## Graphs

- Graphs are everywhere
- Types and Terminology: Handshaking lemma
- Representation, Complement, Transpose, Subgraph
- Walks, Paths and Cycles
- (Strongly) Connected and *k*-Connected graphs
- Applications: BFS, DFS, Eulerian graphs
- Advanced Applications: Optimization & Massive Graph Analysis

#### Imdad ullah Khan

In an undirected graph a pair of vertices u and v are connected if there is a path between u and v

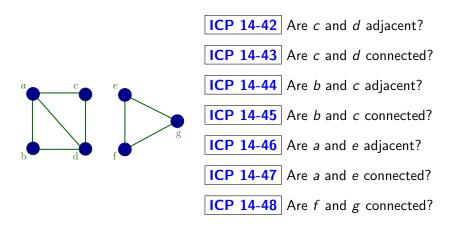
Do not mix-up this notion with that of u and v being adjacent

If u and v are adjacent, then u is connected to v

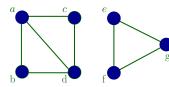
▷ The converse is not necessarily true



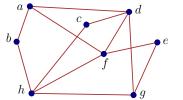
In an undirected graph a pair of vertices u and v are connected if there is a path between u and v



An **undirected graph is connected** if all pairs of distinct vertices are connected

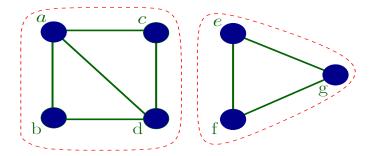


ICP 14-49 Are b and c connected?ICP 14-50 Is every pair connected?ICP 14-51 Is the graph connected?



ICP 14-52 Are *a* and *g* connected? ICP 14-53 Is every pair connected? ICP 14-54 Is the graph connected?

A **connected component** of G is a maximal connected subgraph (every possible connected vertex is included)

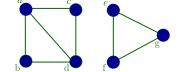


Connected components of G

A **connected component** of G is a maximal connected subgraph (every possible connected vertex is included)

**ICP 14-55** Is the graph connected?

**ICP 14-56** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{e, f, g\}$  connected?



**ICP 14-57** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{e, f, g\}$  a connected component?

**ICP 14-58** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{a, b, c\}$  connected?

**ICP 14-59** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{a, b, c\}$  a connected component?

In an undirected graph u and v are connected if there is a path between u and v

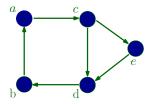
An **undirected graph is connected** if all pairs of distinct vertices are connected

• i.e. if there is a path between every pair of distinct vertices

A **connected component** of *G* is a maximal connected subgraph (every possible connected vertex is included)

 $\triangleright$  A subset of vertices in which all pairs are connected and no other vertex can be added

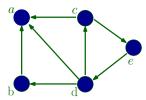
In a digraph u and v are **strongly connected**, if there is a path from u to v AND a path from v to u



**ICP 14-60** Is there a path from *a* to *e*?

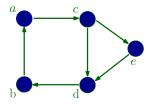
**ICP 14-61** Is there a path from *e* to *a*?

**ICP 14-63** Are *a* and *e* strongly connected?



ICP 14-64Is there a path from a to e?ICP 14-65Is there a path from e to a?ICP 14-66Are a and e strongly connected?

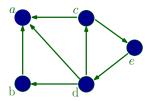
# A **digraph is strongly connected**, if every pair of distinct vertices are strongly connected



**ICP 14-70** Are *c* and *d* strongly connected?

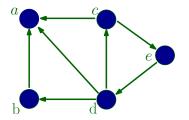
**ICP 14-71** Are all pairs strongly connected?

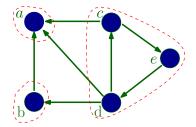
ICP 14-72 Is the graph strongly connected?



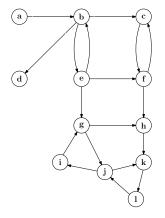
ICP 14-73 Are *c* and *d* strongly connected?
ICP 14-74 Are all pairs strongly connected?
ICP 14-75 Is the graph strongly connected?

A **strongly connected component** in a digraph is a maximal strongly connected subgraph (every possible strongly connected vertex is included)





A **strongly connected component** in a digraph is a maximal strongly connected subgraph (every possible strongly connected vertex is included)



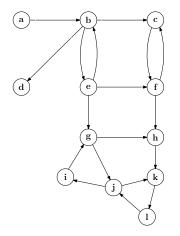
**ICP 14-76** Are *a* and *b* strongly connected?

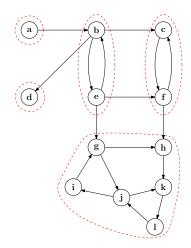
**ICP 14-77** Are *b* and *e* strongly connected?

**ICP 14-78** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{j, k, l\}$  strongly connected?

**ICP 14-79** Is the subgraph induced by  $\{j, k, l\}$  a strongly connected component?

A **strongly connected component** in a digraph is a maximal strongly connected subgraph (every possible strongly connected vertex is included)





In a digraph u and v are **strongly connected**, if there is a path from u to v AND a path from v to u

A **digraph is strongly connected**, if every pair of distinct vertices are strongly connected

A **strongly connected component** in a digraph is a maximal strongly connected subgraph (every possible strongly connected vertex is included)

#### Theorem

The complement of a disconnected graph is connected

**ICP 14-80** Give a formal proof of this theorem

This is a very important and straight forward result

▷ Simply follows from definition of vertices and graph connectivity

If you cannot prove this, you need to understand the above undirected graph connectivity definitions