2.18 - Give an example.

2.21 - Work it out.

2.22 - Build a new digraph \( \tilde{G} = (\tilde{V}, \tilde{E}) \), where \( \tilde{V} \) has vertices \( R, S, \) and all other vertices \( \tilde{V} = V \setminus \{R, S\} \). If \( u, w \in \tilde{V} \), then \( uw \in \tilde{E} \) if there exists an edge from some vertex \( r \) to \( u \). Then \( \tilde{E} \) is the minimum of \( E \).

Do the same construction for all edges involving vertices \( R, S, R, U, S, \) and \( U, V \).

Now find the minimal path in \( G \) from \( R \) to \( S \).

2.23 - If \( u, v \) incident to the following two edges:

\[ \text{cow} \] \[ \text{cow} \]

Then delete \( w \) and make

\[ \text{cow} \]

\[ \text{cow} + \text{cow} = \text{cow + cow} \]

2.24 - If \( w \) incident to the following two edges:

\[ \text{cow} \]

Delete \( w \) and make

\[ \text{cow} \]

\[ \text{cow} + \text{cow} = \text{cow + cow} \]
Put the following acyclic graph:

A cycle graph on $n+1$ vertices with $n+1$ edges are:

where $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$.

$2.2.2$ odd edges can $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta$. To

$2.3.4 \gamma \beta \alpha \delta$. To

$2.4.0$