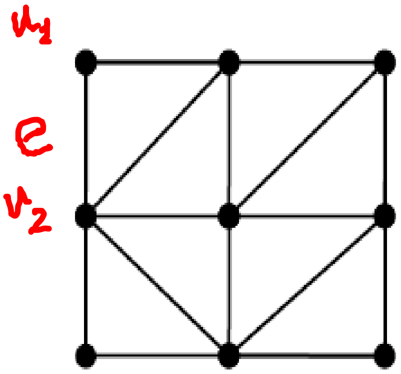
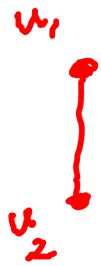
Örnek:

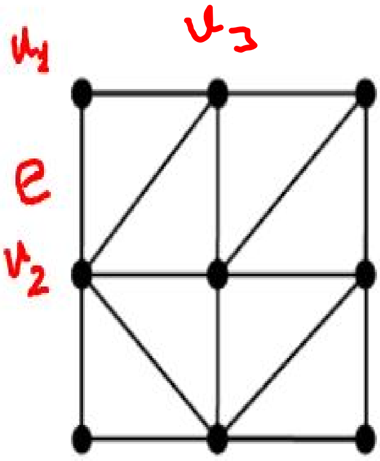
i	j
1	2

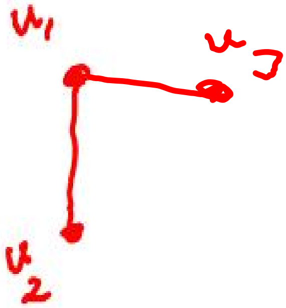




2. adım

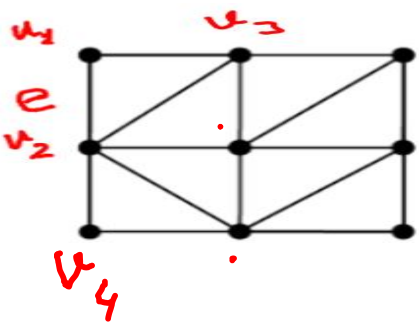
i	j
1	~~2~~
	3

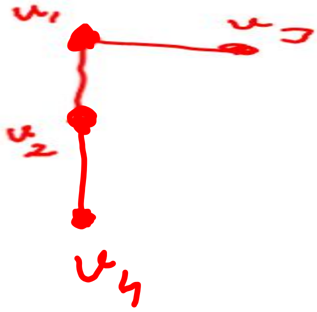




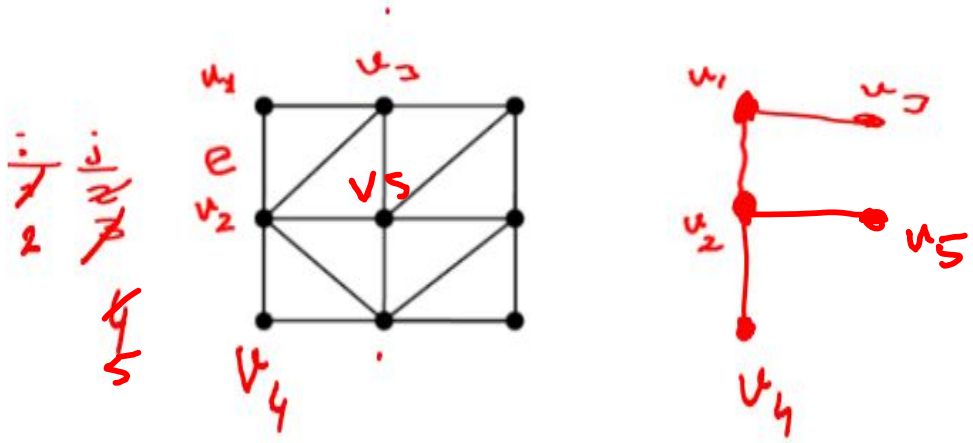
3. adım

i	j
~~1~~	~~2~~
2	~~3~~
	4

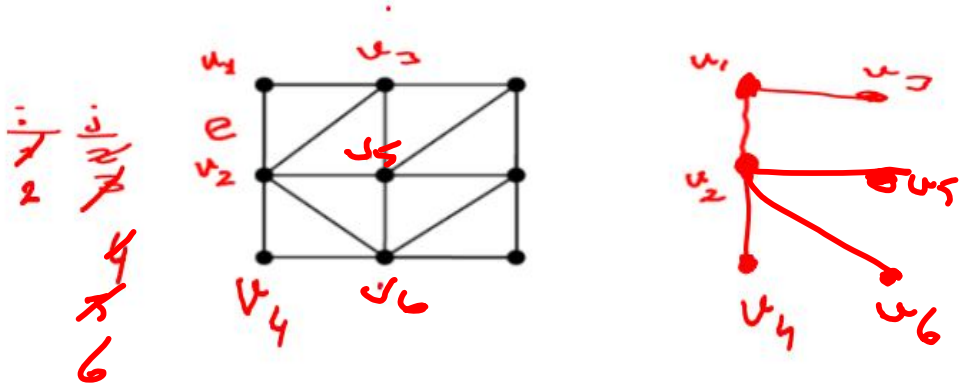




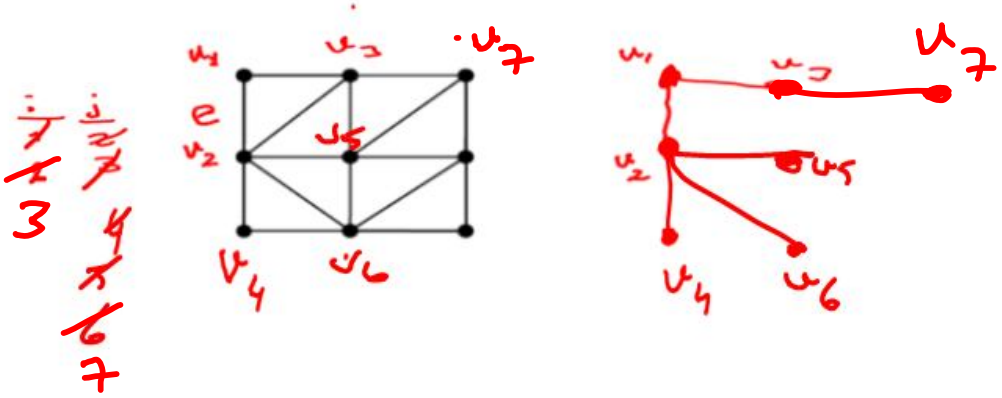
4. adım



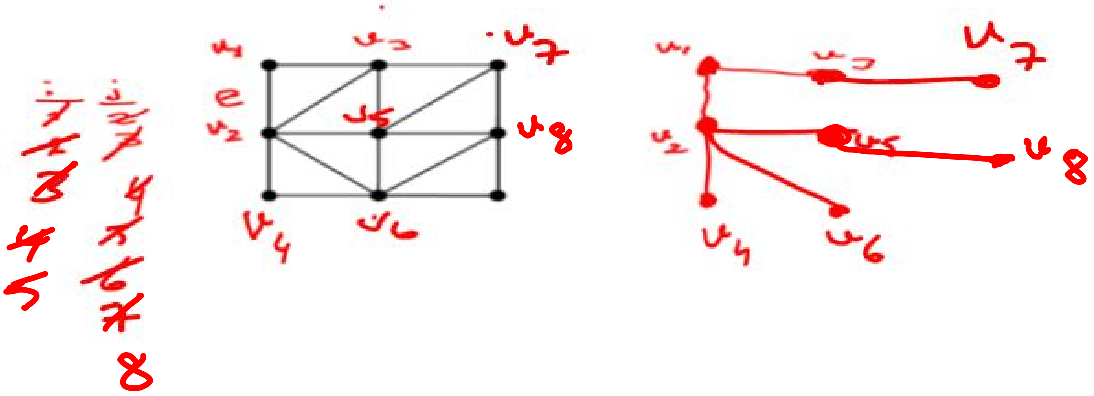
6.adım



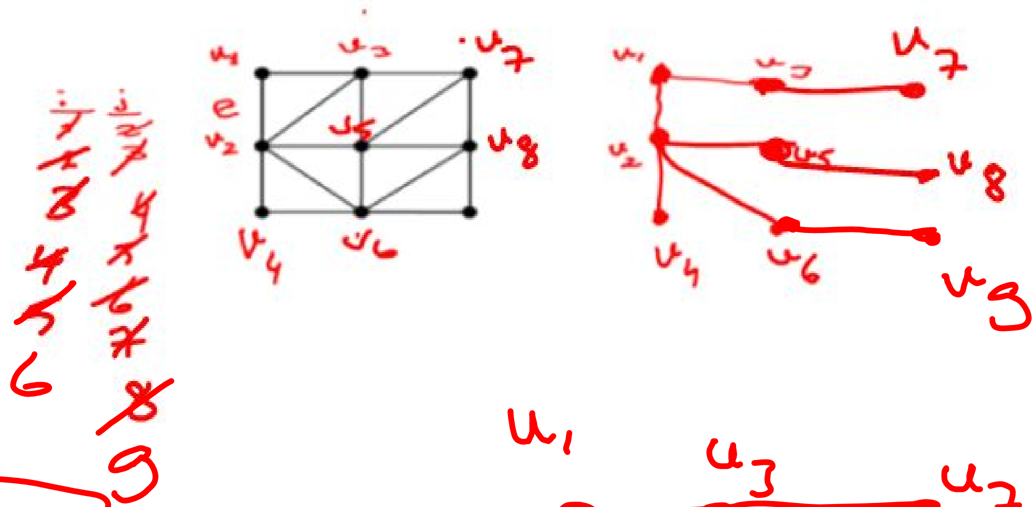
7.adım



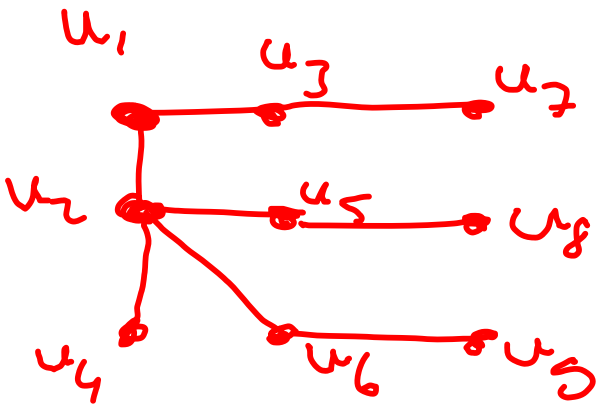
8.adım



9.adım

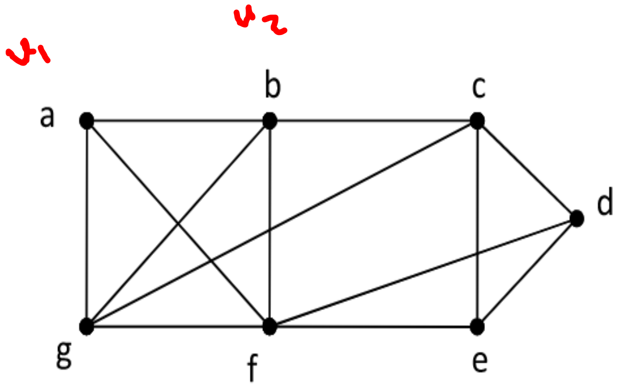


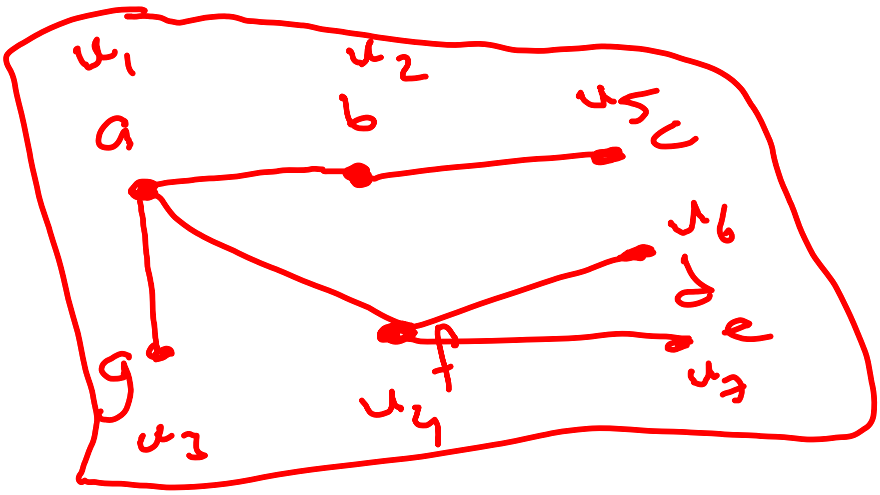
i=6 j=5



Dallanmış Ağaç

Örnek





Dallanmış ağaç !!

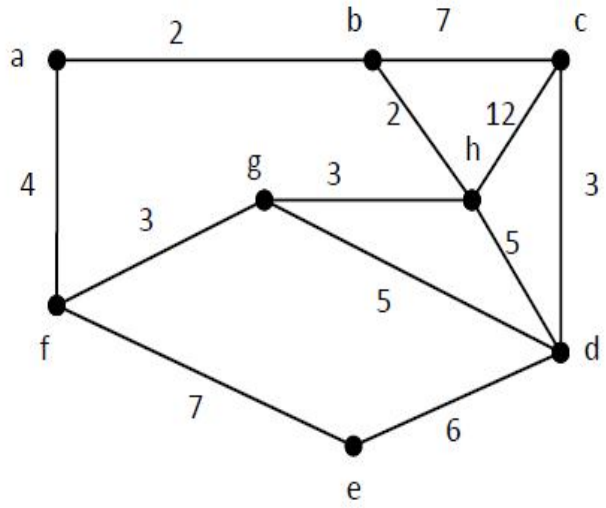
KRUSKAL ALGORİTMASI

Adım1: Graftaki en küçük ağırlıklı ayrıtı (birden fazla ise herhangi birisini) seç, ve bu ayrıt ile ağacı oluşturmaya başla.

Adım2: Henüz ağaçta olmayan ve ağaca eklendiğinde çevre içermeyen en küçük ağırlıklı bir ayrıtı seç ve ağaca ekle

Adım3: Dallanmış ağaca sahip olup olmadığını kontrol et, Eğer sahip ise dur, aksi halde Adım 2 ye git.

Örnek

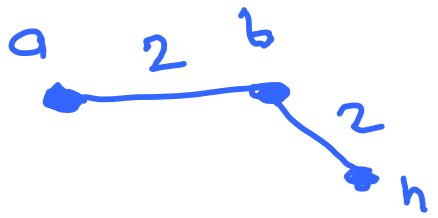


12 ayrıt

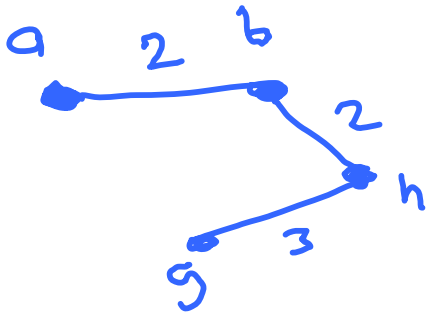
a-b 2 *L
b-h 2 ? L
g-h 3 ? L
g-f 3 ? L
c-d 3 ? L
a-f 4 ? X
h-d 5 ? L
b-g 5 ? X
e-d 6 ? L
e-f 7
b-c 7
c-h 12

1.adım

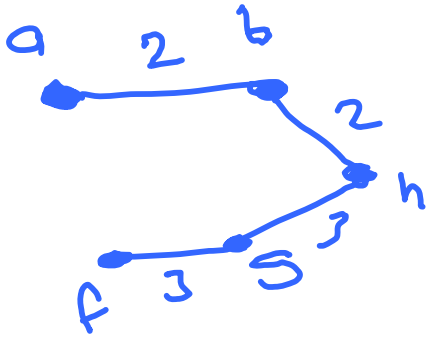
2.adım



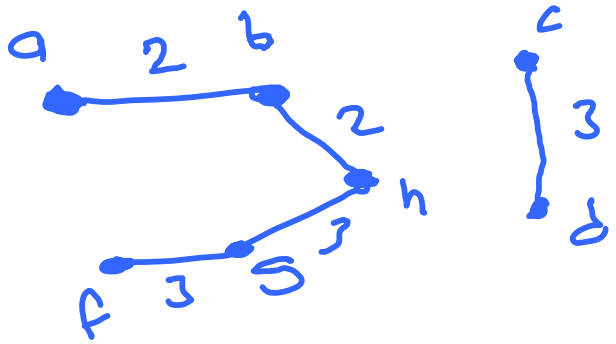
3.adım



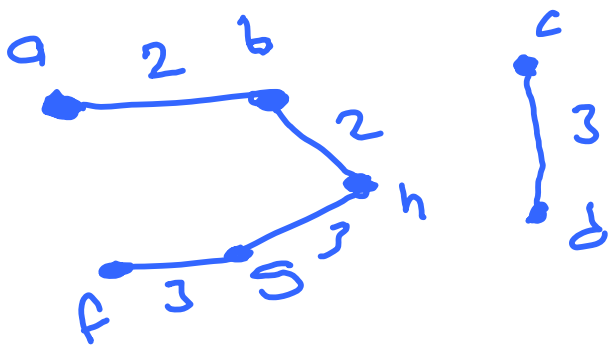
4.adım



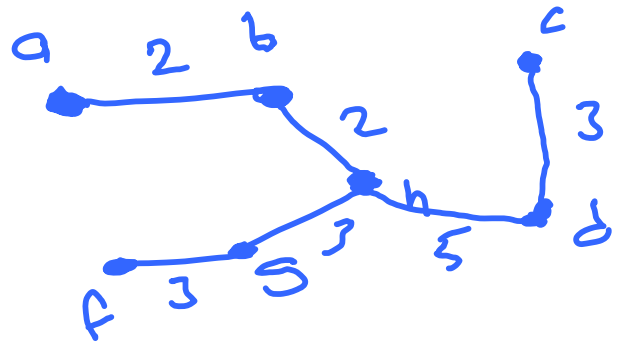
5.adım



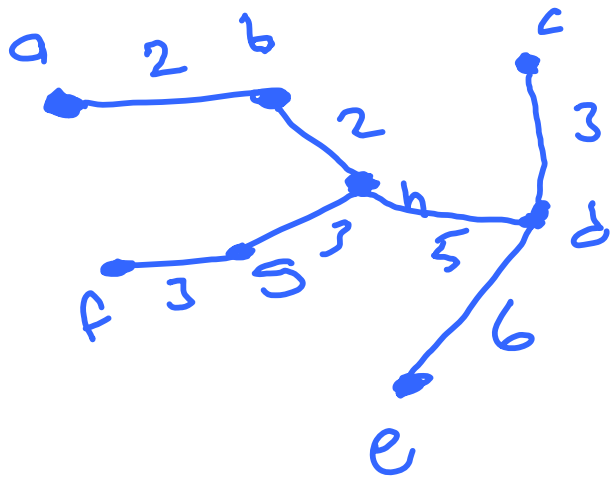
6.adım



7.adım



8.adım



DUR.

Dallanmış ağaç

min Ağırlıklı

$\Sigma = 2+2+3+3+3+5+6$

$= 24$

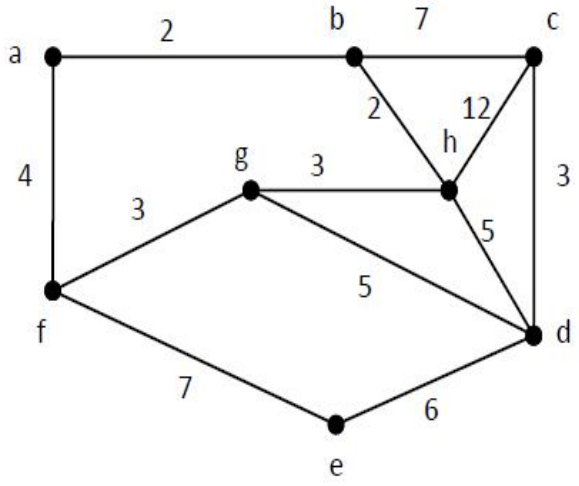
PRİM ALGORİTMASI
Ağırlıklandırılmış ve yönsüz graflarda dallanmış alt ağacı bulur.

Adım1: Graftaki herhangi *v* tepesi seç, ve bu tepe ile birlikte en düşük maliyetli ayrıt ile ağacı oluşturmaya başla.

Adım2: Henüz ağaçta olmayan, ziyaret edilmiş tepelere bitişik olan ve ağaca eklendiğinde çevre içermeyen en küçük ağırlıklı bir ayrıtı seç ve ağaca ekle.

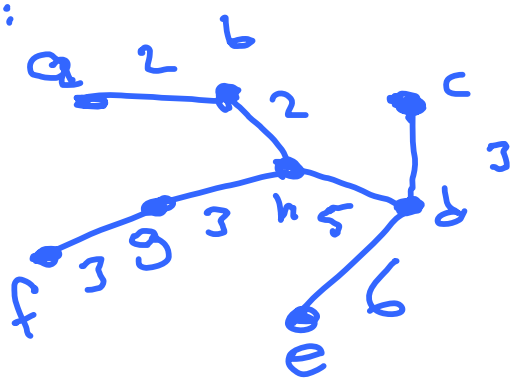
Adım3: Dallanmış ağaca sahip olup olmadığını kontrol et, Eğer sahip ise dur, aksi halde Adım 2 ye git.

Örnek



c'den başlayalım:

c-b 3 *
c-d 7
c-h 12
d-h 5 *
g-h 5 X



=> ağaç oluştu.

d-c 6 *

n-b 2 *

n-g 3 *

b-a 2 *

a-f 4 ×

g-f 3 *

f-e 2

$\Sigma = 2+2+3+3+3+5+6$

$= 24$