

# Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

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## Cut Property

$$G = (V, E, w)$$

## Cut Property (I)

$X$  : A part of some MST  $T$  of  $G$

$(S, V \setminus S)$  : A **cut** such that  $X$  does **not** cross  $(S, V \setminus S)$   $\wedge$

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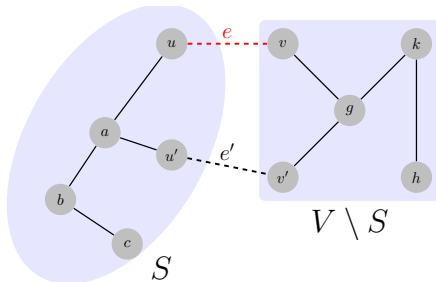
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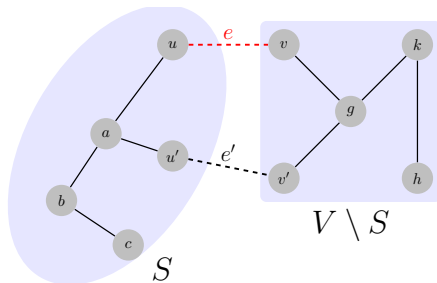
Correctness of Prim's and Kruskal's algorithms.

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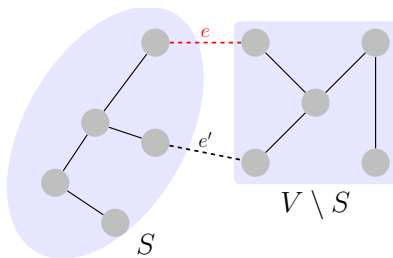
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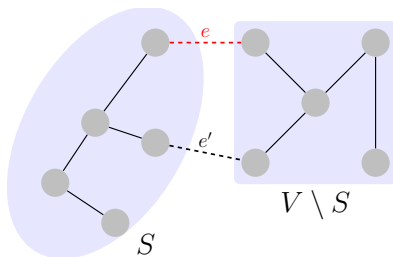


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“a”  $\rightarrow$  “the”  $\Rightarrow$  “ $\exists$ ”  $\rightarrow$  “ $\forall$ ”

## Application of Cut Property [Problem: 10.15 (4)]

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$$(S = \{u\}, V \setminus S)$$



## Wrong Divide&Conquer Algorithm for MST [Problem: 10.21]

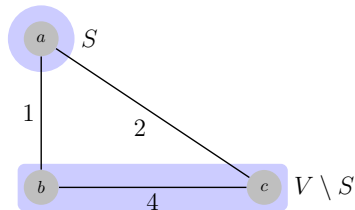
$$(V_1, V_2) : ||V_1| - |V_2|| \leq 1$$

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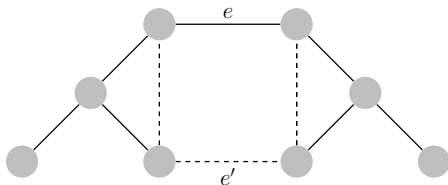


# Cycle Property

## Cycle property [Problem: 10.19(b)]

- ▶ Let  $C$  be any cycle in  $G$
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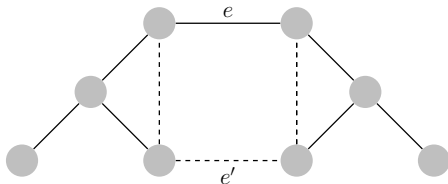
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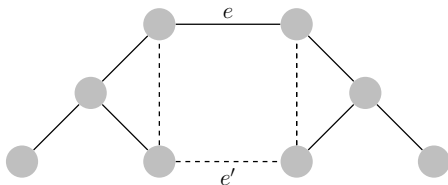


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*“On the Shortest Spanning Subtree of a Graph  
and the Traveling Salesman Problem”*

— Kruskal, 1956.

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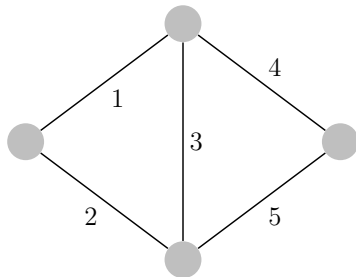
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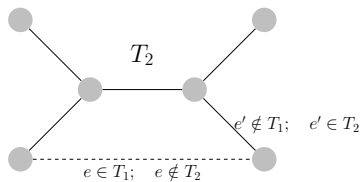
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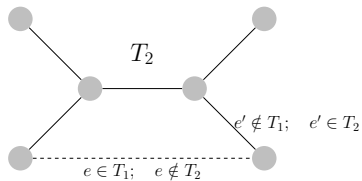
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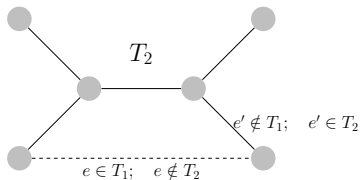


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$$T_2 + \{e\} \implies C$$

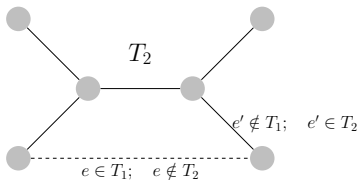
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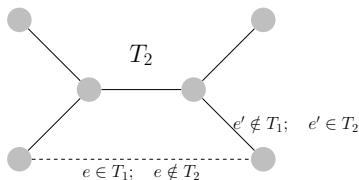
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$$T_2 + \{e\} \Rightarrow C$$

$$\exists(e' \in C) \notin T_1 \Rightarrow e' \in T_2 \setminus T_1 \Rightarrow e' \in \Delta E \Rightarrow w(e') > w(e)$$

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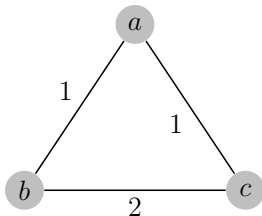
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## Condition for Uniqueness of MST [Problem: 10.18 (2)]

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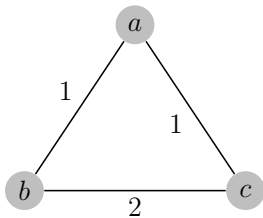


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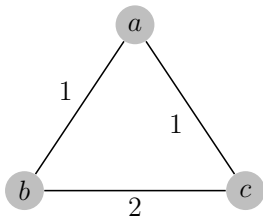
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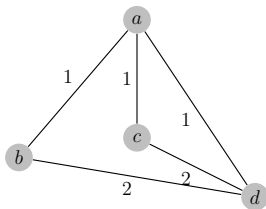
*Minimum-weight edge across any cut is unique  $\implies$  Unique MST.*

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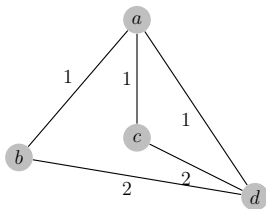
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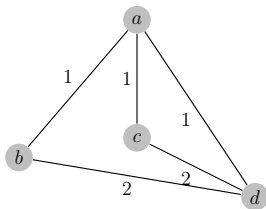


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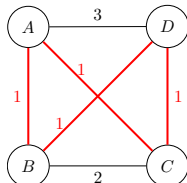
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Proof.

Cut property and Cycle property.





## Variants of MST

## Adding a Vertex $v$ to MST $T$ [Problem: 10.7]

$$G' = (V', E') : V' = V + \{v\}, E' = E + E_v$$

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“On Finding and Updating Spanning Trees and Shortest Paths”, 1975

“Algorithms for Updating Minimum Spanning Trees”, 1978

Feedback Edge Set (FES): [Problem: 10.8]

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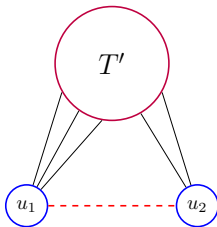
$\text{FES} \iff G \setminus \text{Max-ST}$

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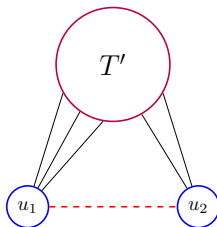
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MST  $T'$  of  $G' = G \setminus U$

Attach  $\forall u \in U$  to  $T'$  (with lightest edge)

## MST with Specified Edges: [Problem: 10.13]

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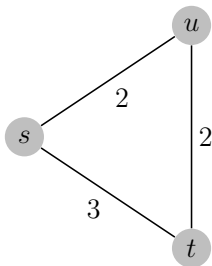
$G \rightarrow G'$  : contract each component of  $S$  to a vertex

# MST v.s. Shortest Path



## MST vs. Shortest Paths [Problem: 10.15 (6)]

✗ The shortest path between two nodes is necessarily part of some MST.



## Sharing Edges [Problem: 10.9]

$$G = (V, E, w), w(e) > 0, s \in V$$

All sssp trees from  $s$  must share some edge with **all** (some) MSTs of  $G$ .

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$$E' \subseteq \forall \text{ sssp trees from } s$$

$$\forall \text{ MST } T \text{ of } G : T \cap E' \neq \emptyset$$

