Problems for Recitation 6

1 Graph Basics

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. Here is a picture of a graph.

Recall that the elements of $V$ are called vertices, and those of $E$ are called edges. In this example the vertices are \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\} and the edges are

\[
\]

Deleting some vertices or edges from a graph leaves a subgraph. Formally, a subgraph of $G = (V, E)$ is a graph $G' = (V', E')$ where $V'$ is a nonempty subset of $V$ and $E'$ is a subset of $E$. Since a subgraph is itself a graph, the endpoints of every edge in $E'$ must be vertices in $V'$. For example, $V' = \{A, B, C, D\}$ and $E' = \{A—B, B—D, C—D, A—C\}$ forms a subgraph of $G$.

In the special case where we only remove edges incident to removed nodes, we say that $G'$ is the subgraph induced on $V'$ if $E' = \{x—y | x, y \in V' \text{ and } x—y \in E\}$. In other words, we keep all edges unless they are incident to a node not in $V'$. For instance, for a new set of vertices $V' = \{A, B, C, D\}$, the induced subgraph $G'$ has the set of edges $E' = \{A—B, B—D, C—D, A—C\}$.

2 Problem 1

An undirected graph $G$ has width $w$ if the vertices can be arranged in a sequence

\[v_1, v_2, v_3, \ldots, v_n\]
such that each vertex $v_i$ is joined by an edge to at most $w$ preceding vertices. (Vertex $v_j$ precedes $v_i$ if $j < i$.) Use induction to prove that every graph with width at most $w$ is $(w + 1)$-colorable.

(Recall that a graph is $k$-colorable iff every vertex can be assigned one of $k$ colors so that adjacent vertices get different colors.)

3 Problem 2

A planar graph is a graph that can be drawn without any edges crossing.

1. First, show that any subgraph of a planar graph is planar.

2. Also, any planar graph has a node of degree at most 5. Now, prove by induction that any graph can be colored in at most 6 colors.
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