

Given an undirected graph $G = (V, E)$.

Two vertices u and v are *adjacent* if there is an edge in E of which they are the endpoints.

The *degree* of a node v is the number of nodes adjacent to v , or alternatively, the number of edges in E that have v as an endpoint. Notation: $d(v)$.

For all graphs $G = (V, E)$, where $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d(v_i) = 2|E|.$$

Sketch of proof: every edge contributes to the degree of two nodes.

The distance between two nodes in an undirected graph is the length of the shortest path between them.

Given a directed graph $G = (V, E)$.

The *in-degree* of a node v is the number of edges in E that have v as their origin.

Notation: $d^-(v)$.

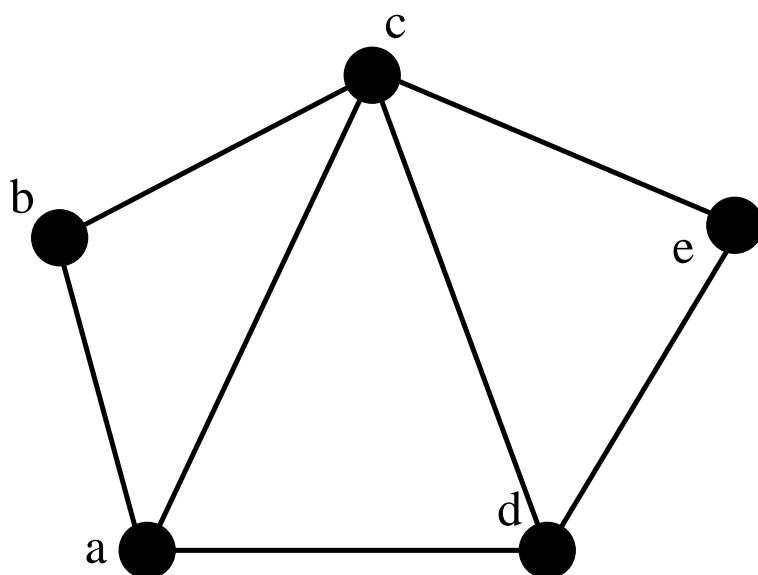
The *out-degree* of a node v is the number of edges in E that have v as their terminus.

Notation: $d^+(v)$.

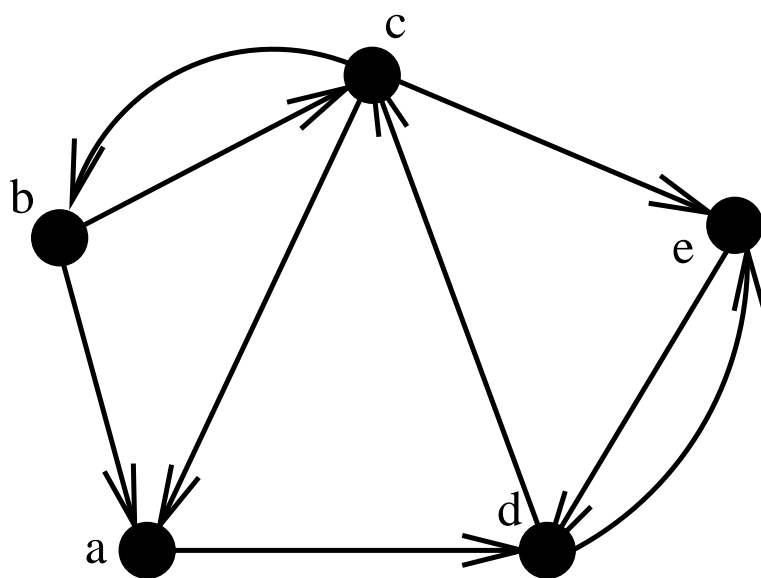
For all directed graphs $G = (V, E)$, where $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d^+(v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n d^-(v_i) = |E|.$$

Adjacency matrix



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

If A is the adjacency matrix of a graph G , then entry (i, j) of A^k gives the number of walks from node i to node j in G .

Sketch of proof (induction):

Basic step: obviously, entry (i, j) of A gives the number of walks (zero or one) of length 1 from node i to node j .

Induction step:

Let k be a positive integer. Assume that the statement is true for A^k . Since $A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A$, it follows from the rules of matrix multiplication that:

$$A_{i,j}^{k+1} = \sum_{t=1}^n A_{it}^k A_{tj} = \sum_{t, tj \in E} A_{it}^k.$$

The result follows from the observation that the number of paths of length $k + 1$ from i to j equals the sum, over all neighbours t of j , of the number of paths of length k from i to t .