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VCE Specialist Mathematics ½ Graph Theory II [5.4]

Test Solutions

21 Marks. 1 Minute Reading. 17 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test Questions	/21	





Section A: Test Questions (21 Marks)

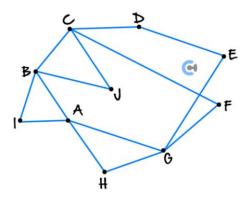
		True	False	
a.	To find the number of possible	✓		
b.	Euler trail is a walk where we pa	ass all the vertices exactly once.		✓
c.	<u> </u>	ex has an odd degree contains an Euler trail.		✓
	It must be exactly two vertice	s OR all the vertices have an even degree.		
d.	For Euler circuits, we can go thi	✓		
e.	A graph where all vertices have circuit.	✓		
f.	Hamiltonian path is a walk when	✓		
g.	Hamiltonian cycle does not have	✓		
h.	Trees must have a path that can	✓		
i.	•	aning they cannot go through all the edges and		
	come back to the original edge.	They cannot go through all the vertices and come back to the original vertex.		
j.	Spanning tree cannot be a subgr		/	

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Question 2 (4 marks)

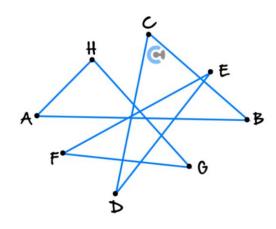
Identify an Eulerian trail and a Hamiltonian cycle in each of the following graphs (if they exist).

a. (2 marks)



Eulerian trail: AIBAHGFCJBCDEGA; Hamiltonian cycle: none exist

b. (2 marks)



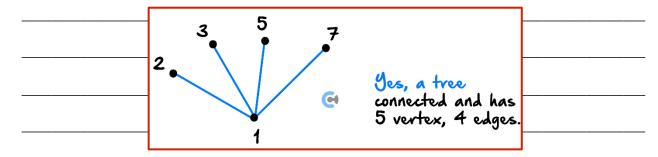
Eulerian trail: ABCDEFGHA (others exist); Hamiltonian cycle: HABCDEFGH (others exist)



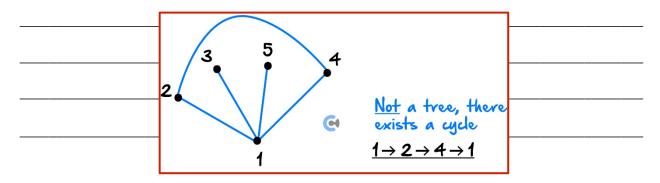
Question 3 (4 marks)

Which of the following graphs are trees? In each case, we insist that $m \neq n$.

a. Vertex set $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 7\}$ and an edge between m and n if m divides m or n divides m. (2 marks)



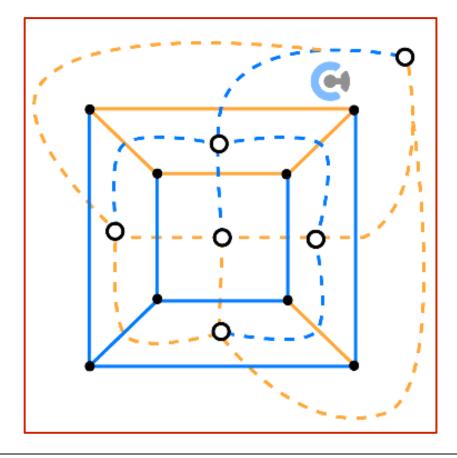
b. Vertex set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and an edge between m and n if m divides n or n divides m. (2 marks)





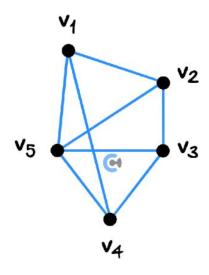
Question 4 (2 marks)

Find spanning trees of the following graph.





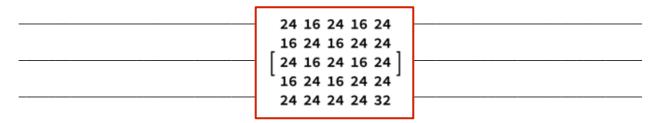
Question 5 (6 marks) Tech-Active.



a. Write down the adjacency matrix, A, for this graph. (2 marks)

	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$	0 1 0	1 0 1	0 1 0	1	
	\setminus_1		1		0/	

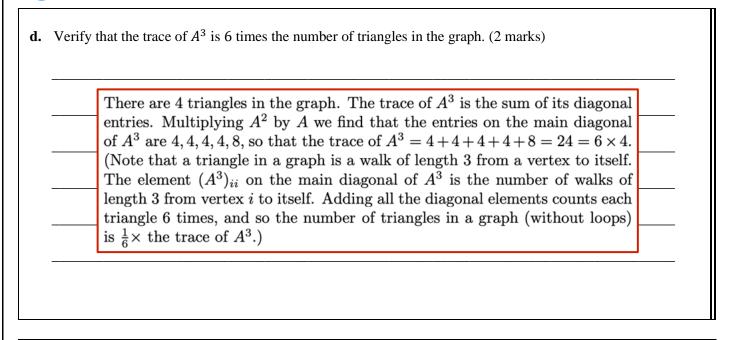
b. Evaluate A^4 . (1 mark)



c. Find the number of different walks of length 4 from v_5 to v_5 . (1 mark)

The number of different walks of length 4 from v_5 to v_5 is the (5,5) entry in A^4 . The (5,5) entry in A^4 is equal to the dot product of row 5 of A^2 and column 5 of A^2 . That is, $(2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 4) \cdot (2\ 2\ 2\ 4) = 32$.







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VCE Specialist Mathematics ½

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