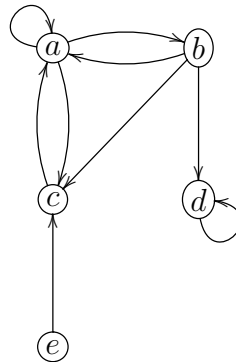


## Exercise Sheet 14

Handout: December 17th — Deadline: December 24th, 4pm

### Question 14.1 (0.25 marks)

Perform a depth-first search on the following graph visiting nodes in alphabetical order. Assume that all adjacency lists are sorted alphabetically. Write down the timestamps and the  $\pi$ -value of each node.

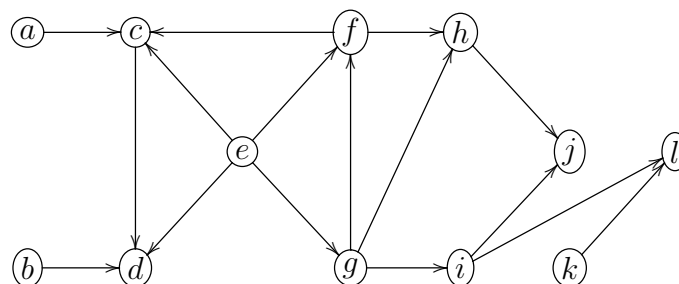


### Question 14.2 (0.5 marks)

Prove or refute the following claim: if some depth-first search on a directed graph yields precisely one back edge, then all depth-first searches on this graph yield precisely one back edge.

### Question 14.3 (0.25 marks)

Run **TOPOLOGICAL-SORT** on the following directed acyclic graph. Assume that depth-first search visits nodes in alphabetical order and that adjacency lists are sorted alphabetically.



### Question 14.4 (0.5 marks)

Recall from the lecture that DFS can be used to check whether a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$  is acyclic or not, and that DFS runs in time  $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$ .

Give an algorithm that checks whether or not an *undirected* graph  $G = (V, E)$  is acyclic and that *runs in time only*  $O(|V|)$ .

### Question 14.5 (1 mark)

Implement  $\text{TOPOLOGICAL-SORT}(G)$  for a given directed graph  $G(V, E)$ . The algorithm should return a topological sort if the graph is acyclic or that no topological sort exists if the graph contains a cycle. The input will be:

- first line:  $N$   $M$  (the number of vertices and edges).
- $M$  lines each containing a pair  $v_i v_j$  meaning there is an edge  $v_i \rightarrow v_j$ .

You have to first build the adjacency list representing the graph with the required attributes (colour, .d, .f . $\pi$ ).

The algorithm should run in time  $O(V + E)$ .