

Exercise 1

It's trivial that T is a subgraph of G , and T_c is a subgraph of G_c .

So for two vertices u, v , if u, v are connected in T_c , they are must connected in G_c , because T_c is a subgraph of G_c .

If u, v are not connected in T_c , they are not connected in G_c . A simple proof: because T is a minimum spanning tree of G , so all vertices are connected in T . If u, v are not connected in T_c , there is at least an edge that connect u and v which weights bigger than c . Assume u, v are connected in G_c , then there is an path to connect u and v that every edge's weight is less or equal to c . So we can find a tree that is a spanning tree of G , which has smaller weight than T . But T is the MST, so it is a contradiction.

So T_c and G_c have exactly the same connected components.

Exercise 2

Considering the Kruskal's algorithm, all MSTs have $n - 1$ edges, and have same amount of edges with weight 1, weight 2, , weight c . So all T_c have same amount of edges, that $m_c(T) = m_c(T')$.

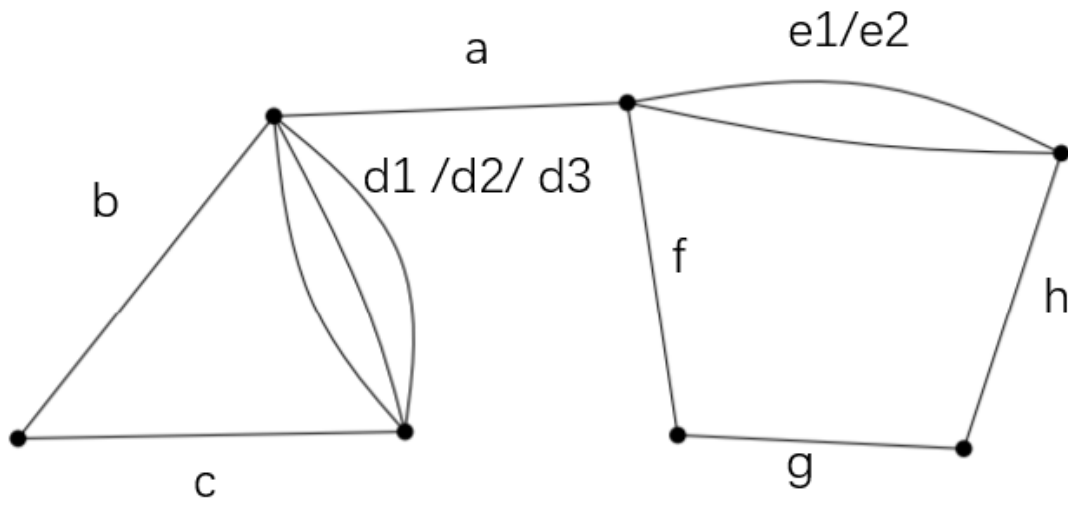
Exercise 3

Considering the Kruskal's algorithm, each time we choose edge of fixed weight and cycle $n - 1$ times. Because no two of edges have same weight, what we choose is determinate and unique. So there is exactly one MST.

Exercise 4

The multigraph is showed in figure with labeled.

Because we want a spanning tree, so edge a is a must, and choose two edges of b, c, d , three edges of e, f, g, h . And we have three choices in d , two choices in e , so we have $(2 * 3 + 1) * (3 * 2 + 1) = 49$ spanning trees.



Exercise 5

Let T be a minimum spanning tree of G .

By exercise 2, we know that the connectivity of T_c is uniquely determined.

The overall algorithm can be obtained by making a little modification to the Kruskal's Algorithm.

1. Sort all edges in the graph.
2. Traverse the sorted edges and group them together for the same edge weight w .
3. Calculate the number of spanning trees with the weight of w , and multiply the answer by this number. Then go to step 2.