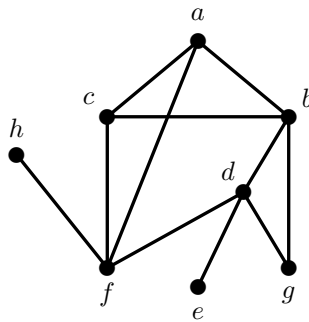


Date	Section	Exercises*
11/20	1.1.2	1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15
11/22*	1.1.3	1, 2
11/27	1.3.1	1, 3
11/27	1.3.2	3, 5, 7, 8
11/29	1.3.3	4, 5
11/29*	1.3.4	2, 3, 4, 5
12/01*	1.6.1	1ae, 2, 4, 5 (see item 9 on page 13 of <a href="#">HHM</a> text)
12/04*	1.6.2	5
12/06*	1.6.4	1, 2

Figure 1: Graph  $G$ 

11/22 Use the graph  $G$  above to answer the questions that follow.

- Sketch the graph  $G \setminus d$ . Is  $d$  a cut vertex? List all of the cut vertices of  $G$ .
- Sketch the graph  $G \setminus ab$ . Is  $ab$  a bridge? List all the bridges for  $G$ .
- Find the connectivity  $\kappa(G)$ . Now add  $eh$  to  $E(G)$  and call the new graph  $H$ . What is the connectivity of  $H$ ?
- Is  $G$  complete? Is  $G$  regular? Sketch the *complement* of  $G$ .

11/29 Prove that if  $T$  is a tree, then the average degree of a vertex is strictly less than 2.

12/01 Let  $T$  be a tree with max degree  $\Delta = \Delta(T)$ . Prove that  $T$  has at least  $\Delta$  leaves.

12/01 Use the method outlined in Brooks's theorem to color the graph below. Be sure to specify the sets  $S_0, S_1, \dots, S_t$  and label the corresponding vertices. For colors, use 1, 2, 3, ...

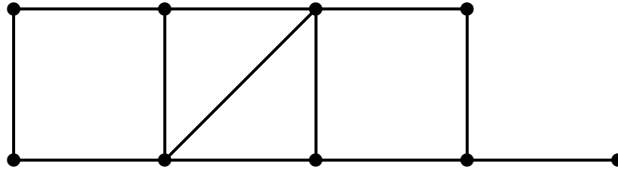


Figure 2:  $G$

12/06 Let  $G$  be a graph with chromatic polynomial  $C_G(x) = x(x-1)^{n-1}$ . What kind of graph is  $G$ ? Prove your claim.

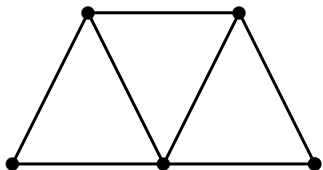
12/06 For  $n \geq 3$ , prove that the chromatic polynomial of the cycle graph  $C_n$  is  $(x-1)^n + (-1)^n(x-1)$ .  
*Hint:* Try induction on  $n$ .

12/06 For  $n \geq 4$ , prove that the chromatic polynomial of the wheel graph  $W_n$  is  $x((x-2)^{n-1} - (-1)^n(x-2))$ .  
*Note:* For the base case,  $W_4 = K_4$ . Also, check out the collection of [chromatic polynomials](#) at Wolfram's MathWorld.

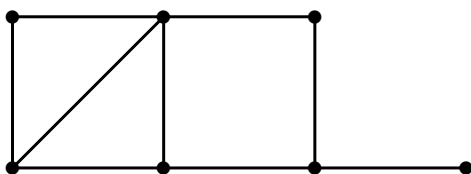
12/06 Find the chromatic polynomials of the graphs below.

(a) A star graph with  $n$  vertices.

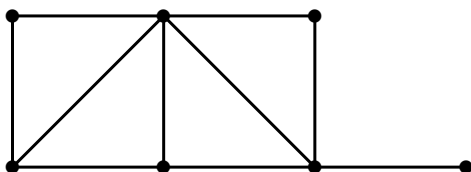
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e) Notice that  $G$  is 3-regular with a cut vertex.

