A new application

Bipartite (also called “2-colorable”)

A graph is bipartite (also called 2-colorable) if the vertex set can be divided into two sets $V_1, V_2$ such that the only edges go between $V_1$ and $V_2$.

Called “2-colorable” because you can “color” $V_1$ red and $V_2$ blue, and no edge connects vertices of the same color.

If a graph contains an odd cycle, then it is not bipartite.

Try the example on the right, then proving the general theorem in the light purple box.

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