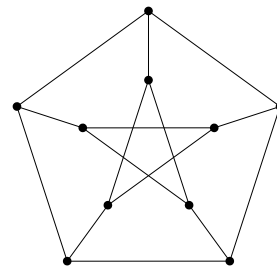


1. How many spanning trees does  $K_4$  have?
2. Show that a connected graph  $G$  with at least one vertex must contain a vertex  $v$  such that  $G - v$  is connected.
3. For which  $m$  and  $n$  is the complete bipartite graph  $K_{m,n}$  Hamiltonian? Is the Petersen graph (shown) Hamiltonian?



4. Show that any graph of order  $n \geq 3$  with  $\binom{n}{2} - n + 3$  edges must be Hamiltonian. For each  $n \geq 3$ , give an example of a graph with  $\binom{n}{2} - n + 2$  edges which is not Hamiltonian.
5. What is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ex(P; n) / \binom{n}{2}$ , where  $P$  is the Petersen graph?
6. For each  $r \geq 3$ , construct a graph of chromatic number  $r$  which contains no  $K_r$ .
7. Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{3n}$  be points in the plane such that no two of them are more than distance 1 apart. Prove that at most  $3n^2$  of the distances  $\|x_i - x_j\|$  ( $i < j$ ) are greater than  $1/\sqrt{2}$ .
8. A *deleted*  $K_r$  consists of a  $K_r$  from which an edge has been removed. Show that if  $G$  is a graph of order  $n$  ( $n \geq r + 1$ ) with  $e(G) > e(T_{r-1}(n))$  then  $G$  contains a deleted  $K_{r+1}$ .
9. For each positive integer  $n$ , let  $g_n$  be the largest integer  $k$  such that it is possible to colour  $k$  edges of the complete graph  $K_n$  red or blue without creating a monochromatic (red or blue) triangle. Show that  $g_n / \binom{n}{2}$  converges, and find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n / \binom{n}{2}$ .
10. How many edges can a graph  $G$  of order  $n$  containing precisely one triangle have?
11. The *upper density*  $\text{ud}(G)$  of an infinite graph  $G$  is the supremum of the densities of its large finite subgraphs; that is to say,

$$\text{ud}(G) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sup \left\{ e(H) / \binom{n}{2} : H \subset G, |H| = n \right\} \right).$$

Show that the upper density of every infinite graph (is well-defined and) lies in the set  $\{0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots\}$ .

12. Show that an  $r$ -regular graph of order  $2r + 1$  must be Hamiltonian.
- +13. Construct a triangle-free graph of chromatic number 1526.