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## **USING THE GRAPH THEORY TO SOLVE TIMETABLING PROBLEM & APPLICATION FOR REGULATING LECTURES TABLE**

### **Abstract**

In this brief research we use graph theory, which is considered as one of the theories of Operations Research, we give a brief account of what this theory and its subsidiaries and their importance, their uses and one of the discussions dealt with the use of such theory in the field of management is to find a solution to the issue of timetables note that the timelines are not limited to the administrative side, but also intervention in many areas as well

The issue of tables of academic lectures has been chosen because it is the closest to the perception in the university where a number of faculty members are distributed to number of rows to give lectures to these rows in order to achieve the requirement of teaching in the curriculum and during the specified period of time to achieve the condition that there is no more than one teacher to the same row at the same time and also there should be no more than a lecture to the same teacher at the same time.

After the application of graph theory and using two methods, including two color method and less tree generator method we can obtain a timetable to achieve the required conditions. These two methods are clarified by giving a simple example was obtained timetables for appointments, although the difference in the results of both methods was very simple and both solutions were investigating conditions of the issue.

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( Graph Theory )

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( Coloring Theory )

(tabu search)

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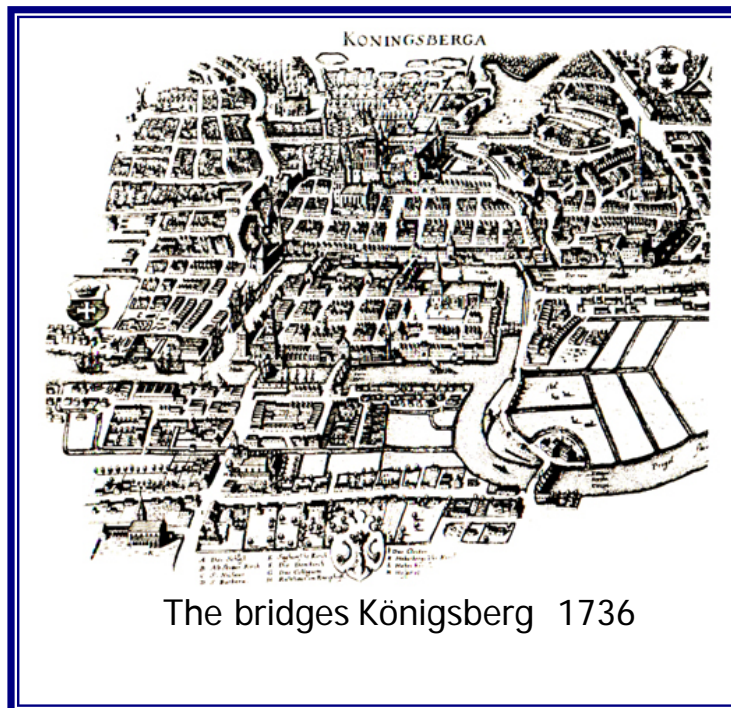
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: (Graph Theory ) - 1

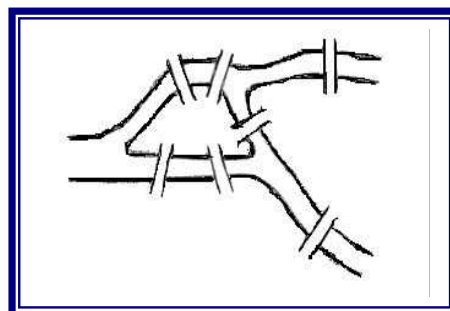
( Leonhard Euler)

) 1736

.( Diestel , Reinhard ,2005 ,p22)



(1)



vertexes

nodes

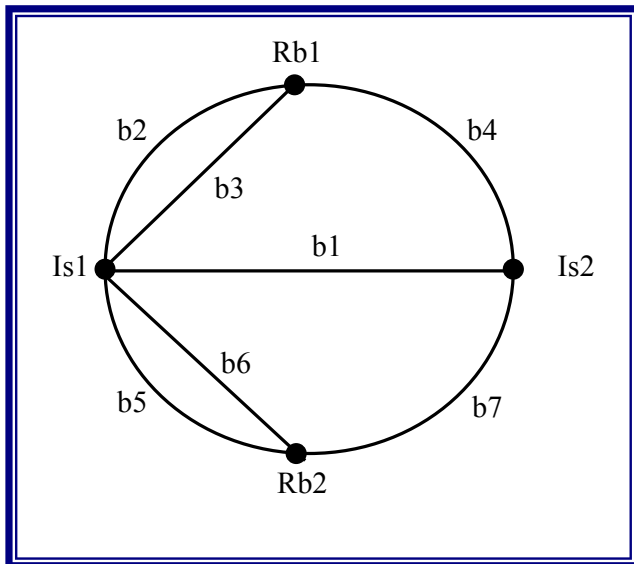
arcs

. edges

*Degree Node of Graph*

links

. ( 2 )



( 2 )

...

$R_{b1}, R_{b2}$   $I_{s1}, I_{s2}$  (2)

$b_1, \dots, b_7$

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two odd degree - 1

.nodes

zero odd degree node -2

200

1936

König

1936

: 1990

Teubner " Théorie der endlichen und unendlichen Graphen" )

.(1936 Leipzig

. ( )

( Harju , Tero , 2007 , p1)

1936

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( Paths & cycles ) -1

( The Tree ) -2

( Graph Coloring ) -3

: ( Net work Analysis ) -4



	-	
	-	
( Network Flow )	-	
( Assignment Network )	-	
( Minimum Spanning Tree Network )	-	
( Shortest Path Network )	-	
:		
	- 1	
	- 2	
	- 3	
	- 4	
	- 5	
	- 6	
	- 7	
	- 8	
:(Coloring method )		-2
)		
four colors )		(
		( Gibbons , Alan , 1985 , p 195 ) ( problem

...

: ( Kruskal's method)

T

: .

$e_1$

$e_{n-1}$

.

$e_1 , e_2 , \dots , e_{n-1}$

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G

:( )

( Alavi Y. , & Others , 1985, p 583 )

Kruskal's ) ( )

: ( method

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$$\{ x'(G) = k \}$$

( Harju , Tero , 2007 , p 43 ) ( Golumbic , )

( Martin Charles , 1980 , p 203 ) :

$$V_0, V_n \quad P = V_n$$

$$V_0, V_1, \dots, V_{n-1} \quad (V_0, e_1, V_1, e_2, \dots, e_n, V_n)$$

( Maxwell , Reed , 1971. , p59 ).

( Jensen , B.J. & Gutin , 2008, ) ( bipartite multigraph )

$$G \quad ( p 654$$

$$= X_1 , X_2 , \dots , X_n$$

( X )

...

$$( Y = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m )$$

Bondy , J. A. , Murty , )

(3) . (U.S.R. , 1982,p96

Y1 ●

Y2 ●

Y3 ●

Y4 ●

● X1

● X2

● X3

● X4

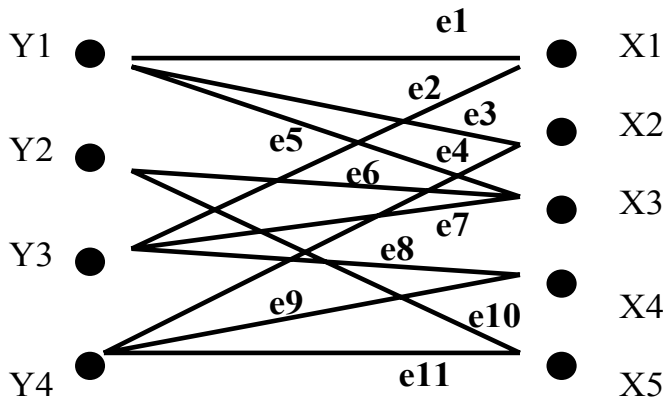
● X5

( 3 )

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p	y1	y2	y3	y4
X1	1	0	1	1
X2	1	0	0	1
X3	1	1	1	0
X4	0	0	1	1
X5	0	1	0	1

( 1 )



( 4 )

$e_i = e_1 , e_2 , \dots , e_{11}$

e

( adjacency matrix )

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. ( Wilson , Robin J. ,1972,p13 ) (

y x

	e1	e2	e3	e4	e5	e6	e7	e8	e9	e10	e11
e1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
e2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
e3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
e4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
e5	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
e6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
e7	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
e8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
e9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
e10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
e11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

(2)

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$$.e_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

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G

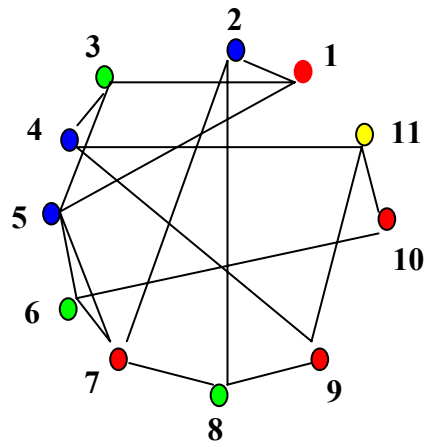
Bondy , J.A. & Murty,U.S.R,1979 ) ( G

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( 5 4 2 )

( 10 9 7 1 )

. ( 8 6 3 )

( 11 )

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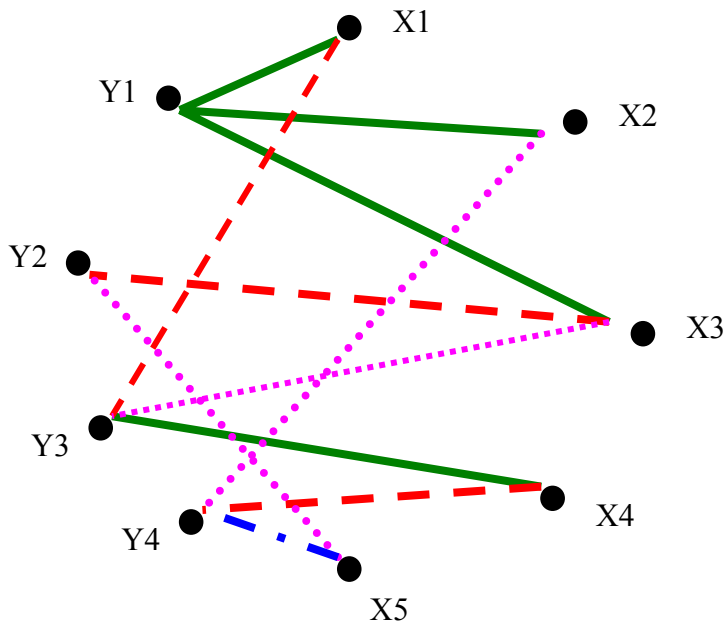
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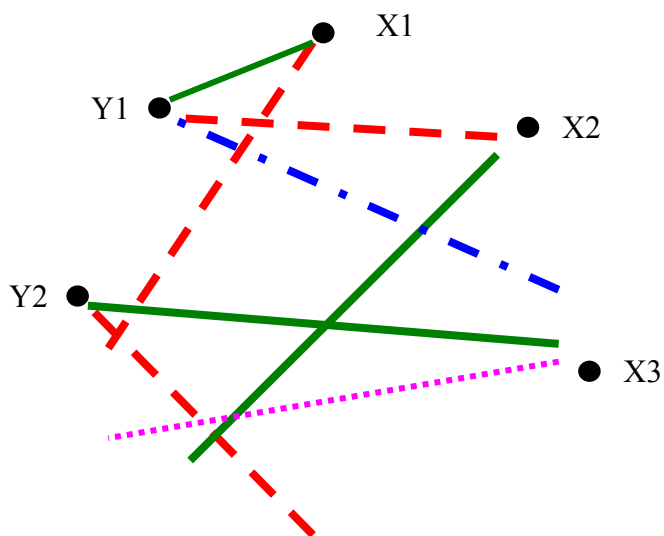
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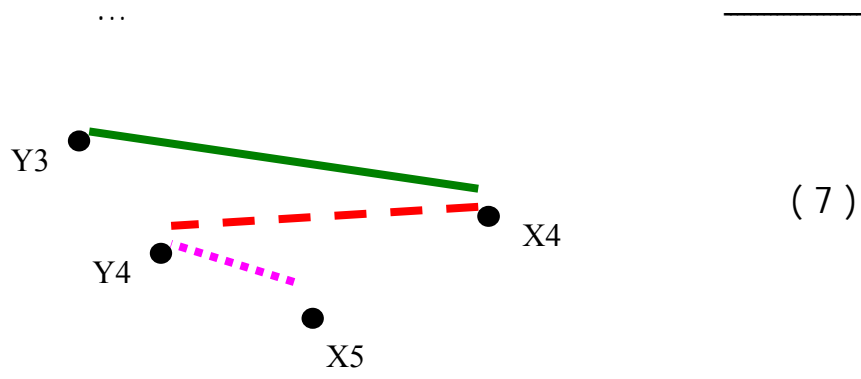


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	1	2	3	4
X1	Y1	Y3	-	-
X2	Y1	-	Y4	-
X3	Y1	Y2	Y3	-
X4	Y3	Y4	-	-
X5	-	-	Y2	Y4

( 3 )





(Bondy , J. A. , Murty , U.S.R. , 1982,p97)

	1	2	3	4
X1	Y1	Y3	-	-
X2	Y4	Y1	-	-
X3	Y2	-	Y3	Y1
X4	Y3	Y4	-	-
X5	-	Y2	Y4	-

(4)

$$\begin{matrix} : & ( & ) & -2 \\ & ( & ) & \end{matrix}$$

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. Y<sub>1</sub>

:

-1

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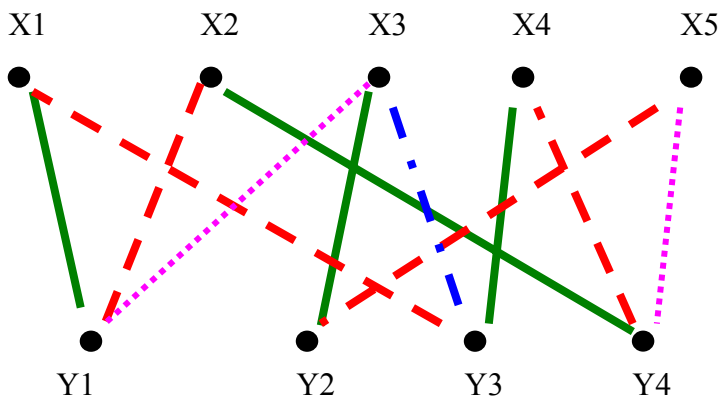
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...  
 $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, T$   
 $Y_{n-1}$



(8)

:

	1	2	3	4
X1	Y1	Y3	-	-
X2	Y4	Y1	-	
X3	Y2	-	Y1	Y3
X4	Y3	Y4	-	-
X5	-	Y2	Y4	-

(5)

:

:

-1

:

$$\text{Rooms} = L / p$$

$$\epsilon \quad L = \epsilon$$

$$\text{Rooms} = \epsilon / p$$

$$\text{Rooms} = 12 / 4 = 3 \quad 12$$

3

:

	1	2	3	4
X1	Y1	Y3	-	-
X2	Y4	Y1	-	-
X3	Y2	-	Y3	Y1
X4	-	Y4	-	Y3
X5	-	-	Y4	Y2

:

-1

...

-2

-3

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