

1. Call a graph  $G$  apex if there exists a vertex  $v$  such that  $G - v$  is planar. Show that apex graphs form a minor-closed class. Find at least two excluded minors for the class of apex graphs.
2. (a) Let  $T$  be a tree on  $k$  vertices. If  $G$  is a graph for which  $\delta(G) \geq k - 1$ , then  $G$  contains  $T$  as a subgraph.  
(b) If  $G$  is a graph with  $n$  vertices ( $n \geq k + 1$ ) and  $m$  edges, such that

$$m \geq (k - 1)n - \binom{k}{2} + 1,$$

then  $G$  contains a subgraph with minimum degree  $\geq k$ . [Hint: induction on  $n$ .]  
Deduce that such a graph contains every tree on  $k + 1$  vertices.

3. Let  $G$  be an  $r$ -regular graph and let  $r = \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$  be the eigenvalues of its adjacency matrix.  
(a) Show that the stability number  $\alpha(G)$  satisfies

$$\alpha(G) \leq \frac{-n\lambda_n}{r - \lambda_n}.$$

(b) Find an analogous inequality for  $\omega(G)$  the cardinality of the largest clique of  $G$ .

4. Let  $G$  be an  $r$ -regular graph with  $n$  vertices and denote by  $\tau(G)$  the number of spanning trees of  $G$ . Show that

$$\tau(G) \leq \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{nr}{n-1} \right)^{n-1}$$

and characterize the case of equality.

[Hint: You may want to use the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality.]

5. The  $k$ -dimensional torus  $T_{k,n}$  is the cartesian product of  $k$  cycles  $C_n$ . By using  $1 - \cos x \approx x^2/2$ , show that the mixing rate of  $T_{k,2m+1}$  can be approximated by

$$1 - \frac{2\pi^2}{k(2m+1)^2}.$$

For  $k$  large, would you consider a random walk on  $T_{k,2m+1}$  rapidly mixing (getting fast to the uniform distribution)?

6. Let  $p_\lambda(n) = n^{-\lambda}$  and let  $H$  be a fixed graph. Show that there is  $\lambda > 0$  such that almost all graphs in  $\mathcal{G}_{n,p_\lambda(n)}$  have an induced copy of  $H$ .