

# Intro to Contemporary Math

## Introduction to Graph Theory

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# Announcements

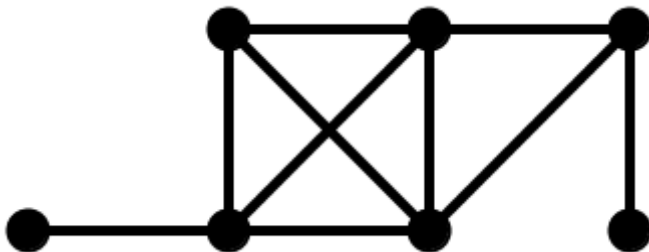
- ▶ Your project (all parts) must be uploaded on Canvas by November 20.
- ▶ There will be a homework assignment on WebWork (available Wednesday). It will be due November 26.

# Introduction to Graph Theory

- ▶ A **graph** is a set of points called **vertices** (singular **vertex**) and lines called **edges** that connect some of the vertices.
- ▶ Application: Graphs can visually depict links between objects. The objects are drawn as vertices, and the links are represented with edges.

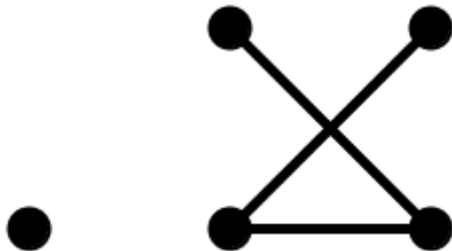
## Graph Example 1

This is a graph with 7 vertices and 10 edges. **Edges can overlap.** There does not have to be a vertex at an overlap.



## Graph Example 2

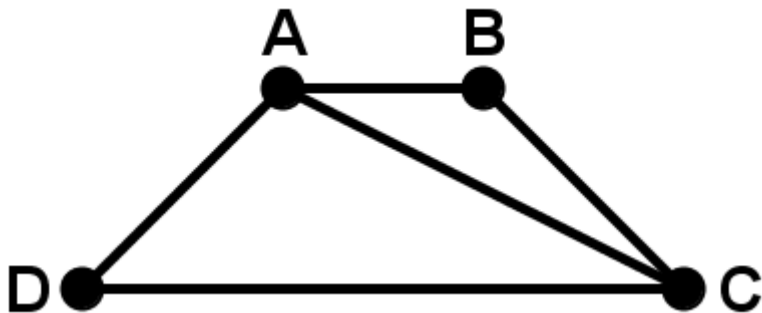
This is a graph with 5 vertices and 3 edges. Edges can overlap. Graphs can be in **multiple “pieces.”** Vertices can be by themselves with no edges.



# Describing Graphs: Labeling Vertices

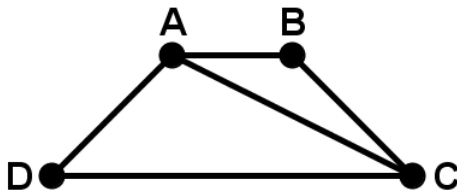
This graph has 4 vertices and 5 edges.

We can label vertices to help distinguish them.



# Describing Graphs: Vertex Sets

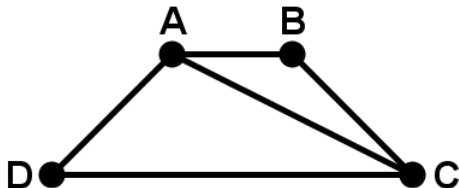
We can label vertices to help distinguish them.



Using these labels, we can write the **vertex set** of the graph:  
list the labels between braces:

$$\{A, B, C, D\}$$

## Describing Graphs: Edge Labels

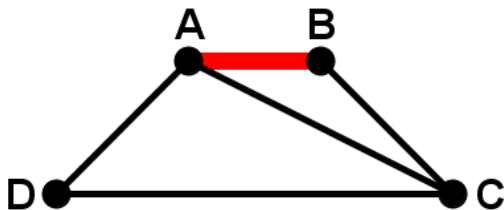


Using the vertex labels, we can denote each edge using the vertices at its ends. The edge between A and B would be

$$\{A, B\}$$



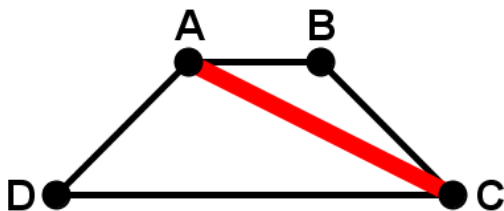
## Describing Graphs: Edge Sets



The edge set of a graph is a list of all of its edges:

$$\{\{A, B\},$$

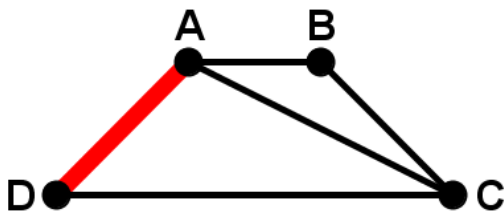
## Describing Graphs: Edge Sets



The edge set of a graph is a list of all of its edges:

$$\{\{A, B\}, \{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{D, C\}\}$$

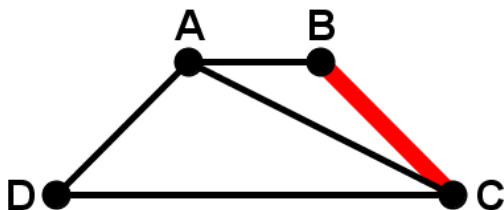
## Describing Graphs: Edge Sets



The edge set of a graph is a list of all of its edges:

$$\{\{A, B\}, \{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \quad \}$$

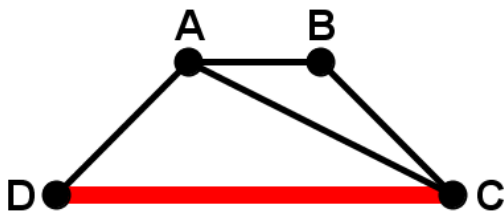
## Describing Graphs: Edge Sets



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## Describing Graphs: Edge Sets



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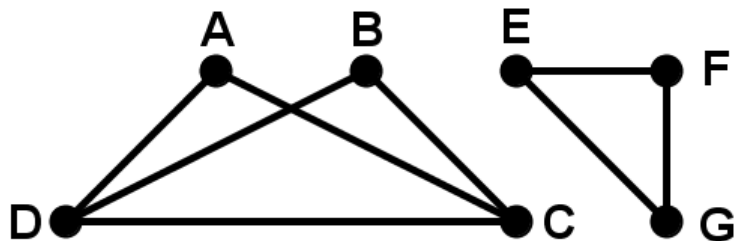
$$\{\{A, B\}, \{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{C, D\}\}$$

# Graph Notation

- ▶ The letter  $v$  is the number of vertices.
- ▶ The **order** is another word for the number of vertices.
- ▶ The letter  $e$  is the number of edges.

## ?(1.1) Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets

For this graph, write the vertex set and edge set.



Then match:

1)  $v$

2)  $e$

3) order

4) Vertex set

A) 2

B) 4

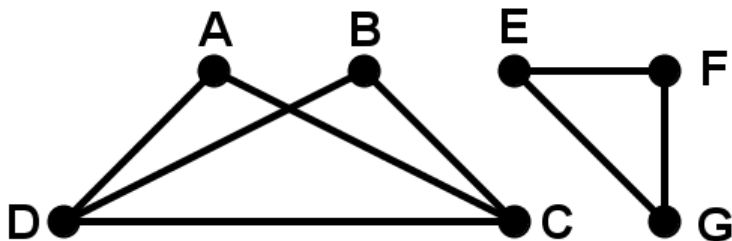
C) 7

D) 8

E)  $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$

Type and send four letters.

# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



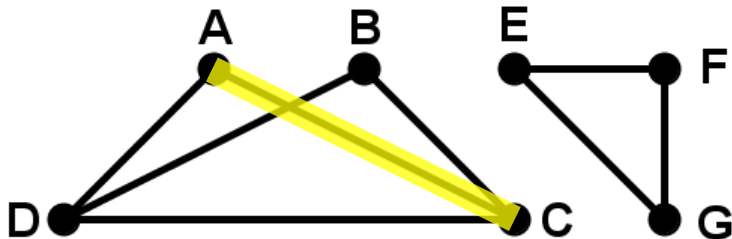
Vertex set:

$\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$

7 vertices, so  $v = 7$  (and the order equals 7)



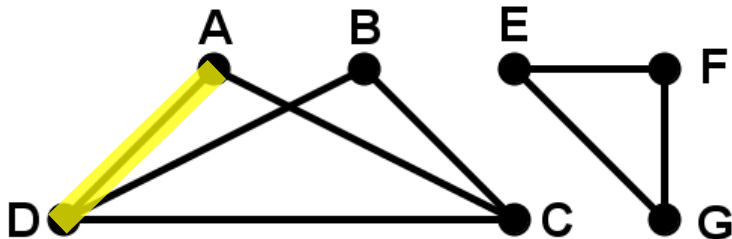
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\},$   $\}$

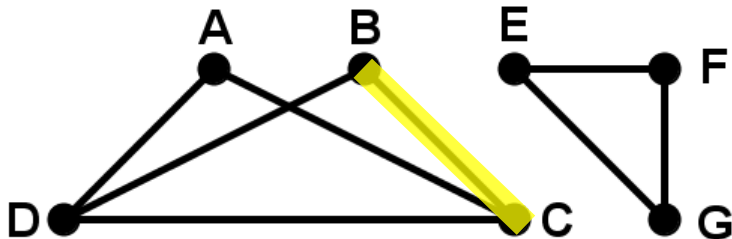
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \quad \}$

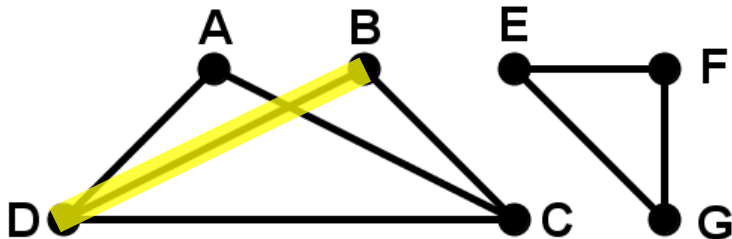
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \quad \}$

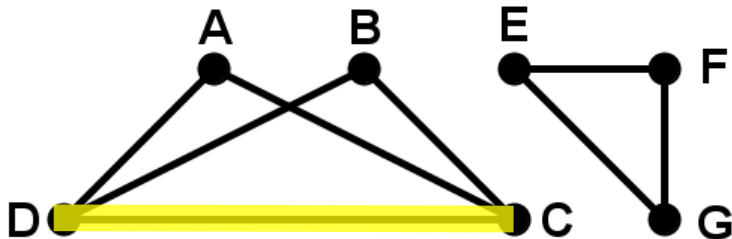
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\},$   $\}$

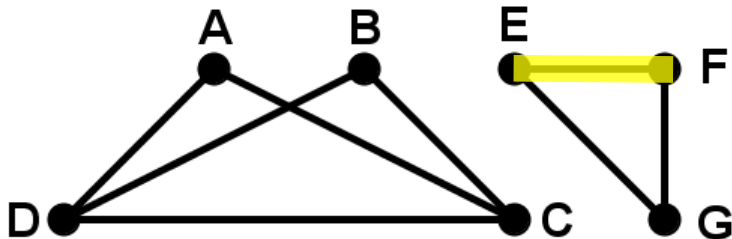
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{C, D\},$  }

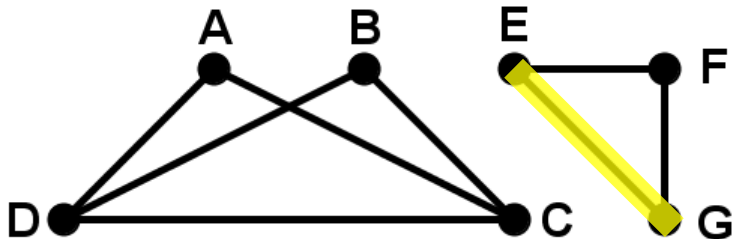
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{C, D\}, \{E, F\}$  }

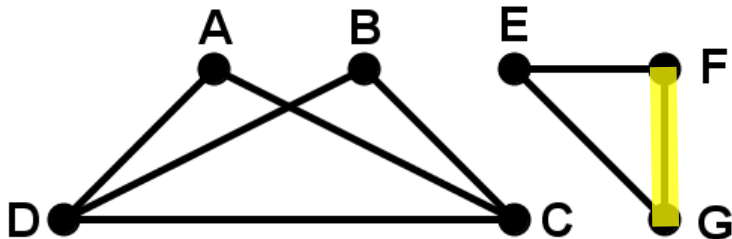
# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{C, D\}, \{E, F\}, \{E, G\}\}$

# Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets

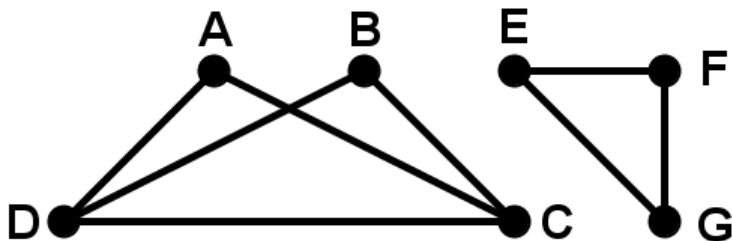


Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{C, D\}, \{E, F\}, \{E, G\}, \{F, G\}\}$



## Graph Notation, Vertex Sets, Edge Sets



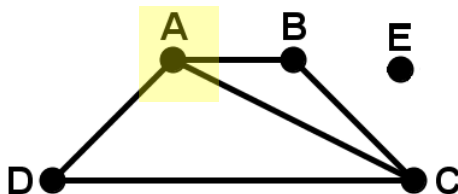
Edge set:

$\{\{A, C\}, \{A, D\}, \{B, C\}, \{B, D\}, \{C, D\}, \{E, F\}, \{E, G\}, \{F, G\}\}$

8 edges, so  $e = 8$

# Degree of a Vertex

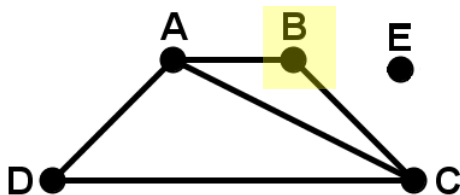
The **degree of a vertex** is the **number of edges attached to that vertex**.



- ▶ Vertex A has degree 3
- ▶
- ▶

# Degree of a Vertex

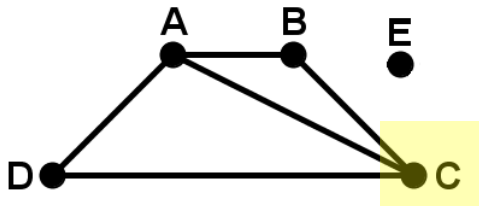
The **degree of a vertex** is the **number of edges attached to that vertex**.



- ▶ Vertex A has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex B has degree 2
- ▶

# Degree of a Vertex

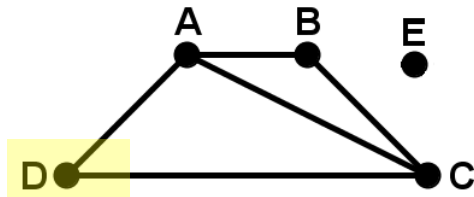
The **degree of a vertex** is the **number of edges attached to that vertex**.



- ▶ Vertex A has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex B has degree 2
- ▶ Vertex C has degree 3

# Degree of a Vertex

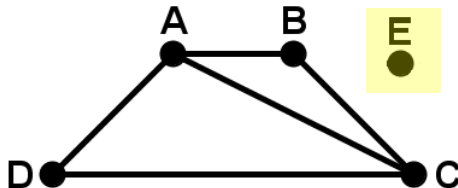
The **degree of a vertex** is the **number of edges attached to that vertex**.



- ▶ Vertex A has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex B has degree 2
- ▶ Vertex C has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex D has degree 2
- ▶

# Degree of a Vertex

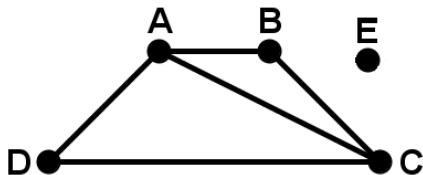
The **degree of a vertex** is the **number of edges attached to that vertex**.



- ▶ Vertex A has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex B has degree 2
- ▶ Vertex C has degree 3
- ▶ Vertex D has degree 2
- ▶ Vertex E has degree 0

# Degree List

The **degree list** of a graph is a list of numbers which are the degrees of each vertex, ordered from smallest to largest.

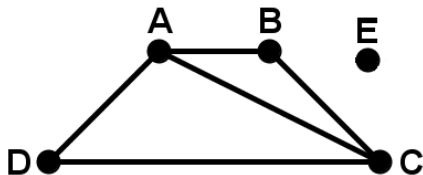


1. List the degrees of each vertex:

| A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

# Degree List

The **degree list** of a graph is a list of numbers which are the degrees of each vertex, ordered from smallest to largest.



1. List the degrees of each vertex:

| A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

2. Sort degree numbers:

0, 2, 2, 3, 3



# Next Time

- ▶ Isomorphic Graphs