

Week 07: Graphs

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The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

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In this problem, people would like to know whether a citizen can take a walk through the town in such a way that each bridge would be crossed exactly once.

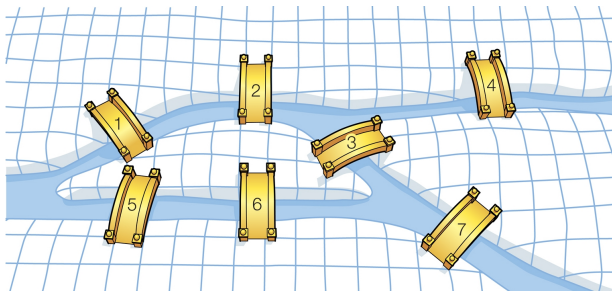
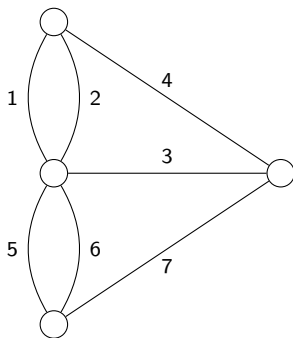


Figure: The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

Abstraction

The towns and bridges can be seen as vertices and edges in a graph.



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If we allow a graph to have more than one edges that have the same endpoints, then the graph is called a **multigraph**.

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Eulerian Path Problem

- Input: A multigraph $G = (V, E)$.
- Output: Whether G has an Eulerian path or not.

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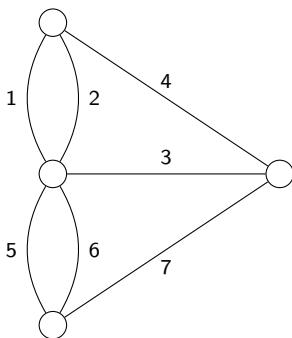
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- If there are more than two vertices of odd degree, then G has no Eulerian path.

The **degree** of a vertex is the number of its incident edges.

The Solution to the Eulerian Path Problem (cont.)

Thus, no one can take a walk through the town in such a way that each bridge would be crossed exactly once.



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- List all neighbors of a vertex.

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- Initialize.
- Check if an edge exists.
- List all neighbors of a vertex.
- List all edges.

Attempt #1: Edge List

Edge List

```
n = 6  
edges = [[0, 1], [0, 2], [1, 3], [2, 3], [4, 5]]
```

Attempt #2: Adjacency List

Adjacency List

```
n = 6
neighbor = [
    [1, 2],      # neighbor of vertex 0
    [0, 3],      # neighbor of vertex 1
    [0, 3],      # neighbor of vertex 2
    [1, 2],      # neighbor of vertex 3
    [5],         # neighbor of vertex 4
    [4]          # neighbor of vertex 5
]
```


Attempt #3: Adjacency Matrix

Adjacency Matrix

```
n = 6
matrix = [
    [False, True, True, False, False, False],
    [True, False, False, True, False, False],
    [True, False, False, True, False, False],
    [False, True, True, False, False, False],
    [False, False, False, False, False, True],
    [False, False, False, False, True, False]
]
```

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Solution

There are $n(n-1)/2$ edges in K_n .

Exercise #2

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with $|V| = n$.

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How much time does it take to find the degree of a vertex in V if G is stored as an adjacency matrix?

Solution

It takes $\Theta(n)$ time.

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A **coloring** of a graph is a labeling of vertices with colors such that no two adjacent vertices have the same color.

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Solution

We need 5 colors to color K_5 .