National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal Department of Mathematical and Computational Sciences Discrete Mathematical Structures (MA602) Odd Semester (2019 - 2020) Problem Sheet 2

- 1. Prove or disprove: Dijkstra's algorithm for shortest path always gives a unique shortest path between any two vertices of a graph *G*, if and only if it is a tree.
- 2. Prove that C_5 is the only self complementary cycle.
- 3. True or False: Every graph with fewer edges than vertices has a component that is a tree.
- 4. Prove that petersen graph has no cycle of length 7.
- 5. Let *G* be a graph which is isomorphic to its complement *G*. Prove that *G* must have 4k + 1 vertices for some integer k.
- 6. A connected graph with *n* vertices has exactly one cycle if and only if it has exactly *n* edges.
- 7. Prove or disprove: a planar graph has a cut vertex if and only if its dual has a cut vertex.
- 8. True/ False?
 - (a) Every subgraph of a planar graph is planar
 - (b) Every subgraph of a nonplanar graph is nonplanar
 - (c) Every simple planar graph has a vertex of degree at most 5.
- 9. Prove that in a connected *k*-regular graph *G* with *n* vertices if $k \ge \frac{n}{2}$ then eccentricites of all vertices are same.
- 10. Prove or disprove: If *G* is a connected graph with all edges having all distinct weight then the minimum weighted spanning tree is unique.
- 11. Prove that a forest of k trees which have a total of n vertices has n k edges.
- 12. Prove that every connected planar graph with less than 12 vertices has a vertex degree at most 4.
- 13. Prove that a tree with maximum degree n > 1 has at least n vertices of degree 1.
- 14. Below is a network with the arcs labeled with their lengths. Using Dijkstra's algorithm find shortest path from source node 0 to all nodes.

