Few things about graphs

Pairwise relation node, vertex vertices - edge edges $V = \{A_1B_1C_1D_1E\}$ $E \subset V_X V$. For instance $(A, D) \in E$ $(D,A) \in E$





Path: u & o o o v

Ump V: there is a path from u to v

Path is an Equivalence Relation.

Reflexive: Uno U (empty path)

 $U \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow U$ Symmetric:

Transitive: $\mathcal{U} \longrightarrow \mathcal{V} \land \mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}$



Classes of equivalence under path relation my. vo vo 18 0 0 Nm>V 0 are the connected components of the graph. A Graph is connected if it has 1 connected component.



Definition of Tree:

1) Connected & cycle-free

2) Connected but removing any edge disconnects it [minimally connected] 3) Cycle-free but adding any edge between 2

existing vertices creates a cycle.

[maximally cycle-free]

Tree \implies #edges = #vertices - 1

Rooted tree: make 1 vertex a root.



V and W are the "children" of u u is "parent" of V voot has no pavent

Spanning Tree: Be Greedy Pick the edge with the smallest cost and add it if it does not Find a spanning tree with minimum cost. create a cycle. cost of tree: sum of costs of its edges



Cost of cycle is sum of costs of its edges. Greedy does not work!



