CS 225

Data Structures

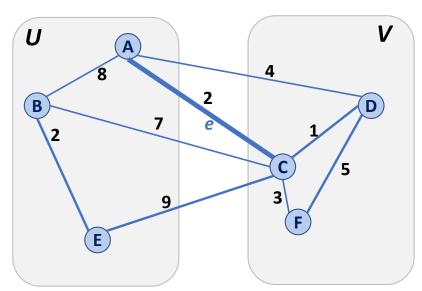
April 22 — Prim's Algorihtm Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider, Craig Zilles

Partition Property

Consider an arbitrary partition of the vertices on **G** into two subsets **U** and **V**.

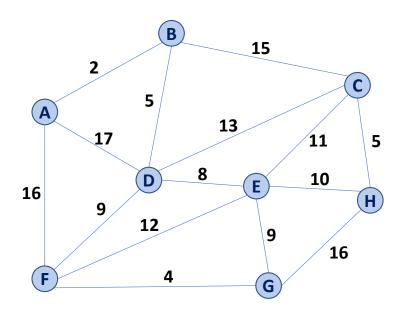
Let **e** be an edge of minimum weight across the partition.

Then **e** is part of some minimum spanning tree.

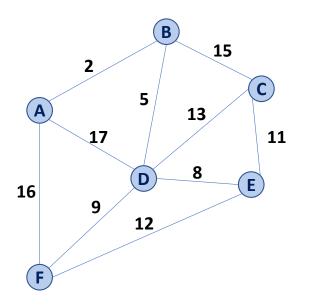


Partition Property

The partition property suggests an algorithm:



Prim's Algorithm



```
PrimMST(G, s):
     Input: G, Graph;
             s, vertex in G, starting vertex
     Output: T, a minimum spanning tree (MST) of G
     foreach (Vertex v : G):
       d[v] = +inf
       p[v] = NULL
     d[s] = 0
10
                       // min distance, defined by d[v]
11
     PriorityQueue Q
12
     Q.buildHeap(G.vertices())
13
                        // "labeled set"
     Graph T
14
15
     repeat n times:
16
       Vertex m = Q.removeMin()
17
       T.add(m)
       foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of m not in T):
18
19
          if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
20
           d[v] = cost(v, m)
21
           m = [v]q
22
23
     return T
```

Prim's Algorithm

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            d[v] = cost(v, m)
22
           p[v] = m
```

	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Неар		
Unsorted Array		

Prim's Algorithm

Prim's Algorithm Sparse Graph:

Dense Graph:

```
PrimMST(G, s):
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          if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
            d[v] = cost(v, m)
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           p[v] = m
```

	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Неар	O(n ² + m lg(n))	O(n lg(n) + m lg(n))
Unsorted Array	O(n²)	O(n²)

MST Algorithm Runtime:

- Kruskal's Algorithm:
 - $O(n + m \lg(n))$

Prim's Algorithm:

 $O(n \lg(n) + m \lg(n))$

 What must be true about the connectivity of a graph when running an MST algorithm?

• How does n and m relate?

MST Algorithm Runtime:

- Kruskal's Algorithm:
 - $O(n + m \lg(n))$

Prim's Algorithm:

 $O(n \lg(n) + m \lg(n))$

Suppose I have a new heap:

	Binary Heap	Fibonacci Heap
Remove Min	O(lg(n))	O(lg(n))
Decrease Key	O(lg(n))	O(1)*

What's the updated running time?

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     foreach (Vertex v : G):
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     PriorityQueue Q // min distance, defined by d[v]
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     Q.buildHeap(G.vertices())
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       foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of m not in T):
18
          if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
19
20
           d[v] = cost(v, m)
21
           p[v] = m
```

Final Big-O MST Algorithm Runtimes:

Kruskal's Algorithm:O(m lg(n))

Prim's Algorithm:

 $O(n \lg(n) + m)$

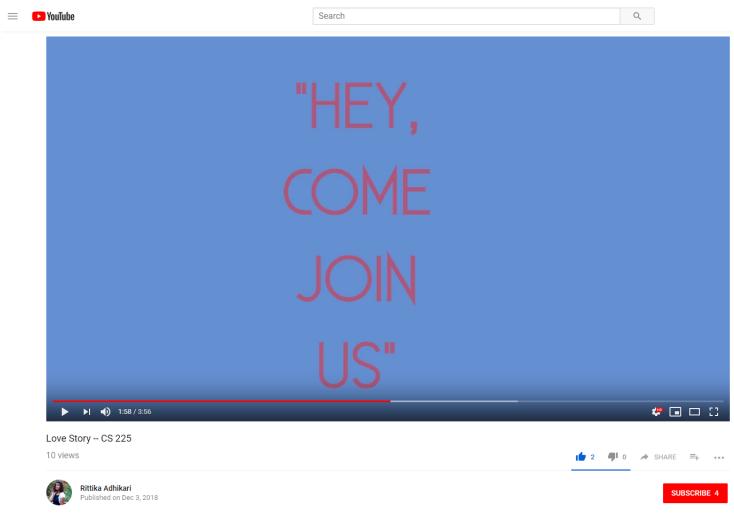
End of Semester Logistics

Lab: Your final CS 225 lab is this week.

Final Exam: Final exams start on Reading Day (May. 2)

- Final is [One Theory Exam] + [One Programming Exam] together in a single exam.
- Time: 3 hours

Grades: There will be an April grade update posted this week with all grades up until now.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ug1fr ID s

CAs



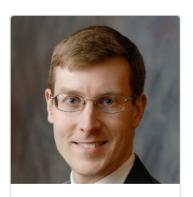
CS 225 Lectures Assignments Exams Notes Resources Course Info

Instructors



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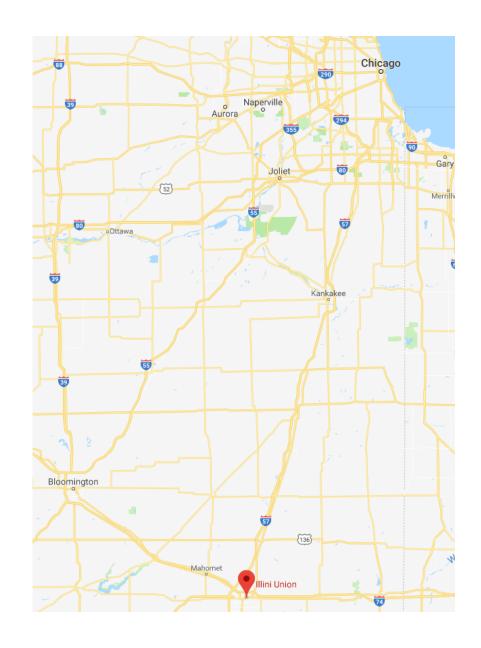
zilles

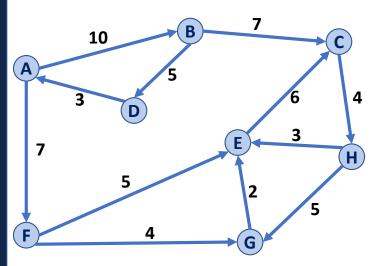


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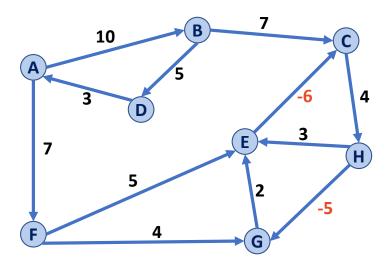
Shortest Path



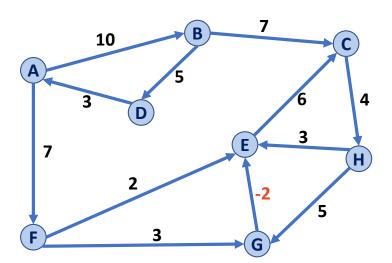


```
DijkstraSSSP(G, s):
     foreach (Vertex v : G):
       d[v] = +inf
      p[v] = NULL
     d[s] = 0
10
     PriorityQueue Q // min distance, defined by d[v]
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     Q.buildHeap(G.vertices())
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     Graph T
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     repeat n times:
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       Vertex u = Q.removeMin()
       T.add(u)
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       foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of u not in T):
18
19
              < d[v]:
20
           d[v] =
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           p[v] = m
```

What about negative weight cycles?



What about negative weight edges, without negative weight cycles?



What is the running time?

```
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