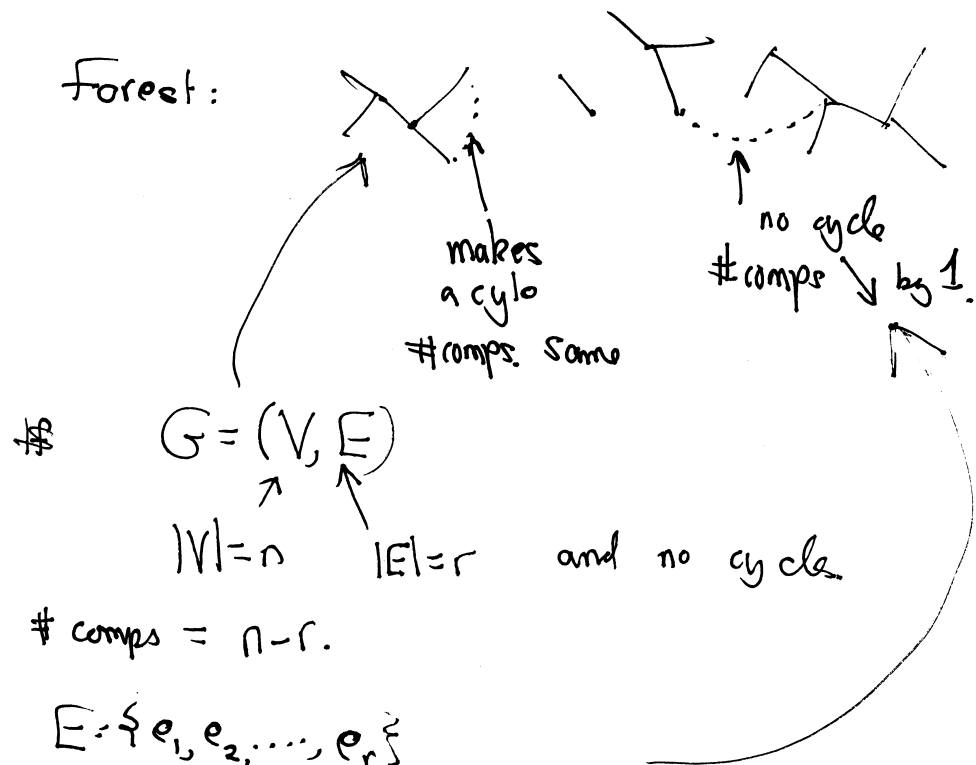


10/23/06

Trees - connected, no cycles.

Forest:



#

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n$$

$$|E| = r$$

and no cycle

$$\# \text{ comps} = n - r.$$

$$E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r\}$$

$$G_i = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_i\}$$

No cycle

$$G_i \rightarrow G_{i+1}$$

#components go down by 1

Started with n components

Added r edges

$$\# \text{ components} = n - r.$$

So, a forest with r edges has $n-r$ components.

OR

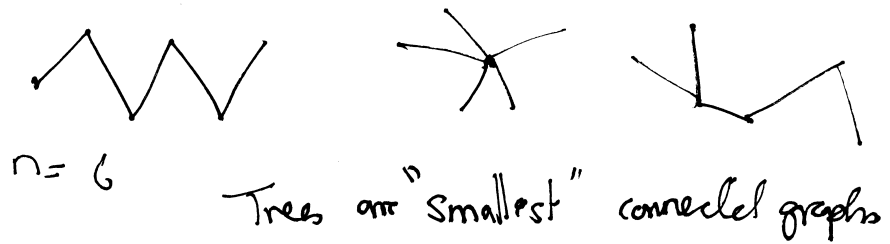
a forest with k components, has $n-k$ edges.



A tree has $n-1$ edge



forest with one component.



(b) A tree has at least 2 vertices of degree 1

$$2n-2 = \sum_{v \in T} d_v(T) \geq s + 2(n-s)$$

$\uparrow$
 ≥ 1

$s = \#$ vertices of degree 1

$$2n-2 \geq 2n-s$$

$$s \geq 2$$

$$G = (V, E)$$

Given $|V| = n, |E| = n-1$

Following are equivalent given

- (a) G is connected
- (b) G has no cycles
- (c) G is a tree

(a) $\rightarrow$ (b)

G is connected.
 n vertices
 $n-1$ edges

$G_0 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \dots \rightarrow G_{n-1} = G$

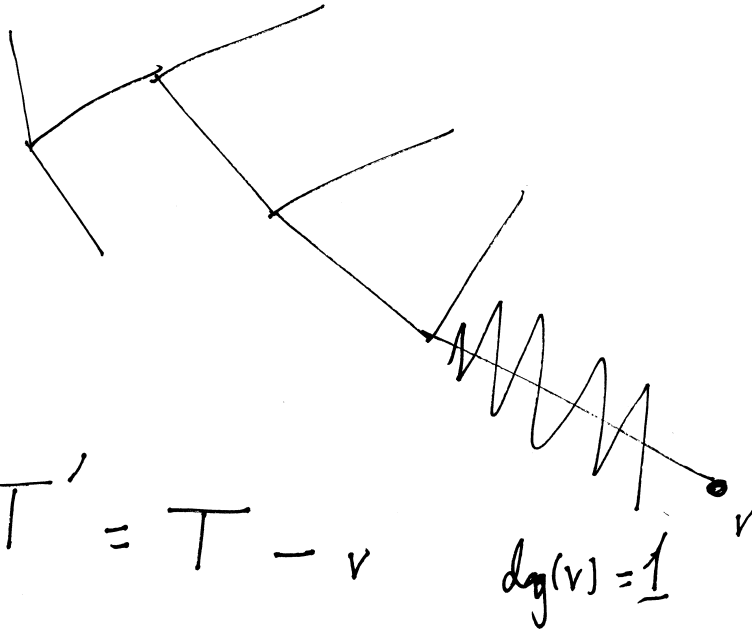
$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 n $\text{Drop} = \cancel{0} \text{ or } 1$ $\uparrow$
 component (#component) 1 component

(b) $\rightarrow$ (c)

G has no cycles
 $n-1$ edges
 no cycles

$G_0 \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \dots \rightarrow G_{n-1} = G$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 n $\text{Drop} = \cancel{0} \text{ or } 1$ $\uparrow$
 component (#component) $\Rightarrow$ # components
 Don't make a cycle $= 1$



T is a tree $\Rightarrow T'$ is a tree. T has n vertices
 $n-1$ edge

T' has $n-1$ vertices

$n-2$ edges

No cycles

$\Downarrow$

T' is a tree

#6) spanning tree of K_n

$n=4$



4



$$\frac{4!}{2} = 12$$

#16

$n=5$



5



$$\underset{a}{5} \times \underset{b}{4} \times \underset{\text{hook connect } b}{3}$$

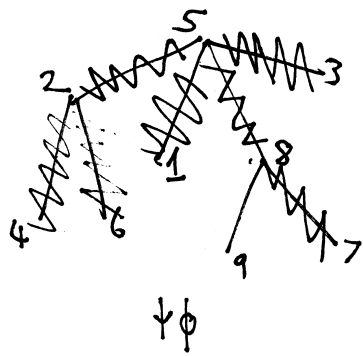
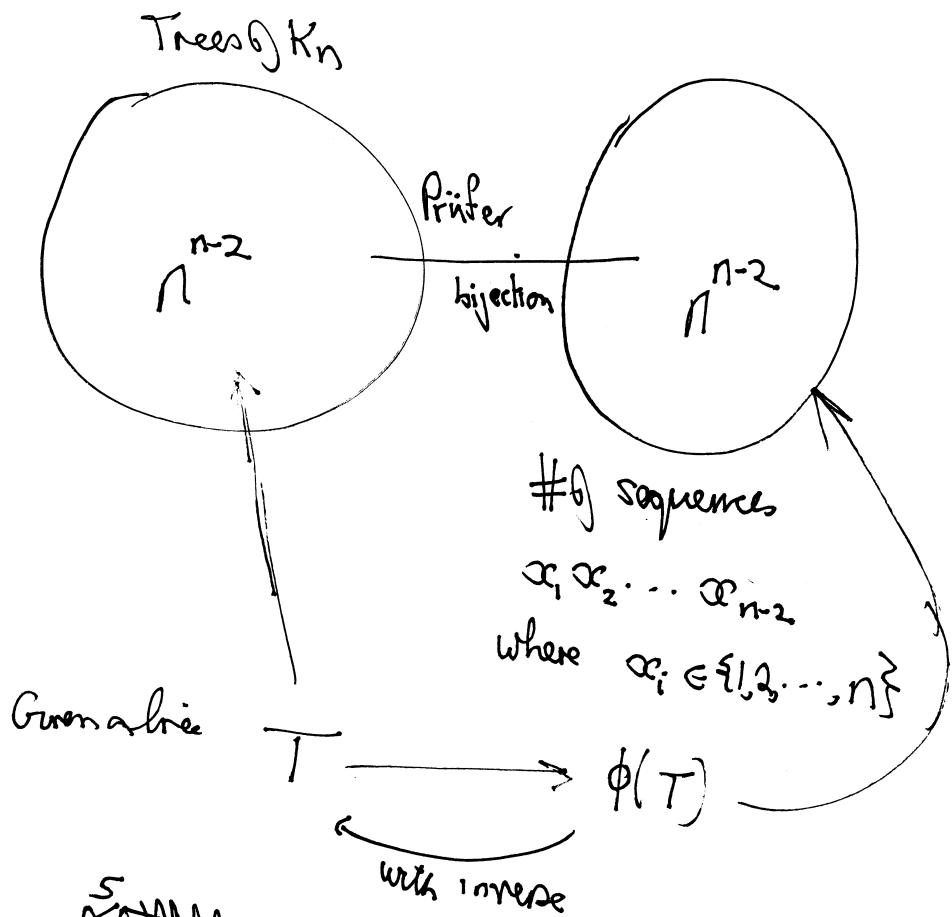


$$\frac{5!}{2} = 60$$

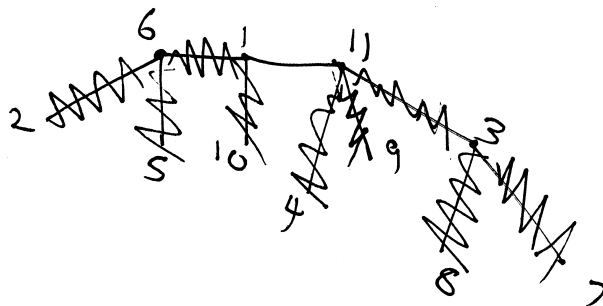
#125

16, 125, 1296 . . . , $\underbrace{n^{n-2}}$

Cayley's Formula



7
 $5, 5, 2, 2, 5, 8, 8$



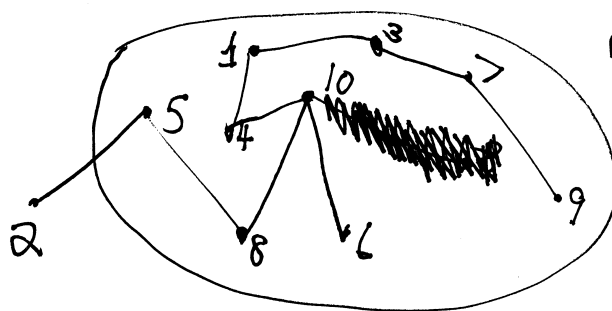
6, 11, 6, 1, 3, 3, 11, 11, 1

$$T \rightarrow \phi(T) \rightarrow \phi^{-1}\phi(T)$$

What is ϕ^{-1} .

$n=10$

5, 8, 10, 10, 7, 3, 1, 4
* * * * *



Build a tree on
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
from
8, 10, 10, 7, 3, 1, 4

10, 10, 7, 3, 1, 4