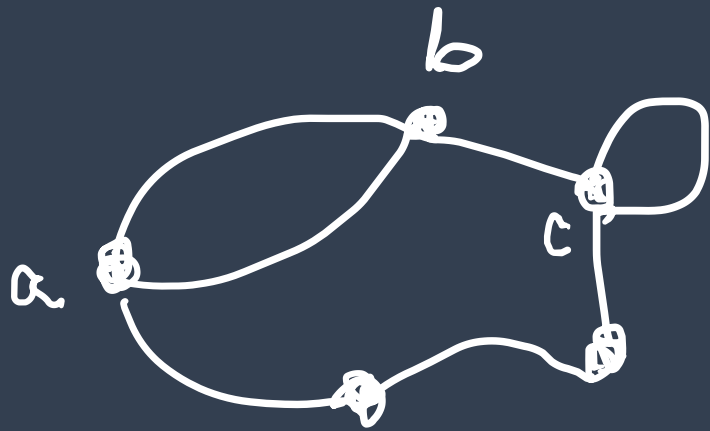
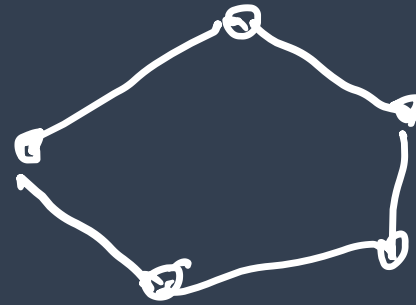


# DEFINICJA GRAFU



petla

graf z nie wielok  
(graf)



graf  
(graf prosty)

Def. Grafem prostym nazywamy

$G = (V, E)$ , gdzie  $V$  jest zbiorem

oraz  $E \subseteq [V]^2$  ( $= \{A \subseteq V : |A| = 2\}$ )

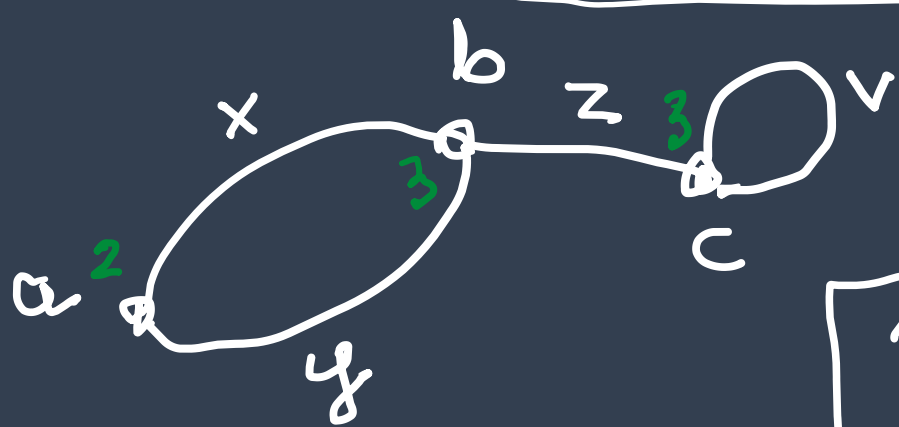
$V$  = zbiór wierz.

$E$  = zbiór krawędzi

Def. Grafem ogólnym nazywamy trójkę

$$G = (V, E, \gamma), \text{ gdzie}$$

$$\gamma: E \longrightarrow [V]^{\leq 2} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$$



$$V = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$E = \{x, y, z, v\}$$

$\gamma \leftarrow$  funkcja  
incydencji

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \gamma(x) = \{a, b\} \\ \gamma(y) = \{a, b\} \\ \gamma(z) = \{b, c\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\gamma(v) = \{c\}$$

Q: Ile jest grafów (prostycki) o  
wierz.  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  ?

$$G = (\{1, \dots, n\}, E)$$

$$E \subseteq [\{1, \dots, n\}]^2$$

$$|[\{1, \dots, n\}]^2| = \binom{n}{2}$$

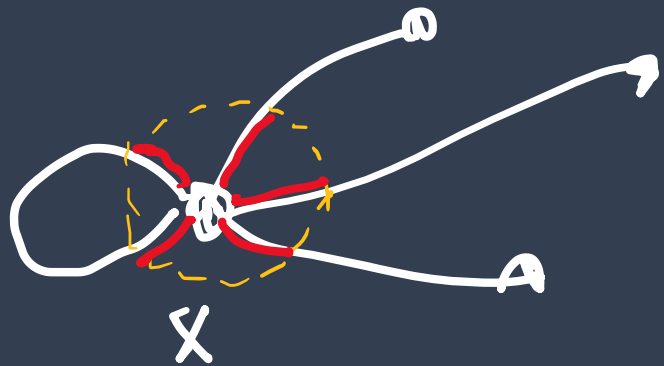
Odp:  $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$

(P)  $n=20$  ;  $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{20 \cdot 19}{2} = 190$

$$2^{190} = (2^{10})^{19} \approx (10^3)^{19} = 10^{57}$$

Def. Niech  $G = (V, E, \gamma)$  będzie grafem  
 ogołonym,  $x \in V$ . Rządem  $x$  nazywamy  
 liczbę

$$\deg(x) = |\{e \in E : x \in \gamma(e)\}| + |\{e \in E : \gamma(e) = \{x\}\}|$$



$$\bar{E}_1 = \{e \in E : |\gamma(e)| = 1\}$$

$$\bar{E}_2 = \{e \in E : |\gamma(e)| = 2\}$$

$$\deg(x) = |\{e \in \bar{E}_2 : x \in \gamma(e)\}| + 2 \cdot |\{e \in \bar{E}_1 : \gamma(e) = \{x\}\}|$$

Two (Euler) dla dowolnego grafu  $(V, E, \gamma)$

many

$$\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} = \sum_j \sum_i a_{ij} \quad \sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2 \cdot |E|.$$

$$[4] = \begin{cases} 1: \varphi \\ 0: \neg \varphi \end{cases}$$

D-d.

$$\sum_v \deg(v) = \sum_v \left( \sum_{e \in E_2} \|\forall v \in \gamma(e)\| + 2 \cdot \sum_{e \in E_1} \|\gamma(e) = \{v\}\| \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{e \in E_2} \underbrace{\sum_v \|\forall v \in \gamma(e)\|}_2 + 2 \cdot \sum_{e \in E_1} \underbrace{\sum_v \|\gamma(e) = \{v\}\|}_1 \\ &= 2 \cdot |E_2| + 2 \cdot |E_1| \\ &= 2 \cdot (|E_1| + |E_2|) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2 \cdot |E|.$$

• ważną to rón. modulo 2

$$\sum \deg(v) \bmod 2 = 0$$

więc

$$2 \mid |\{v \in V : \neg(2 \mid \deg(v))\}|$$

czyli

liczba wierzchołków o nieparzystym stopniu jest parzysta

