

# Intro to Graph Theory: Exploring the Four Color Problem With Math Models

Sarala

### **Learning Objectives**

Basic Graph Theory Vocabulary Types of Graph Applications of Graph Theory Graph Coloring

Win a UCLA Keychain



lose your sense of smell or your ability to taste?

only be able to whisper or only be able to shout?

live in a world where robots or aliens ruled the world?

give up pizza or give up coffee forever?

never have to do laundry or never have to do dishes again?

be able to mind control people or be able to put words in people's mouths? live in a world where robots or aliens ruled the world?

be able to control fire or be able to control water?

have all your food overseasoned or underseasoned?

eat a delicious meal with no utensils or a mediocre meal with utensils?

#### Icebreaker Would you rather...

never get angry or never get jealous?

have a free day off on Friday or Monday?

be born with the head of a horse or the feet of a duck?

work in a high-paying job that you hate or in a low wage job you love? rather know a little about numerous topics or know a lot about a few specific topics?

have excellent cooking skills or excellent organizing skills?

be able to mind control people or be able to put words in people's mouths?

never have a car or never have a pet? always have to tell the truth or never be able to speak again? never be able to take a shower again or never be able to take a bath again?

spend a year on an

island with someone

who never stopped

talking or completely

alone?

have the power to fall

asleep on command or

the power to wake up

on command?

spend the rest of your life without music or without movies?

let a random person cut your hair or let a random person color your hair?

let a random person cut your hair or let a random person color your hair?

have a car that always has fuel or a car that never needs repairs?

be an infamous villain or an unknown superhero? be great at something nobody cares about or average at something everyone cares about?

only be able to drink coffee or never be able to drink it again?

be in a room for a week with only one movie to watch or only one book to read?

#### Why Model Math?

"Students who use accurate visual representations are six times more likely to correctly solve mathematics problems than are students who do not use them."

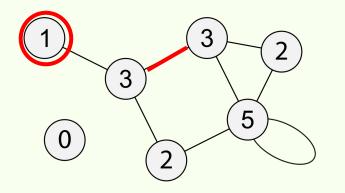
(Boonen, van Wesel, Jolles, & van der Schoot, 2014)

# What is a Graph

Data structures show relationships in computer science, biology, linguistics, and between many objects like web pages, programs, places, and people

Vertices can represent objects like courses or social media accounts.

Edges represent relationships like an order of courses or a social media friendships.





beyonce 🤣 Follow Message

+8 •••



Beyoncé act ii COWBOY CARTER out now ⊘ www.beyonce.com + 1



jayz 🤣 Follow 🥺 🚥 1 post 745K followers 1 following 🕫 rocnation.com





4,913 posts 152M followers 1,632 following

badgalriri ⊘rihanna.lnk.to/savagex + 4



haled 🤣	Follow	Message	+은	•••



GOD IS THE GREATEST ! ... Contact Roc Nation Management for bookings and business inquiries & www.gatorade.com/drops/dj-khaled-capsule-collection%23bottle + 4





893 posts 253M followers 1,483 following

Jennifer Lopez

Artist ♥ This Is Me...Live Tour Tickets Available Now ♥ Can't Get Enough (Dutty Remix) Feat. @duttypaul OUT NOW Ø jenniferlopez.Ink.to/CGEDuttyRemixIN + 3



leomessi 🧇



1,191 posts 502M followers 314 following

Leo Messi Athlete

Bienvenidos a la cuenta oficial de Instagram de Leo Messi / Welcome to the official Leo Messi Instagram account © apple.co/msmessi + 1

### **Data Structure**

	Jay Z	Beyonce	Rihanna	J Lo	DJ Khaled	Lionel Messi
Jay Z						
Beyonce						
Rihanna						
J Lo						
DJ Khaled						
Lionel Messi						

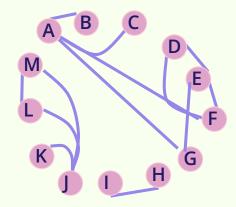
A graph is a set of vertices and edges that connect them

The precise way to represent this graph is to identify its set of vertices V:

*V* = {A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M},

and its *set of edges E* between these vertices:

 $E = \{AG, AB, AC, LM, JM, JL, JK, ED, FD, HI, FE, AF, GE\}.$ 

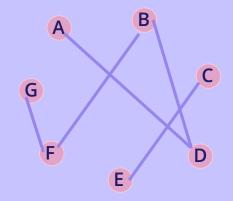


**Andand B** are *incident* vertices you get the point

What does this graph look like?

*V* = {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}

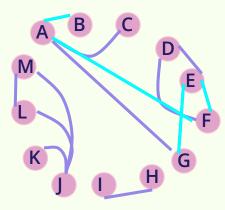
 $E = \{AD, BD, FB CE, FG\}.$ 

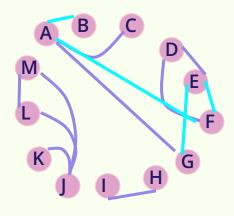


Path from vertex x to y in a graph is a list of vertices, in which successive vertices are connected by edges in the graph.

For example, BAFEG is path from B to G in the graph above.

A **simple path** has no vertex repeated. For example, BAFEGAC is not a simple path.

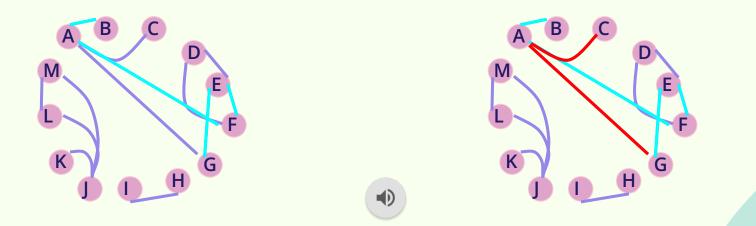




Path from vertex x to y in a graph is a list of vertices, in which successive vertices are connected by edges in the graph.

For example, BAFEG is path from B to G in the graph above.

A **simple path** has no vertex repeated. For example, BAFEGAC is not a simple path.

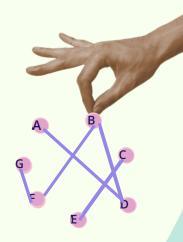


A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece if picked up by any vertex.

A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A complete graph has edges between every pair of vertices

An empty graph has no edges and just vertices

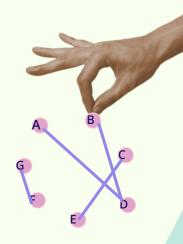


A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece if picked up by any vertex.

A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A complete graph has edges between every pair of vertices

An empty graph has no edges and just vertices

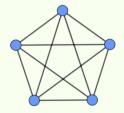


A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece if picked up by any vertex.

A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A complete graph has edges between every pair of vertices

An empty graph has no edges and just vertices



A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece picked up by any vertex.

A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A complete graph has edges between every pair of vertices

An **empty graph** has no edges and just vertices



A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece picked up by any vertex.

A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A complete graph has edges between every pair of vertices

An empty graph has no edges and just vertices



A graph is **connected** if there is a path from every vertex to every other vertex in the graph. Intuitively, if the vertices were physical objects and the edges were strings connecting them, a connected graph would stay in one piece if picked up by any vertex.

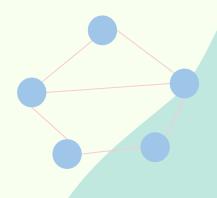
A graph which is **not connected** is made up of connected components. For example, the graph above has three connected components: {I, H}, {J, K, L, M} and {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}.

A **complete graph** has edges between every pair of vertices

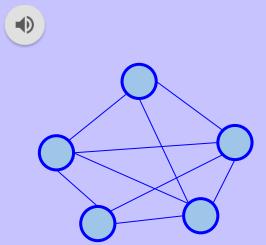
An empty graph has no edges and just vertices

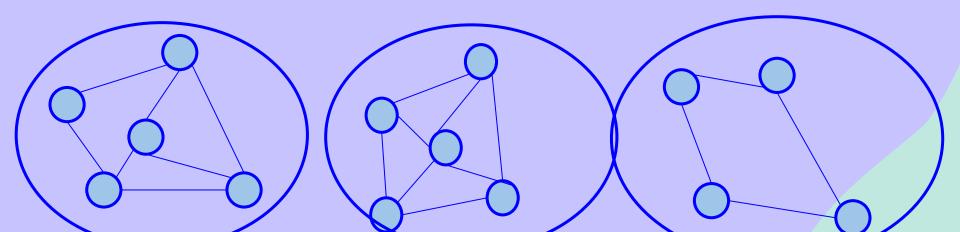






### Which Graphs Are Planar?



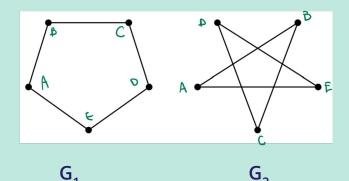


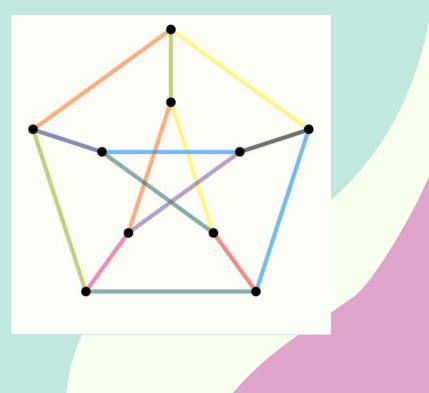
# Isomorphisms

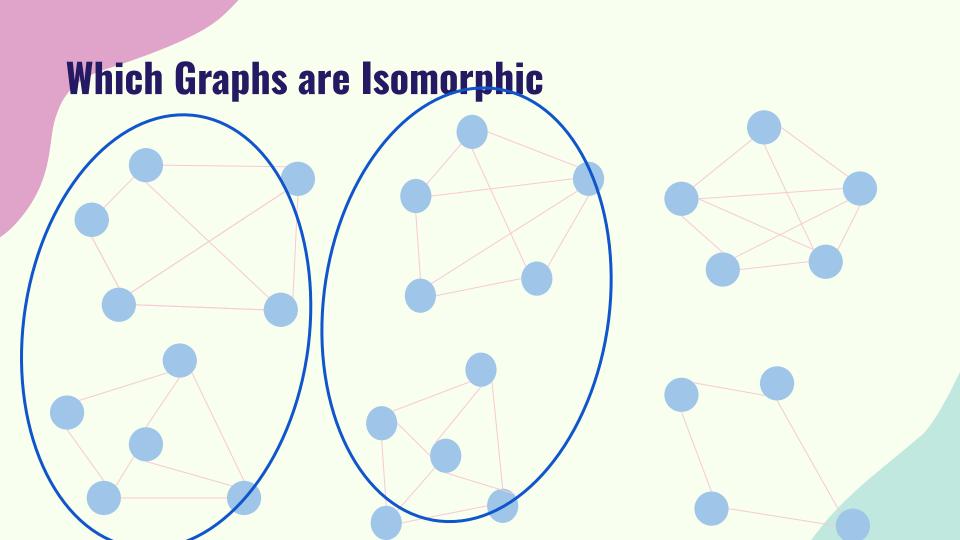
Different models that represent graphs with the same set of vertice and edges are isomorphisms

**G**<sub>2</sub>

Graphs G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub>  $V = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$  $E = \{AB, BC, CD, DE, EA\}$ 







# **Graph Coloring**

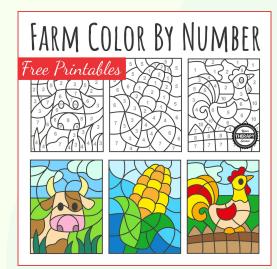
Let G be a graph and C be a set of colors,

for example C = {black, white} or C = {1, 2}

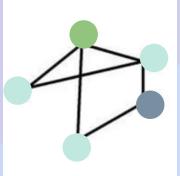
A **proper coloring** of G by C is to assign a color from C to every vertex, such that in every edge vw, the vertices v and w have different colors.

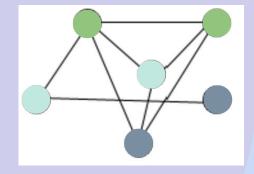


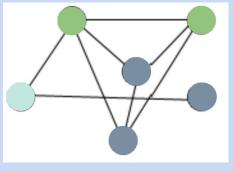




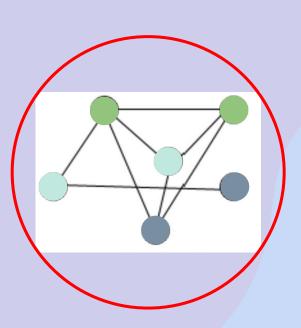
# **Which Graph is Has Proper Coloring?**

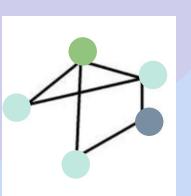


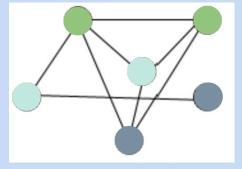


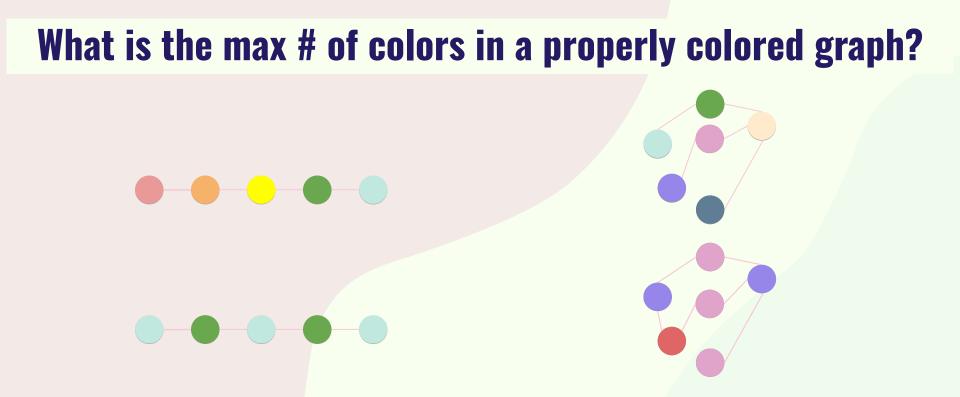


### **Which Graph is Has Proper Coloring?**





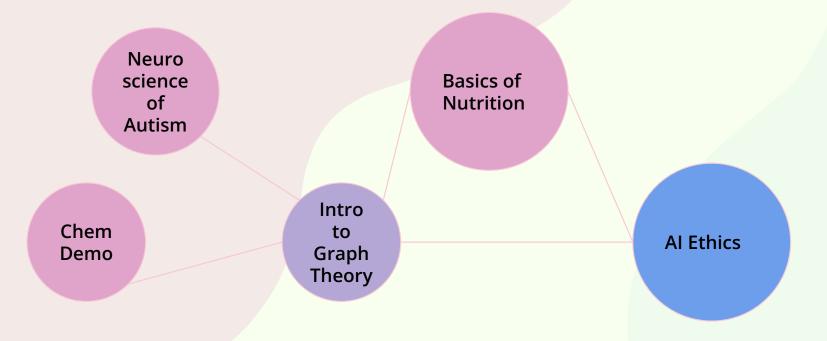




What is the <u>min</u> # of colors in a properly colored graph? this number is known as the *chromatic number* 

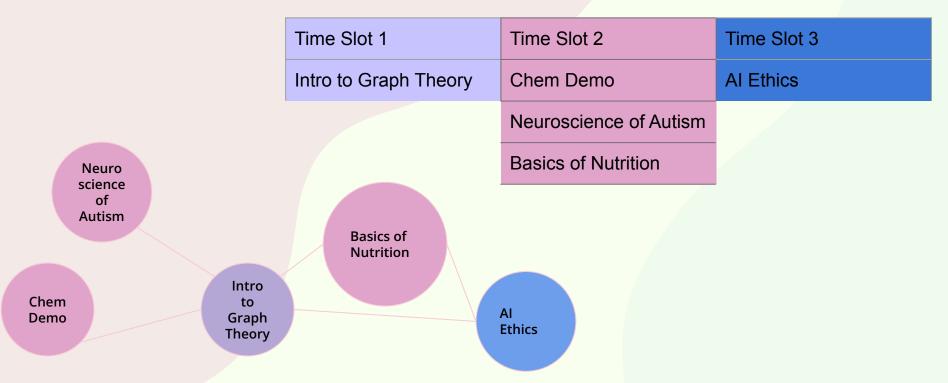
# **Applications of Graph Coloring: Time Table**

creating a time table with classes or exams that partially conflict



# **Applications of Graph Coloring: Time Table**

creating a time table with classes or exams that partially conflict

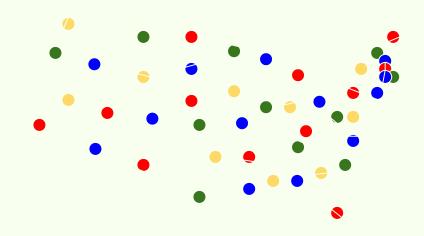


# **Applications of Graph Coloring: Map Coloring**



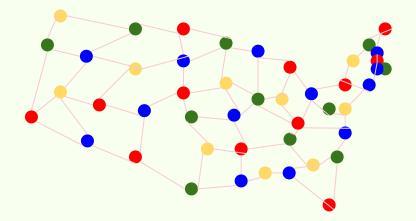
Each state represents a vertex

# **Applications of Graph Coloring: Map Coloring**



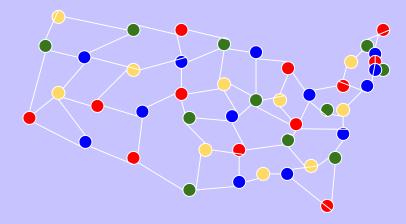
Each state represents a vertex

# **Applications of Graph Coloring: Map Coloring**

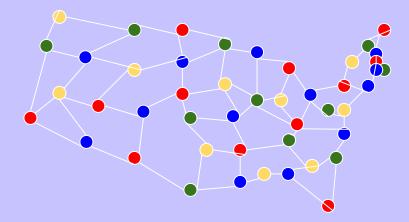


Each state represents a vertex Each edge represents a border And you have a map graph!

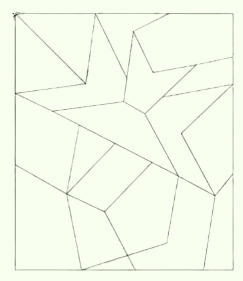
# **Are Map Graphs Planar or Nonplanar?**

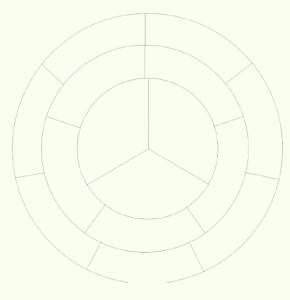


### What is the Chromatic Number of Map Graphs?



### **Practice Graph Coloring Your Own Map!**



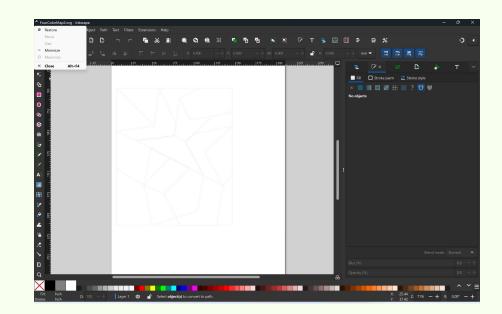


Break of into groups of 4 Objective: Color the graph with minimum colors

# **Laser Cutting Math Models**

Laser cutting comprises of a few step:

- 1) Designing file (Inkscape or CorelDraw)
- 2) Saving as a .svg



# **Laser Cutting Math Models**

Laser cutting comprises of a few step:

- 1) Designing file (Inkscape or CorelDraw)
- 2) Saving as a .svg
- 3) Printing on a laser cutter in a makerspace (UCLA has two!)
  - a) You can choose to raster, laser cut, or laser etch





