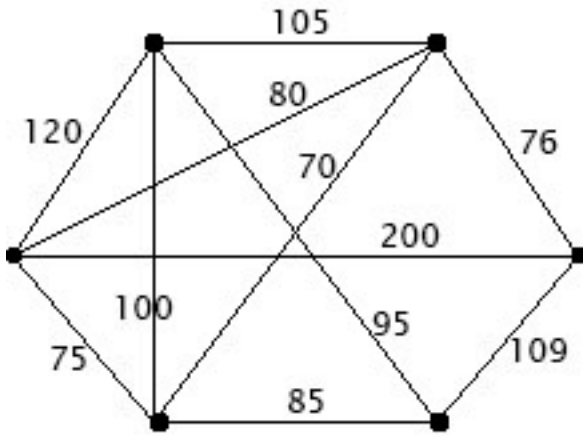
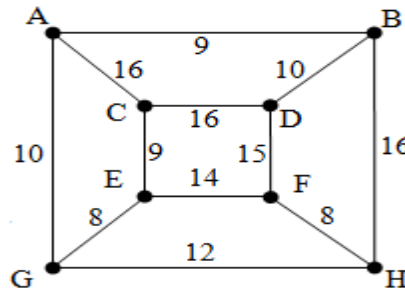


Write all responses on separate paper. Use complete sentences to explain your thinking. Show your work for credit.

1. Construct a complete graph on 6 vertices and use a squiggly line to indicate one possible Hamiltonian circuit for this graph. How many such Hamiltonian circuits are there?
2. Construct a minimal spanning tree of the graph given below



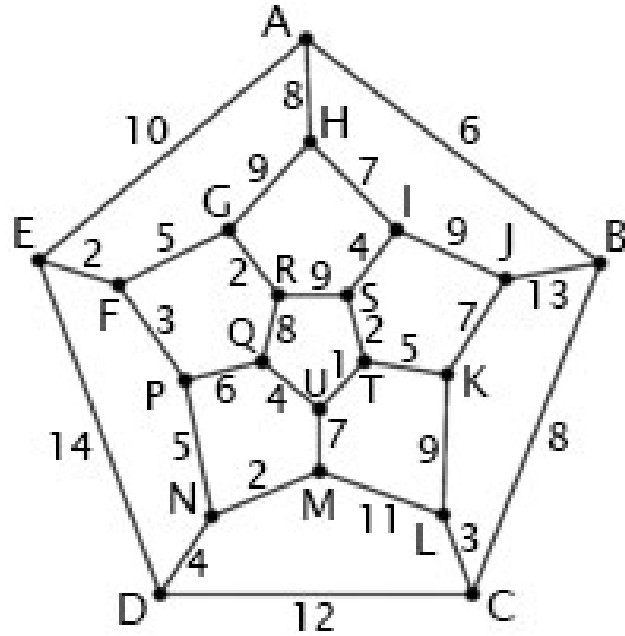
3. Consider the weighted-edge graph shown at right.



- a. Find the traveling salesman path starting from the upper left vertex and using the nearest neighbor algorithm.
- b. What happens when you try to find the traveling salesman path using the shortest edge algorithm? Explain.
- c. Use brute force to determine the shortest Hamiltonian path.
- d. Find a minimal spanning tree for this graph

4. Consider the weighted-edge graph shown at right.

- Find the traveling salesman path starting from vertex A and using the nearest neighbor algorithm.
- Add additional edges, as needed, to make a complete graph for this graph of 20 vertices. Weight all the new edges at 100. Find the traveling salesman path using the shortest edge algorithm.
- Can you find a shorter Hamiltonian circuit?
- Find a minimal spanning tree for this graph



5. Given the order requirement digraph shown at right (with times in minutes).

- Follow the list processing algorithm to schedule the tasks to two processors the priority list $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6, T_7, T_8, T_9$
- What is the critical path for this digraph?
- Use the critical path scheduling to prioritize the tasks and then use this priority list to schedule the tasks for two processors.
- Is your schedule optimal? If not, how could you improve on it?

