



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 σ 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, σ) 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_{σ} and \preceq_{σ} 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

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

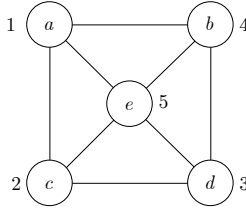


Figure 1: Ordered undirected graph.

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.

