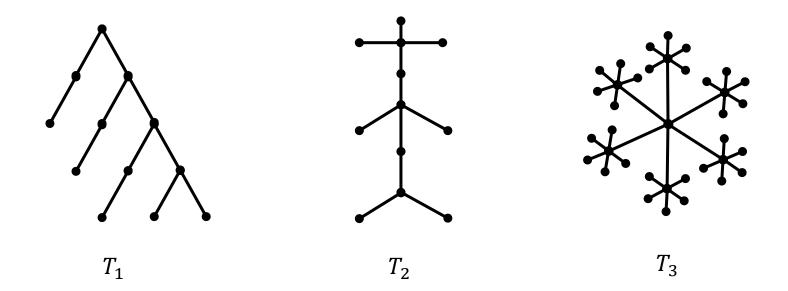
#### The number of spanning trees

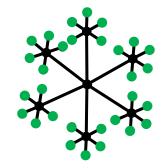
longhuan@sjtu.edu.cn

## 树的刻画

- 树(Tree): 连通无环图。
- 树的例子:



## 叶子(leaf)



- 叶子(leaf): 图G中度数为1的顶点被称为叶子或终点(end-vertex)。
- 引理:对任意树T,如果 $|T| \ge 2$ ,则T必含有至少两个终点。
- 证明: 取T中的一条极长路径P

$$P \quad \xrightarrow{e_1} \quad ---- \quad \xrightarrow{e_t} \quad v_{t-1} \quad v_t$$

$$\deg_T(v_0) = \deg_T(v_t) = 1$$

#### 树的基本性质

- 树生长引理(Tree-growing lemma): 对图G 及图G上的叶子结点v而言,如下命题等价
  - $\mathsf{L}$  图G是树。
  - II. 图G-v是树。

证明:

树生长引理的意义: 在归纳证明中的应用。

#### 树的等价刻画

- 对图G = (V, E)而言,以下陈述等价
  - I. 图G是树。
  - II. 路径唯一:对任意两点 $u,v \in V$ ,存在从u到v的唯一路径。
  - III. 最小连通图: G是连通图,且去掉任意一条边后都成为非连通图。
  - IV. 最大无环图: G不含环,但增加任何一条边所得到的图G + e(其中 $e \in \binom{V}{2}$ \E)中含有一个环。
  - V. Euler方程: G是连通图,且|V| = |E| + 1。

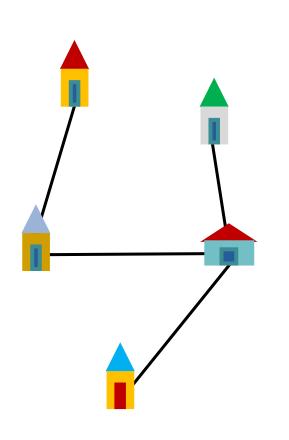
#### 树的等价刻画

- 对图G = (V, E)而言,以下陈述等价
  - I. 图G是树。
  - II. 路径唯一:对任意两点 $u,v \in V$ ,存在从u到v的唯一路径。
  - III. 最小连通图: G是连通图,且去掉任意一条边后都成为非连通图。
  - IV. 最大无环图: G不含环,但增加任何一条边所得到的图G + e(其中 $e \in \binom{V}{2}$ \E)中含有一个环。
  - V. Euler方程: G是连通图,且|V| = |E| + 1。

#### 树的等价刻画

- 对图G = (V, E)而言,以下陈述等价
  - L 图G是树。
  - V. Euler方程: G是连通图,且|V| = |E| + 1。
- 证明: (I.⇔V.)

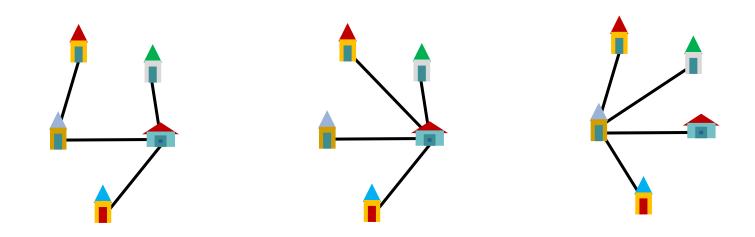
- 厅盆一个个生态上去
- 充分性: 归纳法(用树生长引理,对顶点个数做归纳)。
- 必要性: (归纳法)考虑连通图G满足|V| = |E| + 1 ≥ 2。
  - 》由握手定理,图G中顶点度数之和为2|V|-2。故图G中必存在度数小于2的顶点,且图G是连通图,任何点度数非0,故存在度数为1的点,设为v。
  - ▶考虑G' = G v。易验证归纳假设条件成立,根据归纳假设G'是树。
  - ▶显然,G'是树蕴含G是树。



问题: 某小镇一共有n座 房子,某天小镇上的人计 划在房子下面修建紧急逃 生地道, 使得所有房子从 地下最后是连通的,同时 出于安全考虑地道图中不 允许有环。问有多少种挖 掘地道的方案?

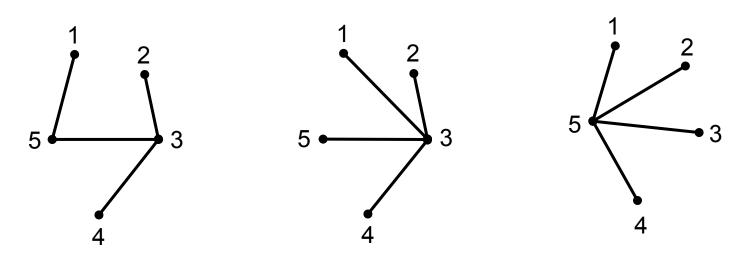
#### 树的计数

• 问题抽象: *n*个不同顶点所能构成的树的个数。



#### 树的计数

- 问题抽象: *n*个不同顶点所能构成的树的个数。
- 两棵树T,T'是"相等"的当且仅当树T的边 集与树T'的边集相等。



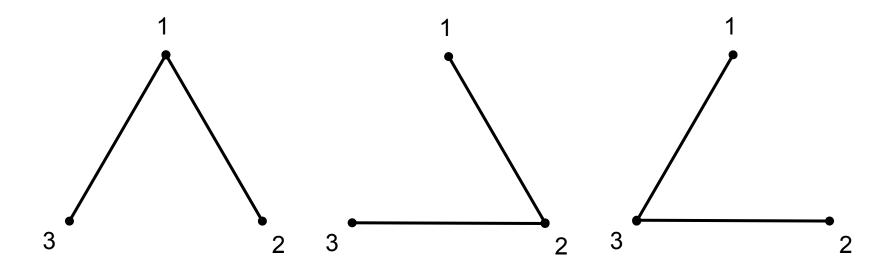
#### 生成树

- 生成树(Spanning tree): 对连通图G = (V, E),生成树是包含G的所有顶点且为树的子图。
- 上述问题最终抽象为: 设 $V = \{1,2,...,n\}$ ,  $n \ge 2$ , 问 $K_n$ 的生成树一共有多少种?

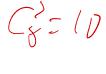
• n = 2: 1  $\neq$ 

1 • 2

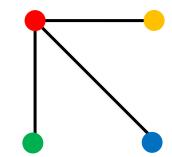
#### • n = 3: 3 ? ? \*\*

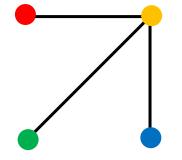


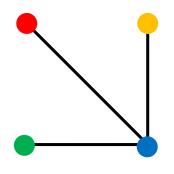
00000

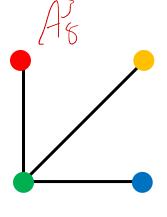


- n = 4: ?种
  - 星形: 4种





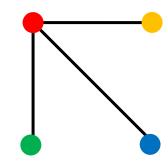


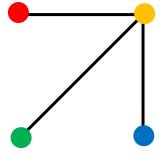


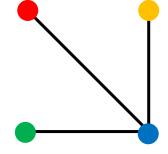
-路径:  $\frac{4!}{2}$  = 12 种

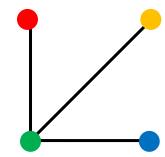


- n = 4: 16  $\neq$ 
  - 星形: 4种





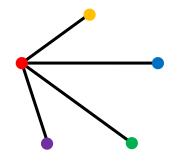




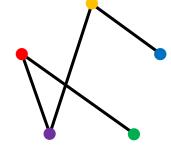
-路径:  $\frac{4!}{2}$  = 12 种

16

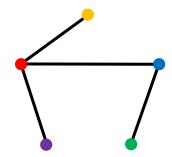
- *n* = 5: ?种
  - 星形: 5 种



-路径: 
$$\frac{5!}{2} = 60$$
种

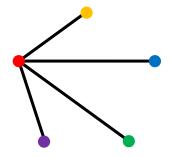


$$-T形: 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$$
种

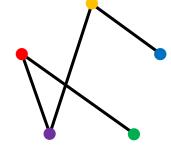


• 
$$n = 5$$
: 125种

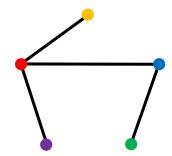
- 星形: 5 种



-路径: 
$$\frac{5!}{2} = 60$$
种



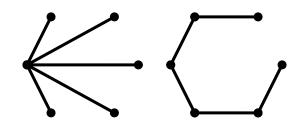
$$-T形: 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$$
种



• *n* = 6: ?种

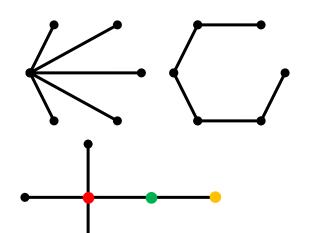
• *n* = 6: ?种

-星形: 6种, 路径:  $\frac{6!}{2}$  = 360 种



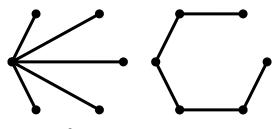
• *n* = 6: ?种

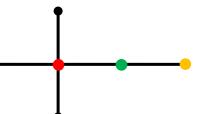
-星形: 6种, 路径:  $\frac{6!}{2}$  = 360 种



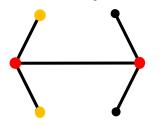
-+字架形:  $6 \times 5 \times 4 = 120$  种

$$-$$
星形: 6种, 路径:  $\frac{6!}{2}$  = 360 种

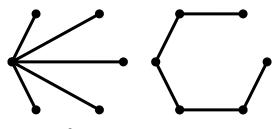


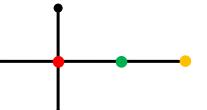


-双箭头形:  $\binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = 90$  种

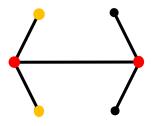


• 
$$n = 6$$
: ?种

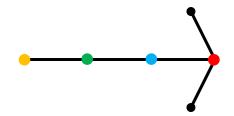


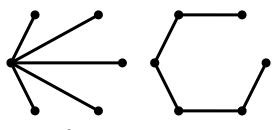


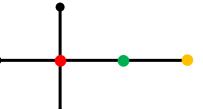
-双箭头形:  $\binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = 90$  种



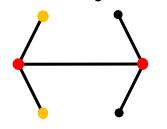
- 单箭头形:  $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 360$  种



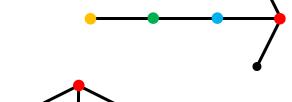




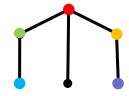
-双箭头形:  $\binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = 90$  种

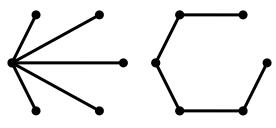


- 单箭头形:  $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 360$  种



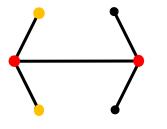
- 雨棚形:  $\frac{6\times5\times4\times3\times2}{2}$  = 360 种







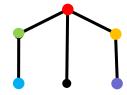
-双箭头形:  $\binom{6}{2} \times \binom{4}{2} = 90$  种



- 单箭头形:  $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 360$  种



- 雨棚形:  $\frac{6\times5\times4\times3\times2}{2}$  = 360 种



## 含n个顶点的树

顶点个数	树的种数	
1	1	
2	1	
3	3	
4	16	
5	125	
6	1296	

### 含n个顶点的树

顶点个数	树的种数
1	$1=1^{-1}$
2	$1=2^{0}$
3	$3 = 3^1$
4	$16 = 4^2$
5	$125 = 5^3$
6	$1296 = 6^4$

• Caley 定理(Caley's formula): n个项点能构成的不同树一共有 $n^{n-2}$ 种。

# A proof via score

**Proposition.** Let  $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n$  be positive integers summing up to 2n-2. Then the number of spanning trees of the graph  $K_n$  in which the vertex i has degree exactly  $d_i$  for all  $i=1,2,\ldots,n$  equals  $f(a_1-1)! (d_2-1)! \cdots (d_n-1)!$ 

**Proof.** (By induction on n) T: the set of STs of  $K_n$  with given degrees.

- degrees.

   n=1,2, the proposition holds trivially.
- n > 2: there must exist an i with  $d_i = 1$ . w.l.o.g.  $d_n = 1$ .
- For  $1 \le i \le n-1$ ,  $T_i \subseteq T$ , where  $T_i$  is the STs with  $\{i,n\} \in E$
- Delete  $v_n$  from each tree in  $T_i$  to get  $T_i'$ : STs of  $K_{n-1}$  with degrees  $d_1, d_2, \dots d_{i-1}, d_i 1, d_{i+1}, \dots, d_{n-1}$ .

取特殊人人传数为1) 春它与光和到  $T_{i} \leq T \qquad |T| = \frac{1}{2} |T_{i}|$ 

#### A proof via score

**Proposition.** Let  $d_1, d_2, ..., d_n$  be positive integers summing up to 2n - 2. Then the number of spanning trees of the graph  $K_n$  in which the vertex i has degree exactly  $d_i$  for all i = 1, 2, ..., n equals

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}.$$

Proof. (Continue)
$$|T_{i}| = |T'_{i}| = \frac{(n-3)!}{(d_{1}-1)!\cdots(d_{i-1}-1)!(d_{i}-2)!(d_{i+1}-1)!\cdots(d_{n-1}-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-3)!(d_{i}-1)}{(d_{1}-1)!(d_{2}-1)!\cdots(d_{n-1}-1)!} \implies 195 \implies 35$$

$$|T| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |T_{i}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-3)!(d_{i}-1)}{(d_{1}-1)!(d_{2}-1)!\cdots(d_{n-1}-1)!} = \cdots$$

$$|2h-2\rangle - (n-1)-|2h-2$$
29

#### A proof via score

**Proposition.** Let  $d_1, d_2, ..., d_n$  be positive integers summing up to 2n - 2. Then the number of spanning trees of the graph  $K_n$  in which the vertex i has degree exactly  $d_i$  for all i = 1, 2, ..., n equals

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!}.$$

#### **Finally**

$$|T(K_n)| = \sum_{\substack{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n \ge 1 \\ d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_n = 2n - 2}} \frac{(n-2)!}{(d_1 - 1)! (d_2 - 1)! \dots (d_n - 1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n = n - 2 \\ k_1, \dots, k_n \ge 0}} \frac{(n-2)!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_n!}$$

$$= \underbrace{(1 + 1 + \dots + 1)^{n-2}}_{n-2} = n^{n-2}.$$

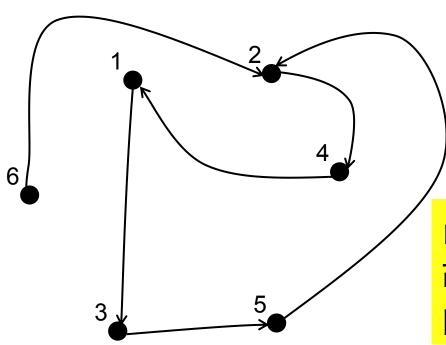
#### A proof with Vertebrates



#### 有限域上的函数与函数图

• Function graph  $f: V \rightarrow V$ 

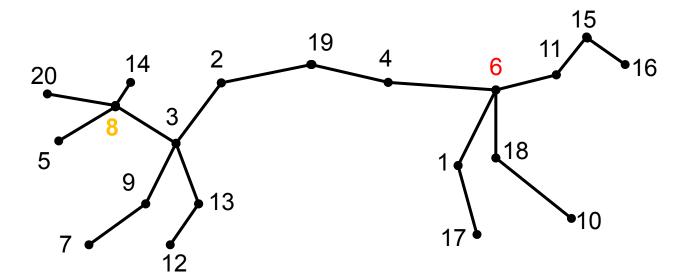
v	1	2	3	4	5	6
f(v)	3	4	5	1	2	2

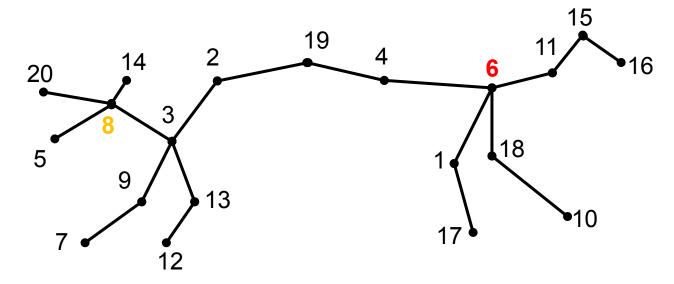


函数图与函数一一对应。 故|V| = n时共有 $n^n$ 种不同 的函数图。

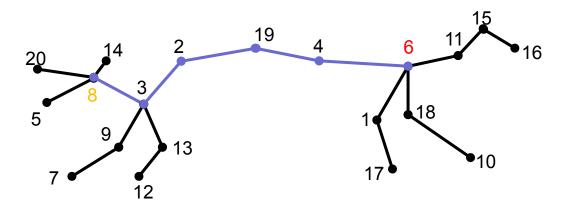
## 脊椎动物(Vertebrate)骨骼标本

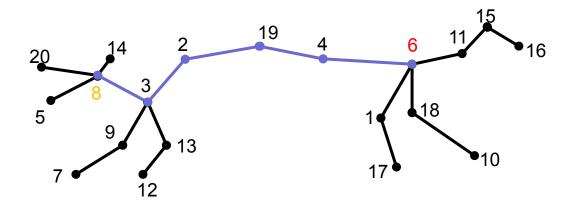
- 骨骼标本: 三元组(T,h,b)被称为骨骼标本 若其中(1) T是一棵树; (2) h, $b \in V$ 。 h被称 为颈椎骨, b被称为尾椎骨。
- 注意: *h*, *b*必须是树上的节点,除此外没有任何限制(可重合)。



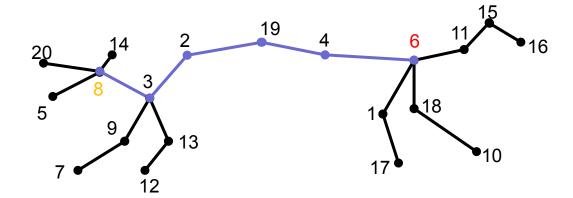


- ① 如果|V| = n,用 $T_n$ 表示V上的树的所有可能棵数。
- ② 每一棵树T对应 $n^2$ 种骨骼标本(T,h,b)。
- ③ 骨骼标本与V上的函数图一一对应。有 $n^n$ 种。
- ④ 根据②③:  $T_n = \frac{n^n}{n^2} = n^{n-2}$

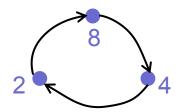




v						
f(v)	8	3	2	19	4	6

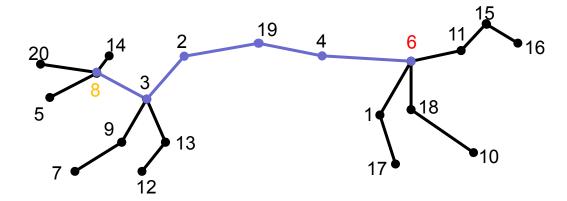


v	2	3	4	6	8	19
f(v)	8	3	2	19	4	6

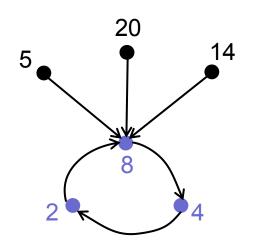


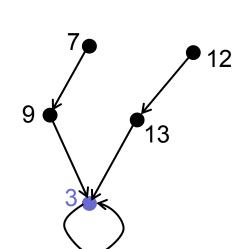


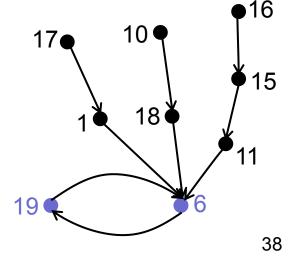




v	2	3	4	6	8	19
f(v)	8	3	2	19	4	6

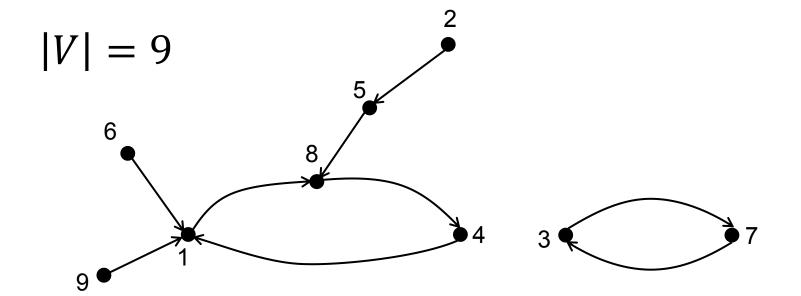


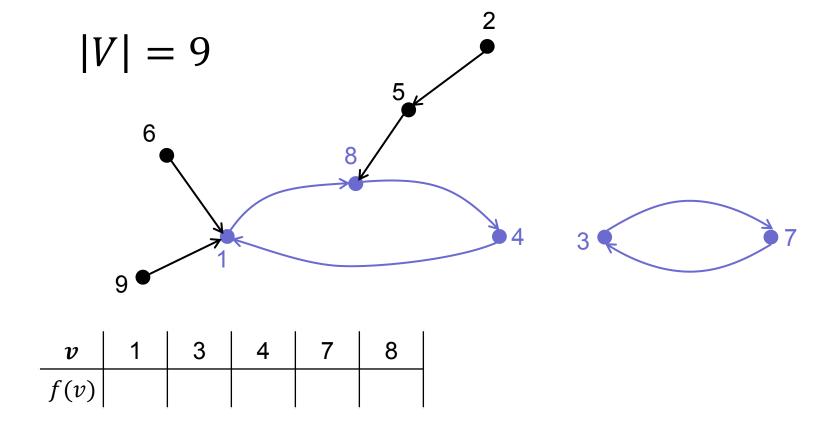


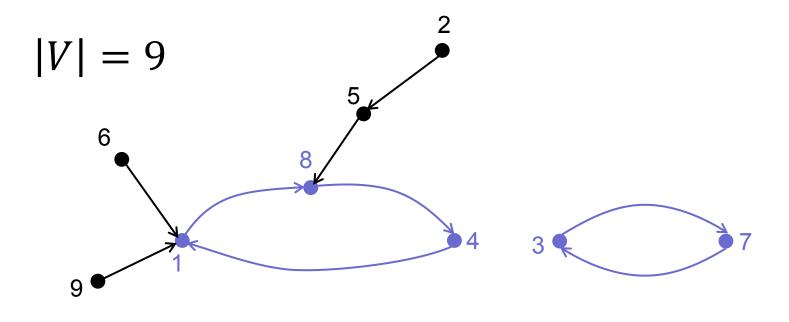


# 骨骼标本与V上的函数图一一对应

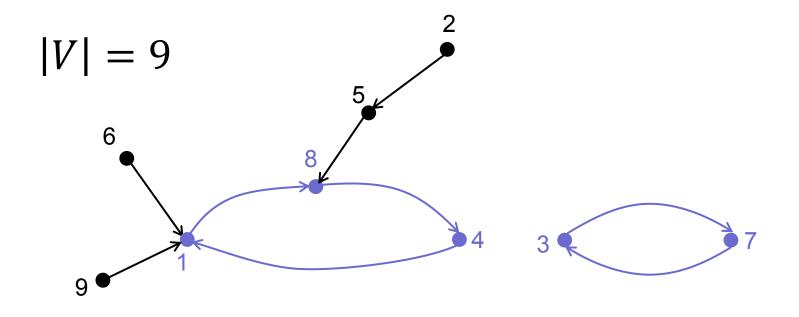
- V上的骨骼标本  $\longrightarrow$  函数  $f: V \to V$
- 函数  $f: V \to V \longrightarrow V$ 上的骨骼标本



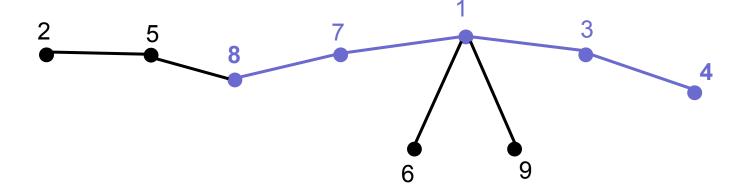


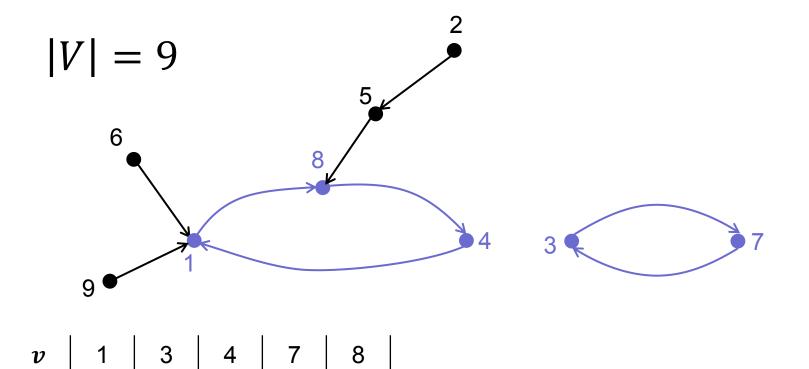


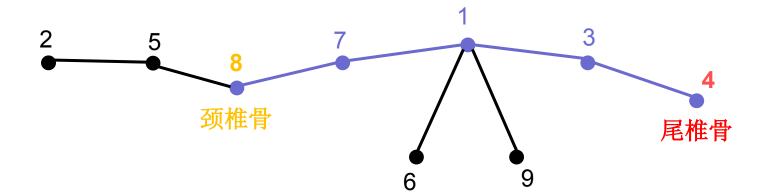
v	1	3	4	7	8
f(v)	8	7	1	3	4



v	1	3	4	7	8
f(v)	8	7	1	3	4







f(v)

- ① 如果|V| = n,用 $T_n$ 表示V上的树的所有可能棵数。
- ②每一棵树T对应 $n^2$ 种骨骼标本(T,h,b)。
- ③ 骨骼标本与V上的函数图一一对应。故有 $n^n$ 种。
- ④ 根据②③:  $T_n = \frac{n^n}{n^2} = n^{n-2}$

# Proof working with determinants

$$G = (V, E)$$
, where  $V = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$   $n \ge 2$ ,  $E = \{e_1, e_2, ..., e_m\}$ 

Define  $n \times n$  matrix Q -- the Laplace matrix for G:

$$q_{ii} = \deg_{\mathbf{G}}(i) \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$q_{ij} = \begin{cases} -1 & \{i,j\} \in E(G) \\ 0 & \text{other wise} \end{cases} \quad i,j = 1,2,\dots,n, i \neq j.$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \deg(1) & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \deg(2) & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \deg(n) \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

 $Q_{ij}$  denote the  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$  matrix arising from the matrix Q by deleting the ith row and jth column.

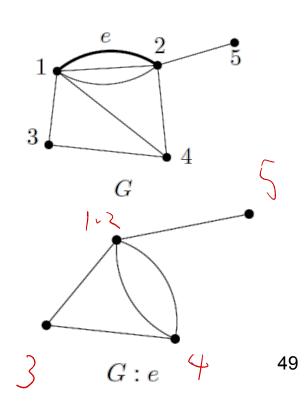
Application: 
$$G = K_n$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} n & 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & n-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & n-1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$Q_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & n-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & n-1 \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$$

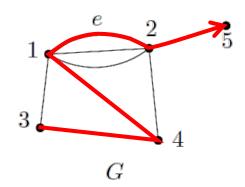
$$\det(Q_{11}) = n^{n-2}$$

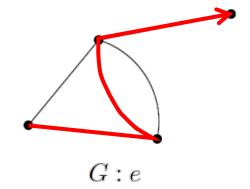
- Proof. (By induction) We show that the theorem holds for multigraphs (i.e., for graphs with multiple edges, no self-loops).
- For an edge
- ① G e Graph  $(V, E \setminus \{e\})$
- ② G:e contraction
  - I. Remove the edge e
  - II. Merge the endpoints of *e*
  - III. Remove self-loops



Proof. For an edge

② G: e





$$T(G) = T(G - e) + T(G:e)$$

• Proof. For an edge  $e \in G$ 

$$T(G) = T(G - e) + T(G : e)$$
  $e = \{1,2\}$ 

$$e = \{1,2\}$$

Q': the Laplacian of G-e

Q''': the Laplacian of G: e

 $Q'_{11} = Q_{11}$  except the element in the upper left corner minus 1.

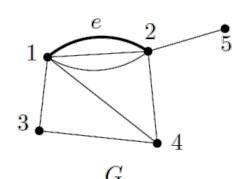
$$Q''_{11} = Q_{11,22}.$$

• Proof. For an edge  $e \in G$ 

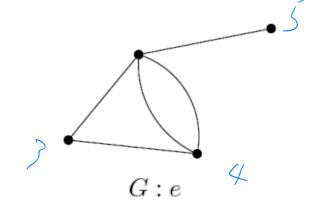
$$T(G) = T(G - e) + T(G : e)$$
  $e = \{1,2\}$ 

$$e = \{1,2\}$$

$$Q''_{11} = Q_{11,22}.$$



$$Q_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad Q_{11}'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Q_{11}'' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Proof. By induction on m that the results holds for every multigraph G with at most m edges.
- Base: m=0 works.
- Vertex 1 is incident to at least one edge. Fix one of them and call it e. Numbering the other end of e to be 2. By induction

$$T(G) = T(G - e) + T(G : e)$$
  
=  $\det Q'_{11} + \det Q''_{11}$   
=  $\det Q'_{11} + \det Q_{11,22}$   
=  $\det Q_{11}$ 

- Proof. By induction on m that the results holds for every multigraph G with at most m edges.
- Base: m=0 works.
- Vertex 1 is incident to at least one edge. Fix one of them and call it e. Numbering the other end of e to be 2. By induction

$$T(G) = T(G - e) + T(G : e)$$
  
=  $\det Q'_{11} + \det Q''_{11}$   
=  $\det Q'_{11} + \det Q_{11,22}$   
=  $\det Q_{11}$