CSCI-GA.1170-001/002 Fundamental Algorithms November 25, 2014

Solutions to Problem 1 of Homework 10 (12 (+4) points)

*Name: **** INSERT YOUR NAME HERE ***** *Due: Wednesday, November 26*

(a) (3 points) Assume directed graph G is acyclic. Show that G has at least one vertex v having no outgoing edges.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 1a SOLUTION HERE *************** □

(b) (5 points) Consider the following greedy algorithm for topological sort of a directed graph G: "Find a vertex v with no outgoing edges. If no such v exists, output 'cyclic'. Else put v as the last vertex in the topological sort, remove v from G (by also removing all incoming edges to v), and recurse on the remaining graph G' on $(n-1)$ vertices". If this algorithm is correct, prove it, else give a counter-example.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 1b SOLUTION HERE *************** □

(c) (4 (+4) points) It is easy to implement the above algorithm in time $O(mn)$. Show how to implement it in time $O(n^2)$. For **extra credit**, do it in time $O(m+n)$.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 1c SOLUTION HERE *************** □

CSCI-GA.1170-001/002 Fundamental Algorithms	November 25, 2014

Solutions to Problem 2 of Homework 10 (6 points)

*Name: **** INSERT YOUR NAME HERE ****   Due: Wednesday, November 26*

Recall, MST finds a spanning sub-tree T of the original graph minimizing the sum of edge weights in T: $\sum_{e \in T} w(e)$. Consider a related problem MST$'$ which attempts to find a spanning sub-tree T' of the original graph minimizing the maximum edge weight in T': $\sum_{e \in T'} w(e)$. Show that the solution T to MST is also an optimal solution T' to MST$'$, and vice versa.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 2 SOLUTION HERE *************** $\square$

CSCI-GA.1170-001/002 Fundamental Algorithms	November 25, 2014

Solutions to Problem 3 of Homework 10 (10 points)

*Name: **** INSERT YOUR NAME HERE ***** *Due: Wednesday, November 26*

(a) (4 points) Assume that all edge weights of an undirected graph G are equal to the same number w. Design the fastest algorithm you can to compute the MST of G. Argue the correctness of the algorithm and state its run-time. Is it faster than the standard $O(m + n \log n)$ run-time of Prim?

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 3a SOLUTION HERE ***************

□

(b) (6 points) Now assume the all the edge weights are equal to w, except for a single edge $e' = (u', v')$ whose weight is w' (note, w' might be either larger or smaller than w). Show how to modify your solution in part (a) to compute the MST of G. What is the running time of your algorithm and how does it compare to the run-time you obtained in part (a) (or standard Prim)?

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 3b SOLUTION HERE ***************

□

CSCI-GA.1170-001/002 Fundamental Algorithms	November 25, 2014

Solutions to Problem 4 of Homework 10 (16 points)

*Name: **** INSERT YOUR NAME HERE ***** *Due: Wednesday, November 26*

Assume all edge weights in G are integers from 1 to w.

(a) (8 points) Show how to modify Prim's algorithm to achieve running time $O(m+nw)$. Hence, if $w = O(1)$, you get optimal time $O(m+n)$.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 4a SOLUTION HERE ***************

□

(b) (4 points) Now assume $w = n$, so that the previous solution in part (a) is no longer faster than standard. Show how to modify Kruscal's algorithm instead of Prim's, so that it now takes time $O(m + n \log n)$, instead of $O(m \log n)$.

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 4b SOLUTION HERE ***************

□

(c) (4 points) What is the largest w for which you can still maintain the $O(m + n \log n)$ run-time in part b? In particular, can you tolerate $w = n^2$? $w = n^3$?

Solution: ***************** INSERT PROBLEM 4c SOLUTION HERE ***************

□