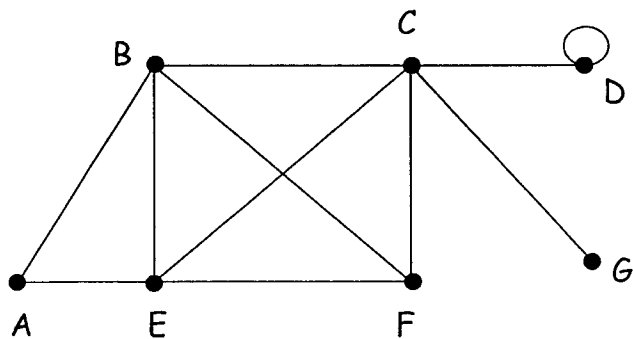


Worksheet #3—The "Handshaking Theorem"

For each graph, complete the chart and information.

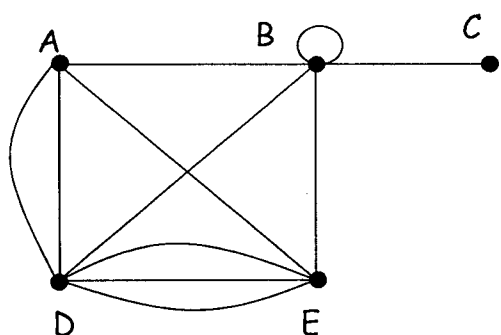
1.



vertex	degree
A	2
B	4
C	5
D	3
E	4
F	3
G	1

sum of the degrees = 22 # of edges = 11

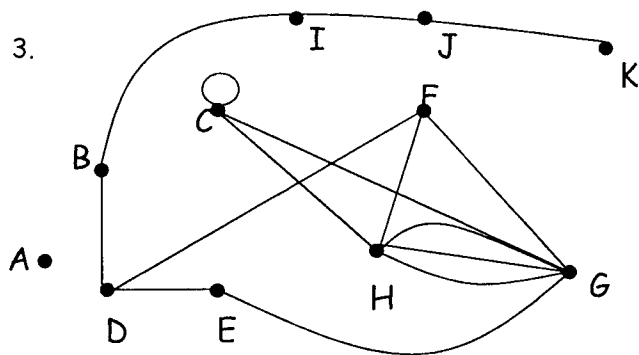
2.



vertex	degree
A	4
B	6
C	1
D	6
E	5

sum of the degrees = 22 # of edges = 11

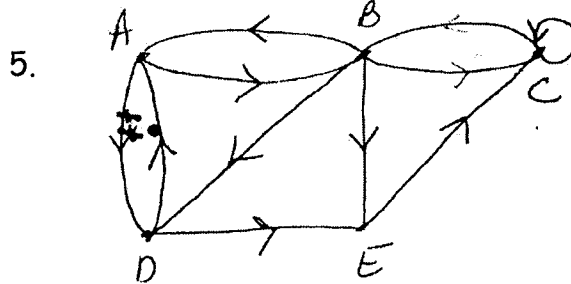
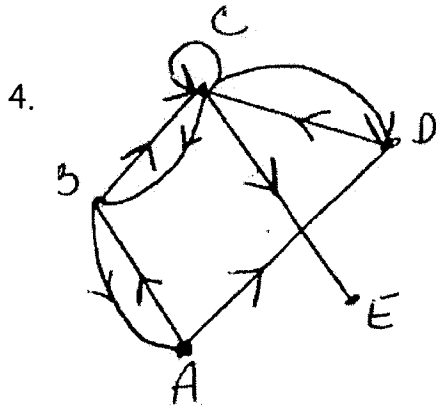
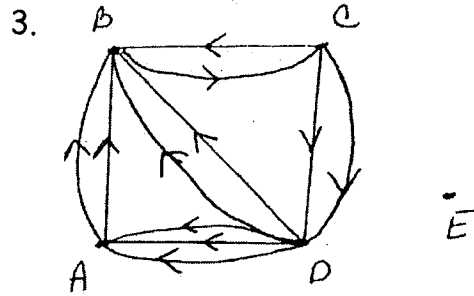
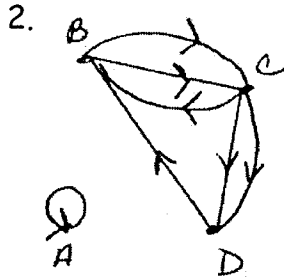
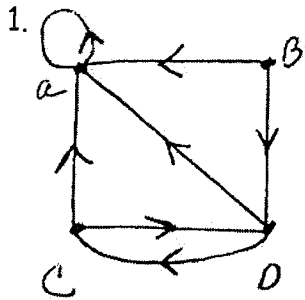
3.



vertex	degree
A	0
B	2
C	4
D	3
E	2
F	3
G	6
H	5
I	2
J	2
K	1

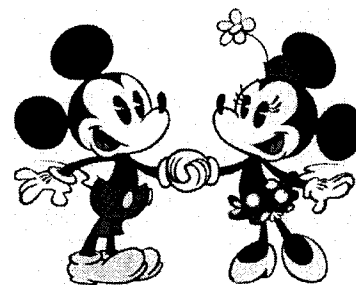
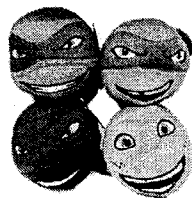
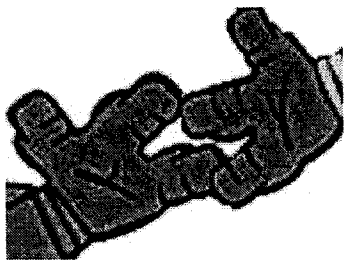
sum of the degrees = 30 # of edges = 15

For each of the graphs below, determine the in-degree and out-degree of each vertex (write near the vertex in each graph). Then complete the chart for each graph.



Graph #	# of vertices	# of edges	in-degree	out-degree	sum of in-degree and out-degree
1	4	7	7	7	14
2	4	7	7	7	14
3	5	11	11	11	22
4	5	9	9	9	18
5	5	11	11	11	22

The Handshaking Theorem: The sum of the degrees of all the vertices of a graph is twice the number of edges. The number of vertices of odd degree in a graph is always even.



Worksheet #4—Hamilton Paths & Circuits

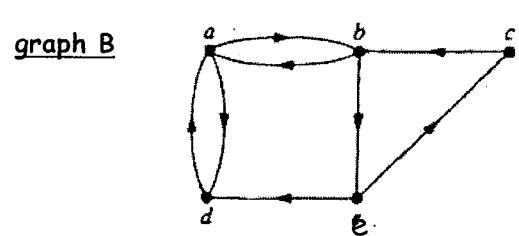
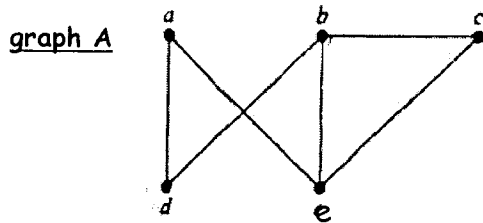
1. For the given graph, does each of the following lists of vertices form a path? If so, is it a simple path? Is it a circuit? What is the length of each path?

for graph A:

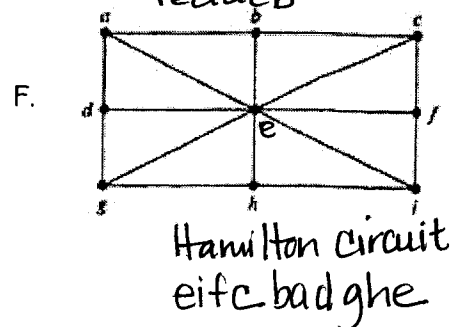
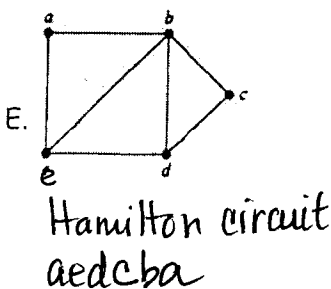
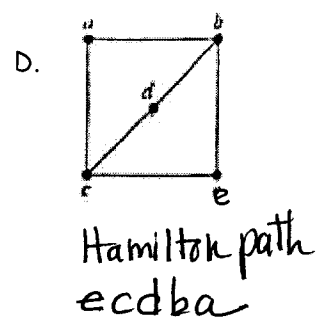
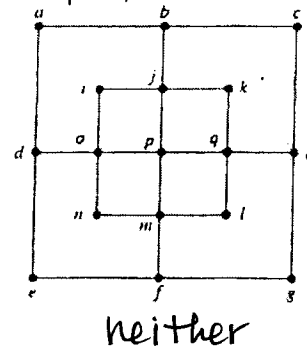
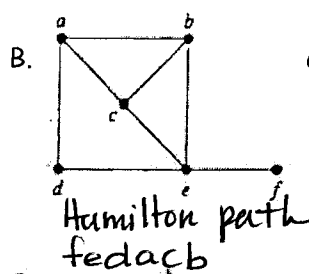
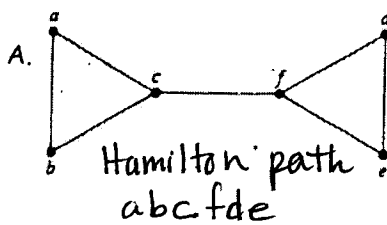
vertices	form a path?	simple path?	circuit?	length?
a, e, b, c, b	yes	no	no	4
a, e, a, d, b, c, a	no	—	—	—
e, b, a, d, b, e	no	—	—	—
c, b, d, a, e, c	yes	yes	yes	5

for graph B:

vertices	form a path?	simple path?	circuit?	length?
a, b, e, c, b	yes	yes	no	4
a, d, a, d, a	yes	no	yes	4
a, d, b, e, a	no	—	—	—
a, b, e, c, b, d, a	no	—	—	—



2. Determine whether each graph has a Hamilton circuit, Hamilton path, or neither. Specify the name of each path or circuit.



* paths & circuits may vary