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CS 260

# Assignment 15

# Question 1

a) Array D after calling relax(1,4). So u = 1, v = 4

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 |

b) Array D after calling relax(2,3). So u=2, v=3

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

c) Array D after calling relax(3,4). So u = 3, v = 4

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

# Question 2

- a) Node (0,0) has the min distance value
- b) Node 1, Node 2 and Node 4

c) New array D

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 |

# Question 3

- a) Node 2 with minimum distance of 1
- b) Node 3 is adjacent to Node 2

c) Array D

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 |

# Question 4

- a) Node 1 has minimum estimated distance of 2
- b) Only Node 4 adjacent to Node 1

c) Array D

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

#### Question 5

- a) Node 3 has minimum estimated distance of 3
- b) Node 4 adjacent to Node 3
- c) Array D

| Index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

d) Yes. D contains all shortest path distances because the graph doesn't have any negative edge's weight. The shortest distance from node 4 to node 0 is 4 via path (0,2,3,4).

#### Question 6

Node D has the minimum distance. Nodes E, G, C, F are adjacent to Node D. Updated Array:

| Index    | А | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distance | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 |

Node B has the minimum distance. Nodes E, D are adjacent to Node B. Updated Array:

| Index    | А | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distance | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 |

Node C has the minimum distance. Nodes A, F are adjacent to Node C. Updated Array:

| Index    | А | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distance | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 5 |

Node G has the minimum distance. Node F is adjacent to Node G. Updated Array:

| Index    | А | В | С | D | E | F | G |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distance | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 |

Node E has the minimum distance (tie but smaller index). Node F is adjacent to E. Updated Array:

| Index    | А | В | С | D | Е | F | G |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distance | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 |

### Question 7

- a) It will no longer be a tree because the set contains 1 cycle (D,G,F,C)
- b) Yes. It will still be a tree because it contains no cycle.
- c) No. It will not be a minimum spanning tree because it doesn't have the lowest total weight. (B,D) weight is 3 whereas (A,B) weight is 2

# Question 8

- a) I would think it's fair because Vojtech Jarnik's discover was more like for Mathematics. Prim rediscovered it for Computer Science.
- b) Because it will always add new node to the MST, thus it prevents loops.
- c) (A,C) has the lowest weight.

# Question 9

The edge that has the lowest weight is (C,F)

# Question 10

Edge (F,D) has the lowest weight.

# Question 11

Edge (C,B). Because other edges has larger weights or both ends of the edge are known nodes.

# Question 12

Edge (B,E).

# Question 13

MST(G) = { (5,2), (2,3), (2,0), (3,1), (1,4) }

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1 36 2 40 58
93