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Problem Set 2

1. Mathematical calculations

(a) By contradiction, there is a tournament has no king. Because king is defined as a vertex from which every vertex is reachable by a path of length at most 2, I choose a vertex u with the largest outdegree. Because u has more possible paths to other vertices in the digraph G = (V, E), I suppose u is not king.

Let $Y = \{v | u \rightarrow v \in E\}$ be the set of vertices that vertex u oriented, so the outdegree of u is Y. Since u is not a king, there is a vertex $x \notin Y$ (that is, x is not oriented by vertex u) and that is not oriented by any vertex in Y. Since for any pair of vertices, one orients to the other, this means that x orients to u as well as every vertex in Y. This means that

$$outdegree(x) = |Y| + 1 > outdegree(u)$$

But u was assumed to be the node with the largest outdegree in the tournament, so we have a contradiction. Hence, u must be a king.

- (b) In the class, we proved that 1 + 2 can get 3, so I first prove 1 + 3 can get 2, then I will prove 2 + 3 can get 1.
 - (1) G is connected and has n 1 edges, so G is acyclic.

I prove it by induction.

When n = 2, there will be two vertices and one edge, and these two vertices are connected, so obviously this graph is acyclic.

Then I assume this is true, when n = k - 1. That means G is connected and has k - 2 edges, and G is acyclic.

We need to consider the situation that n = k. Let T be a connected graph with k vertices and k - 1 edges. So actually we add one vertex and one edge to the connected acyclic graph G.

If we add an edge to G and make it connected, then T will be a connected cyclic graph with a single vertex. Thus T will be an unconnected graph which is contradicted to our condition T is connected.

Therefore, T is acyclic.

(2) G is acyclic and has n – 1 edges, so G is connected.

I prove it by induction.

First, when n = 2, G has one edge and two vertices, G is obviously connected.

Then, we assume that this to be true when n = k - 1.

In the situation of n = k, let T be an acyclic graph with n - 1 edges and n vertices. I remove a vertex and one edge from T, $v \in V(T)$, $e \in E(T)$.

According to our assumption, $T\setminus\{v,e\}$ is acyclic connected. So we add back the edge with a vertex to $T\setminus\{v,e\}$, this graph is also connected. Therefore, T is connected.

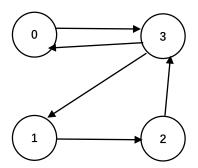
2. Programming

I determine whether a digraph G is a Eulerian graph by the theorem that a digraph G is eulerian, if and only if G has at most one non-trivial component and for all vertices v in G, out degree of v equals to in degree of v.

After I ensure this digraph is eulerian, I will find one eulerian circuit as assignment required.

The following image is the result of a simple digraph which is eulerian and gives out the eulerian circuit. And the digraph is G.

And also the de Bruijin sequence of length 5.



```
In [18]: runfile('D:/CS591-GraphThoery/PS2/eulerain.py',
wdir='D:/CS591-GraphThoery/PS2')
G is eulerian: True
Eulerian circuit: [(0, 3), (3, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0)]
De Bruijin sequences of length 5:
0000010001100100111010111111
```

In my txt file, I have the format: node1, node2, that means node1 directs to node2. For example,

0,1

1,0

The above means node 0 directs to 1, node 1 directs to 0, that forms a cycle. And here is the result for ten Eulerian graphs with Eulerian circuit and ten non-Eulerian graphs.

```
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu0.txt
 is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eul.txt
 is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu2.txt
  is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna\python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\
 is eulerian: True ulerian circuit: [(0, 3), (3, 1), (1, 2), (2, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu4.txt
 is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu5.txt
 is culcrian: True ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 4), (4, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu6.txt
 is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 3), (3, 4), (4, 0), (0, 2), (2, 1), (1, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna>python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eu7.txt
 is eulerian: True
ulerian circuit: [(0, 6), (6, 4), (4, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 0)]
(D:\python\anaconda3) C:\Users\luna\python D:\CS591-GraphThoery\PS2\eulerain.py D:\
  is eulerian: True ulerian circuit: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 1), (1, 3), (3, 5), (5, 7), (7, 0)]
```

Picture 1 Eulerian circuit for Eulerian digraphs from eu0.txt to eu8.txt



Picture 2 Eulerian circuit for Eulerian digraph of eu9.txt with 1000 nodes

Anaconda Prompt

Picture 3 Results for 10 non-Eulerian digraphs in 10 txt files non0.txt~non9.txt

And also finally, we got the de Bruijin sequence of length 5.

De Bruijin sequences of length 5: 0000010001100101011111