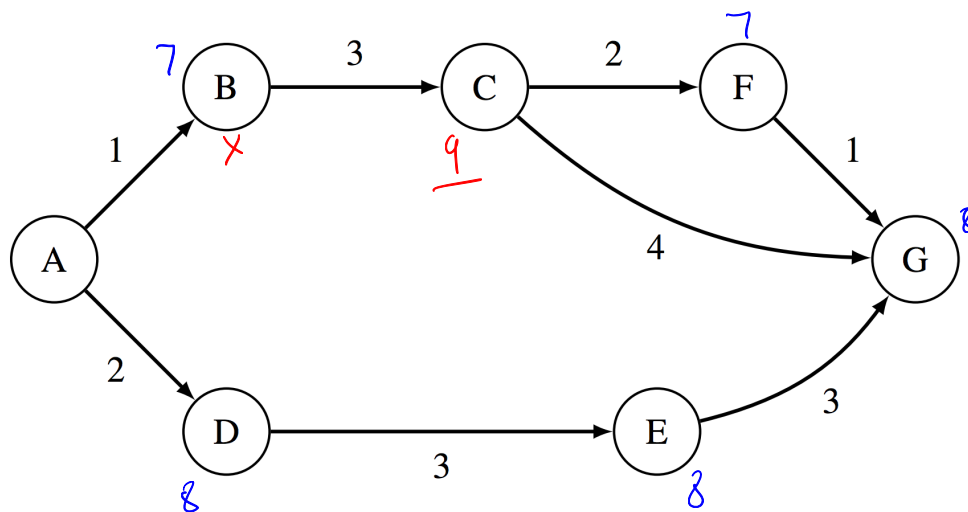


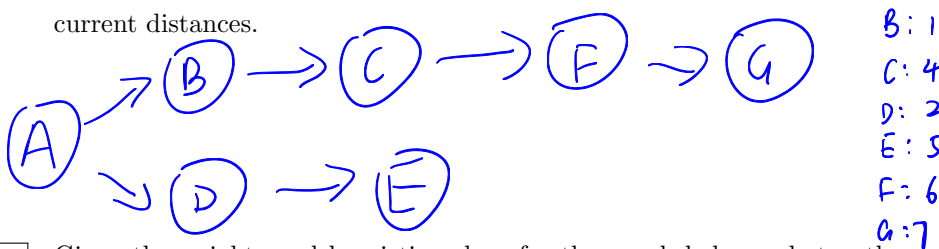
## 1 Dijkstra's Algorithm

For the graph below, let  $g(u, v)$  be the weight of the edge between any nodes  $u$  and  $v$ . Let  $h(u, v)$  be the value returned by the heuristic for any nodes  $u$  and  $v$ .

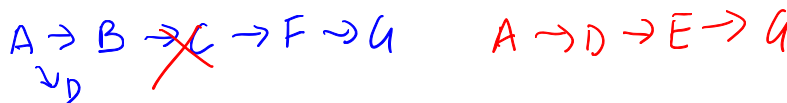


Edge weights	Heuristics
$g(A, B) = 1$	$h(A, G) = 8$
$g(B, C) = 3$	$h(B, G) = 6$
$g(C, F) = 4$	$h(C, G) = 5$
$g(C, G) = 4$	$h(F, G) = 1$
$g(F, G) = 1$	$h(D, G) = 6$
$g(A, D) = 2$	$h(E, G) = 3$
$g(D, E) = 3$	
$g(E, G) = 3$	

- 1.1 Run Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest paths from  $A$  to every other vertex. You may find it helpful to keep track of the priority queue and make a table of current distances.



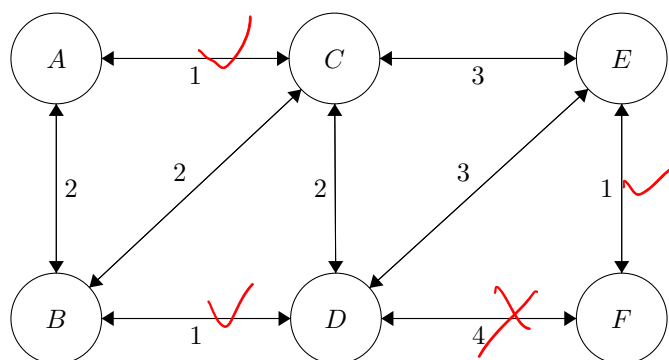
- 1.2 Given the weights and heuristic values for the graph below, what path would  $A^*$  search return, starting from  $A$  and with  $G$  as a goal?



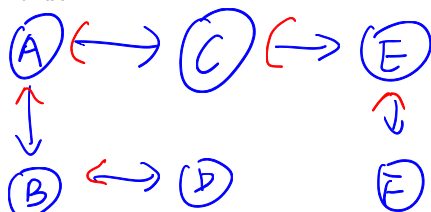
- 1.3 Is the heuristic admissible? Why or why not?

No,  $h(C, G)$  greater than  $g(C, G)$   
 $h(A, G)$  greater than the shortest paths

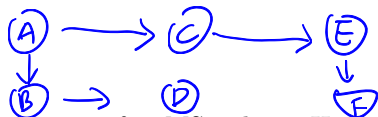
## 2 Minimum Spanning Trees



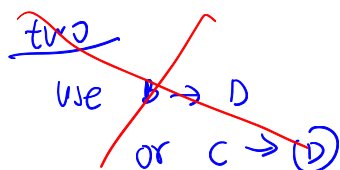
- 2.1 Perform Prim's algorithm to find the minimum spanning tree. Pick  $A$  as the initial node. Whenever there is more than one node with the same cost, process them in alphabetical order.



- 2.2 Use Kruskal's algorithm to find a minimum spanning tree.



- 2.3 There are quite a few MSTs here. How many can you find?



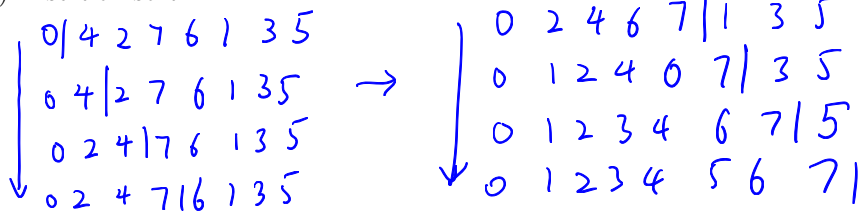
three choice of 2, only can choose one  
 two choice of three, only can choose one  
 total  $2 \times 3 = 6$

### 3 Mechanical Sorting

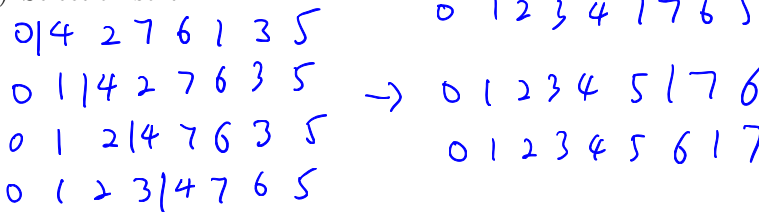
3.1 Show the steps taken by each sort on the following unordered list:

0, 4, 2, 7, 6, 1, 3, 5

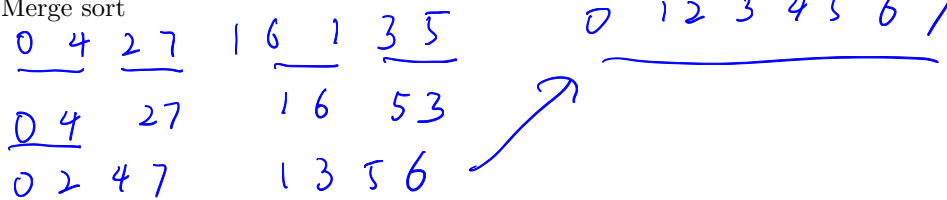
(a) Insertion sort



(b) Selection sort



(c) Merge sort



(d) Use heapsort to sort the following array (hint: draw out the heap). Draw out the array at each step:

0, 6, 2, 7, 4

heap

