

M.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2023.

Third Semester

Mathematics — Core

GRAPH THEORY

(For those who joined in July 2021-2022 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A closed trail whose origin and internal vertices are distinct is a _____
(a) cycle (b) bipartite
(c) empty (d) complete
2. The number of edges of G incident with v is called _____ of the vertex v .
(a) regular (b) K -regular
(c) degree (d) length
3. An acyclic graph is also called as a _____
(a) tree (b) forest
(c) path (d) cycle
4. A connected graph is a tree if and only if every edge is a _____
(a) path (b) cycle
(c) cut edge (d) same
5. A 3 regular graph with cut edges _____ have a perfect matching.
(a) must (b) may
(c) need not (d) none
6. A tree has atmost _____ perfect matching.
(a) one (b) two
(c) ∞ (d) 0
7. A _____ of a simple graph G is subset S of V such that $G(S)$ is complete.
(a) Tour (b) Euler
(c) Clique (d) Independent
8. The value of $r(1, 1) = r(K, 1) =$ _____
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) K
9. For any graph the chromatic number $\chi \leq$ _____
(a) Δ (b) $\Delta - 1$
(c) $\Delta + 1$ (d) 0
10. Every critical graph is a _____
(a) Euler (b) Cut vertex
(c) Block (d) Cover
11. (a) Let G be simple graph. Show that $\Sigma = \binom{v}{2}$ if and only if G is complete.
Or
(b) Prove that in any graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.
12. (a) Prove that a connected graph is a tree if and only if every edge is a cut-edge.
Or
(b) Prove that a graph G with $v \geq 3$ is 2 connected if and only if any two vertices of G are connected by atleast two internally disjoint paths.
13. (a) Prove that a non empty connected graph is eulerian if and only if it has no vertices of odd degree.
Or
(b) Prove that a matching M in G is a maximum matching if and only if G contains no M -augmenting path.
14. (a) Prove that if G is bipartite then $\chi' = \Delta$.
Or
(b) If $\delta > 0$ then prove that $\alpha' + \beta' = v$.
15. (a) Prove that in a critical path, no vertex cut is a clique.
Or
(b) Prove that if G is K -critical, then $\delta \geq k - 1$.

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain Dijkstra's algorithm.
Or
(b) Prove that a graph is bipartite if and only if it contains no odd cycle.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

17. (a) Explain Dijkstra's algorithm.
Or
(b) Prove that a graph is bipartite if and only if it contains no odd cycle.

17. (a) (i) Prove that a vertex v of a tree is a cut vertex of G if and only if $d(v) > 1$.

(ii) Prove that if e is a link of G ,
 $\tau(G) = \tau(G - e) + \tau(G, e)$.

Or

(b) Prove the relation $K \leq K' \leq \delta$.

18. (a) Prove that if G is a simple graph with $v \geq 3$ and $\delta \geq v/2$ then G is Hamiltonian.

Or

(b) Prove that if G be a bipartite graph with bipartition (X, Y) then G contains a matching that saturates every vertex in X if and only if $|N(S)| \geq |S|$ for all $S \subseteq X$.

19. (a) Prove that if G is simple then either $\chi' = \Delta$ or $\chi' = \Delta + 1$.

Or

(b) Prove that for any two integers $K \geq 2$ and $l \geq 2$ $r(Kl) \leq r(K, l-1) + r(K-1, l)$.

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20. (a) If G is a connected simple graph and is neither an odd cycle nor a complete graph then show that $\chi \leq \Delta$.

Or

(b) If G is a 4-chromatic then prove that G contains a subdivision of K_4 .

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