

Tutorial 6

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1.

Minimal spanning tree

A minimal spanning tree or minimum weight spanning tree is a subset of the edges of the connected, edge-weighted and undirected graph that connects all the vertices together, without any cycles and with the minimum possible total edge weight.

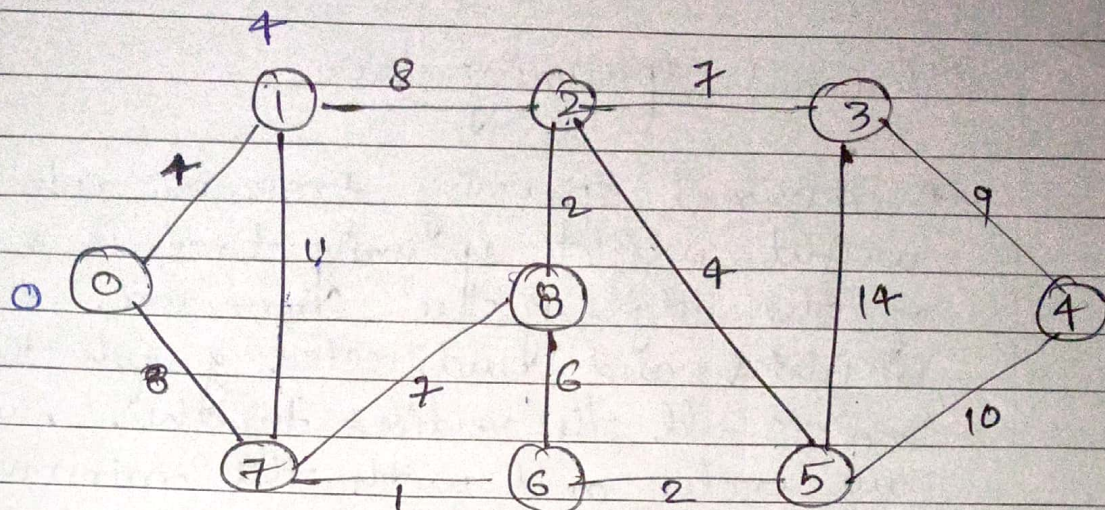
Application: —

1. Design local area networks.
2. In Constructing highways or railways spanning
3. Laying pipelines.
4. telecommunication networks.

2.

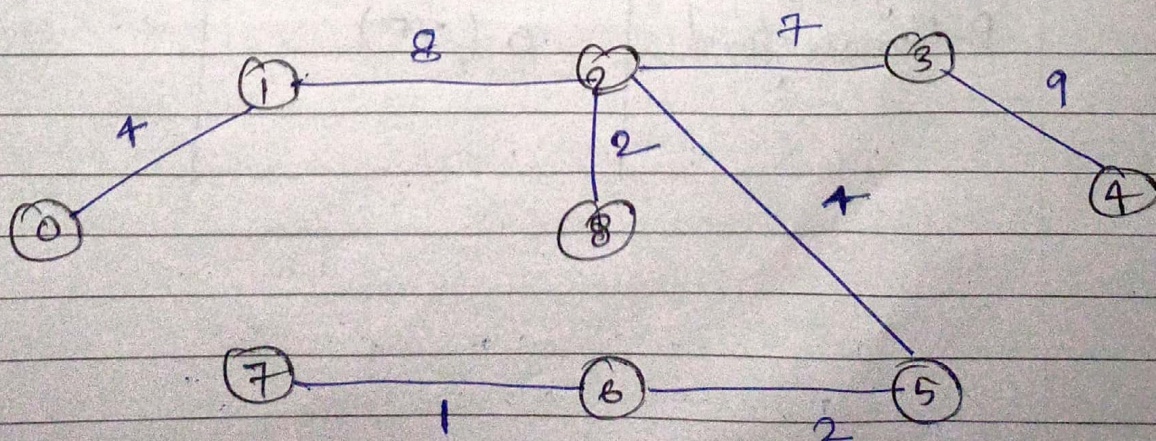
<u>Algo's.</u>	<u>Time complexity</u>	<u>Space complexity</u>
Prims	$O(V^2)$	$O(V+E)$
Kruskal	$O(E \log V)$	$O(\log E)$
Dijkstra	$O(V+E)$	$O(V+E)$
Bellman ford	$O(VE)$	$O(V)$

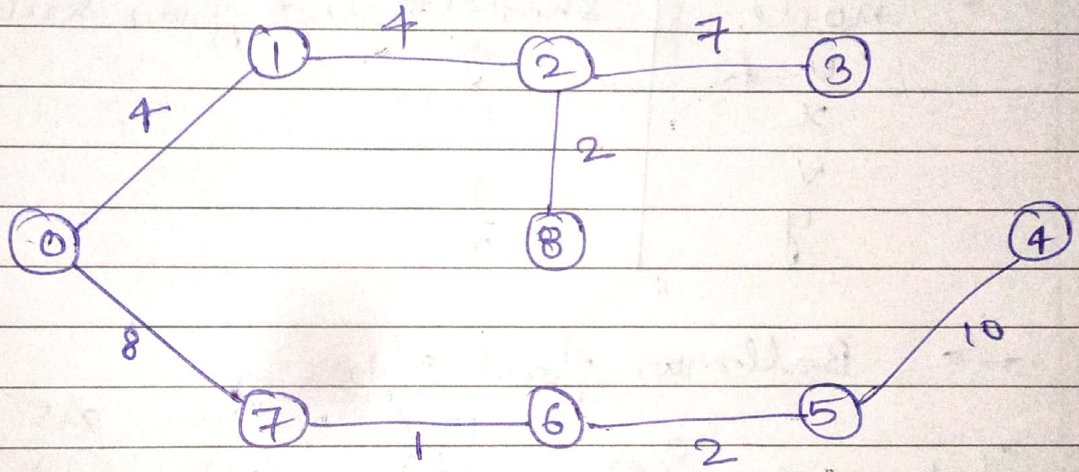
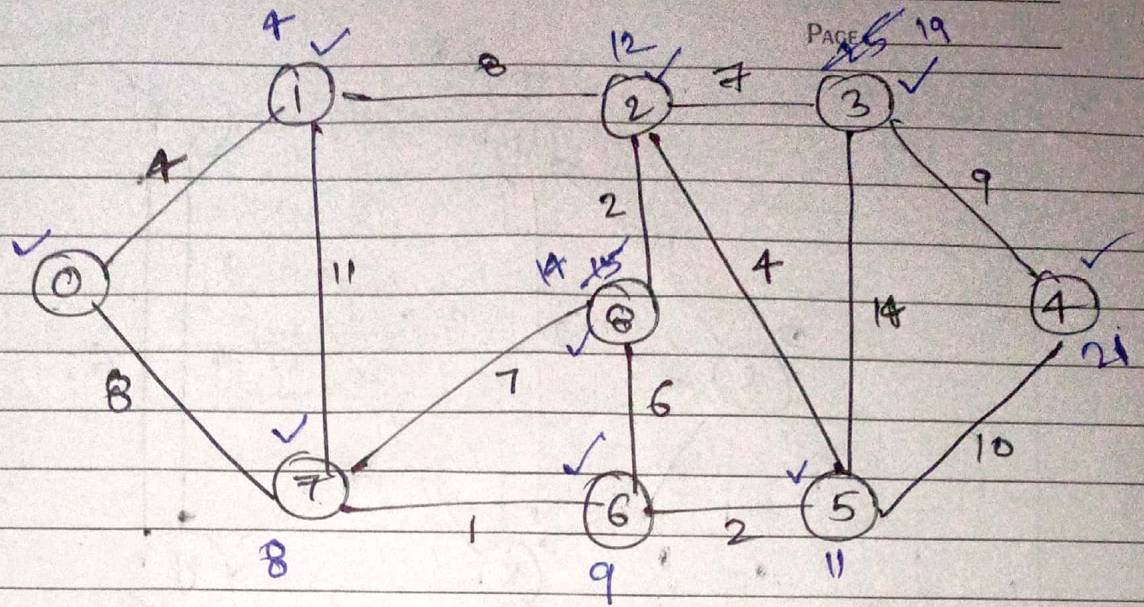
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Path	Weight
7 → 6	1
6 → 5	2
2 → 8	2
0 → 1	4
2 → 5	4
8 → 6	6
2 → 3	7
7 → 8	7
1 → 2	8
3 → 4	9
5 → 4	10
1 → 7	11
3 → 5	14

$\xrightarrow{9} 0 \rightarrow 7$ 8



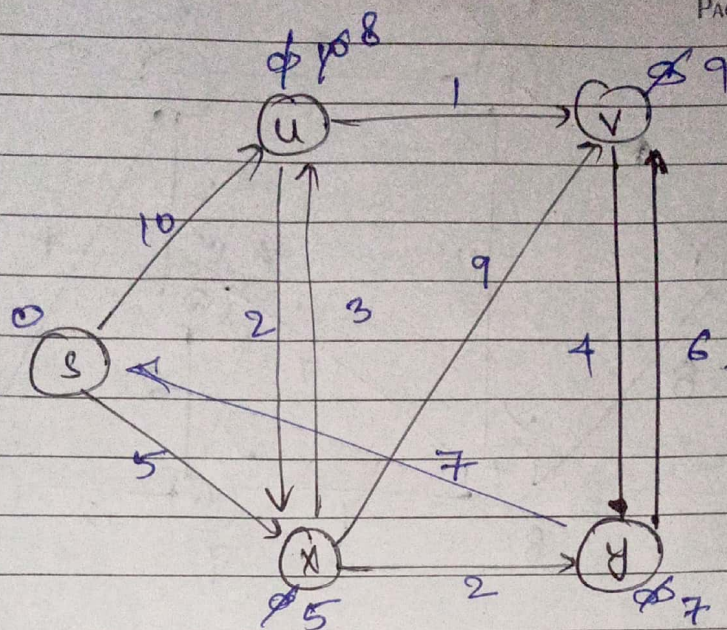


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(i) The shortest path may change. The reason is there may be different no. of edges in different paths from s to t . For shortest path of weight 15 and 5 edge and another 2 edge and 25 weight. weight of shortest path inc. by 5×10 and become $15 + 50$ and similarly other path become $25 + 20$, so shortest path weight as 45.

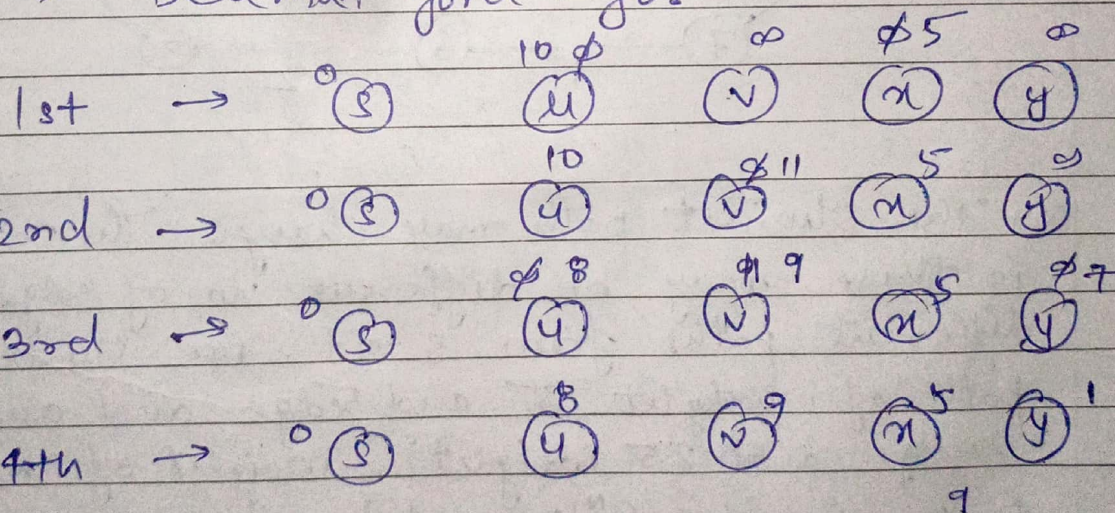
(ii)

If we multiply all edges weight by 10, the shortest path does not change. The no. of edge on path does not matter.



node	shortest dist from source node
u	8
x	5
v	9
y	7

→ Bellman Ford algo.



final graph:-

