

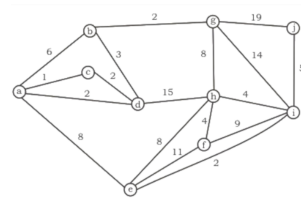
- Q.1** Let  $T$  be a tree:
- Use the fact that there is a unique path between any pair of vertices in a tree to show that if  $v$  is an internal vertex of  $T$  then  $T - v$  is not connected.
  - If  $v$  is a leaf in a tree  $T$  show that  $T - v$  is connected.
- Q.2** Let  $T, T'$  be two spanning trees of a connected graph  $G$ . Prove that there is an edge  $e' \in E(T') \setminus E(T)$  such that  $T' + e - e'$  and  $T + e' - e$  are both spanning trees of  $G$ ?
- Q.3** Consider a graph  $G = (V, E)$ , where  $V = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{100}$ ,  $E = (v_i, v_j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 100$ , and weight of the edge  $(v_i, v_j)$  is  $|i - j|$ . The weight of the minimum spanning tree of  $G$  is?
- Q.4** Let  $G$  be a complete undirected graph on 4 vertices, having 6 edges with weights being 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The maximum possible weight that a minimum weight spanning tree of  $G$  can have is?
- Q.5** Let  $G = (V, E)$  be an undirected simple graph in which each edge has a distinct weight, and  $e$  is a particular edge of  $G$ . Is the following statement about the minimum spanning trees (MSTs) of  $G$  TRUE?  
I. If  $e$  is the lightest edge of some cycle in  $G$ , then every MST of  $G$  includes  $e$
- Q.6** Let  $G$  be a connected undirected graph of 100 vertices and 300 edges. The weight of a minimum spanning tree of  $G$  is 500. When the weight of each edge of  $G$  is increased by five, the weight of a minimum spanning tree becomes?

Consider a complete undirected graph with vertex set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . Entry  $W_{ij}$  in the matrix  $W$  below is the weight of the edge  $\{i, j\}$ .

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 8 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 12 & 4 & 9 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 & 7 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

What is the minimum possible weight of a spanning tree  $T$  in this graph such that vertex 0 is a leaf node in the tree  $T$ ?

- Q.7**
- Q.8** For each degree sequence below, decide whether it must always, must never, or could possibly be a degree sequence for a tree. Remember, a degree sequence lists out the degrees (number of edges incident to the vertex) of all the vertices in a graph in non-increasing order.
- (4,1,1,1,1)
  - (3,3,2,1,1)
  - (2,2,2,1,1)
  - (4,4,3,3,3,2,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)



- Q.9** What is the weight of a minimum spanning tree of the given graph?
- Q.10** For  $2 \leq k \leq n-1$ , the  $n$ -vertex graph formed by adding one vertex adjacent to every vertex of  $P_{n-1}$  has a spanning tree with diameter  $k$ .
- Q.11** If  $n \geq 2$  and  $d_1, \dots, d_n$  are positive integers, then there exists a tree with these as its vertex degrees if and only if  $d_n = 1$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i = 2(n-1)$ .