Find the shortest path? Thanks to graph theory!

#### University of Luxembourg



Thierry Meyrath David Kieffer Marco Breyer Gabor Wiese Bruno Teheux Antonella Perucca

# Some applications of graph theory in daily life









#### 1) Eulerian graphs and the Königsberg bridge problem









#### The Königsberg bridge problem





#### The Königsberg bridge problem

Is it possible to find a walk through Königsberg that passes exactly once over each of the seven bridges and returns to the starting point?

### Graphs: definition and properties

#### Definition (graph)

#### Definition (graph)

A graph is a mathematical object that is constituted of points (called vertices or nodes) and edges between pairs of these points.

#### Definition (graph)

A graph is a mathematical object that is constituted of points (called vertices or nodes) and edges between pairs of these points.



### Graphs: definition and properties

Examples: Vertices and edges can represent:

• persons and the fact that they know each other

- persons and the fact that they know each other
- junctions and streets

- persons and the fact that they know each other
- junctions and streets
- cities and transport connections

- persons and the fact that they know each other
- junctions and streets
- cities and transport connections
- configurations of a Rubik's cube and the fact that one configuration can be reached from another in one single move

Examples: Vertices and edges can represent:

- persons and the fact that they know each other
- junctions and streets
- cities and transport connections
- configurations of a Rubik's cube and the fact that one configuration can be reached from another in one single move

• . . .

 $\Rightarrow$  Numerous problems can be modelled by graphs!









Here: vertices = different districts of Königsberg edges = bridges connecting the corresponding districts



Here: vertices = different districts of Königsberg edges = bridges connecting the corresponding districts

#### The Königsberg bridge problem ('graph version')

Is it possible to traverse the graph of Königsberg (starting at an arbitrary vertex) using each edge exactly once and return to the starting vertex?

Question: Is the Königsberg graph a eulerian graph? (i.e. does there exist a eulerian cycle?)

Question: Is the Königsberg graph a eulerian graph? (i.e. does there exist a eulerian cycle?)

What about other cities/graphs?

Question: Is the Königsberg graph a eulerian graph? (i.e. does there exist a eulerian cycle?)

What about other cities/graphs?



Question: Is the Königsberg graph a eulerian graph? (i.e. does there exist a eulerian cycle?)

What about other cities/graphs?



Are there conditions that guarantee that a graph is eulerian?

Question: Is the Königsberg graph a eulerian graph? (i.e. does there exist a eulerian cycle?)

What about other cities/graphs?



Are there conditions that guarantee that a graph is eulerian?  $\rightarrow$  Activity

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

Euler's theorem (1736)

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

Consequence:
For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

Consequence: If a graph has (at least) one vertex of odd degree, it can not be eulerian!

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

Consequence: If a graph has (at least) one vertex of odd degree, it can not be eulerian!

What about Königsberg?

For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

#### Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

Consequence: If a graph has (at least) one vertex of odd degree, it can not be eulerian!

What about Königsberg?



For a vertex A, we call the number of edges connected to A the degree of A. We write deg(A).

#### Euler's theorem (1736)

If a graph is eulerian, all its vertices have an even degree.

Consequence: If a graph has (at least) one vertex of odd degree, it can not be eulerian!

What about Königsberg?



The graph of Königsberg has vertices of odd degree, hence it is not a eulerian graph and there is no eulerian cycle!

Euler: G eulerian  $\Rightarrow$  all vertices have even degree.

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Hierholzer's Theorem (1873)

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Hierholzer's Theorem (1873)

If a graph has only vertices of even degree, it is eulerian.

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Hierholzer's Theorem (1873)

If a graph has only vertices of even degree, it is eulerian.

Finally:

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Hierholzer's Theorem (1873)

If a graph has only vertices of even degree, it is eulerian.

Finally:

Euler-Hierholzer theorem

Thus: Having only vertices of even degree is a necessary condition for a graph to be eulerian!

Is it also sufficient?

Hierholzer's Theorem (1873)

If a graph has only vertices of even degree, it is eulerian.

Finally:

Euler-Hierholzer theorem

*G* is eulerian  $\Leftrightarrow$  all the degrees of *G* are even.

## Euler's theorem: proof

# Euler's theorem: proof

a) Let G be a eulerian graph. We show: Every vertex of G has an even degree.

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

 $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'
- $\Rightarrow \deg(A) \ge 2 \times n_A$

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'
- $\Rightarrow \deg(A) \geq 2 \times n_A$

Suppose now that  $deg(A) > 2 \times n_A$ 

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'
- $\Rightarrow \deg(A) \ge 2 \times n_A$

Suppose now that  $deg(A) > 2 \times n_A \Rightarrow$  There is (at least) one edge connected to A that is not included in the eulerian cycle

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'
- $\Rightarrow \deg(A) \geq 2 \times n_A$

Suppose now that  $\deg(A) > 2 \times n_A \Rightarrow$  There is (at least) one edge connected to A that is not included in the eulerian cycle Impossible!

Since G is eulerian, there exists a eulerian cycle. Let A be an arbitrary vertex of G. Denote by  $n_A$  the number of times this cycle passes through A

- $\Rightarrow$  At each passage through A, the cycle 'consumes' two edges connected to A
- $\Rightarrow$  After  $n_A$  passages,  $2 \times n_A$  edges are 'consumed'

$$\Rightarrow \deg(A) \geq 2 \times n_A$$

Suppose now that  $deg(A) > 2 \times n_A \Rightarrow$  There is (at least) one edge connected to A that is not included in the eulerian cycle Impossible!

Hence:  $deg(A) = 2 \times n_A$  (= even)!

b) Let G be a graph having only vertices of even degree. We show: G is eulerian

b) Let G be a graph having only vertices of even degree. We show: G is eulerian

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:

b) Let G be a graph having only vertices of even degree. We show: G is eulerian

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



b) Let G be a graph having only vertices of even degree. We show: G is eulerian

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:

1) Choose a starting vertex



Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

5) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that

- no edge is used twice
- no highlighted edge is used

Highlight the edges of the new cycle.

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

5) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that

- no edge is used twice
- no highlighted edge is used

Highlight the edges of the new cycle.

6) Go to 3)

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

5) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that

- no edge is used twice
- no highlighted edge is used

Highlight the edges of the new cycle.

6) Go to 3)

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

5) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that

- no edge is used twice
- no highlighted edge is used

Highlight the edges of the new cycle.

6) Go to 3)

Consider Hierholzer's algorithm:



1) Choose a starting vertex

2) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that no edge is used twice. Highlight the edges contained in this cycle.

3) If all the edges of G are highlighted  $\rightarrow$  7). Else  $\rightarrow$  4)

4) Choose a vertex of G to which non-highlighted edges are connected

5) Generate a cycle starting at this vertex, such that

- no edge is used twice
- no highlighted edge is used

Highlight the edges of the new cycle.

6) Go to 3)

7) Merge the different cycles, that is:
































 $\Rightarrow$  the resulting cycle is a eulerian cycle!

• From an arbitrary starting point, it is always possible to generate a cycle, such that no edge is used twice (why?)

- From an arbitrary starting point, it is always possible to generate a cycle, such that no edge is used twice (why?)
- Every vertex of the subgraph containing only the non-highlighted edges has even degree

- From an arbitrary starting point, it is always possible to generate a cycle, such that no edge is used twice (why?)
- Every vertex of the subgraph containing only the non-highlighted edges has even degree

 $\Rightarrow$  If all the vertices of a graph G have an even degree, it is always possible to construct a eulerian cycle be means of Hierholzer's algorithm

- From an arbitrary starting point, it is always possible to generate a cycle, such that no edge is used twice (why?)
- Every vertex of the subgraph containing only the non-highlighted edges has even degree

 $\Rightarrow$  If all the vertices of a graph G have an even degree, it is always possible to construct a eulerian cycle be means of Hierholzer's algorithm

 $\Rightarrow$  *G* is eulerian!

- From an arbitrary starting point, it is always possible to generate a cycle, such that no edge is used twice (why?)
- Every vertex of the subgraph containing only the non-highlighted edges has even degree

 $\Rightarrow$  If all the vertices of a graph G have an even degree, it is always possible to construct a eulerian cycle be means of Hierholzer's algorithm

- $\Rightarrow$  *G* is eulerian!
- $\rightarrow \mathsf{Activity}$



Euler's theorem implies that the Königsberg bridge problem has no solution.



Euler's theorem implies that the Königsberg bridge problem has no solution.

Question:



Euler's theorem implies that the Königsberg bridge problem has no solution.

#### Question:

How many bridges must be added (at least) to Königsberg (and where), in order that the problem has a solution?

Is it possible to find a walk through Königsberg that passes exactly once over each of the seven bridges without returning to the starting point?

Is it possible to find a walk through Königsberg that passes exactly once over each of the seven bridges without returning to the starting point?

Equivalent: Is it possible to traverse the graph of Königsberg (starting at an arbitrary vertex) using each edge exactly once without returning to the starting vertex?

Is it possible to find a walk through Königsberg that passes exactly once over each of the seven bridges without returning to the starting point?

Equivalent: Is it possible to traverse the graph of Königsberg (starting at an arbitrary vertex) using each edge exactly once without returning to the starting vertex?

A graph that may be traversed in this way is called a semi-eulerian graph and such a passage is called eulerian path.













### Theorem



### Theorem

A graph is semi-eulerian if and only if it has exactly two vertices of odd degree.

Since G is semi-eulerian, there exists a eulerian path. Denote by A the starting vertex, and by B the ending vertex of this path.

Since G is semi-eulerian, there exists a eulerian path. Denote by A the starting vertex, and by B the ending vertex of this path.

Create G' by adding an edge between A and B

Since G is semi-eulerian, there exists a eulerian path. Denote by A the starting vertex, and by B the ending vertex of this path.

Create G' by adding an edge between A and B

 $\Rightarrow$  G' has a eulerian cycle
a) Let G be a semi-eulerian graph. We show: Exactly two vertices of G have an odd degree.

Since G is semi-eulerian, there exists a eulerian path. Denote by A the starting vertex, and by B the ending vertex of this path.

Create G' by adding an edge between A and B

- $\Rightarrow$  G' has a eulerian cycle
- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has even degree

a) Let G be a semi-eulerian graph. We show: Exactly two vertices of G have an odd degree.

Since G is semi-eulerian, there exists a eulerian path. Denote by A the starting vertex, and by B the ending vertex of this path.

Create G' by adding an edge between A and B

- $\Rightarrow$  G' has a eulerian cycle
- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has even degree
- $\Rightarrow$  G has exactly two vertices of odd degree

### Semi-eulerian graphs, eulerian paths

# Semi-eulerian graphs, eulerian paths

b) Let G be a graph that has exactly two vertices with an odd degree. We show: G is a semi-eulerian graph (i.e. there exists a eulerian path)

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

 $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has an even degree

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has an even degree
- $\Rightarrow$  G' possesses a eulerian cycle

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has an even degree
- $\Rightarrow$  G' possesses a eulerian cycle
- $\Rightarrow$  G possesses a eulerian path

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has an even degree
- $\Rightarrow$  G' possesses a eulerian cycle
- $\Rightarrow$  G possesses a eulerian path

#### Remark:

Denote by A and B the two vertices of odd degree. Create G' by adding an edge between A and B.

- $\Rightarrow$  Every vertex of G' has an even degree
- $\Rightarrow$  G' possesses a eulerian cycle
- $\Rightarrow$  G possesses a eulerian path

#### Remark:

The two vertices of odd degree are necessarily the starting and end points of every eulerian path!

What about Königsberg?

### Semi-eulerian graphs, eulerian paths

What about Königsberg?



What about Königsberg?



The graph of Königsberg has four vertices of odd degree, hence it is not a semi-eulerian graph and there is no eulerian path!







Le 8e pont



Le 8e pont



Le 8e pont Le 9e pont Le 10e pont



From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

 $\rightarrow$  If there exists a route that passes exactly once through each street, this route is as short as possible!

From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

 $\rightarrow$  If there exists a route that passes exactly once through each street, this route is as short as possible!

Problem:

From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

 $\rightarrow$  If there exists a route that passes exactly once through each street, this route is as short as possible!

Problem: The graph representing a street network is not, in general, a eulerian graph!

From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

 $\rightarrow$  If there exists a route that passes exactly once through each street, this route is as short as possible!

Problem: The graph representing a street network is not, in general, a eulerian graph!

### Problem (1962):

From a given starting point (for example a dump), a refuse collection vehicle must pass through each street of a given street network and return to its starting point.



What is the shortest route the vehicle may take?

 $\rightarrow$  If there exists a route that passes exactly once through each street, this route is as short as possible!

Problem: The graph representing a street network is not, in general, a eulerian graph!

### Problem (1962):

Given a non-eulerian graph, find the shortest cycle that uses each edge at least once.

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

### Observation

In every graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

### Observation

In every graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

Proof:

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

### Observation

In every graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

Proof: Sum of all degrees =  $2 \times$  number of edges = even

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

### Observation

In every graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

Proof: Sum of all degrees = 2  $\times$  number of edges = even  $\Rightarrow$  Sum of odd degrees = even

The shortest cycle is then found as follows:

• Since the graph is non-eulerian, there are vertices of odd degree

### Observation

In every graph, the number of vertices of odd degree is even.

Proof: Sum of all degrees =  $2 \times \text{number of edges} = \text{even}$ 

- $\Rightarrow$  Sum of odd degrees = even
- $\Rightarrow$  The number of vertices of odd degree is even

• Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:

- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible

- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



• Find a eulerian cycle in the resulting graph, this is the shortest route for the vehicle, as the total length of the streets it passes more than once is as short as possible!

- Idea: Add additional edges between pairs of vertices of odd degree, such that:
  - the resulting graph is eulerian
  - the total length of the streets represented by the additional edges is as short as possible



• Find a eulerian cycle in the resulting graph, this is the shortest route for the vehicle, as the total length of the streets it passes more than once is as short as possible!

Other examples: the postman ('Chinese postman problem'), route maintenance, winter road clearance,...

#### https://www.google.lu/maps

- 'Navigation System' by Lsadout52 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)], via Wikimedia Commons
- 'Brother DCP-115C controller' by Raimond Spekking / CC BY-SA 4.0 (via Wikimedia Commons)
- 'Garbage Truck in Cessange', by Bdx [CC0], from Wikimedia Commons
- 'The problem of the Seven Bridges of Königsberg' by Bogdan Giu?c? (Public domain (PD), based on the image) [GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html) or CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons
- https://www.britannica.com/science/Konigsberg-bridge-problem
- 'Variation of the Königsberg problem', by Xiong (Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons.) [GFDL (http://www.gnu.org/copylet/fdl.html) or CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)], via Wikimedia Commons