User Accepted:

5443. Find Critical and Pseudo-Critical Edges in Minimum Spanning Tree

***st/weekly-contest-194/problems/find-critical-and-pseudo-critical-edges-in-minimum-spanning-tree/submissions/

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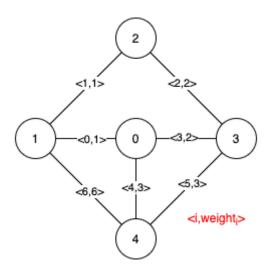
Given a weighted undirected connected graph with n vertices numbered from 0 to n-1, and an array edges where edges[i] = [from;, to;, weight;] represents a bidirectional and weighted edge between nodes $from_i$ and to_i . A minimum spanning tree (MST) is a subset of the edges of the graph that connects all vertices without cycles and with the minimum possible total edge weight.

Find all the critical and pseudo-critical edges in the minimum spanning tree (MST) of the given graph. An MST edge whose deletion from the graph would cause the MST weight to increase is called a critical edge. A pseudo-critical edge, on the other hand, is that which can appear in some MSTs but not all.

User Tried: 2 **Total Accepted:** 0 **Total Submissions:** 2 Difficulty: Hard

Note that you can return the indices of the edges in any order.

Example 1:

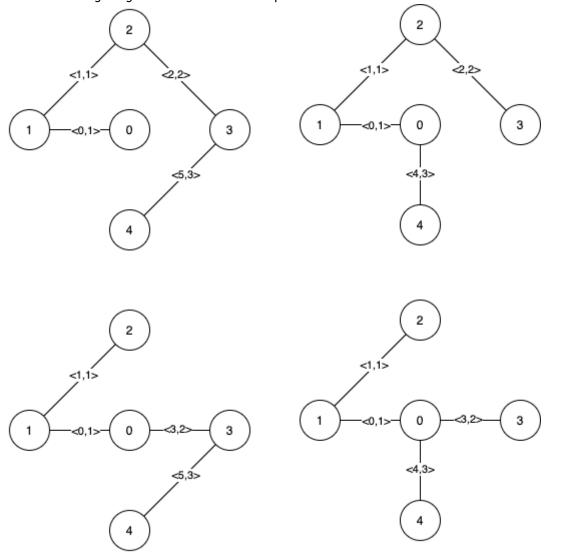


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Input: n = 5, edges = [[0,1,1],[1,2,1],[2,3,2],[0,3,2],[0,4,3],[3,4,3],[1,4,6]]

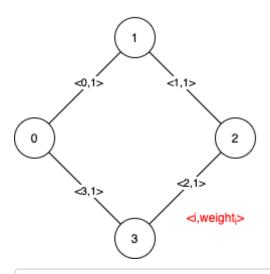
Output: [[0,1],[2,3,4,5]]

Explanation: The figure above describes the graph. The following figure shows all the possible MSTs:



Notice that the two edges 0 and 1 appear in all MSTs, therefore they are critical edges, s The edges 2, 3, 4, and 5 are only part of some MSTs, therefore they are considered pseudo-

Example 2:



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Input: n = 4, edges = [[0,1,1],[1,2,1],[2,3,1],[0,3,1]]
Output: [[],[0,1,2,3]]
Explanation: We can observe that since all 4 edges have equal weight, choosing any 3 edges
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Constraints:

- 2 <= n <= 100
- 1 <= edges.length <= min(200, n * (n 1) / 2)
- edges[i].length == 3
- $0 \le from_i < to_i < n$
- $1 \le weight_i \le 1000$
- All pairs (from_i, to_i) are distinct.