

**PROBLEM 2** *Divide and Conquer with MSTs* [13 points]

Professors Horton and Hott have been discussing minimum spanning trees and attempting to create new algorithms to compute them. Professor Horton claims to have created a divide and conquer algorithm as follows:

Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$ , partition the set of vertices  $V$  into two sets  $V_L$  and  $V_R$  such that  $|V_L|$  and  $|V_R|$  differ by at most 1. Let  $E_L$  be the set of edges that are incident only on vertices in  $V_L$  and  $E_R$  be the set of edges incident only on vertices in  $V_R$ . Recursively compute the minimum spanning tree on each of the two subgraphs  $G_L = (V_L, E_L)$  and  $G_R = (V_R, E_R)$ , then select the minimum weight edge  $e \in E$  that crosses the cut  $(V_L, V_R)$ . Use  $e$  to combine the two minimum spanning trees into a single minimum spanning tree for  $G$ .

Help us to evaluate his algorithm. Either prove that it correctly computes a minimum spanning tree of graph  $G$  or provide a counterexample for which the algorithm fails.

Answer:

We don't always get an optimal solution with the divide and conquer method explained above.

Let's take in consideration the following graph  $G$ , where  $\text{Edge}(B, C)$  has cost 1 and  $(F, G)$  cost 2, and all others cost of 10.

A — B — C — D

| | | |

E — F — G — H

, after the first DAQ execution, we get the Graph like

A — B    C — D

|    |    |    |

E — F    G — H

Then divide again, and get

A — B    C — D

|            |

E — F    G — H

, divide and conquer outputs this two as two MSTs. Let's connect them at  $(B, C)$  and we get a MST with cost of 61.

But, the actual minimum spanning tree would be with cost 51

A — B — C — D  
|  
E — F — G — H

Hence, by the counterexample given, we might say that the Divide and Conquer algorithm was wrong.