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**Definition.** A graph  $G$  is  $n$ -partite if  $V(G)$  can be partitioned into  $n$  classes

**Definition.** Vertex connectivity of  $G$ , denoted  $\kappa(G)$ , is the smallest number of vertices whose deletion disconnects the graph or makes it the graph with one vertex and no edges.

If  $G$  is,

1. A path, then  $\kappa(G) = 1$
2. A complete graph, then  $\kappa(G) = \text{the number of vertices} - 1$
3. A cycle, then  $\kappa(G) = 2$

A graph has  $\kappa(G) = 1$  if and only if  $G$  has a cut-vertex or it is a complete graph with two vertices.

**Definition.** A graph is  $n$ -connected if  $\kappa(G) \geq n$ .

A graph,  $G$ , has  $\kappa(G) = 0$  if and only if it is disconnected or the graph with only one vertex

A graph is 2-connected if and only if it has no cut-vertices

**Definition.** A block is a maximal subgraph with no cut-vertices.

**Proposition.** *A cycle must lie completely inside a block*

*Proof.* A vertex of a cycle cannot be a cut-vertex □

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A bipartite graph cannot contain a cycle of odd length. A graph is 2-connected if and only if it has no cut-vertices

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**Exercise.**

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**Exercise.** Prove the converse

*Proof.* Consider the spanning tree.

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