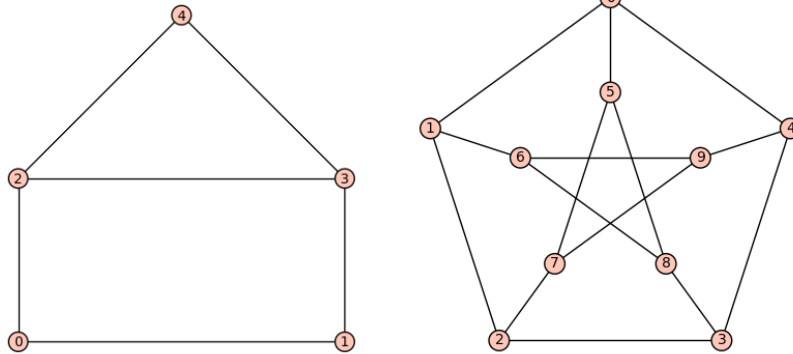


Last name \_\_\_\_\_

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LARSON—MATH 556—HOMEWORK WORKSHEET 05  
Complements and Cliques



The **complement** of a graph  $G$  is a graph  $\bar{G}$  with the same set of points (so  $V(\bar{G}) = V(G)$  and with lines  $E(\bar{G}) = \{vw : v, w \in V(\bar{G}) \text{ and } vw \notin E(G)\}$  (that is,  $vw$  is a line in  $\bar{G}$  if and only if it is not a line in  $G$ ).

1. Draw  $P_3$  and  $\bar{P}_3$ .
2. Draw  $P_5$  and  $\bar{P}_5$ .
3. Draw  $C_5$  and  $\bar{C}_5$ .
4. Draw the complement of the house graph.
5. Draw the complement of the Petersen graph.
6. The **size** of a graph is the number of lines of the graph. State and prove a relationship between the size of a graph  $G$  and the size of its complement  $\bar{G}$ .

A **clique** in a graph is a complete subgraph (so the points  $S \subseteq V(G)$  induce a clique in graph  $G$  if and only if  $G$  has a line between every pair of points of  $S$ ). A clique in a graph is maximal if it is not contained in a larger clique. A clique is maximum if it has more points than any other clique.

7. Find all 4 maximal cliques in the house graph.
8. Find the (unique) maximum clique in the house graph.

The **clique number**  $\omega$  of a graph is the cardinality of a maximum clique.

9. Find  $\omega$  for the house graph.
10. Find  $\omega$  for the Petersen graph.
11. Find formulas for  $\omega(P_n)$ ,  $\omega(C_n)$ ,  $\omega(S_n)$  and  $\omega(K_n)$ .
12. Prove: For any graph  $G$ ,  $\omega(G) = \alpha(\bar{G})$ .
13. Prove: For any graph  $G$ ,  $\omega(G) + \alpha(G) \leq |V(G)| + 1$ .