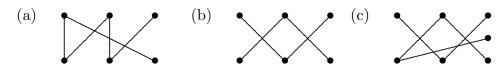
## CS1231 TUTORIAL 11(Last Tutorial)

- 1. Prove that  $Q_n$  is bipartite.
- **2.** Suppose that each vertex of  $Q_n$  represents a processor and two processors are connected if they are connected by an edge in the graph. Show that any two processors are connected by a simple of length at most n.
- **3.** Given that A is the adjacency matrix of a graph G and B is the incidence matrix of a graph H. Draw G and H

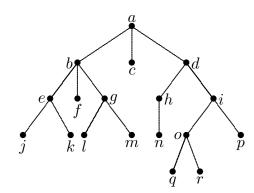
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **4.** The graph H does not have an Euler circuit. What is the minimum number of new edges that can be added so that it has an Euler circuit?
- **5.** Which of the following are trees?



- **6.** Draw all trees with up to 5 vertices.
- 7. Is there a tree with 10 vertices with the degrees of its vertices sum to 24?
- 8. Consider the following rooted tree. Answer the following.
- (a) What is the root?
- (b) What are the internal vertices?
- (c) What are the leaves?
- (d) What are the children of b?
- (e) What is the parent of k?
- (f) What are the ancestors of o?

- (g) What are the descendants of d?
- (h) What is the height?



- **9.** What can you deduce about the height of a binary tree if you know that it has the following properties?
- (a) Twenty-five leaves (b
  - (b) forty leaves
- (c) Sixty leaves
- 10. Prove by mathematical induction that a full binary tree with i internal vertices has i+1 leaves.