

Graphs

- 10.1 Graphs and Graph Models
- 10.2 Graph Terminology and Special Types of Graphs
- 10.3 Representing Graphs and Graph Isomorphism
- 10.4 Connectivity
- 10.5 Euler and Hamilton Paths
- 10.6 Shortest-Path Problems
- 10.7 Planar Graphs
- 10.8 Graph Coloring

Graphs are discrete structures consisting of vertices and edges that connect these vertices. There are different kinds of graphs, depending on whether edges have directions, whether multiple edges can connect the same pair of vertices, and whether loops are allowed. Problems in almost every conceivable discipline can be solved using graph models. We will give examples to illustrate how graphs are used as models in a variety of areas. For instance, we will show how graphs are used to represent the competition of different species in an ecological niche, how graphs are used to represent who influences whom in an organization, and how graphs are used to represent the outcomes of round-robin tournaments. We will describe how graphs can be used to model acquaintanceships between people, collaboration between researchers, telephone calls between telephone numbers, and links between websites. We will show how graphs can be used to model roadmaps and the assignment of jobs to employees of an organization.

Using graph models, we can determine whether it is possible to walk down all the streets in a city without going down a street twice, and we can find the number of colors needed to color the regions of a map. Graphs can be used to determine whether a circuit can be implemented on a planar circuit board. We can distinguish between two chemical compounds with the same molecular formula but different structures using graphs. We can determine whether two computers are connected by a communications link using graph models of computer networks. Graphs with weights assigned to their edges can be used to solve problems such as finding the shortest path between two cities in a transportation network. We can also use graphs to schedule exams and assign channels to television stations. This chapter will introduce the basic concepts of graph theory and present many different graph models. To solve the wide variety of problems that can be studied using graphs, we will introduce many different graph algorithms. We will also study the complexity of these algorithms.

10.1 Graphs and Graph Models

We begin with the definition of a graph.

DEFINITION 1

A graph $G = (V, E)$ consists of V , a nonempty set of *vertices* (or *nodes*) and E , a set of *edges*. Each edge has either one or two vertices associated with it, called its *endpoints*. An edge is said to *connect* its endpoints.

Remark: The set of vertices V of a graph G may be infinite. A graph with an infinite vertex set or an infinite number of edges is called an **infinite graph**, and in comparison, a graph with a finite vertex set and a finite edge set is called a **finite graph**. In this book we will usually consider only finite graphs.

Now suppose that a network is made up of data centers and communication links between computers. We can represent the location of each data center by a point and each communications link by a line segment, as shown in Figure 1.

This computer network can be modeled using a graph in which the vertices of the graph represent the data centers and the edges represent communication links. In general, we visualize

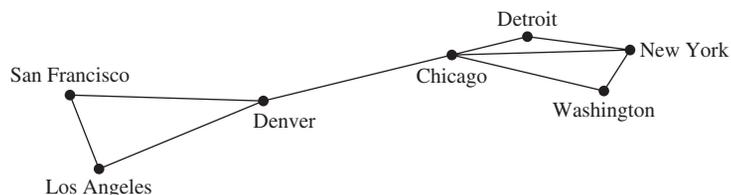


FIGURE 1 A Computer Network.

graphs by using points to represent vertices and line segments, possibly curved, to represent edges, where the endpoints of a line segment representing an edge are the points representing the endpoints of the edge. When we draw a graph, we generally try to draw edges so that they do not cross. However, this is not necessary because any depiction using points to represent vertices and any form of connection between vertices can be used. Indeed, there are some graphs that cannot be drawn in the plane without edges crossing (see Section 10.7). The key point is that the way we draw a graph is arbitrary, as long as the correct connections between vertices are depicted.

Note that each edge of the graph representing this computer network connects two different vertices. That is, no edge connects a vertex to itself. Furthermore, no two different edges connect the same pair of vertices. A graph in which each edge connects two different vertices and where no two edges connect the same pair of vertices is called a **simple graph**. Note that in a simple graph, each edge is associated to an unordered pair of vertices, and no other edge is associated to this same edge. Consequently, when there is an edge of a simple graph associated to $\{u, v\}$, we can also say, without possible confusion, that $\{u, v\}$ is an edge of the graph.

A computer network may contain multiple links between data centers, as shown in Figure 2. To model such networks we need graphs that have more than one edge connecting the same pair of vertices. Graphs that may have **multiple edges** connecting the same vertices are called **multigraphs**. When there are m different edges associated to the same unordered pair of vertices $\{u, v\}$, we also say that $\{u, v\}$ is an edge of multiplicity m . That is, we can think of this set of edges as m different copies of an edge $\{u, v\}$.

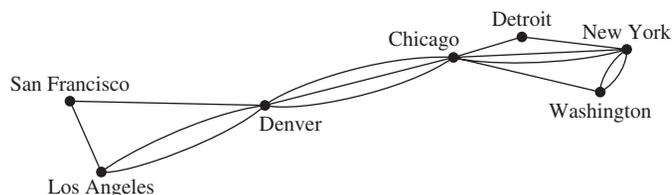


FIGURE 2 A Computer Network with Multiple Links between Data Centers.

Sometimes a communications link connects a data center with itself, perhaps a feedback loop for diagnostic purposes. Such a network is illustrated in Figure 3. To model this network we

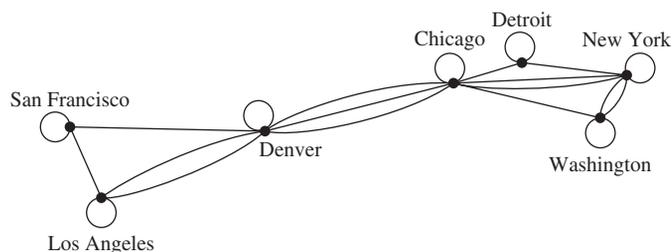


FIGURE 3 A Computer Network with Diagnostic Links.

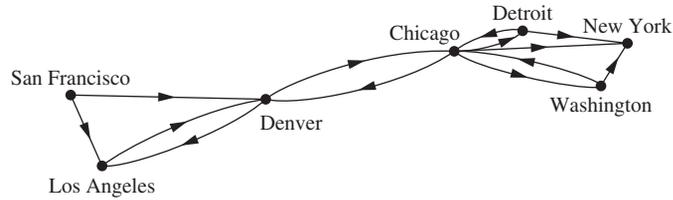


FIGURE 4 A Communications Network with One-Way Communications Links.

need to include edges that connect a vertex to itself. Such edges are called **loops**, and sometimes we may even have more than one loop at a vertex. Graphs that may include loops, and possibly multiple edges connecting the same pair of vertices or a vertex to itself, are sometimes called **pseudographs**.

So far the graphs we have introduced are **undirected graphs**. Their edges are also said to be **undirected**. However, to construct a graph model, we may find it necessary to assign directions to the edges of a graph. For example, in a computer network, some links may operate in only one direction (such links are called single duplex lines). This may be the case if there is a large amount of traffic sent to some data centers, with little or no traffic going in the opposite direction. Such a network is shown in Figure 4.

To model such a computer network we use a directed graph. Each edge of a directed graph is associated to an ordered pair. The definition of directed graph we give here is more general than the one we used in Chapter 9, where we used directed graphs to represent relations.

DEFINITION 2

A *directed graph* (or *digraph*) (V, E) consists of a nonempty set of vertices V and a set of *directed edges* (or *arcs*) E . Each directed edge is associated with an ordered pair of vertices. The directed edge associated with the ordered pair (u, v) is said to *start* at u and *end* at v .

When we depict a directed graph with a line drawing, we use an arrow pointing from u to v to indicate the direction of an edge that starts at u and ends at v . A directed graph may contain loops and it may contain multiple directed edges that start and end at the same vertices. A directed graph may also contain directed edges that connect vertices u and v in both directions; that is, when a digraph contains an edge from u to v , it may also contain one or more edges from v to u . Note that we obtain a directed graph when we assign a direction to each edge in an undirected graph. When a directed graph has no loops and has no multiple directed edges, it is called a **simple directed graph**. Because a simple directed graph has at most one edge associated to each ordered pair of vertices (u, v) , we call (u, v) an edge if there is an edge associated to it in the graph.

In some computer networks, multiple communication links between two data centers may be present, as illustrated in Figure 5. Directed graphs that may have **multiple directed edges** from a vertex to a second (possibly the same) vertex are used to model such networks. We called such graphs **directed multigraphs**. When there are m directed edges, each associated to an ordered pair of vertices (u, v) , we say that (u, v) is an edge of **multiplicity** m .

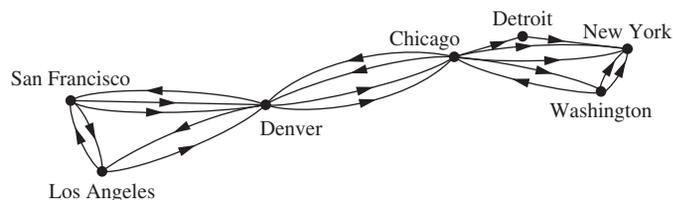


FIGURE 5 A Computer Network with Multiple One-Way Links.

TABLE 1 Graph Terminology.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Edges</i>	<i>Multiple Edges Allowed?</i>	<i>Loops Allowed?</i>
Simple graph	Undirected	No	No
Multigraph	Undirected	Yes	No
Pseudograph	Undirected	Yes	Yes
Simple directed graph	Directed	No	No
Directed multigraph	Directed	Yes	Yes
Mixed graph	Directed and undirected	Yes	Yes

For some models we may need a graph where some edges are undirected, while others are directed. A graph with both directed and undirected edges is called a **mixed graph**. For example, a mixed graph might be used to model a computer network containing links that operate in both directions and other links that operate only in one direction.

This terminology for the various types of graphs is summarized in Table 1. We will sometimes use the term **graph** as a general term to describe graphs with directed or undirected edges (or both), with or without loops, and with or without multiple edges. At other times, when the context is clear, we will use the term **graph** to refer only to undirected graphs.



Because of the relatively modern interest in graph theory, and because it has applications to a wide variety of disciplines, many different terminologies of graph theory have been introduced. The reader should determine how such terms are being used whenever they are encountered. The terminology used by mathematicians to describe graphs has been increasingly standardized, but the terminology used to discuss graphs when they are used in other disciplines is still quite varied. Although the terminology used to describe graphs may vary, three key questions can help us understand the structure of a graph:

- Are the edges of the graph undirected or directed (or both)?
- If the graph is undirected, are multiple edges present that connect the same pair of vertices?
If the graph is directed, are multiple directed edges present?
- Are loops present?

Answering such questions helps us understand graphs. It is less important to remember the particular terminology used.

Graph Models

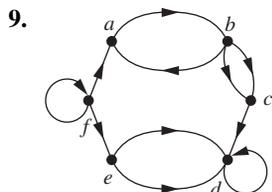
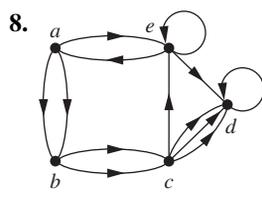
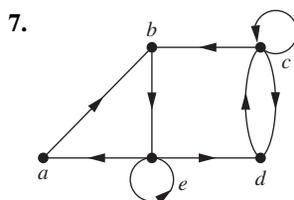
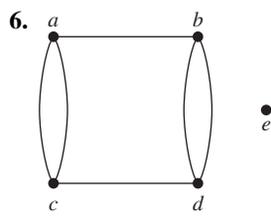
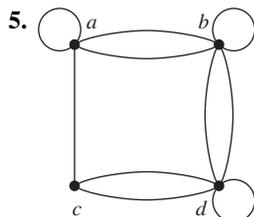
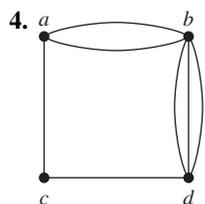
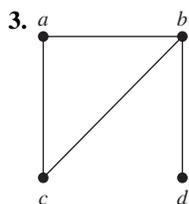


Graphs are used in a wide variety of models. We began this section by describing how to construct graph models of communications networks linking data centers. We will complete this section by describing some diverse graph models for some interesting applications. We will return to many of these applications later in this chapter and in Chapter 11. We will introduce additional graph models in subsequent sections of this and later chapters. Also, recall that directed graph models for some applications were introduced in Chapter 9. When we build a graph model, we need to make sure that we have correctly answered the three key questions we posed about the structure of a graph.

Can you find a subject to which graph theory has not been applied?

SOCIAL NETWORKS Graphs are extensively used to model social structures based on different kinds of relationships between people or groups of people. These social structures, and the graphs that represent them, are known as **social networks**. In these graph models, individuals or organizations are represented by vertices; relationships between individuals or organizations are represented by edges. The study of social networks is an extremely active multidisciplinary area, and many different types of relationships between people have been studied using them.

For Exercises 3–9, determine whether the graph shown has directed or undirected edges, whether it has multiple edges, and whether it has one or more loops. Use your answers to determine the type of graph in Table 1 this graph is.



10. For each undirected graph in Exercises 3–9 that is not simple, find a set of edges to remove to make it simple.
11. Let G be a simple graph. Show that the relation R on the set of vertices of G such that uRv if and only if there is an edge associated to $\{u, v\}$ is a symmetric, irreflexive relation on G .
12. Let G be an undirected graph with a loop at every vertex. Show that the relation R on the set of vertices of G such that uRv if and only if there is an edge associated to $\{u, v\}$ is a symmetric, reflexive relation on G .
13. The **intersection graph** of a collection of sets A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n is the graph that has a vertex for each of these sets and has an edge connecting the vertices representing two sets if these sets have a nonempty intersection. Construct the intersection graph of these collections of sets.
 - a) $A_1 = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$, $A_2 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$,
 $A_3 = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$, $A_4 = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$,
 $A_5 = \{0, 1, 8, 9\}$
 - b) $A_1 = \{\dots, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0\}$,
 $A_2 = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$,
 $A_3 = \{\dots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$,
 $A_4 = \{\dots, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, \dots\}$,
 $A_5 = \{\dots, -6, -3, 0, 3, 6, \dots\}$

- c) $A_1 = \{x \mid x < 0\}$,
 $A_2 = \{x \mid -1 < x < 0\}$,
 $A_3 = \{x \mid 0 < x < 1\}$,
 $A_4 = \{x \mid -1 < x < 1\}$,
 $A_5 = \{x \mid x > -1\}$,
 $A_6 = \mathbf{R}$

14. Use the niche overlap graph in Figure 11 to determine the species that compete with hawks.
15. Construct a niche overlap graph for six species of birds, where the hermit thrush competes with the robin and with the blue jay, the robin also competes with the mockingbird, the mockingbird also competes with the blue jay, and the nuthatch competes with the hairy woodpecker.
16. Draw the acquaintanceship graph that represents that Tom and Patricia, Tom and Hope, Tom and Sandy, Tom and Amy, Tom and Marika, Jeff and Patricia, Jeff and Mary, Patricia and Hope, Amy and Hope, and Amy and Marika know each other, but none of the other pairs of people listed know each other.
17. We can use a graph to represent whether two people were alive at the same time. Draw such a graph to represent whether each pair of the mathematicians and computer scientists with biographies in the first five chapters of this book who died before 1900 were contemporaneous. (Assume two people lived at the same time if they were alive during the same year.)
18. Who can influence Fred and whom can Fred influence in the influence graph in Example 2?
19. Construct an influence graph for the board members of a company if the President can influence the Director of Research and Development, the Director of Marketing, and the Director of Operations; the Director of Research and Development can influence the Director of Operations; the Director of Marketing can influence the Director of Operations; and no one can influence, or be influenced by, the Chief Financial Officer.
20. Which other teams did Team 4 beat and which teams beat Team 4 in the round-robin tournament represented by the graph in Figure 13?
21. In a round-robin tournament the Tigers beat the Blue Jays, the Tigers beat the Cardinals, the Tigers beat the Orioles, the Blue Jays beat the Cardinals, the Blue Jays beat the Orioles, and the Cardinals beat the Orioles. Model this outcome with a directed graph.
22. Construct the call graph for a set of seven telephone numbers 555-0011, 555-1221, 555-1333, 555-8888, 555-2222, 555-0091, and 555-1200 if there were three calls from 555-0011 to 555-8888 and two calls from 555-8888 to 555-0011, two calls from 555-2222 to 555-0091, two calls from 555-1221 to each of the other numbers, and one call from 555-1333 to each of 555-0011, 555-1221, and 555-1200.
23. Explain how the two telephone call graphs for calls made during the month of January and calls made during the month of February can be used to determine the new telephone numbers of people who have changed their telephone numbers.