

Lecture 5 Counting in Graphs

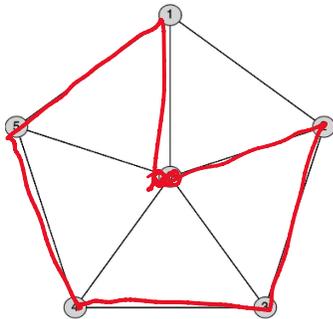
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Lecture 5: Counting in Graphs

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Grimaldi 11.1, 11.4 (bipartite)

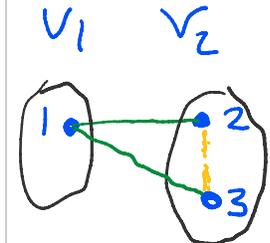
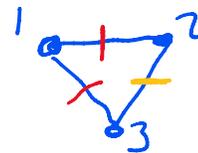
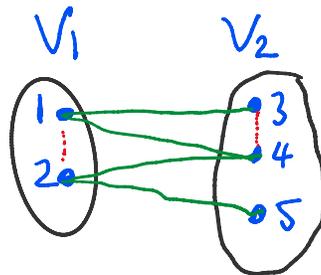
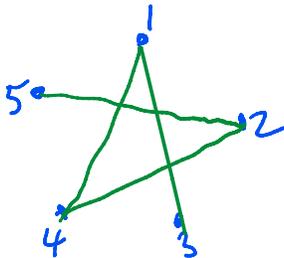
Assignment #1 due Mon Jan 25.
 Assignment #2 due Mon Feb 1.
 Midterm #1 Mon Feb 8.



The Wheel graph W_5 .

Problem: How many cycles does W_5 have?

Draw the graph $G = (V, E)$ where $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $E = \{\{1, 3\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 4\}, \{2, 5\}\}$.



The triangle graph is not bipartite.

Definition (Bipartite graph)

A graph $G = (V, E)$ is **bipartite** if we can partition the vertices into two sets $V_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $V_2 \neq \emptyset$ such that

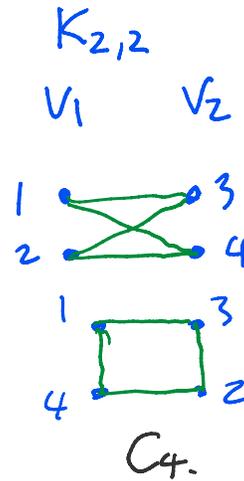
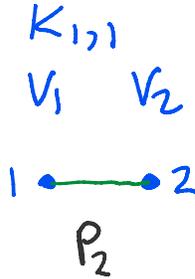
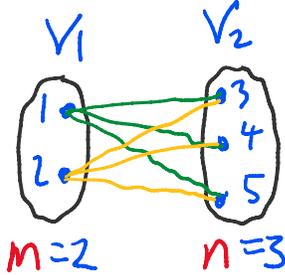
- (1) $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$
- (2) $V_1 \cup V_2 = V$
- (3) every edge in E is incident with one vertex in V_1 and one vertex in V_2 . *touches*

Definition ($K_{m,n}$)

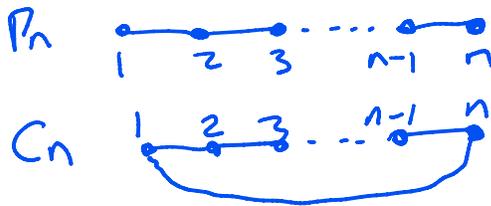
For integers $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 1$ we define the **complete bipartite graph** $K_{n,m}$ to be the bipartite graph with $|V_1| = n$, $|V_2| = m$ and

$$E = \{\{v_1, v_2\} \mid v_1 \in V_1 \text{ and } v_2 \in V_2\}.$$

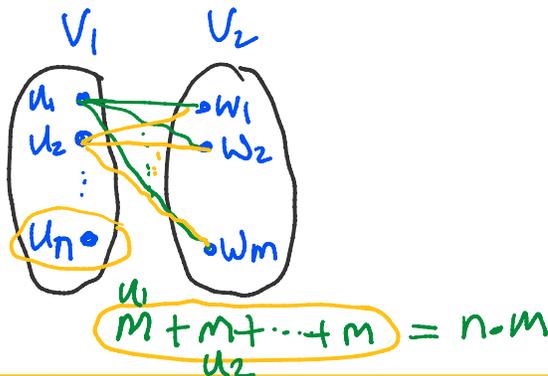
Example $K_{2,3}$



Question 1: How many edges are in a path on n vertices? $n-1$
 Question 2: How many edges are in a cycle on n vertices? n



Question 3: How many edges are in K_n ? $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
 Question 4: How many edges are in $K_{n,m}$? $n \cdot m$



Question 5: How many graphs are there with n vertices?
 Question 6: How many graphs have n vertices and m edges?



Max # edges = $\binom{n}{2}$.

Each edge may be present or not
 $\binom{5}{2} = 10$ e_1 e_2 e_3 $e_4 \dots e_{10}$
 \checkmark \times \checkmark \checkmark \times

$2^{\binom{n}{2}}$
 $\binom{\binom{n}{2}}{m}$

Q6.

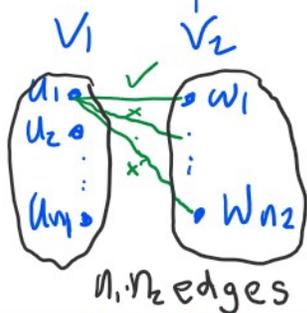
Choose m edges from $\binom{n}{2}$ edges.

Let V_1, V_2 be disjoint sets with $|V_1| = n_1$ and $|V_2| = n_2$.

Question 7: How many graphs have bipartition (V_1, V_2) ?

Question 8: How many graphs have bipartition (V_1, V_2) with m edges?

$2^{n_1 \cdot n_2}$ $\binom{n_1 \cdot n_2}{m}$



Q7. At most $n_1 \cdot n_2$ edges (K_{n_1, n_2}) and each edge may be there or not.

Q8. Choose m edges from $n_1 \cdot n_2$.

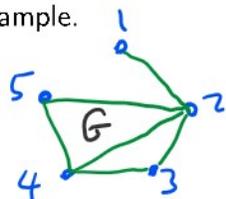
Definition (Subgraph)

Let $G = (V, E)$ and $G' = (V', E')$ be two graphs.

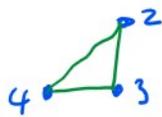
G' is a **subgraph** of G if $V' \subseteq V$ and $E' \subseteq E$.

If $V' = V$ then we call G' a **spanning** subgraph of G .

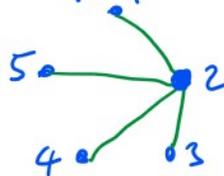
Example.



Subgraph



Spanning Subgraph.

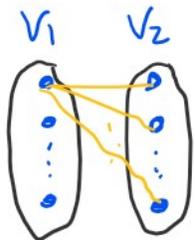


This is also a tree.
 This is a spanning tree.

Question 9: How many **spanning** subgraphs does K_{n_1, n_2} have?

Question 10: How many spanning subgraphs of K_{n_1, n_2} have exactly m edges?

$2^{n_1 \cdot n_2}$ $\binom{n_1 \cdot n_2}{m}$

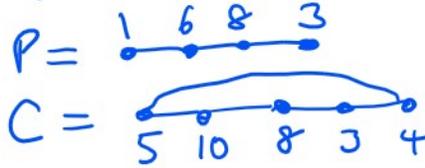
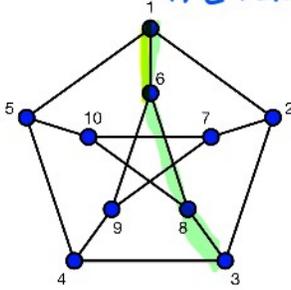


Q9. A spanning subgraph must include all $n_1 + n_2$ vertices. We can include any of the $n_1 \cdot n_2$ edges.

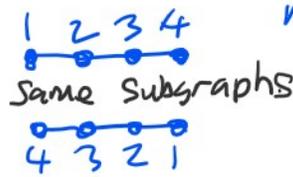
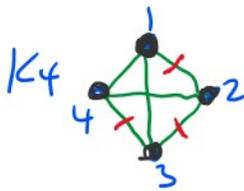
Definition (Paths and Cycles)

If P is a subgraph of G that is a path we call P a **path of G** .
 If C is a subgraph of G that is a cycle we call C a **cycle of G** .

Example. *The Petersen Graph.*



Question 11: How many 4-vertex paths does the graph K_n have?



n choices \downarrow $n-1$ choices \downarrow $n-2$ choices \downarrow $n-3$ choices

$\frac{4}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2}$ paths

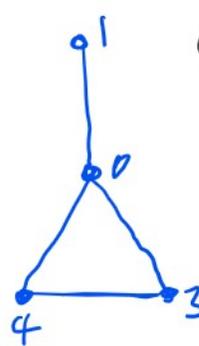
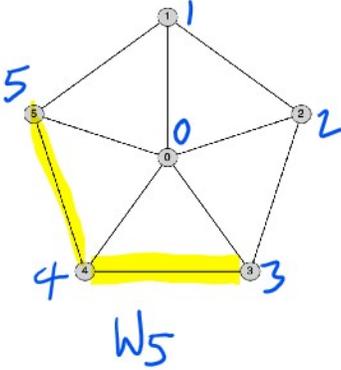
This overcounts by a factor of 2.

Definition (induced subgraph)

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph and let $V' \subseteq V$. The subgraph of G **induced** by V' is the graph $G' = (V', E')$ where

$$E' = \{ \{x, y\} \mid x \in V, y \in V' \text{ and } \{x, y\} \in E \}.$$

For the graph below determine the induced subgraph for the vertex sets $\{1, 3, 4\}$ and $\{1, 0, 3, 4\}$.



$V' = \{3, 4, 5\}$

