

cs2 101 1-11-22

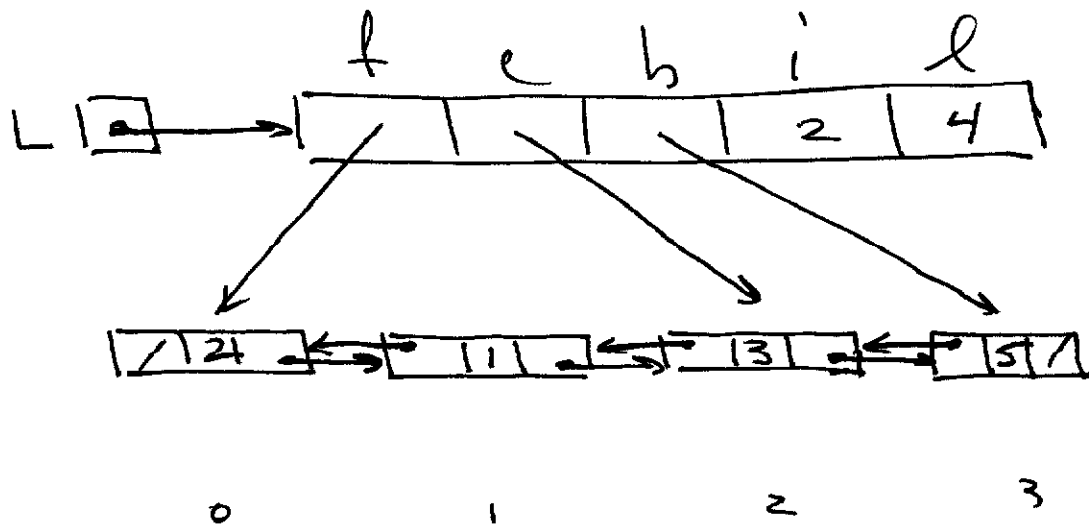
- Remote through week 4
- Pa1: Extended 1 day
- Quiz1 today.

List ADT in PA 1:

Ex.

client: (2 1 3 5)

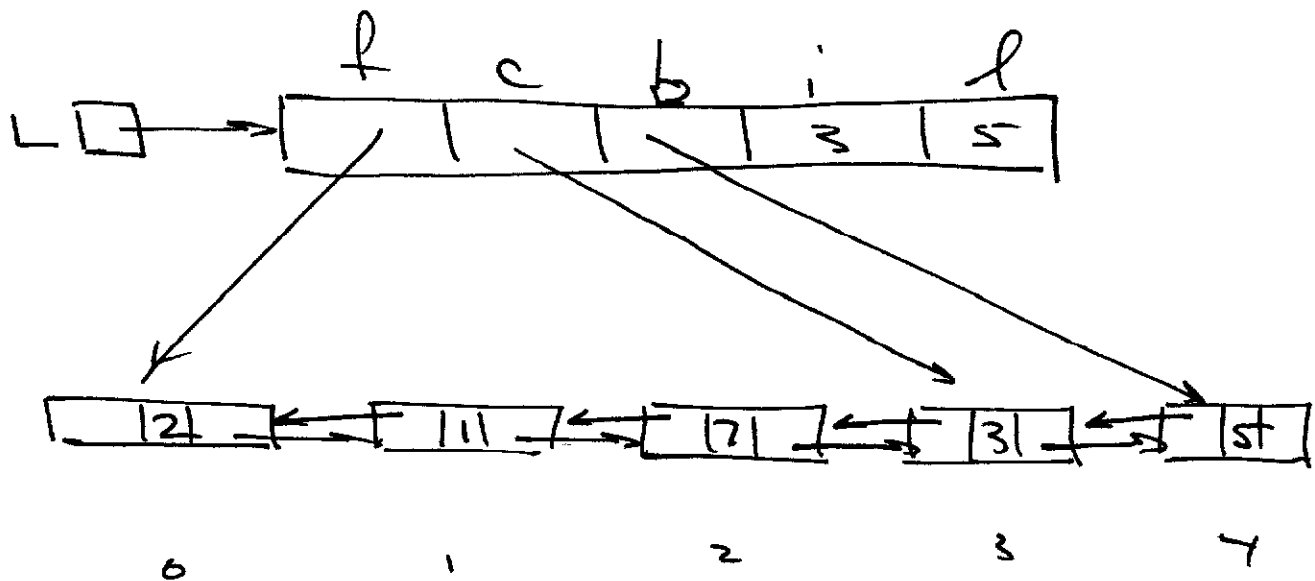
inside:



now DO : insert Before (L, 7)

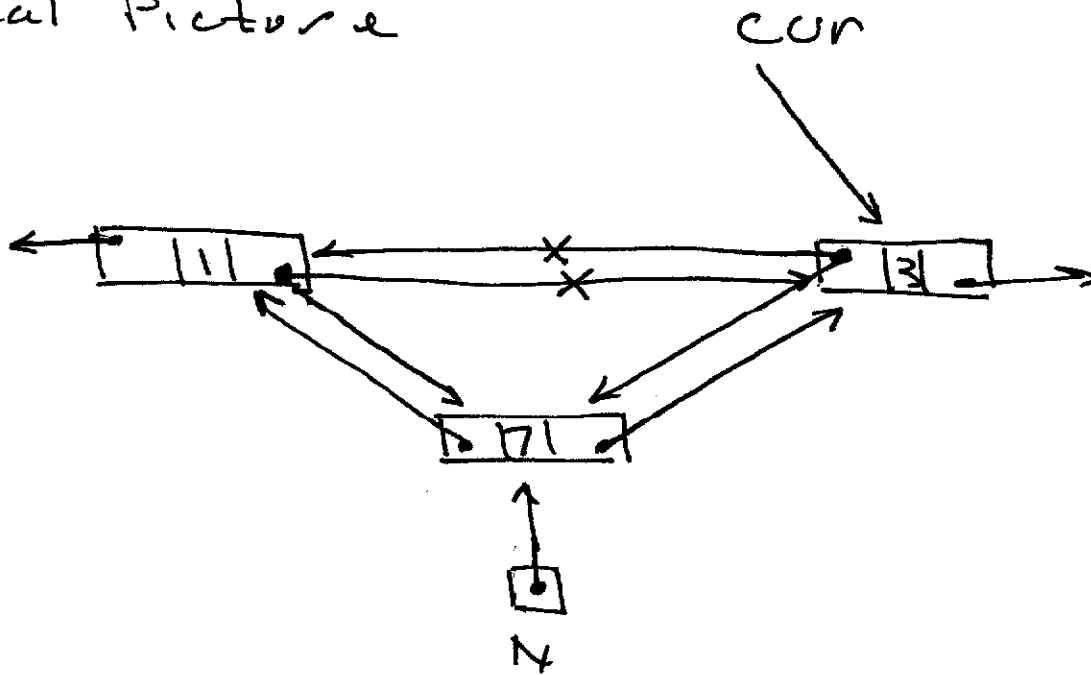
client : (2 1 7 3 5)

inside :



How to splice in the new node?

local Picture



$L \rightarrow cur \rightarrow prev = N;$

⋮

Pal example:

How to use the list to indirectly
sort an array

$$A = \begin{matrix} \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ ["c", "a", "b", "d"] \end{matrix}$$

want $L = (1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 3)$

start! $L = ()$

insert 0: $L = (0)$

insert 1: $L = (\underline{0})$

$L = (1 \ \underline{0})$

insert 2: $L = (\underline{1} \ 0)$

$L = (1 \ \underline{0})$

$L = (1 \ 2 \ \underline{0})$

insert 3: $L = (\underline{1} \ 2 \ 0)$

$L = (1 \ \underline{2} \ 0)$

$L = (1 \ 2 \ \underline{0})$

$L = (1 \ 2 \ 0)$

$L = (1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 3)$

Quiz 1 example

write a client function (for List ADT in Pa1) that searches a list L for a target x , and returns a List containing all indices at which x resides in L .

Solution.

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```
List Search(List L, int x) {  
    int e, i;  
    List R = newList();
```

```
    for (moveFront(L); index(L) >= 0; moveNext(L)) {
```

```
        e = get(L)
```

```
        if (e == x) {
```

```
            i = index(L);
```

```
            append(R, i)
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return R;
```

```
}
```

Graph Theory (short version)

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Defn

A Graph is an ordered Pair of sets

$$G = (V, E)$$

where

- $V = V(G)$ is a non-empty finite set of vertices.

- $E = E(G)$ is a set of unordered Pairs of vertices

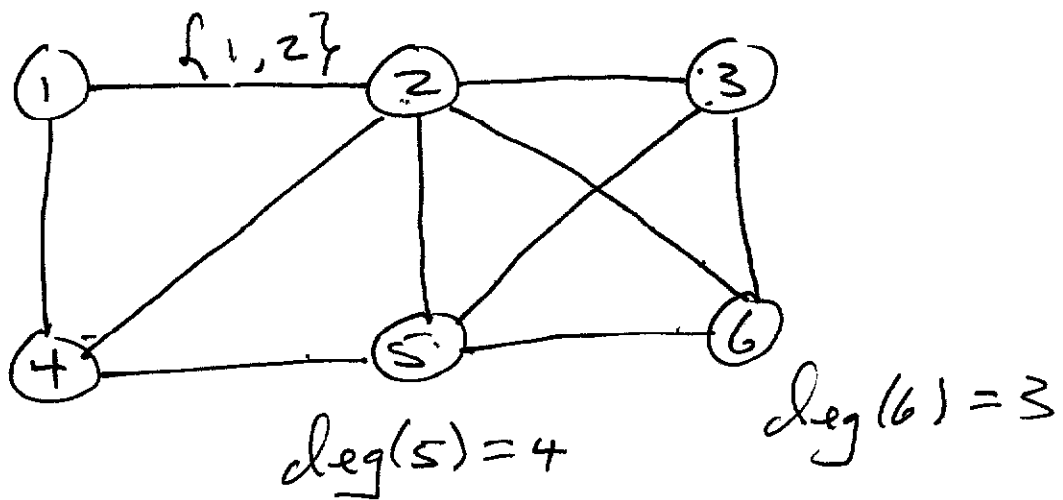
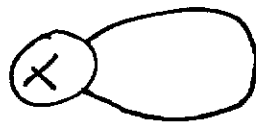
$$e = \underbrace{\{x, y\}}_{xy} \in V^{(2)}$$

called edges.

Ex.

$$V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$E(G) = \{12, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 45, 56\}$$

note:

not allowed



not allowed.

we say:

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- 1 is adjacent to 2
- $\{1, 2\} = e_{12}$ has ends 1 and 2
- $\{1, 2\} = e_{12}$ joins vertices 1 and 2
- $\{1, 2\}$ is incident with 1
- $\{1, 2\}$ is adjacent to $\{2, 5\}$
- deg of 5 is 4
- an $x-y$ Path is a seq. of vertices

$$x = v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k = y$$

where vertices are distinct (except if $x = y$, and each consecutive pair are adjacent $\{v_{i-1}, v_i\} \in E$.

Ex. 1 - 3 Path

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

length = $k = 4$