## Bojanje i sparivanje u grafovima

DISKRETNE STRUKTURE S TEORIJOM GRAFOVA

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FOI, Varaždin

## Sadržaj

Planarni grafovi. Bojanje vrhova i bojanje bridova

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Sparivanje u grafovima

četvrti zadatak

peti zadatak

šesti zadatak

# i bojanje bridova

Planarni grafovi. Bojanje vrhova

## Neka svojstva planarnih grafova

- Neka je G planarni graf s $\omega$  komponenata povezanosti. Tada je  $\nu-\varepsilon+\phi=1+\omega.$
- Neka je G jednostavni planarni graf s barem tri vrha. Tada je  $\varepsilon \leqslant 3\nu 6$ .
- $K_{3,3}$  i  $K_5$  nisu planarni grafovi.
- Ako je G jednostavni planarni graf, tada je  $\delta(G) \leqslant 5$ .
- Neka je G planarni graf čiji struk je jednak k, k>3. Tada je  $\varepsilon\leqslant \frac{k}{k-2}(\nu-2)$ .
- Graf G je planarni ako i samo ako ne sadrži podgraf homeomorfan s  $K_5$  ili  $K_{3,3}$ .

## Bojanje vrhova grafa

- Za svaki graf G vrijedi  $\gamma(G) \leqslant \Delta(G) + 1$ .
- Brooks Neka je G jednostavni i povezani graf koji nije potpun, niti je neparni ciklus. Tada je  $\gamma(G) \leq \Delta(G)$ .
- Ako je  $K_r$  podgraf grafa G, tada je  $\gamma(G) \geqslant r$ .
- Teorem o četiri boje Za svaki planarni graf G je  $\gamma(G) \leqslant 4$ .
- Neka je G jednostavni graf. Ako  $K_r$  nije podgraf grafa G za neki  $4 \leqslant r \leqslant \Delta(G) + 1$ , tada vrijedi  $\gamma(G) \leqslant \frac{r-1}{r} \left(\Delta(G) + 2\right)$ .
- Neka je  $V_i$  skup svih vrhova stupnja i u jednostavnom grafu G. Neka je  $s = \max_{i \geqslant \frac{\Delta(G) + 2}{2}} k(V_i)$ . Tada je  $\gamma(G) \leqslant \left\lceil \frac{s}{s+1} (\Delta(G) + 2) \right\rceil$ .

## Bojanje vrhova grafa

• Neka je G neprazni graf bez petlji. Graf G je bipartitni graf ako i samo ako je  $\gamma(G)=2$ .

$$\gamma(K_n) = n$$
  $\gamma(C_n) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{ako je } n \text{ paran} \\ 3, & \text{ako je } n \text{ neparan} \end{cases}$ 

• Neka su  $G_1$  i  $G_2$  disjunktni grafovi. Tada je

$$\gamma(G_1 \vee G_2) = \gamma(G_1) + \gamma(G_2).$$

Nadalje,  $G_1 \vee G_2$  je kritični graf akko su  $G_1$  i  $G_2$  kritični grafovi.

## Bojanje bridova grafa

- Kőnig Ako je G bipartitni graf, tada je  $\gamma'(G) = \Delta(G)$ .
- Vizing, Gupta Ako je G jednostavni graf, tada je  $\gamma'(G) = \Delta(G)$  ili  $\gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$ .
- Neka je G jednostavni graf s  $\nu$  vrhova i  $\varepsilon$  bridova. Ako vrijedi

$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor$$

tada je 
$$\gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$
.

## Bojanje bridova grafa

• Vizing Neka je G graf bez petlji. Tada vrijedi

$$\Delta(G) \leqslant \gamma'(G) \leqslant \Delta(G) + \mu(G)$$

gdje je  $\mu(G)$  multiplicitet grafa G, tj. maksimalni broj bridova između dva vrha u grafu G.

- Shannon Neka je G graf bez petlji. Tada je  $\gamma'(G) \leqslant \left| \frac{3\Delta(G)}{2} \right|$ .
- Neka je G jednostavni planarni graf za koji vrijedi  $\Delta(G) \geqslant 8$ . Tada je  $\gamma'(G) = \Delta(G)$ .

## Bojanje bridova grafa

$$\gamma'(C_n) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{ako je } n \text{ paran} \\ 3, & \text{ako je } n \text{ neparan} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma'(K_n) = \begin{cases} n-1, & \text{ako je } n \text{ paran} \\ n, & \text{ako je } n \text{ neparan} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma'(K_{m,n}) = \max\{m,n\}$$

prvi zadatak

Neka je G jednostavni planarni graf koji ima 100 bridova. Koliko minimalno vrhova ima graf G?

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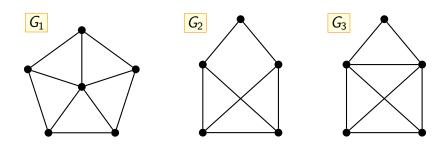
$$\nu \geqslant 36$$

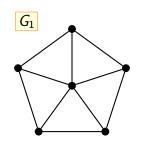
Neka je G jednostavni planarni graf s barem tri vrha. Tada je  $\varepsilon \leqslant 3\nu - 6$ .

Graf G ima barem 36 vrhova.

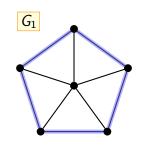
## drugi zadatak ———

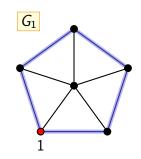
Odredite kromatske i bridno kromatske brojeve grafova  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  i  $G_3$ . Jesu li neki od zadanih grafova kritični grafovi?

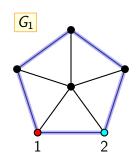


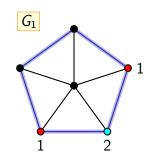


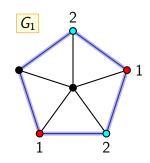
• Za bojanje vrhova koji pripadaju neparnom ciklusu  $C_5$  potrebne su 3 boje.



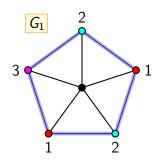




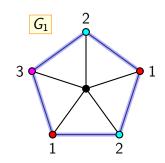




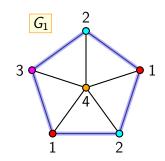
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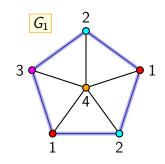
- Za bojanje vrhova koji pripadaju neparnom ciklusu C<sub>5</sub> potrebne su 3 boje.
- Kako je unutarnji vrh susjedan sa svim vrhovima ciklusa  $C_5$ , za njegovo bojanje potrebna je četvrta boja.



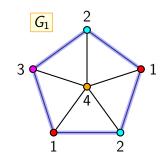
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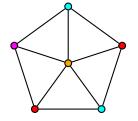


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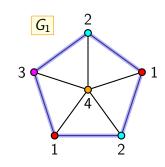
 $G_1$   $C_1$   $C_2$   $C_1$   $C_2$   $C_3$   $C_4$   $C_4$   $C_4$   $C_4$   $C_4$   $C_4$   $C_5$   $C_6$   $C_6$   $C_6$   $C_7$   $C_7$ 

• Stoga je  $\gamma(G_1) = 4.$ 

 $G_1$  nema 4-kliku.



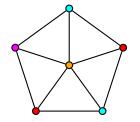
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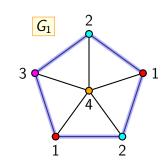
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G<sub>1</sub> nema 4-kliku.

 G<sub>1</sub> je kritični graf jer brisanjem bilo kojeg brida dobivamo podgraf koji ima manji kromatski broj od početnog grafa.



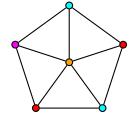
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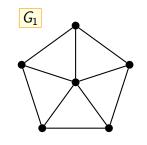


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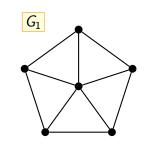
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- Graf  $G_1$  je 4-kritični graf.

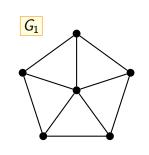




•  $\Delta(G_1) = 5$ 

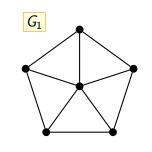


•  $\Delta(G_1) = 5 \implies \gamma'(G_1) = 5$  ili  $\gamma'(G_1) = 6$ 



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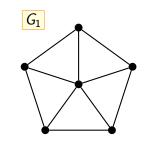
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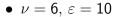
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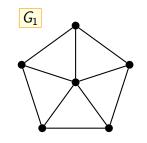


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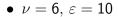


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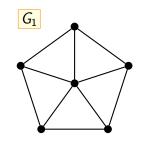


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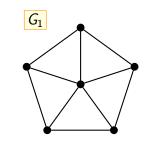


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$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_1) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \xrightarrow{} 10 > 5 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{6}{2} \right\rfloor$$



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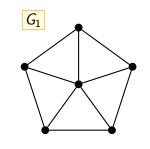
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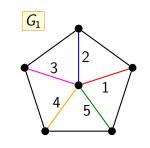
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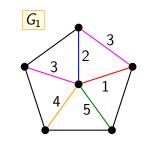


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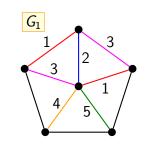
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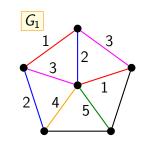
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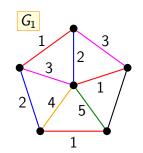


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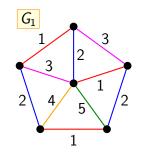
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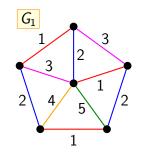


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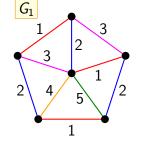
• 
$$\nu = 6, \, \varepsilon = 10$$

• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_1) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 10 > 5 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{6}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 10 > 15$$

$$\gamma'(G_1)=5$$

• 
$$\Delta(G_1) = 5 \implies \gamma'(G_1) = 5$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_1) = 6$ 

$$\left\{arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
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ight\} \; 
ight. 
ightarrow \; \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

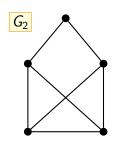


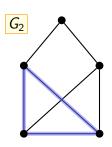
• 
$$\nu = 6, \, \varepsilon = 10$$

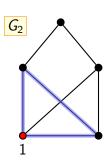
• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_1) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 10 > 5 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{6}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 10 > 15$$

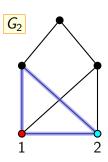
$$\gamma'(G_1)=5$$

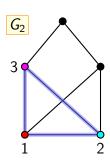
kod Petersenovog grafa P nejednakost također ne vrijedi, ali je ipak  $\gamma'(P) = \Delta(P) + 1$ 

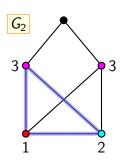


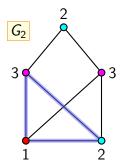




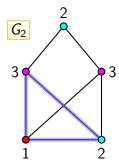




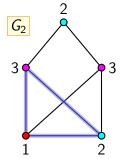


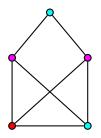


- U grafu  $G_2$  postoji 3-klika pa su potrebne barem 3 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_2$ .
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_2) = 3$

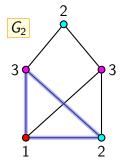


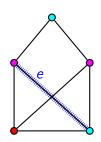
- U grafu  $G_2$  postoji 3-klika pa su potrebne barem 3 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_2$ .
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_2)=3$



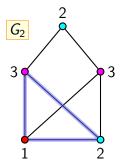


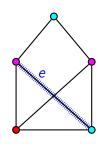
- U grafu  $G_2$  postoji 3-klika pa su potrebne barem 3 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_2$ .
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_2) = 3$
- G<sub>2</sub> nije kritični graf jer brisanjem brida e dobivamo podgraf čiji je kromatski broj i dalje jednak 3.



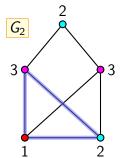


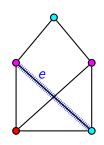
- U grafu G<sub>2</sub> postoji 3-klika pa su potrebne barem 3 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa G<sub>2</sub>.
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_2) = 3$
- G<sub>2</sub> nije kritični graf jer brisanjem brida e dobivamo podgraf čiji je kromatski broj i dalje jednak 3.
- Dakle, postoji barem jedan pravi podgraf grafa G<sub>2</sub> čiji je kromatski broj jednak kromatskom broju grafa G<sub>2</sub>.

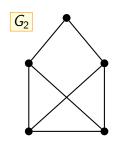




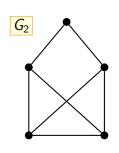
- U grafu G<sub>2</sub> postoji 3-klika pa su potrebne barem 3 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa G<sub>2</sub>.
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_2) = 3$
- G<sub>2</sub> nije kritični graf jer brisanjem brida e dobivamo podgraf čiji je kromatski broj i dalje jednak 3.
- Dakle, postoji barem jedan pravi podgraf grafa G<sub>2</sub> čiji je kromatski broj jednak kromatskom broju grafa G<sub>2</sub>. Stoga G<sub>2</sub> nije kritični graf.



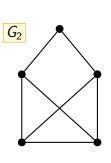




•  $\Delta(G_2)=3$ 

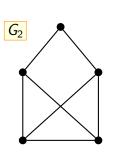


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 



• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

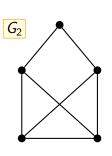
$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
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floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$



• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

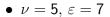
$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

•  $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 7$ 

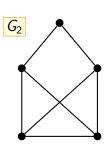


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

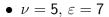


• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor$$

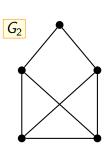


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

$$\left\{ \varepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \ \Rightarrow \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 \right\}$$

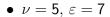


• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor$$

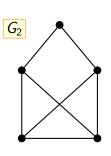


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

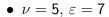


• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$$

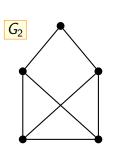


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$



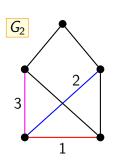
• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$$



• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

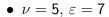
$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight\} \ \Rightarrow \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 \ 
ight.$$

- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 7$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$

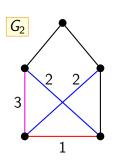


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
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$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$



• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$$

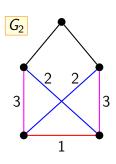


• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
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$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
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- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 7$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$

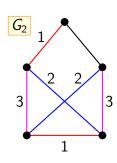
nejednakost vrijedi pa možemo zaključiti da je  $\frac{\gamma'(G_2) = 4}{\gamma'(G_2)}$ 



• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

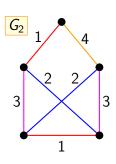
- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 7$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$

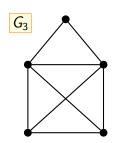


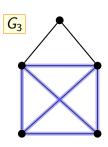
• 
$$\Delta(G_2) = 3 \implies \gamma'(G_2) = 3$$
 ili  $\gamma'(G_2) = 4$ 

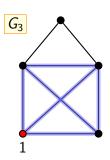
$$\left\{ arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1 
ight.$$

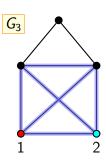
- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 7$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_2) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 3 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 7 > 6$

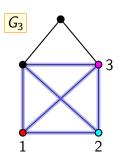


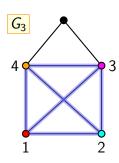


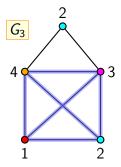




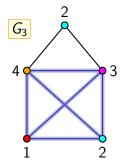




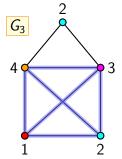


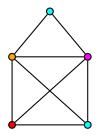


- U grafu  $G_3$  postoji 4-klika pa su potrebne barem 4 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_3$ .
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_3) = 4$

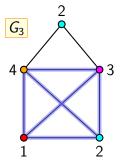


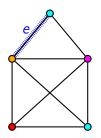
- U grafu  $G_3$  postoji 4-klika pa su potrebne barem 4 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_3$ .
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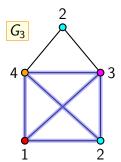


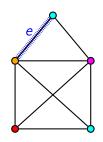
- U grafu  $G_3$  postoji 4-klika pa su potrebne barem 4 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_3$ .
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_3) = 4$
- G<sub>3</sub> nije kritični graf jer brisanjem brida e dobivamo podgraf čiji je kromatski broj i dalje jednak 4.



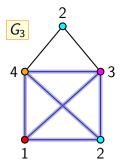


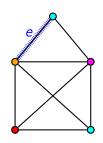
- U grafu G<sub>3</sub> postoji 4-klika pa su potrebne barem 4 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa G<sub>3</sub>.
- $\bullet \quad \gamma(G_3) = 4$
- G<sub>3</sub> nije kritični graf jer brisanjem brida e dobivamo podgraf čiji je kromatski broj i dalje jednak 4.
- Dakle, postoji barem jedan pravi podgraf grafa G<sub>3</sub> čiji je kromatski broj jednak kromatskom broju grafa G<sub>3</sub>.

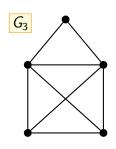




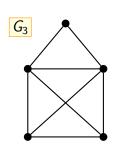
- U grafu  $G_3$  postoji 4-klika pa su potrebne barem 4 boje za bojanje vrhova grafa  $G_3$ .
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- Dakle, postoji barem jedan pravi podgraf grafa G<sub>3</sub> čiji je kromatski broj jednak kromatskom broju grafa G<sub>3</sub>. Stoga G<sub>3</sub> nije kritični graf.



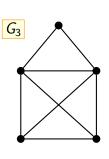




•  $\Delta(G_3)=4$ 

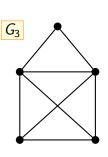


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$



• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

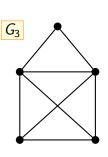
$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$



• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
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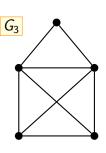
• 
$$\nu = 5$$
,  $\varepsilon = 8$ 



• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

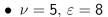
$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 8$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_3) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor$

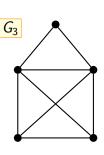


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$



• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_3) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 8 > 4 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor$$

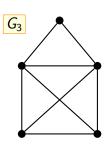


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 8$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_3) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 8 > 4 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor \longrightarrow 8 > 8$

• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

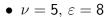


$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

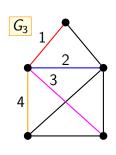
- $\nu = 5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 8$
- $\varepsilon > \Delta(G_3) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor$  www  $8 > 4 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor$  www 8 > 8

• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

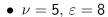




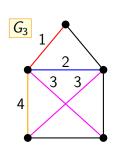


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

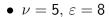




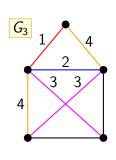


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

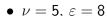




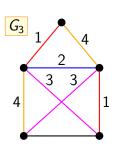


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

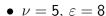




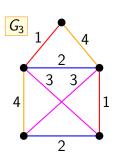


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$





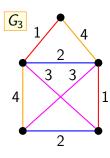


• 
$$\Delta(G_3) = 4 \implies \gamma'(G_3) = 4 \text{ ili } \gamma'(G_3) = 5$$

$$arepsilon > \Delta(G) \cdot \left\lfloor rac{
u}{2} 
ight
floor \ \ \gamma'(G) = \Delta(G) + 1$$

• 
$$\nu = 5$$
,  $\varepsilon = 8$ 

• 
$$\varepsilon > \Delta(G_3) \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\nu}{2} \right\rfloor$$
 www  $8 > 4 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{5}{2} \right\rfloor$  www  $8 > 8$ 



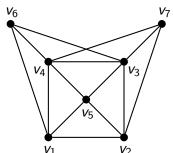
$$\gamma'(G_3)=4$$

## treći zadatak

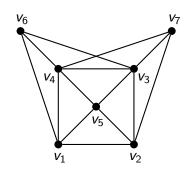
## Zadatak 3

Pohlepnim algoritmom pronađite jedno bojanje vrhova grafa G tako da koristite:

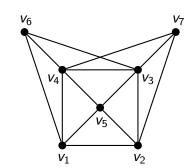
- a) Welsh-Powellov algoritam,
- b) slučajni raspored vrhova,
- c) Brèlazov algoritam.



Welsh-Powellov algoritam

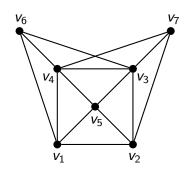


# Welsh-Powellov algoritam



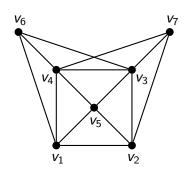
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1)=4$$



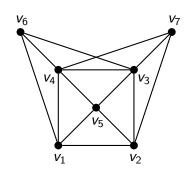
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1) = 4, \ d(v_2) = 4$$



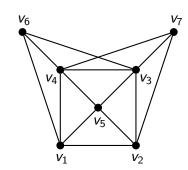
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1) = 4, \ d(v_2) = 4, \ d(v_3) = 5$$



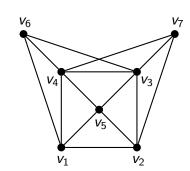
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ 



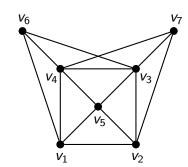
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  
 $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ 



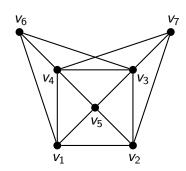
### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  
 $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ 



### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

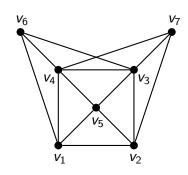
$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

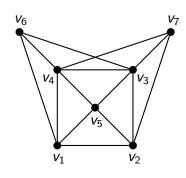
$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 

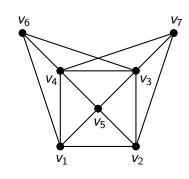


$$v_3, v_4$$

### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 

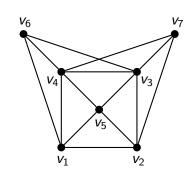


$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5$$

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  
 $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  
 $d(v_7) = 3$ 

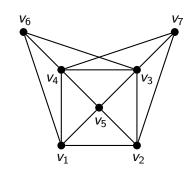


$$\textit{v}_3, \textit{v}_4, \textit{v}_1, \textit{v}_2, \textit{v}_5, \textit{v}_7, \textit{v}_6$$

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



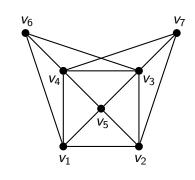
• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

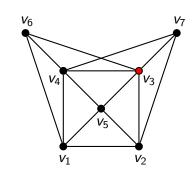
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja							

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  
 $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  
 $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

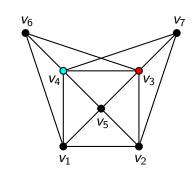
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1						

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

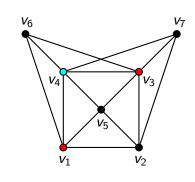
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2					

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

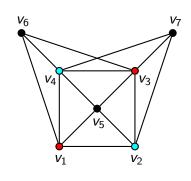
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2	1				

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

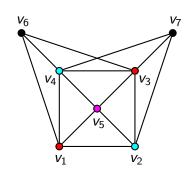
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2	1	2			

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

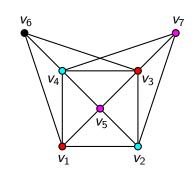
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2	1	2	3		

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  
 $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  
 $d(v_7) = 3$ 



• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

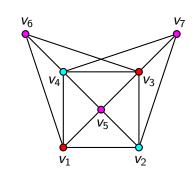
$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2	1	2	3	3	

#### Welsh-Powellov algoritam

• Odredimo stupnjeve svih vrhova.

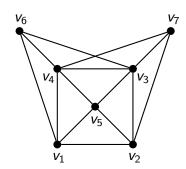
$$d(v_1) = 4$$
,  $d(v_2) = 4$ ,  $d(v_3) = 5$ ,  $d(v_4) = 5$ ,  $d(v_5) = 4$ ,  $d(v_6) = 3$ ,  $d(v_7) = 3$ 



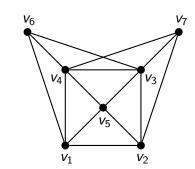
• Sortiramo vrhove silazno prema njihovim stupnjevima.

$$v_3, v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_7, v_6$$

vrh	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>
boja	1	2	1	2	3	3	3

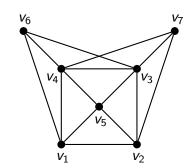


 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.



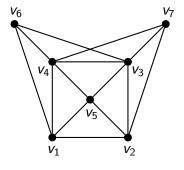
 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

 $\textit{v}_1,\,\textit{v}_2,\,\textit{v}_5,\,\textit{v}_6,\,\textit{v}_4,\,\textit{v}_3,\,\textit{v}_7$ 



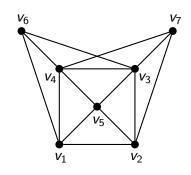
 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

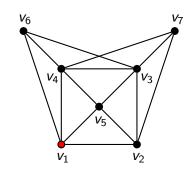
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja							

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

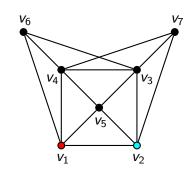
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1						

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

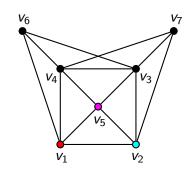
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2					

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

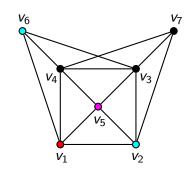
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3				

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

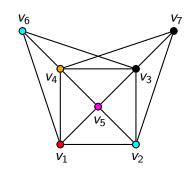
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3	2			

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

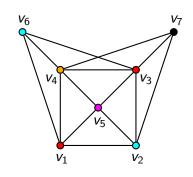
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3	2	4		

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

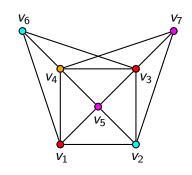
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3	2	4	1	

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

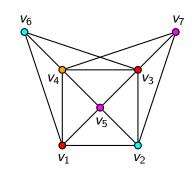
$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$



vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3	2	4	1	3

 Odaberemo proizvoljni poredak vrhova.

$$v_1, v_2, v_5, v_6, v_4, v_3, v_7$$

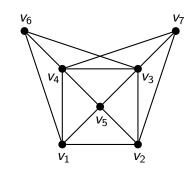


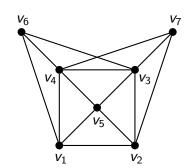
• Odabranim redoslijedom bojamo vrhove grafa G.

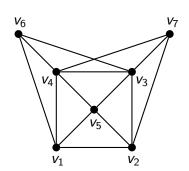
vrh	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>
boja	1	2	3	2	4	1	3

• Dobiveno bojanje vrhova nije bojanje s minimalnim brojem boja jer je  $\gamma(G)=3$ .

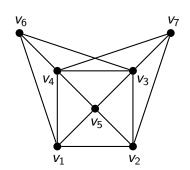
Brèlazov algoritam



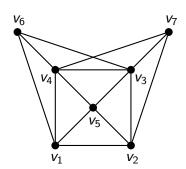




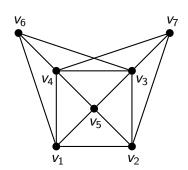
$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja



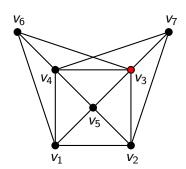
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> 7	obojani vrh	boja
1.									



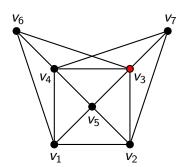
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.			*						



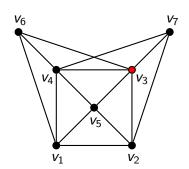
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.			*					<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	



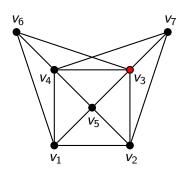
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.			*					<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



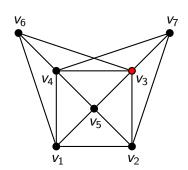
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0		*					<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



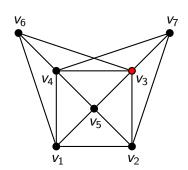
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> 7	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*					<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



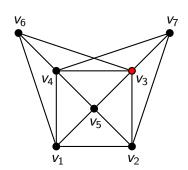
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1				<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



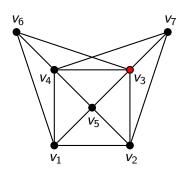
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1			<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



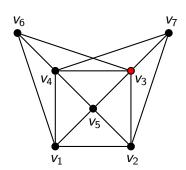
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1		<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



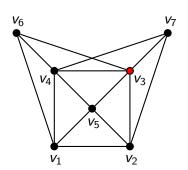
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> 3	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1



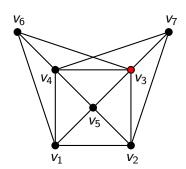
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.									



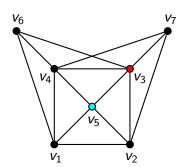
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.			*						



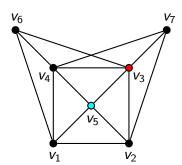
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.			*		*				



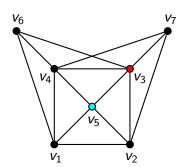
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.			*		*			<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	



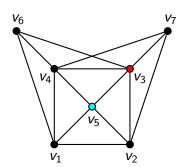
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.			*		*			<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



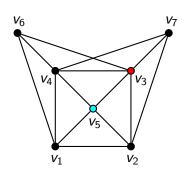
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1		*		*			<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



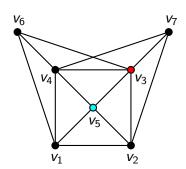
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*		*			<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



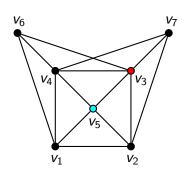
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*			<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



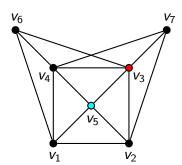
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1		<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



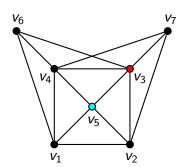
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2



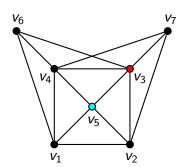
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.									



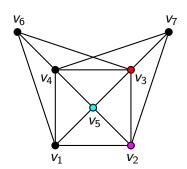
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.			*		*				



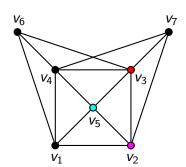
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.		*	*		*				



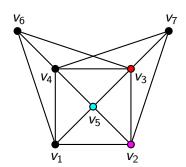
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.		*	*		*			<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	



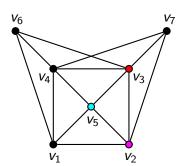
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.		*	*		*			<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3



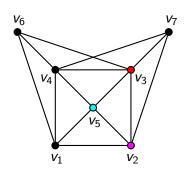
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*		*			<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3



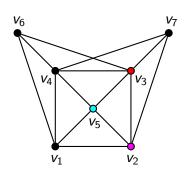
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*			<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3



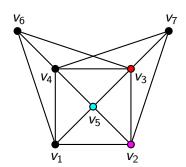
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1		<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3



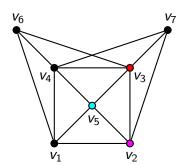
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3



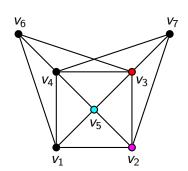
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> 3	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.									



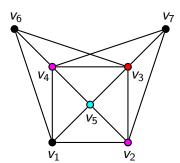
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.		*	*		*				



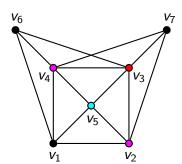
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.		*	*	*	*				



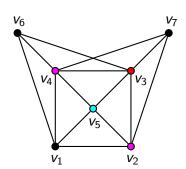
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.		*	*	*	*			<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	



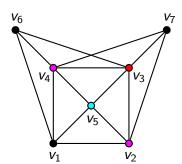
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.		*	*	*	*			<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3



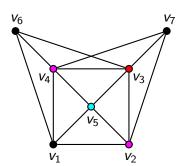
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*			<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3



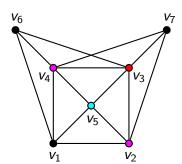
	$v_1$	<b>V</b> 2	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2		<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3



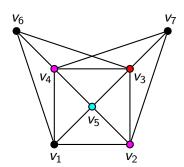
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3



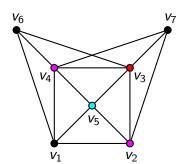
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.									



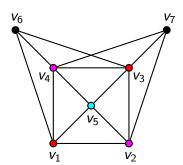
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.		*	*	*	*				



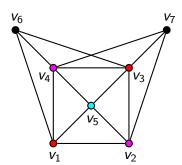
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*				



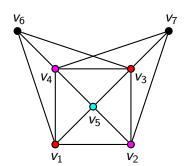
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*			<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	



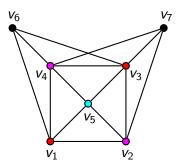
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*			<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1



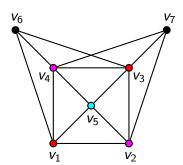
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2		<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1



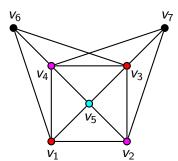
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1



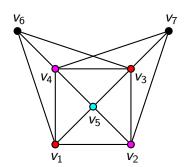
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.									



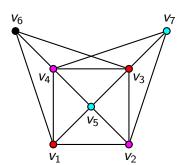
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>v</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*				



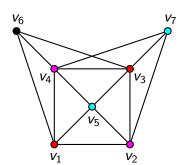
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>v</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*		*		



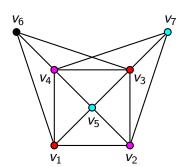
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*		*	V <sub>7</sub>	



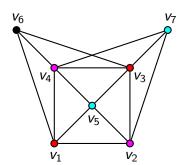
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>v</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*		*	V <sub>7</sub>	2



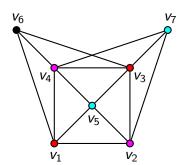
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2



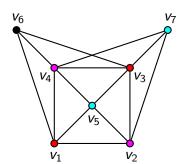
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2
7.									



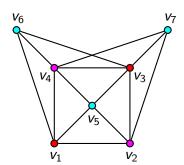
	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>v</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2
7.	*	*	*	*	*		*		



	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2
7.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		



	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<i>V</i> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>v</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2
7.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<i>V</i> <sub>6</sub>	



	$v_1$	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>v</i> <sub>6</sub>	<i>V</i> <sub>7</sub>	obojani vrh	boja
1.	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>3</sub>	1
2.	1	2	*	2	*	1	1	<i>V</i> <sub>5</sub>	2
3.	2	*	*	2	*	1	2	<b>V</b> <sub>2</sub>	3
4.	2	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>4</sub>	3
5.	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	<i>V</i> <sub>1</sub>	1
6.	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	V <sub>7</sub>	2
7.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<i>V</i> <sub>6</sub>	2

# Pohlepno bojanje bridova grafa

#### Indirektna metoda

Problem bojanja bridova grafa G je identičan problemu bojanja vrhova njegovog linijskog grafa L(G). Dakle, umjesto da bojamo bridove grafa G, primijenimo neki pohlepni algoritam na bojanje vrhova grafa L(G).

## Direktne metode

To su specijalizirane metode za bojanje bridova grafa G. Dvije najpoznatije takve metode su:

- Naivno pohlepno bojanje bridova
- Vizingova metoda

#### Naivno pohlepno bojanje bridova

- Funkcionira na analogni način kao i pohlepno bojanje vrhova grafa sa slučajnim poretkom vrhova.
- Ova metoda koristi najviše  $2\Delta(G) 1$  boja.
- Dakle, u najgorem mogućem slučaju koristi manje od dvostrukog broja potrebnih boja jer je uvijek  $\gamma'(G) \geqslant \Delta(G)$ .

Zbog čega ista takva pohlepna metoda nije toliko dobro učinkovita kod bojanja vrhova grafa?

#### Vizingova metoda

- Temelji se na konstruktivnom dokazu Vizingovog teorema u kojemu je opisan postupak rebojanja bridova.
- Kod bojanja bridova jednostavnog grafa u najgorem slučaju koristiti samo jednu boju više od minimalnog broja potrebnih boja.
- U općenitom slučaju, kod grafa G bez petlji koristit će samo  $\mu(G)$  boja više od minimalnog broja potrebnih boja, pri čemu je  $\mu(G)$  multiplicitet grafa G.
- Procedura za rebojanje bridova po potrebi mijenja boje nekim već obojanim bridovima kako bi se mogao obojati novi brid, a da se pritom ne koristi više od  $\Delta(G) + \mu(G)$  boja.

# Sparivanje u grafovima

#### Bergeov teorem

Sparivanje M u grafu G je najveće ako i samo ako G ne sadrži M-uvećani put.

#### Hallov teorem

Neka je G bipartitni graf s biparticijom (X,Y). Tada G sadrži sparivanje koje zasićuje svaki vrh u X ako i samo ako je  $k(S(T)) \geqslant k(T)$  za svaki  $T \subseteq X$ .



Ako je G neprazni s-regularni bipartitni graf, tada G ima savršeno sparivanje M.

**, , , , , , , , , ,** , , ,

## Teorem o ženidbi (životna interpretacija korolara)

Svaka djevojka u selu pozna točno k mladića, a svaki mladić pozna točno k djevojaka. Tada se svaka djevojka može udati za mladića kojeg pozna i svaki mladić može oženiti djevojku koju pozna. Drugim riječima, djevojke i mladići se mogu savršeno spariti.

# Algoritam za najveće sparivanje

- Algoritam za najveće sparivanje u grafu G temelji se na konstruktivnom dokazu Bergeovog teorema.
- Modificiranim BFS ili DFS algoritmom se konstruira šuma alternirajućih stabala s obzirom na trenutno sparivanje M. Pomoću te šume se pronađe neki M-uvećani put.
- Pomoću dobivenog M-uvećanog puta se konstruira novo sparivanje M' za koje je k(M')=k(M)+1. Isti postupak se ponavlja dalje za sparivanje M'.
- Postupak se ponavlja tako dugo dok postoje uvećani putovi s obzirom na trenutno sparivanje. Ako u nekom koraku više ne postoje M-uvećani putovi, tada je trenutno sparivanje M najveće sparivanje u grafu G.

## Edmondsov algoritam – grafovi koji nisu bipartitni

- Neparni ciklusi u grafu stvaraju probleme modificiranom BFS i DFS algoritmu. Stoga ova dva algoritma dobro funkcioniraju jedino na bipartitnim grafovima. Uz dodatnu modifikaciju mogu dobro funkcionirati na svim grafovima.
- Ako modificirani BFS ili DFS algoritam naiđe na cvijet u grafu (neparni ciklus duljine 2k + 1 čijih k bridova pripada sparivanju M), tada se taj cvijet stegne u njegov bazni vrh (vrh koji je susjedan s dva brida tog ciklusa koji ne pripadaju sparivanju M.)
- Na taj način pomažemo modificiranom BFS ili DFS algoritmu da pronađe M-uvećani put u grafu G' u kojemu su svi cvijetovi na koje je naišao u grafu G stegnuti u njihove bazne vrhove.
- Ponovnim rastezanjem svih stegnutih cvijetova pronalazi se M-uvećani put u početnom grafu G.

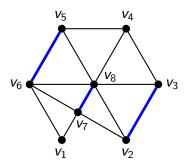
## Još neke napomene

- Najveće sparivanje u bipartitnom grafu može se pronaći i pomoću maksimalnog protoka koristeći Bellman-Fordov algoritam.
- Razlikujte maksimalno sparivanje od najvećeg sparivanja.
- Maksimalno sparivanje u grafu se lagano pronađe pohlepnim algoritmom.
- Maksimalno sparivanje u grafu općenito nije jedinstveno.
- Najveće sparivanje u grafu također općenito nije jedinstveno.

četvrti zadatak

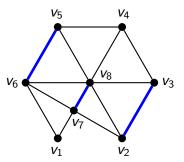
#### Zadatak 4

Zadan je graf G i sparivanje  $M = \{\{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_7, v_8\}\}$  u grafu G čiji bridovi su deblje označeni na slici.

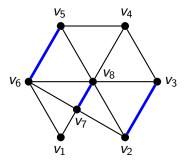


- a) Je li M maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G? Obrazložite odgovor.
- b) Napišite barem dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G ukoliko oni postoje.
- c) Je li M najveće sparivanje u grafu G? Ukoliko nije, pronađite jedno najveće sparivanje pomoću nekog M-uvećanog puta.

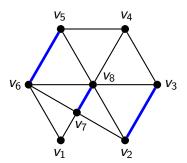
a)



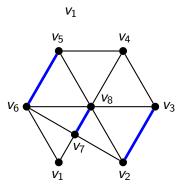
a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .



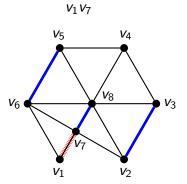
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva *M*-uvećana puta u grafu *G*:



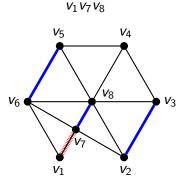
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



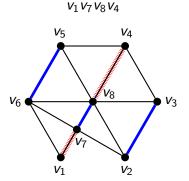
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



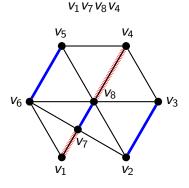
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:

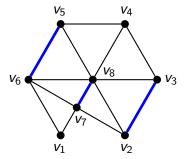


- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:

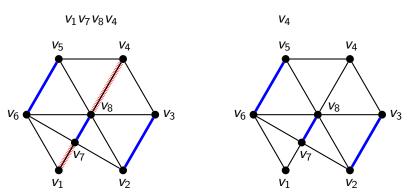


- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:

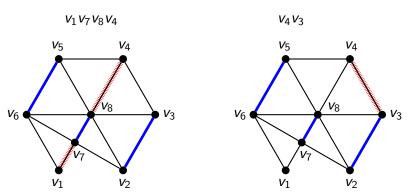




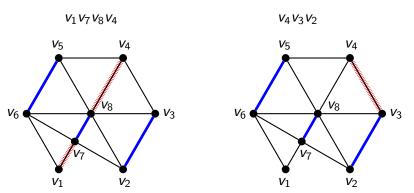
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



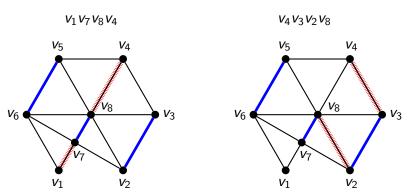
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



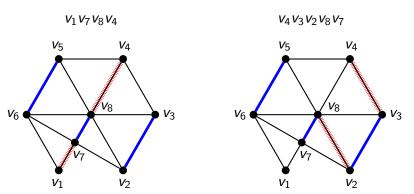
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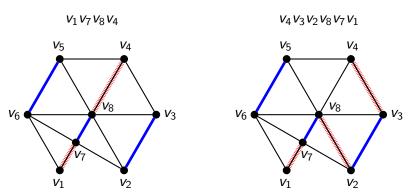
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- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



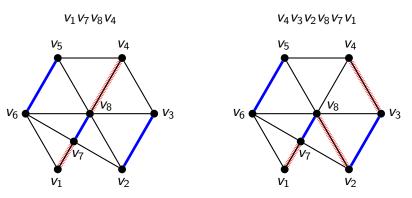
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:



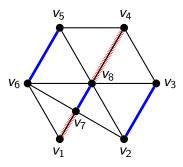
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:

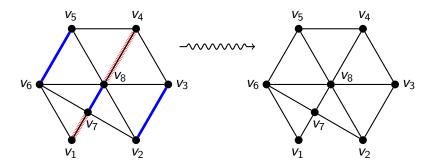


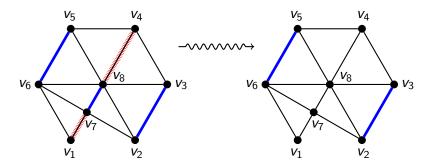
- a) M je maksimalno sparivanje u grafu G jer ne postoji sparivanje M' u grafu G za koje bi vrijedilo  $M \subset M'$ .
- b) Dva M-uvećana puta u grafu G:

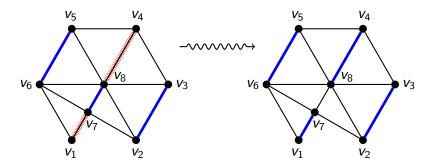


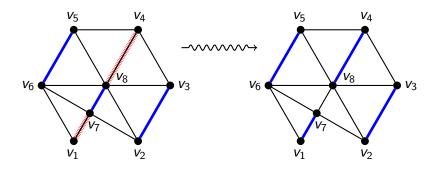
c) M nije najveće sparivanje u grafu G jer postoje M-uvećani putovi.



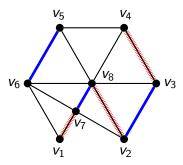


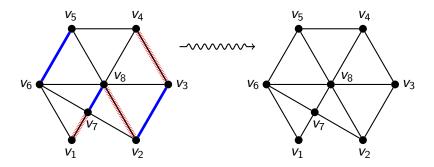


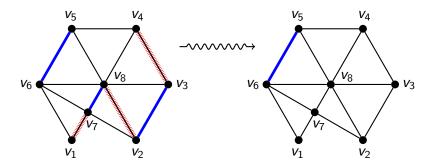


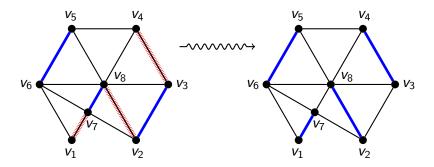


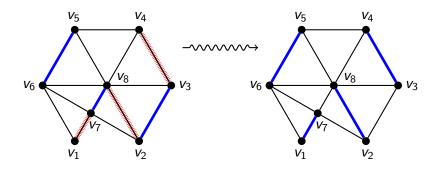
Sparivanje  $M_1 = \{\{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_1, v_7\}, \{v_4, v_8\}\}$  je najveće sparivanje u grafu G koje je ujedno i savršeno sparivanje jer su svi vrhovi  $M_1$ -zasićeni.











Sparivanje  $M_2 = \{\{v_1, v_7\}, \{v_5, v_6\}, \{v_2, v_8\}, \{v_3, v_4\}\}$  je najveće sparivanje u grafu G koje je ujedno i savršeno sparivanje jer su svi vrhovi  $M_2$ -zasićeni.

# peti zadatak

#### Zadatak 5

Tvornica ima pet velikih strojeva  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5$  koji zajedno s ostalim manjim strojevima sudjeluju u proizvodnji. Radom spomenutih strojeva upravlja računalo. U pojedinom koraku proizvodnje računalo treba svakom stroju pridružiti određeni posao kojeg stroj treba obaviti. Međutim, svaki od spomenutih velikih strojeva može obavljati samo određene vrste poslova i ne može u jednom koraku proizvodnje obavljati više različitih poslova. U jednom od koraka proizvodnje veliki strojevi trebaju obaviti što je moguće veći broj poslova  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6$ . U donjoj tablici je prikazano koje sve poslove može obavljati pojedini stroj tako da je na odgovarajuće mjesto stavljen znak  $\checkmark$ .

	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
	<i>r</i> 1	Г2	Г3	Г4	<i>F</i> 5	<i>F</i> 6
$S_1$	1	1	1			1
$S_2$				1	1	
$S_3$				1	1	
$S_4$	1	/	1	1		1
$S_5$				1	1	

Pitanje je kako da računalo rasporedi poslove strojevima tako da u promatranom koraku proizvodnje bude obavljeno što je moguće više poslova.

- a) Modelirajte problem pomoću grafova tako da kratko i jasno opišete na koji ćete način konstruirati graf i na koji problem iz teorije grafova svodite ovaj realni problem.
- b) Može li računalo rasporediti poslove strojevima tako da niti jedan stroj ne miruje u promatranom koraku proizvodnje? Dokažite svoju tvrdnju jezikom teorije grafova.
- Napravite jedan optimalni raspored poslova strojevima za promatrani korak proizvodnje.

a) Neka je G bipartitni graf s biparticijom (X, Y) pri čemu je

$$X = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\} \ i \ Y = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}.$$

a) Neka je G bipartitni graf s biparticijom (X, Y) pri čemu je

$$X = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\} \ i \ Y = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}.$$

Vrhovi  $S_i$  i  $P_j$  su susjedni jedino ako stroj  $S_i$  može obavljati posao  $P_j$ .

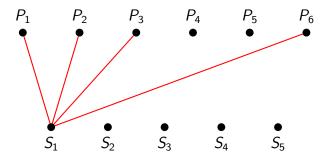
a) Neka je G bipartitni graf s biparticijom  $X = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\}$  i  $Y = \{P_1, P_2, Vrhovi <math>S_i$  i  $P_j$  su susjedni jedino ako strposao  $P_i$ .



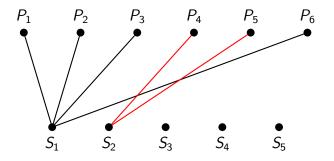


 $P_1$   $P_2$   $P_3$   $P_4$   $P_5$ 

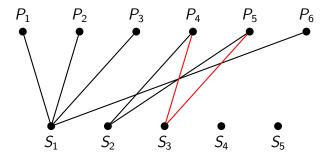
	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	1	1	1			1
$S_2$				1	<b>/</b>	
$S_3$				1	✓	
$S_4$	1	1	✓	1		<b>✓</b>
$S_5$				1	<b>\</b>	



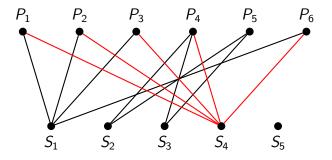
	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	1	1	1			<b>✓</b>
<i>S</i> <sub>2</sub>				1	1	
<i>S</i> <sub>3</sub>				1	✓	
$S_4$	1	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	1		<b>✓</b>
$S_5$				✓	✓	



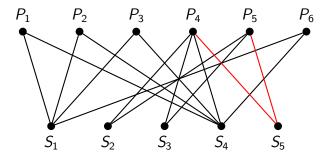
	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	1	1	1			<b>✓</b>
$S_2$				1	1	
$S_3$				✓	✓	
<i>S</i> <sub>4</sub>	1	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	✓		<b>✓</b>
$S_5$				<b>√</b>	✓	



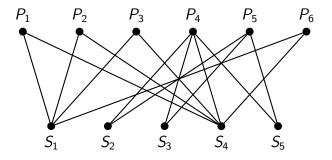
	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	1	1	1			1
$S_2$				✓	✓	
$S_3$				✓	✓	
S <sub>4</sub>	1	1	1	✓		✓
$S_5$				1	1	



	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	1	1	1			1
$S_2$				1	1	
$S_3$				1	1	
$S_4$	1	1	1	1		✓
$S_5$				1	1	

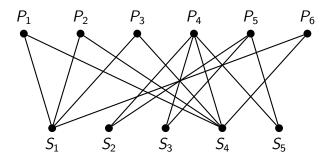


	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$
$S_1$	✓	1	1			1
$S_2$				1	✓	
$S_3$				1	✓	
S <sub>4</sub>	✓	1	1	1		✓
$S_5$				1	1	



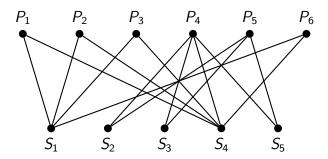
a) Neka je G bipartitni graf s biparticijom (X, Y) pri čemu je  $X = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\}$  i  $Y = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6\}$ .

Vrhovi  $S_i$  i  $P_j$  su susjedni jedino ako stroj  $S_i$  može obavljati posao  $P_j$ .

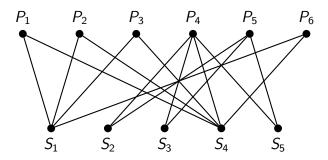


Promatrani realni problem se svodi na traženje najvećeg sparivanja u grafu *G*.

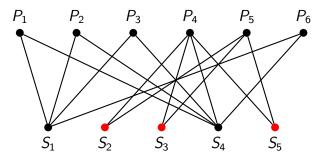
# b) Koristimo Hallov teorem.



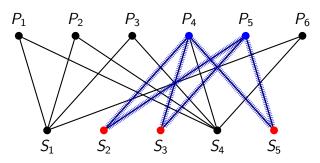
## b) Koristimo Hallov teorem.



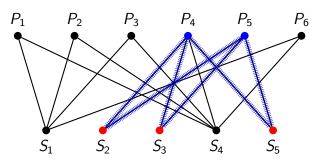
•  $T \subseteq X$ ,



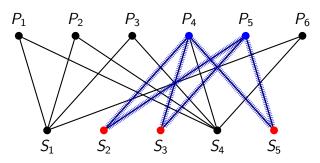
$$\bullet \ T\subseteq X, \quad T=\{S_2,S_3,S_5\}$$



- $\bullet \ T\subseteq X, \quad T=\{S_2,S_3,S_5\}$
- $S(T) = \{P_4, P_5\}$

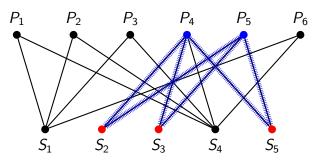


- $\bullet \ T\subseteq X, \quad T=\{S_2,S_3,S_5\}$
- $S(T) = \{P_4, P_5\}$
- k(S(T)) < k(T)



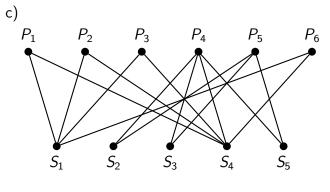
- $\bullet \ T\subseteq X, \quad T=\{S_2,S_3,S_5\}$
- $S(T) = \{P_4, P_5\}$
- k(S(T)) < k(T)

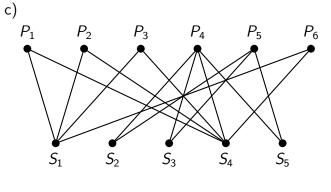
Ne postoji sparivanje u *G* koje zasićuje sve vrhove iz skupa *X*.

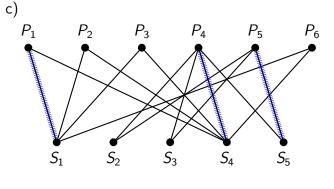


- $T \subseteq X$ ,  $T = \{S_2, S_3, S_5\}$
- $S(T) = \{P_4, P_5\}$
- k(S(T)) < k(T) Ne postoji sparivanje u G koje zasićuje sve vrhove iz skupa X.

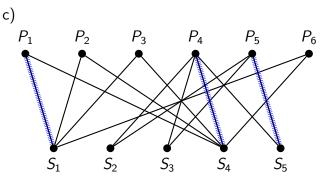
Nije moguće rasporediti poslove strojevima tako da niti jedan stroj ne miruje u promatranom koraku proizvodnje.





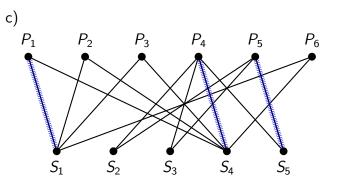


$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_4,P_4\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



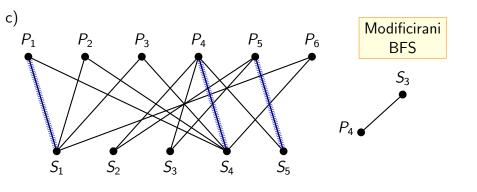
Modificirani BFS

$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

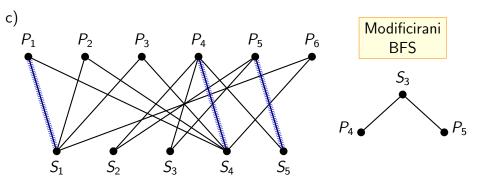




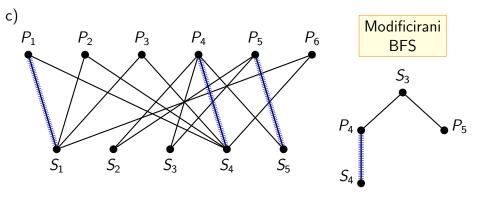
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$



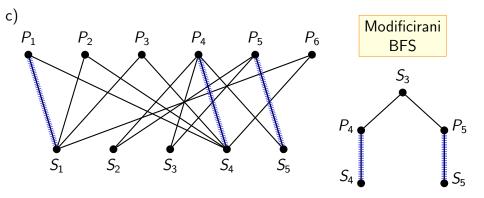
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$



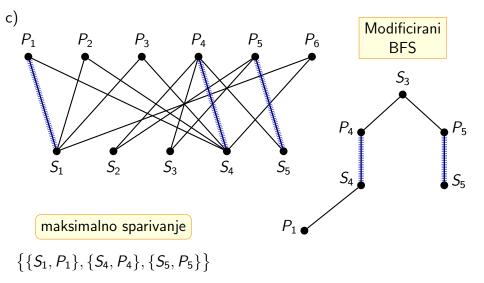
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

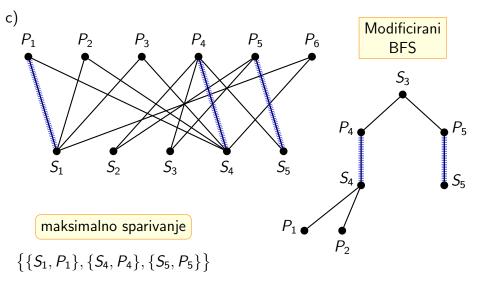


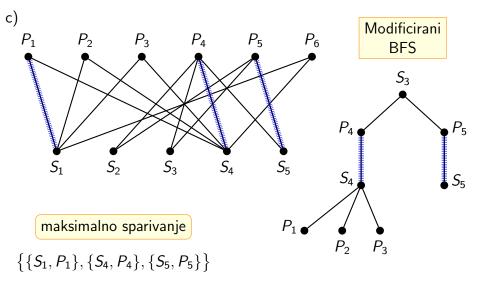
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

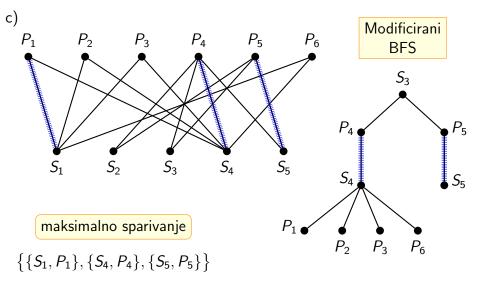


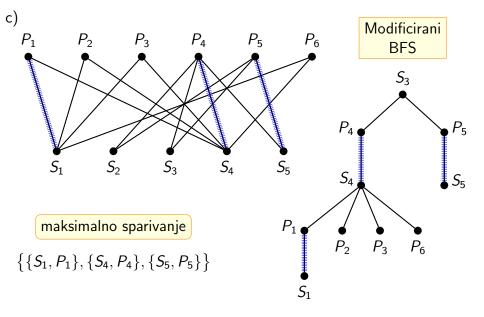
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_4, P_4\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

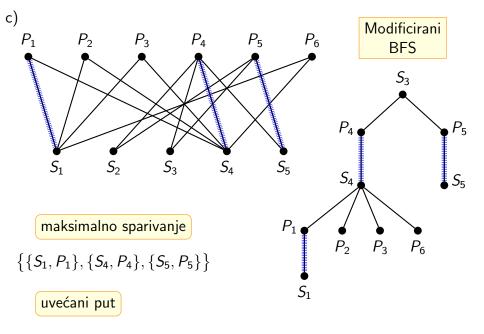


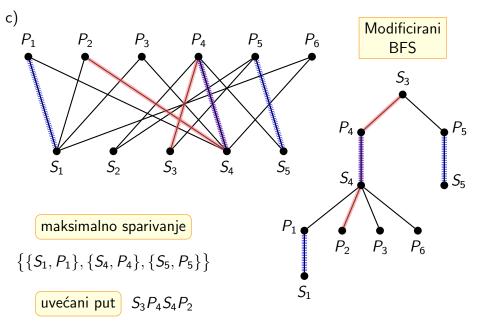


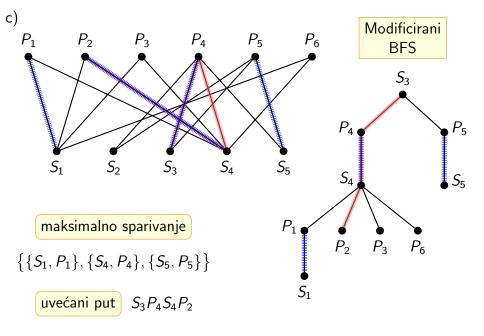


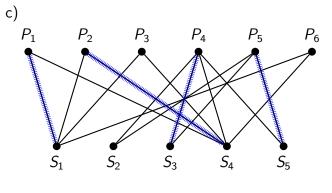


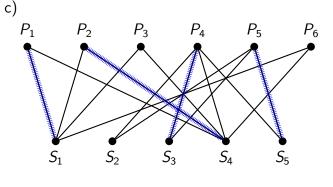




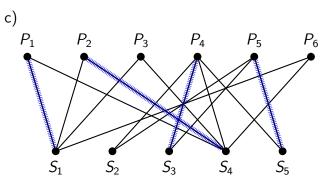






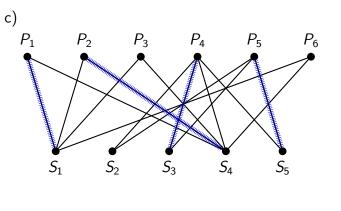


$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



Modificirani BFS

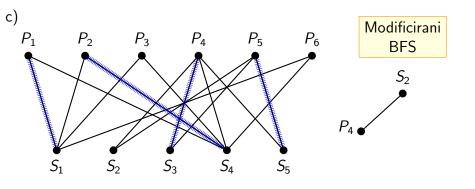
$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



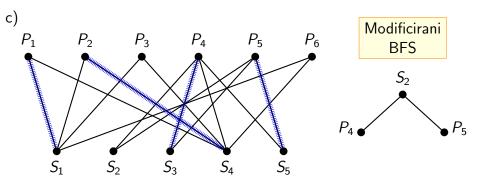
Modificirani BFS S<sub>2</sub>

novo sparivanje

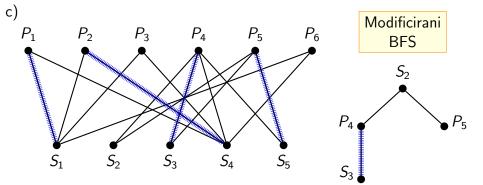
 $\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$ 



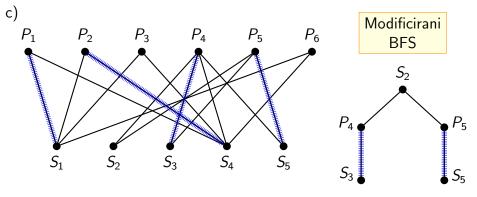
$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



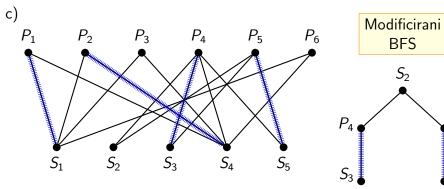
$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$

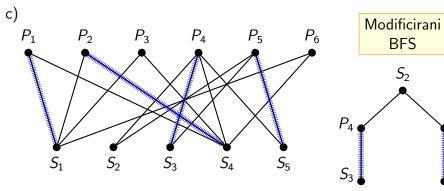


$$\big\{\{S_1,P_1\},\{S_3,P_4\},\{S_4,P_2\},\{S_5,P_5\}\big\}$$



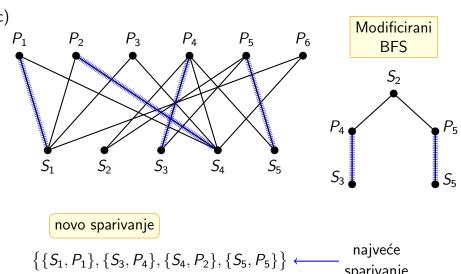
$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_3, P_4\}, \{S_4, P_2\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

uvećani put



$$\{\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_3, P_4\}, \{S_4, P_2\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$$

uvećani put ne postoji



 $\{S_1, P_1\}, \{S_3, P_4\}, \{S_4, P_2\}, \{S_5, P_5\}\}$  and majveće sparivanje uvećani put ne postoji



šesti zadatak

#### Zadatak 6

Na prvoj godini diplomskog studija studenti mogu odabrati neke od 7 izbornih predmeta  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_4$ ,  $P_5$ ,  $P_6$ ,  $P_7$ . Ako postoji barem jedan student koji je upisao različite predmete  $P_i$  i  $P_j$ , tada je u donjoj tablici na odgovarajuće mjesto stavljen znak \*.

	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	P <sub>7</sub>
$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
$P_2$	*		*				*
$P_3$	*	*		*			
$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
$P_5$				*		*	
$P_6$	*			*	*		*
P <sub>7</sub>	*	*				*	

Fakultet želi organizirati kolokvije iz tih predmeta tako da svaki student ima najviše jedan kolokvij iz nekog od tih predmeta u jednom danu.

- a) Modelirajte problem pomoću grafova tako da kratko i jasno opišete na koji način ćete konstruirati graf i na koji problem iz teorije grafova svodite ovaj realni problem.
- b) Koliko je minimalno dana potrebno kako bi se održali svi kolokviji iz navedenih predmeta? Dokažite svoju tvrdnju jezikom teorije grafova.
- c) Napravite jedan takav raspored održavanja kolokvija s minimalnim brojem dana.

a) Neka je G graf sa skupom vrhova  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6, P_7\}$ .

a) Neka je G graf sa skupom vrhova  $\{P_1,P_2,P_3,P_4,P_5,P_6,P_7\}$ .

Različiti vrhovi  $P_i$  i  $P_j$  su susjedni jedino ako postoji barem jedan student koji je upisao predmete  $P_i$  i  $P_j$ .

		$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	$P_7$
	$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
	$P_2$	*		*				*
J	$P_3$	*	*		*			
	$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
	$P_5$				*		*	
	$P_6$	*			*	*		*
	P <sub>7</sub>	*	*				*	



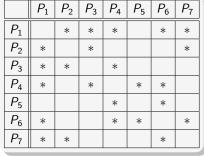


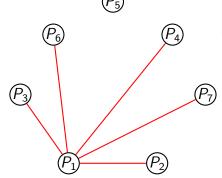


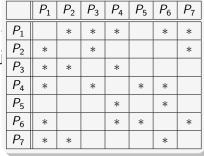


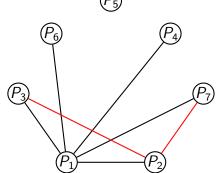


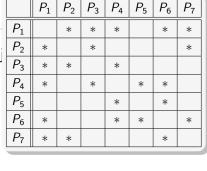


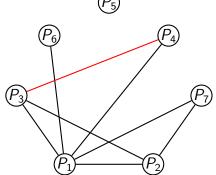


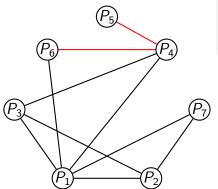




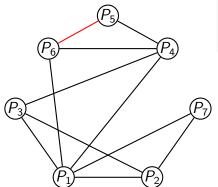




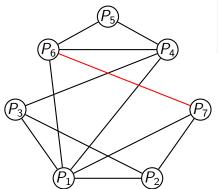




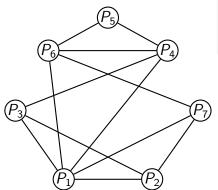
		$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	$P_7$
	$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
i	$P_2$	*		*				*
J	$P_3$	*	*		*			
	$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
	$P_5$				*		*	
	$P_6$	*			*	*		*
	$P_7$	*	*				*	



		$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	$P_7$
	$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
i	$P_2$ $P_3$	*		*				*
J	$P_3$	*	*		*			
	$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
	$P_5$				*		*	
	$P_6$	*			*	*		*
	$P_7$	*	*				*	



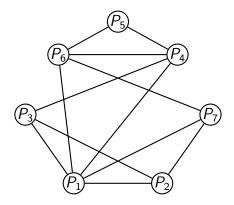
		$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	$P_7$
	$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
	$P_2$	*		*				*
J	$P_3$	*	*		*			
	$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
	$P_5$				*		*	
	$P_6$	*			*	*		*
	P <sub>7</sub>	*	*				*	



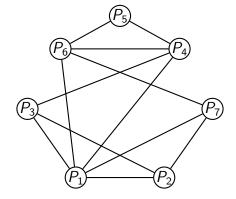
		$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$	$P_5$	$P_6$	$P_7$
	$P_1$		*	*	*		*	*
i	$P_2$	*		*				*
J	$P_3$	*	*		*			
i	$P_4$	*		*		*	*	
	$P_5$ $P_6$				*		*	
	$P_6$	*			*	*		*
	P <sub>7</sub>	*	*				*	

a) Neka je G graf sa skupom vrhova  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6, P_7\}$ .

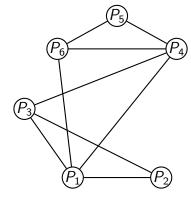
Različiti vrhovi  $P_i$  i  $P_j$  su susjedni jedino ako postoji barem jedan student koji je upisao predmete  $P_i$  i  $P_j$ .



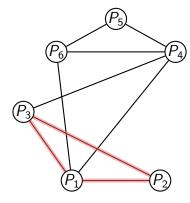
Promatrani realni problem se svodi na određivanje kromatskog broja grafa G i bojanje njegovih vrhova.



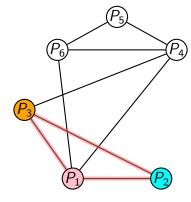
• Pogledajmo podgraf  $G - P_7$ .



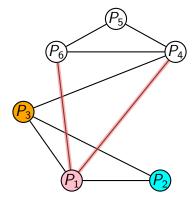
• Pogledajmo podgraf  $G - P_7$ .



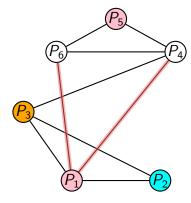
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- ullet Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1,P_2,P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.



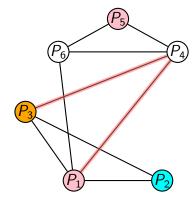
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .



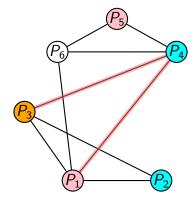
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- ullet Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1,P_2,P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .



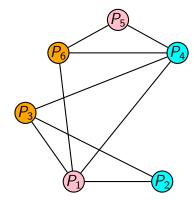
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- ullet Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1,P_2,P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .



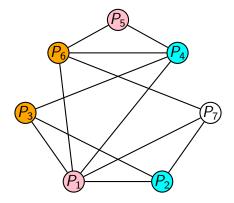
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .
- Vrh  $P_4$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_2$ .



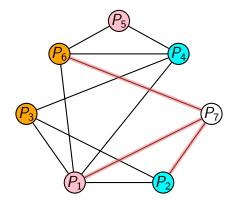
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
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- Vrh  $P_4$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_2$ .



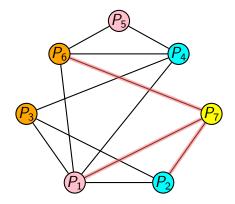
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .
- Vrh  $P_4$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_2$ .
- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .



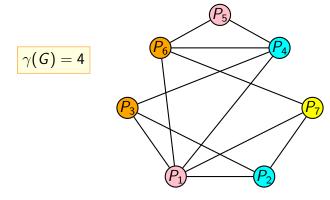
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
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- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .



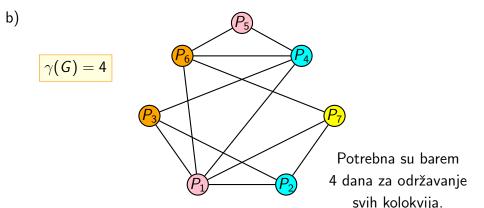
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
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- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .
- Za vrh  $P_7$  je potrebna četvrta boja.



- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .
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- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .
- Za vrh  $P_7$  je potrebna četvrta boja.

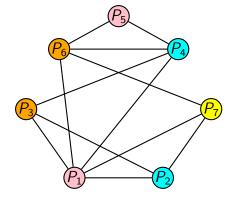


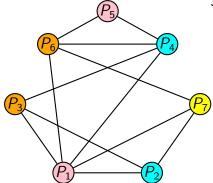
- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
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- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .
- Za vrh  $P_7$  je potrebna četvrta boja.

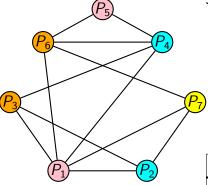


- Pogledajmo podgraf  $G P_7$ .
- Za bojanje 3-klike  $\{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$  potrebne su 3 boje.
- Vrh  $P_5$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_1$ .
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- Vrh  $P_6$  mora biti obojan bojom kojom je obojan vrh  $P_3$ .
- Za vrh  $P_7$  je potrebna četvrta boja.

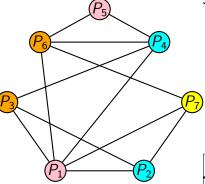
c)



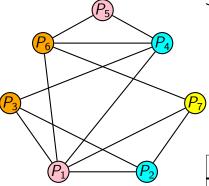




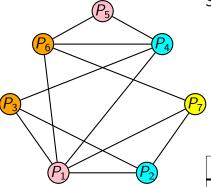
termin	predmet



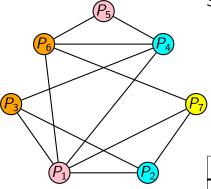
termin	predmet
1. dan (roza)	$P_{1}, P_{5}$



termin	predmet
1. dan (roza)	$P_{1}, P_{5}$
2. dan (svijetlo plava)	$P_{2}, P_{4}$



termin	predmet
1. dan (roza)	$P_{1}, P_{5}$
2. dan (svijetlo plava)	$P_{2}, P_{4}$
3. dan (narančasta)	$P_{3}, P_{6}$



termin	predmet
1. dan (roza)	$P_{1}, P_{5}$
2. dan (svijetlo plava)	$P_{2}, P_{4}$
3. dan (narančasta)	$P_{3}, P_{6}$
4. dan (žuta)	$P_7$