

for prim algorithm, we need two list, one of them is named selected, which save whether the node has been vicited, the other is minDist, if the node has been vicited, the minDist is - . We start with any of the node, every time we first update minDist, then choose the node with minimal minDist to be selected.

Now if the graph is not connected. We denote the vertex  $V_1, V_2, ..., V_n$ , and we add edge between  $V_1, V_{11}, i$  ent, if there's already a edge then continue. and we set the cost as  $C^n$ . Therefore, we can guarantee that the graph is connected.

Now we first create an empty list, res = [], and we choose arbitrary made as the starting mode assume it is o.

every time add a node we append it in resource we finally will get [0.1,2,3,4], but the cost between 2 and 3 is infinite, 50 we split the res to be [0.1,2], [3,4],

(ii) if It and Iz are distinct winimum Eponning tree, then consider the edge of minimum weight among all the edges that are contained in exactly one of It or Iz, assume this edge appears only in It, and we can call it el.

Then IzUseigmust contain a cycle, and one of the edges of this edges of t

Since ex is a edge different from exactly one of Ti or Ix, it must be that weel>(wei) Note that I= IXI exists a spanning tree. The total weight of T is smaller than the total weight of Ix, but this is a contradiction, since we have supposed that Ix is a minimum spanning tree.

(ii) minimum cost spanning set of edges is not necessarily a tree. Because if the cost are all negative and we have a spanning tree, if we add more edges the total cost is lower. So cycle is possible

if all costs are positive, then it must be a tree. Because if the spanning set contain ayde, then remove one edge make total cost to be lower, so there cont be cycle, then it must be a tree