



Printed Pages : 7

TMA - 011 / MA - 011

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 9972/9935

Roll No.

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**B. TECH.**

(SEM. VI) EXAMINATION, 2006-07

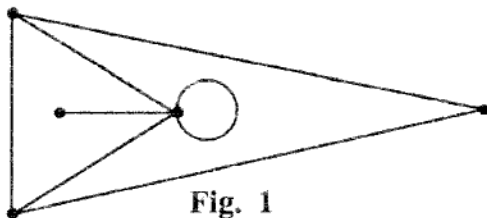
**GRAPH THEORY**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

*Note : Attempt all questions.*1 Attempt any **four** parts of the following : **5×4=20**

- (a) Define a bipartite graph. Show that the complement of a bipartite graph need not to be a bipartite.
- (b) Discuss the Konigsberg Bridge Problem.
- (c) Define the following with one example each:
  - (a) Infinite graph
  - (b) Hamiltonian path
  - (c) Component of a graph
  - (d) Euler graph
  - (e) Spanning subgraph
- (d) Define isomorphic graph. Draw three isomorphic graph of the following graph.

**Fig. 1**

- (e) Differentiate, with example, a simple graph and a multigraph. Show that the maximum number of edges in a simple graph with  $n$  vertices  $n(n-1)/2$ .
- (f) What is the largest number of vertices in a graph with
- 35 edges if all vertices are of degree at least 3.
  - 24 edges and all vertices of the same degree

2 Attempt any **four** parts of the following: **5×4=20**

- Define binary tree and state two application of it in computer science.
- Apply Prime's algorithm to find a minimal spanning tree of the following graph.

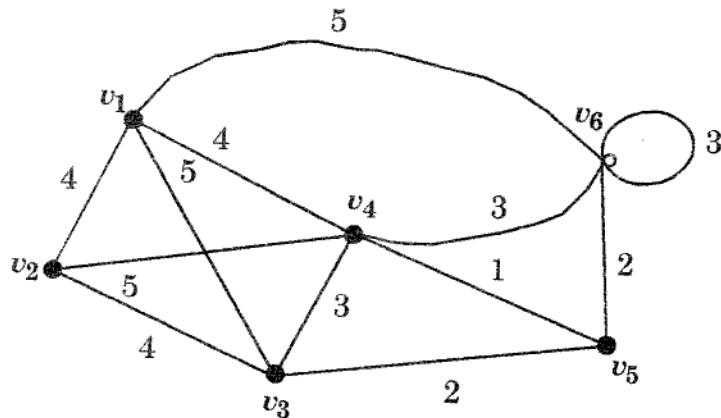


Fig. 2

- (c) Find shortest path from  $v_1$  to  $v_8$  using Dijkstra algorithm in the following graph.

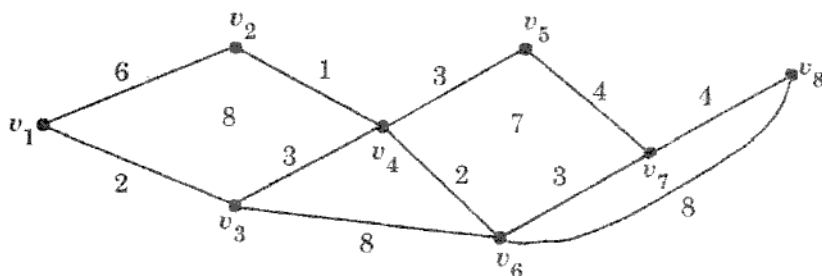


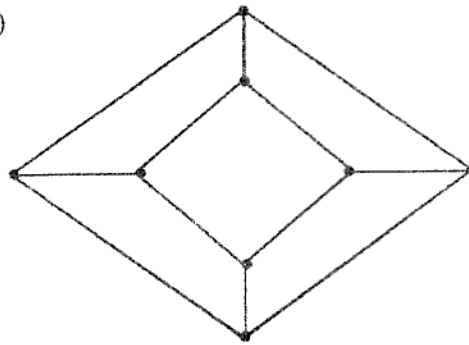
Fig. 3

- (d) Define spanning tree of a graph. Show that a Hamiltonian path in a graph is a spanning tree.
- (e) Show a tree in which its diameter is not equal to twice of the radius. Under what condition does this inequality hold? Elaborate.
- (f) What are the different properties when a graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices is called a tree?

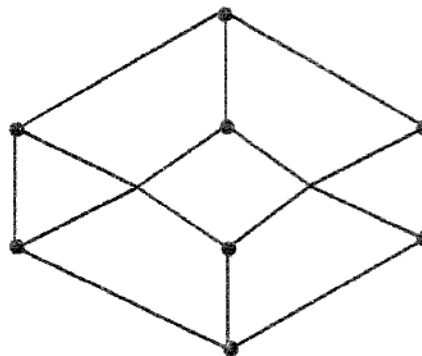
3 Attempt any **four** parts of the following : **5×4=20**

- (a) Define the edge connectivity and vertex connectivity of a connected graph. Find them for the following graphs :

(i)



(ii)



**Fig. 4**

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- (b) Show that a complete graph  $K_n$  is planar if  $n \leq 4$ .
- (c) Draw a spanning tree of the following graph given below and list all the fundamental circuits with respect to this tree.

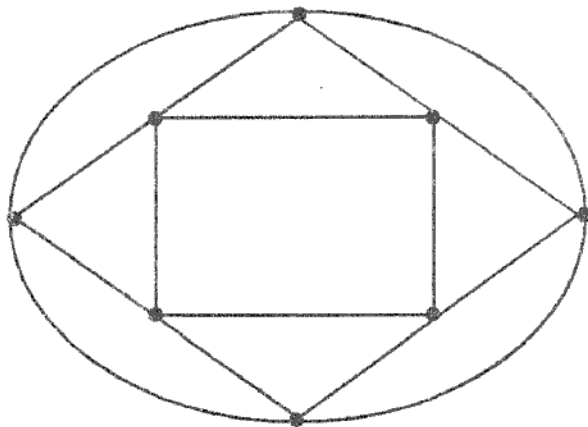


Fig. 5

- (d) Find the dual of the following graph.

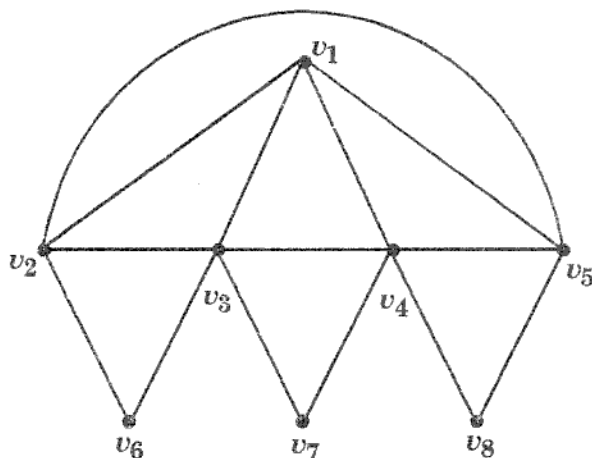


Fig. 6

- (e) Prove that a graph  $G$  has a dual if and only if it is a planar.
- (f) Show, by sketching, that the thickness of eight-vertex complete graph is two.

4 Attempt any **two** parts :

10×2=20

- (a) Define basis vectors of a graph. Find the number of distinct basis possible in a cut-set subspace.
- (b) Define (i) reduced incidence matrix (ii) fundamental circuit matrix and (iii) fundamental cut-set matrix, of a connected graph. Also derive the relationship between them.
- (c) Consider the circuit matrix ( $B$ ) and incidence matrix ( $A$ ) of a simple connected graph whose columns are arranged using the same order of edges. Then prove that every row of  $B$  is orthogonal to every row of  $A$ . Also verify the result for the following graph.

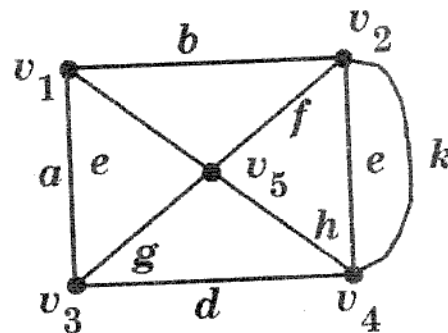


Fig. 7

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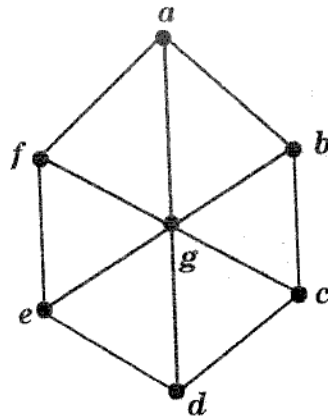
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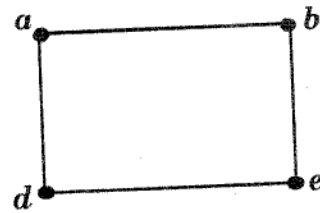
5 Attempt any two parts :

10×2=20

- (a) What do you mean by chromatic number and chromatic polynomial of a graph? Determine the chromatic number and chromatic polynomial of the following graphs.



(i)



(ii)

Fig. 8

- (b) Define Euler diagram with example. Prove that every Euler diagram without isolated vertices is strongly connected. Also, show by constructing a counter example, that converse is not true.
- (c) State and prove Cayley's theorem for counting trees.