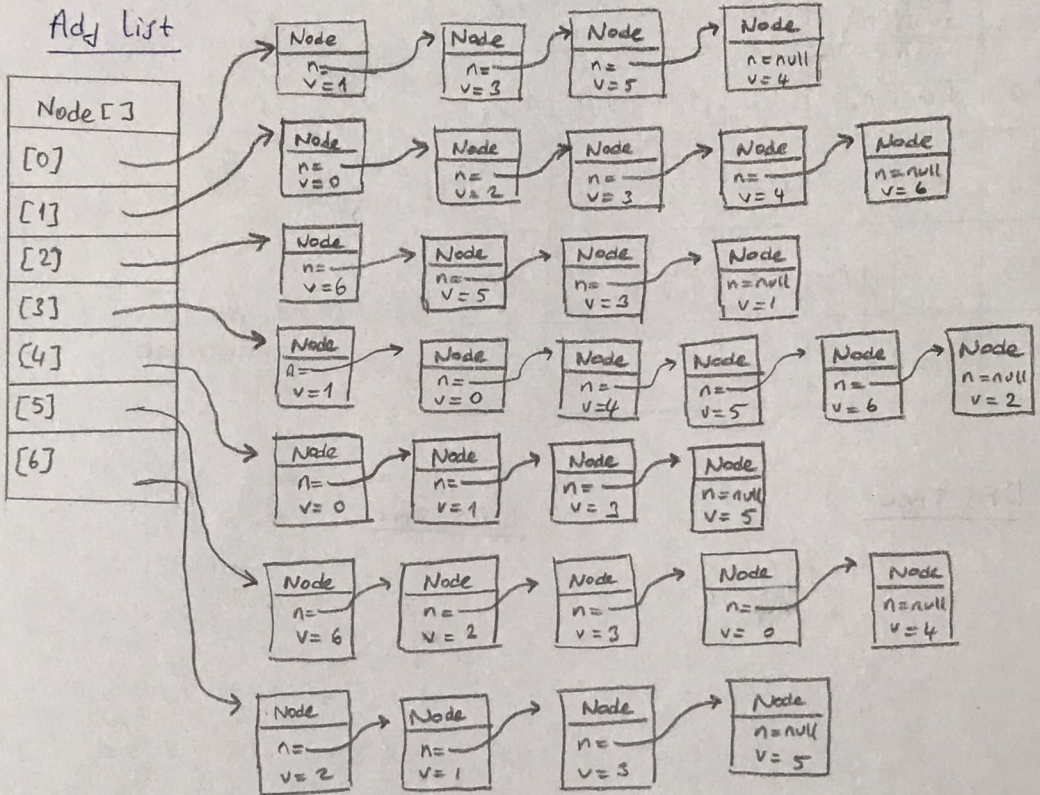
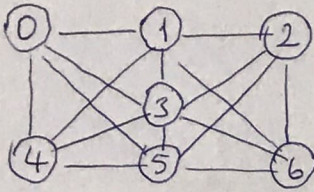


Q1)

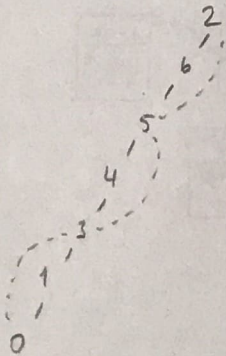


Adj Matrix

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0		1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
1	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0
2		1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
3	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0
4	1.0	1.0		1.0		1.0	
5	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0
6		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	

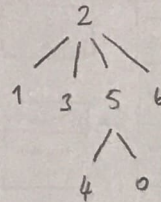
Should be symmetrical

DFS Tree



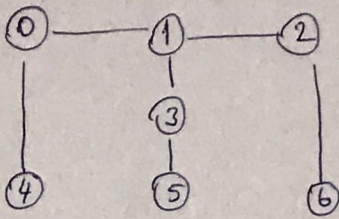
2, 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 0

BFS Tree

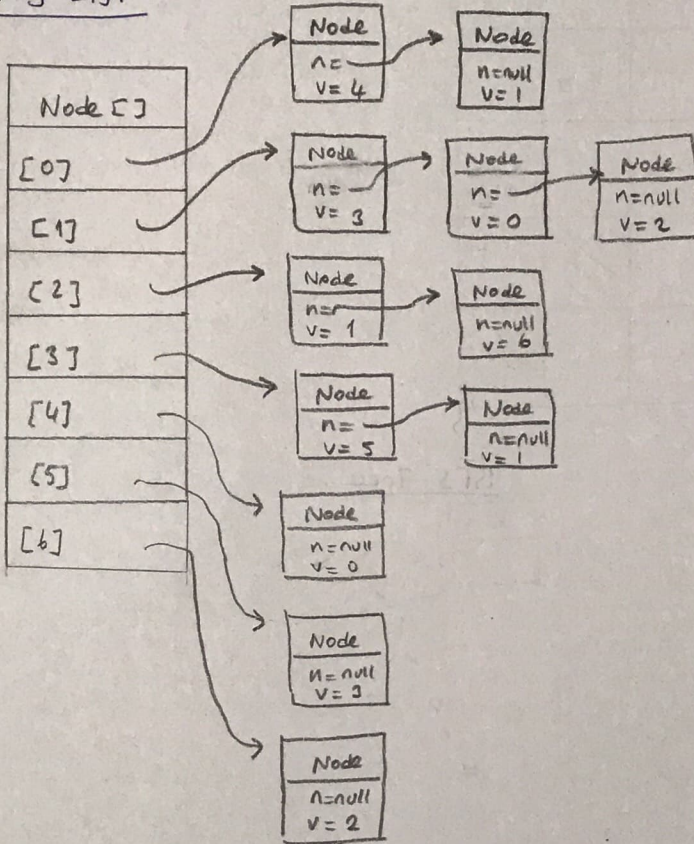


2, 6, 5, 3, 1, 4, 0

(Starting from vertex 2)



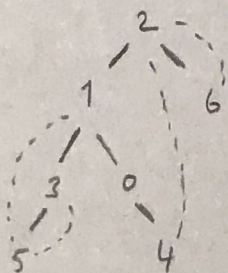
Adj List



Adj. Matrix

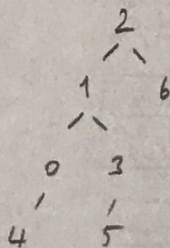
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	///	1.0			1.0		
1	1.0	///	1.0	1.0			
2		1.0	///				1.0
3		1.0		///		1.0	
4	1.0				///		
5				1.0		///	
6			1.0				///

DFS Tree



2, 6, 1, 3, 5, 0, 4

BFS Tree



2, 6, 1, 3, 0, 5, 4

(Starting from vertex 2)

For the first graph:

$$|V| = 7, |E| = 16 \Rightarrow \text{Density} = \frac{|E|}{|V|^2} = \frac{16}{49}$$

For the second graph:

$$|V| = 7, |E| = 6 \Rightarrow \text{Density} = \frac{|E|}{|V|^2} = \frac{6}{49}$$

As can be seen in the lists and tables, a dense graph takes more time when searching for nodes as list, compared to a sparse graph.

And a sparse graph's adjacent table is mostly empty, which is a waste of memory.

It is better to represent dense graphs as adj. matrices and sparse graphs as adj. lists.