Problem 1. In a tree, a **leaf** is a vertex of degree 1. Prove that any tree on \( n \geq 2 \) vertices has at least two leaves.

Problem 2. Show that if \( G \) is a graph in which there is a **unique** path between each pair of distinct vertices, then \( G \) is a tree.

*In fact, the converse is also true: in any tree, there is a unique path between each pair of distinct vertices. This means that we can give another characterization of trees: \( G \) is a tree if and only if there is a unique path between each pair of distinct vertices. If you are interested, I encourage you to try proving this as well!* 

Problem 3. Prove that any \( n \)-vertex graph with at least \( n \) edges contains a cycle.

Problem 4. Answer **Question 3.3** at the end of chapter 3 of the textbook.

*For part (a), you can interpret “show all your work” as “specify the order in which the vertices and the edges are added to the tree.” And (reprinted here for your convenience) this is the graph you should reference for this problem:*

![Graph](image-url)