

401 Final Solution

June 23, 2018

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons “Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported” license.



[1] Complete Graph

다음 cycle 그래프들은 이분 그래프인가?

- (a) C_5 *No*
- (b) C_6 *Yes*
- (c) C_7 *No*
- (d) C_8 *Yes*

[2] Hypercube

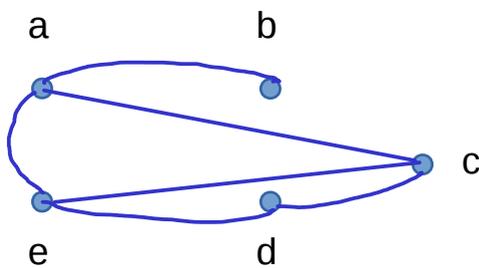
다음 hypercube 그래프들은 평면 그래프인가?

- (a) Q_3 *Yes*
- (b) Q_4 *No*

[3] Adjacency List

다음 인접리스트에 대한 그래프를 그리시오.

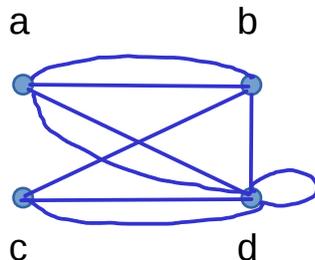
정점	인접정점들
a	b,c,e
b	a
c	a,d,e
d	c, e
e	a,c,d



[4] Adjacency Matrix

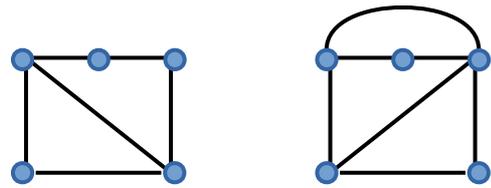
정점 a,b,c,d 에 대한 인접 행렬이 다음과 같을 때 중복 그래프를 그리시오.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



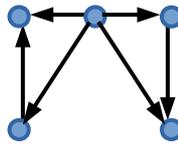
[5] Isomorphic Graphs

다음 그래프들은 동형인가? (isomorphic) *No*



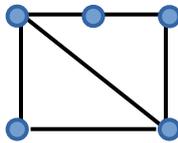
[6] Strongly Connected Component

다음 그래프는 강결합 그래프인가? *No*



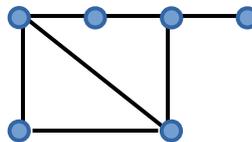
[7] Euler Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Euler cycle 이나 Euler Path 가 존재하는가? *Yes*



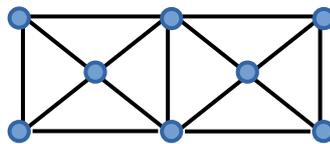
[8] Hamiltonian Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Hamilton Cycle 이 존재하는가? *No*



[9] Euler's Formula

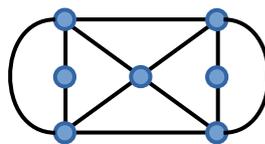
다음 그래프에 Euler 공식 $r = e - v + 2$ 를 적용할 수 있는가? 있다면 적용하시오. *Yes*



Yes
 $9 = 15 - 8 + 2$

[10] Graph Coloring

다음 그래프의 chromatic number χ 를 구하시오. *3*



트리의 root 의 레벨은 1 로 가정한다.
 트리의 root 의 depth 는 0 으로 가정한다.
 perfect 이진트리는 leaf 노드들이
 모두 같은 레벨에 있고 다 채워진
 complete 이진 트리라고 가정한다.

[11] perfect 이진 트리

(a) perfect 트리의 레벨이 4 까지 있을 때 전체 노드들
 은 몇 개 있는가?

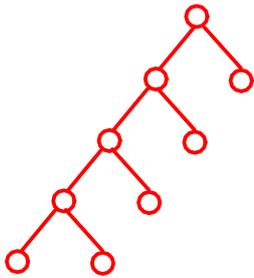
$$2^4 - 1 = 15$$

(b) perfect 트리의 레벨이 8 까지 있을 때 leaf node 들
 은 몇 개 있는가?

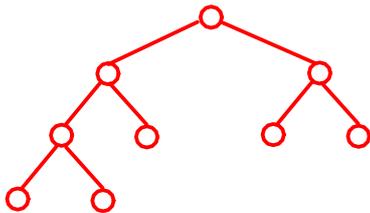
$$2^7 = 128$$

[12] full 이진 트리

(a) 노드들이 총 9 개 있고 max 레벨이 5 인 full 이진
 트리를 하나 그리시오.



(b) 노드들이 총 9 개 있고 max 레벨이 4 인 full 이진
 트리를 하나 그리시오.



[13] Tree Traversal

다음 두 이진 트리에 대하여

(a) 전위 순회 (pre-order) 결과를 각각 쓰시오.

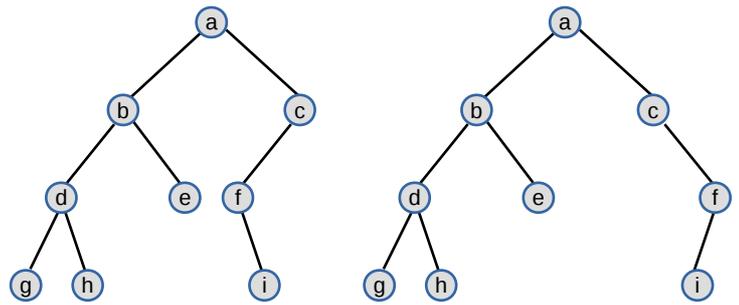
abdg hecf i

(b) 중위 순회 (in-order) 결과를 각각 쓰시오.

gdhb eafi c / gdhb eaci f

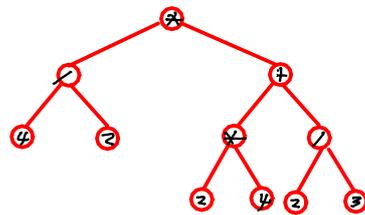
(c) 후위 순회 (post-order) 결과를 각각 쓰시오.

ghde bific a

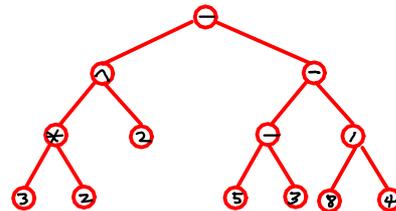


[14] 다음 expression 을 이진 트리로 나타내시오.

(a) *,/,4,2,+,*,2,4,-,2,3

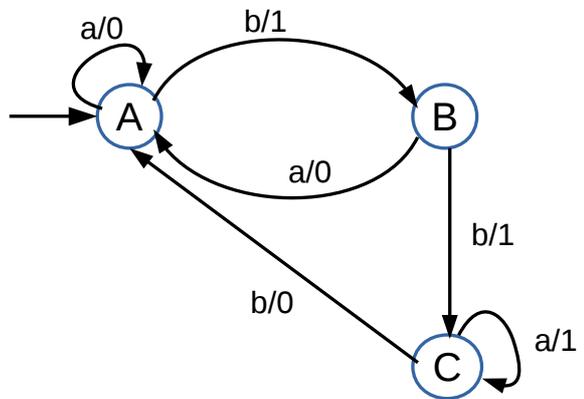


(b) 3,2,*,2,^,5,3,-,8,4,/, -



[15] Finite State Machine

다음 그림은 $M=(I,O,S,f,g,s_0)$ 을 나타내는 상
 태 다이어그램이다.



다음을 구하시오.

- (a) 입력 기호 집합 I $\{a, b\}$
- (b) 출력 기호 집합 O $\{0, 1\}$
- (c) 상태 집합 S $\{A, B, C\}$
- (d) 초기 상태 s_0 A
- (e) 다음상태 함수 f 와 출력 함수 g 가 들어 있는 상태 천이 테이블을 구하시오.

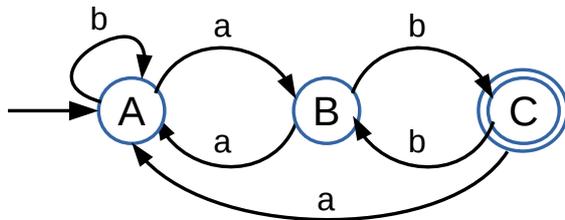
input	f		g	
	a	b	a	b
A	A	B	0	1
B	A	C	0	1
C	C	A	1	0

[16] Finite State Automata

다음 그림은 $A=(I, S, f, A, s_0)$ 을 나타내는 상태 다이어그램이다.

다음을 구하시오.

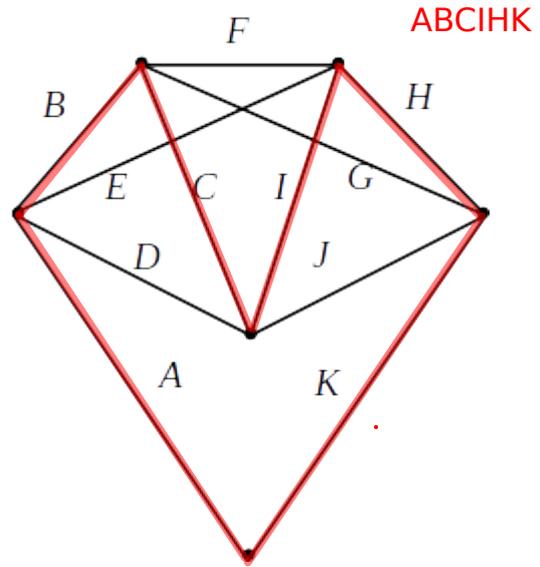
- (a) 입력 기호 집합 I $\{a, b\}$
- (b) 상태 집합 S $\{A, B, C\}$
- (c) 수용 상태 A $\{C\}$
- (d) 다음상태 함수 f 가 들어 있는 상태 천이 테이블을 구하시오.



input	f	
	a	b
A	B	A
B	A	C
C	A	B

[17] Hamilton Cycle

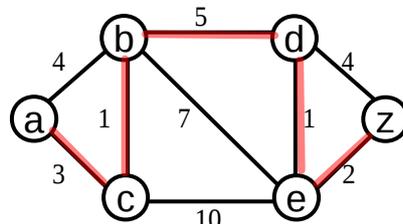
다음 그림에서 간선 A 에서 시작하는 Hamilton Cycle 을 쓰시오.



[18] Shortest Path

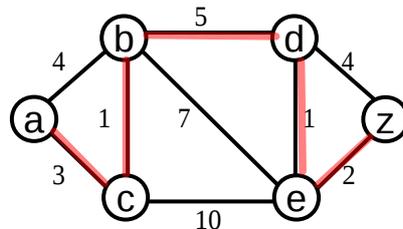
노드 a 에서 시작하여 노드 z 에서 끝나는 경로중 최소인 경로를 다익스트라 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 최소경로와 최소 경로 값을 쓰시오.

최소경로: $acbdez / abdez$
 최소경로 값: 12



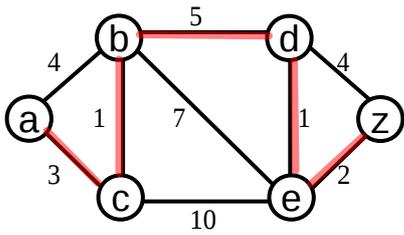
[19] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Borůvka 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



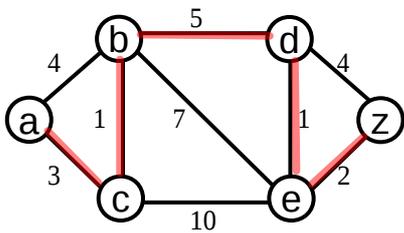
[20] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Kruskal 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



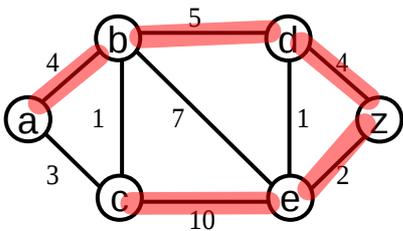
[21] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Prim 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



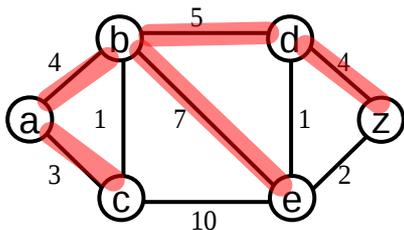
[22] Depth First Search

DFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 stack 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.



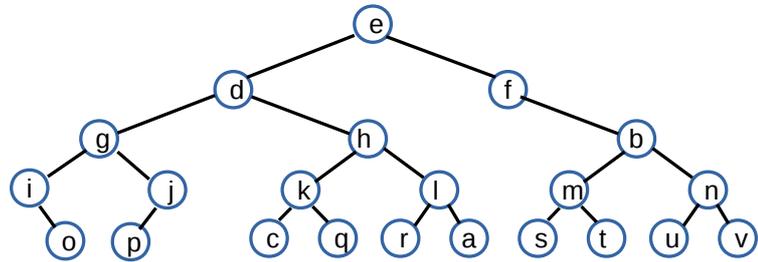
[23] Breadth First Search

BFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 stack 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.

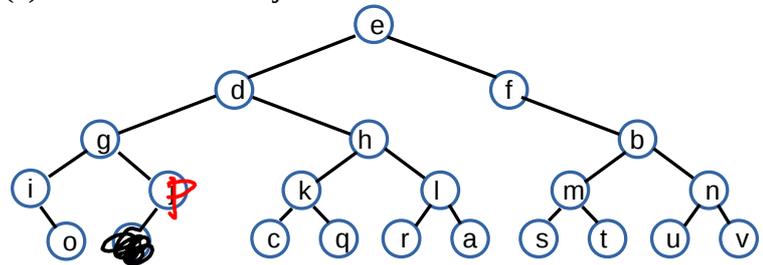


[24] Binary Search Tree

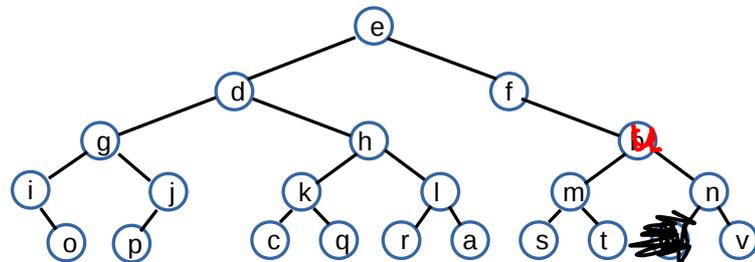
다음 그림은 binary search tree 이고 a,b,c,...는 노드 이름이고 key 값이 아니다. 노드를 삭제할 때 successor 을 이용한다고 가정한다.



(a) 위의 문제에서 노드 j 를 삭제한 결과를 표시하시오.

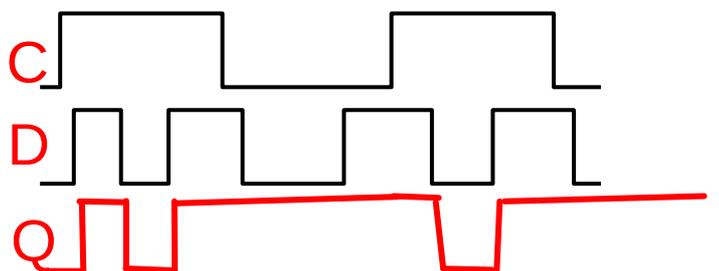


(b) 위의 문제에서 노드 j 대신 노드 b 를 삭제한 결과를 표시하시오.



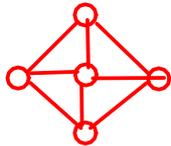
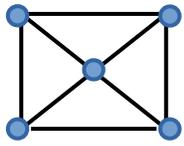
[25] D Latch

D Latch 의 clock input 과 D input 이 다음과 같을 때 출력 파형을 그리시오.



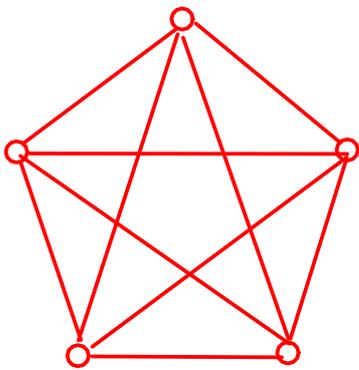
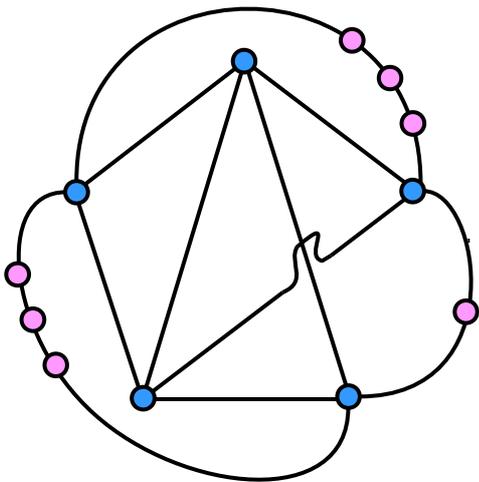
[26] Dual Graph

다음 그래프의 dual graph 를 구하시오.

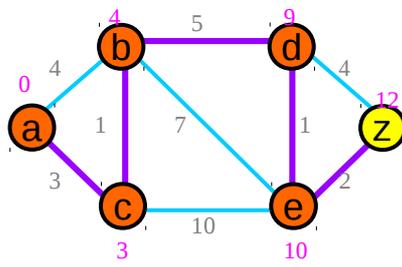
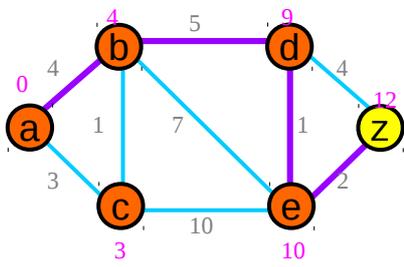
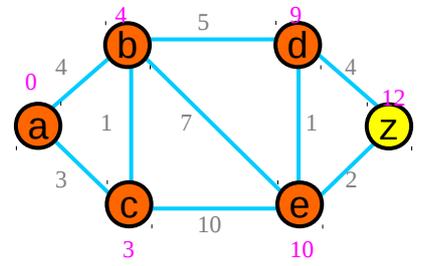
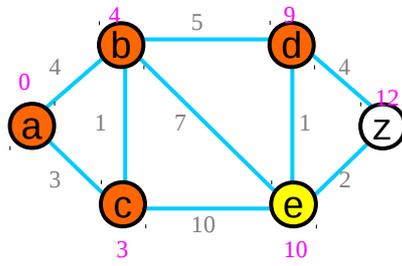
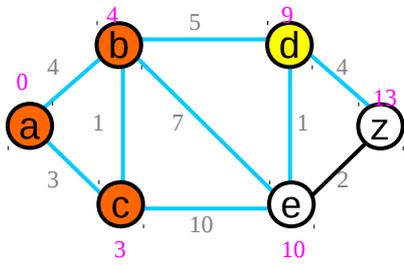
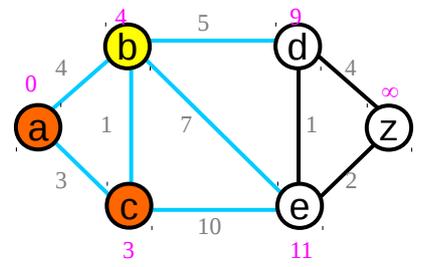
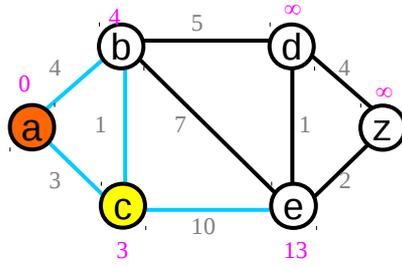
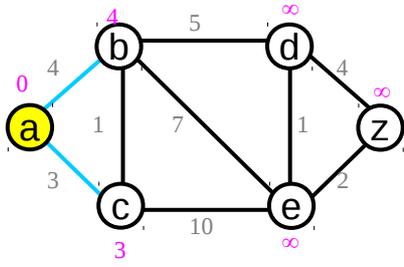


[27] Homeomorphism

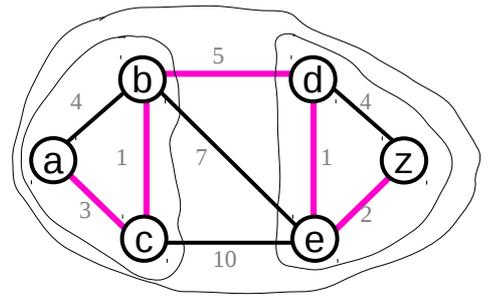
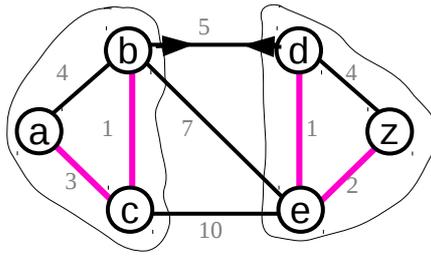
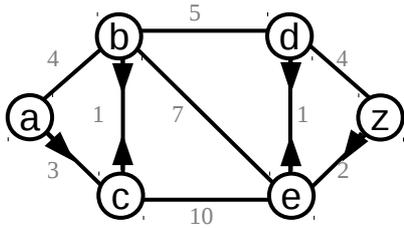
다음 그림과 준동형인 그래프를 그리시오.



[18] Shortest Path

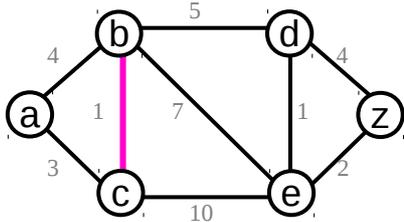


[19] MST Borůvka's Algorithm

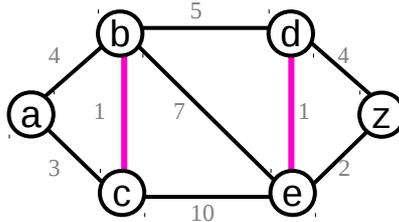


[20] MST Kruskal's Algorithm

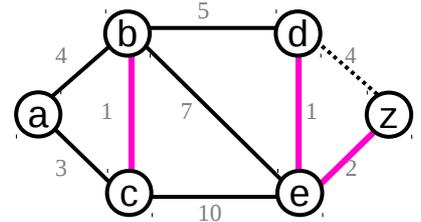
① 1 2 3 4 4 5 7 10



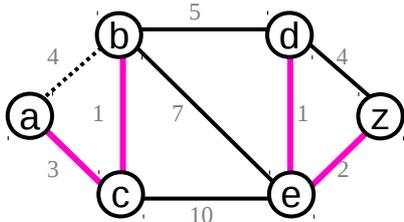
①① 2 3 4 4 5 7 10



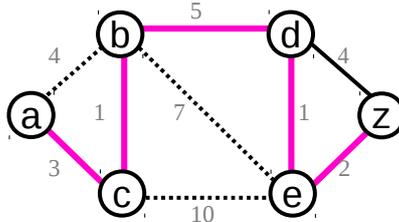
①①② 3 X 4 5 7 10



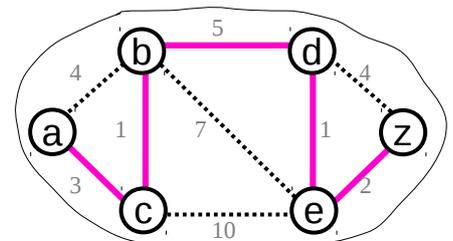
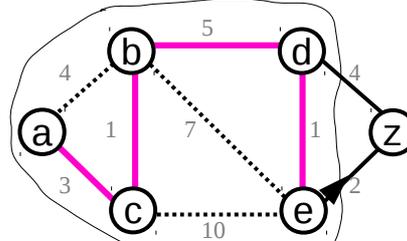
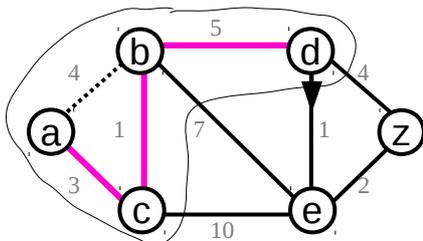
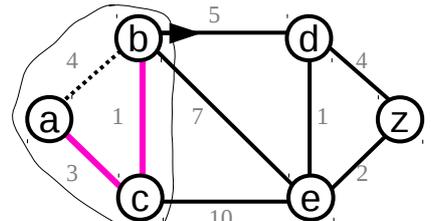
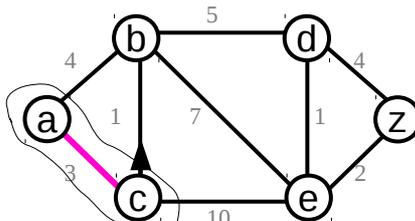
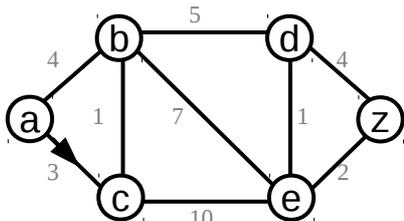
①①②③ XX 5 7 10



①①②③ XX ⑤ X X

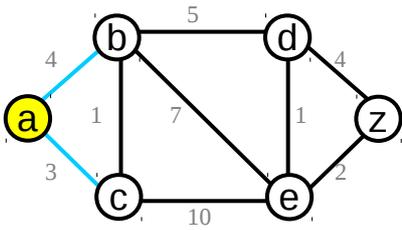


[21] MST Prim's Algorithm

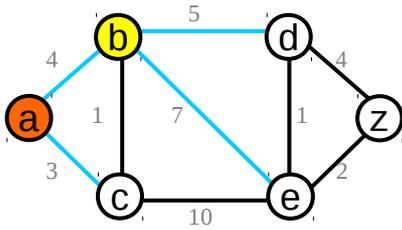


[21] DFS

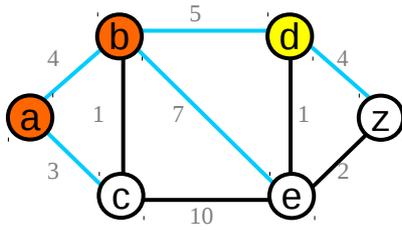
cb



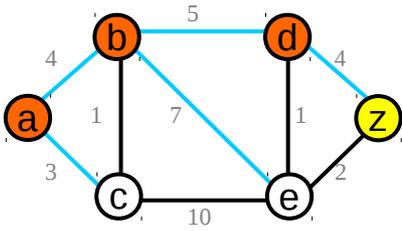
ced



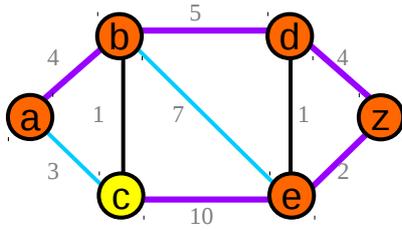
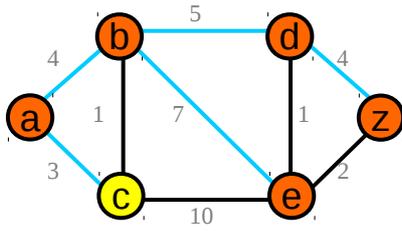
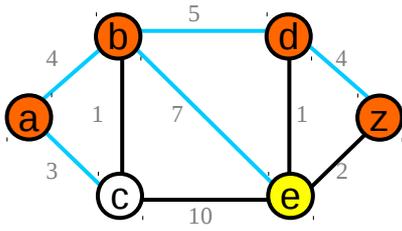
cez



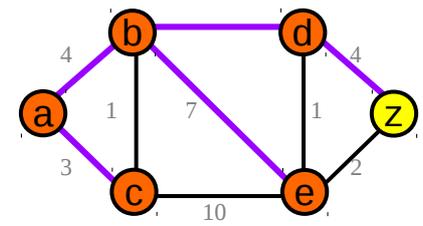
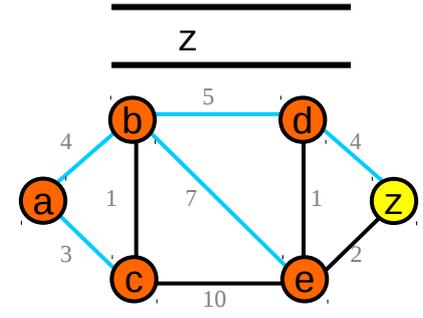
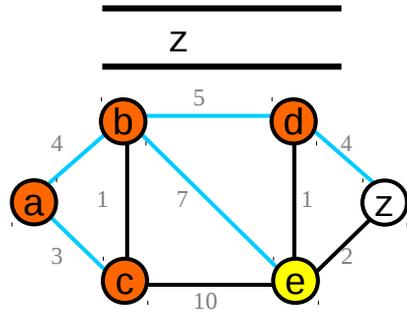
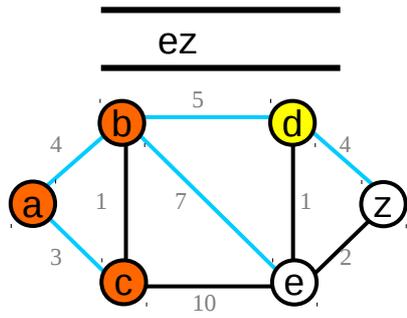
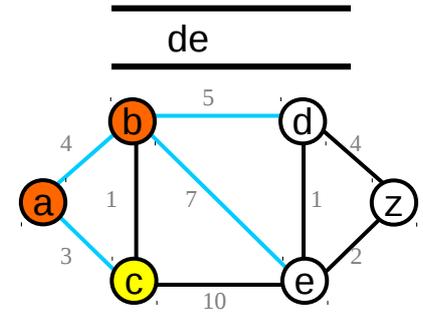
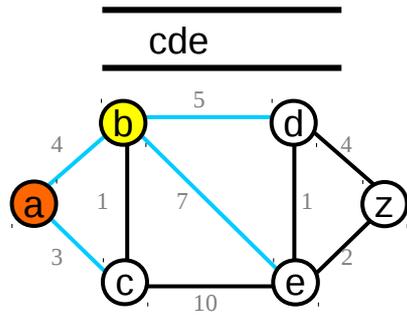
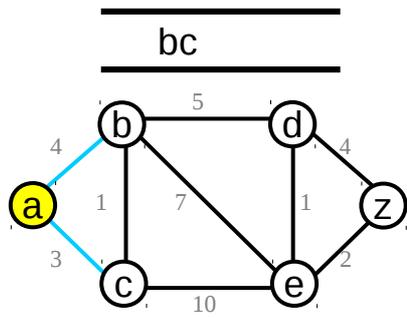
ce



c



[22] BFS



402 Final Solution

June 23, 2018

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons “Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported” license.



[1] Wheel Graph

다음 wheel 그래프들은 이분 그래프인가?

- (a) W_5 Yes
- (b) W_6 Yes
- (c) W_7 Yes
- (d) W_8 Yes

[2] Complete Bipartite Graph

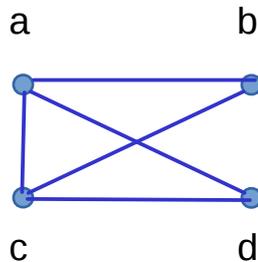
다음 완전 이분 그래프들은 평면 그래프인가?

- (a) $K_{2,3}$ Yes
- (b) $K_{3,3}$ No
- (c) $K_{3,5}$ No
- (d) $K_{2,6}$ No

[3] Adjacency Matrix

정점 a,b,c,d 에 대한 인접 행렬이 다음과 같을 때 그래프를 그리시오.

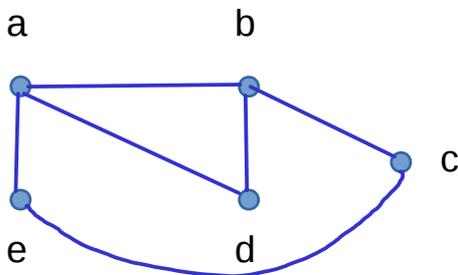
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



[4] Incidence Matrix

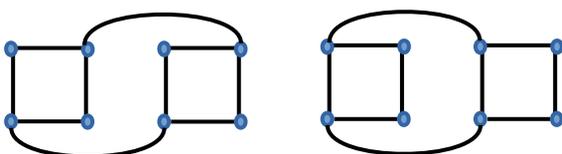
정점 a,b,c,d,e 에 대한 결합 행렬이 다음과 같을 때 그래프를 그리시오.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



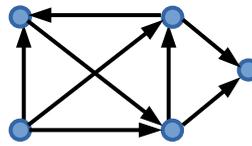
[5] Isomorphic Graphs

다음 그래프들은 동형인가? (isomorphic) No



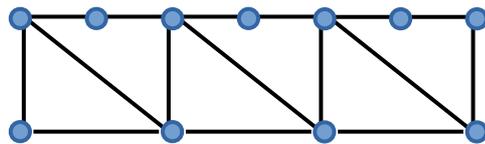
[6] Weakly Connected Component

다음 그래프는 약결합 그래프인가? yes



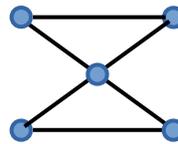
[7] Eulerian Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Euler cycle 이나 Euler Path 가 존재하는가? Yes



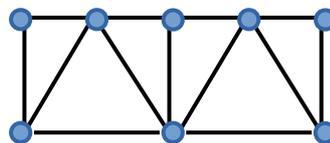
[8] Hamiltonian Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Hamilton Cycle 이 존재하는가? No



[9] Euler's Formula

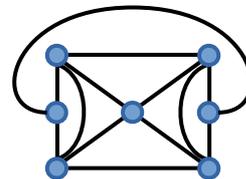
다음 그래프에 Euler 공식 $r=e-v+2$ 를 적용할 수 있는가? 있다면 적용하시오.



$$r = 13 - 8 + 2$$

[10] Graph Coloring

다음 그래프의 chromatic number χ 를 구하시오.

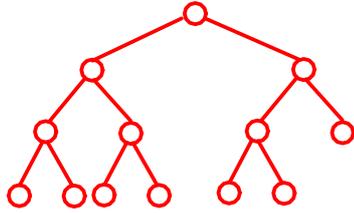


4

트리의 root 의 레벨은 1 로 가정한다.
트리의 root 의 depth 는 0 으로 가정한다.
perfect 이진트리는 leaf 노드들이 모두 같은 레벨에 있고 다 채워진 complete 이진 트리라고 가정한다.

[11] complete 이진 트리

(a) leaf node 들은 레벨 3 이나 4 에 있고 레벨 4 에 있는 leaf node 들의 갯 수가 6 인 complete 이진 트리를 그리시오.



(b) 레벨 5 에 있는 leaf node 들의 갯 수가 14 개이면 레벨 4 에는 몇개의 leaf node 들이 존재할 수 있는 가?

[12] Tree Traversal

(a) 전위 순회 (pre-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

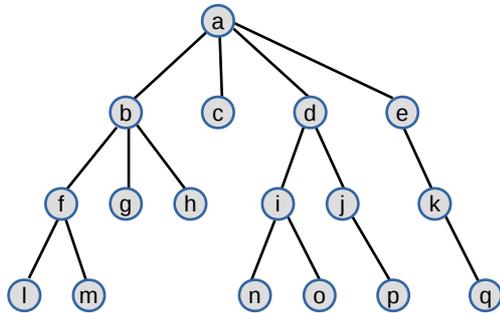
abfl mghe dino jpek q

(b) 중위 순회 (in-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

lfmb ghac niod jpek q / pjak e

(c) 후위 순회 (post-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

lmfg hbcn oipj dqke a



[13] 다음 expression 의 결과 값을 계산하시오.

(a) *,/,4,2,+,*,2,4,-,2,3 **14**

(b) 3,2,*,2,^,5,3,-,8,4,/,,- **36**

[14] Finite State Machine

유한 상태 기계 $M=(I, O, S, f, g, s_0)$ 가 다음과 같이 정의된다.

$I=\{a, b\}$

$O=\{0, 1\}$

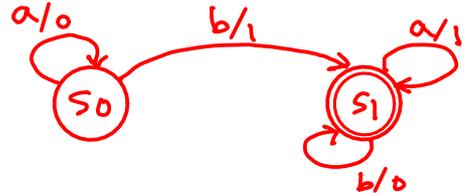
$S=\{s_0, s_1\}$

$f: S \times I \rightarrow S$

$g: S \times I \rightarrow O$

	f		g	
input	a	b	a	b
s_0	s_0	s_1	0	1
s_1	s_1	s_1	1	0

(a) 상태 천이 테이블을 상태 다이어그램으로 변환하시오.



(b) Mealy machine 인가 Moore machine 인가?

Mealy Machine

[15] Finite State Automata

유한 상태 오토마타 $A=(I, S, f, A, s_0)$ 의 구성요소가 다음과 같다

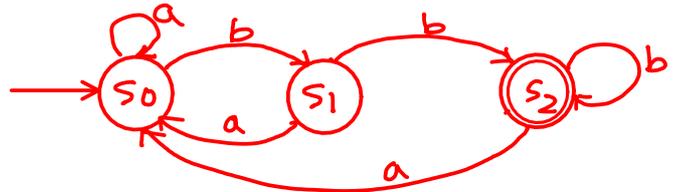
$I=\{a, b\}$

$S=\{s_0, s_1, s_2\}$

$A=\{s_2\}$

	f	
input	a	b
s_0	s_0	s_1
s_1	s_0	s_2
s_2	s_0	s_2

(a) 다음의 상태 천이 테이블을 상태 다이어그램으로 변환하시오.

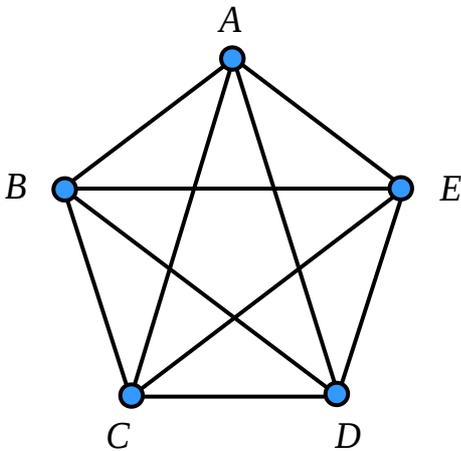


(b) 입력 bbbb 는 수용되는가? **yes**

(c) 입력 ababababb 는 수용되는가? **yes**

[16] Euler Cycle

K_5 에서 A 에서 시작하는 Euler Cycle 을 쓰시오.

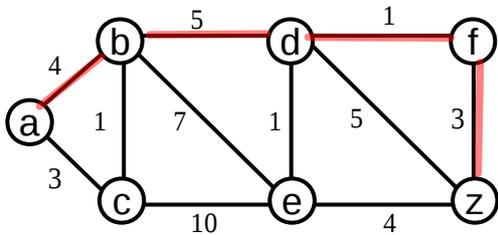


ABCDEA CEBDA

[17] Shortest Path

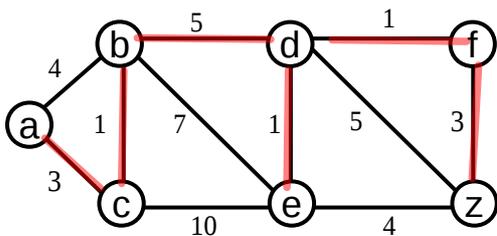
노드 a 에서 시작하여 노드 z 에서 끝나는 경로중 최소인 경로를 다익스트라 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 최소경로와 최소 경로 값을 쓰시오.

최소경로: **abdfz**
 최소경로 값: **13**



[18] Minimum Spanning Tree

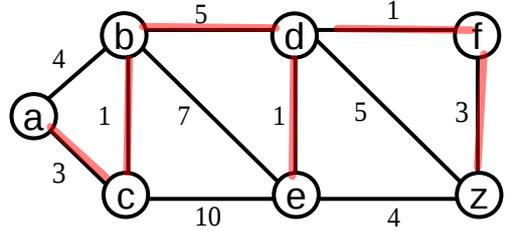
최소 신장 트리를 Borůvka 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



[19] Minimum Spanning Tree

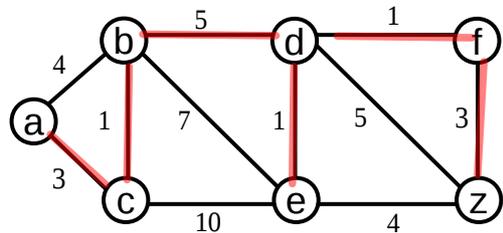
최소 신장 트리를 Kruskal 알고리즘으로 찾으시오.

뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



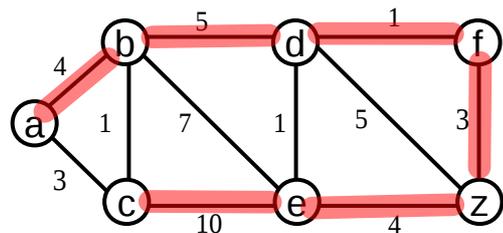
[20] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Prim 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



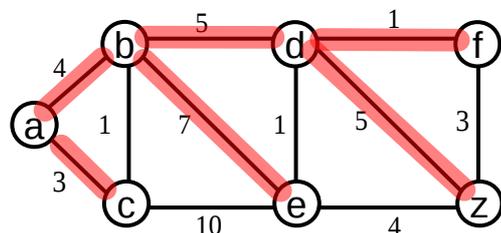
[21] Depth First Search

DFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 stack 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.



[22] Breadth First Search

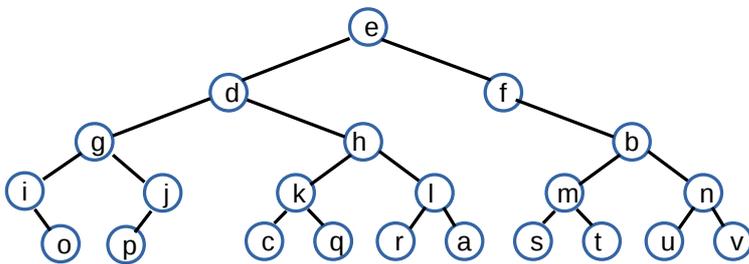
BFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 queue 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.



[23] Binary Search Tree

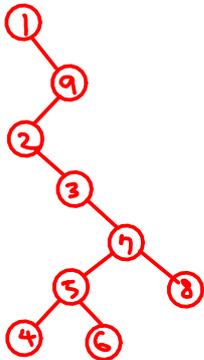
다음 그림은 binary search tree 이고 a,b,c,...는 노드 이름이고 key 값이 아니다.

- (a) 노드 a의 전임자를 구하시오. *l*
- (b) 노드 a의 후임자를 구하시오. *e*
- (c) 노드 b의 전임자를 구하시오. *t*
- (d) 노드 b의 후임자를 구하시오. *u*
- (e) 노드 c의 전임자를 구하시오. *d*
- (f) 노드 c의 후임자를 구하시오. *k*
- (g) 노드 d의 전임자를 구하시오. *a*
- (h) 노드 d의 후임자를 구하시오. *c*



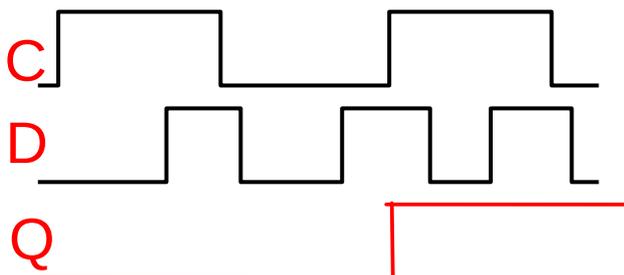
[24] Binary Search Tree

key values 1, 9, 2, 3, 7, 5, 4, 6 의 순으로 insert 함으로써 생성된 binary search tree 를 그리시오.



[25] Master Slave D Flip Flop

rising edge D FF 의 clock 과 D input 이 다음과 같을 때 출력 파형을 그리시오.



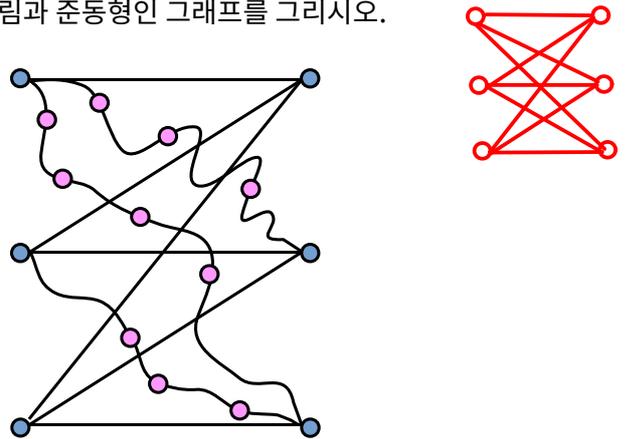
[26] Line Graph

다음 그래프의 line graph 를 구하시오.

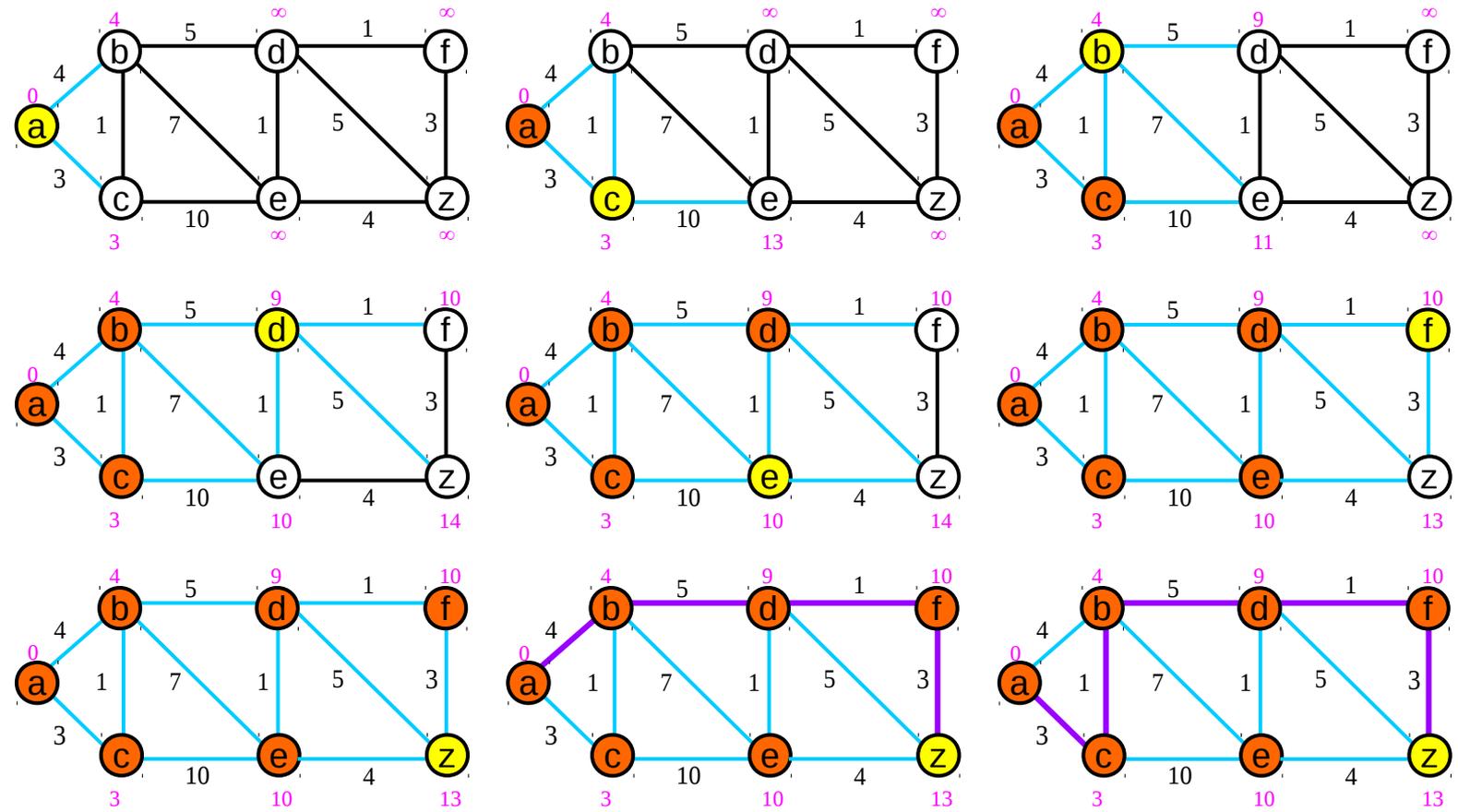


[27] Homeomorphism

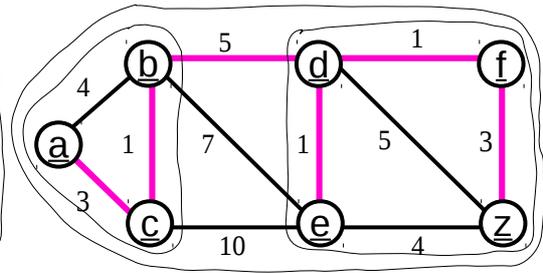
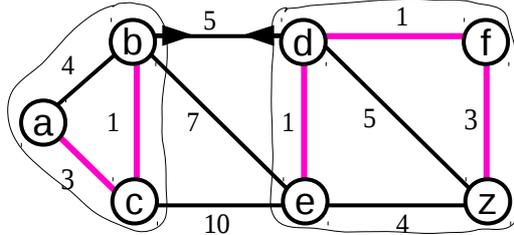
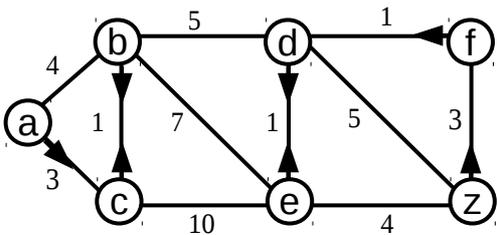
다음 그림과 준동형인 그래프를 그리시오.



[18] Shortest Path

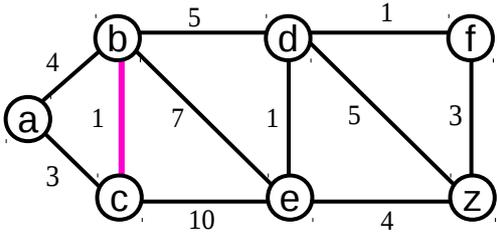


[19] MST Borůvka's Algorithm

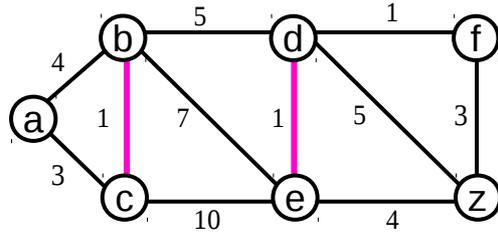


[20] MST Kruskal's Algorithm

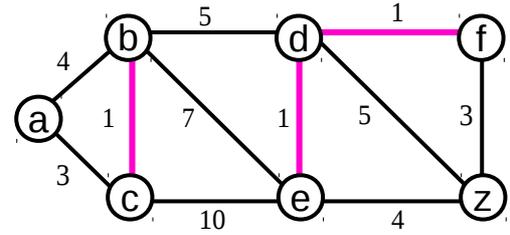
① 1 1 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



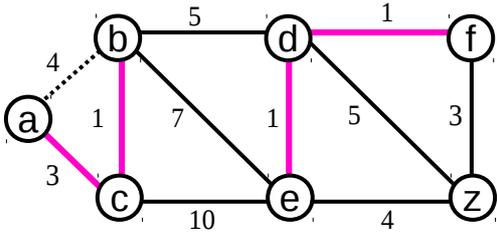
①① 1 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



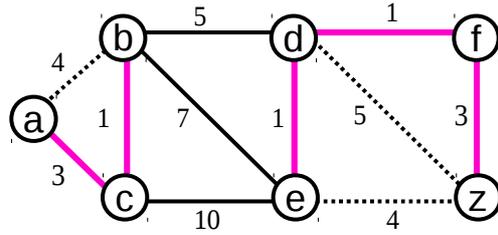
①①① 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



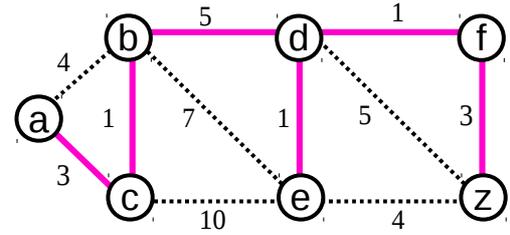
①①①③ 3 X 4 5 5 7 10



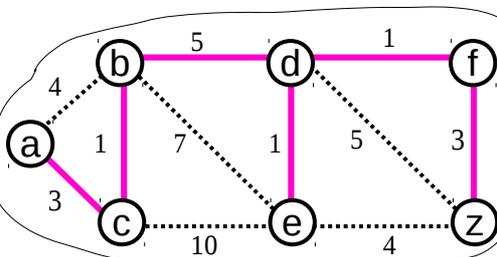
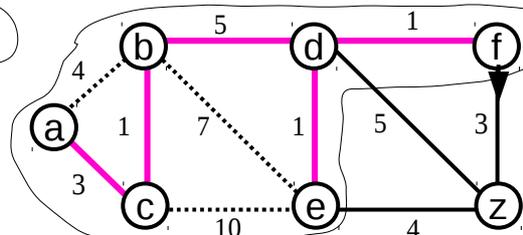
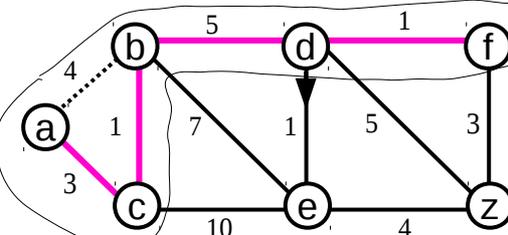
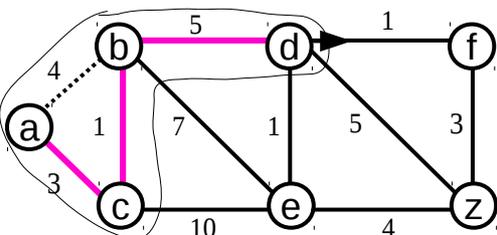
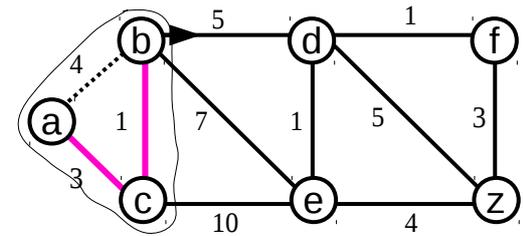
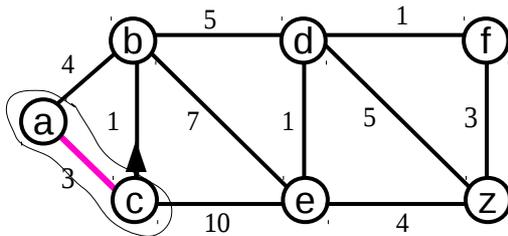
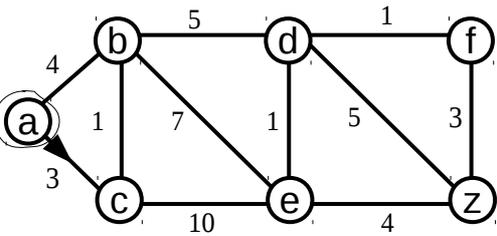
①①①③③ X X X 5 7 10



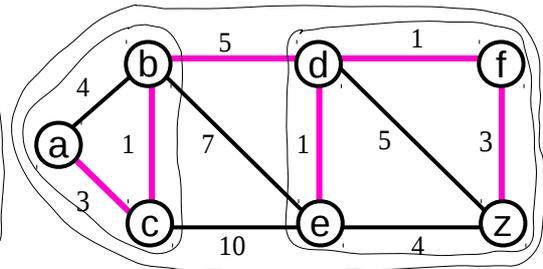
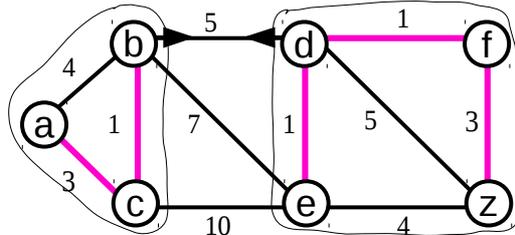
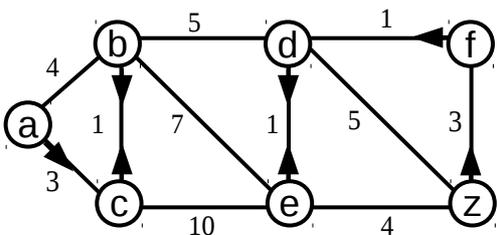
①①①③③ X X X ⑤ X X



[21] MST Prim's Algorithm

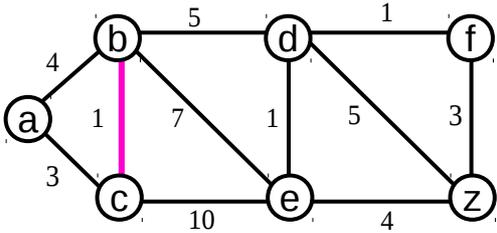


[19] MST Borůvka's Algorithm

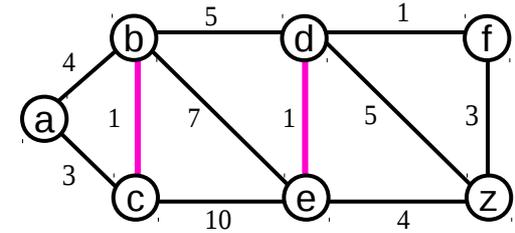


[20] MST Kruskal's Algorithm

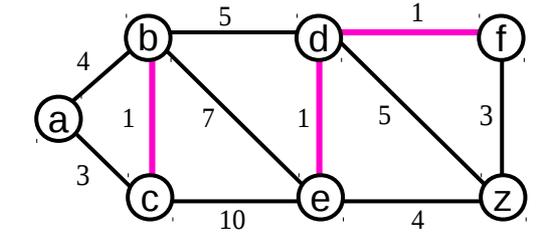
① 1 1 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



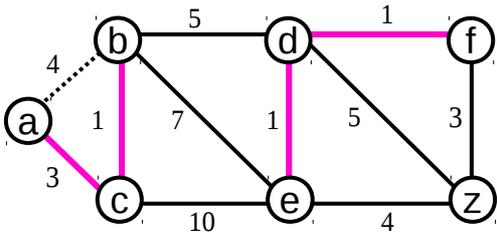
①① 1 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



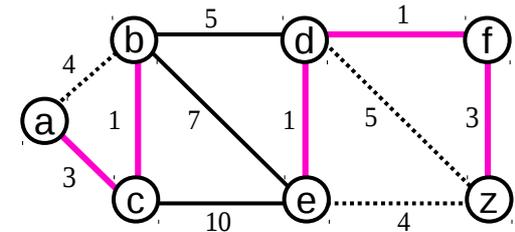
①①① 3 3 4 4 5 5 7 10



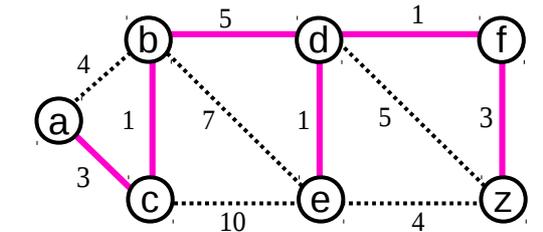
①①①③ 3 X 4 5 5 7 10



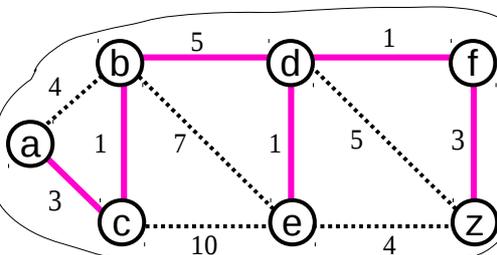
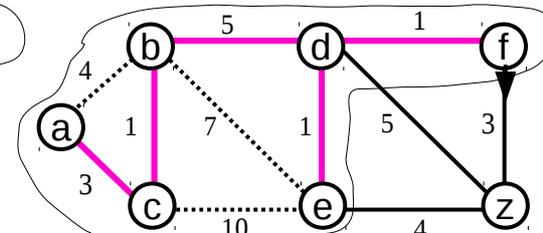
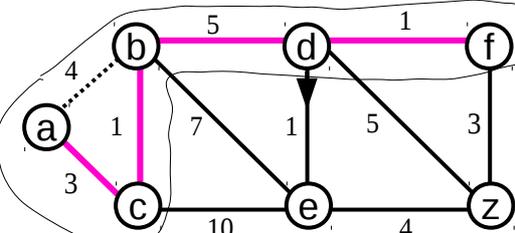
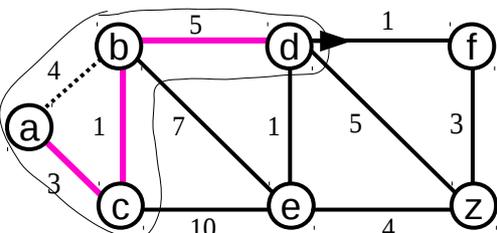
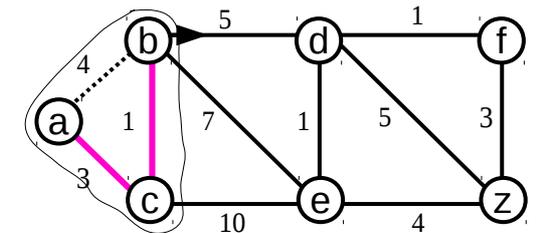
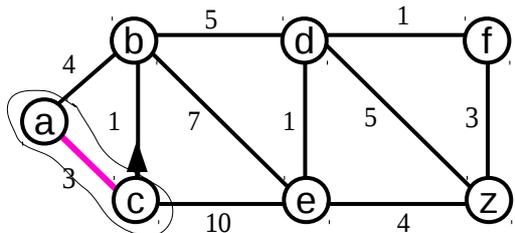
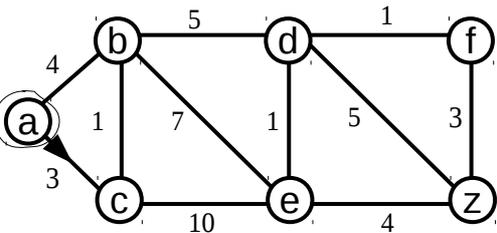
①①①③③ XXX 5 7 10



①①①③③ XXX ⑤ XX X

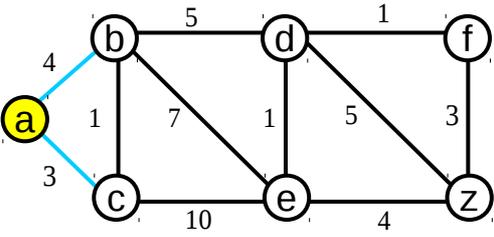


[21] MST Prim's Algorithm

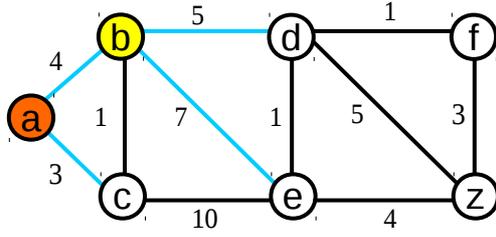


[21] DFS

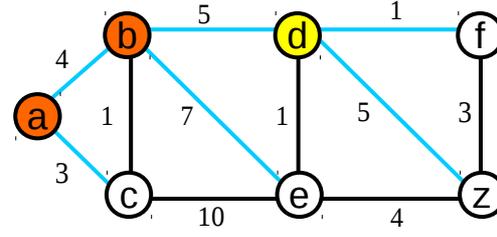
cb



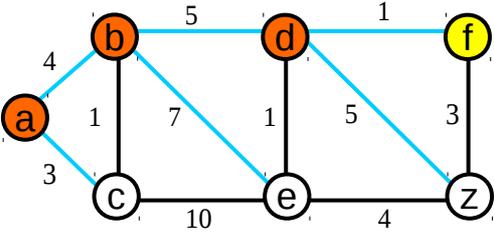
ced



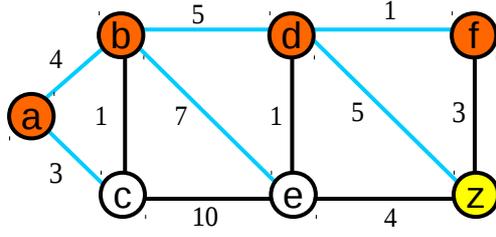
cezf



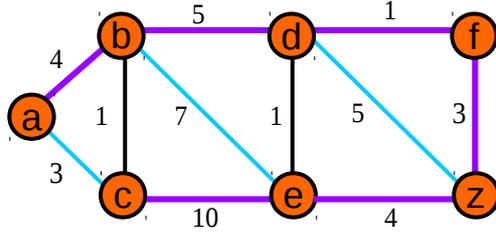
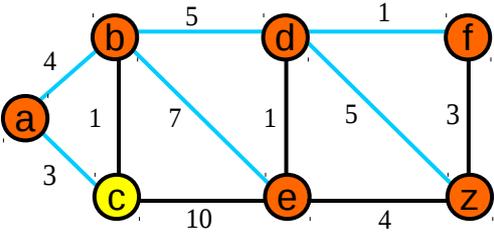
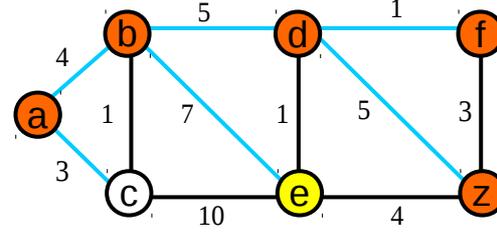
cez



ce

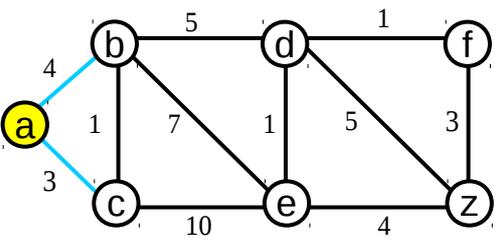


c

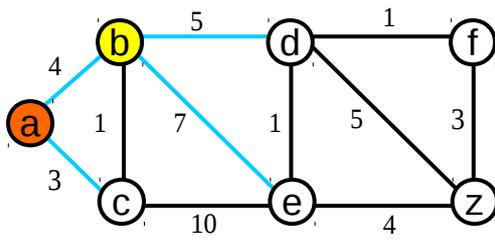


[22] BFS

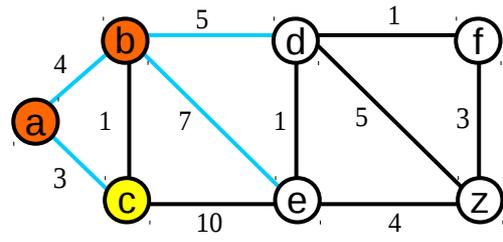
bc



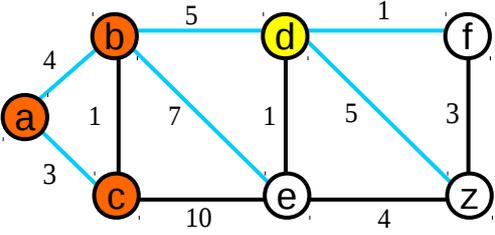
c



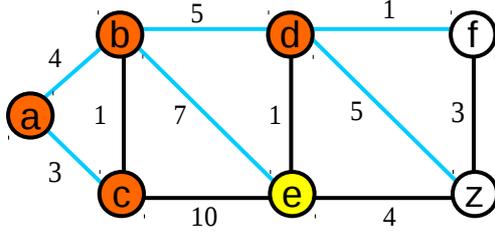
de



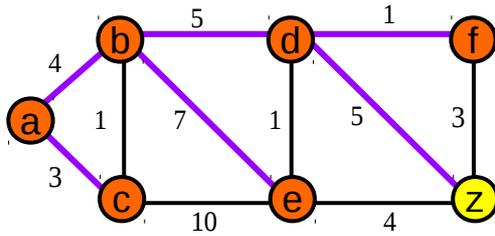
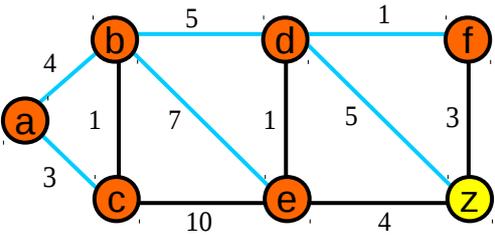
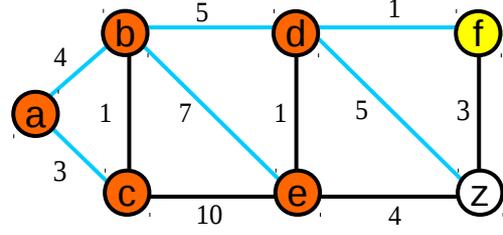
efz



fz



z



Additional Final Solution

June 25, 2018

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons “Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported” license.



[1] Wheel Graph

다음 wheel 그래프들의 Chromatic number (색상 수)를 쓰시오.

- (a) W_5 3
- (b) W_6 4
- (c) W_7 3
- (d) W_8 4

[2] Complete Bipartite Graph

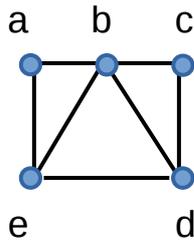
다음 완전 이분 그래프들중 Chromatic number (색상수)가 2 인 것을 고르시오.

- (a) $K_{2,3}$ 2 yes
- (b) $K_{3,3}$ 2 yes
- (c) $K_{3,5}$ 2 yes
- (d) $K_{2,6}$ 2 yes

[3] Adjacency Matrix

다음 그래프의 인접 행렬을 구하시오.

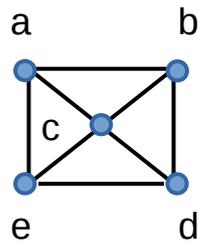
$$\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d & e \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



[4] Incidence Matrix

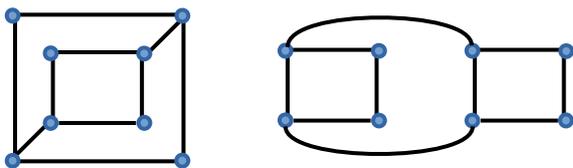
다음 그래프의 결합 행렬을 구하시오.

$$\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d & e \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



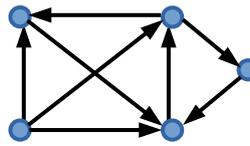
[5] Isomorphic Graphs

다음 그래프들은 동형인가? (isomorphic) No



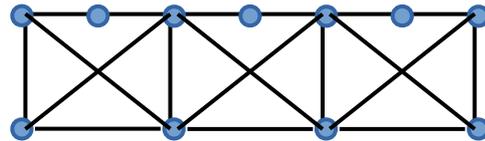
[6] Strongly Connected Component

강결합 요소가 몇 개 있는가? 2



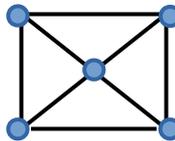
[7] Eulerian Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Euler cycle 이나 Euler Path 가 존재하는가? No



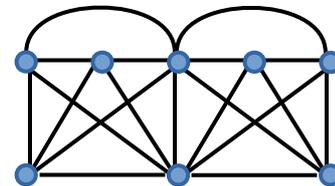
[8] Hamiltonian Graphs

다음 그래프에서 Hamilton Cycle 이 존재하는가? yes



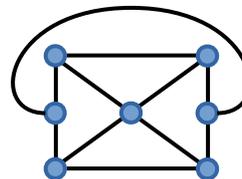
[9] Euler's Formula

다음 그래프에 Euler 공식 $r=e-v+2$ 를 적용할 수 있는가? 있다면 적용하시오. No



[10] Graph Coloring

다음 그래프의 chromatic number χ 를 구하시오. 4



트리의 root 의 레벨은 1 로 가정한다.
트리의 root 의 depth 는 0 으로 가정한다.
perfect 이진 트리는 leaf 노드들이 모두 같은 레벨에 있고 다 채워진 complete 이진 트리라고 가정한다.

[11] complete 이진 트리

(a) leaf node 가 레벨 3 과 레벨 4 에 있는 complete 이진 트리의 종류는 몇 개인가.

6

(b) 레벨 6 에 있는 leaf node 들의 갯 수가 24 개이면 레벨 5 에는 몇 개의 leaf node 들이 존재할 수 있는가?

4

[12] Tree Traversal

(a) 전위 순회 (pre-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

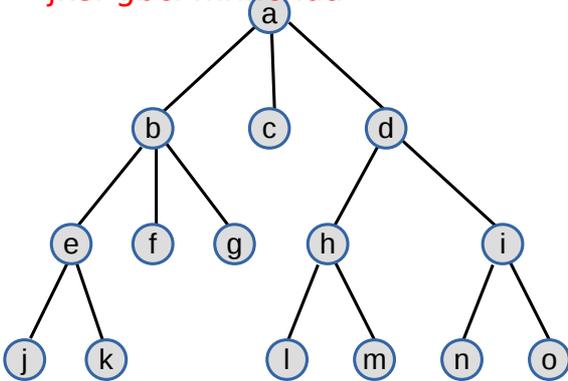
abej kfgc dhlm ino

(b) 중위 순회 (in-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

jekb fgac lhmd nio

(c) 후위 순회 (post-order) 결과를 쓰시오.

jkef gbcl mhno ida



[13] 다음 expression 의 결과 값을 계산하시오.

(a) +,/,8,4,*,2,+,2,2 10

(b) 2,2,*,2,^,2,2,+,2,2,/,,- 13

[14] Finite State Machine

유한 상태 기계 $M=(I, O, S, f, g, s_0)$ 가 다음과 같이 정의된다.

$I=\{a, b\}$

$O=\{0, 1\}$

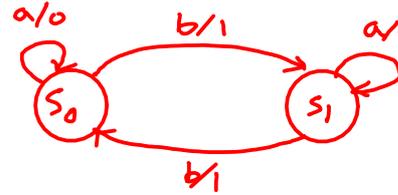
$S=\{s_0, s_1\}$

$f: S \times I \rightarrow S$

$g: S \times I \rightarrow O$

	f		g	
input	a	b	a	b
s_0	s_0	s_1	0	1
s_1	s_1	s_0	1	1

(a) 상태 천이 테이블을 상태 다이어그램으로 변환하시오.



(b) Mealy machine 인가 Moore machine 인가?

Mealy machine

[15] Finite State Automata

다음 그림은 $A=(I, S, f, A, s_0)$ 을 나타내는 상태 다이어그램이다.

다음을 구하시오.

(a) 입력 기호 집합 I

$\{0, 1\}$

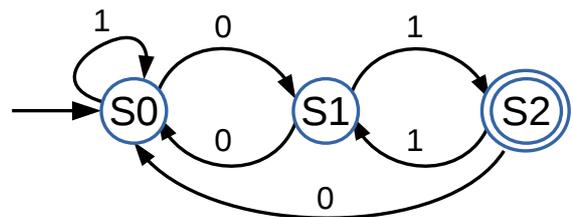
(b) 상태 집합 S

$\{s_0, s_1, s_2\}$

(c) 수용 상태 A

$\{s_2\}$

(d) 다음상태 함수 f 가 들어 있는 상태 천이 테이블을 구하시오.

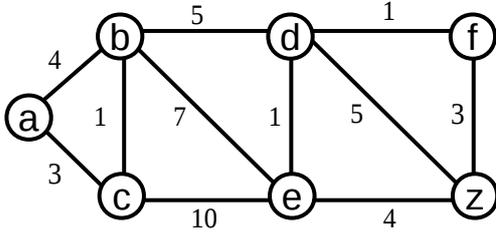


	f	
input	0	1
s_0	s_1	s_0
s_1	s_0	s_2
s_2	s_0	s_1

[16] Euler Cycle

z 로 끝나는 Euler path 나 Euler cycle 을 한 가지만 쓰시오.

cabc ebde zdfz

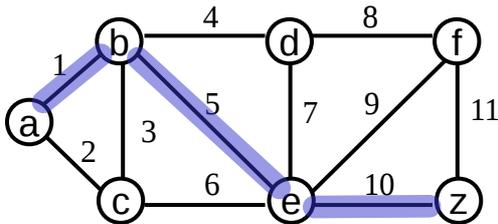


[17] Shortest Path

노드 a 에서 시작하여 노드 z 에서 끝나는 경로중 최소인 경로를 다익스트라 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 최소경로와 최소 경로 값을 쓰시오.

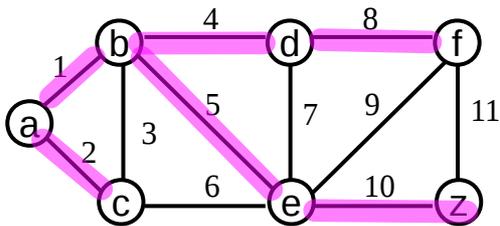
최소경로: 16

최소경로 값: abez



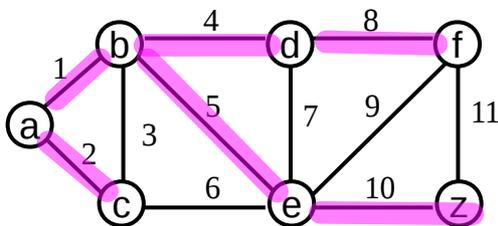
[18] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Borůvka 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



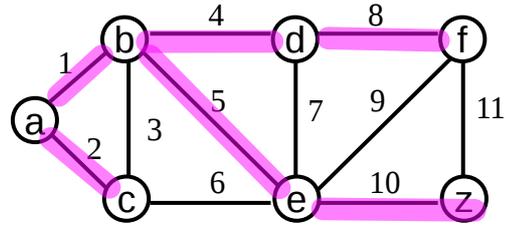
[19] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Kruskal 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



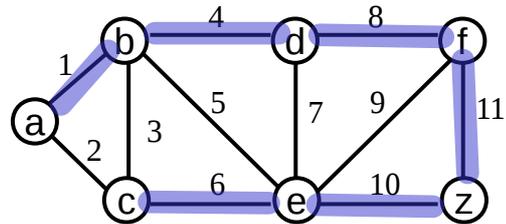
[20] Minimum Spanning Tree

최소 신장 트리를 Prim 알고리즘으로 찾으시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계를 자세히 표시하고 여기에 결과를 쓰시오.



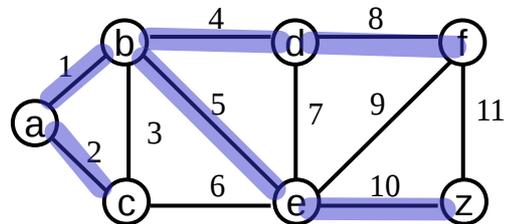
[21] Depth First Search

DFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 stack 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.



[22] Breadth First Search

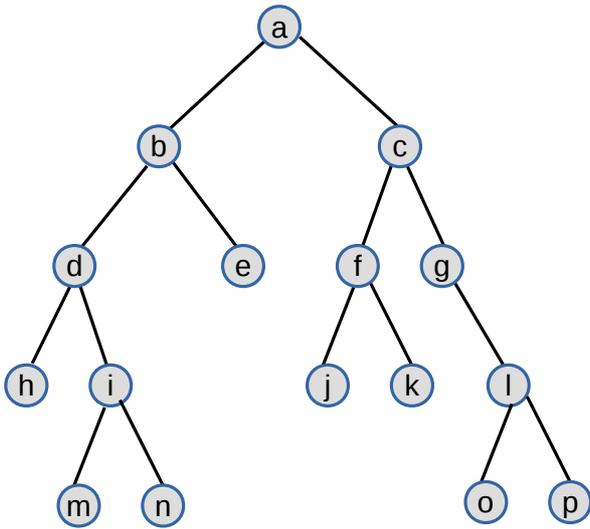
BFS 알고리즘을 사용하여 노드 a 에서 시작하는 Graph Traversal 결과를 구하시오. 뒤에 있는 그림을 사용하여 각 단계의 queue 내용을 자세히 표시하고 여기에 Traversal 결과인 신장 트리를 표시하시오.



[23] Binary Search Tree

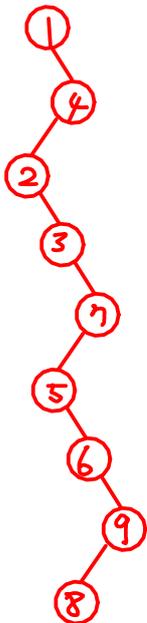
다음 그림은 binary search tree 이고 a,b,c,...는 노드 이름이고 key 값이 아니다.

- (a) 노드 e의 전임자를 구하시오. *b*
- (b) 노드 e의 후임자를 구하시오. *a*
- (c) 노드 j의 전임자를 구하시오. *f*
- (d) 노드 j의 후임자를 구하시오. *a, b*
- (e) 노드 n의 전임자를 구하시오. *i*
- (f) 노드 n의 후임자를 구하시오. *b*
- (g) 노드 b의 전임자를 구하시오. *a*
- (h) 노드 b의 후임자를 구하시오. *c, d, e*



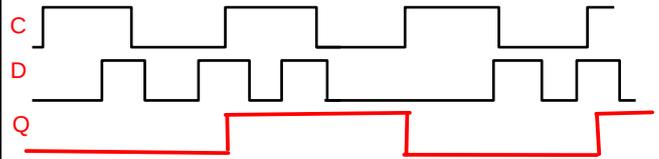
[24] Binary Search Tree

key values 1, 4, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 9, 8의 순으로 insert 함으로써 생성된 binary search tree 를 그리시오.



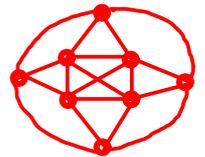
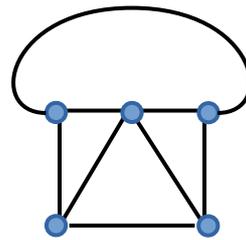
[25] Master Slave D Flip Flop

rising edge D FF 의 clock 과 D input 이 다음과 같을 때 출력 파형을 그리시오.



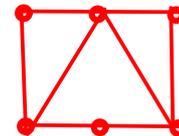
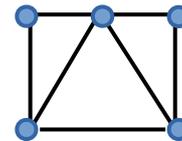
[26] Line Graph

다음 그래프의 line graph 를 구하시오.

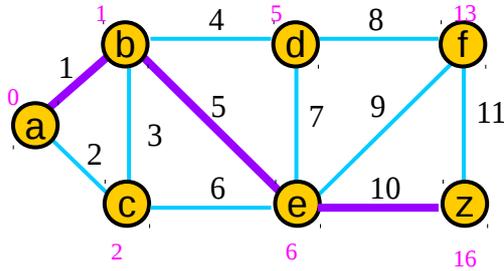
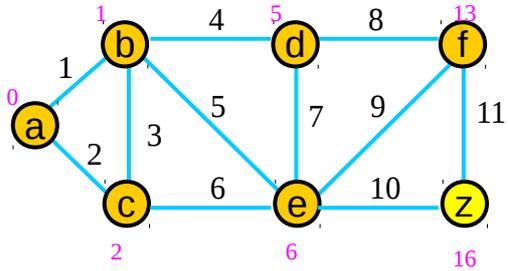
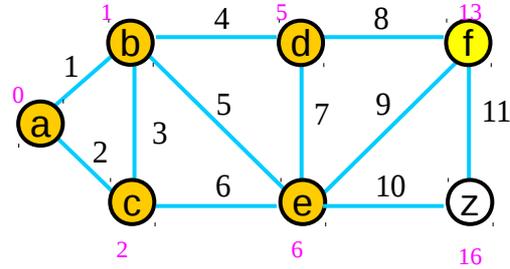
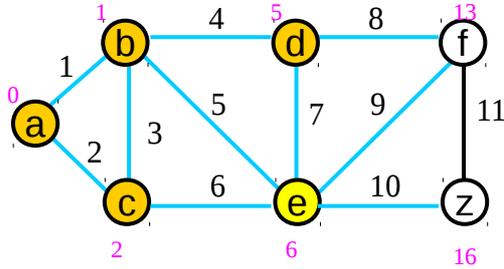
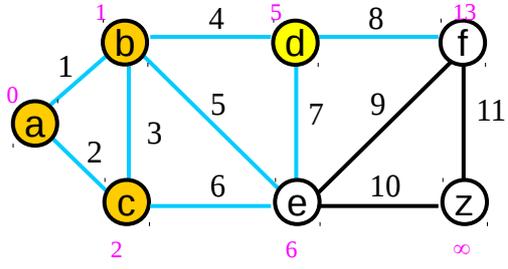
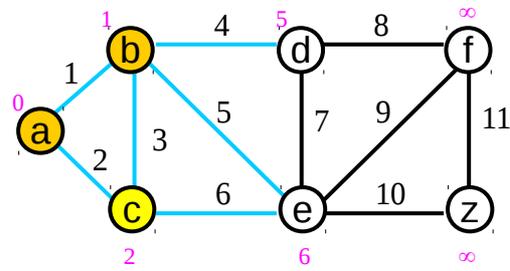
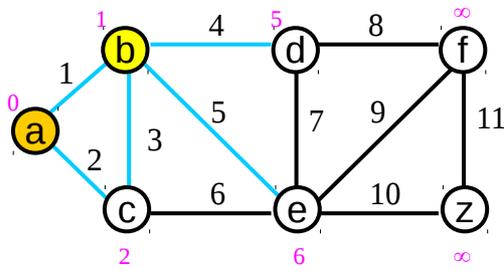
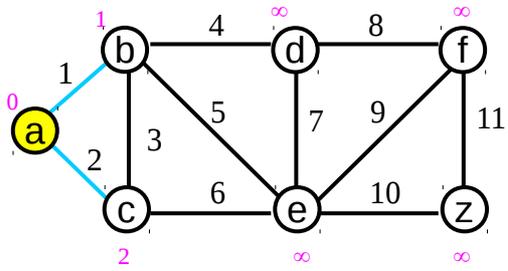


[27] Homeomorphism

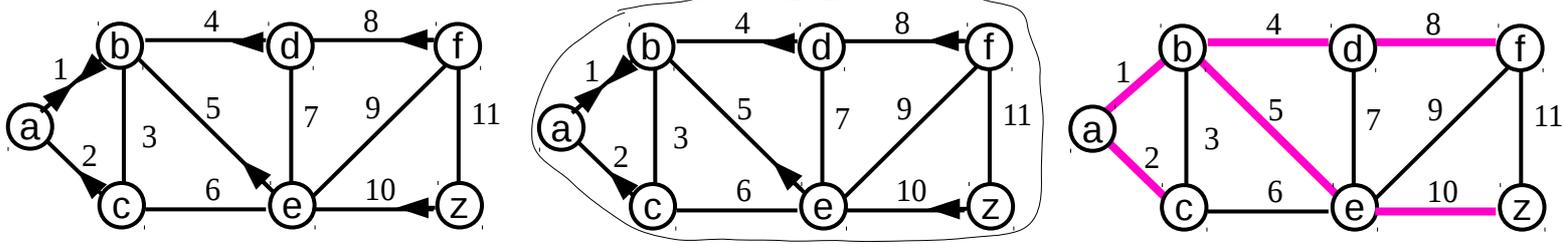
다음 그림과 준동형인 그래프를 그리시오.



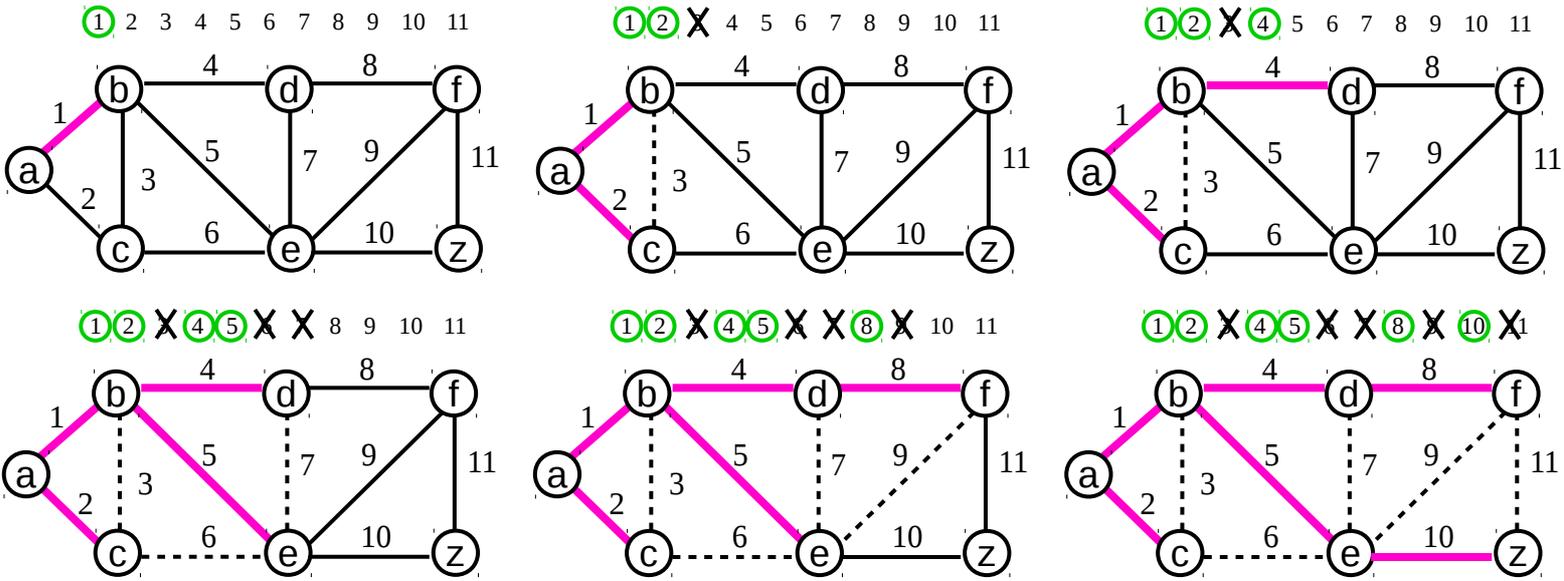
[18] Shortest Path



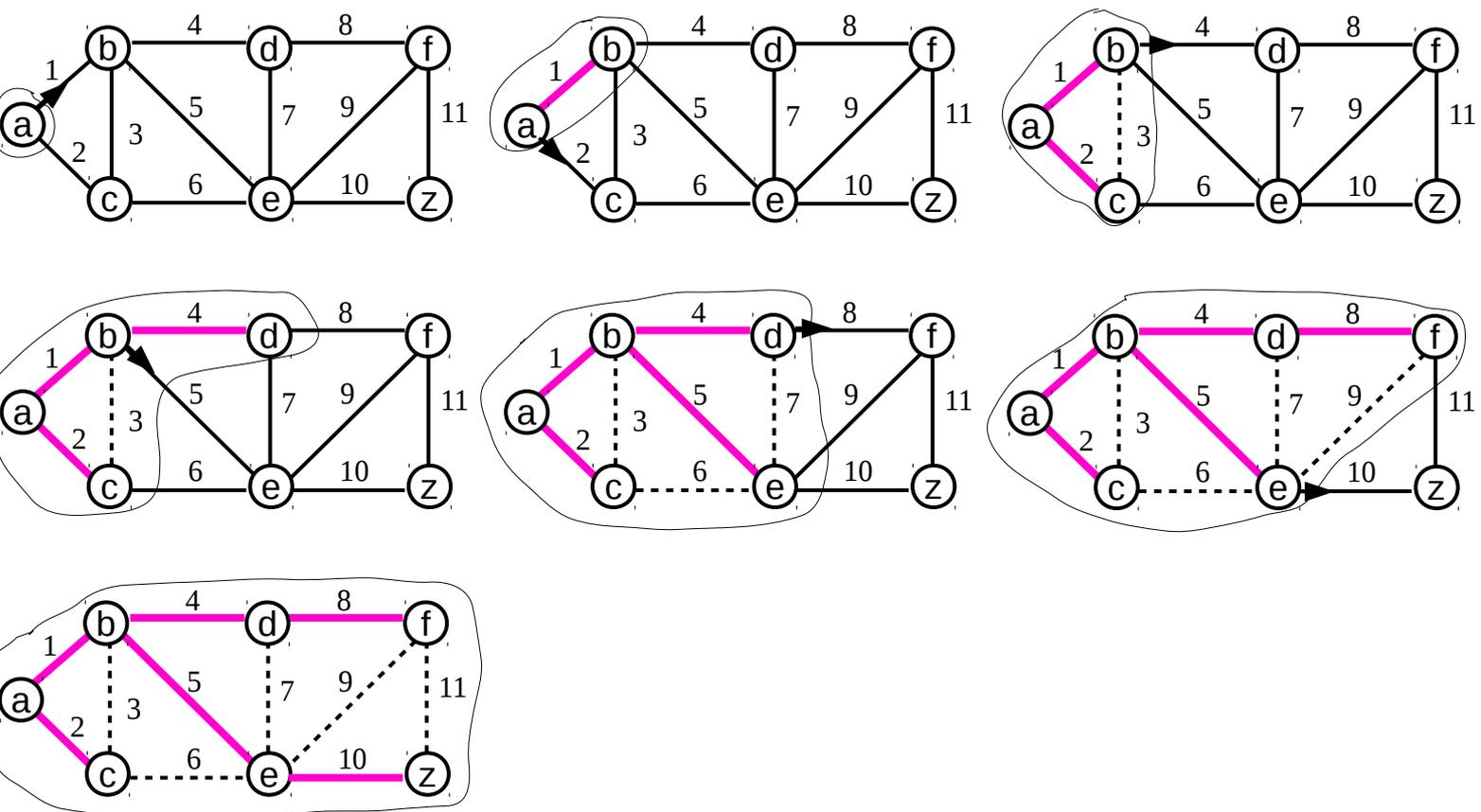
[19] MST Borůvka's Algorithm



[20] MST Kruskal's Algorithm

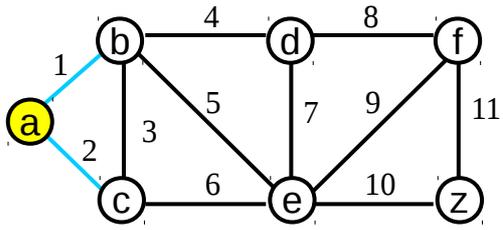


[21] MST Prim's Algorithm

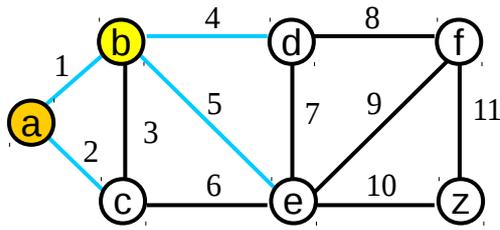


[21] DFS

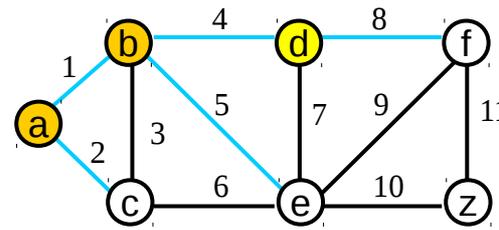
cb



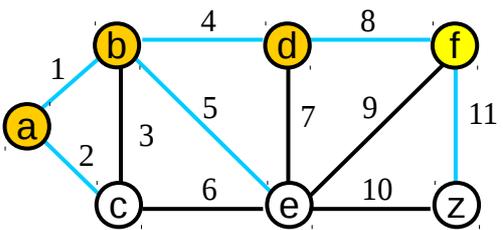
ced



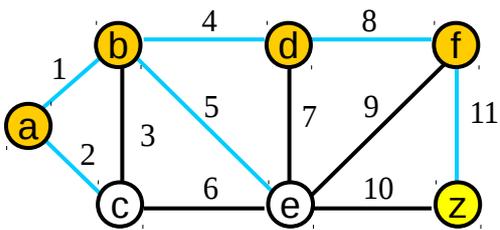
cef



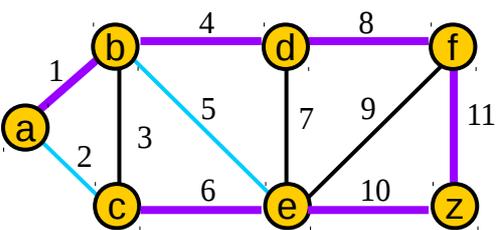
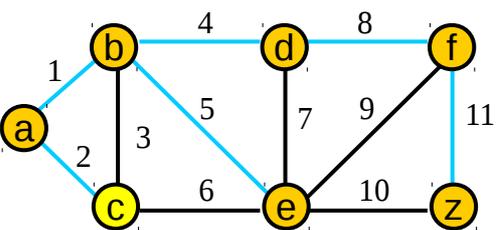
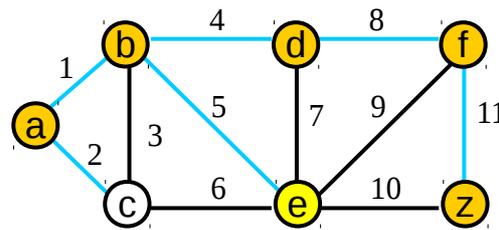
cez



ce

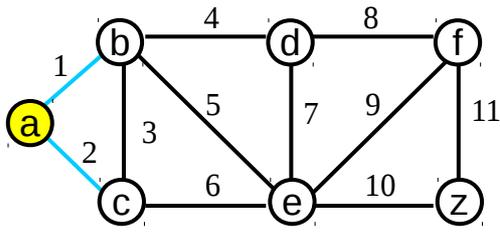


c

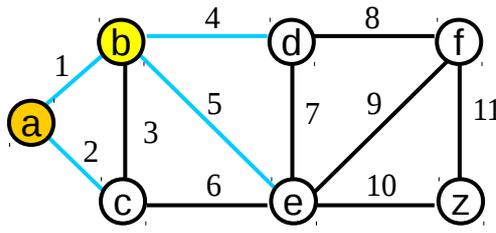


[22] BFS

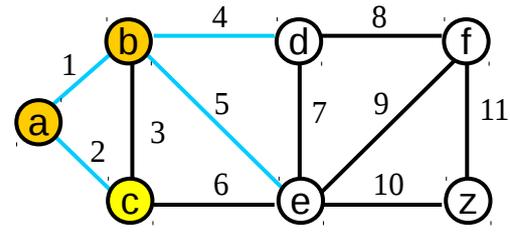
bc



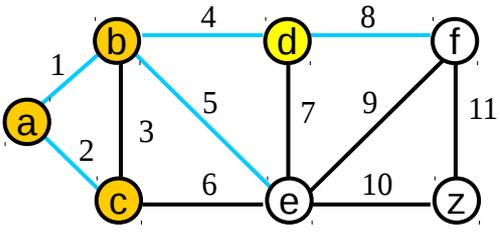
cde



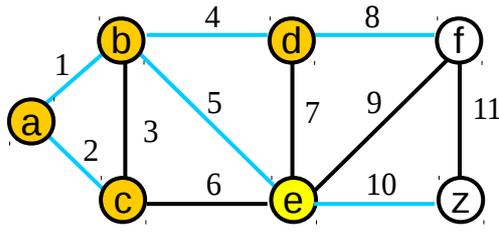
de



ef



fz



z

