### MATH 351–004 – Assignment #3

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# Problem 1 - For which integers x ( $0 \le x \le 7$ ), if any, is the sequence s = 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, x graphical?)

Using Corollary 2.3, we know that every graph must have an even number of odd vertices, currently in s, there are 4 and adding another odd vertex would make the number odd, which we cannot have, therefore x must be even.

Using Theorem 2.10:

```
x = 0

s = 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

st = 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1
```

Not graphical because there exists a negative number in st.

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} = 2 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 2 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 2, \, 1 \\ s\prime = 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 1, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime = 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 0, \, 0, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime\prime = 1, \, 0, \, 0, \, 0, \, -1 \end{array}
```

Not graphical because there exists a negative number in  $s\prime\prime\prime$ .

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} = 4 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 4 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1 \\ s\prime = 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime = 3, \, 2, \, 2, \, 1, \, 0, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime\prime = 1, \, 1, \, 0, \, 0, \, 0 \end{array}
```

Graphical because s''' is just 5 points with an edge between two vertices

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\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} = 6 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 6 \\ s = 7, \, 6, \, 6, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1 \\ s\prime = 5, \, 5, \, 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime = 4, \, 3, \, 2, \, 1, \, 0, \, 0 \\ s\prime\prime\prime = 2, \, 1, \, 0, \, 0, \, -1 \end{array}
```

Not graphical because there exists a negative number in s'''.

### Problem 2 - Which pairs in Figure 3.12 are isomorphic? Explain your answer.

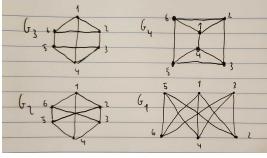


Figure 3.12: The graphs in Exercise 3.4

Two graphs, G and H, can be labeled as isomorphic if there exists a correspondence between V(G) and V(H) such that  $uv \in E(G)iff\phi(u)\phi(v) \in E(H)$ .

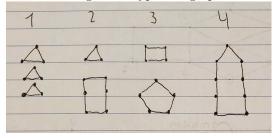
Graph  $G_3$  is isomorphic to  $G_4$ . Graph  $G_1$  is isomorphic to  $G_2$ .

Labeling these graphs' vertices in such way allows their structures to be the same.



# Problem 3 - How many (non-isomorphic) graphs have the degree sequence s: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. (Nine 6's)

Using Theorem 3.1, we can describe this graph's degree sequence as  $s^c$ : 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. There are 4 general types of graphs that fall under this degree sequence, which are shown below.



Problem 4 - For the deck D of cards given in Figure 3.42, where card icontains the subgraph  $G_i = G \ v_i, v_i \in V(G)$ , for some graph G, answer the following with explanation.

(a) What is the order n of G?

The order is 7.

(b) What is the size m of G?

The size is 8.

(c) What are the degrees of vertices in G?

s = 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2

(d) Is G connected?

G is connected.

(e) What are the solutions of D

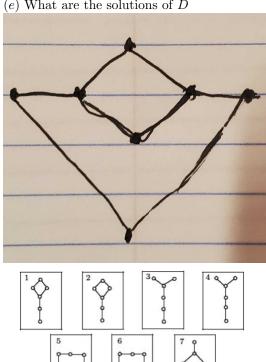


Figure 3.42: The deck of cards for Exercise 3.34