$\mathbf{2}$

a) A binary tree with 4 childless vertices means it has 4 leaves (l=4).

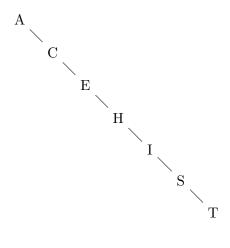
The number of leaves (l) in a full m-ary tree with i internal vertices and n vertices is $(m-1) \cdot i + 1$.

Here,

$$(m-1) \cdot i + 1 = 4$$

 $(2-1)(n-4) + 1 = 4$
 $n-4+1=4$
 $n=4+3$
 $n=7$

b) BST:



3

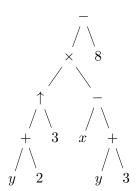
b) Postorder traversal of

Tree 1: c, d, b, f, g, h, e, a Tree 2: c, d, b, f, g, h, e, a

c) Prefix notation:

$$(- (\times (\uparrow (+ y 2) 3) (- x (+ y 3))) 8)$$

Binary tree of the expression:



d) Rewriting the expression in infix format: $\left(\frac{9}{3} + 5\right) \times (7 - 2)$ Which evaluates to 40.

4

a) It will be a weakly connected directed graph.

The direction is implied by one-way/two-way roads and it's weakly connected because vertices must have edges because vertices represent road intersections.

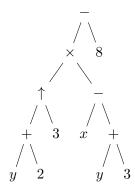
b) Suppose there are o number of vertices with odd degree and e number of vertices with even degree and the number of edges is E. According to the handshaking theorem 3o + 4e = 2E.

Now, the possible values of o are 2 and 4 because there should be an even number of vertices with odd degree. So the possible values of e are 3 and 1.

When
$$o = 2$$
 and $e = 3$, $E = \frac{6+12}{2} = 9$.
When $o = 4$ and $e = 1$, $E = \frac{12+4}{2} = 8$.

Therefore the possible number of edges are 8 and 9.

c) Binary expression tree:



Prefix notation: (-(x (+ y 2) 3) (-x (+ y 3))) 8)

d) 40

5

a) Adjacency matrix:

	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	v_5	v_6
v_1	0	1	1	0	0	0
v_2	1	0	0	0	0	0
v_3	0	0	0	1	0	1
v_4	0	0	0	0	1	0
v_5	0	0	1	1	0	1
v_6	0	0	0	0	0	0

b) Doing the following tests,

i. number of vertices is the same (7)

- ii. number of edges is the same (9)
- iii. sequence of degrees is not the same (3,3,3,3,3,3,2) and (3,3,3,4,3,3,2)

As the third test fails, the graphs are not isomorphic.

6

a)
$$C(7,5) \times C(6,4) \times 5 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$