

## EXERCISE SHEET 5

**Problems due 18.11.2016**

- (5.1) Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a graph with  $n \geq 2$  vertices.
- Prove that if  $G$  is a tree, then it contains at least two leaves.
  - Suppose there is a vertex  $v \in V$  with  $d(v) = 1$ . Prove that  $G$  is a tree if and only if  $G[V \setminus \{v\}]$  is a tree.
  - Prove that  $G$  is a tree if and only if  $G$  is connected and  $|E| = |V| - 1$ .
- (5.2) (a) Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a connected plane graph and suppose that every face has at least  $g$  edges on its boundary. Show that

$$|E| \leq \frac{g}{g-2}(|V| - 2)$$

- Prove that  $K_5$  and  $K_{3,3}$  are not planar.
  - For non-connected graphs, embeddings and plane graphs are defined the same way as for connected graphs. Find and prove an equation for the number of faces of a (not necessarily connected) plane graph  $G$ .
- (5.3) Let  $T$  be a tree on the vertex set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{n-2})$  its Prüfer code.
- Determine all trees  $T$  for which  $s_1, \dots, s_{n-2}$  are pairwise distinct.
  - Determine all trees for which  $s_1 = \dots = s_{n-2}$ .
  - What bijection similar to the Prüfer code one could be used to count *rooted* trees on  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ? (It is not necessary to re-prove statements that are already known for Prüfer codes; just point out the differences to your construction.)
- (5.4) Prove that the following statements about a graph  $G = (V, E)$  are equivalent.
- $G$  is a tree;
  - $G$  contains a unique path between any two of its vertices;
  - $G$  is minimally connected, i.e.  $G$  is connected, but deleting any edge from  $G$  disconnects the graph;
  - $G$  is maximally acyclic, i.e.  $G$  does not contain cycles, but for any two non-adjacent vertices  $x, y$  adding the edge  $\{x, y\}$  produces a cycle.
- (5.5) Let  $P$  be the Petersen graph (it is a 3-regular graph with 10 vertices - look it up). Show that  $P$  is non-planar:
- using Euler's formula;
  - by showing that  $P$  contains  $K_{3,3}$  as a topological minor;
  - by showing that  $P$  contains  $K_5$  as a minor.