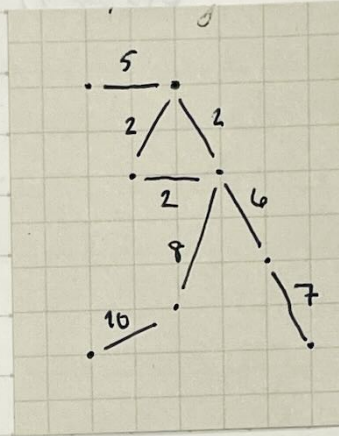
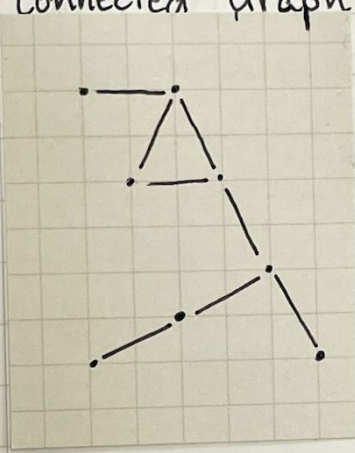


Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

Connected Graph



- May or may not be unique
- Have unique weights — unique solution
- Minimum weight subgraph in which all nodes are connected

Basic Idea

- Let the solution set $A = \{\}$ (solution set of edges) while A is not a MST
- Find an edge (u, v) that is safe for A
 $A = A \cup (u, v)$ (A equals A union edge (u, v))

How To Find A "Safe Edge"?

↳ Two methods — two algorithms

Finding A Safe Edge (Think of bipartite)

- A cut $(S, V-S)$ is a partition into disjoint sets $S, V-S$
- Any edge (u, v) either cross cut or respect cut
 - A cut respects 'A' if no edge in 'A' crosses the cut
 - An edge is a light edge if it cross cuts with minimum weight

Greedy Algorithms

- Kruskal's $O(E \lg V)$
 - Prims $O(E \lg V)$
- $\hookrightarrow O(V^2)$ - Adjacency Matrix
 $\hookrightarrow O(E + \lg V)$ - Fibonacci Heap
- PQ assign. as "implemented by us"
 \hookrightarrow bin heap + Adjacency List
- useful info.

Kruskal's Algorithm

- Requires a disjoint set (union find) data structure

$A = \{\}$

Disjoint Set ds;

* This is for weighted, undirected graphs

for each node $v \in V$

ds.MakeSet(v);

sort E in increasing order

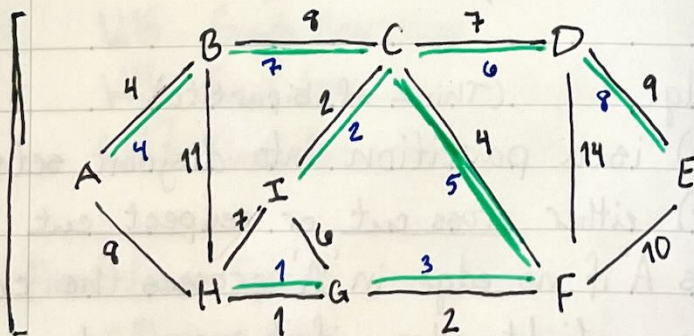
for each edge (u, v) from the sort (in order)

if ($\text{FindSet}(u) \neq \text{FindSet}(v)$)

$A = A \cup (u, v)$ // Add an edge (u, v) to set A (solution set)

ds.union(u, v)

Example Graph



* Didn't add/union nodes

$I \rightarrow G, H \rightarrow I$, & etc. because they are already in the set

Total Cost MST: 37

Prims Algorithm (Prims(G))

- Take a starting node
- Use a minimum (distance) priority queue behind the scenes

Prims (graph G, vertex S)

for each vertex v in V {

$d[v] = \infty$; // distance

$p[v] = \emptyset$; // parent

PQ.insert(v); // indexed by distance

}

PQ.decreaseKey($S, 0$); // start node distance at zero

$d[S] = 0$; // zero

while (!PQ.empty())

$u = \text{PQ.extractMin}()$;

for each node $v \in \text{adjacencyList}[u]$;

if (PQ.contains(v) && $\text{weight}(u, v) < d[v]$)

$p[v] = u$;

$d[v] = \text{weight}(u, v)$;

PQ.decreaseKey($v, d[v]$);

}

Start

C 0

i

f

g

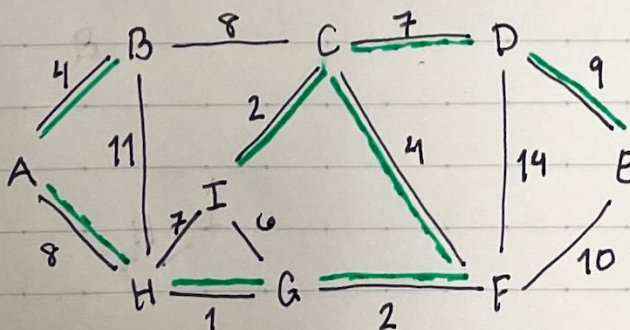
h

d

a

b

e



Start at C

PQ: $\begin{matrix} d & 4 & 7 & 9 & 14 & 10 & 2 & 7 & 6 \end{matrix}$

Total Cost: 37