

## Why

If a directed graph has no cycles, then it has a nice property. <sup>1</sup>

## **Definition**

Directed and acyclic graphs (sometimes DAGs) have some useful properties. Clearly, every subgraph induced on a directed acyclic graph is a directed acyclic graph.

**Proposition 1.** Let (V, E) be a directed acyclic graph. Then there exists a vertex  $v \in V$  which is a source and a vertex  $w \in V$  which is a sink.

*Proof.* There exists a directed path of maximum length. It must start at a source and end at a sink.<sup>2</sup>  $\Box$ 

A topological numbering, topological sort or topological ordering of a directed graph (V, E) is a numbering  $\sigma : \{1, \dots, \nu mV\} \to V$  satisfying

$$(v, w) \in E \longrightarrow \sigma^{-1}(v) < \sigma^{-1}(w).$$

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**Proposition 2.** There exists a topological sort for every acyclic graph.

*Proof.* Let (V, F) be a directed acyclic graph. There exists a source vertex,  $v_1$ . Set  $\sigma(1) = v_1$ . Take the subgraph induced by  $V - \{v_1\}$ . It is directed acyclic, and so has a source vertex,  $v_2$ . Set  $\sigma(2) = v_2$ . Continue in this way.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Future editions will expand this vague introduction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Future editions will expand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Future editions will further explain this concept.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Future editions will clarify and expand.

