

1 Let $G = (V, E)$ be the original graph. Suppose there are two distinct MSTs $T_1 = (V, E_1)$ and $T_2 = (V, E_2)$. The sets $(E_1 - E_2)$ and $(E_2 - E_1)$ are not empty, so there are at least one e belongs to $(E_1 - E_2)$. Since e does not belong to E_2 , adding it to T_2 creates a cycle. By cycle property, the edge e' that has the most weight of this cycle does not belong to any MST. If $e' = e$, then $e' \in E_1$ (because $e \in E_1 - E_2$); if $e' \neq e$, then $e' \in E_2$. Now both cases are contradicting to the fact that e' is not in any MST. Hence, G has exactly one minimum spanning tree T .

2 Given any cut in a edge-weighted graph, one of the crossing edges of minimum weight is in the MST of the graph.

Proof:

Let e, f be one of the crossing edges of minimum weight and T be the MST. Suppose that T does not contain e, f . Now consider the graph formed by adding e, f to T . This graph has a cycle that contains e, f , and that cycle must contain at least one crossing - say, g , which has heavier weight than e . We can get a spanning tree of strictly lower weight by deleting g and adding e or f , contradicting the assumed minimality of T .

3 There are six MSTs in total

(weight)

(profile)

$T_1: E_1 = \{(b,c), (c,d), (d,a), (b,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

$T_2: E_2 = \{(b,c), (c,d), (d,a), (c,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

$T_3: E_3 = \{(b,c), (c,d), (d,a), (d,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

$T_4: E_4 = \{(a,b), (b,c), (d,a), (b,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

$T_5: E_5 = \{(a,b), (b,c), (d,a), (c,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

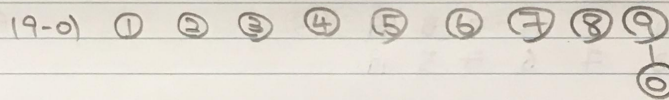
$T_6: E_6 = \{(a,b), (b,c), (d,a), (d,e)\}, W=7, 1, 1, 2, 3$

The profiles of the MSTs of G are all the same

4

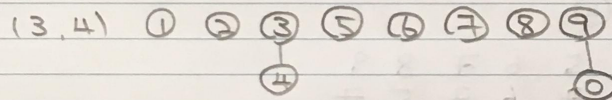
Index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

id[] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



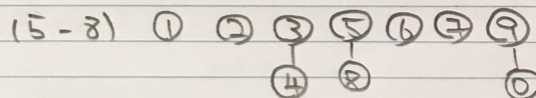
Index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

id[] 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



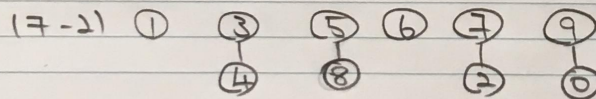
Index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

id[] 9 1 2 3 3 5 6 7 8 9



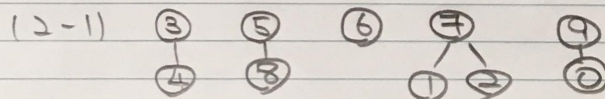
Index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

id[] 9 1 2 3 3 5 6 7 5 9

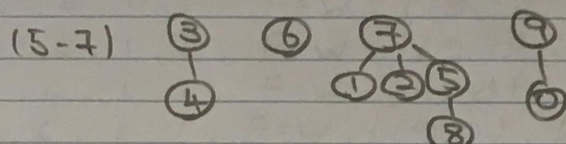


Index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

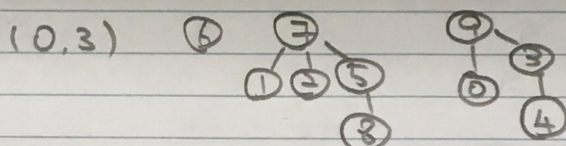
id[] 9 1 7 3 3 5 6 7 5 9



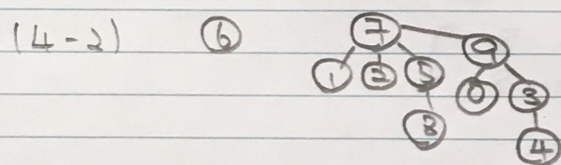
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	9	7	7	3	3	5	6	7	5	9



Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	9	7	7	3	3	7	6	7	5	9

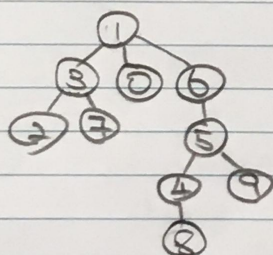


Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	9	7	7	9	3	7	6	7	5	9



Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	9	7	7	9	3	7	6	7	5	7

5



It's impossible because max depth is 5, which is greater than $\log 10$.