

Graph Theory Questions And Answers Objective

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Use the graph of the function to answer the following question: a. Draw tangent lines to the function at: $x=0, x=1, x=2, x=4$. b. At $x=0$, what is the slope of the tangent line? c. At $x=2$, what is...

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Close. 41 An undirected graph possesses an eulerian circuit if and only if it is connected and its vertices are. A all of even degree. B all of odd degree. C of any degree. D even in number. View Answer. Answer: all of even degree. 42 The relation $\{ (1,2), (1,3), (3,1), (1,1), (3,3), (3,2), (1,4), (4,2), (3,4) \}$ is.

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Now we have 25 vertices in this graph. The degree of each vertex in the graph is 7. From handshaking lemma, we know, sum of degrees of all vertices = $2 \times$ (number of edges) number of edges = (sum of degrees of all vertices) / 2. We need to understand that an edge connects two vertices.

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B less than $n(n-1)$ C greater than $n(n-1)/2$. D less than $n^2/2$. View Answer. Answer: greater than $n-1$. 13 A vertex of a graph is called even or odd depending upon. A Total number of edges in a graph is even or odd. B Total number of vertices in a graph is even or odd. C Its degree is even or odd.

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Graph Theory conceptual A simple graph is one in which there are no self loops and each pair of distinct vertices is connected by at most one edge. Let G be a simple graph on 8 vertices such that there is a vertex of degree 1, a vertex of degree 2, a vertex of degree 3, a vertex of degree ... a vertex of degree 7.

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Exercises - Graph Theory SOLUTIONS Question 1 Model the following situations as (possibly weighted, possibly directed) graphs. Draw each graph and give the corresponding adjacency matrices. (a) Ada and Bertrand are friends. Ada is also friends with Cecilia and David. Bertrand, Cecilia and Évariste are all friends of each other.

Exercises - Graph Theory SOLUTIONS
View Answer. Answer: b. Explanation: By Euler 's formula the relation between vertices (n), edges (q) and regions (r) is given by $n-q+r=2$. 8. If a simple graph G, contains n vertices and m edges, the number of edges in the Graph G' (Complement of G) is _____. a) $(n^2-n-2m)/2$.

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Let 'G' be a connected planar graph with 20 vertices and the degree of each vertex is 3. Find the number of regions in the graph. Solution. By the sum of degrees theorem, $20 \times 3 = 2|E|$. $20(3) = 2|E|$. $|E| = 30$. By Euler 's formula, $|V| + |R| = |E| + 2$.

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Graph Theory is a relatively new area of mathematics, first studied by the super famous mathematician Leonhard Euler in 1735. Since then it has blossomed in to a powerful tool used in nearly every branch of science and is currently an active area of mathematics research.

Graph Theory - Discrete Mathematics
why it is not possible to have such a graph. ANSWER: In a simple graph, no pair of vertices can have more than one edge between them. In other words, there are no parallel edges. For a simple graph, the "densest" graph we can get is one in which every vertex is connected to every other vertex. This is called a complete graph. The maximum number of edges in

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Top 19 Graph Theory Interview Questions And Answers...
CS6702 GRAPH THEORY AND APPLICATIONS 2 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 6 Paths between vertices v 6 and v 2 are (a, e), (a, c, f), (b, c, e), (b, f), (b, g, h), and (b, g, i, k). The shortest paths between vertices v 6 and v 2 are (a, e) and (b, f), each of length two. Hence $d(v_6, v_2) = 2$. 22. Define eccentricity and center.

CS6702 GRAPH THEORY AND APPLICATIONS 2 MARKS QUESTIONS AND...
As used in graph theory, the term graph does not refer to data charts, such as line graphs or bar graphs. Instead, it refers to a set of vertices (that is, points or nodes) and of edges (or lines) that connect the vertices. When any two vertices are joined by more than one edge, the graph is called a multigraph. A graph without loops and with at most one edge between any two vertices is called ...

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Solution: Each component will have n/k vertices (pigeonhole principle). Hence, for each component there will be (n/k)-1 edges. Since there are k components, total number of edges = $k \times ((n/k)-1) = n-k$. QUESTION: 2. Let d denote the minimum degree of a vertex in a graph.

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