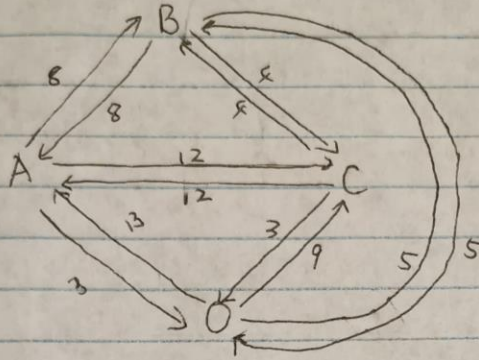


57MATH381

H2

Kruskal's Algorithm

1. (a) Vertices: O, A, B, C



list of edges	
edge	cost
AB	8
BA	8
AC	12
CA	12
AO	3
OA	13
BC	4
CB	4
BO	5
OB	5
CO	3
OC	9

(b) From O, visit A, B, C, and D and return O.

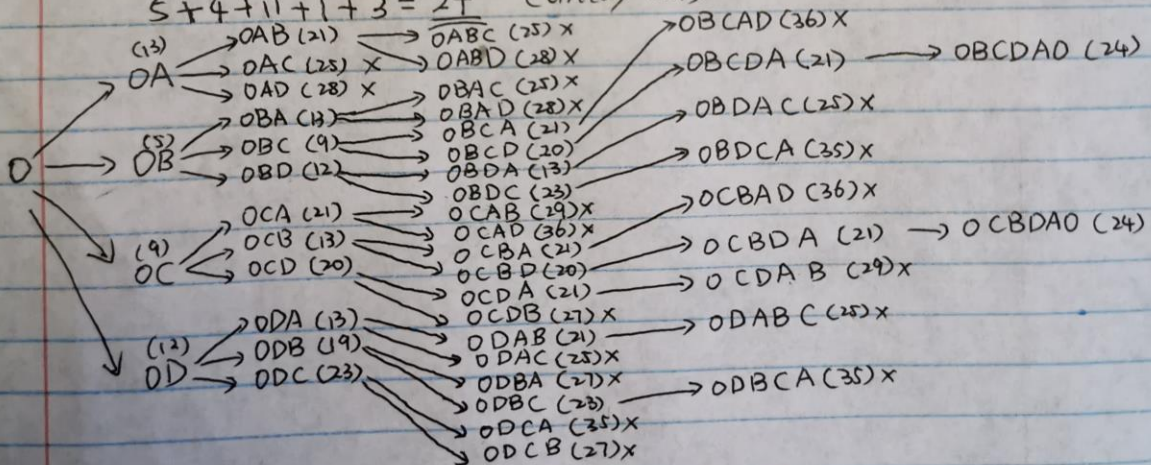
Greedy Path: From observing picture

~~O → B → D → A → C~~

O → B → C → B → D → A → O

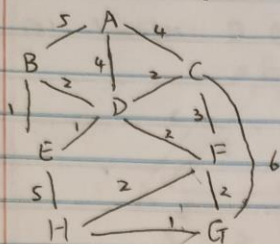
OBCDAO with cost of

$$5 + 4 + 11 + 1 + 3 = 24 \quad (\text{Greedy Cost})$$



The shortest routines are { OBCDAO with cost of 24
OCBDAO

2. Dijkstra's algorithm : A to H



Node	Tentative distance from A			Visited	Predecessor
A	0			✓	n/a
B	∞	5		✓	A
C	∞	4		✓	A
D	∞	4		✓	A
E	∞	5		✓	D
F	∞	7	6	✓	D
G	∞	10	8		F
H	∞	10	8	✓	F

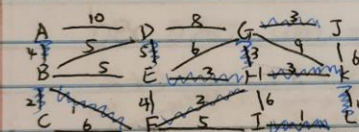
In reverse: HFDA

Final Answer: ADEFH with cost 8

3. (a) Kruskal's

list of edges

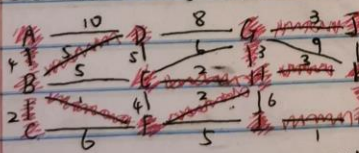
edge	cost
LI	1 ✓
BF	1 ✓
BC	2 ✓
EH	2 ✓
FH	2 ✓
GJ	3 ✓
HK	3 ✓
GH	3 ✓
AB	4 ✓
KL	4 ✓
EF	4 ✗
IF	5 ✗
BE	5 ✗
DE	5 ✓
BD	5
JK	6
FC	6
HI	6
EG	6
DG	8
GK	9
AD	10



Total cost

$$= 4 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 3 + 1 + 2 = 30$$

(b) Prim's algorithm

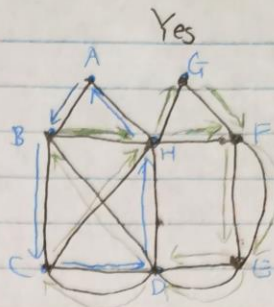
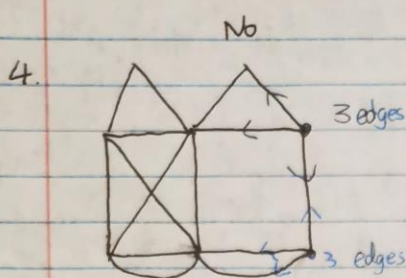


Tree: AB, BC, BD, BF, FH, HE, HG, GJ, HK, KL, LI

$$\text{Cost: } 4 + 2 + 5 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 1 = 30$$

edge	cost
AB	4 ✓
AD	10
BC	2 ✓
DG	8
GJ	3 ✓
JK	6
KL	4 ✓
LI	1 ✓
IF	5 ✗
FC	6
BE	5 ✗
EH	2 ✓
HK	3 ✓
DE	5 ✓
EF	4 ✗
GH	3 ✓
HI	6

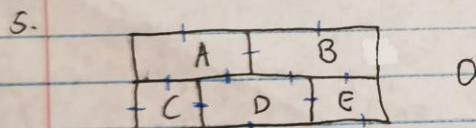
edge	cost
BD	5
BF	1 ✓
EG	6
FH	2 ✓
GK	9



Left graph as labeled, two vertices only have 3 edges while for each vertex on right graph, it contains even number of edges. By the requirement of Eulerian circuits, for every vertices, it needs to have even valence.

ABCDHA
BHGFEDCHFEDB

ABHGFEDCHFEDBCDHA Eulerian Circuit



For A has 4 degrees

B has 4 degrees

C has 3 degrees

D has 5 degrees

E has 3 degrees

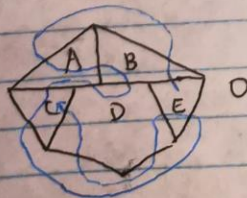
O has 5 degrees

odd.

∴ Can not form a Eulerian Circuit

The form has no solution with one single Eulerian path

If we can construct a wall (door) on D to the outside or make the E has two walls



use this one as the two straight line segments ~~do not~~ necessarily mean two edges.

