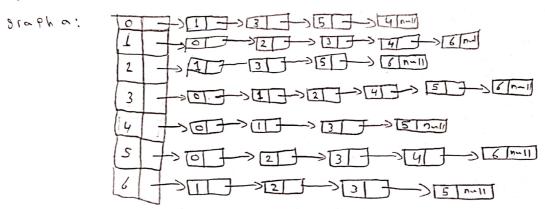
Q1: graph a: V: [0,1,2,3,4,5,6]

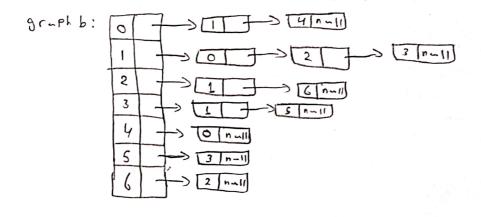
 $E: \{(0,1), (0,3), (0,5), (0,4), (1,0), (1,1), (1,3), (1,4), (1,6), (2,1), (2,5), (2,6), (3,0), (3,1), (3,2), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,0), (4,1), (4,3), (4,5), (5,0), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,6), (6,6), (6,1), (6,1), (6,3), (6,5) \}$ 

5 (2,1), (3,5), (4,0), (5,3), (6,2)}

(3,1), (3,5), (4,0), (5,3), (6,2)}

## a) Adjacency list representation;





## b) Adjacency matrix representation:

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graph a:

1	I	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	0		1		7	1	1	
	1	1		7	1	7		1
	ζ		1		1		1	1
1	3	1	1	1		7	1	1
1	4	1	1		1		1	
	5	1		1	1	1		1
	6	1	1	1	1		1	

graph b:

							ί	
		0	1	2	3	4	2	6
1	c		J			. 1		
	1	1		١	1		2	
	2		١			; /		1
	3		1				1	
	4	1						
	5				-1			
	6			1				
		_		-	1	1	-	-

for this graph a matrix representation is better since it's a somewhat dense graph and almost complete so it's better to take advantge of the efficiency of a matrix underse graphs

for this graph it's defenetly better to use a List representation because the graph is sparse and adjacency lists are much more efficient on sparce graphs

e) Drawing BFS tree

So to 1

So to 1

So to 1

So to 2

So to 2

So to 3

So to 3

So to 3

So to 3

So to 4

So to 4

So to 4

So to 5

So to 6

So to 7

Visited

So to 7

Vis

Oraph b: Q 5.40

Oraph