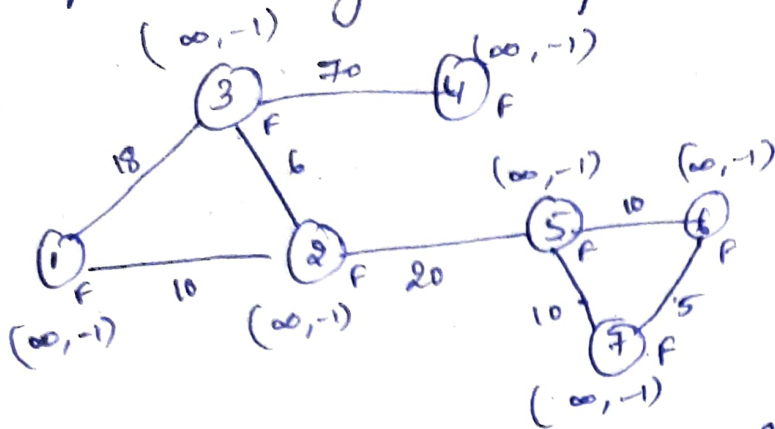


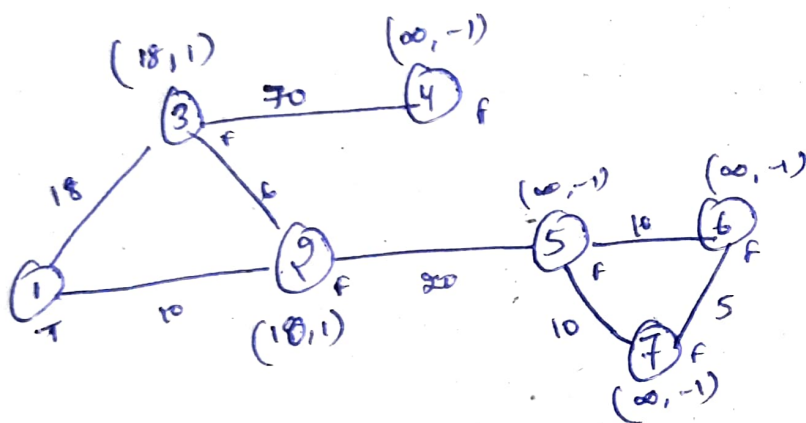
# Prim's Algo Example:



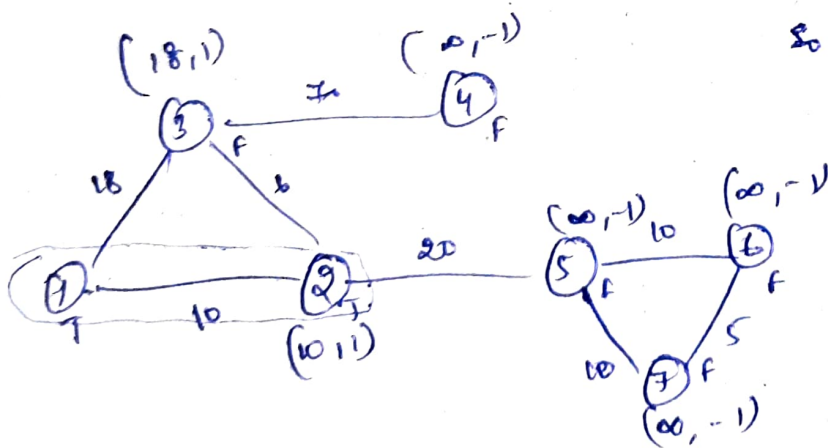
Step ①:-

Initialize  $i = 1 \dots n$   
 $visited[i] = false$   
 $distance\_Tv[i] = \infty$   
 $Neighbour\_Tv[i] = -1$

Step ②  $visited[1] = True$ .  
 update all neighbours of  
 it  
 i are the edges of 1  
 $Neighbours[i] = 1$   
 $distance\_Tv[j] = weight$   
 of  $(1, j)$



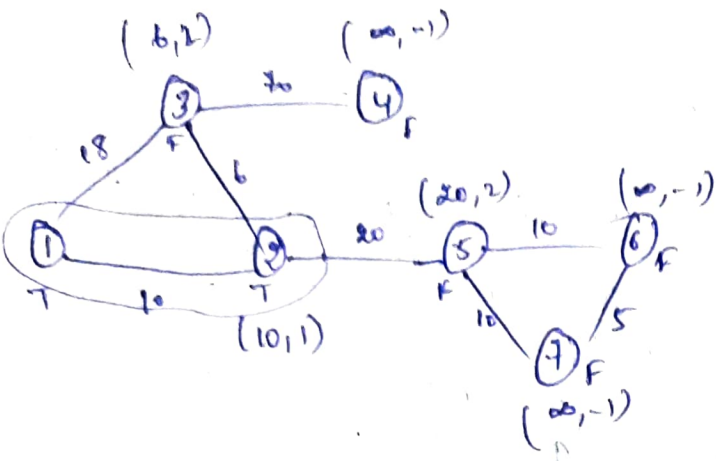
Step ③  
 chose u such that  
 $visited[u] = false$  and  
 $distance\_Tv[u]$  is min  
 so picking ②  
 $visited[2] = True$



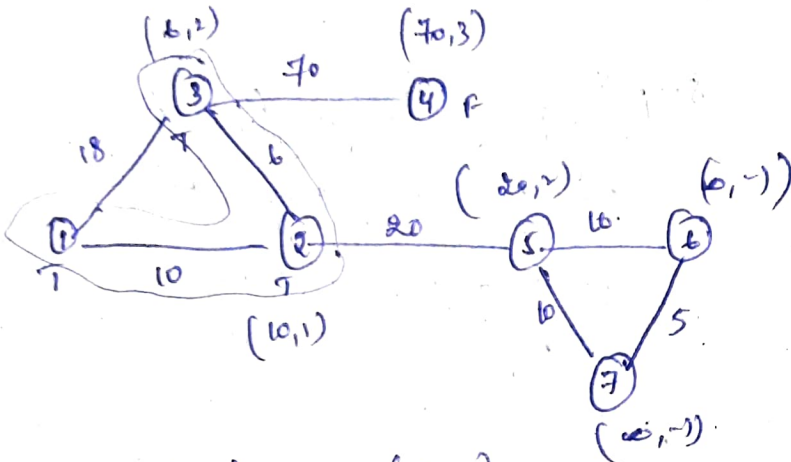
Step-④  
 for all neighbours of ②  
 which are not visited

2's neighbours ③ and ⑤  
 which are not visited  
 ③  $\rightarrow (18, 1) \rightarrow (6, 2)$  ( $18 > 6$  so)  
 5  $\rightarrow (\infty, -1) \rightarrow (20, 2)$  ( $\infty > 20$  so)

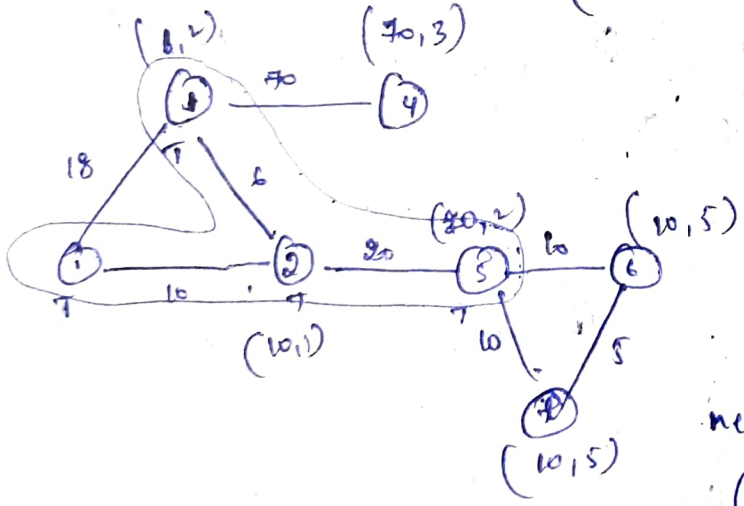
If  $distance\_Tv[v] >$   
 $weight(u, v)$  :  
 $Distance\_Tv[v] =$   
 $weight(u, v)$   
 $neighbour\_Tv[v] = u$



Repeat Step (3) and (4)  
 $u \rightarrow 3$  visited[3] = True  
 $(4) \rightarrow (\infty, -1) \rightarrow (70, 3)$



Repeat step (3) and (4)  
 $u = 5$  visited[5] = True  
 neighbours  
 $6 \rightarrow (\infty, -1) \rightarrow (10, 5)$   
 $7 \rightarrow (\infty, -1) \rightarrow (10, 5)$



Repeat step (3) and (4)  
 $u = 6$  or  $7$   
 So picking (7)  
 neighbours  
 $(6) \rightarrow (10, 5) \rightarrow (5, 7)$   
 $(10 > 5 \text{ so})$

This procedure continues and final result is

