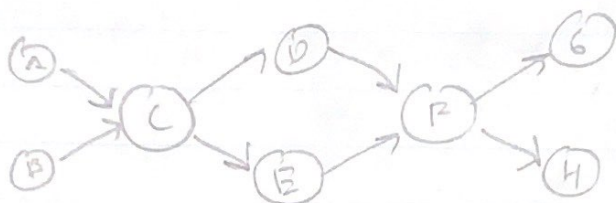
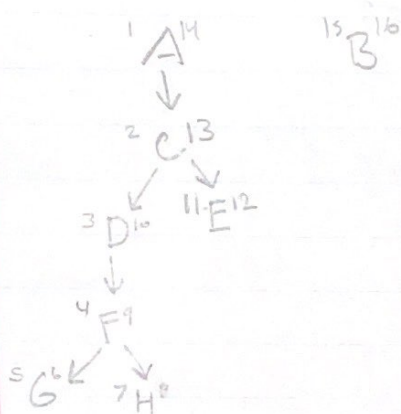


# Homework 7-3.3, 3.4

3)



a)



b)

Sources: A, B

Sinks: G, H

c)

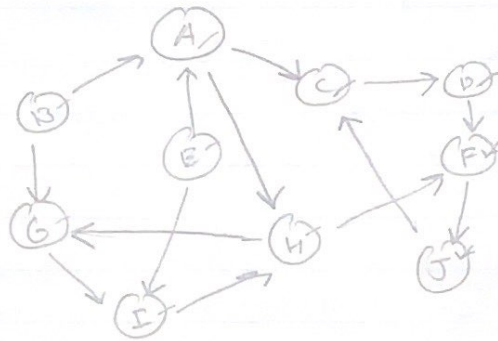
B, A, C, E, D, F, H, G  
 could change      could change      could change

d)

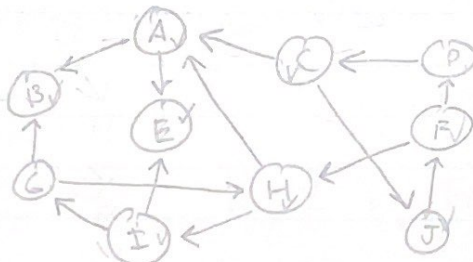
With the traversal by alphabetical order rule, there is only one ordering. If we discount this rule, we have 3 places where the ordering could change; B & A, E & D, and H & G. If we change the ordering of these nodes we get  $2 \times 2 \times 2$  possible orderings, or 8 possible topographical orders of this graph.

3.4 i)

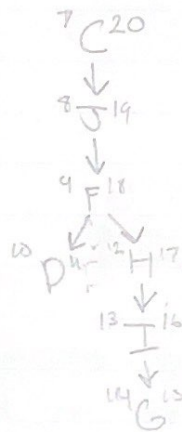
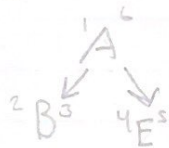
G



$G^R$



$\text{DFS}(G^R) =$



Post Order

~~D, F, H, J, G, D~~, A, E, B

DFS(6, post)

$C^8$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $2 D^7$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $3 F^6$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $4 J^5$

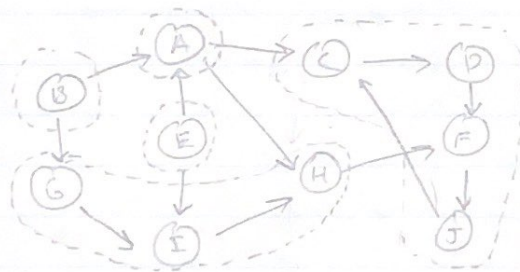
$9 H^{14}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $10 G^{13}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $11 I^{12}$

$15 A^{16}$   $17 E^{18}$   $19 B^{20}$

a)  $SSC = \{C, D, F, J\}, \{H, G, I\}, \{A\}, \{E\}, \{B\}$

b) Sources:  $\{B\}, \{E\}$   
 Sinks:  $\{C, D, F, J\}$

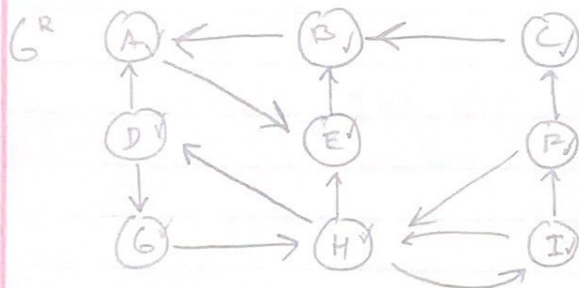
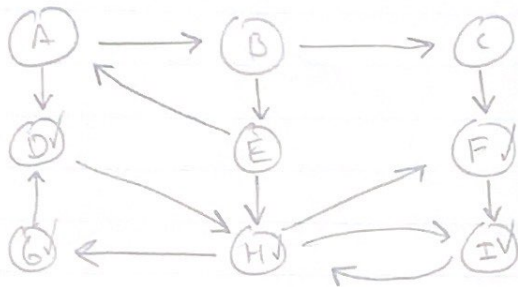
c)



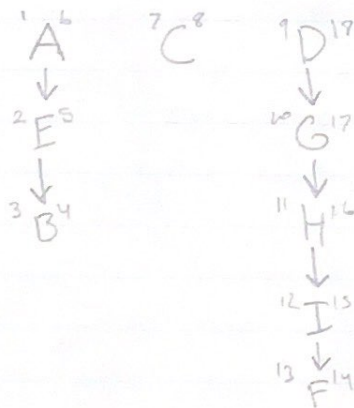
d) The minimum # of edges would be 2. One edge to connect a source to the only sink SCC, then one other to connect the remaining sources to the other source. With 2 edges, we can eliminate all sources & sinks & make the entire graph strongly connected.



3.4 ii) 6



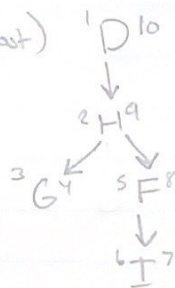
DFS( $G^R$ )



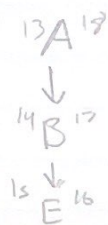
Post Order

D, G, H, I, F, C, A, E, B

DFS( $G, \text{past}$ )



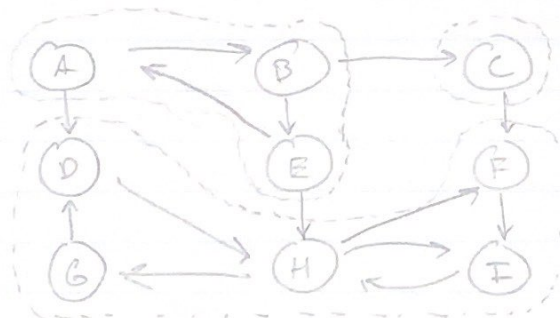
"C" 12



a)  $SCC = \{D, H, G, F, I\}, \{C\}, \{A, B, E\}$

b) Sources:  $\{A, B, E\}$   
Sinks:  $\{D, H, G, F, I\}$

c)



d) With one edge connecting the sink SCC to the source SCC, the entire graph will become connected as there will be no sink or source SCCs left in it.