## **MATH 114**

## 8.2 # 18(f) (optional)

Let the cube be the set of points  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  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  $n \ge 3$  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*<sub>n</sub>

 $C_n$  is bipartite if and only if n is even. Label the vertices by 1, 2, ... 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.