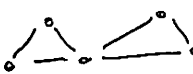


Exam #2: solutions

1) 4 leaves w/ labels 7, 10, 11, 12, 13.

2) $\begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & \downarrow \\ & & & 2 \end{array} \mapsto \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & \downarrow \\ & & & 2 \end{array} \mapsto \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & \downarrow \\ & & & 2 \end{array}$

$\mapsto \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & \downarrow \\ & & & 2 \end{array}$

3) a- True consider 

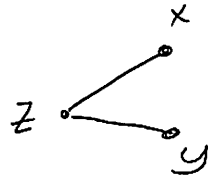
b- True. $G = \{K_2\}$. If G is cntd, w/ more than two vertices, and it has a ~~cut-ve~~ bridge then by thm 7.2 at least one of its endpts is a cut-vertex.

c- As $k(G) \geq 2$, then G is cntd. If $G-e$ were disconnected, then e is a bridge. so $\lambda(G) = 1$. But by thm $\lambda(G) \geq k(G)$. so False.

5) Let G be such that $k(G) \geq 3$. As G is cntd w/ order $n \geq 2$, then $\exists$ vertices x, y w/ $x \sim y$. By Whitney's thm $\exists$ at least 3 int. diss paths P_1, P_2, P_3 . We may assume (wlog) that $P_1 \neq P_2$ are not the edge xy . Now P_1, P_2 & the edge xy constitute a chorded cycle.

4) This is true. Note that f is a bridge in $G-e$. (why?) So f is on NO cycle in $G-e$. It follows that every cycle containing f , in G , must also contain e .

6) If G is nonseparable, then $K(G) \geq 2$. By thm
 $\exists$ int. disj $z-x$ and $z-y$ paths, i.e.,
we have:



$\therefore \exists$ an $x-y$ path containing z .