**Total Pages-03** 

RNLKWC/P.G.-CBCS/IS/MTM/106/21

## 2021

Applied Mathematics with Oceanology and

# **Computer Programming**

## [P.G.]

## (CBCS)

(M.Sc. First Semester EndExaminations-2021)

## MTM – 106

#### (GRAPH THEORY)

#### Full Marks: 25

#### Time: 01 Hr

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

### 1. Answer any TWO questions 2x2=4

- a) Show that a graph G with degree sequence (2, 3, 4, 4, 5) is connected. Give a pictorial representation of this graph along with spanning tree. Find also the number of branches and number of chords of the spanning tree.
- b) Find thenumber of vertices of a 4-regular graphG with 10 edges.
- c) Define fundamental cut-set of a graph G.

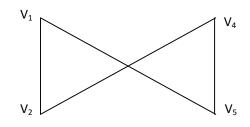
(2)

- d) Draw the digraph G corresponding to adjacency matrix.
  - $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

## 2. Answer any TWO questions

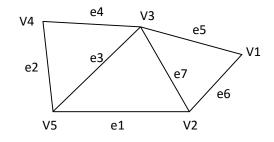
4x2=8

a) Define walk, path and circuit with example. Consider the graph shown in figure, find the number of walks of length three from  $V_2$  to  $V_4$  and also check the connectedness of the graph.



b) Write the properties of dual graph. Find the geometrical dual of the graph given below.

1+3



- c) Define spanning tree of a graph G. A tree has two vertices of degree 2, one vertices of degree 3 and three vertices of degree 4. How many vertices of degree 1 does it have ?
- d) Define centre of a graph G. Show that every tree has either one or two centre.
- 3. Answer any ONE question 8x1=8
  - a) i) Write down the statement of four-colour problem in graph theory.
    - ii) Define chromatic polynomial. Prove that every tree with two or more vertices is 2-chromatic.
    - iii) Prove that the chromatic polynomial of any cycle  $C_n$  of length *n* is  $p_n(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^n + (-1)^n (\lambda - 1)$  1 + (1+2) + 4
  - b) i) Define planar graph. State and prove Euler's theorem for a connected planar graph.
    - ii) If G is connected planar graph with  $n(\ge 3)$  vertices and e edges, then prove that  $e \le 3n-6$ . Also, show that a simple connected planar graph with 6 vertices and 12 edges, each of the face is bounded by 3 edges. 4+4

## [Internal Marks - 05]