



## Why

1

## Definition

An *ordering* of an undirected graph is an ordering (see [Sequences](#)) of its vertices. An *ordered undirected graph* is an ordered pair  $((V, E), \sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, |V|\} \rightarrow V)$  where  $(V, E)$  is an undirected graph (see [Undirected Graphs](#)) and  $\sigma$  is an ordering of the vertex set  $V$ .

## Notation

Let  $((V, E), \sigma)$  be an ordered undirected graph. We commonly associate it with  $(V, E, \sigma)$  and call this ordered triple an undirected graph as well. But, throughout these sheets, an ordered undirected graph is an ordered pair.

We denote that  $\sigma^{-1}(v) < \sigma^{-1}(w)$  by  $v \prec_{\sigma} w$  and  $v \preceq_{\sigma} w$  by  $\sigma^{-1}(v) \leq \sigma^{-1}(w)$ . We occasionally omit the subscripts in  $\prec_{\sigma}$  and  $\preceq_{\sigma}$  when clear from context.

## Visualization

We visualize an ordered undirected graph by labeling its nodes with the indices of each vertex. Let  $(V, E)$  be an undirected

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<sup>1</sup>Future editions will include. This sheet is needed, for example, in discussing perfect elimination orderings.

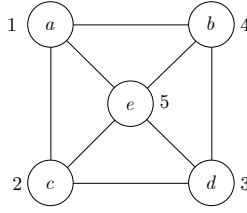


Figure 1: Ordered undirected graph.

graph with  $V = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  and

$$E = \{\{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, e\}, \{b, d\}, \{b, e\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, e\}, \{d, e\}\}.$$

Let  $\sigma : \{1, \dots, 5\} \rightarrow V$  be an ordering with

$$\sigma(1) = a \quad \sigma(2) = c \quad \sigma(3) = d \quad \sigma(4) = b \quad \sigma(e) = 5.$$

We visualize the ordered graph in the figure.

