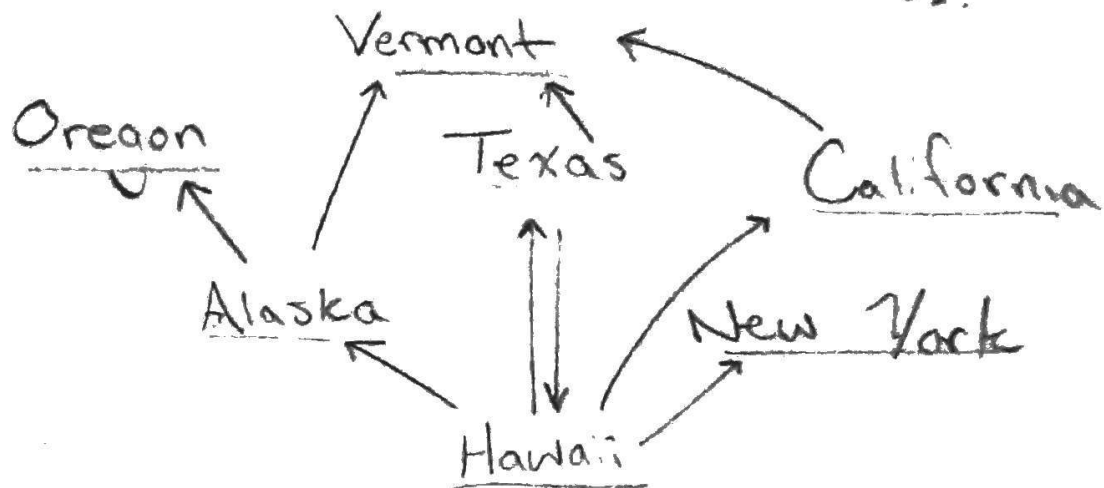


Graph Lab, CNSC 204  
 due 11:59pm @ Dec. 5 2020  
 Lucas S. card

# 1. Draw the State Graph

$V(\text{StateGraph}) = (\text{Oregon, Alaska, Texas, Hawaii, Vermont, New York, California})$

$E(\text{StateGraph}) = [(\text{Alaska, Oregon}), (\text{Hawaii, Alaska}), (\text{Hawaii, Texas}), (\text{Texas, Hawaii}), (\text{Hawaii, Cali.}), (\text{Hawaii, New York}), (\text{Texas, Vermont}), (\text{Vermont, Cali.}), (\text{Vermont, Alaska})]$



## 3a. Adjacency Matrix

(u) (v)	AL	CA	HI	NY	OR	TX	VT
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cali.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hawaii	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3b. Adjacency List

Alaska → [Oregon / ] → [Vermont / ]

Cali. → [Vermont / ]

Hawaii → [Alaska / ] → [Cali. / ] → [New York / ]

New York → [Texas / ]

Oregon

Texas → [Hawaii / ] → [Vermont / ]

Vermont

+++++

oooo

4a. D

4b. A

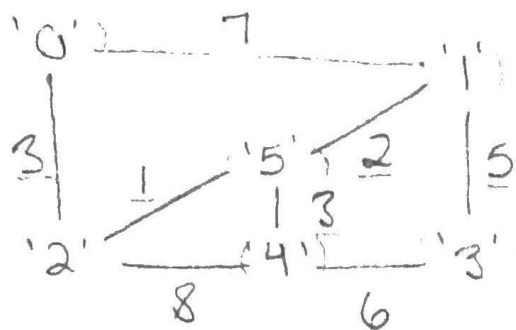
5. Shortest distance from Atlanta to every other city?

	Atlanta	Austin	Chicago	Dallas	Denver	Houston	W.
Atlanta	0	2100	2800	1900	2680	800	600

6 Find minimal spanning tree  
via Prim's algorithm.

Start at 0 (at source vertex).

Initial



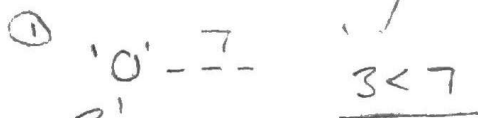
Prim's algorithm

Take the minimum  
cost at each vertex  
while maintaining  
the tree

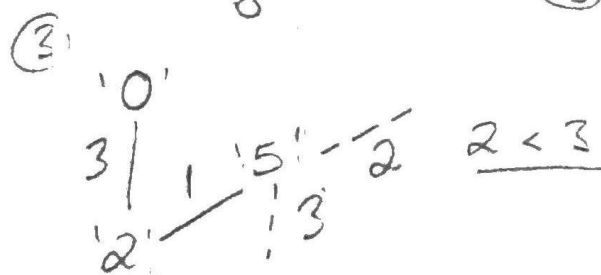
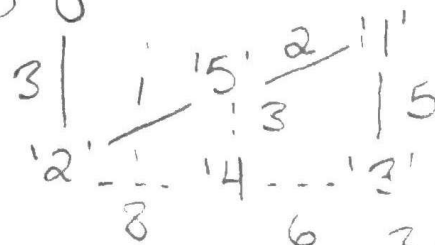
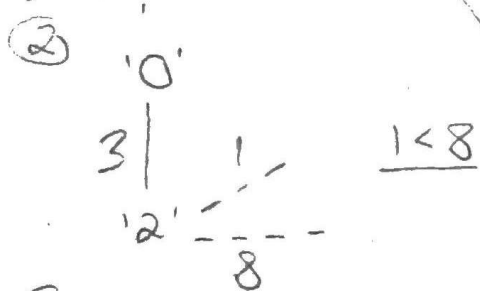
$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad |V| = 6$$

$$E = \{(0,1), (0,2), \dots\} \quad |E| = |V| - 1 = 5$$

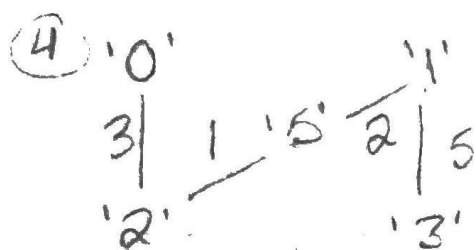
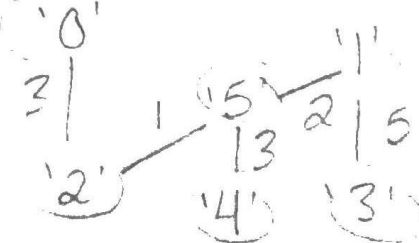
Prim's Spanning Tree



⑤



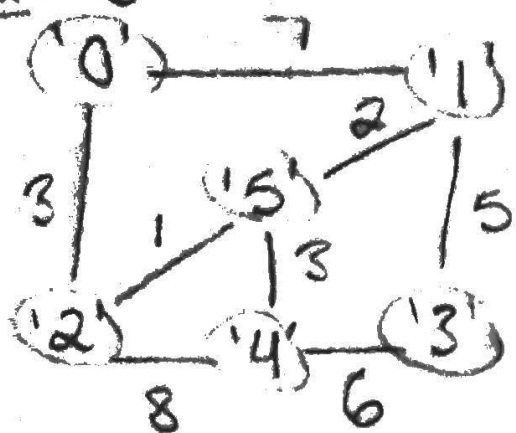
⑥



Spanning Tree Cost: 14

7. Find minimum spanning tree using Kruskal's algorithm

Initial



Kruskal's algorithm

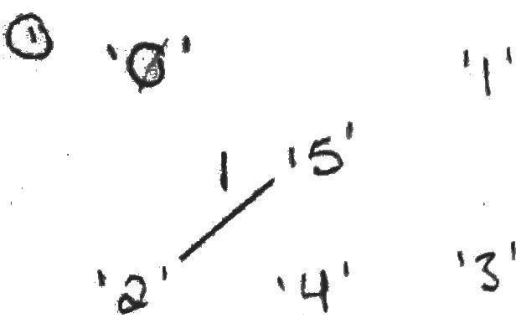
Always select the minimum cost edge, but maintain the tree.

$$|V| = 6$$

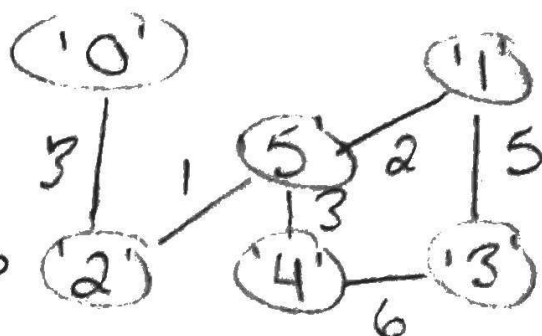
$$|E| = |V| - 1 = 5$$

$$O(|V||E|) = O(n^2)$$

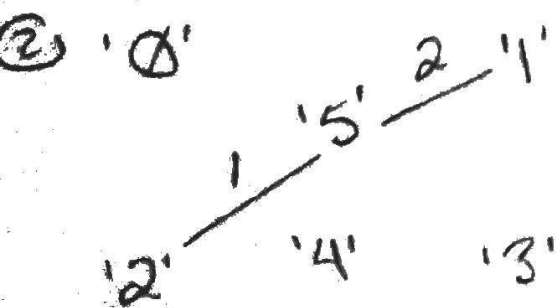
### Kruskal's Minimum Spanning Tree



① min edge: 1

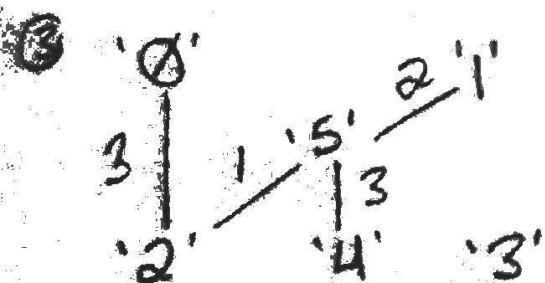


min. edge: 6

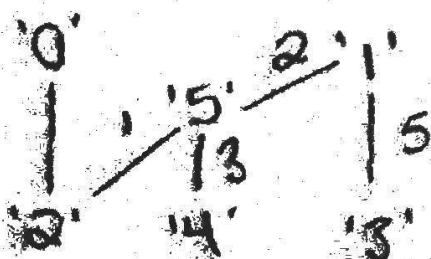


min. edge: 2

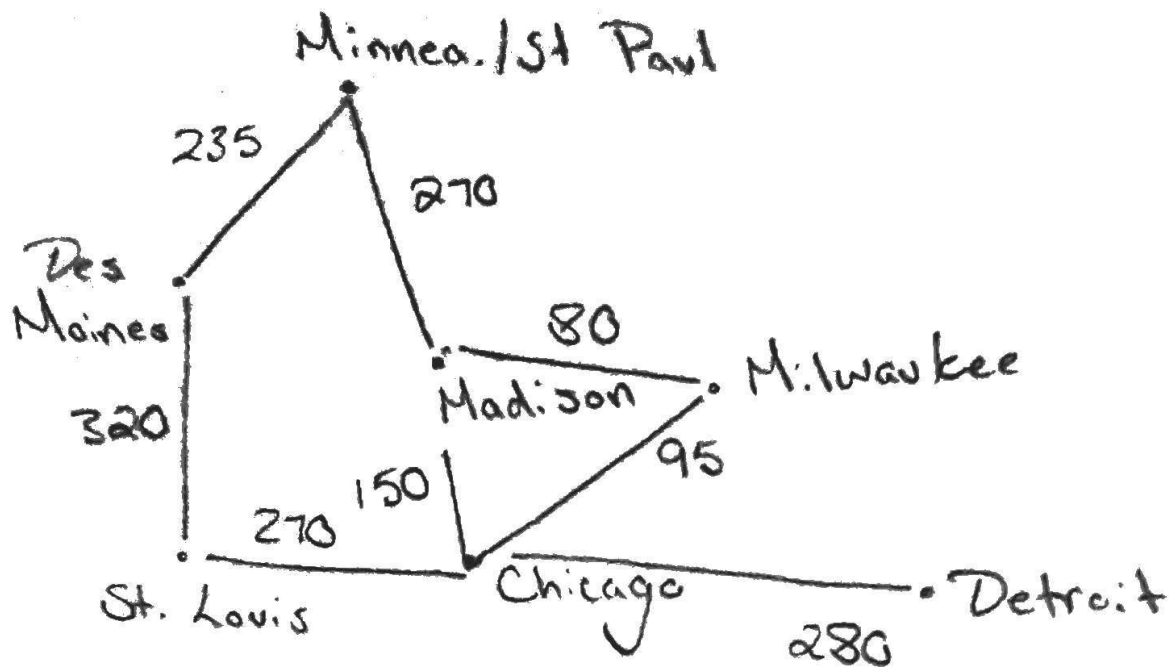
Spanning Tree  
Cost: 14



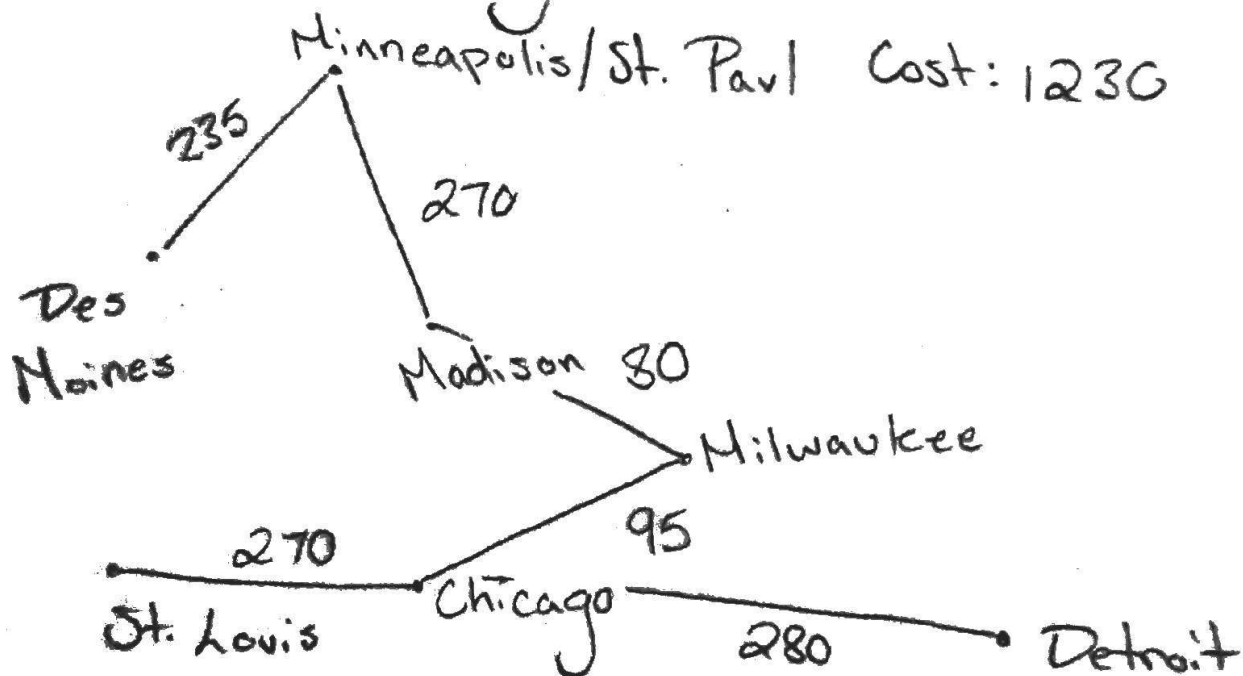
min. edge: 3



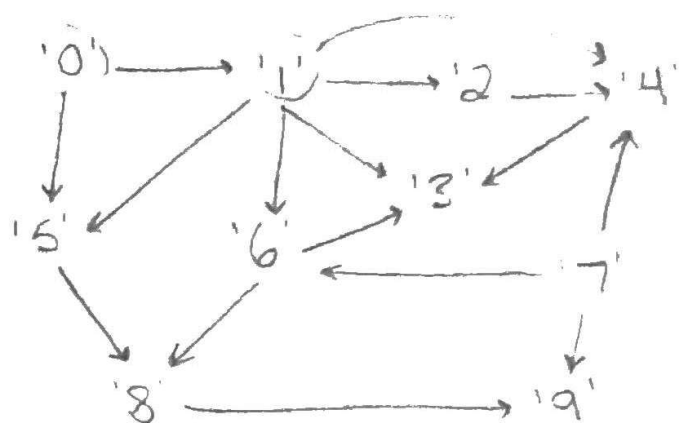
8 Find the minimum spanning tree via preferred method. Use Minneapolis/St. Paul as source vertex.



Minimum Spanning Tree:



9. List the nodes of the graph in a breadth-first ordering. Show the steps as an array, predCount, topologicalOrder, and a queue.



Proof

Step	Queue	predCount	topologicalOrder
1 start at '0'	0	0	0
2 get children of '0'	5 1	0 1	0 1
3 get child of '5'	6 5 4 3 2	0 1 5	0 1 5
4 get child of '2'	8 6 5 4 3 2	0 1 5 2	0 1 5 2
5 get child of '3'	4 8 6 5 4 3	0 1 5 2 3	0 1 5 2 3
6 get child of '4'	3 4 8 6 5 4	0 1 5 2 3 4	0 1 5 2 3 4
7 '5' visited	3 4 8 6	0 1 5 2 3 4	0 1 5 2 3 4
8 get child of '6'	8 3 8 6	0 1 5 2 3 4 6	0 1 5 2 3 4 6
9 get child of '8'	9 8 3 8	0 1 5 2 3 4 6 8	0 1 5 2 3 4 6 8
10 '3' visited	9 8	0 1 5 2 3 4 6 8	0 1 5 2 3 4 6 8

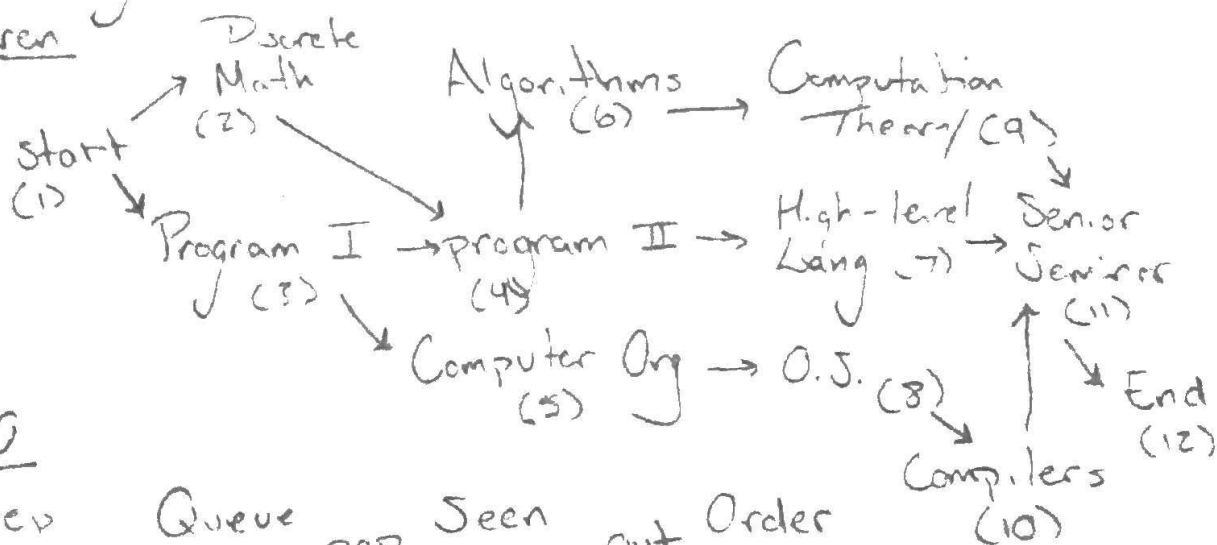
- ⑪ '8' visited Queue ~~9~~ predCount topological Order  
01523468 01523468
- ⑫ No children of '9' 9  $\xrightarrow{\text{pop '9'}}$  015234689  $\rightarrow$  015234689

Node '7' neighbors nodes '4', '6', and '9'.  
Node '7' is a neighbor to none however

Breadth First topological order:  
015234689

10. List the nodes of the graph in a breadth first topological order

Given



BFO

Step	Queue	pop	Seen	out	Order
1.	1	$\rightarrow$	1	$\rightarrow$	1
2.	432	$\rightarrow$	12	$\rightarrow$	12
3.	5443	$\rightarrow$	123	$\rightarrow$	123
4.	76514	$\rightarrow$	1234	$\rightarrow$	1234
5.	8765	$\rightarrow$	12345	$\rightarrow$	12345

<u>Step</u>	<u>Queue</u>	<u>Seen</u>	<u>Order</u>
6.	987 <u>6</u>	→ 123456	→ 123456
7.	(10)98 <u>7</u>	→ 1234567	→ 1234567
8.	(10)(11)9 <u>8</u>	→ 12345678	→ 12345678
9.	(11)(10)(11) <u>9</u>	→ 123456789	→ 123456789
10.	(12)(11)(10)( <u>11</u> )	→ 123456789(11)	→ 123456789 (11)
11.	( <del>11</del> )(12)( <del>11</del> )( <u>10</u> )	→ 123456789(11) (10)	→ 123456789 (11)(10)
12.	(12) →	<u>123456789</u> (11) (10)(12)	→ 123456789 (11)(10)(12)

Breadth First Order:

Start, Discrete Math. Program I, Program II,  
Computer Organization, Algorithms, High Level  
Languages, Operating Systems, Theory of  
Computation, Senior Seminar, Compilers, End.