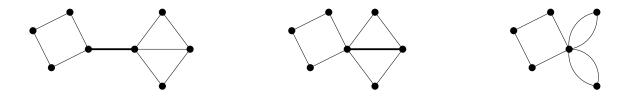
# Modifications of Graphs

#### **Definition**. Deletion

 $G \setminus v$  (G delete v): Remove v from the graph and all incident edges.  $G \setminus e$  (G delete e): Remove e from the graph.

#### **Definition.** Contraction

G/e (G contract e): If e = vw, coalesce v and w into a super-vertex adjacent to all neighbors of v and w. [*This may produce a multigraph*.]



**Definition.** A graph H is a **minor** of a graph G if H can be obtained from G by a sequence of edge deletions and/or edge contractions. ["Minor" suggests smaller: H is smaller than G.]

Note. Any subgraph of G is also a minor of G.

### Modifications of Graphs

*Definition.* A **subdivision** of an edge *e* is the replacement of *e* by a path of length *at least* two. [*Like adding vertices in the middle of e.*]

**Definition.** A subdivision of a graph H is the result of zero or more sequential subdivisions of edges of H.

*Note.* If G is a subdivision of H, then G is at least as large as H.

- *Note.* If G is a subdivision of H, then H is a minor of G. (Contract any edges that had been subdivided!)
- *Note.* The converse is not necessarily true.

#### Kuratowski's Theorem

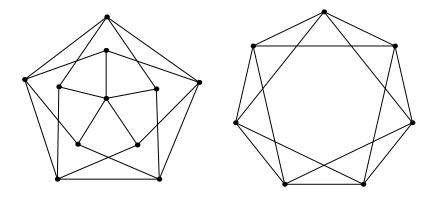
Theorem. Let H be a subgraph of G. If H is nonplanar, then G is nonplanar.

Theorem. Let G be a subdivision of H. If H is nonplanar, then G is nonplanar.

Corollary. If G contains a subdivision of a nonplanar graph, then G is nonplanar.

*Theorem.* (Kuratowski, 1930) A graph is planar if and only if it contains no subdivision of  $K_5$  or  $K_{3,3}$ .

*Theorem.* (Kuratowski variant) A graph G is planar if and only if neither  $K_5$  nor  $K_{3,3}$  is a minor of G.



## Kuratowski's Theorem

- $\blacktriangleright$  To prove that a graph G is planar, find a planar embedding of G.
- ► To prove that a graph G is non-planar, (a) Use q ≤ 3p − 6, or (b) find a subgraph of G that is isomorphic to a subdivision of K<sub>5</sub> or K<sub>3,3</sub>, or (c) successively delete and contract edges of G to show that K<sub>5</sub> or K<sub>3,3</sub> is a minor of G.
- ▶ Practice on the Petersen graph. (Here, have some copies!)

