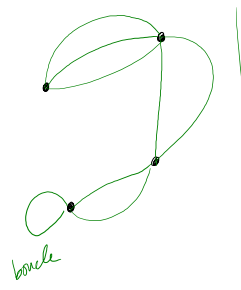
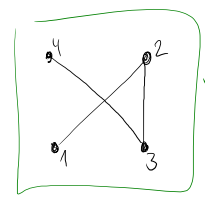


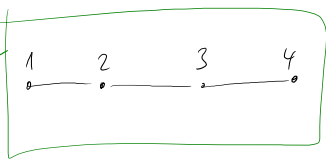
# Graphes



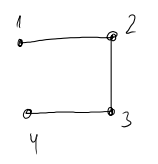
somets :  $X$   $\#X = n$   
 arêtes :  $E$   $\#E = m$   
 $G(X; E)$   
 $e \in E \quad e = \{x, y\}$   
 $e = xy = yx$



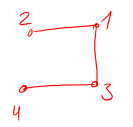
isomorphes



$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$   
 $E = \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}$



Étiqueté



Non-étiqueté

Graphes non étiquetés à  $n$  sommets ( $n = 2, 3, 4$ )

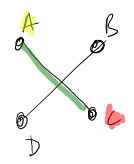
simples

pas d'arêtes multiples  
pas de boucles

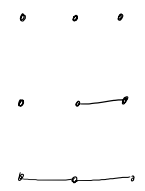
$X_1 = \{A, B, C, D\}$   
 $\{A, C\}, \{B, D\}$

$X_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$   
 $E_2 = \{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}$

$n=2$

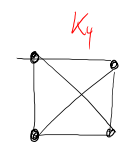


$n=3$



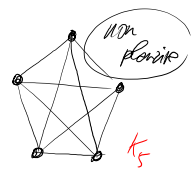
Graphes complet à 3 sommets

$n=4$

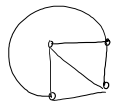


planaire

$n=5$



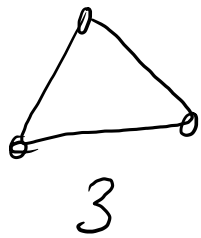
non planaire



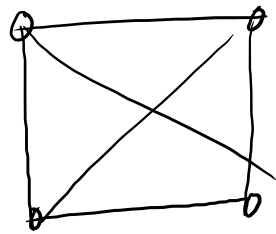
Satz 6: ein Graph simple mit  $n$  Vertices

$$m \leq \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

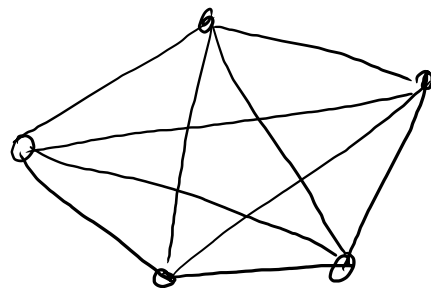
$$\begin{array}{r} 3+2+1 \\ 1+2+3 \\ \hline 4+4+4 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{2 \cdot 3}{2}$$



$$\frac{3 \cdot 4}{2}$$

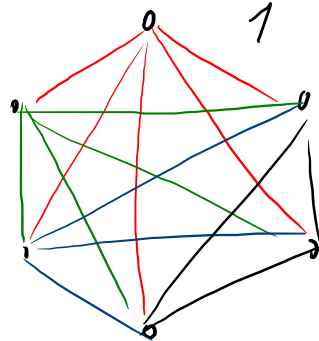


$$\frac{4 \cdot 5}{2}$$

$$\frac{6 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 6}{10}$$

$$5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$$

$$1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5$$

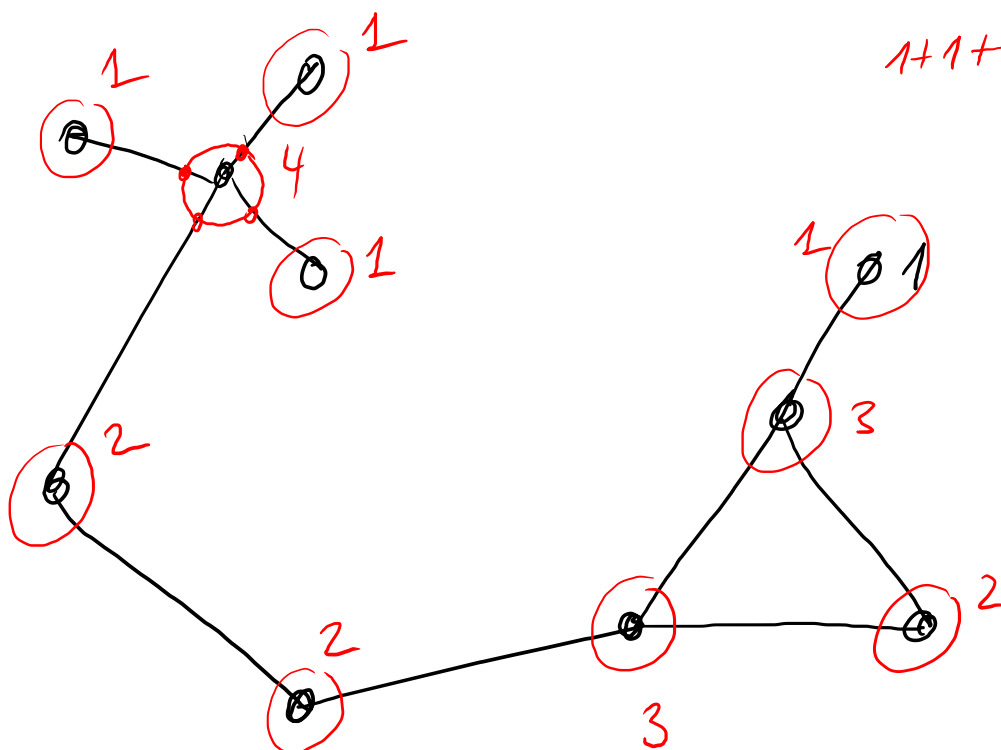


$$\frac{5 \cdot 6}{2}$$

$$\#X = 10 = n$$

$$\#E = 10 = m$$

$G(X, E)$



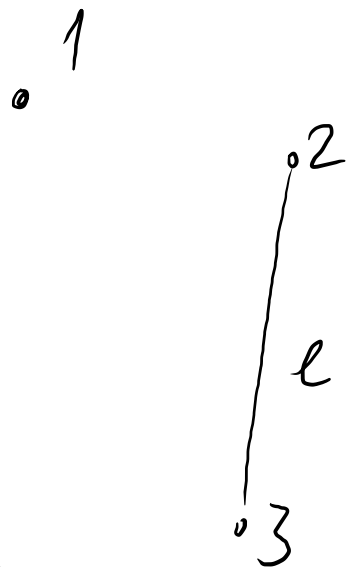
$$1+1+1+4+2+2+3+2+3+1 = 20$$

$$\deg(1) = 1$$

$$(2k+1)(2l+1) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$\sum_{x \in X} \deg_G(x) = 20 = \underline{\underline{2m}}$$

5°



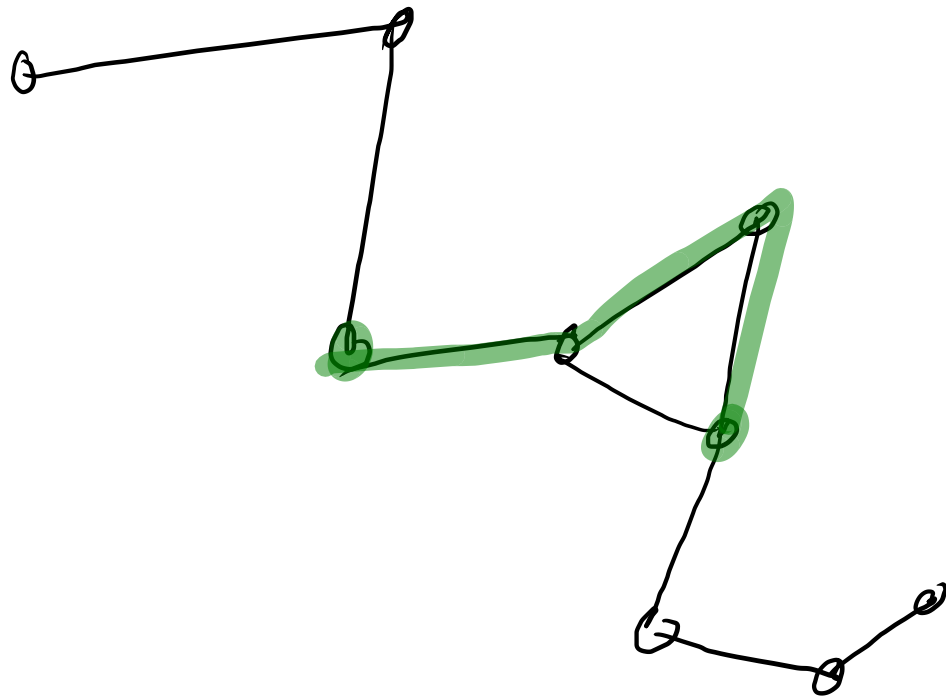
$$\# \text{ arêtes de } K_5 = \frac{4 \cdot 5}{2}$$

Sommets  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

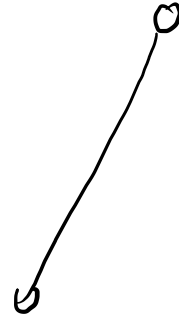
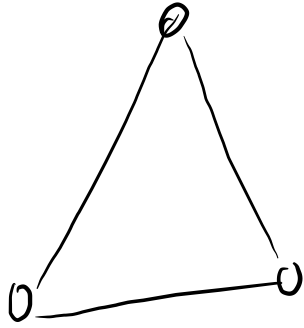
$$e = \{2, 3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2^5 &= \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{3! 2!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot \cancel{3!}}{\cancel{3!} 2!} \end{aligned}$$

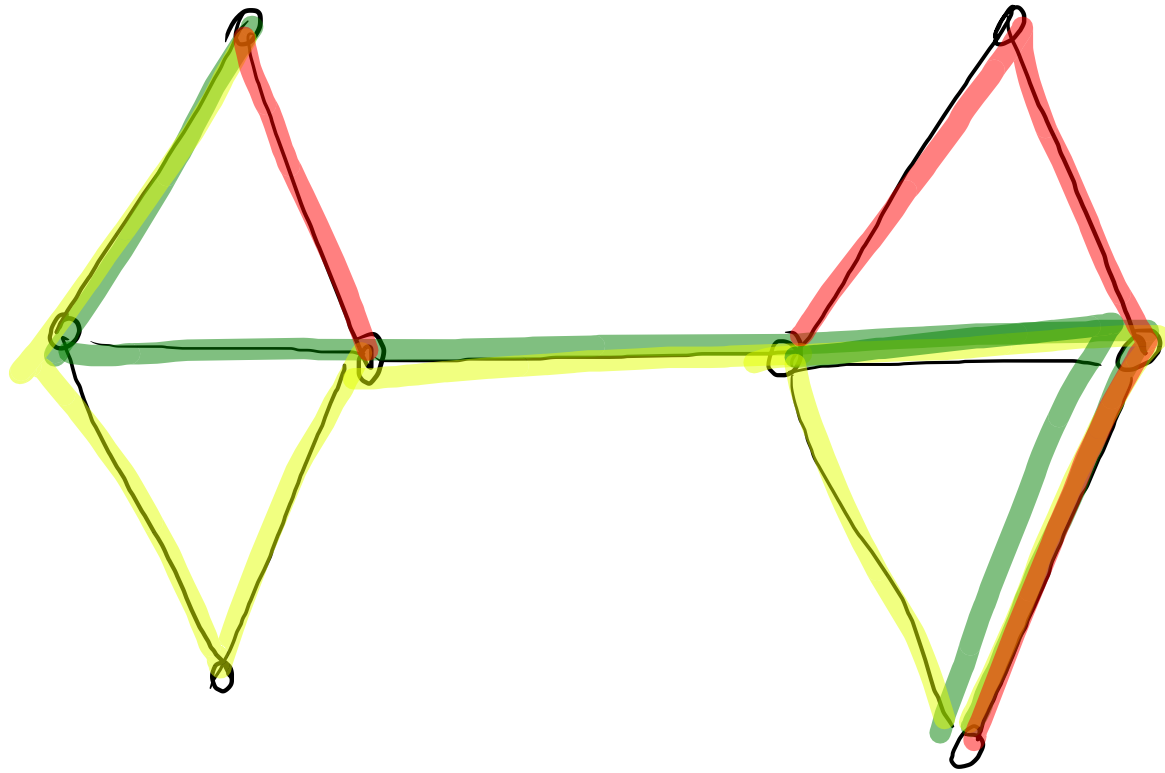
$n$	# graphs
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	11
5	34
6	156
7	1044
8	12346
9	308708



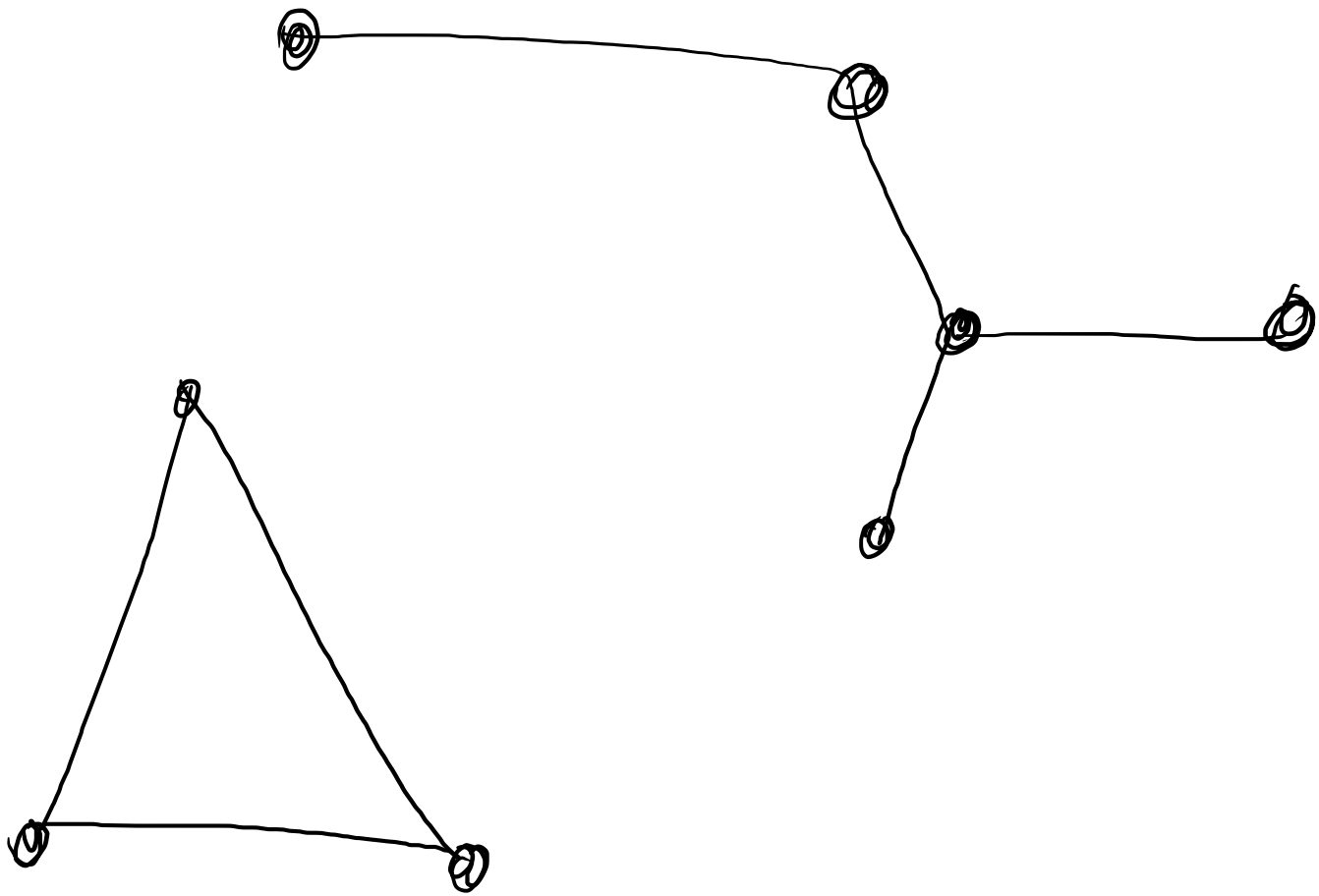
Connecte

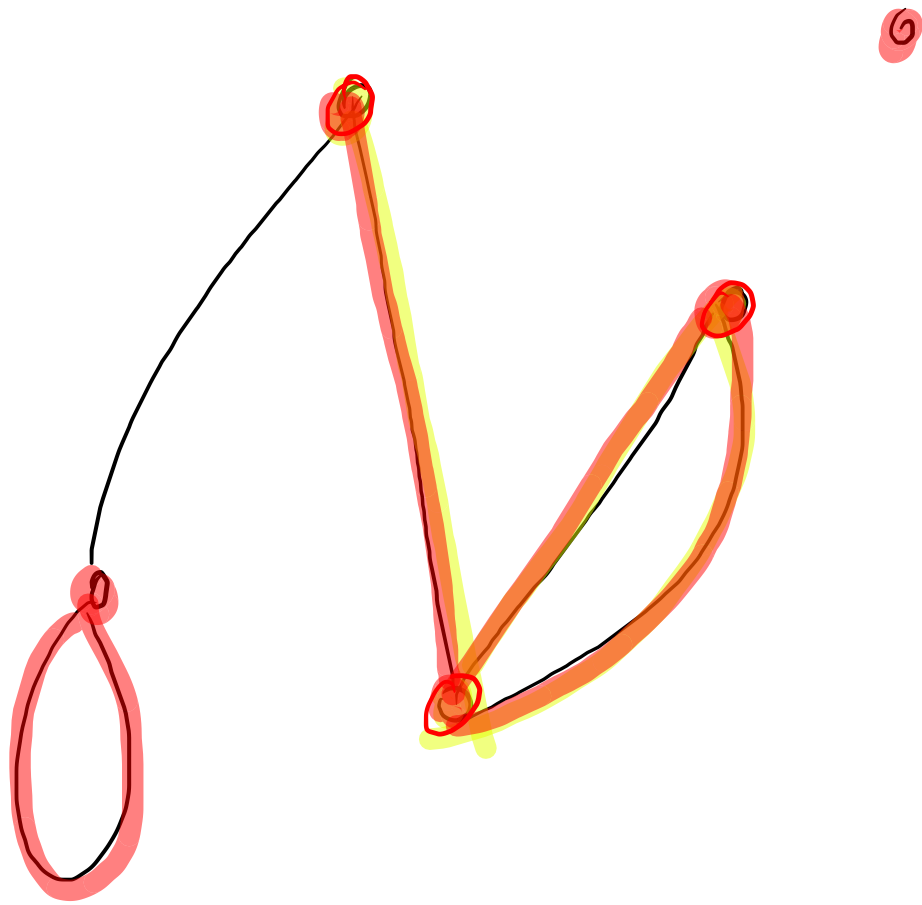


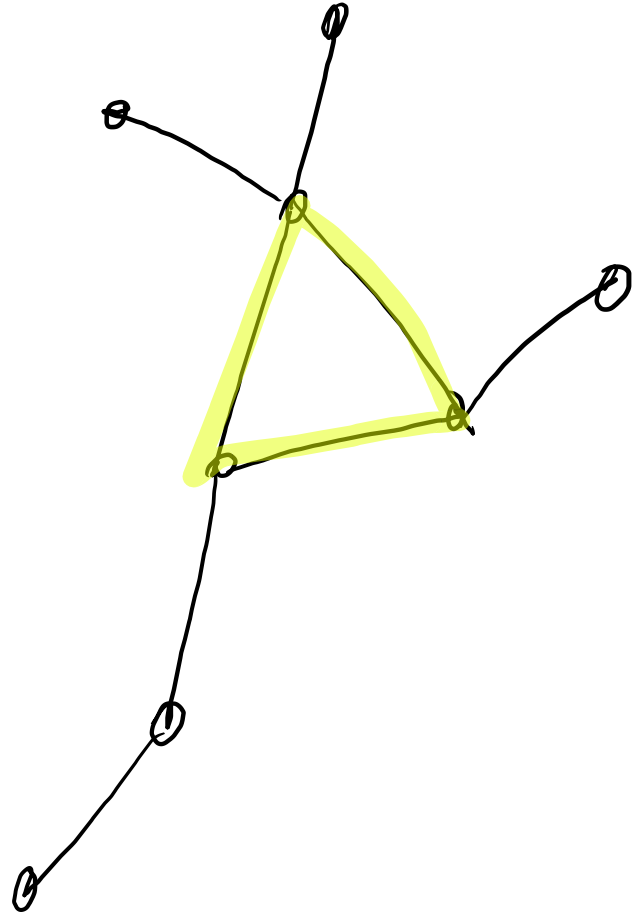
non convexe





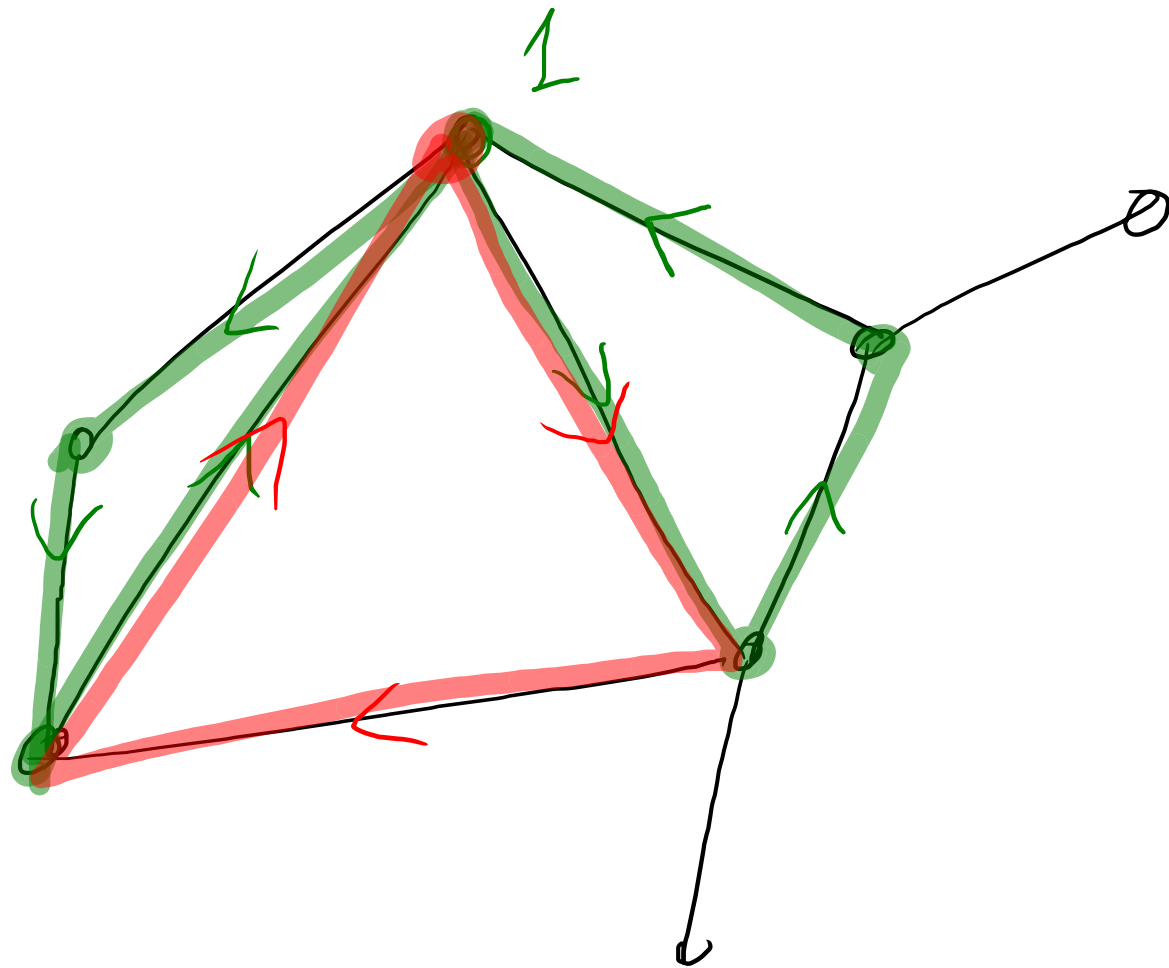






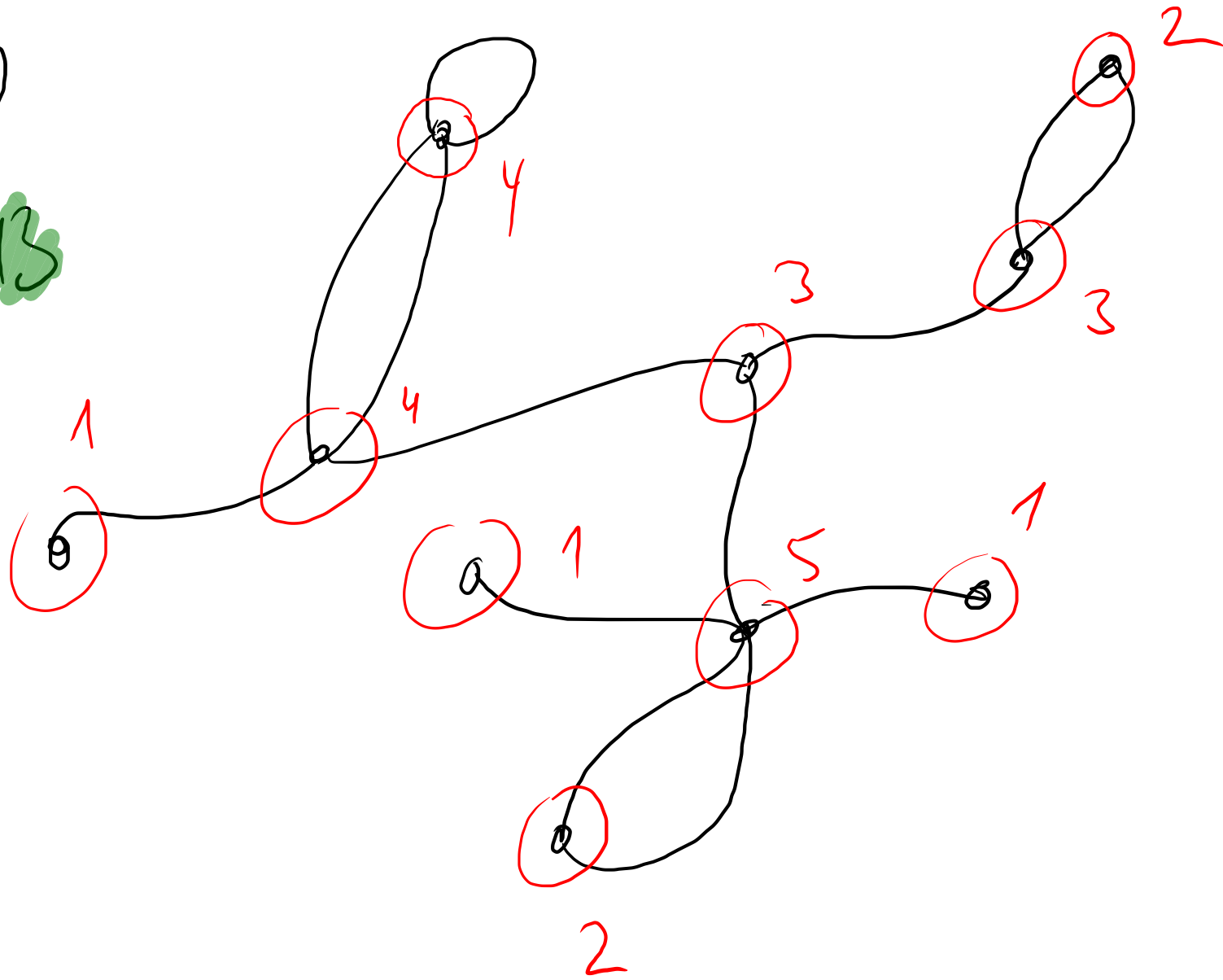
Cycle:

fermé  
simple (pas 2 fois la même arête)



$$\# X = 10$$

$$\# E = 13$$



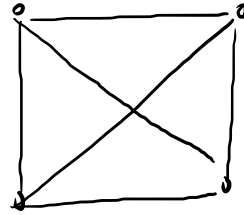
$$1 + 4 + 4 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 = 26$$

$$\# \text{ sommets de degré impair} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$$

$K_1$



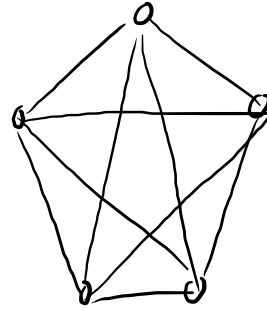
$K_4$



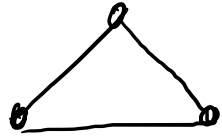
$K_2$



$K_5$



$K_3$



$$m = \binom{n}{2} = \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2}$$