

### Múltiple Opción 3

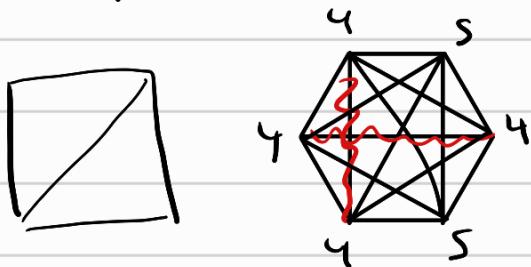
Sea  $a_n$  la longitud máxima de un recorrido (abierto o cerrado) del grafo completo  $K_n$ . Entonces:

- A)  $a_9 = 35$  y  $a_{10} = 40$ ; B)  $a_9 = 35$  y  $a_{10} = 41$ ; C)  $a_9 = 36$  y  $a_{10} = 40$ ; D)  $a_9 = 36$  y  $a_{10} = 41$ .

$K_n \quad n \text{ impar} \rightarrow$  tiene circuito euleriano

$a_9 =$  long Recorrido más largo en  $K_9 = 36$

$K_n \quad n \text{ par} \rightarrow$  no tiene circuito ni rec. euleriano



$\Rightarrow$  haz un recorrido eul. con # Aristas de  $K_n - \frac{n-1}{2}$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot 9}{2} - 5 + 1$$

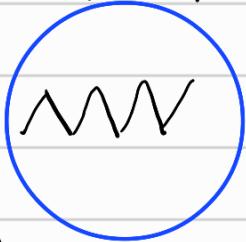
$$= 41$$

$G$  aciclico con 10 vértices, 3 componentes conexas.

Grado máximo = 2. Hallar el polinomio cromático en 2.

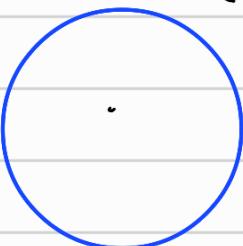
$G$  es un bosque con 3 arboles

$$T_1 = (V_1, E_1)$$



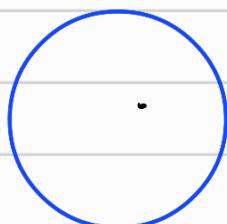
$$|V_1| = V_1$$

$$T_2 = (V_2, E_2)$$



$$|V_2| = V_2$$

$$T_3 = (V_3, E_3)$$



$$|V_3| = V_3$$

$$P_1(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)^{V_1-1}$$

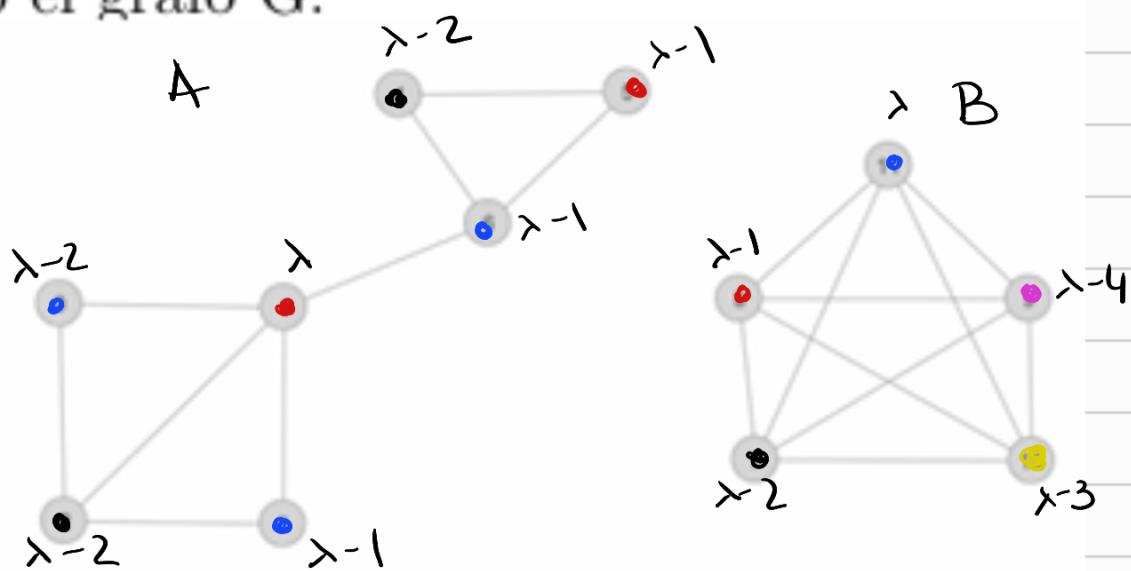
$$P_2(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)^{V_2-1}$$

$$P_3(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)^{V_3-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_G(\lambda) = \lambda^3 (\lambda-1)^{V_1+V_2+V_3-3} = \lambda^3 (\lambda-1)^7$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow P_G(2) = 8}$$

1. Dado el grafo G:



El polinomio cromático  $P(G, \lambda)$  es:

- (A)  ~~$[\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)][\lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-3)]$~~
- (B)  ~~$[\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)] + [\lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-4)]$~~
- (C)  ~~$[\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)] + [\lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^3]$~~
- (D)  ~~$[\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)][\lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-4)]$~~
- (E) (E)  $[\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)][\lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^3]$

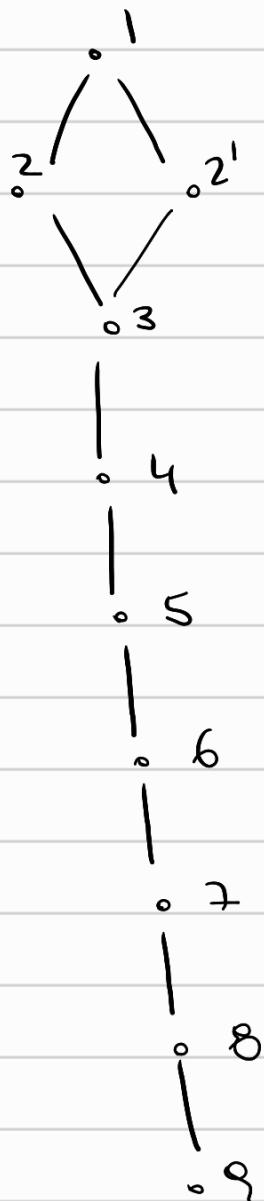
$$P_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-2)^3$$

$$P_B(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4)$$

Coloreamos A      Coloreamos B

$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_A(\lambda) \\ P_B(\lambda) \end{array} \right\}$  Regla del producto: la opción E

Cantidad de subgrafos homeomorfos a  $K_2$  en el grafo



$K_2$ :

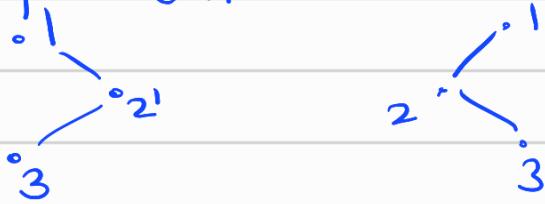
Un subgrafo homeomorfo a  $K_2$  es un camino simple abierto. Obs: el camino  $(5, 6, 7)$  y el  $(7, 6, 5)$  determinan el mismo subgrafo  $V = \{5, 6, 7\}$   
 $E = \{\{5, 6\}, \{6, 7\}\}$ .

→ tengamos cuidado de no contar doble.

Consideremos que empiezan en  $A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$  y terminan en  $B = \{1, 2, 2'\}$ : hay  $\underbrace{7}_{\#A} \cdot \underbrace{3}_{\#B} \cdot \underbrace{2}_{\cancel{4}} = 42$

Por cada par  $(a,b)$  de vértices hay 2 crn:

Ej:



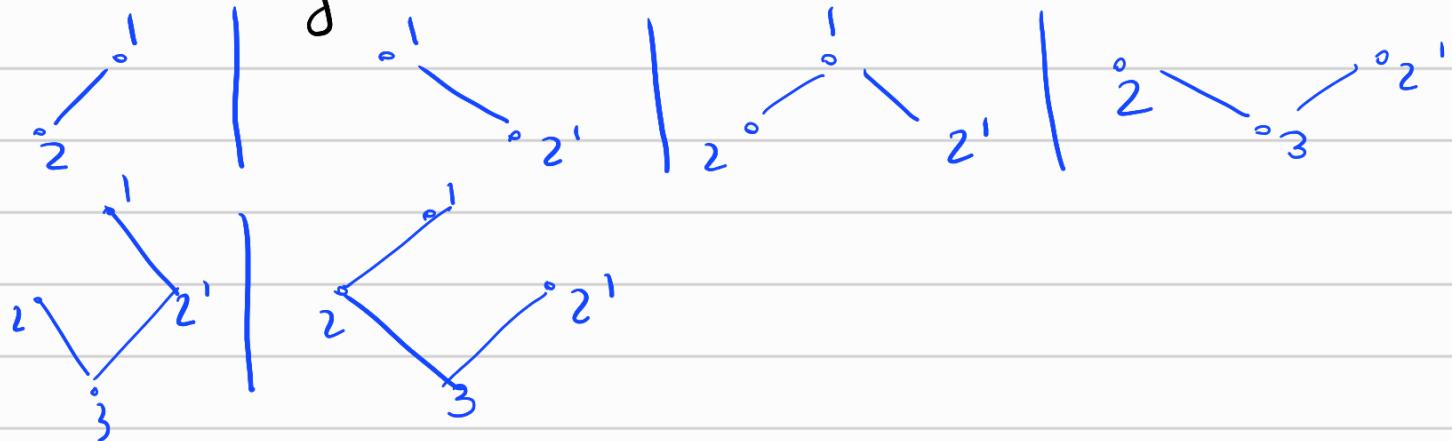
Crn. que empiezan en A terminan en A: (\*)

hay  $C_2^7 = \frac{7 \cdot 6}{2} = 21$

(no distinguimos el crn  $a-b$  del  $b-a$ ). (\*)

Crn. que empiezan en B y terminan en B:

hay  $C_2^3 \cdot 2 = 6$



En total hay  $42 + 21 + 6 = 69$ .