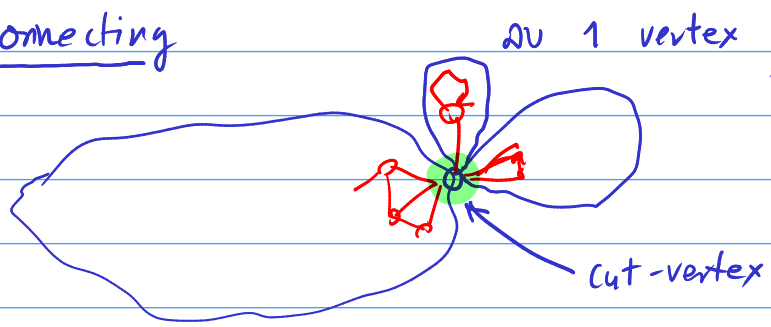
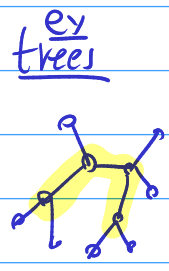


# Graph Theory 2

- higher-order connectivity
- trees  $\rightarrow$  separator / counting & bijection.
- graph coloring.

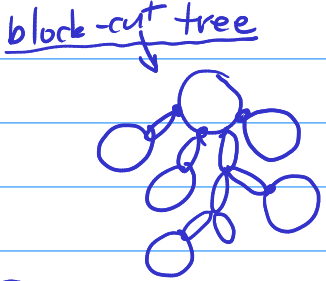
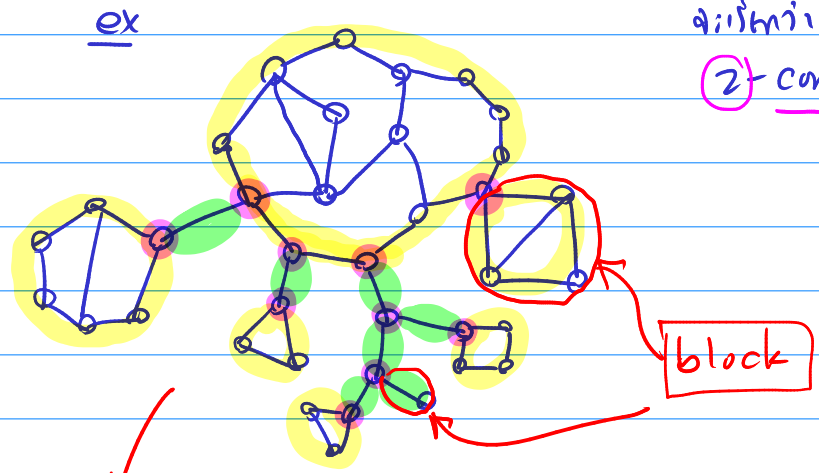
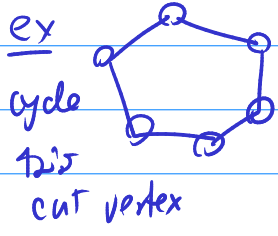
## Vertex connecting



Definition A cut-vertex

is a vertex whose removal from the graph increases the number of components.

2-connected



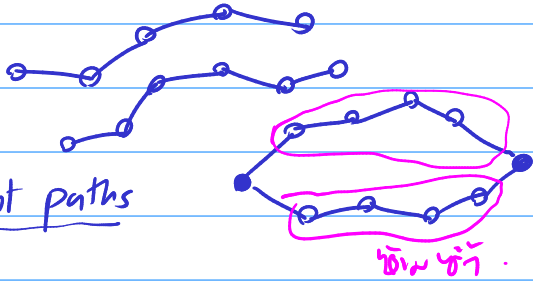
Lemma: Just as long as block subblock v: v qaw  
sianu ta'ianu 2 qawo

Def:

### Disjoint paths

paths n'asapaw  
sawaw

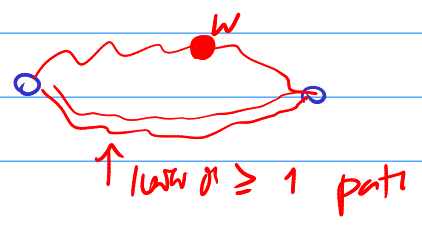
### internally disjoint paths



Thm: an  $G$   $\geq 3$  vertices b667:  $G$  ilu 2-connected  $\Leftrightarrow$

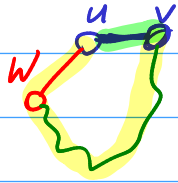
for any  $u, v$  by  $v: v$  internally disjoint path uilaw 2 paths

Proof: ( $\Leftarrow$ ) n'ammaw vertex  $w$   
n'ammaw vert  $u, v$



( $\Rightarrow$ ) defined by induction over  $n$  vertices path  $u \rightarrow v$  ( $d(u,v)$ )

Base case:



$d(u,v) = 1$

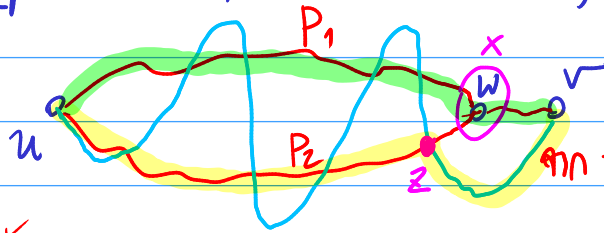
$\& w$  ins:  $\deg(u) > 1$

between  $G$  is 2-connected,  $\forall u, v$  exists path  $P$   $u \rightarrow v$   $\forall w$

$\& 2$  paths  $^{\textcircled{1}}(u,v)$   $^{\textcircled{2}}P+(w,u)$

Inductive step: show  $u, v$  is  $d(u,v) > 1$ , let  $w$  is vertex is

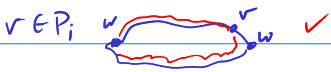
$d(u,w) = d(u,v) - 1$



int. disj

on 2.H.  $\&$  paths  $P_1, P_2$  on  $u \rightarrow w$

Case 1: oh

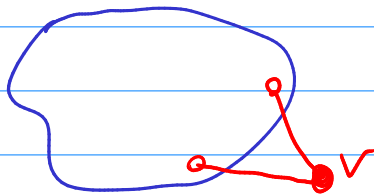


Case 2: between  $G$  2-connected, exist path  $P'$  on  $u \rightarrow v$   $\&$   $w$  is vertex is path  $P'$   $u \rightarrow w$   $\&$   $P_2$

$\Rightarrow$  induction.  $\square$

Lemma: (expansion) on  $G$  is 2-connected

$k$ -connected  
 $k$  edge.



Let vertex  $v$  is minimum vertex in  $G$  2 vertex  $u, w$  is  $v$  is 2-connected

Proof:  $\forall u, v$ ,  $\exists$  path  $u \rightarrow v$ .

Thm:  $G$  is  $\geq 3$  vertices.

(A)  $G$  is connected  $\&$  is not cut vertex

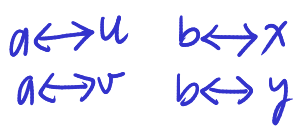
(B) For any vertices  $x, y$ ,  $\exists$  internally disjoint paths on  $x \rightarrow y$   $\geq 2$  paths

(C) For all  $x, y$   $\exists$  cycle is  $\&$  is  $x$   $\&$  is  $y$

(D)  $\delta(G) \geq 1$ ,  $\forall e$  is edge  $\exists$  cycle is contain  $e$  is edge

(A  $\&$  C  $\Rightarrow$  D)

Let  $a$



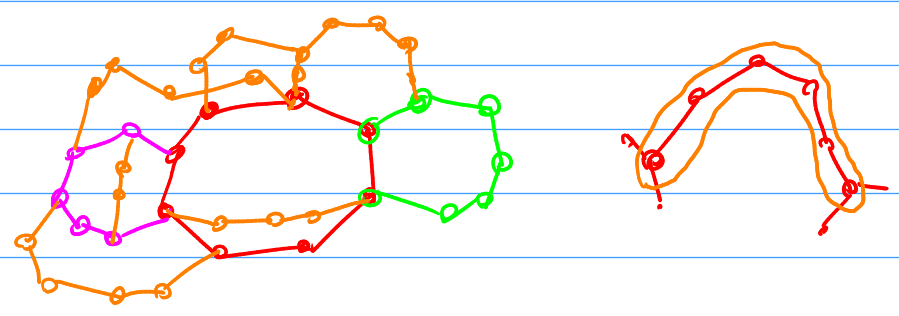
Let paths  $a \rightarrow b$ ,  $\&$  cycle  $u \rightarrow v \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow u$   $\&$  edge  $(u,v), (x,y)$   $(D \Rightarrow B) \dots$  H.W.

subdivision:



Ear decomposition

$P_0 \cup P_1 \cup \dots$   
 $=$   
 $G$

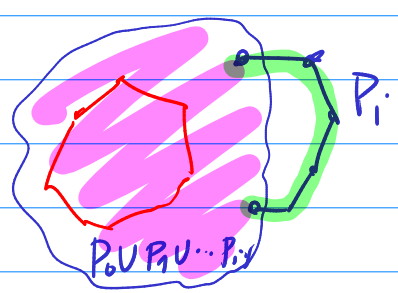


Def: An ear of  $G$

is a maximal path of internal vertices of degree 2 for some  $G$ , an ear decomposition of  $G$  decompose  $G$  into

$P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k$  where  $P_0$  is cycle

where:  $P_i$  for  $i \geq 1$  is ear via  $P_0 \cup P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_i$



Thm:  $G$  is 2-connected  $\iff$   $G$  is ear decomposition

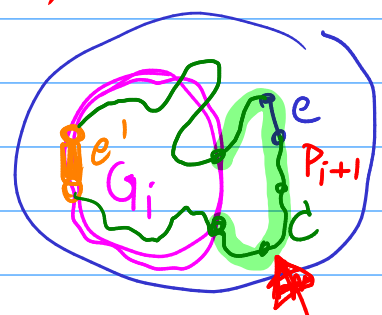
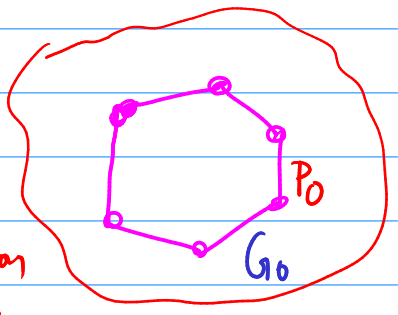
Proof: ( $\Leftarrow$ )  $\checkmark$   
 ( $\Rightarrow$ )

$\leftarrow P_0 \cup P_1 \cup \dots \cup P_i$

if  $G_i \neq G$  or  $e \in G$  and  $e \notin G_i$

base case:

into  $P_0$   
 form cycle for  $G$



if  $G_{i+1}$  is  $G_{i+1} \supseteq G_i$  and  $P_{i+1}$  is ear via  $G_{i+1}$

if  $e' \in G_i$   
 and Thm of cycle  $C \in G$  contains  $e'$  then  $e \rightarrow$  is  $P_{i+1}$  in  $C$

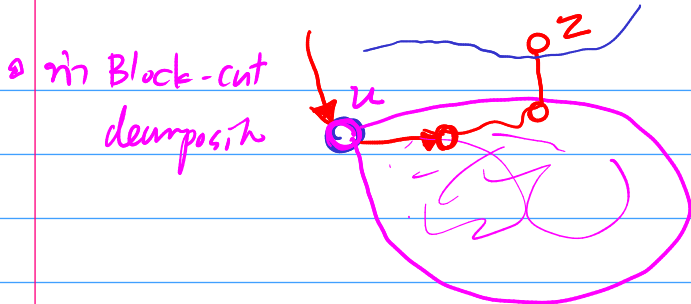
of vertex from  $G_i$

-  $\blacktriangleright$  Blocks for  $G$  is set of blocks for  $G$

-  $\blacktriangleright$  if internal disjoint paths found?

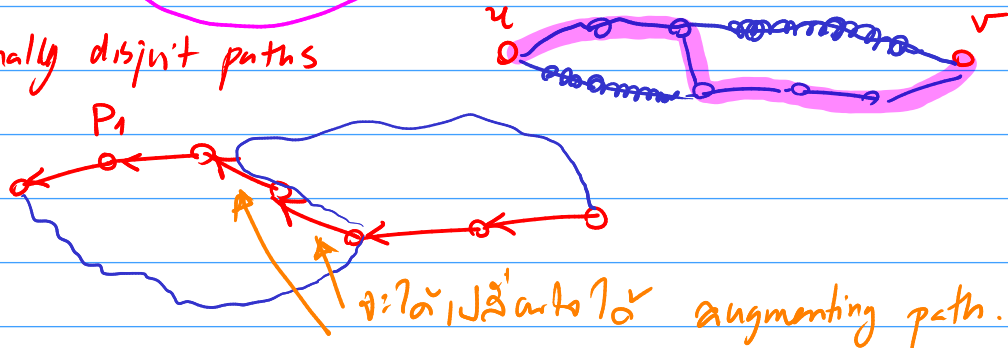


DFS



- on vertex  $z$  can be removed  
 in  $z$  is  $u$

$u$  &  $z$  internally disjoint paths



Trees (A)  $G$  is connected,  $T$  is cycle

$$G = (V, E)$$

(B)  $G$  is connected,  $\&$   $n-1$  edge

$$n = |V|, m = |E|$$

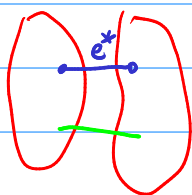
(C)  $G$   $\&$   $n-1$  edge,  $T$  is cycle

(D)  $\&$   $u, v$   $\&$  path on  $u \vee v$   $\&$   $1$  path  $u \vee v$  exact to

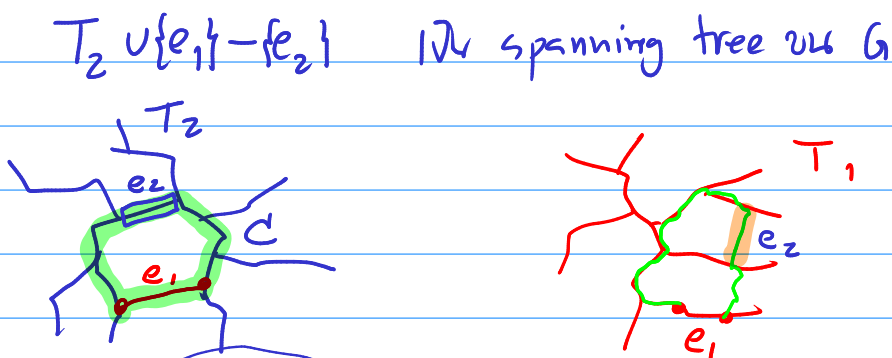
Def:  $\&$   $G$ ,  $T$  is spanning tree  $\&$   $G$  is  $T$  is subgraph  $\&$   $G$   $\&$   $T$  is tree

Lemma:  $\&$   $T_1, T_2$  is spanning tree  $\&$   $G$ ,  $\&$  edge  $e_1 \in T_1$ ,  $\&$   $e_1 \notin T_2$

$\&$  edge  $e_2 \in T_2, e_2 \notin T_1$  is



Proof:

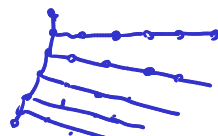


Trees

degree  $n$



degree  $\infty$

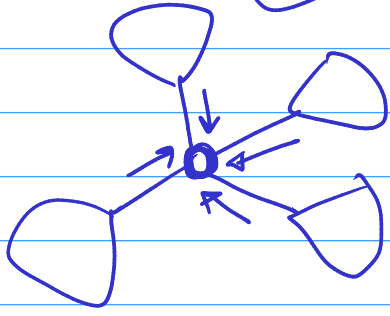
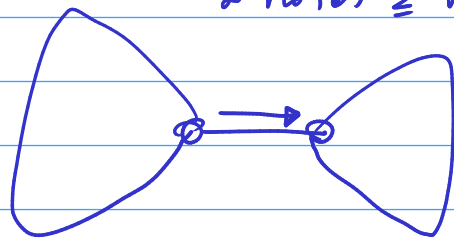
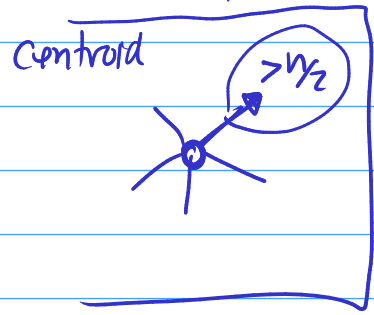


$\Delta(T) = \max_{v \in V} \deg(v)$   $n = |V|$

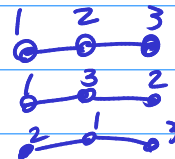
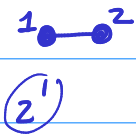
degree of node.

The SW tree for  $n$  has  $\Delta = \Delta(T)$

if edge  $e$  in  $T - \{e\}$   
 is in forest with  $n$  components  
 $\Delta(T) \leq n/\Delta$



ex



Labeled trees

tree with  $n$  vertices

$3^2 = 9$

$4^3 = \dots$

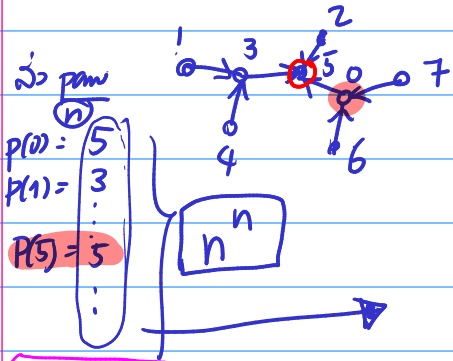
Labeled trees with  $n$  vertices

input Line 1:  $n$   
 Line 2:  $a_i, b_i$

# input =  $\binom{n}{2} \times (n-1) = n^{2n-2}$

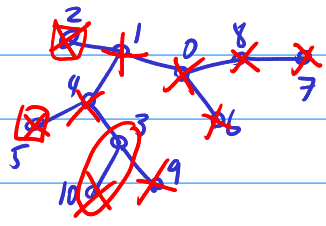
Correct answer

$n^{n-2}$

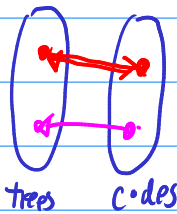


# input =  $n^{n-1}$

Prufer code:



$n-2$  bits  
 $1 \ 4 \ 0 \ 8 \ 0 \ 1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 3$



tree  $T$

output in  $0-(n-1)$  and  $n-2$  bits  $\Rightarrow$  # output  $n^{n-2}$

Claim: 1. For  $f(T)$  is a unique code for  $T$ . # tree  $\leq n^{n-2}$

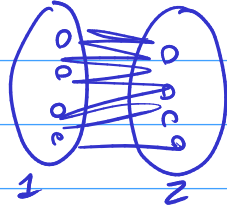
2. Given input from  $0-(n-1)$ , if  $T$  is a tree  $f(T) = \text{code}$   
 $n^{n-2} \leq \# \text{ tree}$

Graph coloring

Let  $G=(V,E)$ ,  $c: V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  is a coloring of vertices in  $V$  where  $c(u) \neq c(v)$  if  $(u,v) \in E$

$\chi(G)$  is the minimum number of colors that can be used to color  $G$  (with the constraint that adjacent vertices have different colors)

- Bipartite graphs:  $\chi(G) = 2$



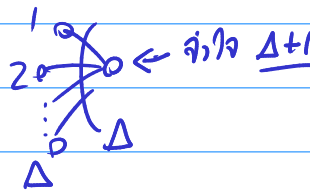
$G$  is bipartite  $\iff \chi(G) = 2$  BFS

Graph is DAG  $\iff$   $G$  has topological ordering  
Graph is bipartite  $\iff$   $G$  has no odd cycle.

$\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Greedy coloring: • Select vertex  $u$  in order of increasing degree  
 • Assign it the smallest available color

Claim: Greedy coloring  $\chi(G) \leq \Delta + 1$



• Complete graph



$n \geq 3, \Delta = n-1$

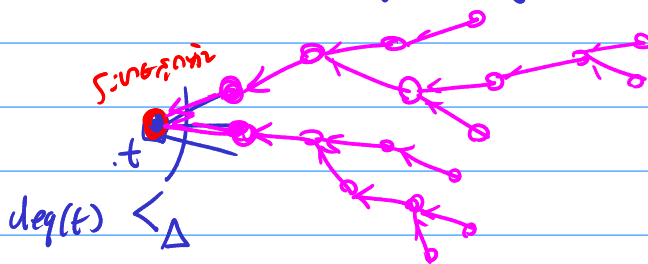
• Odd cycle



Thm (Brooks' theorem) If  $G$  is not a complete graph or an odd cycle,  $\chi(G) \leq \Delta$

Lemma: If  $G$  is a regular graph,  $\chi(G) \leq \Delta$

Proof:



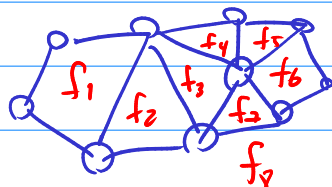
Now spanning tree of  $G$  root  $t$  has  $\deg(t) < \Delta$

•  $\chi(G) \leq \Delta$  leaf nodes  $\square$

Planar graphs

$G=(V,E)$

$G$  is planar if



$n = |V|$   
 $m = |E|$

$f =$  number of faces.

•  $n - m + f = 2$  (Euler's formula)



Thm: Planar graph  $G$  is 4-colorable (4-color thm)

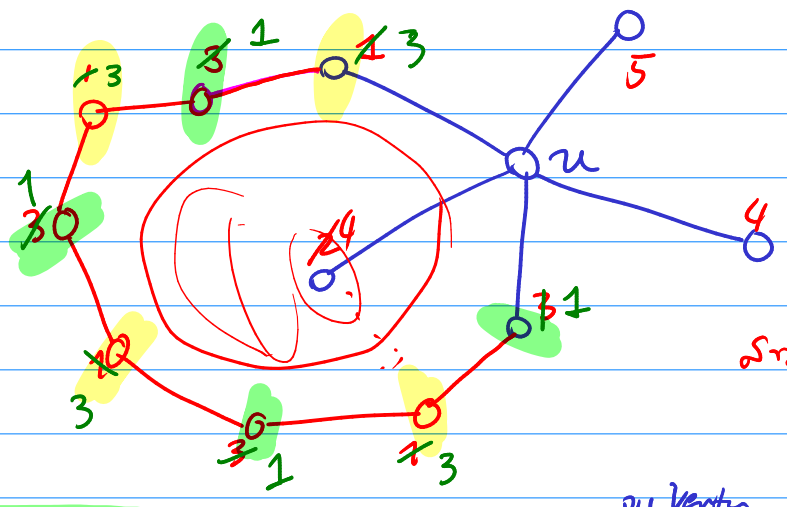
5-color thm

Assumptions  $G$  has no self loop,  $G$  is simple

→ Lemma: If  $G$  is a simple planar graph,  $G$  has a vertex of degree  $\leq 5$ .  
⇒ similar to 6.

Thm: If  $G$  is a simple planar graph,  $G$  is 5-colorable.  $\leq 5$

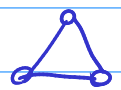
Proof: (sketch)



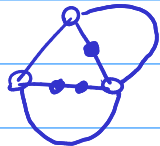
Similar to 2 → 4

$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

Euler's formula



$n=3$   $f=2$   
 $m=3$



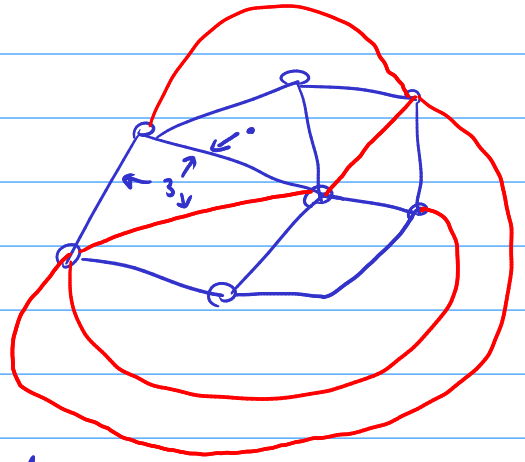
all vertices | all edges

$$n + f = m + 2$$

Edges in simple planar graphs

$2m \leq 3f$

- Each face  $f_i$  has  $\geq 3$  vertices
- Each edge is shared by 2 faces



$\therefore 3f \geq 2m \Rightarrow f \geq \frac{2m}{3}$  (from Euler's formula)

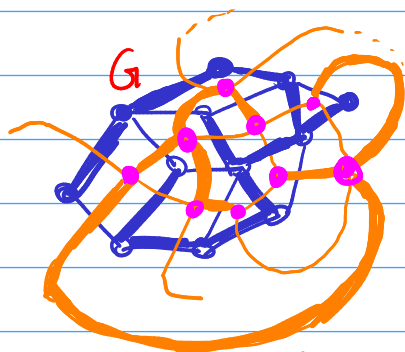
$\Rightarrow n + \frac{2m}{3} \leq m + 2 \Rightarrow m \leq 3n - 6$  .... degree?

$$\left[ \sum_{u \in V} \deg(u) \right] = 2m \leq [6n - 12] \Rightarrow \text{degree } \leq \frac{6n-12}{n} < 6$$

primal = G

Euler's formula

dual



$n$  vertices,  $m$  edges  
 $f$  faces.

but  $T$  is a spanning tree of  $G$   
 $T$  has  $n$  vertices,  $n-1$  edges

$T^*$  is a spanning tree of  $G^*$

has  $f$  vertices,  $f-1$  edges

each edge of  $G$  is either in  $T$  or dual of  $T^*$

$$m = (n-1) + (f-1) \Rightarrow \boxed{m = n + f - 2}$$