

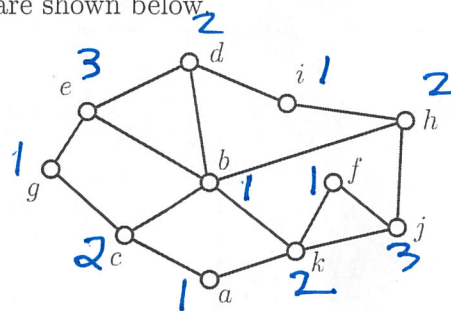
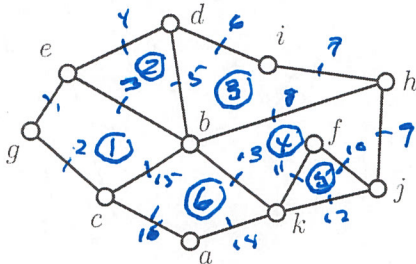
# Solutions

Student Name and ID Number

MATH 3012 Quiz 2, October 19, 2017 WTT

1. Two copies of the same planar graph  $G$  are shown below.

20  
= 8 + 4 + 4 + 4  
⑦



a. Verify Euler's formula for the graph  $G$ . You may mark on the left copy of  $G$  if you find it convenient to do so.

$$V - E + F = 2$$

$$V = 11 \quad E = 16 \quad F = 7$$

$$11 - 16 + 7 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

b. Find three vertices of  $G$  which form a clique of size 3.

$\{b, e, d\}$  or  $\{f, j, k\}$

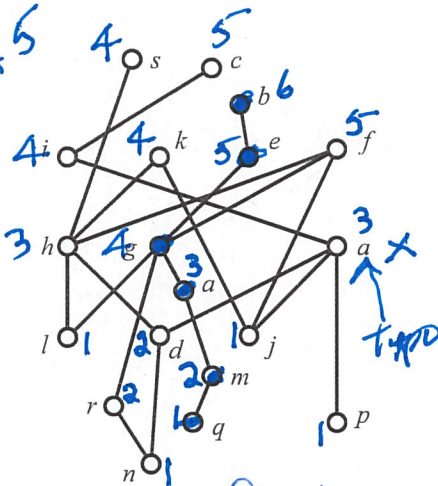
c. Show that  $\chi(G) = \omega(G) = 3$  by indicating a 3-coloring of  $G$  on the right copy. *A correct answer is shown. There are many others.*

d. Explain why  $G$  is not perfect by listing a sequence of vertices showing that  $G$  contains an induced cycle of size 9.

$(a, c, g, e, d, i, h, j, k)$

2. Consider the following poset.

26  
= 7 + 3 + 5



a. Find all points comparable to  $g$ .

$\{a, m, g, r, n, l, b, e, f\}$

b. Find all points which cover  $g$ .

$\{e, f\}$

c. Find all points which are covered by  $g$ .

$\{a, r\}$

d. Find a maximal chain of size 2.

$\{j, k\}$  or  $\{f, i\}$

e. Find a maximal chain of size 3.

$\{f, g, l\}$  or  $\{d, h, l\}$  or  $\{e, d, l\}$

f. Find the set of all maximal elements.

$\{s, c, k, b, f\}$

g. Find the set of all minimal elements.

$\{l, n, g, j, p\}$

h. Using the algorithm taught in class (recursively removing the set of minimal elements), find the height  $h$  of the poset and a partition of  $P$  into  $h$  antichains. Also find a maximum chain. You may indicate the partition by writing directly on the diagram.

The height  $h$  is 6 and  $\{b, e, g, a, m, g\}$  is a maximum chain.

10  
= 10 \* 1  
5

8. True-False. Mark in the left margin.

- T 1. There is a graph  $G$  with  $\omega(G) = 2$  and  $\chi(G) = 100$ . Shift graph, for example
- T 2. There is a graph  $G$  with  $\omega(G) = 3$  and  $\chi(G) = 100$ . Shift graph + triangle
- F 3. There is a planar graph  $G$  with  $\omega(G) = 2$  and  $\chi(G) = 100$ . 4-color theorem
- T 4. If  $\chi(G) = 2$ , then  $G$  is perfect.
- F 5. If  $\chi(G) = 3$ , then  $G$  is perfect. C5
- T 6. There is a graph  $G$  with 24 vertices and 100 edges such that  $\chi(G) = \omega(G) = 2$ .
- F 7. There is a planar graph with 24 vertices and 100 edges.  $E \leq 3V - 6$
- F 8. There is a poset with 3209 points having width 79 and height 49. ~~39~~ 79.39 < 80.40
- T 9. There is a poset with 3209 points having width 97 and height 94. = 3200
- F 10. When  $n \geq 3$ , the shift graph  $S_n$  contains a triangle.

..... 12  
 ----- 12  
 100 < 144

▲  
 Typo

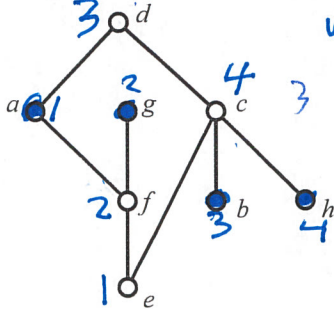
Page total 10

All pages: 46 + 44 + 10 = 100

12  
= 6+6

34. Find by inspection the width  $w$  of the following poset and find a partition of the poset into  $w$  chains. Also find a maximum antichain. You may indicate the partition by writing directly on the diagram.

A correct solution is shown. There are many others.



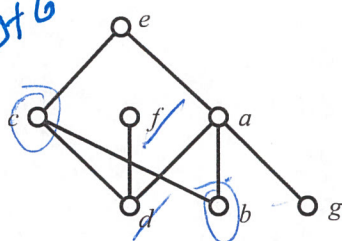
a. The width  $w$  is 4 and  $\{a, g, b, h\}$  is a maximum antichain.

b. This poset is not an interval order. Find by inspection four points which form a copy of  $2 + 2$ .  $\{a, f, b, c\}$  or  $\{a, f, h, c\}$  or  $\{g, f, b, c\}$  or  $\{g, f, h, c\}$

32

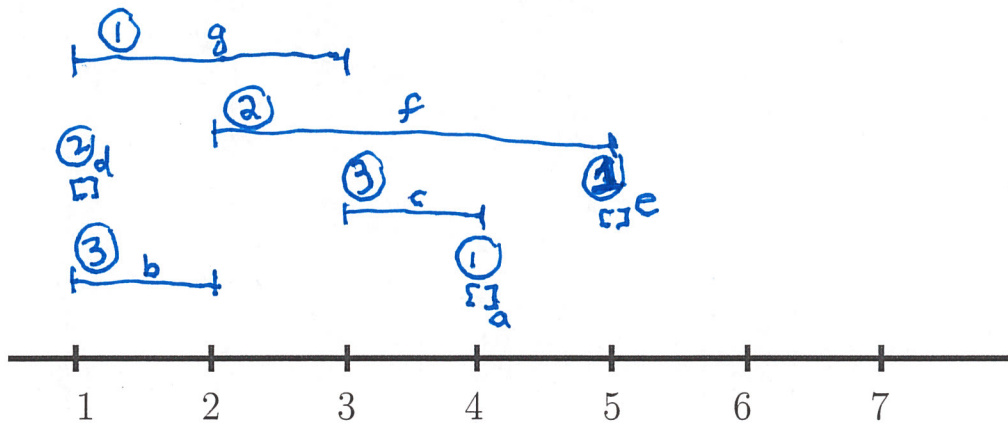
45. Shown below is the diagram of an interval order. Use the algorithm taught in class to find an interval representation by computing the down-sets and up-sets in the space provided. Then use the First Fit coloring algorithm to find the width  $w$  and a partition of the poset into  $w$  chains. Also, find a maximum antichain.

10+10+10+6



- 4  $D(a) = b d g$
- 1  $D(b) = \emptyset$
- 3  $D(c) = b d$
- 1  $D(d) = \emptyset$
- 5  $D(e) = a c b d g$
- 2  $D(f) = d$
- 1  $D(g) = \emptyset$

- $U(a) = e$
- $U(b) = a c e$
- $U(c) = e a c e f$
- $U(d) = a c e f$
- $U(e) = \emptyset$
- $U(f) = \emptyset$
- $U(g) = a e$



The width  $w$  is 3 and  $\{b, d, g\}$  is a maximum antichain.  
also  $\{c, f, g\}$ ,  $\{a, c, f\}$ ,  $\{b, f, g\}$