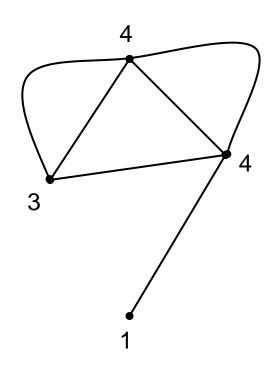
Applications of Handshake lemma

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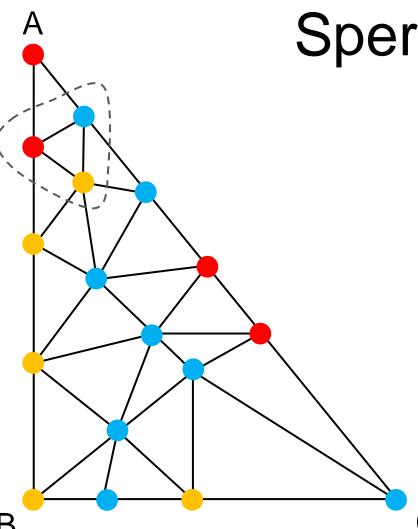
握手定理(回顾)

• **握手定理**: 给定无向图 G = (V, E),有 $\sum_{v \in V} \deg_G(v) = 2|E|$

• 推论: 无向图中,度数 为奇数的点一定是有偶 数多个。



$$1 + 3 + 4 + 4 = 12 = 2 \times 6$$



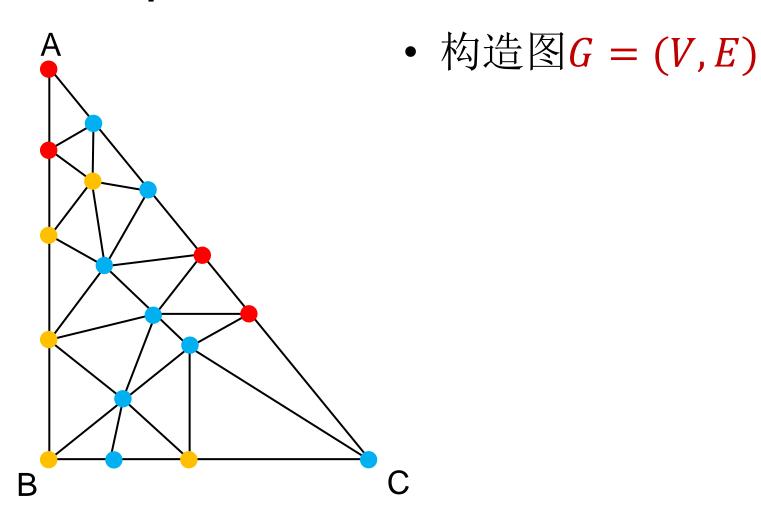
Sperner 引理

- 已知平面上的一个三角形ABC。
- 任意划分成若干小的不重叠三角 形。
- 用●、●、●依次对A、B、C三 个顶点着色。
- 对其余顶点着色:
 - BC边上的点用·色或·色
 - AB边上的点用●色或●色
 - AC边上的点用•色或•色
 - 其它内部顶点: 任意着色

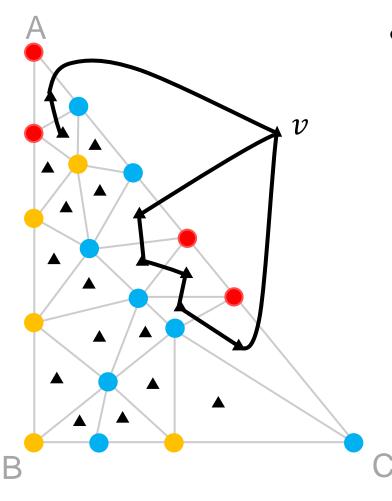
Sperner 引理(平面):必然存在一个三个顶点不同色的三角形



Sperner's lemma的证明

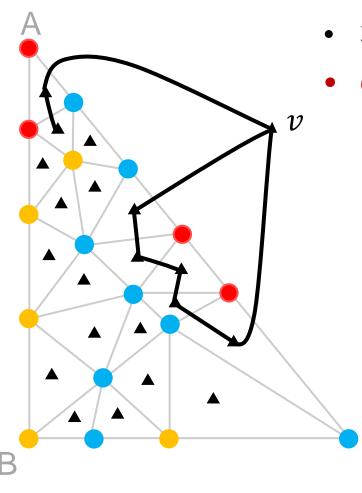


Sperner's lemma的证明

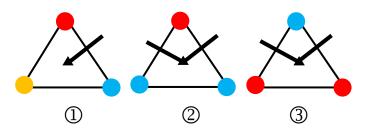


- 构造图G = (V, E)
 - V: 每个闭合的连续平面(小三角形)抽象为一个点,外面的开放平面也抽象为一个点,外面的开放平面也抽象为一个点,用▲表示,取名为v。
 - E: 两个▲之间有一条 边当且仅当原对应平 面相邻且邻边顶点着 色为•和•。

Sperner's lemma的证明



- 构造图G = (V, E)
- G中顶点的度数:
 - *V*在ABC内(非*v*)度数非0的情况:



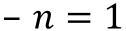
- V在ABC内(非v)的点在其余情况下度数均为0。
- V在ABC外的点(点v)的度数: 就是AC边上的颜色改变次数,
- _C 易证其必为<mark>奇数</mark>。
- 根据**握手定理**, *G*中必还有度数 为奇的点,即情况①必发生。 ₆

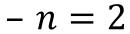
引理的一般形式

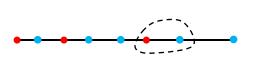
• Spernner's lemma (Sperner, 1928): 对任意n维单形体(n-simplex)进行分割并用n+1种颜色去着色,则任何合适的单形体分割着色方案下,都必有一个包含所有不同颜色的单元。

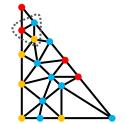
• 例:

$$-n = 0$$



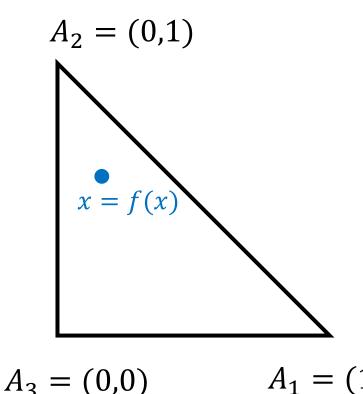






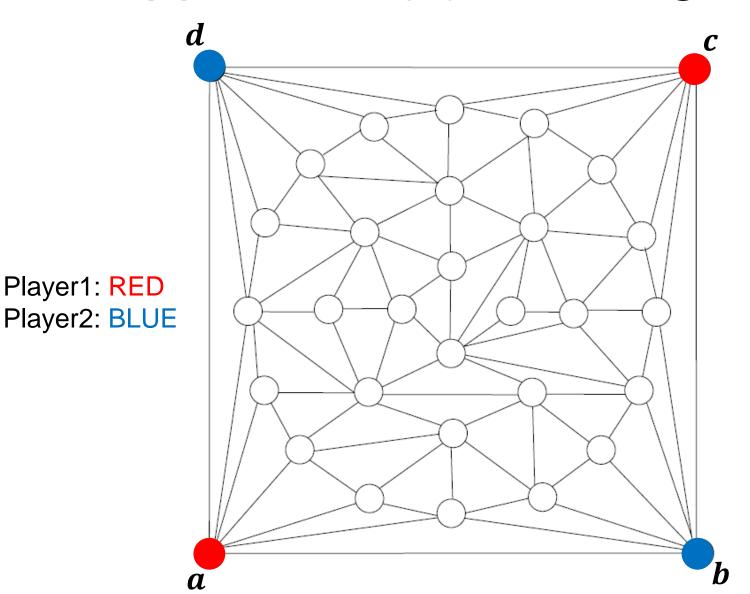
$$-n=3$$
 四面体

Application(1) – Fix point

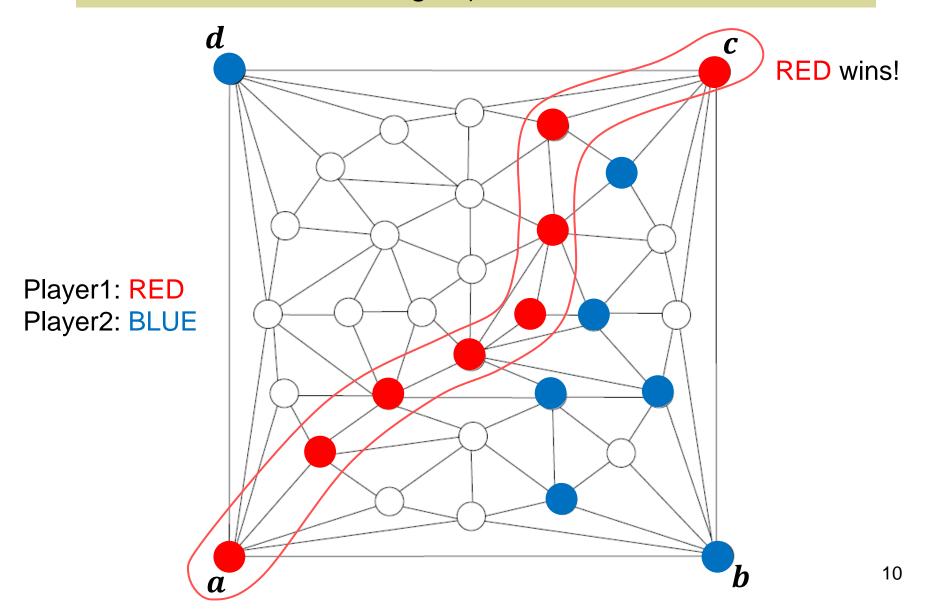


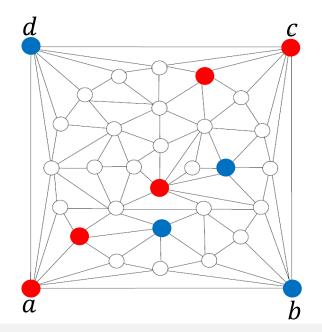
- Δ is a triangle in the plane.
- $f: \Delta \to \Delta$ is continuous: $\forall a \in \Delta, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ $(b \in \Delta \land dist(a,b) \le \delta$ $\to dist(f(a),f(b)) \le \epsilon.)$
- Planar Brouwer's fixed point theorem: Every $A_1 = (1,0)$ continuous function $f: \Delta \to \Delta$ has a fixed point.

Application(2) – HEX game



Proposition: To any given type (outer face is a square, all inner faces are triangles), there must be a winner.



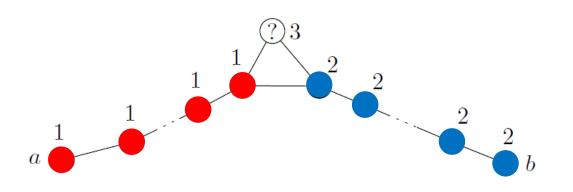


- R = the set of vertices marked red.
- B = the set of vertices marked blue.

Labelling vertex v:

- 1: if the vertex belongs to R and there is an allred path from a to v.
- 2: if the vertex belongs to B and there is an allblue path from b to v.
- 3: otherwise.

Observation: If the proposition fails, then both *c* and *d* must be labelled by 3.

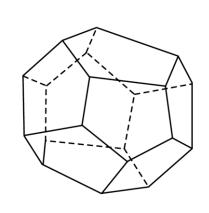


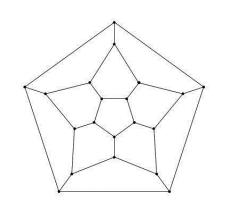
Observation: If the proposition fails, then both *c* and *d* must be labelled by 3.

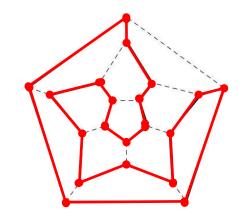
- A triangle contains three different labels {1, 2, 3} will lead to contradiction.
- If both c and d have label 3, then there must be such an triangle.
- Either *c* is labeled 1 or *d* is labeled 2.
- Either RED wins or BLUE wins.

哈密顿回路

• 19世纪英国数学家哈密顿(Sir William Hamilton)提出的问题:正凸12面体,把20个顶点比作世界上20个城市,30条棱表示这些城市间的交通路线。问题:能否周游世界,即从某个城市出发,经过每城一次且只一次最后返回出发地。



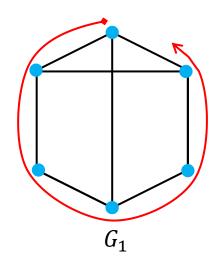


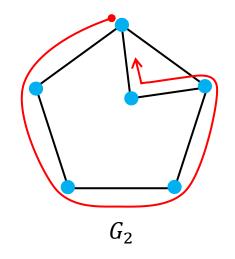


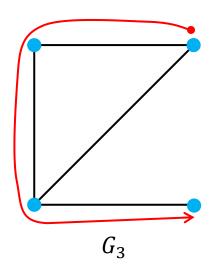
哈密顿图

- 哈密顿回路(Hamiltonian cycle): 如果一个环经过图上所有点正好一次,则此环被称为哈密顿环。
- 哈密顿图(Hamiltonian graph): 含有哈密顿 环的图,被称为哈密顿图。
- 哈密顿路径(Hamiltonian path): 如果一条路径经过图上所有点正好一次,则此路径被称为哈密顿路径。
- 仅考虑简单图(无环、无重边)。

• 例:

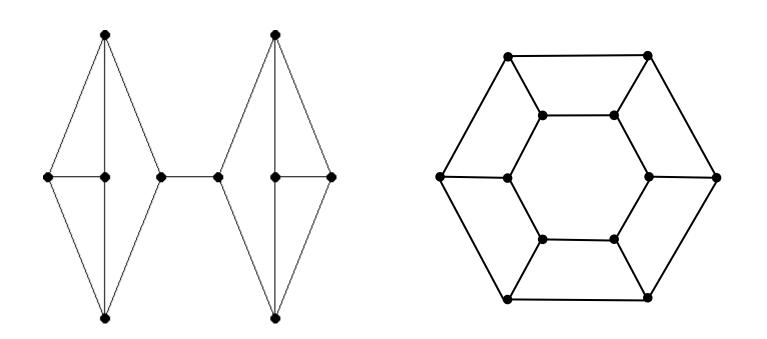


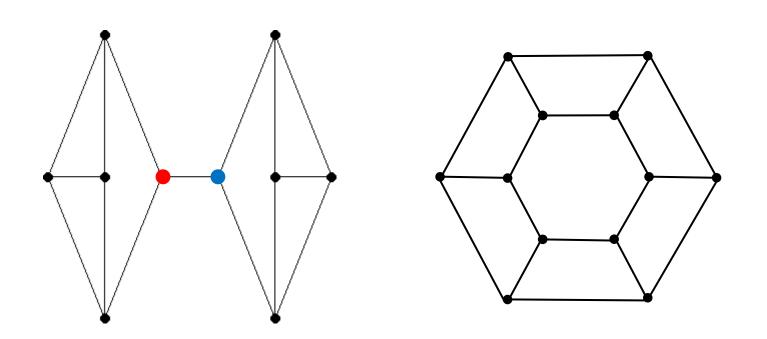


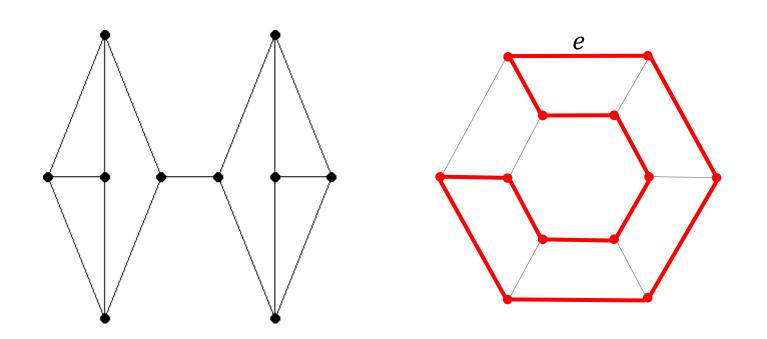


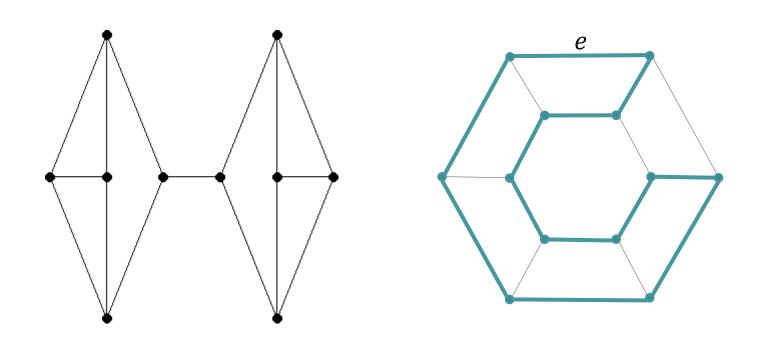
- G_1 , G_2 , G_3 都含有哈密顿路径
- 仅 G_1 , G_2 含哈密顿回路,是哈密顿图

哈密顿回路 → 哈密顿路径,反之不成立。

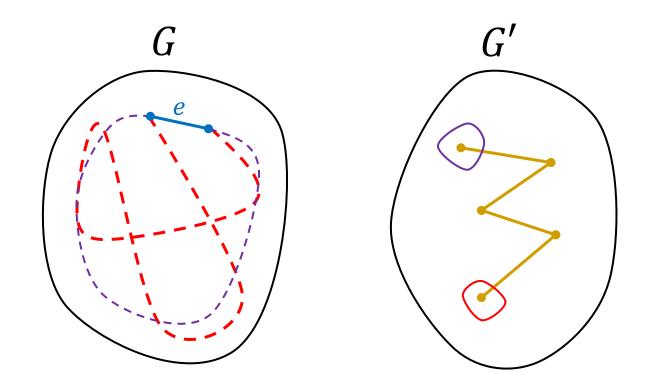








- 定理(Smith):对3-正则图,包含图上任意 边e的哈密顿回路必有偶数条。
- 证明: (Thomason 1978)



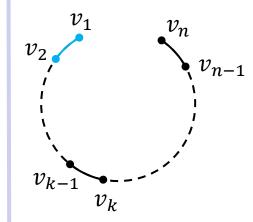
- 定理(Smith):对3-正则图,包含图上任意 边e的哈密顿回路必有偶数条。
- 证明: (Thomason 1978)
 - 图G是3-正则图, $e = \{v_1, v_2\}$ 是一条固定的边,不失一般性,假设原图中有含有e 的哈密顿回路。
 - -构造图G' = (V', E')
 - V'中的每一点,代表一条从 v_1 开始,以e 为第一条 边的哈密顿路径(由前提假设知V'非空)
 - 构造E':

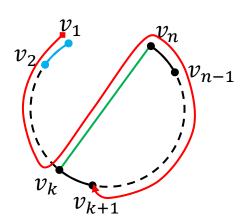
• 构造E'

- v_p ∈ V' 代表哈密顿路径P;
- v_n 在G中度数为3,故必存在 1 < k < n 1满足 $\{v_k, v_n\}$ ∈ E(G);
- $P' = v_1 v_2 ... v_k v_n v_{n-1} ... v_{k+1}$ 是哈密顿路径。 $v_{p'} \in V'$;
- $\{v_p, v_{p\prime}\} \in E'_{\circ}$

G'

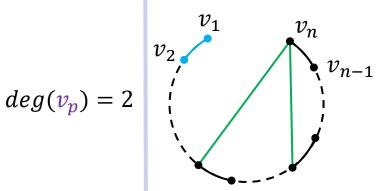
 v_p



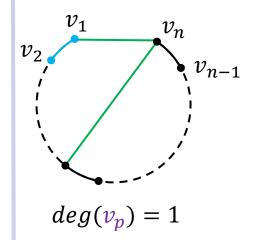


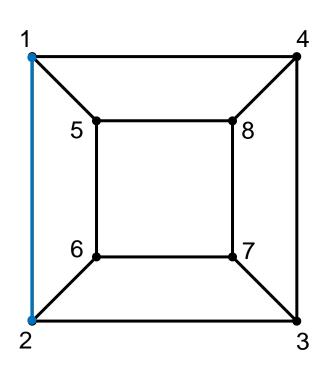
- $\triangleright E'$ 中任意 ν_p 的度数至多为2:
- $\geq deg(v_p) = 1$ 当且仅当原始用 到的哈密顿*路径*实际上是图G 中一个哈密顿回路。
- ▶ 根据握手定理,度数为奇数 的点必有偶数个,故必存在 另一点 $deg(v_q) = 1$ 。
- $> v_a$ 对应图G中的另一条哈密顿 回路,得证。

G'

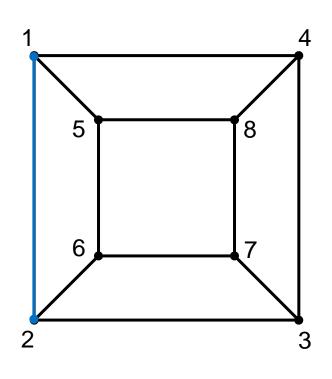


 $deg(v_p) = 1$





- 1 12348765(1)
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- ③ **12348765**



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