

## 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 must be 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  $G$ , all vertices are connected in  $T$ . If  $u, v$  are not connected in  $T_c$ , then there is at least an edge connecting  $u$  and  $v$  which has a weight greater than  $c$ . Assuming  $u, v$  are connected in  $G_c$ , then there is a path connecting  $u$  and  $v$  such that every edge weight is less or equal to  $c$ . So we can find a tree that is a spanning tree of  $G$ , which has a weight less 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 number of edges with weight 1, weight 2,  $\dots$ , weight  $c$ . Therefore, all  $T_c$  have the same number of edges, namely  $m_c(T) = m_c(T')$ .

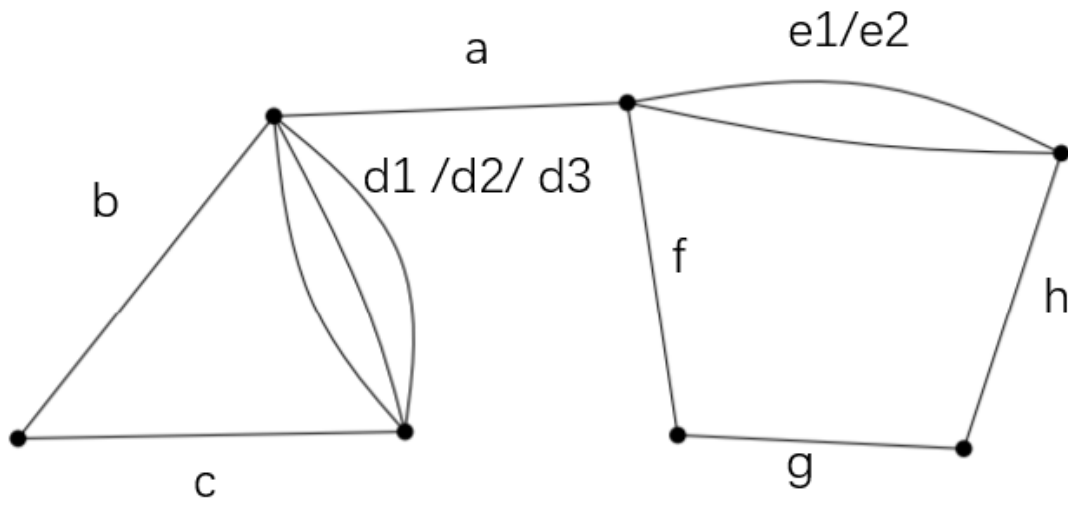
## Exercise 3

Considering the Kruskal's algorithm, each time we choose edges of fixed weight and loop  $n - 1$  times. Since no two of edges have the same weight, what we choose is deterministic and unique. Therefore, there is exactly one MST.

## Exercise 4

The multigraph is showed in figure with labeled.

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