $v=c, u=d$
 $c, b, a, e, d \rightarrow 24$

9. $(a,b), (b,f), (b,d), (d,c), (c,g), (g,e)$
 $\hookrightarrow 55$

10. $f(n) = |E|$ is both 1-1 and onto, as a simple graph has no loops or parallel edges, so a simple graph with n vertices has exactly $n-1$ edges. Therefore, 2 simple graphs in \mathcal{G} have the same # of edges $(n-1)$, and there exist some simple graph in \mathcal{G} with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ edges.

11. i) (a,d,c,d,e)
 None

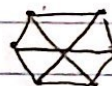
ii) (e,d,c,b)
 simple path

iii) (b,c,d,e,b,b)
 cycle

iv) (b,c,d,a,b,e,d,c,b)
 none

v) (d,c,d)
 none

12. i).



ii)

iii) Total degree is odd - not possible

iv)

v) Handshaking Theorem requires at least 5 edges, not possible

vi) Impossible, requirement of 2 vertices w/ degree 5 violates the 1 vertex w/ degree 1.

13. Cycles: $\{(a,b), (b,c,g), (c,b,g), (g,b,c)\}$
 \hookrightarrow this is worthless

Paths: $\{(a,b,c,d,e), (a,b,f,e), (a,b,c,g,f,d,e), (a,b,c,d,f,e), (a,b,g,c,d,f,e), (a,b,g,f,d,e)\}$

14. i) $\delta(v_1) = 4, \delta(v_2) = 4, \delta(v_3) = 4,$
 $\delta(v_4) = 4, \delta(v_5) = 4$

ii) $\delta(v_1) = 2, \delta(v_2) = 2, \delta(v_3) = 3,$
 $\delta(v_4) = 6, \delta(v_5) = 2, \delta(v_6) = 1,$
 $\delta(v_7) = 4, \delta(v_8) = 4, \delta(v_9) = 4,$
 $\delta(v_{10}) = 2$

19. 11 vertices

degree = 9

Total games played = $\frac{99}{2}$

You cannot have a non-odd # of games

15. i) $U' = \{v_1\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_3\}, E' = \{e_{1,3}\}$

$U' = \{v_2\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, E' = \emptyset$

$U' = \{v_3\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, E' = \{e_{1,2}\}$

$U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, E' = \{e_{2,3}\}$

$U' = \{v_2, v_3\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, E' = \{e_{1,2}, e_{2,3}\}$

$U' = \{v_1, v_3\}, E' = \emptyset$

$U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \{e_{1,2}\}$

ii) $U' = \{v_1\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_2\}, E' = \emptyset$

$U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \emptyset$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \{e_1\}$

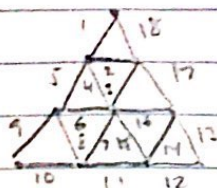
$U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \{e_2\}$ $U' = \{v_1, v_2\}, E' = \{e_1, e_2\}$

iii) Nope fuck that

16. i) $(f, b, a, h, j, g, f, j, e, h, c, i, d, c, b, d, e, f)$

ii) $(a, b, c, b, d, e, a, h, c, f, h, i, j, k, i, f, g, d, c, a)$

17.



18. i) $K_n \rightarrow$ when n is odd

ii) $K_{m,n} \rightarrow$ when m and n are even