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**BCS405B**

## Fourth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2024 Graph Theory

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.  
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module - 1			M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Define graph. List and explain the types of graph.	08	L1	CO1
	b.	Prove that the number of vertices of odd degree in a graph is always even.	06	L2	CO1
	c.	Define isomorphic graph and verify the following graphs are isomorphic or not. [Refer Fig.Q1(c)]	06	L2	CO1
<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.Q1(c)</p>					
<b>OR</b>					
Q.2	a.	Explain the following graphs: (i) Bi-partite graph (ii) Sub graphs (iii) WALK (iv) Path	10	L1	CO1
	b.	Prove that a simple graph with n vertices and K components can have at most $(n - K)(n - K + 1)/2$ edges.	10	L2	CO1
<b>Module - 2</b>					
Q.3	a.	State and prove necessary condition of a graph to be a Euler graph.	10	L2	CO2
	b.	List and explain the different operations on graph.	10	L2	CO2
<b>OR</b>					
Q.4	a.	Define digraph. Find the indegree and outdegree of the following graph [Fig.Q4(a)].	08	L2	CO2
	<p style="text-align: center;">Fig.Q4(a)</p>				
	b.	Illustrate the travelling salesman problem using a graph.	06	L2	CO2
	c.	List and explain different digraphs and binary relations.	06	L2	CO2
<b>Module - 3</b>					
Q.5	a.	Define a tree. Prove that in a graph G there is one and only one path between every pair of vertices, G is a tree.	06	L1	CO3

	<b>b.</b>	Explain the following: (i) Cut-edge      (ii) Cut-vertex      (iii) Cut-set	06	L1	CO3
	<b>c.</b>	Find and construct the following: (i) Minimum possible height of 11 vertex binary tree (ii) A binary tree for a given 11 such that the farthest vertex is as far as possible from the root that must have exactly 2 vertices at each level, except at zero level.	08	L2	CO3
<b>OR</b>					
<b>Q.6</b>	<b>a.</b>	Prove that every circuit has an even number of edges in common with any cut set.	10	L2	CO3
	<b>b.</b>	Prove that ring 50 m of any two cut-sets in a graph is either a third cut-set or an edge disjoint union of cut-sets.	10	L2	CO3
<b>Module – 4</b>					
<b>Q.7</b>	<b>a.</b>	Define the following: (i) Planar graph      (ii) Embedding (iii) Non-planar      (iv) Kuratowski's 2 graph	08	L2	CO4
	<b>b.</b>	Explain the simple observation mode relationship between planar graph and dual $G^*$ .	08	L2	CO4
	<b>c.</b>	Write a note on path matrix.	04	L1	CO4
<b>OR</b>					
<b>Q.8</b>	<b>a.</b>	Prove that two graphs $G_1$ and $G_2$ are isomorphic if and only if their incidence matrices $A(G_1)$ and $A(G_2)$ differ only by permutations of rows and columns.	10	L2	CO5
	<b>b.</b>	Describe the observations that can be made about circuit matrix $B(G)$ and graph $G$ .	10	L2	CO5
<b>Module – 5</b>					
<b>Q.9</b>	<b>a.</b>	Prove that every tree with two or more vertices is 2 - chromatic.	10	L2	CO5
	<b>b.</b>	Explain the following for chromatic polynomial: (i) Finding a maximal independent set (ii) Finding all maximal independent set.	10	L2	CO5
<b>OR</b>					
<b>Q.10</b>	<b>a.</b>	Prove that the vertices of every planar graph can be properly colored with five colors.	10	L2	CO5
	<b>b.</b>	Explain the Greedy colouring algorithm.	10	L2	CO5

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