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**ECS505** 

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)					
PAPER ID: 2168 Roll N	lo.				

## B.Tech.

## (SEM. V) ODD SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2013-14

## **GRAPH THEORY**

## Time : 2 Hours

Total Marks : 50

Note :-(1) Attempt all questions.

(2) Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

- 1. Attempt any four parts of the following :  $(3 \times 4 = 12)$ 
  - (a) When is a graph said to be regular? Show that the number of vertices in a k-regular graph is even if k is odd.
  - (b) Find all nonisomorphic simple graphs of order 4.
  - (c) Define the following operations on the graphs with example:
    - (i) Product
    - (ii) Complement
    - (iii) Ring sum.
  - (d) In a park, jogging track is designed in such a way that there are four end points (say N, E, W, S). End point W is connected by two paths from end points N and S each and by single path from end point E. End points N and E are

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connected by single path. End points S and E are also connected by single path. Show that a jogging person can't return to its staring end point after walking through all the paths exactly once.

- (e) Suppose G and G' are two graphs having n vertices. For what values of n is it possible for G to have more components and edges than G' ?
- (f) Define the Hamiltonian Graph. Give two examples of Hamiltonian graph.
- 2. Attempt any two parts of the following :  $(6 \times 2 = 12)$ 
  - (a) Show that :
    - (i) A graph is a tree if and only if it is minimally connected.
    - (ii) A graph G with n vertices, n-1 edges and no circuits is connected.
  - (b) Define the radius and diameter of a graph. Show a tree in which its diameter is not equal to twice the radius. Under what condition does this inequality hold ? Elaborate.
  - (c) Write the Kruskal's algorithm for finding the minimum spanning tree of a graph, Illustrate the algorithm using an example.
- 3. Attempt any **two** parts of the following :  $(6 \times 2 = 12)$ 
  - (a) Define the edge-connectivity and vertex connectivity of a graph. Prove that the vertex connectivity of any graph G never exceed the edge connectivity of G.

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- (b) Show that the Kuratowski's second graph is nonplanar.
- (c) (i) Determine the number of crossings and thickness of the Peterson graph.
  - (ii) Show that if G' is the geometric dual of a connected planar graph G, G is the geometric dual of G'.
- 4. Attempt any four parts of the following: (3.5×4=14)
  - (a) Prove that the set consisting of all the cut-sets and the edge-disjoint union of cut-sets (including the null set) in a graph G is an abelian group under the ring-sum operation.
  - (b) Define the chromatic polynomial of a graph. Find the chromatic polynomial of K<sub>1n</sub>.
  - (c) What is it meant by the basis Vectors of a graph? Explain with an example.
  - (d) Show that every planar graph is 5-colorable.
  - (e) Define the incidence matrix of a connected graph with n vertices and e edges and prove that rank of incidence matrix of the graph is n − 1.
  - (f) Find the relationships among A<sub>p</sub>, B<sub>p</sub>, and C<sub>f</sub>, Where A<sub>f</sub>, B<sub>f</sub>, and C<sub>f</sub> represents incidence matrix, fundamental circuit matrix and fundamental cut set matrix of a connected graph, respectively.

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