

# Random Spanning Trees

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# Overview

## 1 Background

- O

## 2 Second Section

# Paragraphs of Text

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# Naive algorithm using effective resistance

**Input:**  $G = (V, E)$  and  $L_G^+$

**Output:** Set of edges corresponding to a random spanning tree

```

for  $e = (u, v) \in E$  do
     $R_e^{\text{eff}} = (\chi_u - \chi_v)^T L_G^+ (\chi_u - \chi_v);$ 
    if  $(X \sim \text{Bernoulli}(R_e^{\text{eff}})) = 1$  then
        Add edge  $e$  to the spanning tree;
         $G = G/e;$ 
    else
         $G = G \setminus e;$ 
    end
    Update  $L_G^+;$ 
end

```

**Algorithm 1:** Sampling uniform spanning tree using chain rule

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# Multiple Columns

## Heading

- 1 Statement
- 2 Explanation
- 3 Example

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# Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table: Table caption

# Theorem

Theorem (Mass–energy equivalence)

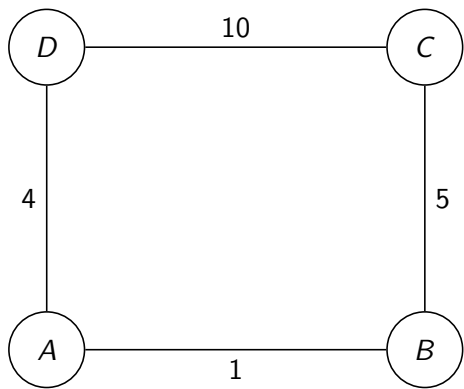
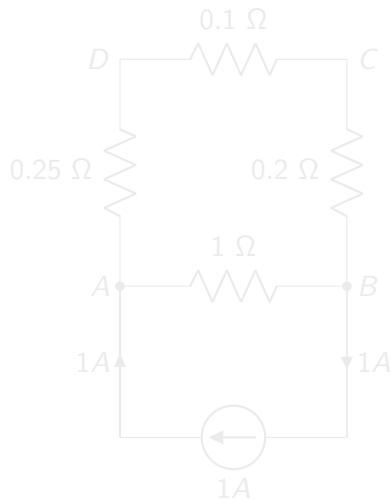
$$E = mc^2$$

# Verbatim

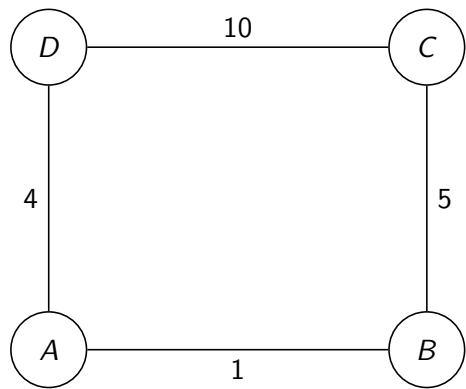
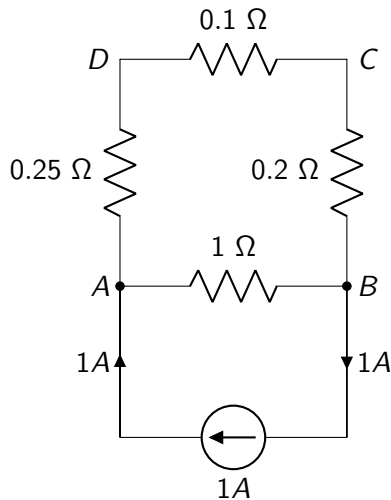
## Example (Theorem Slide Code)

```
\begin{frame}  
\frametitle{Theorem}  
\begin{theorem}[Mass--energy equivalence]  
$E = mc^2$  
\end{theorem}  
\end{frame}
```

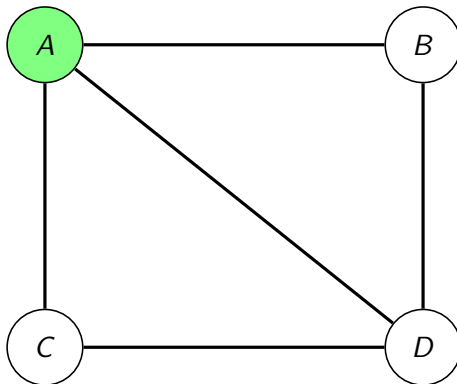
## Figure

(a) The original graph  $G$ (b) The electric network version of  $G$

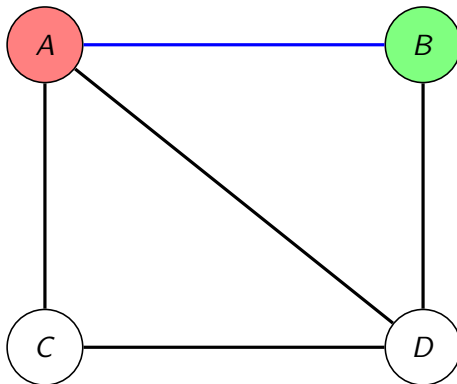
## Figure

(a) The original graph  $G$ (b) The electric network version of  $G$

# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example

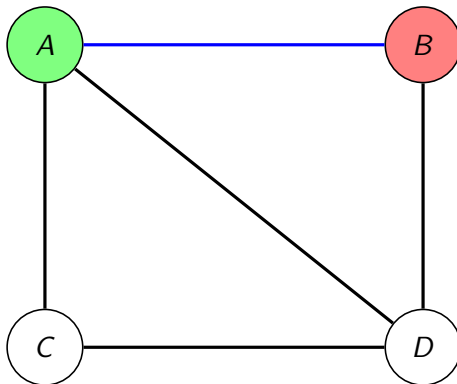


# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example

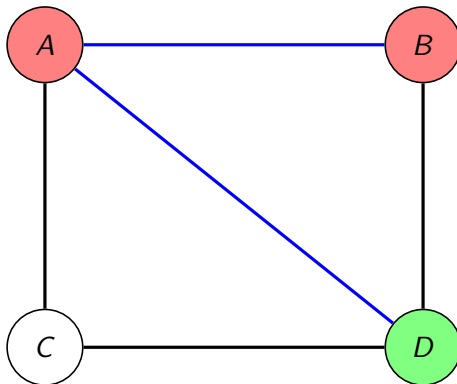




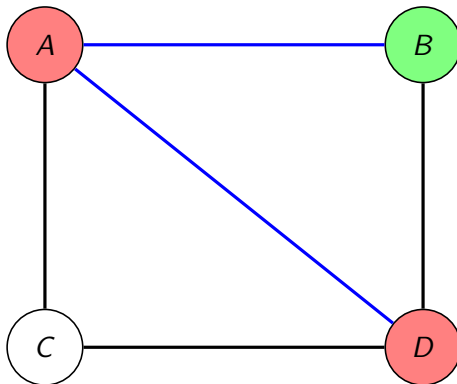
# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example



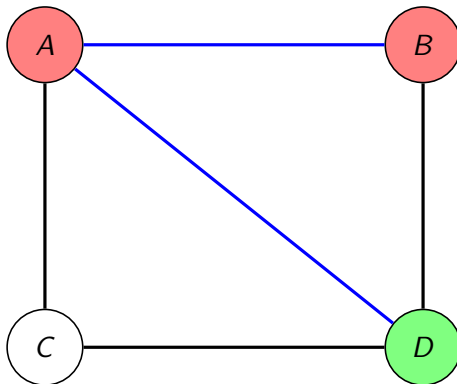
# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example



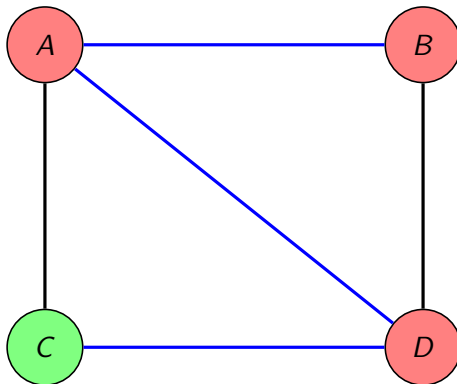
# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example



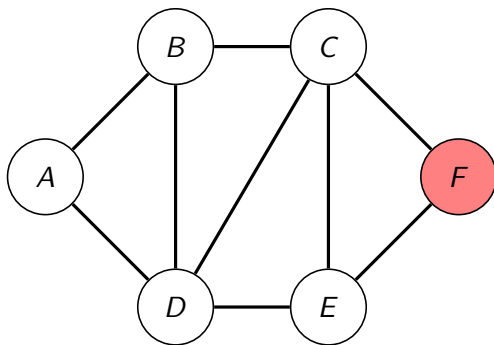
# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example



# Aldous-Broder Algorithm example

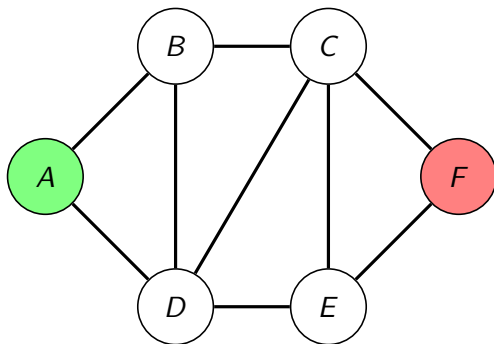


# Wilson's algorithm example

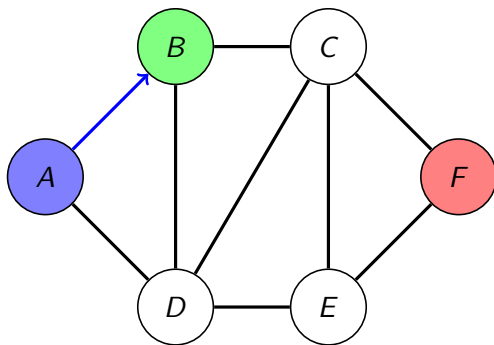


# Wilson's algorithm example

Start at  $A$

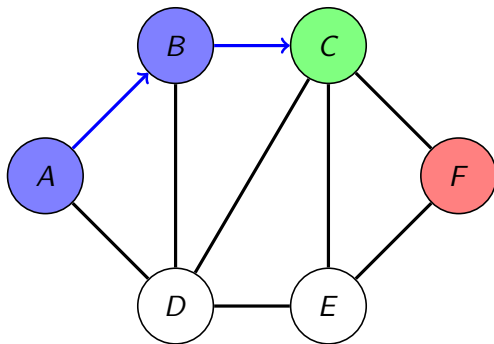


# Wilson's algorithm example

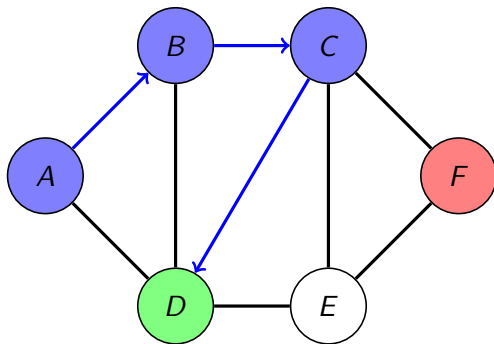




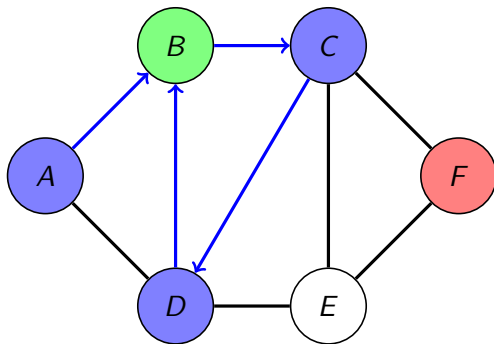
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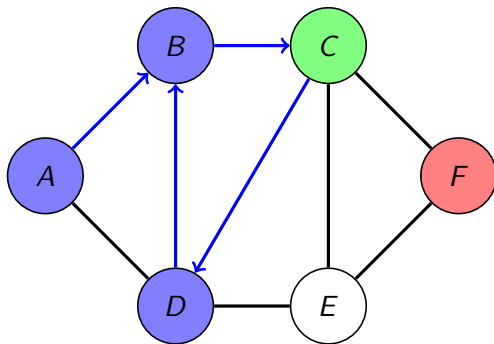
# Wilson's algorithm example



# Wilson's algorithm example

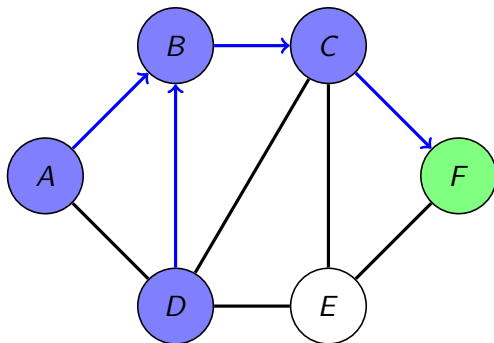


# Wilson's algorithm example



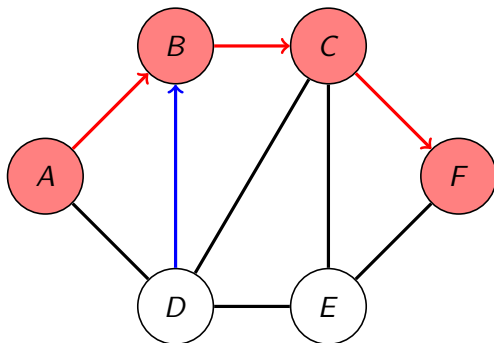
# Wilson's algorithm example

Notice the **next(C)** has changed from *D* to *F*.



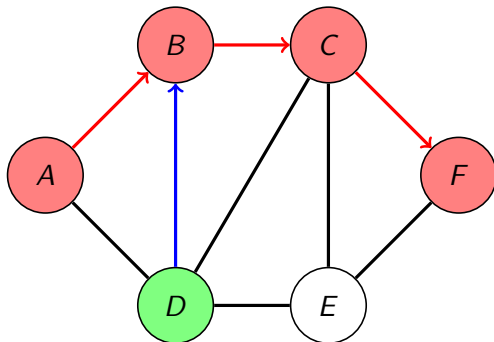
## Wilson's algorithm example

Since a vertex already in the tree has been reached (namely  $F$ ), starting from  $A$  we trace the successors and set their **inTree** value to *True*

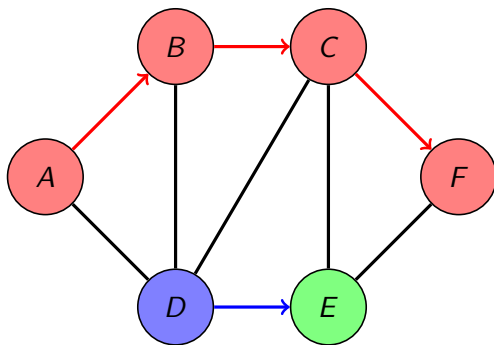


## Wilson's algorithm example

Since  $B$ ,  $C$  are already in the tree they will be skipped and now will start at  $D$



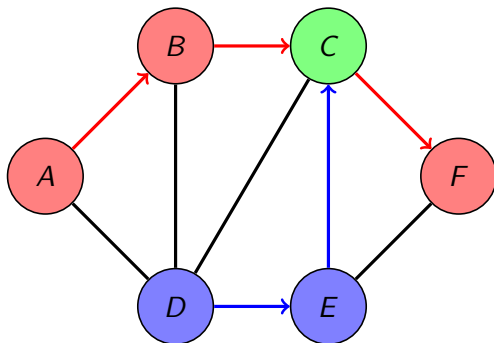
# Wilson's algorithm example





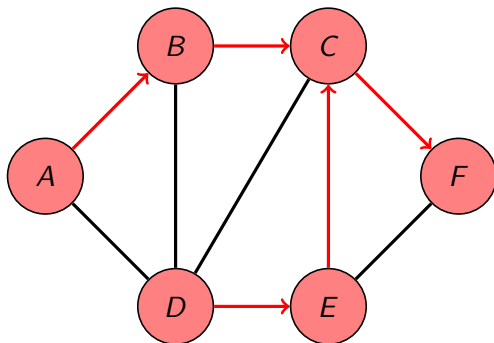
# Wilson's algorithm example

Since  $C$  is already in the tree, the random walk stops and the algorithm retraces from  $D$  and includes the vertices into the tree



# Wilson's algorithm example

Since  $C$  is already in the tree, the random walk stops and the algorithm retraces from  $D$  and includes the vertices into the tree



# References



John Smith (2012)

Title of the publication

*Journal Name* 12(3), 45 – 678.

# The End