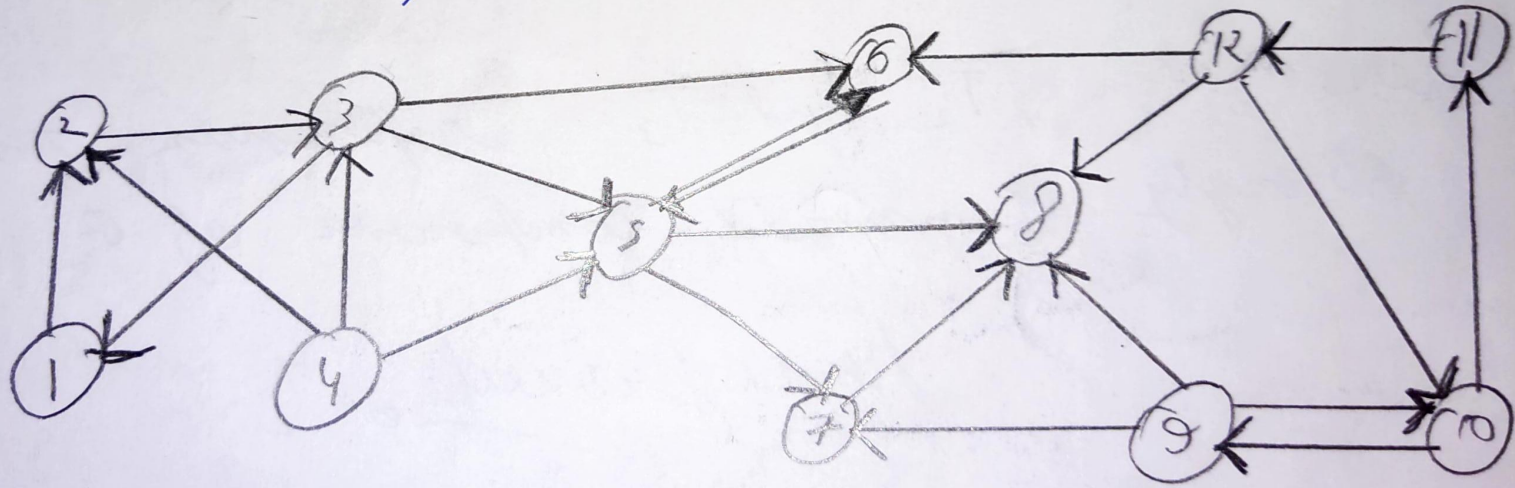
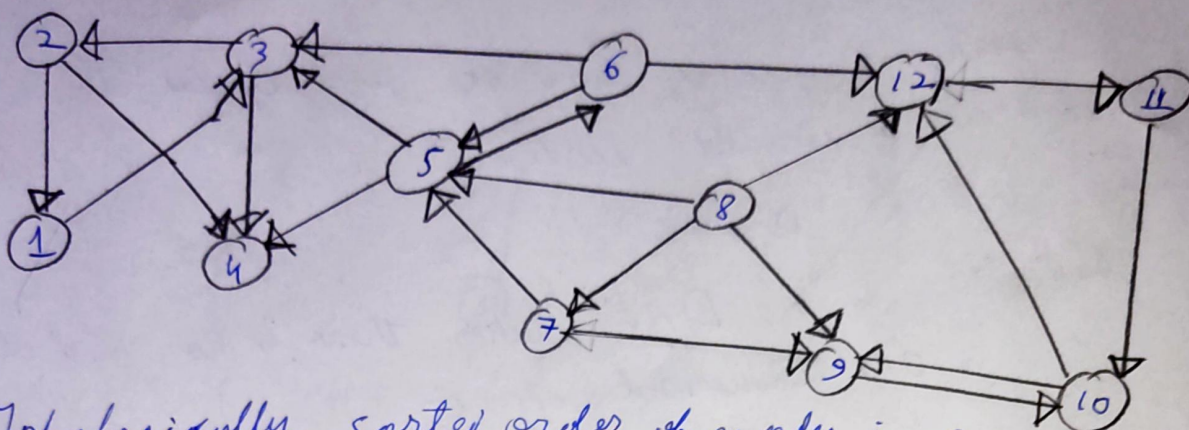


7



5

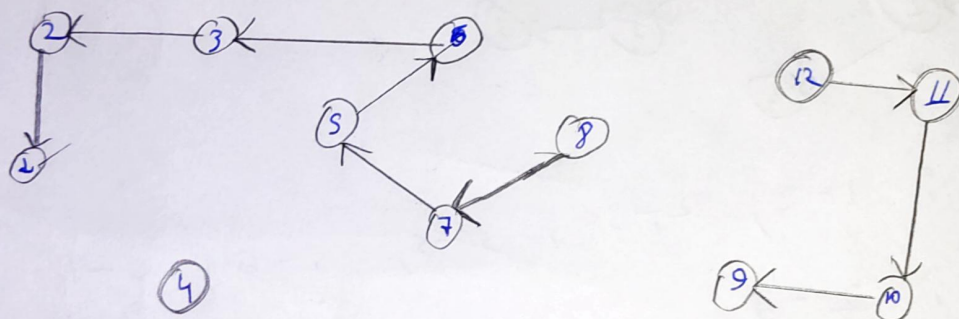
Transpose of G is



Topologically sorted order of nodes in G

$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 4$

let this ~~the~~ be the order of elements in A

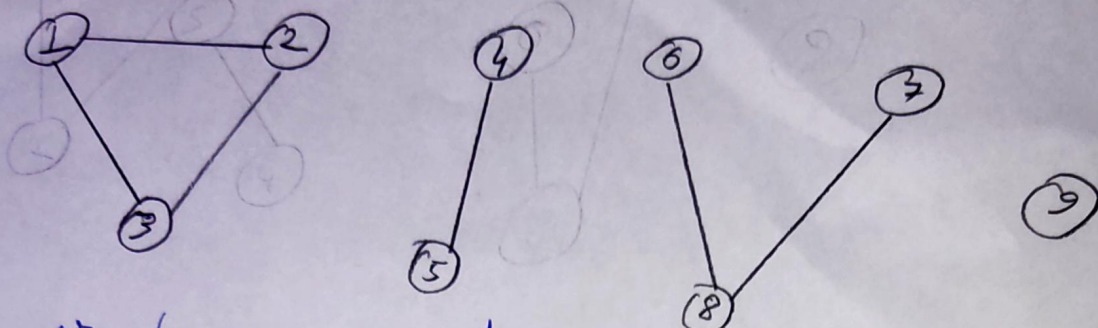


let there be T_1 , T_2 and T_3 as the three trees

here T_1 , T_2 and T_3 represents the strongly connected components of G

hence proved.

⑧ From the given adjacency matrix graph G is



There are 4 connected components

$$\text{Edges} = \left[[1, 2], [2, 3], [1, 3], [4, 5], [6, 8], [7, 8] \right]$$

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 1-2 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 2-3 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 1-3 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 4-5 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 6-8 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge 7-8 :

$$\text{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

unique
parents = [3, 5, 8, 9]

∴ our graph G has 4 components.

⑨ i) let $\text{Adj}[1..|V|]$ be a new adjacency list of the transposed G^T

for each vertex $u \in G.V$

for each vertex $v \in \text{Adj}[u]$

Insert($\text{Adj}'[v], u$)

Time complexity: $O(|E| + |V|)$

2)

$$\textcircled{10} \quad BB^T(i, j) = \sum_{e \in E} b_{ie} b_{ej}^T$$

$$= \sum_{e \in E} b_{ie} b_{je}$$

if $i = j$

then $b_{ie} b_{je} = 1$ whenever i enters or leaves vertex i , and 0 otherwise

if $i \neq j$

then $b_{ie} b_{je} = -1$ when $e = (i, j)$ or $e = (j, i)$ or 0 otherwise

Thus

$$BB^T(i, j) = \begin{cases} \text{indegree}(i) + \text{outdegree}(i) & \text{if } i = j \\ -(nb \text{ of edges connecting } i \text{ and } j) & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$