# Find the shortest path? Thanks to graph theory! 

University of Luxembourg



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## Some applications of graph theory in daily life



1) Eulerian graphs and the Königsberg bridge problem

The seven bridges of Königsberg


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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?

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- 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!

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## 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?

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

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Hence: $\operatorname{deg}(A)=2 \times n_{A}$ (= even)!

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7) Merge the different cycles, that is:

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

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

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## Theorem

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

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$\Rightarrow G^{\prime}$ 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!

## Semi-eulerian graphs, eulerian paths

What about Königsberg?

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## Semi-eulerian graphs, eulerian paths

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

## A variation of the Königsberg problem



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## Le 8 e pont

## A variation of the Königsberg problem



## Le 8 e pont <br> Le 9e pont

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## Le 8 e pont <br> Le 9 e pont <br> Le 10e pont

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## Application example: refuse collection

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## Problem (1962):

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

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

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

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