#### **ECE430.217 Data Structures**

# **Minimum Spanning Tree**

**Textbook: Weiss Chapter 9.5** 

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#### **Outline**

#### In this topic, we will

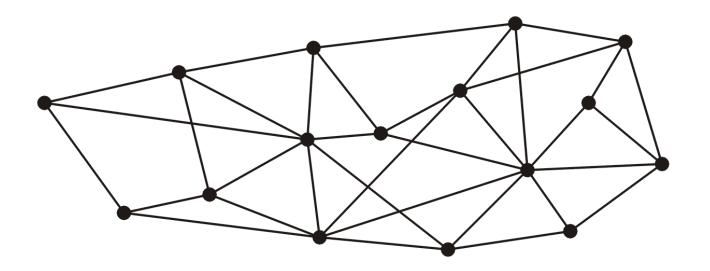
- Define a spanning tree
- Define the weight of a spanning tree in a weighted graph
- Define a minimum spanning tree
- Consider applications
- List possible algorithms

Given a connected graph with |V| = n vertices, a spanning tree is defined a collection of n - 1 edges which connect all n vertices

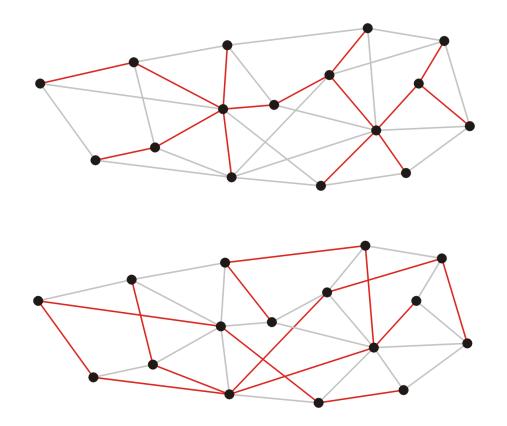
- The n vertices and n-1 edges define a connected sub-graph

A spanning tree is not necessarily unique

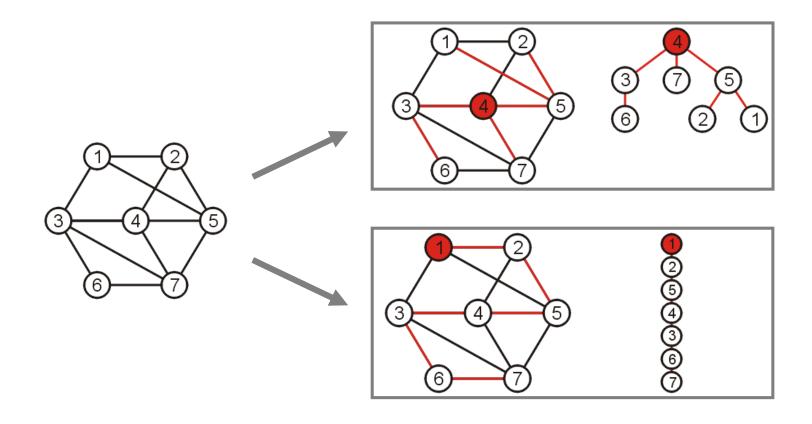
This graph has 16 vertices and 35 edges



These 15 edges form a minimum spanning tree



Such a collection of edges is called a *tree* because if any vertex is taken to be the root, all vertices will be child/parent of others

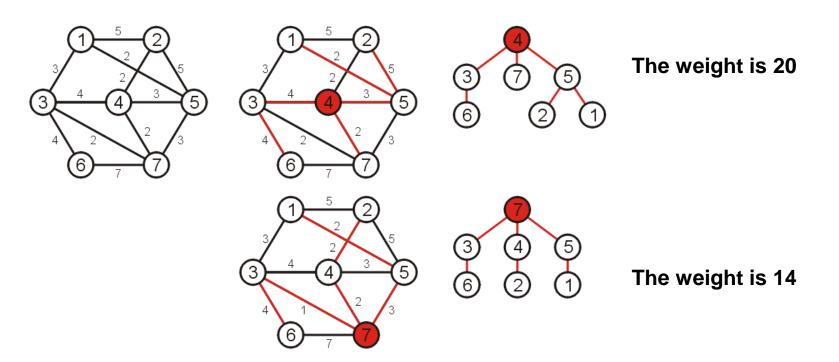


### Spanning trees on weighted graphs

The weight of a spanning tree is the sum of the weights on all the edges which comprise the spanning tree

Which spanning tree minimizes the weight?

Such a tree is termed a minimum spanning tree



#### **Unweighted graphs**

#### Observation in unweighted graphs

- In an unweighted graph, we give each edge a weight of 1
- Consequently, all minimum spanning trees have weight |V|-1

#### **Application**

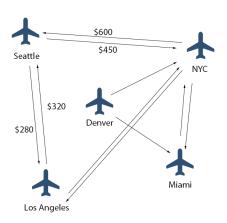
- Supplying power to all circuit elements on a board
- Supplying power to all rooms in a building
- Flight costs with connection flights

A minimum spanning tree will give the lowest-cost solution









http://apleroy.com/posts/using-google-maps-to-visually-display-a-minimum-spanning-tree-post-1-of-4

#### **Algorithms**

Two common algorithms for finding minimum spanning trees are:

- Prim's algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm

#### References

Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum\_spanning\_tree