1. Let $G$ be a connected undirected graph. Suppose we start with two coins on two arbitrarily chosen vertices of $G$. At every step, each coin must move to an adjacent vertex. Describe and analyze an algorithm that given $G$ and starting vertices $s, t$ (which may or may not be distinct) correctly decides whether the game can reach a configuration where both coins are on the same vertex. Can you think of an instance where the desired configuration is not reachable?

*Hint: Form a graph, but NOT the one you are given.*

2. Let $G = (V, E)$ be an undirected graph. Describe a linear-time ($O(m + n)$ time) algorithm that given $G$ finds a cycle in $G$ or reports that there is none. Describe an algorithm that finds 2 distinct cycles in $G$ or reports that $G$ does not have them.

3. *Snakes and Ladders* is a classic board game, originating in India no later than the 16th century. The board consists of an $n \times n$ grid of squares, numbered consecutively from 1 to $n^2$, starting in the bottom left corner and proceeding row by row from bottom to top, with rows alternating to the left and right. Certain pairs of squares, always in different rows, are connected by either snakes (leading down) or ladders (leading up). Each square can be an endpoint of at most one snake or ladder.

You start with a token in cell 1, in the bottom left corner. In each move, you advance your token up to $k$ positions, for some fixed constant $k$ (typically 6). If the token ends the move at the top end of a snake, you must slide the token down to the bottom of that snake. If the token ends the move at the bottom end of a ladder, you may move the token up to the top of that ladder.

Describe and analyze an algorithm to compute the smallest number of moves required for the token to reach the last square of the grid.
Figure 1: A typical Snakes and Ladders board. Upward straight arrows are ladders; downward wavy arrows are snakes.