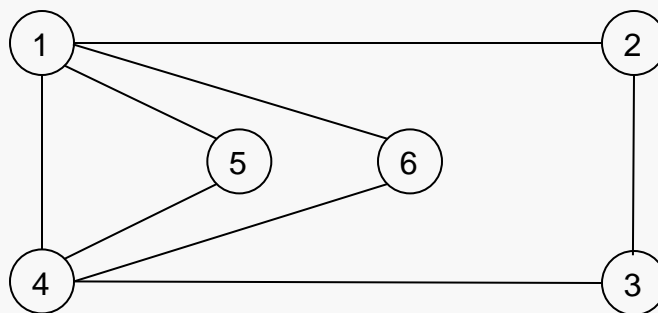


A path through a graph is an *Euler Circuit* if it has the following two properties:

- the path traverses every edge in the graph, exactly once
- the path ends at the same vertex where it starts

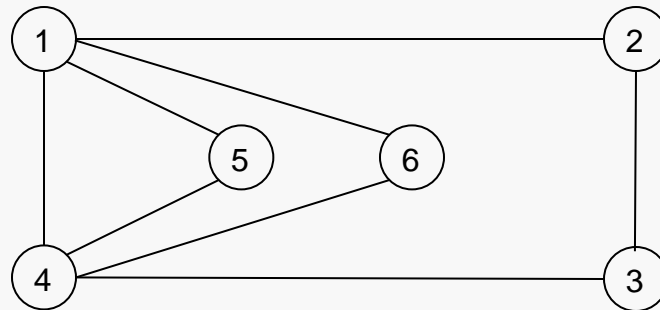


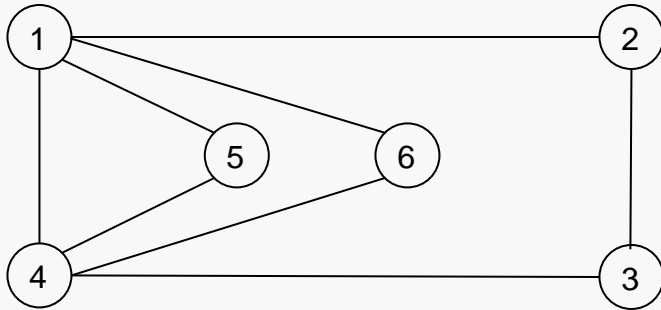
Under what condition(s) is a graph guaranteed to have an Euler Circuit?

... iff every vertex has an even number of edges

To compute an Euler Circuit, or show there is not one:

- pick a vertex and perform a depth-first traversal, marking edges that are traversed, and marking any vertex that is reached and has no remaining untraversed edges
- if this does not lead to a circuit, there is no Euler Circuit in the graph
- pick a vertex with an untraversed edge, and repeat the first step





Pick vertex 1:

V	Edges				

1	2	4	5	6	
2	1	3			
3	2	4			
4	1	3	5	6	
5	1	4			
6	1	4			

V	Edges				

1	2	4	5	6	
2	1	3			
3	2	4			
4	1	3	5	6	
5	1	4			
6	1	4			

Path1: 1-2

V	Edges				

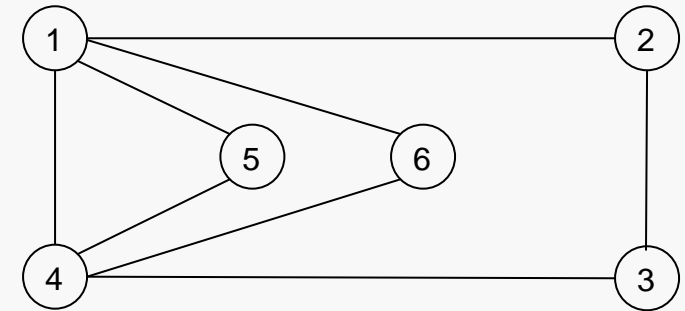
1	2	4	5	6	
2	1	3			
3	2	4			
4	1	3	5	6	
5	1	4			
6	1	4			

Path1: 1-2-3

Computing an Euler Circuit

V	Edges
1	2 4 5 6
2	1 3
3	2 4
4	1 3 5 6
5	1 4
6	1 4

Path1: 1-2-3-4



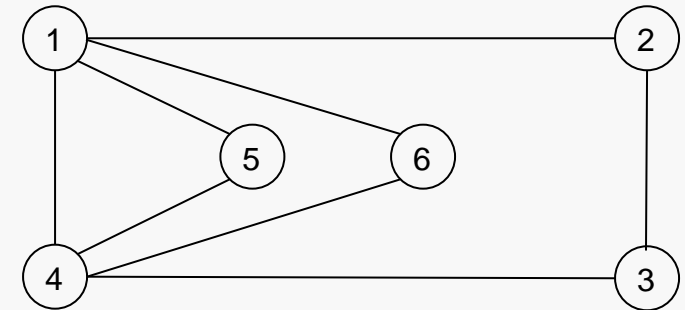
V	Edges
1	2 4 5 6
2	1 3
3	2 4
4	1 3 5 6
5	1 4
6	1 4

Path1: 1-2-3-4-1

Computing an Euler Circuit

Pick vertex 1 again:

V	Edges
1	2 4 5 6
2	1 3
3	2 4
4	1 3 5 6
5	1 4
6	1 4



Path2: 1-5

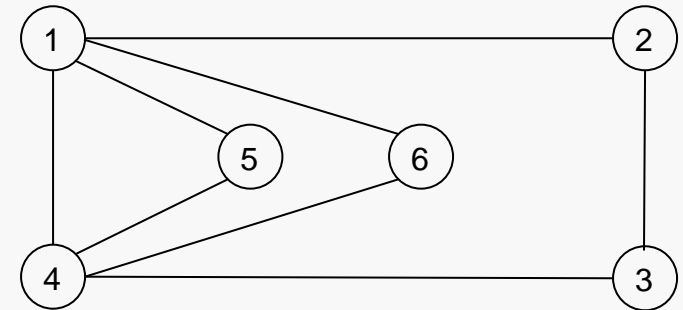
V	Edges
1	2 4 5 6
2	1 3
3	2 4
4	1 3 5 6
5	1 4
6	1 4

Path2: 1-5-4

V	Edges
1	2 4 5 6
2	1 3
3	2 4
4	1 3 5 6
5	1 4
6	1 4

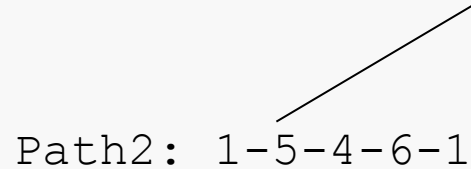
Path2: 1-5-4-6

V	Edges				
1	1	4	5	6	
2	1	3			
3	3	4			
4	1	3	5	6	
5	1	4			
6	1	4			



Path2: 1-5-4-6-1

Path1: 1-2-3-4-1



Path2: 1-5-4-6-1

Path: 1-5-4-6-1-2-3-4-1

$$\Theta(|V| + |E|)$$