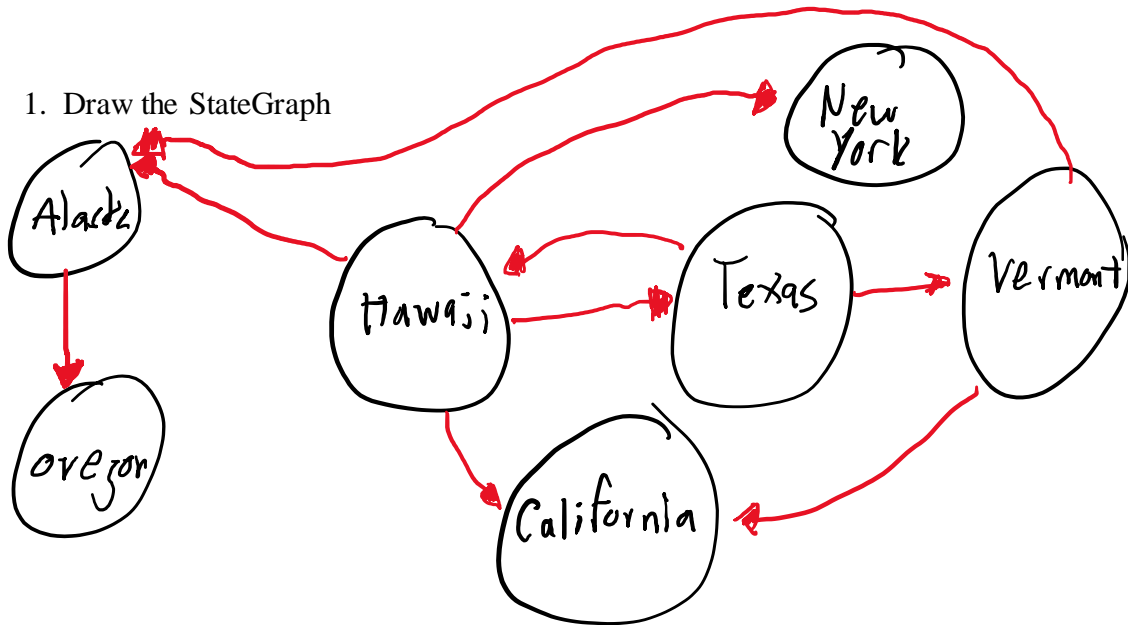


$V(\text{StateGraph}) = \{\text{Oregon, Alaska, Texas, Hawaii, Vermont, New York, California}\}$

$E(\text{StateGraph}) = \{(\text{Alaska, Oregon}), (\text{Hawaii, Alaska}), (\text{Hawaii, Texas}), (\text{Texas, Hawaii}), (\text{Hawaii, California}), (\text{Hawaii, New York}), (\text{Texas, Vermont}), (\text{Vermont, California}), (\text{Vermont, Alaska})\}$

1. Draw the StateGraph



1. Describe the graph pictured above, using the formal graph notation.

$V(\text{StateGraph}) = \text{Given}$

$E(\text{StateGraph}) = \text{Given}$

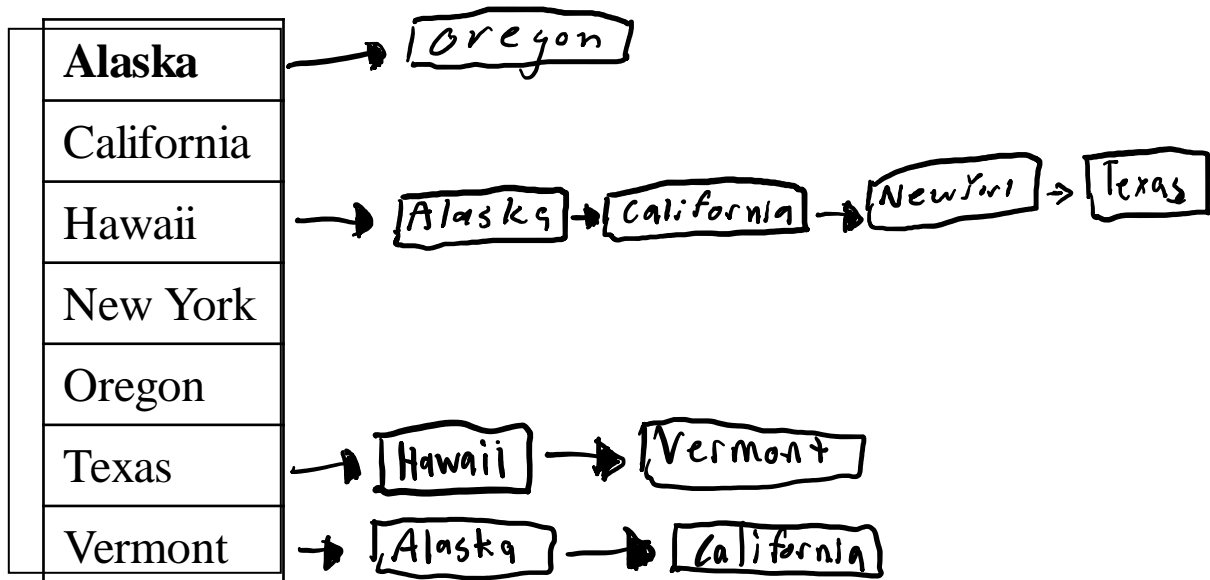
2. a. Is there a path from Oregon to any other state in the graph? *No.*
- b. Is there a path from Hawaii to every other state in the graph? *yes.*
- c. From which state(s) in the graph is there a path to Hawaii?

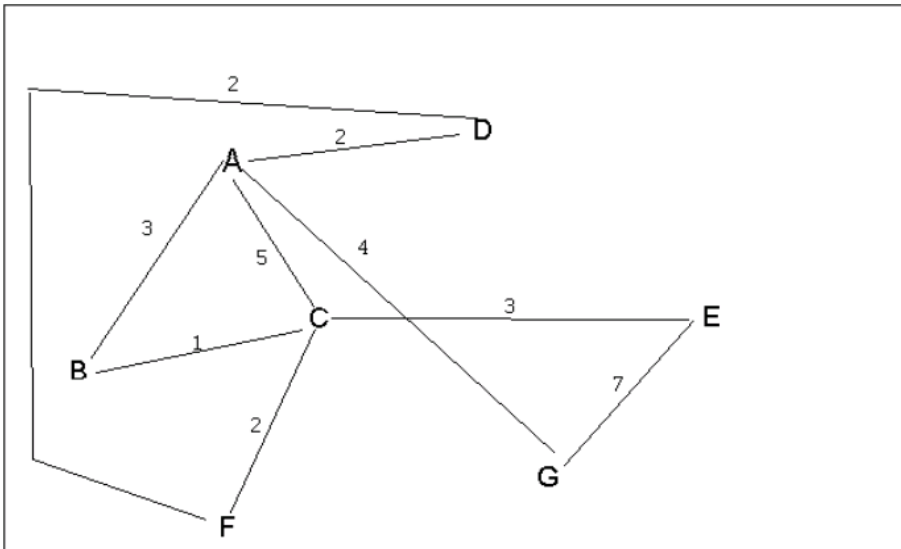
Texas

3. a. Show the adjacency matrix that would describe the edges in the graph.
Store the vertices in alphabetical order

States		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vermont	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

3. b. Show the adjacency lists that would describe the edges in the graph



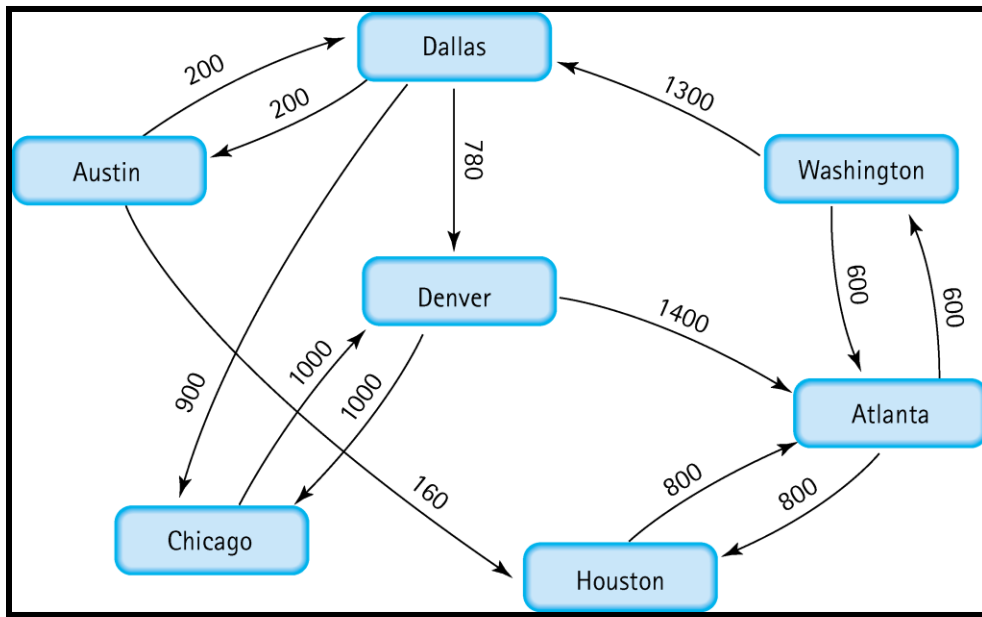


4 a. Which of the following lists the graph nodes in depth first order beginning with E?

- A) E, G, F, C, D, B, A
- B) G, A, E, C, B, F, D
- ☒ C) E, G, A, D, F, C, B
- D) E, C, F, B, A, D, G

4 b. Which of the following lists the graph nodes in breadth first order beginning at F?

- ☒ A) F, C, D, A, B, E, G
- B) F, D, C, A, B, C, G
- C) F, C, D, B, G, A, E
- D) a, b, and c are all breadth first traversals



5. Find the shortest distance from Atlanta to every other city

Atlanta to Dallas = 1900

Atlanta to Washington = 600

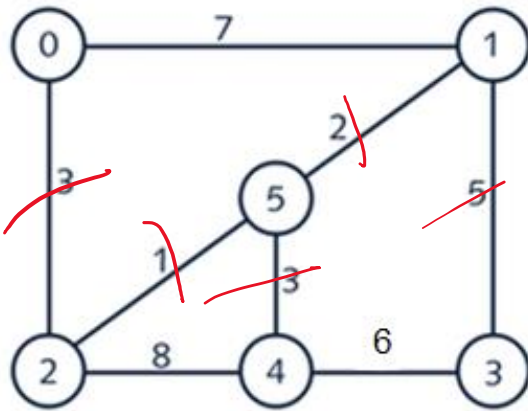
Atlanta to Houston = 800

Atlanta to Chicago = $600 + 1300 + 900 = 2800$

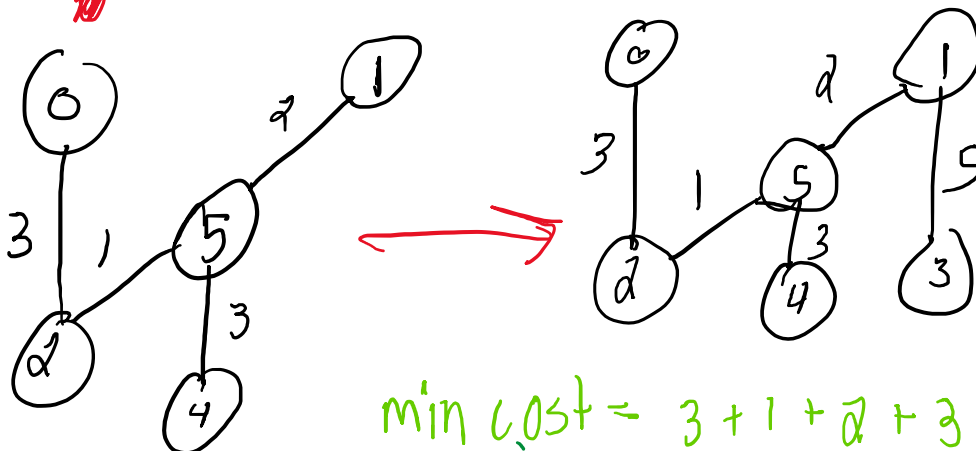
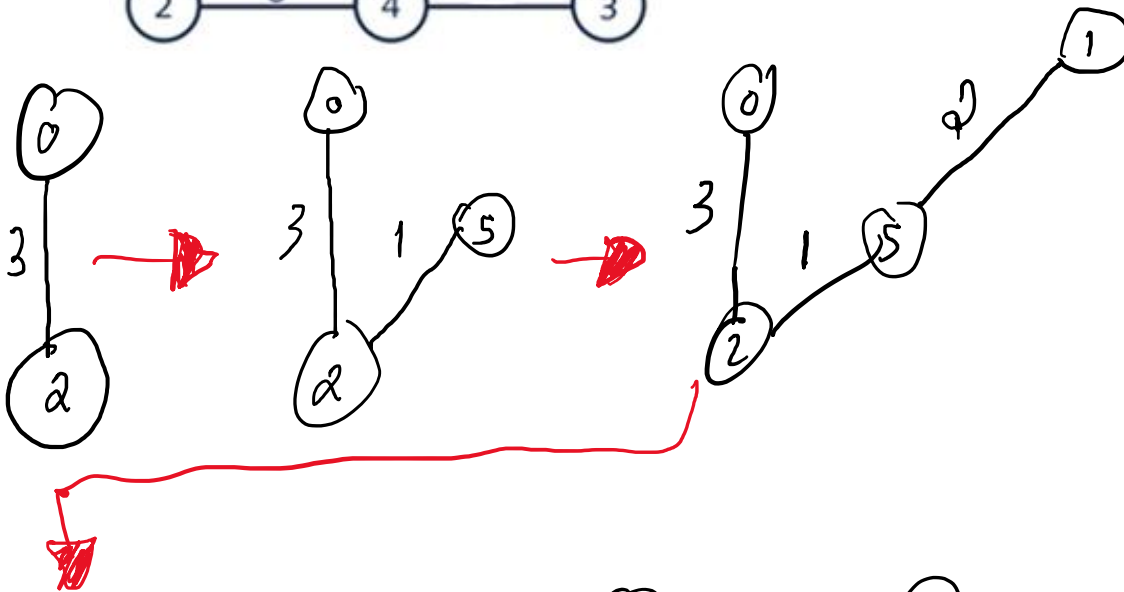
Atlanta to Denver = 2600

Atlanta to Austin = 2100

6. Find the minimal spanning tree using Prim's algorithm. Use 0 as the source vertex . Show the steps.

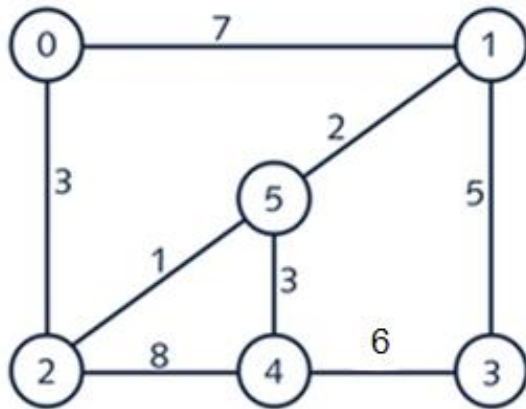


→ = Next step

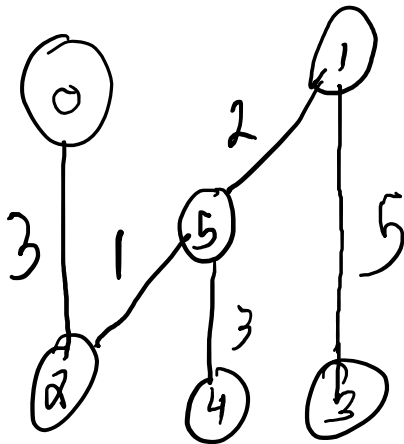
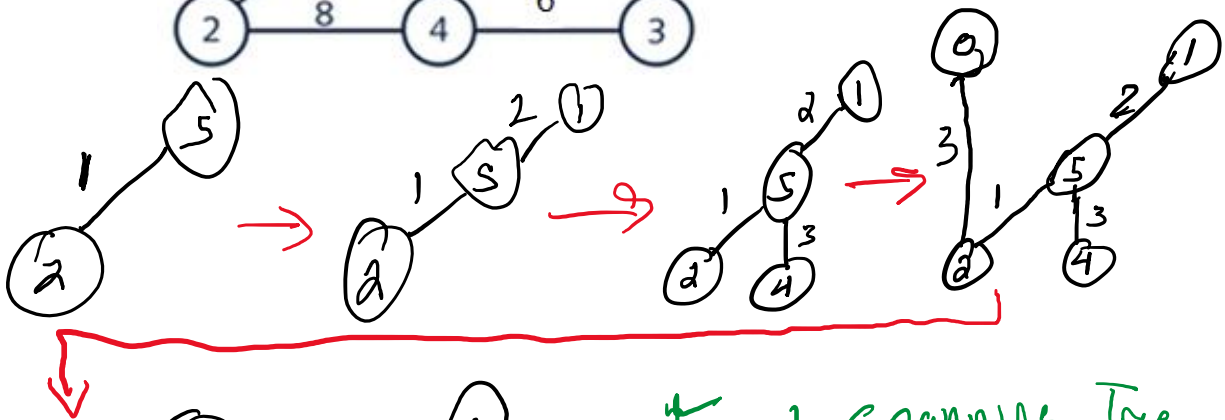


$$\begin{aligned} \text{min cost} &= 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 \\ &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

7. Find the minimal spanning tree using Kruskal's algorithm. Show the weights in order and the steps.



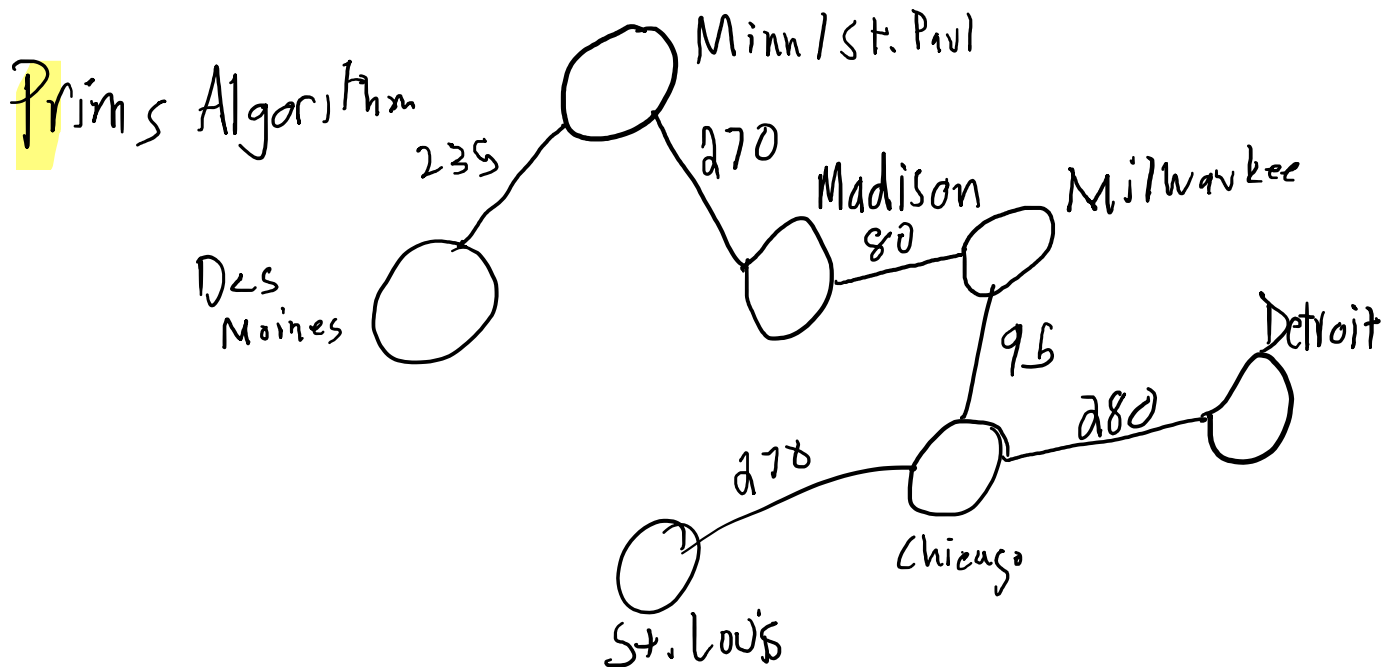
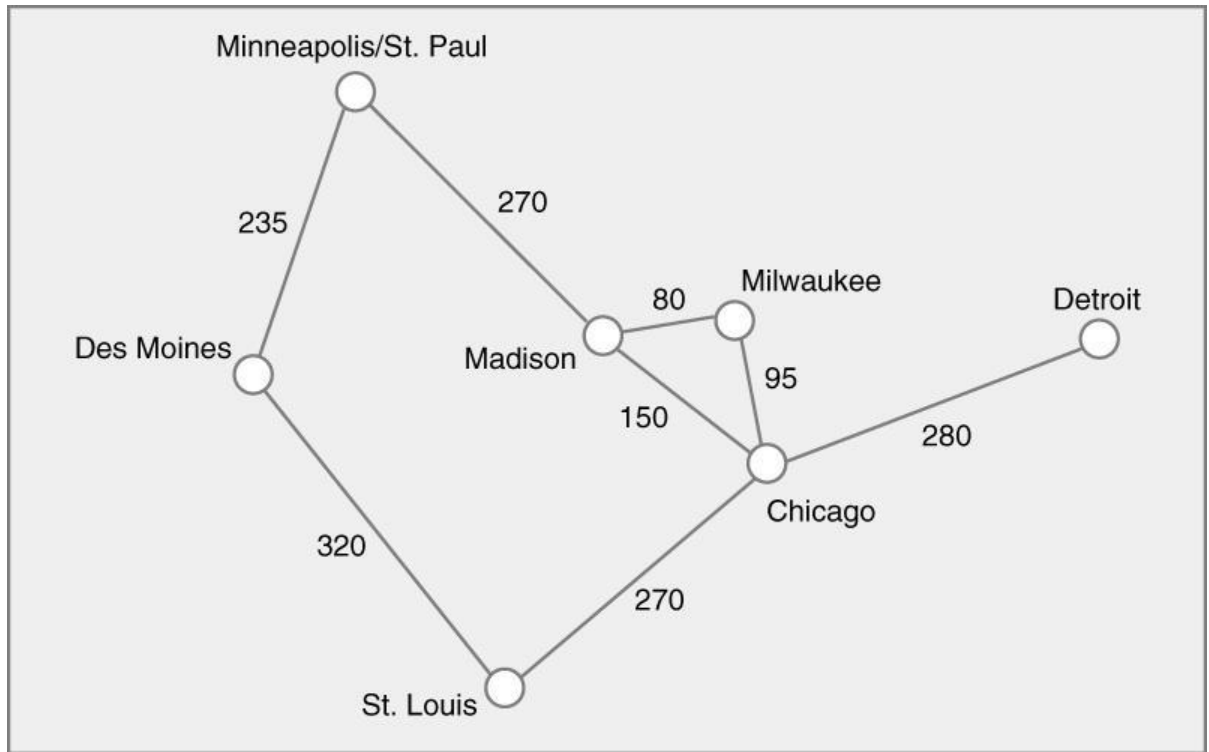
→ = next step



*Final Spanning Tree

min cost = 14.

8. Find the minimal spanning tree using the algorithm you prefer. Use Minneapolis/St. Paul as the source vertex



-
- ```

graph LR
 0((0)) --> 1((1))
 0((0)) --> 5((5))
 1((1)) --> 2((2))
 1((1)) --> 3((3))
 1((1)) --> 6((6))
 2((2)) --> 4((4))
 3((3)) --> 4((4))
 3((3)) --> 6((6))
 4((4)) --> 7((7))
 5((5)) --> 8((8))
 6((6)) --> 8((8))
 7((7)) --> 4((4))
 7((7)) --> 9((9))
 8((8)) --> 9((9))
 1((1)) --> 4((4))

```

|           | [0] | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| predCount | 0   | 0   | 1   | 3   | 3   | 1   | 2   | 0   | 2   | 2   |
| topoOrder | 0   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Queue     | 7 1 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

| [0] | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 1   |
| 0   | 7   | 1   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2   | 5   | 6   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

| [0] | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   |
| 0   | 7   | 1   | 2   | 5   |     |     |     |     |     |
| 6 4 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

| [0] | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   |
| 0   | 7   | 1   | 2   | 5   | 6   | 4   |     |     |     |
| 8 3 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |



[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 |   |   |

3 9

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

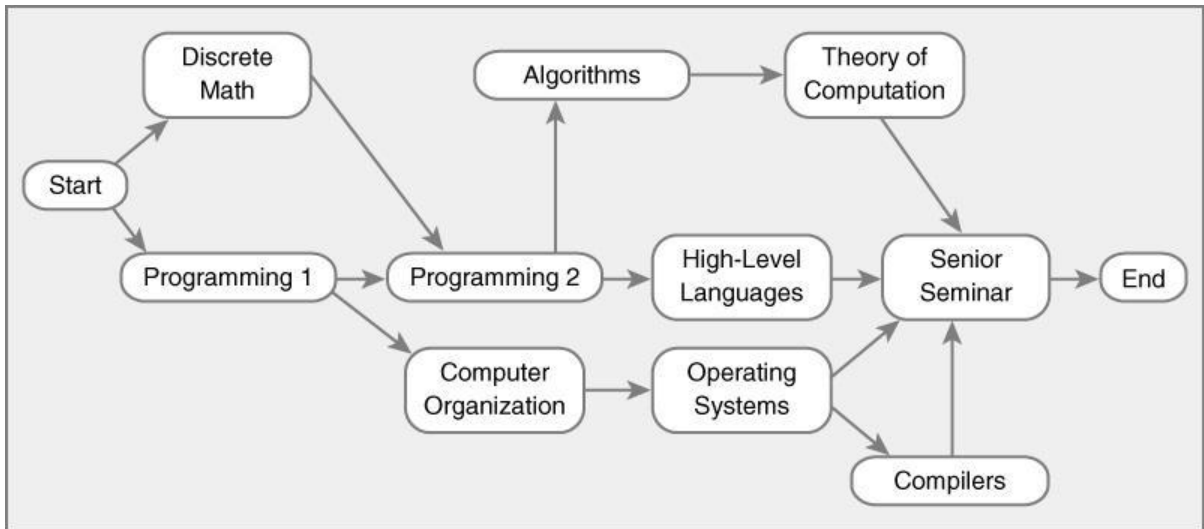
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 |   |   |

3 9

[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 9 |

10. List the nodes of the graph in a breadth first topological ordering.



Start, Discrete Math, Programming 1, Programming 2, Computer Organization, Algorithms, High-Level Languages, Operating Systems, Theory of Computation, Compilers, Senior Seminar, End