

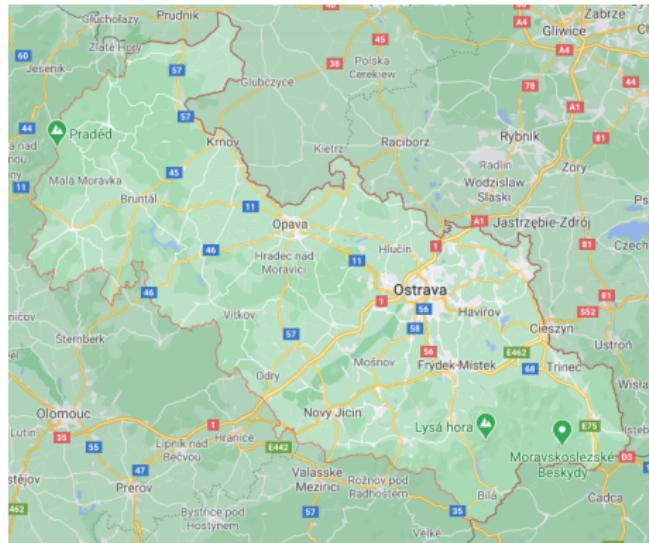
Minimum Spanning Trees I: Prim's algorithm

COMS20017 (Algorithms and Data)

John Lapinskas, University of Bristol

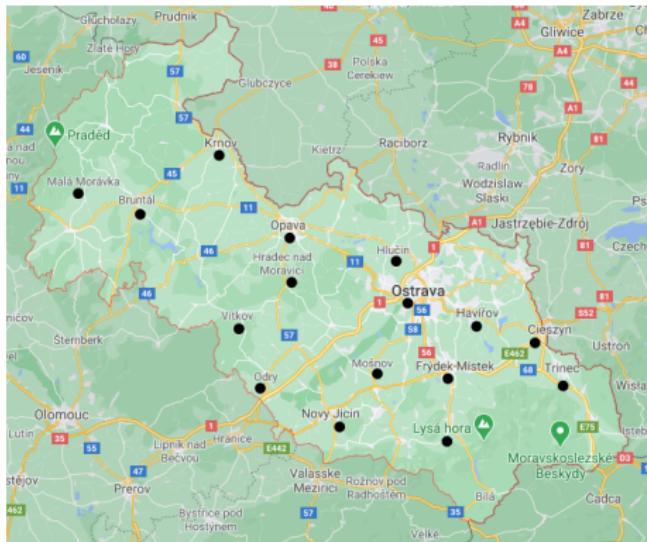
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Say you're trying to build a regional power grid for Moravia, like Otakar Borůvka in 1926.



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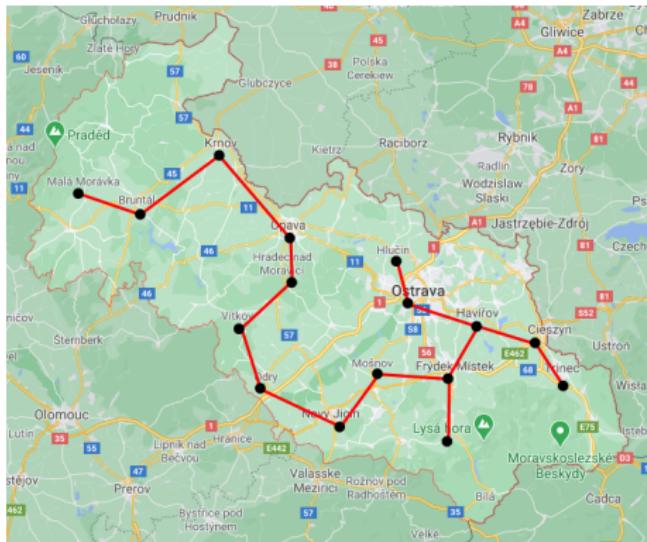
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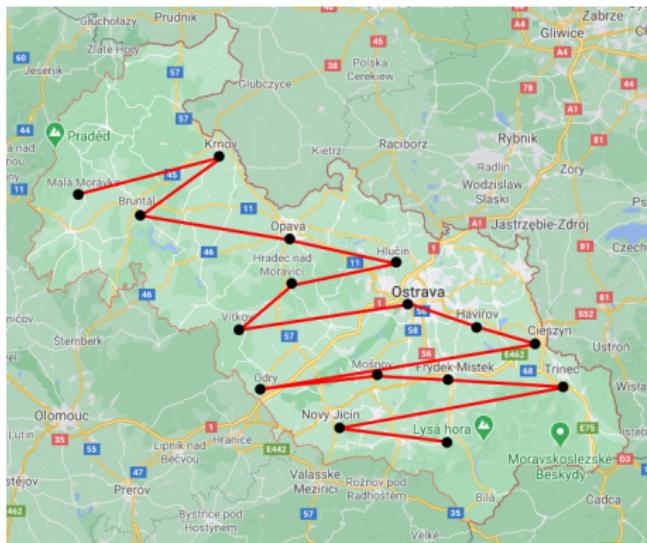
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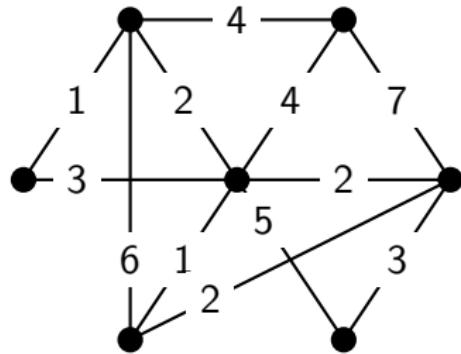
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You need every town to be connected to every other town, and you want to spend as little as possible. So you want something like this, not like **this**.

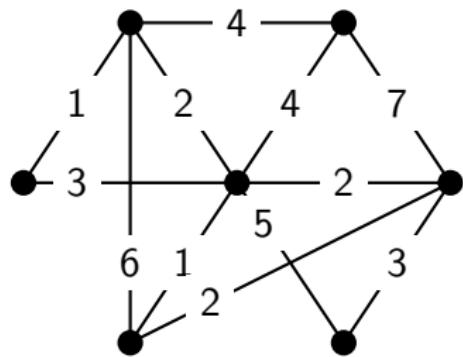
Formal definition

We think of this situation as a connected weighted graph $G = ((V, E), w)$: the vertices are towns, and $w(x, y)$ is the cost of building a connection from x to y . (In this case, E would contain every possible edge.)



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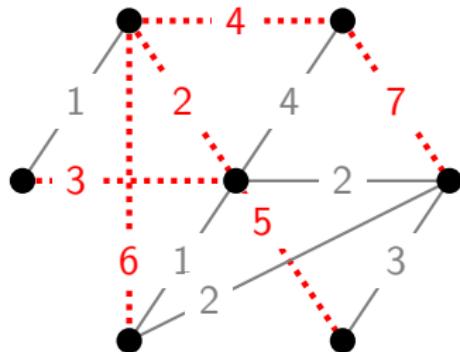
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In other words, we seek a subtree T of G with $V(T) = V$ (a **spanning tree**)...

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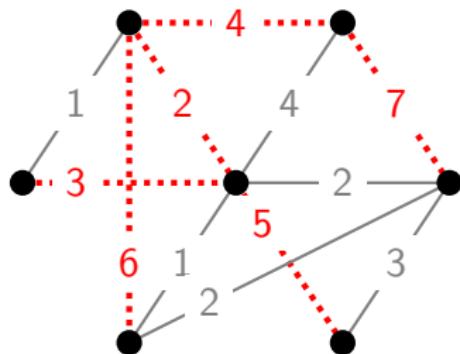
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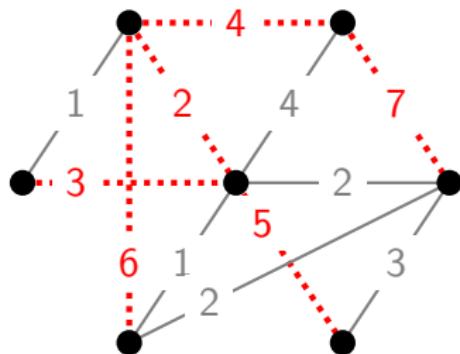
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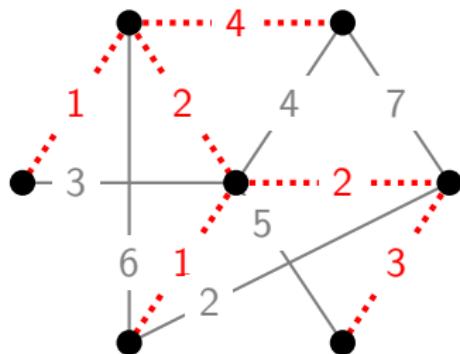
Total weight:

$$4 + 2 + 7 + 3 + 6 + 5 = 27$$

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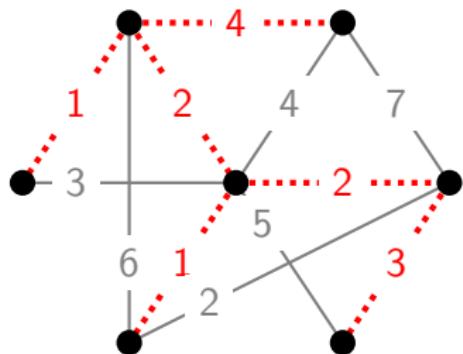
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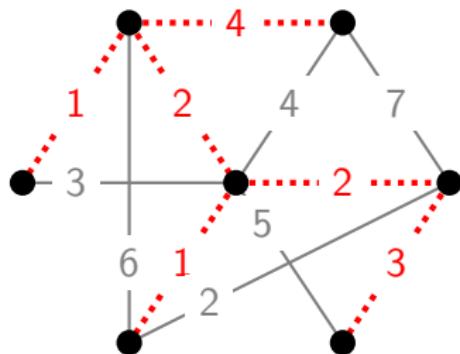
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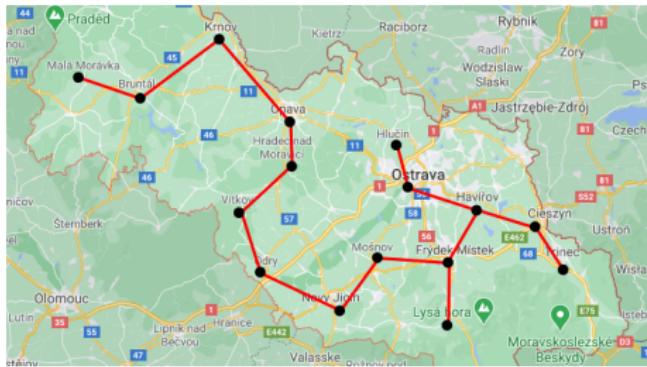
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This is called a **minimum spanning tree**.

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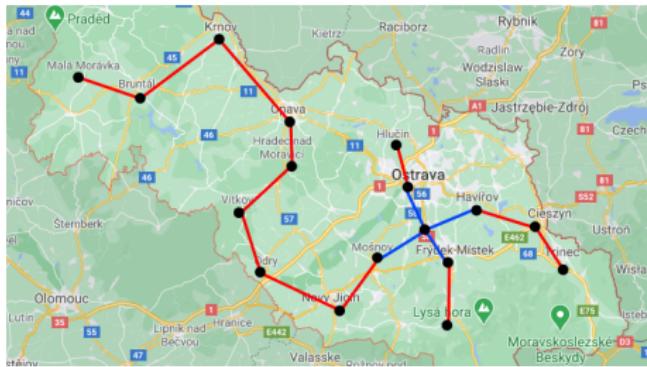
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What if we could introduce new vertices?

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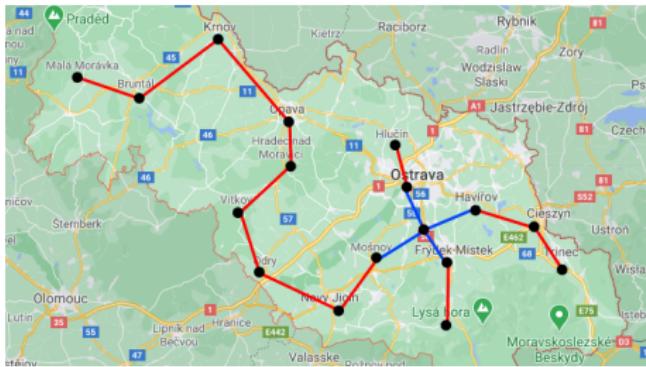
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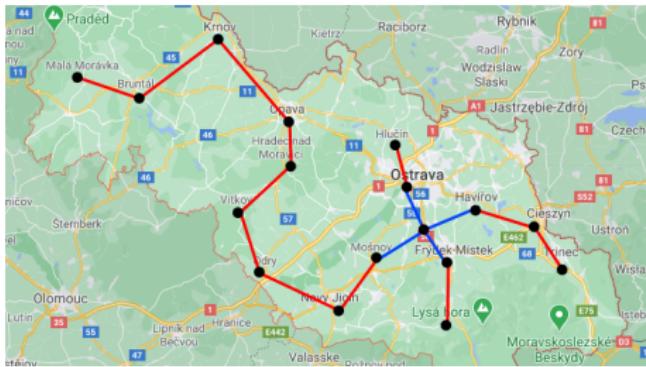
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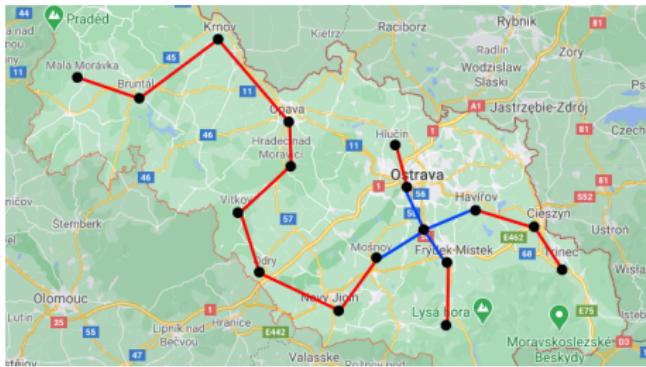
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- this is “NP-hard” (read: no polynomial-time algorithm);
- all the approximation algorithms are based on minimum spanning tree;
- using a minimum spanning tree is already “good enough” — at worst twice the weight of a minimum Steiner tree (see problem sheet).

Prim's algorithm: The idea

Input: A connected weighted graph $G = ((V, E), w)$. **Output:** A minimum spanning tree of G .

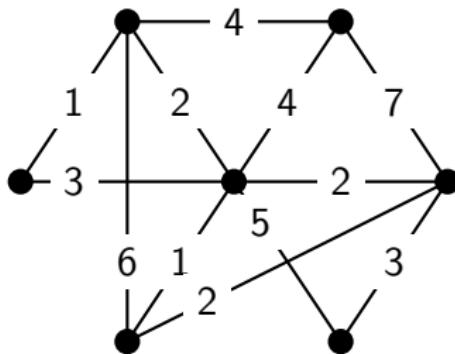
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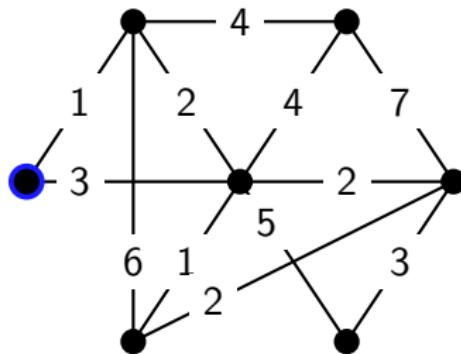


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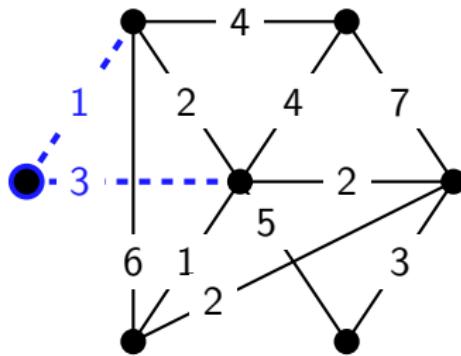


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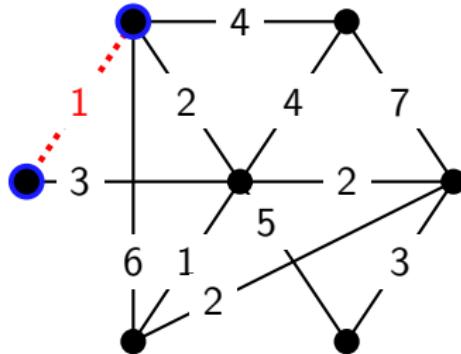


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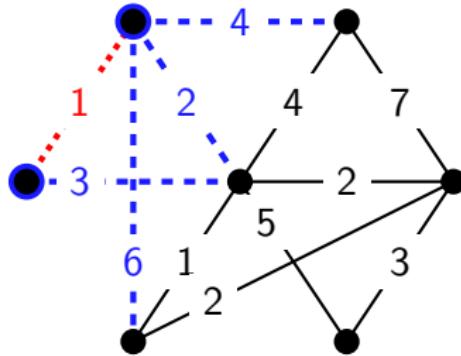


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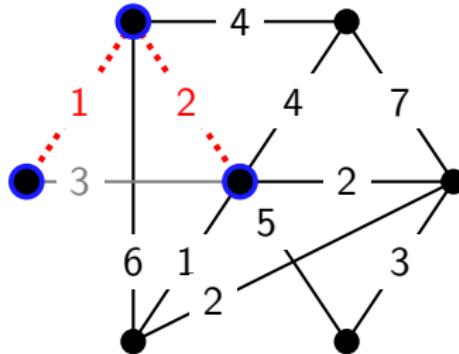


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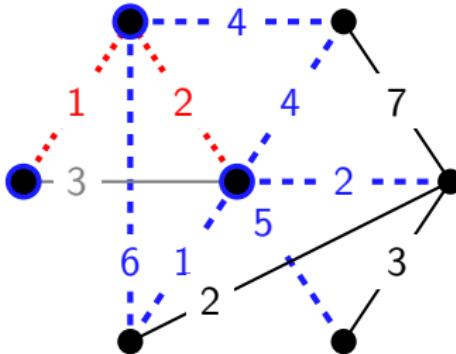


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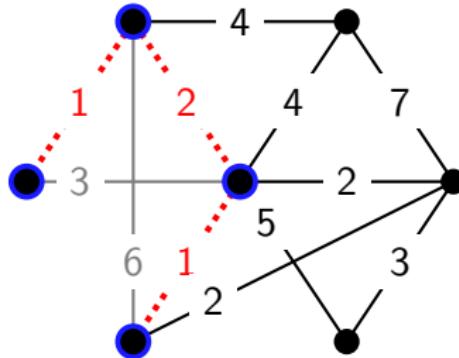


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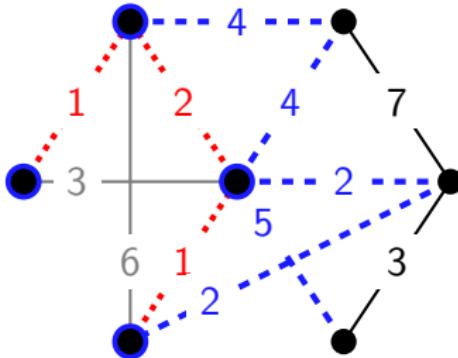


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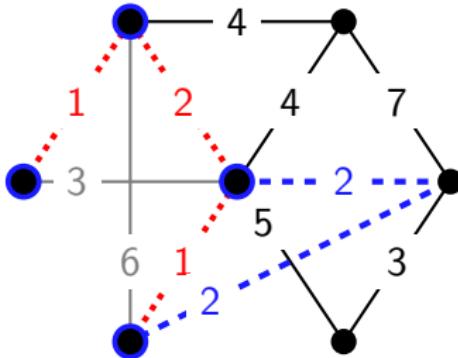


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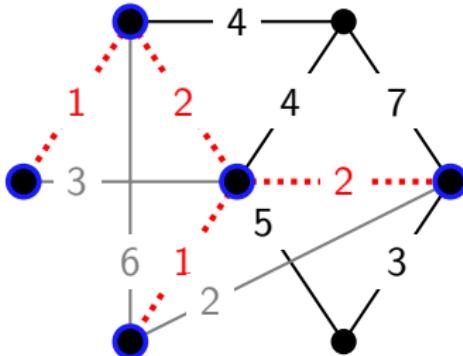
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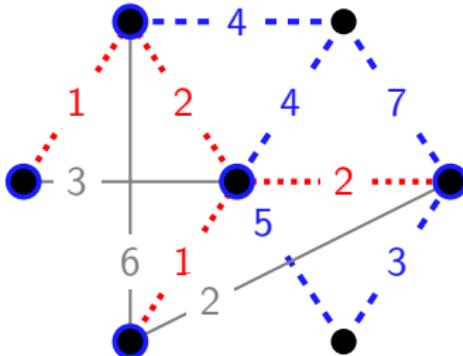
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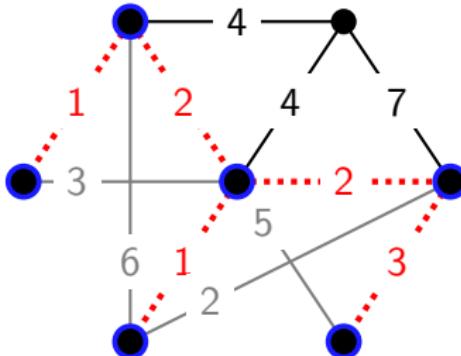
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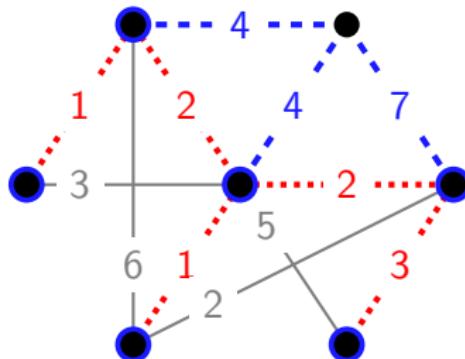
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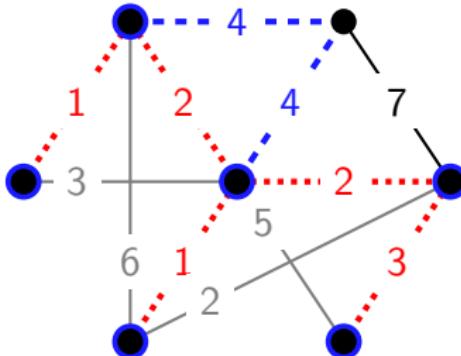
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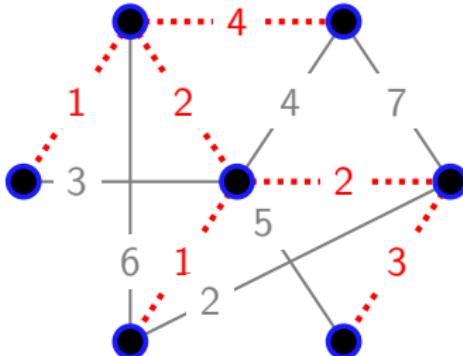
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Formally: Let $T_1 = (\{v\}, \emptyset)$ for some arbitrary $v \in V$.

Let E_i be the set of edges from $V(T_i)$ to $V \setminus V(T_i)$.

Form T_{i+1} by adding a lowest-weight edge $e_i \in E_i$ to T_i , so

$$V(T_{i+1}) = V(T_i) \cup e_i \text{ and } E(T_{i+1}) = E(T_i) \cup \{e_i\}.$$

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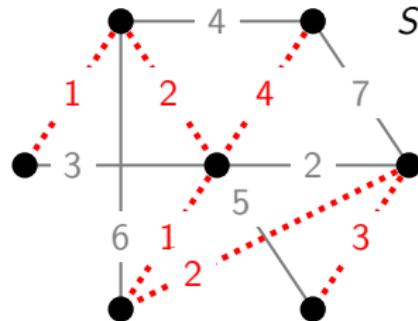
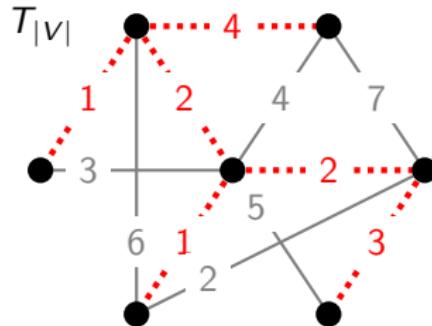
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To prove it's a **minimum** spanning tree, we use an exchange argument.

That is, we show we can turn any minimum spanning tree into $T_{|V|}$ without increasing its weight (like with interval scheduling).

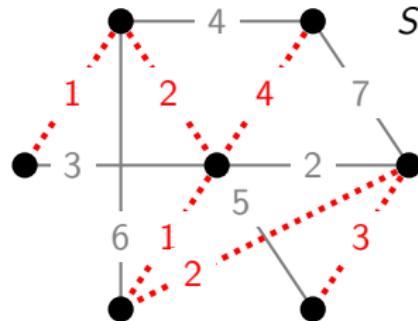
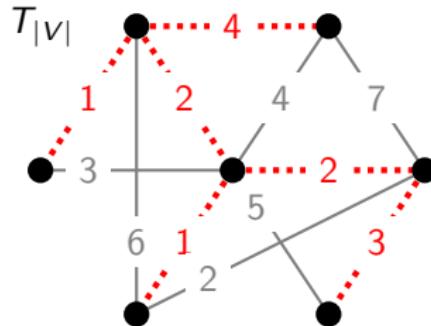
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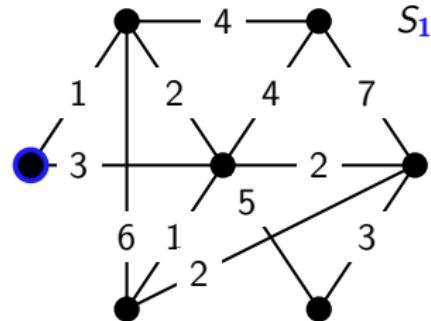
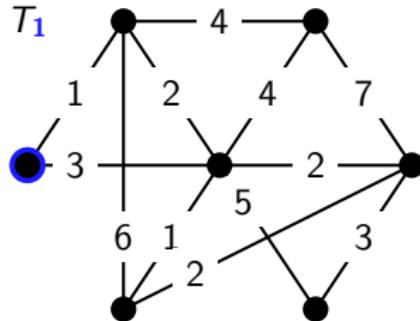
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Prim's algorithm: Correctness II

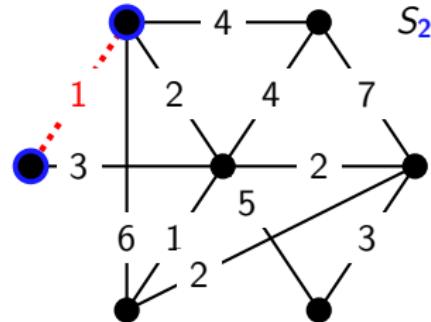
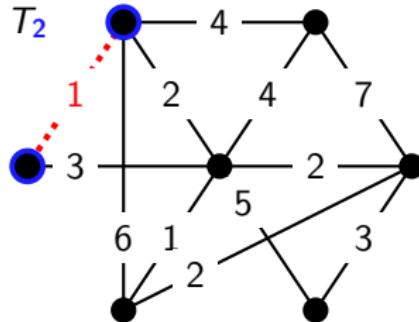
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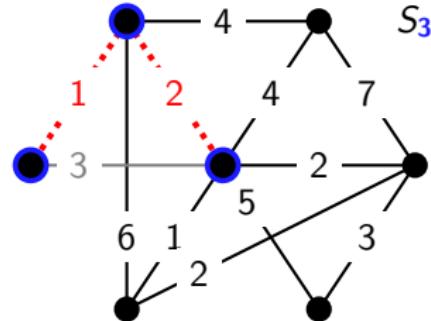
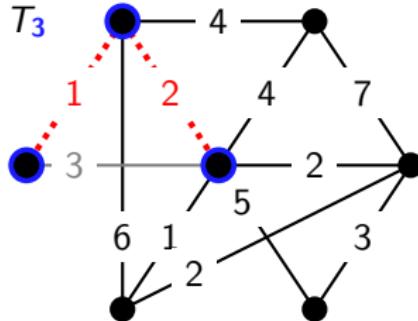
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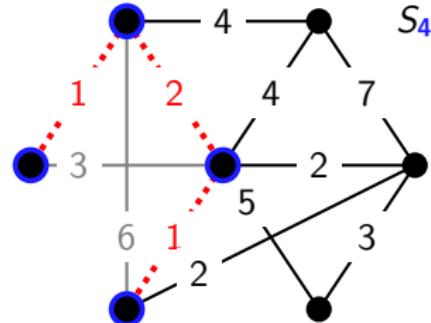
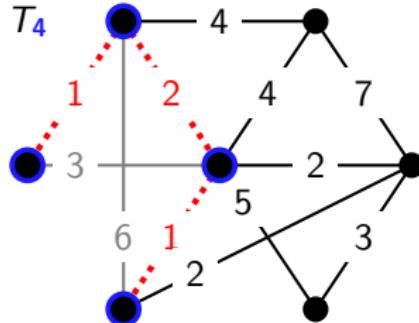
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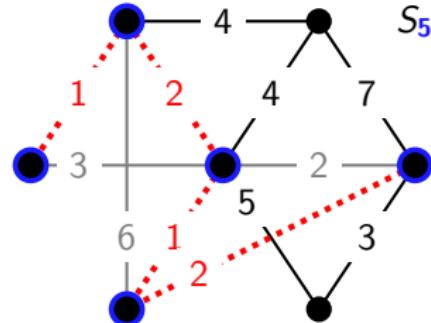
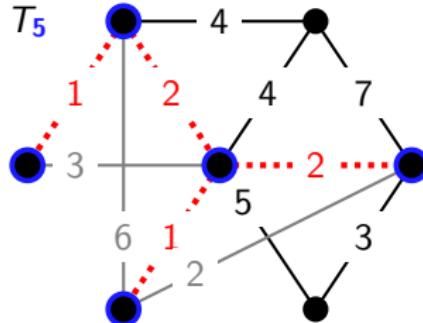
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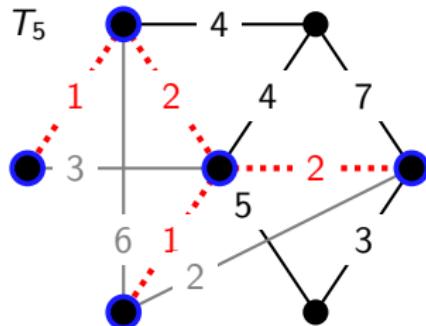
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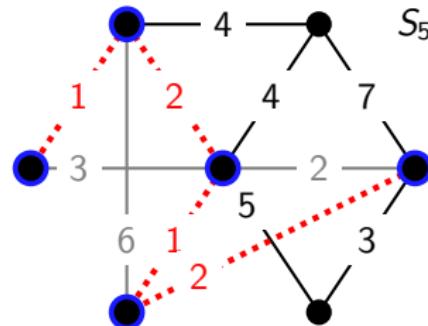
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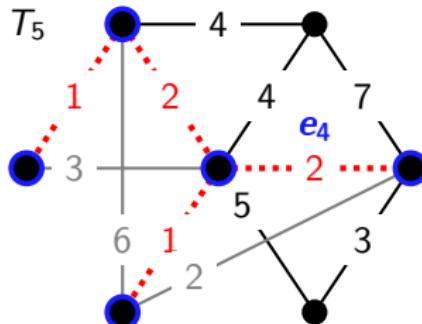
$J = 5$



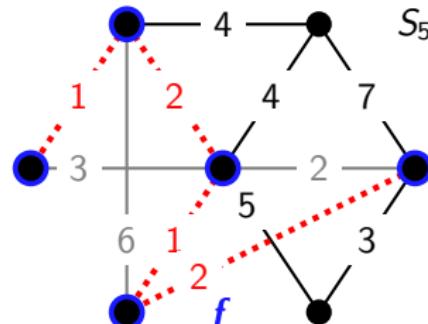
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S_5

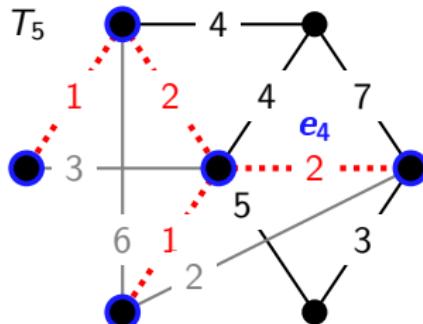
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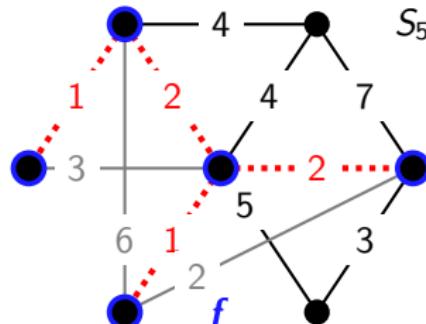
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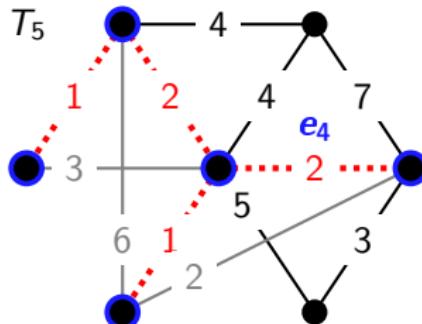
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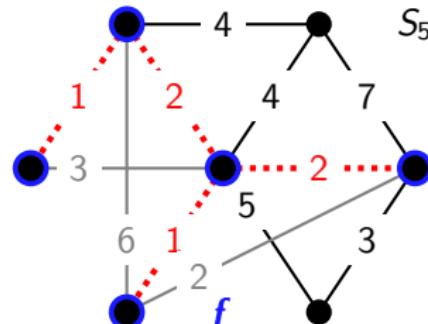
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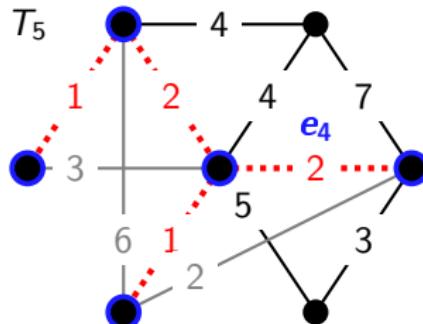
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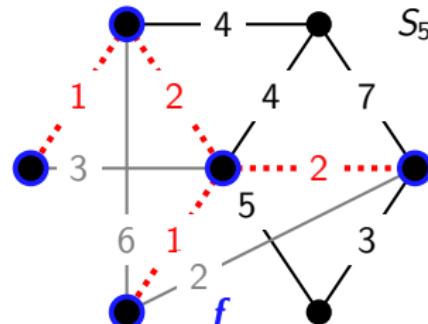
✓

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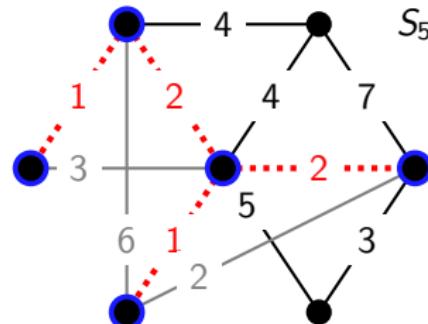
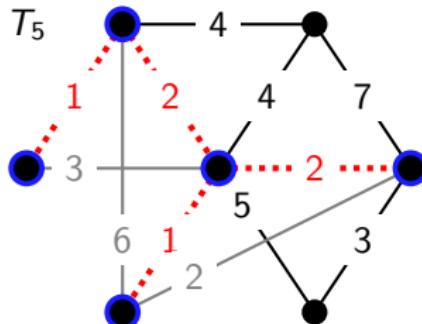
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Still a tree: Since there is only one edge f , $S[V \setminus X]$ is a tree as well (by the FLoT). Joining two disjoint trees by an edge gives another tree (by the FLoT). ✓

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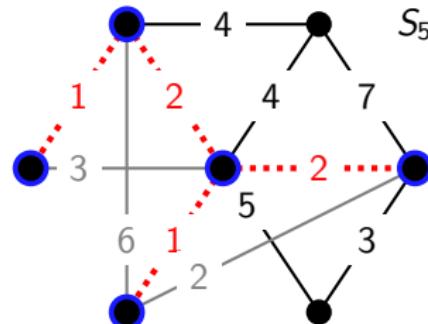
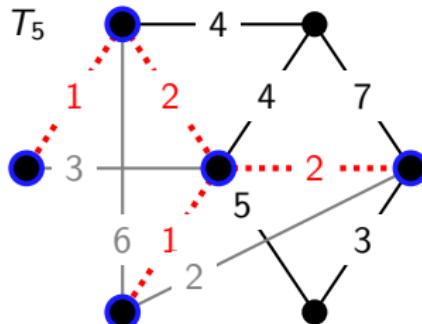
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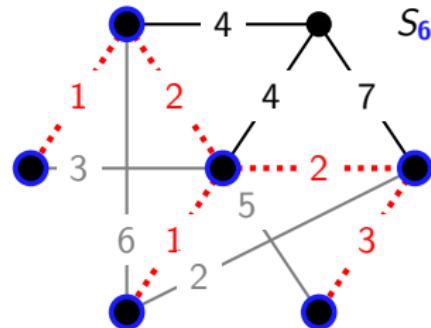
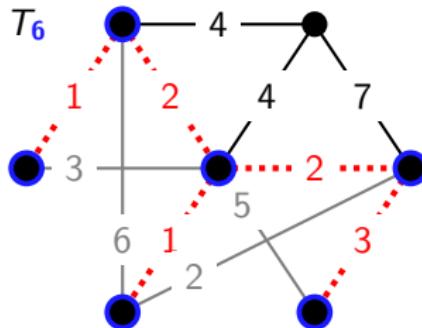


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By repeating the process, we can turn S into $T_{|V|}$ without increasing its weight.

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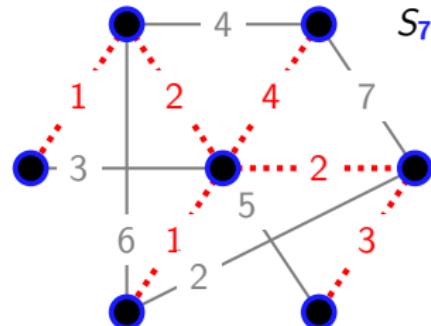
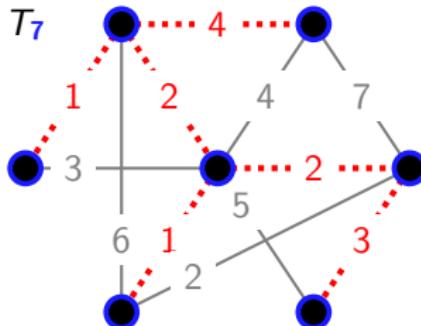


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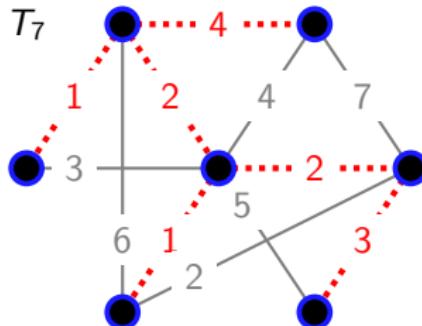


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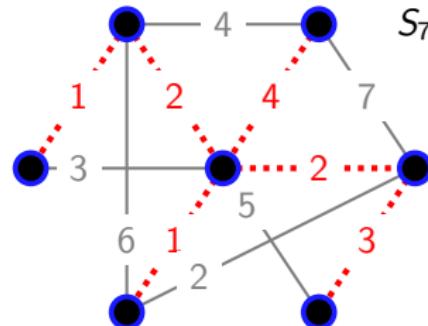
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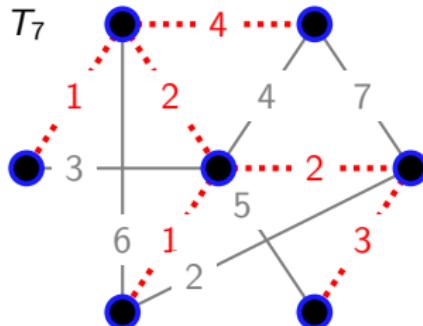


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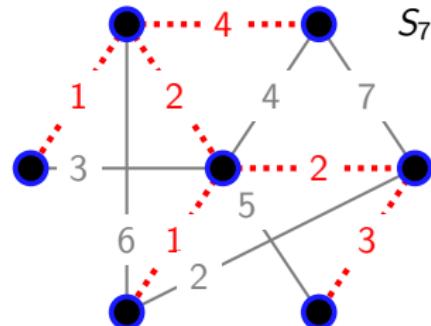
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$$S = T_7$$



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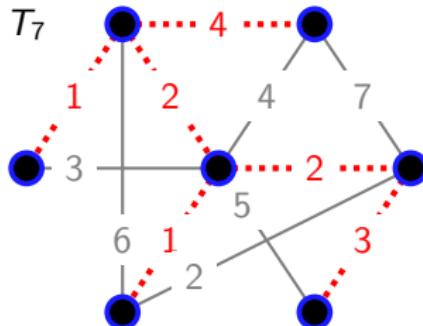


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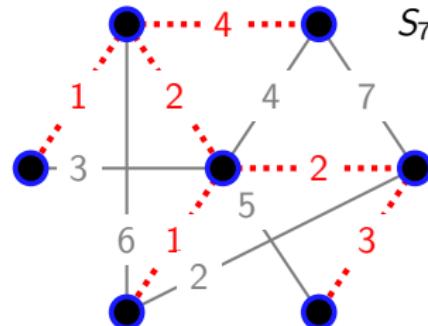
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By repeating the process, we can turn S into $T_{|V|}$ without increasing its weight. Hence $w(S) \geq w(T_{|V|})$. Since S was minimum, we're done!



Prim's algorithm: Implementation

Literally just breadth-first search with a priority queue!

Algorithm: BFS

Input : Connected weighted graph $G = ((V, E), w)$.

Output : A minimum spanning tree for G .

- 1 Number the vertices of G **arbitrarily** as v_1, \dots, v_n .
 - 2 Let $L[i] \leftarrow \infty$ for all $i \in [n]$.
 - 3 Let $L[1] \leftarrow 0$, $\text{pred}[1] \leftarrow \text{None}$.
 - 4 Let queue be a **length- $|E|$ priority** queue containing all tuples (v_1, v_j) with $\{v_1, v_j\} \in E$,
 - 5 **using their edge weights as priorities.**
 - 6 **while** queue is not empty **do**
 - 7 Remove front tuple (v_i, v_j) from queue.
 - 8 **if** $L[j] = \infty$ **then**
 - 9 Add (v_j, v_k) to queue for all $\{v_j, v_k\} \in E$, $k \neq i$.
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Time analysis: As with breadth-first search, each edge is only processed twice. Processing each edge now takes $\Theta(\log |E|)$ worst-case time, so overall the algorithm runs in $O(|E| \log |E|)$ time. (Note $|E| \geq |V|$.)

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Like with Dijkstra, we could “improve” this to $O(|E| + |V| \log |V|)$ time (with a much worse constant) by using a Fibonacci heap in place of the priority queue.