Homework #3 CS 217 @ SJTU Prof. Dominik Scheder TA. Tang Shuyang **Coffee Automaton** 

ACM Class, Zhiyuan College, SJTU Due Date: September 30, 2019 Submit Date: September 30, 2019

#### 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, ...., weight c. Therefore, all  $T_c$  have the same number of edges, namely  $m_c(T) = m_c(T')$ .

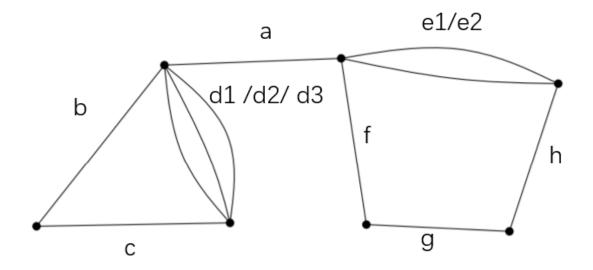
#### Exercise 3

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  ${\cal T}_c$  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.