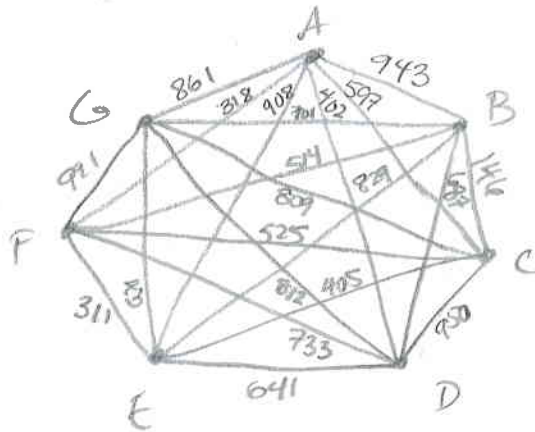


1. Create a graph from the following table of data below. Label the edges with the appropriate weights.

	Appleton	Barber	Cedar	Davis	Evansville	Fargo	Gainor
Appleton	-	943	597	402	908	318	861
Barber	943	-	146	687	829	514	701
Cedar	597	146	-	950	405	525	809
Davis	402	687	829	-	641	733	812
Evansville	908	829	405	641	-	311	43
Fargo	318	514	525	733	311	-	991
Gainor	861	701	809	812	43	991	-

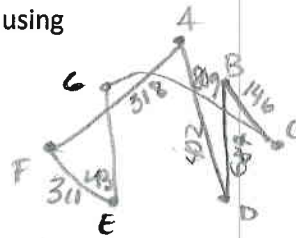


2. Is the graph above complete? If it is, how many unique Hamilton circuits are there? If not, explain why not.

Yes, it is complete

$$\frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{7-1}{2} = \frac{6!}{2} = \frac{720}{2} = 360$$

3. Approximate an optimal Hamilton circuit using
a. Cheapest Link (Sorted Edges)



$$43 + 311 + 318 + 402 + 687 + 146 + 809 = 2716$$

2716

- b. Nearest Neighbor (starting at Fargo).

F-E-G-B-C-A-D-F
 $311 + 43 + 701 + 146 + 597 + 402 + 733 = 2933$

2933