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Homework 17

① Example 1:

$$\deg(1) = 3$$

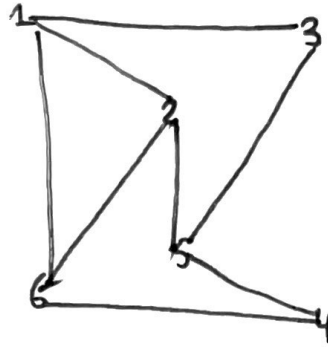
$$\deg(2) = 3$$

$$\deg(3) = 2$$

$$\deg(4) = 2$$

$$\deg(5) = 3$$

$$\deg(6) = 3$$



- No Eulerian cycle because some have odd degrees
- No Eulerian path because 4 odd degrees

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

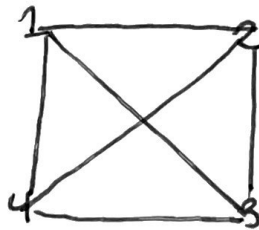
Example 2:

$$\deg(1) = 3$$

$$\deg(2) = 3$$

$$\deg(3) = 3$$

$$\deg(4) = 3$$



- No cycle because some have odd degrees
- No path because 4 odd degrees

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

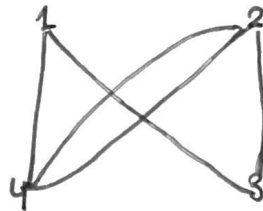
② Example 1:

$$\text{deg}(1) = 2$$

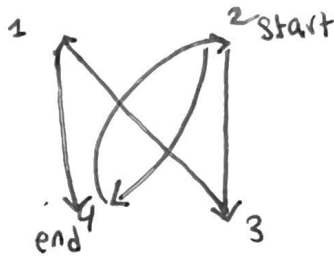
$$\text{deg}(2) = 3$$

$$\text{deg}(3) = 2$$

$$\text{deg}(4) = 3$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Example 2:

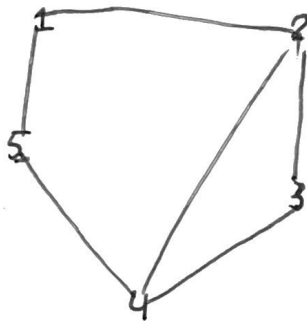
$$\text{deg}(1) = 2$$

$$\text{deg}(2) = 3$$

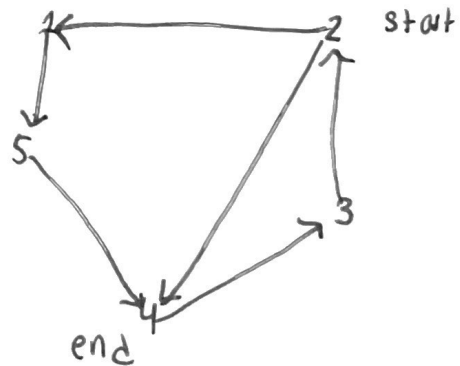
$$\text{deg}(3) = 2$$

$$\text{deg}(4) = 3$$

$$\text{deg}(5) = 2$$



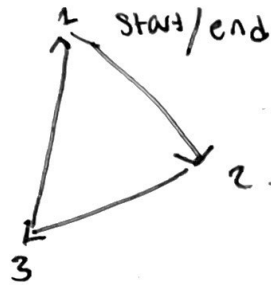
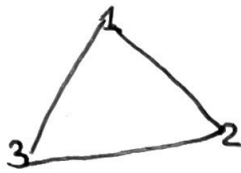
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



③

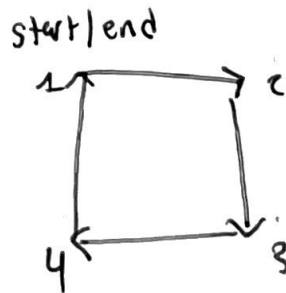
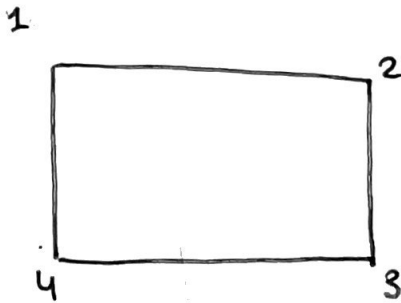
$$\begin{aligned} \deg(1) &= 2 \\ \deg(e) &= 2 \\ \deg(3) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} \deg(1) &= 2 \\ \deg(2) &= 2 \\ \deg(3) &= 2 \\ \deg(4) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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



④ If G is a graph that has a Eulerian cycle, you arrive at a vertex with one edge, and leave by another. This means the degree of each vertex is a multiple of 2 (in other words, an even number)

⑤ If G is a graph that has a Eulerian path P , you arrive at every vertex, except for the starting and ending, the same number of times that you leave it. Let's call this value n . This means there are $2n$ edges that have the vertex as its endpoint. The starting vertex leaves the path one more time than it enters, $2n+1$, and the ending vertex leaves the path one less time than it enters, $2n-1$.