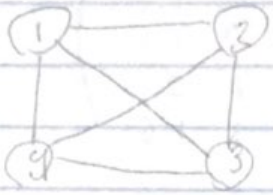
Please do not post my solutions

Homework 17

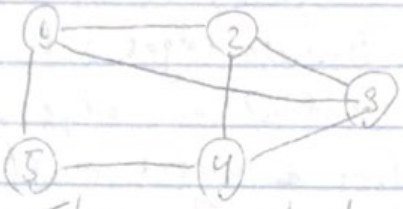
Daniel Rogers

Due 11/17

1.



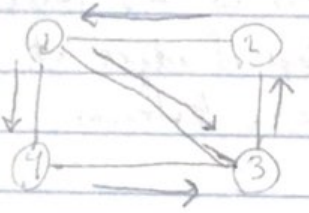
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



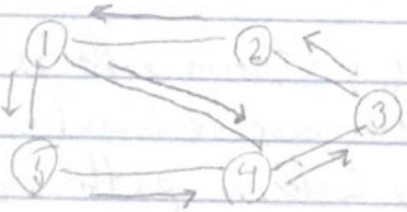
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

These cannot have Eulerian paths or cycles, since they have >2 vertices w/ odd degree

2

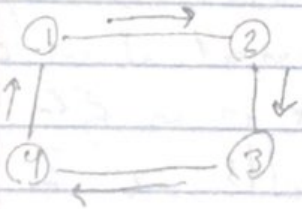


$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

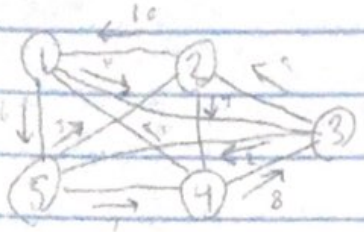


$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 When forming a Eulerian cycle, one must start at a vertex and traverse edges s.t. no edge is traversed twice AND every edge is traversed once. The starting ~~or~~ vertex must have ~~or~~ starting & ~~ending~~ ending edge. This equates to two edges. From here, every vertex traversed must have an entering & exiting edge — each time is +2. With these increments of 2, there must always be an even number of edges at each vertex for there to be a Eulerian cycle.

5 Another way of viewing a Eulerian path is as a Eulerian cycle with one additional edge at the end. Every Eulerian path can be broken down into this. Thus, we may continue from #4's requirement of an even number of edges for each vertex in an EC. The addition of one edge results in 2 odd numbered edges and the edge occurring at the initial vertex.