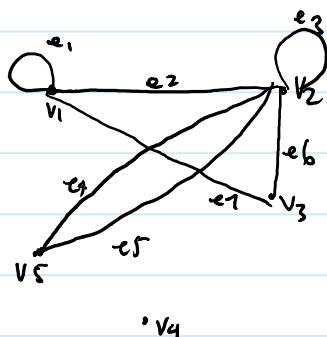


Assignment 9 Part 1

Tuesday, March 1, 2016 2:46 PM

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10.1 - 9



i Find all edges that are incident on v_1

e_1, e_2, e_4

ii Find all vertices that are adjacent to v_3

v_2, v_4

iii Find all edges that are adjacent to e_1

e_2, e_4

iv Find all loops

e_1, e_3

v Find all parallel edges

e_4, e_5

vi Find all isolated vertices

v_4

vii Find the degree of v_3

$$\deg(v_3) = 2$$

viii Find the total degree of the graph

$$\deg(v_1) = e_1 + e_2 + e_4 = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\deg(v_2) = e_3 + e_2 + e_5 + e_6 = 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5$$

$$\deg(v_3) = e_6 + e_7 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\deg(v_4) = 0$$

$$\deg(v_5) = e_4 + e_5 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{total degree} = 14$$

$$\text{or total degree of } G = 2 \cdot (\text{num of edges of } G)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 7$$

...

$$\text{degree of } v = \text{number of edges of } v$$

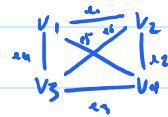
$$= 2 \cdot 7$$

$$= 14$$

10.1 - 27b In a group of 4 people, is it possible for each person to have exactly 3 friends? Why?

Yes it is possible. Suppose we have four vertices that represent 4 people if each had three edges (representing a friendship) we would have a total of

12 deg



$$v_1 \{ e_1, e_5, e_4 \}$$

$$v_2 \{ e_1, e_2, e_5 \}$$

$$v_3 \{ e_4, e_2, e_6 \}$$

$$v_4 \{ e_3, e_5, e_6 \}$$

10.1 - 44 a) In a simple graph must every vertex have degree that is less than the number of vertices in a graph?

Yes because a simple graph does not contain loops or parallel edges the maximum amount of edges a vertex can have is total vertices - 1



$$\deg(v_1) = 1 \quad \deg(v_2) = 1$$

b) Can there be a simple graph that has four vertices each with a different degree?

NO! Lets say that we have a simple graph with four vertices. Because it is a simple graph the highest degree a point can have is $v-1 = 3$. The lowest possible degree is 0. If a vertex "A" has 3 degs, it means that the remaining 3 vertices have a degree ≥ 1 since "A" created an edge with all of the vertices.

c) Can there be a simple graph that has n vertices all of different degrees.

NO! Suppose we have a graph of size n (where $n \geq 2$). The possible degrees for all vertices are $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$. If a vertex has a degree of $n-1$, it means that no vertices can have a degree of 0.