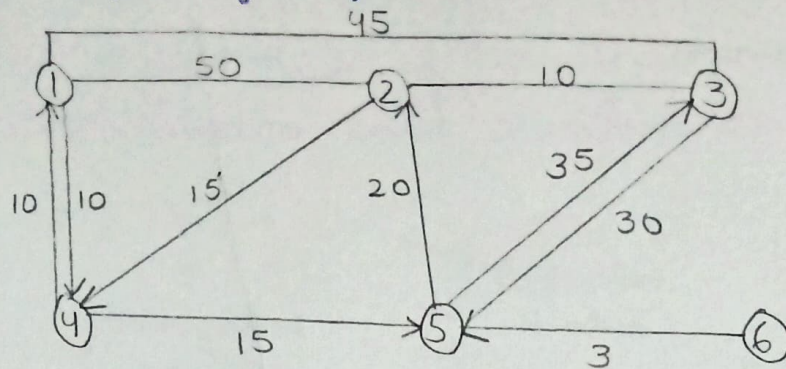


1. Solve by employing Dijkstra's Algorithm

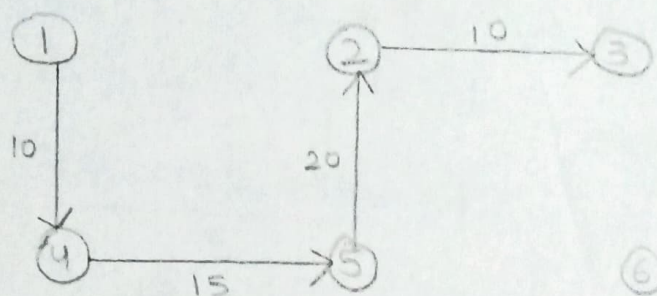


Ans → Dijkstra's Algorithm = If a weighted graph is given then we have to find the shortest path between different vertices from any source vertex.

$$d(u) + c(u,v) < d(v)$$

Let Selected Vertex be 1;

Selected Vertex	2	3	4	5	6
	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
1	50	45	10	$\infty$	$\infty$
1,4	50	45	10	25	$\infty$
1,4,5	45	45	10	25	$\infty$
1,4,5,2	45	45	10	25	$\infty$
1,4,5,2,3	45	45	10	25	$\infty$
1,4,5,2,3,6	45	45	10	25	$\infty$





2. Solve by  $a_n - 6a_{n-1} + 8a_{n-2} = 3^n$  where  $a_0 = 3, a_1 = 7$

Ans → The given equation is of non-homogeneous linear recurrence relation with constant co-efficients.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \swarrow & a_n = a_n^{(H)} + a_n^{(P)} & \searrow & \\ \text{General} & & \downarrow & & \text{Particular} \\ \text{Solution} & & \text{Homogeneous} & & \text{Solution} \\ & & \text{solution} & & \end{array}$$

For  $a_n^{(H)}$ ;

Let  $a_n = x^n$ ,  $a_{n-1} = x^{n-1}$  and  $a_{n-2} = x^{n-2}$ . Therefore equation becomes,

$$x^n - 6x^{n-1} + 8x^{n-2} = 0$$

$$x^n \left( 1 - \frac{6}{x} + \frac{8}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$x(x-4) - 2(x-4) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = 2, 4$$

For real and distinct roots, the characteristic equation becomes;

$$a_n = (b_1)x_1^n + (b_2)x_2^n$$

$$a_n = 2^n b_1 + 4^n b_2$$

For  $a_n^{(P)} = 3^n$  is not a characteristic root

$$\therefore a_n^{(P)} = 3^n A_0$$

$$3^n A_0 - 6 \cdot 3^{n-1} A_0 + 8 \cdot 3^{n-2} A_0 = 3^n$$

$$A_0 - \frac{6}{3} A_0 + \frac{8}{9} A_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{9A_0 - 18A_0 + 8A_0}{9} = 1$$

$$-\frac{A_0}{9} = 1$$

$$A_0 = -9$$

$$(a_n^{(P)} = 3^n - 9) \times$$

$$a_n^{(P)} = 3^n \cdot 9$$



General Solution:-  $a_n = a_n^{(H)} + a_n^{(P)}$

$$a_n = 2^n b_1 + 4^n b_2 + 3^n \cdot 9 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

When  $a_0 = 3$ , equation (i) becomes,

$$3 = b_1 + b_2 - 9$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = 12$$

$$b_1 = 12 - b_2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

When  $a_1 = 7$ , equation (i) becomes,

$$7 = 2b_1 + 4b_2 - 27$$

$$2b_1 + 4b_2 = 34$$

$$2(b_1 + 2b_2) = 34$$

$$b_1 + 2b_2 = 17$$

$$12 - b_2 + 2b_2 = 17$$

$$b_2 = 17 - 12$$

$$b_2 = 5$$

Put  $b_2 = 5$  in equation (1),

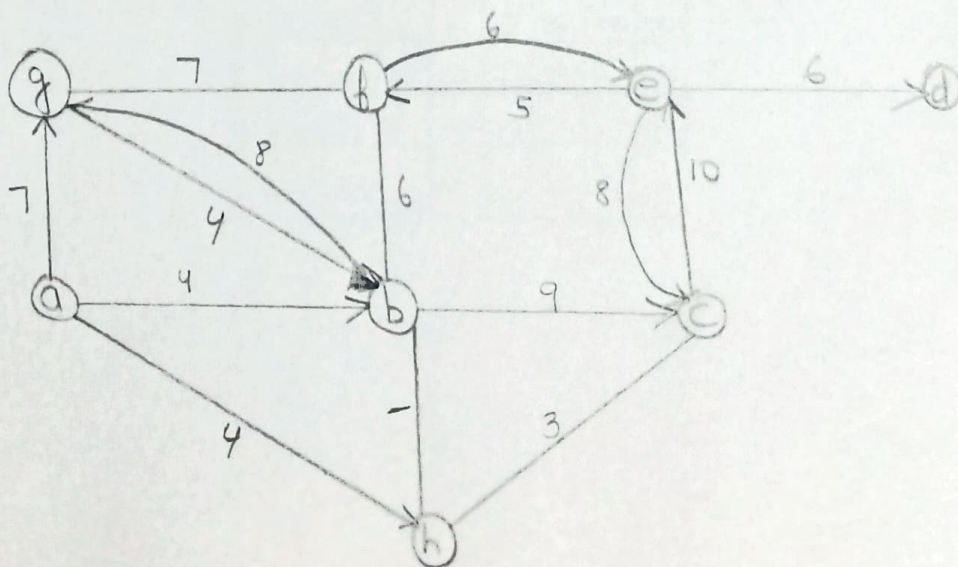
$$b_1 = 12 - 5$$

$$b_1 = 7.$$

Therefore, final solution becomes;

$$a_n = 7 \cdot 2^n + 5 \cdot 4^n - 9 \cdot 3^n.$$

3. Solve using Floyd Warshall's algorithm:





Ans → Floyd Warshall Algorithm is an algorithm which is used to find shortest path ~~at~~ between different nodes in a network problem or in graph.

In this algorithm, we first create a  $D_0$  matrix of  $n \times n$  where  $n$  is the number of vertices.

$D_0 =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	7	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

In the second step, we create  $D_a, D_b, \dots, D_h$  matrices using  $D_0$  as base. We create  $D_a$  from  $D_0$  using 'a' node to find shortest path. Repeat this step as to create  $D_b$  from  $D_a$ ,  $D_c$  from  $D_b$ ,  $D_d$  from  $D_c$ , and so on.

$D_a =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	4	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	7	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0



$D_b =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	$\infty$	$\infty$	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	4	13	$\infty$	$\infty$	7	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

$D_c =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	$\infty$	23	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	$\infty$	19	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	$\infty$	23	$\infty$	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	13	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

$D_d =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	$\infty$	23	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	$\infty$	19	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	$\infty$	23	$\infty$	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	$\infty$	13	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

$D_e =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	29	23	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	25	19	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	16	10	15	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	14	12	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	29	23	28	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	19	13	18	$\infty$	0

$D_f =$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	22	16	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	18	12	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	16	10	15	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	14	12	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	29	23	28	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	19	13	18	$\infty$	0

$D_g =$

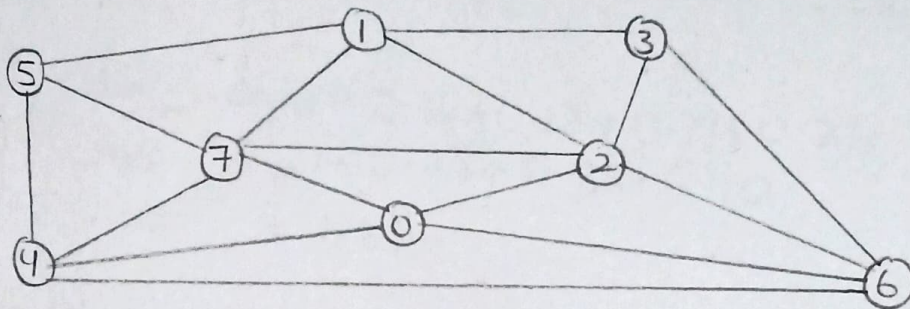
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	13	22	16	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	9	18	12	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	16	10	15	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	14	12	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	29	23	28	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	19	13	18	$\infty$	0



$$D_h =$$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	4	7	22	16	10	7	4
b	$\infty$	0	4	18	12	6	8	1
c	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	16	10	15	$\infty$	$\infty$
d	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$
e	$\infty$	$\infty$	8	6	0	5	$\infty$	$\infty$
f	$\infty$	$\infty$	14	12	6	0	$\infty$	$\infty$
g	$\infty$	$\infty$	13	29	23	28	0	$\infty$
h	$\infty$	$\infty$	3	19	13	18	$\infty$	0

4. Solve by using Kruskal's Algorithm, find the minimum spanning tree.



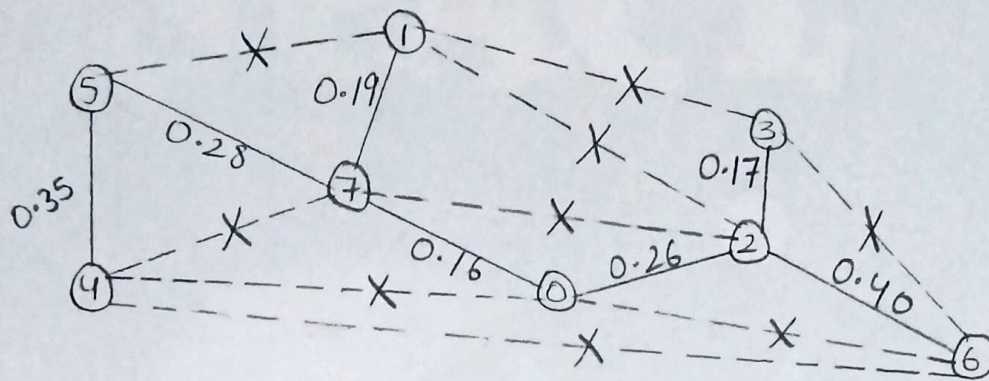
Ans → It is a greedy algorithm that finds a minimum spanning tree for a connected weighted graph. It finds a tree of that graph which includes every vertex & the total weight of all the edges in the tree is less than or equal to every possible spanning tree.

From given question, we have all edges in ascending order of their edge weight;

$e_1$	(0,7)	0.16
$e_2$	(2,3)	0.17
$e_3$	(1,7)	0.19
$e_4$	(0,2)	0.26
$e_5$	(5,7)	0.28
$e_6$	(1,3)	0.29
$e_7$	(1,5)	0.32
$e_8$	(2,7)	0.34
$e_9$	(4,5)	0.35
$e_{10}$	(1,2)	0.36
$e_{11}$	(4,7)	0.37
$e_{12}$	(0,4)	0.38



$e_{13}$	(6,2)	0.40
$e_{14}$	(3,6)	0.52
$e_{15}$	(6,0)	0.58
$e_{16}$	(6,4)	0.93



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total edge weight} &= 0.16 + 0.17 + 0.19 + 0.26 \\
 &\quad + 0.28 + 0.35 + 0.40 \\
 &= 1.81
 \end{aligned}$$