#### NPTEL

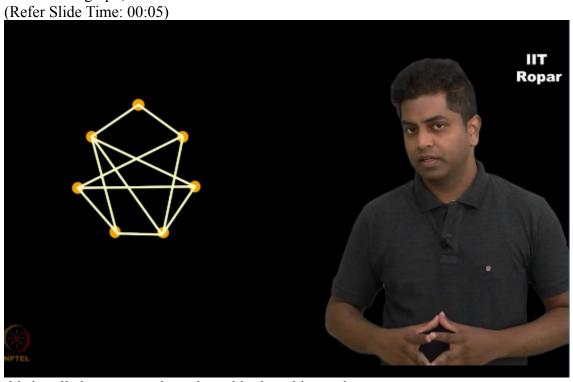
# NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

# Discrete Mathematics Graph Theory - 1

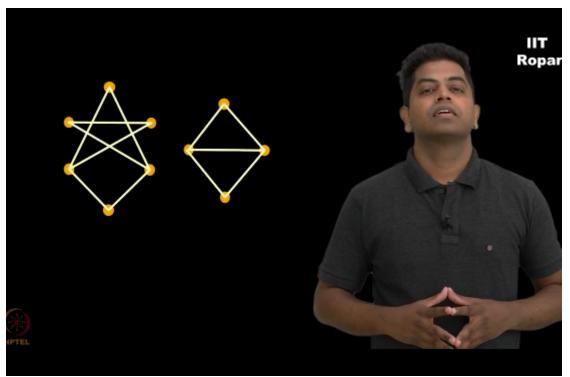
# **Connected and Disconnected graphs**

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Look at this graph,



this is called a connected graph, and look at this graph, (Refer Slide Time: 00:07)



this is called disconnected, although self-explanatory, I need to add in a comment here, you can have 20 friends

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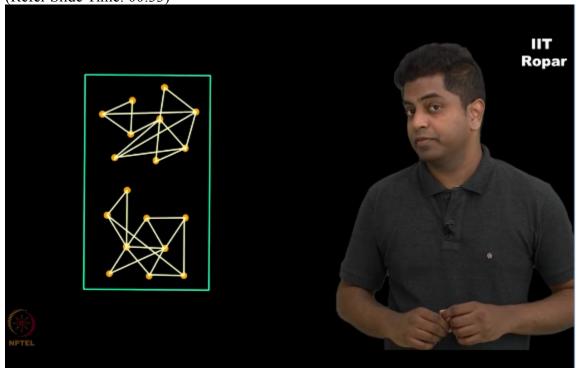


and they might be part of let's say two groups, where this group does not talk to this group at all,

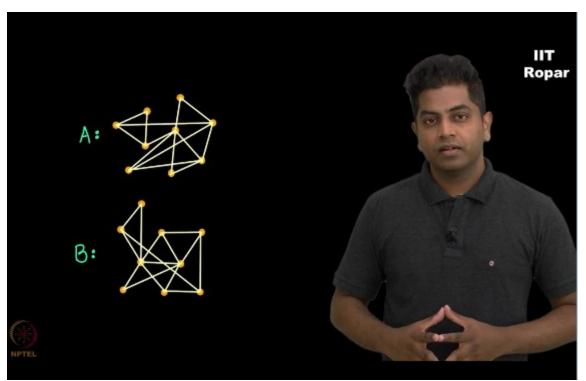
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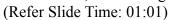
right, but this as a whole is one graph, (Refer Slide Time: 00:33)

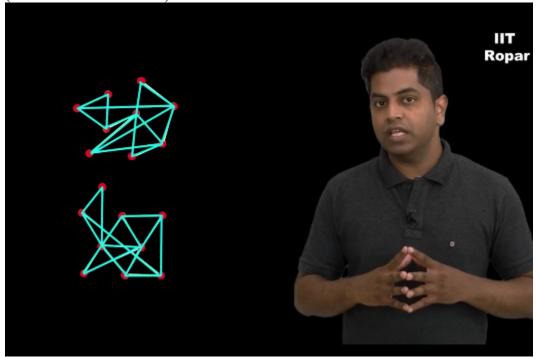


it's not two graphs, this group A and group B maybe some football team, A football team, B (Refer Slide Time: 00:42)



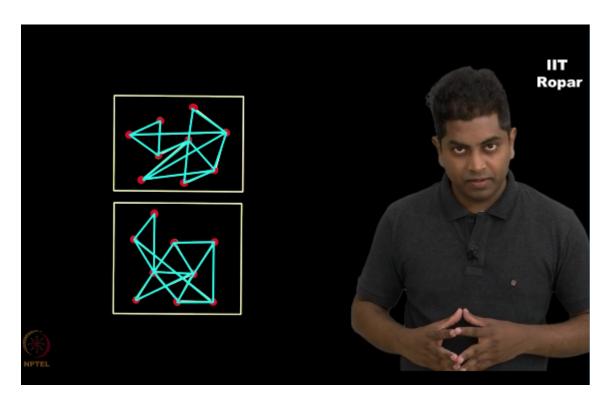
they don't like each other across the teams, but within the teams they are friends, so this is a example, very good example of a disconnected graph, where the vertex set involves all the vertices here, and the edge set involves all the edges here,



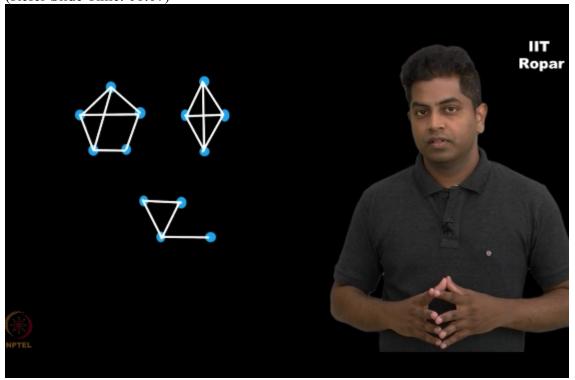


but you see there are two components here.

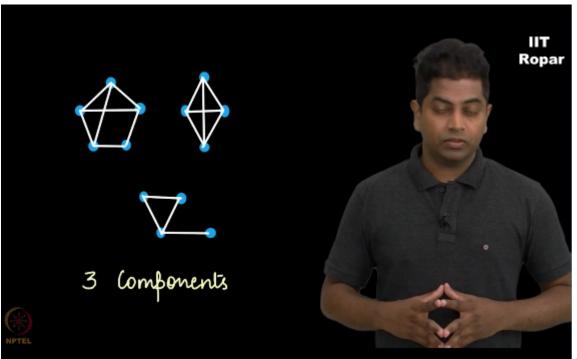
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Similarly, look at this graph (Refer Slide Time: 01:07)

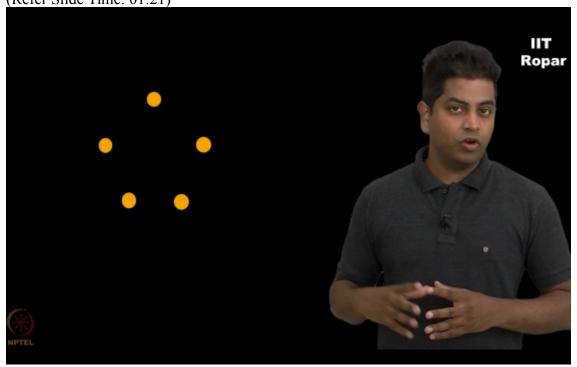


there are all these things form the vertex set, and of course the edges are all the lines put together, but it has 3 components, (Refer Slide Time: 01:18)



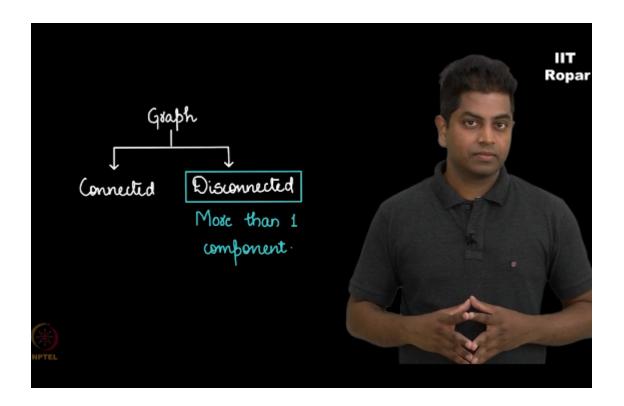
now

now what about this graph with five nodes (Refer Slide Time: 01:21)



and absolutely no edges, as you can guess this has 5 components, every single node here is a connected component you see, so a graph can be connected or disconnected if it is disconnected it will have more than one component.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:40)



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