

תורת הגרפים ושימושיה 83-652
תשע"ו סמסטר ב' מועד ב'

תורת הגרפים ושימושיה			שם הקורס
83-652			מספר הקורס
פרופ' שמואל וימר			שם המרצה
מועד נ'	סמסטר ב'	תשע"ו	
שלוש שעות			משך הבחינה
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יש לענות על כל השאלות. כל תשובה יש לנמק ולהסביר הייטב. כל תשובה מספרית מחייבת את הצגת דרך החישוב. סה"כ הנקודות האפשריות 110. ציון הבחינה לא יעלה על 100. יש לכתוב בעט בלבד. כתיבה בעפרון לא תיבדק.			

בהצלחה!

שאלה 1 (40 נק')

א' (15 נק')

Prove that a finite graph G (parallel edges and loops are allowed) is Eulerian if and only if it is connected and all its vertex degrees are even.

ב' (5 נק')

Describe Fleury algorithm for Eulerian trail construction.

ג' (20 נק')

Prove that if G has one component and at most two odd vertices, then Fleury's algorithm constructs an Eulerian trail.

שאלה 2 (35 נק')

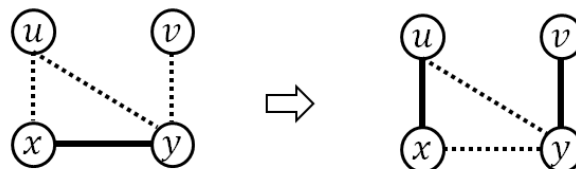
Let G be a simple graph (there are no parallel edges) of $2n$ vertices. Let the degree of a vertex satisfy $d(v) \geq n \forall v \in V(G)$. Show that G has a perfect matching.

Hint: Consider a maximum matching F . Examine how unmatched vertices are connected to F .

Solution. If G has no perfect matching, let F be a largest (maximum) possible matching.

Let $(x, y) \in F$. Since F is not perfect and $|V| = 2n$, there are at least two unmatched vertices $\{u, v\}$ and edge (u, v) does not exist.

Consider how $\{x, y\}$ and $\{u, v\}$ can be connected. Assume there are at least 3 edges involved.



There are 2 independent edges which can be used for matching if (x, y) is removed, contradicting that F is a largest matching.

Consequently, $\{u, v\}$ cannot be both connected to any of the vertices involved in F , which number is at most $2n - 2$. Consequently, $d(u) + d(v) \leq 2n - 2$.

But $d(u) + d(v) \geq 2n$, hence a contradiction. ■

שאלה 3 (35 נק')

Show that $c(G) + |E(G)| \geq |V(G)|$ holds for every graph G , where $c(G)$ is the number of components of G .

Proof. By induction on $|E(G)|$. If $|E(G)| = 0$ G has only isolated vertices, so $c(G) = V(G)$ and an equality holds.

Let $e \in E(G)$. Since the removal of an edge can turn a connected component into two, there is

$$(1) \quad c(G) \geq c(G - e) - 1.$$

Assume by induction that

$$(2) \quad c(G - e) + |E(G - e)| \geq V(G).$$

Substitution of (2) in (1) yields

$$\begin{aligned} c(G) &\geq c(G - e) - 1 \geq \\ &V(G) - |E(G - e)| - 1 = \\ &V(G) - (|E(G)| - 1) - 1 = V(G). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$