# From Sets to Graphs

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- Telephone networks, computer networks;
- Transportation networks (bus/subway/train/plane);
- Social networks (friendship, family tree);
- Molecular graphs (atoms and chemical bonds);

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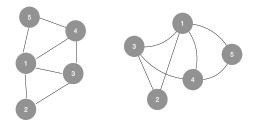
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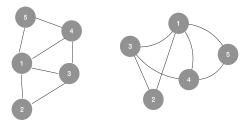
## Graphs: graphical representation of our binary relation.

- Vertices (V);
- Edges (E);

## Graph representations and degrees



# Graph representations and degrees



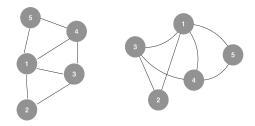
• Both graphs have:

$$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$
  

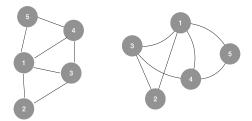
$$E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5)\}$$

- G(V, E) represented in sets;
- G(V, E) represented in matrix;





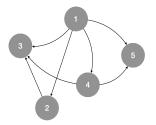


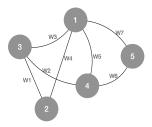


• The degree of a vertex is the number of edges on it:

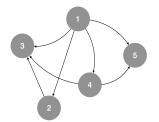
$$d(1) = 4$$
  $d(2) = 2$   $d(3) = 3$   $d(4) = 3$   $d(5) = 2$ 

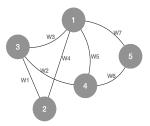
# Graph Variants





## Graph Variants





- Directed graph: Instagram followers.
- Weighted graph: Amazon delivery.
- More in lab exercises.

# Q & A