

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
February, 2025

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Sc.  
Year : III

Course : COMP 323  
Semester : II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date 27 FEB 2025

SECTION "A"  
[10Q.  $\times$  0.5 = 5 marks]

Fill in the blank space(s) by the most appropriate word(s) or symbol(s).

- Two graphs are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ if there exists a one-to-one correspondence between vertex sets that preserve adjacency.
- A graph is called a Eulerian graph if it contains a Eulerian \_\_\_\_\_ which is a trail that visits every edge exactly once.
- The maximum number of edges in a simple graph with  $n$  vertices is given by  $|E| \leq$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- The number of spanning trees of a complete graph with  $n$  vertices is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
- In an undirected graph, the integral power of the adjacency matrix  $A^k$  gives the number of paths of length \_\_\_\_\_ between any two vertices.
- The diameter of a tree is the length of the \_\_\_\_\_ path between any two vertices.
- The number of fundamental circuits in a connected graph with  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges is given by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A bridge in a connected graph is an edge whose removal increases the number of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Three Utilities Problem proves that \_\_\_\_\_ is non-planar.
- Hall's matching condition is necessary and sufficient condition for a bipartite graph to have a perfect matching. The condition is that for every subset  $S$  of the vertices in one set of the partition, the number of neighbors should be at least \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION "B"**  
[10 Q.  $\times$  0.5 = 5 marks]

Fill in the blank space(s), **DO NOT TICK**, by selecting the most appropriate answers from among the given ones.

11. If a graph has exactly two vertices of odd degree, then it has \_\_\_\_\_.  
[an Eulerian path; a Hamiltonian path; an Eulerian circuit; a Hamiltonian cycle]

12. A Hamiltonian graph must have \_\_\_\_\_.  
[at least one vertex of degree one; a cycle that visits every edge exactly once; a cycle that visits every node exactly once; no cycles at all]

13. A graph  $G$  with  $n$  vertices contains a Hamiltonian cycle if it satisfies:

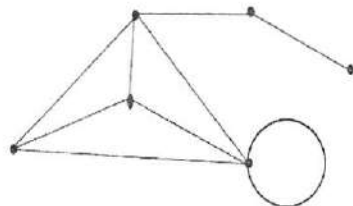
$\sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) = 2 E ;$	$\deg(v) \geq \frac{n}{2} \forall v \in V;$
$v \text{ is odd } \forall v \in V;$	$ E  = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ ]

14. The maximum number of edges in a planar simple graph with  $n$  vertices is

[ $3n - 6;$                        $n^2 - n;$                        $2n - 5;$                        $4n - 8$ ]

15. The Petersen graph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[planar; non-planar; bipartite; Eulerian]

16. The number of regions in the graph below is \_\_\_\_\_.

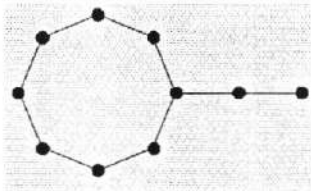


[4;                      5;                      6;                      7]

17. What will be the chromatic number for an isolated graph with  $n$  vertices?

[ 0                      1;                      2;                       $n$ ]

18. The number of centers of the graph below is \_\_\_\_\_.



[1;                      2;                      3;                      4]

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19. The critical path in an activity network is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [a mixture of all the paths;
- the longest path
- the shortest path;
- a path that operates from the starting node to the end node]

20. In any graph  $G$ , the relation between chromatic number  $\chi(G)$  and clique number  $\omega(G)$  is given by \_\_\_\_\_.

$$[\chi(G) \geq \omega(G); \quad \omega(G) \geq \chi(G); \quad \chi(G) \geq \omega(G) + 1; \quad \omega(G) \geq \chi(G) + 1]$$

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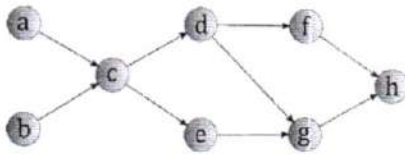
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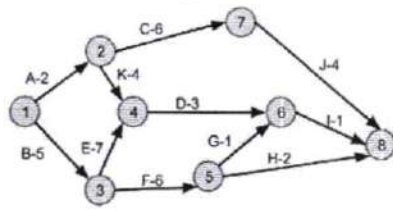
Course : COMP 323  
Semester : II  
F. M. : 40

SECTION "C"  
[2Q. × 6 = 12 marks]

1. Define activity network. [1+2.5+2.5]  
a. Find the topological ordering of the directed graph given below.



- b. Find the critical path from the activity network below.



2. Explain the concept of matching in a graph. Differentiate between maximal matching, maximum matching, and perfect matching with suitable examples. Also, state Hall's Matching Theorem for a bipartite graph. [1+2+3]

**OR**

State Marriage Theorem. Discuss Gale-Shapley algorithm for stable marriage. Find the stable matching for men with the following preferences: [1+2+3]

Men Preference List (Most Preferred → Least Preferred)

M<sub>1</sub> W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>

M<sub>2</sub> W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>

M<sub>3</sub> W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>

M<sub>4</sub> W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>, W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>

M<sub>5</sub> W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>

M<sub>6</sub> W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>4</sub>, W<sub>6</sub>, W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, W<sub>5</sub>

Women Preference List (Most Preferred → Least Preferred)

W<sub>1</sub> M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>6</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>5</sub>

W<sub>2</sub> M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>6</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>5</sub>

W<sub>3</sub> M<sub>5</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>6</sub>

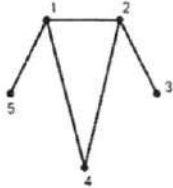
W<sub>4</sub> M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>6</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>5</sub>

W<sub>5</sub> M<sub>6</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>5</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>

W<sub>6</sub> M<sub>5</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>6</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>

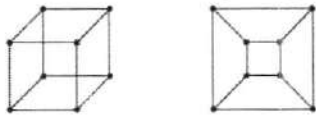
SECTION "D"  
[5Q. × 4 = 20 marks]

3. Define self-complementary graph. Prove that the graph given below is self-complementary. [1+3]



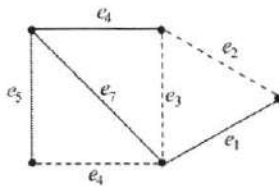
**OR**

- Show that the following two graphs are isomorphic. [4]



4. Find the chromatic polynomial of cycle graph  $C_4$  for given  $k$  colors. Also, find the number possible ways to color  $C_4$  using 5 colors. [3+1]

5. Find the fundamental cycle matrix and fundamental cut-set matrix of the given graph below.



6. Deduce the maximum and minimum height of a binary tree with  $n$  vertices. [2+2]

7. Given the following Primitive Connection Matrix  $P$ :

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

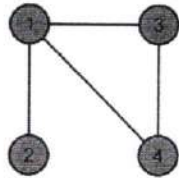
Find the Transmission Matrix  $T$  by calculating  $T = P + P^2 + P^3 + \dots$ , where the sum is taken until no new connections appear. [4]

SECTION "E"  
[4 Q. × 2 = 8 marks]

8. Find the dual of the complete graph  $K_4$ .

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9. Find the number of spanning tree of the graph



10. Verify that a simple connected graph is Eulerian if every vertex of the graph is even.
11. Prove that the number of edges of a complete graph  $K_n$  is  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ .