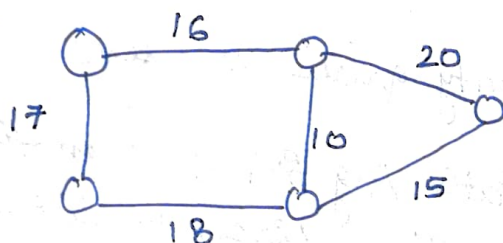


Ans 1 Minimum Spanning Tree:

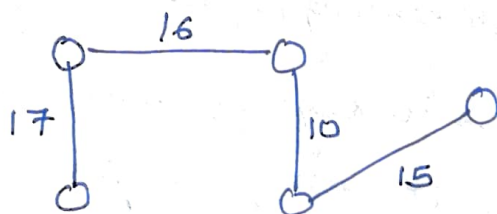
A spanning tree of an undirected graph is a subgraph that is a tree & joined by all vertices.

One of those tree which has minimum total cost would be its minimum spanning tree.

Eg:



Minimum cost spanning tree

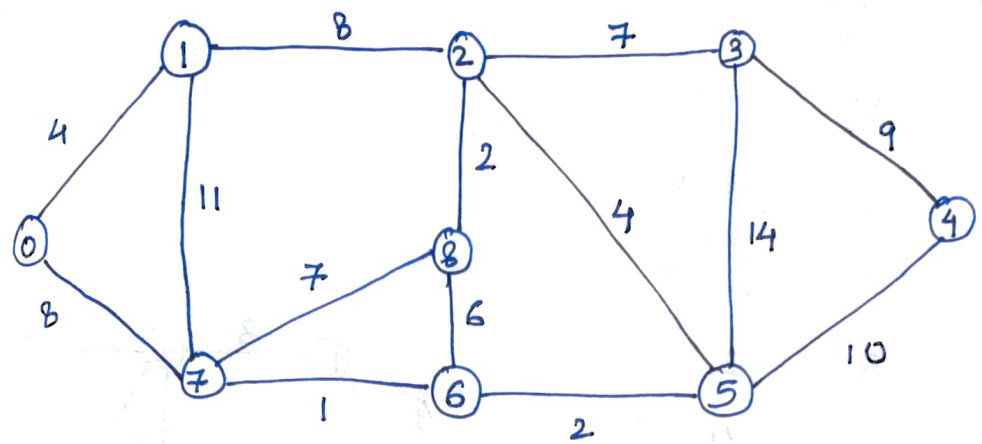


Applications of MST

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

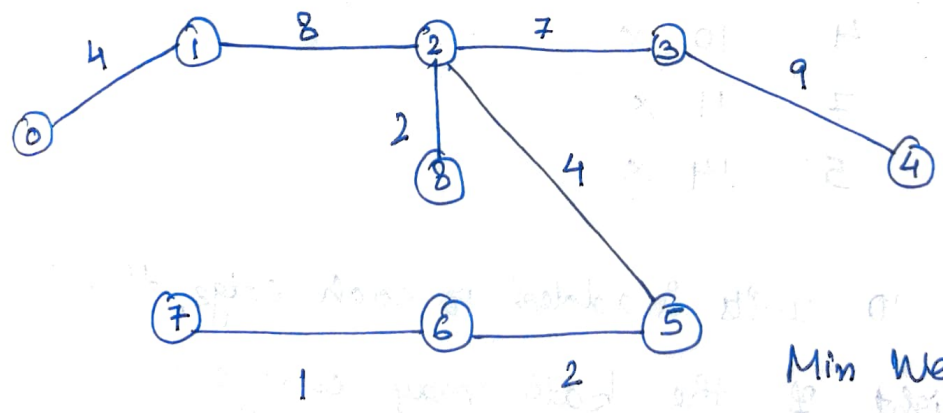
<u>Ans 2</u>	Prim's Algorithm	Kruskal's Algorithm	Dijkstra's Algorithm	Bellman Ford's Algo
T.C.	$O(V^2)$	$O(E \log V)$	$O(V + E \log V)$	$O(VE)$
S.C.	$O(V + E)$	$O(E + V)$	$O(V^2)$	$O(V^2)$

Ques 3



Prim's Algo

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
	4	8					8	
			7		4	6	7	2
				9		2	1	



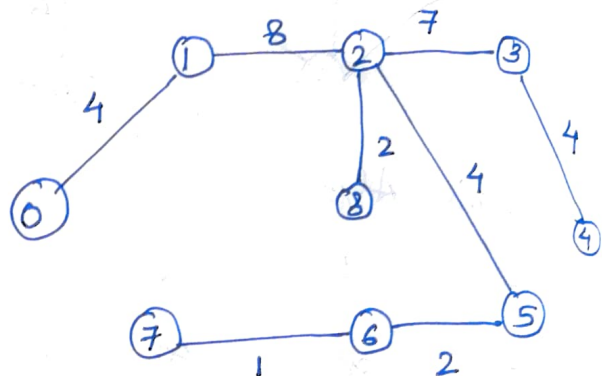
Min Weight
= 37

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	
				5			5	6	
				3					

Parent: -1 0 1 2 3 2 5 6 2

Kruskal's Algo

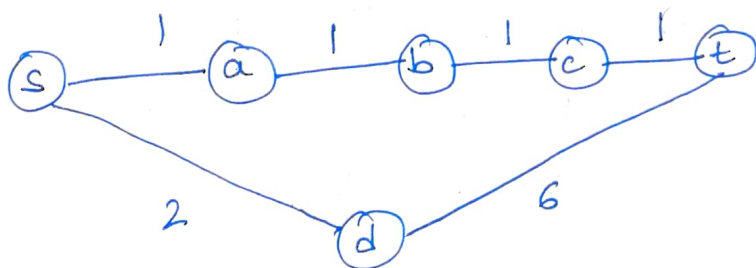
u	v	w	
7	6	1	✓
6	5	2	✓
2	8	2	✓
2	5	4	✓
0	1	4	✓
8	6	6	x
7	8	7	x
2	3	7	✓
1	2	8	✓
0	7	8	x
3	4	9	✓
5	4	10	x
1	7	11	x
3	5	14	x



Weight = 37

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

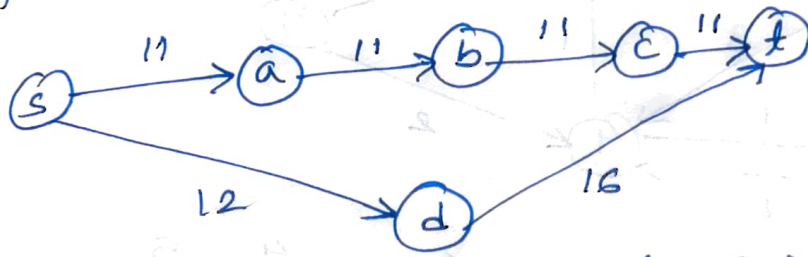
Eg:



Shortest path is $s \rightarrow a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow t$

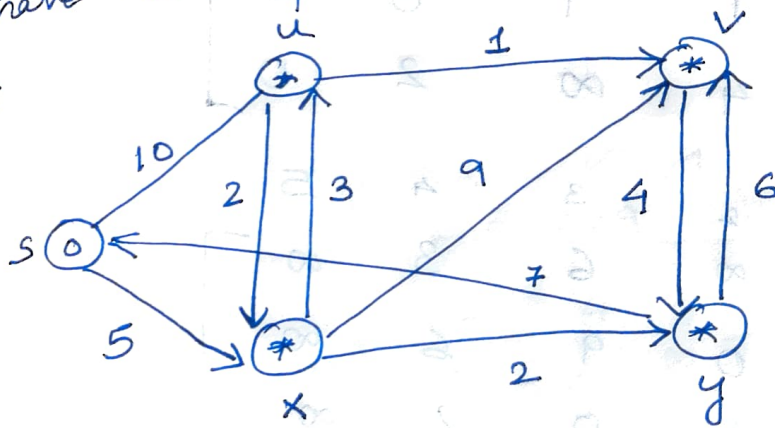
Weight $1+1+1+1=4$

now if 10 unit weight is added to each edge.



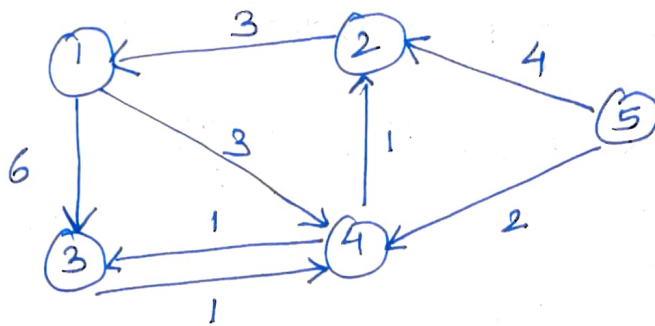
Shortest path changed to $s \rightarrow d \rightarrow t$
Weight = 28

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



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

Ans 6 all pair shortest path algorithm - Floyd Warshall



$$A^0 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & 4 & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$A^1 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & 4 & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

$$9 < \infty$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 6 < \infty$$

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

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

$$A^2 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 7 & 4 & 13 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

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

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

$$6 < \infty + 9$$

$$A^3 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & 6 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 7 & 4 & 13 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & 3 & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$A_5 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 & 3 & \infty \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 6 & \infty \\ \infty & 3 & 0 & 2 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & \infty \\ 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$