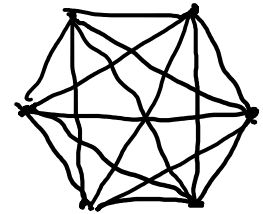


# Graph Homework

$$\frac{(n-1)n}{2}$$

1. Draw the complete graphs with 6, 7, and 8 vertices. How many edges are there for each? What is the formula for the number of edges of a complete graph with  $n$  vertices?
2. Draw all the distinctly different simple graphs with one and two vertices (there aren't many!). How many were there for three, four, and five vertices (these were done in the "lecture", or were in the notes)? Can you find any pattern to the number of each? How many do you think there are with six vertices?
3. A floor plan for a house can be considered a graph: each room is a vertex, and each door between rooms is a "bridge" (an edge).

#1



$K_6$

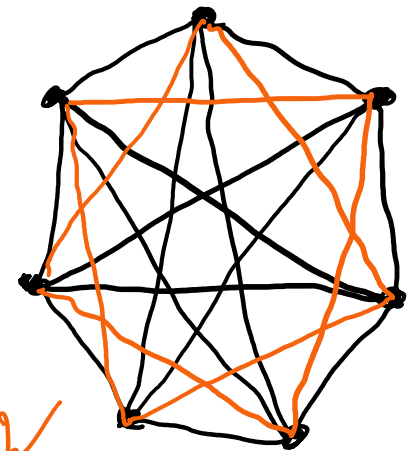
$$\frac{5 \cdot 6}{2} = 15 \text{ edges}$$

1. Create a "floor plan" of your house ([here's mine](#)). Does it have an Euler path? Explain why it does or doesn't. (By the way, the "outdoors" is also a vertex! Your front/back door(s) leads to this "outdoors" region. In an apartment, out into the hall.)

You can design your own floor plan, if you wish -- perhaps of your dream house. I'm not going to be checking that your floor plan is a faithful representation!

If your house has multiple floors, pick your favorite.

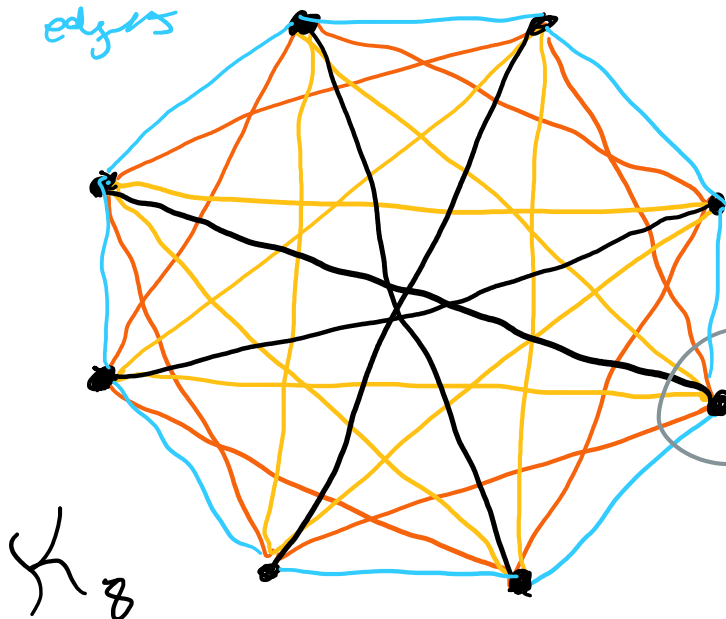
2. Add windows as additional edges (generally to the outdoors). Does that change things?
4. Give two examples of balanced and two examples of unbalanced graphs with four people in them (see "The Enemy of my Enemy is my Friend"). Four examples total.



$K_7$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 7}{2} = 21 \text{ edges}$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 8}{2} = 28 \text{ edges}$$

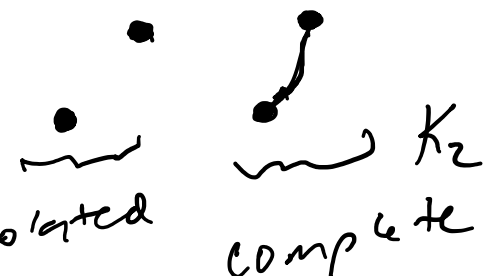


$K_8$

Each vertex of  $K_n$  of degree  $n-1$

degree 7

#2. One vertex  
•  $K_1$  ( $\overset{1^{\text{th}}}{\text{complete}}$ )  
(That's it! ;)

Two vertices  
  
isolated      complete  
"Anals" of each other.

Three vertices: 4

Four " : 11

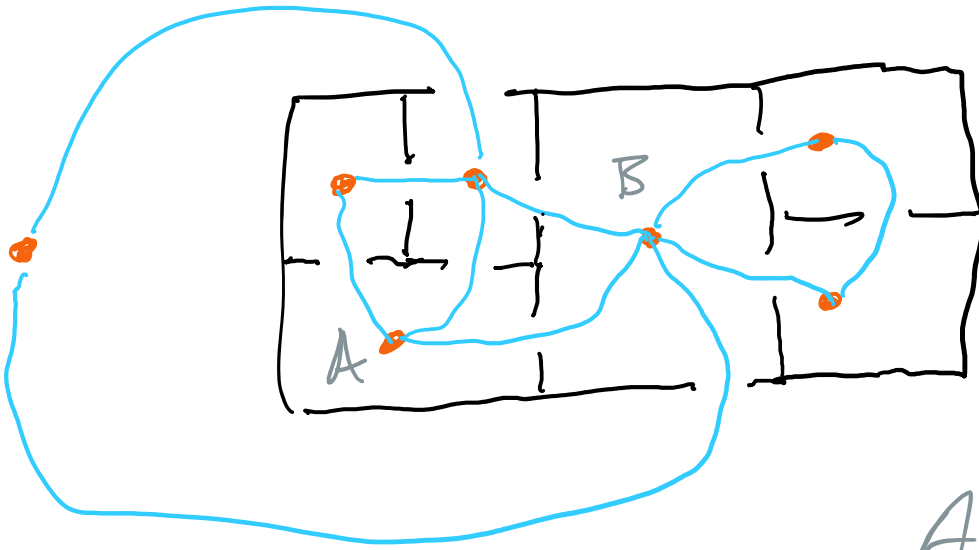
Five " : 34

No clear  
Pattern.

Turns out there are 156 with  
six vertices. Wow!

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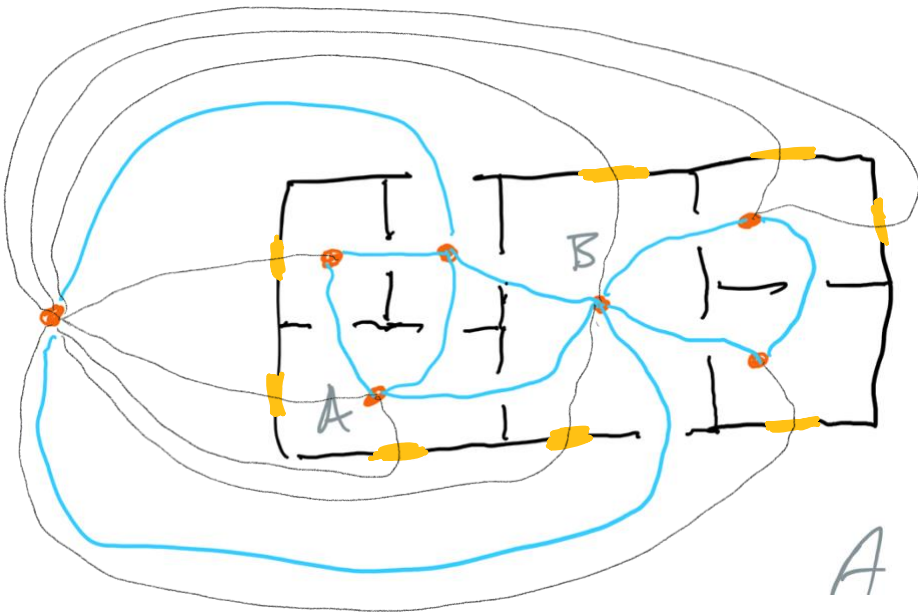
#3 - This will depend on your  
house plan. I'll just  
make one up here (I already  
posted my own on-line):



There's an Euler path - you'd start at A + end at B (or vice versa)

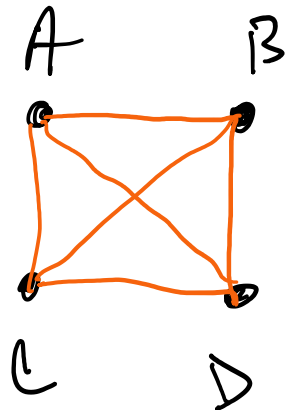
Only two odd vertices, so an Euler path exists.

If you punch a bunch of windows you'll open "bridges" to the outside node.

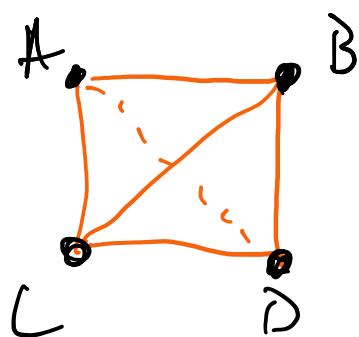
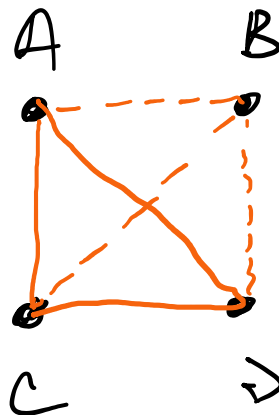


Now there are too many odd nodes. No more Euler path!

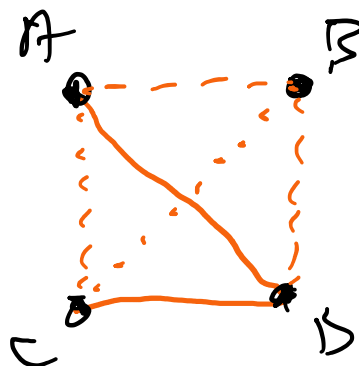
#4 Friends A, B, C, D:



balanced



unbalanced



The answer isn't a unique answer. There are many different answers.



