

# GRAPH THEORY (MA424)

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# INTRODUCTION

# Definition

A graph  $G$  : an ordered triple  $(V(G), E(G), \psi_G)$ , where

- $V(G)$  is a non empty set of vertices.
- $E(G)$  is a set of edges, disjoint from  $V(G)$
- $\psi_G$  is an incidence function that associates with each edge of  $G$  an unordered pair of (not necessarily distinct) vertices of  $G$ .

Example :  $G = (V(G), E(G), \psi_G)$

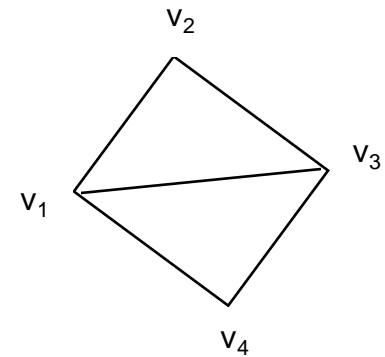
$$V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$$

$$E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$$

$\psi_G$  is defined by

$$\psi_G(e_1) = v_1v_2, \psi_G(e_2) = v_2v_3, \psi_G(e_3) = v_3v_4$$

$$\psi_G(e_4) = v_4v_1, \psi_G(e_5) = v_1v_3$$



- Two vertices  $u$  and  $v$  are called **adjacent** in  $G$  if  $\{u, v\}$  is an edge of  $G$ .
- If  $e = \{u, v\}$ , the edge  $e$  is called **incident** with the vertices  $u$  and  $v$ .
- The vertices  $u$  and  $v$  are called **endpoints** of the edge  $\{u, v\}$ .
- An edge with identical ends is called a **loop**.
- The edges  $e_1$  and  $e_2$  are called **multiple** or **parallel edges** if  $\psi_G(e_1) = \psi_G(e_2)$ .
- The **degree of a vertex  $v$**  ( $\deg(v)$ ) is the number of edges incident with it, except that a loop at a vertex contributes twice to the degree of that vertex.
- A vertex of degree zero is called **isolated**.

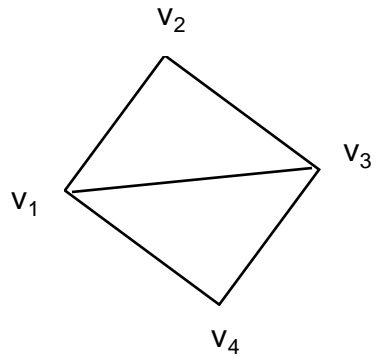
# The Handshaking Theorem

- Let  $G = (V, E)$  be an undirected graph with  $e$  edges, then

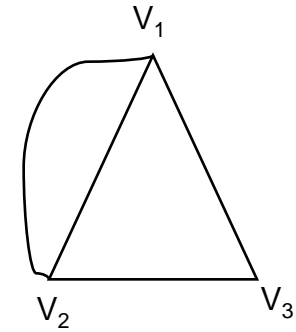
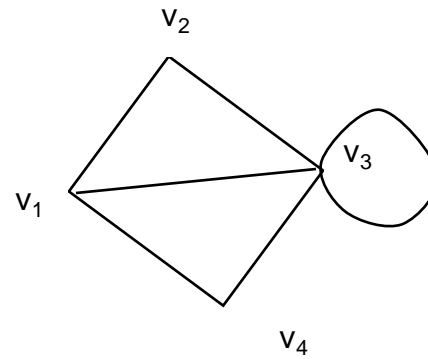
$$\sum_{i=1}^{|V(G)|} \deg_G(v_i) = 2|E(G)|$$

- Corollary  
An undirected graph has an even number of odd degree.

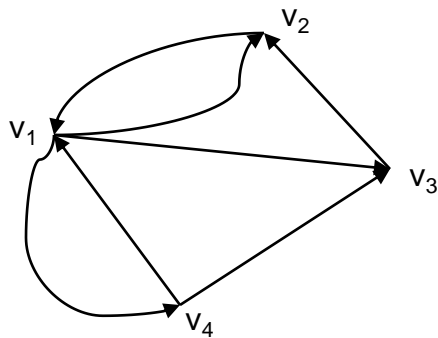
## Simple graph



## Multigraph



## Directed Graph



# Graph Application

- Niche overlap graphs in ecology.
- Round-Robin Tournament.
- The Hollywood Graph.
- Influence Graphs.
- Isomer.

# Representing Graph

- Adjacency matrices

The adjacency matrix of graph  $G$  is  $A(G) = [a_{ij}]$ , where

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (v_i, v_j) \in E(G) \\ 0, & \text{if } (v_i, v_j) \notin E(G) \end{cases}$$

- Incidence matrices

The incidence matrix of graph  $G$  is  $M(G) = [m_{ij}]$ , where

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{when edge } e_j \text{ is incident with } v_i \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Diagram

- Adjacency List