(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book) PAPER ID : 2168 Roll No. $\square$
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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
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 $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ are two graphs having n vertices. For what values of $n$ is it possible for $G$ to have more components and edges than $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ ?
(f) Define the Hamiltonian Graph. Give two examples of Hamiltonian graph.
2. Attempt any two parts of the following :
(a) Show that:
(i) A graph is a tree if and only if it is minimally connected.
(ii) A graph G with n vertices, $\mathrm{n}-1$ 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 $G$,
(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 $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ is the geometric dual of a connected planar graph $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{G}$ is the geometric dual of $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$.
4. Attempt any four parts of the following :
(3.5 $\times 4=14$ )
(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 $\mathrm{K}_{1, \mathrm{n}^{\circ}}$
(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 $\mathrm{n}-1$.
(f) Find the relationships among $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{f}}, \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{f}}$ and $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{f}}$ Where $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{f}}, \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{f}}$, and $C_{f}$ represents incidence matrix, fundamental circuit matrix and fundamental cut set matrix of a connected graph, respectively.
