(1) Let $G$ be a simple graph with vertices $V(G)=\left\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right\}$ Construct a new simple graph $H$ as follows:

- $V(H)=V(G) \cup\left\{y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n}, z\right\}$
- $G$ is an induced subgraph of $H$.
- The neighbors of $z$ are $\left\{y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n}\right\}$.
- The neighbors of $y_{i}$ are $z$ and the neighbors of $x_{i}$ in $G$.
(a) Prove that if $G$ has no triangles, then $H$ has no triangles.
(b) Prove that $\chi(H)=\chi(G)+1$.
(c) Prove that for all $n \geq 3$ there exists a simple graph $G$ with no triangles and $\chi(G)=n$.
(2) Let $G$ be a graph. For $t \geq 1$ define $\chi_{G}(t)$ to be the number of proper $t$-colorings of $G$.
(a) Prove that $\chi_{G}(t)=\chi_{G-e}(t)-\chi_{G / e}(t)$.
(b) Prove that if $G$ has no loops, then $G(t)$ is a polynomial of degree $|V|$ with integer coefficients whose leading term is $t^{|V|}$ and whose nonzero coefficients alternate in sign.
(c) Prove that if $G$ is simple, then the first two terms are $\chi_{G}(t)=t^{|V|}-|E| t^{|V|-1}+\ldots$.

