Tutorial 6

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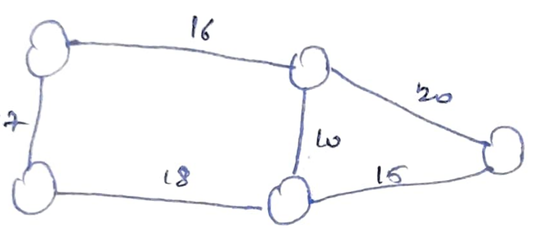
Sem – 4

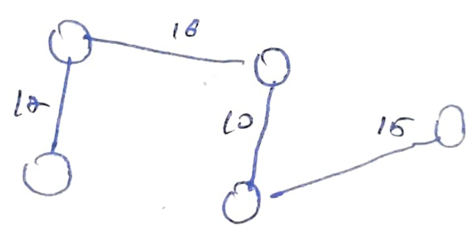
Ans 1 Minimum Spanning tree

A Spanning tree of an undirect graph is a sub graph that is a tree & joined by all vertices. One of those trees which has minimum total cost would be its minimum spanning tree.

eg :-



Minimum Cost spanning tree →



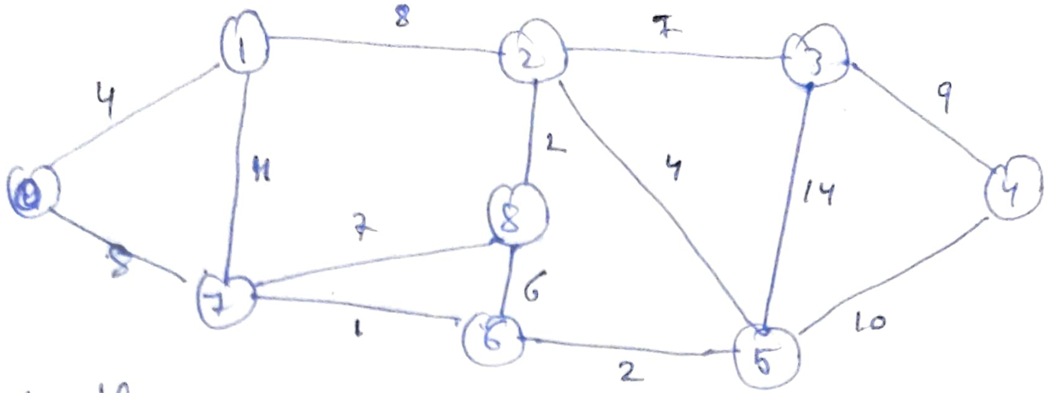
* Applications of MST :-

→ It has direct applications in the design of network including computer networks, telecommunication networks, transportation networks etc.

Ans 2

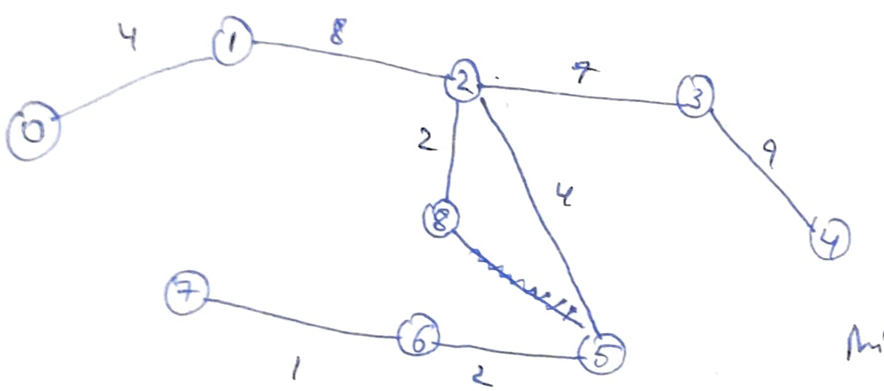
	Prim's Algo.	Kruskal's Algo	Dijikstra's Algo.	Bellman ford Algo
T.C.	$O(V^2)$	$O(E \log V)$	$O(V+E\log V)$	$O(VE)$
S.C.	$O(V+E)$	$O(\|E\|+\|V\|)$	$O(V^2)$	$O(V^2)$

Ans 3



Prim's Algo

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\boxed{0}$	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
	$\boxed{4}$	$\boxed{8}$	$\boxed{7}$				8	
				~~10~~	$\boxed{4}$	~~8~~	~~7~~	$\boxed{2}$
				$\boxed{9}$		$\boxed{2}$	$\boxed{1}$	



Min weight = 37

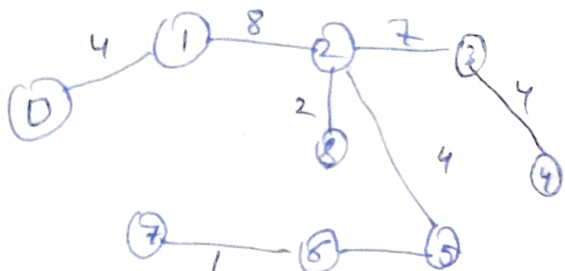
Parent →

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-1	~~-1~~	~~-1~~	~~-1~~	-1	~~-1~~	~~-1~~	~~-1~~	~~-1~~
	0	1	2		2		~~0~~	2
				~~8~~		~~8~~	~~8~~	
				3		5	6	

Parent :→ -1 0 1 2 3 2 5 6 2

Kruskals Algo :-

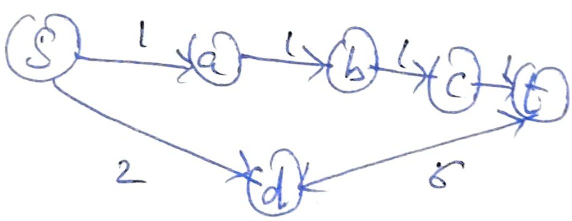
u	v	w	
7	6	1	✓
6	5	2	✓
2	8	2	✓
2	5	4	✓
0	1	4	✓
8	6	6	✗
7	8	7	✓
2	3	7	✓
1	2	8	✓
0	7	8	✗
3	4	9	✓
5	4	10	✗
1	7	11	✗
3	5	14	✗



Min. weight = 37

Ans 4 (i) if 10 units is added to each edge, the overall weight of the path may change.

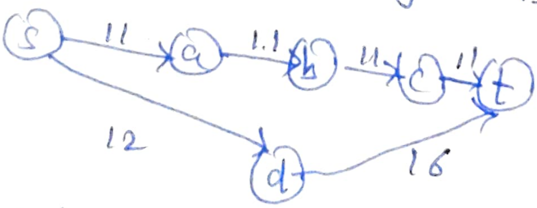
eg :-



Shortest path → s → a → b → c → t

weight . 1+1+1+1 → $\underline{4}$

Now if 10 unit weight is added to each edge :-

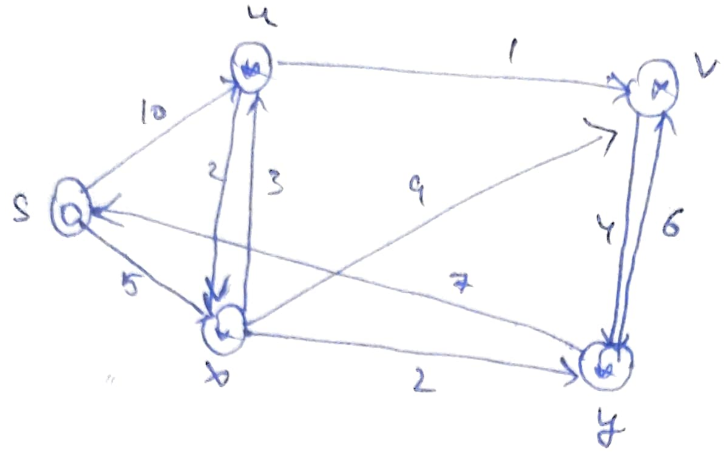


Shortest path changes → s → d → t

$\underline{\text{weight} = 28}$

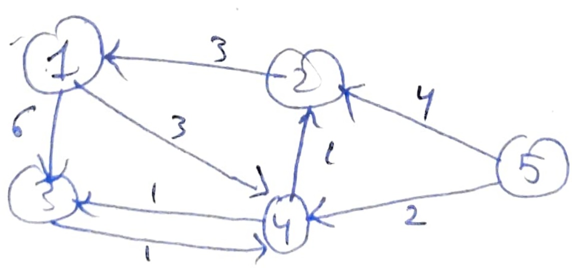
(ii) Multiplying the weight of each edge by 10 will have no impact on the shortest path. (4)

Ans 5



s	u	v	x	y
0	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	10	∞	5	∞
0	10	11	5	∞
0	16	11	5	∞
		11	5	7

Ans 6 All pair shortest path algo - floyd warshall



$$
\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\
\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & 4 & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

$$A^1 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 5 & \infty & 4 & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$A^0[2,3] = \infty$

$A^0[2,1] + A^0[1,3] = 3+6 = 9$

$9 < \infty$

Similarily, $A^0[2,4] = \infty$

$A^0[2,1] + A^0[1,4] = 3+3 = 6$

$A^0[2,5] = \infty$

$A^0[2,1] + A^0[1,5] = 3+\infty$

$$A^2 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 5 & 7 & 4 & 13 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$A^1[1,3] = 6$

$A^1[1,2] + A^1[2,3] = \infty + 9$

$6 < \infty + 9$

$$A^3 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 5 & 7 & 4 & 13 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 3 & \infty \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 7 & 6 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 3 & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 5 & 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A^5 = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 3 & \infty \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 7 & 6 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 3 & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 5 & 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$