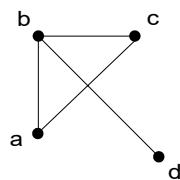


# Discrete Mathematics: Homework 11

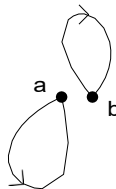
(Deadline: 2022/5/31)

- (10 points) Draw the graph such that the vertices are the integers 7, 1, 5, 35, 13, 11, 65 and such that there is a directed edge that starts at  $n$  and ends at  $m$  if  $n$  divides  $m$ .
- (10 points) In a group with 20 children is it possible that 7 of them have exactly 3 friends, 9 of them have exactly 4 friends, and 4 of them have exactly 5 friends? Why?
- (20 points) Write the adjacency matrices of:

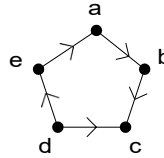
- the graphs  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$ ,  $G_3$  and  $G_4$  below, with respect to the alphabetical ordering of the vertices.



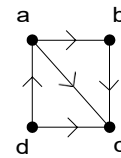
$G_1$



$G_2$



$G_3$



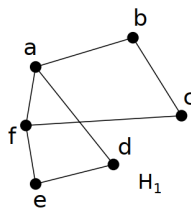
$G_4$

- the complete graph  $K_5$ , the cycle  $C_6$  and the complete bipartite graph  $K_{2,3}$ .

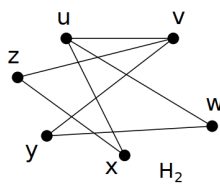
- (20 points) Consider the following matrices:

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; M_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

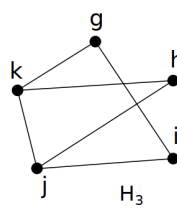
- When it is possible, draw the undirected graphs whose matrices are the adjacency matrices.
  - Consider the remaining matrices (the ones you haven't used above). When it is possible, draw the directed graphs whose matrices are the adjacency matrices.
- (10 points) Are the graphs  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  isomorphic? What about  $H_1$  and  $H_3$ ? And what about  $H_4$  and  $H_5$ ?



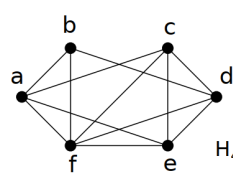
$H_1$



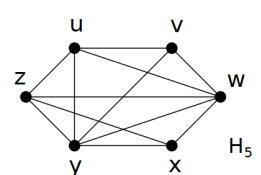
$H_2$



$H_3$



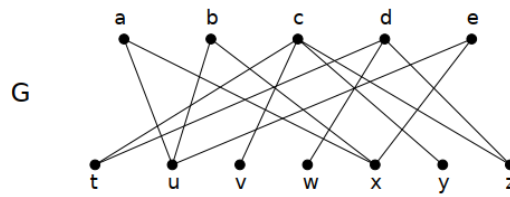
$H_4$



$H_5$

- (10 points) For which values of  $n$  the graphs  $K_n$ ,  $C_n$ ,  $W_n$ ,  $Q_n$  are bipartite?

7. (20 points) Consider the following graph G:



- a) Give an example of a matching  $M$  for  $G$  such that  $|M| = 3$ .
- b) Is  $G$  bipartite? If yes, describe the partition of vertices into two disjoint sets  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . Does there exist a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$ ? From  $V_2$  to  $V_1$ ?