8	5	7	5
U	J	Same	1

Name:	•••			• •		•		0 0		•				•
Reg.No	)						•						•	00

## FIFTH SEMESTER B.TECH (ENGINEERING) DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2010

IT 04 505 - GRAPH THEORY AND COMBINATORICS

Time: 3 Hours





1. (a) State and prove Euler's formula for planar graphs.

- (b) Compare Kruskal's and Prim's algorithms for minimal spanning in
- (c) State the max-flow min-cut theorem.
- (d) Using generating functions, compute

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2$$

- (e) Define a path, walk and cycles in graph.
- (f) Write the Bellman Ford algorithm.
- (g) How many 5 letter words can be formed from the word PARIPASSU?
- (h) Find the generating function of 1!, 2!, 3!, ....

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

2. (a) Show that the maximum flow between any two vertices is equal to minimum of the capacities of all cut-sets with these two vertices.

OR

- (b) State and prove max- flow -min-cut theorem
- 3. (a) Solve the recurrence relation  $a_n 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 2, a_0 = 2, a_1 = -8$ .

OP

- (b) Find the generating function of recurrence relation  $a_n = 4a_{n-1}$ ;  $a_0 = 1$ .
- 4. (a) State and prove 5-colour theorem for planar graphs.

OR

(b) Prove that a graph G with n vertices has a Hamiltonian path if the sum of the degrees of every pair of vertices  $v_i, v_j$  in G satisfies the condition.

$$d(v_i) + d(v_j) \ge n - 1$$

5. (a) Let  $a_n$  denote the number of ways of computing the product of n matrices. For example, the product of 3 matrices ABC could be computed in 2 ways: (AB)C or A (B·C).

Prove that 
$$a_n = \frac{(2n-2)!}{n!(n-1)!}$$

OR

(b) Determine the number of ways of placing 2t + 1 in distinguishable balls in three distinct boxes so that any two boxes together will contain more balls than the other one.

 $(15 \times 4 = 60)$ 

\*\*\*\*\*