

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

Name: *Keeyon Ebrahimi*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: Imagine G as a graph that has all vertexes with outgoing edges, and that after traversing down all Vertexes except for one, we do not have a cycle. We now have to analyze the last non visited Vertex, which we will label as L . Now, if every node has an outgoing edge, then node L will also have an outgoing edge. Because all nodes other than L have already been visited, and L has an outgoing edge, then no matter what, L will have an outgoing node to a node that has already been visited, therefore creating a cyclic Graph. This shows that in order to have an acyclic graph, we need to have a Vertex with no outgoing edges. \square

- (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 ***** \square

- (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 ***** \square

Solutions to Problem 2 of Homework 10 (6 points)

*Name: Keeyon Ebrahimi**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 ***** □

Solutions to Problem 3 of Homework 10 (10 points)

Name: *Keeyon Ebrahimi*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 *****

□

Solutions to Problem 4 of Homework 10 (16 points)

Name: *Keeyon Ebrahimi*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 *****

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