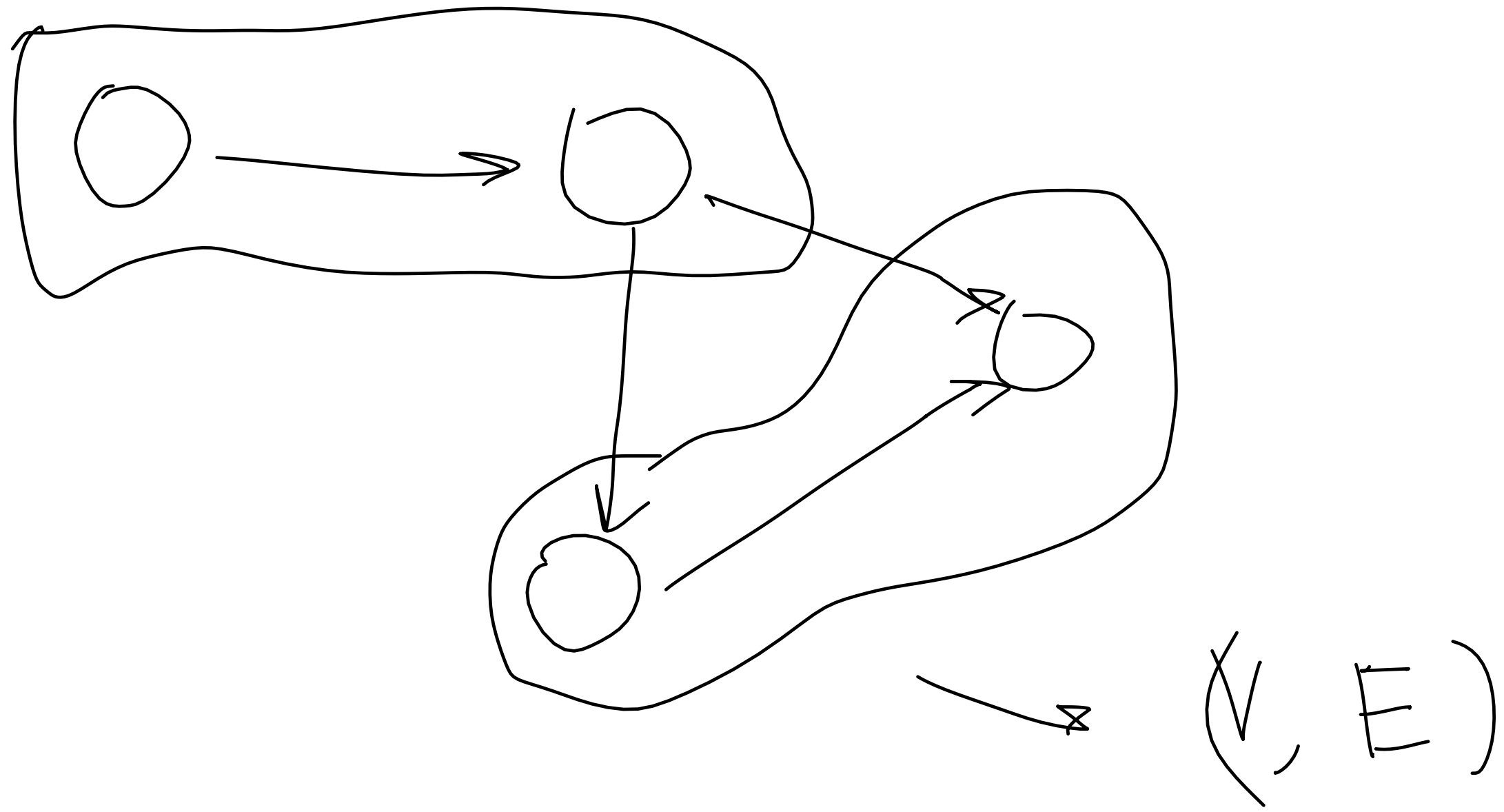


# Algorithms & Data Structures

## III: Boruvka's Algorithm

G



# Algorithm Description

- 1) Init. trivial tree  $T$  on  $n$  nodes.
- 2) Divide  $G$  in  $n$  components.
- 3) Find minimal adjacency edge for every component and add to tree  $T$ .
- 4) Repeat step 3 until there is only one component.

# Pseudocode

**function** boruvkaMST():

→ **while**  $T.size < n - 1$ : →  $\log n$  times

**for**  $k$  in Component:

$w(\text{minEdge}[k]) = \text{inf}$

InitializeCompents( $T$ )

**for**  $(u, v)$  in  $E$ :

**if**  $u.comp \neq v.comp$  ←

**if**  $w(\text{minEdge}[u.comp]) > w(u, v)$ :

$\text{minEdge}[u.comp] = (u, v)$

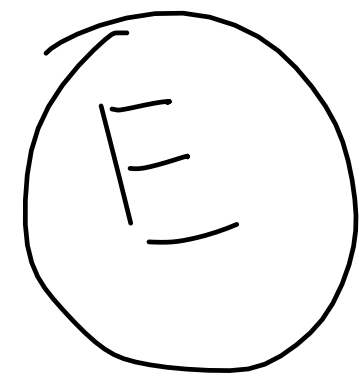
**if**  $w(\text{minEdge}[v.comp]) > w(u, v)$ :

$\text{minEdge}[v.comp] = (u, v)$

**for**  $k$  in Component:

$T.addEdge(\text{minEdge}[k])$  ✓

**return**  $T$

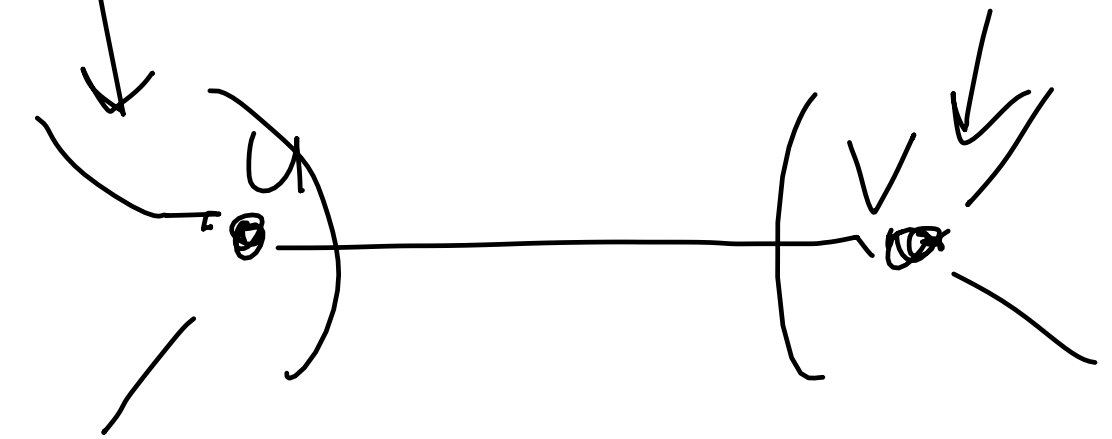


Time Complexity:  $\underline{E \cdot \log V}$

$T$

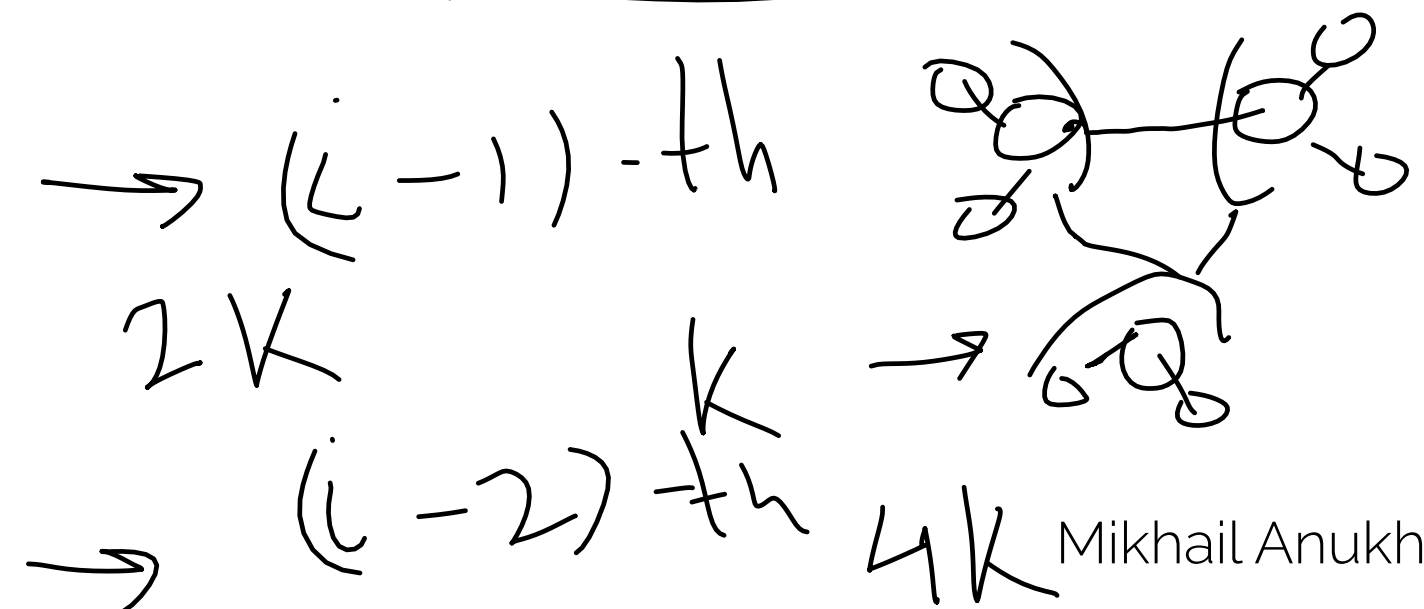
Component-set  
of con.comp. in  $T$

$\text{minEdge}[1..n]$

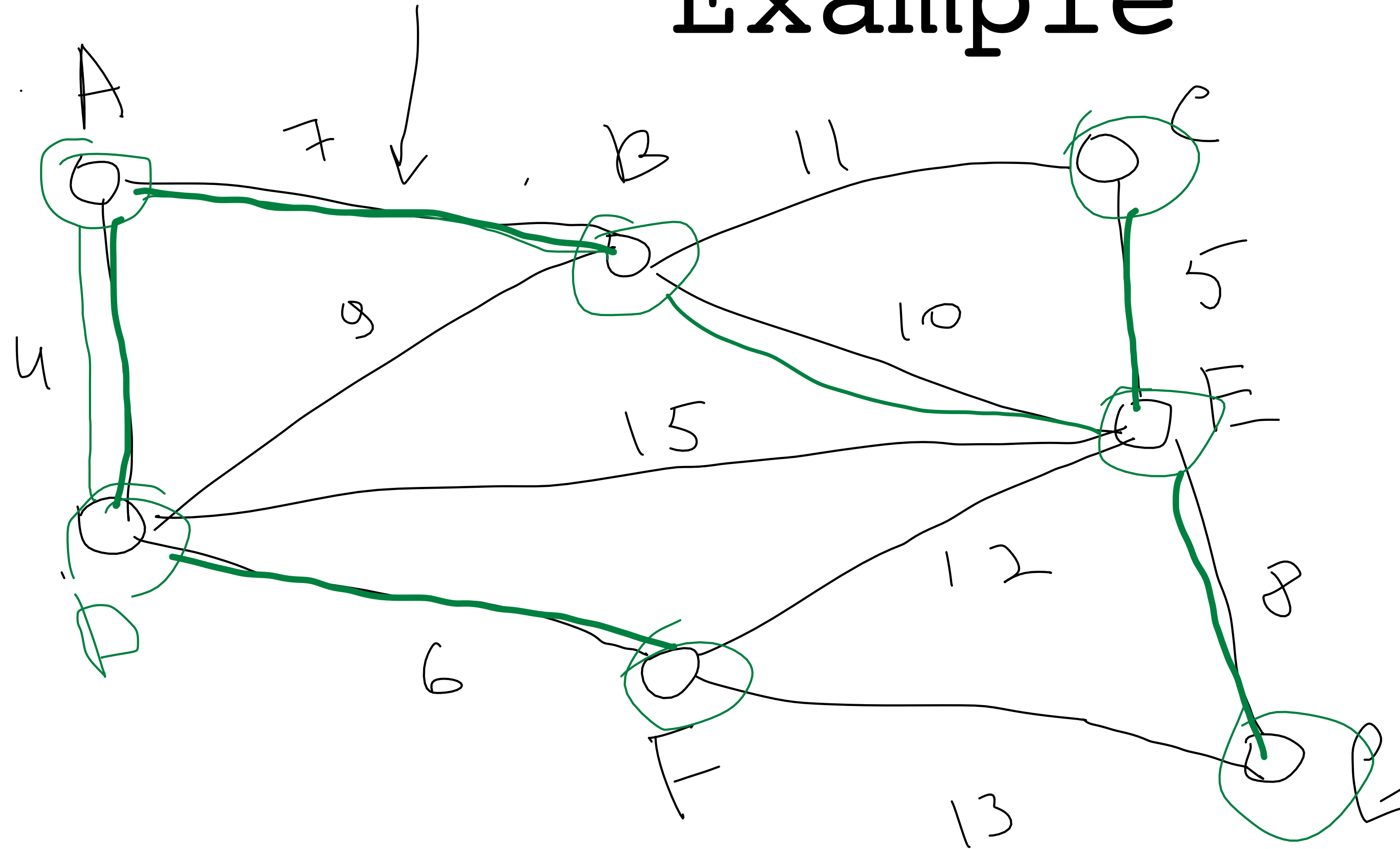


→  $i$ -th

$k$  comp



# Example



0 1 2 3  
 A B D F  
 C E G

A B D F  
 10

C E G  
 10

$(A, \vec{b}) (A, \vec{b})$

Primis

Kruskal's

Bojuchka's