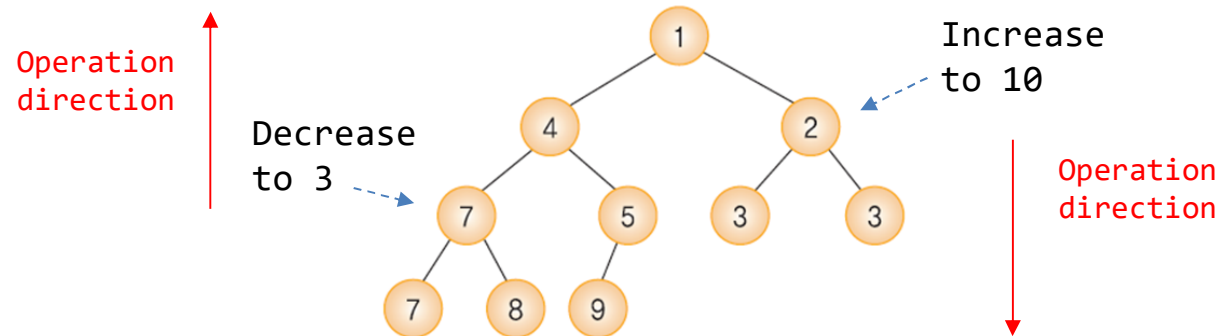


1. (Programming: **30 points**)

Implement the 'decrease-key' and 'increase_key' in the min-heap, as explained in p53 of 'DS-Lec10-Graph'.

(Hint: refer to the insert operation in the min heap)

Test your code using the following input.



```
//decrease the element i's value to 'key'
Decrease_key_min_heap(A, i, key)
{
    if key >= A[i]
        error "new key is not smaller than current key";
    //Implement your code below.
    ...
}
```

```
//Increase the element i's value to 'key'
Increase_key_min_heap(A, i, key)
{
    if key <= A[i]
        error "new key is not larger than current key";
    //Implement your code below.
    ...
}
```

2. (Programming: **70 points**)

In p55-56 of 'DS-Lec10-Graph', Prim algorithm was implemented using an unsorted array 'dist'. Revise this code by referring to p51.

- Use the min heap, not the unsorted array.
- Specify the parent and child relation inside the code.
- Use the following two functions.
 - 'build_min_heap': use this at 'Insert all vertices into the priority queue Q'
 - 'delete_min_heap': use this at 'Extract_Min(Q)'
 - 'Decrease_key_min_heap': use this at ' $\text{dist}[v] \leftarrow \text{weight}[u][v]$ '

2. (Programming: **70 points**) – Cont.

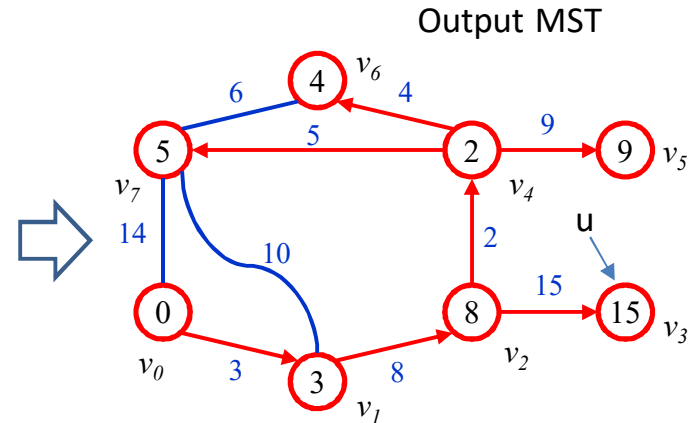
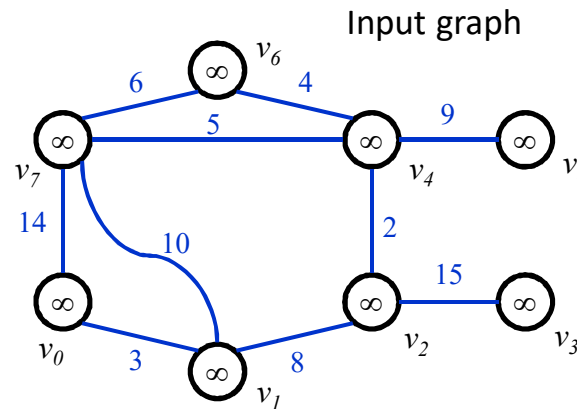
- Use the following input graph.
- Implement 'print_prim' that prints out as below.

Hint: revise 'preorder' in p22 of 'DS-Lec07-Tree'.

Note that Prim MST is not a binary tree.

Consider how to use parent-child relation.

```
#define MAX_VERTICES 8
#define INF 1000L
int weight[MAX_VERTICES][MAX_VERTICES] =
{ { 0,3,INF,INF,INF,INF,INF,14 },
{ 3,0,8,INF,INF,INF,INF,10 },
{ INF,8,0,15,2,INF,INF,INF },
{ INF,INF,15,0,INF,INF,INF,INF },
{ INF,INF,2,INF,0,9,4,5 },
{ INF,INF,INF,INF,9,0,INF,INF },
{ INF,INF,INF,INF,4,INF,0,6 },
{ 14,10,INF,INF,5,INF,6,0 } };
```



'print_prim' result

Vertex 0 -> 1	edge: 3
Vertex 1 -> 2	edge: 8
Vertex 2 -> 3	edge: 15
Vertex 2 -> 4	edge: 2
Vertex 4 -> 5	edge: 9
Vertex 4 -> 6	edge: 4
Vertex 4 -> 7	edge: 5

