## 8.2 \# 18(f) (optional)

Let the cube be the set of points $\left(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, x_{4}\right)$ in $\mathbb{R}$ such that $0 \leq x_{i} \leq 1$ for each $i$. Then the set of vertices is the set of ordered 4 -tuples of zeros and ones. There are 16 vertices. Two vertices are connected if and only if their coordinates differ in exactly one position. The set of vertices with $x_{4}=0$ and edges connecting these vertices form $Q_{3}$ shown in black. The vertices with $x_{4}=1$ and edges connecting these form another copy of $Q_{3}$, shown in blue. Finally, red edges connect vertices in the black $Q_{3}$ and the blue $Q_{3}$ whose coordinates $x_{1}, x_{2}$, and $x_{3}$ are the same (but $x_{4}$ are different).


## 8.2 \#24 For which values of $n$ are these graphs bipartite?

(a) $K_{n}$
$K_{1}$ is bipartite if we allow one of the sets ( $V_{1}$ or $V_{2}$ using the notation in definition 5 on page 550 ) to be empty (the book does).
$K_{2}$ is bipartite because we can let one vertex be in $V_{1}$ and the other vertex to be in $V_{2}$.
$K_{n}$ for $n \geq 3$ is not bipartite: choose any 3 vertices. They all are pairwise connected, therefore there is no way to partition them into two disjoint sets $V_{1}$ or $V_{2}$ such that there are no edges within $V_{1}$ and no edges within $V_{2}$.
(b) $C_{n}$
$C_{n}$ is bipartite if and only if $n$ is even. Label the vertices by $1,2, \ldots$ consecutively along the cycle. If vertex 1 is in $V_{1}$ then vertex 2 must be in $V_{2}$, vertex 3 must be in $V_{1}$, vertex 4 must be in $V_{2}$, and so on. All vertices with odd number are in $V_{1}$ and all vertices with even number are in $V_{2}$. The last vertex is in $V_{1}$ if $n$ is odd and it is in $V_{2}$ if $n$ is even. But it is connected to vertex 1 . We see that if $n$ is odd, the graph is not bipartite, and if $n$ is even, the graph is bipartite.

## (d) $Q_{n}$ (optional)

$Q_{n}$ is bipartite for any $n$. Let $V_{1}$ consist of all vertices whose sum of coordinates is odd and let $V_{2}$ consist of all vertices whose sum of coordinates is even. Two vertices in $Q_{n}$ are connected if and only if their coordinates differ in only one position, therefore the sums of their coordinates have different parity, so they are in different sets.

