

CS4423: Class Test (6 March 2025)

with solutions

- You have 45 minutes to complete this test. It ends at **14:45**. **Answer all 3 questions.**
- Write your answers on the test paper**
- You may not use any notes, or consult with any other person during the class.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. [8 MARKS] For each of the following, select one of the proposed answers by circling it. Explanations are not required. In all cases  $G$  represents a *simple, undirected* graph:  $G = (X, E)$  with node set  $X$ , and edge set  $E$ .

(i) [1 MARK] Which of the following is  $|X|$ ? ANS Order

A: Order of  $G$

B: Size of  $G$

C: Diameter of  $G$

(ii) [1 MARK]  $G$  is *connected* if and only if there is a path between every pair of nodes: *True or False?*

ANS A: True

A: True

B: False

C: Neither

(iii) [1 MARK] Suppose that  $G$  is a tree with 10 nodes. How many edges does  $G$  have? ANS A: 9

A: 9

B: 10

C: 11

(iv) [1 MARK] Is the complete bipartite graph  $K_{n,1}$  a tree? ANS A: Yes

A: Yes

B: No

C: Only when  $n$  is odd.

(v) [1 MARK] Let  $C_n$  be the cycle graph on  $n$  nodes. Suppose that the diameter of  $C_n$  is 3. Which of the following is true? ANS C: 6 or 7

A:  $n$  must be 6.

B:  $n$  must be 7.

C:  $n$  can be either 6 or 7.

(vi) [1 MARK] Let  $A$  be the adjacency matrix of  $G$ . Suppose that  $I + A + A^2 > 0$ . Which one of the following statements are true? ANS B

A:  $G$  is not connected.

B: All shortest paths in  $G$  are of length at *most* 2

C: All shortest paths in  $G$  are of length at *least* 2.

(vii) [1 MARK] Let  $G_1$  be the graph on  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  with edges  $0-1, 0-2, 1-2, 1-3, 2-4, 3-4$ . Let  $H$  and  $L$  be the complement and line graphs of  $G_1$ , respectively. Which one of the following statements is true? ANS C

A:  $H$  is isomorphic to  $G_1$

B:  $H$  is isomorphic to  $L$

C:  $H$  is a path graph.

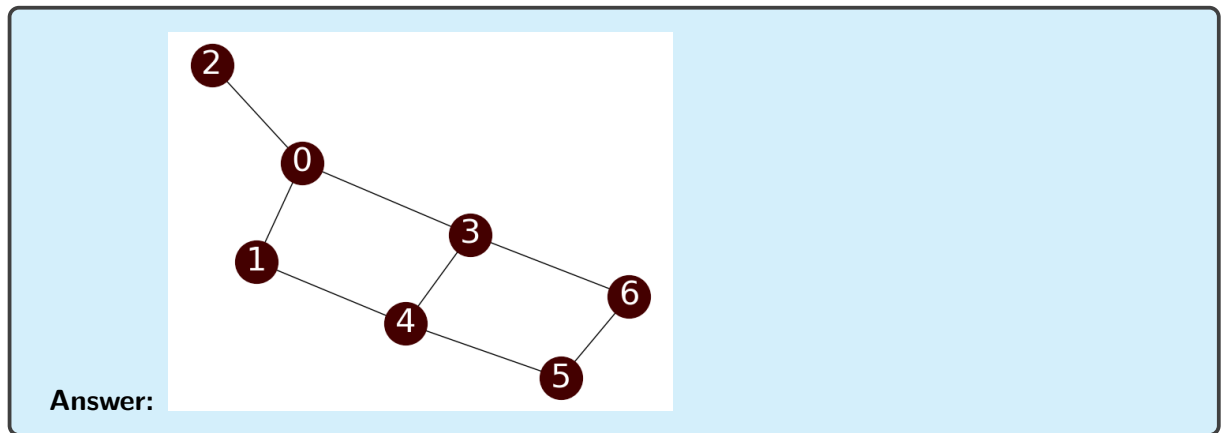
(viii) [1 MARK] Let  $G_1$  be the graph in the previous question. Does  $G_1$  have the same order as its line graph? ANS B: No

A: Yes

B: No

Q2. [8 MARKS] Let  $G_2$  be the graph on the nodes  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ , with edges  $0-1$ ,  $0-2$ ,  $0-3$ ,  $1-4$ ,  $3-4$ ,  $3-6$ ,  $4-5$ , and  $5-6$ .

(a) [2 MARKS] Give a sketch of the graph,  $G_2$ .



(b) [2 MARKS] Is this  $G_2$  bipartite? If so, list parts  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ . If not, give an example of a path of odd length.

**Answer:** Yes,  $G_2$  is a bipartite graph. Parts are  $X_1 = \{0, 4, 6\}$  and  $X_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ .

(c) [2 MARKS] Write down the adjacency matrix,  $A_2$ , of  $G_2$ ;

**Answer:**

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(d) [2 MARKS] Explain *briefly* why there is no permutation matrix  $P$  such that  $P^T A_2 P$  has the structure:

$$P^T A_2 P = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0}^T & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

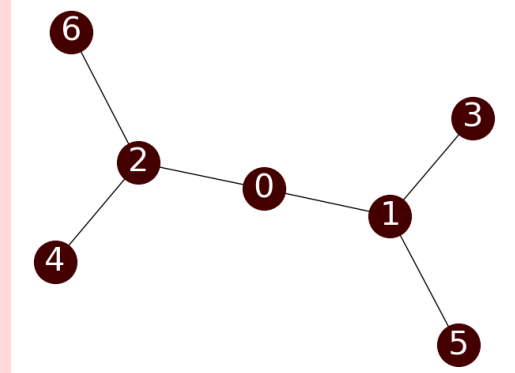
where  $A_{11}$  and  $A_{22}$  are square matrices, and  $\mathbf{0}$  is a zero matrix.

**Answer:** There is no such  $P$ , since  $G_2$  is connected.

Q3. [8 MARKS]

- (a) [2 MARKS] Let  $G_3$  be the tree on the nodes  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  with edges  $0 - 1$ ,  $0 - 2$ ,  $1 - 3$ ,  $1 - 5$ ,  $2 - 4$ ,  $2 - 6$ . Compute the Prüfer code for  $G_3$ .

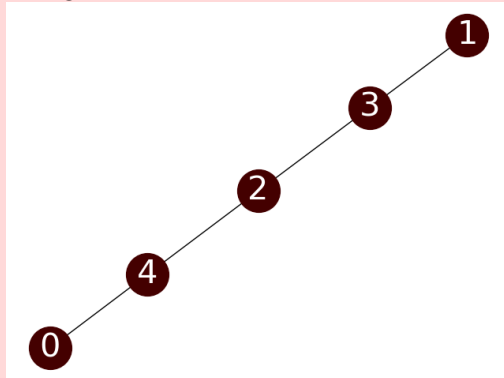
**Answer:** [1, 2, 1, 0, 2].



Also, though not asked, it may be helpful to sketch  $G_3$ :

- (b) [2 MARKS] Determine the tree on the nodes  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  which has Prüfer code  $(4, 3, 2)$ . (You can give your answer as an edge list, or with a sketch).

**Answer:** Edges are  $0 - 4$ ,  $1 - 3$ ,  $2 - 3$ ,  $2 - 4$ .



Sketch:

- (c) [2 MARKS] List the nodes of  $G_3$  in the order they would be traversed by the **breadth-first search** (BFS) algorithm, starting at node 6.

**Answer:** 6-2-0-4-1-3-5

- (d) [2 MARKS] Let  $G_4$  be the **graph** on the nodes  $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$  with edges  $0 - 1$ ,  $0 - 2$ ,  $0 - 3$ ,  $1 - 2$ . Compute the *closeness* centrality of all 4 nodes.

**Answer:**

Un-normalised:  $c_0^C = 1/3$ ,  $c_1^C = 1/4$ ,  $c_2^C = 1/4$ ,  $c_3^C = 1/5$ .

Normalised:  $C_0^C = 1$ ,  $C_1^C = 3/4$ ,  $C_2^C = 3/4$ ,  $C_3^C = 3/5$ .

(Full marks for either)