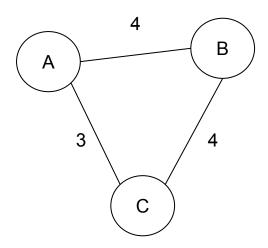
Ayudantía 12

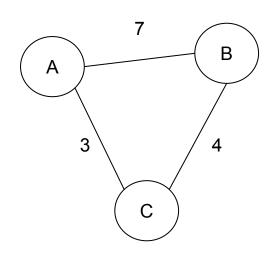
MST Prim Kruskal

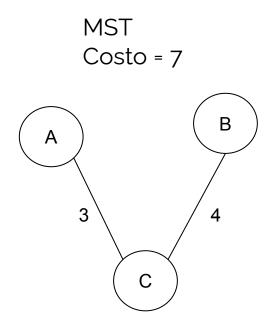
MST

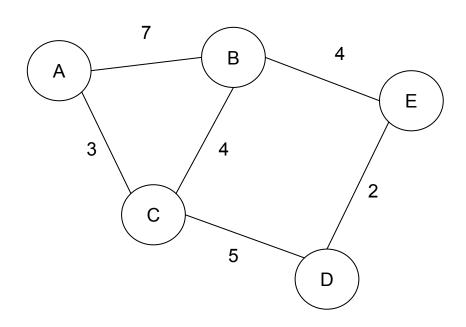
Definición

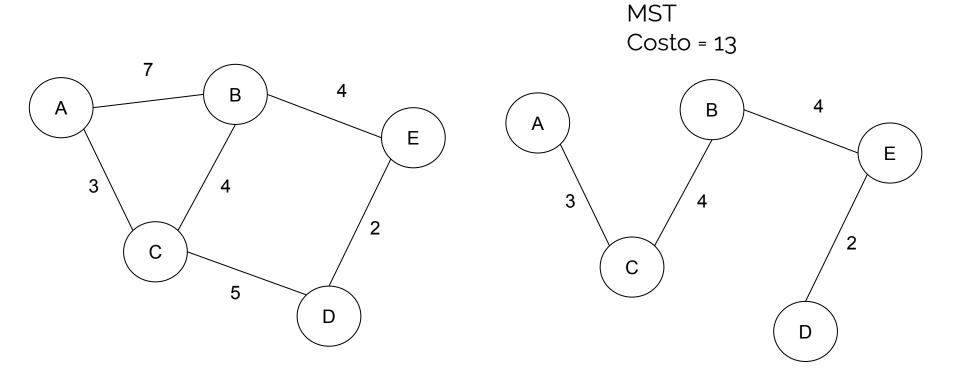
- Dado un grafo G no dirigido, un subgrafo T se dice MST de G si:
 - 1. Tes un **árbol**
 - 2. V(T) = V(G)
 - 3. **No** existe otro MST T' para G con menor costo total











Problema

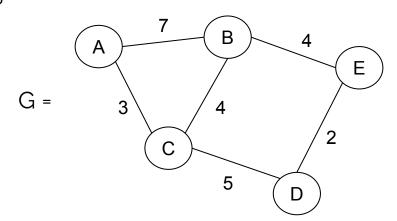
- Con cada nodo que se agrega se vuelve más complicado encontrar "visualmente" el MST
- Necesitamos un algoritmo que resuelva ese problema por nosotros

Soluciones

- Algoritmo de Prim
- Algoritmo de Kruskal

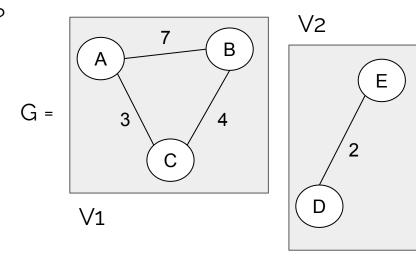
- Corte: Partición (V1, V2) de V(G)
 - V1 y V2 no son vacíos
 - La unión de V1 y V2 = V(G)
 - V1 y V2 no comparten vértices

¿Cómo se ve un corte?



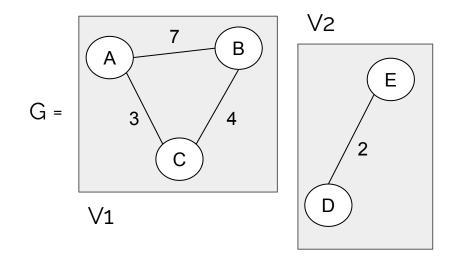
- Corte: Partición (V1, V2) de V(G)
 - V1 y V2 no son vacíos
 - La unión de V1 y V2 = V(G)
 - V1 y V2 no comparten vértices

¿Cómo se ve un corte?



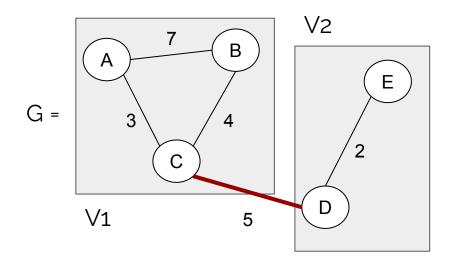
Arista que cruza un corte (V1, V2):

Arista que comienza en un vértice de V1 y termina en un vértice de V2 ¿Cómo se ve?



Arista que cruza un corte (V1, V2):

Arista que comienza en un vértice de V1 y termina en un vértice de V2 ¿Cómo se ve?



Algoritmo de Prim:

• Idea base: Utilizar aristas que cruzan cortes para guiar su construcción

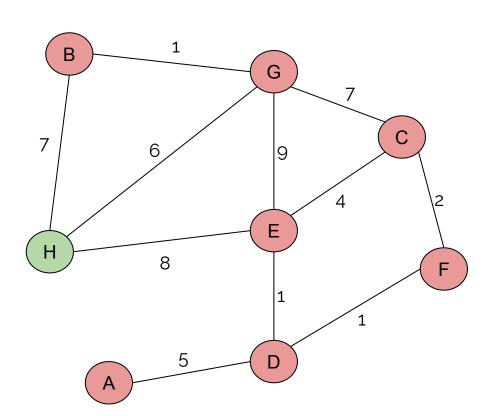
Sea G = (V, E) grafo no dirigido y v nodo inicial cualquiera.

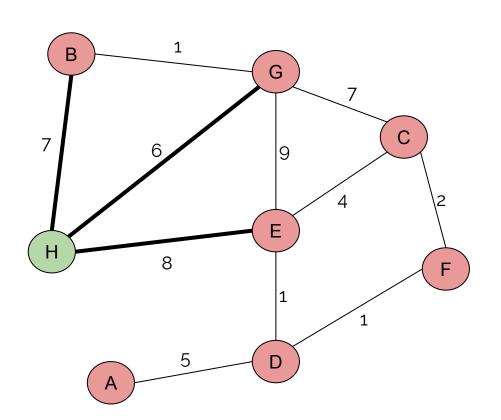
- 1. $R = \{v\} y R' = V R$
- 2. Sea **e** la arista de menor costo que cruza R a R'
- 3. Sea **u** el nodo de **e** que pertenece a R'
- 4. Agregar **e** al MST. Eliminar **u** de R' y agregar a R
- 5. Si quedan elementos en R', volver al paso 2

Corte de v y todos los nodos restantes

Usamos arista que cruza corte

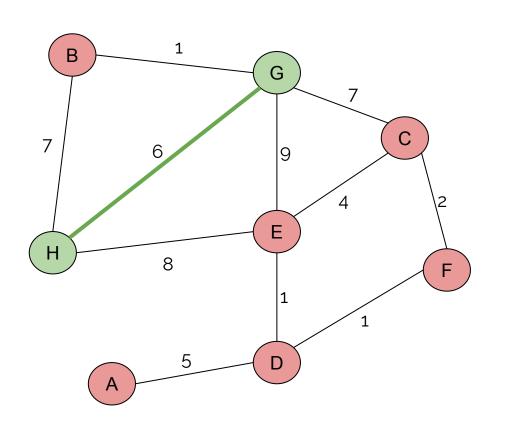
Ahora tenemos un nuevo corte





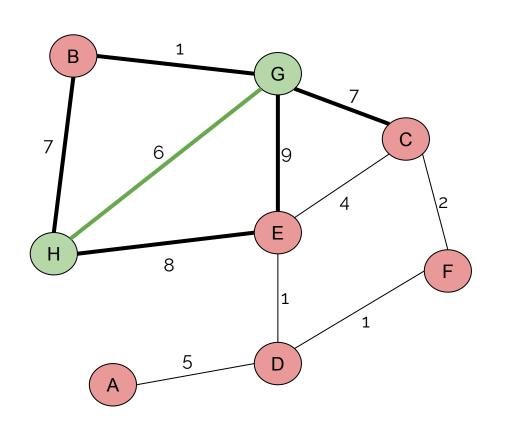
V = H R = { H } R' = { A, B, C, D, E, F, G }

____ Aristas candidatas



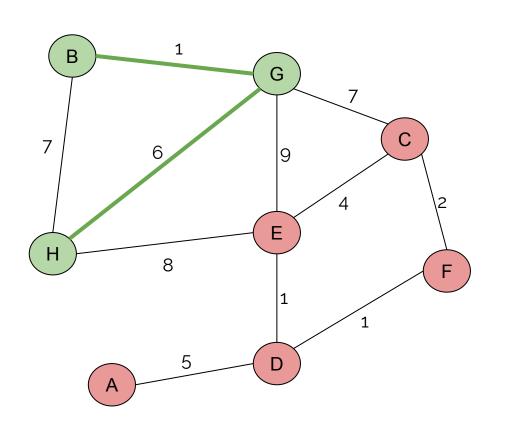
V = H R = { H, G } R' = { A, B, C, D, E, F}

____ Aristas candidatas



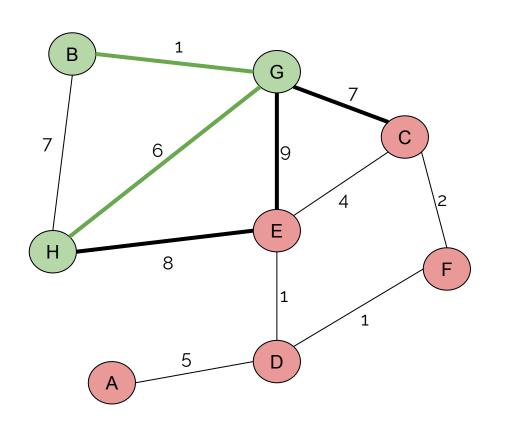
V = H R = { H, G } R' = { A, B, C, D, E, F}

____ Aristas candidatas



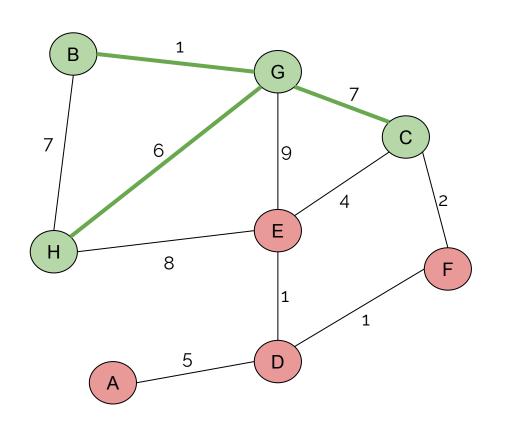
V = H R = { H, G, B } R' = { A, C, D, E, F}

____ Aristas candidatas



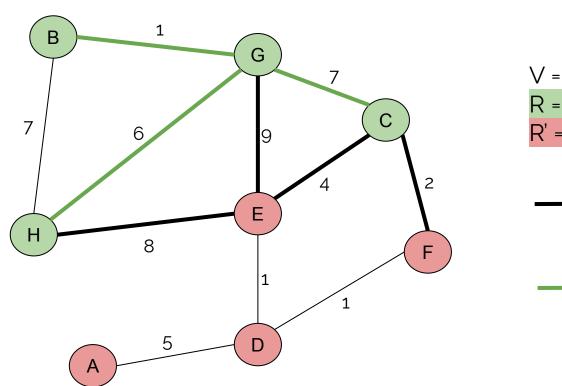
V = H R = { H, G, B } R' = { A, C, D, E, F}

____ Aristas candidatas



V = H R = { H, G, B, C} R' = { A, D, E, F}

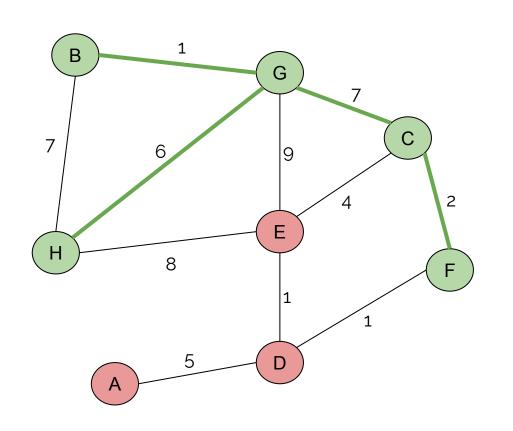
____ Aristas candidatas



V = H

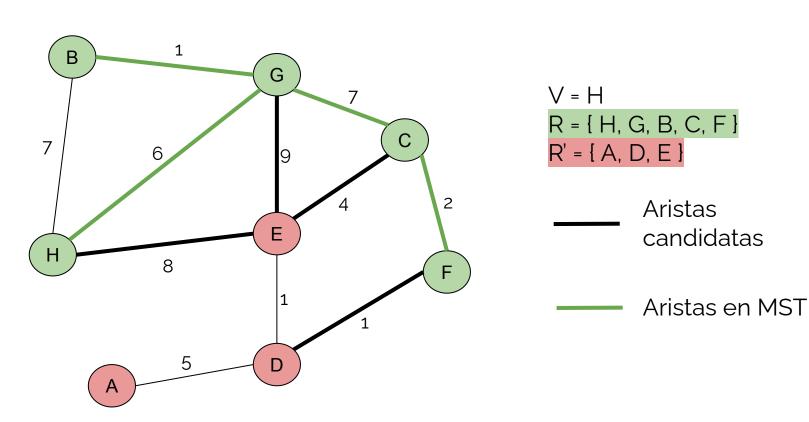
R = { H, G, B, C} R' = { A, D, E, F}

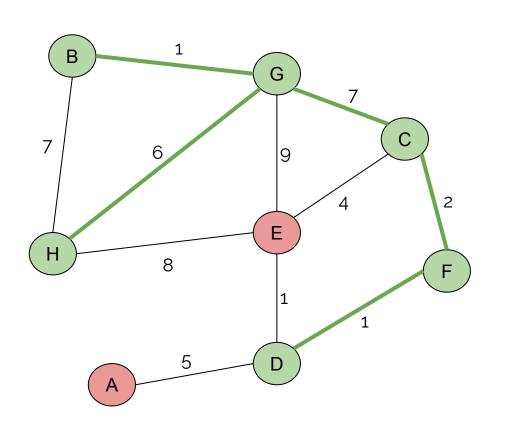
____ Aristas candidatas



V = H R = { H, G, B, C, F } R' = { A, D, E }

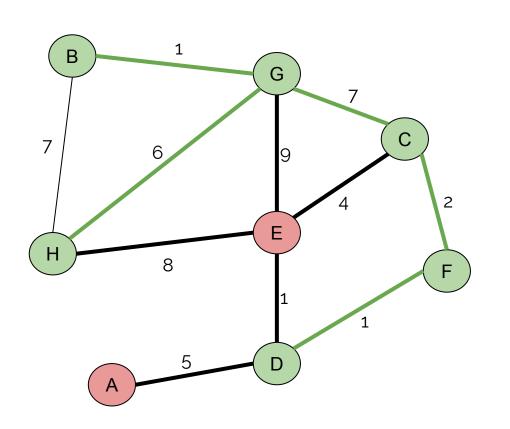
____ Aristas candidatas





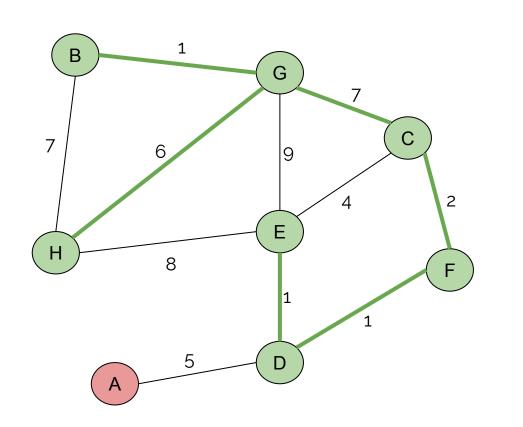
V = H R = { H, G, B, C, F, D } R' = { A, E }

____ Aristas candidatas



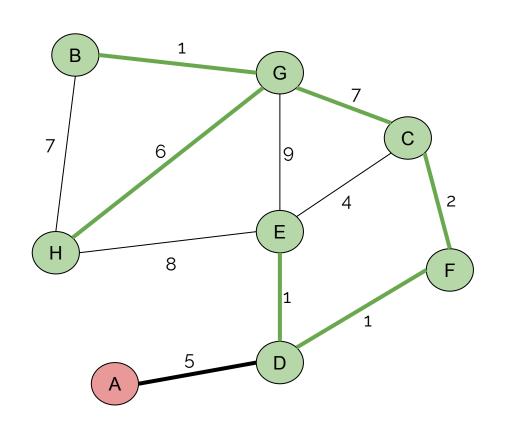
V = H R = { H, G, B, C, F, D } R' = { A, E }

____ Aristas candidatas



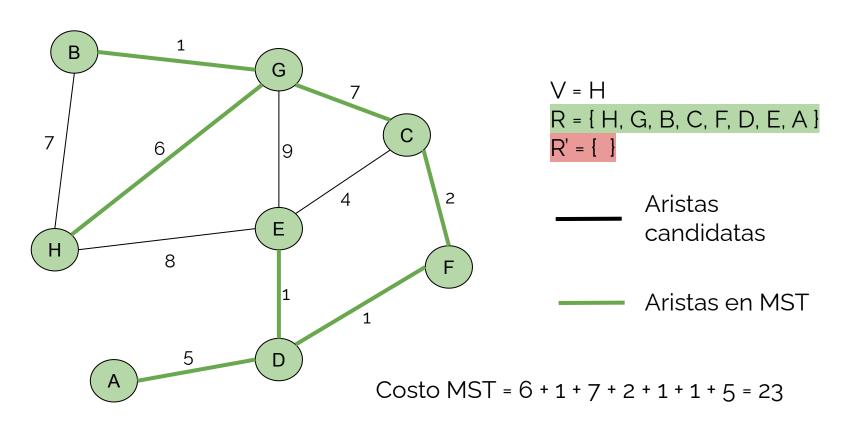
V = H R = { H, G, B, C, F, D, E } R' = { A }

____ Aristas candidatas



V = H R = { H, G, B, C, F, D, E } R' = { A }

____ Aristas candidatas



Prim

```
Prim(Grafo G)
 set Q //de nodos ordenados por C[u]
 //C[u] es infty en un comienzo
 forest F
 while not Q.empty()
      u = min(Q)
      F.add(u)
      if E[u]!=null
           F.add(E[u])
      for w,v in G.adjacent[u]
           C[v] = w
           E[v] = (u,v)
```

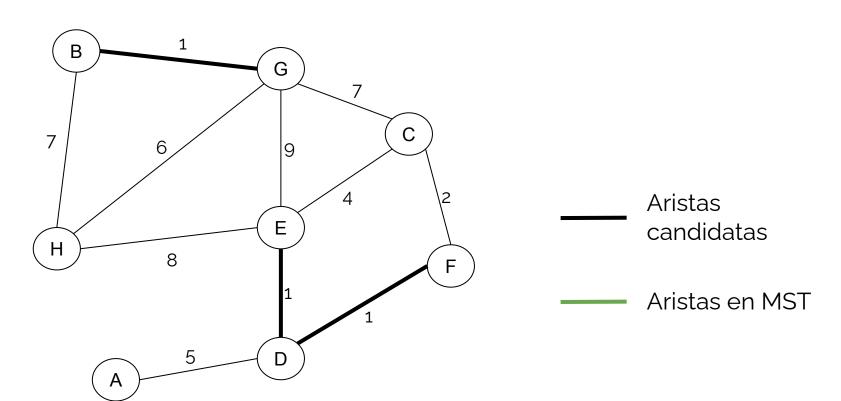
Kruskal

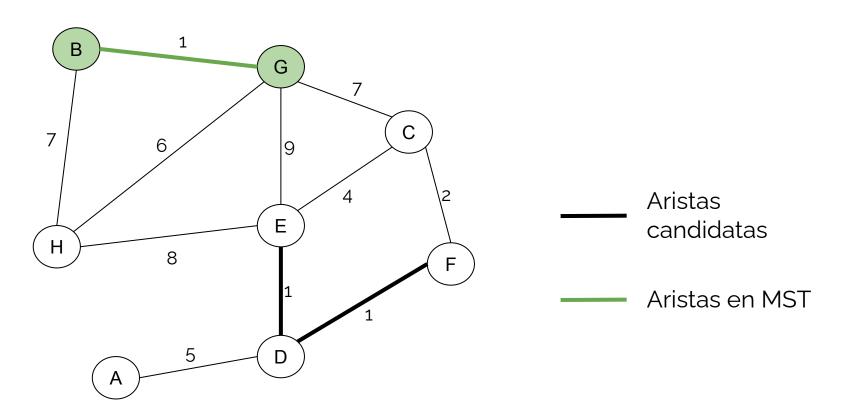
Idea base: Crear un bosque que converge en un único árbol

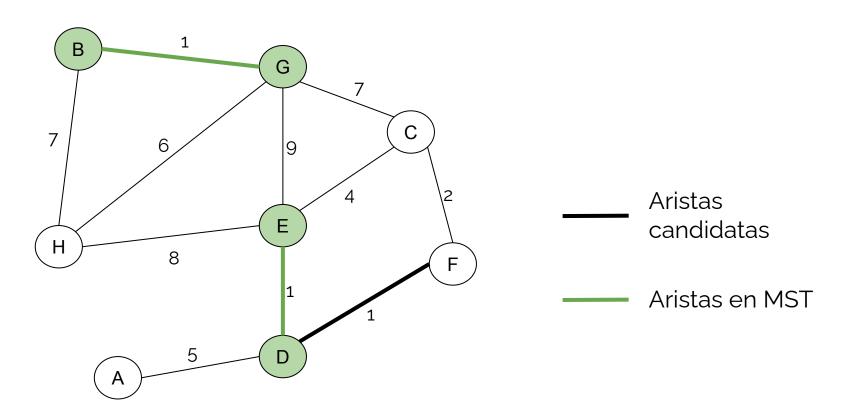
Sea G = (V, E) grafo no dirigido iteramos sobre las aristas **e** en orden no decreciente de costo

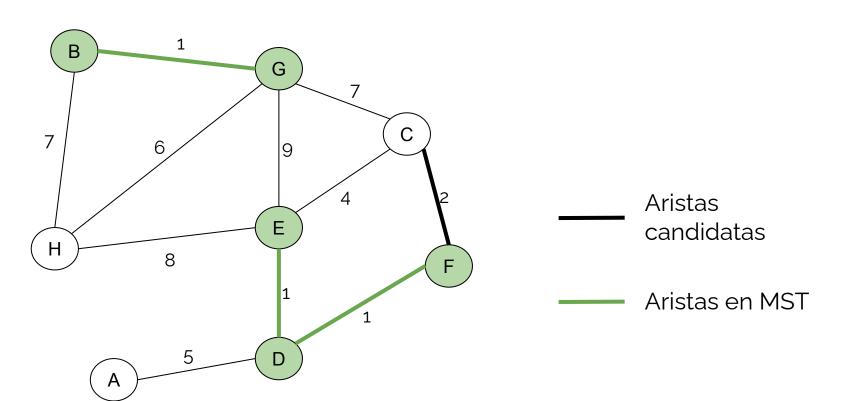
- 1. Si **e** genera un ciclo al agregarla a **T,** la ignoramos
- 2. Si no genera ciclo, se agrega

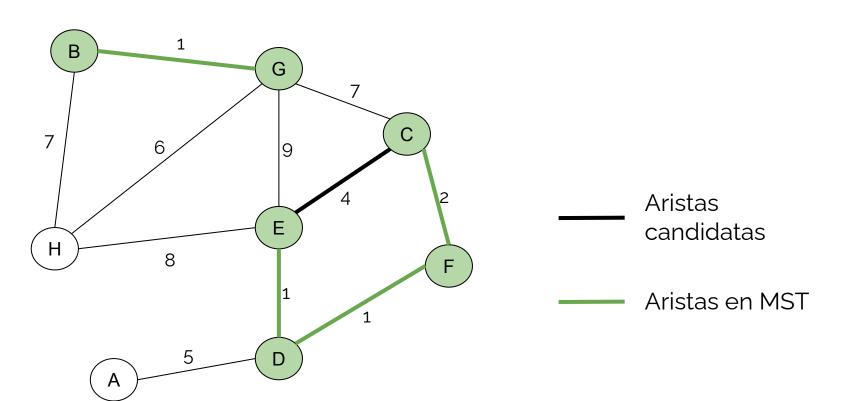
¿Será necesario revisar todas las aristas de E?

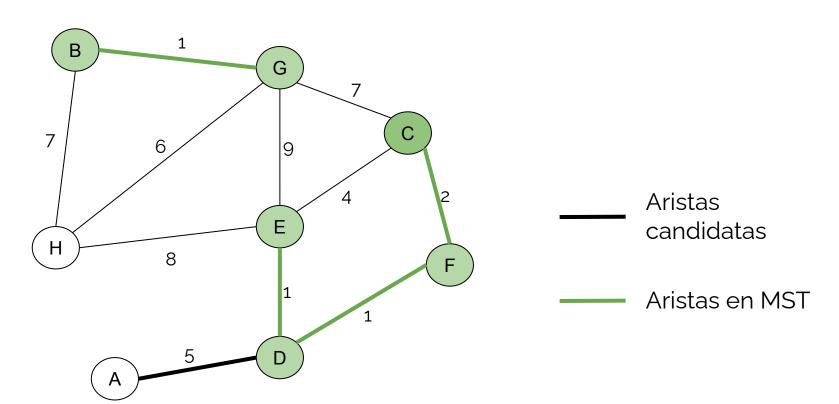


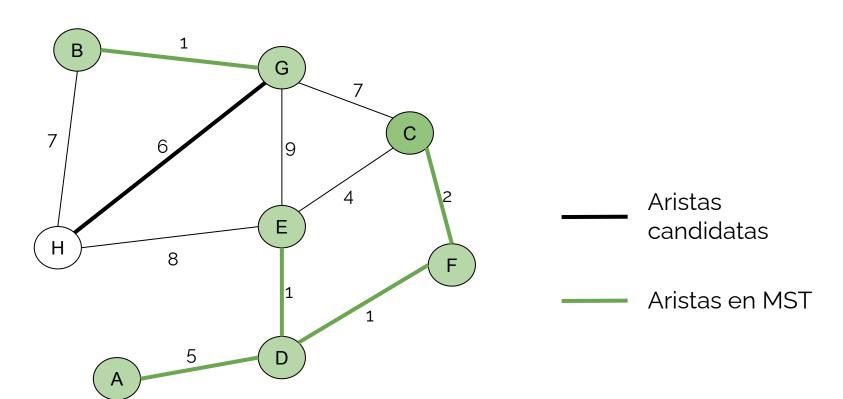


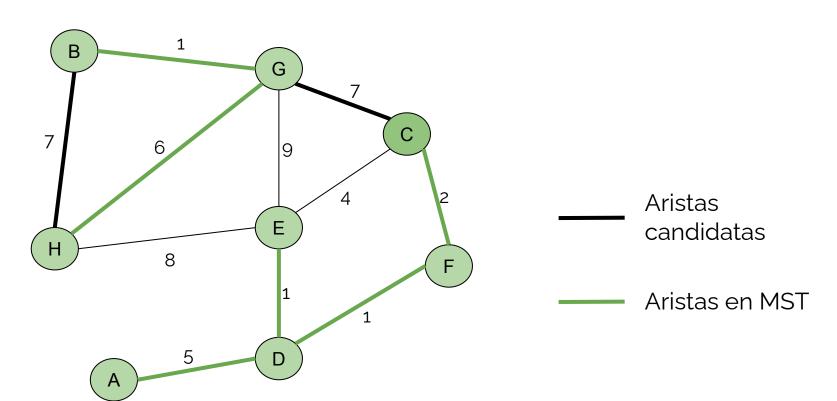


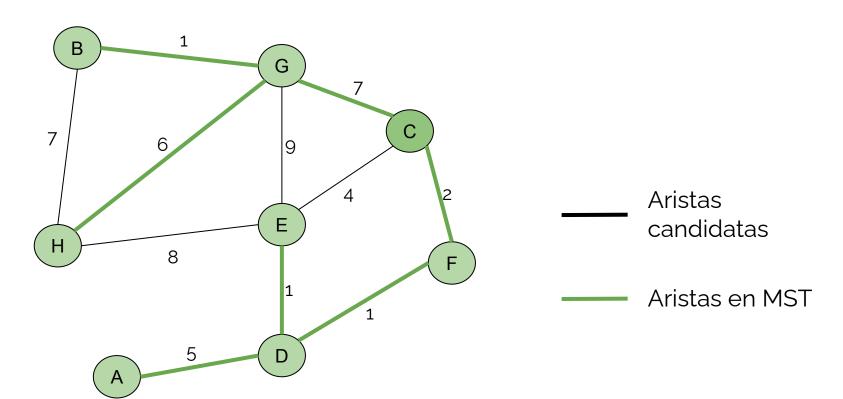












Kruskal

```
kruskal(Grafo G)
UnionFind T
E = G.edges
sort(E) //Por el peso
for w,u,v in E
     if not T.same_set(u,v)
         T.join(u,v)
          //añadir arista u.v
```

Fin!