



OMW to touch grass



# PSO 15

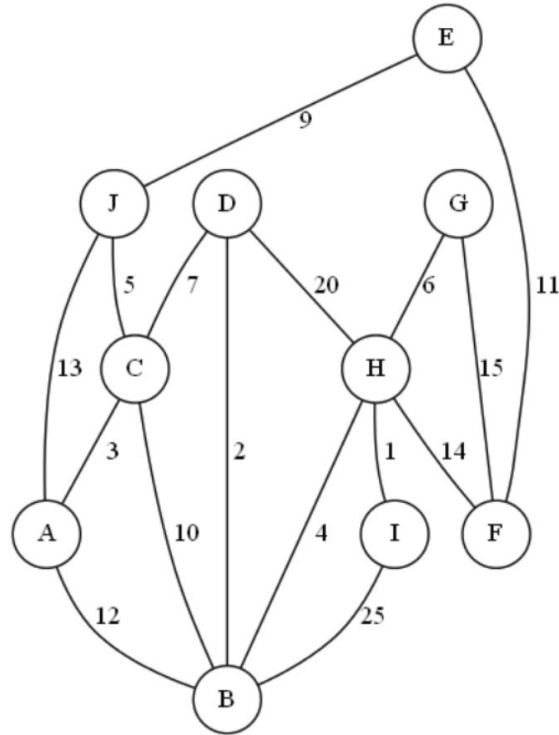
The Last One  
(misc. review)

<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.

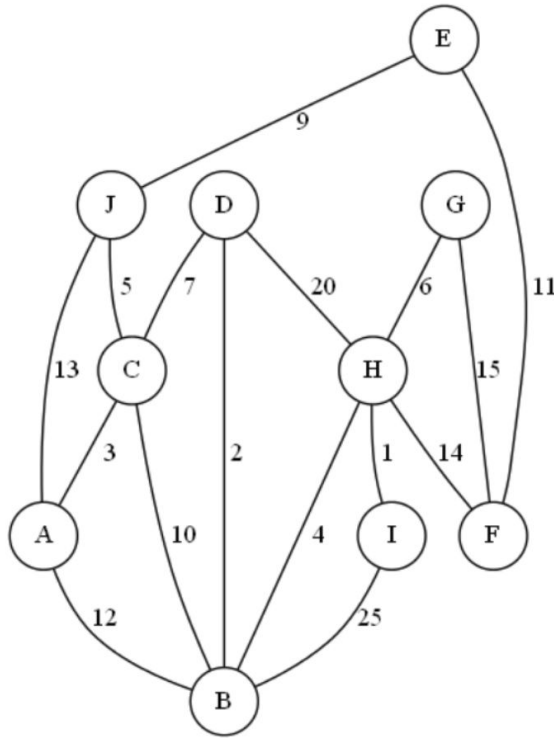
To model this formally, let  $G = (V, E)$  be a directed graph with positive edge weights (representing the lengths of streets), and let  $s, t \in V$  be two vertices in the graph. We assume that  $E$  represents the edges/streets that are "already built". Let  $E'$  represents the edges/streets that 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?

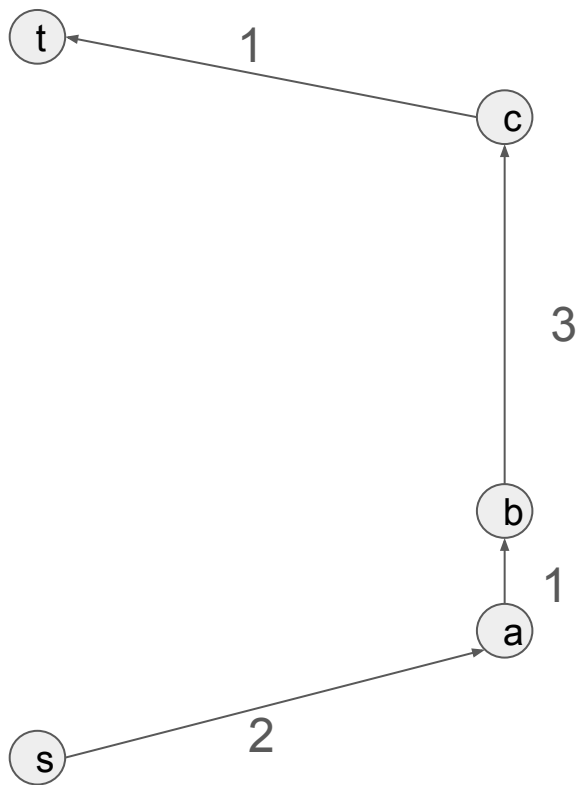
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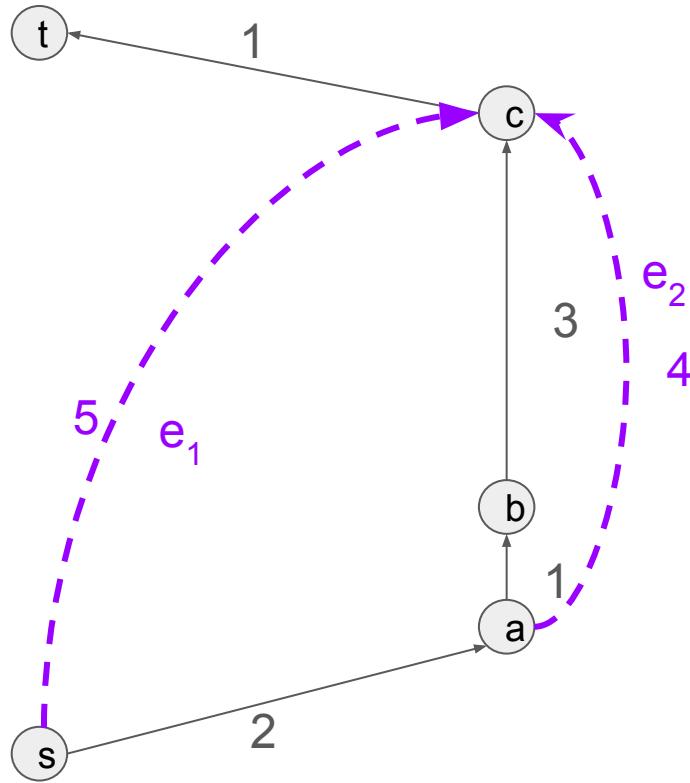
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Reading time



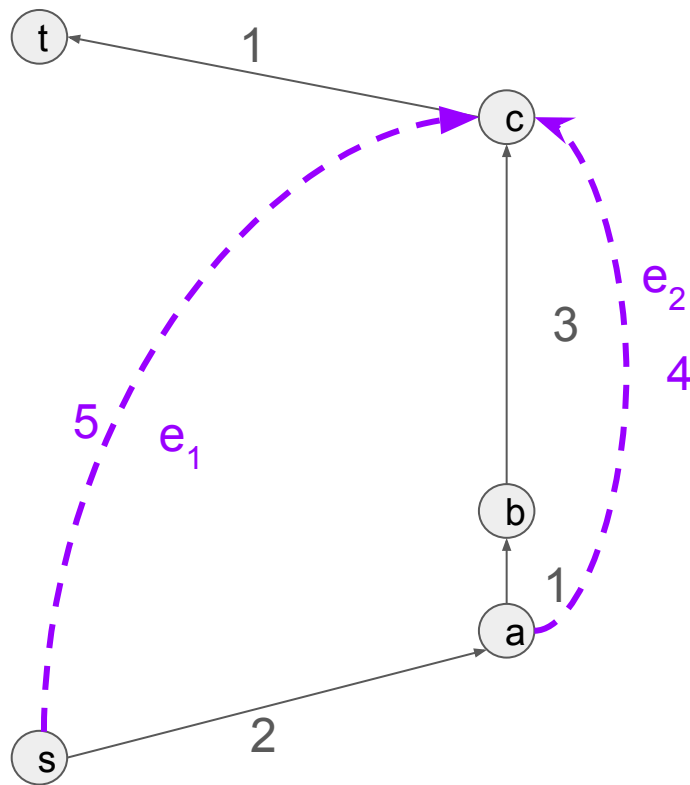
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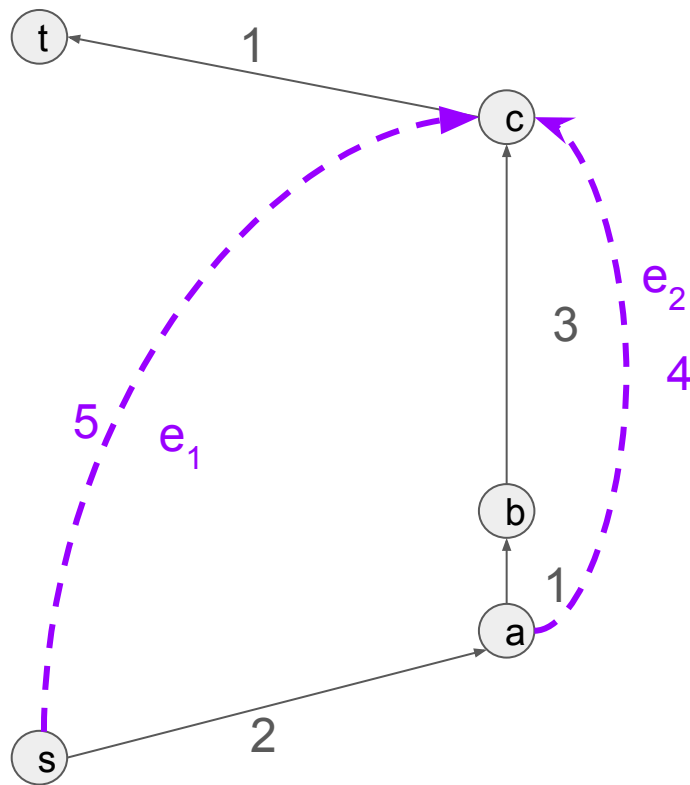


Let this be  $G = (V, E)$

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How do we choose between adding  $e_1$  and  $e_2$ ?

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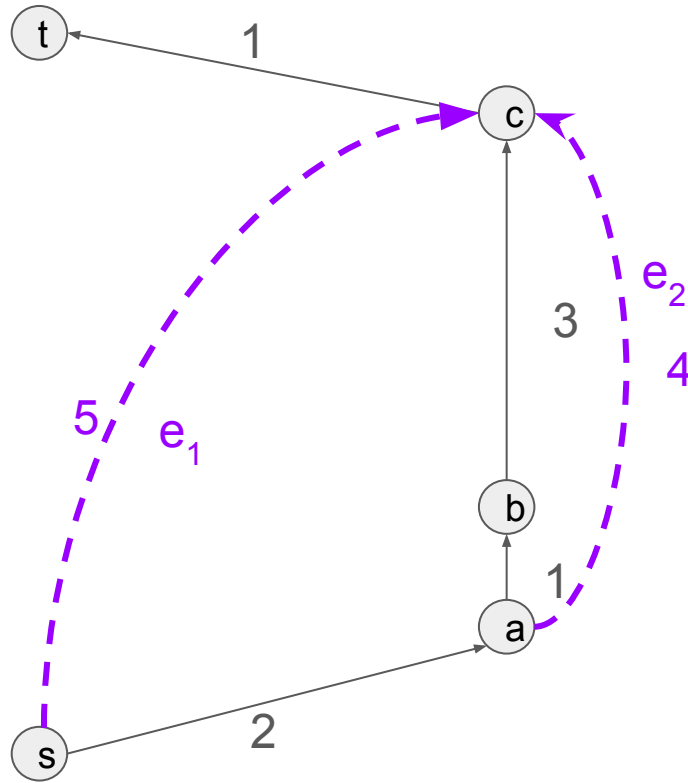
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**Equivalent problem: choose  $e_i$  that *maximizes* savings**

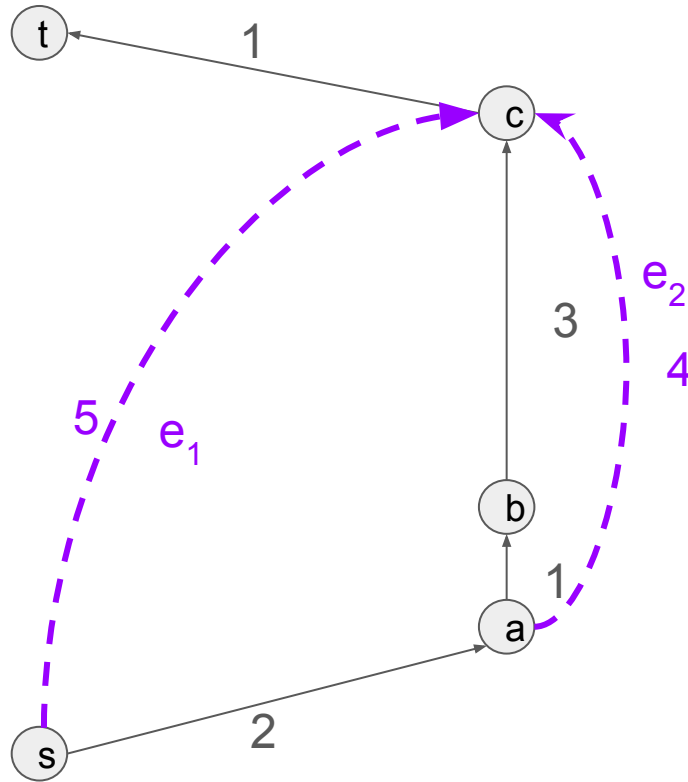
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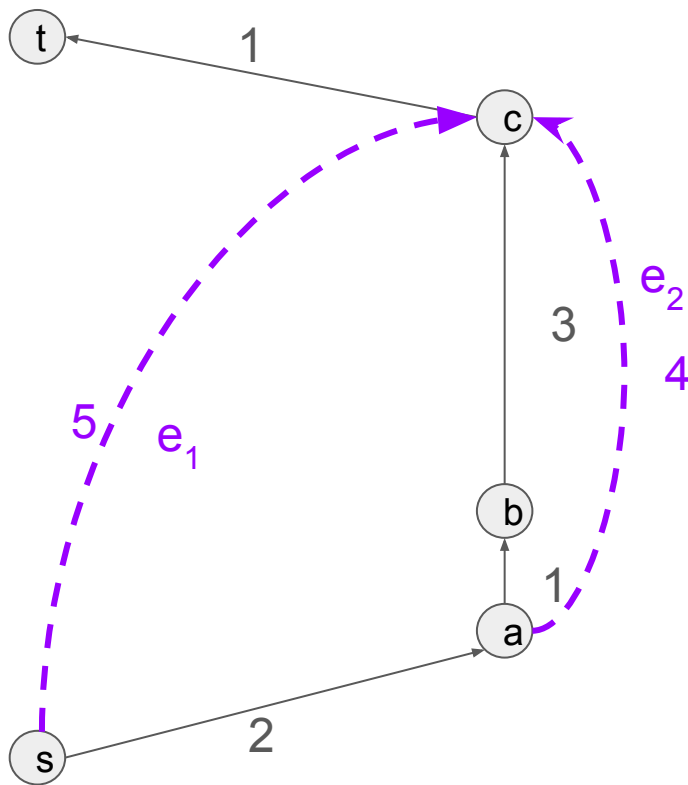
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Let  $d_{st}$  be the original shortest path between  $s$  and  $t$

$\text{Savings}_{e_1} =$

$\text{Savings}_{e_2} =$

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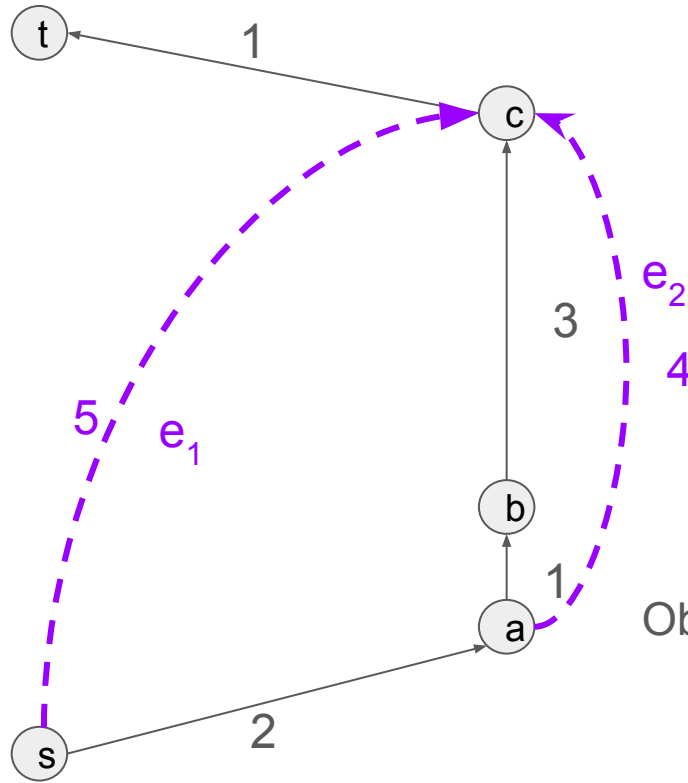
Let  $d_{st}$  be the original shortest path between  $s$  and  $t$

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

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

**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.

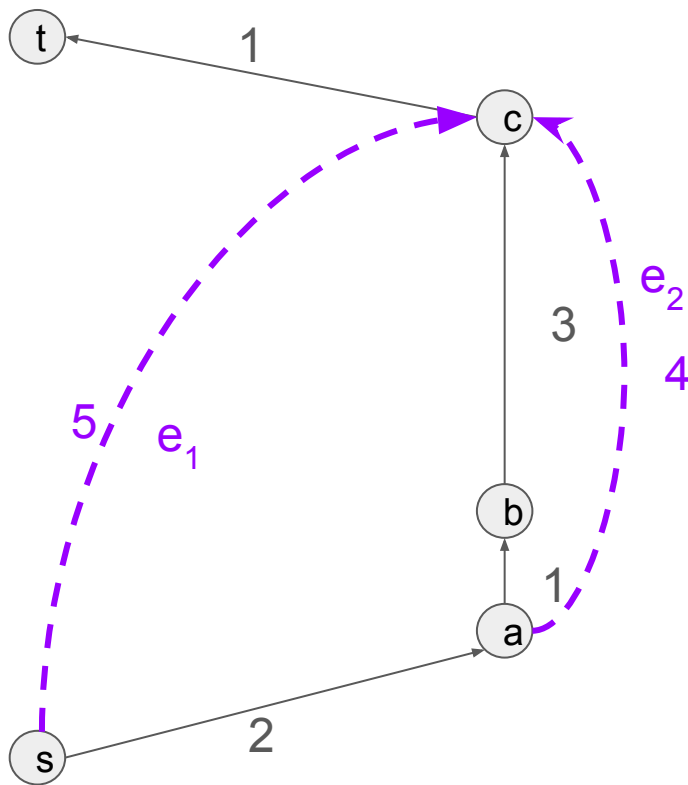


**New goal:** compute (new path w/  $e_i$ )

(new path w/  $e_1$ ) =

Observation:  $e_1$  only creates shorter paths to c

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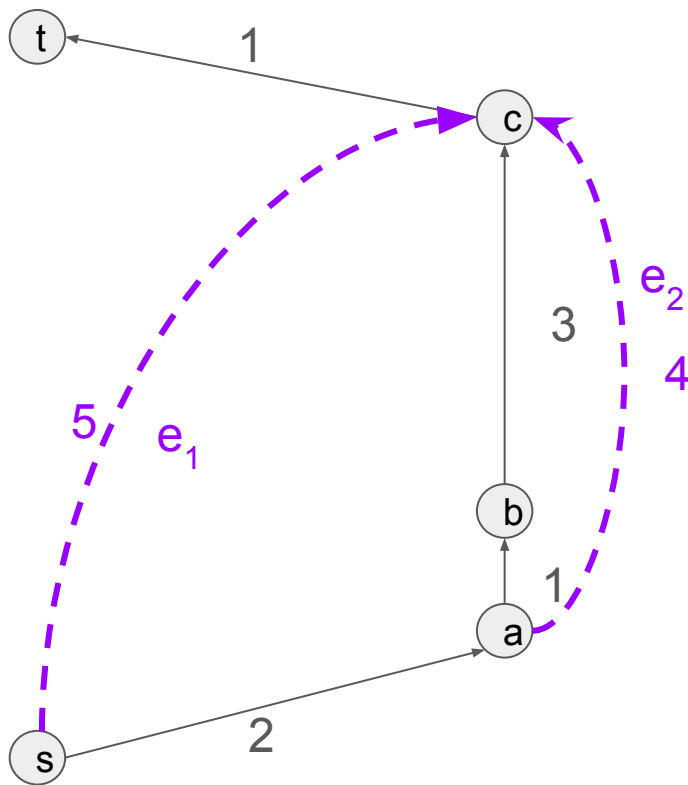


**New goal:** compute (new path w/  $e_i$ )

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

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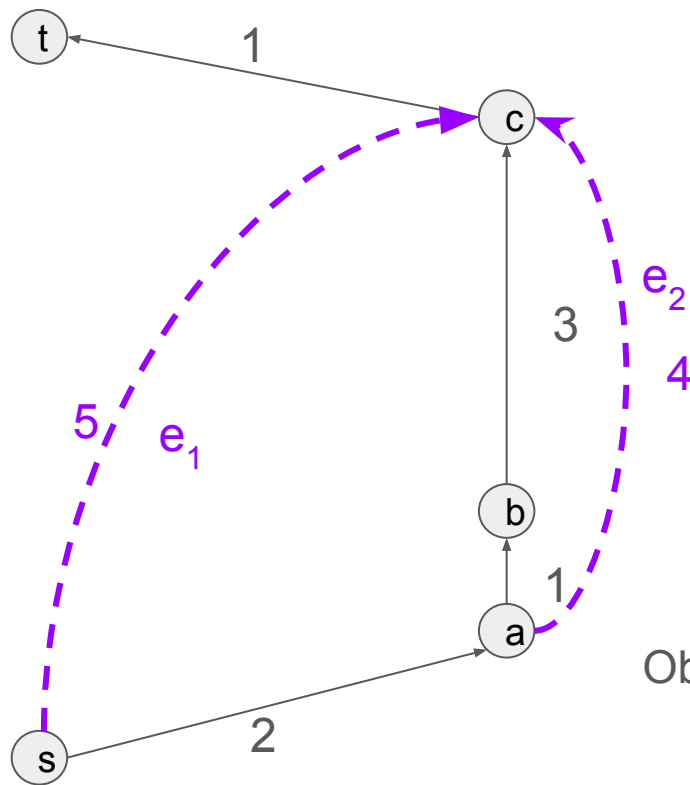




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$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{new path w/ } e_1) &= \\
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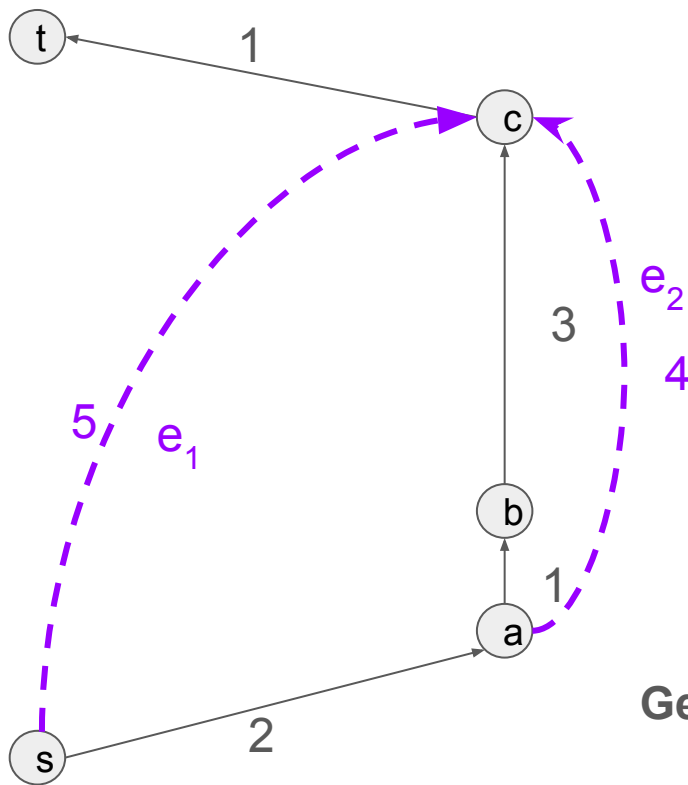
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$$\begin{aligned} (\text{new path w/ } e_2) &= \\ &(\text{new shortest path } s \text{ to } c) + d_{ct} \end{aligned}$$

=

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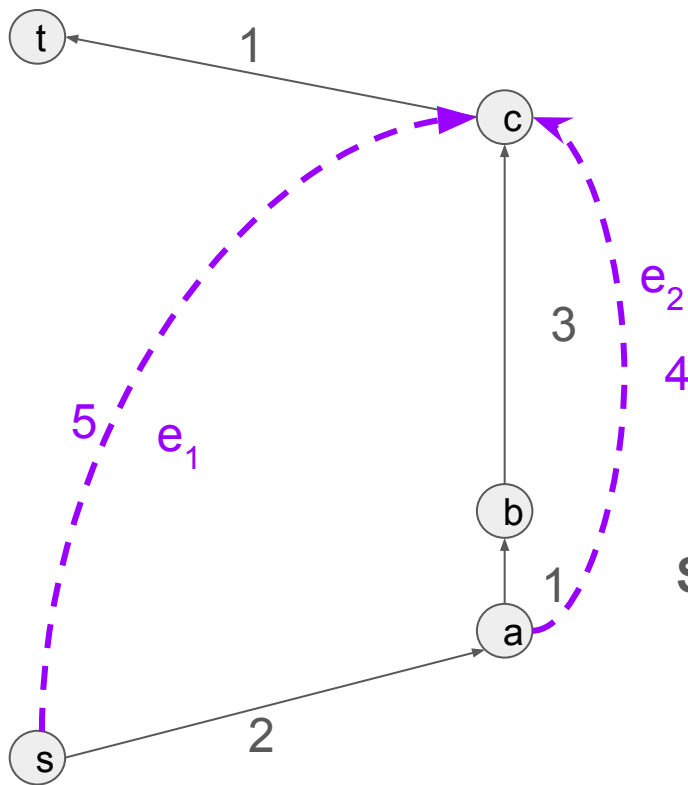
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$$= (d_{sa} + e_2) + d_{ct}$$

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

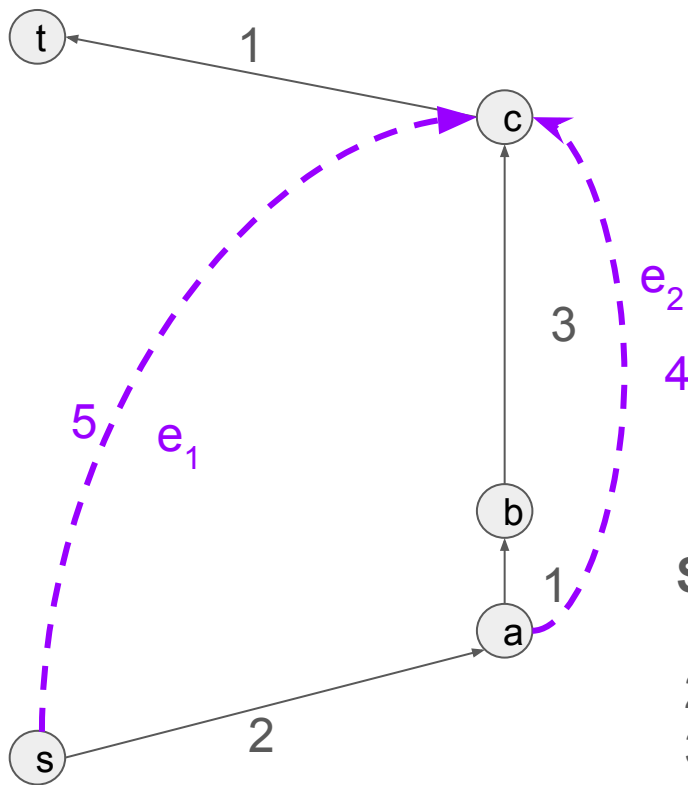
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- $\text{Savings}_{e_1} = d_{st} - (\text{new path w/ } e_i)$
- $(\text{new path w/ } e_i = (p,q)) =$   
 $(\text{new shortest path } s \text{ to } q) + d_{qt}$   
 $= (\min\{(d_{sp} + e_i), d_{sq}\}) + d_{qt}$

So what do I need to calculate?

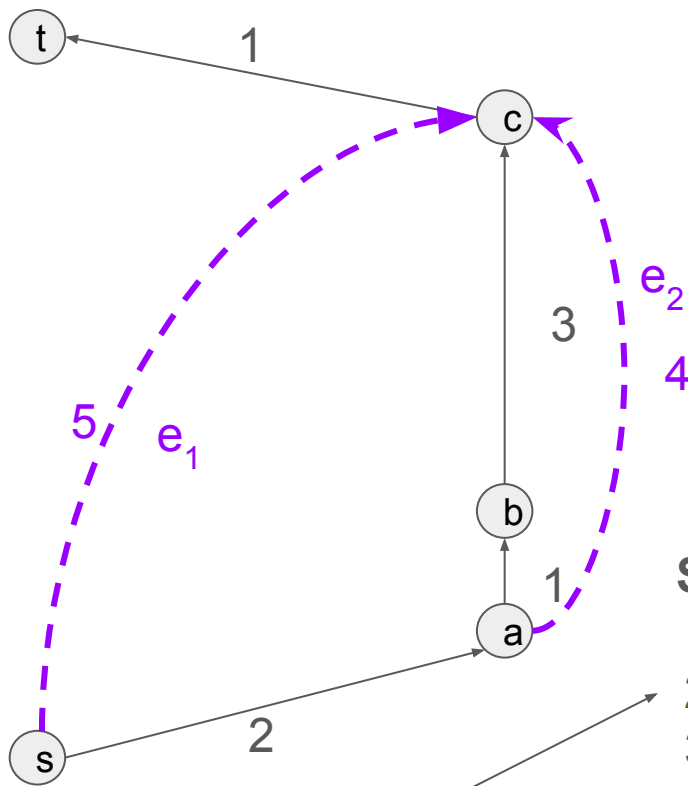


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**So what do I need to calculate?**

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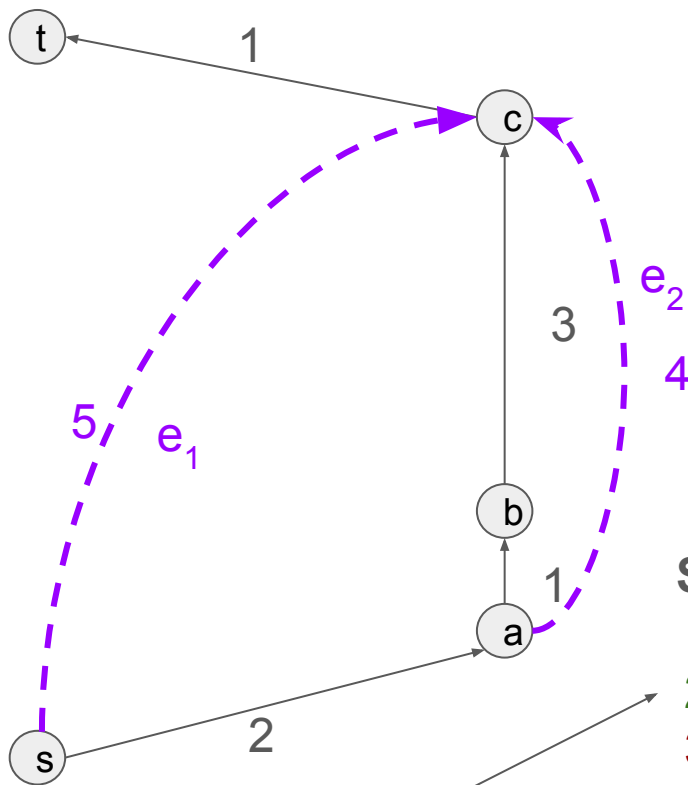
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Run Dijkstra( $G, s$ ) to get these



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

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

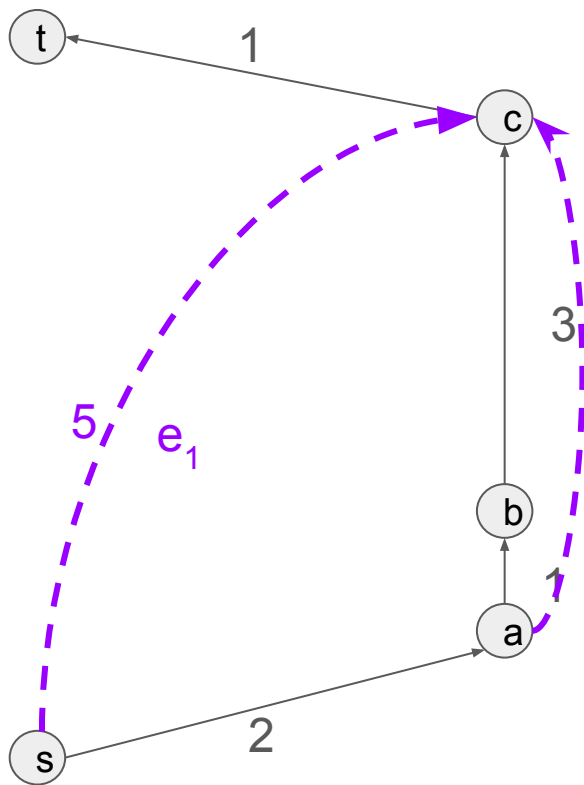
Running Dijkstra( $G, q$ ) for each  $q$  to get this is inefficient

- 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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Solution runs in  $O(\text{dijkstra running time})$

### Question 3

**(2-3 tree)**

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First, what is a 2-3 tree?

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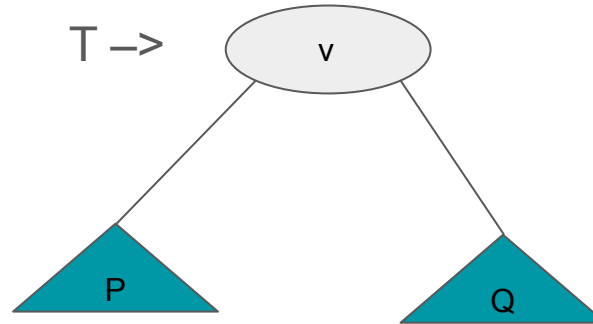
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P, Q are 2-3 subtrees where

- P, Q have the *same height*
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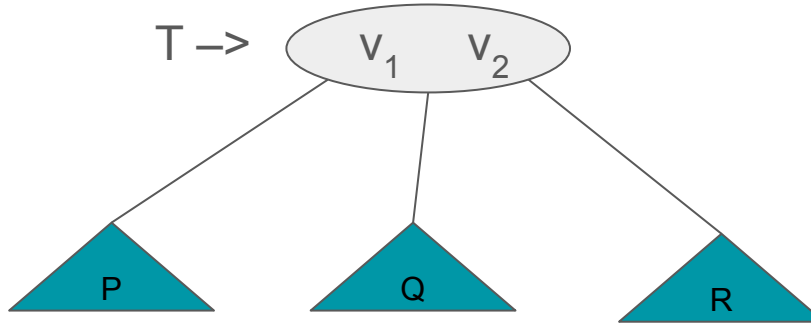
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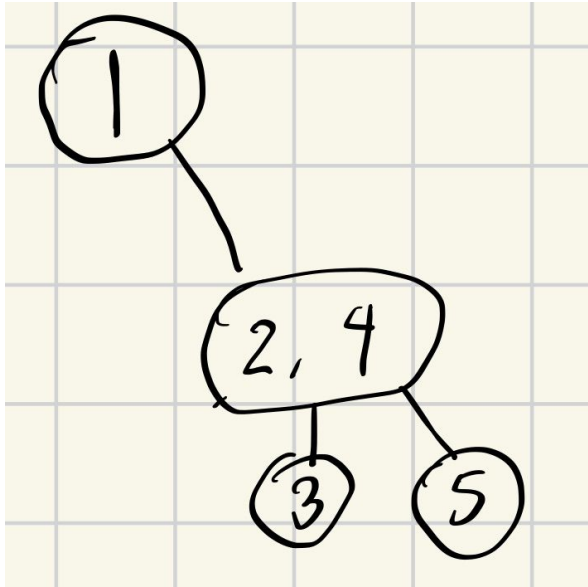


P, Q, R are 2-3 subtrees where

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

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

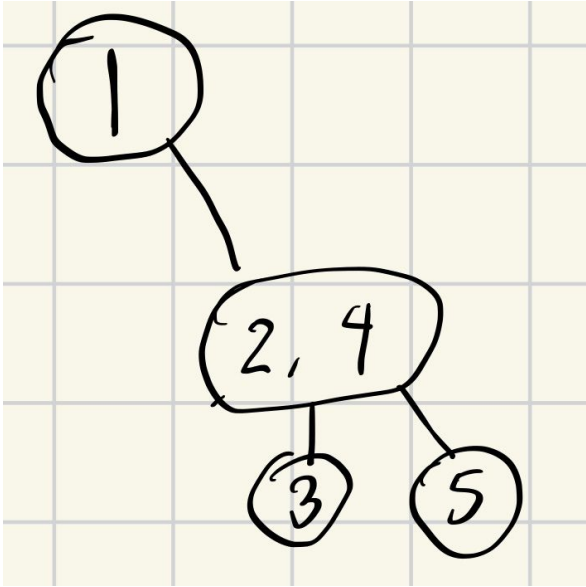
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Is this a 2-3 tree?

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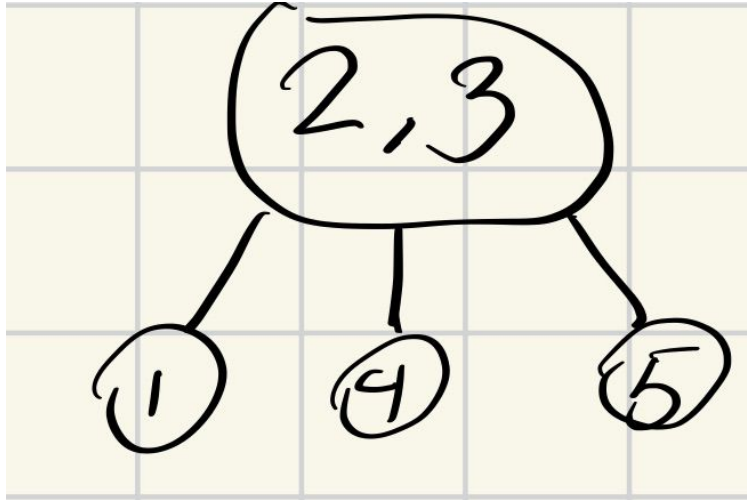
Is this a 2-3 tree?

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



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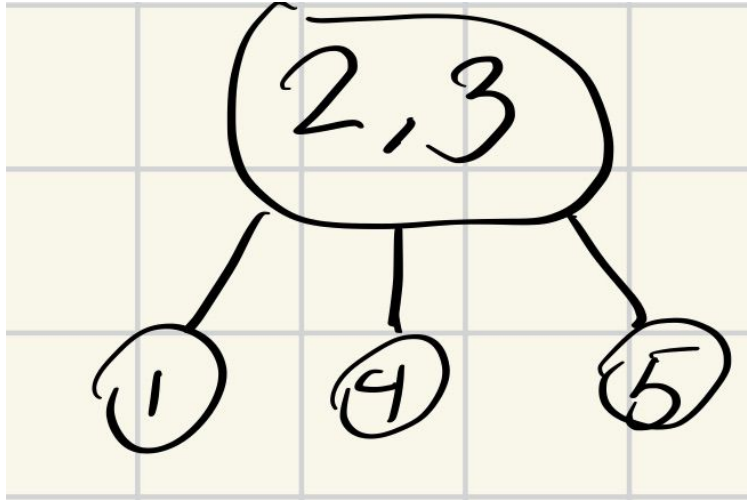
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How about this one?

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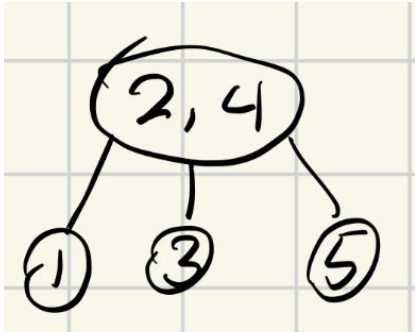
How about this one?

**No,**

$$1 < 2 < \cancel{4} < \cancel{3} < 5$$

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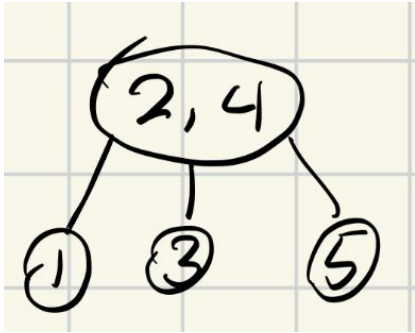
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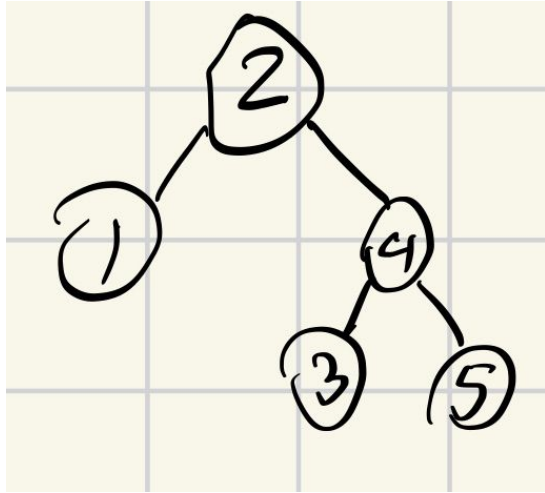


Surely this one is bad too, right?

**This one is ok**

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

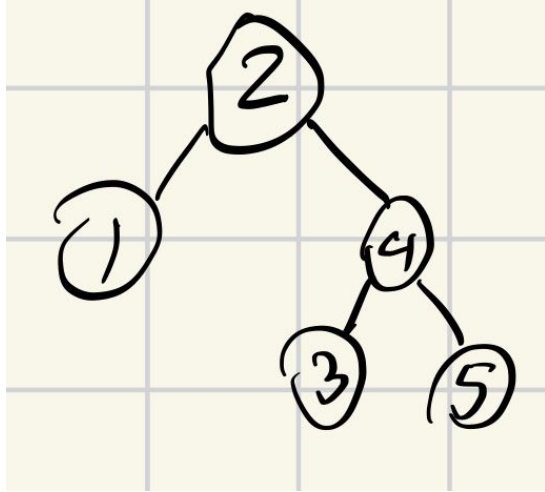
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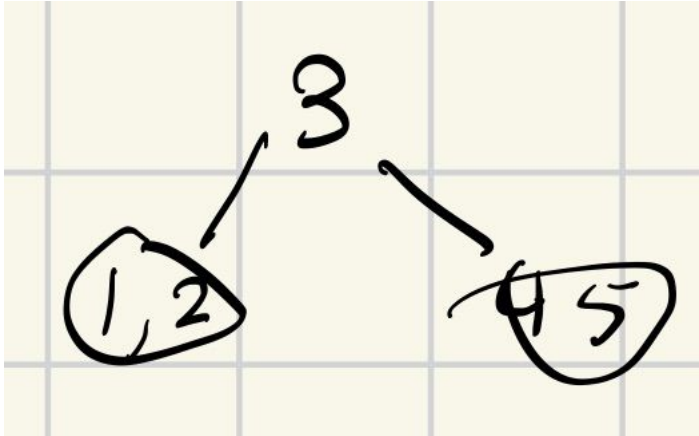
This one?

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

(This *is* a BST though)

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

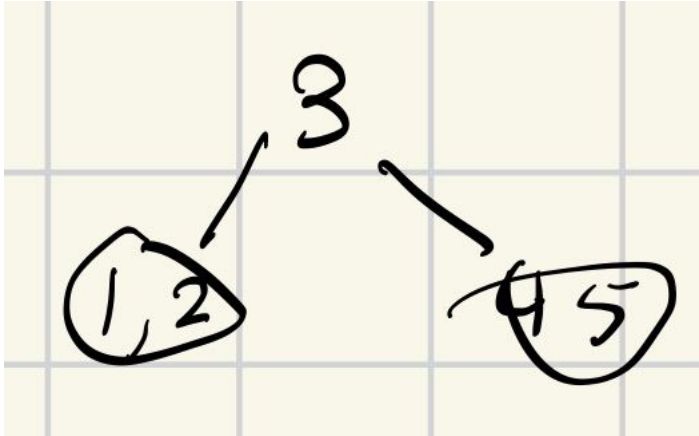
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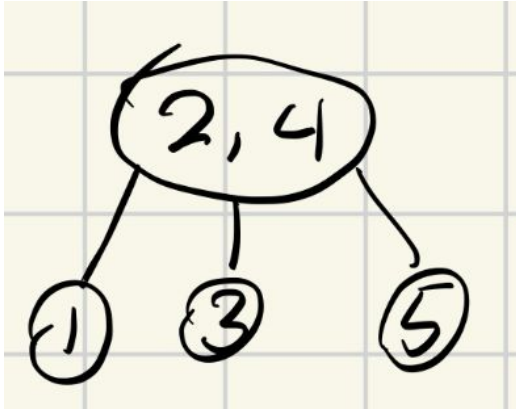


Last one I promise. Is this a 2-3 tree?  
**Yes** nothing wrong here

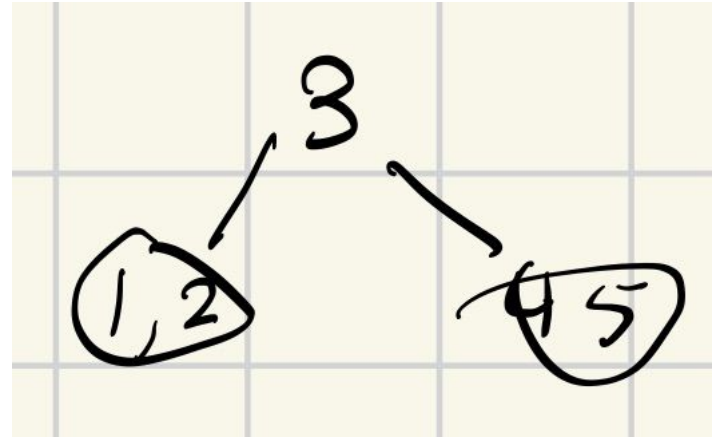


# The only 2-3 trees

(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.

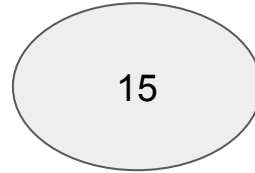
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed

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

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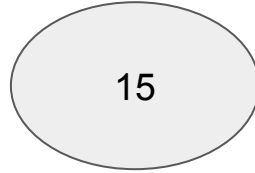
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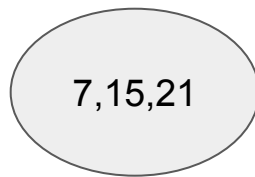
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This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle



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



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

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

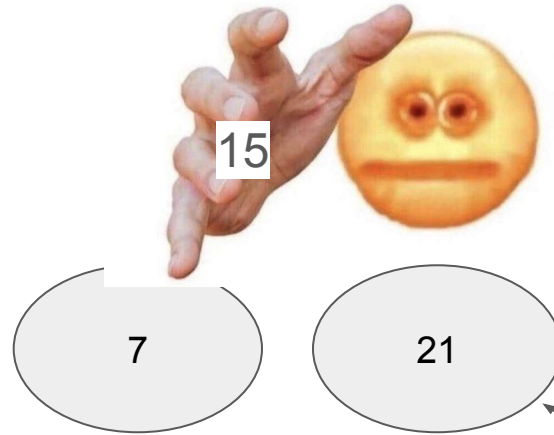


This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

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



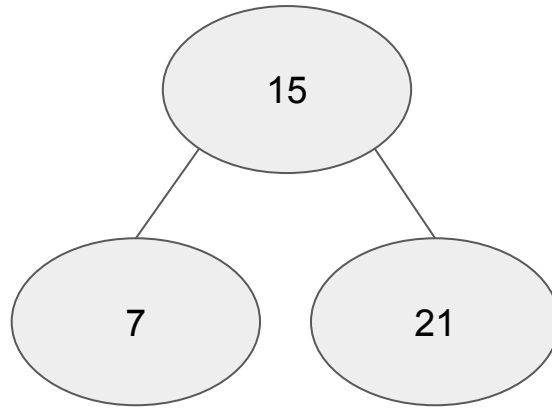
This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

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

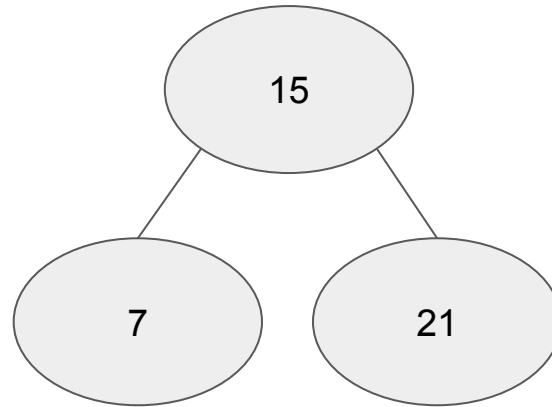


This is now a 4-node, need to fix.

**Intuition:** Pull up by the middle

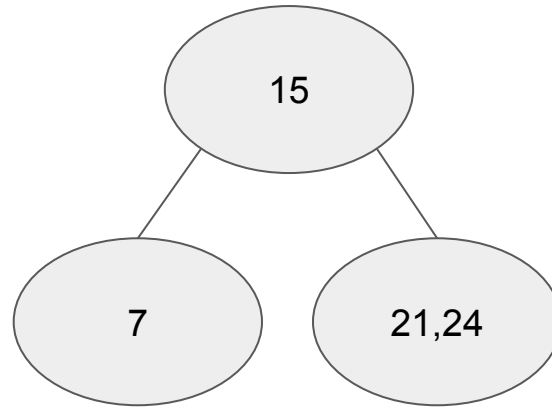
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



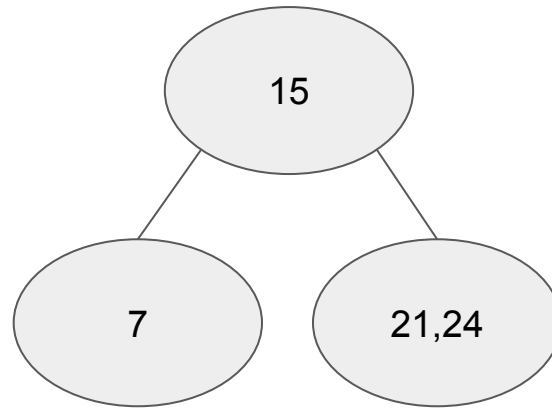
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



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

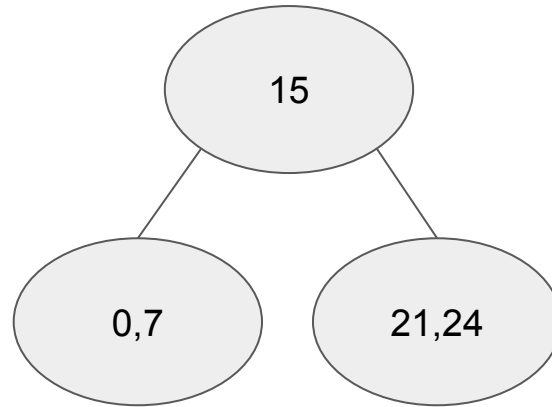
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed





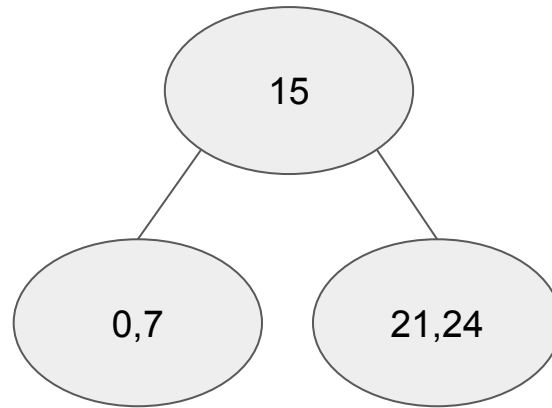
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



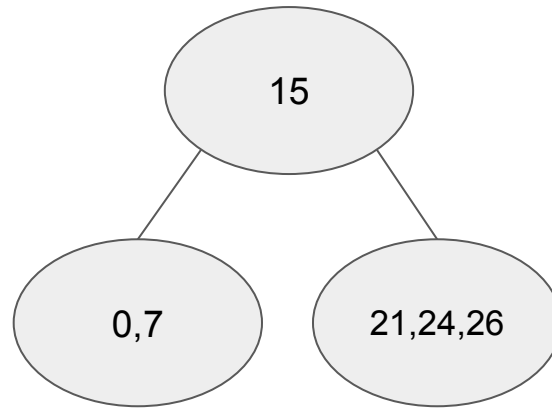
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



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

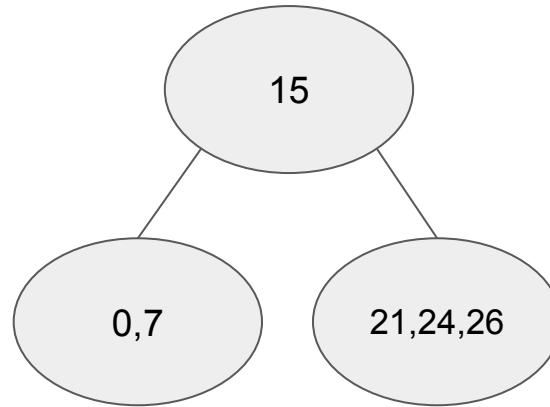
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node...

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

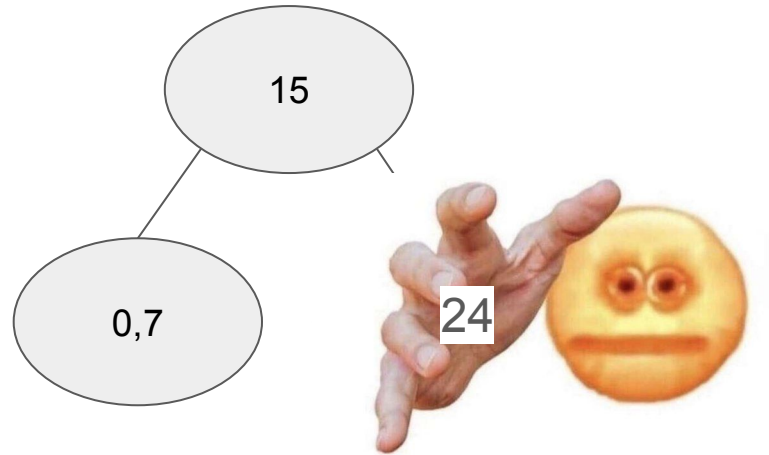
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node...

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

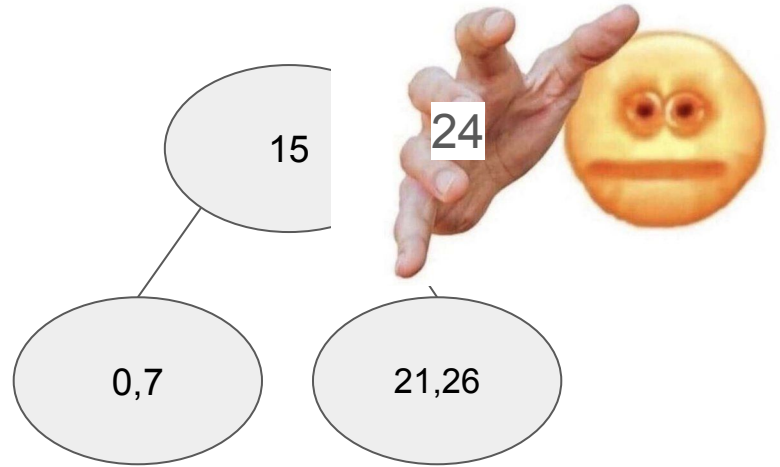
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node... “pull it up”

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

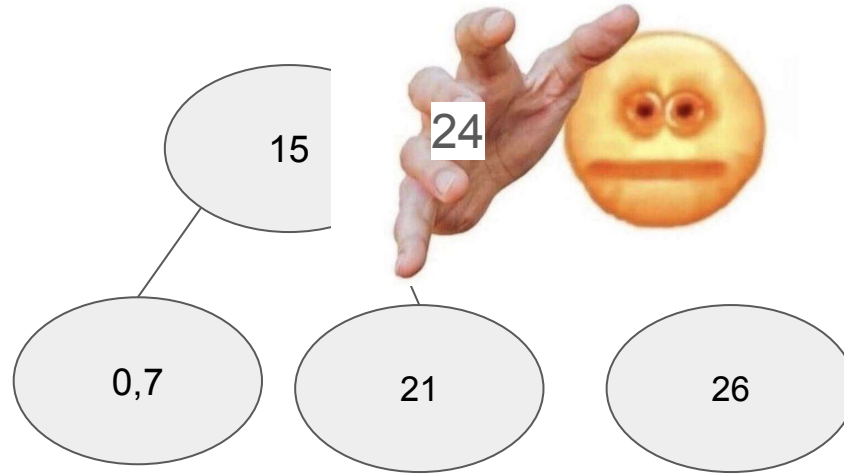
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node... “pull it up”

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

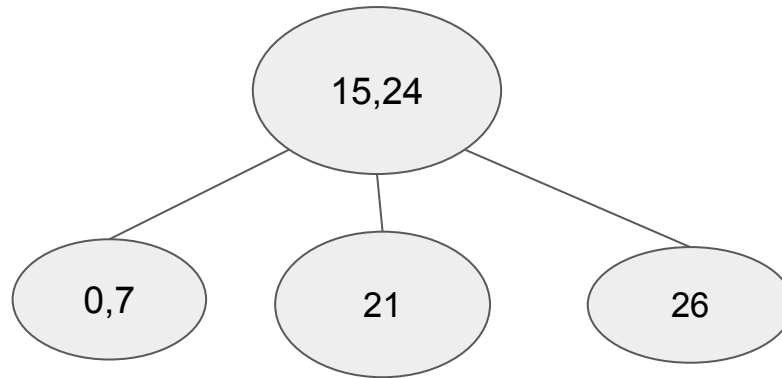
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



A 4-node... “pull it 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

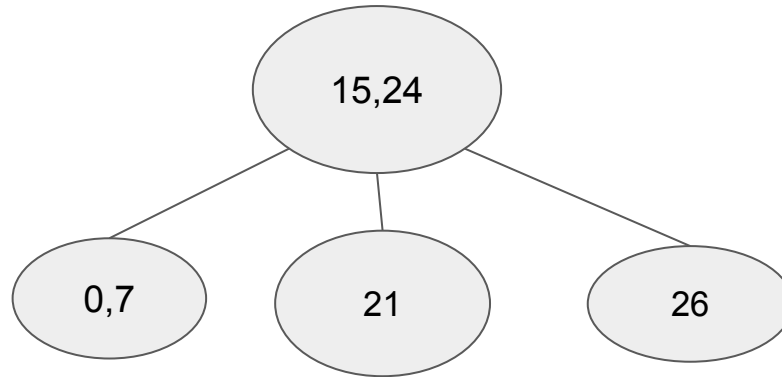


A 4-node... “pull it up”



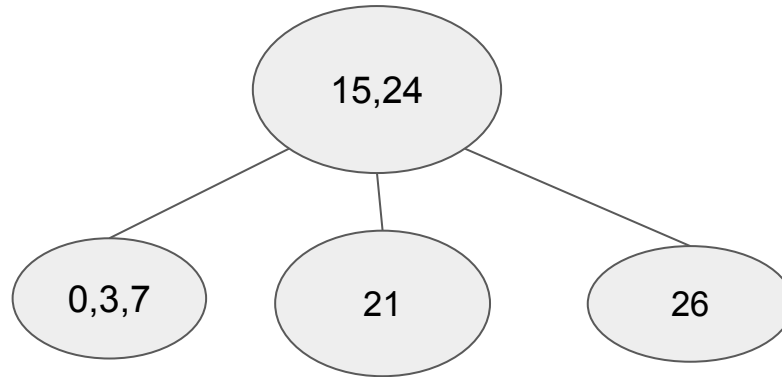
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



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

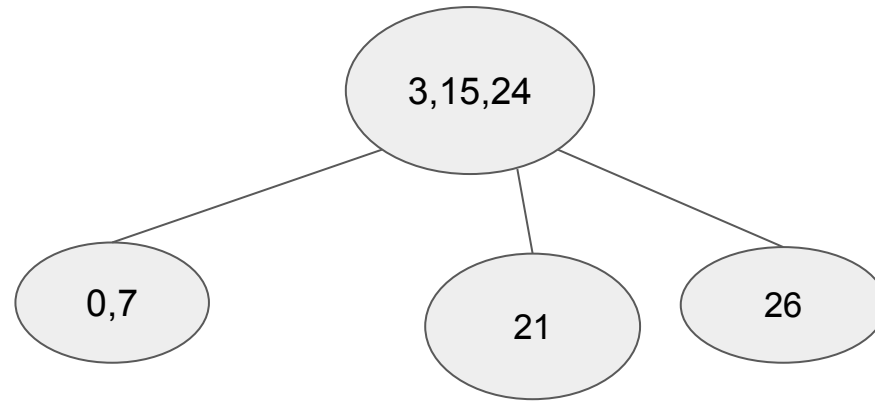
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



Pull up the 3

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

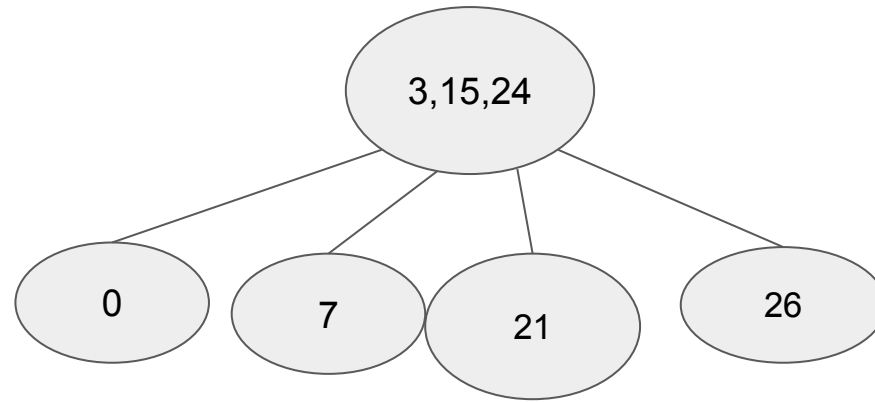
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



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

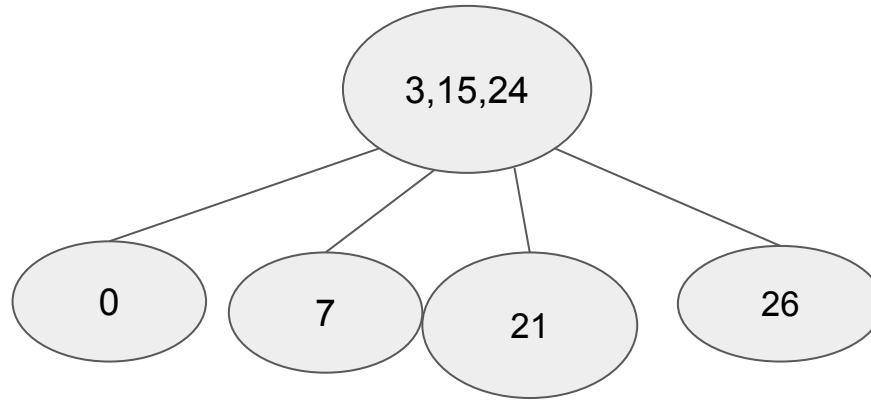


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

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

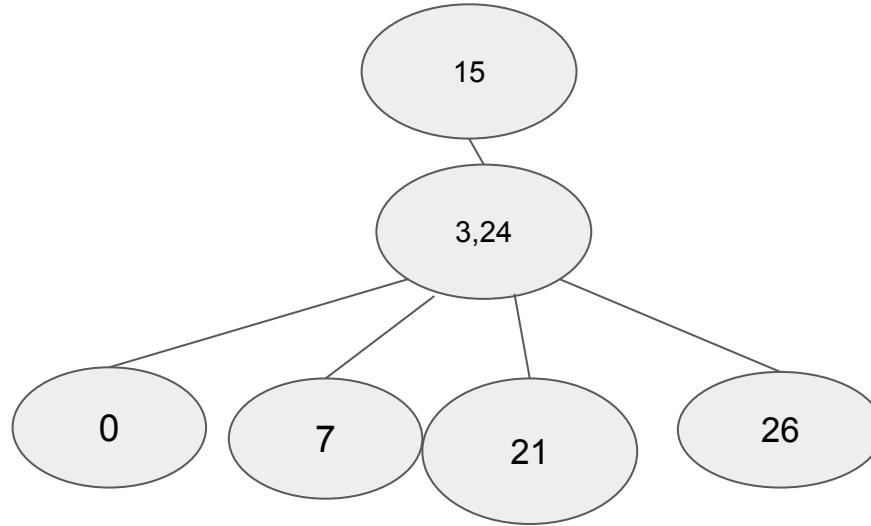


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

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

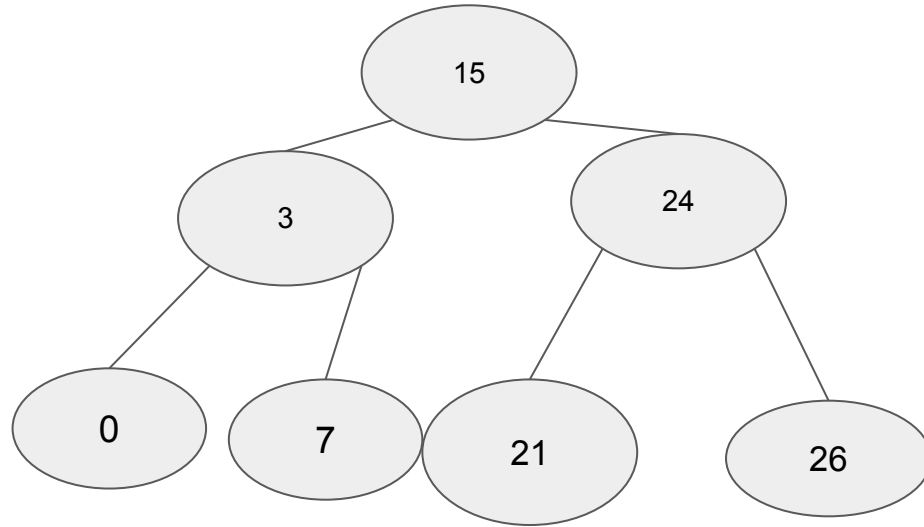


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

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

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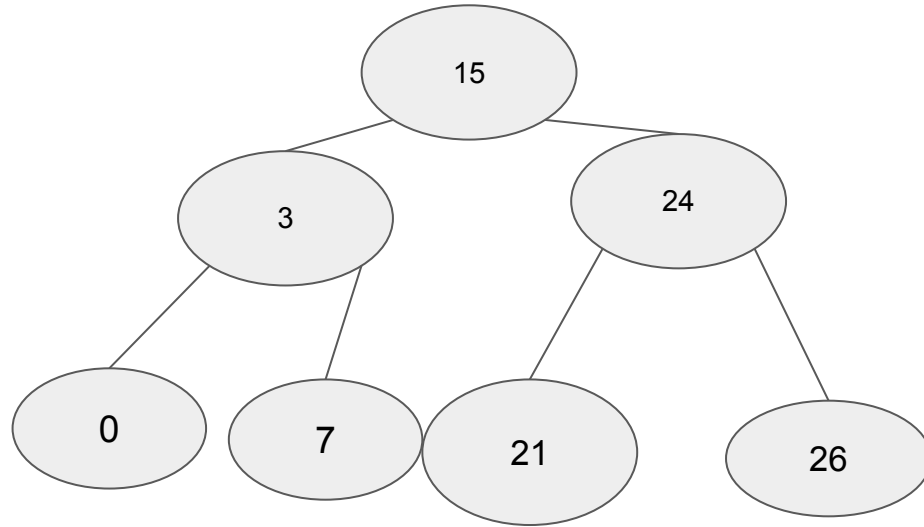


Pull up the 3  
Split the node

Now the root is a 4-node, so  
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Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

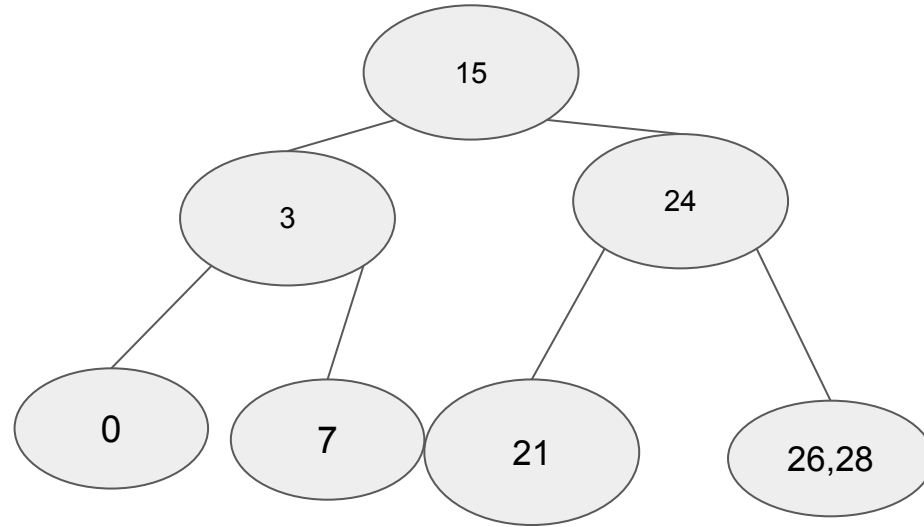
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed





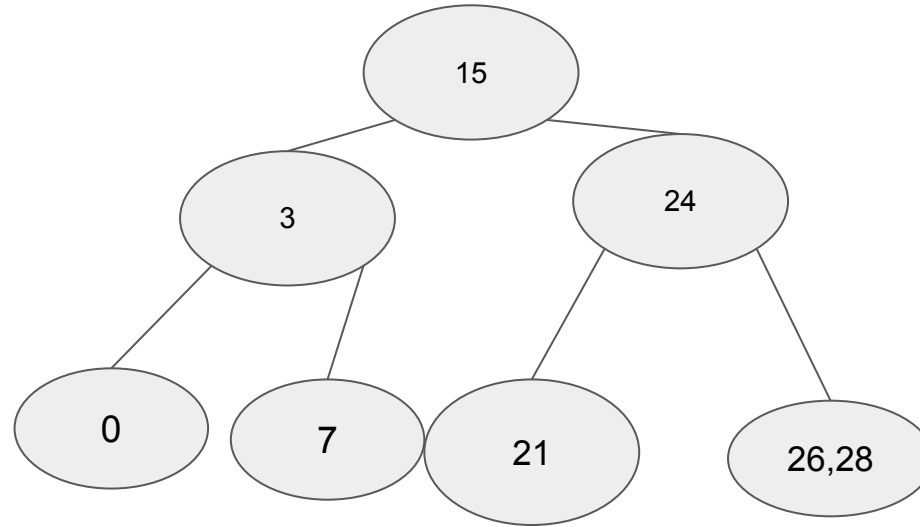
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



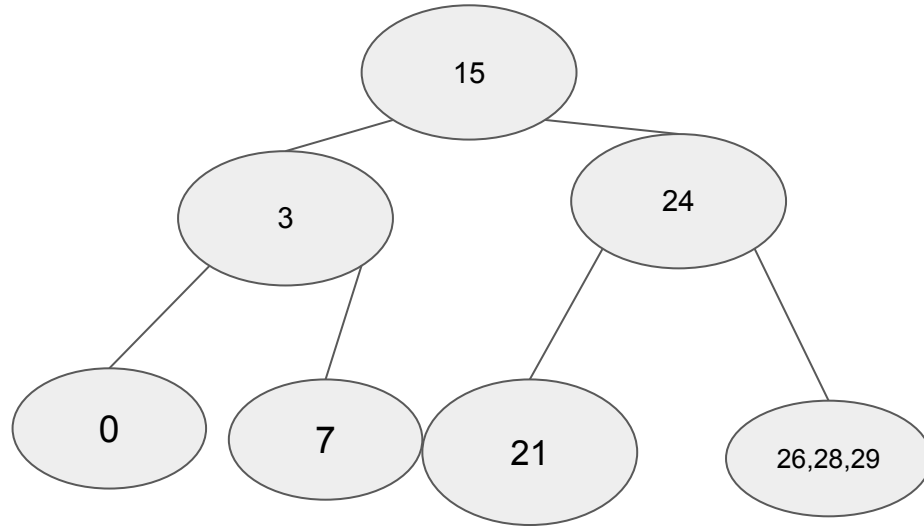
Insert: 15,21,7,24,0,26,3,28,29

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



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

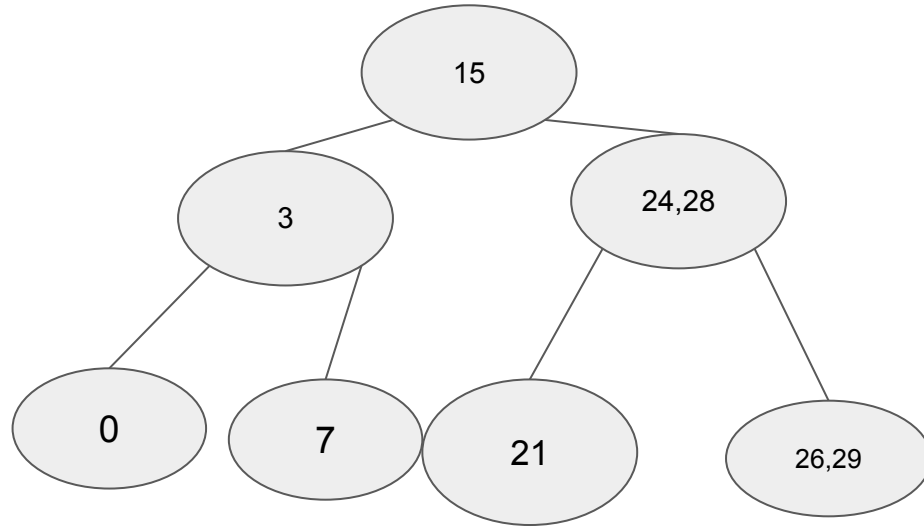
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



Pull up by middle

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

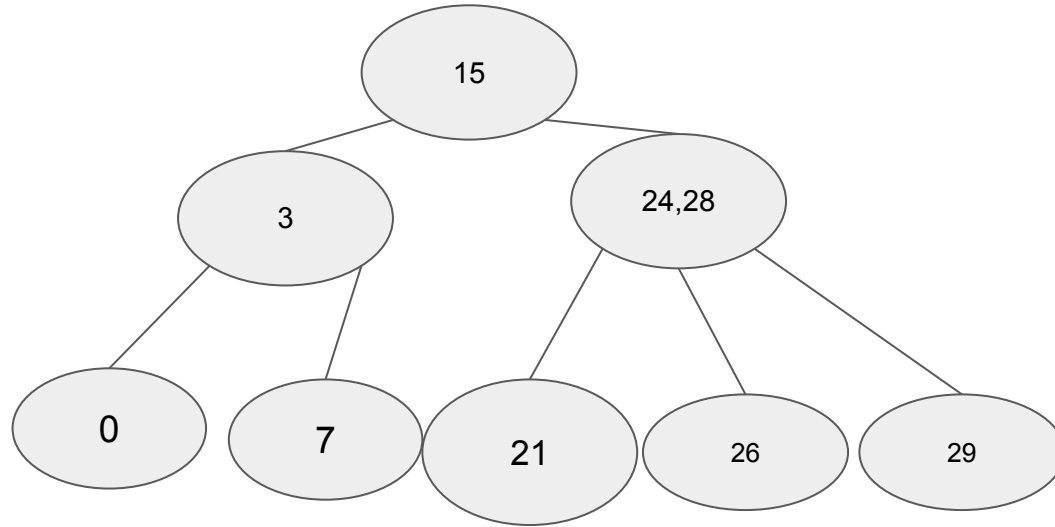
**Inserting in 2-3:** Find leaf the element would be in, add it and *split* if needed



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



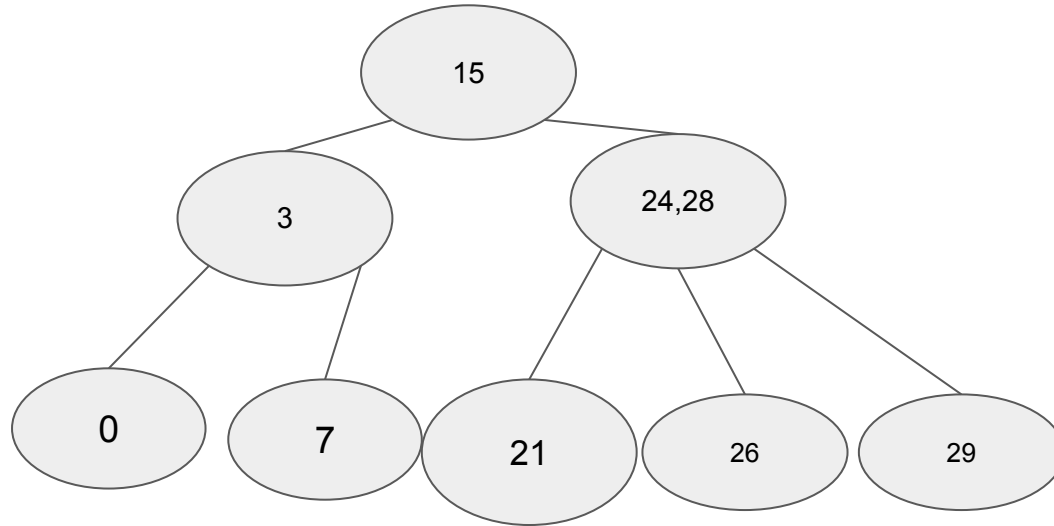
Pull up by middle  
Split the node

### 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?



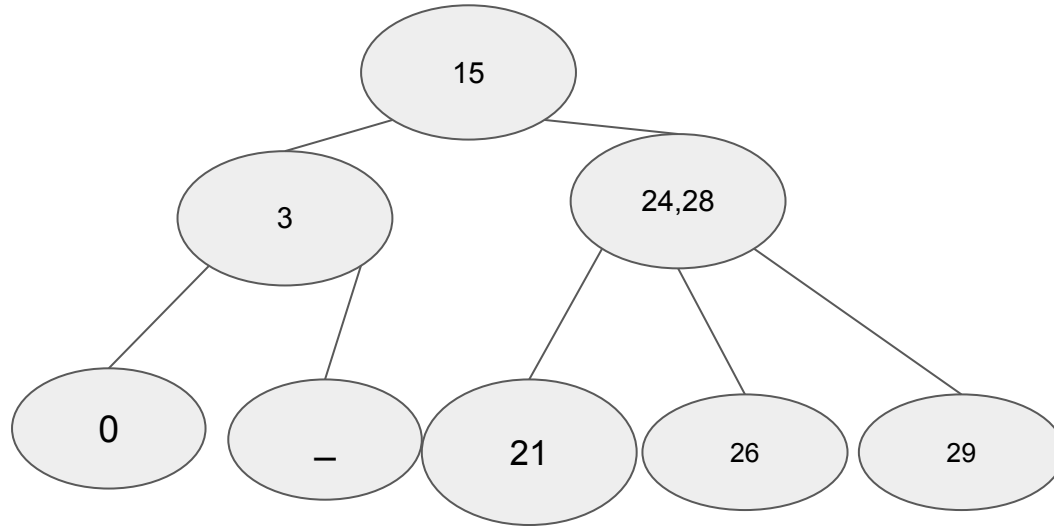
Intuition: I swap the deleted node **up to the root**

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(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?



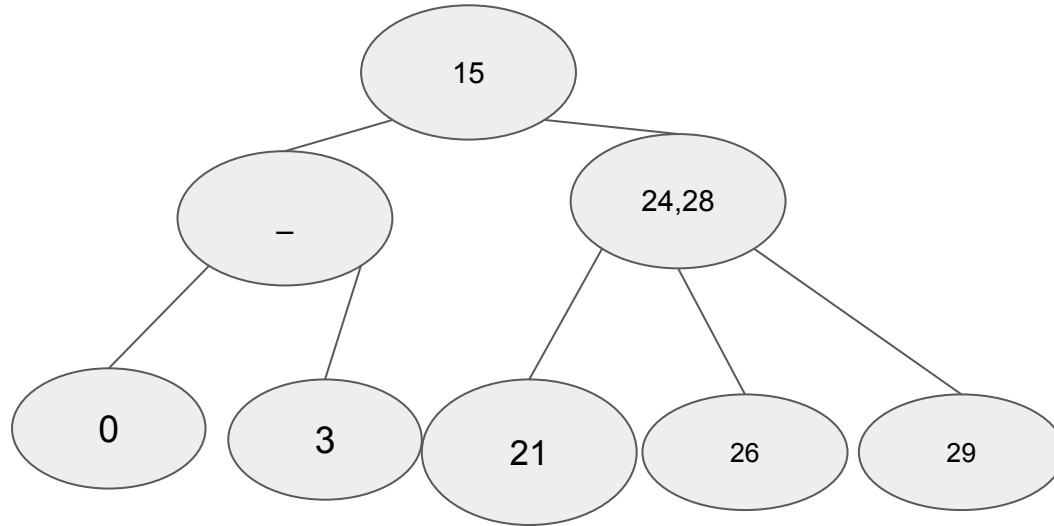
Intuition: I swap the deleted node **up to the root** (let \_ be deleted)

### Question 3

(Deletion) Show intermediate steps of the following questions:

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

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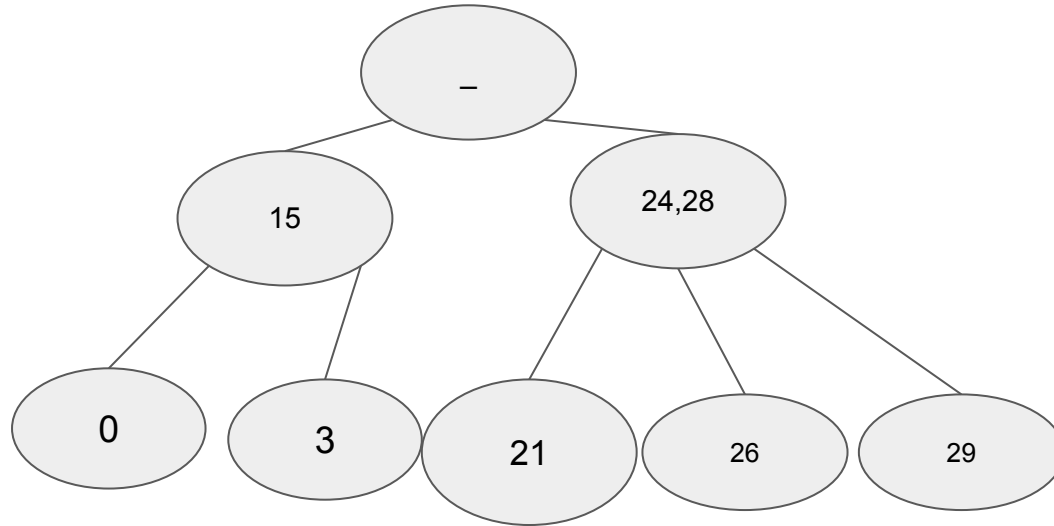


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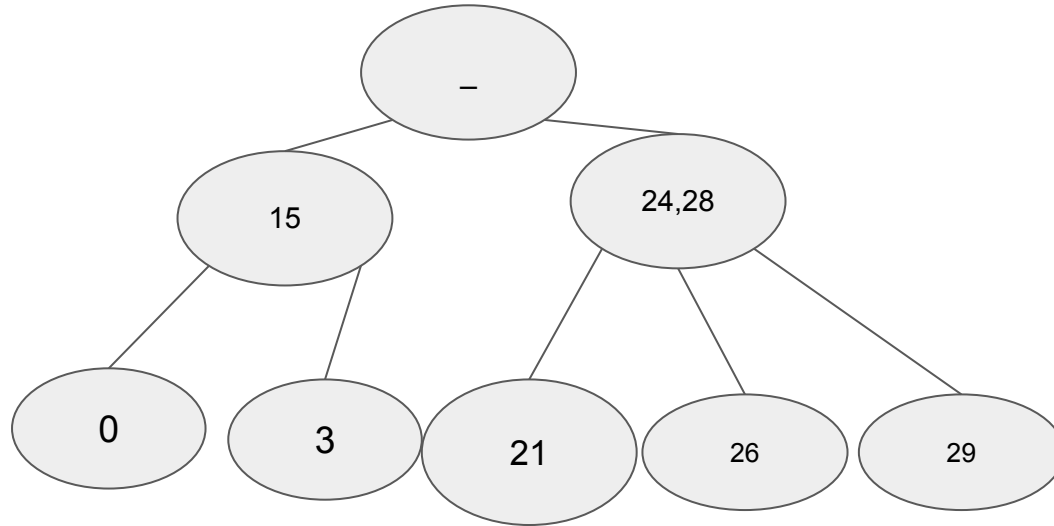
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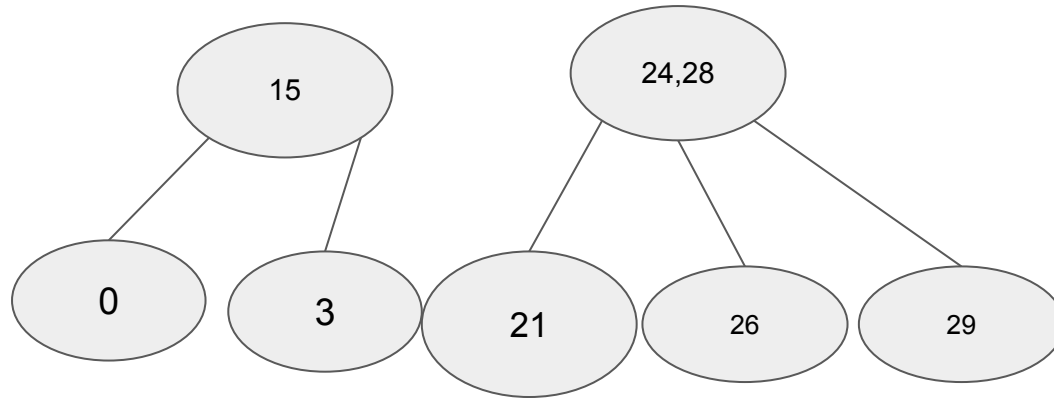
Delete root

### Question 3

(Deletion) Show intermediate steps of the following questions:

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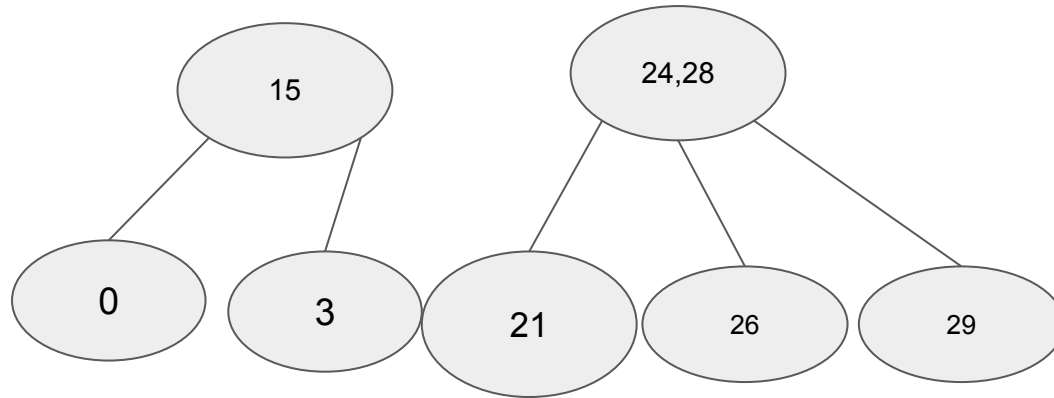
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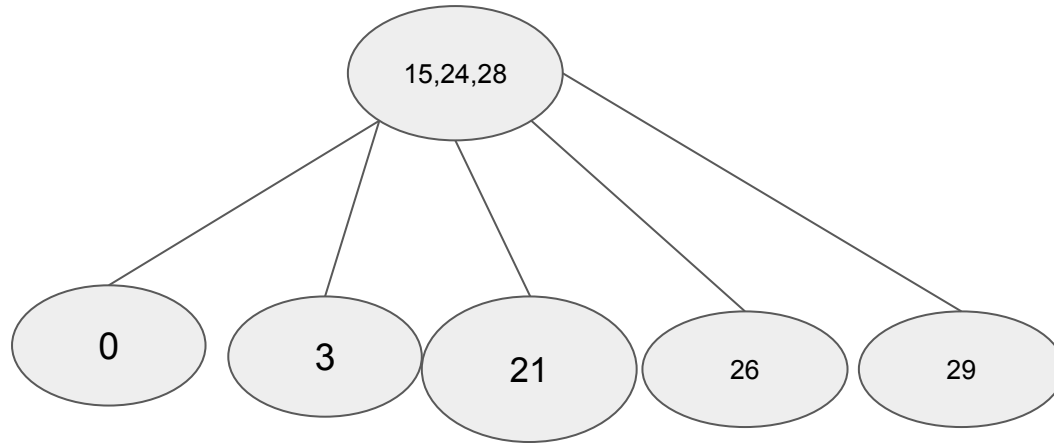
Delete root, merge children going downward

### 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 (let \_ be deleted)**

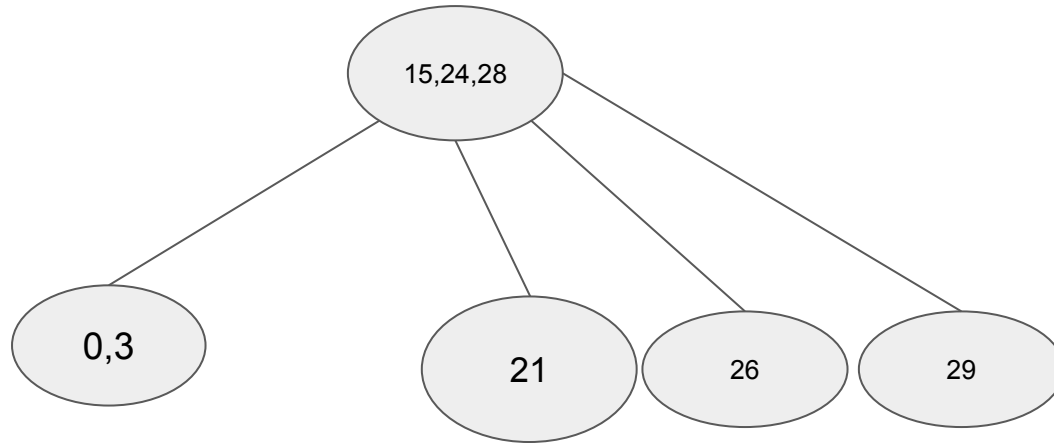
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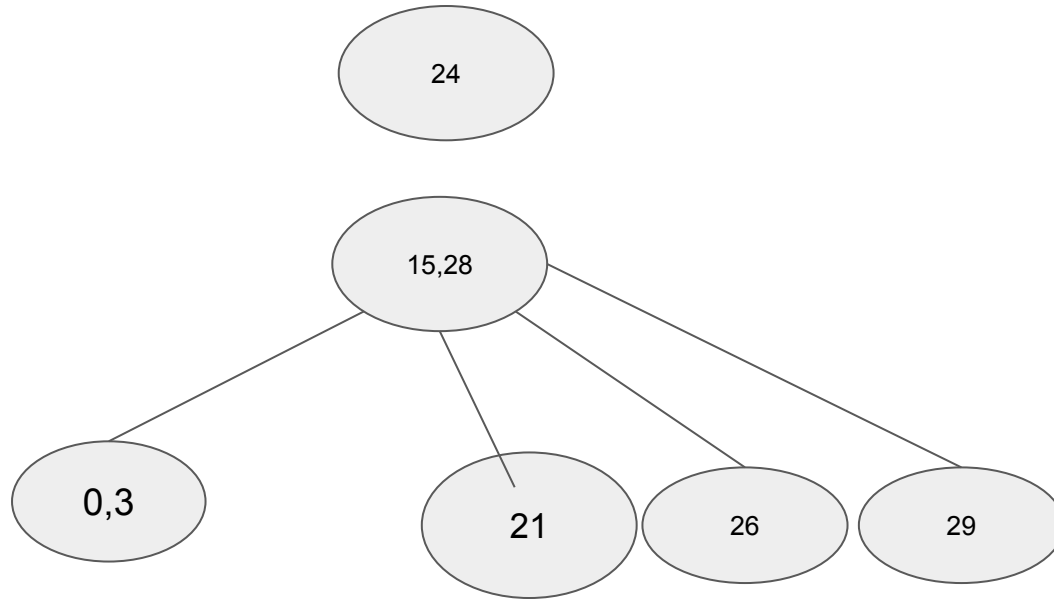
Delete root, merge children going downward, **lastly, fix any 4 node by pulling up**

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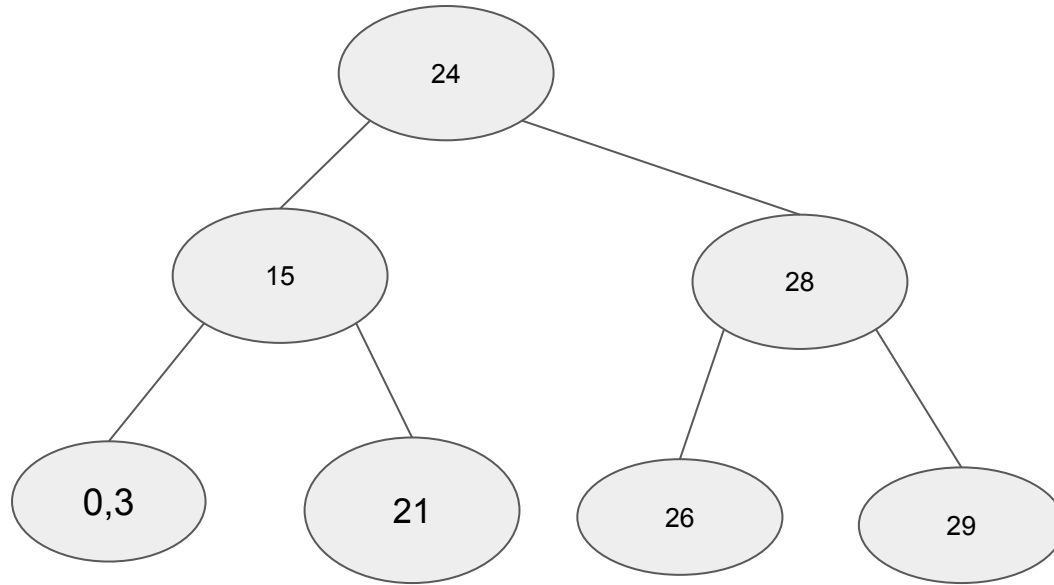
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