

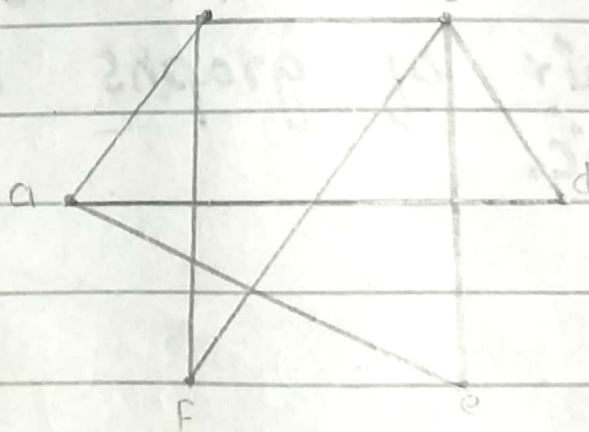
Name :- Sarwat Ali  
ID No:- 16041  
Subject:- Discrete Structure

Program:- BScs  
Final assignment  
Semester 2

Question:- 1

Determine whether the graph are bipartite?

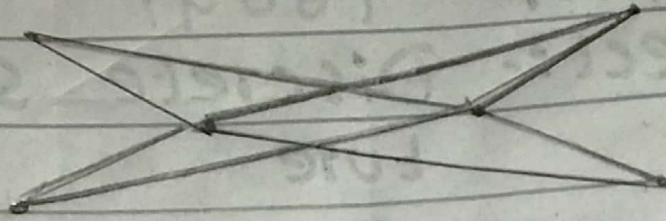
a)



Answer:- Not bipartite.

Reason:- These sets are not making.

b)

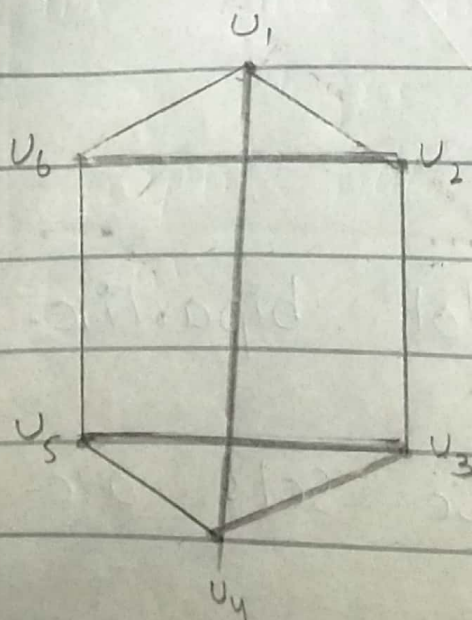


Answer:- bipartite

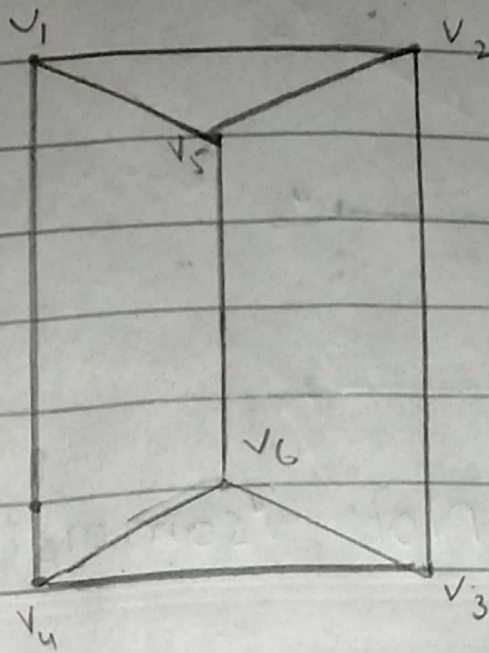
Reason:- It is complete bipartite graph because sets have ending and starting point.

Question:- 2

Determine whether the given pair of graphs is isomorphic.

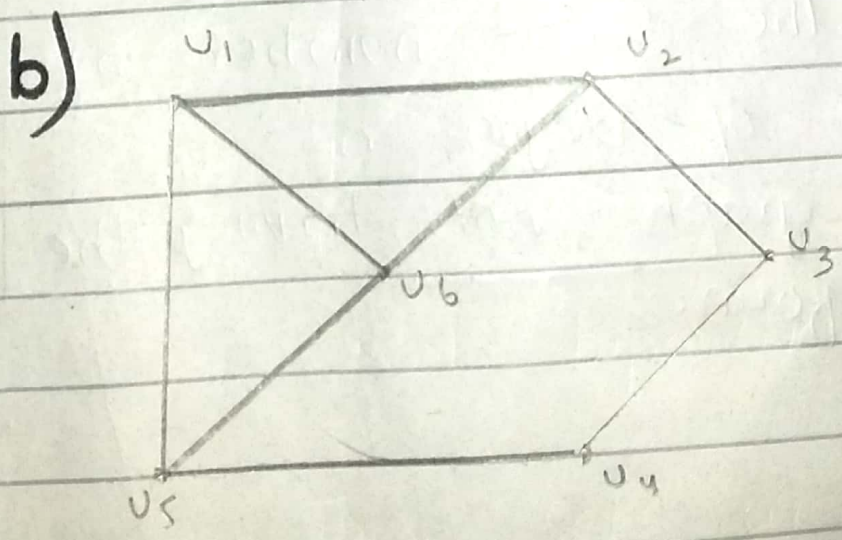


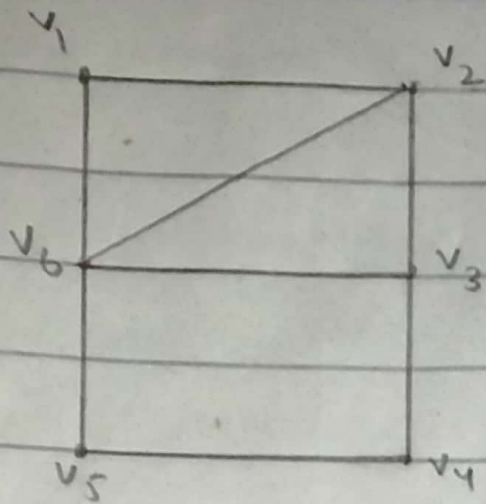




Answer:- Isomorphic

Reason:- Two graphs which contain the same number of graph vertices connected in the same way are said to be isomorphic.





**Answer:-** Not isomorphic

**Reason:-** They are not isomorphic because they have three reasons.

1. Two isomorphic graphs must have the same number of vertices.

2. Two isomorphic graphs must have the same number of edges.

3. Two isomorphic graphs must have the same number of vertices of degree  $n$ .

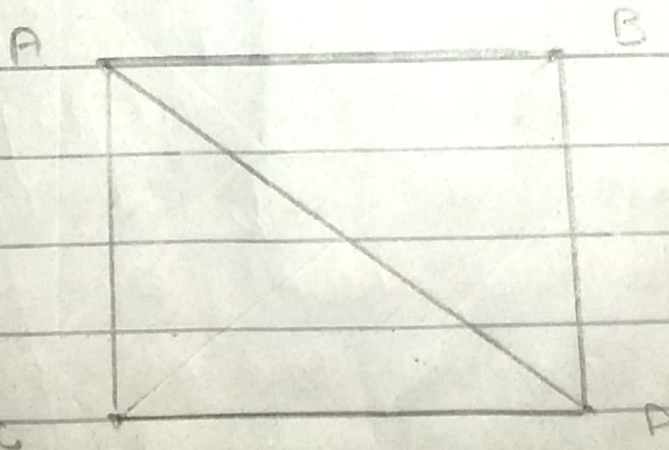
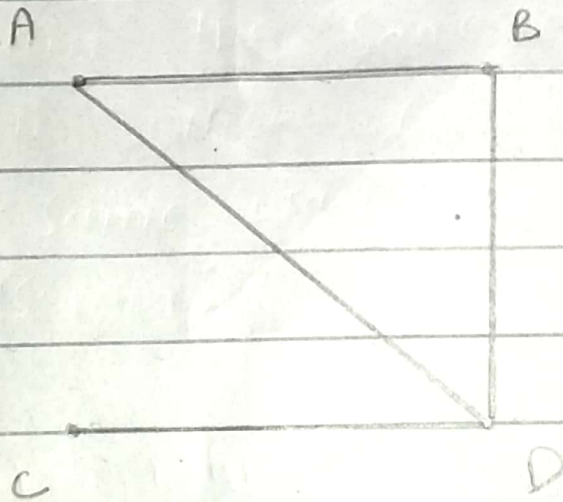
These graphs are not having the same form.



# Question :- 3

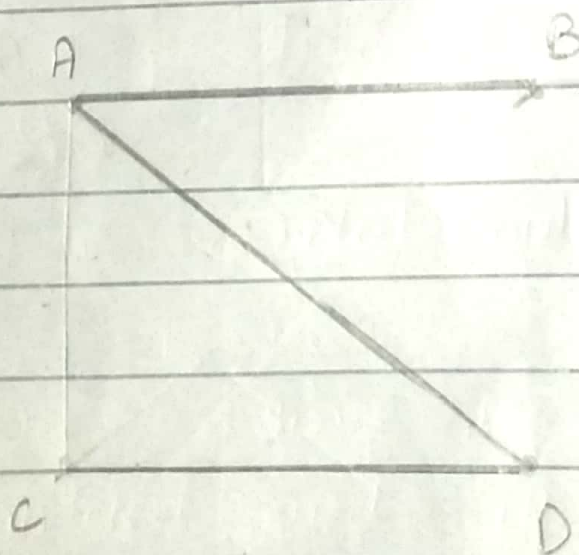
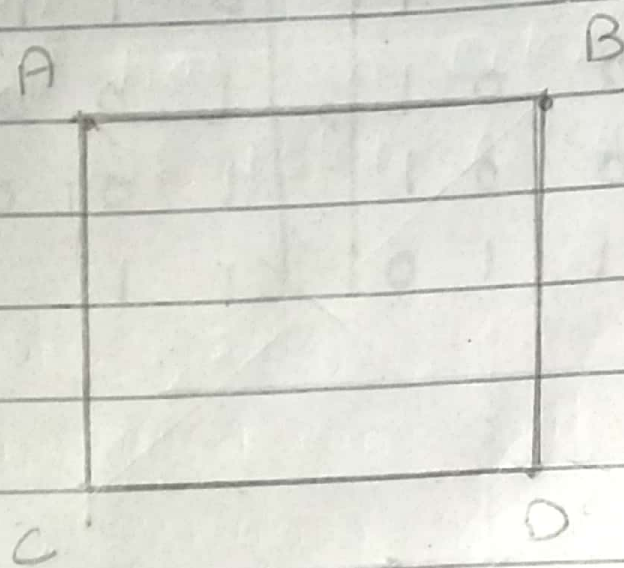
Are the simple graph with the following adjacency matrices isomorphic.

a) 
$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



b)

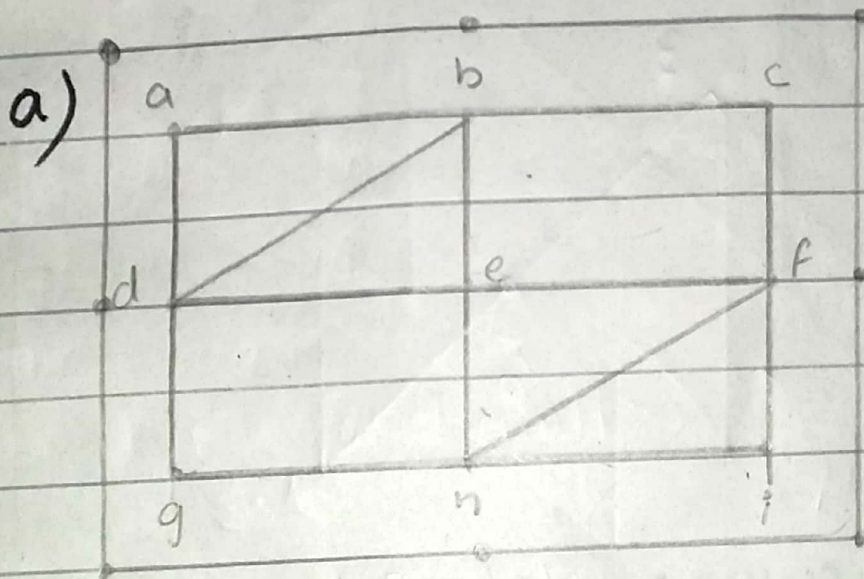
$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$





## Question: 4

Determine whether the given graph has an Euler circuit. Construct such a circuit when one exists. If no Euler circuit exists, determine whether the graph has an Euler path and construct such a path if one exists.



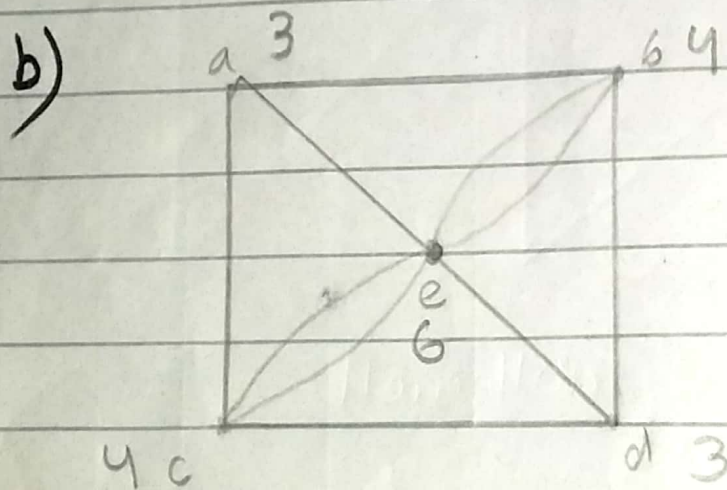
Answer: Euler circuit.

Reason: An Euler circuit in a graph is a circuit that uses every edge of the graph exactly once.

Suppose we have a connected graph.

1. If the graph has Euler circuit, then each vertex of the graph has even degree.

2. If each vertex of the graph has even degree, then graph has an Euler circuit. So this Euler circuit.



Answer:- Not Euler Circuit.

Reason:- Since the graph is connected and all the vertices do not have even degree, the graph is not Eulerian. A circuit that starts

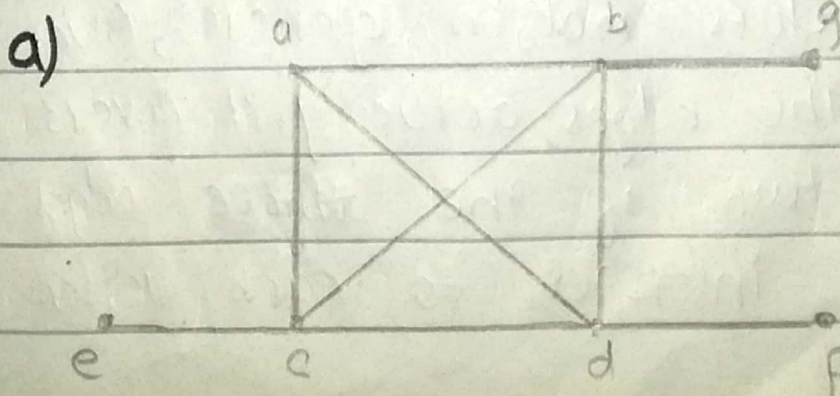


and ends at the same vertex) is said to be Euler circuit if it uses every edge, but only once. Since the graph is not Eulerian, Euler circuit does not exist.

a, e, c, e, b, e, d, b, a, c, d  
not Euler circuit

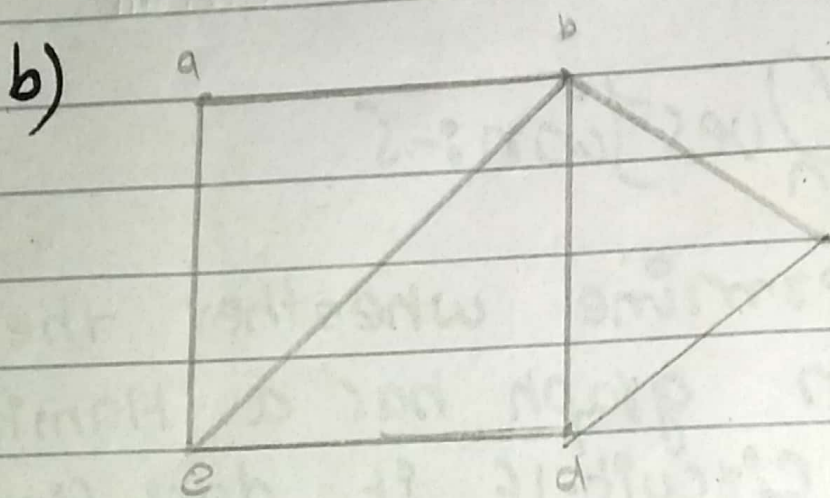
## Question:-5

Determine whether the given graph has a Hamiltonian circuit. If it does, find such a circuit. If it does not, give an argument to show why no such circuit exist.



**Answer:** Not Hamilton circuit

**Reason:-** No Hamilton circuit exists, because once a path is reached at  $e$  it would have nowhere to go.



**Answer:-** Hamilton circuit

**Reason:-** A Hamilton circuit is one that passes through each point exactly once but does not, in general, cover all the edges; actually, it covers only two of the three edges that intersect to each vertex.



The route shown in heavy lines  
is one of the several possible.