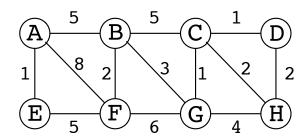
Name: _______Student ID: ________Section (Russell/Sanjoy): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Be clear and concise. Write your answers in the space provided. Use the backs of pages for scratchwork.

1. (10 points) Consider the following graph with edge weights.



(a) Give distances from node E to all other nodes.

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н

(b) Show the corresponding shortest-path tree.

- 2. (10 points) For each of the following statements, say whether it is TRUE or FALSE. No explanation is needed.
 - (a) $2^{2n} \in \Theta(2^n)$
 - (b) $7n \log n + 20n \in \Theta(n \log n)$
 - (c) If T(1) = 1 and T(n) = T(n-1) + O(1) for $n \ge 1$, then $T(n) \in O(n)$
 - (d) If f and g are functions from positive integers to positive integers, and $f(n) \in O(g(n))$, then $f(n)^2 \in O(g(n)^2)$
 - (e) For any directed acyclic graph $G, |E| \in O(|V|)$
- 3. (10 points) A subsequence of a word is one that can be obtained by deleting some characters and listing the remaining characters in the same order. For example, MATH is a subsequence of AMATEURISH by keeping the second, third, fourth and last characters, but is not a subsequence of ARITHMETIC because the only H comes before the only M. Here is an algorithm that, given two words $u_1 \cdots u_n$ and $v_1 \cdots v_m$, decides whether $u_1 \cdots u_n$ is a subsequence of $v_1 \cdots v_m$.

Subsequence($u[1 \dots n], v[1 \dots m]$: words)

- (a) $I \leftarrow 1, J \leftarrow 1$
- (b) While I < n and J < m do:
- (c) While $J \leq m$ AND $v[J] \neq u[I]$ do: J++
- (d) If $J \le m$: I++; J++
- (e) IF I > n: return True
- (f) Return False

Give a time analysis, up to order, for this algorithm. Be sure to explain your answer.

 (20 points) Explain how we can modify or use one of the graph algorithms from class to solve the following problem. Given an undirected graph G, give a minimum sized set of edges e₁,, e_k so that adding e₁,, e_k to G causes G to become connected. (If G is already connected, you should return the empty set.) (5 points correct algorithm, 5 points correctness proof, 5 points efficiency, 5 points time analysis) (a) Give an algorithm for this problem. (b) Justify the correctness of your algorithm. 	
 e₁,, e_k to G causes G to become connected. (If G is already connected, you should return the empty set.) (5 points correct algorithm, 5 points correctness proof, 5 points efficiency, 5 points time analysis) (a) Give an algorithm for this problem. (b) Justify the correctness of your algorithm. 	
(a) Give an algorithm for this problem.(b) Justify the correctness of your algorithm.	e_1, \ldots, e_k to G causes G to become connected. (If G is already connected, you should return
(b) Justify the correctness of your algorithm.	$(5\ \mathrm{points}\ \mathrm{correct}\ \mathrm{algorithm},\ 5\ \mathrm{points}\ \mathrm{correctness}\ \mathrm{proof},\ 5\ \mathrm{points}\ \mathrm{efficiency},\ 5\ \mathrm{points}\ \mathrm{time}\ \mathrm{analysis})$
	(a) Give an algorithm for this problem.
	(b) Justify the correctness of your algorithm.
(-) Ct. titl :tiCtitl	
I AL STATA WITH HIGHERATION THA PHINNING TIMA OF The elecution	(c) State, with justification, the running time of the algorithm.