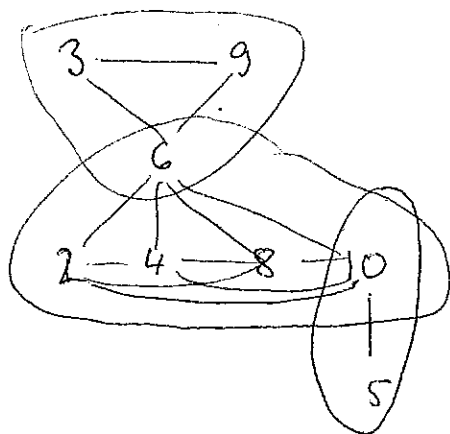


# Homework 8 - Solutions

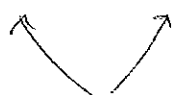
8.1



① ⑦ ⑪

The blocks of  $G$  are the subgraphs induced by  $\{1\}$ ,  $\{7\}$ ,  $\{11\}$ ,  $\{5, 10\}$ ,  $\{3, 6, 9\}$ ,  $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$ .

a cut-edge

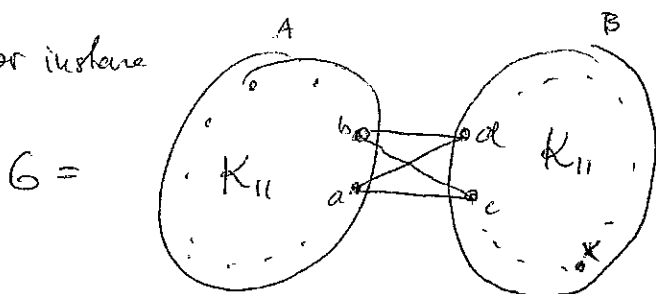


both 2-connected

and  $G$  is a cut vertex, so they are maximal 2-connected

isolated vertices

8.2 For instance



every vertex has degree  $\geq 10$  and  $d(x) = 10$  so  $\delta(G) = 10$

$\kappa(G) \leq 2$  because  $\{a, b\}$  is a vertex cut

$\kappa(G) > 1$  because there is no cut vertex (this can be seen, for instance, from the fact that  $G$  has a spanning cycle )

$\Rightarrow \kappa(G) = 2$

$\kappa'(G) \leq 4$  because  $\{ac, ad, bc, bd\}$  is a disconnecting set of edges

$\kappa'(G) > 3$ . Take away 3 edges arbitrarily. The subgraph induced by  $A$  (and  $B$ ) remains connected as  $\kappa'(K_{11}) > 3$ . Also  $A$  and  $B$  are connected because at least one of the edges  $ac, ad, bc, bd$  remained.

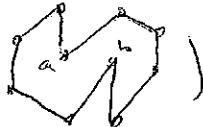
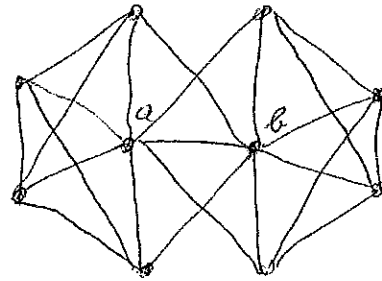
$\Rightarrow \kappa'(G) = 4$

A is connected to B

# Homework 8 - Solutions

8.3.  $\delta(G) = 4$  (the minimum degree)

- $\kappa(G) \leq 2$  because  $\{a, b\}$  is a vertex cut
- $\kappa(G) > 1$  because there is no cut vertex (as  $G$  has a spanning cycle



$\rightarrow \kappa(G) = 2$

- $\kappa'(G) \leq 4$  because  $\kappa'(G) \leq \delta(G)$
- $\kappa'(G) > 3$ . Assume that  $\kappa'(G) \leq 3$  and let  $[S, \bar{S}]$  be an edge cut with  $|[S, \bar{S}]| \leq 3$ . From class we know that in this case  $|S| \geq \delta(G)$  and  $|\bar{S}| \geq \delta(G)$ , so  $|S| = |\bar{S}| = 5$ . One of the sets contains  $a$ , WLOG assume  $a \in S$ . Then

$$|[S, \bar{S}]| = \underbrace{\sum_{v \in S} d(v)}_{\substack{VI \\ 4+4+4+4+6 \\ (\text{as } \delta(G) \geq 4 \text{ and } a \in S)}} - \underbrace{2|E(G[S])|}_{\substack{11 \\ 9 \text{ (as } G \text{ doesn't contain } K_5^* \\ \text{so at least one edge is missing)}}} \geq 4, \text{ a contradiction}$$

\* this can be seen by inspecting neighborhoods of vertices of degree 4 (there is always at least one edge missing in the neighborhood)

$\rightarrow \kappa'(G) = 4$