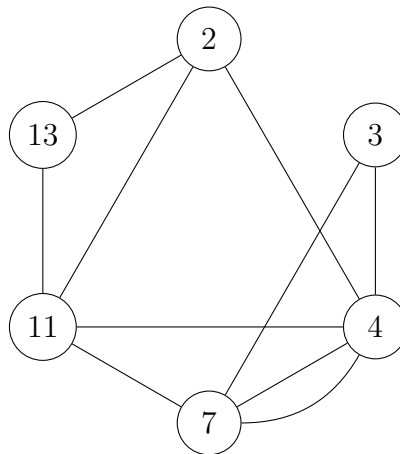


1.4: Multigraphs and Digraphs

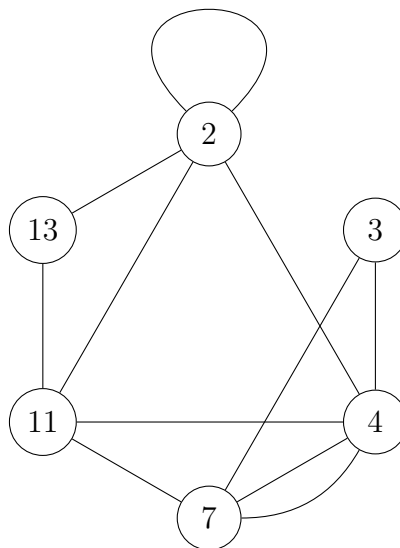
29. Let $S = \{2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 13\}$.

- (a) Construct the multigraph M whose vertex set is S and where ij is an edge for distinct elements i and j in S whenever $i + j$ and ij is an edge whenever $|i - j| \in S$. In other words, i and j are joined by two edges if both $i + j \in S$ and $|i - j| \in S$.

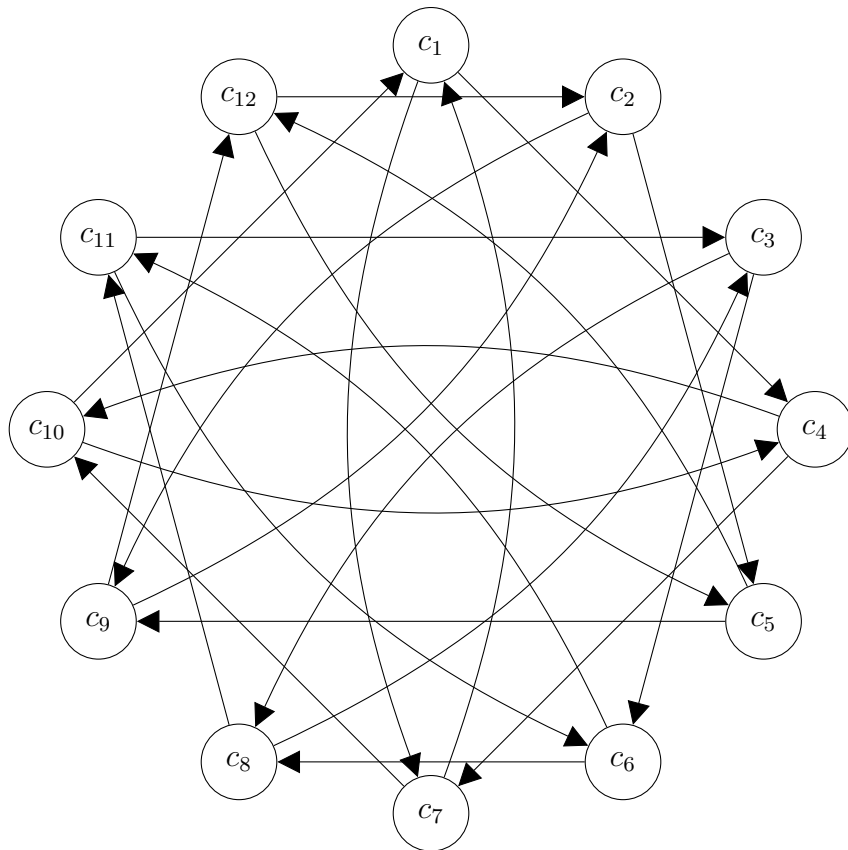


- (b) How are the problem and solution in (a) affected if we remove the word “distinct.”

This allows for loop edges, so add a loop on vertex 2.

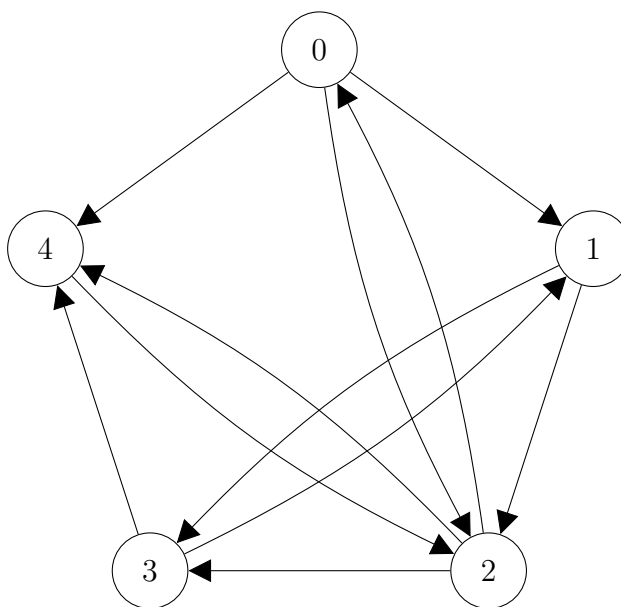


30. Consider the twelve configurations c_i , $1 \leq i \leq 12$, in Figure 1.38. Draw the digraph D , where $V(D) = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{12}\}$ and where (c_i, c_j) is a directed edge of D if it is possible to obtain c_j by rotating the configuration c_i either 90° or 180° clockwise about the midpoint of the checkerboard.



31. Using the twelve configurations in Figure 1.38, define a transformation different from the one described in Exercise 1.30 which can be modeled by a digraph but not by a graph.

First, move any coin in the upper row to the right (if possible), and then move the leftmost coin in the lower row up (if possible).



(b) What can be said about D if A and S consist only of odd integers?

D will be empty because the difference of two odds is always even.

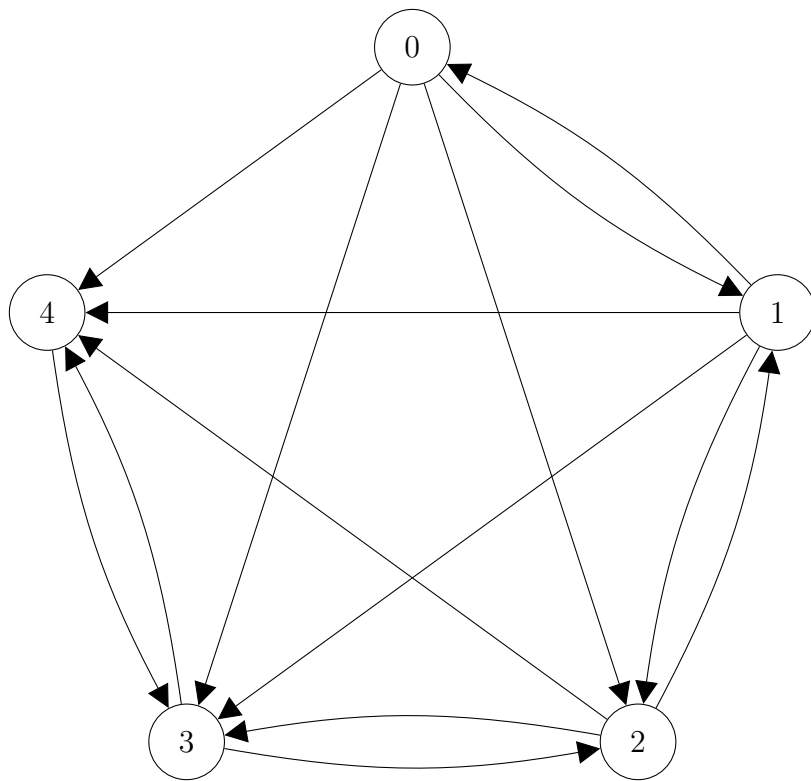
(c) How can the question in (b) be generalized?

D will be empty whenever S is all odd integers and A is either all odd or all even integers.

(d) If $|A| = |S| = 5$, how large can the size of D be?

$m = 14$

For example: $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $S = \{-1, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.



33. A digraph D has vertex set $\{-3, 3, 6, 12\}$ and $(i, j) \in D$ if $i \neq j$ and $i \mid j$, that is, j is a multiple of i . Draw the digraph D .

