

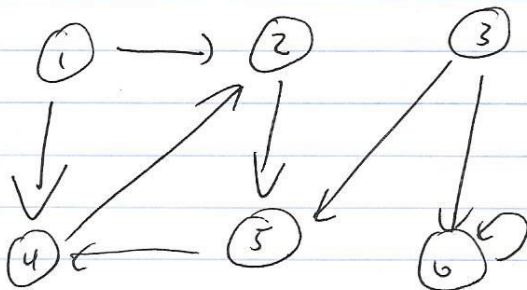
Ryan English HW #4

22.2-1 22.2-2 22.3-2 22.3-5

Due: 04/07/21

22.2-1

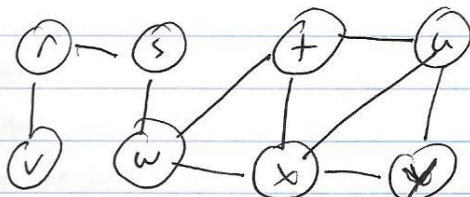
Show the d and π values that result from running BFS on Figure 22.2 (a) using vertex 3 as the source



	1	2	3	4	5	6
d	∞	3	0	2	1	1
π	Nil	4	Nil	5	3	3

22.2-2

Same but Fig 22.3 vertex u as source

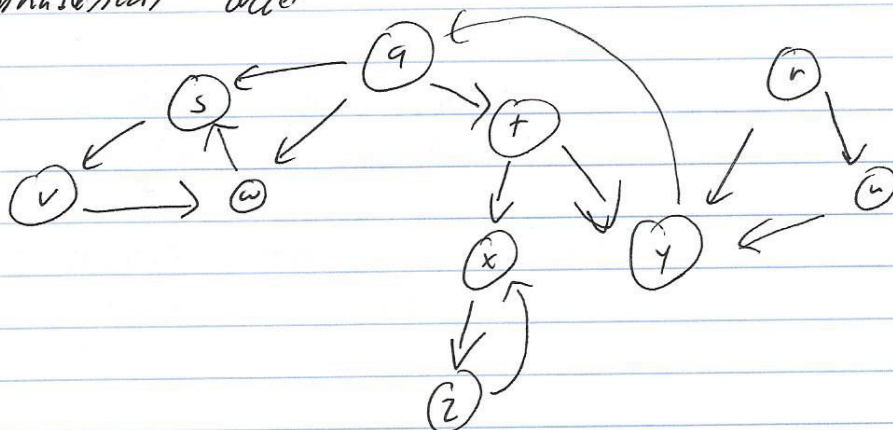


	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y
d	4	3	1	0	5	2	1	1
π	s	w	w	Nil	r	x	u	u

22.3-2

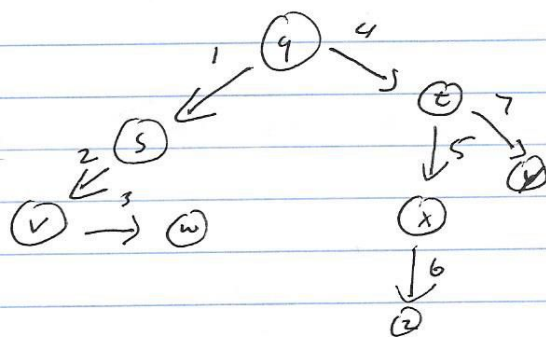
Show how BFS works on the graph 22.6

Assume for loop of lines 5-7 consider vertices in alphabetical order



Step 1

Start at q
Mark visited
Get neighbors s, w, t
Go to s



Step 2

Mark visited
Get neighbors v
Go to v

Step 4

~~Go to t~~
Ignore s, w
Go to t

Step 6

mark visited
Get neighbors z
Go to z

v discover fin

q	1	7
r		
s	2	4
t	4	7
u		

Step 3

Mark visited
Get neighbors w
Go to w

Step 5

mark visited
Get neighbors x, y
Go to x

Step 7

mark visited
ignore x
Go to y

u	2	3
w	1	3
x	5	6
y	7	7

22.3-5

Show that edge (u, v) is

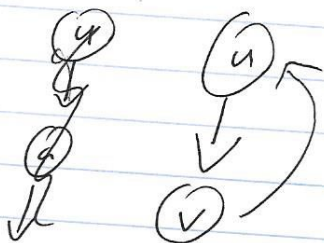
- a tree edge or forward edge if and only if $u.d < v.d < v.f < u.f$
- a back edge if and only if $v.d \leq u.d < u.f \leq v.f$
- a cross edge if and only if $v.d < v.f < u.d < u.f$

a. Tree edge = Edge (u, v) if v discovered by exploring edge (u, v)

So, u is an ancestor of v $(u) \rightarrow (q) \rightarrow (v)$

b. Back edge = connects back to an ancestor

So, u is a descendant with a tree back



c. Cross edge = all other



So, u was visited before v at some point