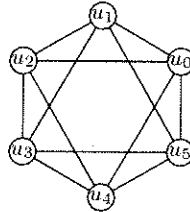


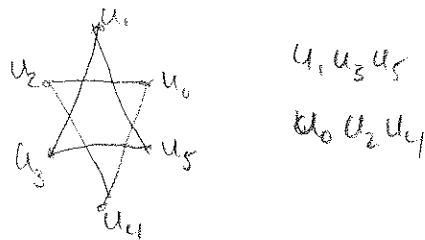
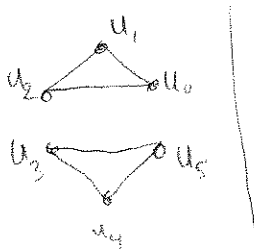
Name: Solutions

Directions: Show all work. No credit for answers without work.

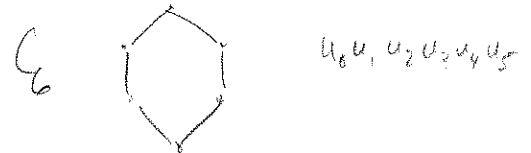
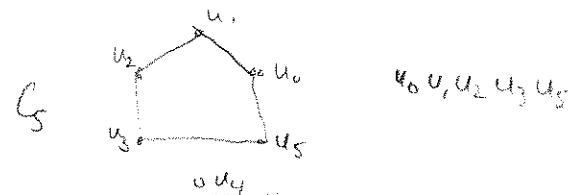
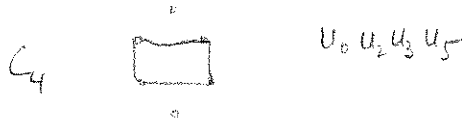
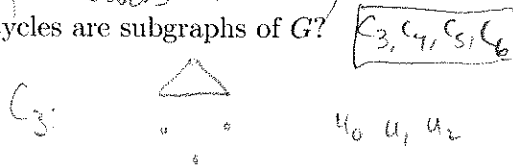
1. [2 parts, 2 points each] Let G be the following graph.



(a) The 3-vertex cycle, or triangle, is denoted C_3 . Find two disjoint copies C_3 in G .



(Many answers possible.)
 (b) Which cycles are subgraphs of G ?



2. [3 points] Let G be the graph whose vertex set is the set of all 3-digit ATM pin numbers, where two pin numbers are adjacent if and only if the pins differ in exactly one digit. For example, 601 and 201 are adjacent, 000 and 050 are adjacent, but 123 and 234 are not adjacent. How many edges does G have?

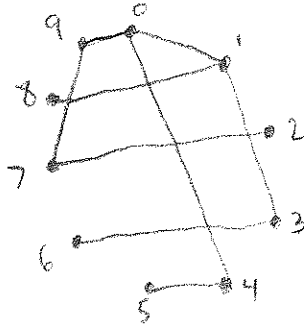


Each vertex in G has degree 3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{v \in V(G)} |E(G)| &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg(v) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in V(G)} 3 \cdot 9 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 27 \cdot (\# \text{ vertices}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 27 \cdot 10^3 \\
 &= 27 \cdot 500 = \frac{270}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 135 \cdot 10^2 \\
 &= \boxed{13,500}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Let G be the graph where $V(G) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$ and $E(G) = \{uv \mid u + v \text{ is a perfect square}\}$. For example, 7 and 9 are adjacent because $7 + 9$ equals the perfect square 16.

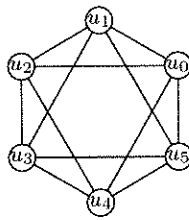
(a) [2 points] Draw a copy of G .



(b) [1 point] Does G have a path from 2 to 6? If so, then give such a path. Otherwise, explain why not.

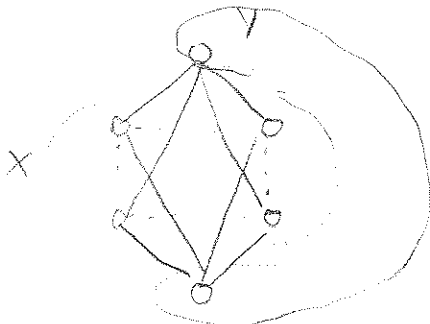
Yes: 2 7 9 0 1 3 6

4. [1 Bonus Point] Recall the graph G from Question 1.

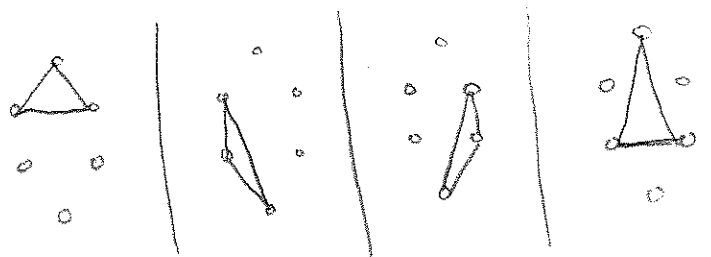


What is the minimum number of edges that must be deleted from G to obtain a subgraph that contains no triangles? Prove your answer is correct.

Min # edges is 4.



At least one edge from each of these 4 edge-disjoint triangles must be removed:



So at least 4 edges must be deleted.

This Graph is bipartite and so it contains no triangles. So min # edges is at most 4.