

Lecture 10: connectivity, part 3

Thursday, February 11, 2016 12:35 PM

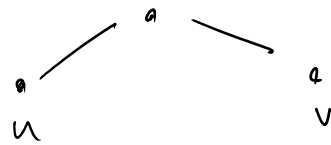
Thm (Menger) if G connected, u, v nonadjacent then $p(u, v) = k(u, v)$.

PF: First, $p(u, v) \leq k(u, v)$ since if there are p disjoint paths P_1, P_2, \dots, P_p from u to v and we remove less than p vertices, at least one path will still be in $G - \{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$.

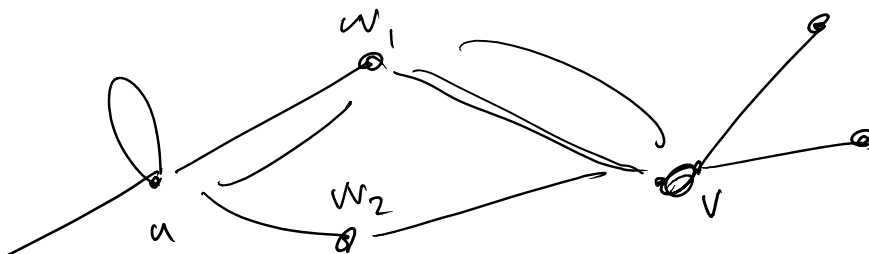
Interesting direction: to show $k(u, v) \leq p(u, v)$

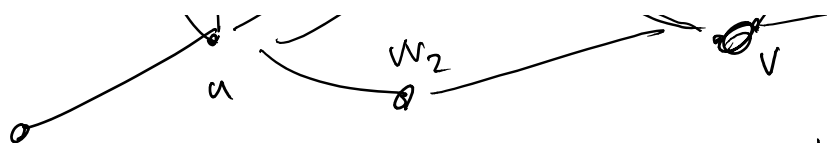
Induction on $e(G)$.

$$\begin{aligned} e(G) &= 0 \times \\ &= 1 \times \\ &= 2 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



Case: suppose every edge in graph is incident either to u or v .





in this case, have a list of vertices w_1, w_2, \dots, w_p s.t. any path from u to v is of the form $u e w_i f v$ same e's f's.

see that in this case, have collection of p int. disjoint paths, and $p = K(u, v) \checkmark$ case done

Other Case: \exists edge e incident to neither u or v
 since e a loop, remove it, done by induction.
 other other: e incident to a, b distinct vertices.

Consider $G' = G - e$

$$P_{G'}(u, v) \leq P_G(u, v)$$

$$K_G(u, v) \leq K_{G'}(u, v) + 1$$

if x_1, \dots, x_k is a min' $u-v$ vertex cut in G'

then x_1, \dots, x_k, a is a vertex cut in G

$$G - \{x_1, \dots, x_k, a\} \subseteq (G - e) - \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$$

