

Discrete Mathematics Comprehensive Exam

Fall 2018

Student Number:

Instructions: Complete 5 of the 7 problems, and **circle** their numbers below – the uncircled problems will **not** be graded.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Write **only on the front side** of the solution pages. A **complete solution** of a problem is preferable to partial progress on several problems.

1. Let G be a graph and $V_o = \{v \in V(G) : d_G(v) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$. Show that G has $|V_o|/2$ pairwise edge-disjoint paths linking vertices in V_o .
2. Let G be a graph and k be a positive integer. Show that $\chi(G) \leq k$ if, and only if, G has an acyclic orientation with no directed path of length k .
3. Suppose that G is a plane graph and assume that G contains a Hamilton cycle. Prove that the faces of G are 4-colorable.
4. Prove that every triangle-free graph G with n vertices and m edges has a bipartite subgraph with at least $\frac{4m^2}{n^2}$ edges. (Hint: Consider $G - x - N(x)$ for $x \in V(G)$.)
5. Fix $k \geq 2$. Using a *probabilistic approach*, prove that if G is a graph with $m \geq 1$ edges then G has a k -partite subgraph with at least $\frac{k-1}{k} \cdot m$ edges.
6. Let $G_{n,p}$ be the binomial random graph with vertex set $[n]$, where each of the $\binom{n}{2}$ edges of the complete graph K_n is included, independently, with probability p . Given a graph H , let $\alpha(H)$ denote the size of the largest independent set of H . Given $p = p(n) \in (0, 1]$, prove that $\mathbb{P}(\alpha(G_{n,p}) < 6 \ln n/p) \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
7. Let $G_{n,p}$ be the binomial random graph with vertex set $[n]$, where each of the $\binom{n}{2}$ edges of the complete graph K_n is included, independently, with probability p . Let \mathcal{E}_k denote the event that $G_{n,p}$ contains some collection of k edge-disjoint triangles. Give a complete proof of the estimate $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_k) \leq \left(\binom{n}{3} p^3\right)^k / k!$
(Remark: only submit a solution to the aforementioned estimate. If you have an idea how to improve this estimate for $k = x \binom{n}{3} p^3$ with $x \in (1, e)$, please email warnke@math.gatech.edu after the exam.)