

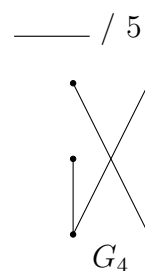
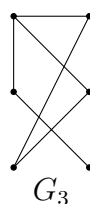
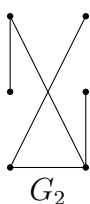
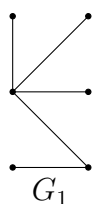
7.2 Proofs about Graphs and Trees

Although this section is named “Proofs”, we are actually going to focus on Trees for this section.

7.2.1 Introduction to Trees

Question 1

1



a. How many vertices does each graph have?

G_1 6

G_2 6

G_3 6

G_4 6

b. How many edges does each graph have?

G_1 5

G_2 5

G_3 6

G_4 4

c. Which graph is NOT a connected graph? G_4

d. Which of the graphs has at least one cycle? G_3

e. Which of the graphs is a tree? G_1 and G_2 .

A simple connected graph with no cycles is a **tree**.

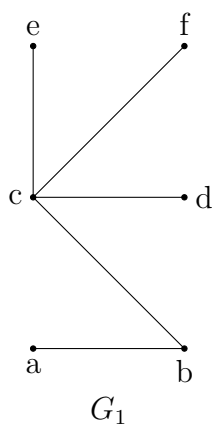
Question 2

2

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¹From Jim Van Horn’s POGIL Activity 16

²From Jim Van Horn’s POGIL Activity 16



- a. What is the degree of each of the vertices in G_1 ?

$$\deg(a) \text{ 1}$$

$$\deg(b) \text{ 2}$$

$$\deg(c) \text{ 4}$$

$$\deg(d) \text{ 1}$$

$$\deg(e) \text{ 1}$$

$$\deg(f) \text{ 1}$$

- b. List the leaves for G_1 . a, d, e, f

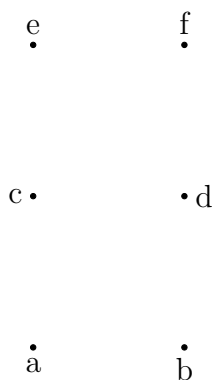
Vertices of degree 1 in a tree are called **leaves** of the tree.

Question 3

3

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Given these 6 vertices, draw a tree other than G_1 or G_2 .



³From Jim Van Horn's POGIL Activity 16

Multiple solutions

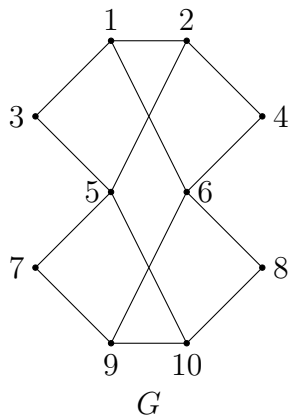
- a. How many edges are in your new tree? 5
- b. How many leaves on your new tree? 3
- c. If you removed one edge, would the graph still be connected? no

7.2.2 Subgraphs and Trees

Question 4

____ / 4

4

 G G_1 G_2

- a. Draw a graph G_1 above using vertices and edges from G ...
 Vertices: 1, 2, 5, Edges: $\{1, 2\}$ and $\{2, 5\}$.

Is this a **subgraph**? YesAre all the vertices of G_1 also nodes of G ? YesAre all the edges of G_1 also edges of G ? Yes

- b. Draw a graph G_2 above using vertices and edges from G ...
 Vertices: 1, 3, 4, Edges: $\{1, 3\}$ and $\{3, 4\}$

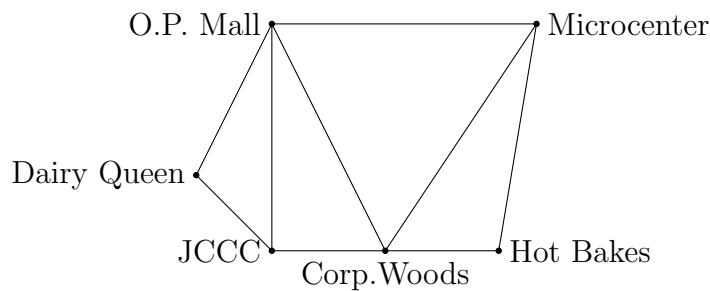
Is this a **subgraph**? NoAre all the vertices of G_2 also nodes of G ? YesAre all the edges of G_2 also edges of G ? No⁴From Jim Van Horn's POGIL Activity 16

7.2.3 Spanning Trees

Question 5

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Follow the algorithm to create a Spanning Tree from this map. “x” out edges that you choose to delete as you go. Draw your spanning tree below.

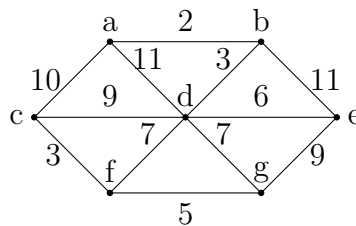


Multiple solutions

7.2.4 Minimal Spanning Trees

Question 6

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Use Prim’s algorithm to find a minimal spanning tree for the graph.

Multiple solutions depending on which node you start at, but for example...

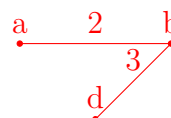
1.

a

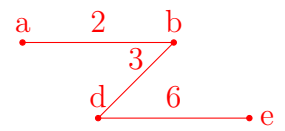
2.

a — 2 — b

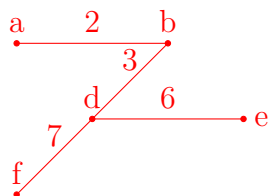
3.



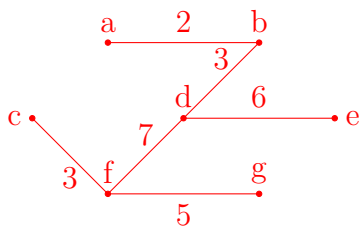
4.



5.



6.



7.

