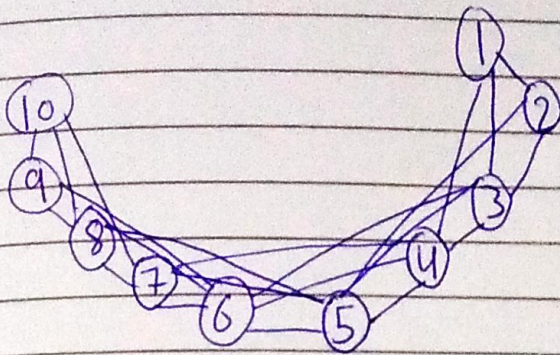


Q1

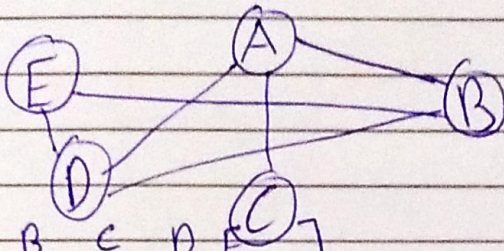


$$21 + 2 + 1 = 24$$

$$e(G) = 24$$

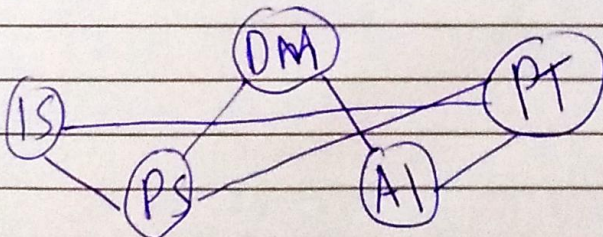
Q2

(a)



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	1	1	1	0
B	1	0	0	1	1	1
C	1	0	0	0	0	0
D	1	1	0	0	0	1
E	0	1	0	1	0	0
F	0	1	0	1	0	0

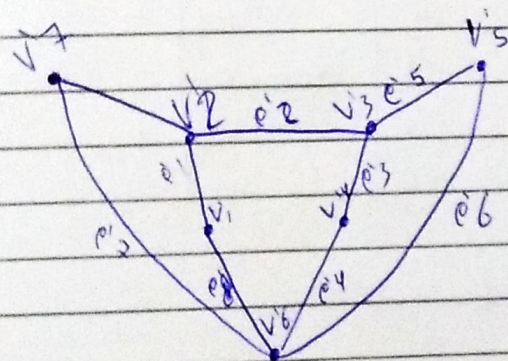
(b)



	DM	PT	AI	PS	IS
DM	0	0	1	1	0
PT	0	0	1	1	1
AI	1	1	0	0	0
PS	1	1	0	0	1
IS	0	1	0	1	0

Q3

	V_1	V_2	V_3	V_4	V_5	V_6	V_7
V_1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
V_2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
V_3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
V_4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
V_5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
V_6	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
V_7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0



Q4

(G)

	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4
v_1	1	0	1	0
v_2	0	0	1	0
v_3	1	0	0	1
v_4	0	0	1	0

adjacency

	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6
v_1	1	0	1	0	0	0
v_2	0	0	0	1	0	0
v_3	0	1	0	0	0	1
v_4	0	0	0	0	1	0

incidence

(H)

	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4
v_1	1	0	0	0
v_2	0	1	1	2
v_3	0	1	1	0
v_4	0	2	0	0

	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6
v_1	2	0	0	0	0	0
v_2	0	2	1	1	1	0
v_3	0	0	0	0	1	2
v_4	0	0	1	0	0	0

Q5(a)

$$V_1 = u_5$$

$$e_1 = f_4$$

$$V_2 = u_4$$

$$e_2 = f_5$$

$$V_3 = u_2$$

$$e_3 = f_2$$

$$V_4 = u_3$$

$$e_4 = f_3$$

$$V_5 = u_1$$

$$e_5 = f_1$$

$$AG_1 = \begin{matrix} & V_1 & V_2 & V_3 & V_4 & V_5 \\ \begin{matrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

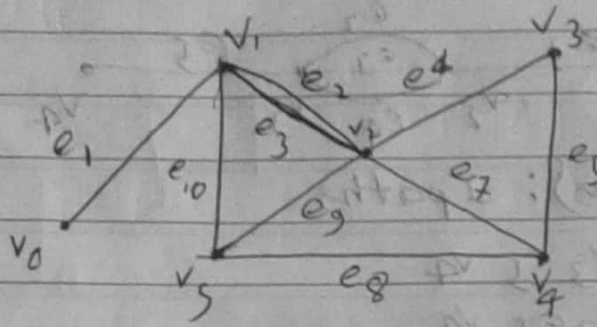
$$AG_2 = \begin{matrix} & u_5 & u_4 & u_3 & u_2 & u_1 \\ \begin{matrix} u_5 \\ u_4 \\ u_3 \\ u_2 \\ u_1 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore$ ~~the~~ they are isomorphic

(b)

u_5 and x_3 are corresponding do not have the same degree (5 and 3) the graphs are not isomorphic

Ans to the Q.No-6



a) $v_0 e_1 v_1 e_{10} v_5 e_9 v_2 e_2 v_1$ → trail

b) $v_4 e_7 v_2 e_9 v_5 e_{10} v_1 e_3 v_2 e_9 v_5$ → walk

c) v_2 → trivial walk

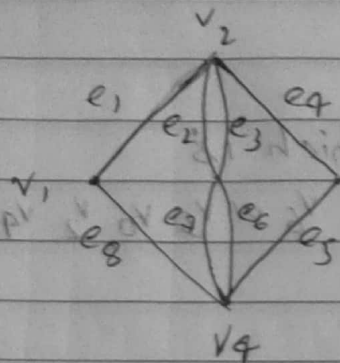
d) $v_5 e_9 v_2 e_4 v_3 e_5 v_4 e_6 v_4 e_8 v_5$ → circuit

e) $v_2 e_4 v_3 e_5 v_4 e_6 v_5 e_9 v_2 e_7 v_4 e_5 v_3 e_4 v_2$ → closed walk

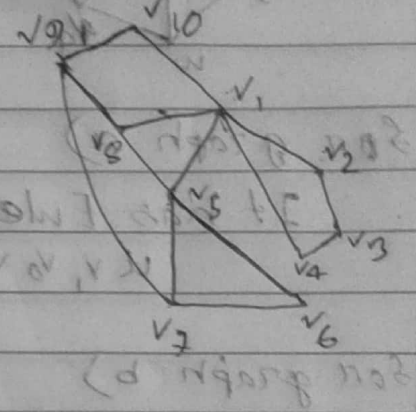
f) $v_3 e_5 v_4 e_8 v_5 e_{10} v_1 e_3 v_2$ → path

Ans to the Q. No - 8

a)



b)



For graph a,

it has a Euler circuit because all vertices are even degree.

For example:

$v_1, e_1, v_2, e_2, v_3, e_3, v_4, e_4, v_5, e_5, v_6, e_6, v_1$

→ it has same vertices at start and end point

→ every vertex of this graph are used at least once

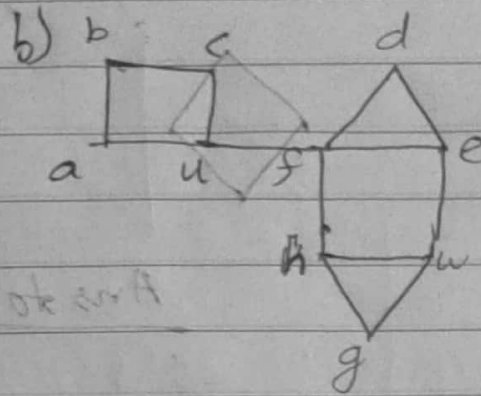
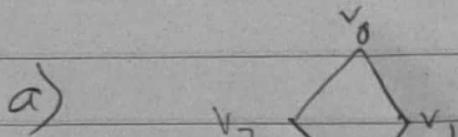
→ every edge of this graph are used exactly once.

For graph b,

it doesn't have a Euler circuit because the number of degree for vertex, $v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = v_4 = v_5 = v_6 = v_7 = v_8 = v_9 = v_{10} = 3$ and $v_{11} = 5$.

Thus it's not possible to walk across all of the bridges exactly once and return to start land area.

Ans to the Q. No 9



For graph a)

It has Euler path, which is

$u, v_1, v_0, v_7, u, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_6, w, v_5, v_0, v_2, v_4, w$

For graph b)

It does not have Euler path

Ans to the Q. No 10

From the graph in Question 9

For (a) graph:

It does not have Hamilton circuit because vertex u will appear more than once

For (b) graph

does not have Hamilton circuit because vertex u will appear more than once

DATE: _____

Question 11

$$m = 3$$

$$n = 100$$

$$l = ?$$

$$l = \frac{(m-1)n+1}{m}$$

$$= \frac{(3-1)100+1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 100 + 1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{201}{3}$$

$$= 67$$

$\therefore$ number of leaves is 67

DATE: _____

Question 12

a) root = a

b) internal vertices = a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, n

c) leaves = k, l, m, r, s, o, p, q

d) children of n = r, s

e) parent of e = b

f) siblings of k = l, m

g) proper ancestors of q = j, d, a

h) proper descendants of b = e, f, g, k, l, m, n, r, s

DATE: _____

Question 13

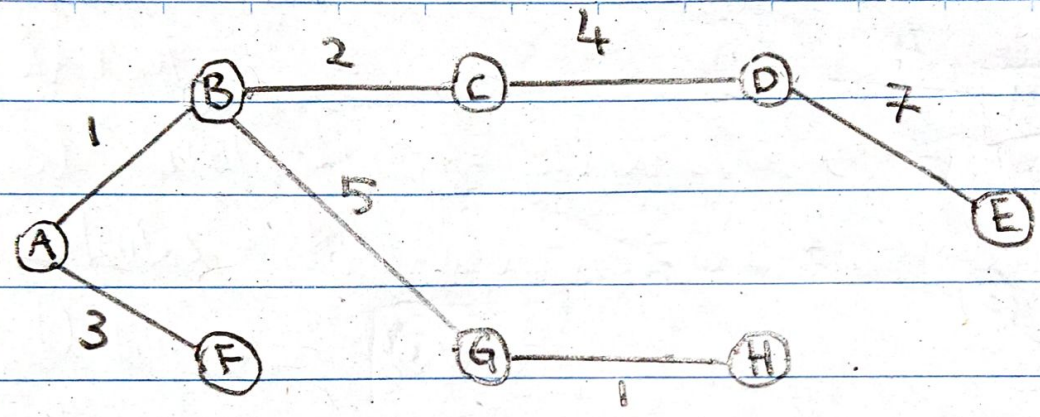
preorder : a, b, e, k, l, m, f, g, n, r, s, c,
d, h, o, i, j, p, q

inorder : k, e, l, m, b, f, r, n, s, g, a, c, o, h, d
i, p, j, q

postorder : k, l, m, e, f, r, s, n, g, b, c, o, h,
i, p, q, j, d, a

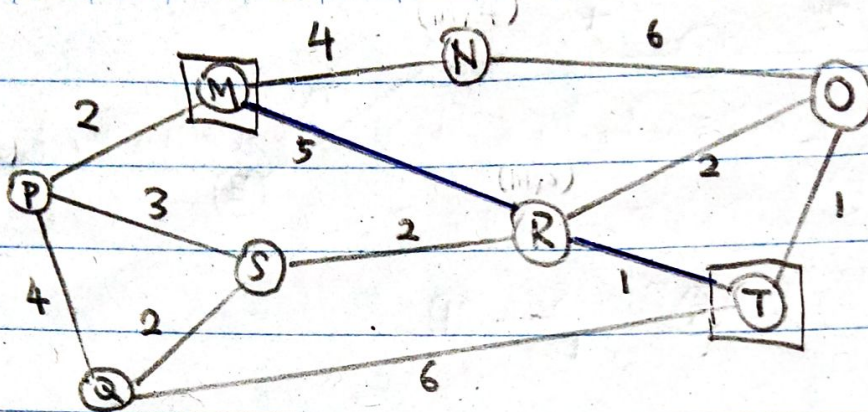
DATE: _____

Question 14



DATE: _____

Question 15



No.	S	N	L(M)	L(N)	L(O)	L(P)	L(Q)	L(R)	L(S)	L(T)
0	ϕ	$\{M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T\}$	0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
1	$\{M\}$	$\{N, O, P, Q, R, S, T\}$	0	4	∞	2	∞	5	∞	∞
2	$\{M, N\}$	$\{O, P, Q, R, S, T\}$	0	4	10	2	∞	5	∞	∞
3	$\{M, N, O\}$	$\{P, Q, R, S, T\}$	0	4	10	2	∞	5	∞	11
4	$\{M, N, O, P\}$	$\{Q, R, S, T\}$	0	4	10	2	6	5	5	11
5	$\{M, N, O, P, Q\}$	$\{R, S, T\}$	0	4	10	2	6	5	5	11
6	$\{M, N, O, P, Q, R\}$	$\{S, T\}$	0	4	10	2	6	5	5	6
7	$\{M, N, O, P, Q, R, T\}$	$\{S\}$	0	4	10	2	6	5	5	6

The shortest path from M to T, having weight 6, is M-R-T