Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

Hengfeng Wei

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1 / 30

Cut Property

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

2 / 30

Cut Property (I)

X: A part of some MST T of G

 $(S,V\setminus S):$ A ${\it cut}$ such that X does ${\it not}$ cross $(S,V\setminus S)$ Âŋ

e : A lightest edge across $(S, V \setminus S)$

Cut Property (I)

 $X: \mathsf{A} \ \mathsf{part} \ \mathsf{of} \ \mathsf{some} \ \mathsf{MST} \ T \ \mathsf{of} \ G$

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 $e: \textit{A} \text{ lightest edge across } (S, V \setminus S)$

Then $X \cup \{e\}$ is a part of some MST T' of G.

Cut Property (I)

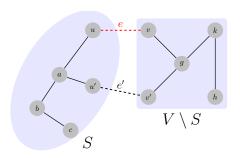
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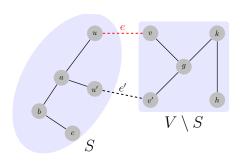
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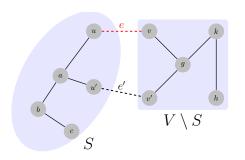
Then $X \cup \{e\}$ is a part of some MST T' of G.

Correctness of Prim's and Kruskal's algorithms.





$$T' = \underbrace{T + \{e\}}_{\text{if } e \notin T} - \{e'\}$$



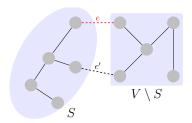
$$T' = \underbrace{T + \{e\}}_{\text{if } e \notin T} - \{e'\}$$
 "a" \rightarrow "the" \Longrightarrow "some" \rightarrow "all"

Cut Property (II)

A cut
$$(S, V \setminus S)$$

Let e = (u, v) be a lightest edge across $(S, V \setminus S)$

 \exists MST T of $G: e \in T$

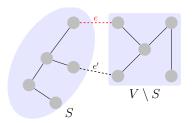


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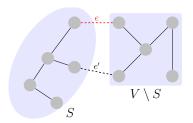


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"a" \rightarrow "the" \Longrightarrow " \exists " \rightarrow " \forall "

Application of Cut Property [Problem: 10.15 (3)]

$$e = (u, v) \in G$$
 is a lightest edge $\implies e \in \exists$ MST of G

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

$$e = (u, v) \in G$$
 is the unique lightest edge $\implies e \in \forall$ MST

Application of Cut Property [Problem: 10.15 (3)]

$$e=(u,v)\in G$$
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$$\left(S = \{u\}, V \setminus S\right)$$

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

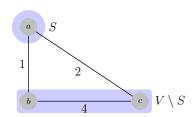
$$(V_1, V_2) : ||V_1| - |V_2|| \le 1$$

 $T_1 + T_2 + \{e\}$: e is a lightest edge across (V_1, V_2)

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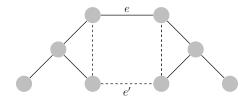
7 / 30

Cycle Property

Cycle Property [Problem: 10.19(b)]

- ▶ Let C be any cycle in G
- ▶ Let e = (u, v) be a maximum-weight edge in C

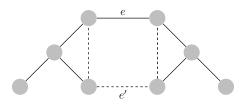
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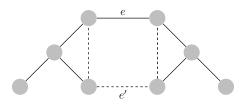


$$T' = \underbrace{T - \{e\}}_{\text{if } e \in T} + \{e'\}$$

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Reverse-delete algorithm (wiki; clickable)

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Proof.

Cycle Property

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$$T \subseteq F \implies \exists T' : T' \subseteq F - \{e\}$$



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Cycle Property

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"On the Shortest Spanning Subtree of a Graph and the Traveling Salesman Problem"

— Kruskal, 1956.

Application of Cycle Property [Problem: 10.15 (1)]

$$G = (V, E), \quad |E| > |V| - 1$$

 \boldsymbol{e} : the unique maximum-weighted edge of \boldsymbol{G}

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$e \not\in \text{ any MST}$$

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Bridge

Application of Cycle Property [Problem: 10.15 (2)]

$$C \subseteq G$$
, $e \in C$

e : the unique maximum-weighted edge of ${\cal G}$



 $e \not\in \text{ any MST}$

Application of Cycle Property [Problem: 10.15(2)]

$$C \subseteq G$$
, $e \in C$

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 \Longrightarrow

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Cycle Property

Application of Cycle Property [Problem: 10.15 (5)]

$$C \subseteq G, e \in C$$

e: the unique lightest edge of C

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$e \in \forall \mathsf{\ MST}$$

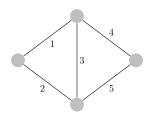
Application of Cycle Property [Problem: 10.15 (5)]

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Uniqueness of MST

Distinct weights \implies Unique MST.

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 MSTs $T_1 \neq T_2$

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$$\Delta E = \{ e \mid e \in T_1 \setminus T_2 \lor e \in T_2 \setminus T_1 \}$$

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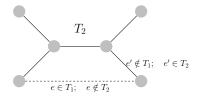
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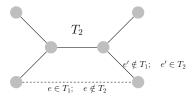
$$e \in T_1 \setminus T_2$$
 (w.l.o.g)



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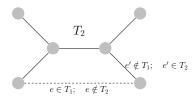


$$e \in T_1 \setminus T_2$$



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

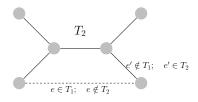
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$$\exists (e' \in C) \notin T_1$$

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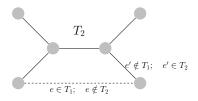


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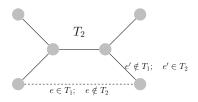
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$$\exists (e' \in C) \notin T_1 \implies e' \in T_2 \setminus T_1 \implies e' \in \Delta E \implies w(e') > w(e)$$

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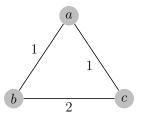
$$T' = T_2 + \{e\} - \{e'\} \implies w(T') < w(T_2)$$



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

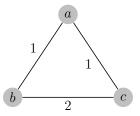
Unique MST \implies Equal weights.

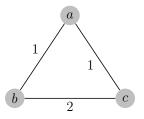
Condition for Uniqueness of MST [Problem: 10.18 (2)] Unique MST \implies Equal weights.



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

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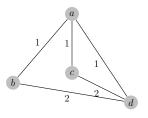


Theorem (After-class Exercise)

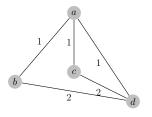
Minimum-weight edge across any cut is unique \implies Unique MST.

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Theorem (After-class Exercise)

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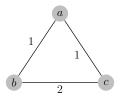
To decide whether a graph has a unique MST.

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Ties in Prim's and Kruskal's algorithms

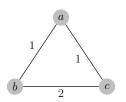
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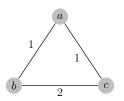
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By Kruskal Algorithm.



$$G \to T, \qquad G' \triangleq G \setminus \{e\} \to T'$$

$$w(T') > w(T)$$

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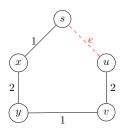
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To find all critical edges in $O(m \log m)$ time.

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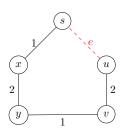
$$w(e) = 3$$
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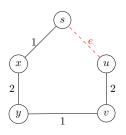
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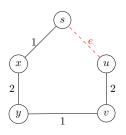
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By Kruskal Algorithm.

No missing: Check all cycles.

 $O(m \log m)$

Variants of MST

$$G' = (V', E'): V' = V + \{v\}, E' = E + E_v$$
 To find an MST T' of $G'.$

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$$O\Big((m+n)\log n\Big)$$
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Theorem

There exists an MST of G' that includes no edges in $G \setminus T$.

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"On Finding and Updating Spanning Tress and Shortest Paths", 1975 "Algorithms for Updating Minimum Spanning Trees", 1978

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

$$\mathsf{FES} \subseteq E : G' = (V, E \setminus \mathsf{FES})$$
 is acyclic

To find a minimum FES.

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G' is connected + acyclic $\implies G'$ is an ST

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$$G'$$
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$$\mathsf{FES} \iff G \setminus \mathsf{Max}\mathsf{-ST}$$

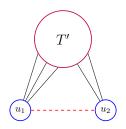


$$G = (V, E), \quad U \subset V$$

To find an MST with U as leaves.

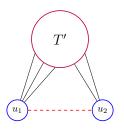
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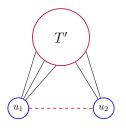
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To find an MST with U as leaves.



$$\mathsf{MST}\ T'\ \mathsf{of}\ G' = G\setminus U$$

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



MST with Specified Edges: [Problem: 10.13]

$$G = (V, E), \quad S \subset E \text{ (no cycle in } S)$$

To find an MST with ${\cal S}$ as edges.

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To find an MST with S as edges.

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

MST with Specified Edges: [Problem: 10.13]

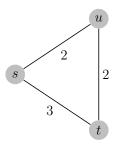
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To find an MST with S as edges.

MST v.s. Shortest Path

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

X The shortest path between s and t is necessarily part of some MST.



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

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

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

