

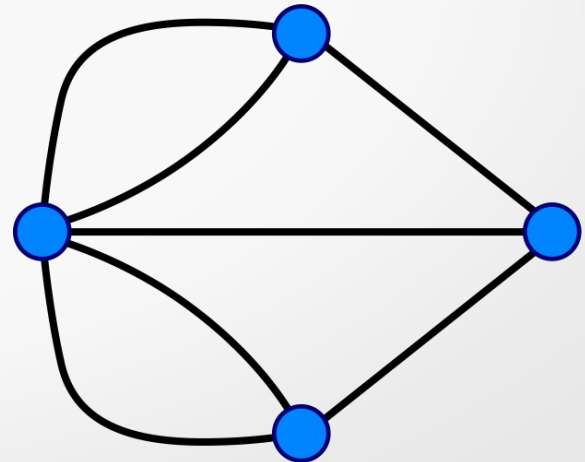
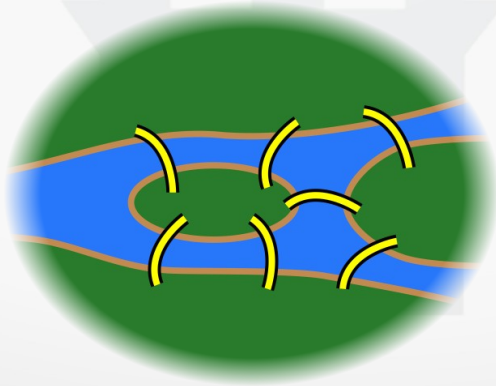
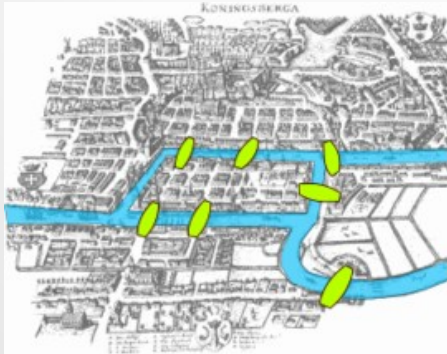


Paths & Circuits



• The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

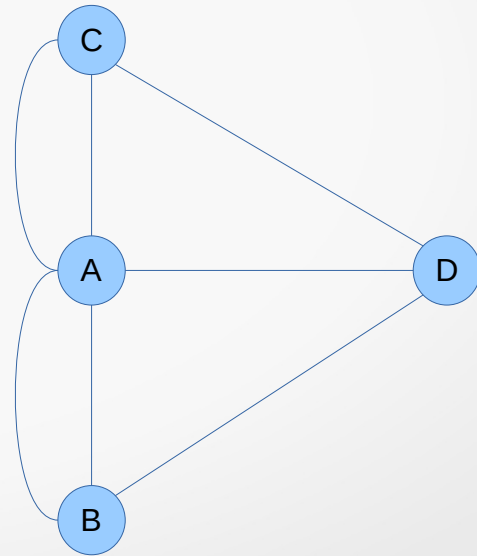
- Can you take a walk and visit all bridges exactly once?
 - You don't have to end up where you began
- Leonhard Euler 1735 (interestingly, Benjamin Franklin was a contemporary, almost same birth/death)
 - Map physical environment onto a graph; the beginning of graph theory
 - Interesting lecture about Euler: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-DV26x6n_Q



Euler Paths and Circuits

- An ***Euler path*** is a path using every edge of the graph G exactly once
- An ***Euler circuit*** is an Euler path that returns to its start

Does this graph have an Euler circuit?

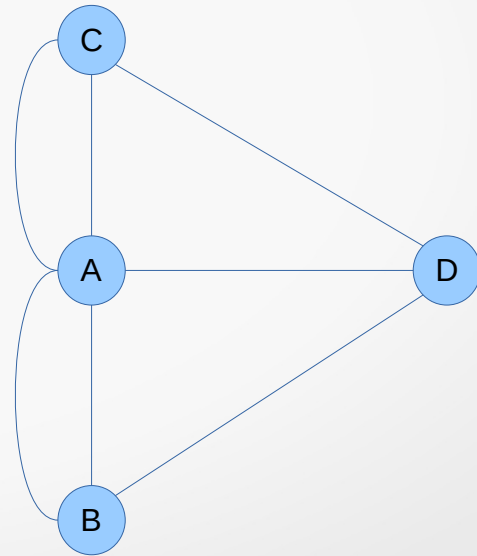


Euler Paths and Circuits

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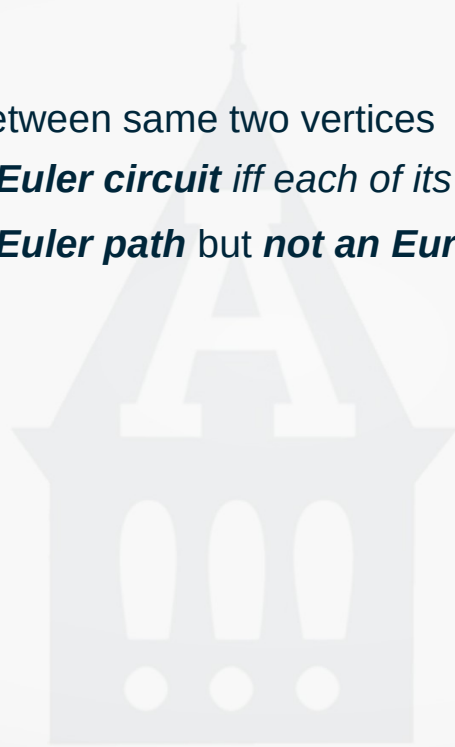
Does this graph have an Euler circuit? No

but we used trial and error to figure this out



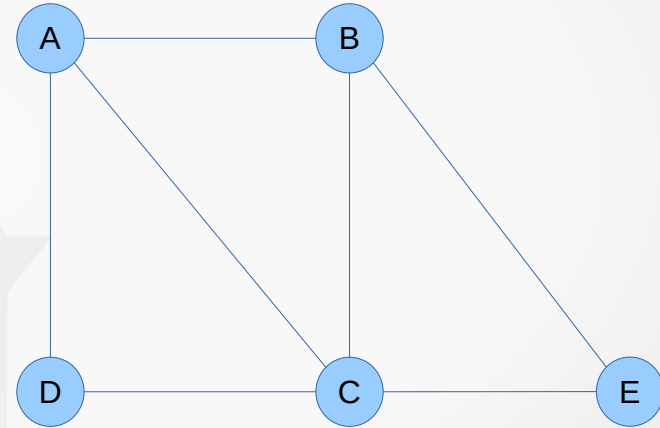
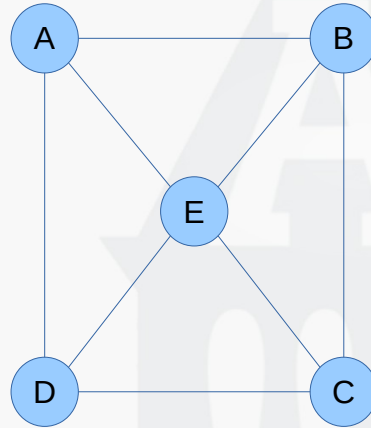
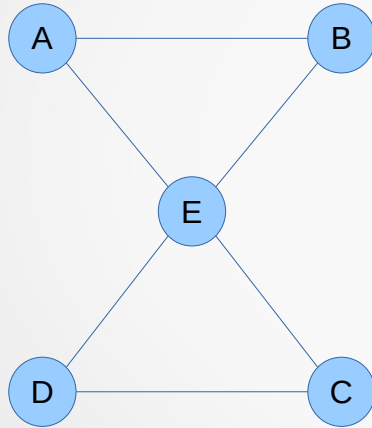
Euler Paths and Circuits

- May be a multigraph
 - More than one connection between same two vertices
- A **connected multigraph** has an **Euler circuit** *iff each of its vertices has an even degree*
- A **connected multigraph** has an **Euler path** but **not an Euler circuit** *iff it has exactly two vertices of odd degree*



Euler Paths and Circuits – Undirected Graphs

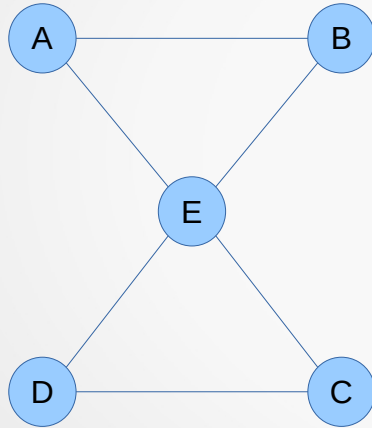
- Which of these graphs has an Euler *path*?



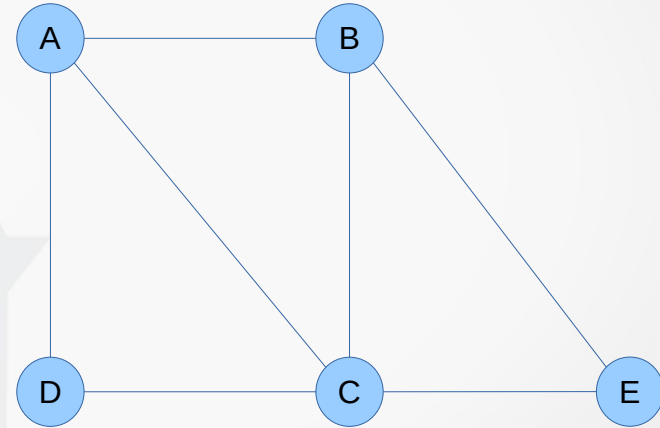
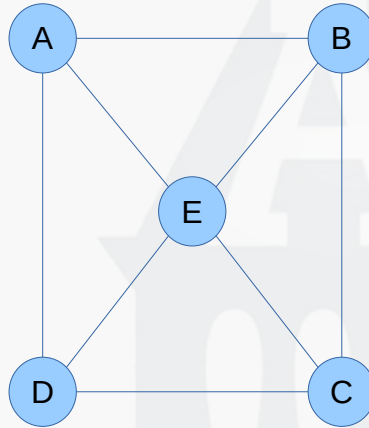
Euler Paths and Circuits – Undirected Graphs

- Which of these graphs has an Euler *path*?

a, e, c, d, e, b, a

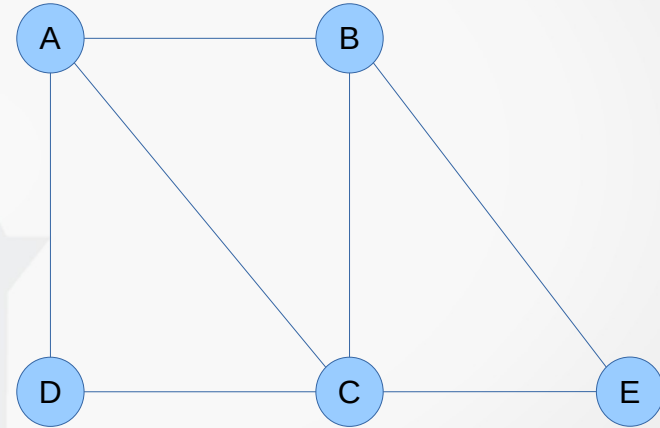
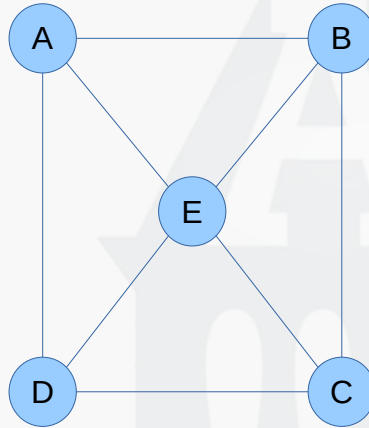
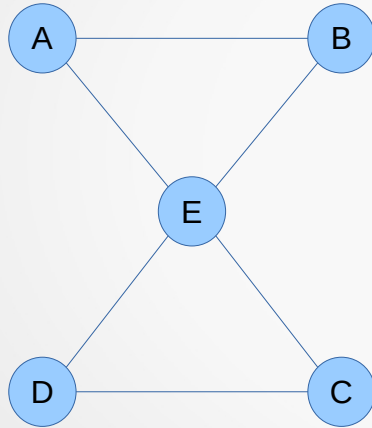


a, d, c, e, b, a, c



Euler Paths and Circuits – Undirected Graphs

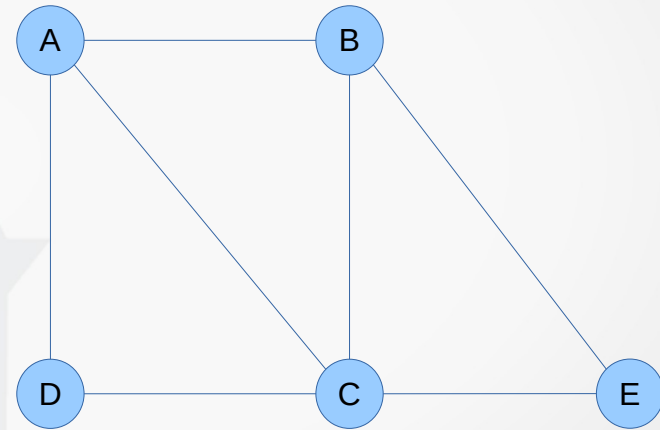
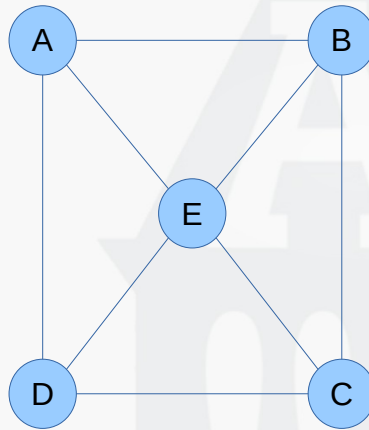
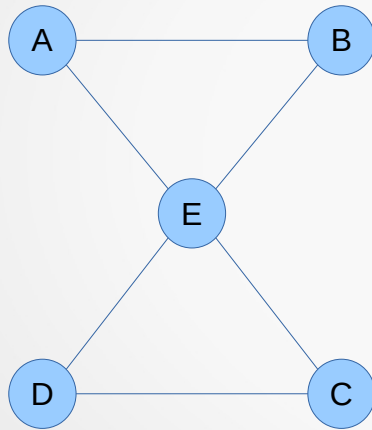
- Which of these graphs has an Euler *circuit*?



Euler Paths and Circuits – Undirected Graphs

- Which of these graphs has an Euler *circuit*?

a, e, c, d, e, b, a

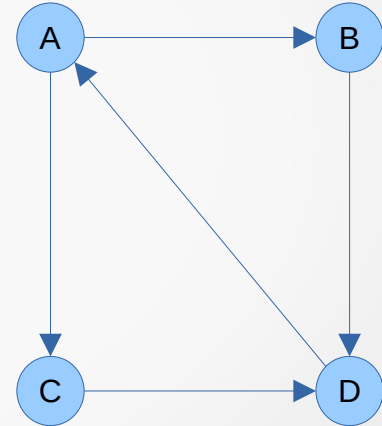
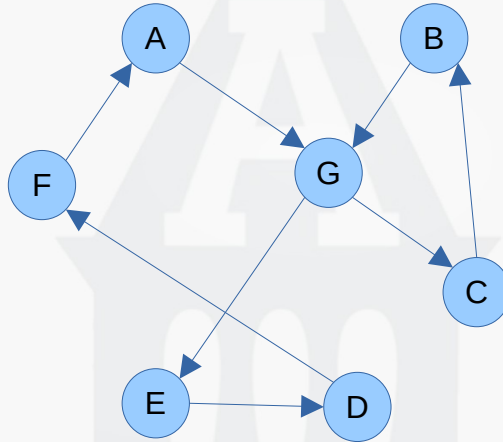
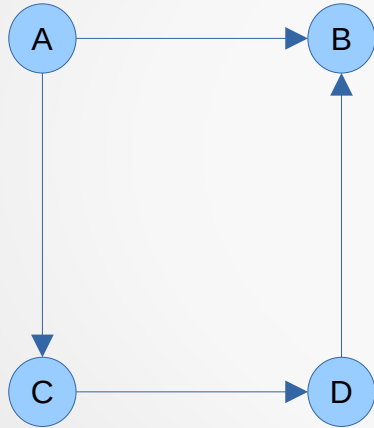


Euler Paths and Circuits – Directed Graphs

- Can do the same thing with directed graphs
- Have to count the in-degree and out-degree at each vertex
- There is an Euler path iff
 - at most one vertex has $(\text{out-degree} - \text{in-degree}) = 1$
 - at most one vertex has $(\text{in-degree} - \text{out-degree}) = 1$
 - every other vertex has in-degree equal to the out-degree
- There is an Euler circuit iff
 - the in-degree is equal to the out-degree for every vertex

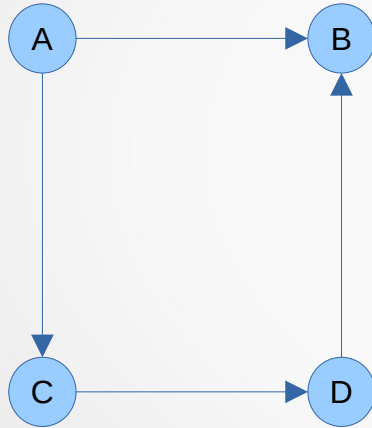
Euler Paths and Circuits – Directed Graphs

- Which of these graphs has an Euler *path*?

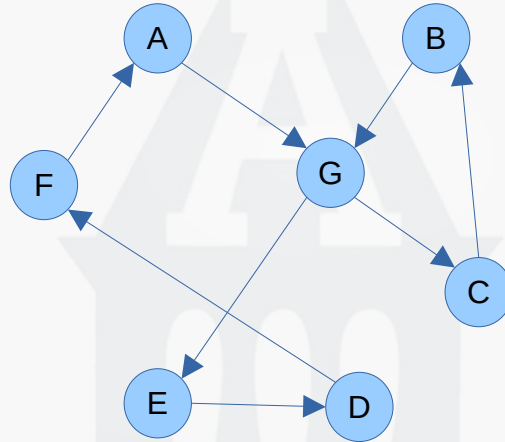


Euler Paths and Circuits – Directed Graphs

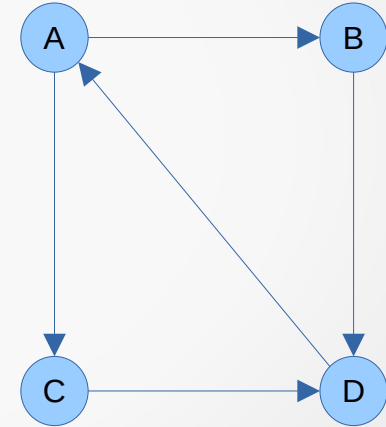
- Which of these graphs has an Euler *path*?



a, g, c, b, g, e, d, f

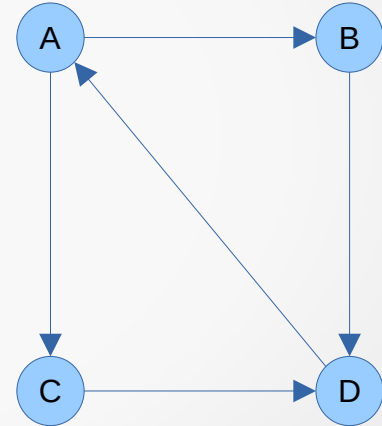
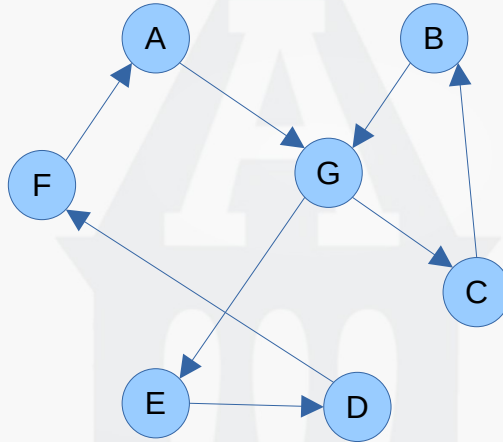
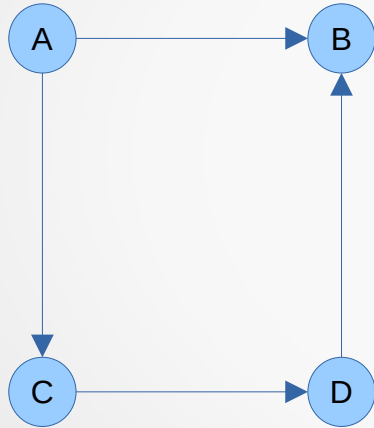


a, c, d, a, b, d



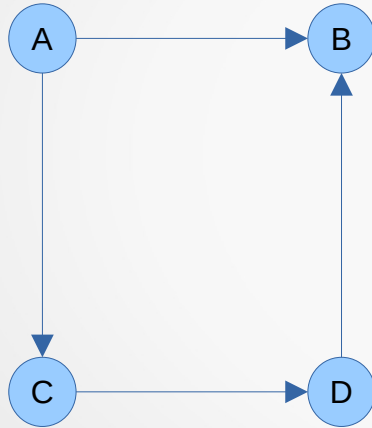
Euler Paths and Circuits – Directed Graphs

- Which of these graphs has an Euler *circuit*?

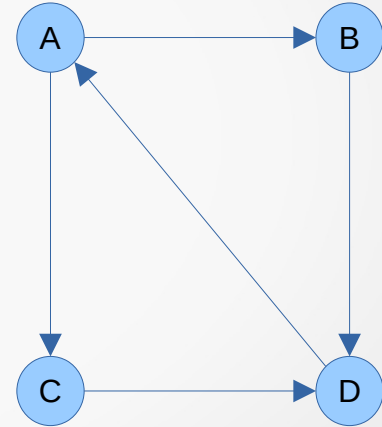
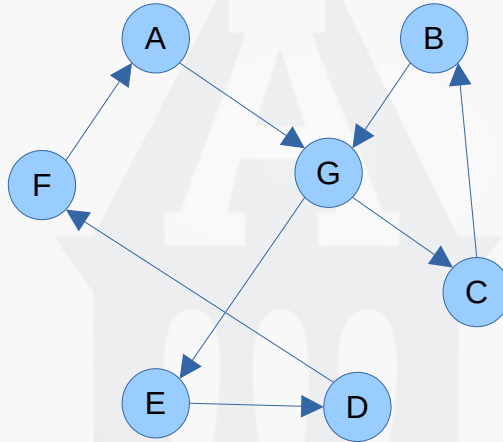


Euler Paths and Circuits – Directed Graphs

- Which of these graphs has an Euler *circuit*?

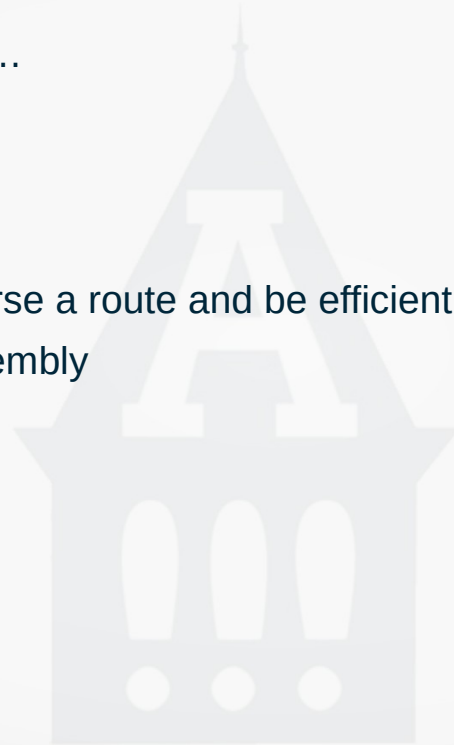


a, g, c, b, g, e, d, f, a



Euler Paths and Circuits – Applications

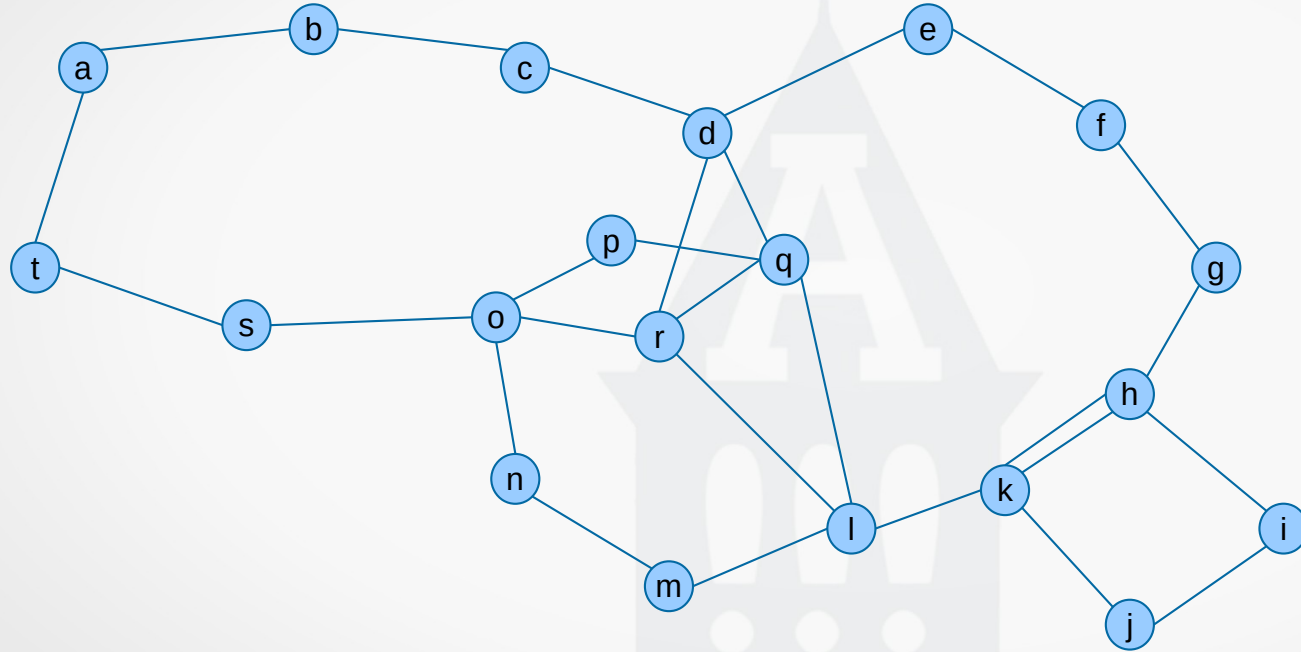
- Determining routes for things like...
 - Snow removal
 - Inspecting railroad tracks
 - Airline routes
 - Anything that needs to traverse a route and be efficient in doing so
- DNA Sequencing & fragment assembly



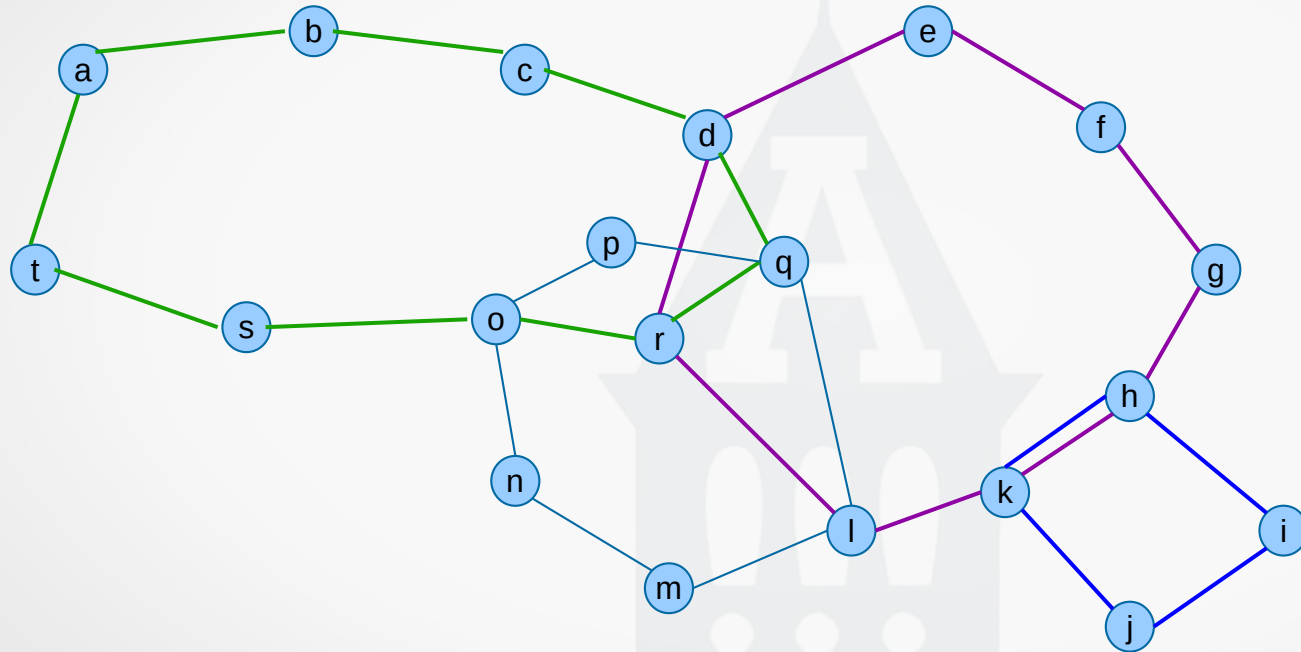
Euler Circuit – Algorithm

- Phase 1: Mark Cycles
 - Start at any node that has edges not part of a cycle already (unlabeled edges)
 - Randomly start following unlabeled edges; mark each edge used as being in the same cycle
 - Eventually you will return to the starting node
 - If all edges have been visited, you are done
 - Otherwise, repeat step 1, finding a new cycle; repeat until every edge belongs to a cycle

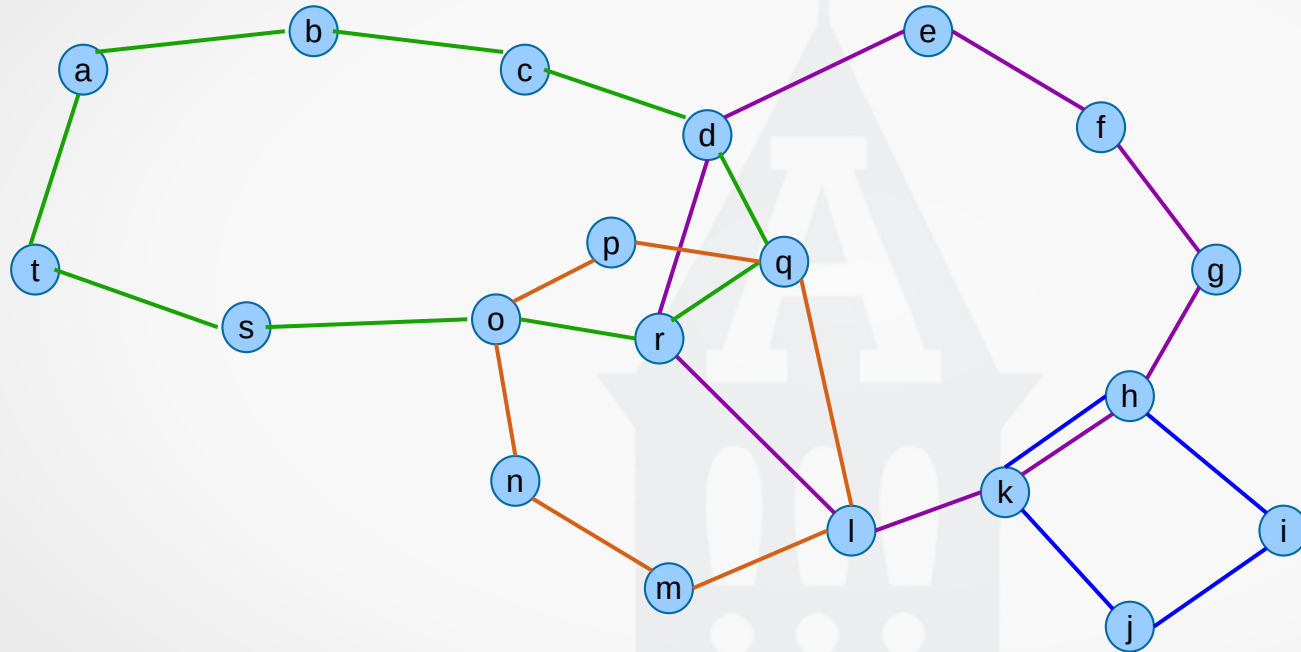
Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Marking Cycles



Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Marking Cycles



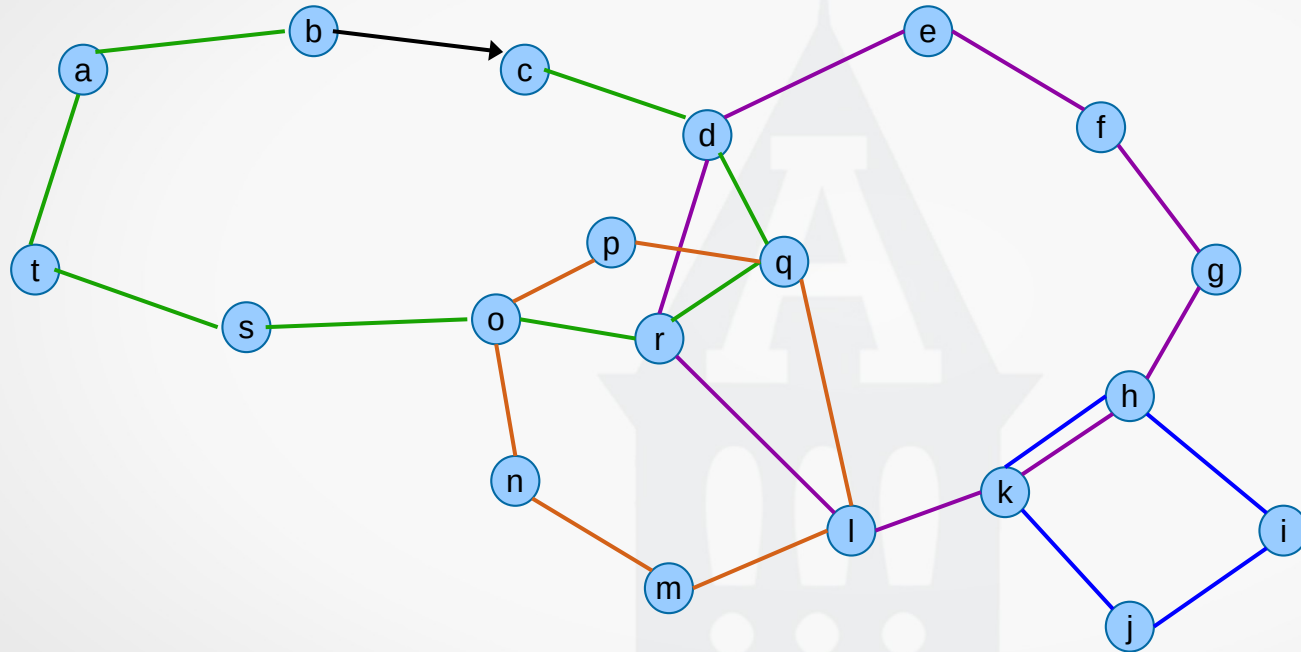
Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Marking Cycles



Euler Circuit – Algorithm

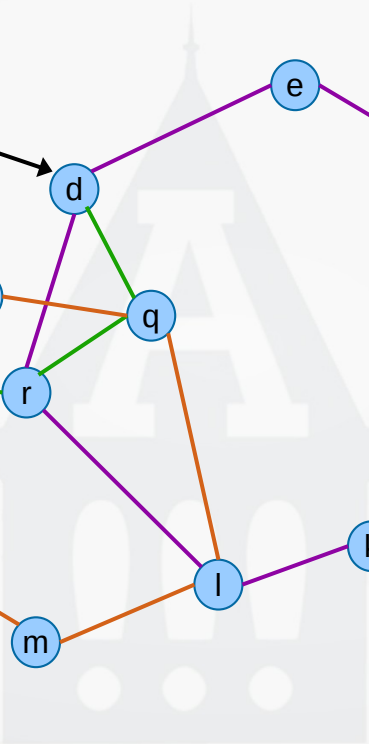
- Phase 2: Joining Cycles
 - Start traversing the cycles and join them
 - keep a stack of cycles being followed; the top of the stack indicates which cycle is currently being followed
 - As an edge is used, mark it as used (in the final circuit)
 - Beginning with a node in cycle x (put x on the stack)
 - Keep following edges of cycle x, until a node with edges of a different cycle is encountered
 - When an edge is followed, it is added to the circuit
 - Put the new cycle name on the stack and start following (and adding to the circuit) edges of the new cycle
 - If an “old cycle” is encountered, do not follow it until the current cycle is completed
 - Then pop the current cycle off the stack and start following edges of the top stack cycle
 - Eventually you will return to the starting cycle

Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



start with any edge

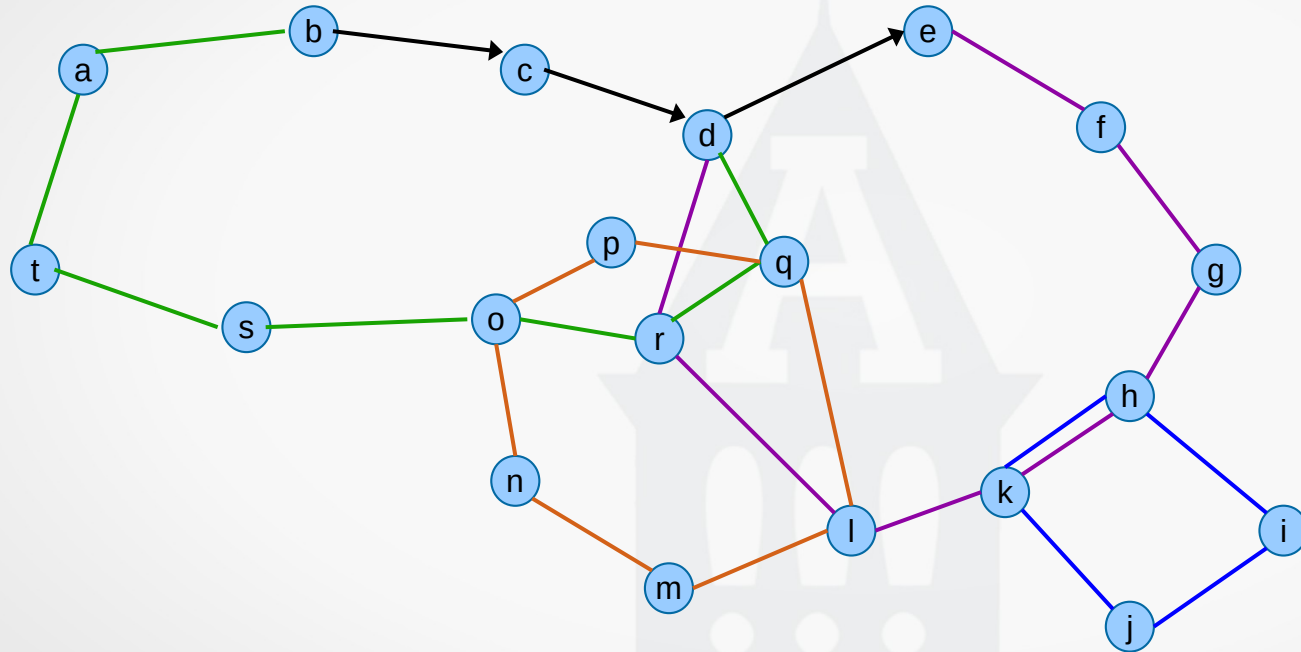
green



purple
green

green

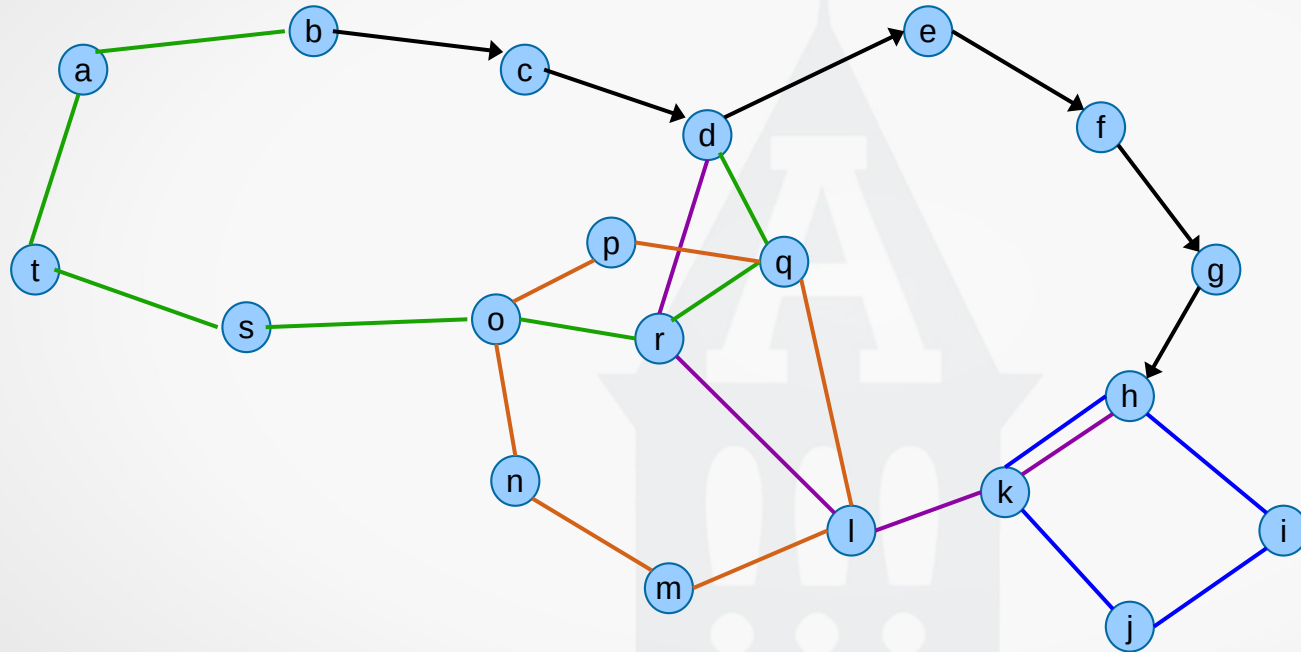
Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



purple

green

Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles

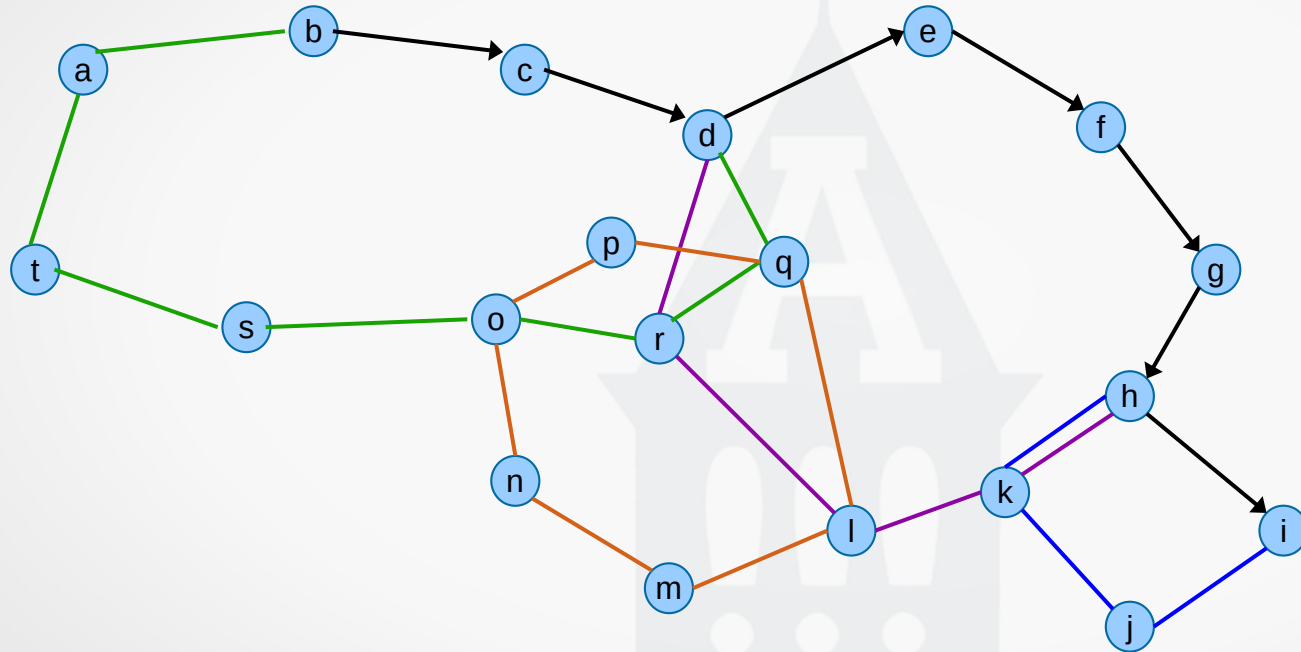


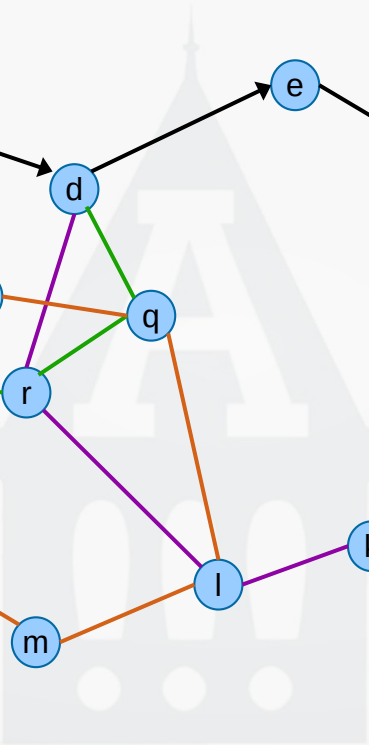
blue cycle is encountered

purple

green

Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



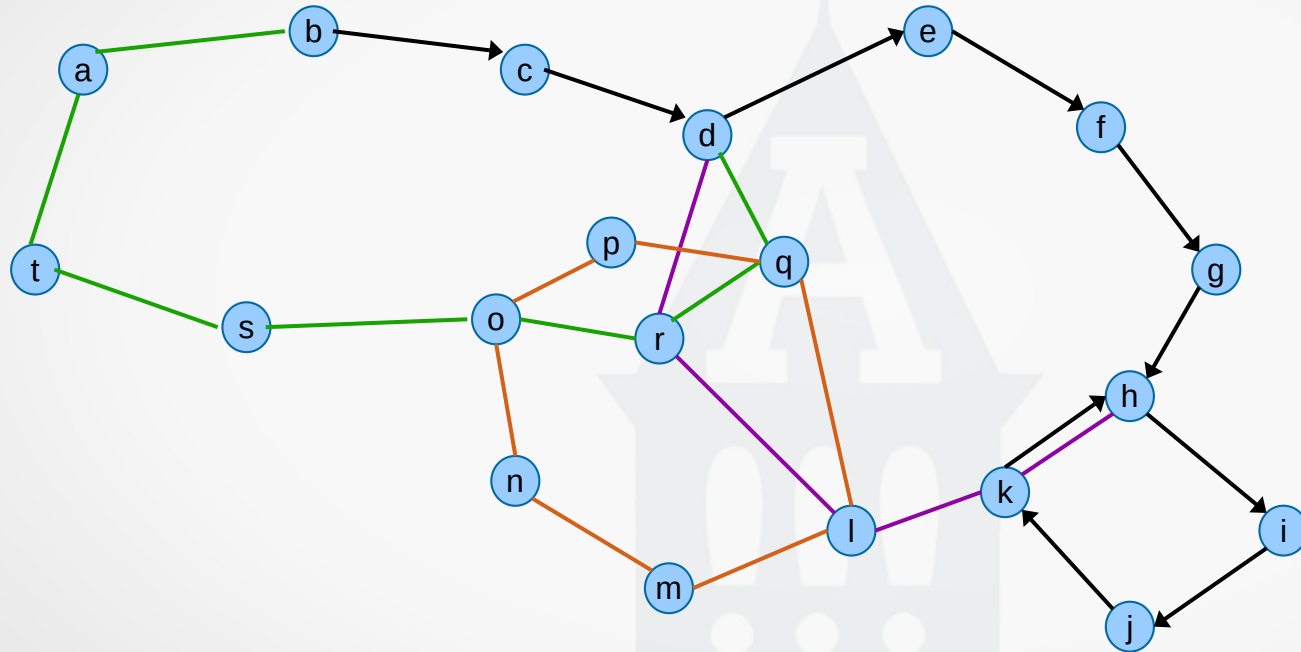


blue
purple
green

purple

green

Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles

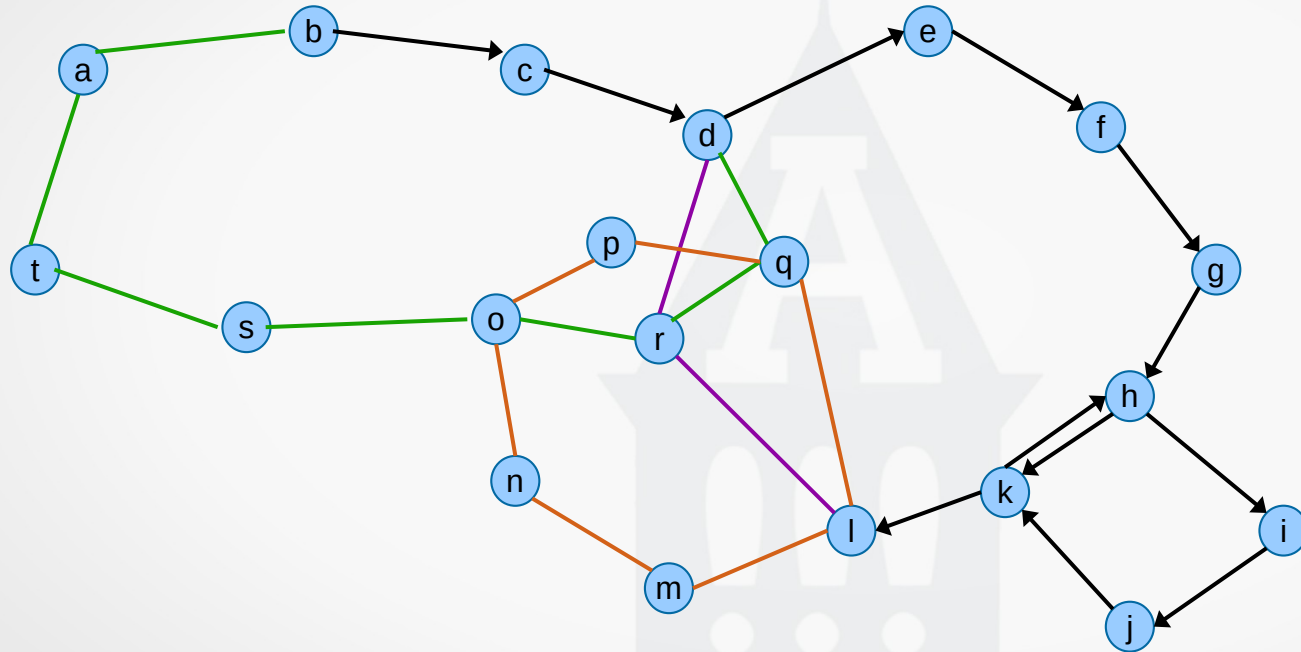


blue is finished, return to the purple cycle

purple

green

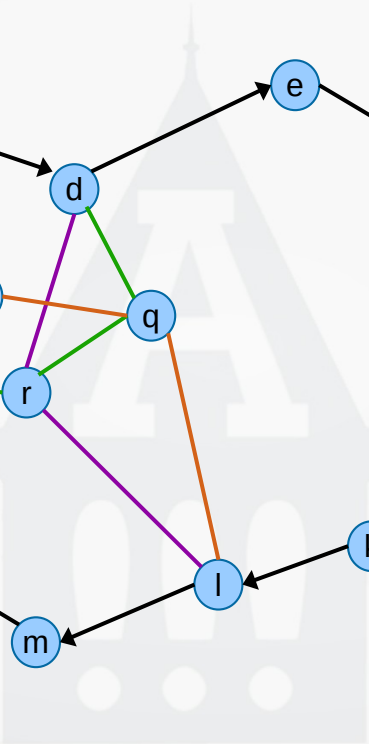
Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



continue along the purple cycle, encounter orange

purple

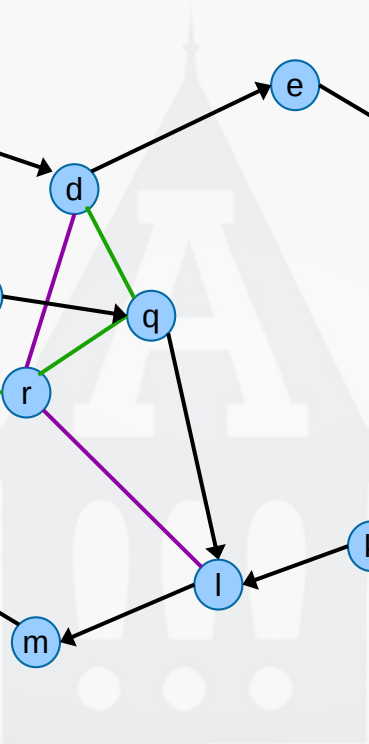
green



orange
purple
green

purple

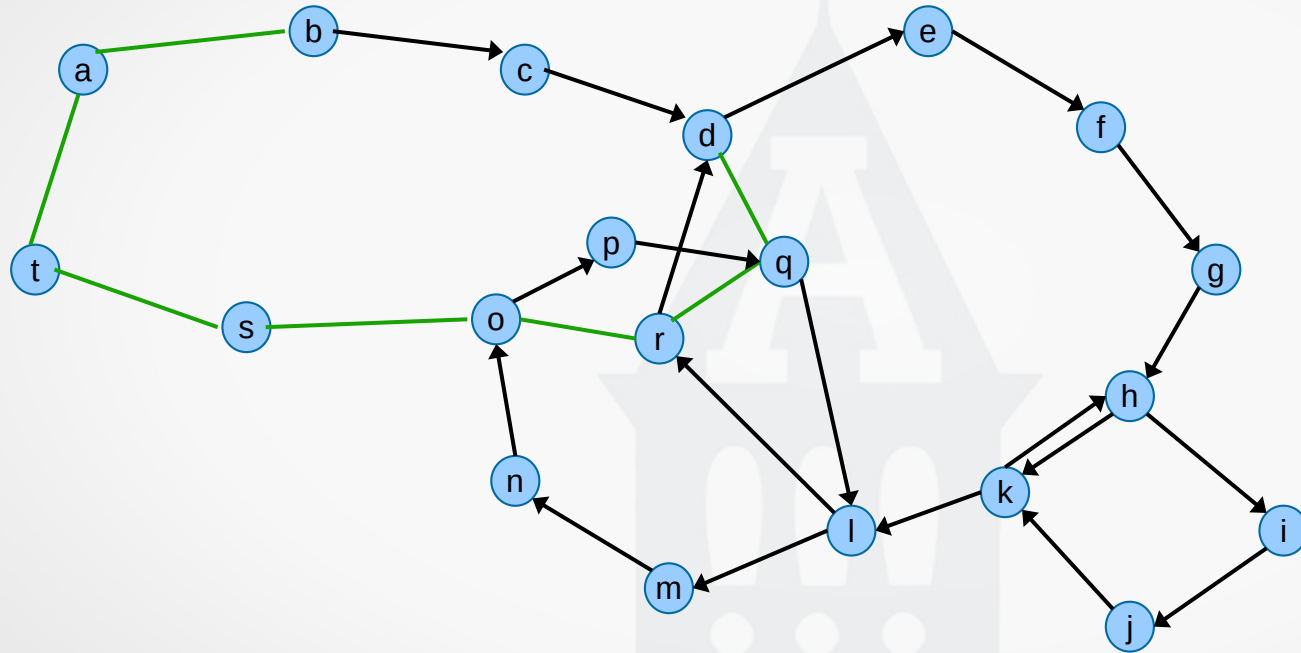
green



purple
green

green

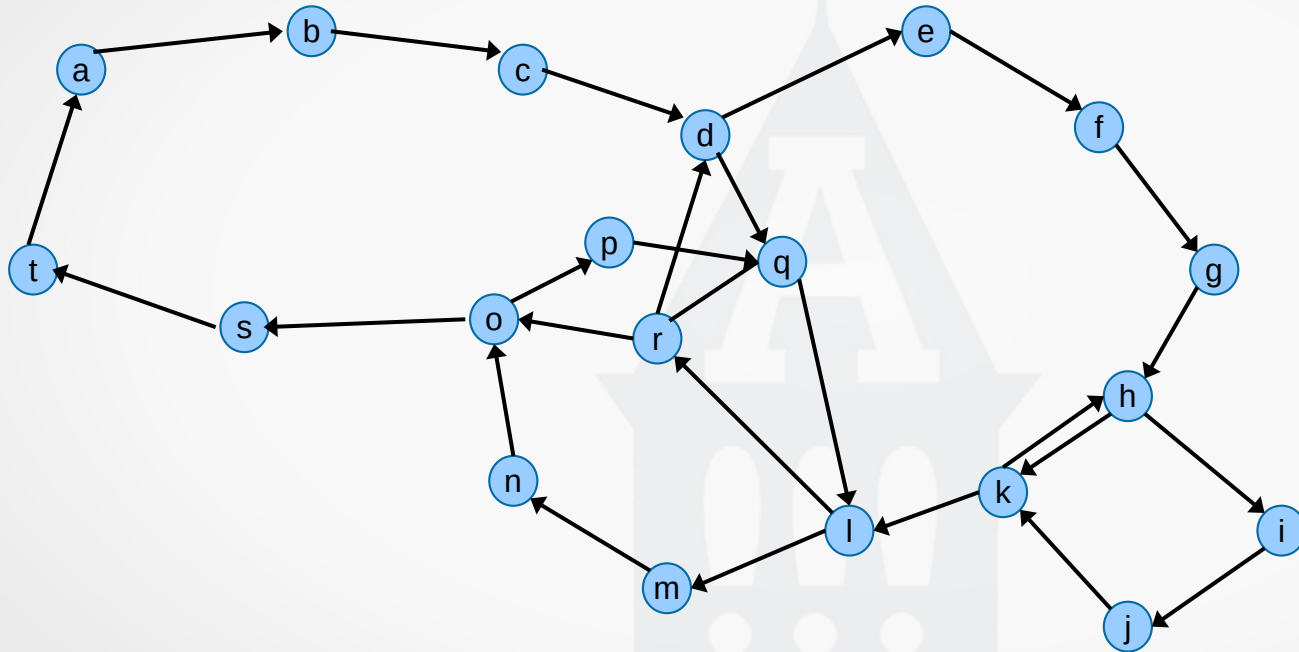
Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



finished purple, return to green

green

Euler Circuit – Algorithm : Joining Cycles



all done!!

Hamiltonian Paths and Circuits

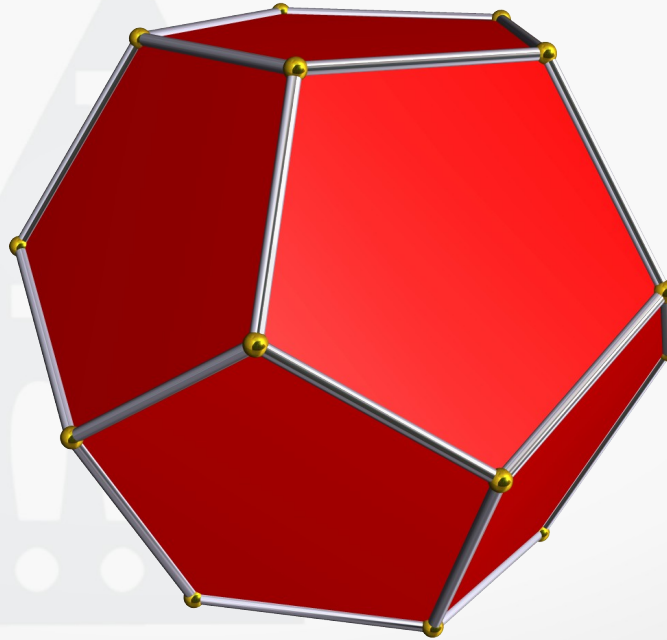
- A **Hamilton path** in a graph G is a path which visits every vertex in G exactly once
- A **Hamilton circuit** is a Hamilton path that returns to its start
- Difference is visiting every node/vertex versus traversing every edge



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Icosian_game

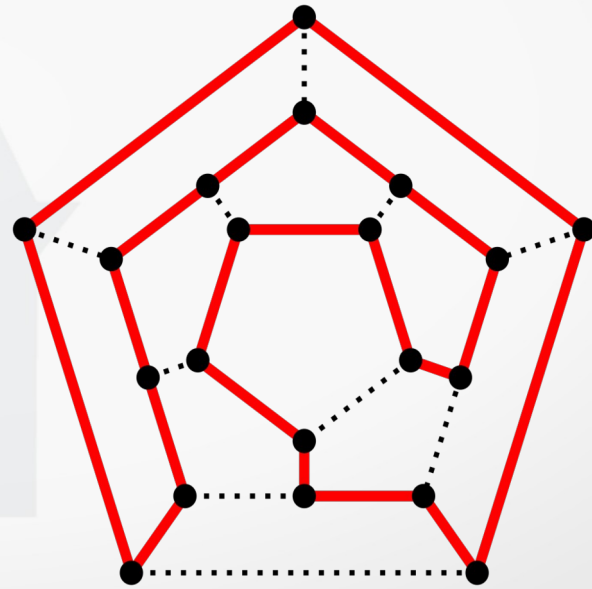
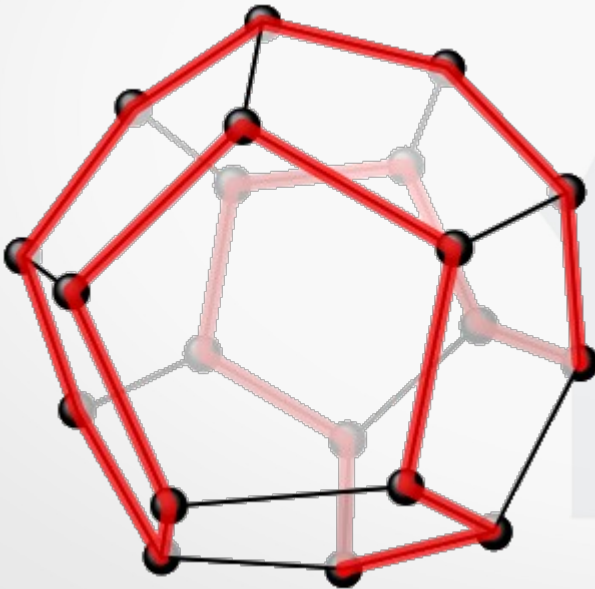
Hamiltonian Paths and Circuits – Dodecahedron

- Find a path which visits all vertices?
- Find a circuit which visits all vertices?
- Can you draw it as a graph?



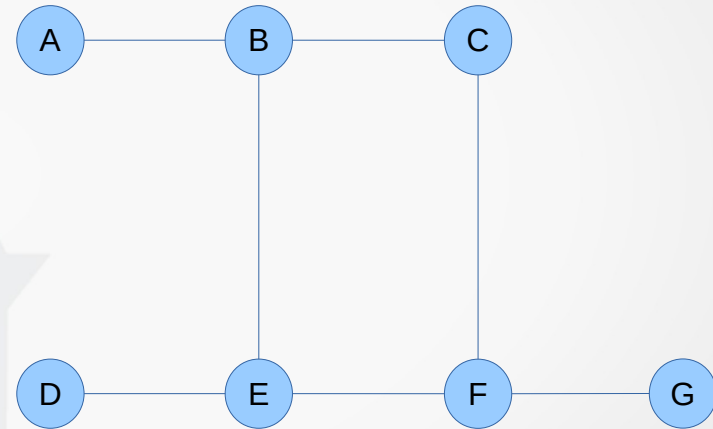
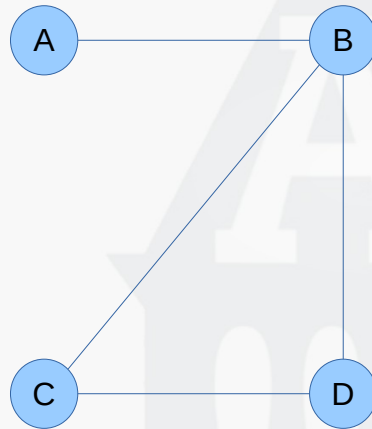
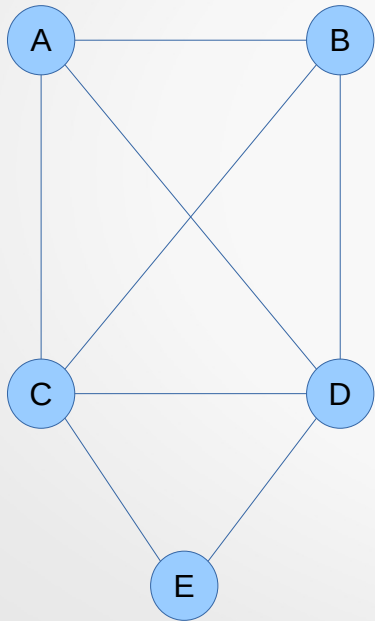
Hamiltonian Paths and Circuits – Dodecahedron

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Hamilton Paths and Circuits

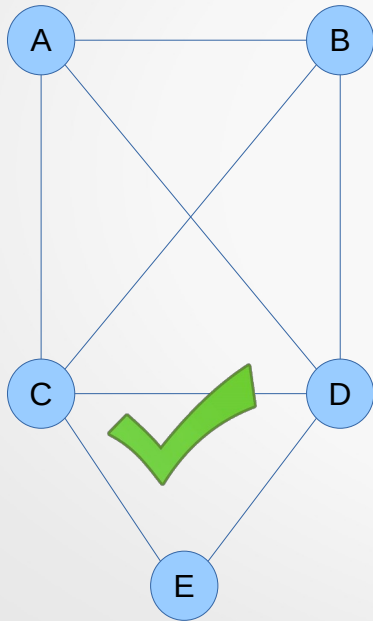
- Which of these graphs has a Hamilton *path*?



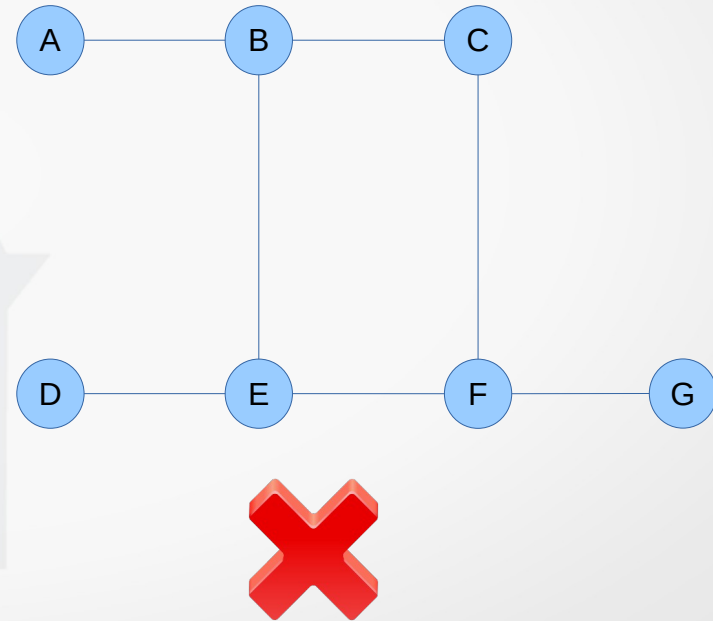
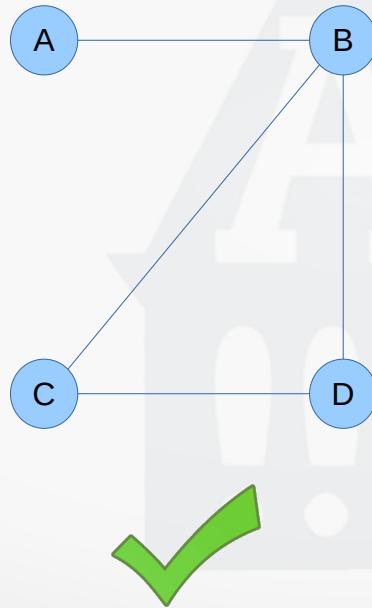
Hamilton Paths and Circuits

- Which of these graphs has a Hamilton *path*?

a, b, c, d, e

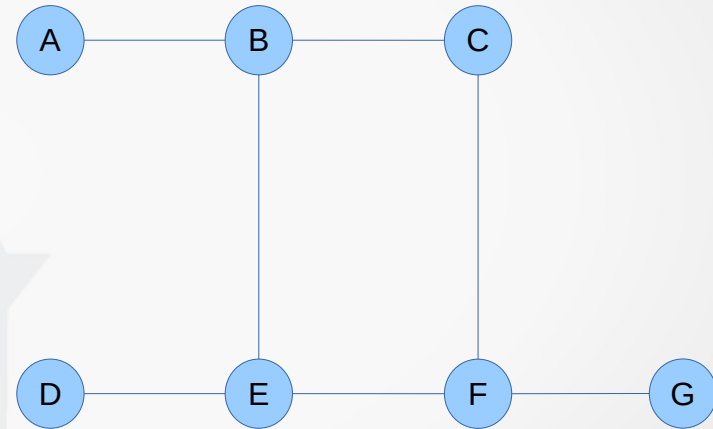
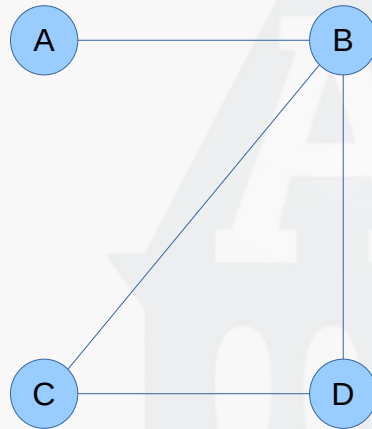
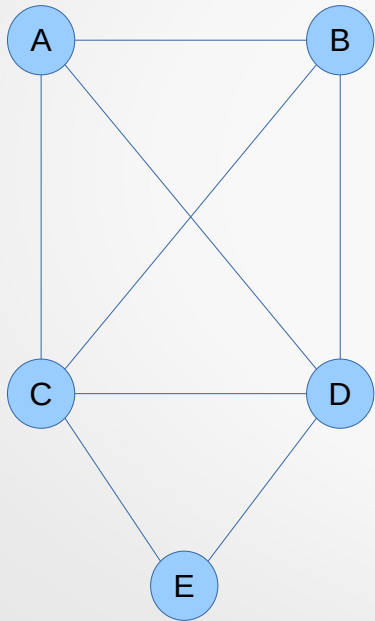


a, b, c, d



Hamilton Paths and Circuits

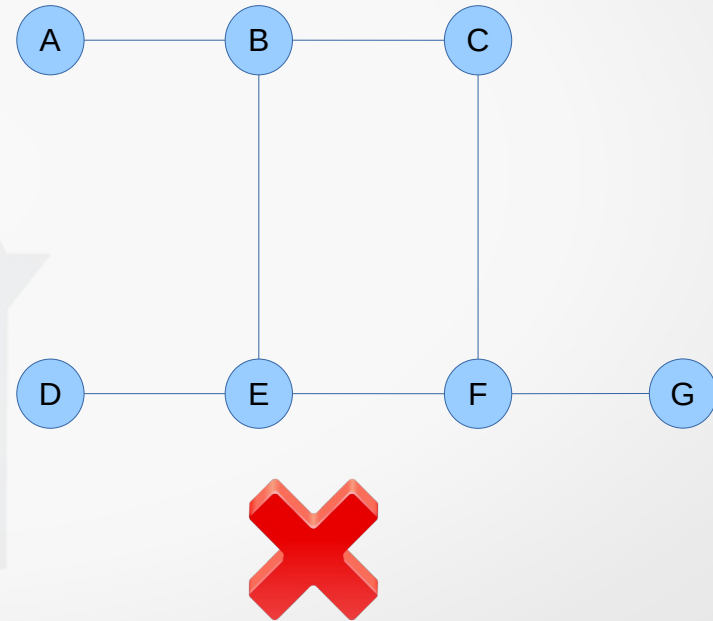
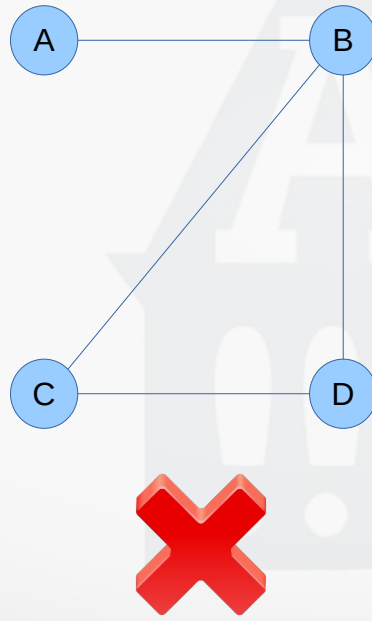
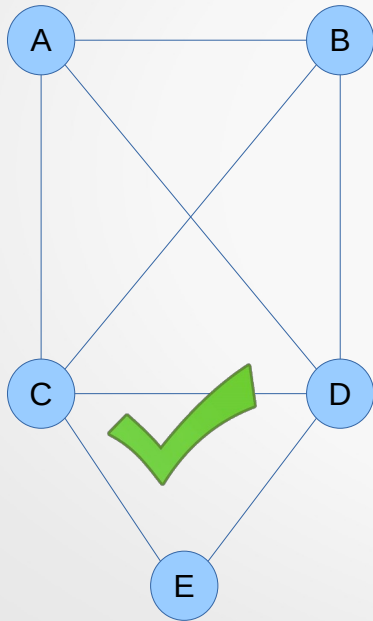
- Which of these graphs has a Hamilton *circuit*?



Hamilton Paths and Circuits

- Which of these graphs has a Hamilton *circuit*?

a, b, d, e, c, a



Hamilton Paths and Circuits

- Unlike Euler circuit problem, finding Hamilton circuits is hard
- There is no simple set of necessary and sufficient conditions, and no simple algorithm



Hamilton Paths and Circuits – Applications

- Determining routes for things like...
 - Mail delivery
 - Food delivery
 - Garbage & Recycling pickup
 - Bus service
 - Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP)
 - Find a Hamilton circuit in a complete graph such that the total weight of its edges is minimal
 - Anything that needs to visit all locations

Hamilton & Euler Paths and Circuits – Summary

Property	Euler	Hamilton
Repeated visits to a given node allowed	Yes	No
Repeated traversals of a given edge allowed	No	No
Omitted nodes allowed	No	No
Omitted edges allowed	No	Yes