

Graph theory 1 — undirected / directed.

• graph  $G = (V, E)$   
 ↑ set of vertices  
 ← set of edges

$E \subseteq V \times V$ ,  $C \subseteq E$   $\xrightarrow{A, B, C \subseteq V}$  add  
 $(u, v)$   
 $n = |V|$ ,  $m = |E|$   
 adjacent  $u \xrightarrow{e} v$

definition: degree of  $u \in V$ , degree of  $u$  is the number of adjacent vertices to  $u$

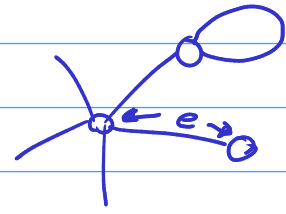
$\deg(u)$

lemma: (hand shaking lemma)

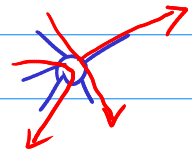
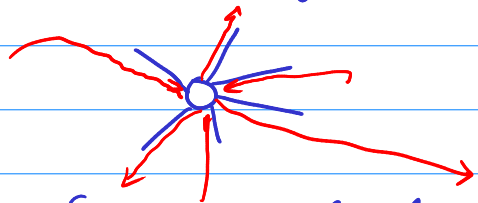
$$\sum_{u \in V} \deg(u) = 2m$$

Proof:

idea: edge contributes to degree of both vertices

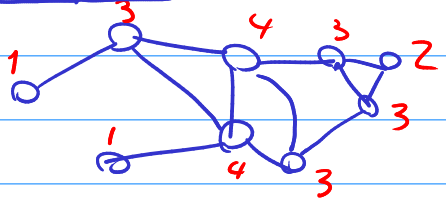


Cor: the sum of degrees is even

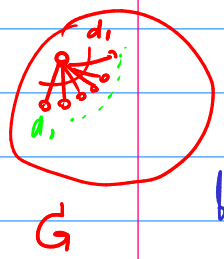


Graphic Sequence

no self loop, no multiple edge → simple graph



→  $[4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1]$



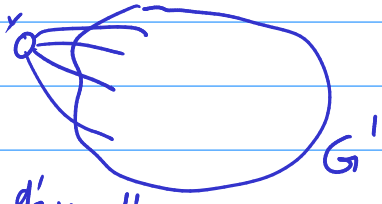
no self loop — easy.  
 hi degree sequence  $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq d_3 \geq \dots \geq d_n$  hi  $\Delta = d_1$   
 its degree seq  $d'$  for all  $d_1$ , hi  $d'_1 = d_2 - 1, d'_2 = d_3 - 1, \dots$   
 $d'_\Delta = d_{\Delta+1} - 1, d'_i = d_{i+1}$  for  $i > \Delta$ .

Thm:  $d$  is a graphic sequence iff

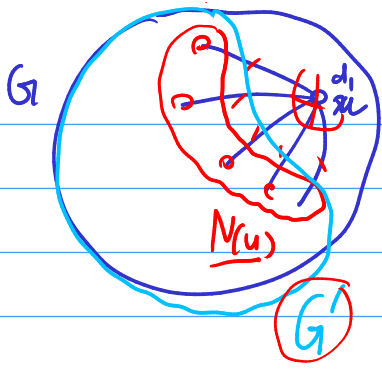
$d'$  is a graphic sequence, for  $n \geq 1$ . for  $n=1, d=0$

Proof: ( $\Leftarrow$ ) if  $d'$  is a graphic sequence → there is graph  $G'$  of degree  $d'$

if  $G$  has  $x$   
 its  $x$  in  $G'$   
 its degree  $d'_1, d'_2, \dots, d'_n$



( $\Rightarrow$ ) Assume if  $d$  is a graphic sequence then there is graph  $G$  of degree sequence  $d$ . , then  $d'$  is a graphic sequence



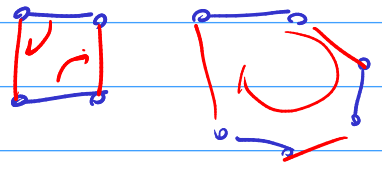
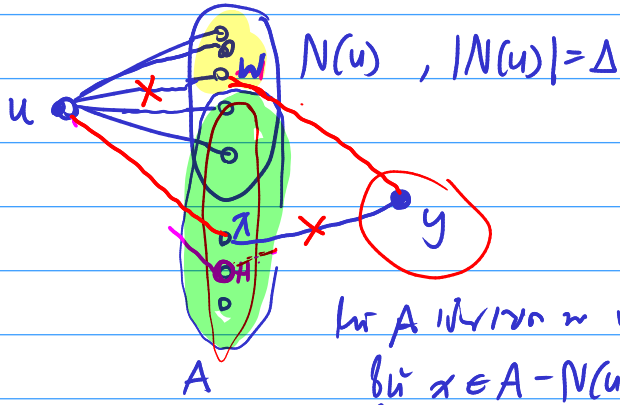
$d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_n$   
 $d_2-1, d_3-1, \dots$

but the vertex  $u$ 's degree  $d_1 = \Delta$   
 but  $N(u)$  contains no vertex adjacent to  $u$

✓  $d_i$  degree of vertices in  $N(u)$   
 minus  $d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{\Delta+1}$  ✓

$u \leftrightarrow v$  in  $G$   $\rightarrow$   $G'$  is degree seq minus  $d_1$

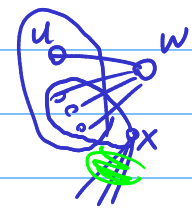
if  $u \leftrightarrow v$   
 $u \leftrightarrow v$   
 then  $u \leftrightarrow v$



for  $A$  is a set of vertices its degree  $d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{\Delta+1}$   
 but  $x \in A - N(u)$  its degree  $d_2$   
 but  $w \in N(u) - A$

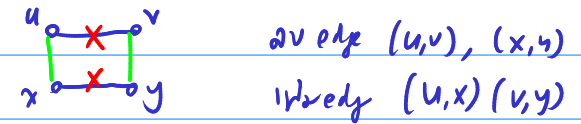
Claim if  $y$  is  $x \leftrightarrow y$  then  $w \leftrightarrow y$   
 $\rightarrow$   $uv(y,w), (x,y)$  with  $(w,y), (u,x)$ , for  $G''$  is  
 $|N(u) \cap A|$  is invariant

Proof: since its degree of  $x \geq$  degree of  $w$  for  $G$   
 then  $w$  is adjacent to  $u$  then  $x$  is adjacent to  $u$



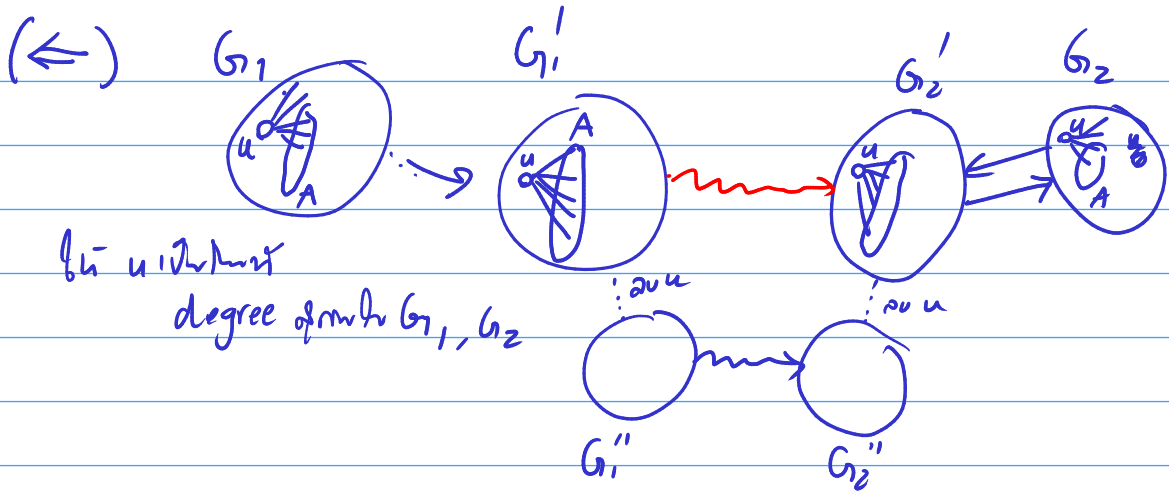
if  $x \leftrightarrow y$  then  $w \leftrightarrow y$

2-switch is an operation of adding/removing  $G \rightarrow G'$  from 4 vertices



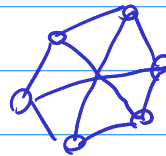
Thm: A sequence of 2-switch operations always  $G_1 \sim G_2$  iff  
 degree seq of  $G_1$  is  $G_2$  is the same  $\iff$

Proof:  $(\Rightarrow)$  ✓ since 2-switch preserve degree seq.

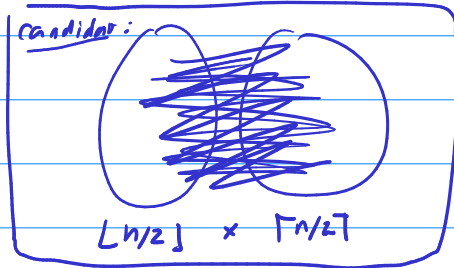


Extremal problems

if  $n$  vertices  $m$  edges

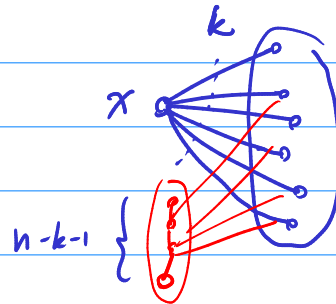


for  $n$  vertices  $m$  edges  $K$  triangle



$K_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$

if  $G$  has triangle



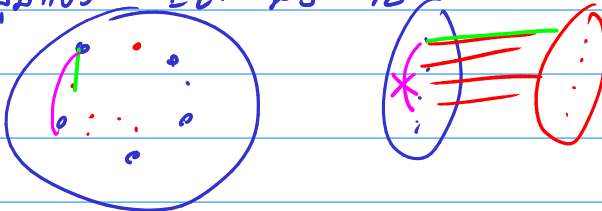
if  $x$  is degree  $k$   
 $N(x)$   $k$  edges  
 edge  $m$   $N(x)$   
 but  $k = \text{deg}(x)$

$G$  if edge  $k + (n-k-1) \cdot k = (n-k)k$   
 if  $k = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$

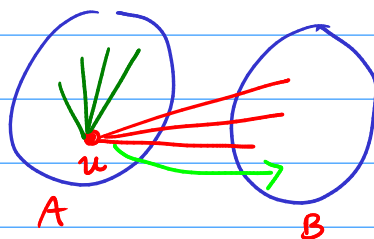
Thm: if  $G$  has  $m$  edges

if  $G$  has bipartite  $n/2$  edge

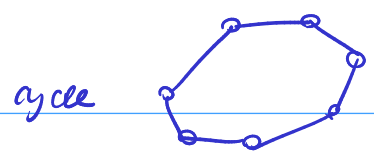
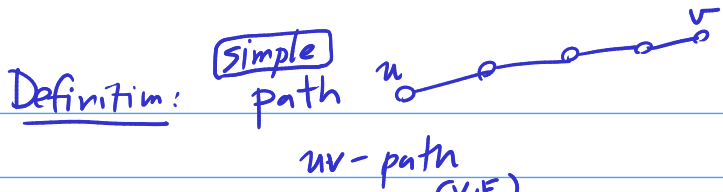
Proof 1: if  $E[A, B] = m/2$



Proof 2:



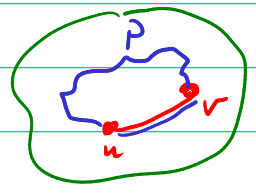
if  $u \in A$  if  $N(u)$  edge  $A$   
 edge  $B$



Connectivity  $G=(V,E)$  is connected if  $\forall u,v \in V$ ,  $\exists uv$ -path for  $G$

Connected component  $C \subseteq V$  is a connected component of  $C$  is the maximal set of vertices  $u,v \in C$   $\exists$  path  $u \rightarrow v$ .

- $n$  vertices if connected  $\exists$  edge between  $\forall$  edge?  $\underline{n-1}$
- $n$  vertices if cycle  $\exists$  edge missing  $\forall$  edge?  $\underline{n-1}$



number of vertices

tree:  $G$  is a tree

- (a)  $G$   $\exists$   $n-1$  edge
- (b)  $G$  is connected
- (c)  $G$   $\nexists$  cycle.

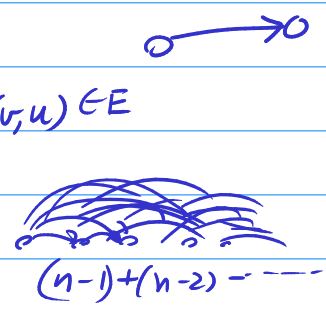
Directed graphs  $E$   $\exists$   $(u,v) \in E$  and  $(v,u) \in E$

① Directed acyclic graph (DAG)

indegree  
outdegree



- $n$  vertices, DAG  $\exists$  edge among  $\forall$  edge?
- In directed graph  $G$ ,  $G$   $\exists$  cycle?



- Yes: certificate: cycle  $C \subseteq G$ . run  $O(n)$
- No: certificate: topological ordering

$v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$

if any edge  $(v_i, v_j) \in E$   $i < j$ .

$\Rightarrow$  topological ordering

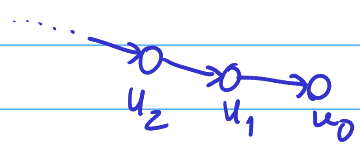
- in vertex if  $\text{indegree} = 0$ ,  $\forall v$ .

(book keeping)

$O(m+n)$

Thm: in  $G$  is DAG,  $\exists$  vertex if  $\text{indegree} = 0$ .

Prf:





Tournament  $G=(V,E)$  is a tournament if for all  $u,v \in V$   $u \neq v$   
 $\exists!$   $(u,v) \in E$  or  $(v,u) \in E$   
 i.e.  $\exists$  1 edge w/o

Def: path  $P$  is a Hamiltonian path if  $P$  contains every vertex  
 vertex  $n=1$  or  $n$

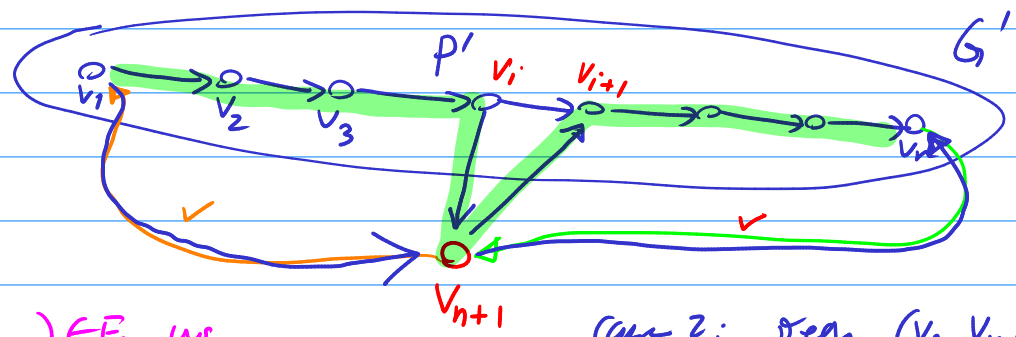
Thm: every tournament has a Hamiltonian path.

Proof: is shown by induction on  $n$

Base case: easy.  $n=1$   $\circ$   $n=2$   $\circ \rightarrow \circ$

Inductive step: assume  $G$  has  $n+1$  nodes and  $v_{n+1}$   
 Now  $G'$  has  $n$  nodes if we remove  $v_{n+1}$  from  $G$   
 $\exists$  Inductive hypothesis  $\exists!$  path  
 $G'$  has Hamiltonian path  $P'$  i.e.  $G'$  is a tournament  
 with  $n$  vertices

Goal:  $G$  has Hamiltonian path. for  $P'$  we have Hamiltonian for  $G'$



Case 1: if  $(v_n, v_{n+1}) \in E$  or  $(v_{n+1}, v_1) \in E$  ✓

Case 2: if  $(v_i, v_{n+1}) \in E$  or  $(v_{n+1}, v_{i+1}) \in E$

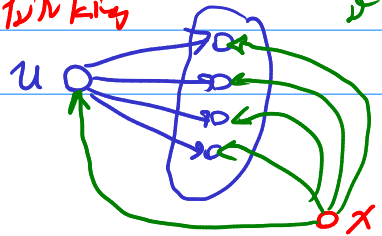
Claim:  $\exists v_i, v_{i+1}$   
 if  $\exists$  edge  $(v_i, v_{n+1})$  then  $(v_{n+1}, v_{i+1})$

Proof: (H.W.)

Definition: a vertex  $v$  is a king if  $\forall u \neq v$ ,  $\exists$  path from  $v$  to  $u$  of length  $\leq 2$   
 $u \neq v \Rightarrow v \rightarrow u$

Thm: In tournament every vertex is a king.

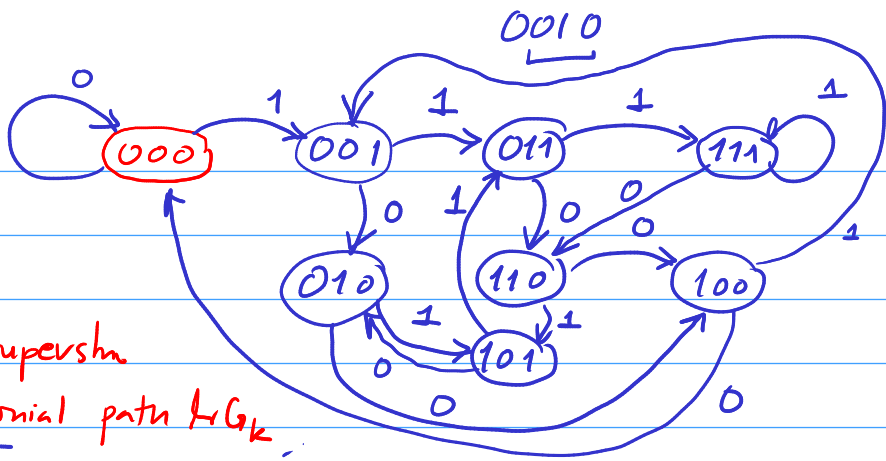
Proof: Assume  $u$  is not a king  $\exists x$  s.t.  $u \rightarrow x$ ,  $\forall v \in N(u)$   $v \rightarrow x$





$k=3$   
 $2^k$

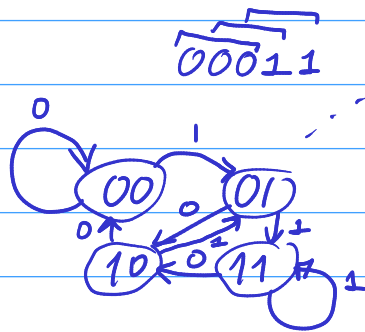
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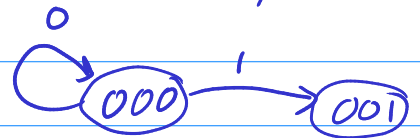
$G_k$  string AIDU supershm  
WV Hamiltonian path  $H_{G_k}$

Euler Path

$2^{k-1}$



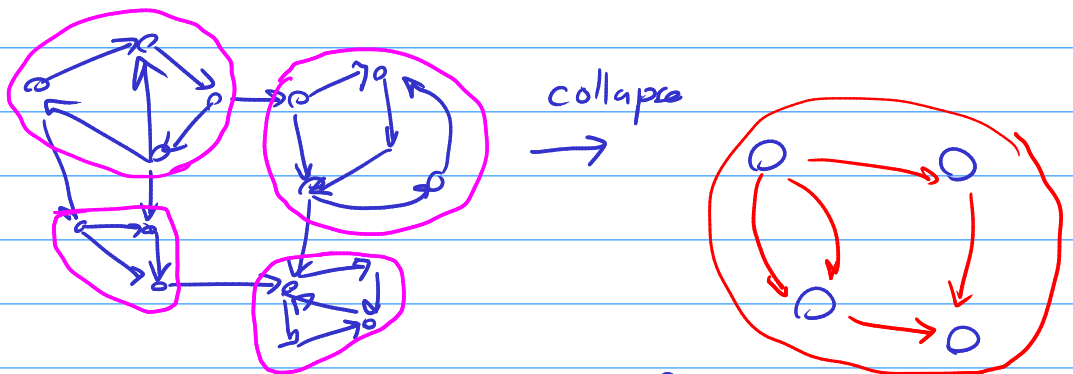
$k=4, 2^{k-1} = 8$



Strong connectivity

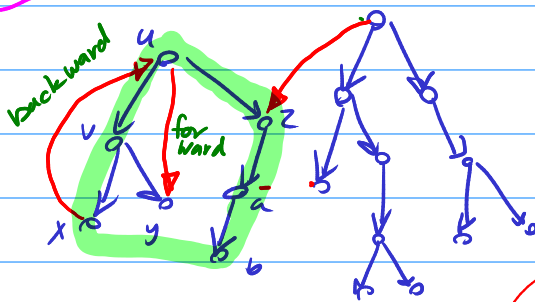
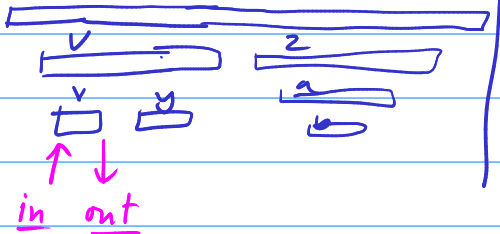
directed graph  $G^{(V,E)}$  is strongly connected  
sh  $\forall u, v \in V$   $\exists$  path on  $u \rightarrow v$

scc

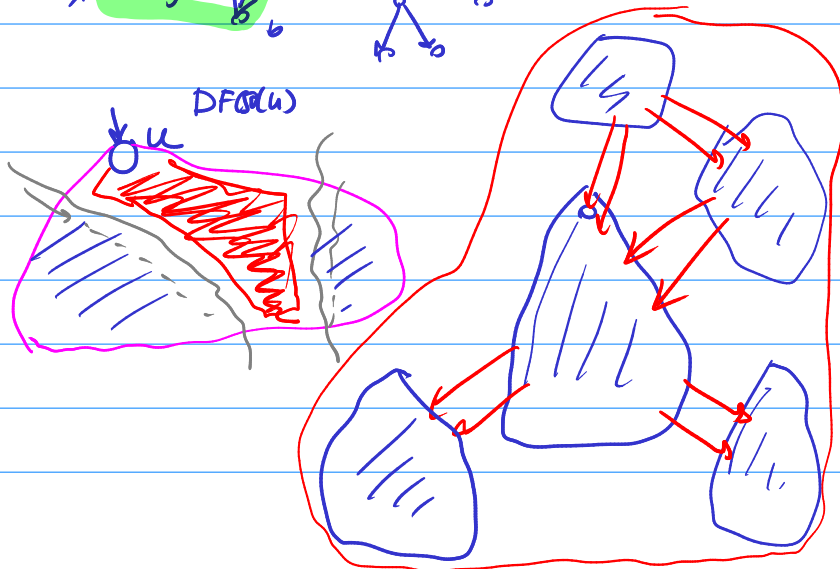


Depth-First Search

DFS(u)



DFS(u)



Claim:  $\exists$  cycle  
a: backward edge.

Proof:

