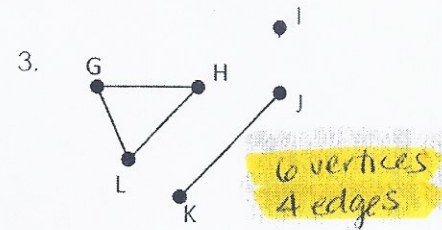
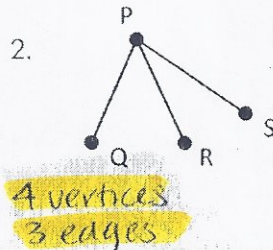
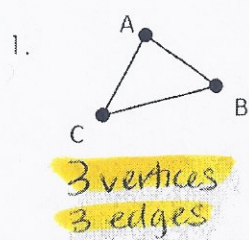


Name _____

Date _____

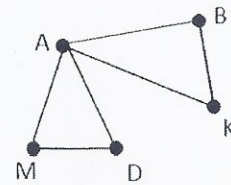
Determine the number of vertices and edges in the vertex-edge graph.



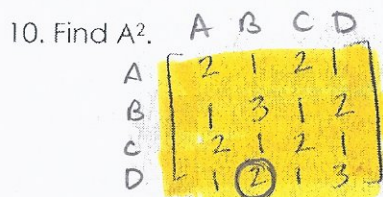
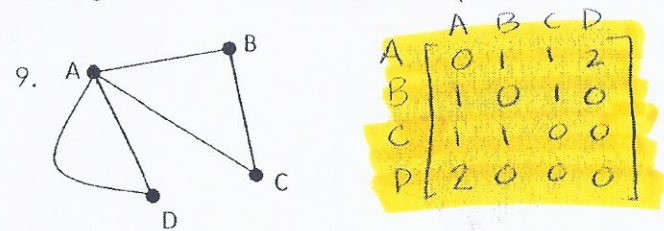
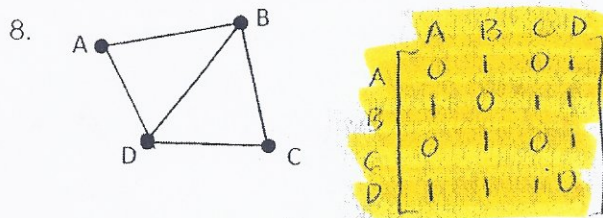
The graph at the right represents five people at a party: Allerie (A), Beth (B), Kathryn (K), Melissa (M), and Dave (D). An edge connecting two vertices indicates that those two people had a conversation during the party.

Determine whether the statement is true or false:

- 4. Allerie had a conversation with everyone. **true**
- 5. Beth had a conversation with 3 different people. **false**
- 6. Melissa had a conversation with 2 different people. **true**
- 7. Kathryn had a conversation with Dave. **false**



Each vertex-edge graph represents a rest stop in a national park. An edge connecting the two vertices indicates the rest stops are connected by a hiking trail. Write a matrix that represents the vertex-edge graphs.



12. Using 2 paths, how many ways are there to get from D to B?

2 ways

13. Using 3 paths, how many ways are there to get from A to B?

7 ways

An airline serves four cities, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Macon. There are flights between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon, Birmingham and Chattanooga, & Birmingham and Macon.

14. Draw a vertex-edge graph to represent this situation.



15. Write a matrix, A, that represents the vertex-edge graph.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} & A & B & C & M \\ A & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ B & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ C & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ M & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

16. Use the matrix in #15 to calculate A^2 .

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} & C & M \\ C & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ M & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ C & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ M & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

17. Using two flights, how many ways can you get from Chattanooga to Macon? List the ways.

2 ways
 Chatt → Birmingham → Macon
 Chatt → Atlanta → Macon

Find the area of the triangle with the following vertices:

18. $(-1, 2), (3, -1), (2, -3)$

$$\pm \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}(-11)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{11}{2}} = 5.5$$

19. $(\frac{1}{2}, 3), (-3, -1), (3, \frac{1}{2})$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}(18.75)$$

$$= \boxed{9.375} \text{ or } 15/8$$

Solve the following systems:

20. $2x + 3y = 0$
 $5x + 7y = -1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A B

$$A^{-1} \cdot B$$

$$\boxed{(-3, 2)}$$

21. $3x + 6y + z = 3$
 $x + 3y + z = 3$
 $3x + y - 2z = -5$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A B

$$\boxed{(3, -2, 6)} \quad A^{-1} \cdot B$$

22. No Soln.

23. $(2z+1, z, z)$