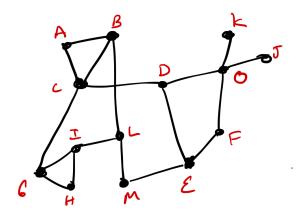
## CSCI 1311: (non-comprehensive) Final Review Worksheet

29 Apr. 2020

1. Consider the following graph *G* below



- (a) Describe the set V and E for the graph?
- (b) Create a matrix representation for the graph?
- (c) What are the graphs articulation point(s)?
- (d) Draw the minimum spanning tree using DFS starting from vertex *D*? Break ties by alphabetic ordering.
- (e) What was the ordering of the DFS traversal that produce the spanning tree above?
- (f) Draw the minimum spanning tree using BFS starting from vertex *D*? Break ties by alphabetic ordering.
- (g) What was the ordering of the BFS traversal that produce the spanning tree above?
- (h) Using the BFS, find the radius of each vertex?
- (i) What is/are the center(s) of the graph?
- (j) Find a subgraph *G*′ of *G* that has an Euler Circuit that contains the maximum number of vertices? Draw it and describe why it has a Euler Circuit.
- (k) Find a subgraph *G*<sup>"</sup> of *G* that has an Euler Trail that contains all the vertices of *G*? Draw it and describe why it has a Euler Trail.

- 2. Prove, using induction on the number of vertices  $n \ge 2$  in the tree, that if you remove any edge from a tree T, you get a forest of two Trees,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .
- 3. Prove, using induction on the height of a tree, that a full/complete binary tree T with height  $h \ge 0$ , that there are an odd number of internal nodes.
- 4. Consider the Boolean algebra of digital logic. In that language, we add the  $\odot$  operator with the following truth table



Define the Relation x R y if, and only if,  $x \odot y = 1$ 

- (a) Prove, or provide a counter example, that the  $\odot$  operator is reflexive.
- (b) Prove, or provide a counter example, that the  $\odot$  operator is symmetric.
- 5. Using the same truth table as above for  $\odot$ 
  - (a) What is a DNF formula for  $\odot$ ?
  - (b) What is a CNF formula for  $\odot$ ?
  - (c) Use equivalence statement to show that CNF and DNF for  $\odot$  are equivalent.
- 6. Consider a machine that takes in votes from a set of judges. Judges either vote for (1) or against (0). The machine produces an affirmation (1), when there is a lone dissent, either 2/3 in favor, one against, or 2/3 in against, and one in favor.
  - (a) Create a truth table for the judges.
  - (b) Use a K-map to find a simplified statement for the judges functions.