

1 Problem 2 - pg 189

(a) **True.**

When we square the values of all edges, they increase proportionately. Hence, the values that are smaller will remain smaller and those that are bigger will still remain bigger comparatively. In an MST only the edges with minimum weights are present. Hence, the MST will still have the same set of edges and will remain the same.

(b) **True**

Here also the same argument applies. As we are squaring the value of each of the edges, in the graph, the order of the edges in terms of their weights still remains unaffected and hence the path which had the minimum cost between points s-t will still be the same.

2 Problem 20 - pg 199

(i) **True** By definition, the minimum spanning tree is a spanning tree with weight less than or equal to any other spanning tree.

What I do more often is simply put the “section” titles in a `\textbf{}` tag (as shown in this section). This makes them stand out, but doesn't take up a lot of extra white space on the page.

All the benefits of \LaTeX

Using \LaTeX for homeworks allows you to do lots of nice things like:

- Have your work neatly typeset
- Impress your professors who might recognize the fonts
- Include equations easily
- Put math in the text: money = $\sqrt{\text{all evil}}$

- Not ever have to mess with MS Word

Being able to include equations is especially nice. Say you were doing a homework the Pythagorean theorem:

$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}. \tag{1}$$

It is simple to include it right in the text! In fact, when doing math homeworks I often find it simpler to code derivations in \LaTeX . If I make a mistake somewhere, I can quickly change all down-line equations with a find-replace procedure instead of having to re-write or cross out large blocks of text.