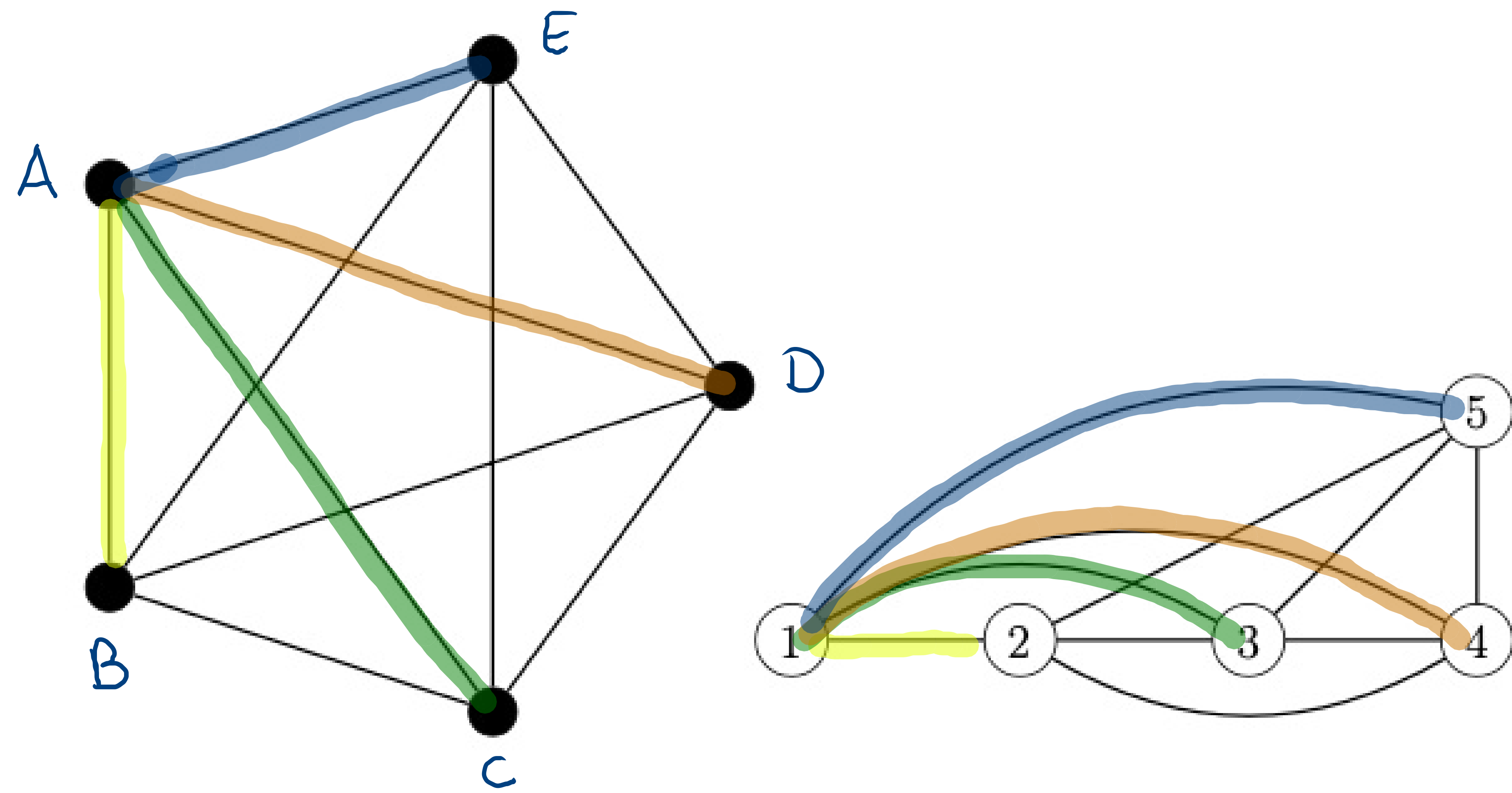
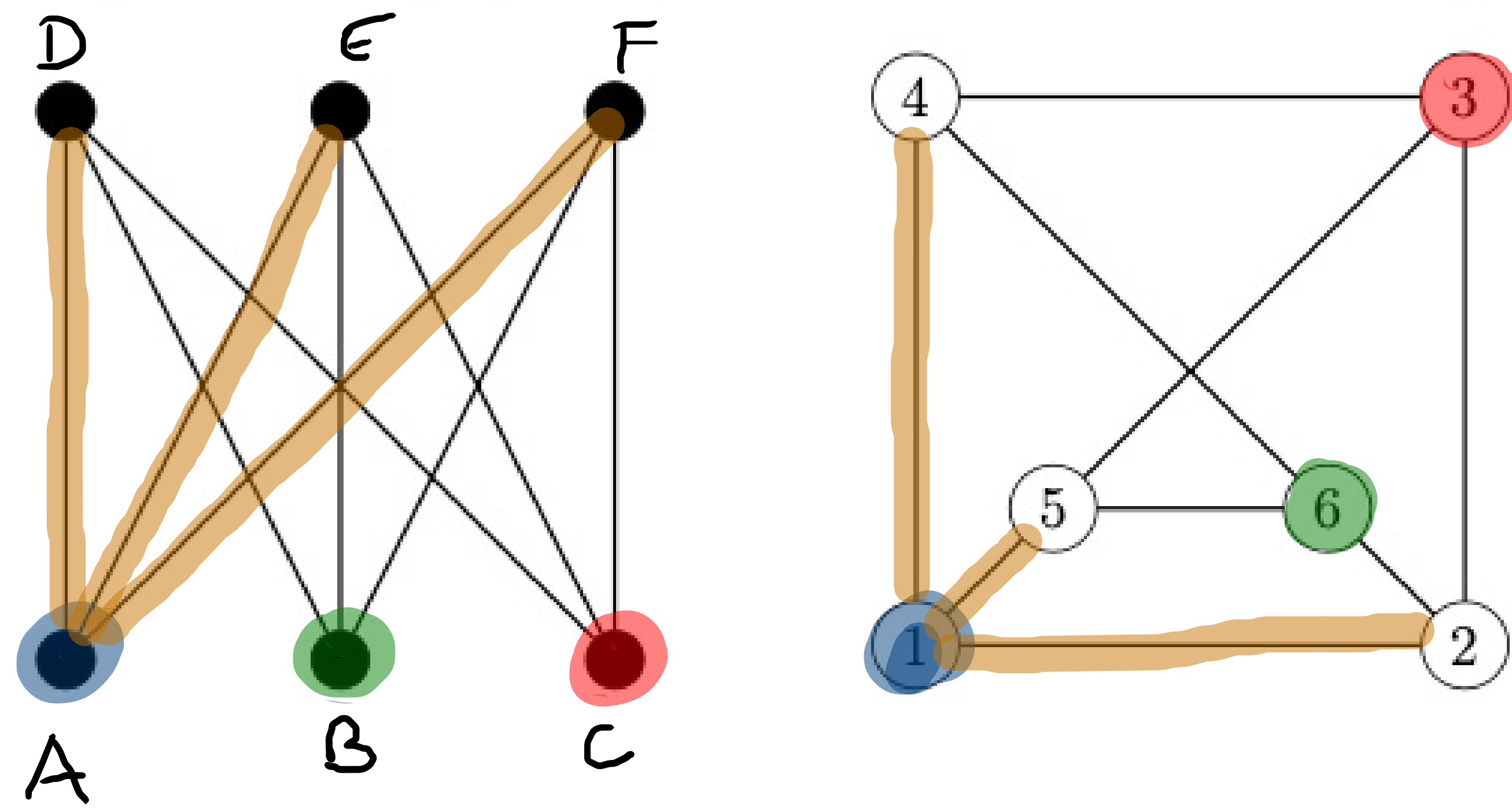


3.2.7 Montrer que les deux graphes représentés ci-dessous sont isomorphes.



1	$\{A, B\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{1, 2\}$
2	$\{A, C\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{1, 3\}$
3	$\{A, D\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{1, 4\}$
4	$\{A, E\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{1, 5\}$
5	$\{B, C\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{2, 3\}$
6	$\{B, D\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{2, 4\}$
7	$\{B, E\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{2, 5\}$
8	$\{C, D\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{3, 4\}$
9	$\{C, E\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{3, 5\}$
10	$\{D, E\}$	$\xrightarrow{\phi}$	$\{4, 5\}$

3.2.8 Montrer que les deux graphes représentés ci-dessous sont isomorphes.



Graphe biparti

$K_{3,3}$

$$\{A, D\} \longmapsto \{1, 4\}$$

$$\{A, E\} \longmapsto \{1, 5\}$$

$$\{A, F\} \longmapsto \{1, 2\}$$

$$\{B, D\} \longmapsto \{6, 4\}$$

$$\{B, E\} \longmapsto \{6, 5\}$$

$$\{B, F\} \longmapsto \{6, 2\}$$

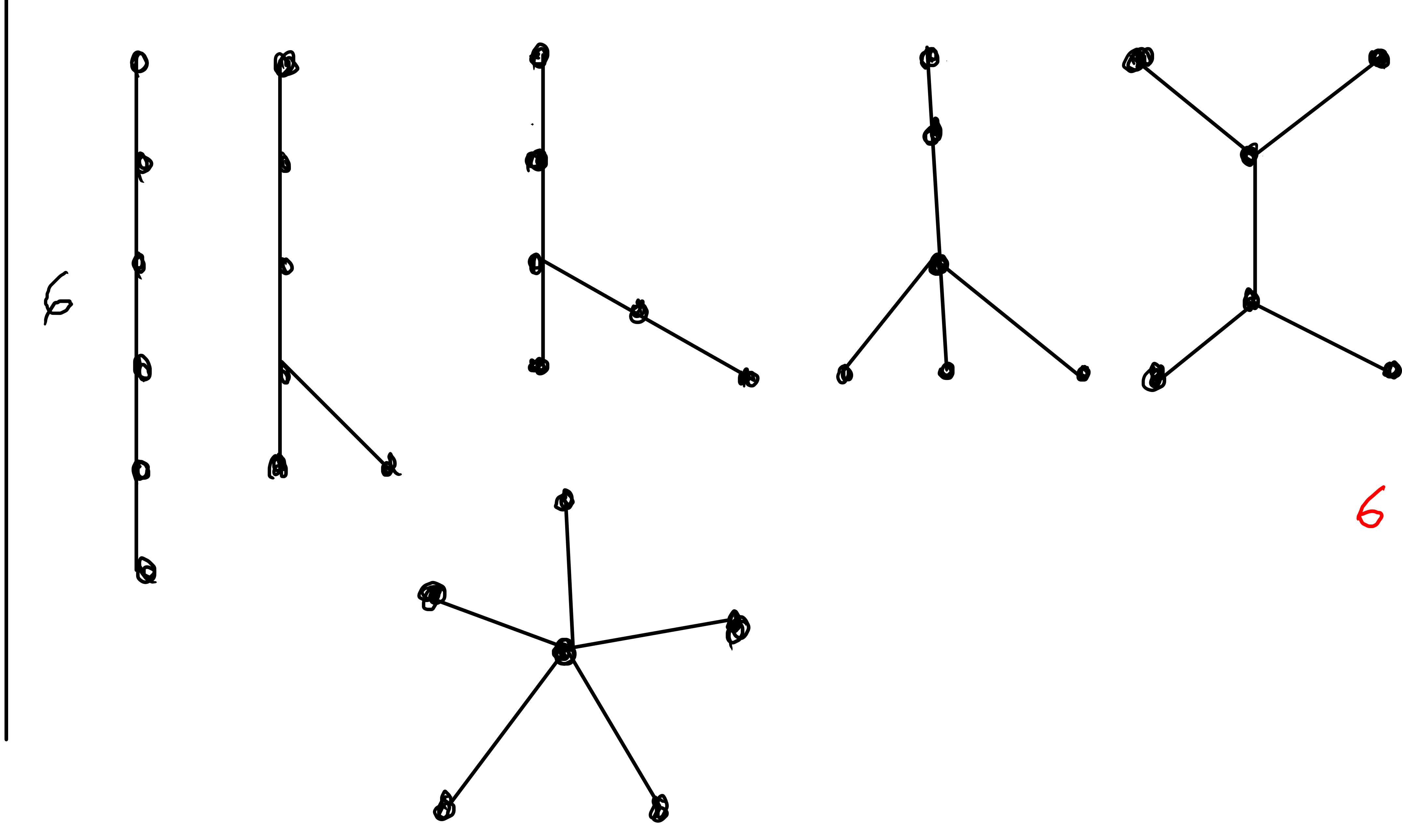
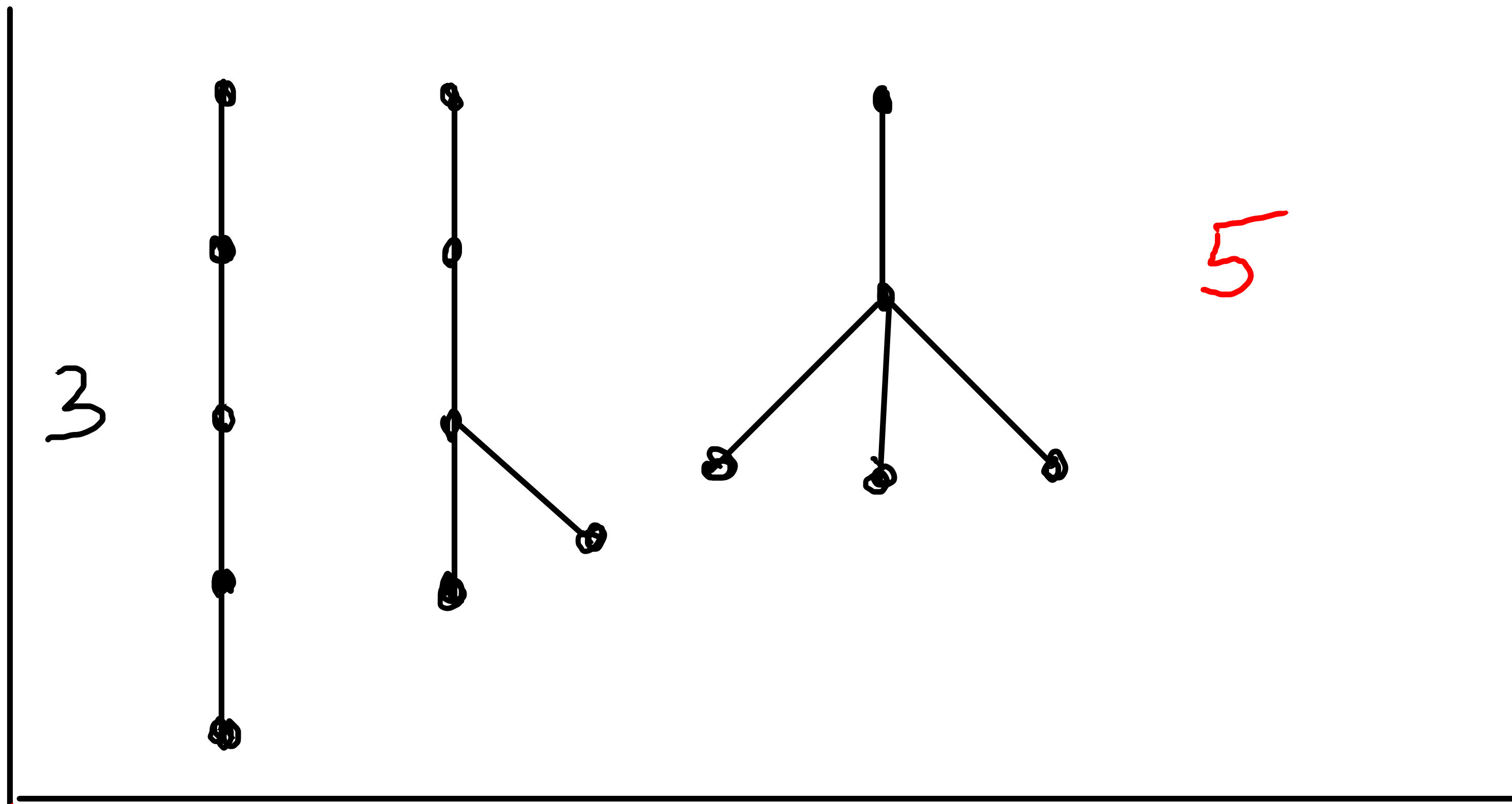
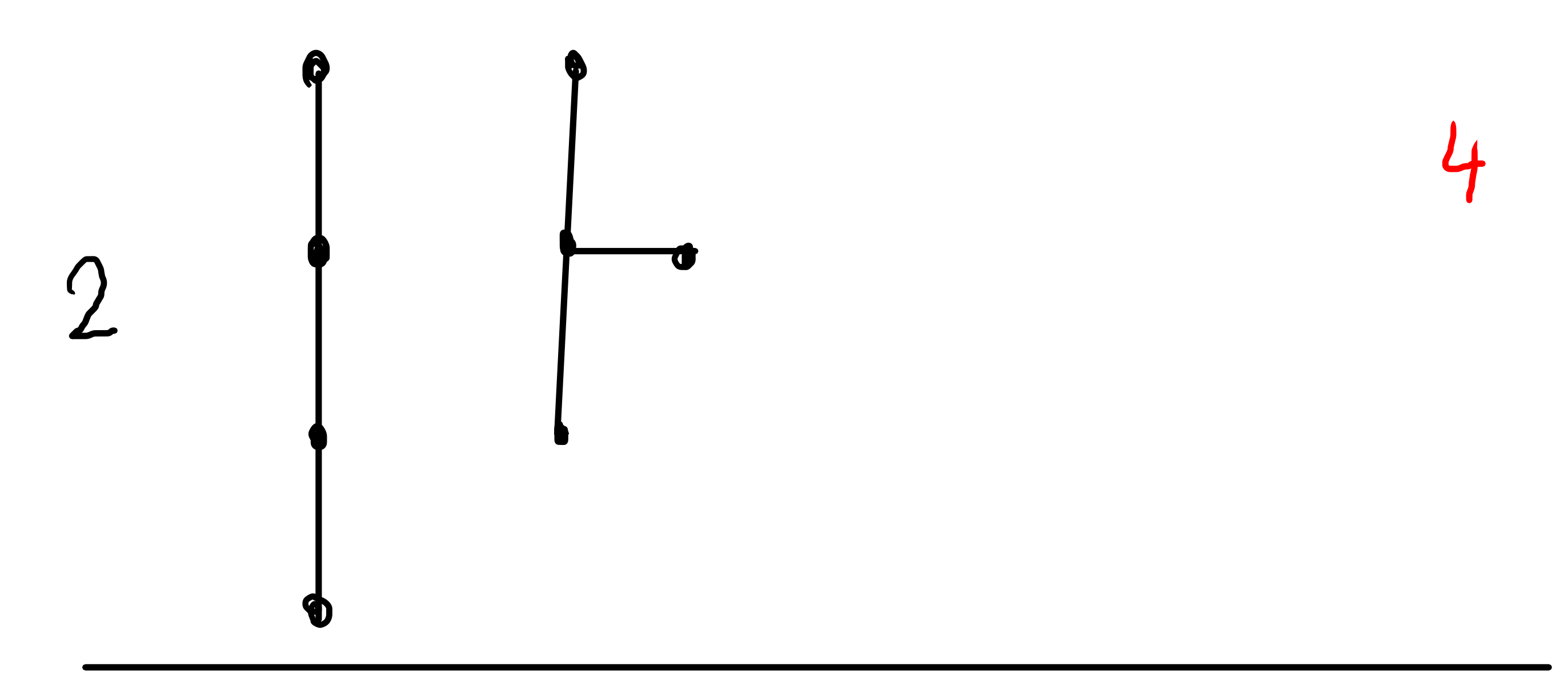
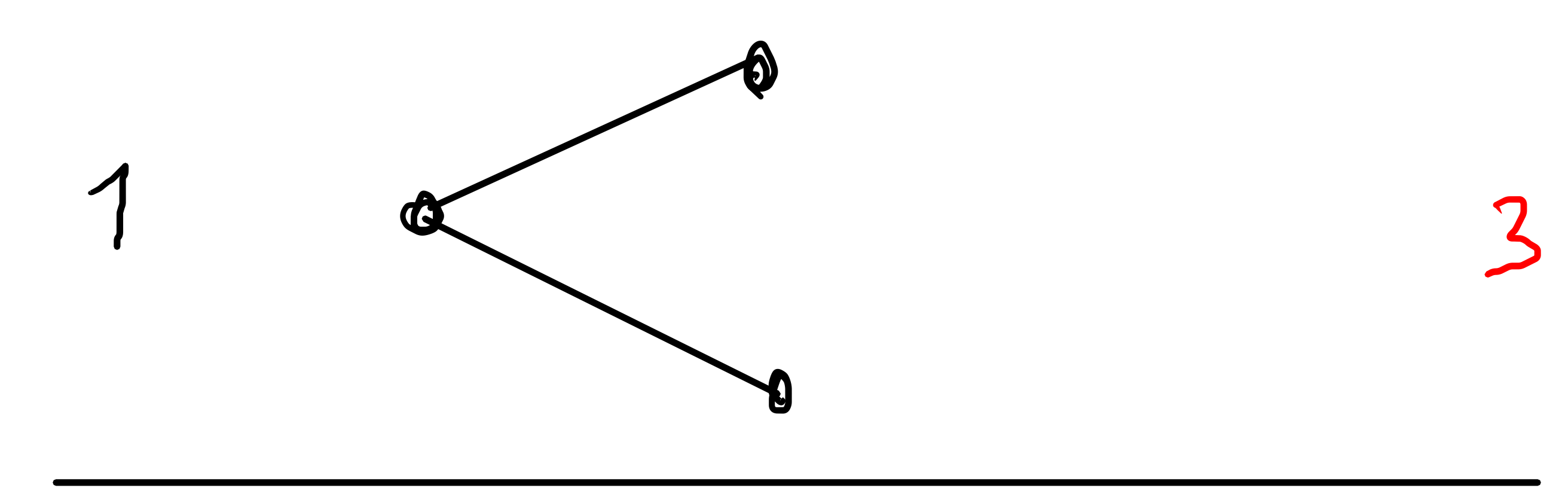
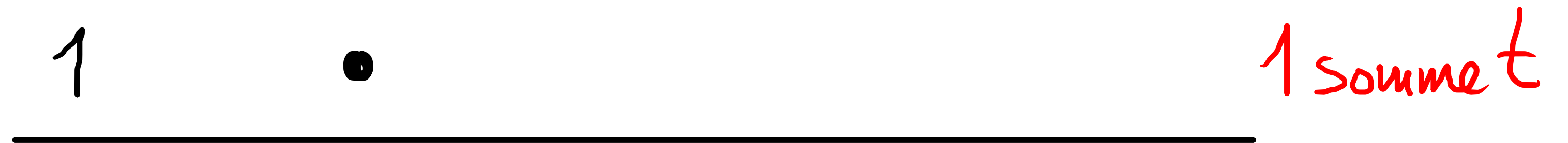
$$\{C, D\} \longmapsto \{3, 4\}$$

$$\{C, E\} \longmapsto \{3, 5\}$$

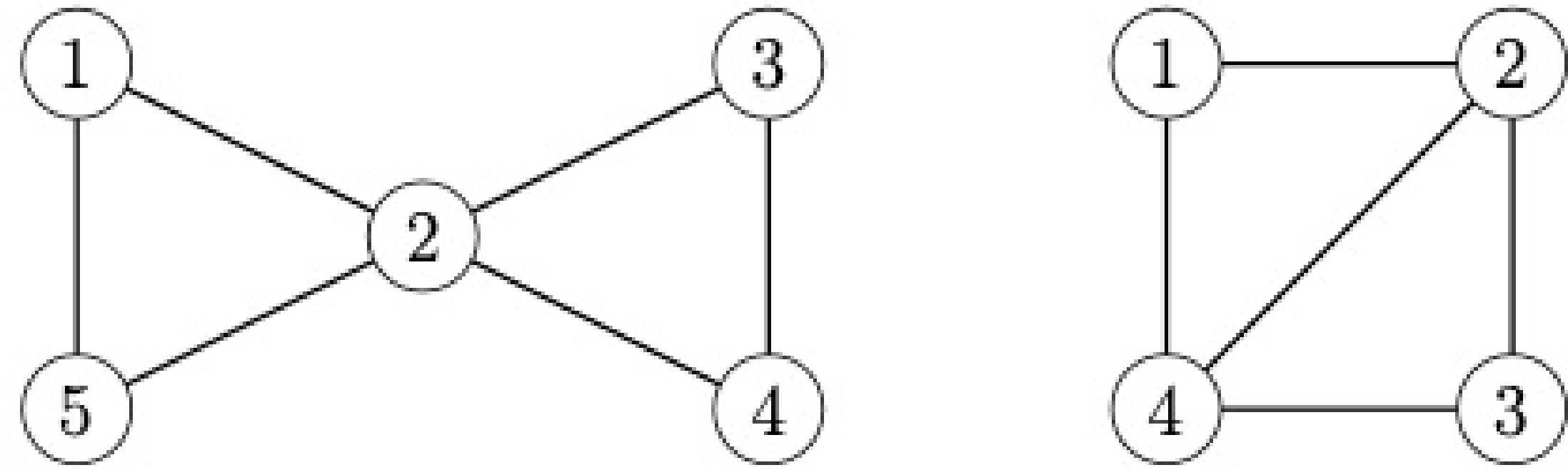
$$\{C, F\} \longmapsto \{3, 2\}$$

|

3.3.1 Dessiner tous arbres non étiquetés à 6 sommets ou moins.



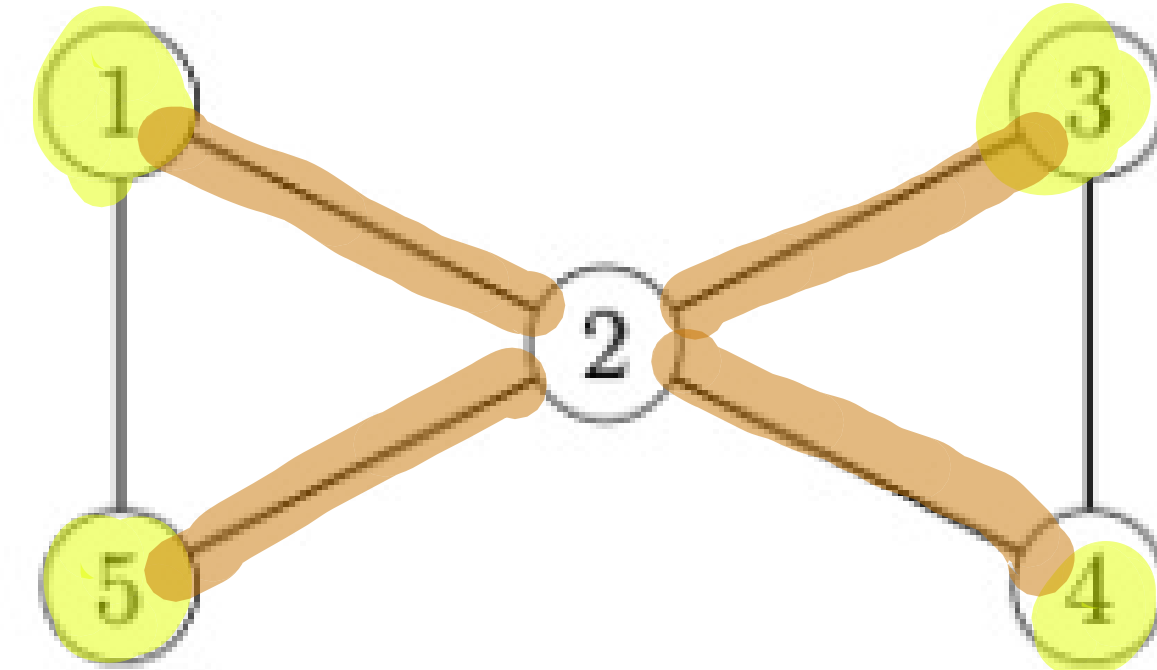
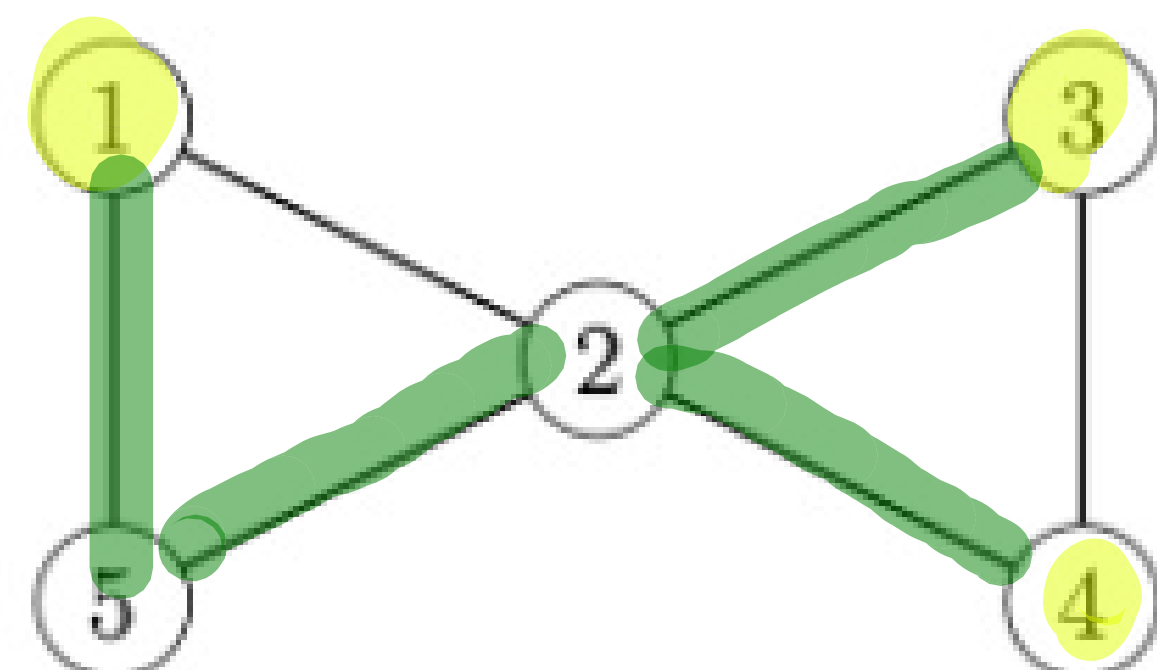
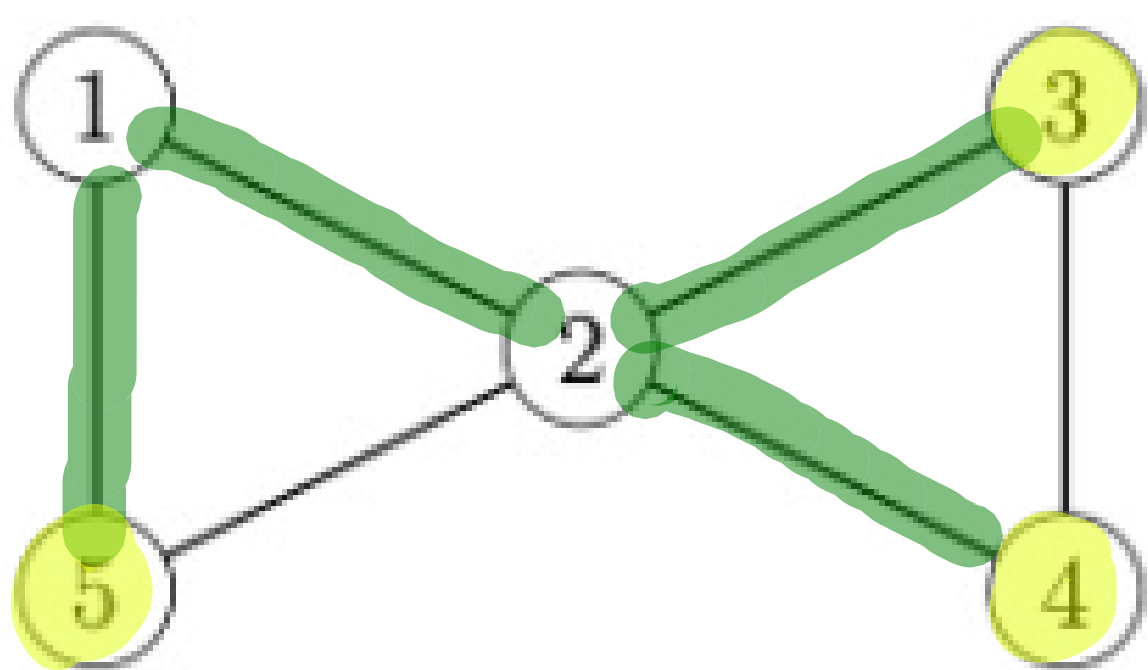
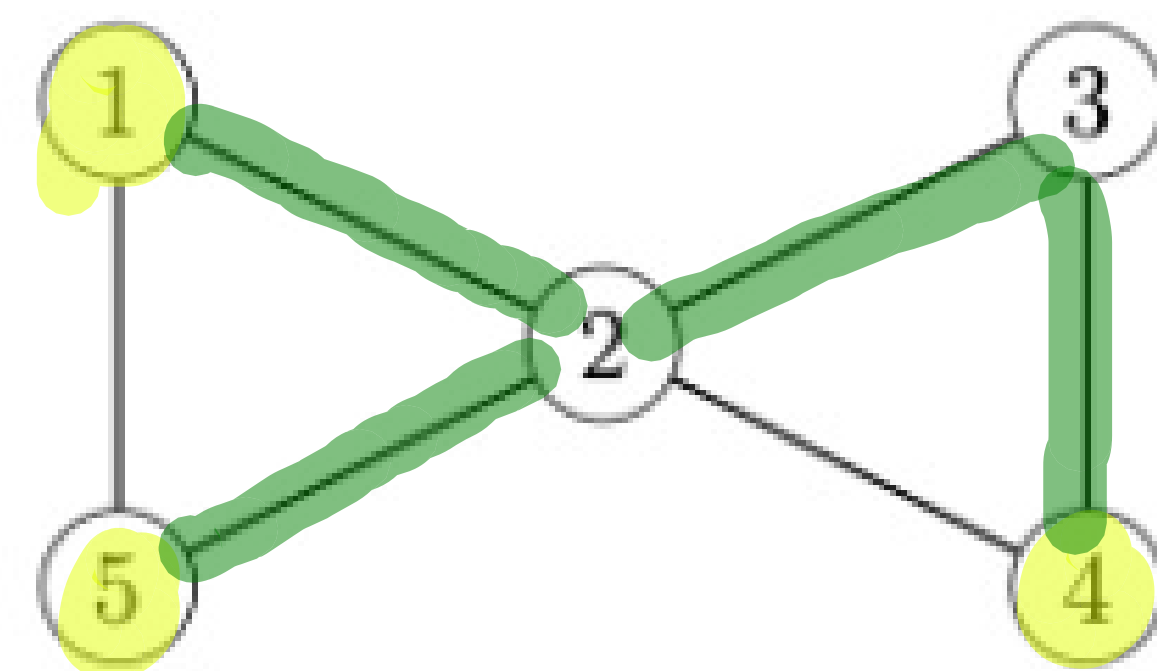
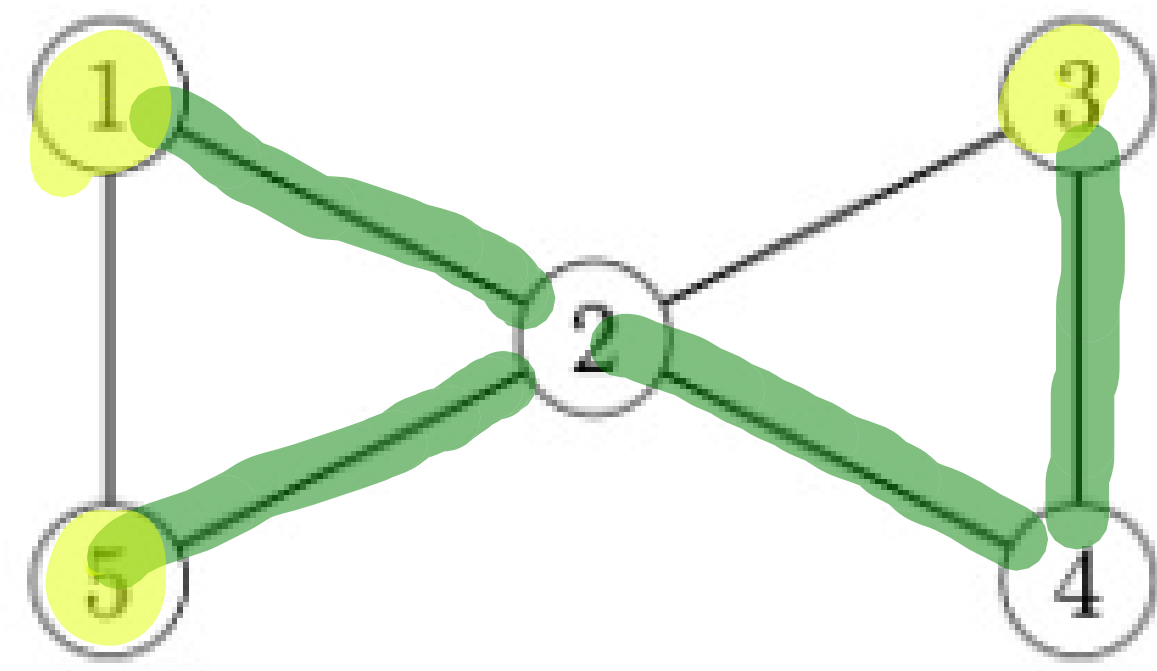
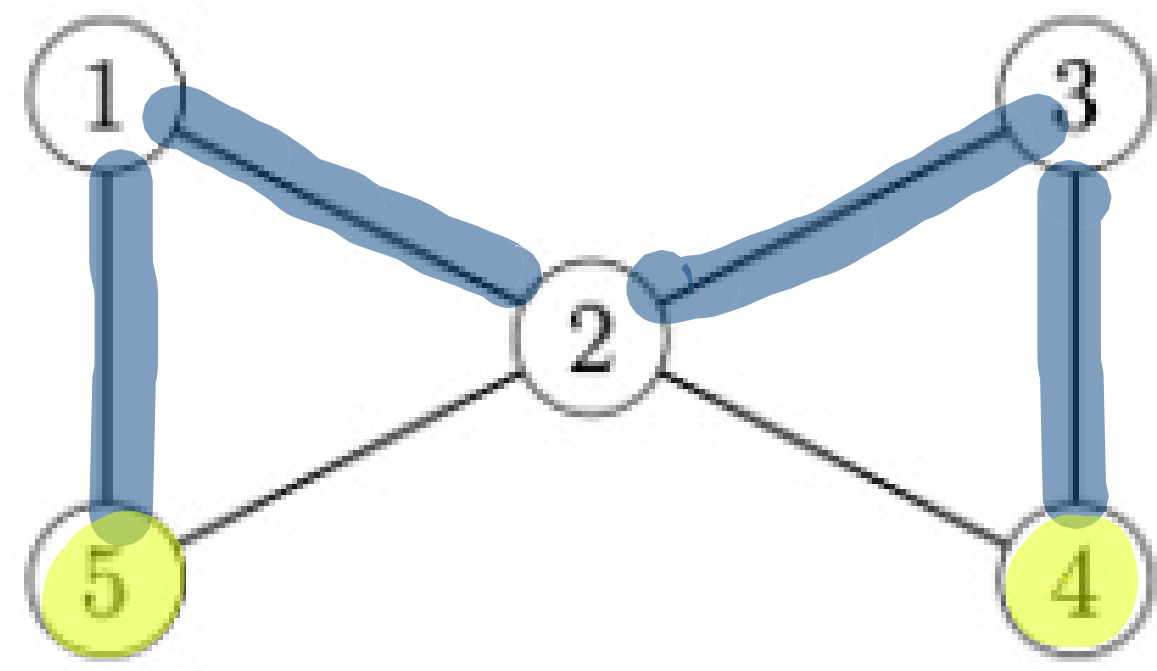
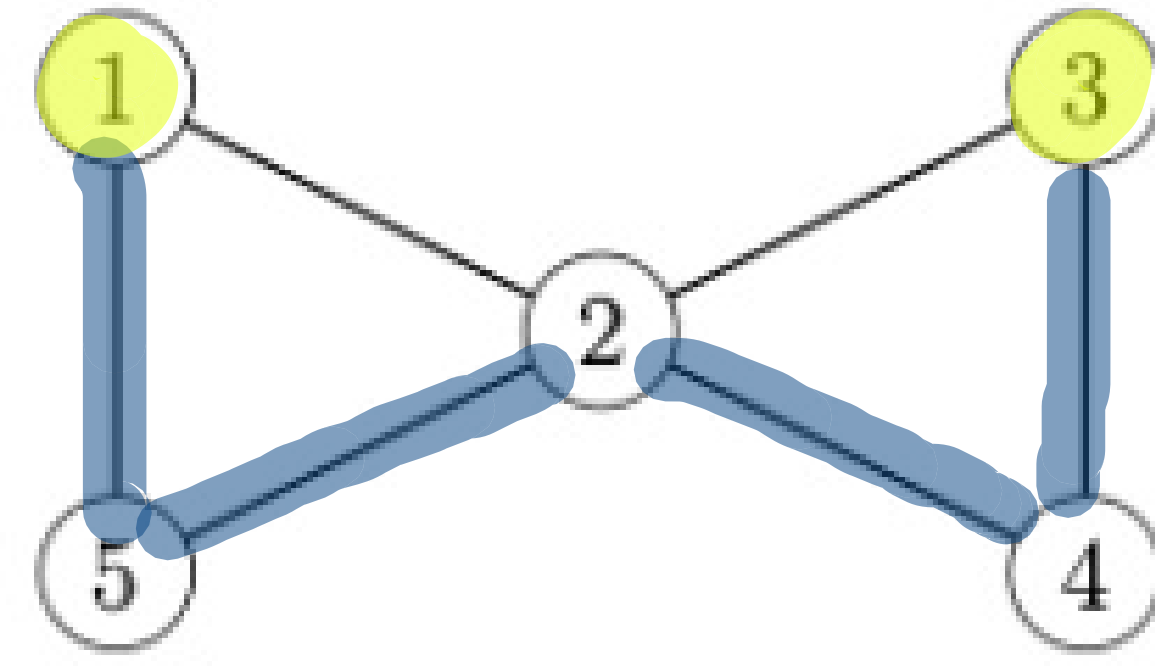
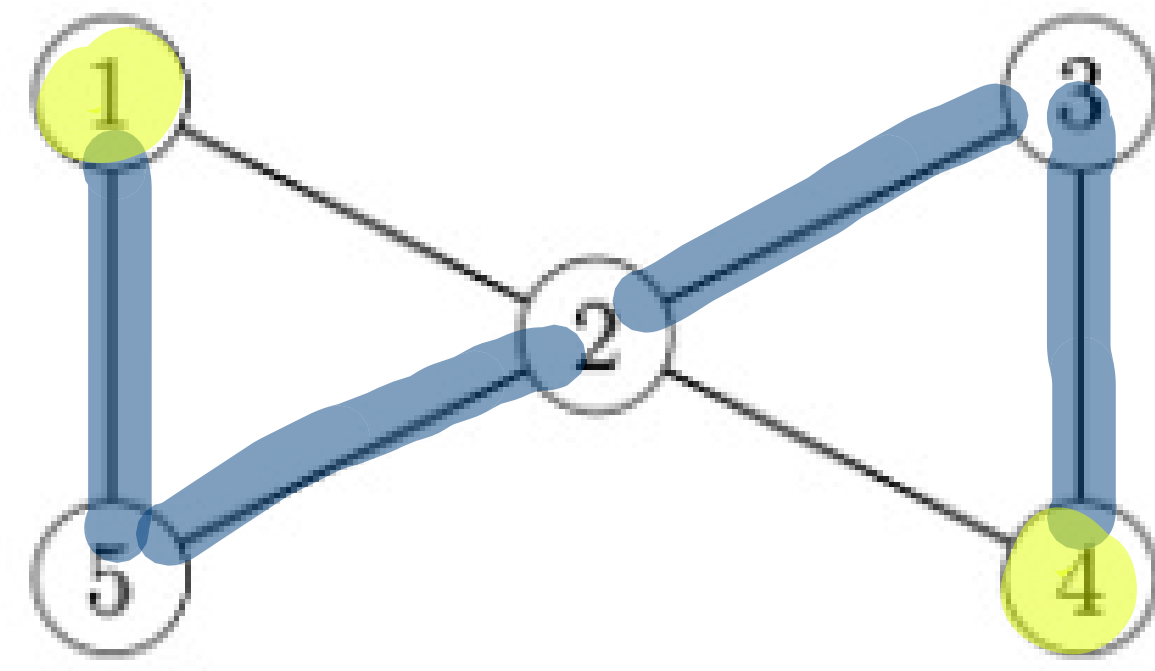
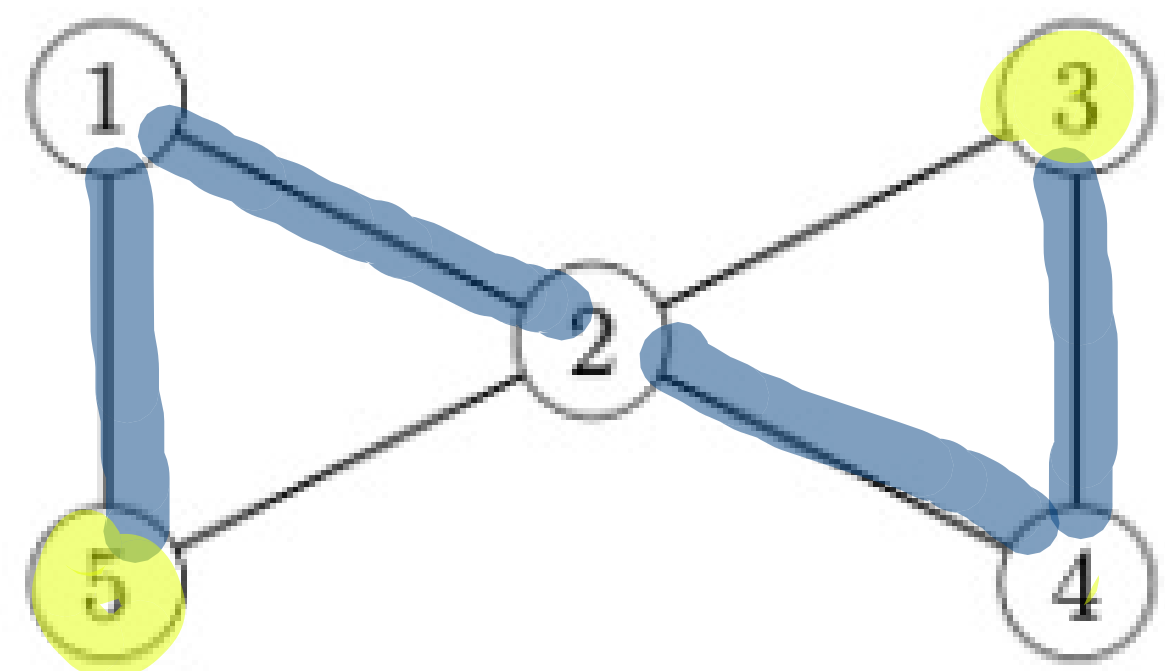
3.3.4 On considère les deux graphes ci-dessous :



Un arbre couvrant d'un graphe non orienté et connexe et un arbre inclus dans ce graphe et qui connecte tous les sommets du graphe.

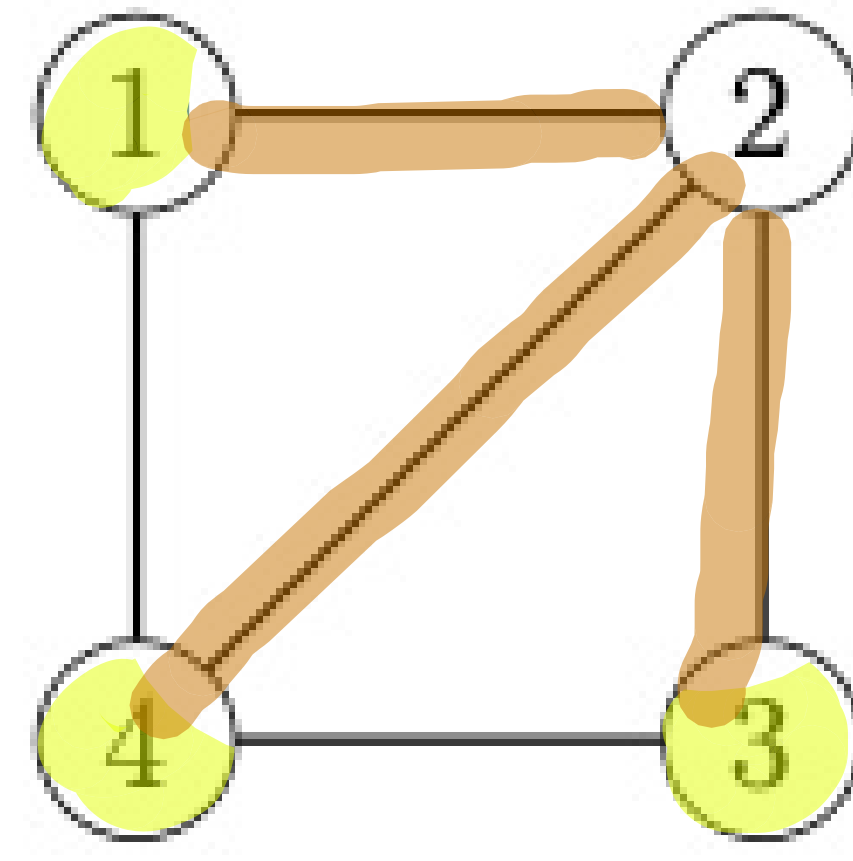
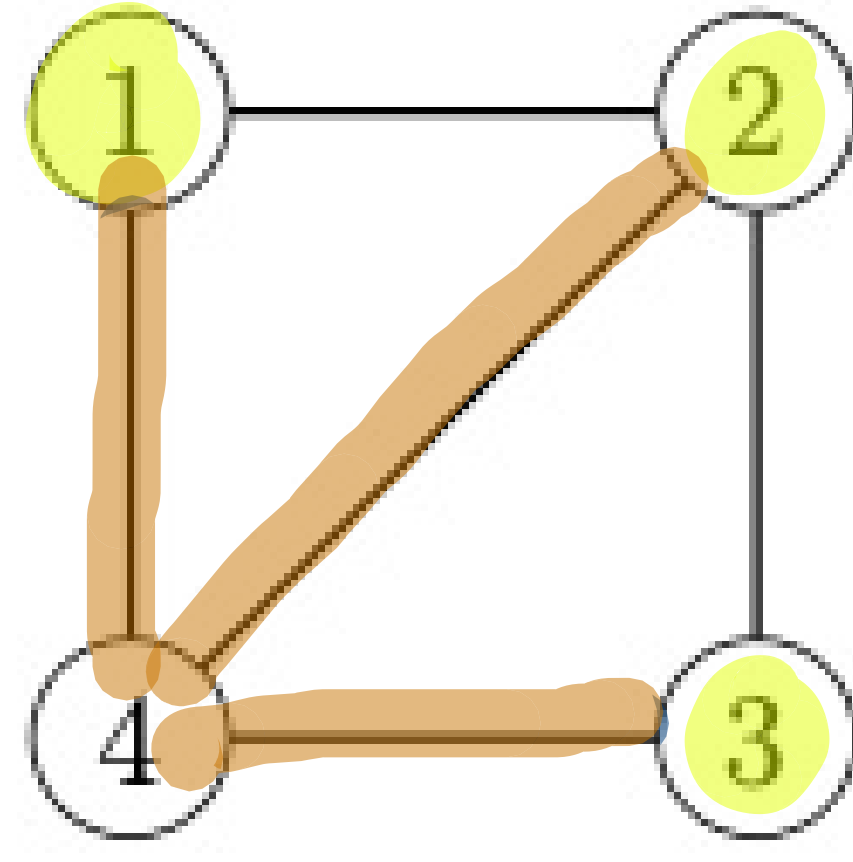
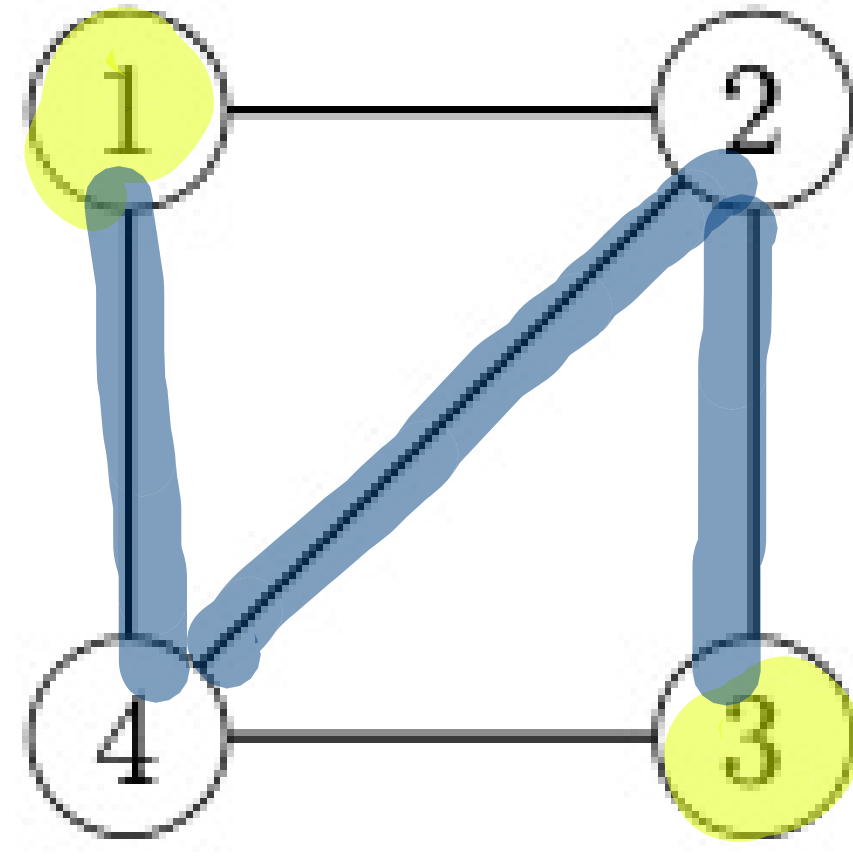
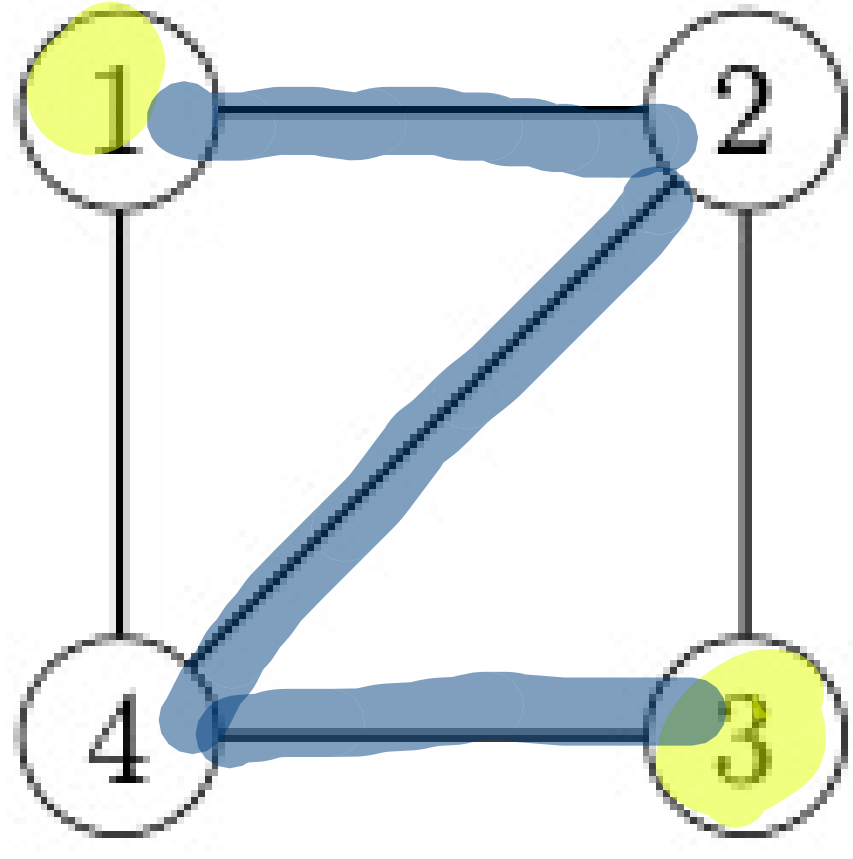
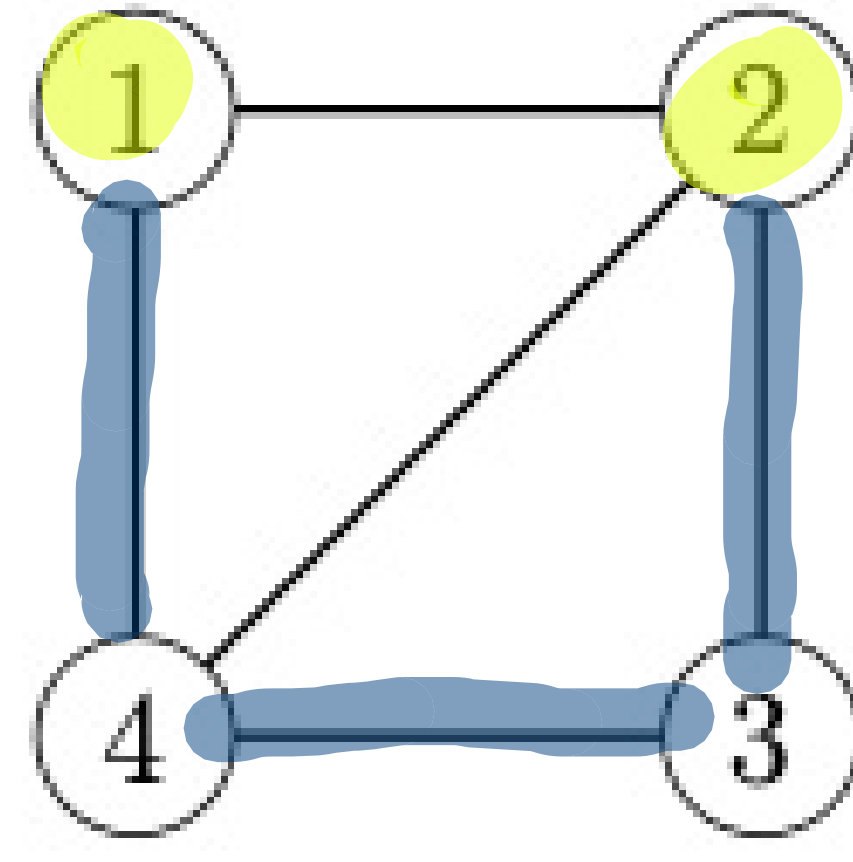
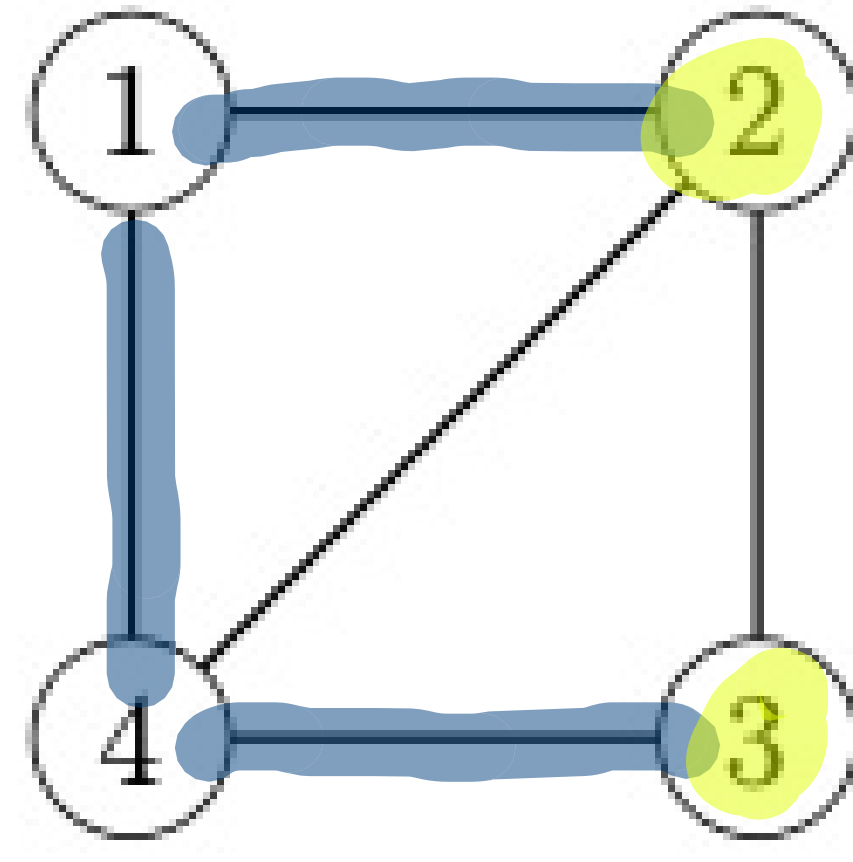
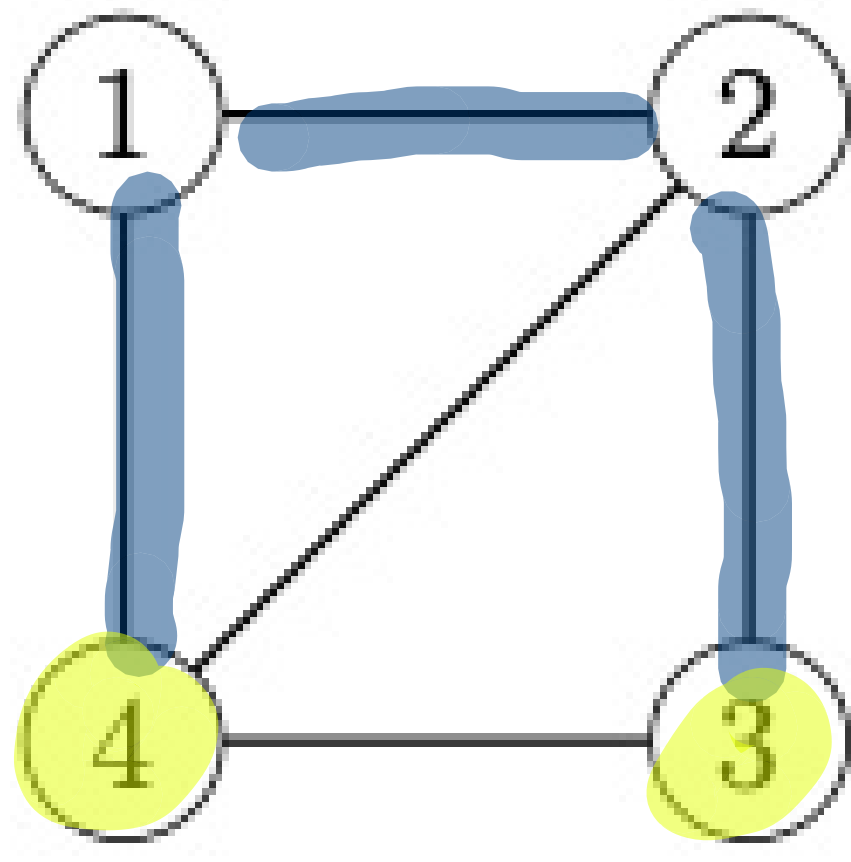
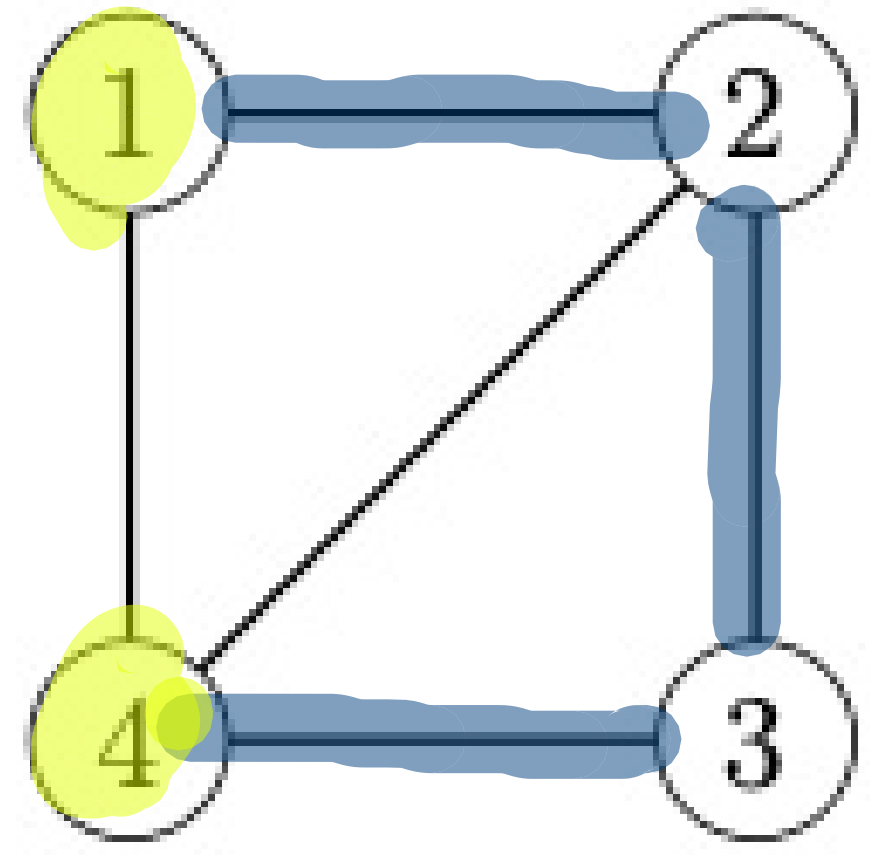
Pour chaque graphe

- dessiner tous les arbres couvrants étiquetés ;
- indiquer ceux qui sont isomorphes.

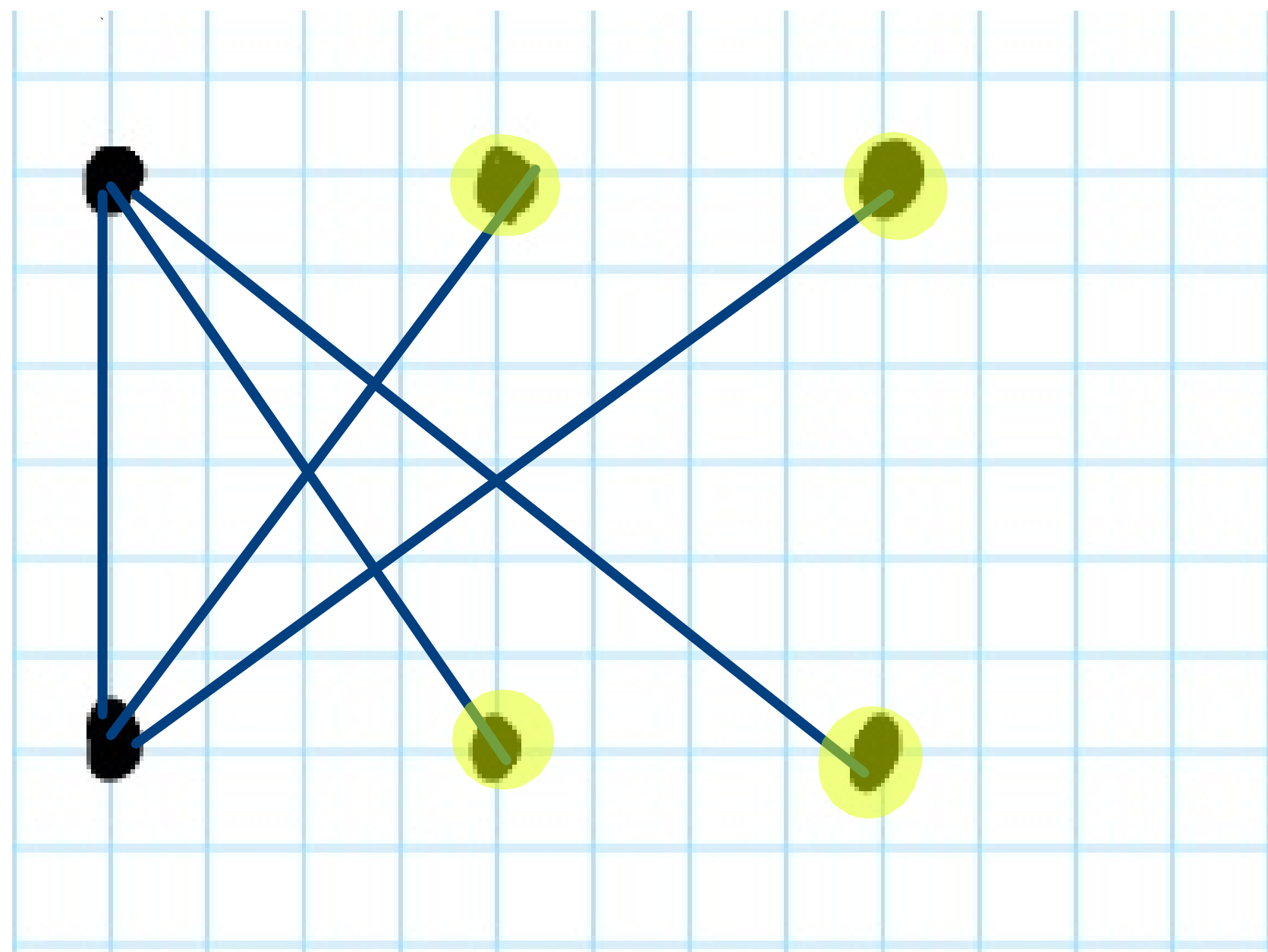
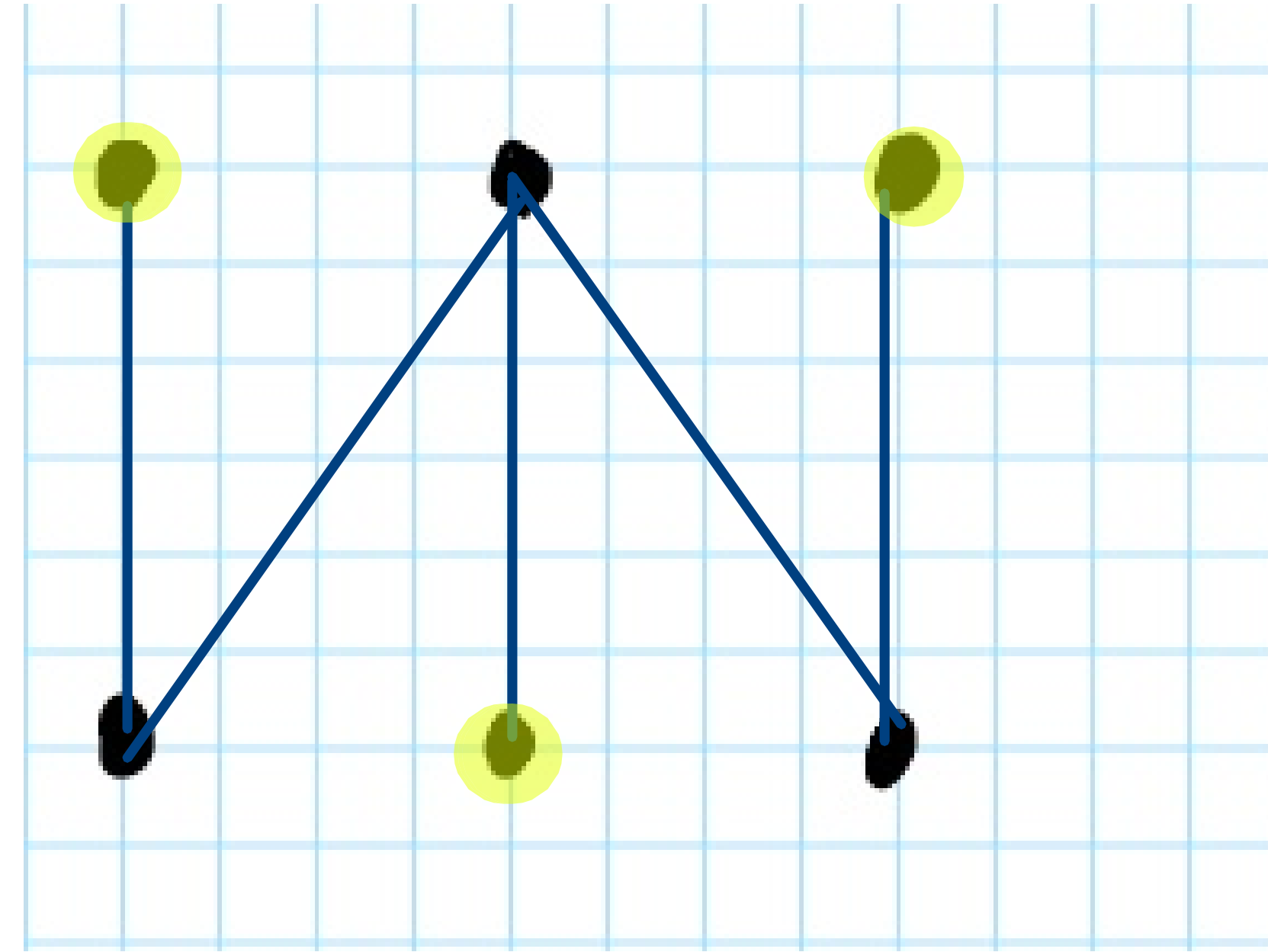
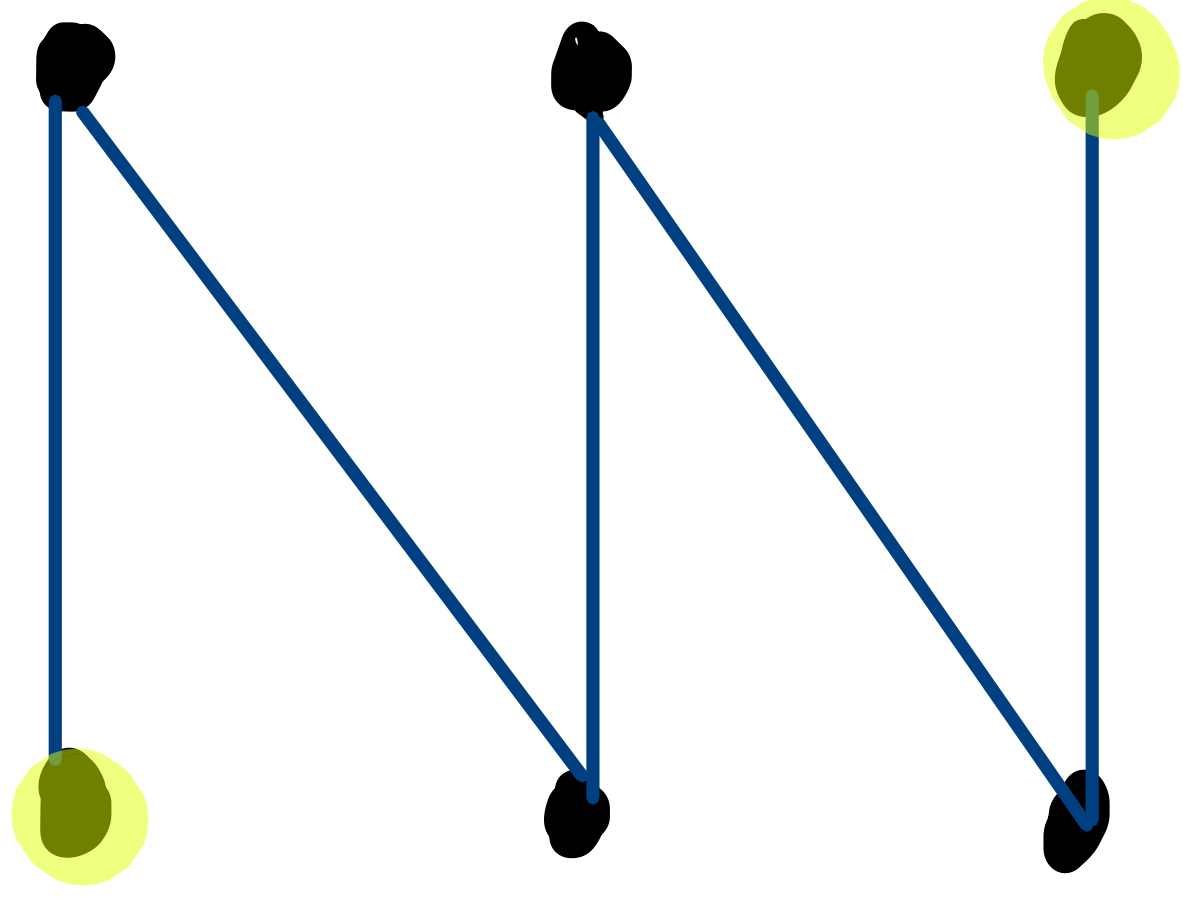




3.3.4

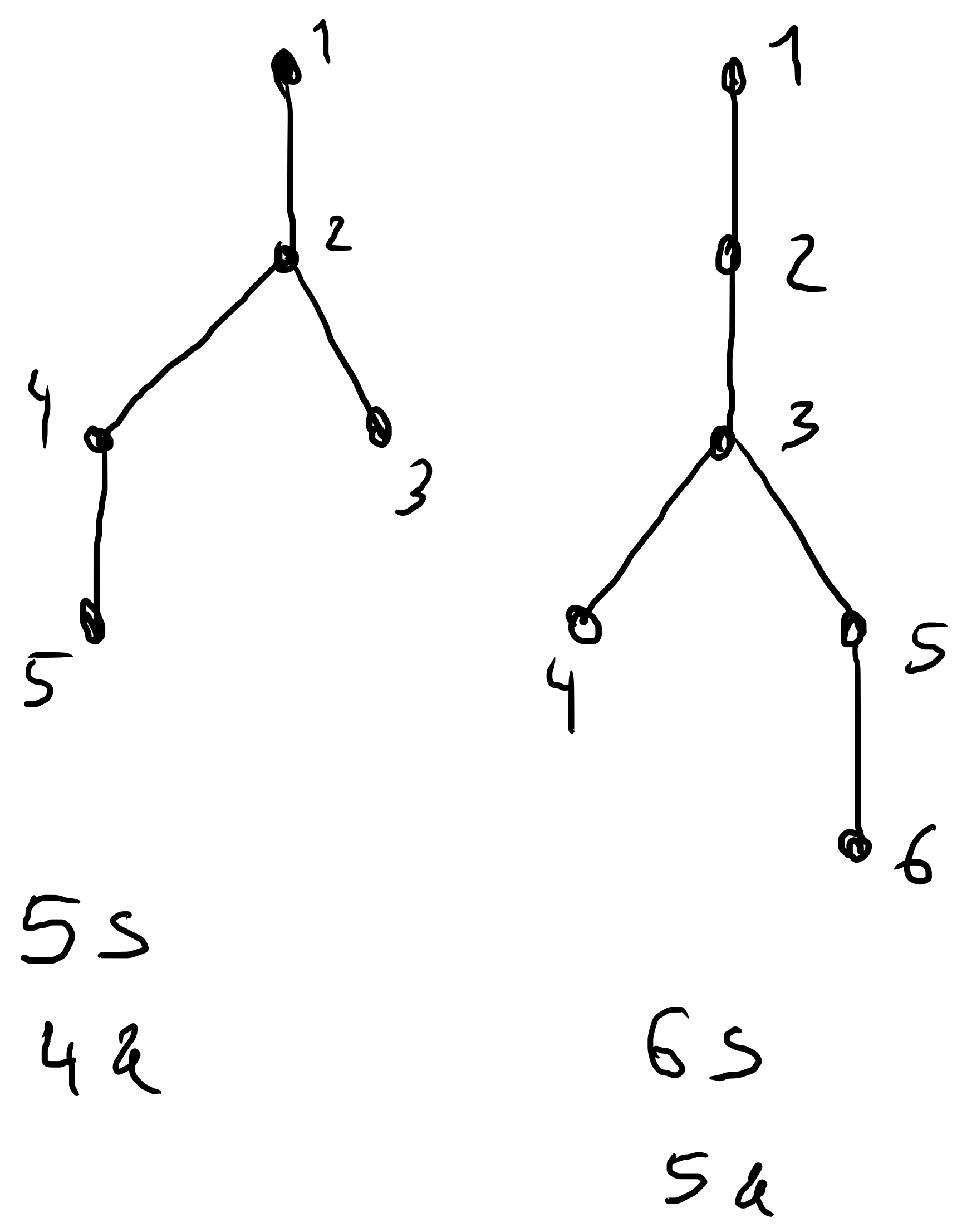


3.3.5 Trouver tous les arbres couvrants non isomorphes de  $K_{3,3}$ .



3.3.6 Une forêt est un graphe non forcément connexe dont chacune des composantes connexes est un arbre.

- a) Soit  $G$  une forêt à  $n$  sommets et  $k$  composantes connexes. Donner le nombre d'arêtes de  $G$ .
- b) Construire une forêt à 12 sommets et 9 arêtes.



$n = 11$  sommets ,  $k = 2$   
9 arêtes

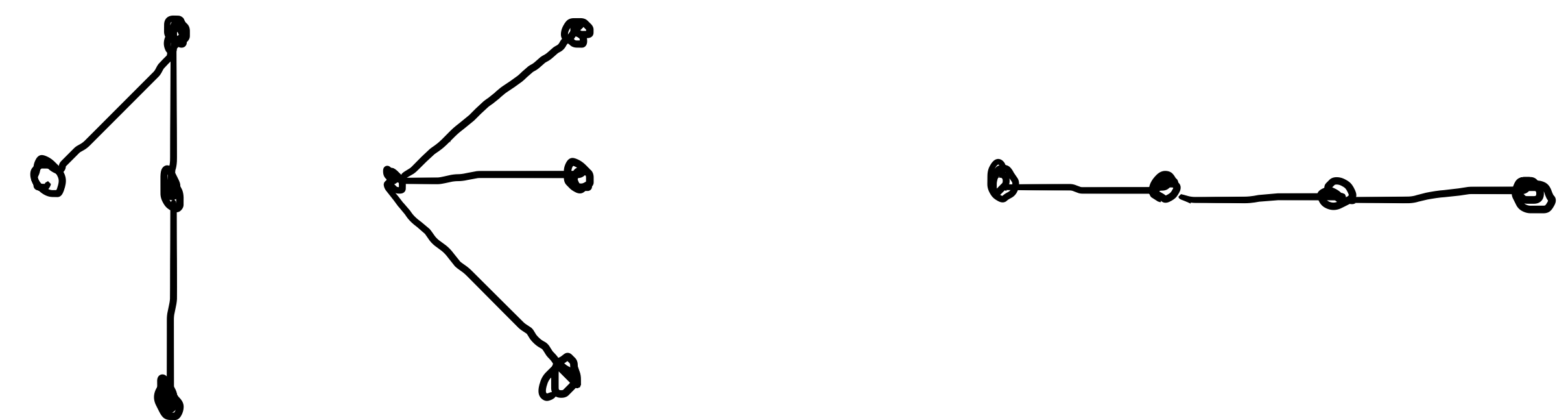
Formules

# arêtes =  $n - k$

$$\sum_j s_j = n$$

$$\sum_j a_j = \sum_j (s_j - 1) = n - k$$

b)  $n = 12$   $k = 3$  (# composantes connexes)  
# arêtes = 9



$$\{B, E\} : 1 \checkmark$$

$$\{E, G\} : 2 \checkmark$$

$$\{A, C\} : 4 \checkmark$$

~~$$\{D, E\} : 6$$~~

$$\{F, H\} : 7 \checkmark$$

~~$$\{A, B\} : 8$$~~

$$\{H, I\} : 9 \checkmark$$

~~$$\{G, I\} : 10$$~~

~~$$\{B, C\} : 11$$~~

~~$$\{G, H\} : 14$$~~

$$\{D, F\} : 2$$

$$\{F, G\} : 4 \checkmark$$

~~$$\{B, D\} : 7$$~~

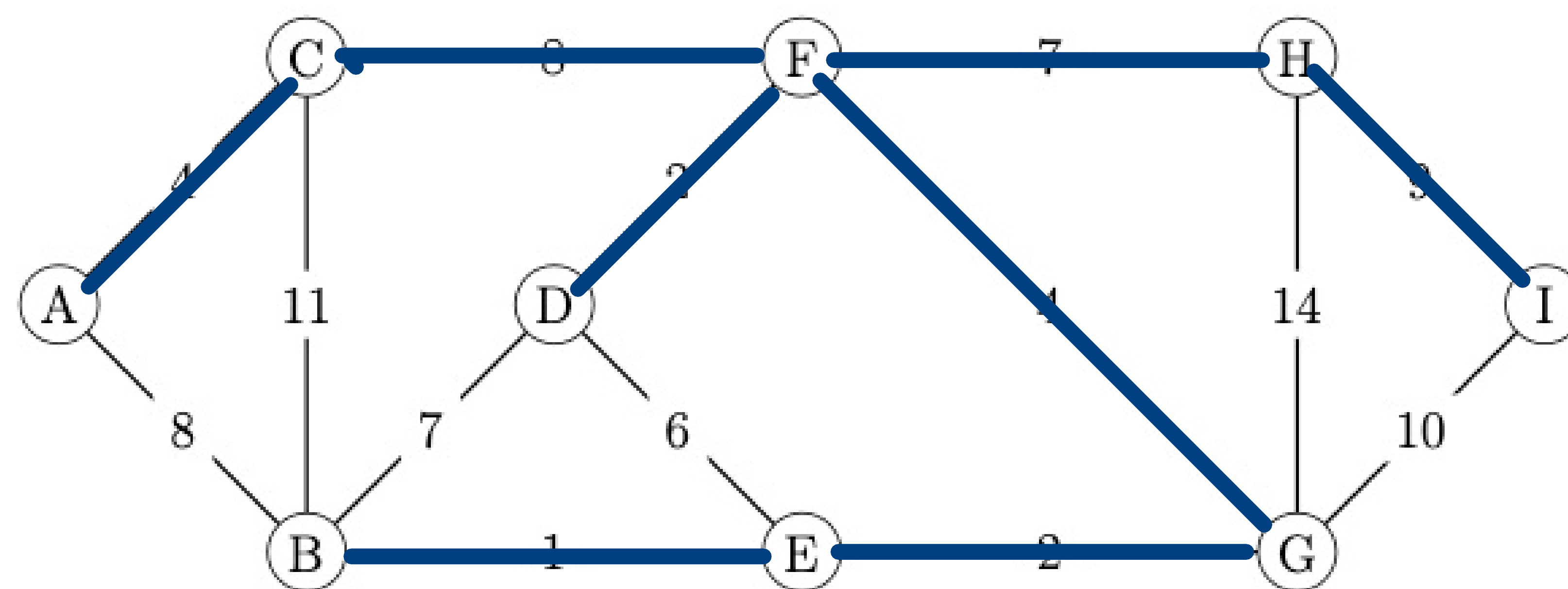
$$\{C, F\} : 8 \checkmark$$

Sommet 9

Arête 8

Kruskal

3.3.9 Pour le graphe pondéré ci-dessous, trouver un arbre couvrant de poids minimum.

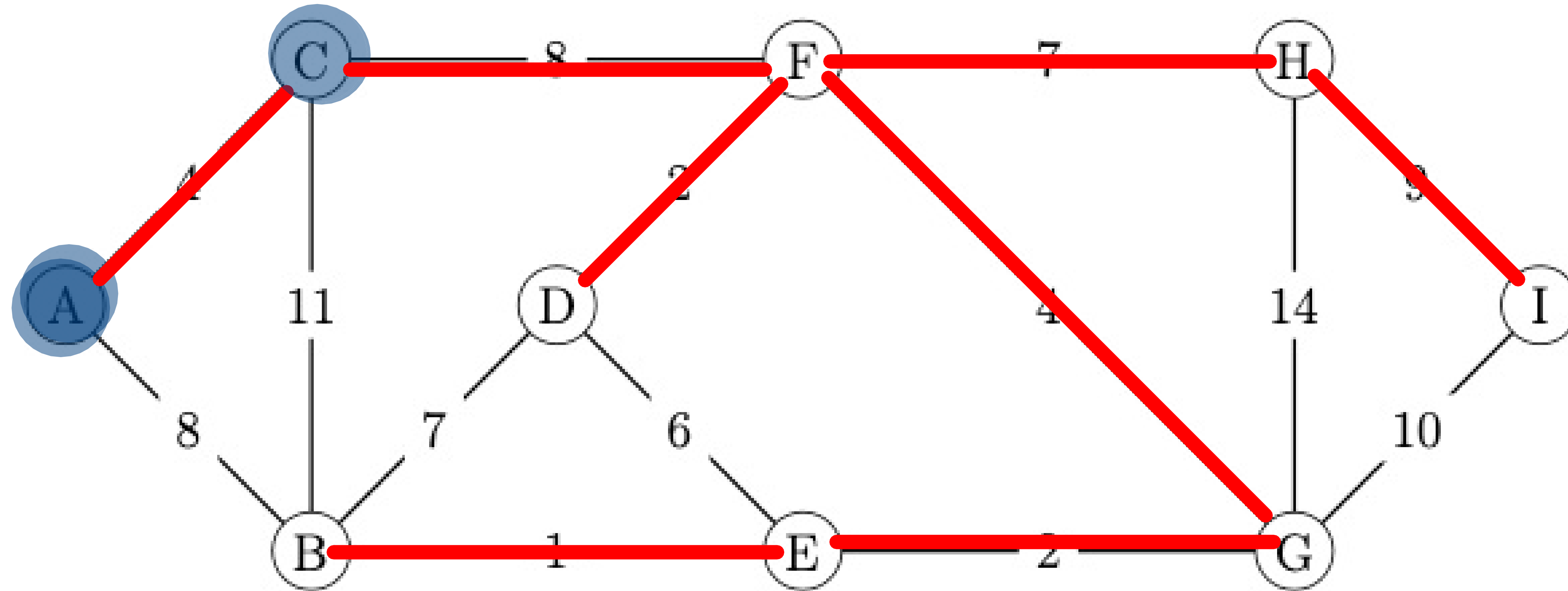


$$\{B, E\} : 1, \{E, G\} : 2, \{D, F\} : 2, \{A, C\} : 4$$
$$\{F, G\} : 4, \{F, H\} : 7, \{C, F\} : 8, \{H, I\} : 9$$

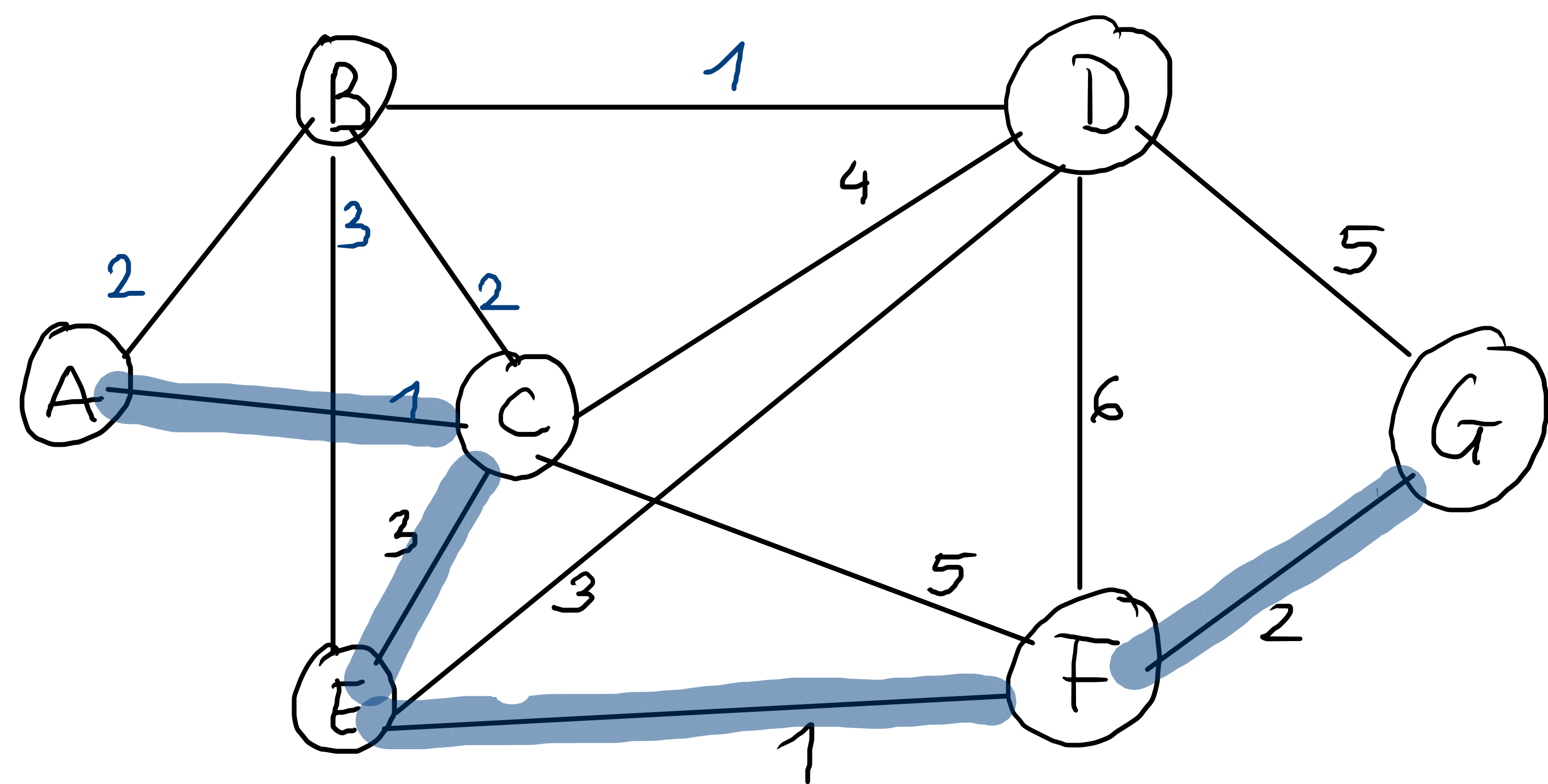


Prun

3.3.9 Pour le graphe pondéré ci-dessous, trouver un arbre couvrant de poids minimum.



# Algo du plus court chemin entre deux sommets



Le chemin de poids minimal reliant A à G

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Etapes
0	2-A	1-A					1
	3-C	1-A	5-C	4-C	6-C		2
	2-A		3-B	5-B			3
			3-B	6-D	9-D	8-D	4
				4-C	5-E		5
					5-E	7-F	6
						7-F	7
							8

A - C - E - F - G      (7)

3.3.11 Considérons le graphe  $G$  ci-dessous.

