



# PSO 15

The Last One  
(misc. review)

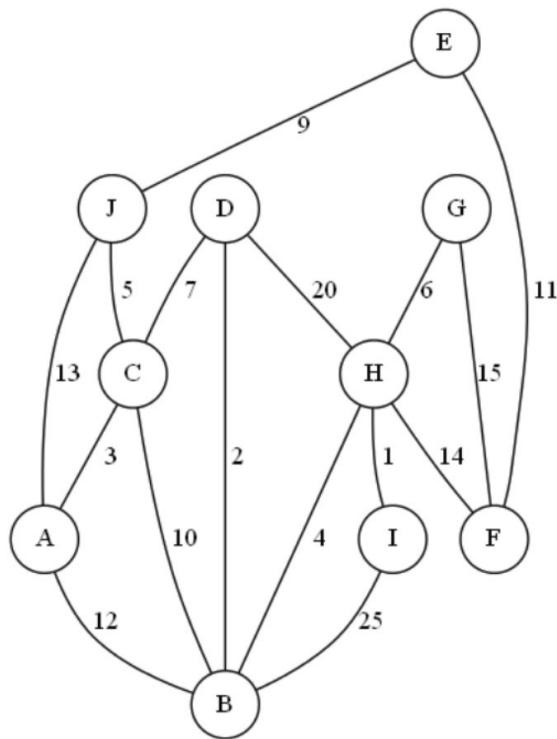


<https://justin-zhang.com/teaching/CS251>

### Question 1

(Prim's algorithm & MST)

(1) Run the Prim's algorithm on the following graph with starting vertex  $A$ .



(2) Let  $G$  be a connected undirected graph of 100 vertices and 300 edges. The total weight of an MST of  $G$  is 500. When the weight of each edge of  $G$  is increased by 5, what is the total weight of the MST of the updated graph?

## Question 2

### (More on the Dijkstra's algorithm)

Suppose you are a city planner, and you are worried that it takes too long for an ambulance to get from the university to the hospital. You've decided to build one new street to improve this particular route. You and your team have researched and gathered a list of potential streets that could be built; the task now is to choose one street that will improve this route the most.

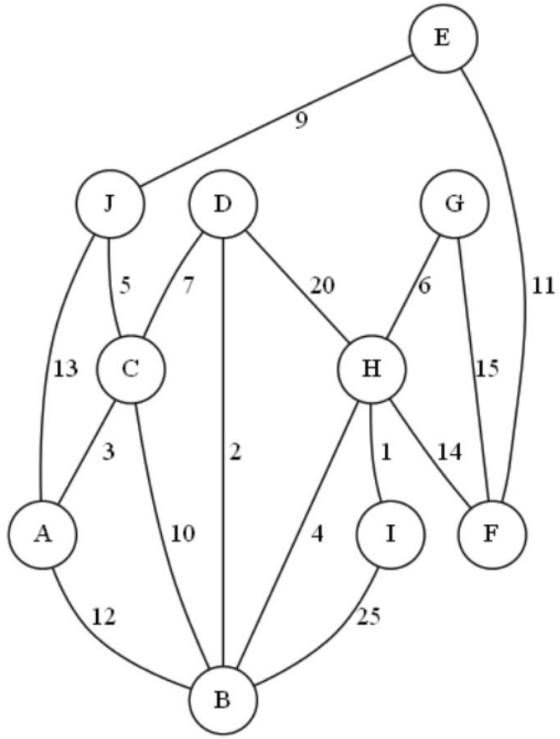
To model this formally, let  $G = (V, E)$  be a directed graph with positive edge weights (representing the lengths of streets), and let  $s, t \in V$  be two vertices in the graph. We assume that  $E$  represents the edges/streets that are “already built”. Let  $E'$  represents the edges/streets that you can add to the graph. Then the problem is to identify the single edge  $e \in E'$  so that, when you add  $e$  to  $G$ , the distance from  $s$  to  $t$  in the augmented graph is as short as possible. Design an algorithm for this problem and analyze its time complexity.

### **Question 3**

**(2-3 tree)**

- (1) How many 2–3 trees exist storing the keys {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}?
- (2) Insert {15, 21, 7, 24, 0, 26, 3, 28, 29} (in the given order) into an initially empty 2-3 tree.
- (3) Delete element 7 in the final 2-3 tree obtained in question (2).

(1) Run the Prim's algorithm on the following graph with starting vertex A.



Idea: use the cut property, where the cut is the iteratively growing tree

(2) Let  $G$  be a connected undirected graph of 100 vertices and 300 edges. The total weight of an MST of  $G$  is 500. When the weight of each edge of  $G$  is increased by 5, what is the total weight of the MST of the updated graph?

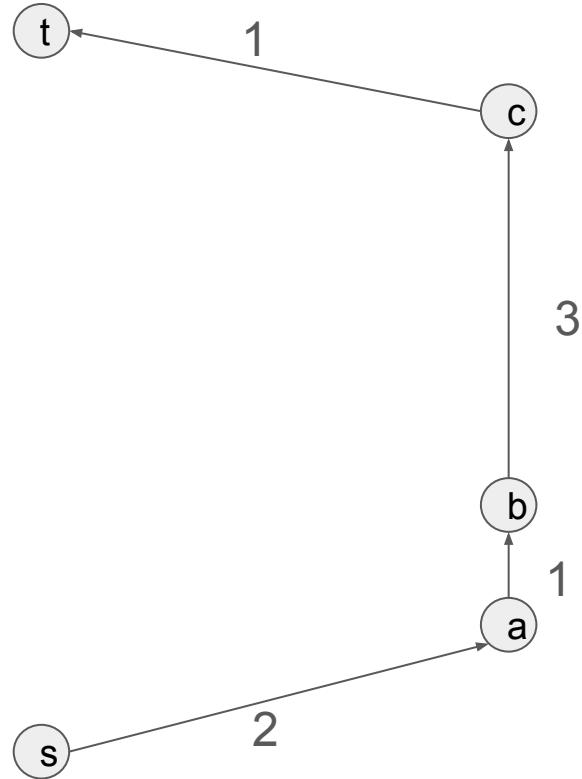
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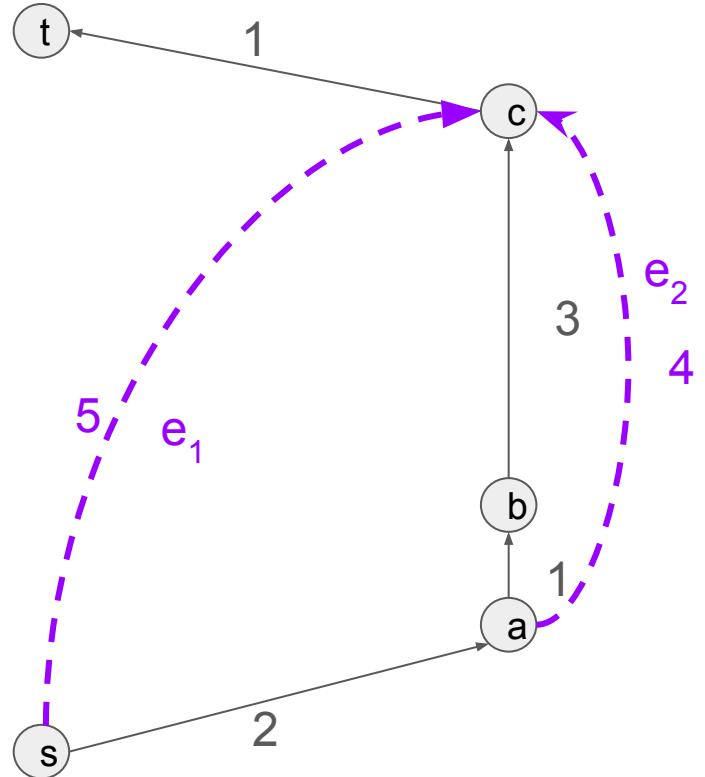
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Reading time

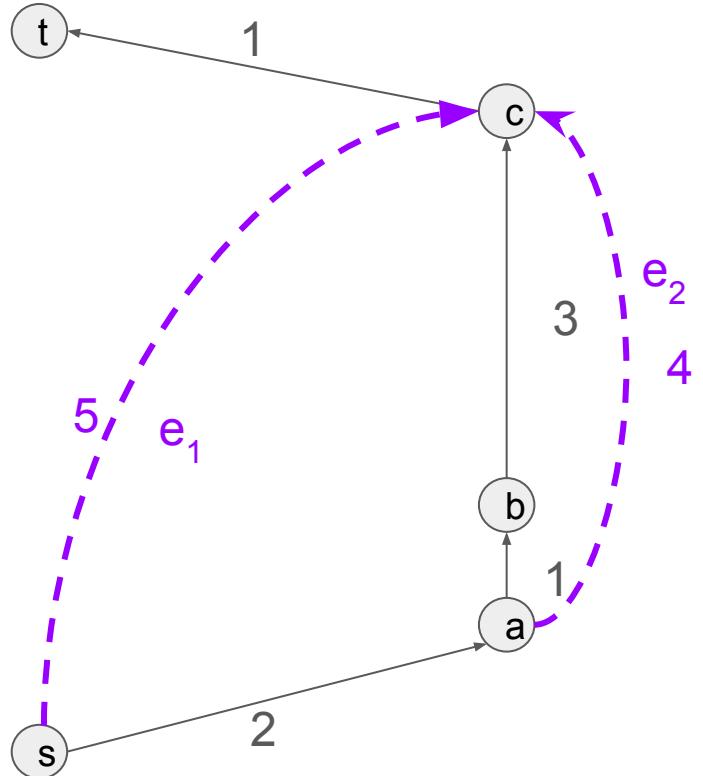


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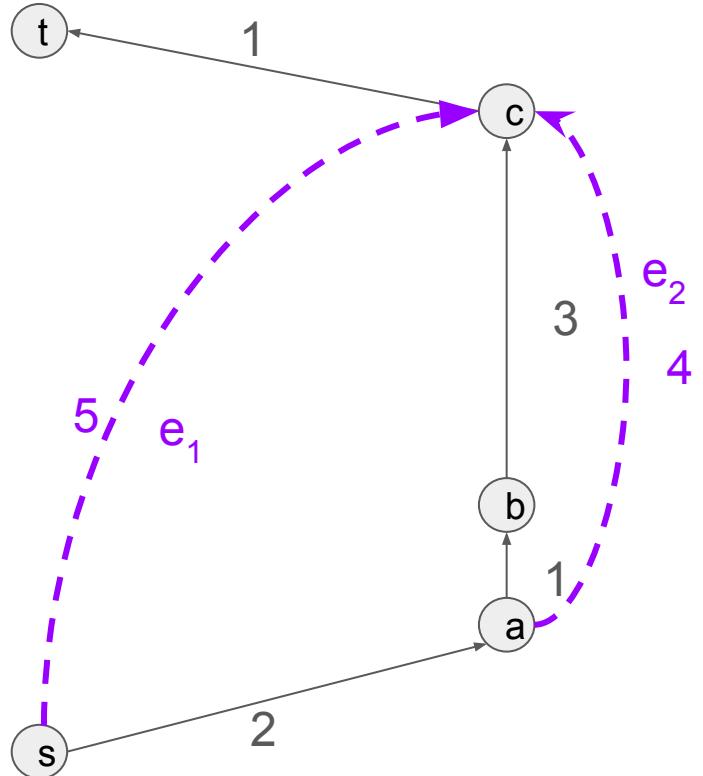
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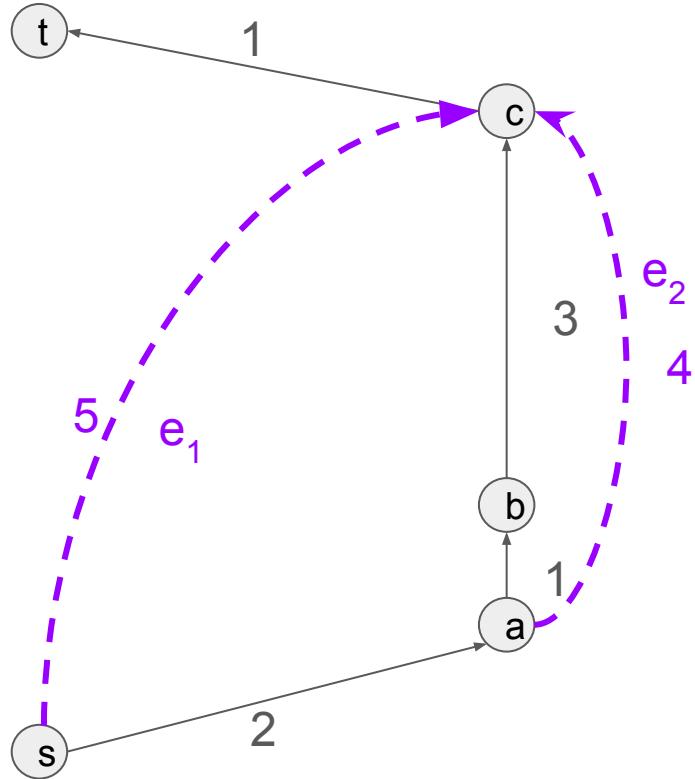
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**Equivalent problem:** choose  $e_i$  that *maximizes savings*

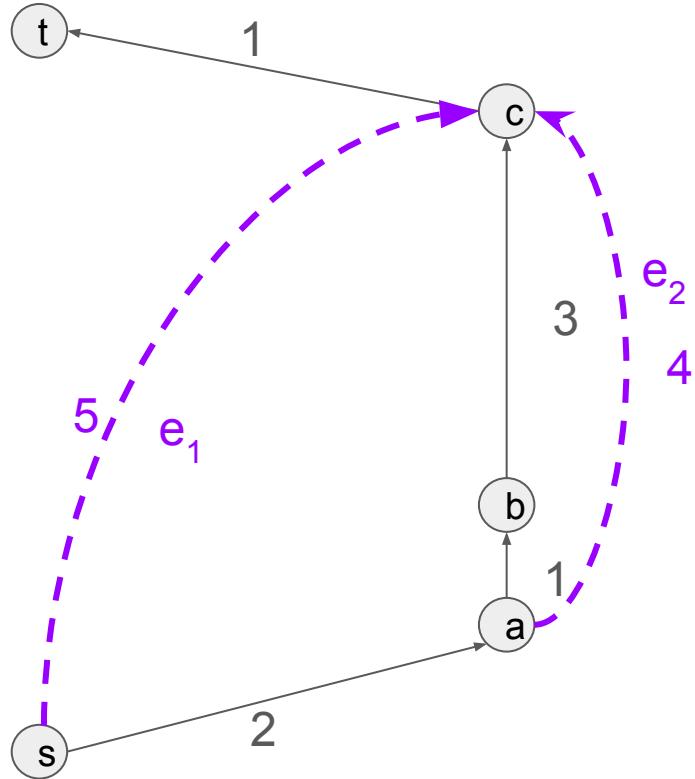
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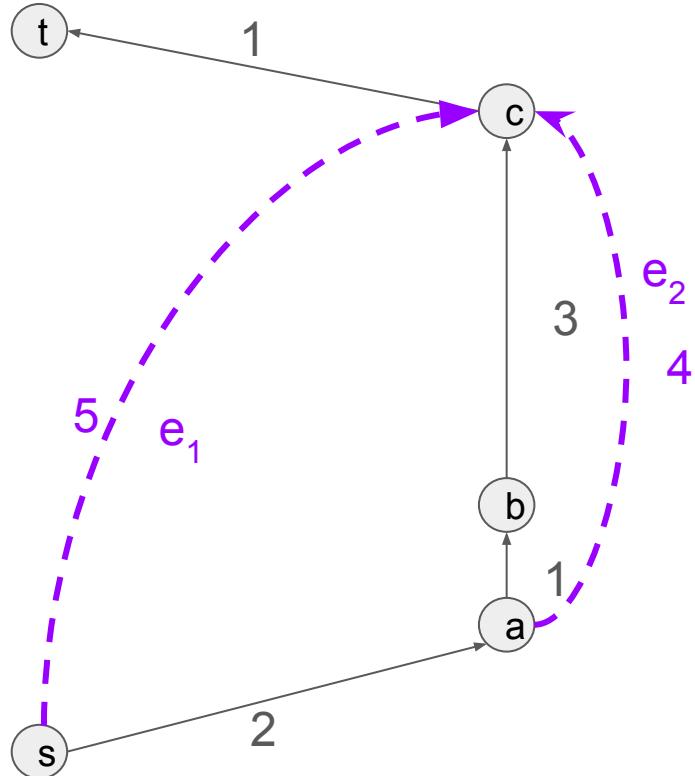
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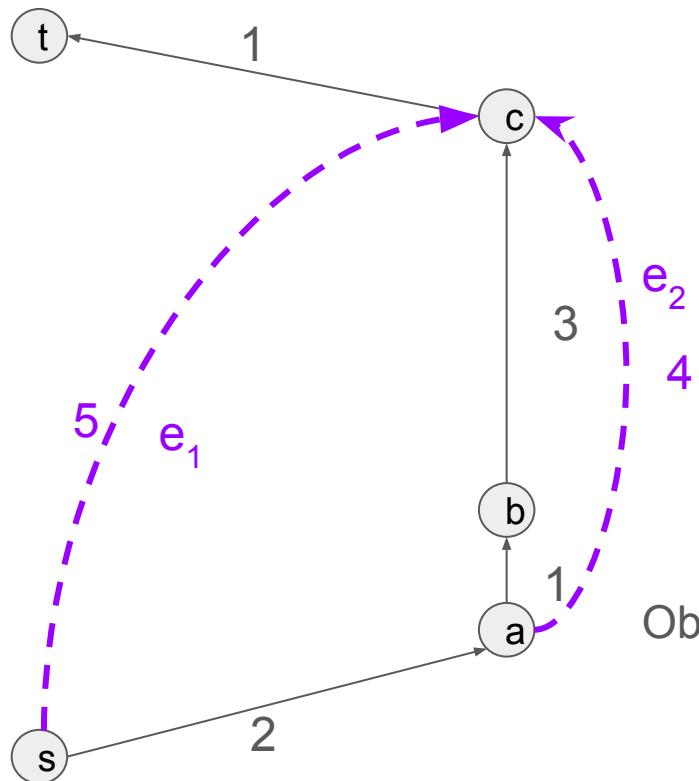
Let  $d_{st}$  be the original shortest path between  $s$  and  $t$

$$\text{Savings}_{e_1} = d_{st} - (\text{new path w/ } e_1)$$

$$\text{Savings}_{e_2} = d_{st} - (\text{new path w/ } e_2)$$

**New goal:** compute (new path w/  $e_i$ )

Then the problem is to identify the single edge  $e \in E'$  so that, when you add  $e$  to  $G$ , the distance from  $s$  to  $t$  in the augmented graph is as short as possible. Design an algorithm for this problem and analyze its time complexity.

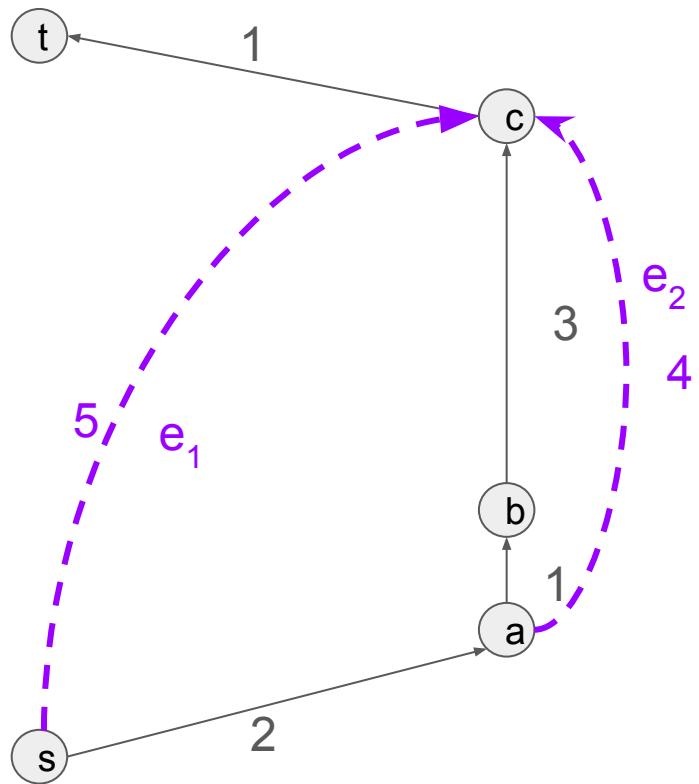


New goal: compute (new path w/  $e_i$ )

(new path w/  $e_1$ ) =

Observation:  $e_1$  only creates shorter paths to c

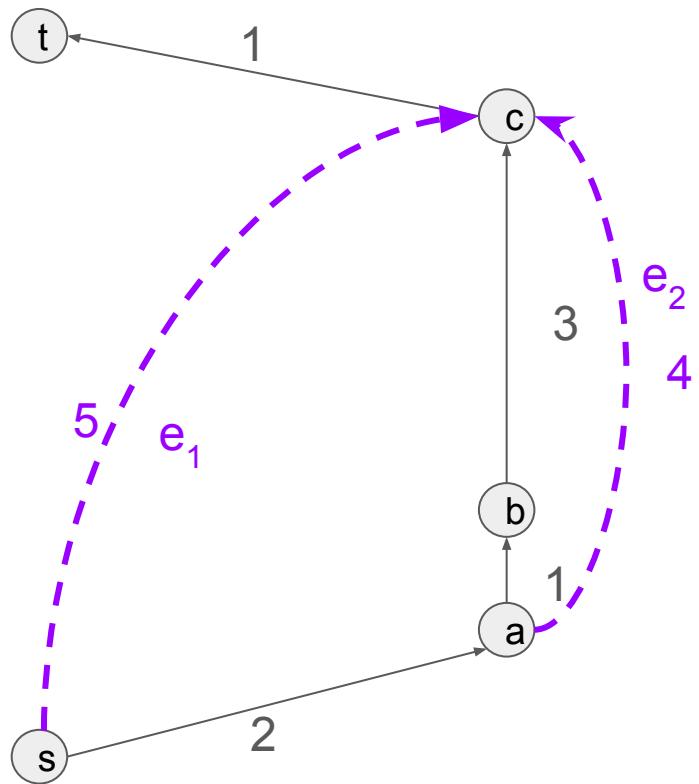
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 (\text{new path w/ } e_1) = \\
 (\text{new shortest path s to c}) + d_{ct}
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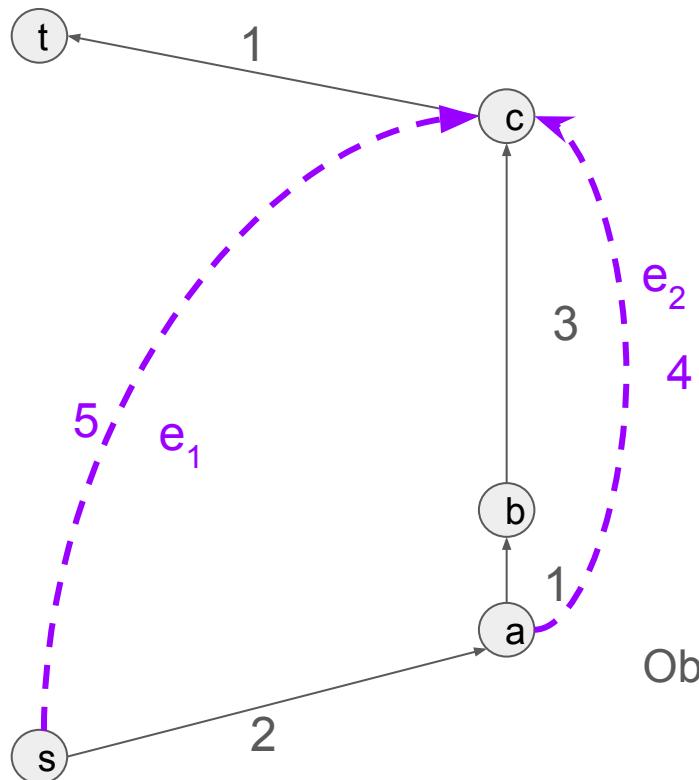
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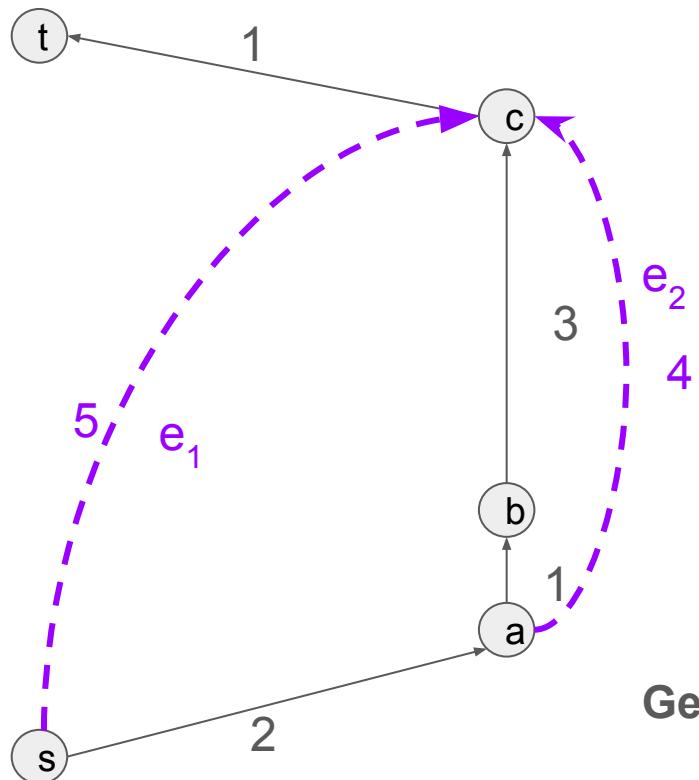
$$= (e_1) + d_{ct}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{new path w/ } e_2) &= \\
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=

Observation:  $e_2$  only creates shorter paths to c

Then the problem is to identify the single edge  $e \in E'$  so that, when you add  $e$  to  $G$ , the distance from  $s$  to  $t$  in the augmented graph is as short as possible. Design an algorithm for this problem and analyze its time complexity.



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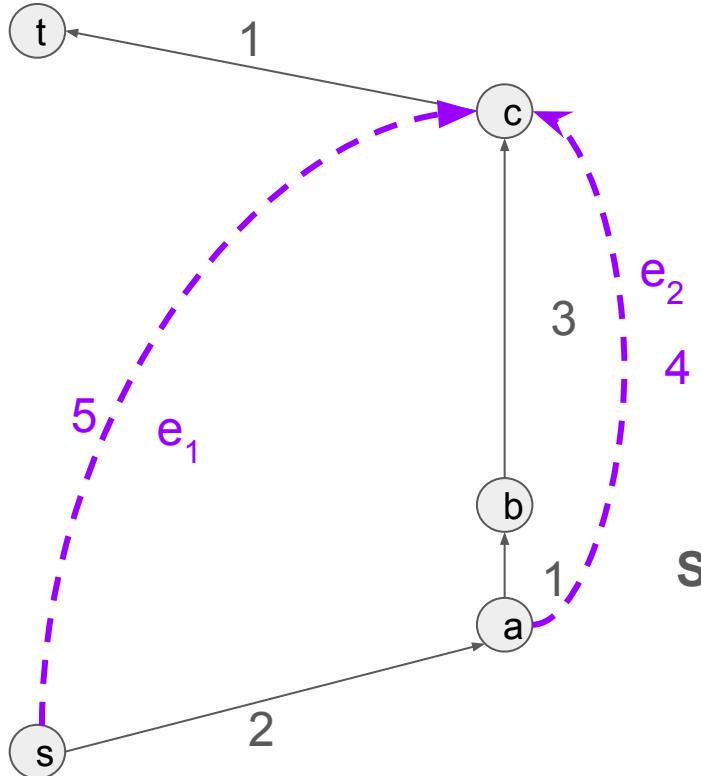
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$$= (d_{sa} + e_2) + d_{ct}$$

**General formula for new edge  $(p,q)$ ?**

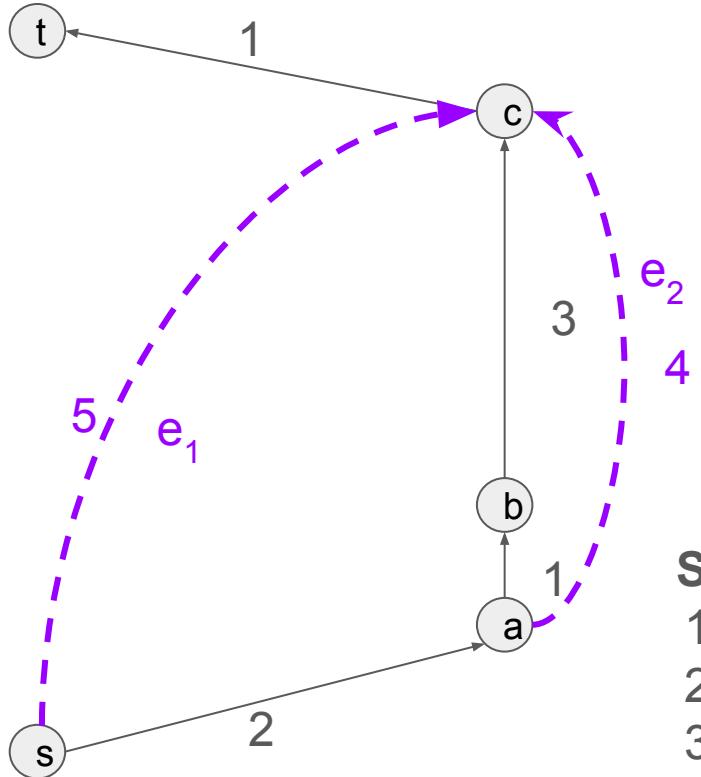
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**Equivalent problem: choose  $e_i$  that maximizes savings**

- Savings <sub>$e_1$</sub>  =  $d_{st}$  - (new path w/  $e_i$ )
- (new path w/  $e_i = (p,q)$ ) =  
(new shortest path s to q) +  $d_{qt}$   
=  $(\min\{d_{sp} + e_i, d_{sq}\}) + d_{qt}$

**So what do I need to calculate?**

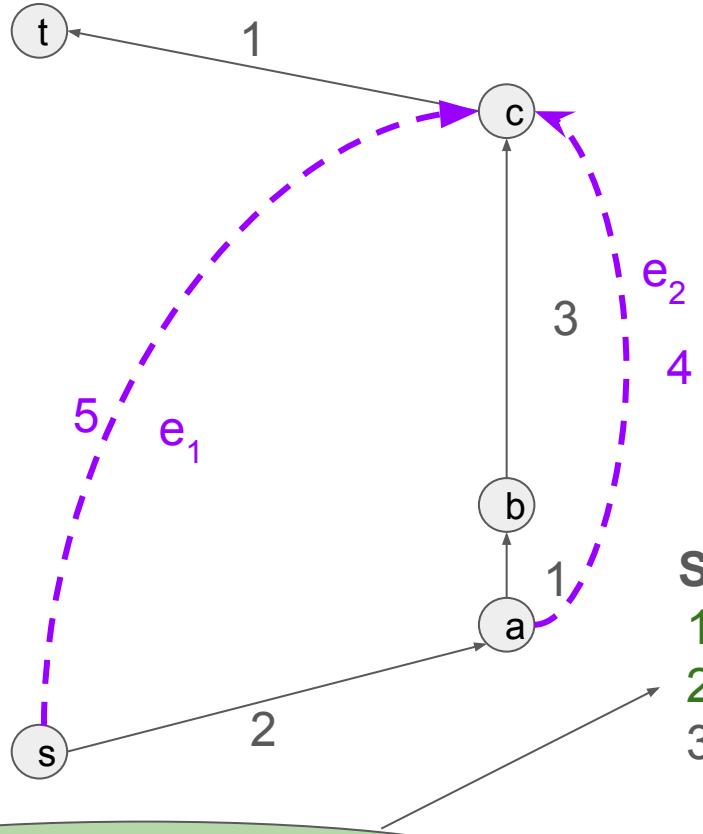


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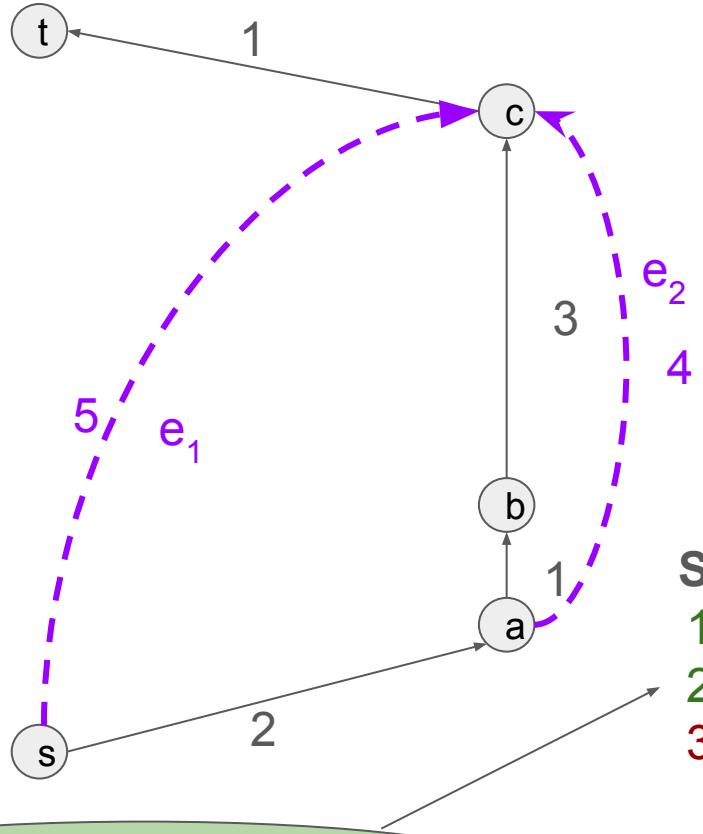
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Run Dijkstra( $G, q$ ) to get this?

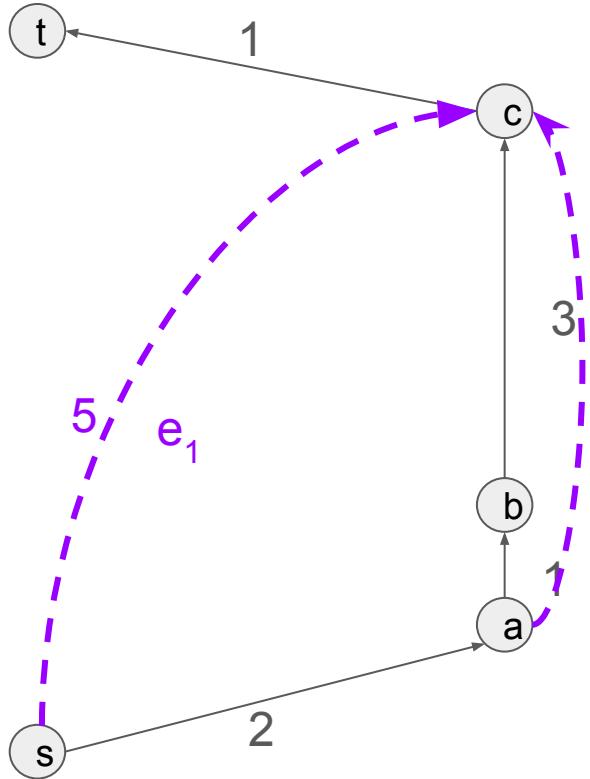
$d_{qt}$  : shortest path from  $t$  to each  $q$

Runing Dijkstra( $G, q$ ) for each  $q$  to get this is inefficient

- worst case running Dijkstra  $O(n)$  times.

**Exercise:** figure out how to get all  $d_{qt}$  with only a single extra dijkstra run

(Hint: Modifying the graph may be useful



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**So what do I need to calculate?**

1.  $d_{st}$ : shortest path from s to t
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**Solution runs in  $O(\text{dijkstra running time})$**

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(2-3 tree)

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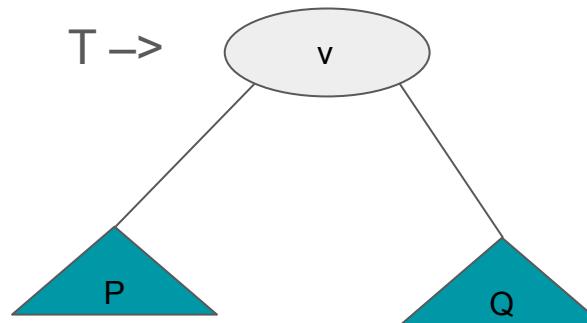
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P,Q are 2-3 subtrees where

- P,Q have the *same height*
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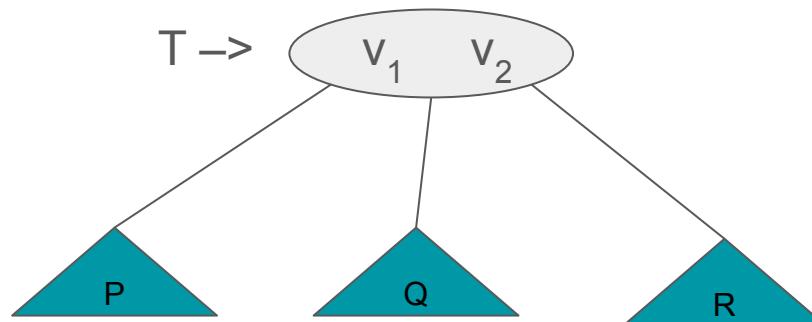
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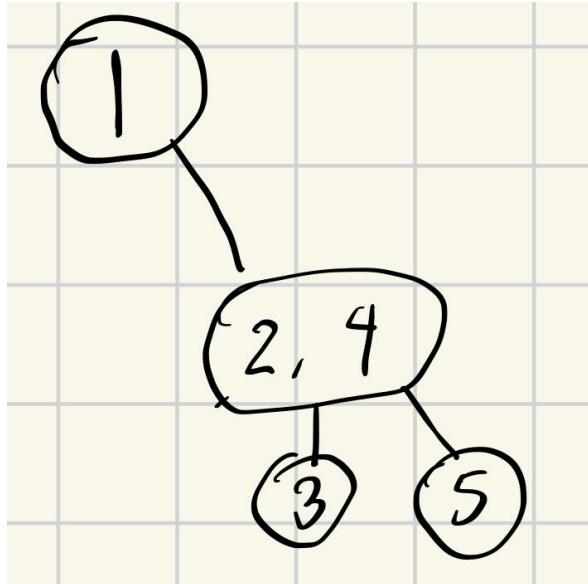


P,Q,R are 2-3 subtrees where

- P,Q have the *same height*
- $P < v_1 < Q < v_2 < R$

# Let's try to make some 2-3 trees

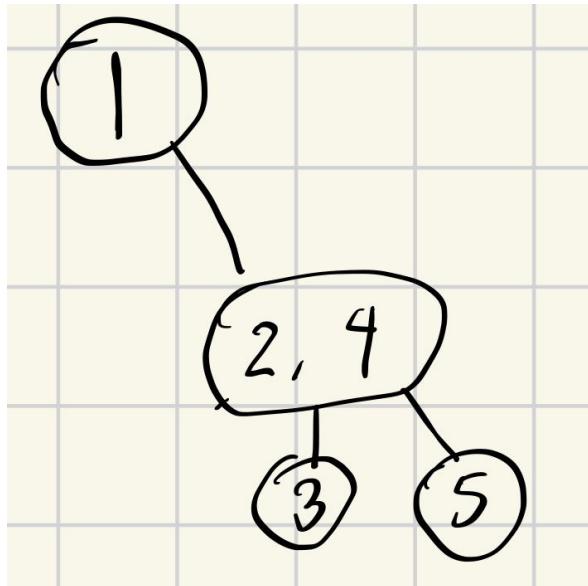
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Is this a 2-3 tree?

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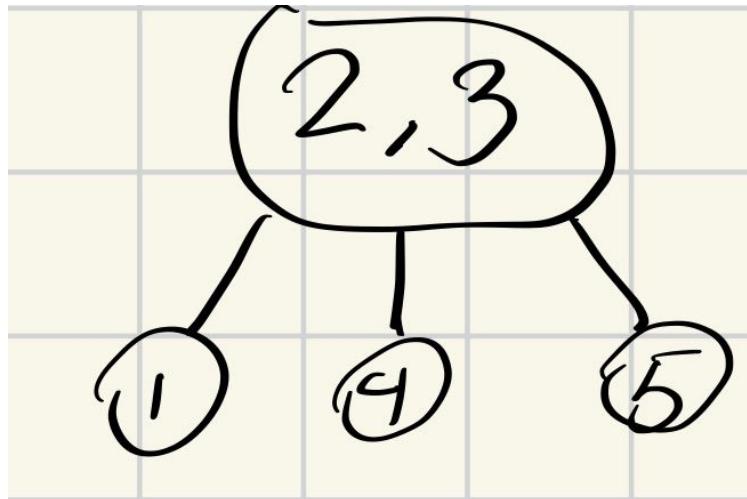


Is this a 2-3 tree?

**No** the root and inner node  
is missing its left child

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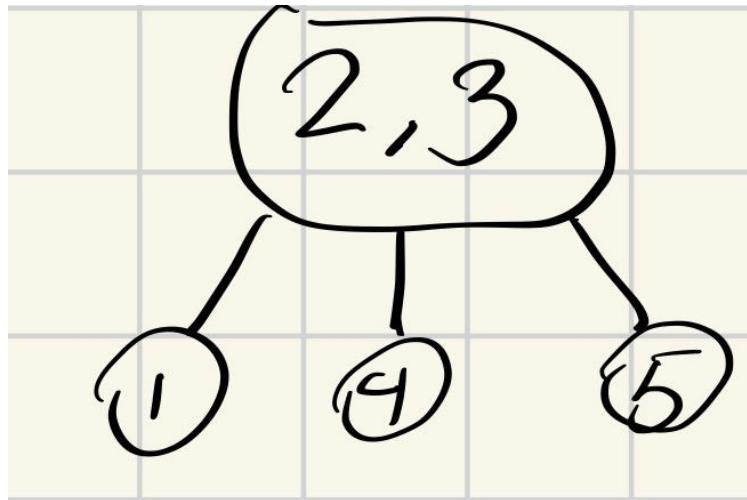
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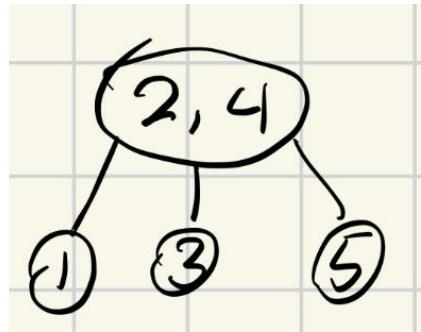
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No,

$1 < 2 < 4 < 3 < 5$

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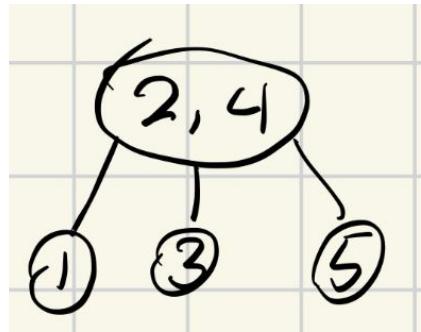
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Surely this one is bad too, right?

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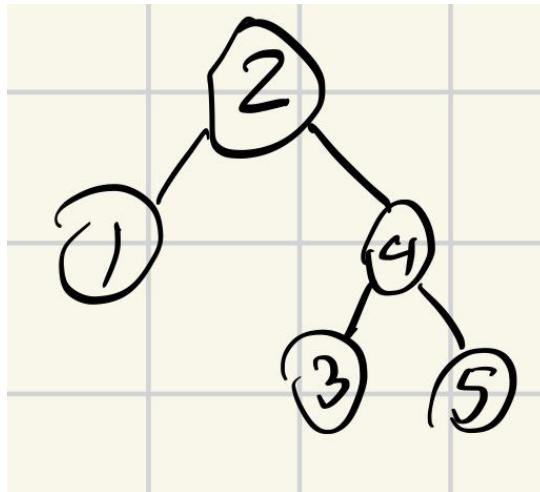
- (1) How many 2-3 trees exist storing the keys {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}? Explain your answer.



Surely this one is bad too, right?  
**This one is ok**

# Let's try to make some 2-3 trees

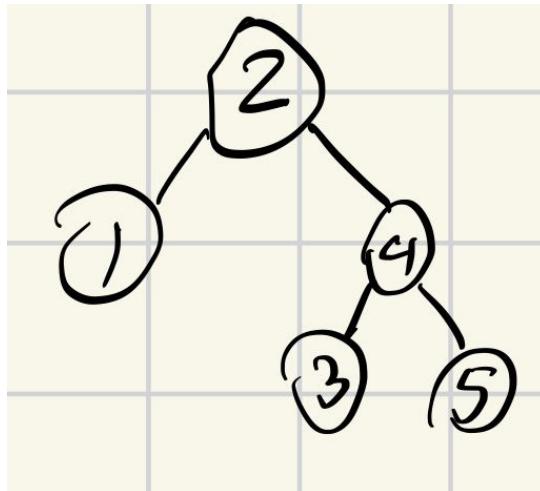
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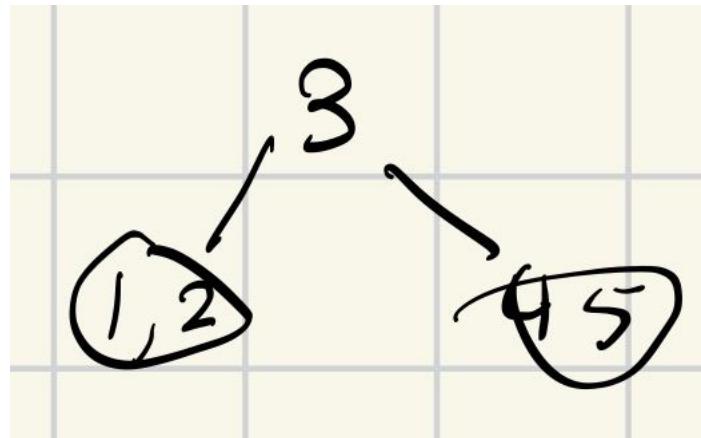
This one?

**No**, not all subtrees have the same height

(This *is* a BST though)

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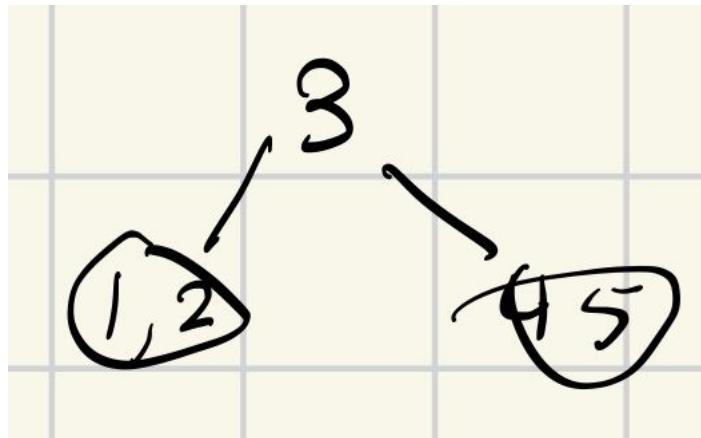
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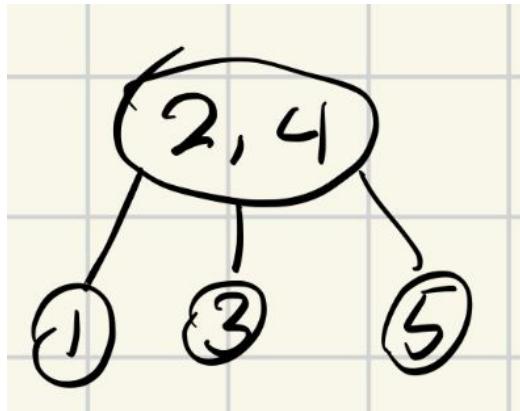
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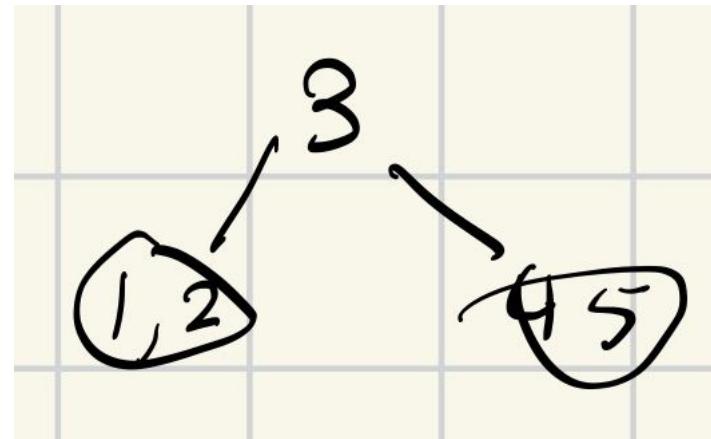
Last one I promise. Is this a 2-3 tree?  
**Yes** nothing wrong here

# The only 2-3 trees

(1) How many 2-3 trees exist storing the keys {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}? Explain your answer.



Only 2-3 tree with a 3-node root



Only 2-3 tree with a 2-node root

Can you see why?

(1) Insert  $\{15, 21, 7, 24, 0, 26, 3, 28, 29\}$  (in the given order) into an initially empty 2-3 tree.

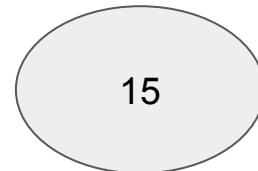
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

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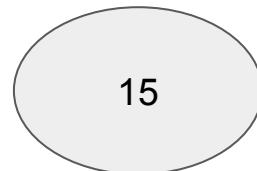
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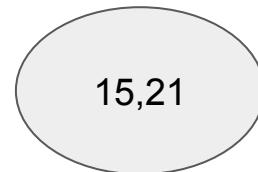
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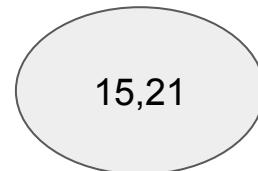
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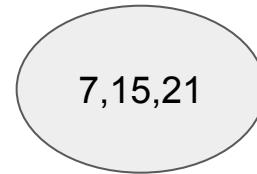


This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

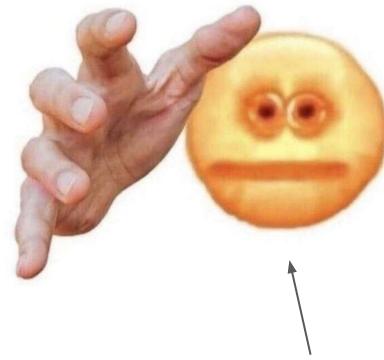
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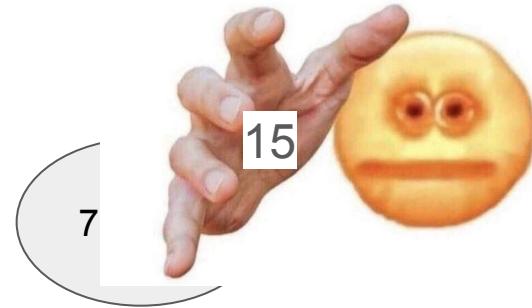
**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle



Ur CPU core  
fixing ur broken tree

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

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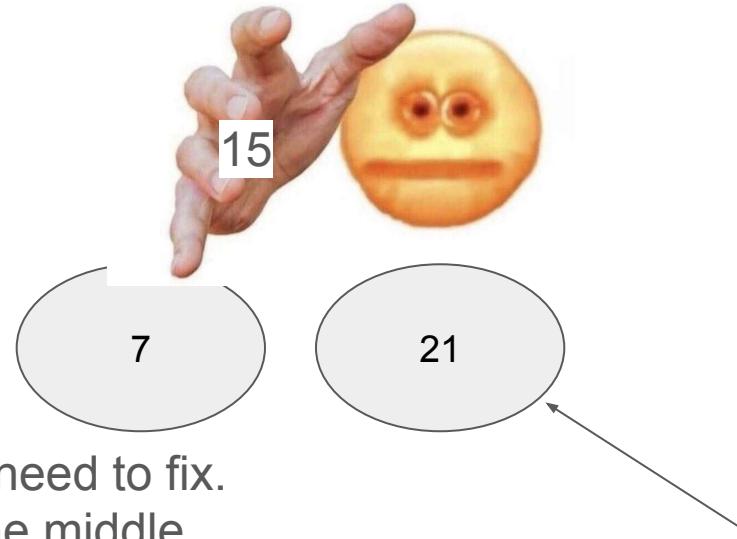


This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

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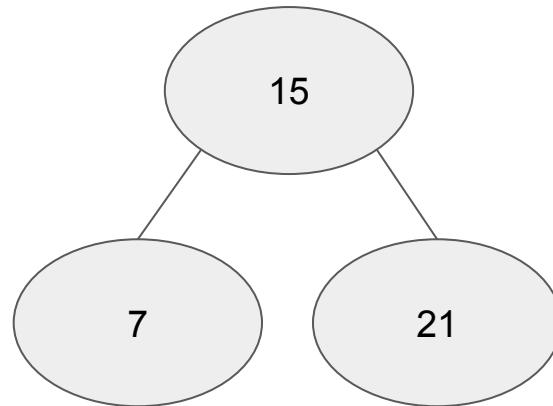
This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

The nodes split (out of fear)

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

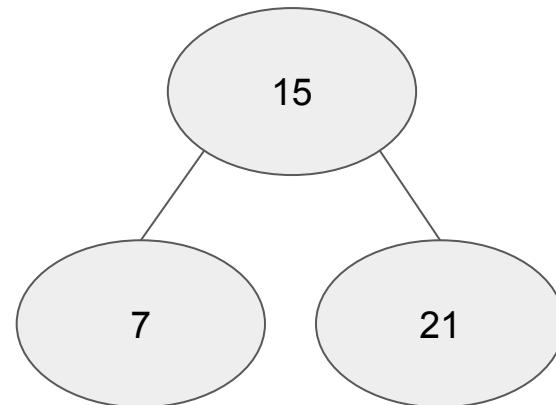


This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

Intuition: Pull up by the middle

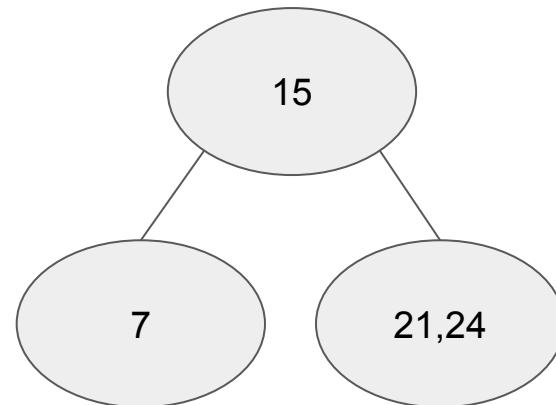
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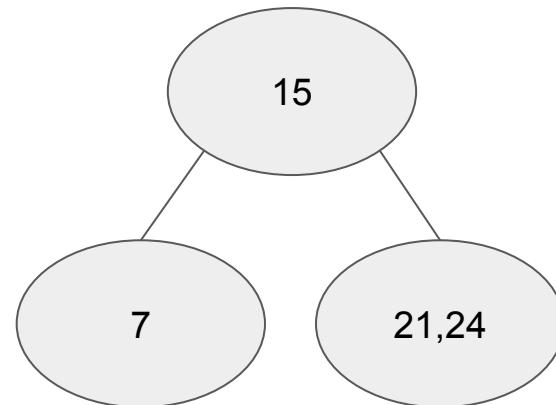
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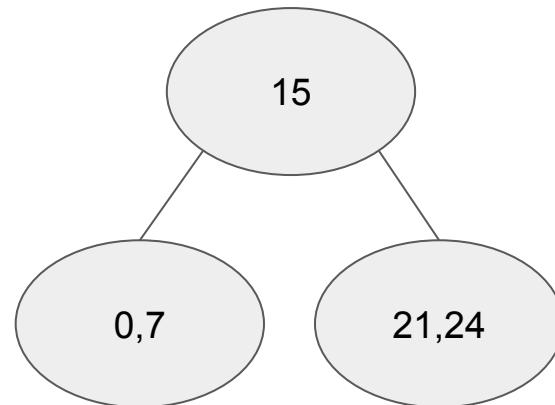
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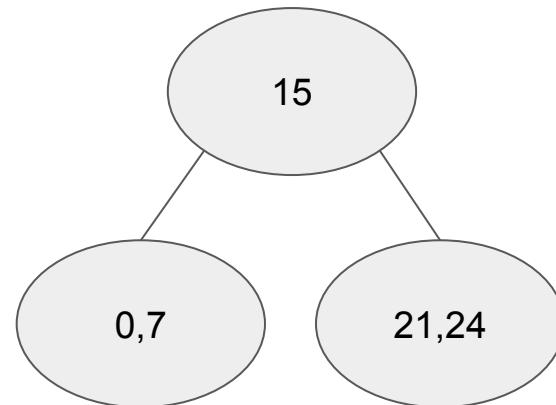
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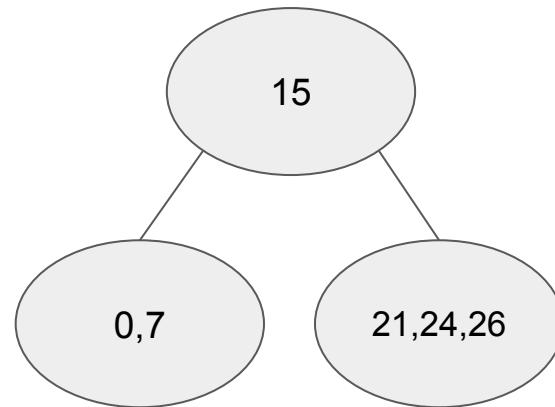
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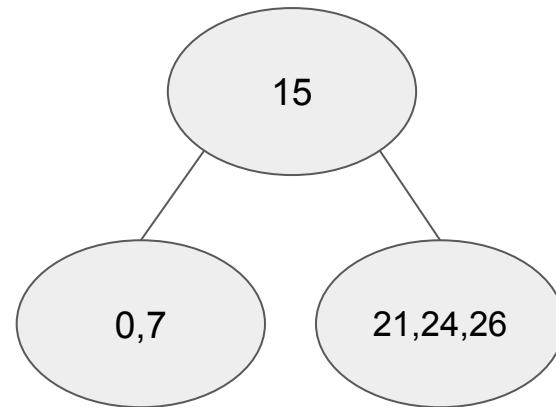
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A 4-node...

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

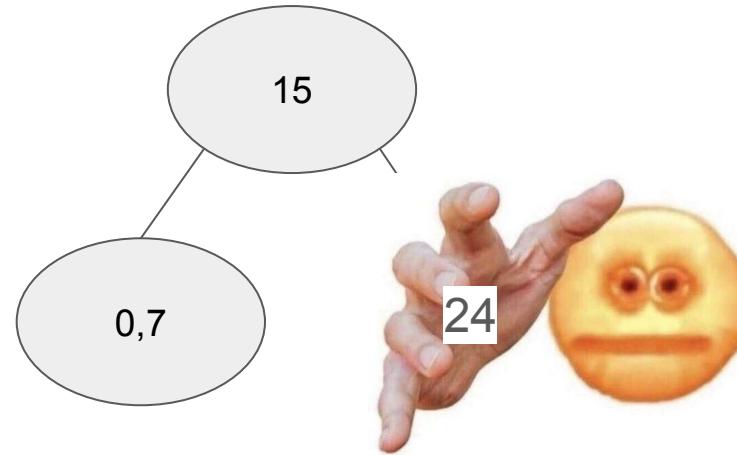
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A 4-node...

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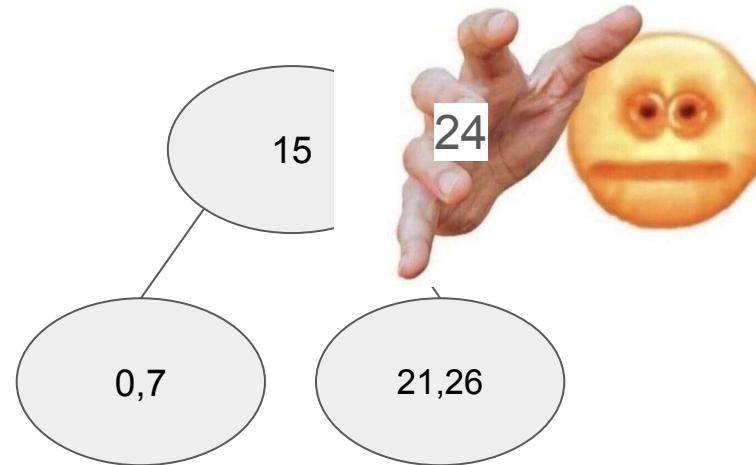
Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node... “pull it up”

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

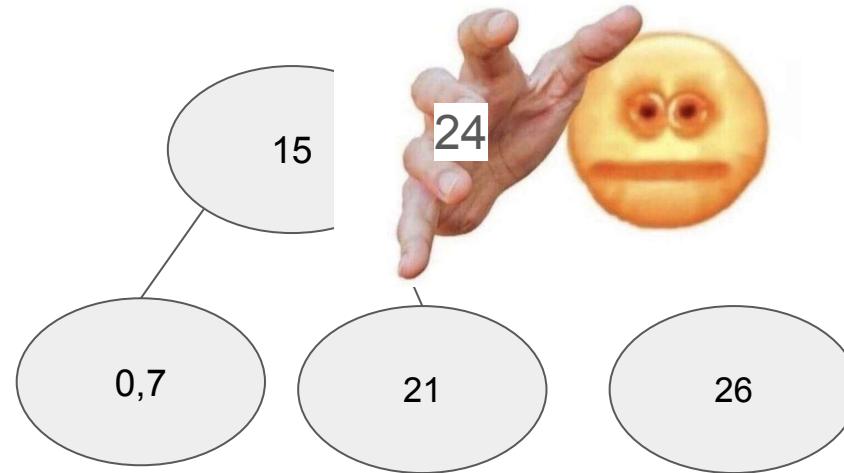
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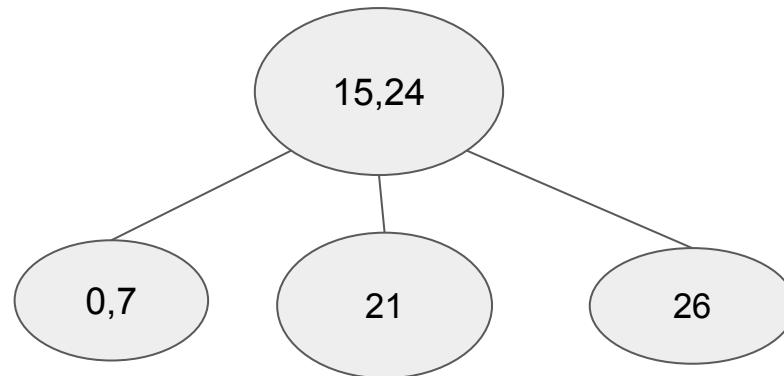
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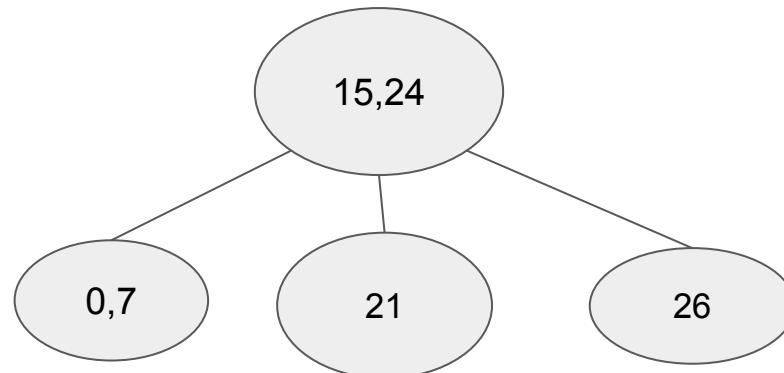
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A 4-node... “pull it up”

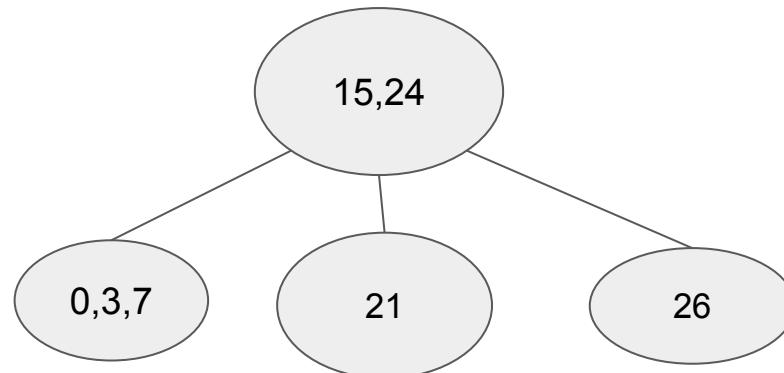
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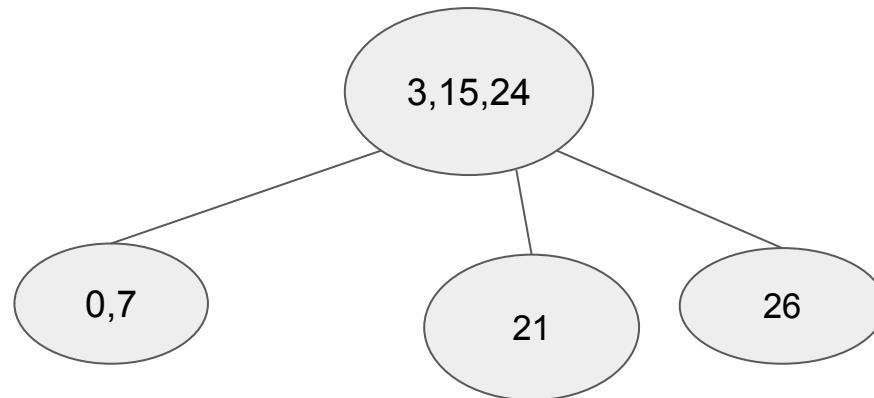
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Pull up the 3

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

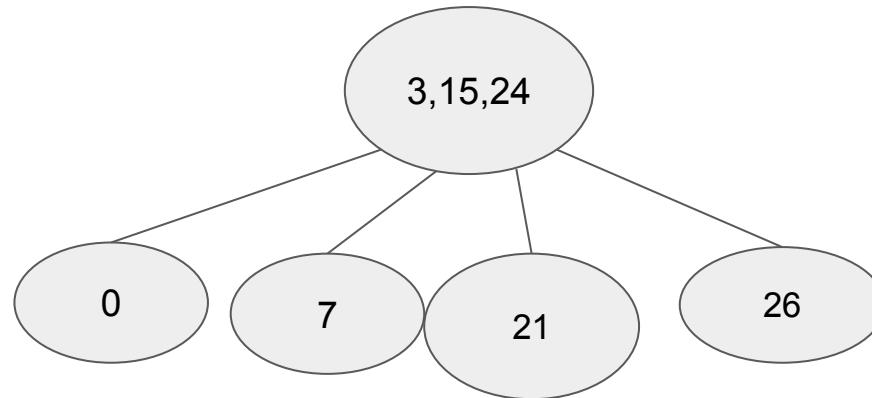
Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



Pull up the 3  
Split the node

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

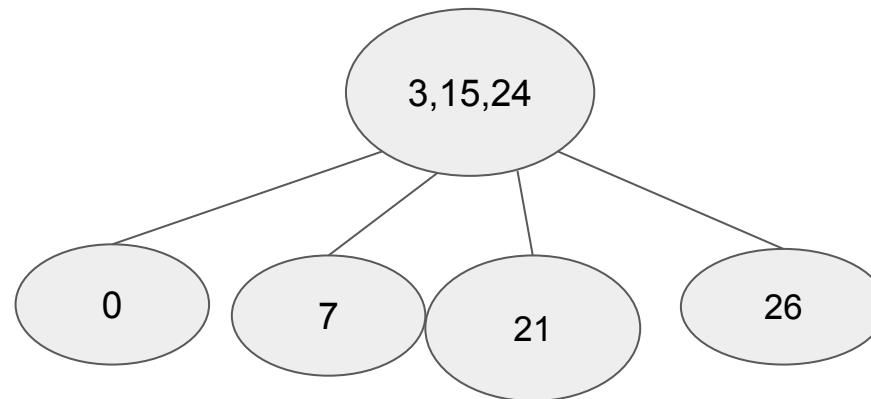


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

Now the root is a 4-node, so  
we need to keep pulling up

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

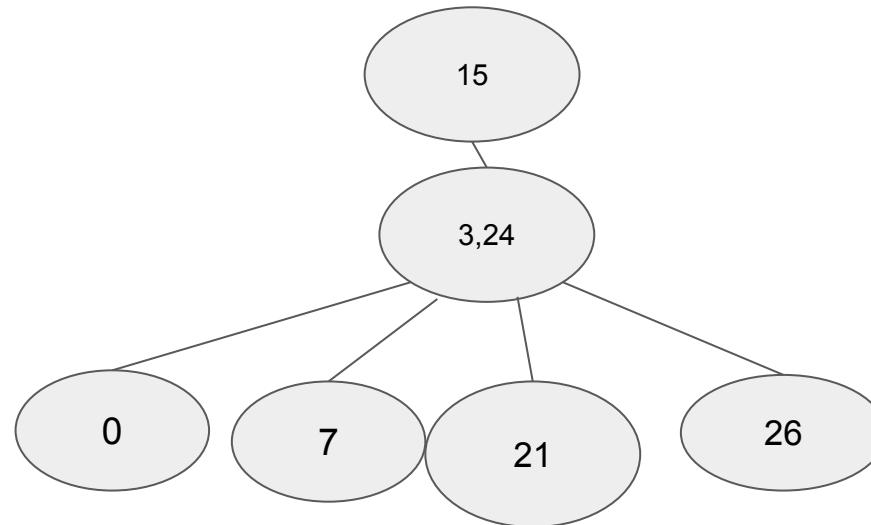


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

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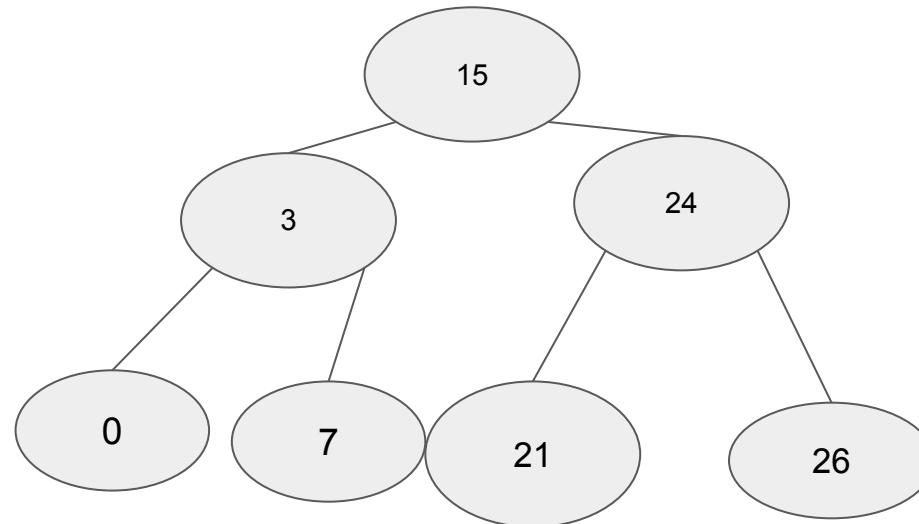


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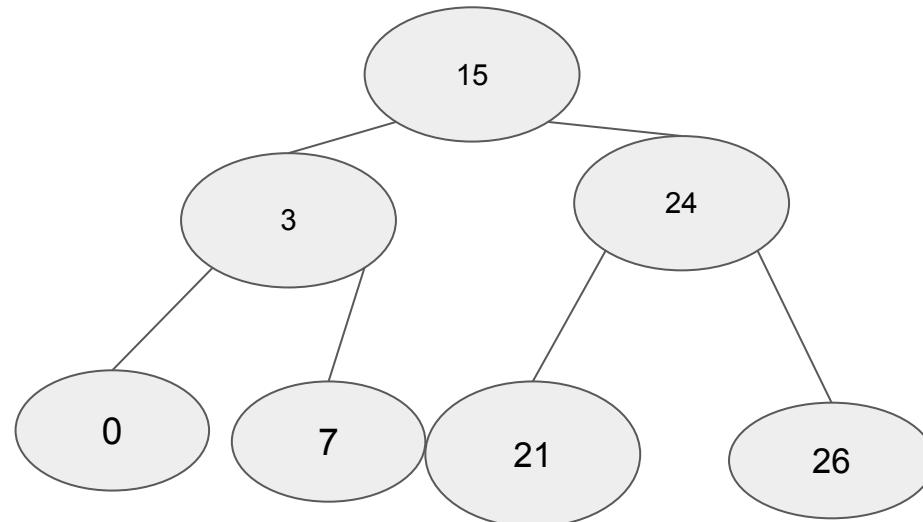


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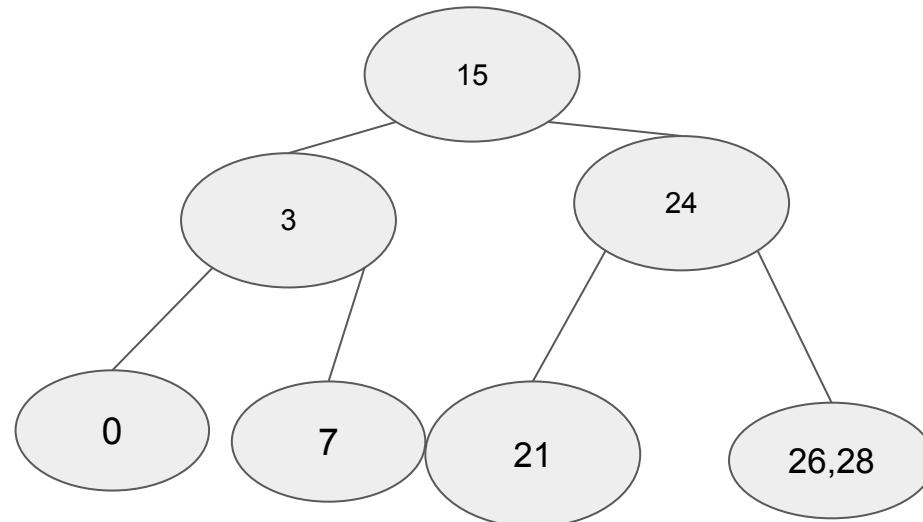
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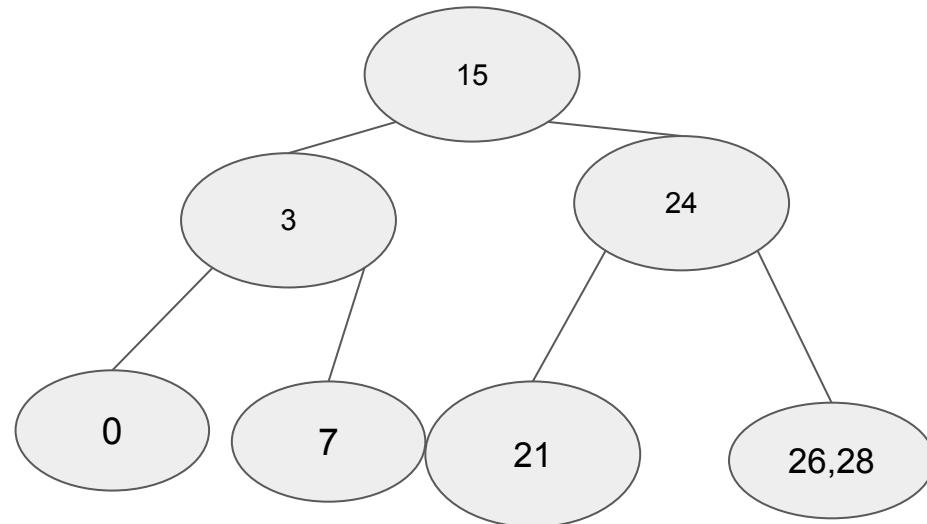
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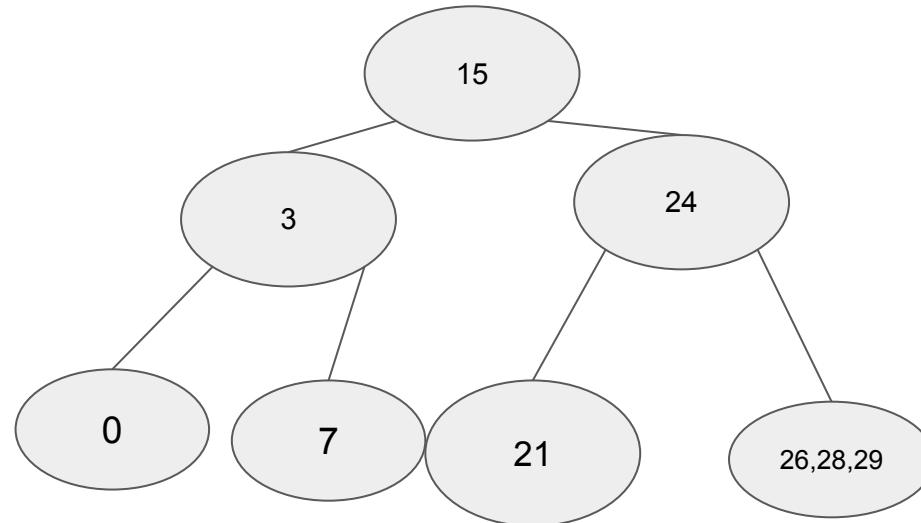
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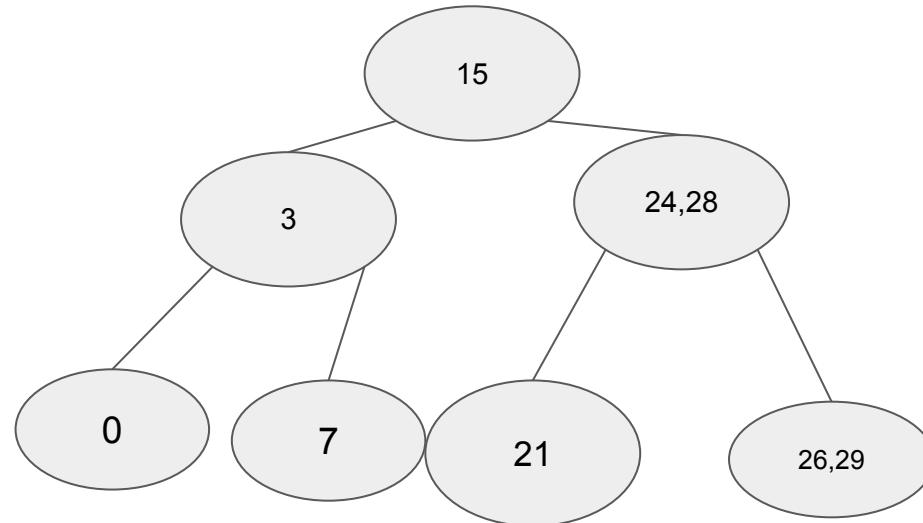
Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



Pull up by middle

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

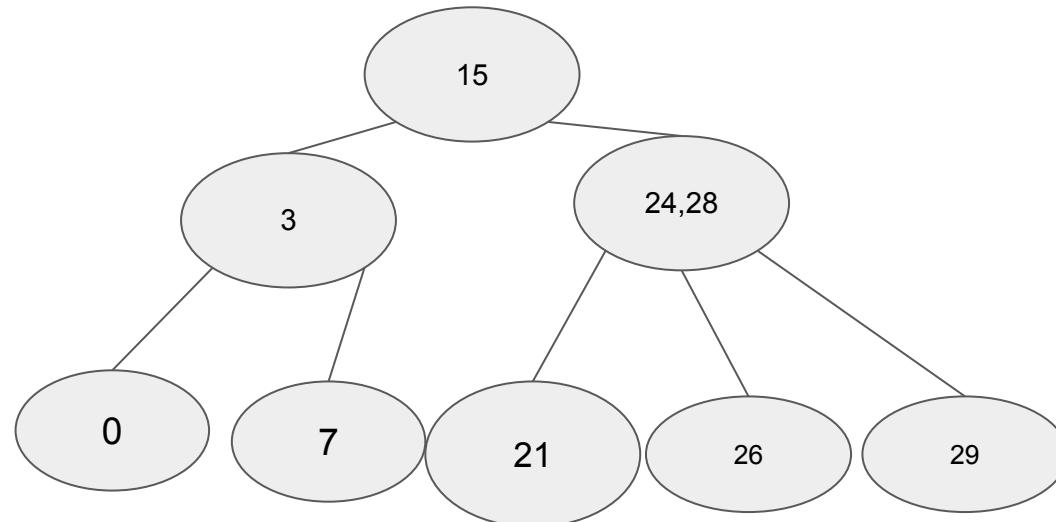
Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



Pull up by middle  
Split the node

Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

Inserting in 2-3: Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

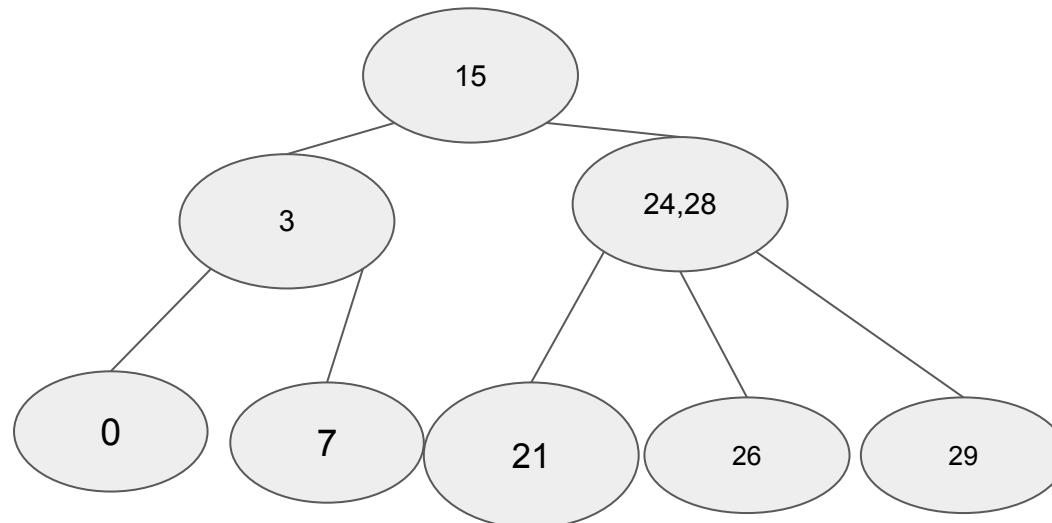


Pull up by middle  
Split the node

### Question 3

(Deletion) Show intermediate steps of the following questions:

- (1) How to delete 7 in the final 2-3 tree of Q1?
- (2) How to delete 7 in the final Left-Leaning Red-Black tree of Q1?

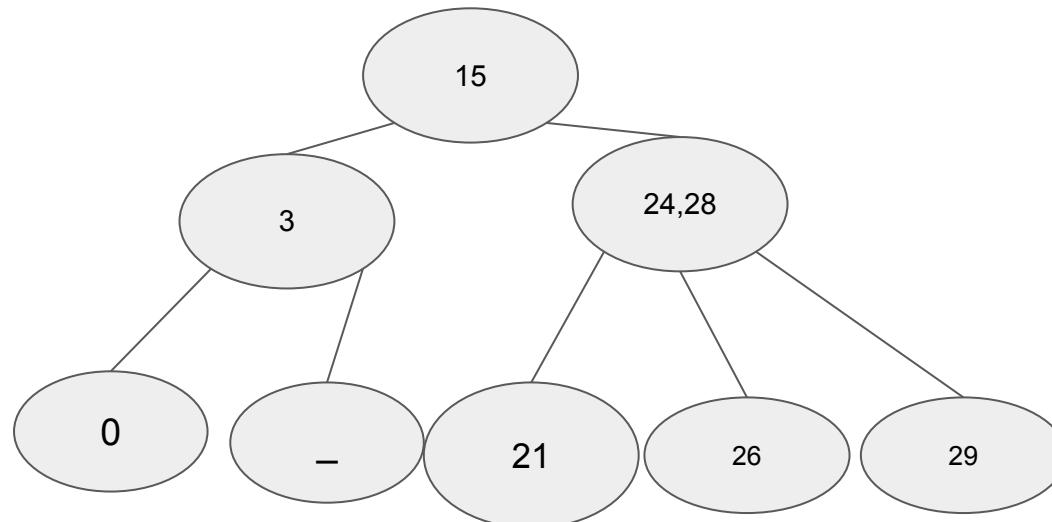


Intuition: I swap the deleted node up to the root

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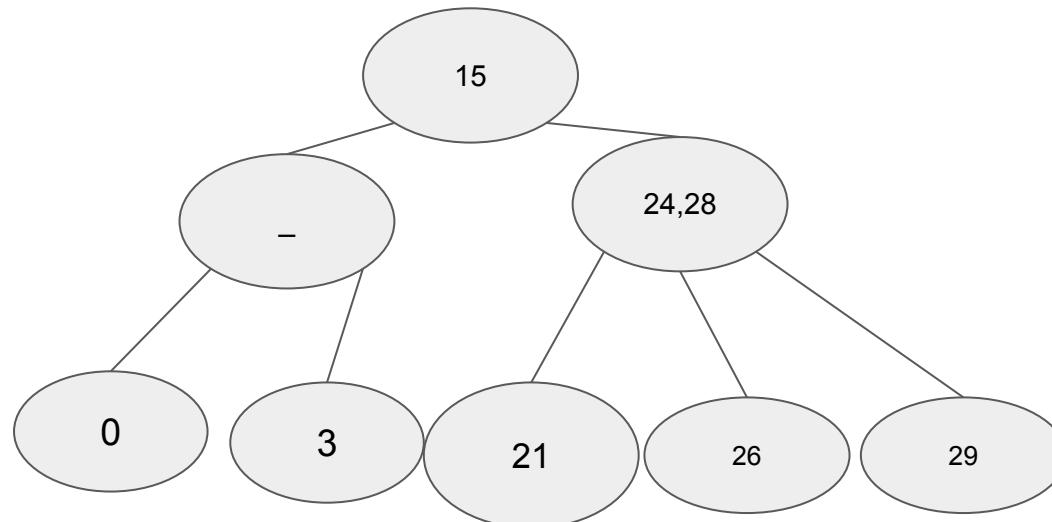


Intuition: I swap the deleted node up to the root (let \_ be deleted)

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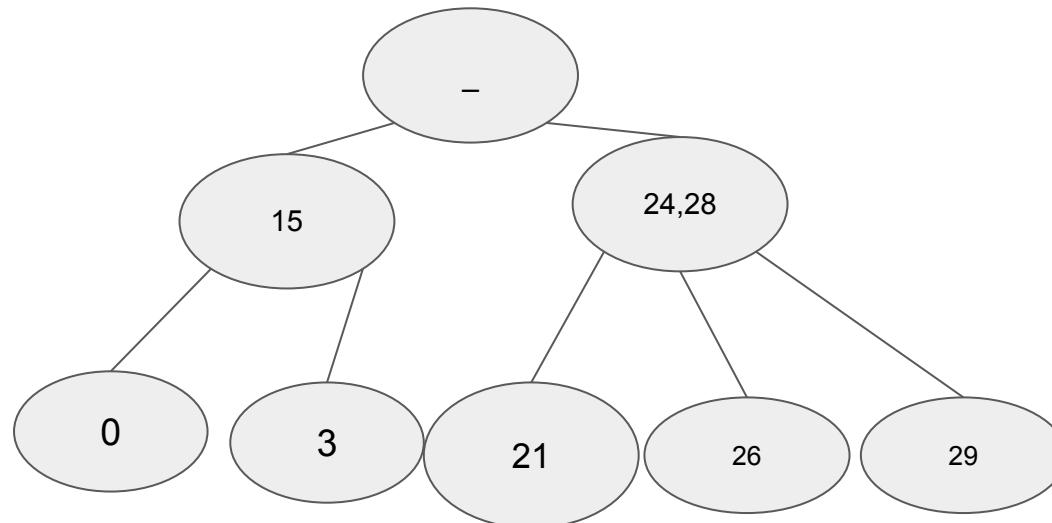


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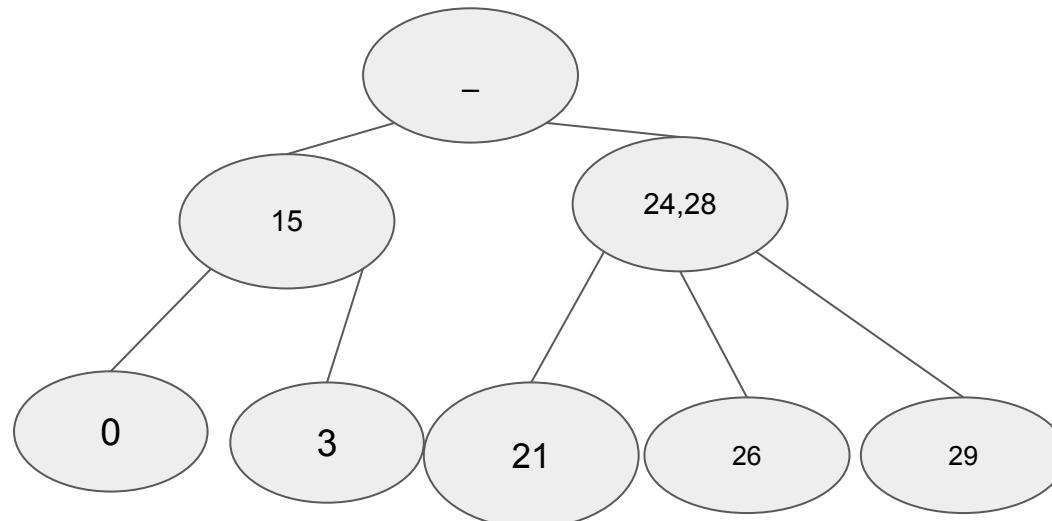


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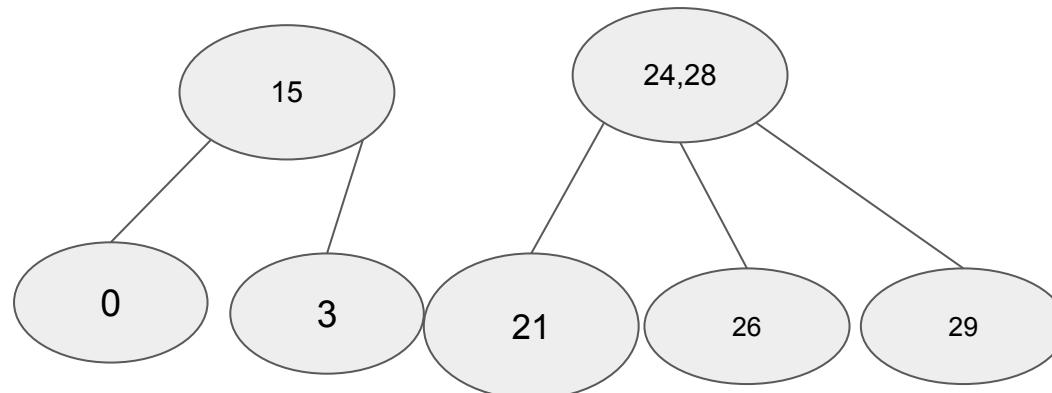
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Delete root

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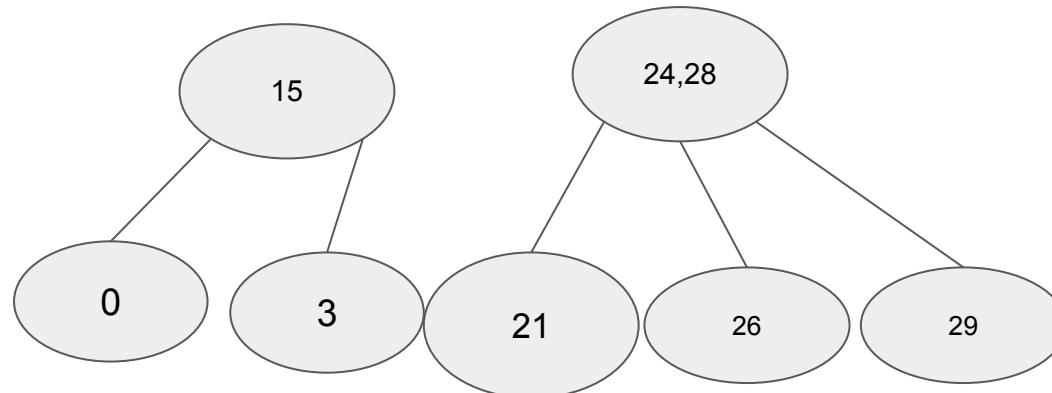
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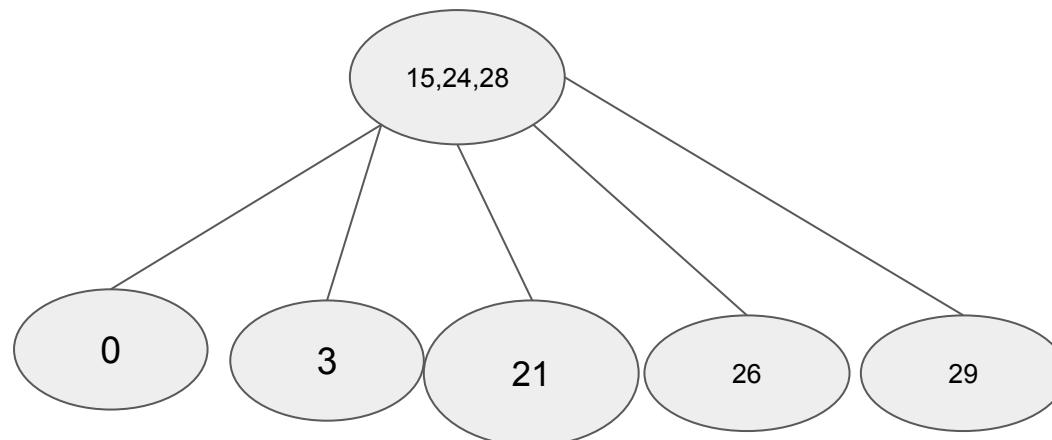
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Delete root, merge children going downward

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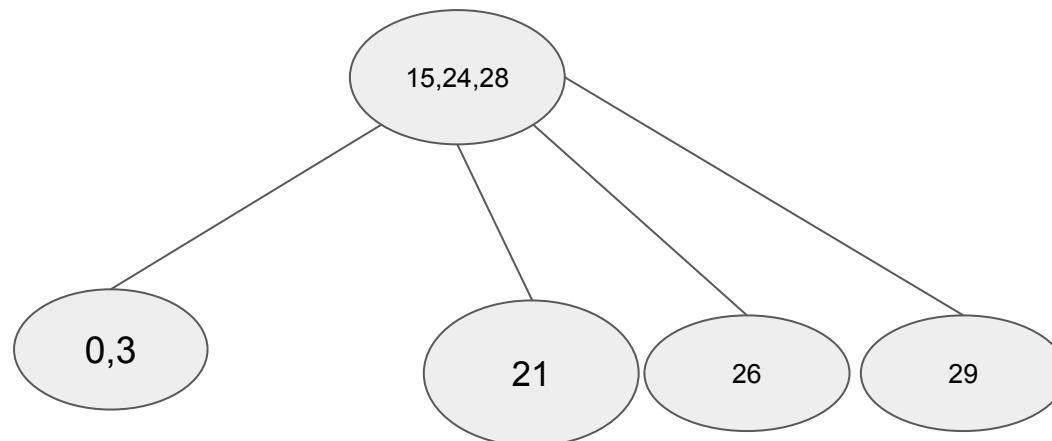
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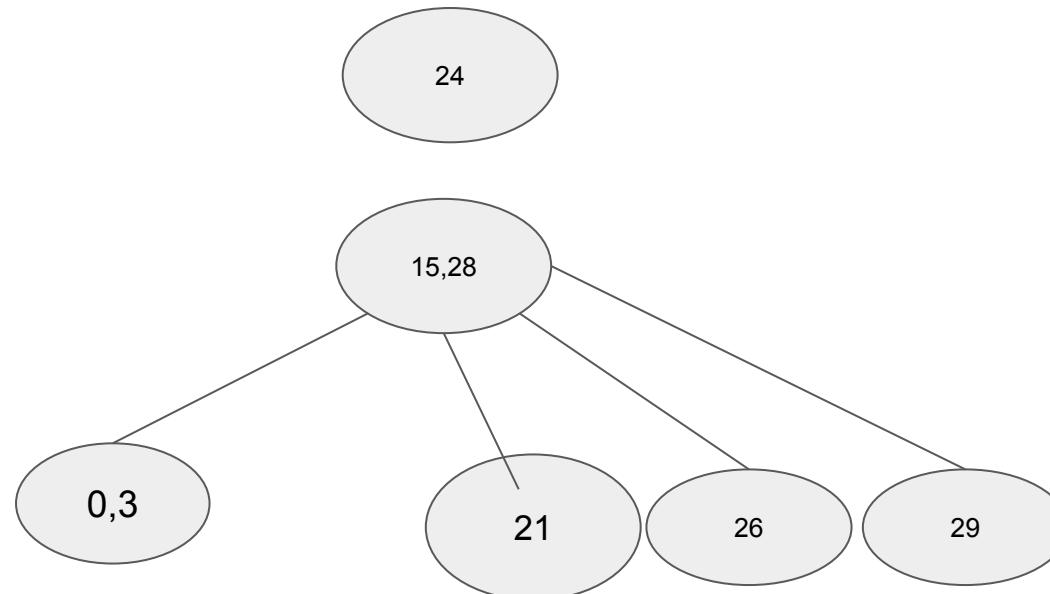
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Delete root, merge children going downward, lastly, fix any 4 node by pulling up

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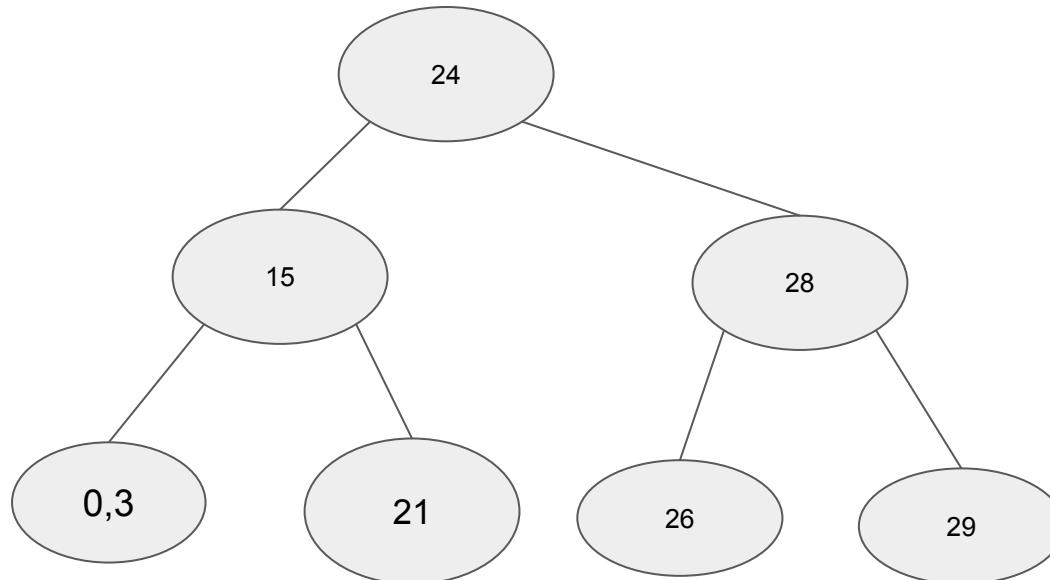
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