

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

Sixth Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, April 2022.

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Mathematics

MM 1661.1 – GRAPH THEORY

(2018 &amp; 2019 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

## SECTION – I

Answer all the questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Define a graph.
2. Draw a complete graph on 6 vertices.
3. Define a bipartite graph.
4. Define adjacency matrix of a graph.
5. State Cayley Theorem.
6. Define cut vertex of a graph.
7. Define an Eulerian graph.
8. Give an example for a polyhedral graph.
9. Draw a non- Hamiltonian graph containing a Hamiltonian path.
10. State Kuratowski's theorem.

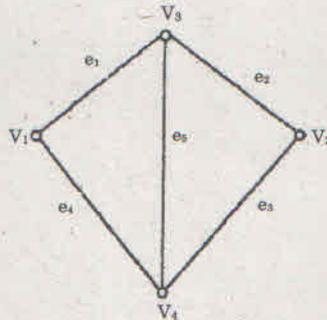
(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

P.T.O.

## SECTION – II

Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries **2** marks

11. Give 2 drawings of  $K_{3,3}$  which are isomorphic.
12. Define a regular graph. Give one example.
13. Define an edge deleted subgraph. Give an example.
14. Define a tree. Draw all non-isomorphic trees with 5 vertices.
15. Write  $\omega(G)$  for a connected and disconnected graph.
16. Let  $G$  be a connected graph. If every edge of  $G$  is a bridge, then prove that  $G$  is a tree.
17. Define a bridge. Give an example.
18. Write the incidence matrix of the following graph



19. Explain Konigsberg Bridge Problem.
20. Explain Chinese Postman Problem in graph theoretical terms.
21. Define closure of a graph. Find the closure of  $C_4$ .
22. Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be 2 plane graphs which are both redrawings of the same planar graph. Then prove that  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  have the same number of faces.
23. Is  $K_4$  Hamiltonian. Justify your answer

24. Draw a connected plane graph and verify Euler's Formula for the graph.
25. Draw a graph  $G$  satisfy the relation  $k(G) = k(G * e)$ .
26. Which are the only polyhedral graphs which are regular,

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

### SECTION – III

Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks

27. State and prove first theorem on Graph theory.
28. Define (a) eccentricity of a vertex (b) radius of a graph (c) diameter of a graph (d) Find the radius and diameter of the Peterson Graph
29. Prove that every  $u$ - $v$  walk contains a  $u$ - $v$  path for any 2 vertices  $u$  and  $v$  of a graph  $G$ .
30. Let  $G$  be a graph with  $n$  vertices  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  and let  $A$  denotes the adjacency matrix of  $G$  with respect to the listing of vertices. Let  $k$  be any positive integer and let  $A^k$  denote the matrix multiplication of  $k$  copies of  $A$ . Prove that the  $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$  entry of  $A^k$  is the number of different  $v_i - v_j$  walks in  $G$  of length  $k$ .
31. Let  $G$  be a graph with  $n \geq 2$  vertices. Then prove that  $G$  has at least 2 vertices which are not cut vertices.
32. If a graph  $G$  is connected, then prove that it has a spanning tree.
33. Prove that a simple graph is Hamiltonian if and only if its closure is Hamiltonian.
34. Prove that  $K_5$  is non planar.
35. Let  $G$  be a connected simple planar graph with  $n \geq 3$  vertices and  $e$  edges, Prove that  $e \leq 3n - 6$ .
36. Let  $P$  be a convex polyhedron and  $G$  be its corresponding polyhedral graph. Prove that  $P$  and so the graph  $G$  has at least one face bounded by a cycle of length  $n$  for either  $n = 3, 4$  or  $5$ .
37. Explain Travelling salesman Problem
38. Prove that a connected graph has an Euler trail if and only if it has at most two odd vertices.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

## SECTION – IV

Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks

39. (a) Prove that a tree with  $n$  vertices has precisely  $n - 1$  edges.
- (b) Prove that an edge  $e$  of a graph  $G$  is a bridge if and only if  $e$  is not any part of any cycle in  $G$ .
40. State and Prove Whitney's Theorem.
41. Let  $G$  be a non-empty connected graph with at least 2 vertices. Prove that  $G$  is bipartite if and only if  $G$  contains no odd cycle.
42. Prove that a connected graph is Euler if and only if degree of every vertex is even.
43. State and Prove Dirac Theorem.
44. (a) Define (i) Subdivision of a graph (ii) Contraction on an edge, with examples.
- (b) Let  $G$  be a simple 3-connected graph with at least 5 vertices. Then prove that  $G$  has a contractible edge

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)