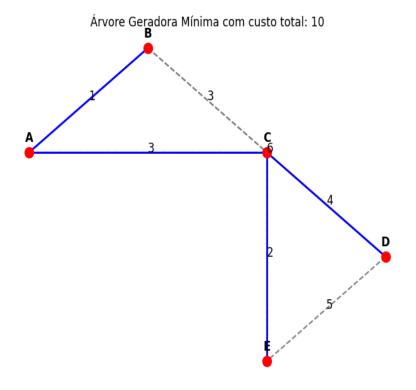
Implementação Kruskal (sem NetworkX)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
class UnionFind:
       self.parent = list(range(n))
   def find(self, u): #encontra representante elemento u, procura quem é a
           self.parent[u] = self.find(self.parent[u])
               self.parent[root_v] = root_u
   edges.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
           uf.union(u, v)
           mst.append((u, v, weight))
```

```
mst, total cost = kruskal(len(vertices), edges)
positions = {
    'A': (0, 1),
    'B': (1, 2),
def plot graph(edges, mst, positions):
   plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
        u pos = positions[list(vertices.keys())[u]]
        v_pos = positions[list(vertices.keys())[v]]
        plt.plot([u_pos[0], v_pos[0]], [u_pos[1], v_pos[1]], 'gray',
        plt.text((u_pos[0] + v_pos[0]) / 2, (u_pos[1] + v_pos[1]) / 2,
        u pos = positions[list(vertices.keys())[u]]
        v pos = positions[list(vertices.keys())[v]]
        plt.plot([u_pos[0], v_pos[0]], [u_pos[1], v_pos[1]], 'b', linewidth=2)
    for vertex, pos in positions.items():
        plt.plot(pos[0], pos[1], 'ro', markersize=10)
        plt.text(pos[0], pos[1] + 0.1, vertex, ha='center', fontsize=12,
    plt.title(f"Árvore Geradora Mínima com custo total: {total cost}")
   plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()
plot graph(edges, mst, positions)
```



Implementação Prim (sem NetworkX)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import heapq

def prim(n, edges):
    # lista adjacente para grafo
    graph = {i: [] for i in range(n)}
    for u, v, weight in edges:
        graph[u].append((weight, v)) # (peso, vertice)
        graph[v].append((weight, u)) # grafo não direcionado

# inicia min_heap
    min_heap = [(0, 0)] # (peso, vertice inicial)
    visited = set()
    mst = []
    total_cost = 0

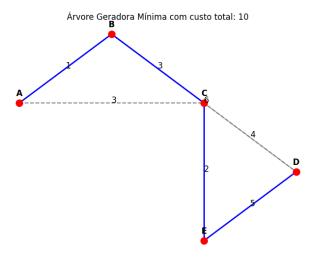
while min_heap:
    weight, u = heapq.heappop(min_heap)

# se vertice visitado, ignorado
    if u in visited:
        continue

# marca vertice visitado
    visited.add(u)
    total_cost += weight
```

```
if weight != 0:
           mst.append((prev_vertex, u, weight))
        for next weight, v in graph[u]:
               heapq.heappush(min heap, (next weight, v))
                prev vertex = u # armazena vertice anterior
edges = [
    (0, 2, 3), \# A -- C
    (2, 3, 4), # C -- D
    (3, 4, 5) \# D -- E
mst, total_cost = prim(5, edges)
positions = {
   0: (0, 1), \# A
   1: (1, 2), # B
   2: (2, 1), # C
   3: (3, 0), # D
def plot_graph(edges, mst, positions, vertex_names):
   plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
    for u, v, weight in edges:
        if u in positions and v in positions: # verifica se u e v
           u pos = positions[u]
           v pos = positions[v]
```

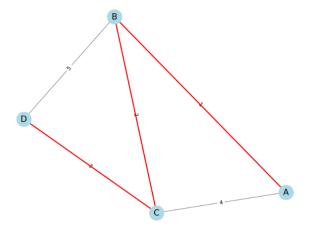
```
plt.plot([u_pos[0], v_pos[0]], [u_pos[1], v_pos[1]],
'gray', linestyle='--')
            plt.text((u_pos[0] + v_pos[0]) / 2, (u_pos[1] +
v_pos[1]) / 2, str(weight), color='black', fontsize=12)
    for u, v, weight in mst:
        if u in positions and v in positions:
            u pos = positions[u]
            v pos = positions[v]
            plt.plot([u_pos[0], v_pos[0]], [u_pos[1], v_pos[1]],
'b', linewidth=2)
    for vertex, pos in positions.items():
        plt.plot(pos[0], pos[1], 'ro', markersize=10)
        plt.text(pos[0], pos[1] + 0.1, vertex_names[vertex],
ha='center', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
    plt.title(f"Árvore Geradora Mínima com custo total:
{total cost}")
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()
plot graph(edges, mst, positions, vertex names)
```



Implementação de Kruskal com a biblioteca NetworkX

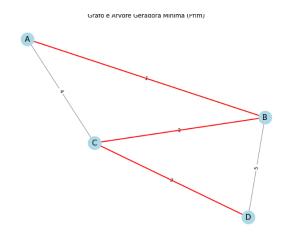
```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
G = nx.Graph()
G.add weighted edges from([
])
mst_kruskal = nx.minimum_spanning_tree(G, algorithm='kruskal')
positions = nx.spring_layout(G) #layout de mola para organizar o
grafo
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
nx.draw(G, pos=positions, with labels=True, node color='lightblue',
edge color='gray', node size=700, font size=15)
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G, pos=positions, edge_labels={(u, v):
f"{data['weight']}" for u, v, data in G.edges(data=True)})
nx.draw networkx edges (mst kruskal, pos=positions,
edge color='red', width=2)
plt.title("Grafo e Árvore Geradora Mínima (Kruskal)")
plt.show()
```





Implementação de Prim usando NetworkX

```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_weighted_edges_from([
    ('A', 'C', 4),
    ('B', 'D', 5),
])
mst prim = nx.minimum spanning tree(G, algorithm='prim')
positions = nx.spring layout(G)
#plotando o grafo completo
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
nx.draw(G, pos=positions, with labels=True, node color='lightblue',
edge_color='gray', node_size=700, font_size=15)
nx.draw networkx edge labels(G, pos=positions, edge labels={(u, v):
f"{data['weight']}" for u, v, data in G.edges(data=True)})
#plotando a MST com arestas destacadas em vermelho
nx.draw networkx edges (mst prim, pos=positions, edge color='red',
width=2)
plt.title("Grafo e Árvore Geradora Mínima (Prim)")
plt.show()
```



Impletação do Kruskal sem NetworkX, em função do tempo de execução

```
import heapq
def prim(n, edges):
   graph = {i: [] for i in range(n)}
   for u, v, weight in edges:
       graph[u].append((weight, v)) # (peso, vertice)
       graph[v].append((weight, u)) # grafo não directionado
   min heap = [(0, 0)] # (peso, vertice inicial)
   visited = set()
   mst = []
   total cost = 0
   while min heap:
       weight, u = heapq.heappop(min heap)
       if u in visited:
       visited.add(u)
       total cost += weight
       if weight != 0:
           mst.append((prev_vertex, u, weight))
        for next weight, v in graph[u]:
            if v not in visited:
                heapq.heappush(min heap, (next weight, v))
                prev vertex = u # armazena vertice anterior para a
    return mst, total cost
def measure time prim(n, edges):
   prim(n, edges)
   end time = time.time()
   return end time - start time
```

Tempo para grafo com 10 vértices e 14 arestas: 0.000025 segundos
Tempo para grafo com 100 vértices e 140 arestas: 0.000384 segundos
Tempo para grafo com 1000 vértices e 1400 arestas: 0.004969 segundos
Tempo para grafo com 10000 vértices e 14000 arestas: 0.042117 segundos

Analise em função do tempo para Kurskal com Network

```
import networkx as nx
import random
def generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges):
    G = nx.Graph()
    edges = set()
    while len(edges) < num edges:</pre>
        u = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
        v = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
        if u != v and (u, v) not in edges and (v, u) not in
edges: # evita loops e duplicatas
            weight = random.uniform(1, 10) # peso aleatório entre
            edges.add((u, v, weight))
    G.add weighted edges from(edges)
def measure kruskal time(num nodes, num edges):
    G = generate weighted graph(num nodes, num edges)
    start time = time.time()
    mst kruskal = nx.minimum spanning tree(G, algorithm='kruskal')
    end time = time.time()
    return end time - start time
scenarios = [
    (10, 14),
    (100, 140),
print("Tempo de execução do algoritmo de Kruskal em diferentes
for num nodes, num edges in scenarios:
    exec time = measure kruskal time(num nodes, num edges)
    print(f"Grafo com {num nodes} vértices e {num edges} arestas:
{exec time:.4f} segundos")
```

```
Tempo de execução do algoritmo de Kruskal em diferentes cenários:
Grafo com 10 vértices e 14 arestas: 0.0006 segundos
Grafo com 100 vértices e 140 arestas: 0.0013 segundos
Grafo com 1000 vértices e 1400 arestas: 0.0107 segundos
Grafo com 10000 vértices e 14000 arestas: 0.2366 segundos
```

Analise em função do tempo para Prim com Network

```
import networkx as nx
import random
def generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges):
    G = nx.Graph()
    edges = set()
    while len(edges) < num edges:</pre>
        u = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
        v = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
        if u != v and (u, v) not in edges and (v, u) not in
edges: # evita loops e duplicatas
            weight = random.uniform(1, 10) # peso aleatório entre
            edges.add((u, v, weight))
    G.add_weighted_edges_from(edges)
def measure prim time(num nodes, num edges):
    G = generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges)
    start time = time.time()
    mst prim = nx.minimum spanning tree(G, algorithm='prim')
    end time = time.time()
    return end time - start time
scenarios = [
    (10, 14),
    (100, 140),
print("Tempo de execução do algoritmo de Prim em diferentes
for num nodes, num edges in scenarios:
    exec time = measure prim time(num nodes, num edges)
    print(f"Grafo com {num nodes} vértices e {num edges} arestas:
```

```
Tempo de execução do algoritmo de Prim em diferentes cenários:
Grafo com 10 vértices e 14 arestas: 0.0003 segundos
Grafo com 100 vértices e 140 arestas: 0.0021 segundos
Grafo com 1000 vértices e 1400 arestas: 0.0077 segundos
Grafo com 10000 vértices e 14000 arestas: 0.1076 segundos
```

Analise geral em função do tempo entre os quatro diferentes tipos de implementação.

```
import heapq
import networkx as nx
def generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges,
use networkx=False):
   if use networkx:
        G = nx.Graph()
        edges = set()
        while len(edges) < num edges:</pre>
            u = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
            v = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
            if u != v and (u, v) not in edges and (v, u) not in
edges:
                weight = random.uniform(1, 10)
                edges.add((u, v, weight))
                G.add_edge(u, v, weight=weight)
        edges = set()
        while len(edges) < num edges:</pre>
            u = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
            v = random.randint(0, num nodes - 1)
            if u != v and (u, v) not in edges and (v, u) not in
edges:
                weight = random.uniform(1, 10)
                edges.add((u, v, weight))
                    G[u] = []
                if v not in G:
                    G[v] = []
                G[u].append((v, weight))
                G[v].append((u, weight))
class UnionFind:
       self.parent = list(range(n))
        self.rank = [0] * n
   def find(self, u):
```

```
if self.parent[u] != u:
            self.parent[u] = self.find(self.parent[u])
        return self.parent[u]
   def union(self, u, v):
       root u = self.find(u)
            if self.rank[root u] > self.rank[root v]:
                self.parent[root_v] = root_u
                self.parent[root u] = root v
                self.parent[root v] = root u
def kruskal no nx(graph, n):
   edges = []
   for u in graph:
        for v, weight in graph[u]:
            if u < v: # evita arestas duplicadas</pre>
                edges.append((weight, u, v))
   edges.sort() # ordena por peso
   uf = UnionFind(n)
   mst = []
   for weight, u, v in edges:
        if uf.union(u, v):
           mst.append((u, v, weight))
   return mst
def prim no nx(graph, n):
   mst = []
   visited = [False] * n
   min heap = [(0, 0)] \# começa do nó 0 com peso 0
   while min heap:
       weight, u = heapq.heappop(min heap)
       if not visited[u]:
            visited[u] = True
            if weight > 0:
                mst.append((u, weight))
            for v, edge weight in graph[u]:
                if not visited[v]:
                    heapq.heappush(min heap, (edge weight, v))
    return mst
```

```
def measure time(algorithm, graph, n, m):
    start time = time.time()
    result = algorithm(graph, n)
    end time = time.time()
scenarios = [
    (100, 140),
    (10000, 14000)
for num_nodes, num_edges in scenarios:
    G nx = generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges,
use networkx=True)
    G no nx = generate weighted graph (num nodes, num edges,
use networkx=False)
    print(f"\nAnalisando Grafo com {num nodes} vértices e
{num edges} arestas:")
    start time = time.time()
    mst_kruskal_nx = nx.minimum_spanning_tree(G_nx,
algorithm='kruskal')
    kruskal nx time = time.time() - start time
    print(f"Kruskal com NetworkX: {kruskal nx time:.4f} segundos")
    start time = time.time()
    mst prim nx = nx.minimum spanning tree(G nx, algorithm='prim')
    prim nx time = time.time() - start time
    print(f"Prim com NetworkX: {prim nx time:.4f} segundos")
    kruskal no nx time = measure time(kruskal no nx, G no nx,
num nodes, num edges)
    print(f"Kruskal sem NetworkX: {kruskal no nx time:.4f}
   prim no nx time = measure time(prim no nx, G no nx, num nodes,
num edges)
    print(f"Prim sem NetworkX: {prim no nx time:.4f} segundos")
```

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Analisando Grafo com 10 vértices e 14 arestas:

Kruskal com NetworkX: 0.0004 segundos Prim com NetworkX: 0.0002 segundos Kruskal sem NetworkX: 0.0001 segundos Prim sem NetworkX: 0.0000 segundos

Analisando Grafo com 100 vértices e 140 arestas: Kruskal com NetworkX: 0.0011 segundos

Kruskal com NetworkX: 0.0011 segundos Prim com NetworkX: 0.0007 segundos Kruskal sem NetworkX: 0.0003 segundos Prim sem NetworkX: 0.0002 segundos

Analisando Grafo com 1000 vértices e 1400 arestas: Kruskal com NetworkX: 0.0120 segundos Prim com NetworkX: 0.0085 segundos Kruskal sem NetworkX: 0.0030 segundos

Analisando Grafo com 10000 vértices e 14000 arestas:

Kruskal com NetworkX: 0.2572 segundos Prim com NetworkX: 0.1092 segundos Kruskal sem NetworkX: 0.0452 segundos Prim sem NetworkX: 0.0305 segundos

Prim sem NetworkX: 0.0019 segundos