

(REVISED COURSE)

Duration:[2½Hours]

[Total Marks: 75]

- N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Attempt any **ONE** question: (8)
- Define a self complementary graph. If G is self complementary graph of order p , show that G is connected and $p \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$
 - State and prove *Havel – Hakimi* theorem for degree sequence of a graph G .
- (b) Attempt any **TWO** questions: (12)
- Define adjacency matrix of a graph G . If $(A^n) = (a_{ij}^n)$ is the n^{th} power of adjacency matrix A of a graph G with $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$, then show that the number of triangles in G is $\frac{1}{6}$ trace of A^3 .
 - If G is graph of order n with $\delta(G) \geq (n-1)/2$, then show that G is connected. Is the bound $(n-1)/2$ sharp?, that is, in this case, can $(n-1)/2$ be replaced by $(n-2)/2$?
 - Show that every $u-v$ walk W contains $u-v$ path.
 - If G and H are isomorphic graphs, then show that the degree sequence of the vertices of G are the same as the degree sequence of the vertices of H .
2. (a) Attempt any **ONE** question: (8)
- Let G be a (p, q) graph. Prove that following statements are equivalent.
 - G is tree.
 - G is acyclic and $q = p - 1$.
 - G is connected and $q = p - 1$.
 - Define a spanning tree of a graph G . Show that a graph is connected if and only if it has a spanning tree.
- (b) Attempt any **TWO** questions: (12)
- Show that each label spanning tree with n vertices corresponds to a unique vector $s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-2})$ where $s_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$
 - Let $\tau(G)$ denote the number of spanning trees of a graph G . If $e \in E(G)$ is not a loop, then prove that $\tau(G) = \tau(G - e) + \tau(G.e)$.
 - If T is spanning tree of a connected graph G and e is an edge of G that is not in T , then prove that $T + e$ contains a unique cycle that contains the edge e .
 - Describe the trees produced by Breath First Search (BFS) and Depth First Search (DFS) algorithm for the complete graph K_n where n is positive integer. Justify your answer.

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3. (a) Attempt any **ONE** question: (8)
- Prove that a connected graph G contains Eulerian trail if and only if exactly two vertices of G have odd degree. Furthermore, prove that each Eulerian trail of G begins at one of these odd vertices and ends at the other.
 - If u and v are non-adjacent vertices in a graph G such that $\deg(u) + \deg(v) \geq p$, then show that G is Hamiltonian if and only if $G + uv$ is Hamiltonian
- (b) Attempt any **TWO** questions: (12)
- Define closure $C(G)$ of a graph G . Show that a simple graph is Hamiltonian if and only if its closure is Hamiltonian.
 - Prove that the cube graph Q_k is bipartite k -regular graph with 2^k vertices.
 - If G is Hamiltonian graph then for every nonempty proper subset S of $V(G)$, prove that $\omega(G - S) \leq |S|$. Give an example of a graph which satisfies the above condition but not Hamiltonian.
 - A mouse eats his way through a $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cube of cheese by tunneling through all of the $27 \times 1 \times 1$ sub-cubes. If he starts at one corner and always move on to an uneaten sub-cube, can he finish at the centre of the cube?
4. Attempt any **THREE** questions: (15)
- Prove that every (p, q) graph with $q \geq p$ contains a cycle. Is it true if $q \geq p - 1$? Justify.
 - Explain Dijkstra's algorithm to find shortest path in a graph G .
 - Prove that if G is a connected graph of order $p \geq 3$ and G has a cut edge then G contains a cut vertex. Is the converse true? Justify.
 - Describe Kruskal's algorithm for finding minimum spanning tree in a connected weighted graph.
 - Define a line graph of a graph G . Show that the line graph a simple graph G is a path if and only if G is a path.
 - Show that complete bipartite graph $K_{n,n}$ is Hamiltonian.