## CSC263 Tutorial #9 DFS and Bipartite Graphs

March 17, 2023

### Things covered in this tutorial

- $\star\,$  What's a bipartite graph?
- $\star$  How can I check whether a graph is bipartite using DFS?

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- \*  $V_1 \cup V_2 = V$ ,  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ . In other words, each vertex belongs to either  $V_1$  or  $V_2$ , but not both.
- \* Every edge must have one endpoint in  $V_1$  and the other in  $V_2$ . In other words, every edge must "cross" from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$ .

Task: Which of the following graphs are bipartite?



Colour the vertices to represent  $V_1$  (black) and  $V_2$  (white).



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How to check if a graph is bipartite?



















How to check if a graph is bipartite? DFS, but colour the nodes with alternating colours.



Question: Is this graph bipartite?

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**Question**: Is this graph bipartite?

**Tutorial Activity**: Write pseudocode for a function check\_bipartite to check whether a graph is bipartite!

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A graph is bipartite iff it has no odd cycles.



Has an odd cycle.



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Proof: (⇐) Suppose our graph has no odd cycles. Question: What algorithm can we use to partition the vertices? Answer: check\_bipartite!

















check\_bipartite can only fail when our graph has an odd cycle.



We found a cycle! This cycle must have odd length (otherwise there wouldn't be a conflict).

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- Some insect species use an XO sex-determination system: males have only one X chromosome (referred to as XO), while females have two X chromosomes (XX).
- \* Some insects, especially butterflies, can exhibit *Gynandromorphism*: having both male and female characteristics.

