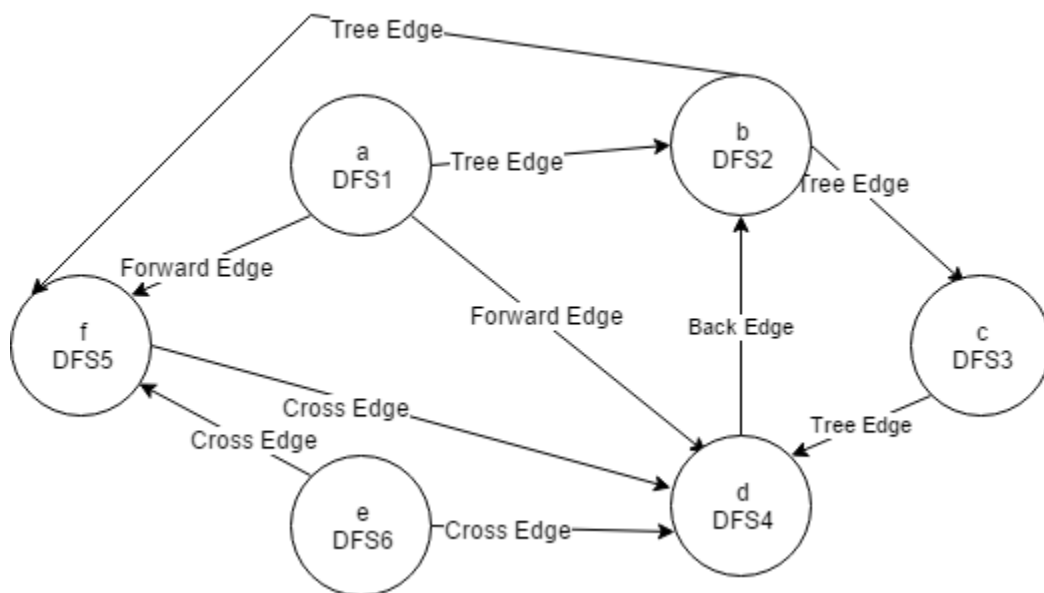


Homework 9

- 1) You can create a directed graph with Tn vertices with tn weights from the starting vertex. This means that the first task will be adjacent to the starting vertex. You can calculate the minimum time by using an algorithm such as Floyd's to find the shortest path.



2)

3)

Def DFS(G, V, M):

$M[v]$ = visited

For w in $\text{adj}[v]$:

If w is not in M

DFS(G, w, M)

Return M

```

Def isRooted(G):
    For v in G:
        M = DFS(G, v)
        Rooted = True
        For x in G
            If x is not in M
                Rooted = False
        If rooted is True
            Return True
    Return False

```

- 4) Since this is a DAG we can negate edge weights and use Floyd's algorithm to find the shortest path. The algorithm is $O(n^3)$ since that is the time complexity of Floyd's i, j, k loop.

```

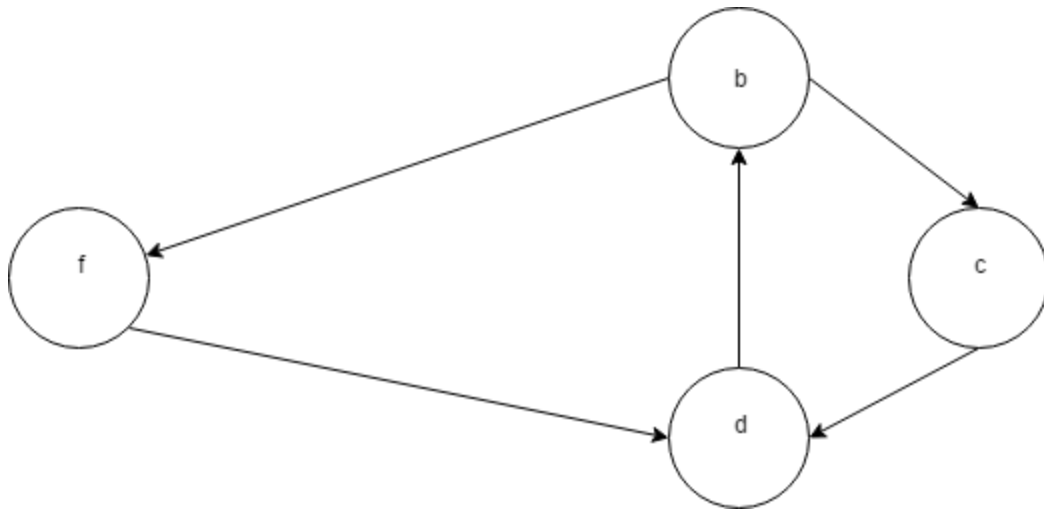
For i in dist      O(n^2)
    For j in dist
        dist[i][j] = -dist[i][j]

for k in G        O(n^3)
    for i in G
        for j in G
            if dist[i][j] > dist[i][k] + dist[k][j]
                dist[i][j] = dist[i][k] + dist[k][j]
                parent[i][j] = k

max = dist[0][0]
i, j = 0
For x in dist      O(n^2)
    For y in dist[x]
        If max < dist[x][y]
            Max = dist[x][y]
            i = x
            j = y

Path[]
While j is not None    O(n)
    P = parent[i][j]
    Path.ins(p, 0)
    j = p
Print path

```



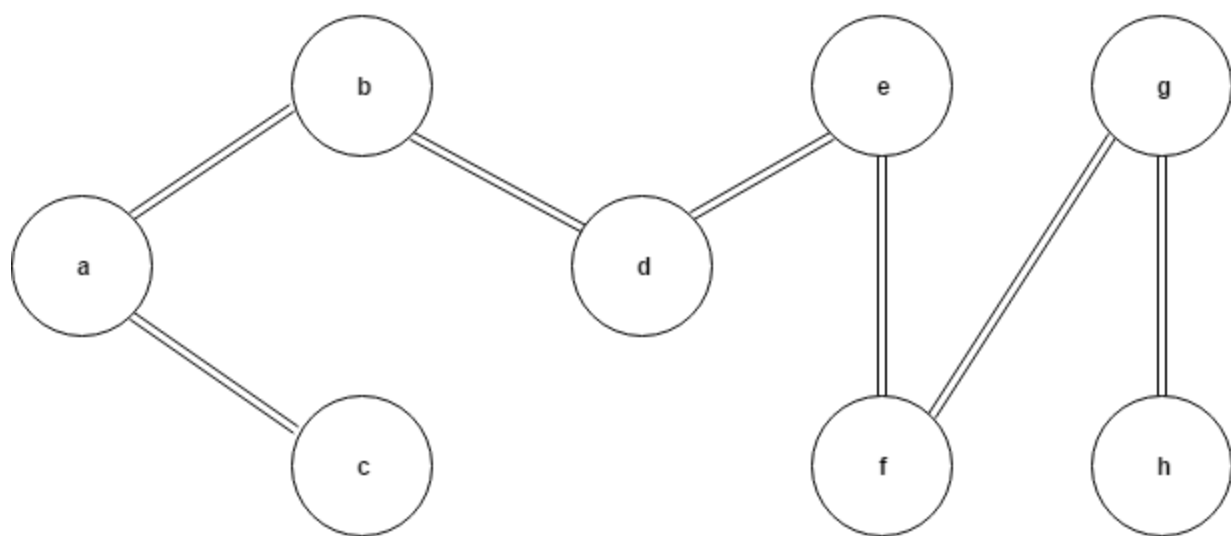
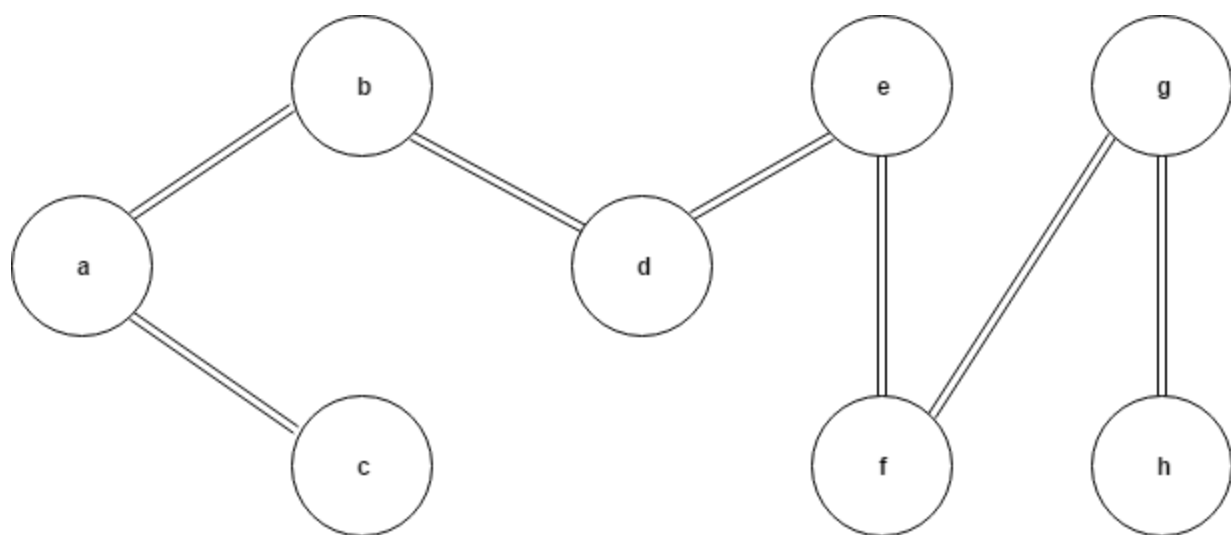
5)

6).

```

Def find_all(G, Start, End)
  Path = []
  Paths = []
  Queue = [(start, end, path)]
  While queue
    Start, end, path = Queue.pop()
    Print "PATH: ", path
    Path = path + [start]
    If start == end
      Paths.append(path)
    For x in set(graph[start]).difference(path)
      Queue.append((node,end,path))
  Return paths

```



7)