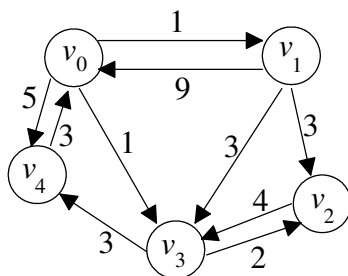


1. Consider the following directed graph (diagraph) $G = (V, E)$:



- a) What is the set of vertices? $V =$
- b) An edge can be represented by a tuple (from vertex, to vertex [, weight]). What is the set of edges?
 $E =$
- c) A path is a sequence of vertices that are connected by edges. In the graph G above, list two different paths from v_0 to v_3 .
- d) A cycle in a directed graph is a path that starts and ends at the same vertex. Find a cycle in the above graph.

2. Like most data structures, a graph can be represented using an array, or as a linked list of nodes.

- a) The array representation is called an *adjacency matrix* which consists of a two-dimensional array (matrix) whose elements contain information about the edges and the vertices corresponding to the indices.

Complete the following adjacency matrix for the above graph.

		(to vertex)				
		v_0	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4
(from vertex)	v_0					
	v_1					
	v_2					
	v_3					
	v_4					

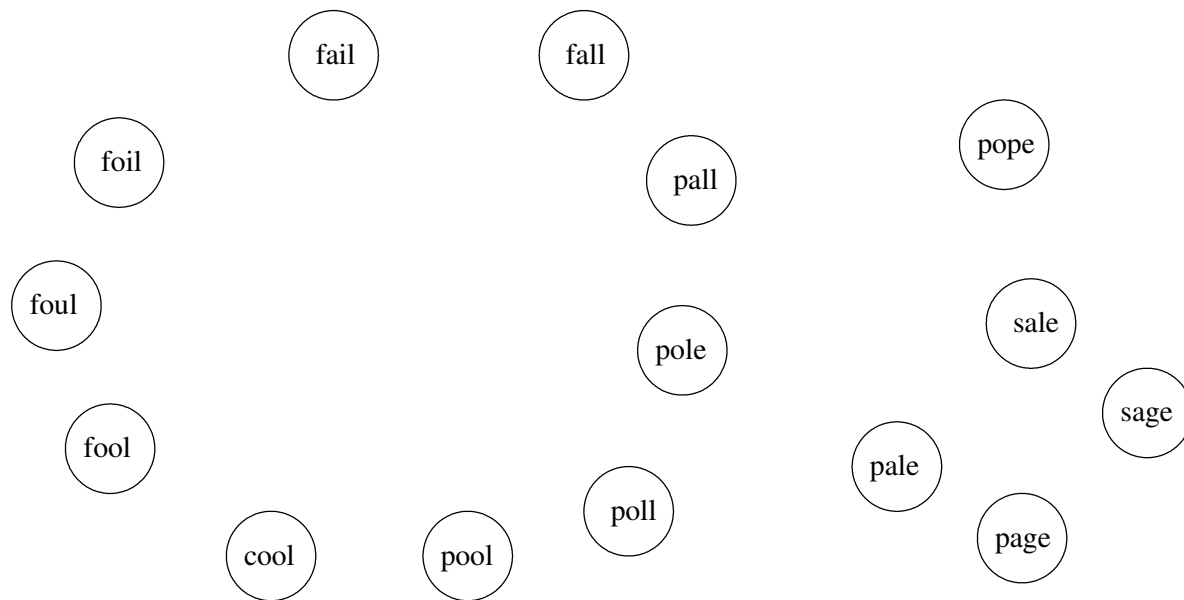
3. The linked representation maintains a array/Python list (or Python dictionary) of vertices with each vertex maintaining a linked list of other vertices that it connects to. Draw the adjacency list representation below:

4. Graphs can be used to solve many problems by modeling the problem as a graph and using "known" graph algorithm(s). For example, consider the *word-ladder puzzle* where you transform one word into another by changing one letter at a time, e.g., transform FOOL into SAGE by FOOL → FOIL → FAIL → FALL → PALL → PALE → SALE → SAGE.

We can use a graph algorithm to solve this problem by constructing a graph such that

- a word represents a vertex
- an edge represents?
 - a word ladder transformation from one word to another represents?

5. For the words listed below, draw the graph of question 4



- List a different transformation from FOOL to SAGE
- If we wanted to find the shortest transformation from FOOL to SAGE, what does that represent in the graph?
- There are two general approaches for traversing a graph from some starting vertex s :
 - Breadth First Search (BFS) where you find all vertices a distance 1 (directly connected) from s , before finding all vertices a distance 2 from s , etc.
 - Depth First Search (DFS) where you explore as deeply into the graph as possible. If you reach a "dead end," we backtrack to the deepest vertex that allows us to try a different path.

Which of these traversals would be helpful for finding the **shortest** solution to the word-ladder puzzle?