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NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

Discrete Mathematics  
Graph Theory – 2

3 Utilities problem - Revisited

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Remember the question that we all started our discussions from 3 houses and 3 utilities, and we say it is not possible for us to construct roads from these 3 houses to these 3 utilities such that roads do not cross each other you keep trying, you keep trying, you keep trying, you don't succeed is not the reason, why this doesn't happen,  
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if you think this doesn't happen you need a solid proof to say that this particular thing doesn't really happen, how do you do that? Let me first write down what is this graph, it has 3 dots here and 3 dots here, and every dot connects every other dot, correct,  
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this is the structure and it's a bipartite graph as you know, it's a complete bipartite graph, that's what you mean by  $K_{3,3}$ .

Now look at this we know a small result that a bipartite graph can never have an odd cycle, and in particular can never have a cycle with 3 vertices, a triangle is never visible which means the same old result  $3R \leq 2E$  might hold good here, if it is planar,  
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A bipartite graph can never have an odd cycle.

Triangle is never visible.

$3v \leq 2e$  might hold if it is planar.



but then  $3R$  you see how we got this in the previous proof, that's because every region was bounded by at least 3 edges, but in this case we are sure that it is not just 3 but 4, which means the entire theorem holds good but we can indeed write this as  $4R$  is less than or equal to  $2E$ , (Refer Slide Time: 01:47)

$$48 \leq 2e$$

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pause and think if it's not clear why this is true, if you have followed the proof of  $3R$  less than or equal to  $2E$  you will know why given a bipartite graph it is always  $4R$  less than or equal to  $2E$  provided the graph is planar, is the graph planar?  
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$$48 \leq 2e$$

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If the graph is planar it implies that  $4R$  is less than or equal to  $2E$ , let us write this down, if the graph is planar, then it implies that  $4R$  is less than or equal to  $2E$ , well so if the graph is planar we know that  $V - E + R = 2$ ,

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$4R \leq 2E$

If the graph is planar, then

$\Rightarrow 4R \leq 2E$

$V - E + R = 2$

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I'm also saying that  $4R$  is less than or equal to  $2E$ , let us club these two things together and see what we get, now  $R = 2 + E - V$ , I'm just rewriting  $V - E + R = 2$ ,

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$$4\gamma \leq 2e$$

If the graph is planar, then

$$\Rightarrow 4\gamma \leq 2e$$

$$v - e + \gamma = 2$$

$$\gamma = 2 + e - v$$



so instead of  $R$  we can write 4 times  $2 + E - V$ , this has to be less than or equal to  $2E$ ,  
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$$4\gamma \leq 2e$$

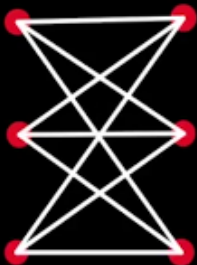
If the graph is planar, then

$$\Rightarrow 4\gamma \leq 2e$$

$$v - e + \gamma = 2$$

$$\gamma = 2 + e - v$$

$$4(2 + e - v) \leq 2e$$



let's see if this is true, 4 times, so what I did was I just got rid of R because I don't know what is R in a  $K_3, 3$ , but I know what is V and E, correct, that's the trick, if you didn't follow don't very much, the point is we have to somehow show that if the graph is planar then it implies something, it implies something, and finally a contradiction, right, so  $2 +$  the number of edges here is let us count 9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,  $18/2$ , the sum of degree is  $18/2$  is the number of edges so you can even count the number of edges, manually the number of edges happen to be 9, the number of vertices happened to be 6,  
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$4\delta \leq 2e$


If the graph is planar, then  
 $\Rightarrow 4\delta \leq 2e$

$v - e + \delta = 2$   
 $\delta = 2 + e - v$   
 $4(2 + e - v) \leq 2e$   
 $4(2 + 9 - 6) \leq 2(9)$   
 $4$

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so you see what you're getting here, whatever is the number less than or equal to 2 times the number of edges which is again 9, is this true? Let's see, 4 times  $11 - 6$  is 5, and this happens to be 20 is less than or equal to 18,  
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I mean what on earth



$4\gamma \leq 2e$

If the graph is planar, then

$\Rightarrow 4\gamma \leq 2e$

$v - e + \gamma = 2$

$\gamma = 2 + e - v$

$4(2 + e - v) \leq 2e$

$4(2 + 9 - 6) \leq 2(9)$

$4(5) \leq 18$

$20 \leq 18$

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is this where in the universe is this inequality true, do you think 20 is less than or equal to 18, it's absurd let's write that down it is ABSURD, absurd, what is absurd?  
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$$4\gamma \leq 2e$$

If the graph is planar, then

$$\Rightarrow 4\gamma \leq 2e$$

$$v - e + \gamma = 2$$

$$\gamma = 2 + e - v$$

$$4(2 + e - v) \leq 2e$$

$$4(2 + 9 - 6) \leq 2(9)$$

$$4(5) \leq 18$$

$$20 \leq 18 \quad !?$$

ABSURD



The fact that 20 is less than or equal to 18, so what? So what? You trace back and see how you started, you started with the fact that the graph is planar and that implies absurdity which means the fact that the graph is planar is not in fact true which means the graph is not planar, which means  $K_{3,3}$  is non-planar which means you cannot in the lifetime of this universe try to construct 3 houses to 3 utilities all possible roads such that roads do not intersect each other don't even try to do it you will not succeed, remember the story sounds familiar in Königsberg bridge we told you that don't even try to traverse this path, you will not succeed, and we gave you a mathematical proof.

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$\boxed{\text{Graph is planar}} \Rightarrow \text{Absurdity}$

Not true

Graph is not planar.

$K_{3,3}$  is non planar.



Just summarize look at the beauty of this result you don't have to keep trying, keep trying, keep trying, and then go breathless and say this is not possible, all you got to do is analyze mathematically you will get some absurdity and hence the graph is not planar.

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