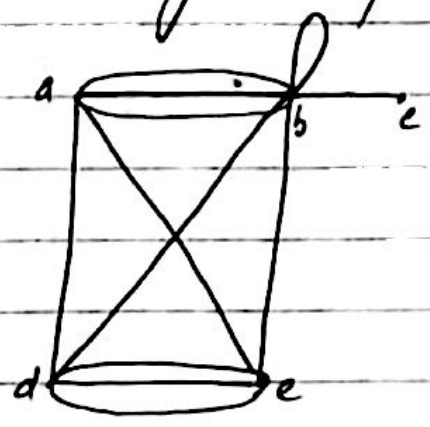


(Lecture  
23, 24)

# Graphs =

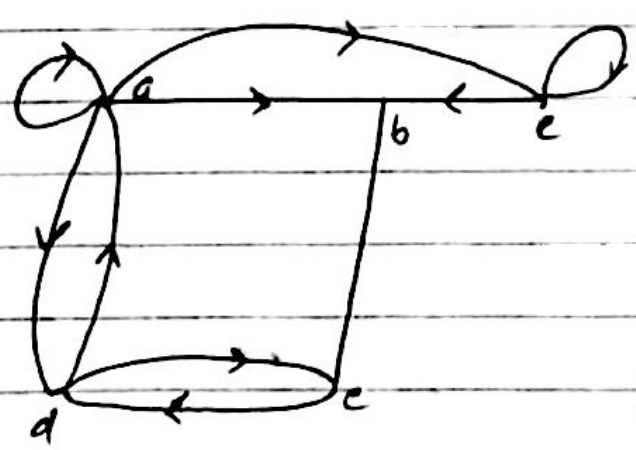
## Degree of Vertex:-

Total number of edges at one point is called Degree of Vertex.



degree of vertex for this graph:-

- deg(a) = 5
- (b) = 8
- (c) = 1
- (d) = 5
- (e) = 5

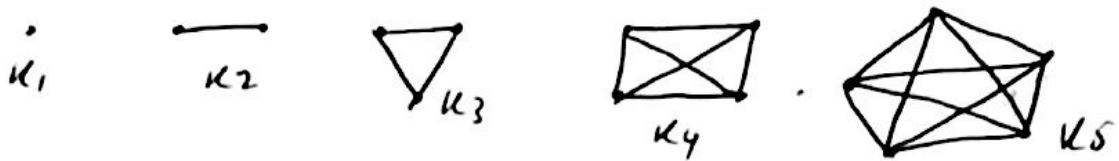


- In degree means edges towards that vertex,  
Out degree means edges outside or away from that vertex
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in deg(a) = 2</li> <li>(b) = 2</li> <li>(c) = 2</li> <li>(d) = 2</li> <li>(e) = 2</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out deg(a) = 4</li> <li>(b) = 1</li> <li>(c) = 2</li> <li>(d) = 2</li> <li>(e) = 1</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

# Different Types of Graphs:-

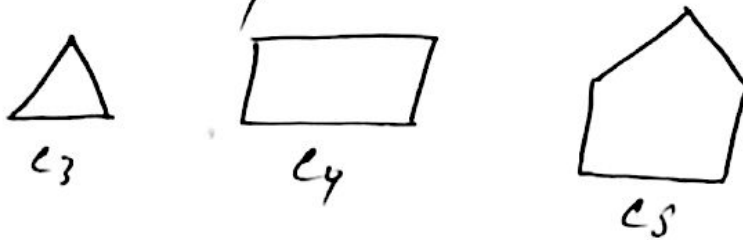
## Complete Graphs:-

It is represented by  $K$ . All vertices are joined to one another.



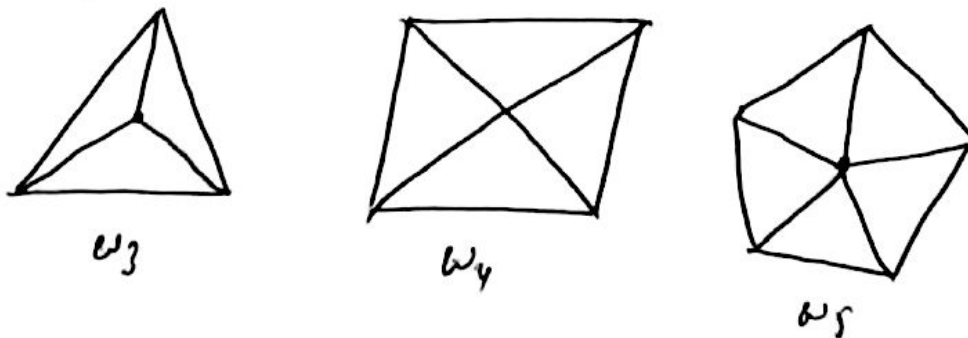
## Cyclic Graphs:-

It ends from where started, represented by  $C$ .



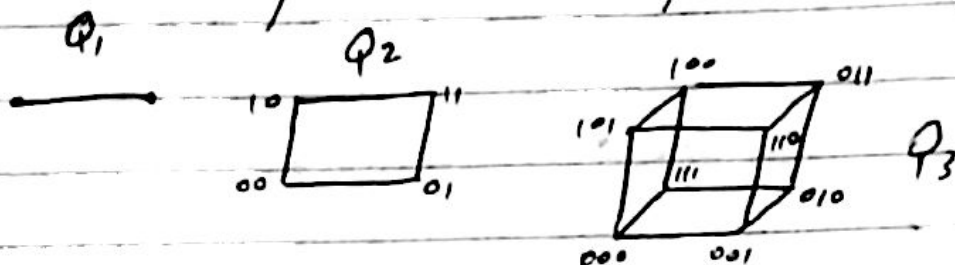
## Wheel Graphs:-

Represented by  $W$ , One vertex should be joined with all other vertices.



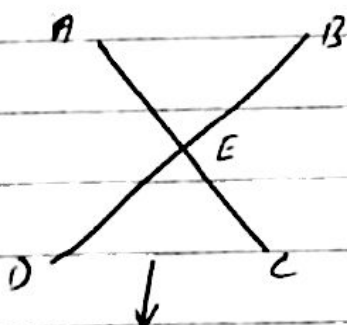
### Cubic Graphs:-

GF is counted in bits and every bit has two points (0,1). Represented by  $Q$

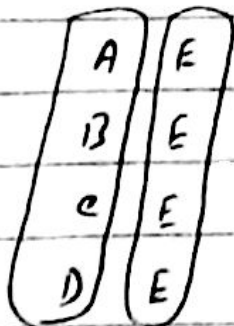


### Bipartite Graphs:-

If we get atleast one point is common in graph, then it is bipartite graph.

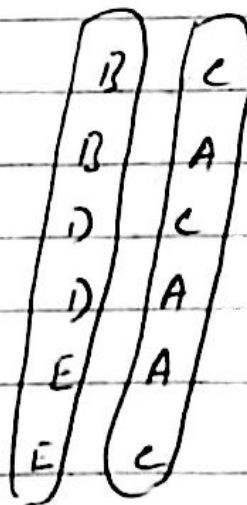
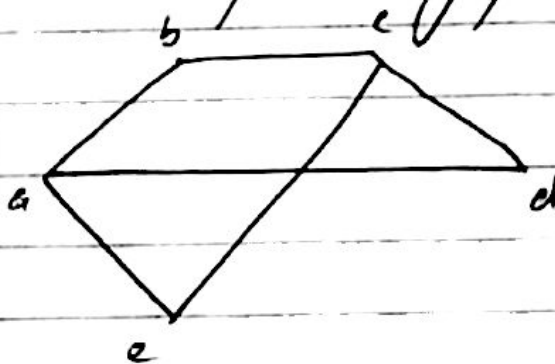


Write down its vertices



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

Graph is Bipartite.

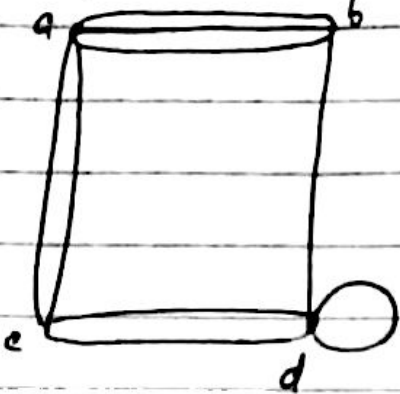


$\{B, D, E\}, \{A, C\}$

Graph is Bipartite

# From Graphs To Matrices

## Adjacency Matrix



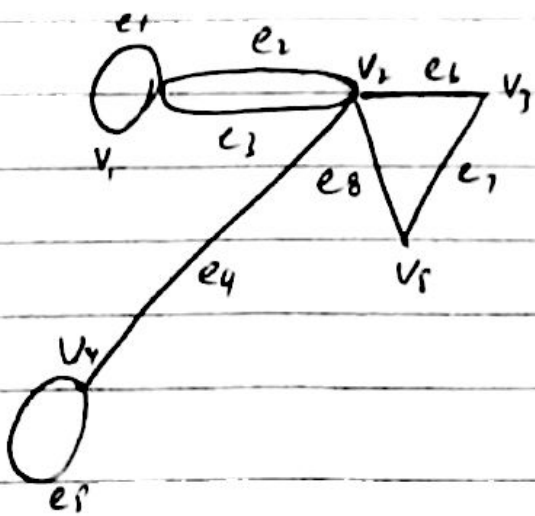
Write down the number of these lines between two points

$$\begin{matrix}
 & a & b & c & d \\
 a & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\
 b & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 c & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\
 d & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1
 \end{matrix}$$

This type of matrix is called Adjacency Graph.

## Incidence Matrix

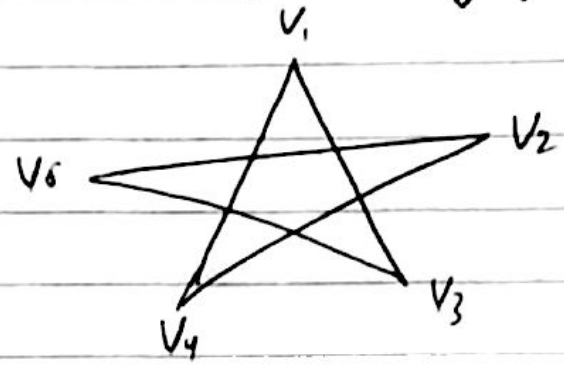
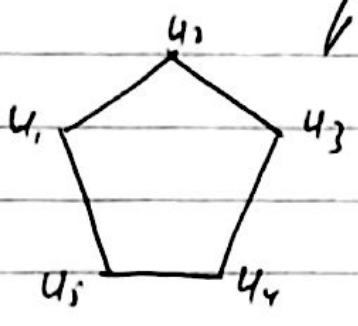
In this matrix, write 1 if two points are joined and write zero if they are not joined.



$$\begin{matrix}
 & e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 & e_6 & e_7 & e_8 & e_9 & e_{10} \\
 v_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 v_2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
 v_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 v_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 v_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{matrix}$$

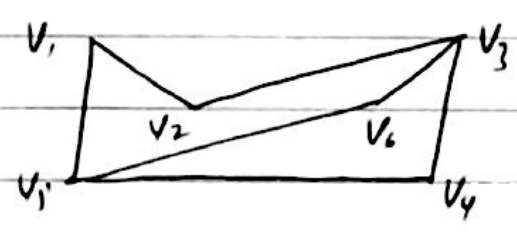
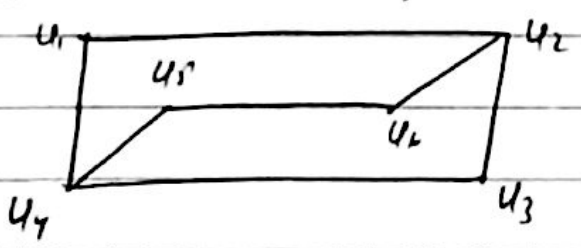
# Isomorphic Matrix or Isomorphic Graph.

Two different matrices of two different graphs should be equal.



	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>
u <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	0	1
u <sub>2</sub>	1	0	1	0	0
u <sub>3</sub>	0	1	0	1	0
u <sub>4</sub>	0	0	1	0	1
u <sub>5</sub>	1	0	0	1	0

	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>
v <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	0	1
v <sub>2</sub>	0	0	1	0	1
v <sub>3</sub>	1	0	1	0	0
v <sub>4</sub>	1	0	0	1	0
v <sub>5</sub>	0	1	0	1	0



	u <sub>1</sub>	u <sub>2</sub>	u <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	u <sub>5</sub>	u <sub>6</sub>
u <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	0
u <sub>2</sub>	1	0	1	0	0	1
u <sub>3</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	0
u <sub>4</sub>	1	0	1	0	1	0
u <sub>5</sub>	0	0	0	1	0	1
u <sub>6</sub>	0	1	0	0	1	0

	v <sub>1</sub>	v <sub>2</sub>	v <sub>3</sub>	v <sub>4</sub>	v <sub>5</sub>	v <sub>6</sub>
v <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	0
v <sub>2</sub>	0	0	1	0	1	1
v <sub>3</sub>	1	0	1	0	0	1
v <sub>4</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	0
v <sub>5</sub>	1	0	1	0	1	0
v <sub>6</sub>	0	1	0	0	1	0

