

CSC236 Assignment 1

Hyungmo Gu

May 2, 2020

Question 1

a. Yes. We can prove $P(235)$ follows from $P(234)$.

Proof. Let b be the bipartite graph with 235 vertices where 117 vertices are in one partition and 118 vertices in the other partition (Note this is the configuration where maximum number of edges form).

The bipartite graph with 117 vertices on both sides of partition has $\frac{234^2}{4}$ edges, and the assumption tells us this is the maximum number of edges the bipartite graph could form.

Since we know b has 117 more edges than the bipartite graph with 117 vertices on both sides, using these facts, we can conclude the upper bound number of edges for the bipartite graph with 235 vertices is

$$\frac{234^2}{4} + 117 = \frac{234^2}{4} + \frac{4 \cdot 117}{4} \tag{1}$$

$$= \frac{234^2 + 2 \cdot 234}{4} \tag{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{234^2 + 2 \cdot 234 + 1}{4} \tag{3}$$

$$= \frac{(234 + 1)^2}{4} \tag{4}$$

$$= \frac{(235)^2}{4} \tag{5}$$

□

Attempt #2:

Assume $P(234)$. That is, every bipartite graph on 234 vertices has no more than $\frac{234^2}{4}$ edges.

We need to prove $P(235)$ follows. That is, every bipartite graph on 235 vertices has no more than $\frac{235^2}{4}$ edges.

Let b be the bipartite graph with 235 vertices. Let b' be the bipartite graph with a vertex removed from the larger of two partitions in b along with its edges.

Since we know the maximum number of edges occur in b' when there are 117 vertices in both sides of the partitions, and since we know the edges of removed vertex forms edges with partition with bigger number of vertices, we can conclude the removed vertex forms at most 117 edges.

Since the assumption tells us b' has at most $\frac{234^2}{4}$ edges, we can conclude the upper bound number of edges for the bipartite graph with 235 vertices is

$$\frac{234^2}{4} + 117 = \frac{234^2}{4} + \frac{4 \cdot 117}{4} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{234^2 + 2 \cdot 234}{4} \quad (7)$$

$$\leq \frac{234^2 + 2 \cdot 234 + 1}{4} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{(234 + 1)^2}{4} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{(235)^2}{4} \quad (10)$$

So $P(235)$ follows.

Notes:

- I have a stuck feeling as to how I can formulate this kind of proof.
- 5+ hours spent on this problem
- I feel I wronged the proof by using existential quantifier
- Noticed professor generalized his statement instead of using bipartite with x number of vertices in one partition and y vertices in other partition example

proof: Assume $P(234)$ and let G be an arbitrary bipartite graph with 235 vertices. Remove a vertex, together with its edges from the larger of the two partitions to form a new bipartite graph, G' with 234 vertices. Notice that, since all edges must run from the removed vertex to the other (smaller) partition, there are no more than 117 edges.

By $P(234)$ G' has no more than $234^2/4$ edges, so G has no more than:

$$\frac{234^2}{4} + 117 = \frac{234^2 + 4(117)}{4} = \frac{234^2 + 2(234)}{4} < \frac{234^2 + 2(234) + 1}{4} = \frac{235^2}{4}$$

So $P(235)$ follows.

b. No. $P(236)$ doesn't follow from $P(235)$.

Proof. Assume $P(235)$. That is, every bipartite graph with 235 vertices has no more than $\frac{235^2}{4}$ edges.

We need to show $P(236)$ doesn't follow. That is, there is a bipartite graph b with 236 vertices that has more than $\frac{236^2}{4}$ edges.

Let b be bipartite graph with 118 vertices in V_1 and 118 vertices in V_2 (Notice that this forms the most number of edges).

The assumption tells us that every bipartite graph with 235 vertices has $\frac{235^2}{4}$ edges.

Since we know that by removing a vertex with 118 edges from either one of the partition results in bipartite graph with 235 vertices, using above fact, we can write that b has

$$\frac{235^2}{4} + 118 = 13924.25 \quad (1)$$

edges.

Since $\frac{236^2}{4} = 13924.0$, we can conclude $P(236)$ doesn't follow.

□

Notes:

- Noticed that professor tried to show the bipartite graph with 234 vertices with 117 vertices in V_1 and 117 vertices in V_2 is the one and the only bipartite graph with 234 vertices that form the most number of edges.

c. **Rough Work:**

For convenience, define

$H(n)$: Every bipartite graph with n vertices has no more than $\frac{(n-1)^2}{4}$ edges
when n is odd, or $\frac{n^2}{4}$ edges when n is even.

I must prove $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, H(n)$.

1. Base Case ($n = 0$)

We need to verify $H(0)$. That is, every bipartite graph with 0 vertices has no more than 0 edges.

- State that bipartite graph with 0 vertices has 0 edge, and conclude $H(n)$ is verified.

The definition of edge tells us that to form, it requires a pair of two distinct vertices.

Since the graph has 0 vertices, we can conclude no edge can be formed.

2. Inductive Step

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. And assume $H(n)$.

We must prove that $H(n+1)$ is true. There are two cases: $n+1$ is odd, or $n+1$ is even.

1. Case 1 ($n+1$ is even)

Assume $n+1$ is even. That is, $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n+1 = 2k$. Assume $H(n)$.

We must prove $H(n+1)$ is true. That is, every bipartite graph with $n+1$ vertices has no more than $\frac{(n+1)^2}{4}$ edges.

- Show that k vertices in V_1 and k vertices in V_2 is the one and the only bipartite graph with $n+1$ vertices with the most number of edges
- Remove a vertex from the either V_1 or V_2 along with its edges, and show that the new bipartite graph gives the most number of edges in terms of n vertices.
- Conclude that graph with $n+1$ vertices has no more than $\frac{(n+1)^2}{4}$ edges.

2. Case 2 ($n+1$ is odd)

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4