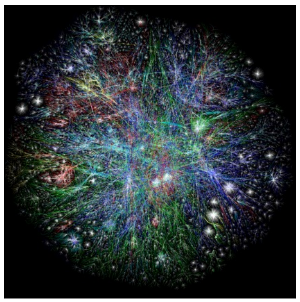
CS 225

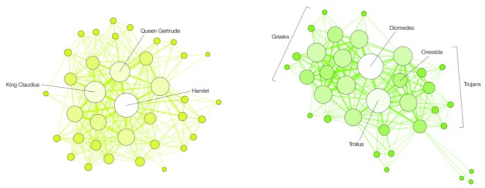
Data Structures

March 26 – Minimum Spanning Tree

G Carl Evans

Graphs





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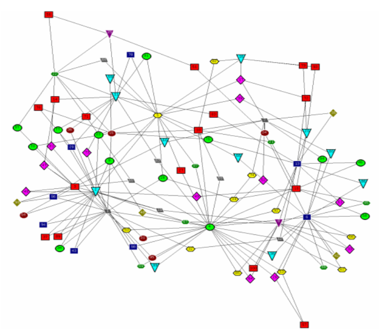
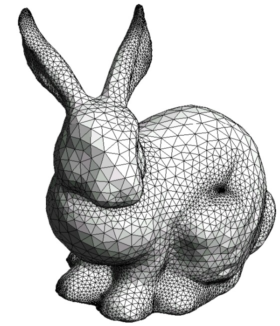
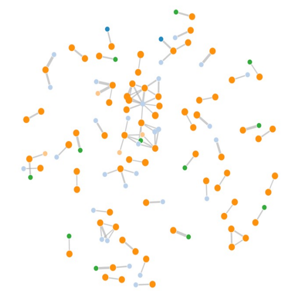
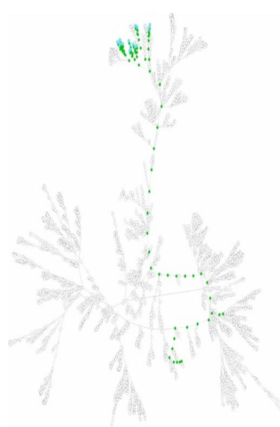


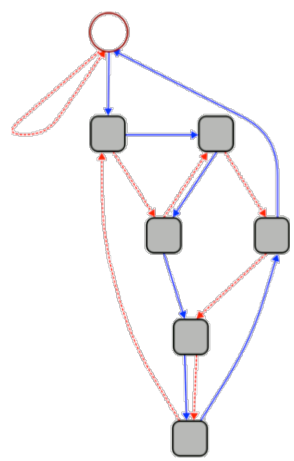
To study all of these structures:

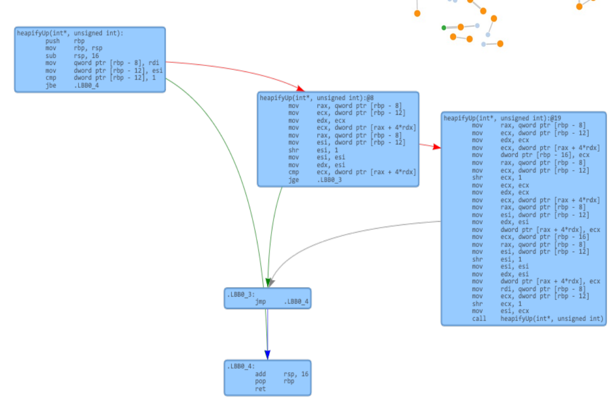
1. A common vocabulary
2. Graph implementations
3. Graph traversals
4. Graph algorithms

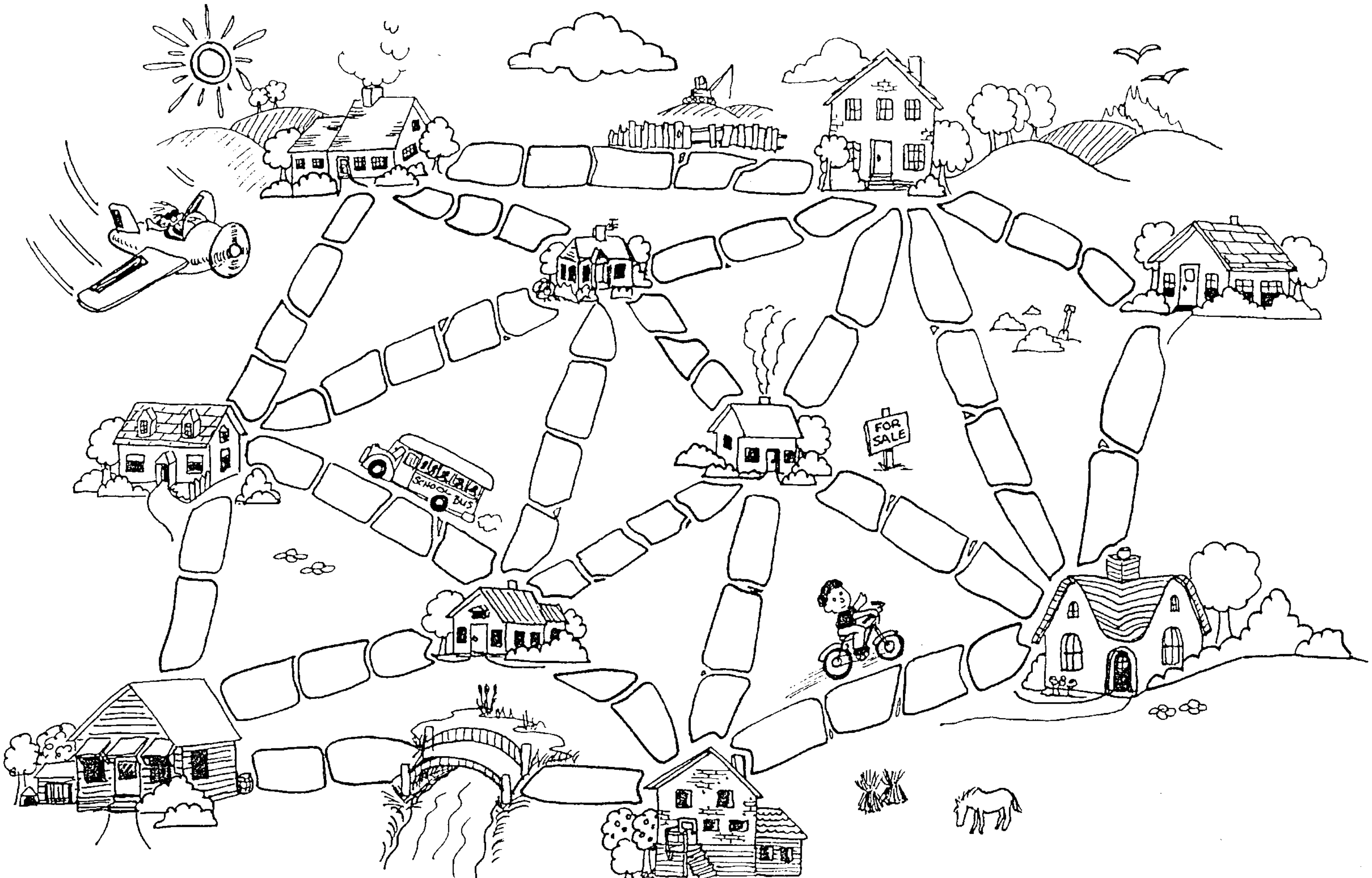










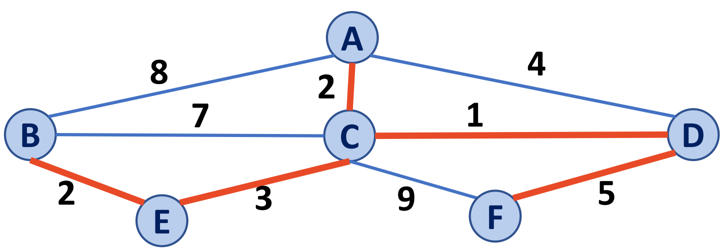

FOR SALE
SCHOOL BUS

Minimum Spanning Tree Algorithms

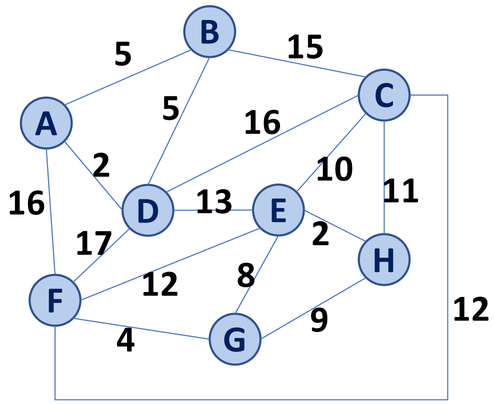
Input: Connected, undirected graph **G** with edge weights (unconstrained, but must be additive)

Output: A graph G’ with the following properties:

- G’ is a spanning graph of G
- G’ is a tree (connected, acyclic)
- G’ has a minimal total weight among all spanning trees



Kruskal’s Algorithm



(A, D)
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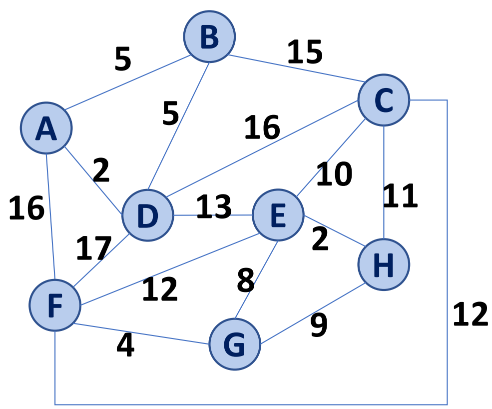
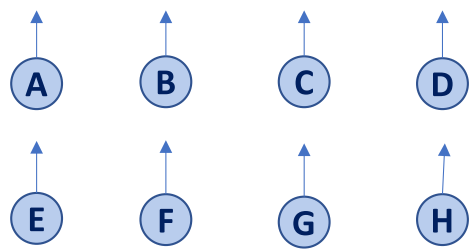
Kruskal’s Algorithm





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Kruskal’s Algorithm

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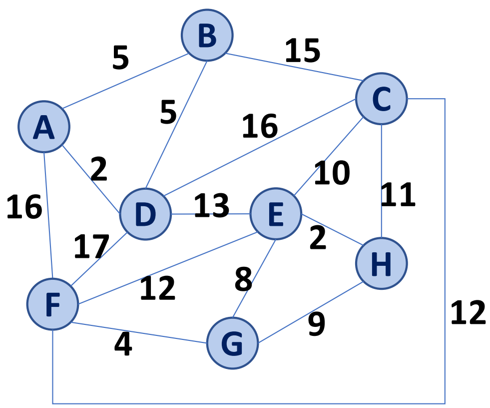

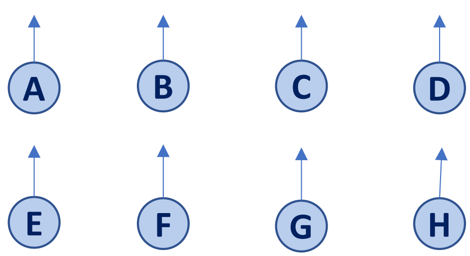


```
KruskalMST(G):
  DisjointSets forest
  foreach (Vertex v : G):
    forest.makeSet(v)

  PriorityQueue Q    // min edge weight
  foreach (Edge e : G):
    Q.insert(e)

  Graph T = (V, {})

  while |T.edges()| < n-1:
    Vertex (u, v) = Q.removeMin()
    if forest.find(u) != forest.find(v):
       T.addEdge(u, v)
       forest.union( forest.find(u),
                     forest.find(v) )

  return T
```

Kruskal's Algorithm

Priority Queue:	Heap	Sorted Array
Building :7-9		
Each removeMin :13		

```
1  KruskalMST(G):
2    DisjointSets forest
3    foreach (Vertex v : G):
4      forest.makeSet(v)
5
6    PriorityQueue Q    // min edge weight
7    foreach (Edge e : G):
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10   Graph T = (V, {})
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12   while |T.edges()| < n-1:
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14     if forest.find(u) != forest.find(v):
15        T.addEdge(u, v)
16        forest.union( forest.find(u),
17                      forest.find(v) )
18
19   return T
```

Kruskal's Algorithm

Priority Queue:	Total Running Time
Heap	
Sorted Array	

```
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  DisjointSets forest
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  return T
```
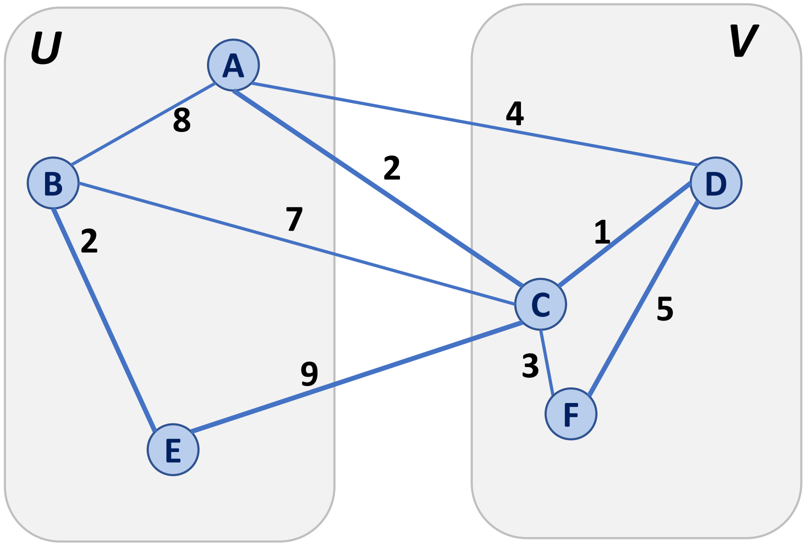

Partition Property

Consider an arbitrary partition of the vertices on **G** into two subsets **U** and **V**.

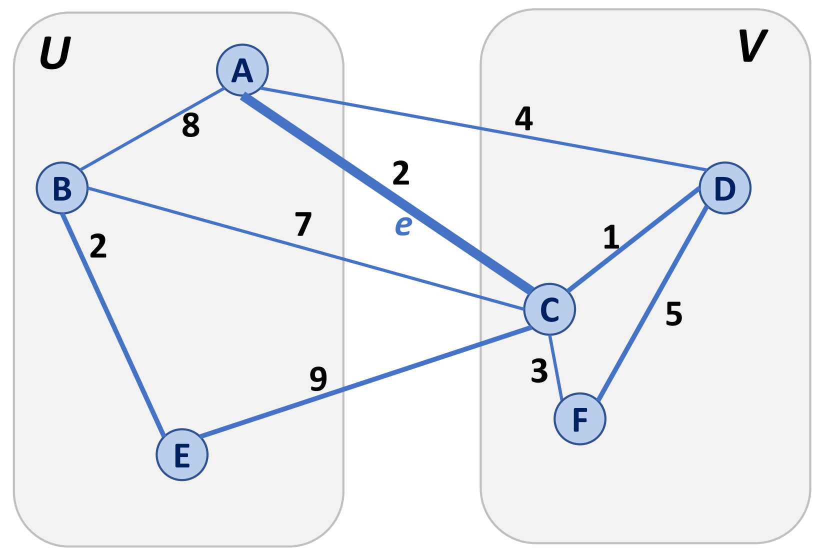


Partition Property

Consider an arbitrary partition of the vertices on **G** into two subsets **U** and **V**.

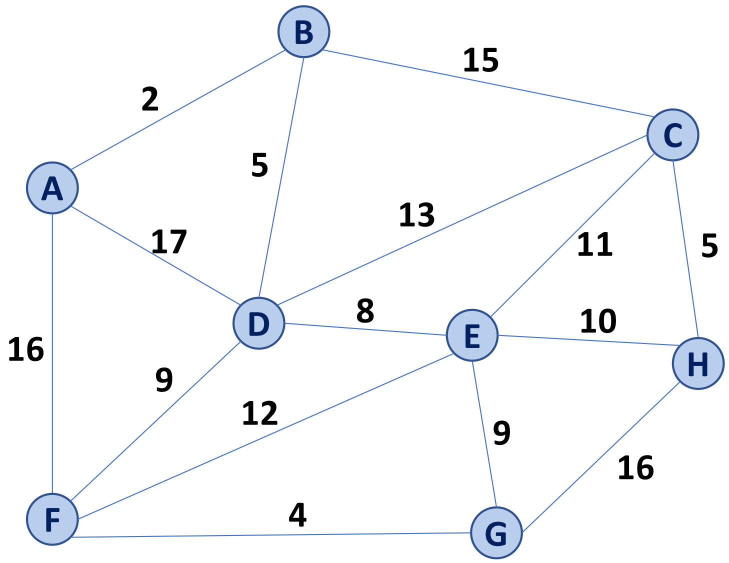
Let **e** be an edge of minimum weight across the partition.

Then **e** is part of some minimum spanning tree.

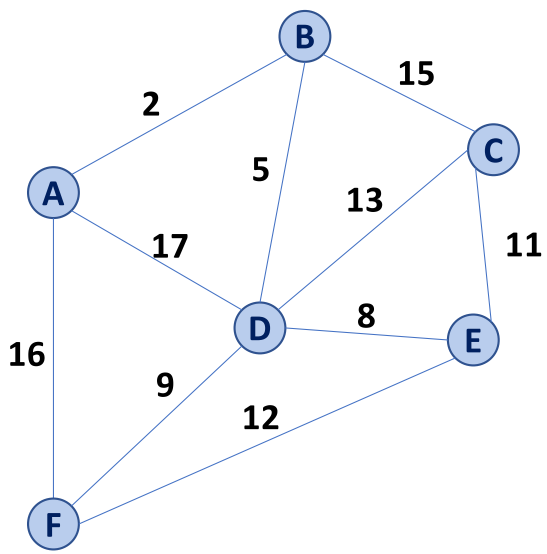


Partition Property

The partition property suggests an algorithm:



Prim's Algorithm




```
PrimMST(G, s):
  Input: G, Graph;
         s, vertex in G, starting vertex
  Output: T, a minimum spanning tree (MST) of G

  foreach (Vertex v : G):
    d[v] = +inf
    p[v] = NULL
  d[s] = 0

  PriorityQueue Q   // min distance, defined by d[v]
  Q.buildHeap(G.vertices())
  Graph T           // "labeled set"

  repeat n times:
    Vertex m = Q.removeMin()
    T.add(m)
    foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of m not in T):
      if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
        d[v] = cost(v, m)
        p[v] = m

  return T
```

Prim’s Algorithm

```
PrimMST(G, s):
  foreach (Vertex v : G):
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```

	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Heap		
Unsorted Array		

Prim's Algorithm

Sparse Graph:

Dense Graph:

```
PrimMST(G, s):
  foreach (Vertex v : G):
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      if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
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        p[v] = m
```

	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Heap	$O(n^2 + m \lg(n))$	$O(n \lg(n) + m \lg(n))$
Unsorted Array	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$

MST Algorithm Runtime:

- Kruskal's Algorithm:

  O(n + m lg(n))

- Prim's Algorithm:

  O(n lg(n) + m lg(n))

- What must be true about the connectivity of a graph when running an MST algorithm?

  - How does n and m relate?

MST Algorithm Runtime:

- Kruskal's Algorithm:
  O(n + m lg(n))

- Prim's Algorithm:
  O(n lg(n) + m lg(n))