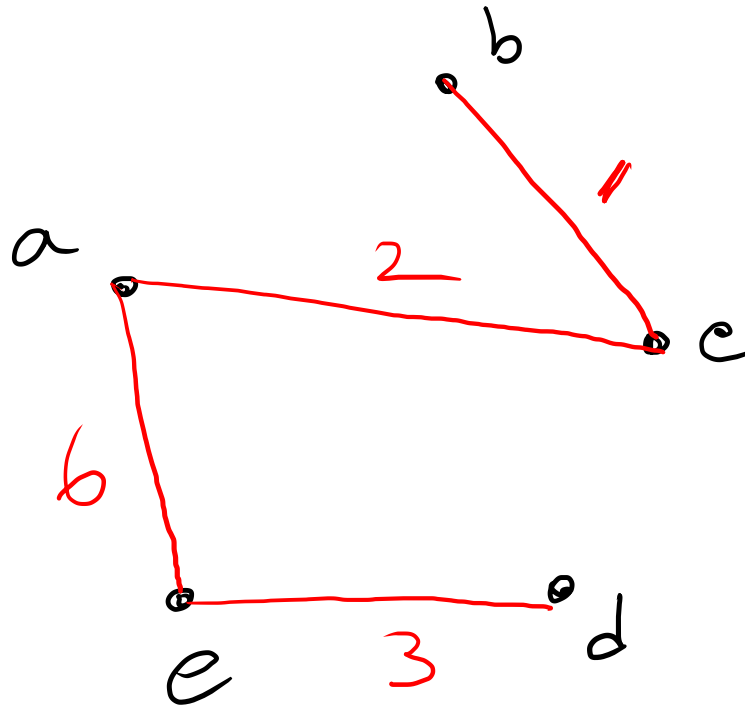
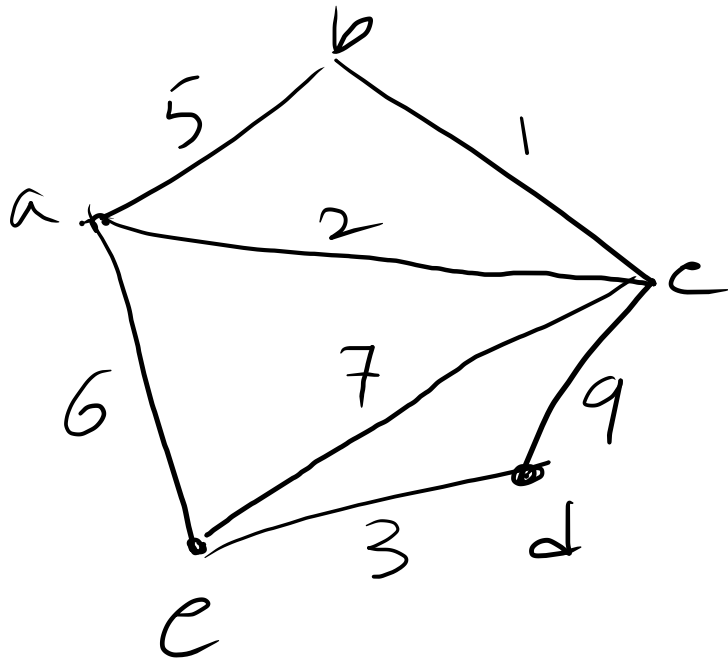


# Minimum spanning tree (MST)

Problem: A connected graph  $G(V, E)$  with edge costs  $w$ .  
 $w: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

Feasible solution: A subset  $T \subseteq E$  such that  $G_T(V, T)$  is connected

objective Total cost of all the edges in  $T$  is minimum.



$$\text{cost of } T = 12$$

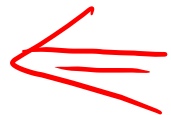
## Greedy algorithm

Generic-MST( $G, w$ )

$T$  is empty

while  $E$  is not empty 

choose  $e$  in  $E$

if ( $e$  satisfies some condition) 

add  $e$  to  $T$

Return the set  $T$

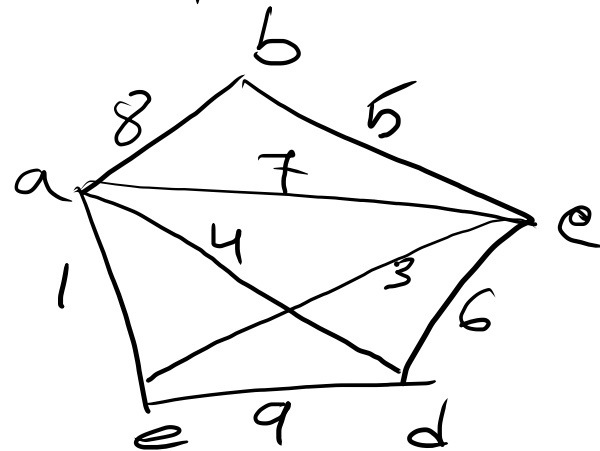
The graph  $G_T (V, T)$  is ~~the~~ MST.

main task:  $\rightarrow$  In what order should the edges be processed?  
 $\rightarrow$  when should an edge be a part of the spanning tree?

# Kruskal's algorithm

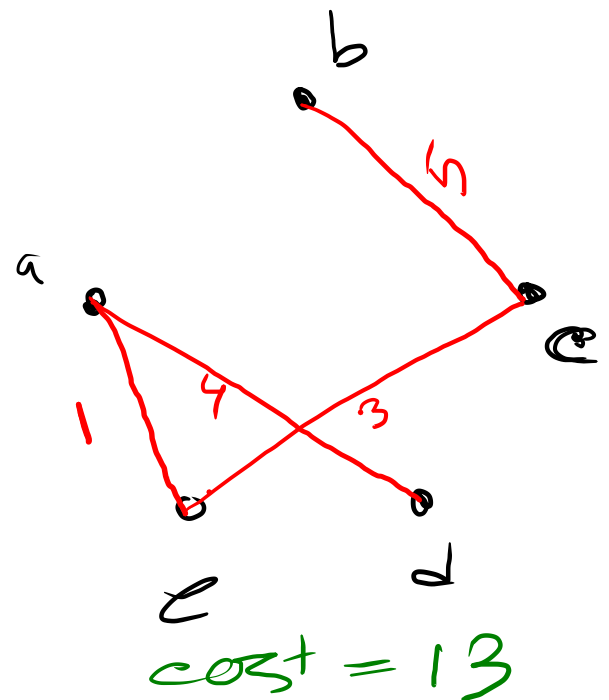
Kruskal-MST( $G, w$ )

- $T$  is empty
- sort the edges of  $G$  in non-decreasing order by their weights
- while  $E$  is nonempty
- choose  $e \in E$  in the above order
- if ( $e$  does not form a cycle with the edges in  $T$ )
- add  $e$  to  $T$
- return the set  $T$ .



✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ X X X X  
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$T = \{(a,e), (c,e), (a,d), (b,c)\}$$



# Prim's algorithm

Prim - MST ( $G, w$ )

- $T$  is empty
- $X = \{s\}$  where  $s$  is an arbitrary start vertex.
- while there is an edge  $e = (u, v)$  where  $u \in X$  and  $v \notin X$

$e^* = (u^*, v^*)$  be a minimum such edge

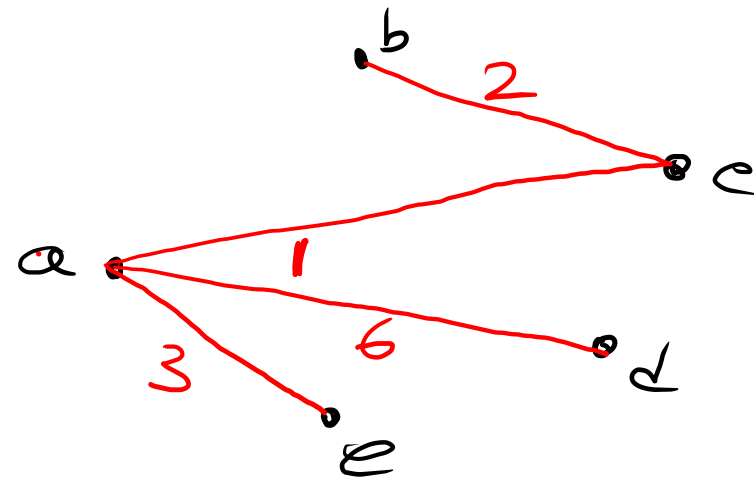
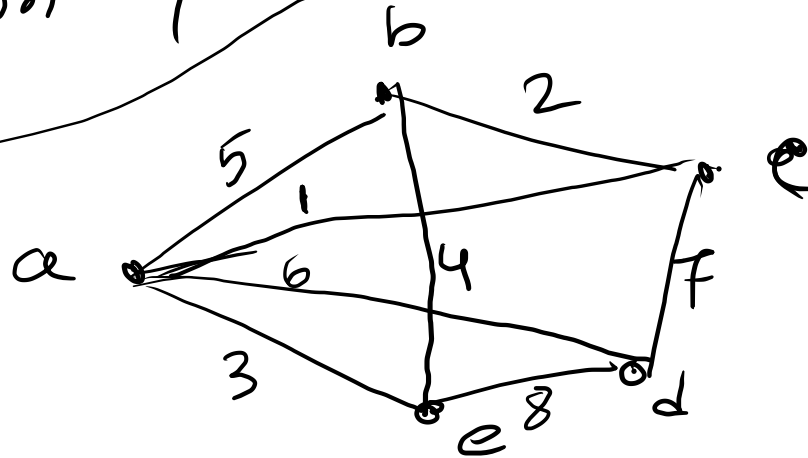
add  $v^*$  in  $X$

add  $e^*$  in  $T$

$T = \{(a, c), (c, b), (a, e), (a, d)\}$

$X = \{a, c, b, e, d\}$

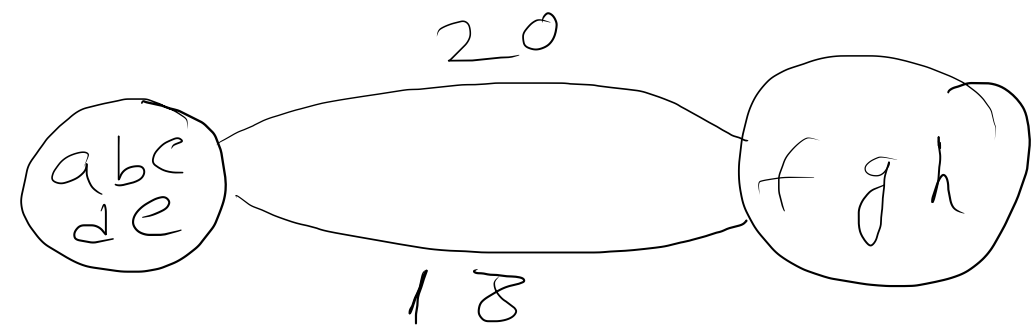
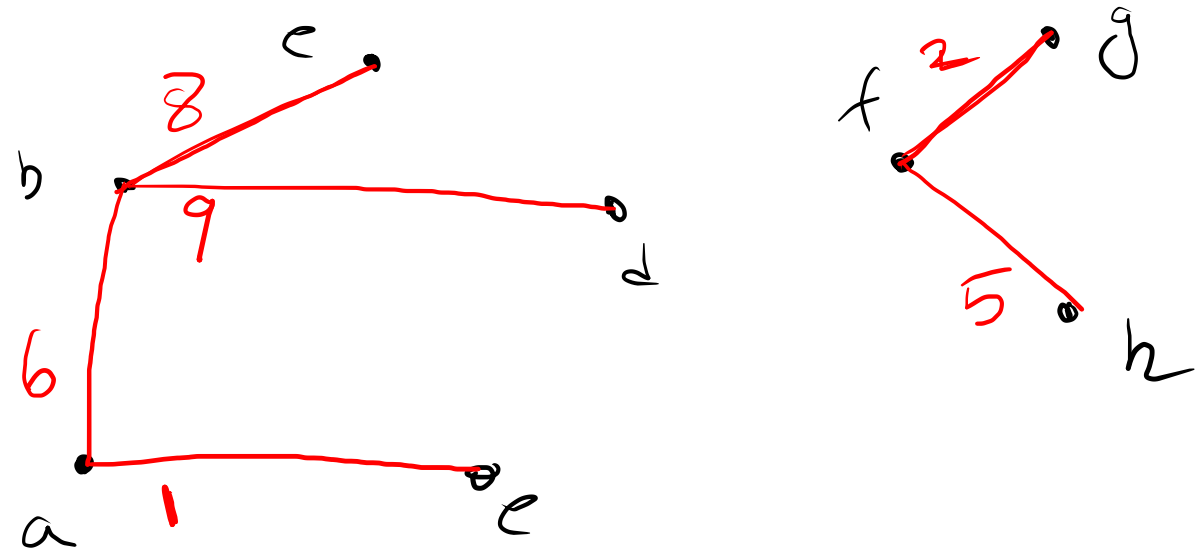
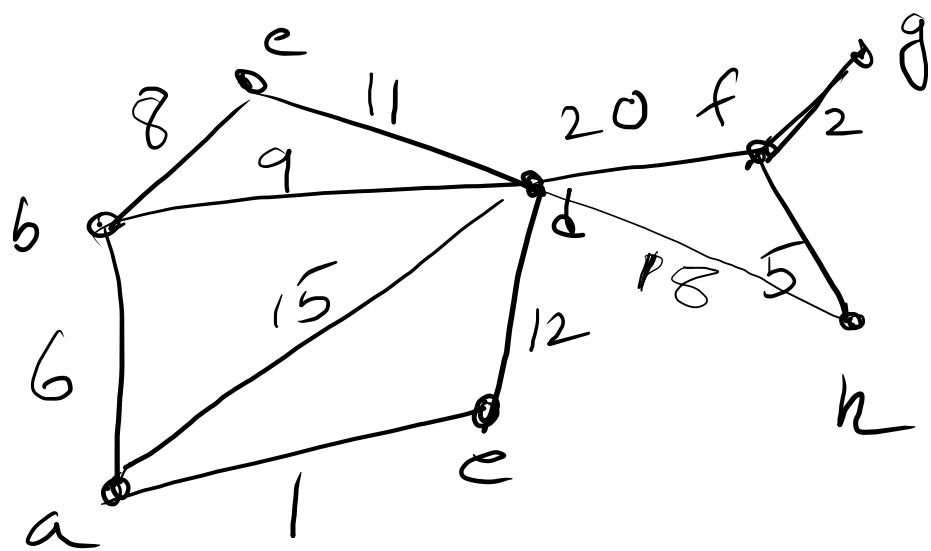
return  $T$



## Boruvka's algorithm

Boruvka-MST( $G, w$ )

- $T$  is empty  
(assume that each vertex is a connected component)
- for each vertex  $v \in V$ 
  - add the edge in  $T$  whose weight is minimum over all edges incident on  $v$ .
- $G'$  be the graph generated by contracted all the edges of  $T$
- $T'$  be the MST computing recursively on  $G'$
- return the set  $T \cup T'$



$T' = (d, h)$  of weight 18

## Reverse delete

Reverse-delete-mst( $G, w$ )

- $T$  is  $E$
- sort the edges in  $E$  in non-increasing order by their weights.
- while  $E$  is not-empty.
  - choose  $e$  with largest weight
  - if removing  $e$  does not disconnect  $T$   
remove  $e$  from  $T$

return the set  $T$ .