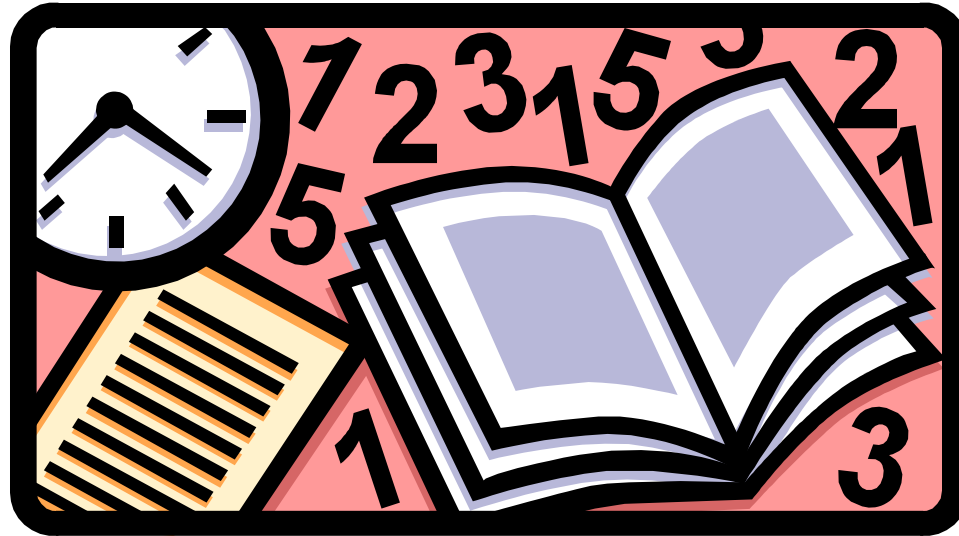


# BÖLÜM 7

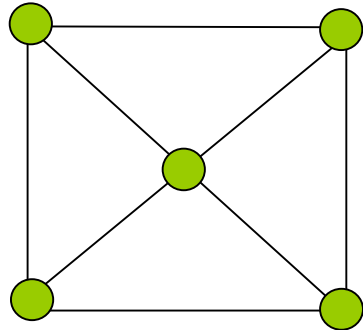
## Graf Boyama ve Kromatic Polinomlar (Graph Coloring and Chromatic Polynomial)



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## Tanım

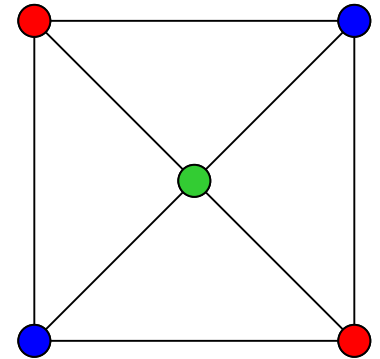
- ❖ Bir **G** grafının herhangi iki komşu düğümüne aynı renk atanmayacak şekilde, grafın her bir düğümüne bir renk atanmasına bir grafın **renklendirilmesi** denir.
- ❖ Bir grafın **renk** (kromatik) sayısı, grafın renklendirilmesi için gerekli olan **en az renk** sayısıdır. Bir **G** grafının renk (kromatik) sayısı  $X(G)$  ile gösterilir.



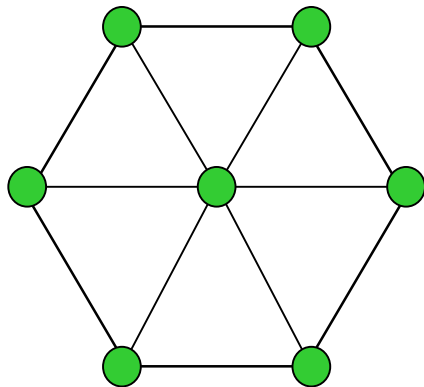
Grafın renk (kromatik) sayısı kaçtır?

$X(G) = 3$  renk mi?

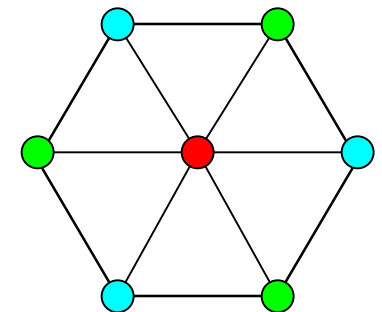
$X(G) = 4$  renk mi?



$X(G) = 3$



Grafın renk (kromatik) sayısı kaçtır?



$X(G) = 3$

## Örnek

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- Bir üniversite içerisinde profesör ünvanlı akademisyenlerden oluşan 10 tane kurul olsun
- Bu kurullar haftada bir kez toplanmaktadır
- Bir akademisyen birden fazla kurulda görev alabilir
- Tüm toplantıların en kısa sürede tamamlanması ve akademisyenlerin katılacağı toplantılarda çakışma olmaması istenmektedir

Kaç farklı toplantı oluşturulmalıdır?

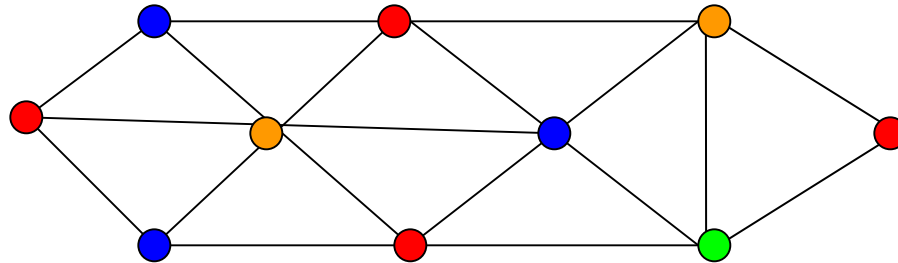
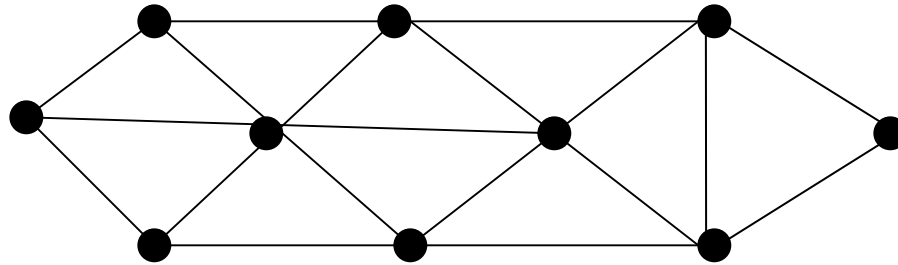
Düğüm = Kurullar

Kenarlar = Çakışan akademisyenler

Renkler = Farklı toplantı zamanları

Grafımız aşağıdaki şekildeki gibi olsun.

---



$$X(G)=4$$

# Kromatik Polinomlar

---

Bir  $G$  grafının kromatik polinomu  $\mathbf{P(G)}$ ,  $G$  grafını minimum  $k$  renkle renklendirmenin kaç farklı şekilde yapılacağını verir.

## Deletion Contraction Method

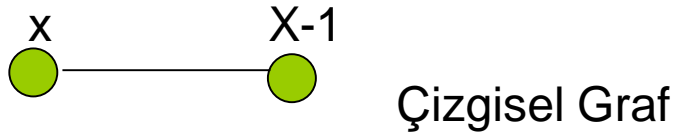
$$P_k(G) = P_k(G - e) - P_k(G \setminus e)$$

kenarı silme

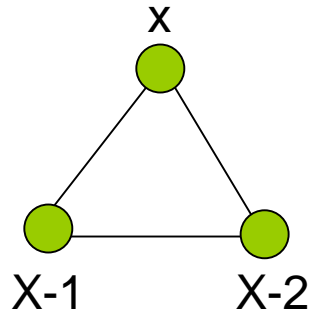
Silinen kenara ait düğümleri  
birleştirme

# Kromatik Polinomu bilinen graflar

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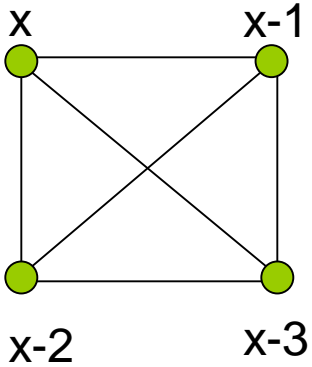
U grafi  $\longrightarrow$   $U_n = x(x-1)^{n-1}$



Z Grafi veya K Grafi

$$K_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - k)$$

## Örnek



$K$  grafi olup, bütün düğümler birbiri ile bağlantılıdır.

$$K_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_4 &= x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \\ &= (x^2 - x)(x^2 - 5x + 6) \\ &= 1x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x \end{aligned}$$

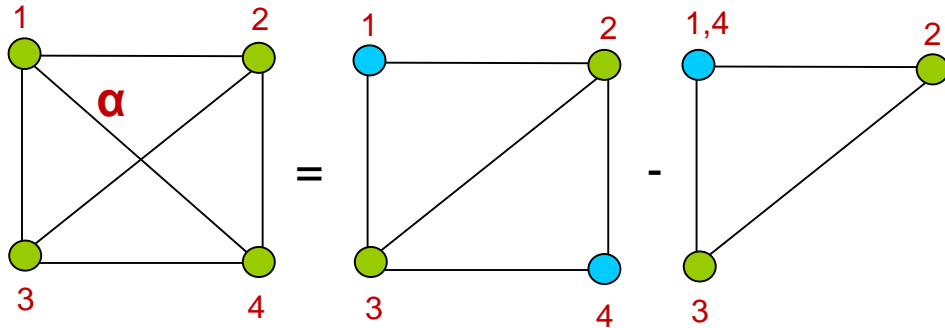
$x=1$  için değeri 0  
 $x=2$  için değeri 0  
 $x=3$  için değeri 0  
 $x=4$  için değeri 24

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 5\ 6 \\ 1\ 1 \\ \hline 1\ 5\ 6 \\ 1\ 5\ 6 \\ + \hline 1\ 6\ 11\ 6 \end{array}$$

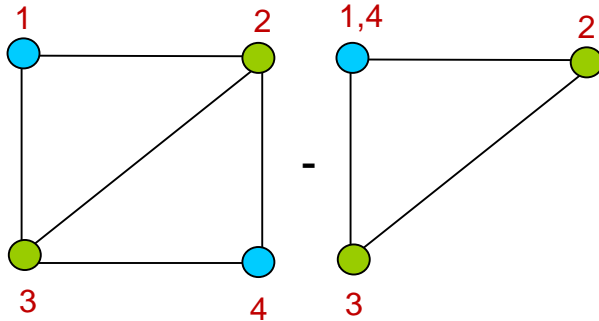
4 farklı renk ile 24 farklı şekilde boyanır



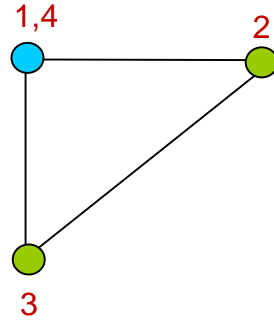
# Örnek



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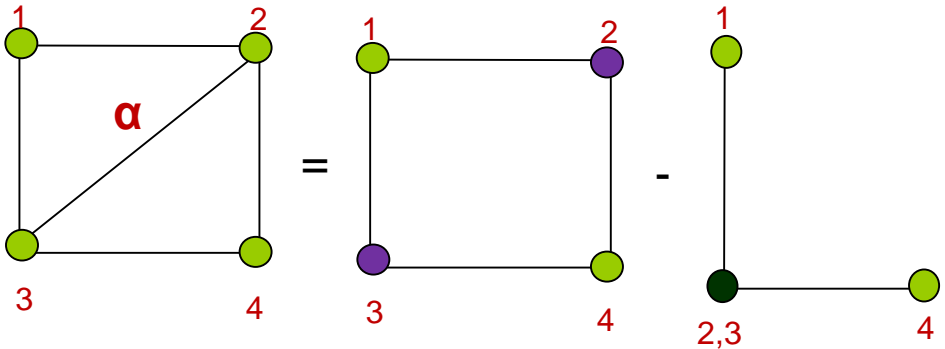


$$= x(x-1)(x^2-4x+4) - x(x-1)(x-2)$$

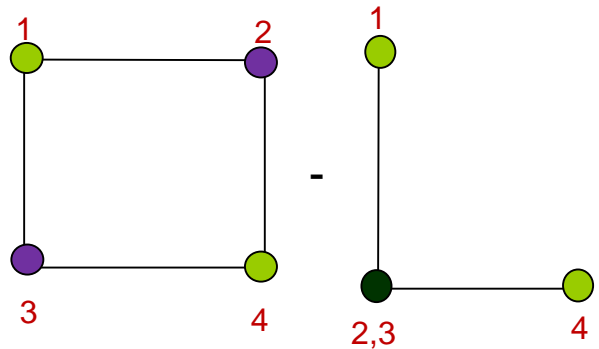
$$x(x-1)(x^2-4x+4-x+2)$$

$$x(x-1)(x^2-5x+6)$$

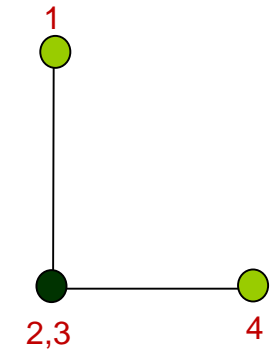
$$x^4-6x^3+11x^2-6x$$



=



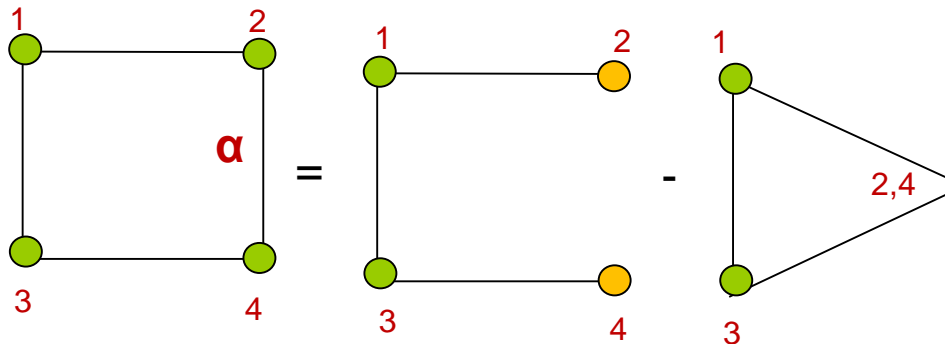
-



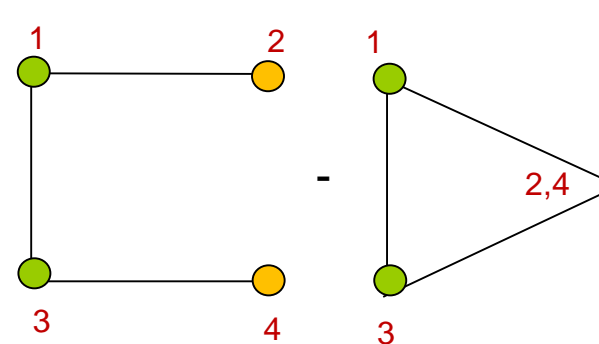
$$= x(x-1)(x^2-3x+3) - x(x-1)^2$$

$$x(x-1)(x^2-3x+3-x+1)$$

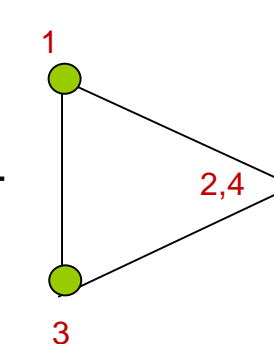
$$x(x-1)(x^2-4x+4)$$



=



-

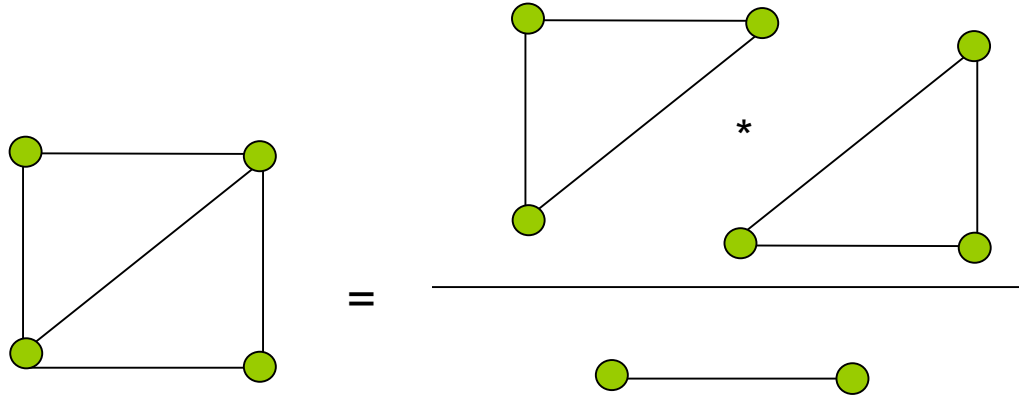


$$= x(x-1)^3 - x(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$x(x-1)[(x-1)^2-(x-2)]$$

$$x(x-1)(x^2-3x+3)$$

Eğer, iki graf birbirinden **Noktasal** veya **Çizgisel** bir graf ile ayrılıyorsa...



$$\begin{array}{r}
 144 \\
 11 \\
 \hline
 144 \\
 144 \\
 + \hline
 1584
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{x^2 (x-1)^2 (x-2)^2}{x (x-1)} = (x^2 - x)(x^2 - 4x + 4) \\
 & = x^4 - 5x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x
 \end{aligned}$$

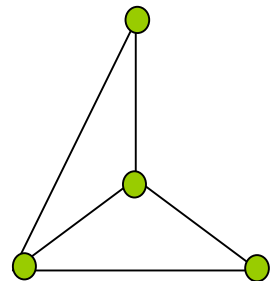
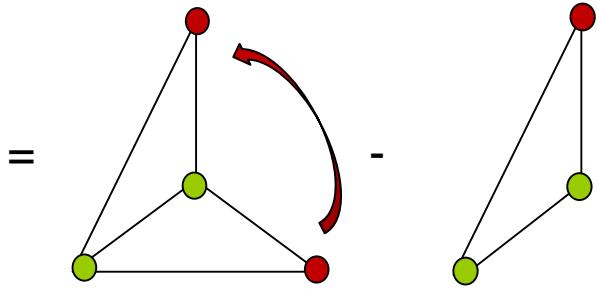
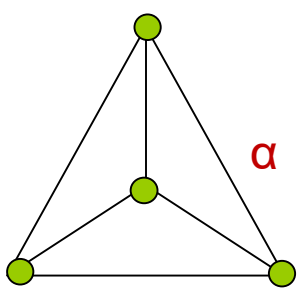
3 renk ile boyanır  
 $3 * 2 * 1 = 6$  değişik şekilde

---

## Kurallar

- 1)  $a_1$  her zaman **1** olmalıdır
- 2) Polinomun derecesi grafın düğüm sayısını verir
- 3) İkinci terimin katsayısı grafın kenar sayısını verir
- 4) Terimlerin katsayılarının toplamı **0** olur
- 5) Polinomun katsayılarının işaretleri **+**, **-** diye gider
- 6) Polinomda sabit terim olmaz

# Örnek



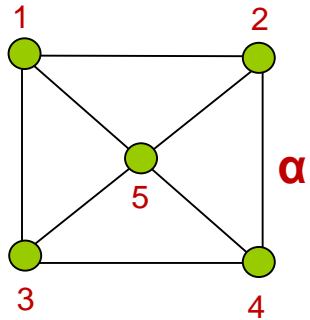
$$= \frac{\text{[Diagram of K4 with one edge removed]} \times \text{[Diagram of K3]} - \text{[Diagram of K2]} \times \text{[Diagram of K2]}}{\text{[Diagram of K2]}} = \frac{x^2 (x-1)^2 (x-2)^2}{x (x-1)}$$

$$= x(x-1)(x-2)^2 - x(x-1)(x-2) \\ x(x-1)(x-2)[(x-2) - 1] \\ x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) \\ (x^2-x)(x^2-5x+6) \\ x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x$$

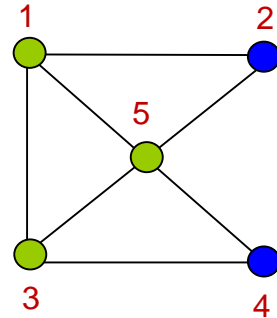
$K_4$  grafi 4 renk ile 24 farklı şekilde boyanır

# Örnek

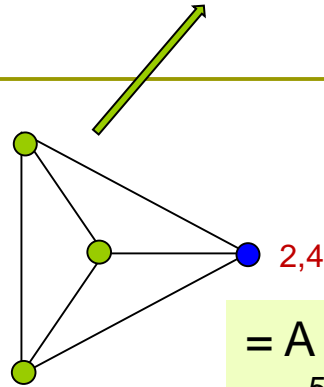
$$x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x$$



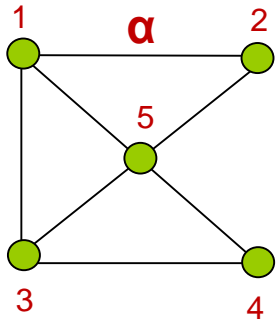
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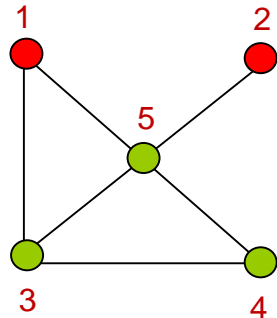
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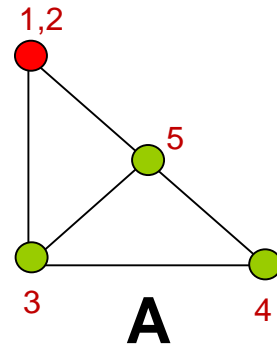
$$= A(x-2) - (x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x) \\ x^5 - 8x^4 + 24x^3 - 31x^2 + 14x$$



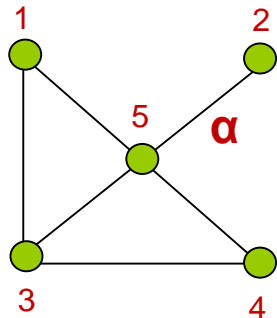
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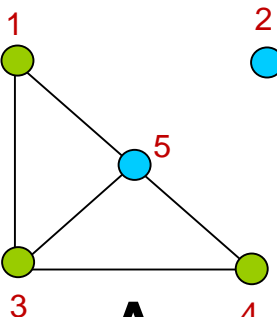
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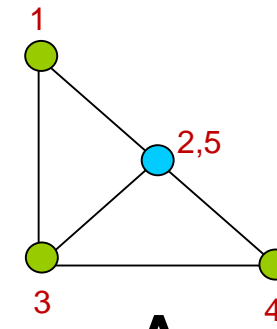
$$= A(x-1) - A \\ Ax - A - A \\ Ax - 2A \\ A(x-2)$$



=



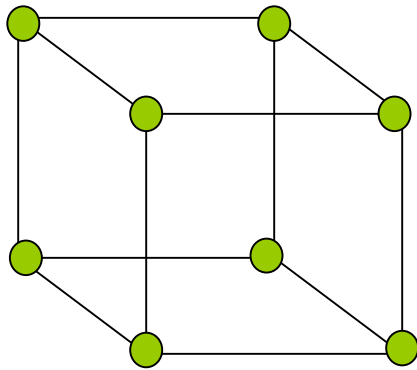
-



$$= A(x-1)$$

## Örnek

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Minimum kaç renk ile boyanabilir ?

$$x^8 - 12x^7 + 66x^6 - 208x^5 + 325x^4 - 131x^3 + 90x^2 - 131x$$