

1. { 3 points } Suppose a graph has vertices of degrees 1, 1, 4, 4, and 6. How many edges does the graph have?

In the count of the degree of the graph every edge is counted twice. So, the number of edges is

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + 1 + 4 + 4 + 6) = \frac{16}{2} = 8 .$$

2. { 4 points }

(A) In a group of 15 people, is it possible for each to shake hands with exactly 3 other persons? Explain.

It is not possible. The corresponding graph would have had 15 vertices each of degree 3, i.e. a graph of degree $15 \cdot 3 = 45$ which is an odd number.

(B) In a group of 4 people, is it possible for each to shake hands with exactly 3 other persons? Explain.

It is possible. The corresponding graph is the **complete** graph with four vertices, i.e. each person shakes hands with the other three.

3. { 3 points } Either draw a graph with four vertices of degrees 1, 2, 3, 4 or explain why no such graph exists.

Here is an example for which one can draw a graph. Let the vertices are $v_1, v_2, v_3,$ and v_4 . Then the edges are defined as follows:
 $e_1 = \{v_1, v_3\}$, $e_2 = \{v_2, v_3\}$, $e_3 = \{v_2, v_4\}$, $e_4 = \{v_3, v_4\}$, and $e_5 = \{v_4\}$.

Bonus. { 5 points } Either draw a simple graph with nine edges and all vertices of degree 3 or explain why no such graph exists.

Let n be the number of vertices of the graph. Then the degree of the graph is $3n$. But it can be calculated as twice the number of edges, as well. So, $3n = 2 \cdot 9 = 18$ and therefore $n = 6$.

Here is an example for which one can draw a graph. Let the vertices are $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5,$ and v_6 . Then the edges are defined as follows:
 $e_1 = \{v_1, v_2\}$, $e_2 = \{v_1, v_3\}$, $e_3 = \{v_1, v_4\}$, $e_4 = \{v_2, v_3\}$, $e_5 = \{v_2, v_5\}$,
 $e_6 = \{v_3, v_6\}$, $e_7 = \{v_4, v_5\}$, $e_8 = \{v_4, v_6\}$, and $e_9 = \{v_5, v_6\}$.