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**ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT)**  
 ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)  
 Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
 DURATION: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

SUMMER SEMESTER, 2022-2023  
 FULL MARKS: 75

### CSE 4803: Graph Theory

Programmable calculators are not allowed. Do not write anything on the question paper.

Answer all 3 (three) questions. Figures in the right margin indicate full marks of questions with corresponding COs and POs in parentheses.

1. Consider the maze in Figure 1 where the numbers represent the corridors on each side of the maze. Suppose, you start from 1 and are supposed to find your way to the center labeled as 'Destination'.

7 × 5  
 (CO1)  
 (PO1)

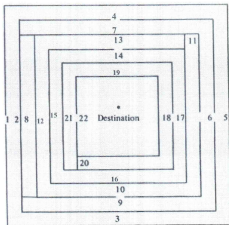


Figure 1: A drawing of a maze for Question 1

- Formulate a graph to appropriately represent the maze shown in Figure 1.
- Determine whether the graph from Question 1.a has a Unicursal line.
- Justify whether the graph from Question 1.a is an Euler graph. If it is not, how can you make it Euler?
- Determine whether the graph from Question 1.a has a Hamiltonian path.
- Find the center(s) of the graph from Question 1.a.
- How many edges must be removed to make the graph from Question 1.a a spanning tree? Draw one such spanning tree.
- Considering the spanning tree from Question 1.f, draw one fundamental circuit and one fundamental cut-set.

2. Answer the following questions:

2 × 10  
(CO1)  
(PO1)

- a) Prove that there can be no path longer than a Hamiltonian path (if it exists) in a graph.
- b) Prove that if a connected graph is arbitrarily traceable, it is an Euler graph.

3. Answer the following questions:

4 × 5  
(CO1)  
(PO1)

- a) Show that, in a group of seven people, it is impossible for every person to be friends with exactly three other people.
- b) Justify whether a connected graph with more than six odd-degree vertices can be decomposed into only three paths.
- c) Is a vertex  $v$  of a graph  $G$  a cut-vertex if  $G$  is arbitrarily traceable on  $v$ ?
- d) Prove that every vertex in a circuit has degree 2.