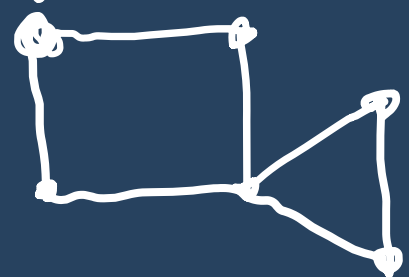


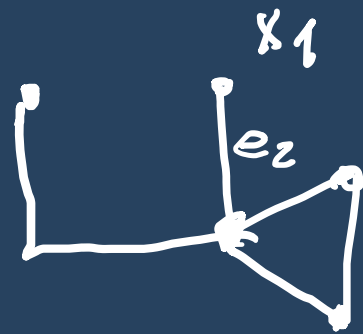
ALG. FLEURY'ego.

"unikaj mostów jeśli to możliwe"

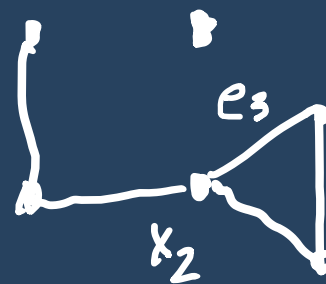
x_0 e_1 x_1



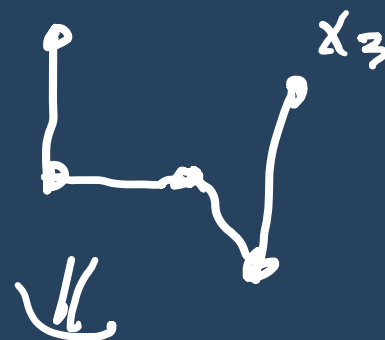
\Rightarrow



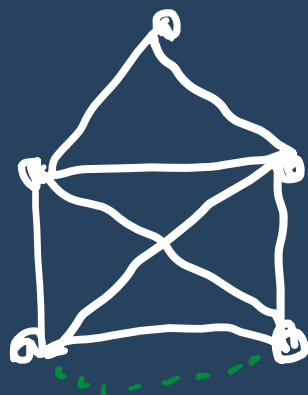
\Rightarrow



\Rightarrow



.....



Poprawić algorytmu.

(V, E) – spójny, perzysty

F = zbiór krawędzi po zakończeniu działania algorytmu.

zakł. że $F \neq \emptyset$.

$x_0 e_1 x_1 e_2 x_2 \dots$

$e_i \neq e_j$ dla $i \neq j$.

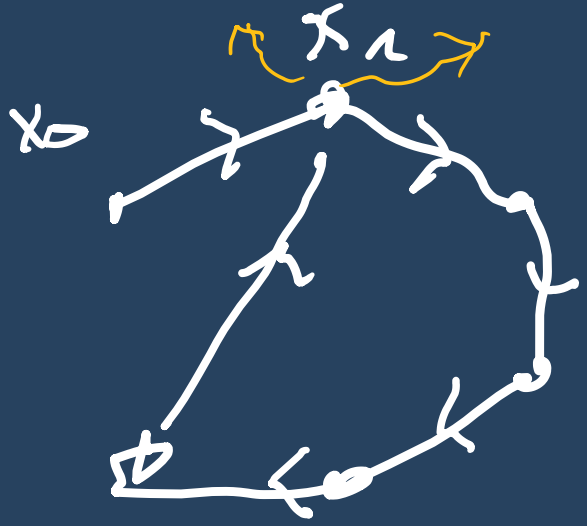
$e_k x_k \leftarrow$ ścieżka
Eulera ubud.
pues alg.

• co możemy powiedzieć o x_k



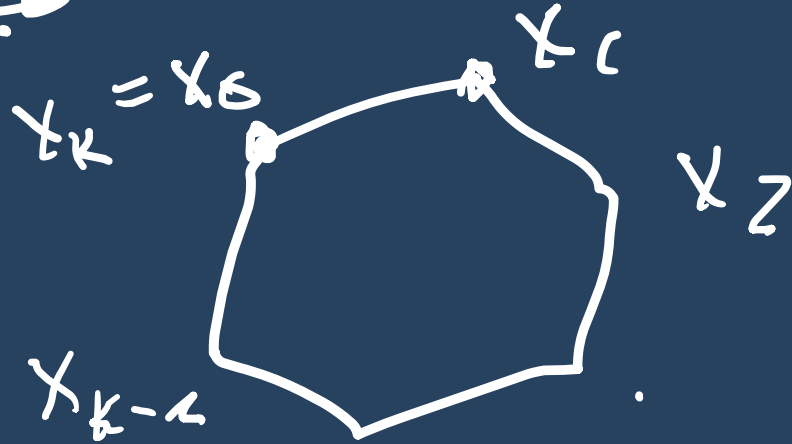
$x_k \in \{x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$





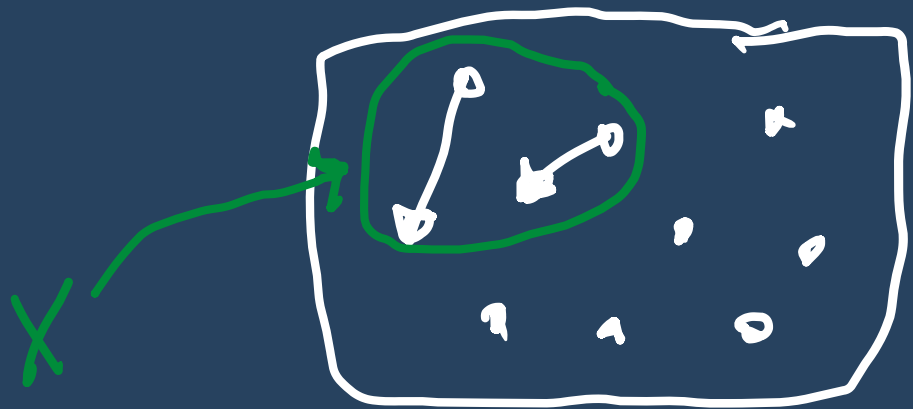
$$x_k \in \{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$$

$$x_k = x_0$$



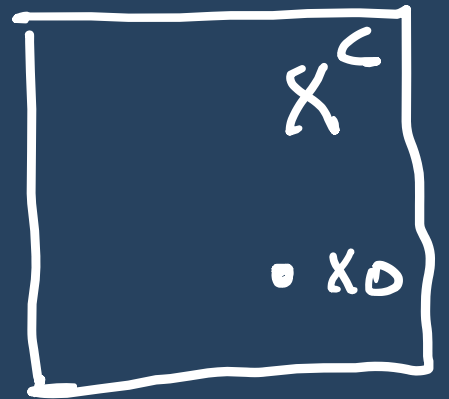
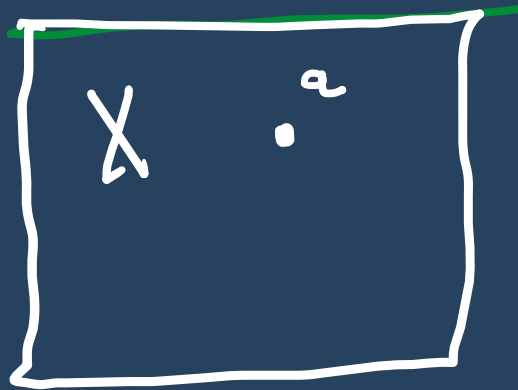
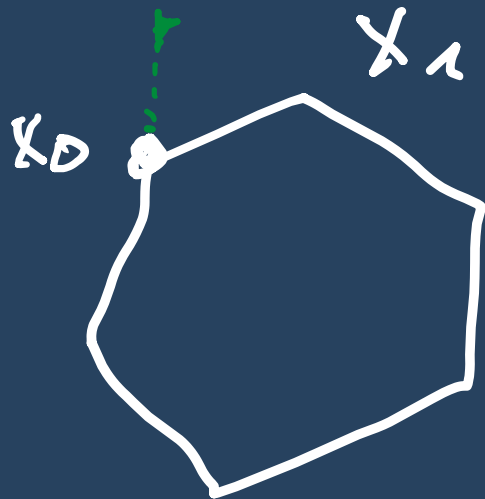
• (V, F) jest parzysty.

we sat. ie $F \neq \emptyset$



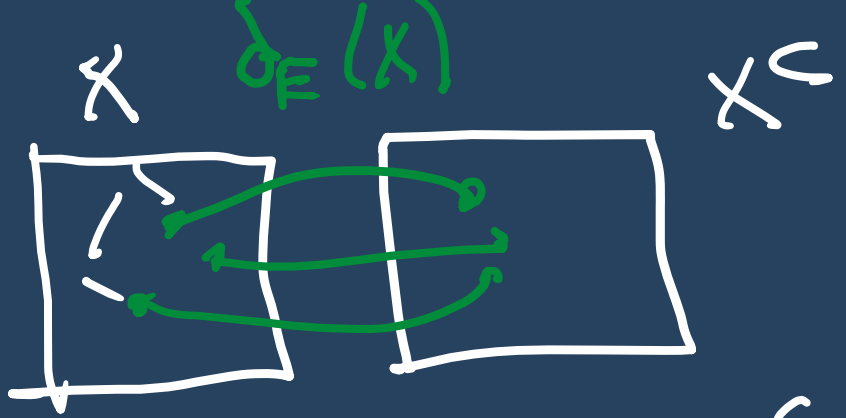
Def: $X = \{x \in V : \deg_F(x) > 0\}$

- $X \neq \emptyset$
- $x_0 \notin X$



• $\partial_{E \setminus F}(X) \neq \emptyset$

• $\partial_F(X) = \emptyset$



START

(U, E)



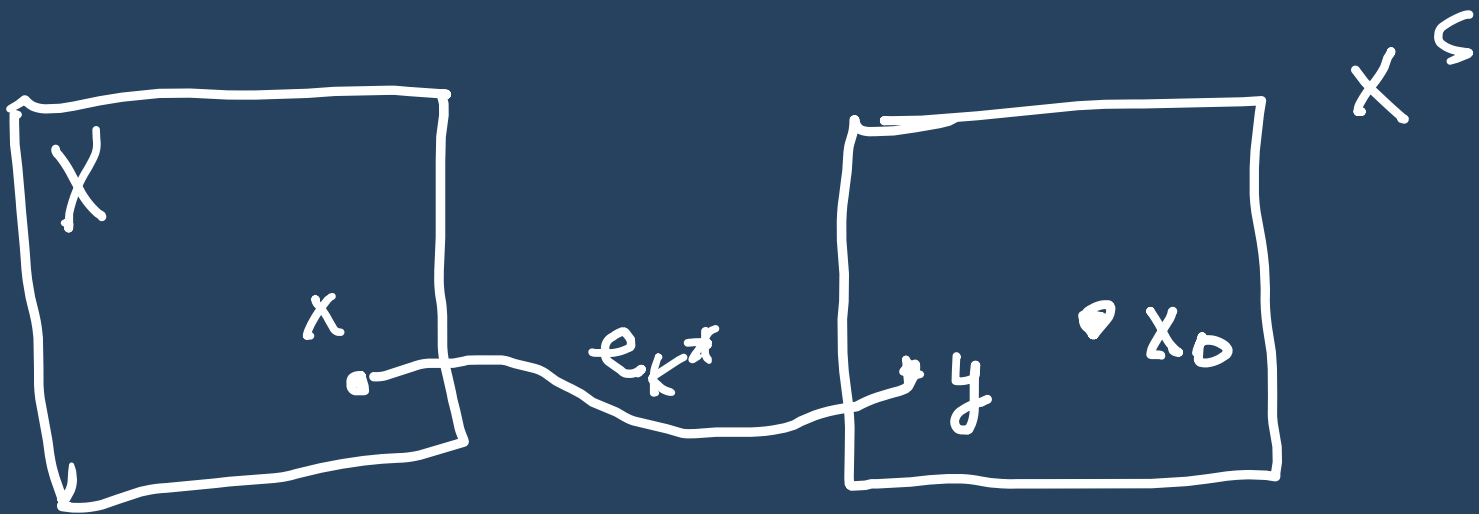
(U, F)



$\{e_1, \dots, e_k\}$ - usimete krosz dnie

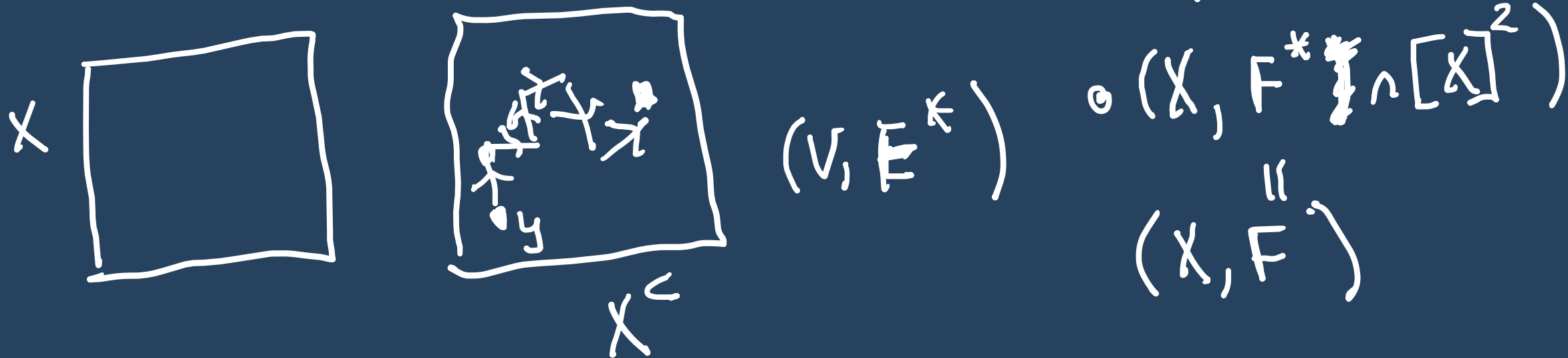
$$k^* = \max \{l : e_l \in d_E(X)\}$$

e_{k^*} = ostatnia usimete kraw.

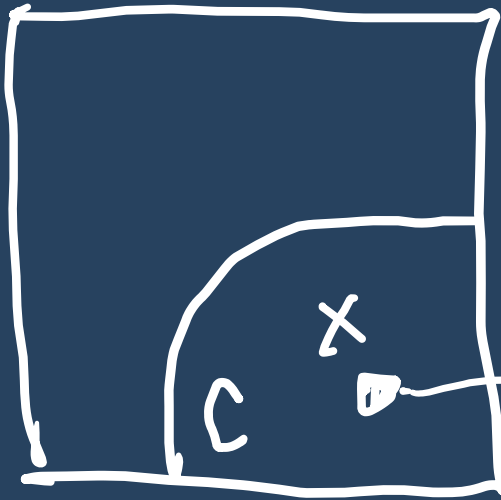


F^* = zbiór krawędzi po wsunięciu e_{k^*}

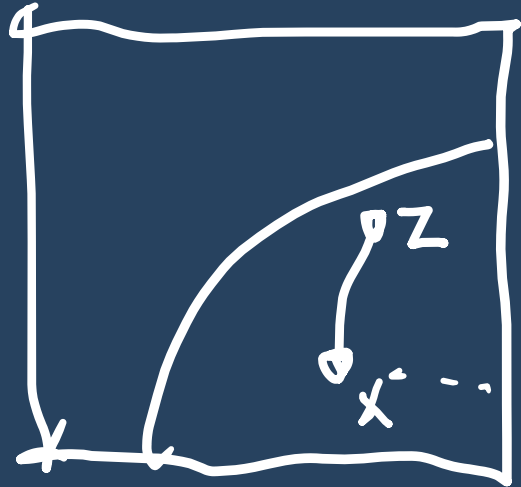
• e_{k^*} było mostem $(V, F^* \cup \{e_{k^*}\})$



X



$C =$ składowa spójna X
 $\omega (V, F)$ (parzysta)
 $=$ skł. spójna X ω
 (V, F^*)



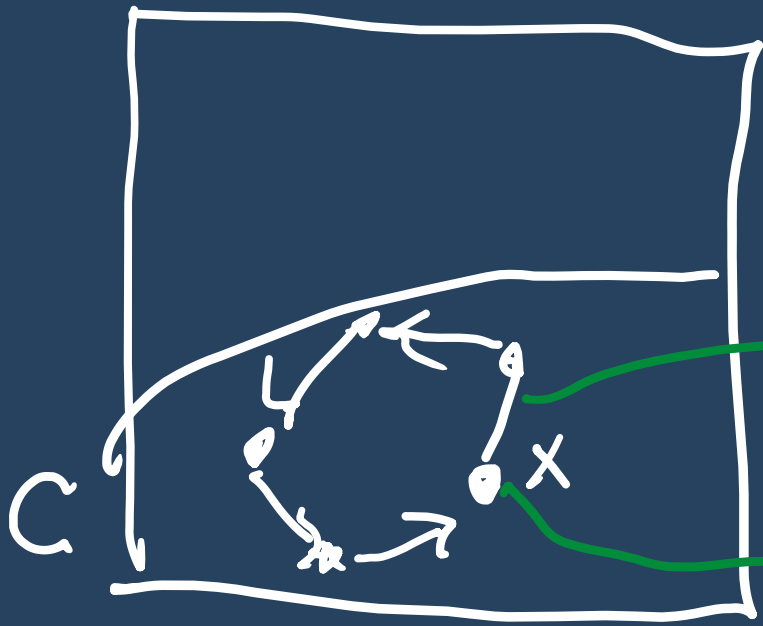
~~$\deg_{F^*}(x) \geq 1$~~

$$\deg_F(x) \geq 1$$

$\hookrightarrow x \in X$

$$\deg_F(x) \geq 2$$

$$\deg_{F^*}(x) \geq 2$$



(C, F^*)
 ↑
 parzysty

↑
 most

mamy cykl ~~diagram~~ Eulera
 w (C, F^*)
 to nie jest mostem

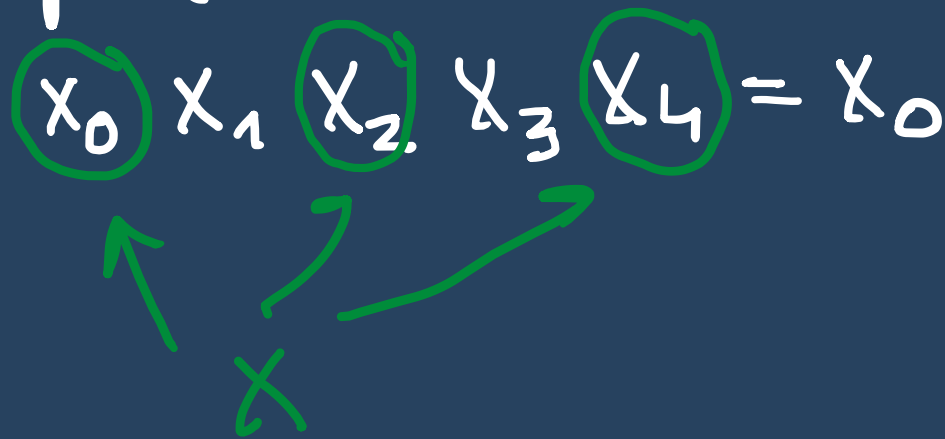
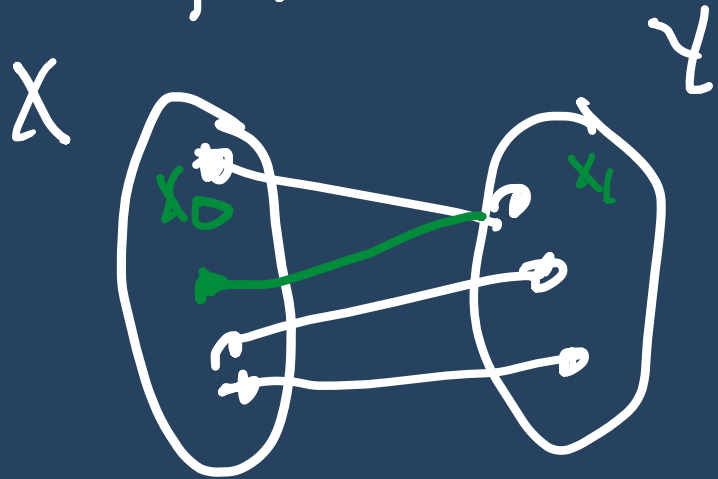
sprzeczność!



Def. (V, E) - dwuczelnicy

$(\exists X, Y) (V = X \cup Y \wedge E \subseteq \{ \{x, y\} \mid x \in X \wedge y \in Y \})$

$K_{n,m}$ = ~~pełny~~ graf dwuczelnicy



Tw. Zadanie { Graf jest dwudzielny IFF
wszystkie cykle w nim mają
nieparzystą długość.

MIARY SPÓJNOŚCI GRAFÓW.

$G = (V, E)$ - graf spójny

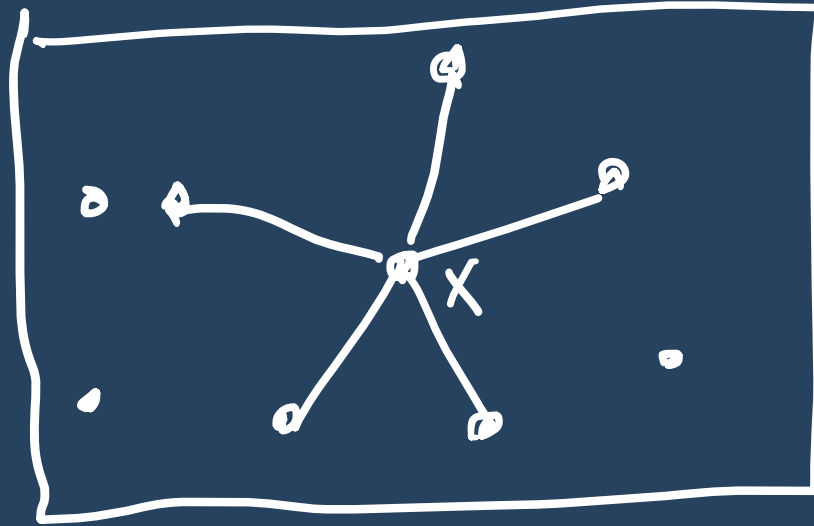
$$\lambda(G) = \min \{ |K| : K \subseteq E \wedge (V, E \setminus K) \text{ nie jest} \\ \text{spójny} \}$$

$$|V| \geq 2$$

$$\delta(G) = \min \{ \deg(x) : x \in V \}$$

$$K = \{ e \in E : x \in \chi(e) \}$$

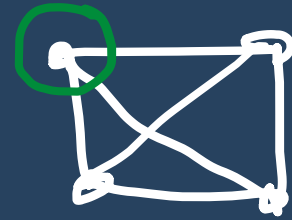
$(V, E \setminus K)$ - nie jest
spójny



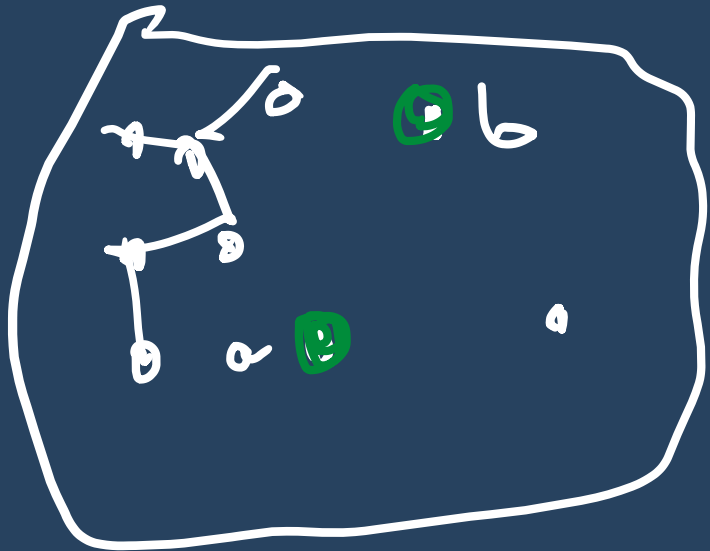
Whose K : $\lambda(G) \leq \delta(G)$.

Problem: $G = K_n$

teorema nie mozna rozspolic
pna $U \cup U \cup \dots$ wteuzdostole.



ALE: jeśli są $a, b \in V$
t. je $ab \in E$



$$X = V \setminus \{a, b\}$$

$$(V \setminus X, E \cap [V \setminus X]^2) \cong K_2$$

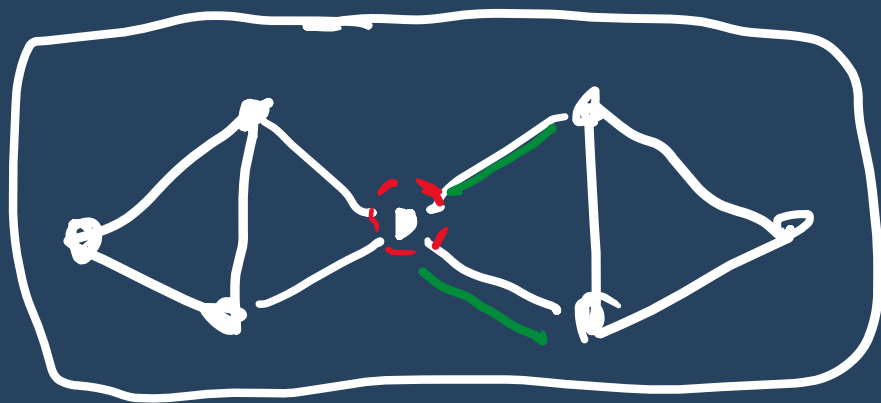


$$\kappa(G) = \begin{cases} n-1 & : \varphi \stackrel{120}{\simeq} K_n \\ \min \{ \lambda \subseteq V : G[V \setminus \lambda] \text{ nre jet spojuy?} \\ \neg (\varphi \stackrel{120}{\simeq} K_n) \} \end{cases}$$

TW.

$$\kappa(G) \leq \lambda(G) \leq \delta(G)$$

P

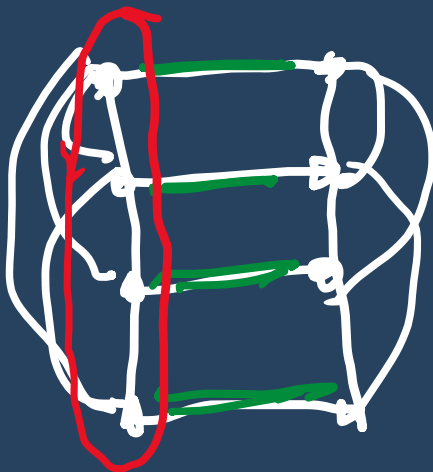
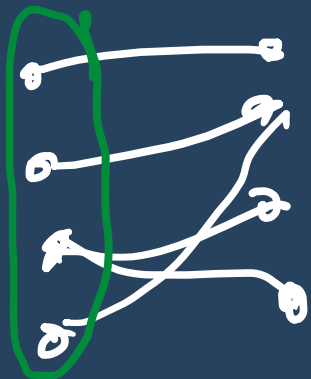


\mathcal{G}

$$\kappa(\mathcal{G}) = 1$$

$$\lambda(\mathcal{G}) = 2$$

$$\kappa(\mathcal{G}) \leq \lambda(\mathcal{G})$$



D-d.

weźmy tutaj $K \subseteq E$ t. i.e

~~że~~ $|K| = \lambda(g)$ i ~~(~~że~~~~

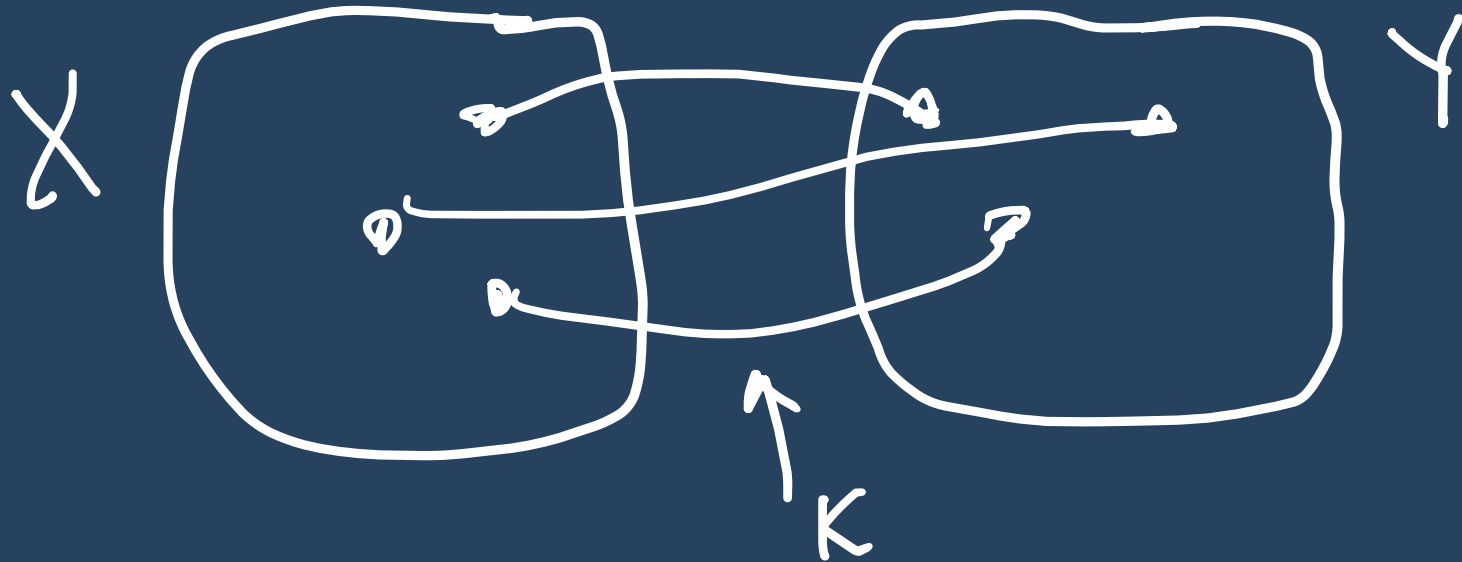
~~G~~ $(V, E \setminus K)$ nie jest spójny

$e \in K$; $(V, E \setminus (K \setminus \{e\}))$ — spójny

$K^* = K \setminus \{e\}$ (V, K^*) — spójny

e jest mostem $(V, K^* \cup \{e\})$ — nie jest spójny

$G^* = (V, E \setminus K)$ ma dwie składowe

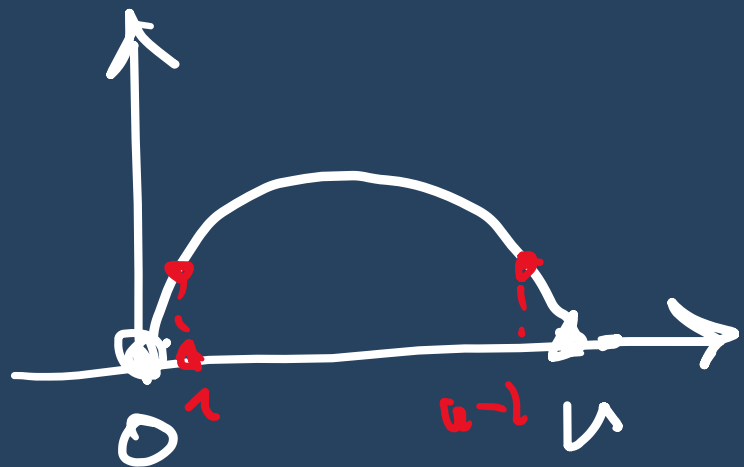


① G^* peten dwudzielny



$$|K| = \underbrace{|X|}_x \cdot \left(\underbrace{|V|}_n - \underbrace{|X|}_x \right)$$

$$= x(n-x) \quad 1 \leq x \leq n-1$$



$$\lambda(G) \geq \kappa(G)$$

$$y = x(n-x)$$

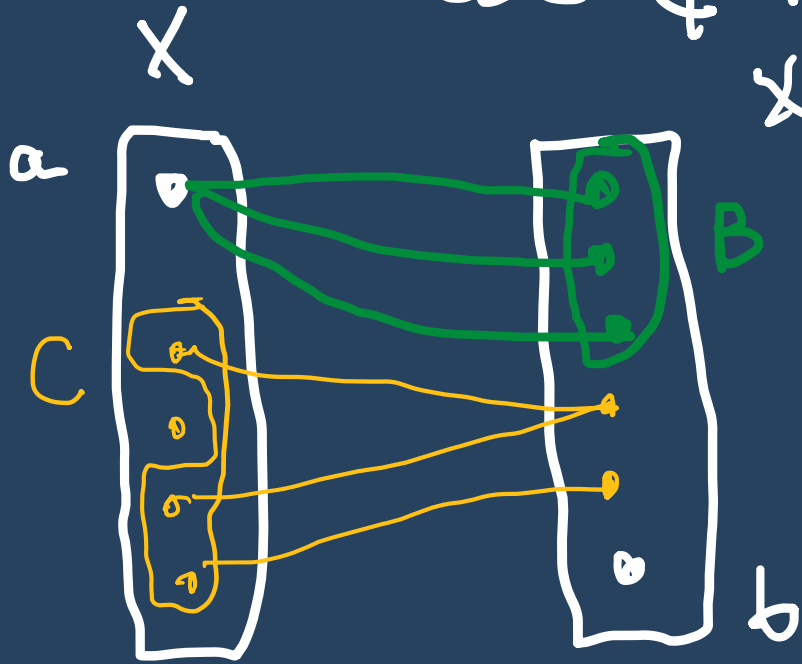
$$\text{d.h. } x \in [1, n-1]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(n-x) &\geq \frac{1}{4}(n-1)^2 \\
 &= n-1 \geq \kappa(G)
 \end{aligned}$$

2

jest $a \in X$ i $b \in X^c$ t.że

$$ab \notin K$$



$$B = \{y \in X^c : ay \in K\}$$

$$C = \{x \in X : x \neq a \wedge (\exists y \in X^c) (xy \in K)\}$$

$$|B \cup C| \leq |K|$$

CLAIM: $G_y \not\subseteq [V \setminus (B \cup C)]$ - nie jest spójny
nie ma ścieżki od a do b .

Z

Grafy hamiltonowskie.

$G = (V, E)$ jest hamiltonowski
jeśli istnieje ~~zbiór~~ cykl

$$x_0 x_1 x_2 \dots x_k = x_0$$

t.je $\{x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}\} = V$.

$$[x_i \neq x_j : i \neq j]$$

Tw. (Ore) Łat. ie (V, E) jest spójny
oraz, ie

$(\forall x, y \in V) (xy \in E \rightarrow \deg(x) + \deg(y) \geq n)$
wtedy (V, E) jest hamiltonowski.