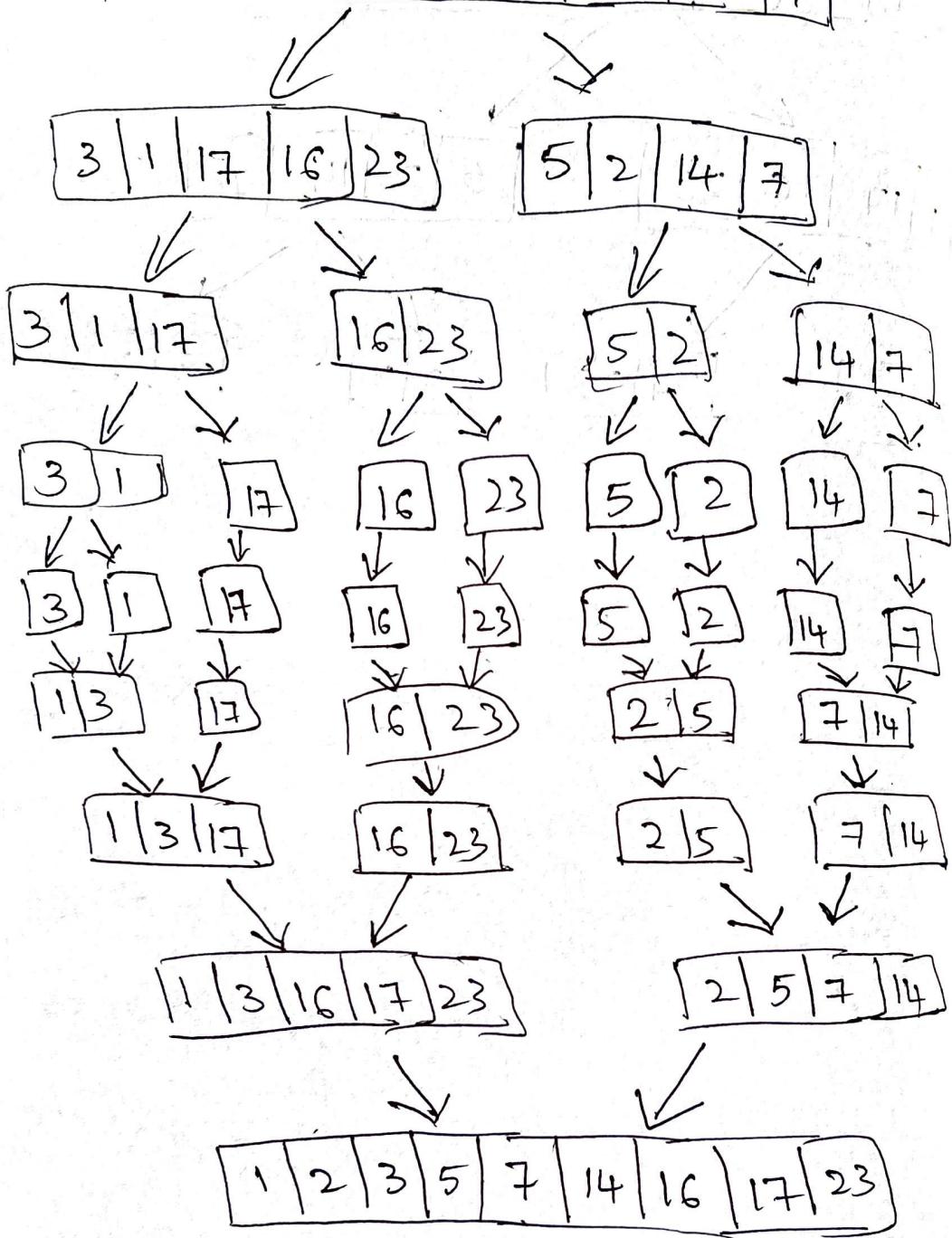
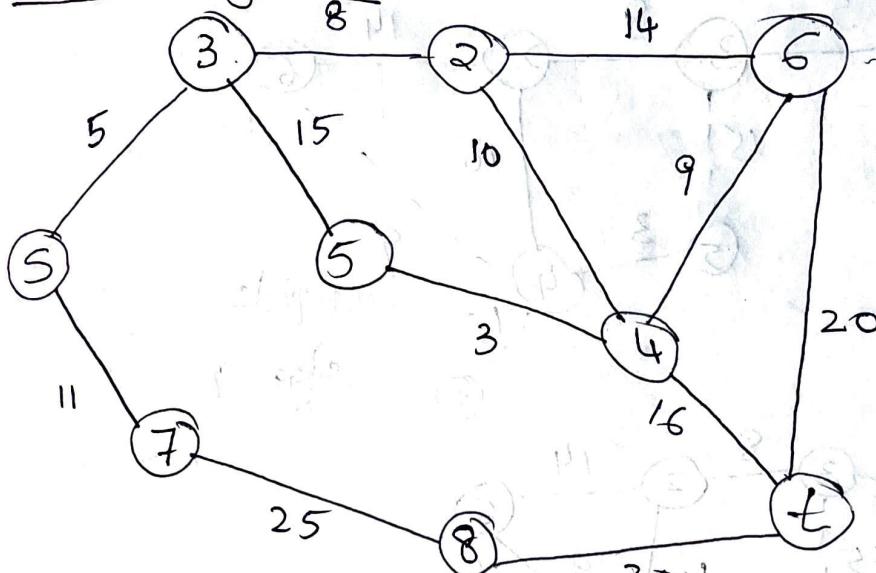


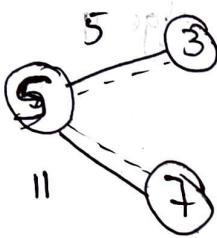
3	1	17	16	23	5	2	14	7
---	---	----	----	----	---	---	----	---



2. Prim's Algorithm

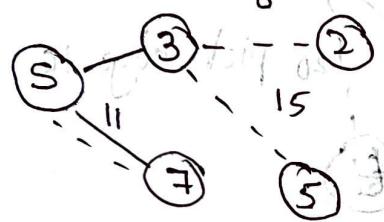


a)



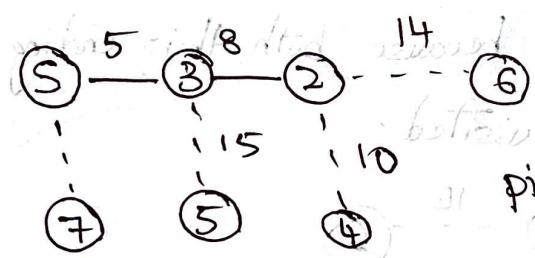
pick edge 5

b)



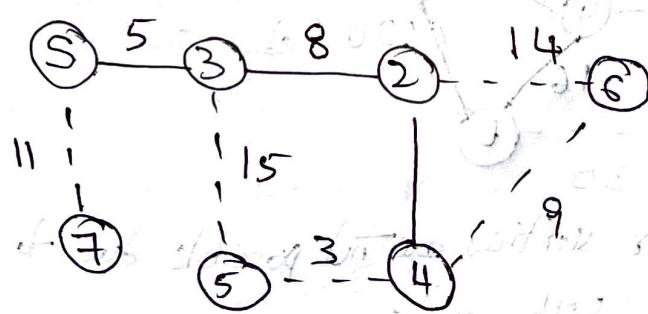
pick edge 8

c)

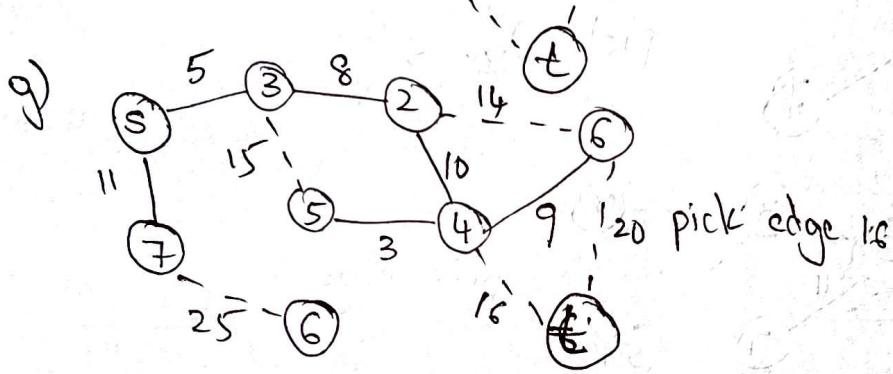
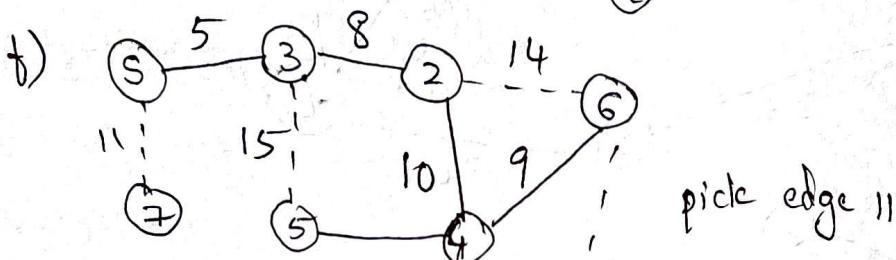
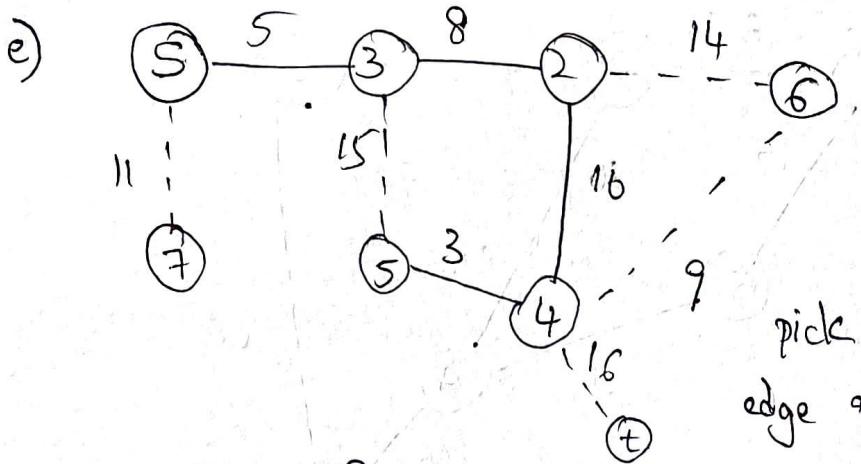


pick edge 10

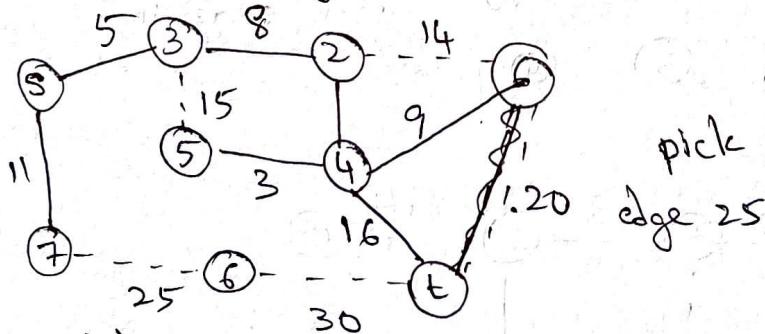
d)



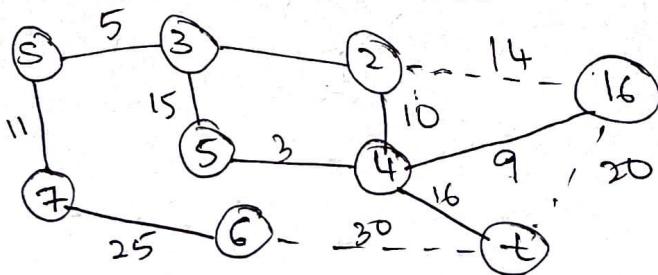
pick edge 3 in



14, 15 are not selected because both their ending vertices are already visited.

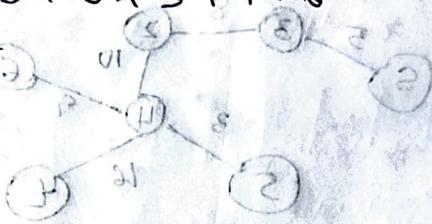


since picking other vertices are not possible due to having visited vertices on both ends

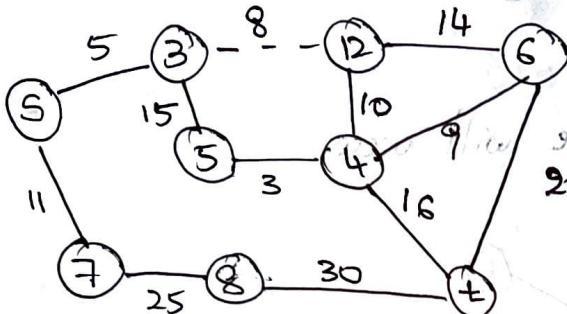


We get the minimal spanning tree because all vertices are now visited

$$\text{MST weight} = 5 + 8 + 10 + 3 + 9 + 16 + 11 + 25 \\ = 87$$

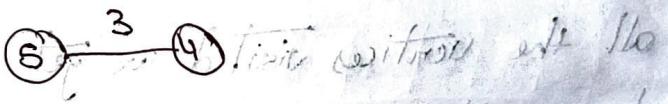


Kruskal's algorithm -



The increasing order of the edges are
 $\rightarrow 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 25, 30$

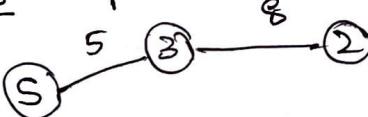
Step 1 - pick 3



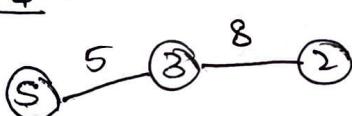
Step 2 - pick 5



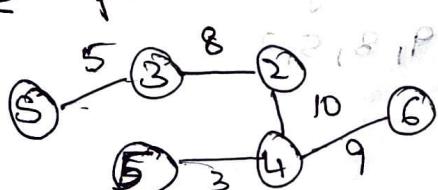
Step 3 - pick 8



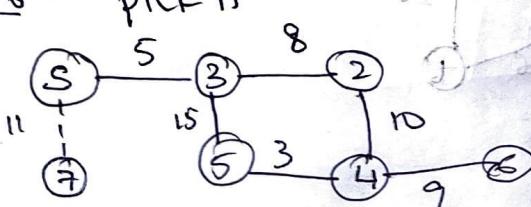
Step 4 - pick 9



Step 5 - pick 10

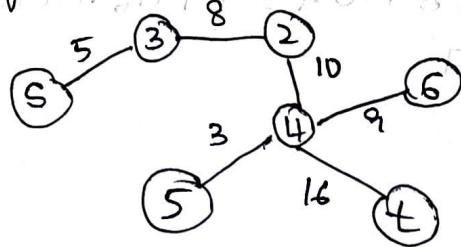


Step 6 - pick 11



Step 7 - pick 16

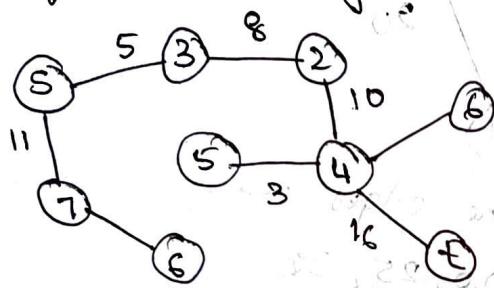
if we pick 14 & 15 cycle will occur



not accepted

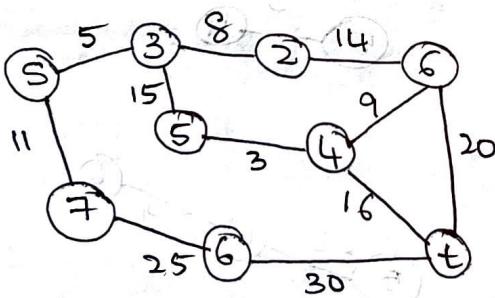
Step 8 - pick 25

if we pick 20 cycle will occur



all the vertices visited we get minimal spanning tree weight = 87

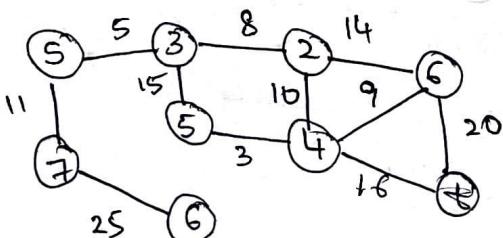
Reverse delete Algorithm -



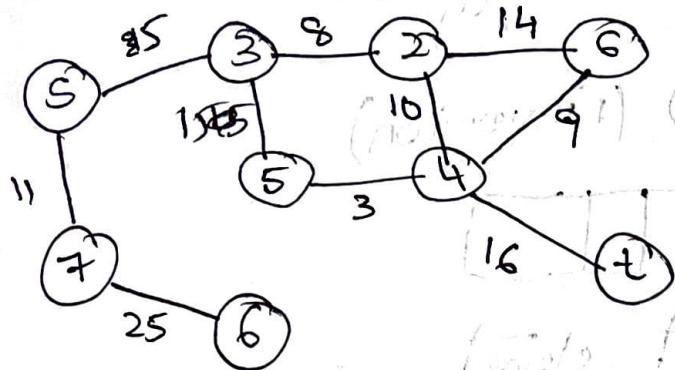
edge of graph in non-increasing order

30, 25, 20, 16, 15, 14, 11, 10, 9, 8, 5, 3

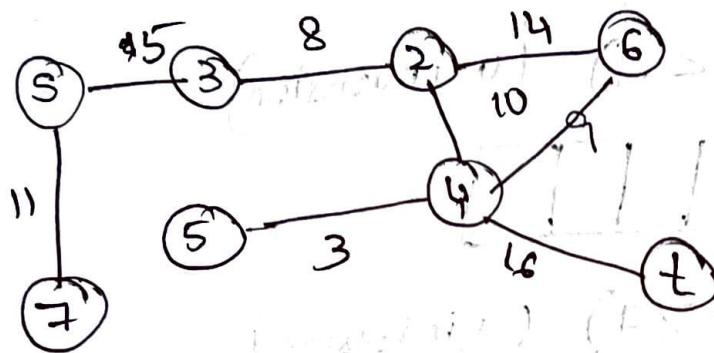
Step 1 - delete 30



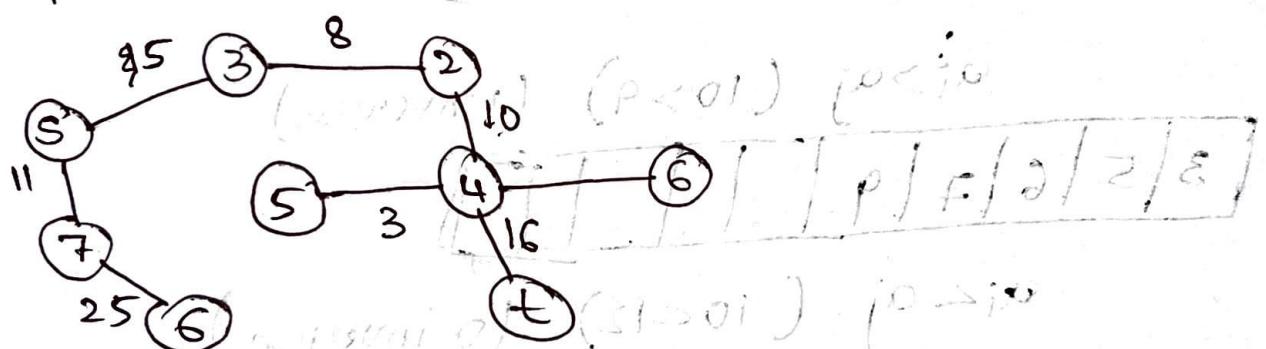
Step 2 - for the vertices 25 graph is disconnected
delete 20



Step 3 - for the vertices 16 graph is disconnected
delete 15



Step 4 delete 14



Step 5 - for the vertices 11, 19, 9, 8, 5, 3 the graph will be disconnected as there are no more edges to delete we have the minimal spanning tree.

weight = 87

6	10	15	19	24
---	----	----	----	----

3	5	7	9	12
---	---	---	---	----

a_i

a_j

$a_i > a_j \ (6 > 3) \ (1 \text{ inversion})$

3	.	.	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

move a_j to next element

6	5	.	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$a_i < a_j \ (6 < 7) \ (0 \text{ inversion})$

3	5	6	.	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$a_i > a_j \ (10 > 7) \ (1 \text{ inversion})$

3	5	6	7	.	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$a_i > a_j \ (10 > 9) \ (1 \text{ inversion})$

3	5	6	7	9	.	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$a_i < a_j \ (10 < 12) \ (0 \text{ inversion})$

3	5	6	7	9	10	.	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---

moving a_i or next elements

3	5	6	7	9	10	12	15	18	24
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

$a_i > a_j \ (15 > 12) \ (1 \text{ inversion})$

3	5	6	7	9	10	12	.	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---

moving a_i or next elements

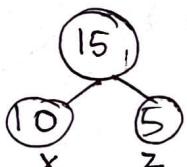
3	5	6	7	9	10	12	15	19	24
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

5.

char	frequency	fixed code	Huffman code
A	250	0000	01
E	140	0001	010
C	135	0010	011
D	130	0011	0110
F	120	0100	0000
G	90	0101	1000
H	70	0110	0111
M	65	0111	1111
T	60	1000	01111
P	55	1001	01000
Q	30	1010	1100
R	20	1011	01111
X	10	1100	11111
Z	5	1101	011111

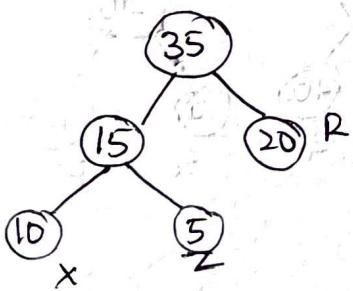
Step 1 - character frequency.

x 10
z 5



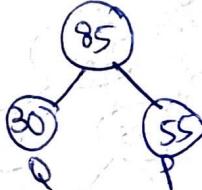
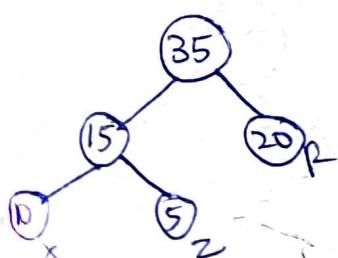
Step 2 - character frequency.

R 20

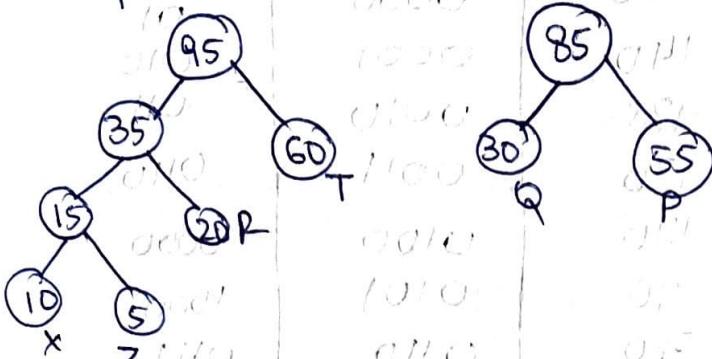


Step 3 - character frequency.

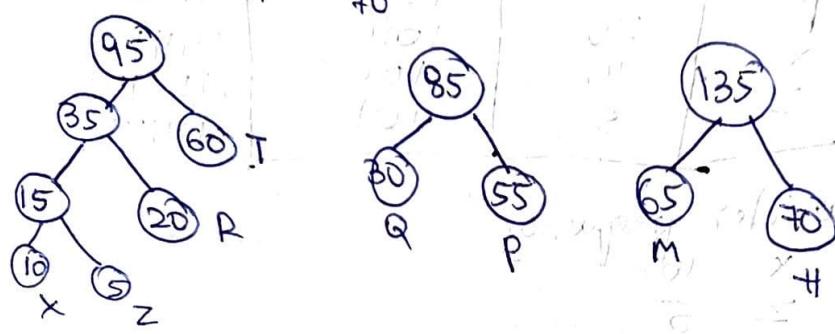
P 55
Q 30



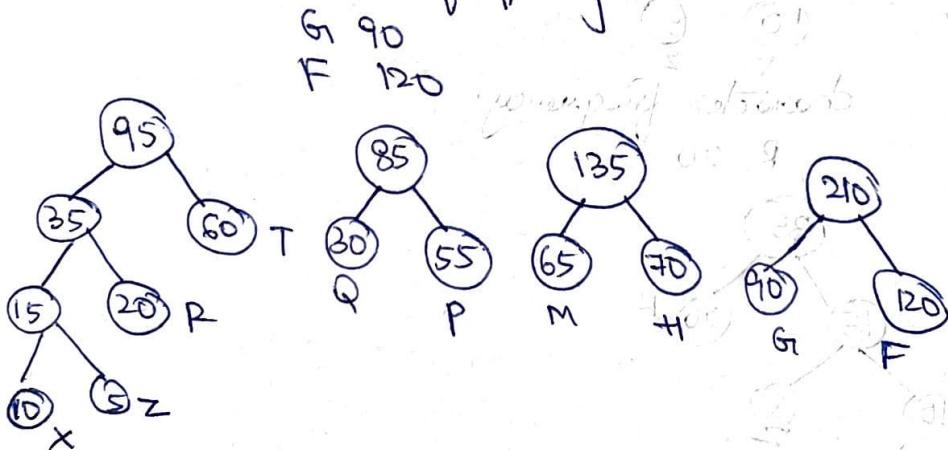
step 4 - $T = 60$



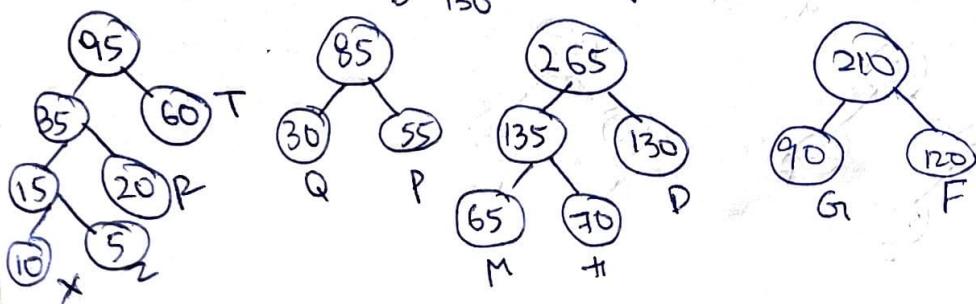
steps - character frequency.



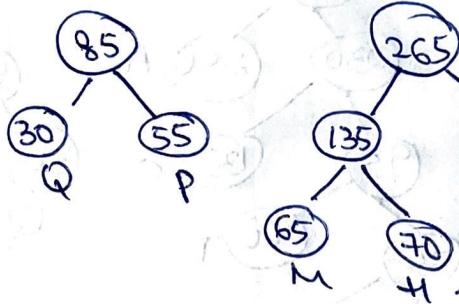
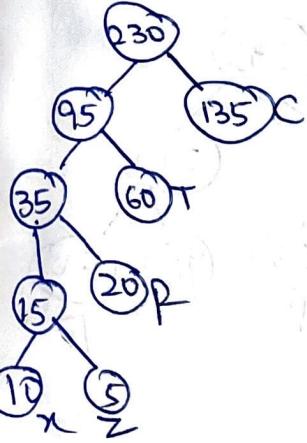
step 6 - character frequency.



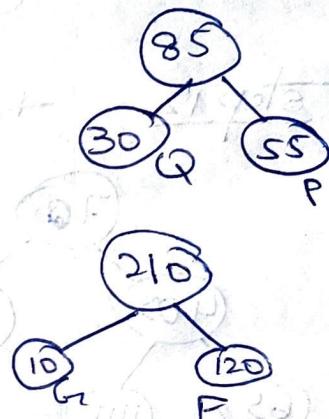
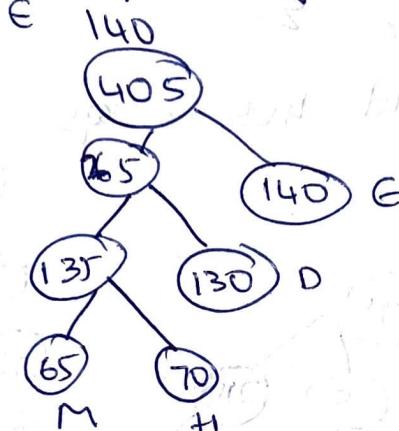
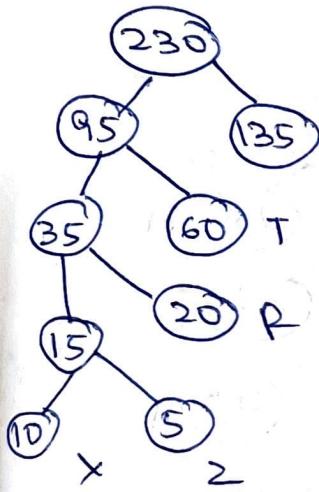
step 7 - character frequency.



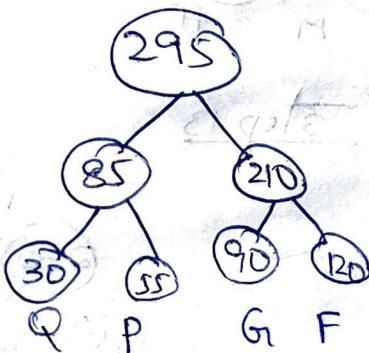
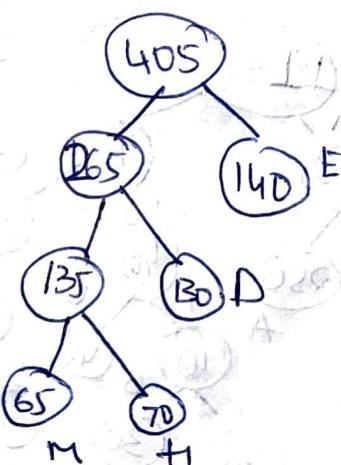
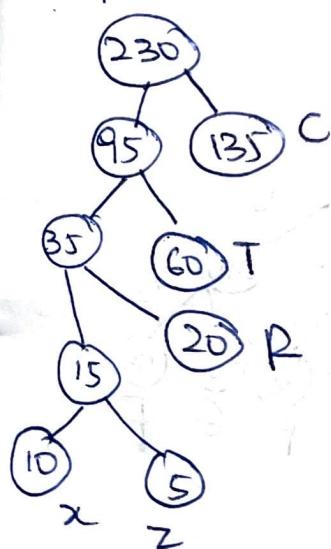
step 8 - character frequency
c 135



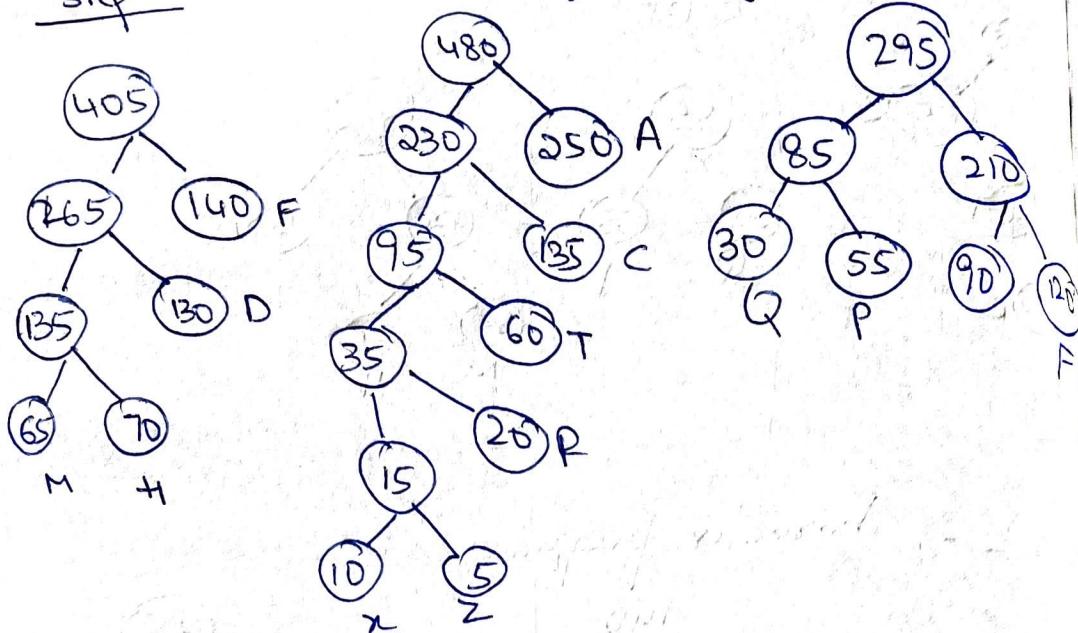
step 9 - character frequency



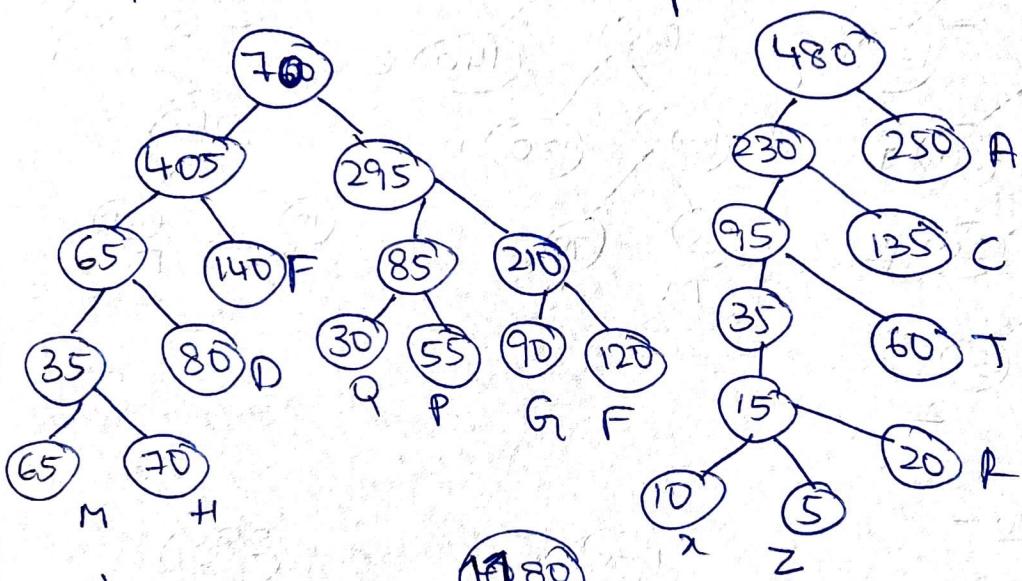
step 10 -



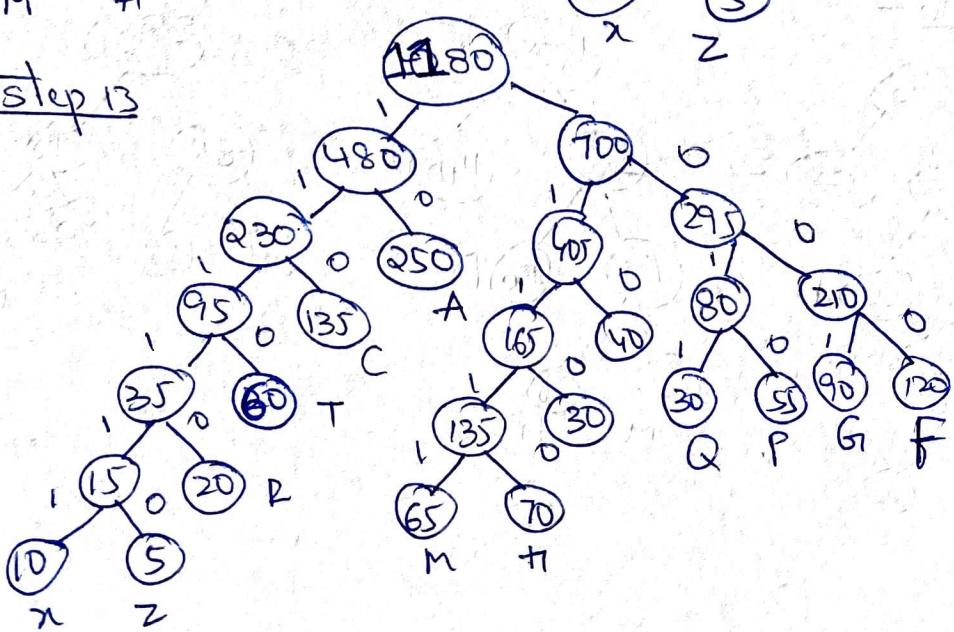
Step 11 character frequency



Step 12 - Add 405 & 295



Step 13



$$\begin{aligned}
 ABL &= \sum f(x) \cdot \text{depth}(x) \text{ for fixed code} \\
 &= (250 \times 4) + (140 \times 4) + (135 \times 4) + (130 \times 4) + \\
 &\quad (120 \times 4) + (90 \times 4) + (70 \times 4) + (65 \times 4) + (60 \times 4) + \\
 &\quad (55 \times 4) + (30 \times 4) + (20 \times 4) + (10 \times 4) + (5 \times 4) \\
 &= 4720 / 1180 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

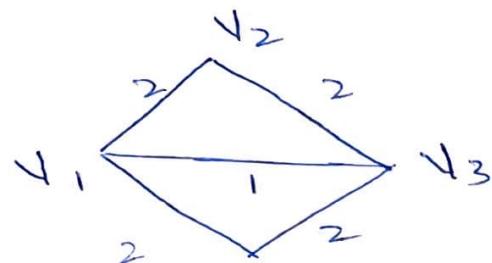
ABL for Huffman coding -

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum (\text{frequency} \times \text{code length}) \mid \sum \text{frequency} \\
 &= (250 \times 2) + (140 \times 2) + (135 \times 2) + (130 \times 2) + (120 \times 2) + \\
 &\quad (90 \times 2) + (70 \times 2) + (65 \times 2) + (60 \times 2) + (55 \times 2) + \\
 &\quad (30 \times 2) + (20 \times 2) + (10 \times 2) + (5 \times 2) \\
 &= 2360
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{huffman coding} & ABL = 2360 / 1180 & \\
 & & = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ABL &= 2360 / 14 \\
 &= 168.57
 \end{aligned}$$

3.



Counter example

The edge ~~v₁v₂, v₂v₃, v₃v₄~~ are not MST

The edge ~~v₂v₄~~ is MST

Here the edge set (v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4) , (v_2v_3, v_3v_4, v_4v_1) , (v_3v_4, v_4v_1, v_1v_2) , (v_4v_1, v_1v_2, v_2v_3) are not MST but (v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4) , (v_1v_3, v_2v_3, v_3v_4) , (v_1v_2, v_1v_3, v_3v_4) , (v_1v_3, v_2v_3, v_1v_4) are MST