CO342 ASSIGNMENT #4 DUE: IN CLASS WEDNESDAY 1 JUNE 2011

1. Let \approx be the relation on the set E(G) of edges of G defined by: if e and f are in E(G), then $e \approx f$ means either e = f or there is a cycle of G containing both e and f.

Prove that \approx is a transitive relation. (What you need to prove is: if e, f, and g are edges so that $e \approx f$ and $f \approx g$, then $e \approx g$.)

- 2. Recall that the *blocks* of a connected graph G were defined on Assignment 3 to be the maximal elements of the subgraphs of G that do not have a cut-vertex. Prove that if e and f are edges in different blocks of G, then there is no cycle in G containing both e and f.
- 3. Bonus Question; not required Prove that an equivalence class of \approx is precisely the edge set of a block.
- 4. Let G be a 2-connected graph and let uv be any edge of G. Let G' be the graph obtained from G by deleting the edge uv and adding a new vertex w that is adjacent just to u and v. (This is called *subdividing* the edge uv.) Prove that G' is 2-connected.

For the last two questions, let k be a positive integer and let G be a graph. Recall that G is k-connected if:

- (a) $|V(G)| \ge k + 1$; and
- (b) for each subset W of V(G) with |W| = k 1, G W is connected.
- 5. Let k be a positive integer and let G be a k-connected graph. Let v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k be distinct vertices of G. Create a new graph H from G by adding a new vertex w that is adjacent to precisely v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k . Prove that H is k-connected.
- 6. (a) For each integer $n \ge 3$, give an example of a 2-connected graph G_n so that every cycle in G_n contains all the vertices of G_n .
 - (b) Prove that if G is a 3-connected graph, then there is a cycle in G that does not contain all the vertices of G.