Graph Theory Problems And Solutions

This book is a tribute to Paul Erdos, the wandering mathematician once described as the "prince of problem solvers and the absolute monarch of problem posers." It examines the legacy of the many open problems he left to the world after his death in 1996.

The aim of this book is to introduce a range of combinatorial methods for those who want to apply these methods in the solution of practical and theoretical problems. Various tricks and strategies and proofing techniques, as well as some more advanced topics that go beyond the limits of a school curriculum. The topics include invariants, proofs by contradiction, the pigeonhole principle, proofs by coloring, double counting, combinatorics, binary numbers, graph theory, divisibility and remainders, logic, and many others. When students take science and computing classes in high school and college, they will be better prepared for both the foundations and advanced material. The book contains everything that is needed to run a successful mathematical circle.

Mathematical circles, with their question-driven approach and emphasis on problem solving, expose students to the type of mathematics that stimulates the development of logical thinking, creativity, analytical abilities, and mathematical reasoning. These skills, while scarcely introduced at school, are in high demand in the modern world. This book, a sequel to Mathematical Circle Diaries, Year 1, teaches how to think and solve problems in mathematics. The material, distributed among twenty-nine weekly lessons, includes detailed lectures and discussions, sets of problems with solutions, and contests and games. In addition, the book shares some of the know-how of running a mathematical circle. The book covers a broad range of problem-solving strategies and proofing techniques, as well as some more advanced topics that go beyond the limits of a school curriculum. The topics include invariants, proofs by contradiction, the pigeonhole principle, proofs by coloring, double counting, combinatorics, binary numbers, graph theory, divisibility and remainders, logic, and many others. When students take science and computing classes in high school and college, they will be better prepared for both the foundations and advanced material. The book contains everything that is needed to run a successful mathematical circle for a full year. This book, written by an author actively involved in teaching mathematical circles for fifteen years, is intended for teachers, math coaches, parents, and math enthusiasts who are interested in teaching math which promotes critical thinking. Motivated students can work through this book on their own. In the interest of fostering a greater awareness and appreciation of mathematics and its connections to other disciplines and everyday life, MSRI and the AMS are publishing books in the Mathematical Circles Library series as a service to young people, their parents and teachers, and the mathematics profession.

This textbook can serve as a comprehensive manual of discrete mathematics and graph theory for non-Computer Science majors; as a reference and study aid for professionals and researchers who have not taken any discrete math course before. It can also be used as a reference book for a course on Discrete Mathematics in Computer Science or Mathematics curricula. The study of discrete mathematics is one of the first courses on curricula in various disciplines such as Computer Science, Mathematics and Engineering education practices. Graphs are key data structures used to represent networks, chemical structures, games etc. and are increasingly used more in various applications such as bioinformatics and the Internet. Graph theory has gone through an unprecedented growth in the last few decades both in terms of theory and implementations; hence it deserves a thorough treatment which is not adequately found in any other contemporary books on discrete mathematics, whereas about 40% of this textbook is devoted to graph theory. The text follows an algorithmic approach for discrete mathematics and graph problems where applicable, to reinforce learning and to show how to implement the concepts in real-world applications.

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The aim of this book is to introduce a range of combinatorial methods for those who want to apply these methods in the solution of practical and theoretical problems. Various tricks and techniques are taught by means of exercises. Hints are given in a separate section and a third section contains all solutions in detail. A dictionary section gives definitions of the combinatorial notions occurring in the book. Combinatorial Problems and Exercises was first published in 1979. This revised edition has the same basic structure but has been brought up to date with a
series of exercises on random walks on graphs and their relations to eigenvalues, expansion properties and electrical resistance. In various chapters the author found lines of thought that have been extended in a natural and significant way in recent years. About 60 new exercises (more counting sub-problems) have been added and several solutions have been simplified. Written by two prominent figures in the field, this comprehensive text provides a remarkably student-friendly approach. Its sound yet accessible treatment emphasizes the history of graph theory and offers unique examples and lucid proofs. 2004 edition.

50 Years of Combinatorics, Graph Theory, and Computing advances research in discrete mathematics by providing current research surveys, each written by experts in their subjects. The book also celebrates outstanding mathematics from 50 years at the Southeastern International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory & Computing (SEICCGTC). The conference is noted for the dissemination and stimulation of research, while fostering collaborations among mathematiccal scientists at all stages of their careers. The authors of the chapters highlight open questions. The sections of the book include: Combinatorics; Graph Theory; Combinatorial Matrix Theory; Designs, Geometry, Packing and Covering. Readers will discover the breadth and depth of the presentations at the SEICCGTC, as well as current research in combinatorics, graph theory and computer science. Features: Commemorates 50 years of the Southeastern International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory & Computing with research surveys. Surveys highlight open questions to inspire further research. Chapters are written by experts in their fields. Extensive bibliographies are provided at the end of each chapter.

Because of its inherent simplicity, graph theory has a wide range of applications in engineering, and in physical sciences. It has of course uses in social sciences, in linguistics and in numerous other areas. In fact, a graph can be used to represent almost any physical situation involving discrete objects and the relationship among them. Now with the solutions to engineering and other problems becoming so complex leading to larger graphs, it is virtually difficult to analyze without the use of computers. This book is recommended in IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal for B.Tech Computer Science, NIT Arunachal Pradesh, NIT Nagaland, NIT Agartala, NIT Sikkim, Gauhati University, Dibrugarh University, North Eastern Regional Institute of Management, Assam Engineering College, West Bengal University of Technology (WBUT) for B.Tech, M.Tech Computer Science, University of Burdwan, West Bengal for B.Tech. Computer Science, Jadavpur University, West Bengal for M.Sc. Computer Science, Kalyani College of Engineering, West Bengal for B.Tech. Computer Science. Key Features: This book provides a rigorous yet informal treatment of graph theory with an emphasis on computational aspects of graph theory and graph-theoretic algorithms. Numerous applications to actual engineering problems are incorporated with software design and optimization topics.

Student's love Schaum's—and this new guide will show you why! Graph Theory takes you straight to the heart of graphs. As you study along at your own pace, this study guide shows you step by step how to solve the kind of problems you're going to find on your exams. It gives you hundreds of completely worked problems with full solutions. Hundreds of additional problems let you test your skills, then check the answers. So if you want to get a firm handle on graph theory—whether to ace your graph course, to supplement a course that uses graphs, or to build a solid basis for future study—there's no better tool than Schaum's. This guide makes a wonderful supplement to your class text, but it is so comprehensive that it can even be used alone as a complete graph theory independent study course.

This book is a collection of problems with detailed solutions which will prove valuable to students and research workers in mathematics, physics, engineering and other sciences. The topics range in difficulty from elementary to advanced level. Almost all the problems are solved in detail and most of them are self-contained. All relevant definitions are given. Students can learn important principles and strategies required for problem solving. Teachers will find this text useful as a supplement, since important concepts and techniques are developed through the problems. The material has been tested in the author's lectures given around the world. The book is divided into two volumes. Volume I presents the introductory problems, for undergraduate and advanced undergraduate students. In Volume II, the more advanced problems, together with detailed solutions, are collected, to meet the needs of graduate students and researchers. The problems included cover most of the new fields in theoretical and mathematical physics, such as Lax representation, Backlund transformation, soliton equations, Lie-algebra-valued differential forms, the Hirota technique, the Painleve test, the Bethe ansatz, the Yang -- Baxter relation, chaos, fractals, complexity, etc.

Originally published in 2006, reissued as part of Pearson's modern classic series.

The William Lowell Putnam Mathematics Competition is the most prestigious undergraduate mathematics problem-solving contest in North America, with thousands of students taking part every year. This volume presents the contest problems for the years 2001-2016. The heart of the book is the solutions; these include multiple approaches, drawn from many sources, plus insights into navigating from the problem statement to a solution. There is also a section of hints, to encourage readers to engage deeply with the problems before consulting the solutions. The authors have a distinguished history of engagement with, and preparation of students for, the Putnam and other mathematical competitions. Collectively they have been named Putnam Fellows (top five finisher) ten times. Kiran Kedlaya also maintains the online Putnam Archive.

Explores modern topics in graph theory and its applications to problems in transportation, genetics, pollution, perturbed ecosystems, urban services, and social inequalities. The author presents both traditional and relatively atypical graph-theoretical topics to best illustrate applications.

The fusion between graph theory and combinatorial optimization has led to theoretically profound and practically useful algorithms, yet there is no book that currently covers both areas together. Handbook of Graph Theory, Combinatorial Optimization, and Algorithms is the first to present a unified, comprehensive treatment of both graph theory and c

Covers the most important combinatorial structures and techniques. This is a book of problems and solutions which range in difficultly and scope from the elementary/student-oriented to open questions at the research level. Each problem is accompanied by a complete and detailed solution together with appropriate references to the mathematical literature, helping the reader not only to learn but to apply the relevant discrete methods. The text is unique in its range and variety -- some problems include straightforward manipulations while others are more complicated and require insights and a solid foundation of combinatorics and/or graph theory. Includes a dictionary of terms that makes many of the challenging problems accessible to those whose mathematical education is limited to highschool algebra.

Algorithmic discrete mathematics plays a key role in the development of information and communication technologies, and methods that arise in computer science, mathematics and operations research -- in particular in algorithms, computational complexity, distributed computing and optimization -- are vital to modern services such as mobile telephony, online banking and VoIP. This book examines
communication networking from a mathematical viewpoint. The contributing authors took part in the European COST action 293 – a four-year program of multidisciplinary research on this subject. In this book they offer introductory overviews and state-of-the-art assessments of current and future research in the fields of broadband, optical, wireless and ad hoc networks. Particular topics of interest are design, optimization, robustness and energy consumption. The book will be of interest to graduate students, researchers and practitioners in the areas of networking, theoretical computer science, operations research, distributed computing and mathematics.

Graph theory is a fascinating and inviting branch of mathematics. Many problems are easy to state and have natural visual representations, inviting exploration by new students and professional mathematicians. The goal of this textbook is to present the fundamentals of graph theory to a wide range of readers. The book contains many significant recent results in graph theory, presented using up-to-date notation. The author included the shortest, most elegant, most intuitive proofs for modern and classic results while frequently presenting them in new ways. Major topics are introduced with practical applications that motivate their development, and which are illustrated with examples that show how to apply major theorems in practice. This includes the process of finding a brute force solution (case-checking) when an elegant solution is not apparent. With over 1200 exercises, internet resources (e.g., the OEIS for counting problems), helpful appendices, and a detailed guide to different course outlines, this book provides a versatile and convenient tool for the needs of instructors at a large variety of institutions.

Graph Theory, Combinatorics and Algorithms: Interdisciplinary Applications focuses on discrete mathematics and combinatorial algorithms interacting with real world problems in computer science, operations research, applied mathematics and engineering. The book contains eleven chapters written by experts in their respective fields, and covers a wide spectrum of high-interest problems across these discipline domains. Among the contributing authors are Richard Karp of UC Berkeley and Robert Tarjan of Princeton; both are at the pinnacle of research scholarship in Graph Theory and Combinatorics. The chapters from the contributing authors focus on "real world" applications, all of which will be of considerable interest across the areas of Operations Research, Computer Science, Applied Mathematics, and Engineering. These problems include Internet congestion, high-speed communication networks, multi-object auctions, resource allocation, software testing, data structures, etc. In sum, this is a book focused on major, contemporary problems, written by the top research scholars in the field, using cutting-edge mathematical and computational techniques.

Concisely written, gentle introduction to graph theory suitable as a textbook or for self-study Graph-theoretic applications from diverse fields (computer science, engineering, chemistry, management science) 2nd ed. includes new chapters on labeling and communications networks and small worlds, as well as expanded beginner's material Many additional changes, improvements, and corrections resulting from classroom use

These notes were first used in an introductory course team taught by the authors at Appalachian State University to advanced undergraduates and beginning graduates. The text was written with four pedagogical goals in mind: offer a variety of topics in one course, get to the main themes and tools as efficiently as possible, show the relationships between the different topics, and include recent results to convince students that mathematics is a living discipline. Unusually clear, accessible introduction covers counting, properties of numbers, prime numbers, Aliquot parts, Diophantine problems, congruences, much more. Bibliography.

h Problem Solver is an insightful and essential study and solution guide chock-full of clear, concise problem-solving gems. All your questions can be found in one convenient source from one of the most trusted names in reference solution guides. More useful, more practical, and more informative, these study aids are the best review books and textbook companions available. Nothing remotely as comprehensive or as helpful exists in their subject anywhere. Perfect for undergraduate and graduate studies. Here in this highly useful reference is the finest overall view of finite and discrete math currently available, with hundreds of finite and discrete math problems that cover everything from graph theory and statistics to probability and Boolean algebra. Each problem is clearly solved with step-by-step detailed solutions. DETAILS - The PROBLEM SOLVERS are unique - the ultimate in study guides. - They are ideal for helping students cope with the toughest subjects. - They greatly simplify study and learning tasks. - They enable students to come to grips with difficult problems by showing them the way, step-by-step, toward solving problems. As a result, they save hours of frustration and time spent on groping for answers and understanding. - They cover material ranging from the elementary to the advanced in each subject. - They work exceptionally well with any text in its field. - PROBLEM SOLVERS are available in 41 subjects. - Each PROBLEM SOLVER is prepared by supremely knowledgeable experts. - Most are over 1000 pages. - PROBLEM SOLVERS are not meant to be read cover to cover. They offer whatever may be needed at a given time. An excellent index helps to locate specific problems rapidly. TABLE OF CONTENTS Introduction Chapter 1: Logic Statements, Negations, Conjunctions, and Disjunctions Truth Table and Proposition Calculus Conditional and Biconditional Statements Mathematical Induction Chapter 2: Set Theory Sets and Subsets Set Operations Venn Diagram Cartesian Product Applications Chapter 3: Relations Relations and Graphs Inverse Relations and Composition of Relations Properties of Relations Equivalence Relations Chapter 4: Functions Functions and Graphs Surjective, Injective, and Bijective Functions Chapter 5: Vectors and Matrices Vectors Matrix Arithmetic The Inverse and Rank of a Matrix Determinants Matrices and Systems of Equations, Cramer's Rule Special Kinds of Matrices Chapter 6: Graph Theory Graphs and Directed Graphs Matrices and Graphs Isomorphic and Homeomorphic Graphs Planar Graphs and Colorations Trees Shortest Path(s) Maximum Flow Chapter 7: Counting and Binomial Theorem Factorial Notation Counting Principles Permutations Combinations The Binomial Theorem Chapter 8: Probability Probability Conditional Probability and Bayes' Theorem Chapter 9: Statistics Descriptive Statistics Probability Distributions The Binomial and Joint Distributions Functions of Random Variables Expected Value Moment Generating Function Special Discrete Distributions Normal Distributions Special Continuous Distributions Sampling Theory Confidence Intervals Point Estimation Hypothesis Testing Regression and Correlation Analysis Non-Parametric Methods Chi-Square and Contingency Tables Miscellaneous Applications Chapter 10: Boolean Algebra Boolean Algebra and Boolean Functions Minimization Switching Circuits Chapter 11: Linear Programming and the Theory of Games Systems of Linear Inequalities Geometric Solutions and Dual of Linear Programming Problems The Simplex Method Linear Programming - Advanced Methods Integer Programming The Theory of Games Index WHAT THIS BOOK IS FOR Students have generally found finite and discrete math difficult subjects to understand and learn. Despite the publication of hundreds of textbooks in this field, each one intended to provide an improvement over previous textbooks, students of finite and discrete math continue
to remain perplexed as a result of numerous subject areas that must be remembered and correlated when solving problems. Various interpretations of finite and discrete math terms also contribute to the difficulties of mastering the subject. In a study of finite and discrete math, REA found the following basic reasons underlying the inherent difficulties of finite and discrete math: No systematic rules of analysis were ever developed to follow in a step-by-step manner to solve typically encountered problems. This results from numerous different conditions and principles involved in a problem that leads to many possible different solution methods. To prescribe a set of rules for each of the possible variations would involve an enormous number of additional steps, making this task more burdensome than solving the problem directly due to the expectation of much trial and error. Current textbooks normally explain a given principle in a few pages written by a finite and discrete math professional who has insight into the subject matter not shared by others. These explanations are often written in an abstract manner that causes confusion as to the principle's use and application. Explanations then are often not sufficiently detailed or extensive enough to make the reader aware of the wide range of applications and different aspects of the principle being studied. The numerous possible variations of principles and their applications are usually not discussed, and it is left to the reader to discover this while doing exercises. Accordingly, the average student is expected to rediscover that which has long been established and practiced, but not always published or adequately explained. The examples typically following the explanation of a topic are too few in number and too simple to enable the student to obtain a thorough grasp of the involved principles. The explanations do not provide sufficient basis to solve problems that may be assigned for homework or given on examinations. Poorly solved examples such as these can be presented in abbreviated form which leaves out much explanatory material between steps, and as a result requires the reader to figure out the missing information. This leaves the reader with an impression that the problems and even the subject are hard to learn - completely the opposite of what an example is supposed to do. Poor examples are often worded in a confusing or obscure way. They might not state the nature of the problem or they present a solution, which appears to have no direct relation to the problem. These problems usually offer an overly general discussion - never revealing how or what is to be solved. Many examples do not include accompanying diagrams or graphs, denying the reader the exposure necessary for drawing good diagrams and graphs. Such practice only strengthens understanding by simplifying and organizing finite and discrete math processes. Students can learn the subject only by doing the exercises themselves and reviewing them in class, obtaining experience in applying the principles with their different ramifications. In doing the exercises by themselves, students find that they are required to devote considerable more time to finite and discrete math than to other subjects, because they are uncertain with regard to the selection and application of the theorems and principles involved. It is also often necessary for students to discover those "tricks" not revealed in their texts (or review books) that make it possible to solve problems easily. Students must usually resort to methods of trial and error to discover these "tricks," therefore finding out that they may sometimes spend several hours to solve a single problem. When reviewing the exercises in classrooms, instructors usually request students to take turns in writing solutions on the boards and explaining them to the class. Students often find it difficult to explain in a manner that holds the interest of the class, and enables the remaining students to follow the material written on the boards. The remaining students in the class are thus too occupied with copying the material off the boards to follow the professor's explanations. This book is intended to aid students in finite and discrete math overcome the difficulties described by supplying detailed illustrations of the solution methods that are usually not apparent to students. Solution methods are illustrated by problems that have been selected from those most often assigned for class work and given on examinations. The problems are arranged in order of complexity to enable students to learn and understand a particular topic by reviewing the problems in sequence. The problems are illustrated with detailed, step-by-step explanations, to save the students large amounts of time that is often needed to fill in the gaps that are usually found between steps of illustrations in textbooks or review/outline books. The staff of REA considers finite and discrete math a subject that is best learned by allowing students to view the methods of analysis and solution techniques. This learning approach is similar to that practiced in various scientific laboratories, particularly in the medical fields. In using this book, students may review and study the illustrated problems at their own pace; students are not limited to the time such problems receive in the classroom. When students want to look up a particular type of problem and solution, they can readily locate it in the book by referring to the index that has been extensively prepared. It is also possible to locate a particular type of problem by glancing at just the material within the boxed portions. Each problem is numbered and surrounded by a heavy black border for speedy identification.

The history of mathematics is filled with major breakthroughs resulting from solutions to recreational problems. Problems of interest to gamblers led to the modern theory of probability, for example, and surreal numbers were inspired by the game of Go. Yet even with such groundbreaking findings and a wealth of popular-level books, research in recreational mathematics has often been neglected. The Mathematics of Various Entertaining Subjects now returns with a brand-new compilation of fascinating problems and solutions in recreational mathematics. This latest volume gathers together the top experts in recreational math and presents a compelling look at board games, card games, dice, toys, computer games, and much more. The book is divided into five parts: puzzles and brainteasers, geometry and topology, graph theory, games of chance, and computational complexity. Readers will discover what origami, roulette wheels, and even the game of Trouble can teach about math. Essays contain new results, and the contributors include short expositions on their topic's background, providing a framework for understanding the relationship between serious mathematics and recreational games. Mathematical areas explored include combinatorics, logic, graph theory, linear algebra, geometry, topology, computer science, operations research, probability, game theory, and music theory. Investigating an eclectic mix of games and puzzles, The Mathematics of Various Entertaining Subjects is sure to entertain, challenge, and inspire academic mathematicians and avid math enthusiasts alike.

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Read Book Graph Theory Problems And Solutions

This book supplements the textbook of the authors' "Lectures on Graph Theory" [6] by more than thousand exercises of varying complexity. The books match each other in their contents, notations, and terminology. The authors hope that both students and lecturers will find this book helpful for mastering and verifying the understanding of the peculiarities of graphs. The exercises are grouped into eleven chapters and numerous sections according to the topics of graph theory: paths, cycles, components, subgraphs, re-constructibility, operations on graphs, graphs and matrices, trees, independence, matchings, coverings, connectivity, matroids, planarity, Eulerian and Hamiltonian graphs, degree sequences, colorings, digraphs, hypergraphs. Each section starts with main definitions and brief theoretical discussions. They constitute a minimal background, just a reminder, for solving the exercises. The presented facts and a more extended exposition may be found in Proofs of the mentioned textbook of the authors, as well as in many other books in graph theory. Most exercises are supplied with answers and hints. In many cases complete solutions are given. At the end of the book you may find the index of terms and the glossary of notations. The "Bibliography" list refers only to the books used by the authors during the preparation of the exercisebook. Clearly, it mentions only a fraction of available books in graph theory. The invention of the authors was also driven by numerous journal articles, which are impossible to list here.

In its second edition, expanded with new chapters on domination in graphs and on the spectral properties of graphs, this book offers a solid background in the basics of graph theory. Introduces such topics as Dirac’s theorem on k-connected graphs and more.

Introductory treatment emphasizes graph embedding but also covers connections between topological graph theory and other areas of mathematics. Authors explore the role of voltage graphs in the derivation of genus formulas, explain the Ringel-Youngs theorem, and examine the genus of a group, including imbeddings of Cayley graphs. Many figures.


Graph Theory presents a natural, reader-friendly way to learn some of the essential ideas of graph theory starting from first principles. The format is similar to the companion text, Combinatorics: A Problem Oriented Approach also by Daniel A. Marcus, in that it combines the features of a textbook with those of a problem workbook. The material is presented through a series of approximately 360 strategically placed problems with connecting text. This is supplemented by 280 additional problems that are intended to be used as homework assignments. Concepts of graph theory are introduced, developed, and reinforced by working through leading questions posed in the problems. This problem-oriented format is intended to promote active involvement by the reader while always providing clear direction. This approach figures prominently on the presentation of proofs, which become more frequent and elaborate as the book progresses. Arguments are arranged in digestible chunks and always appear along with concrete examples to keep the readers firmly grounded in their motivation. Spanning tree algorithms, Euler paths, Hamilton paths and cycles, planar graphs, independence and covering, connections and obstructions, and vertex and edge colorings make up the core of the book. Hall’s Theorem, the König-Egervary Theorem, Dilworth’s Theorem and the Hungarian algorithm to the optional assignment problem, matrices, and Latin squares are also explored.

Binary Digital Image Processing is aimed at faculty, postgraduate students and industry specialists. It is both a text reference and a textbook that reviews and analyses the research output in this field of binary image processing. It is aimed at both advanced researchers as well as educating the novice to this area. The theoretical part of this book includes the basic principles required for binary digital image analysis. The practical part which will take an algorithmic approach addresses problems which find applications beyond binary digital image processing. The book first outlines the theoretical framework underpinning the study of digital image processing with particular reference to those needed for line image processing. The theoretical tools in the first part of the book set the stage for the second and third parts, where low-level binary image processing is addressed and then intermediate level processing of binary line images is studied. The book concludes with some practical applications of this work by reviewing some industrial and software applications (engineering drawing storage and primitive extraction, fingerprint compression). Outlines the theoretical framework underpinning the study of digital image processing with particular reference to binary line image processing Addresses low-level binary image processing, reviewing a number of essential characteristics of binary digital images and providing solution procedures and algorithms. Includes detailed reviews of topics in binary digital image processing with up-to-date research references in relation to each of the problems under study Includes some practical applications of this work by reviewing some common applications Covers a range of topics, organised by theoretical field rather than being driven by problem definitions.

The tool for visualization is Microsoft Visual C++. This popular software has the standard C++ combined with the Microsoft Foundation Classes (MFC) libraries for Windows visualization. This book explains how to create a graph interactively, solve problems in graph theory with minimum number of C++ codes, and provide friendly interfaces that makes learning the topics an interesting one. Each topic in the book comes with working Visual C++ codes which can easily be adapted as solutions to various problems in science and engineering.

This is a companion to the book Introduction to Graph Theory (World Scientific, 2006). The student who has worked on the problems will find the solutions presented useful as a check and also as a model for rigorous mathematical writing. For ease of reference, each chapter recaps some of the important concepts and/or formulae from the earlier book.


Professionelle elektronische Ausgabe erhältlich direkt bei http://diestel-graph-theory.com/german/Profi.html Detailliert und klar, sowie stets mit Blick auf das Wesentliche, führt dieses Buch in die Graphentheorie ein. Zu jedem Themenkomplex stellt es sorgfältig die Grundlagen dar und beweist dann ein oder zwei tiefere typische Sätze, oftmals ergänzt durch eine informelle Diskussion ihrer tragenden

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