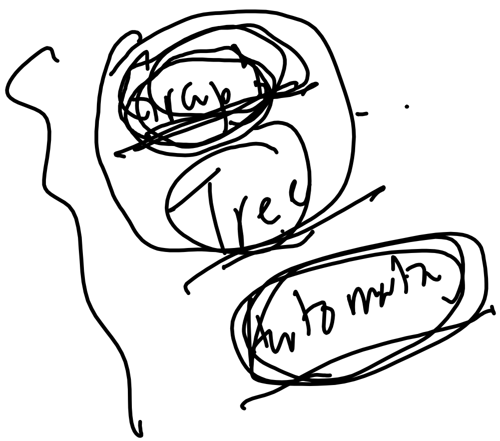
Graph (1A)



Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

This document was produced by using LibreOffice and Octave.

Some class of graphs (1)

Complete graph
A complete graph is a graph in which each pair of vertices is joined by an edge.
A complete graph contains all possible edges.

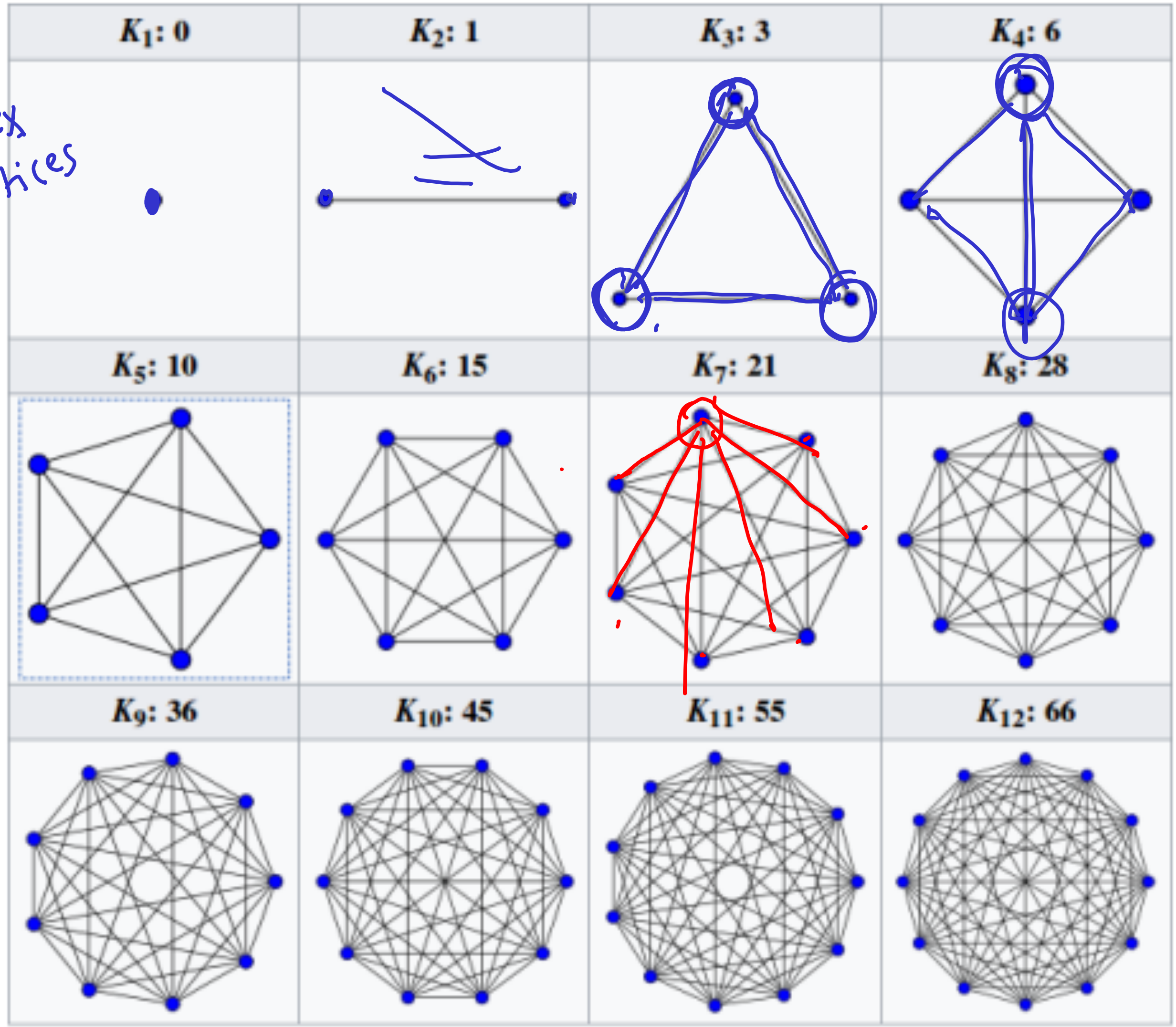
Connected graph
In an undirected graph, an unordered pair of vertices {x, y} is called connected if a path leads from x to y. Otherwise, the unordered pair is called disconnected.

Bipartite graph
A bipartite graph is a graph in which the vertex set can be partitioned into two sets, W and X, so that no two vertices in W share a common edge and no two vertices in X share a common edge.
Alternatively, it is a graph with a chromatic number of 2.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph_(discrete_mathematics)

Complete Graphs

Vertex
Vertices



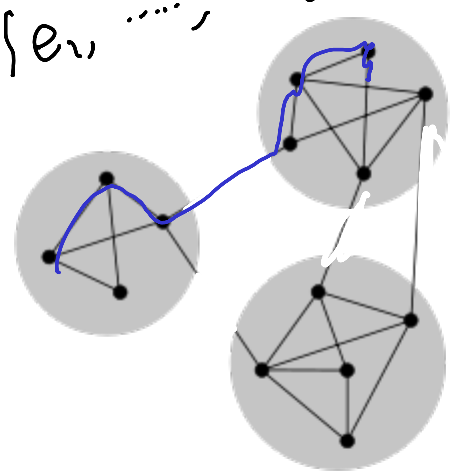
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complete_graph

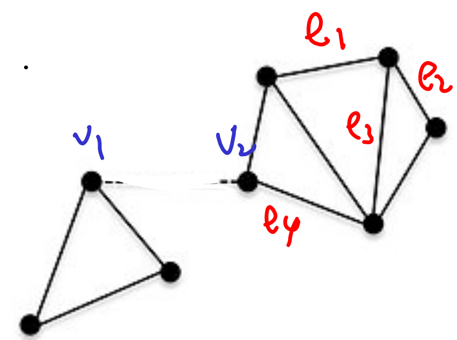
Connected Graphs

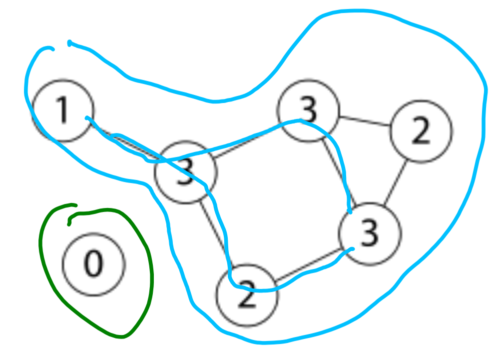
$V = \{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$ $|V| = n$

$E = \{e_1, \ldots, e_m\}$ $|E| = m$

v_1 v_2 edge







This graph becomes disconnected when the right-most node in the gray area on the left is removed

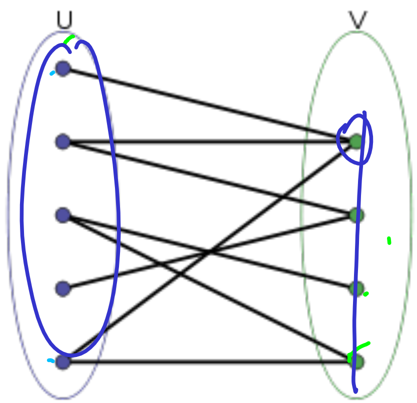
This graph becomes disconnected when the dashed edge is removed.

With vertex 0 this graph is disconnected, the rest of the graph is connected.

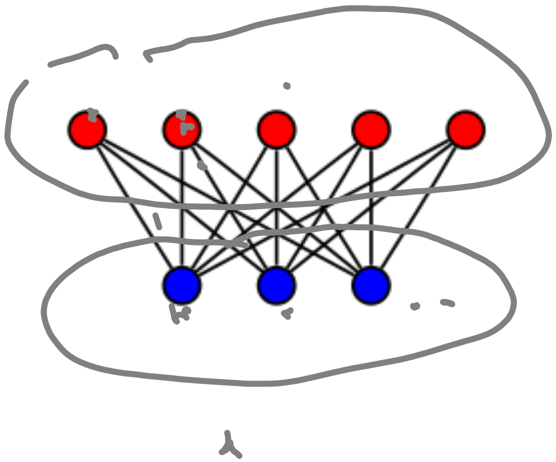
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connectivity_(graph_theory)

Bipartite Graphs

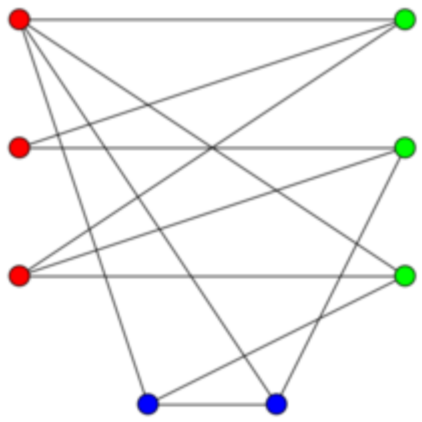
2



Example of a bipartite graph without cycles



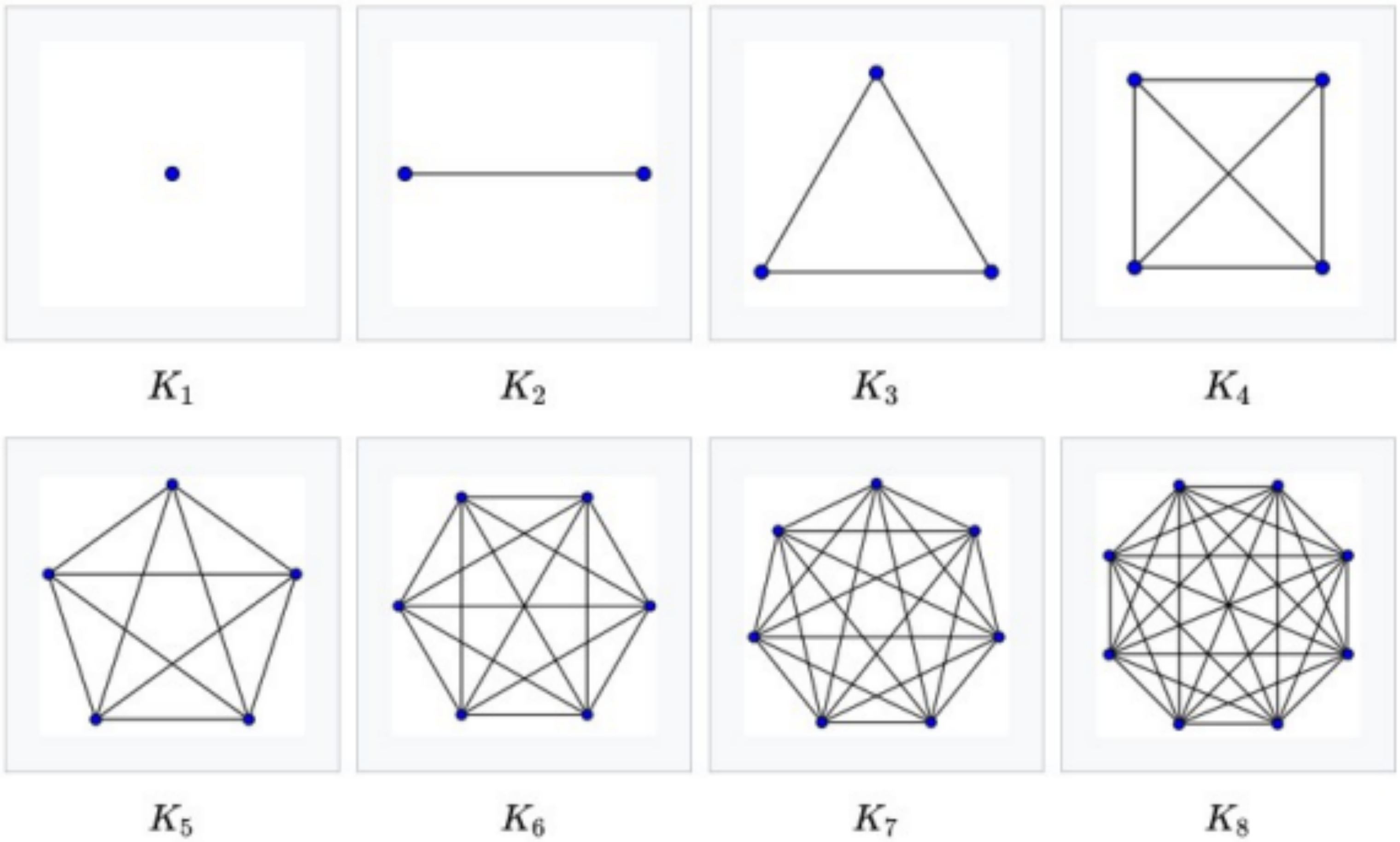
A complete bipartite graph with m = 5 and n = 3



A graph with an odd cycle transversal of size 2: removing the two blue bottom vertices leaves a bipartite graph.

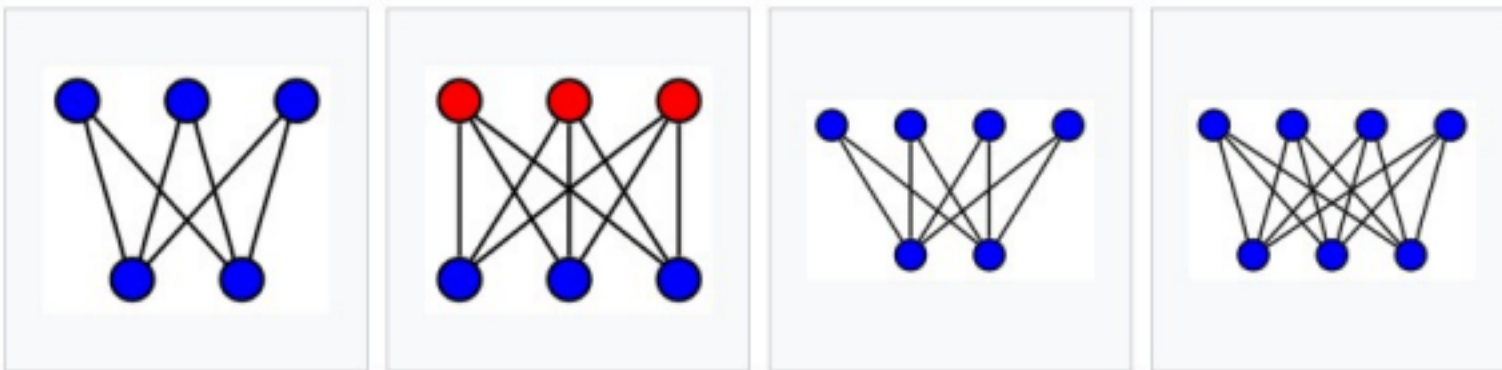
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bipartite_graph

Complete Graphs



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallery_of_named_graphs

Complete Bipartite Graphs

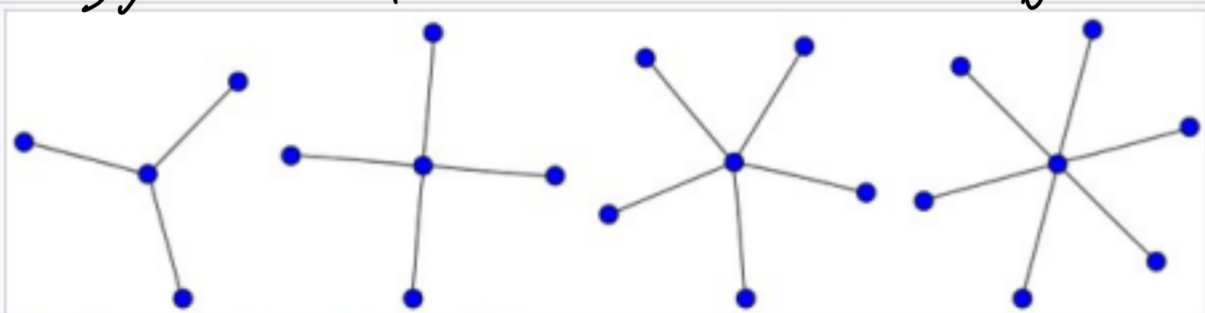


$K_{2,3}$ $K_{3,3}$, the utility graph $K_{2,4}$ $K_{3,4}$

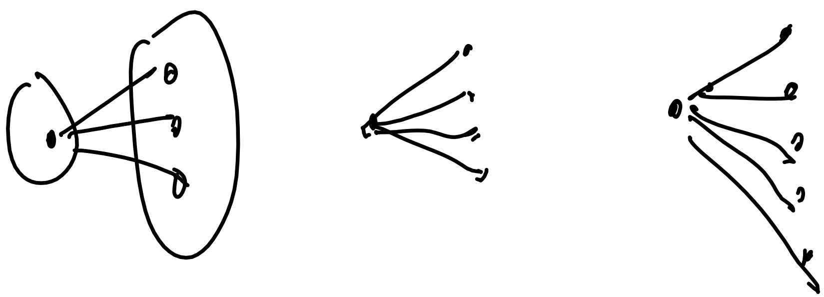
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallery_of_named_graphs

Star Graphs

$S_3 = K_{1,3}$ $S_4 = K_{1,4}$ $S_5 = K_{1,5}$ S_6 $K_{1,6}$

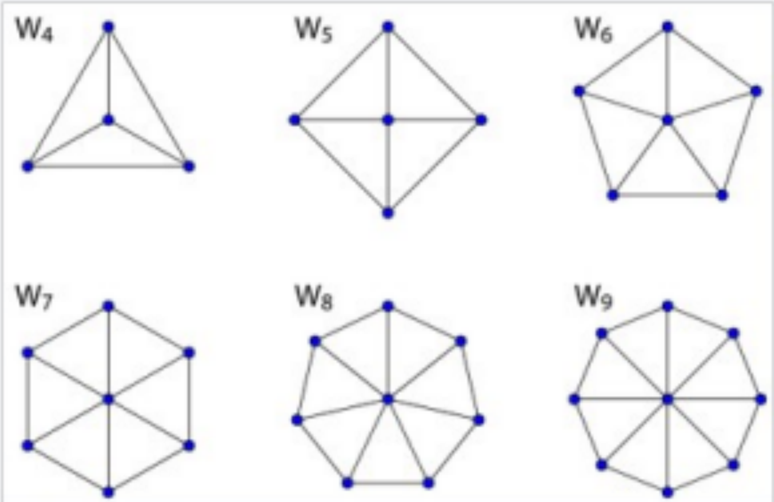


The star graphs S_3, S_4, S_5 and S_6.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallery_of_named_graphs

Wheel Graphs



Wheels W_4 - W_9.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallery_of_named_graphs

Some class of graphs (2)

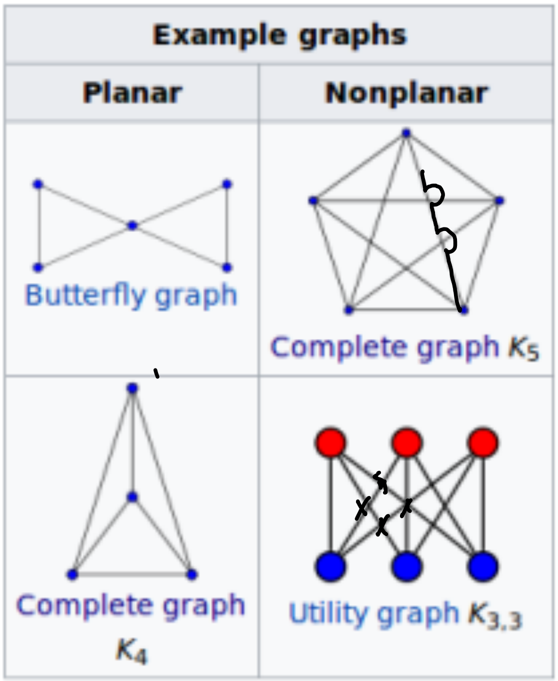
Planar graph
A planar graph is a graph whose vertices and edges can be drawn in a plane such that no two of the edges intersect.

Cycle graph
A cycle graph or circular graph of order $n \geq 3$ is a graph in which the vertices can be listed in an order $v1, v2, \ldots, vn$ such that the edges are the $\{vi, vi+1\}$ where $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n - 1$, plus the edge $\{vn, v1\}$.
Cycle graphs can be characterized as connected graphs in which the degree of all vertices is 2.
If a cycle graph occurs as a subgraph of another graph, it is a cycle or circuit in that graph.

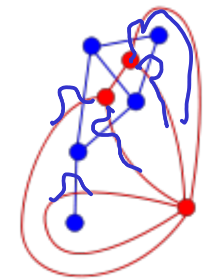
Tree
A tree is a connected graph with no cycles.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graph_(discrete_mathematics)

Planar Graphs



planar

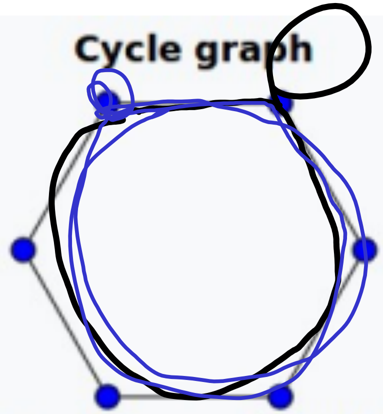


A planar graph and its dual

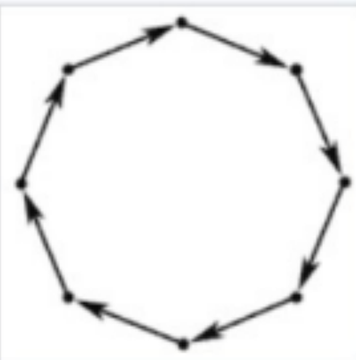
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planar_graph

Cycle Graphs

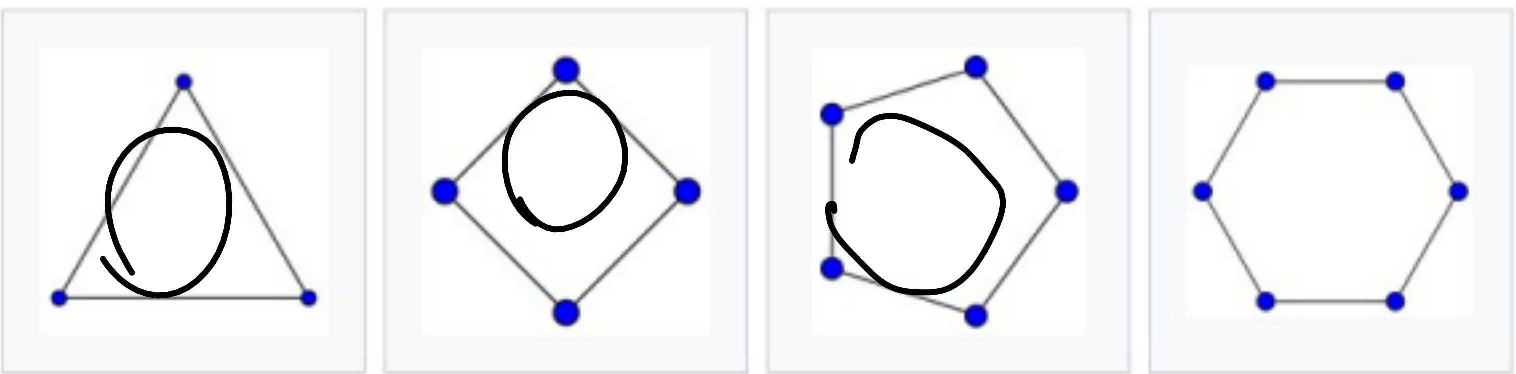
Cycle graph



A cycle graph of length 6



A directed cycle graph of length 8



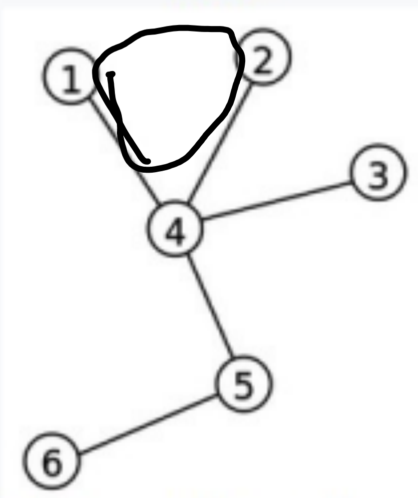
C_3 C_4 C_5 C_6

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycle_graph
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallery_of_named_graphs

Tree Graphs

Graph Tree

Trees

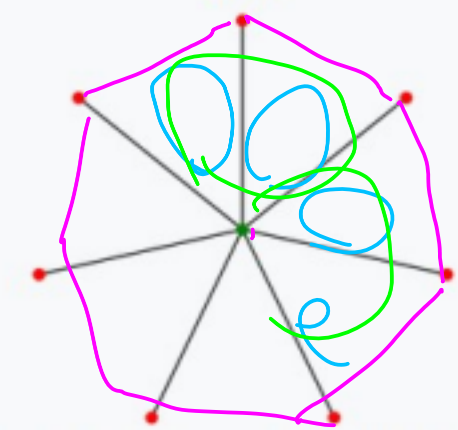


A labeled tree with 6 vertices and 5 edges.

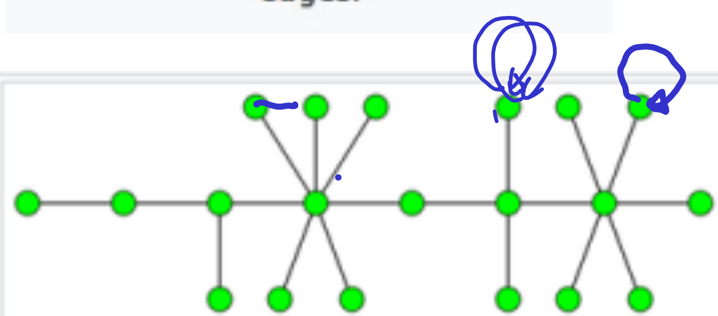
Path graph

A path graph on 6 vertices

Star



The star S_7. (Some authors index this as S_8.)



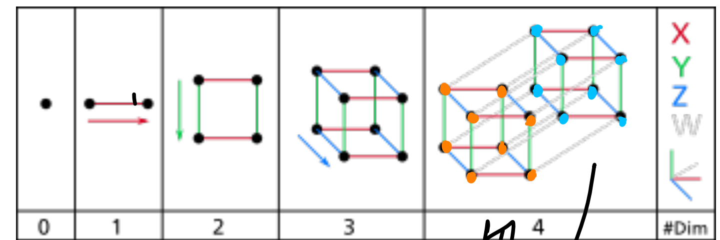
A caterpillar

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycle_graph

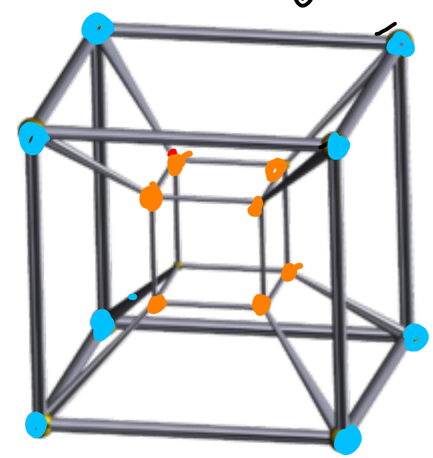
Hypercube

A hypercube can be defined by increasing the numbers of dimensions of a shape:

0 – A point is a hypercube of dimension zero.
1 – If one moves this point one unit length, it will sweep out a line segment, which is a unit hypercube of dimension one.
2 – If one moves this line segment its length in a perpendicular direction from itself; it sweeps out a 2-dimensional square.
3 – If one moves the square one unit length in the direction perpendicular to the plane it lies on, it will generate a 3-dimensional cube.
4 – If one moves the cube one unit length into the fourth dimension, it generates a 4-dimensional unit hypercube (a unit tesseract).

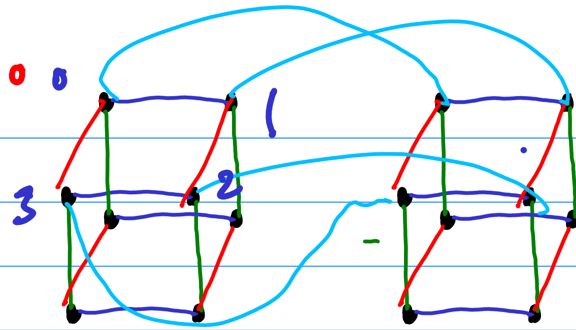


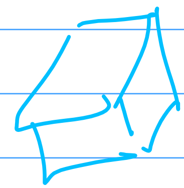
hyper cube

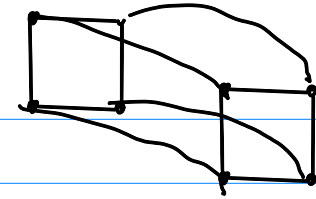


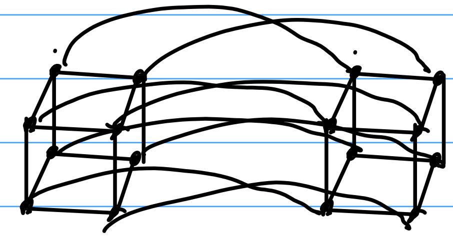
Tesseract

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypercube



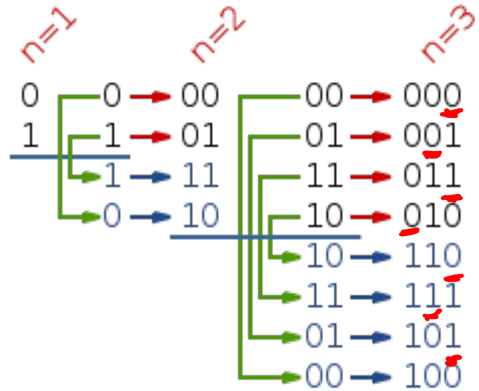






Hyper cube

Gray Code



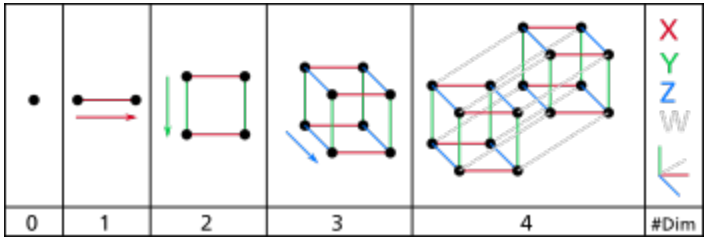
000
001
011
010

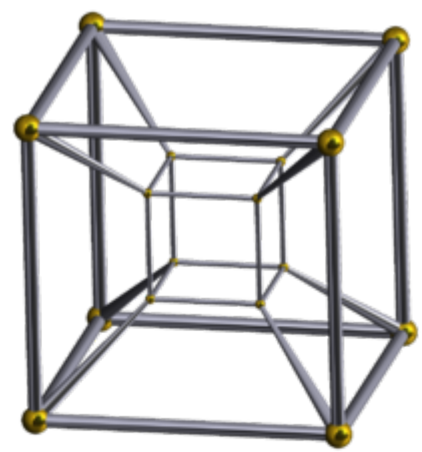
110
111
101
100

000
001
011
010
110
111
101
100

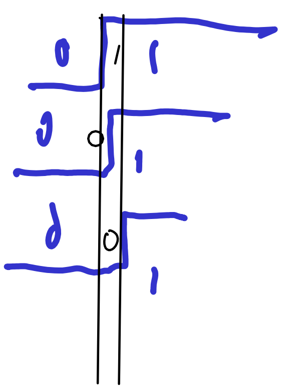
000
001
011
010
110
111
101
100

00
01
11
01





Tesseract



000 → 111

100

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray_code

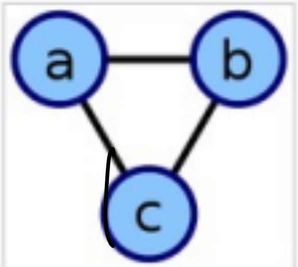
0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	1

0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	1
0	1	0
1	1	0
1	1	1
1	0	1
1	0	0

0 1 3 2

0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	1
0	1	0
1	1	0
1	1	1
1	0	1
1	0	0

Adjacency Lists

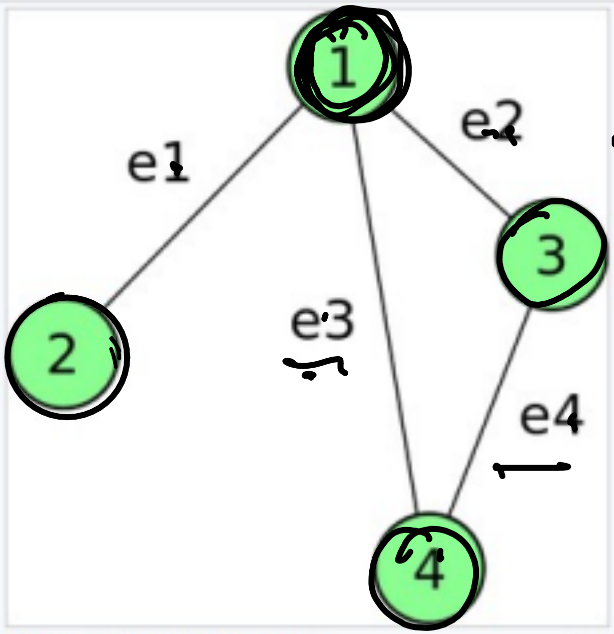


This undirected cyclic graph can be described by the three unordered lists {b, c}, {a, c}, {a, b}.

The graph pictured above has this adjacency list representation:		
a	adjacent to	b, c
b	adjacent to	a,c
c	adjacent to	a,b

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjacency_list

Incidence Matrix



An undirected graph.

$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$E = \{e1, e2, e3, e4\}$

e_i

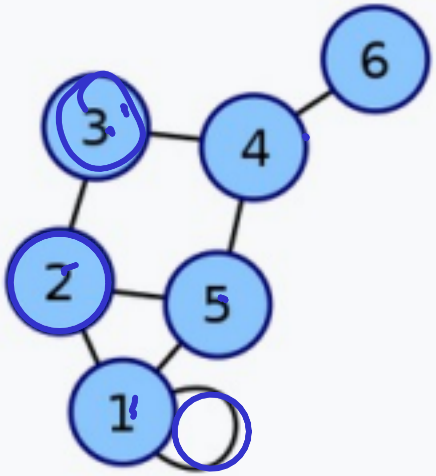
v_i

	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4
1	1	1	1	0
2	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	1
4	0	0	1	1

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incidence_matrix

Adjacency Matrix

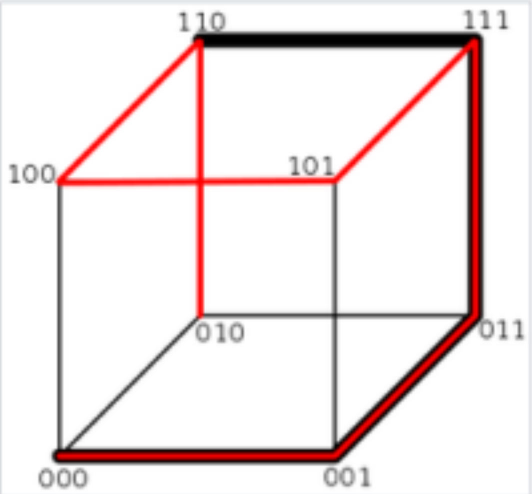


$$
\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\
\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix} &
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

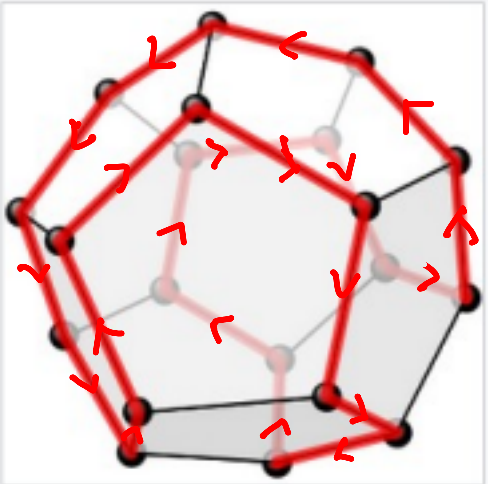
Coordinates are 1-6.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjacency_matrix

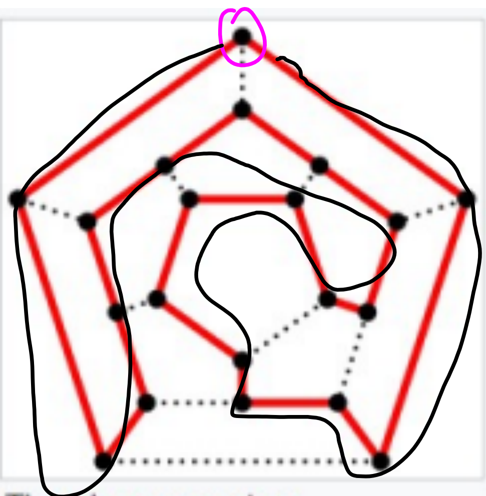
Hamiltonian Path



A hypercube graph showing a Hamiltonian path in red, and a longest induced path in bold black.



One possible Hamiltonian cycle through every vertex of a dodecahedron is shown in red – like all platonic solids, the dodecahedron is Hamiltonian



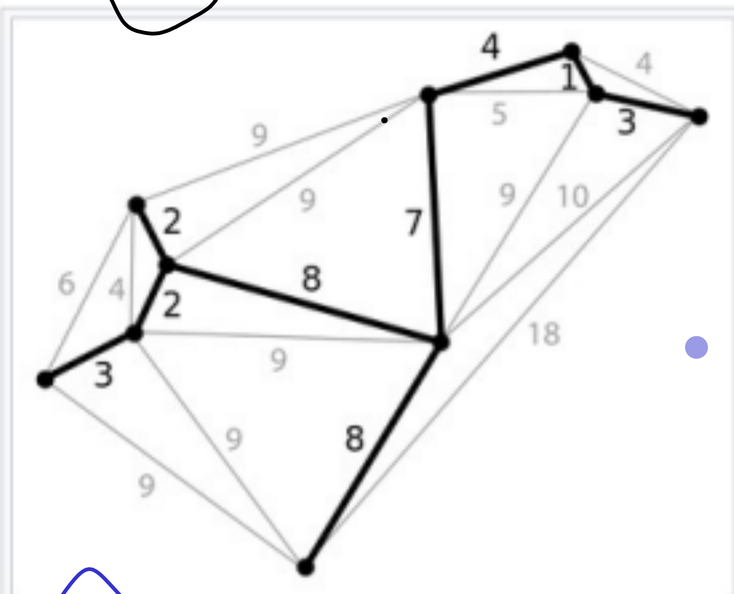
The above as a two-dimensional planar graph

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Path_(graph_theory))

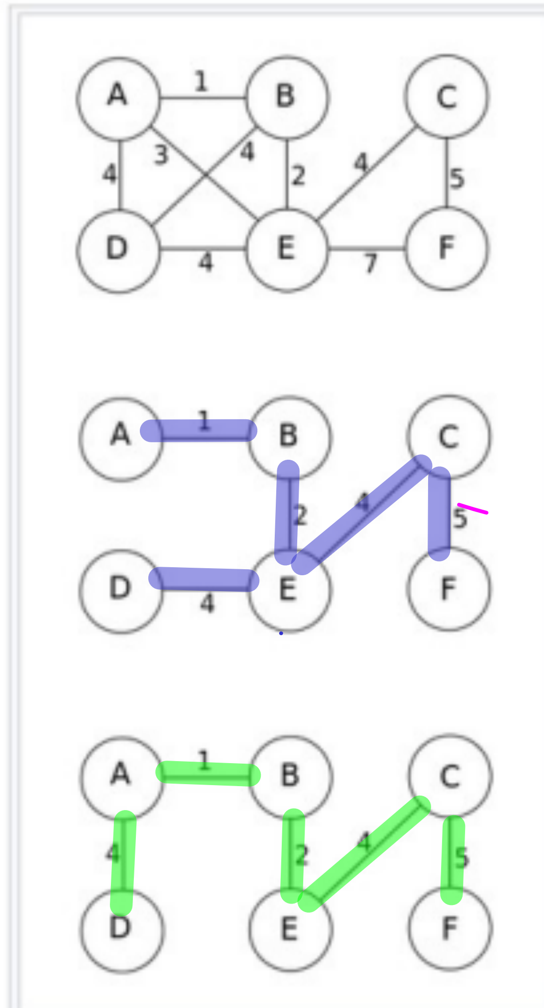
Minimum Spanning Tree

G

MST



A planar graph and its minimum spanning tree. Each edge is labeled with its weight, which here is roughly proportional to its length.



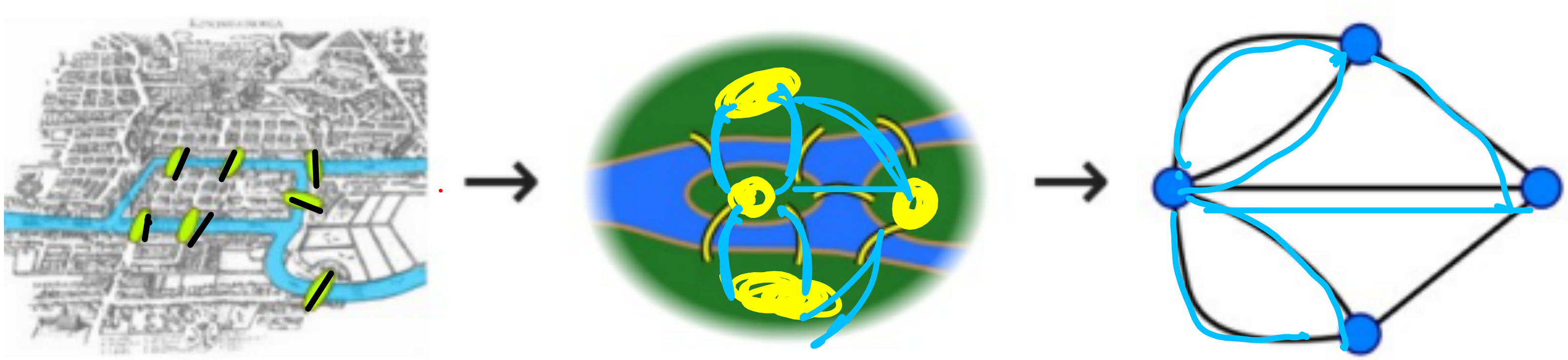
4
1
2
4
5
11

1
2
4
4
5
5
16
9

This figure shows there may be more than one minimum spanning tree in a graph. In the figure, the two trees below the graph are two possibilities of minimum spanning tree of the given graph.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_spanning_tree

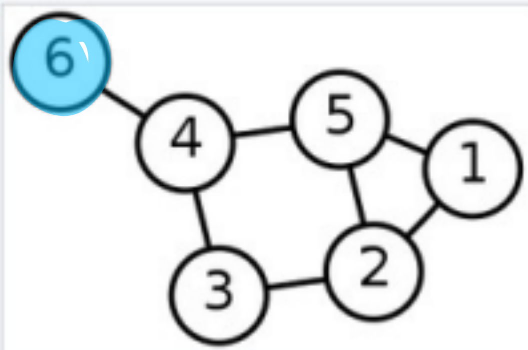
Seven Bridges of Königsberg



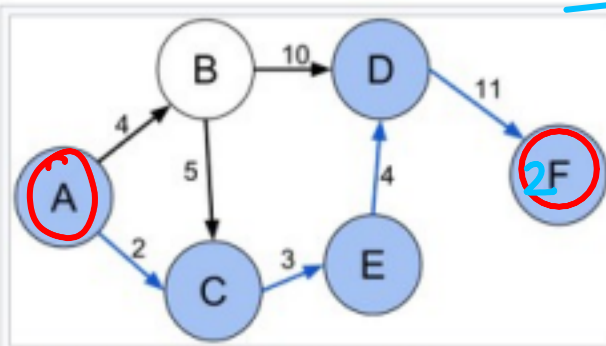
The problem was to devise a walk through the city that would cross each of those bridges once and only once.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Bridges_of_K%C3%B6nigsberg

Shortest path problem



(6, 4, 5, 1) and (6, 4, 3, 2, 1) are both paths between vertices 6 and 1



Shortest path (A, C, E, D, F) between vertices A and F in the weighted directed graph

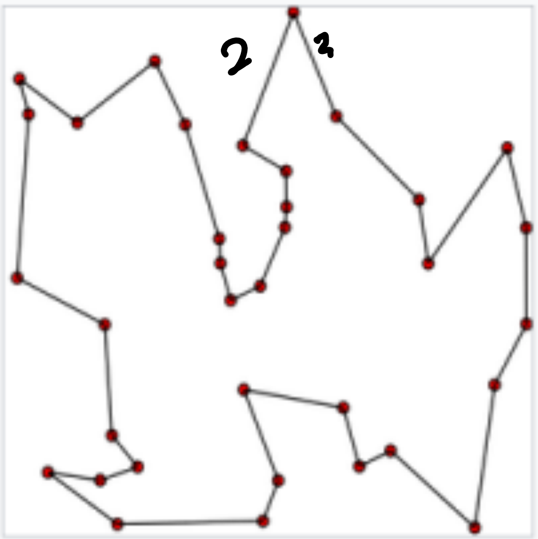
2
3
4
9
11
20

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortest_path_problem

Traveling salesman problem

TSP

TSP



Solution of a travelling salesman problem: the black line shows the shortest possible loop that connects every red dot

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travelling_salesman_problem

References

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
[2]