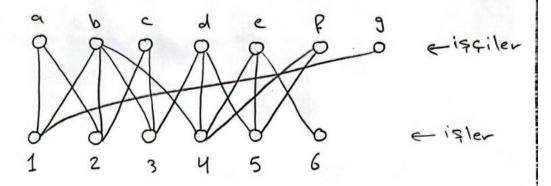
öder sorusu 1:

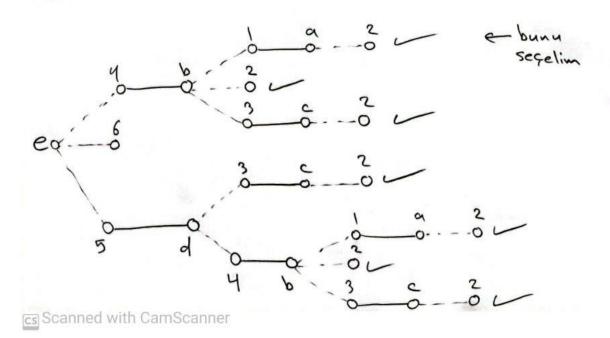
i) Bir işyerinde 6 işi yapabilecek 7 işçi bulunmaktadır. Hangi işçi hangi işi yapabileceğini gösteren graf aşağıda verilmiştir:



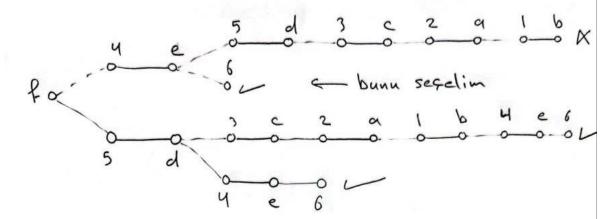
Gözüm.

Baslangic olarak M= {a, bu, c3, d5}

e e'si segelim :



= P'i seçelim:



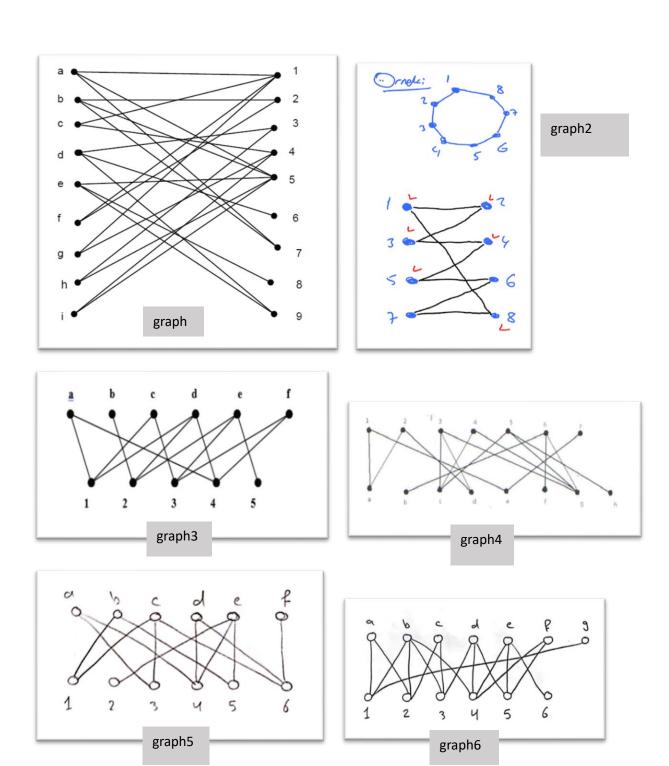
M= {a2,b1, C3, d5, e6, f4} En bûyûk eşlene

Mükemmel eglone değildir. Malek Alismail / 20253833

Ödev sorusu 1:

En büyük eşleme bulan java kodudur

Gördüğümüz tüm örnekleri denedim + benden 2 tane örnek var



```
!markedColumns.contains(columns[j])){
        System.out.println("First M : " + firstM);
       return firstM;
   public static List<String> allEdges
```

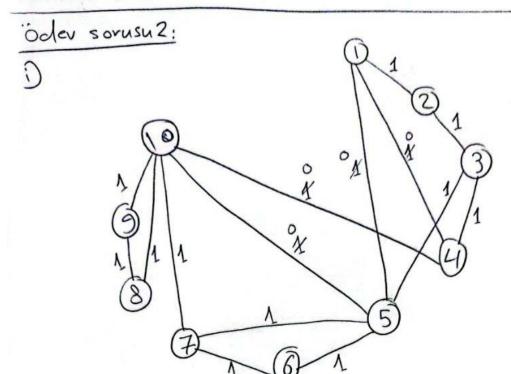
```
public static void addLastEdge
M , int processedRow ,
                for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : M.entrySet()) {
                        path.add(rows.get(processedRow));
                        values.add(columns[i] - 1);
    public static int findAugmentedPath
            if (entry.getValue() == columns[i]) {
Arrays.toString(visitedColumns) + "\n");
                newM.put(rows.get(processedRow), columns[i]);
```

```
path.add(rows.get(processedRow));
public static HashMap<String , Integer> hungarian(int[][] graph){
    System.arraycopy(alphabet, 0, rowVertices, 0, n); //giving the row
       columnVertices[i] = i+1;
    HashMap<String , Integer> M = firstM(graph , markedRow , markedColumn
```

```
rowVertices , columnVertices , values);
              marked;
      boolean bool2 = false;
      Stack<Integer>[] visitedColumns = new Stack[newRowVertices.size()];
      for (int i = 0; i < newRowVertices.size(); i++) {</pre>
      if (M.size() != min) {
              if (M.size() == min) { //finish if one side is all linked
                       if (!values.contains(columnVertices[i] - 1)) { //if
```

```
row = findAugmentedPath(M , newM , augmented ,
                        System.out.println("The path: " + path + " ******");
                        if (visitedRows.contains(newRowVertices.get(row)) &&
M.containsKey(newRowVertices.get(row))){
                        visitedRows.remove(newRowVertices.get(row));
Arrays.toString(visitedColumns) + "\n\n");
                        row = newRowVertices.indexOf(path.peek());
```

```
newM.clear();
```



1->10 En büyük akış:

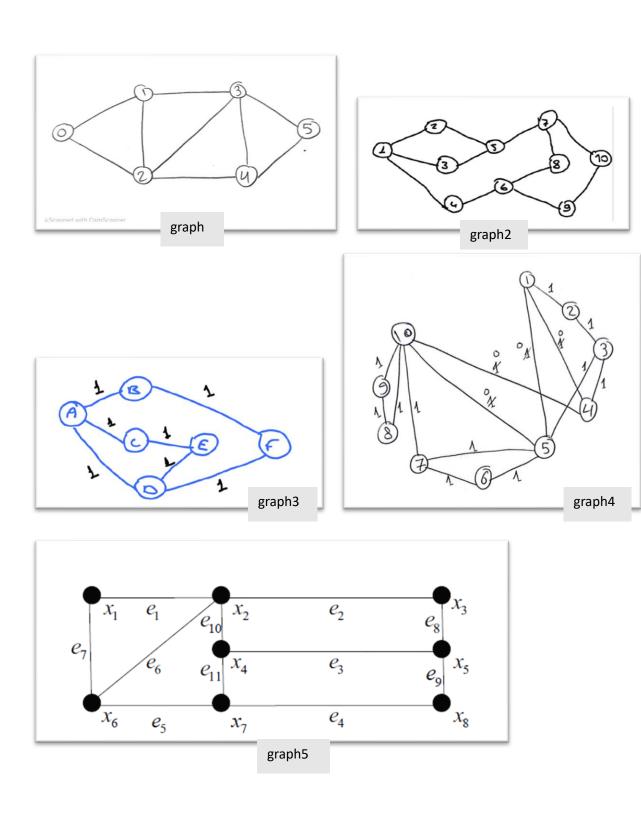
4 ves siliviz

Ödev sorusu 2:

Connectivity number bulan bir java kodudur

Gördüğümüz tüm örnekleri denedim + benden 2 tane örnek var

Note: source ve target tepeleri ekran çıktısında bulabilirsiniz.



```
List<Integer> thePath = new LinkedList<>();
thePath.add(target);
Collections. reverse (the Path);
return thePath;
   if (current != source && checkRepeated.contains(current)) {
               passedVertices = writePath(parent , pathNumber ,
```

```
public static int fordFulkerson(int[][] graph, int source, int target) {
    int maxFlow = 0;
            pathFlow = Math.min(pathFlow, graph[u][v]);
    return maxFlow;
```

```
fordFulkerson(graph5, 4, 6));
```