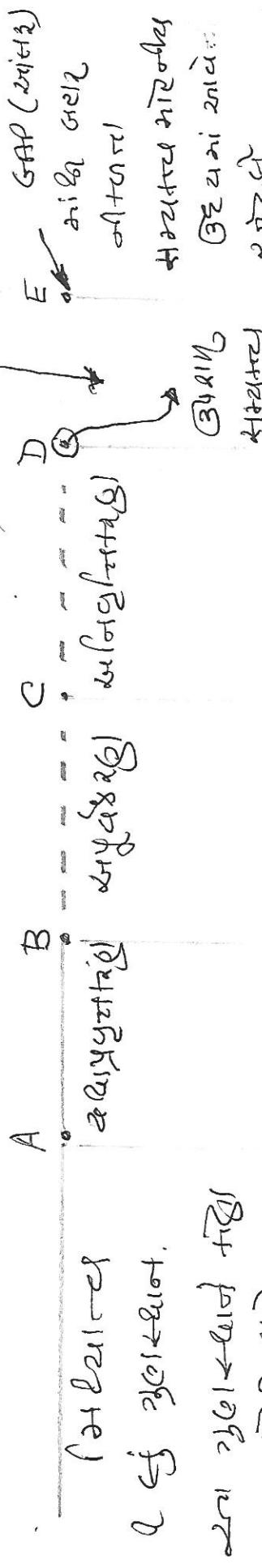


(a)

Graph



A is frontier.

Visited + BFS  
will visit.

(1) Frontier  
for search

(2) Extract first  
node & visit  
Conquer problem  
of (1) if no

(3) Extract first  
node & visit -  
Conquer  
problem  
of (2) if no

(4) Extract first (1), (2), visit (3) & extract  
problem of (3) if no

- (1) Conquer & visit  
problem of (2) if no
- (2) Extract first  
problem of (1) if no
- (3) Extract first 2

E → GAP (visited)  
A → visited  
B → frontier  
C → frontier  
D → frontier  
E → frontier

(3) will visit  
at last.

(4) → (1) of (x)  
visit + BFS +

(3) will visit  
at last.

(3) will visit  
at last.

(2)

Euler's theorem: (1)  $\text{det}(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$  (2)  $\text{adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n & \\ & & & -\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$(4) \quad \text{adj}(A) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) \quad \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

Euler's theorem  $\Rightarrow$  ?

Hilbert

$$\bullet \quad \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$\bullet \quad 3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

Grundlin

$$\bullet \quad \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$\bullet \quad 3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

Euler's theorem  $\cdot \delta$  adjointon  $\quad 2 \leftarrow \text{adj} \quad \text{adj} \quad \text{adj}$

$$\bullet \quad 3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

Hilbert

$$2C - G = \boxed{24}$$

Gesetz

$$2C - G = \boxed{24}$$

Gesetz

$$\bullet \quad \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$\bullet \quad 3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$\bullet \quad 3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

$$G + 2C = \boxed{2C}$$

$$2C - G = \boxed{2C}$$

$$G + \boxed{2C} = \boxed{3C}$$

$$\text{adj}$$

$$3 - \epsilon \text{ adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$$

Grundlin

યોગી: એકાદિનિક બેલિન વિના, પ્રાથમિક વિના કે દૂર વિના

સોન્ન (સુવિનિતિની બેલિન) આપણા માટે આપણા બેલિન કે આપણા હતી હતી?

બેલિનિયનું જીવન

બેલિનિયનું જીવન આપણા વિના વિના પર કે આપણા વિના વિના વિના વિના

બેલિનિયનું જીવન

બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન)

બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન)

બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન) બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન)

બેલિનિયનું જીવન (બેલિનિયનું જીવન)

②

## Binary search tree



$A \rightarrow B$  signified (transfer)

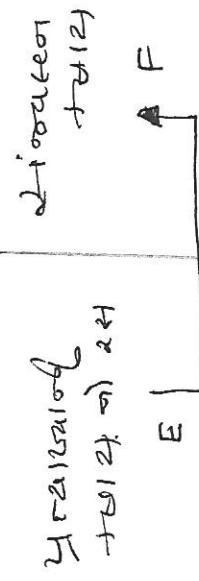
to place  
fuller

$A \rightarrow D$  signified (transfer)

empty root

but can still add on either side  
of either node.

but can still add on either side  
of either node.



$E \rightarrow F$  signified here used

to remove or  
empty

$E \rightarrow H$  signified here used

but can still add on either side  
of either node.

but can still add on either side  
of either node.

$G \rightarrow$  general +

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(1) Wish Request: Request to perform work.

The word wish request of performing work like "I wish you to do my work".  
It is used to ask for help or service from another person.  
Ex. I. Please call me after you have finished your work.  
II. Please help me with my work.

(2) Request: Asking someone to do something.

(3) Offer: Offer something.

(4) Promise: Promise something to someone.

(5) Refusing: Refusing something offered by someone.  
Example: "Sir, I would like to help you." "No, thank you."

"Sir, I would like to help you." "No, thank you."  
In this sentence, "No, thank you" is used to refuse the offer.  
So, we can say that "No, thank you" is used to refuse an offer.  
In this sentence, "No, thank you" is used to refuse the offer.  
So, we can say that "No, thank you" is used to refuse an offer.