Section 1.1.2

- 1 Graph G of order n with maximal number of edges if the complete graph K_n , which has $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ edges.
- 2 To show a contradiction, suppose otherwise. We know there are an even number of odd degree vertices, implying that there can be no odd degree vertices. But the max degree of a graph is n-1 (connected to every other vertex), so the degree is between 0 and n-1. Excluding the odd degrees, there are not enough unique numbers to cover all the vertices.
- 3 For later.
- 4 If no such path exists, the two odd vertics are on separate connected components A and B. Consider A by itself, it is a connected graph, but it has an odd number of vertices with an odd degree, a contradiction.
- 5 a) b)
- 6 We prove this by induction on the length of the odd closed walk.

Base Case: The length 3 odd closed walk is just a length 3 cycle.

Suppose odd closed walks with lengths up to 2n-1 contain odd cycles. Let $W=v_1,\ v_2,\ ...,\ v_{2n+1}=v_1$ be a length 2n+1 closed walk. If no vertices in the walk repeat, then we are done, the odd walk is an odd cycle. Otherwise, let l be the smallest number not 1 such that v_l repeats, and let $v_l=v_k$ where l< k. Then we have two closed walks in $W,\ v_1,\ ...,\ v_l=v_k,\ ...,\ v_{2n+1}=v_1$ and $v_l,\ ...,\ v_k=v_l$. The lengths of these two walks must add up to 2n+1, thus one of them must be an odd length closed walk, which by the inductive hypothesis must contain an odd length cycle.

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11 \rightarrow Suppose e = uv is a bridge of G and consider G - e. Since e is a bridge, G - e is disconnected, i.e. no uv path exists in G - e, implying that e is not part of any cycle in G.

 \leftarrow Suppose e=uv is not a bridge. Then G-e is still connected, i.e. there exists a uv path. This path +e is a cycle.

12 a)

b)

c)

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14 Suppose G has no cycles and is connected. Consider $v \in V$ such that deg(v) > 1 and $x, y \in N(v)$. Graph $G - \{v\}$ is disconnected since no xy path exists since if there was, this path in addition to path x, v, y would form a cycle in G. If order = 2, the graph does not have a cycle.

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