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(a): (A)

(b): (A)

(c): (A)

(d): (D)

(e): (D)

(f): (c)

(g): (A)

(h): (B)

(i): (A)

(j): (D)

2

line 2 – "Dr" not allowed

line 3 – "Associate Professor" – designation not allowed.

line 14 – Reference in abstract.

line 15 – "Minimum" should not be used.

line 26 – "figure 1" incorrect.
"Figure 1" correct.

line 26 – "6 vertices" incorrect.
"six vertices" correct.

line 27 – "Figure" should be written instead of "figure".

line 27 – "thirty, 13, 10" are not parallel. "30, 13 and 10" should be written.

line 28 – "K_n needs ...." incorrect.
"Graph K_n needs ...." correct.

line 29 – Comma after "for a complete bipartite graph $K_{p,q}$"

line 40 – No need to redefine G.

line 44 – "Lemmas" incorrect.
"lemmas" correct.

line 48 – "Lemma 2" incorrect.
"Lemma 1" correct.

line 48 – Unnecessary comma.

line 51 – Theorem not self contained.

line 53 — "theorem" → Theorem

line 56 — "Theorem" — " theorem

lines after 58 — lemma → Lemma
section → Section
theorem → Theorem

line 60 — Not a good conclusion.

~~Refer~~

line 64 — Reference not used.

line 65 — Reference not used.

3.

(a) For blank table, make seperate frame and table just like following one, without data.

```
\begin{frame}{Quiz frame (Blank Table)}
  \begin{table}[]
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
    \hline
    && & & \\
    \hline
    & & & \\
    \hline
    & & & \\
    \hline
  \end{tabular}
```

\caption{Table for Quiz Question 3(a) (Blanks on 1st page)}

\end{table}
\end{document}.

3(b)

1. Latex gives us more freedom to customize our paper. Here we are making with code, not by an interface like MsWord.

2. We can use many packages and more ~~custom~~ drawing tools like tikzpicture, geogebra.

3. In case of latex table, it is more reasonable than any editors. We can build any table from scratch by basic rules. (like table inside table)

We can use dynamic positioning. like "below of = start", yshift += 1cm"

3(d) slides differ from frames. We may use \pause command. It will make separate slide, but same frame.

two points —

1) Not using yellow or other dip colors
2) Using proper font size.

3(e)

Consider the following equation.

$$a+b=c$$

It can also be written as follows:

$$a+b=c$$

If you prefer, it can also be written as a+b=c.

3(c) We need vector graphics, when we need draw a graph with nodes and edges. Again, in case of a graph plotting with axes, points, arcs etc. we need it.

Pie-chart can be ~~used~~ preferred to show comparison with percentages. In this case, pie chart will be more lively.

Suppose, we need to show something's growth over the years. In this case, bar chart will be used.