Problem 1. Write a python function that takes in two numpy arrays (matrices) as inputs and returns the matrix-matrix product if possible. If the matrix-matrix product is not possible, your function should print "these matrices are not compatible for matrix-matrix multiplication". Code this up first in jupyter notebooks and once you are happy with your answer, please write your function below.

```
# Solution to problem 4 - matrix multiplication from scratch
def matmul(mat1, mat2):
   n = np.shape(mat1)[0]
   m = np.shape(mat1)[1]
   m2 = np.shape(mat2)[0]
   p = np.shape(mat2)[1]
   #check if matrices are compatible for matrix-matrix multiplication
       print("these matrices are not compatible for matrix-matrix multiplication")
        return
   out = np.zeros((n,p))
   #compute matrix-matrix multiplication
   for i in range(n):
       for j in range(p):
           #compute dot product
            s = 0
           for k in range(m):
                s = s + mat1[i][k]*mat2[k][j]
           out[i][j] = s
   return out
```

Problem 2. Write a function that takes in an adjacency list (in the form of a python dictionary) of a network and outputs the adjacency matrix of that network. Write your pseudocode first, code it up, then include both the pseudocode and the actual code below.

```
# Write a function that takes in an adjacency list of a network and outputs the adjacency matrix
def AdjListToMat(adjList):
   defList = {}
   i = 0
   #give all elements of the adjacency list a number label
    for item in adjList:
       defList[item] = i
       i = i + 1
    #initialize adjacency matrix
    A = np.zeros((i, i))
    #loop through each edge and fill in the edge weight into the appropriate spot in A
    for item in adjList:
       for destinations in adjList[item]:
           idx1 = defList[item]
           idx2 = defList[destinations[0]]
           A[idx1][idx2] = destinations[1]
    return A
```