Review. OUT).

O(LT) 是否是多项式的间?

① T:INT. - b有 w bits.

随机在取机份变形。

=> T ≤ 2 ", W≥ lgn ×根据Transdichotomous model

假设机器一个学生出知问题大的一致

=> 问题大DI (problem size): n.

F: whit => 2 => N>/gn.

⇒ 龙上限 WYW任意大

Greedy Algorithm.

①最小生水树. 初? = connected agric graph.

生或树 = 图员公边和所有节点构成分形图

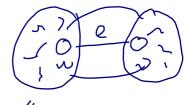
最小生成村: 生成村 with minimal total weight.

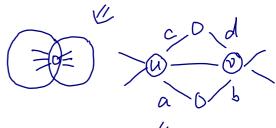
* Greedy Properties: (1) optimal substructure.

② greatly choice property: 局部最大).

MST公最优品结构: e=14,25,属于某些MST.

- →海ル、マ合発
- → T'是GICGMST M T'UE是GGMST.





nimicods? (//
u,v)
[minja,b]

Dynamic Programming.

O guess, e in a MST.

- O 台等e.
- ③美国.
- @ desontract. e
- B ReMANNET.

- Lemma 1. T'是G/e 4 MST,

刚T'UTES是GUAMST.

证明: 你没eb T* →MST.

=> T*-e is MST of G/e w(T') & w (T*-e)

w(T'v les) = w(T') + w(e) < w(T*-e) + w(e) = w(T*)

=> T'ules is MST

uES, 2#5.

Lemma 2. 对于任意 cut (S, V-S). any 最的权量的 crossing edge e=?u,v).
- 定在某个MST中

ZIEDEJ: cut & pasta argument.

- let T* be a MST AG.
- assume. e年T*
 DI以有 e' E T* cross the cut.



=> 的旧是MST

Prim's 異古.

- 保存一下priority queue Q on VIS. 健發 J. key=min(wcu, v)(uES).

- init Q = V., S. key = Q. for $S \in V$ V. key = ∞ . for $V \in V \setminus S$.

- until @ empty.

u = Extract - Min (Q).

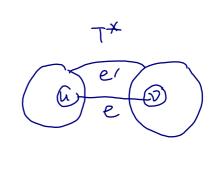
for NE Adj [n] :

if UEO & NUNV) < v. key.

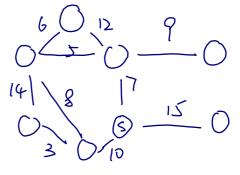
v. key = w(4, 2).

v. pow ent = u.

return. IV. V. portut | YVEV].



13/3.



江明正渝性.

粉Ts within S EMST T* A G.
用数型的内容: 假设 T' E MST. T*.

Time: 13) Dijkstra. O(VIgV+E).