Graphs!
   Definitions: model.
   Fact!
Planar graphs.
Euler Again!!!!
Map Coloring.

Four colors required!

Theorem: Four colors enough.

Fewer Colors?

Yes! Three colors.
Scheduling: coloring.

Exam Slot 1.
Exam Slot 2.
Exam Slot 3.
Graphs: formally.

Graph: \( G = (V, E) \).

- \( V \) - set of vertices.
  - \( \{A, B, C, D\} \)
- \( E \subseteq V \times V \) - set of edges.
  - \( \{\{A, B\}, \{A, B\}, \{A, C\}, \{A, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{A, D\}, \{C, D\}\} \).

For CS 70, usually simple graphs.
- No parallel edges.

Multigraph above.
Directed Graphs

\[ G = (V, E) \]
- \( V \) - set of vertices.
  \{1, 2, 3, 4\}
- \( E \) - ordered pairs of vertices.
  \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}

One way streets.
Tournament: 1 beats 2, ...
Precedence: 1 is before 2, ..

Social Network: Directed? Undirected?
  - Friends. Undirected.
  - Likes. Directed.
Graph Concepts and Definitions.

Graph: $G = (V, E)$

neighbors, adjacent, degree, incident, in-degree, out-degree

Neighbors of 10? 1, 5, 7, 8.

$u$ is neighbor of $v$ if $\{u, v\} \in E$.

Edge $\{10, 5\}$ is incident to vertex 10 and vertex 5.

Edge $\{u, v\}$ is incident to $u$ and $v$.

Degree of vertex 1? 2

Degree of vertex $u$ is number of incident edges.

Equals number of neighbors in simple graph.

Directed graph?

In-degree of 10? 1  Out-degree of 10? 3
Graph Concepts and Definitions.

Graph: $G = (V, E)$

- neighbors, adjacent, degree, incident, in-degree, out-degree

Edge (8, 5) is incident to:

(A) Vertex 8.
(B) Vertex 5.
(C) Edge (8, 5).
(D) Edge (8, 4).
(E) Vertex 10.

(A) and (B) are true.

The degree of a vertex is:

(A) The number of edges incident to it.
(B) The number of neighbors of $v$.
(C) Is the number of vertices in its connected component.

(A) and (B) are true.
The sum of the vertex degrees is equal to

(A) the total number of vertices, \(|V|\).
(B) the total number of edges, \(|E|\).
(C) What?

(A) and (B) are false. (C) is a fine response to a poll with no correct answers.

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (0,0) -- (1,0);
\draw (0,0) -- (0.5,0.866);
\draw (0.5,0.866) -- (1,0);
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

Not (A)! Triangle.
Not (B)! Triangle.
What? For triangle number of edges is 3, the sum of degrees is 6.

Could sum always be...

(A) \(2|E|\)? ..
(B) \(2|V|\)?
(A) is true.
Quick Proof of an Equality.

The sum of the vertex degrees is equal to ??

Recall:

edge, \((u, v)\), is incident to endpoints, \(u\) and \(v\).

degree of \(u\) number of edges incident to \(u\)

Let's count incidences in two ways.

How many incidences does each edge contribute? 2.

Total Incidences? \(|E|\) edges, 2 each. \(\rightarrow 2|E|\)

What is degree \(v\)? Incidences corresponding to \(v\)!

Total Incidences? The sum over vertices of degrees!

**Thm:** Sum of vertex degrees is \(2|E|\).
Poll: Proof of “handshake” lemma.

What’s true?

(A) The number of edge-vertex incidences for an edge e is 2.
(B) The total number of edge-vertex incidences is $|V|$.
(C) The total number of edge-vertex incidences is $2|E|$.
(D) The number of edge-vertex incidences for a vertex $v$ is its degree.
(E) The sum of degrees is $2|E|$.
(F) The total number of edge-vertex incidences is the sum of the degrees.

(A), (C), (D), (E), and (F).
A path in a graph is a sequence of edges.

Path? \{1,10\}, \{8,5\}, \{4,5\}? No!

Path? \{1,10\}, \{10,5\}, \{5,4\}, \{4,11\}? Yes!

Path: \((v_1,v_2),(v_2,v_3),\ldots,(v_{k-1},v_k)\).

Quick Check! Length of path? \(k\) vertices or \(k-1\) edges.

Cycle: Path from \(v_1\) to \(v_{k-1}\), + edge \((v_{k-1},v_1)\) Length of cycle? \(k-1\) vertices and edges!

Path is usually simple. No repeated vertex!

Walk is sequence of edges with possible repeated vertex or edge.

Tour is walk that starts and ends at the same node.

Quick Check!
Path is to Walk as Cycle is to ?? Tour!
Directed Paths.

Path: $(v_1, v_2), (v_2, v_3), \ldots (v_{k-1}, v_k)$.

Paths, walks, cycles, tours ... are analogous to undirected now.
Connectivity: undirected graph.

$u$ and $v$ are connected if there is a path between $u$ and $v$.

A connected graph is a graph where all pairs of vertices are connected.

If one vertex $x$ is connected to every other vertex.

Is graph connected? Yes? No?

Proof: Use path from $u$ to $x$ and then from $x$ to $v$.

May not be simple!

Either modify definition to walk.

Or cut out cycles.
Connected Components: Quiz.

Is graph above connected? Yes!
How about now? No!

**Connected Components**? \{1\}, \{10, 7, 5, 8, 4, 3, 11\}, \{2, 9, 6\}.

Connected component - maximal set of connected vertices.
Quick Check: Is \{10, 7, 5\} a connected component? No.
Konigsberg bridges problem.

Can you make a tour visiting each bridge exactly once?

Can you draw a tour in the graph where you visit each edge once?
Yes? No?
We will see!
An Eulerian Tour is a tour that visits each edge exactly once.

**Theorem:** Any undirected graph has an Eulerian tour if and only if all vertices have even degree and is connected.

**Proof of only if:** Eulerian $\implies$ connected and all even degree.

Eulerian Tour is connected so graph is connected. Tour enters and leaves vertex $v$ on each visit. Uses two incident edges per visit. Tour uses all incident edges. Therefore $v$ has even degree.

When you enter, you can leave.

For starting node, tour leaves first ....then enters at end.

Not The Hotel California.
Proof of if: Even + connected $\implies$ Eulerian Tour.
We will give an algorithm. First by picture.

1. Take a walk starting from $v_1$ on “unused” edges
   ... till you get back to $v$.
2. Remove tour, $C$.
3. Let $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ be connected components.
   Each is touched by $C$.
   Why? $G$ was connected.
   Let $v_i$ be (first) node in $G_i$ touched by $C$.
   Example: $v_1 = 1$, $v_2 = 10$, $v_3 = 4$, $v_4 = 2$.
4. Recurse on $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ starting from $v_i$
5. Splice together.
   $1,10,7,8,5,10,8,4,3,11,4,5,2,6,9,2$ and to 1!
Recursive/Inductive Algorithm.

1. Take a walk from arbitrary node \( v \), until you get back to \( v \).

**Claim:** Do get back to \( v \)!

**Proof of Claim:** Even degree. If enter, can leave except for \( v \).

2. Remove cycle, \( C \), from \( G \).

Resulting graph may be disconnected. (Removed edges!)

Let components be \( G_1, \ldots, G_k \).

Let \( v_i \) be first vertex of \( C \) that is in \( G_i \).

Why is there a \( v_i \) in \( C \)?

\( G \) was connected \( \implies \) a vertex in \( G_i \) must be incident to a removed edge in \( C \).

**Claim:** Each vertex in each \( G_i \) has even degree and is connected.

**Prf:** Tour \( C \) has even incidences to any vertex \( v \).

3. Find tour \( T_i \) of \( G_i \) starting/ending at \( v_i \). Induction.

4. Splice \( T_i \) into \( C \) where \( v_i \) first appears in \( C \).

Visits every edge once:
- Visits edges in \( C \) exactly once.
- By induction for all edges in each \( G_i \).
Poll: Euler concepts.

Mark correct statements for a connected graph where all vertices have even degree. (Below, we use tour to mean uses an edge exactly once, but may involve a vertex several times.

(A) Removing a tour leaves a graph of even degree.
(B) A tour connecting a set of connected components, each with a Eulerian tour is really cool! Eulerian even.
(C) There is no hotel california in this graph.
(D) After removing a set of edges $E'$ in a connected graph, every connected component is incident to an edge in $E'$
(E) If one walks on new edges, starting at $v$, one must eventually get back to $v$.
(F) Removing a tour leaves a connected graph.

Only (F) is false.
A Tree, a tree.

Graph $G = (V, E)$.  
Binary Tree!

More generally.
Trees.

Definitions:

A connected graph without a cycle.
A connected graph with $|V| - 1$ edges.
A connected graph where any edge removal disconnects it.
A connected graph where any edge addition creates a cycle.

Some trees.

no cycle and connected? Yes.
$|V| - 1$ edges and connected? Yes.
removing any edge disconnects it. Harder to check. but yes.
Adding any edge creates cycle. Harder to check. but yes.

To tree or not to tree!
Theorem:
“G connected and has $|V|−1$ edges” ≡
“G is connected and has no cycles.”

Lemma: If $v$ is degree 1 in connected graph $G$, $G−v$ is connected.

Proof:
For $x \neq v, y \neq v \in V$,
there is path between $x$ and $y$ in $G$ since connected.
and does not use $v$ (degree 1)
$\implies G−v$ is connected.
Proof of only if.

Thm:
“G connected and has $|V| - 1$ edges” $\implies$
“G is connected and has no cycles.”

Proof of $\implies$: By induction on $|V|$.
Base Case: $|V| = 1$. $0 = |V| - 1$ edges and has no cycles.

Induction Step:
Claim: There is a degree 1 node.
Proof: First, connected $\implies$ every vertex degree $\geq 1$.
Sum of degrees is $2|E| = 2(|V| - 1) = 2|V| - 2$
Average degree $2 - 2/|V|$
Not everyone is bigger than average!

By degree 1 removal lemma, $G - v$ is connected.
$G - v$ has $|V| - 1$ vertices and $|V| - 2$ edges so by induction
$\implies$ no cycle in $G - v$.
And no cycle in $G$ since degree 1 cannot participate in cycle.
Proof of if

Thm:
“G is connected and has no cycles”
⇒ “G connected and has $|V| - 1$ edges”

Proof:
Walk from a vertex using untraversed edges.
Until get stuck.

Claim: Degree 1 vertex.

Proof of Claim:
Can’t visit more than once since no cycle.
Entered. Didn’t leave. Only one incident edge.
Removing node doesn’t create cycle.
New graph is connected.
Removing degree 1 node doesn’t disconnect from Degree 1 lemma.
By induction $G - v$ has $|V| - 2$ edges.
$G$ has one more or $|V| - 1$ edges.
Let $G$ be a connected graph with $\vert V \vert - 1$ edges.

(A) Removing a degree 1 vertex can disconnect the graph.
(B) One can use induction on smaller objects.
(C) The average degree is $2 - 2/\vert V \vert$.
(D) There is a hotel california: a degree 1 vertex.
(E) Everyone can be bigger than average.

(B), (C), (D) are true
Lecture in a minute.

Graphs.
  Basics.
Connectivity.
Algorithm for Eulerian Tour.
Trees: degree 1 lemma $\implies$ several definitions.
Planar Graphs: intro.