

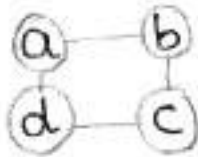
# Representing Graphs and Graphs

## Isomorphism:

### Adjacency lists:

can be used to represent a graph with no multiple edges

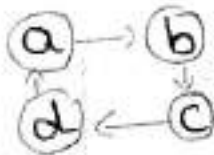
A table with 1 row per vertex, listing its adjacent vertices.



vertices	Adjacent vertices
a	b, d
b	a, c
c	b, d
d	a, c

### Directed Adjacency lists:

1 row per vertex, listing the terminal <sup>T.V</sup> vertices of each edge incident from the vertex.

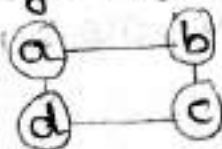


Initial T. vertex	T. vertices
a	b
b	
c	d
d	

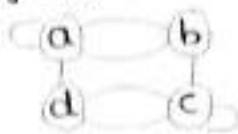
### Adjacency matrix:

Let the adjacency matrix

$A_G = [a_{ij}]$  of a graph  $G$  is the  $n \times n$  ( $n = |V|$ ) zero-one matrix, where  $a_{ij} = 1$  if  $\{v_i, v_j\}$  is an edge of  $G$ , and is 0 otherwise


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

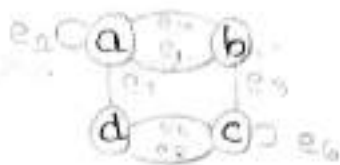
can extend to graphs with loops and multiple edges by letting each matrix element be the number of links (possibly  $> 1$ ) between the nodes.



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

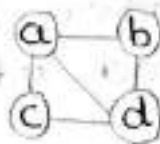
### Incidence matrices:

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be an undirected graph with  $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  and  $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ . Then the incidence matrix with respect to this ordering of  $V$  and  $E$  is the  $n \times m$  matrix  $M = [m_{ij}]$  where  $m_{ij} = 1$  if  $e_j$  is incident with  $v_i$ , and is 0 otherwise.



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Example 1:



Vertex	Adjacent Vertices
a	b, c, d
b	a, d
c	a, d
d	a, b, c

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Example 2:

use an adjacency list and adjacency matrix to represent the given graph.

Initial

Example

operation

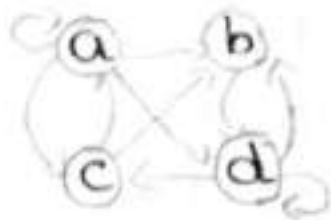
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des



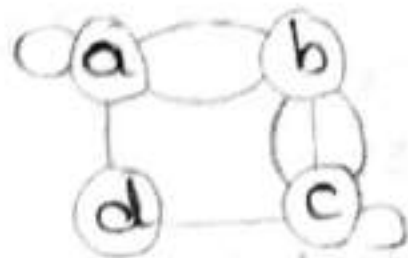
Initial vertex      Terminal vertex

a	a, b, c, d
b	d
c	a, b
d	b, c, d

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example : 3:

Draw an undirected graph represented by the given adjacency matrix.



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$