

**NPTEL**

**NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE**

**Discrete Mathematics**

**Graph Theory - 1**

**Spanning and induced subgraph**

**By**

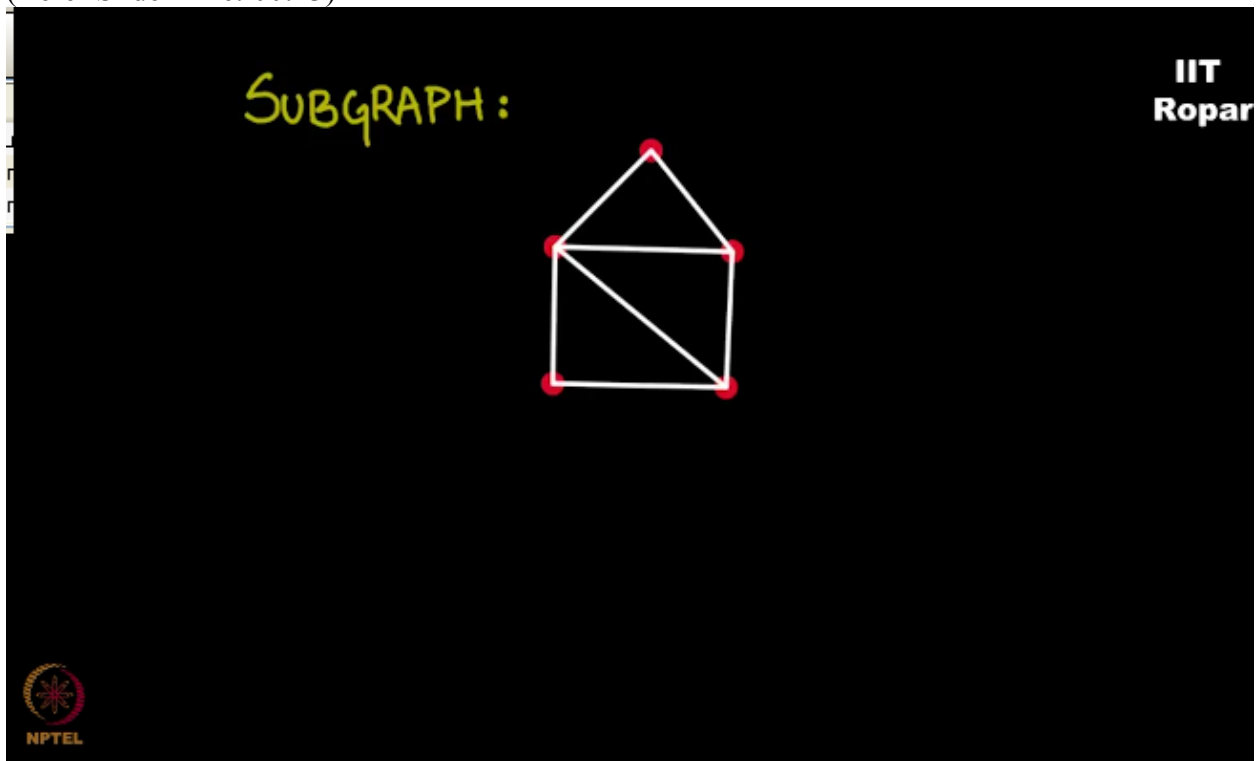
**Prof. S.R.S Iyengar**

**Department of Computer Science**

**IIT Ropar**

The professor has already introduced what is a subgraph, let me just quickly revise it, consider this graph,

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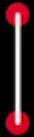
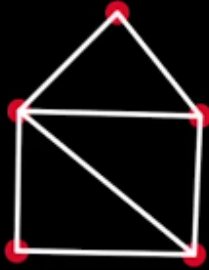


now this is a subgraph of this graph,

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SUBGRAPH:

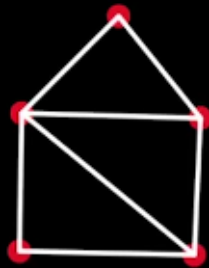
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this is yet another subgraph,  
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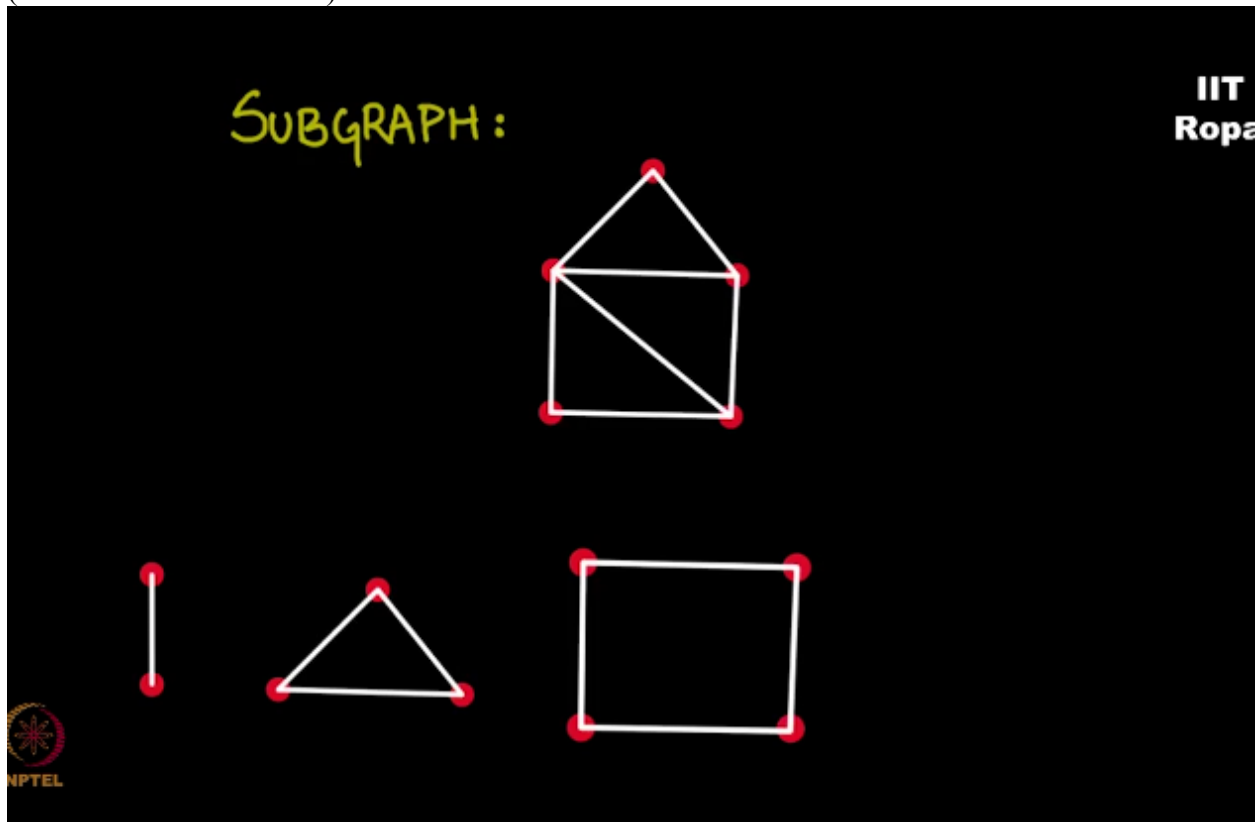
SUBGRAPH:

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this is another subgraph,

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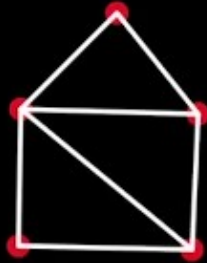


and this 1, 2,

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SUBGRAPH:

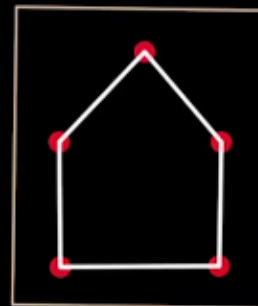
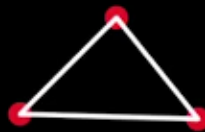
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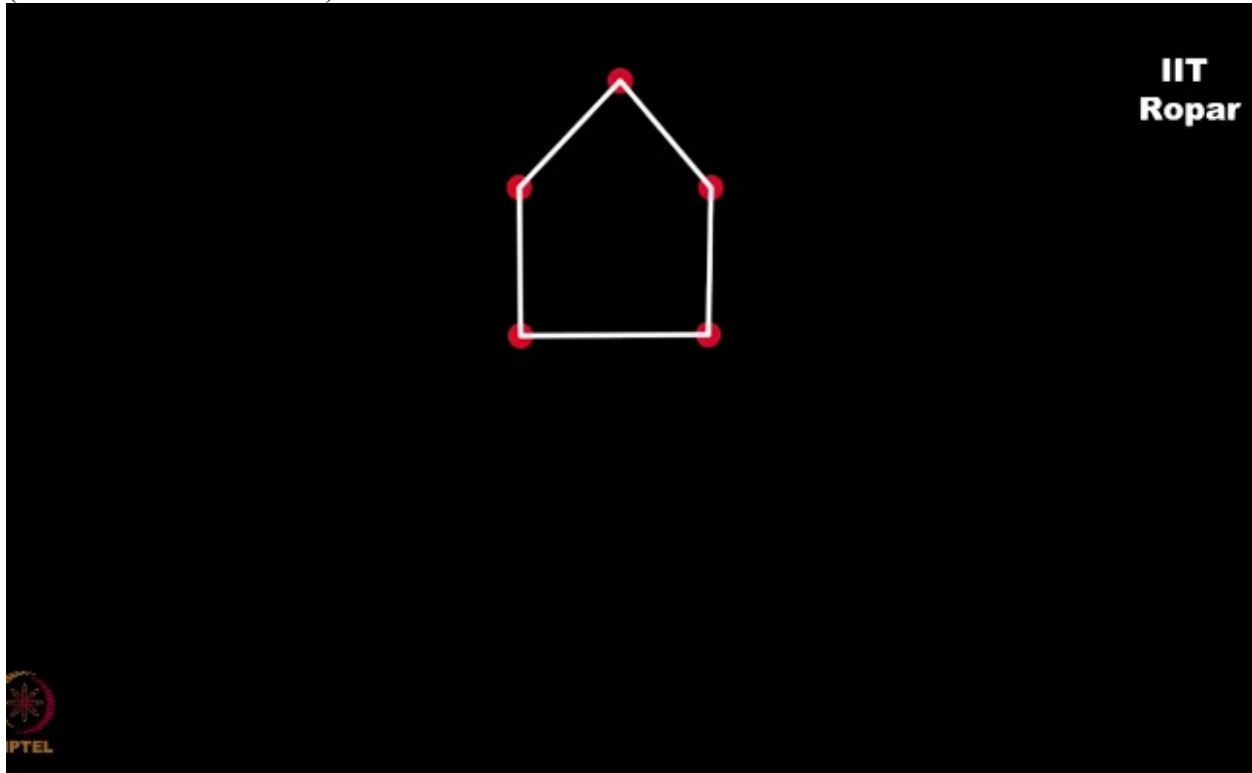
but what is so special about this subgraph,  
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SUBGRAPH:

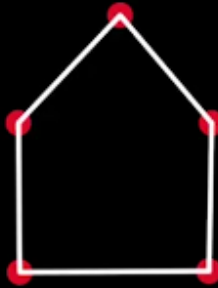
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there is a special name for it, but why particularly this subgraph has special name? Let me tell you, this subgraph has  
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all the vertices which the graph has, the vertices which are in the original graph are also there in this subgraph,  
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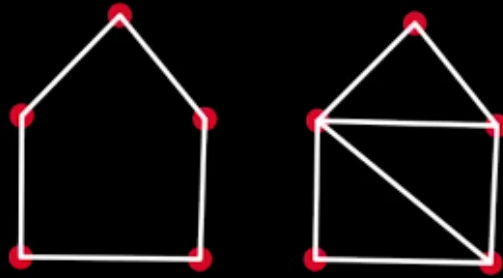
This subgraph has all the vertices, which the graph has.



all the vertices you see, the vertex set has 5 elements in the graph, and so as this subgraph.

Now the subgraph which has the same vertex set as the original graph is called as a spanning subgraph, so this is a spanning subgraph of this graph.  
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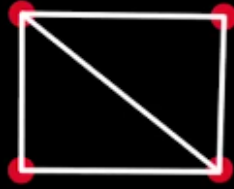
The subgraph which has same vertex set  
as the original graph is called as  
Spanning Subgraph.



Now let me consider this subgraph, is this is spanning subgraph?  
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No, this is not, we haven't covered all the vertices here.  
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Spanning Subgraph?

NO

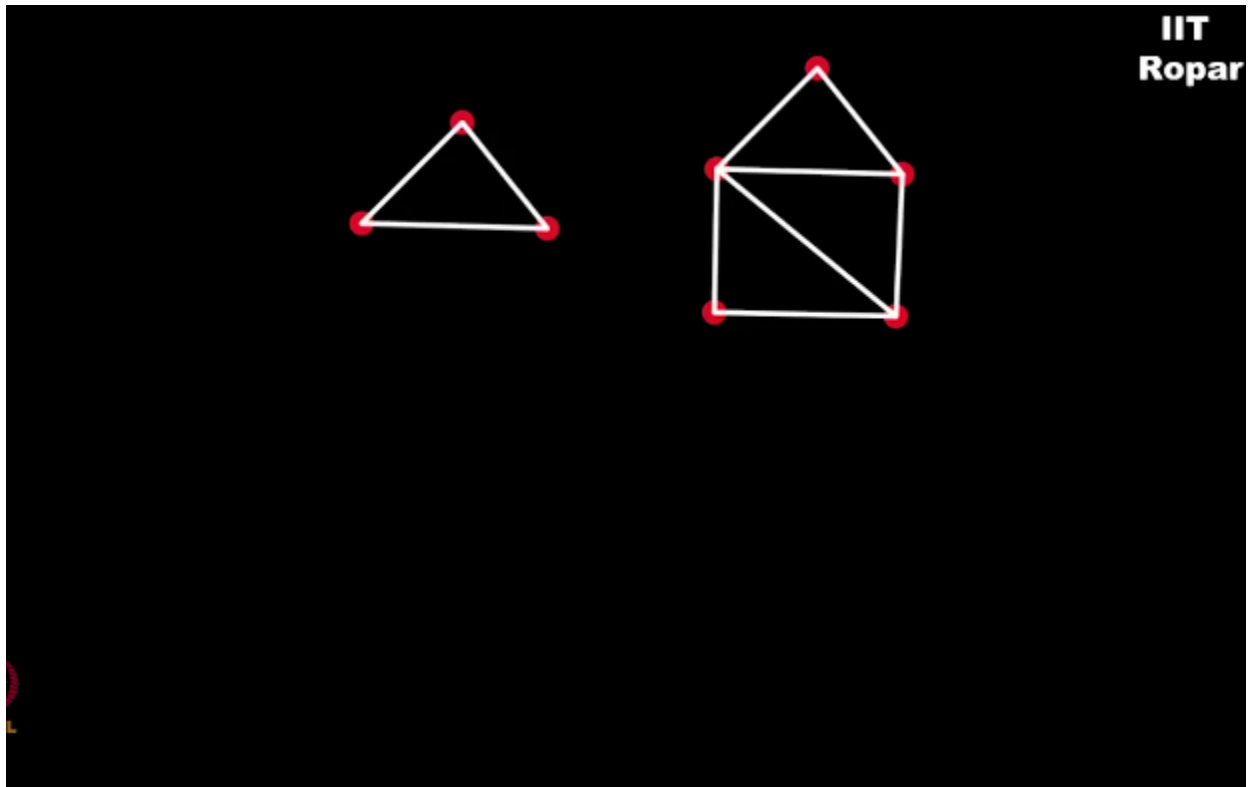


Now let me take another example, if I consider these 3 vertices of the same graph,  
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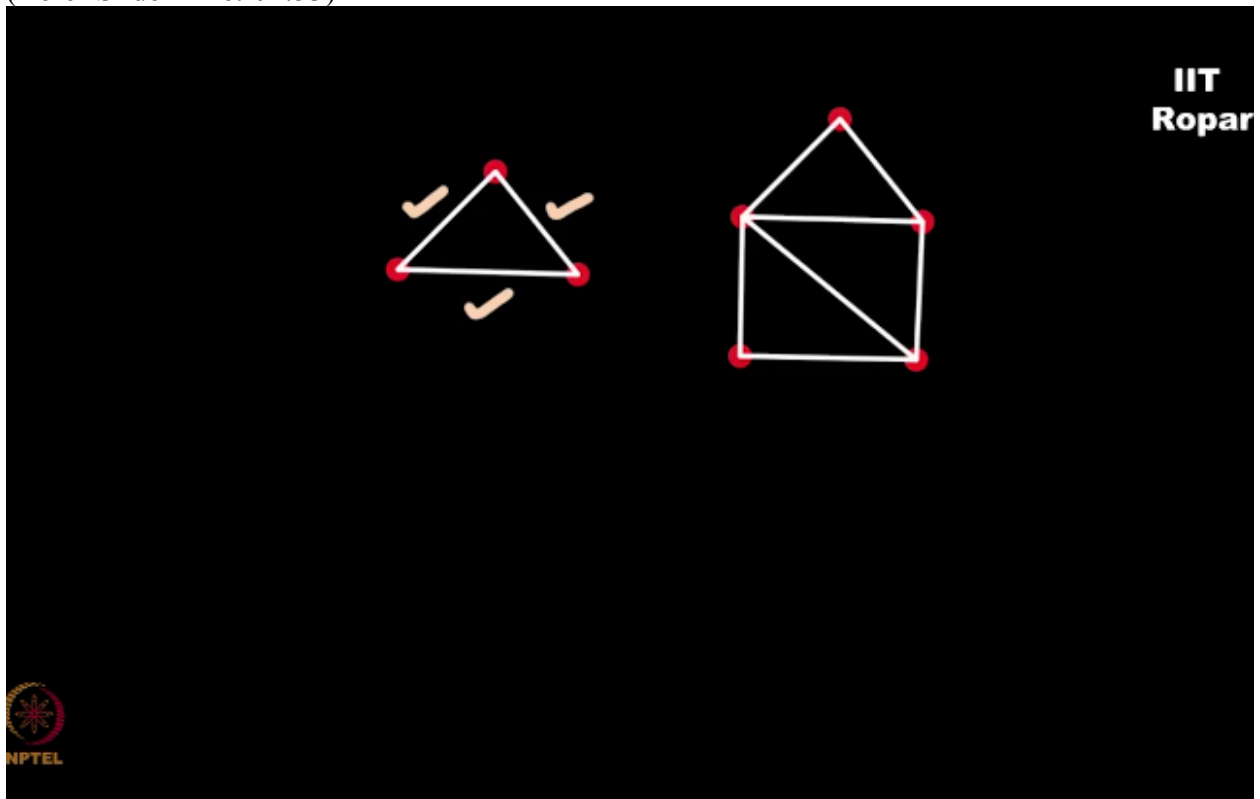


this is the subgraph of this graph itself, now do you see  
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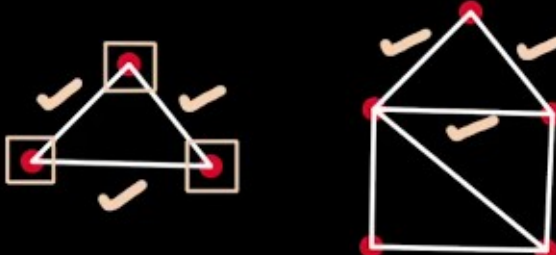


that I have covered or I have written all the edges corresponding to these 3 vertices, haven't I?  
You take this 3 vertices, this edge is there, this edge is there and this edge is also there,  
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now such a subgraph where it has all the edges corresponding to those set of vertices is called an induced subgraph.

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A subgraph which has all the edges corresponding to those set of vertices is called an Induced Subgraph.



Now if I consider this subgraph, it was definitely a subgraph of the original graph, but is it a induced subgraph, no, why?

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Induced Subgraph?

NO



This edge is missing, so if I include this edge  
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Induced Subgraph?

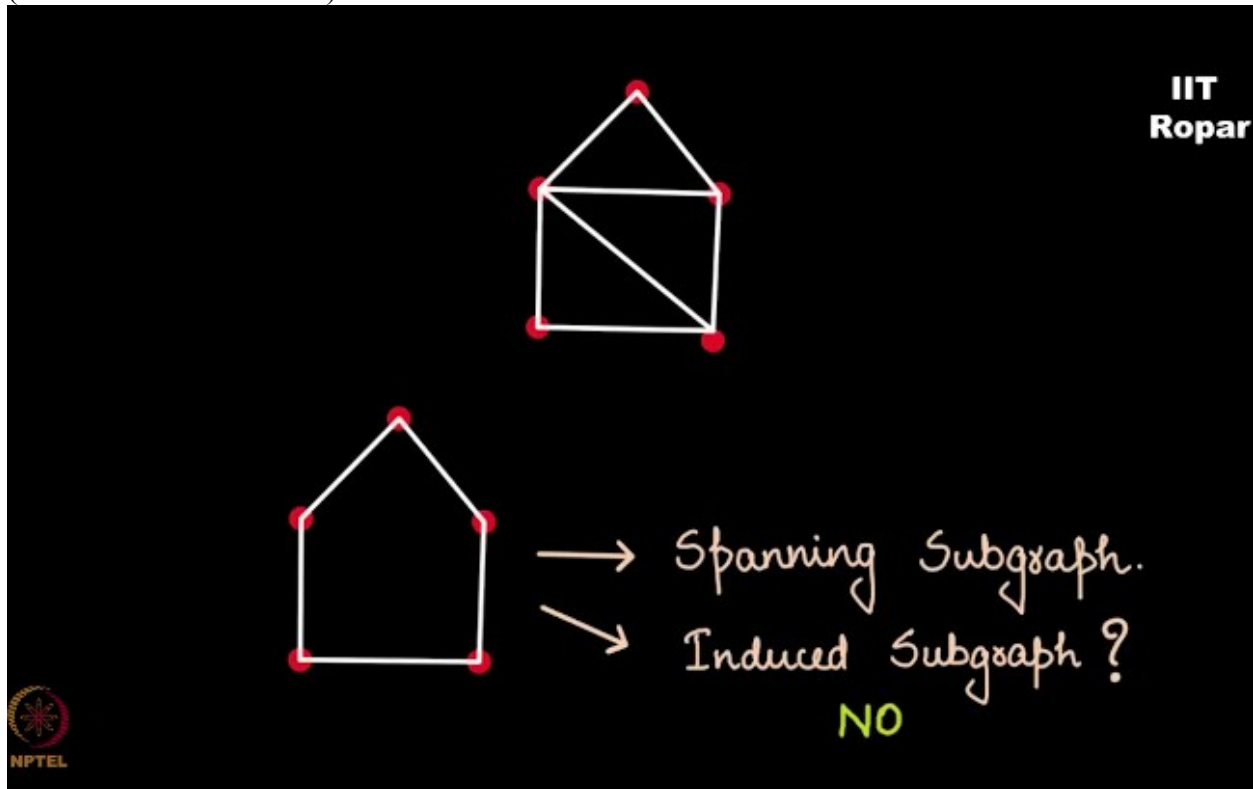
NO



definitely it is an induced subgraph.

Now for another quick example, if I consider see this was originally, this was the original graph, now this was a spanning subgraph if you remember, right, this is spanning subgraph, but is it a induced subgraph?

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No, we haven't written this edge and this edge, so it is not an induced subgraph, but it is just a spanning subgraph.

So let me summarize it quickly, a spanning subgraph is a graph which has the same vertex set as the original graph, but an induced subgraph is a subgraph which has all the edges corresponding to your vertex set in the subgraph,

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Spanning Subgraph : Same vertex set as  
the original graph.

Induced Subgraph : Subgraph which has all  
the edges corresponding to  
the vertex set.



with more examples it will be clear.

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