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**Problem 1**

<b>Points:</b>
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work with Zimeng Liu

“I did not consult anyone except my group members”.

non-class material: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/strongly-connected-components/>

<https://www.baeldung.com/cs/graph-connected-components>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/shortest-path-for-directed-acyclic-graphs/>

**Problem 2**

<b>Points:</b>
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A

source is A B

sink is J G I

B)

ACFJDHGIBE

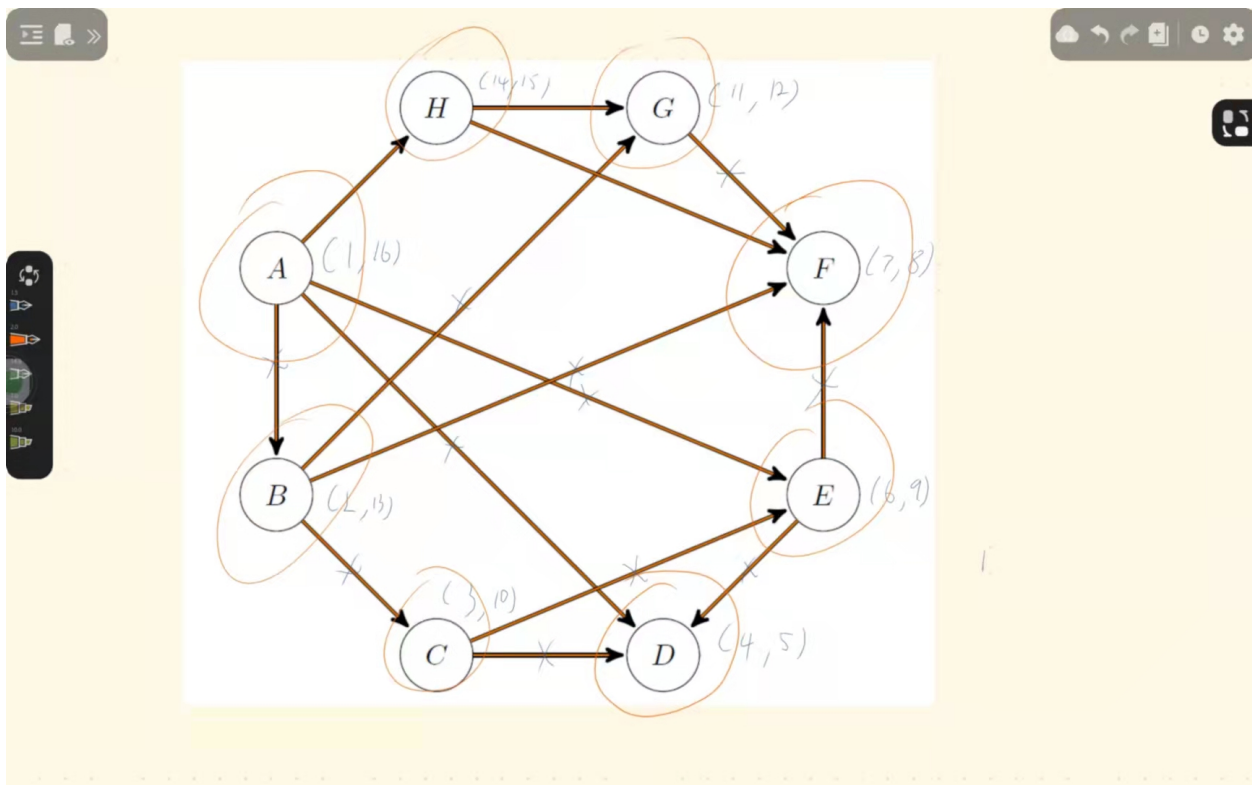
C)

436

## Problem 3

Points:

1 A(1,16) B(2,13) C(3,10) D(4,5) E(6,9) F(7,8) G(11,12) H(14,15)



**Problem 4**

<b>Points:</b>
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if we set 1 dollar bill as the initial vertices, and make the second accessible dollar bill(\$2) as the second vertices, we can continue the graph by make every new bill we access as a new vertices and the ways of print bills as edges.

For example, the first vertices is \$1, second vertices is \$2, and there is a edge between them.

The third vertices will be the value of  $2^2 \bmod 400 = 4$ , connect a edge between \$2 and \$4, forth vertices will be \$5 and connect a edge between \$2 and \$5

as we continues, the map keeps going until there is no more accessible bill amount. so it will be back to the first vertices: 1

and we can run depth-first search with timing, to find if there exist a bill amount is 20

the running time will be  $O(v^2)$