

(1)

- (a) Determine the switch graph of the degree-sequence $(3, 3, 3, 2, 1)$.
- (b) Consider the degree sequence $d = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ and let G be the switch graph of d . How many vertices does G have? What is the degree-sequence of G ? Are C_3 and / or C_4 induced subgraphs of G ? ...

(2)

- (a) Let G be a 3-regular graph. Prove $\kappa(G) = \kappa'(G)$.
 - (b) Let G be a 4-regular graph. Prove $\kappa'(G) - \kappa(G) \leq 2$.
 - (c) Let \mathcal{Q}_d be the d dimensional hyper cube. Prove $\kappa(\mathcal{Q}_d) = \kappa'(\mathcal{Q}_d) = d$.
- (3) Let G be a graph and a, b distinct and non-adjacent vertices of G . Further, let X and Y be (a, b) -separators, i.e. a and b are in different maximal connected components of $G - X$ and $G - Y$. Let $X_a \subseteq G$ be the set of vertices in G , which are connected to a in $G - X$. Define X_b, Y_a and Y_b accordingly. Consider

$$Z_a := (X \cap Y_a) \cup (X \cap Y) \cup (Y \cap X_a)$$

and

$$Z_b := (X \cap Y_b) \cup (X \cap Y) \cup (Y \cap X_b)$$

and show that Z_a and Z_b separate a and b . Are Z_a and Z_b minimum separators if X and Y are minimum ones? Are Z_a and Z_b minimal separators if X and Y are?

- (4) Prove the local directed vertex version of Menger's theorem: Let G be a directed graph and x, y distinct, non-adjacent vertices of G . Then the minimal size of a directed separator equals the maximal number of directed, vertex disjoint xy -paths in G (A directed separator separates x from y , i.e. there is no path from x to y , but not necessarily y from x).
- (5) *Please hand in your solution of this exercise:* Prove the global undirected edge version of Menger's theorem: Let G be a finite undirected graph and x, y distinct vertices of G . Then $\kappa'(G)$ equals the minimum over all vertices $x \neq y$ over maximum number of pairwise edge-disjoint paths from x to y .

Hint: For $G = (V, E)$ consider the Graph $G^* = (V^*, E^*)$ with vertex set $V^* = V \cup E$ and edge set $E^* = \{(v, e) \in V \times E \mid v \in e\} \cup \left\{ (e, e') \in \binom{E}{2} \mid e \cap e' \neq \emptyset \right\}$. To generate G^* from G put a vertex on every edge and add additional edges in G^* between any two new vertices, if the corresponding edges in G share an endpoint. Now deduce the undirected edge version of Menger for G from the undirected vertex version of Menger for G^* .