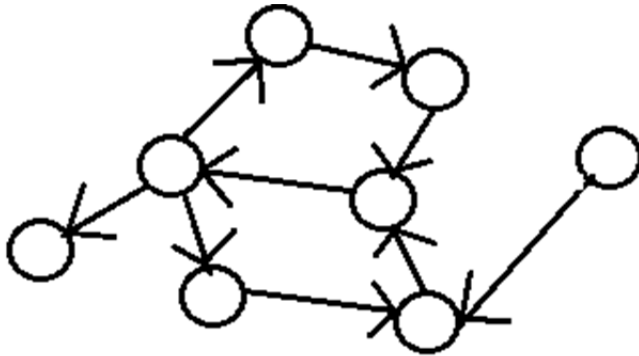


Describe an algorithm to accept as input a positive integer $\lambda \geq 3$ and an adjacency array E of a directed graph,

$$E[i, j] = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v_i v_j \in E \\ 0, & \text{if } v_i v_j \notin E \end{cases}$$

which will return the number of cycles of length exactly λ in the graph. Your algorithm should work in time $O(\lambda n^3)$. So, for example, your algorithm would return 2 for $\lambda = 4$ and digraph



SOLUTION: $A \leftarrow I$ $O(n^2)$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** λ **do** $A \leftarrow A * E$ $O(\lambda n^3)$

$NumCycles \leftarrow 0$ $O(1)$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**

$NumCycles \leftarrow NumCycles + A[i, i]$ $\Theta(n)$

return $NumCycles / \lambda$ $O(1)$

We note that each cycle is counted λ times, once for starting at each vertex on the cycle.