

bilaplililap bi q 1st ice

2002

$$\text{dec} = 2^{\text{ms}} \text{ agit}$$

Havel-Hakimi teoremi, graf teorisinde, bir dairesel dizisi verildiğinde, bu dairesel dizinin sahip bir grafın var olup olmadığını kontrol etmek için kullanılır.

$$1, 2, 3, \dots, n, n+1, n+2, \dots, 2n$$

(1) design grafik alması (2) dizaynında grafik alınması

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{13}$ $\frac{1}{14}$ $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{17}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{1}{19}$ $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ $\frac{1}{22}$ $\frac{1}{23}$ $\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{1}{26}$ $\frac{1}{27}$ $\frac{1}{28}$ $\frac{1}{29}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{31}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{33}$ $\frac{1}{34}$ $\frac{1}{35}$ $\frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{1}{37}$ $\frac{1}{38}$ $\frac{1}{39}$ $\frac{1}{40}$ $\frac{1}{41}$ $\frac{1}{42}$ $\frac{1}{43}$ $\frac{1}{44}$ $\frac{1}{45}$ $\frac{1}{46}$ $\frac{1}{47}$ $\frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{49}$ $\frac{1}{50}$ $\frac{1}{51}$ $\frac{1}{52}$ $\frac{1}{53}$ $\frac{1}{54}$ $\frac{1}{55}$ $\frac{1}{56}$ $\frac{1}{57}$ $\frac{1}{58}$ $\frac{1}{59}$ $\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{61}$ $\frac{1}{62}$ $\frac{1}{63}$ $\frac{1}{64}$ $\frac{1}{65}$ $\frac{1}{66}$ $\frac{1}{67}$ $\frac{1}{68}$ $\frac{1}{69}$ $\frac{1}{70}$ $\frac{1}{71}$ $\frac{1}{72}$ $\frac{1}{73}$ $\frac{1}{74}$ $\frac{1}{75}$ $\frac{1}{76}$ $\frac{1}{77}$ $\frac{1}{78}$ $\frac{1}{79}$ $\frac{1}{80}$ $\frac{1}{81}$ $\frac{1}{82}$ $\frac{1}{83}$ $\frac{1}{84}$ $\frac{1}{85}$ $\frac{1}{86}$ $\frac{1}{87}$ $\frac{1}{88}$ $\frac{1}{89}$ $\frac{1}{90}$ $\frac{1}{91}$ $\frac{1}{92}$ $\frac{1}{93}$ $\frac{1}{94}$ $\frac{1}{95}$ $\frac{1}{96}$ $\frac{1}{97}$ $\frac{1}{98}$ $\frac{1}{99}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

— ∴ ✓ ciallir

Canlı İAL
18.25.30.33

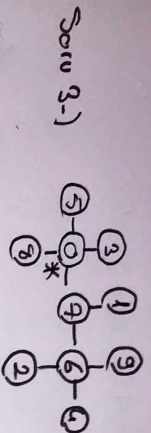
Çalış

Soru 2-1

a.) Aritmetik fark vardır. Kromatik sayı, bir grafın kaç farklı renkle boyanabileceğini belirtir, kromatik polinom, grafa kaç farklı şekilde renklendirileceğini hesaplar

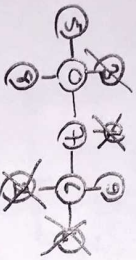
$$C_2 \text{ aare grafın k renklilik polinomu} = k \cdot (k-1)(k-2) \text{ dir}$$

Canva Dal
18.05.2023
Chad



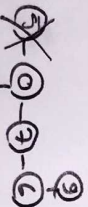
a-1) Çocuklar 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Father Code 7 6 0 6 0 7 0 0 6 → Father Code

b-1) 1. dereceliler → 5, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 4
*



→
Pütür: (7, 6, 0, 6, 0, 0, 6, 7)
kod

1. dereceliler → 2, 4, 3, 3, 5, 8
*
1. dereceliler → 3, 5, 8, 3, 4
*
1. dereceliler → 5, 8, 3, 4
*



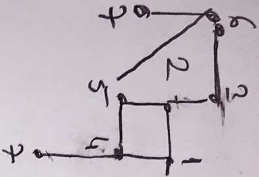
1. dereceliler → 5, 8, 3
*
1. dereceliler → 8, 3
*
1. dereceliler → 3
*
1. dereceliler → 3

Consu Nd
18053039

Café

Solu u-)

E-1 (1,2), (1,4), (2,3), (2,5), (3,6), (4,5), (4,7), (5,6), (6,7)



1) $n=7$ degree sequence

1 in connected 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 = 2

2 ' ' 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 = 4

3, 6, 7, 5 = 3

4, 5, 6, 7 = 3

5, 6, 7 = 2

6, 7 = 1

7 = 0

2) for degree sequence f degree sequence

$f = f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6, f_7$

$2 \neq 4, 2 \neq 3, 3 \neq 4, 3 \neq 5, 4 \neq 6, 5 \neq 7$

3) en is not possible for $n=7$

4) back into sequence 2