

NDMI012: Combinatorics and Graph Theory 2

Tutorial 10

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Definition. A star-cutset of a graph G is a set $S \subsetneq V(G)$ such that both the following hold:

- there is a vertex $s \in S$ such that $S \subseteq N_G[s]$;¹
- $G \setminus S$ is disconnected.

Exercise 3(b) from Tutorial 9. Let G be a graph, all of whose proper induced subgraphs are perfect. Assume that G admits a star-cutset. Prove that G is perfect.

Definition. A graph is split if its vertex set can be partitioned into a clique and a stable set.²

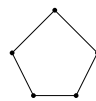
Exercise 1. Prove that a graph is split if and only if it is $\{2K_2, C_4, C_5\}$ -free.³



$2K_2$



C_4



C_5

Hint for the “if” (“ $\Leftarrow$ ”) direction: Assume that a graph G is $\{2K_2, C_4, C_5\}$ -free. If G is not a complete graph, then of all maximum cliques of G , choose K to be one for which the number of edges in $G \setminus K$ is as small as possible. Now show that $V(G) \setminus K$ is a stable set.

¹In other words, some vertex of S is adjacent to all other vertices of S .

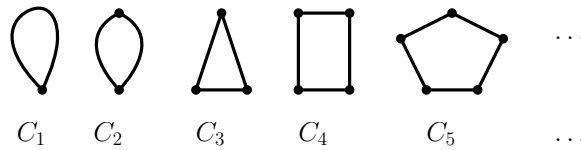
²The clique or the stable set may possibly be empty.

³For a family of graphs $\mathcal{H}$, a graph G is $\mathcal{H}$ -free if no induced subgraph of G is isomorphic to a graph in $\mathcal{H}$.

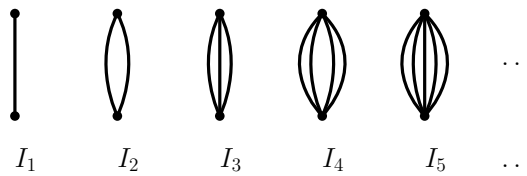
Exercise 2. Prove that a graph G is split if and only if G and $\overline{G}$ are both chordal.

Exercise 3.

(a) [10 points] Prove that for all $n \geq 1$, $T_{C_n}(x, y) = y + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x^i$.



(b) [10 points] Prove that for $n \geq 1$, $T_{I_n}(x, y) = x + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} y^i$, where I_n is the 2-vertex multigraph with n edges between them.



Hint: Induction on n , using the recursive deletion-contraction formula for the Tutte polynomial.