

TUTORIAL-6

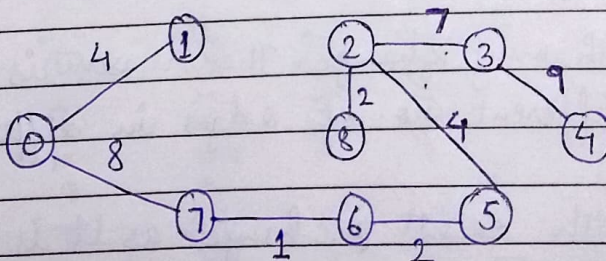
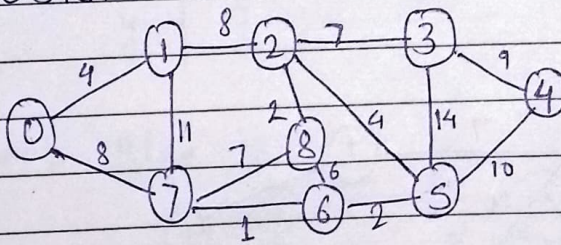
Sol1: A minimum spanning tree is a spanning tree that has all vertices connected together, without any cycles & with min possible total edge count, i.e., sum of edge weights is minimum.

• Applications of minimum spanning tree

- Design of network
- Transport system
- Minimum distance problems.

Sol2:	Algorithm	Time Complexity	Space Complexity
	Prim's	$O(V^2)$	$O(1)$
	Kruskal's	$O(E \log(V))$	$O(E + V)$
	Dijkstra's	$O(E \log(V))$	$O(V^2)$
	Bellman Ford	$O(V \cdot E)$	$O(V)$
	Prim's (Adjacency)	$O(E \log(V))$	$O(V)$

Sol3: • KRUSKAL



Total weight = 37

u	v	w	
7	6	1	
6	5	2	
2	8	2	
2	5	4	
0	1	4	
6	8	6	x
7	8	7	x
2	3	7	
0	7	8	
1	2	8	x
3	4	9	
4	5	10	x
1	7	11	x
3	5	14	x

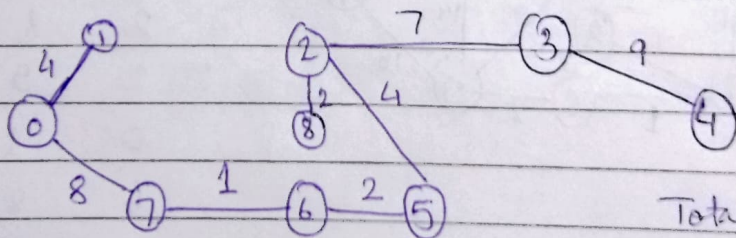
• PRIM'S

Parent	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	0	0	1	8	8	6	7	0	2
			5	2	3				

Work Table

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
		8	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
		8	∞	∞	∞	1		7
		8	∞	∞	2			6
		4	14	10				6
			7	10				2
				9				

Final MST

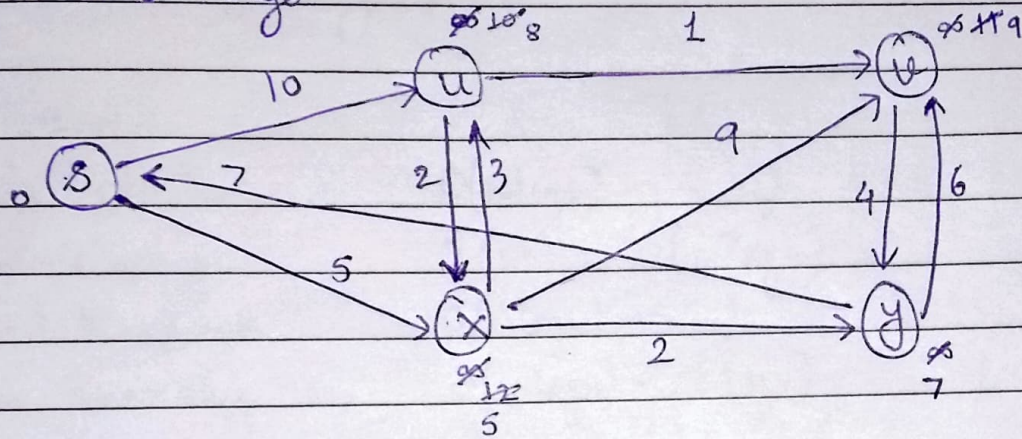


Total weight = 37

Sol 4. ① The shortest path may change. The reason is that there may be different no. of edges in different from ~~source~~ ^(s) to (t).

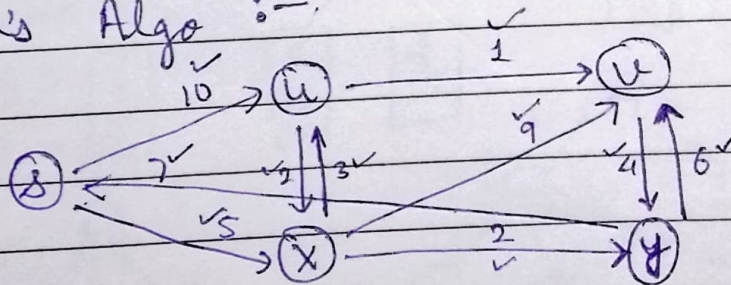
② The shortest path doesn't change as it is merely a scaled graph. The no. of edges on a path doesn't matter here.

Sols. Dijkstra's Algo :-



Destination	distance
source	destination from s
u	8
x	5
v	9
y	7

Bellman's Algo :-



0	∞	∞	∞	∞
s	u	v	x	y
0	10	11	5	7
0	8	9	5	7
0	8	9	5	7

Final Distance					
s	u	v	x	y	
0	8	9	5	7	