Graphentheorie: Beispiel 4.3: Euler-Zyklus

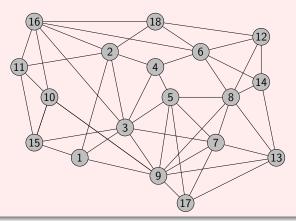
Andreas M. Chwatal

Programmieren und Software-Engineering Theorie

25. November 2020

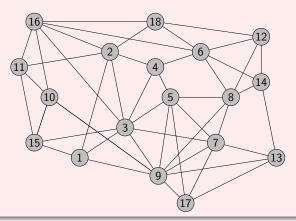
Aufgabe 4.3

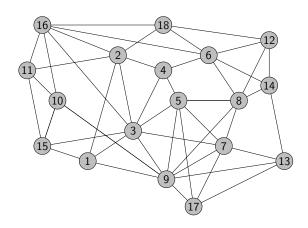
Berechnen Sie einen Euler-Zyklus für den folgenden Graphen. Wenn der Graph nicht Eulersch ist, dann ändern Sie eine Kante (hinzufügen, entfernen), sodaß der Graph dann Eulersch ist.

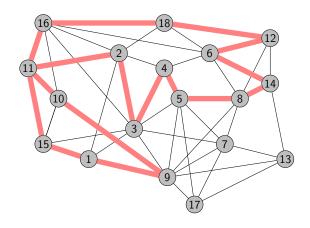


Aufgabe 4.3

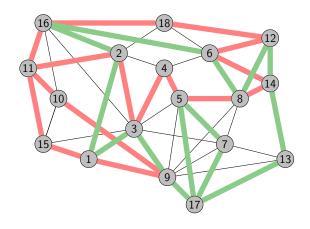
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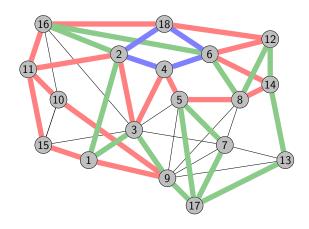


 $Z_1 = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1)$



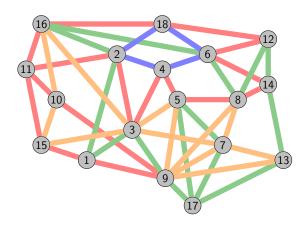
$$Z_1 = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1)$$

 $Z_2 = (1, 2, 16, 6, 8, 12, 14, 13, 17, 7, 5, 17, 9, 3, 1)$



$$Z_1 = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1)$$

 $Z_2 = (1, 2, 16, 6, 8, 12, 14, 13, 17, 7, 5, 17, 9, 3, 1)$
 $Z_3 = (18, 6, 4, 2, 18)$

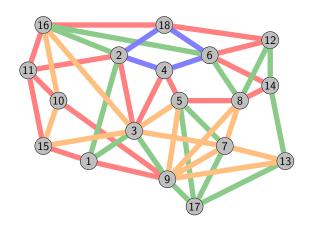


$$Z_1 = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1)$$

$$Z_2 = (1, 2, 16, 6, 8, 12, 14, 13, 17, 7, 5, 17, 9, 3, 1)$$

$$Z_3 = (18, 6, 4, 2, 18)$$

$$Z_4 = (16, 3, 5, 9, 13, 7, 8, 9, 7, 3, 15, 10, 16)$$



```
Z_3 = (18, 6, 4, 2, 18)

Z_4 = (16, 3, 5, 9, 13, 7, 8, 9, 7, 3, 15, 10, 16)

Euler-Zyklus: Z = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 6, 4, 2, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1, 2, 16, 3, 5, 9, 13, 7, 8, 9, 7, 3, 15, 10, 16, 6, 8, 12, 14, 13, 17, 7, 5, 17, 9, 3, 1)
```

 $Z_1 = (1, 15, 11, 16, 18, 12, 6, 14, 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11, 10, 9, 1)$ $Z_2 = (1, 2, 16, 6, 8, 12, 14, 13, 17, 7, 5, 17, 9, 3, 1)$