

# Graph Isomorphism

## Discrete Mathematics

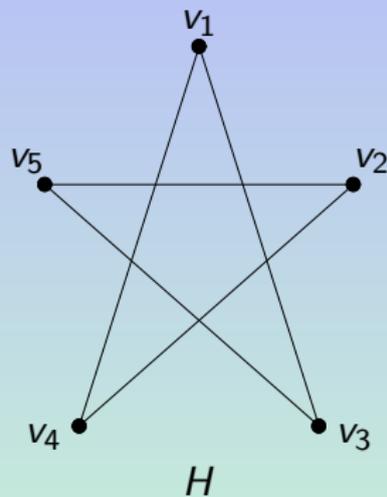
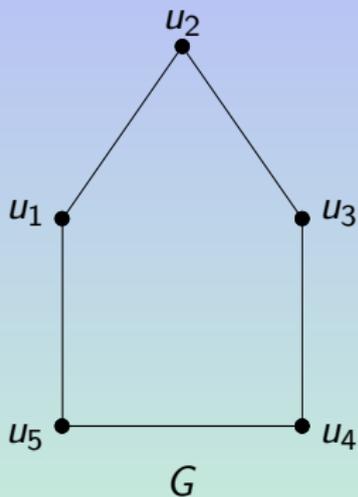
# Definition: Isomorphism of Graphs

## Definition

The simple graphs  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$  are **isomorphic** if there is an injective (one-to-one) and surjective (onto) function  $f$  from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  with the property that  $a$  and  $b$  are adjacent in  $G_1$  if and only if  $f(a)$  and  $f(b)$  are adjacent in  $G_2$ , for all  $a$  and  $b$  in  $V_1$ . Such a function  $f$  is called an **isomorphism**.

In other words, when two simple graphs are **isomorphic**, there is a bijection (one-to-one correspondence) between vertices of the two graphs that preserves the adjacency relationship.

# Example of Isomorphic Graphs



$f(u_1) = v_1, f(u_2) = v_3, f(u_3) = v_5, f(u_4) = v_2$  and  $f(u_5) = v_4$ .

# Example of Isomorphic Graphs

$G$	$u_1$	$u_2$	$u_3$	$u_4$	$u_5$
$u_1$	0	1	0	0	1
$u_2$	1	0	1	0	0
$u_3$	0	1	0	1	0
$u_4$	0	0	1	0	1
$u_5$	1	0	0	1	0
$G$	$u_1$	$u_2$	$u_3$	$u_4$	$u_5$
$u_1$	0	1	0	0	1
$u_2$	1	0	1	0	0
$u_3$	0	1	0	1	0
$u_4$	0	0	1	0	1
$u_5$	1	0	0	1	0

$H$	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_4$	$v_5$
$v_1$	0	0	1	1	0
$v_2$	0	0	0	1	1
$v_3$	1	0	0	0	1
$v_4$	1	1	0	0	0
$v_5$	0	1	1	0	0
$H$	$v_1$	$v_3$	$v_5$	$v_2$	$v_4$
$v_1$	0	1	0	0	1
$v_3$	1	0	1	0	0
$v_5$	0	1	0	1	0
$v_2$	0	0	1	0	1
$v_4$	1	0	0	1	0

# Isomorphic Graph's Invariant

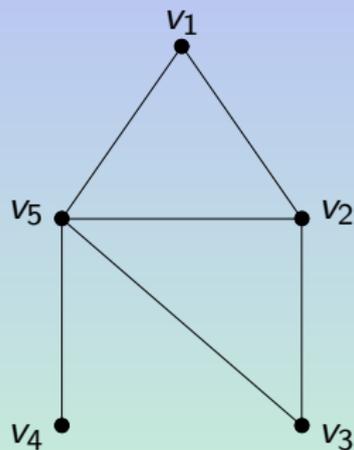
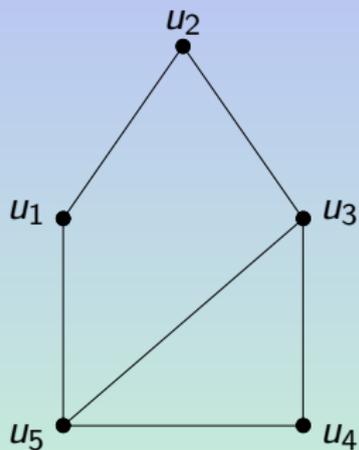
We can tell if two graphs are invariant or not using **graphs invariant**. For example, two simple isomorphic graphs must :

- have the same number of vertices,
- have the same number of edges,
- have the same degrees of vertices.

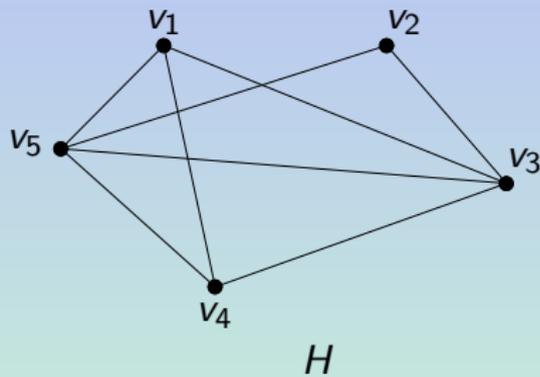
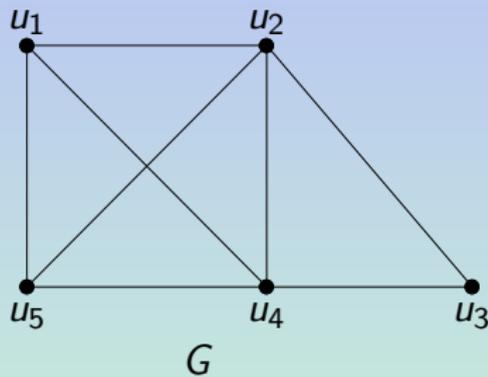
Note 1: These conditions are necessary but **not sufficient** to show that two graphs are isomorphics.

Note 2: The breaking of one of these conditions is sufficient but not necessary to show that two graphs are not isomorphic.

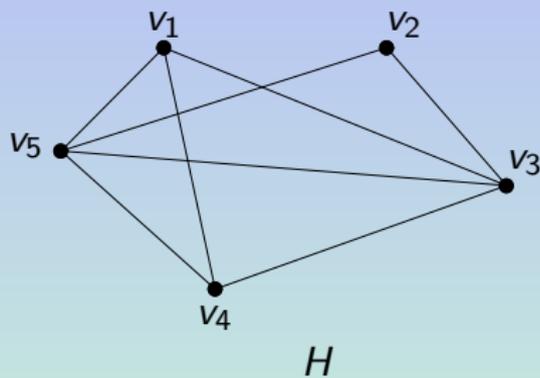
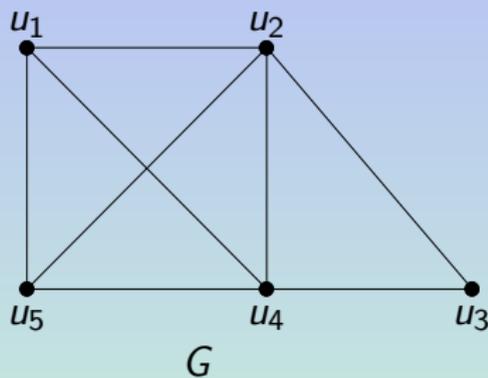
# Example of Non-Isomorphic Graphs



# Are These Graphs Isomorphic?

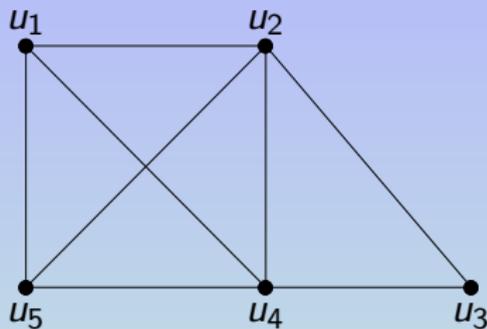


# Are These Graphs Isomorphic?



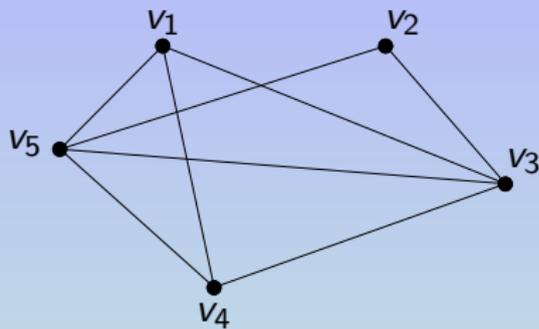
$f(u_3) = v_2$ ,  $f(u_4) = v_3$ ,  $f(u_2) = v_5$ ,  $f(u_5) = v_4$  and  $f(u_1) = v_1$ .

# These Two Graphs Are Isomorphic



$G$

$G$	$u_1$	$u_2$	$u_3$	$u_4$	$u_5$
$u_1$	0	1	0	1	1
$u_2$	1	0	1	1	1
$u_3$	0	1	0	1	0
$u_4$	1	1	1	0	1
$u_5$	1	1	0	1	0



$H$

$H$	$v_1$	$v_5$	$v_2$	$v_3$	$v_4$
$v_1$	0	1	0	1	1
$v_5$	1	0	1	1	1
$v_2$	0	1	0	1	0
$v_3$	1	1	1	0	1
$v_4$	1	1	0	1	0