

bipartite  
trees

S YSM 6302

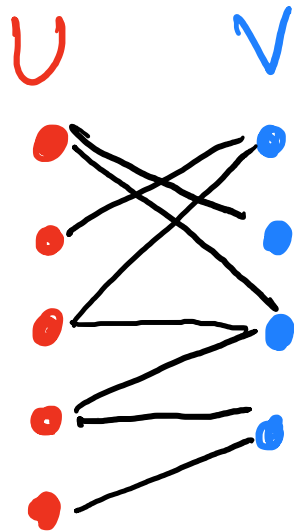
CLASS 3

# Bipartite Network

$$G(W, E) =$$

↑ nodes    edges

$$e \in W \times W$$



$$B(U, V, E)$$

↑ nodes    edges

$$W = U \cup V \quad e \in U \times V$$

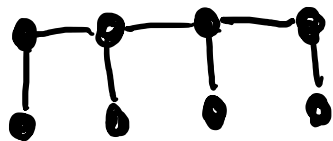
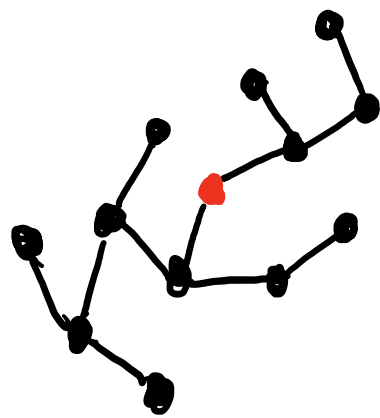
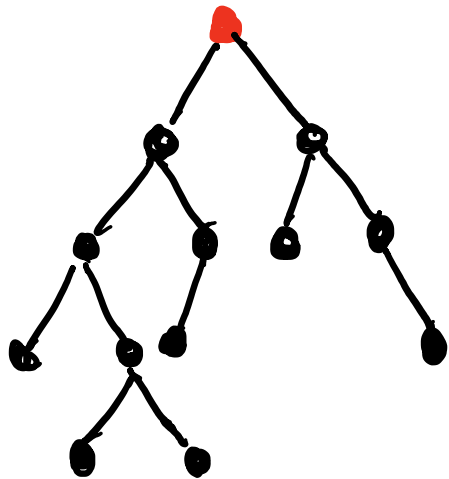
and

$$U \cap V = \emptyset$$

Nodes can be partitioned into two types: "U" and "V" (these are disjoint)

# Trees

"rooted"



A tree is a connected, undirected network with no cycles.

↑ every vertex can be reached from every other vertex by a path



No cycles  $\Rightarrow$  there is only one path between any two nodes

**Forest** is a network made up of a collection of trees

↑ (disjoint union)  $\leftarrow$  they don't overlap

$\Rightarrow$  there is at most one path between pairs of nodes (there may be no path)

A (finite) connected graph  $G$  with  $n$  nodes is a tree if and only if it has  $n-1$  edges.



$\Rightarrow$  Suppose  $G$  is a tree

By induction

$n=1$

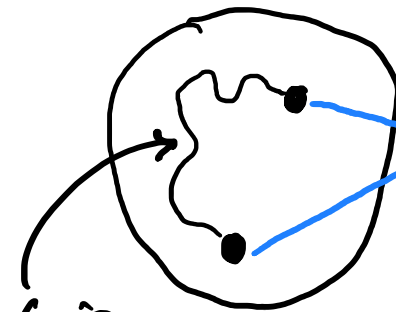
•  
↑  
this is a  
(trivial) tree  
1 node, 0 edges

Suppose Theorem is true  
for  $n$

$\therefore G$  has  $n$  nodes  
 $n-1$  edges



To make a graph with  $n+1$  nodes, need to add one node and some # of edges



0 edges  $\Rightarrow$  disconnected  
2+ edges  $\Rightarrow$  cycle  
 $\Rightarrow$  1 edge!

Since  $G$  is a tree always one path b/t pairs of nodes

A (finite) connected graph  $G$  with  $n$  nodes is a tree if and only if it has  $n-1$  edges.



⇐ Suppose  $G$  has  $n-1$  edges

→ if it is a tree, we are done

→ if it is not a tree, it must contain a cycle

↳ so delete an edge in the cycle & repeat until a tree remains

↳ Call the new graph  $\tilde{G}$ , which has  $n-1$  edges by previous slide

↳ So we started with  $G$  with  $n-1$  edges, then removed

edges until we got  $\tilde{G}$  with  $n-1$  edges ... Contradiction!  $G$  is a tree!

## Directed Trees

A directed graph whose underlying graph is a tree. ↙ remove orientation

Not quite the same as an acyclic graph (the lab has you think about this)

directed acyclic graphs  $\stackrel{?}{\subseteq}$  directed trees

OR

directed trees  $\stackrel{?}{\subseteq}$  directed acyclic graphs

