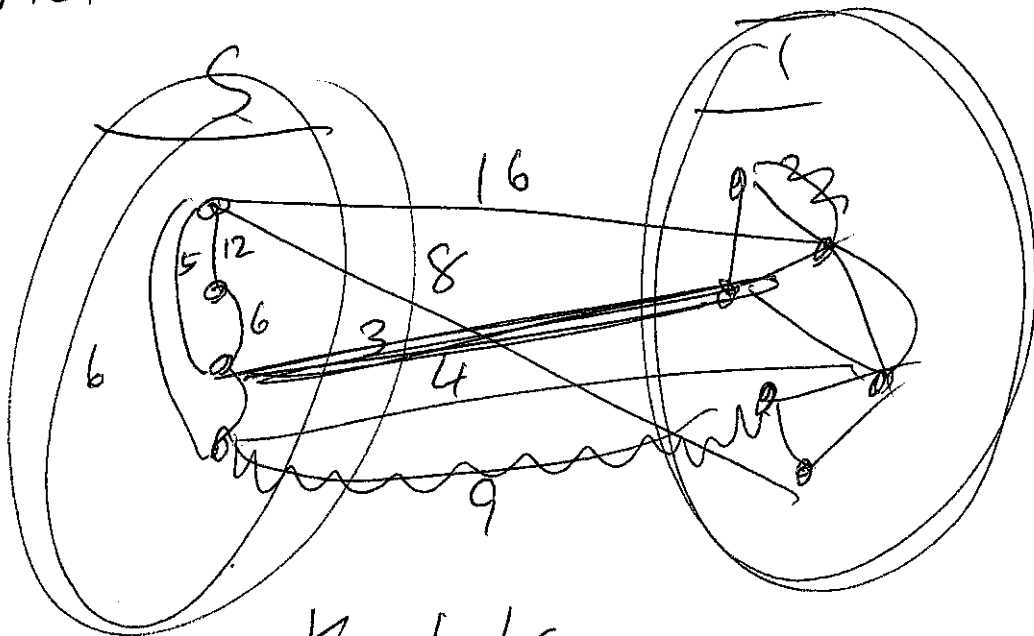


1/25/18 ①

Informal Pf of Correctness: Kruskal's

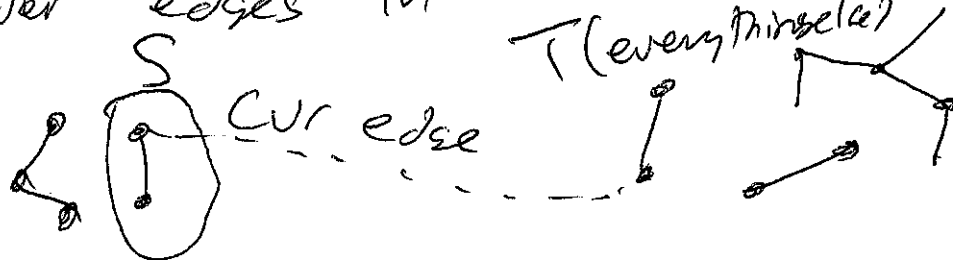
Key fact about MSTs:

If you split the vertices (V) in the graph into any 2 sets S, T where $S \cap T = \emptyset$ \wedge $S \cup T = V$, then there exist a minimum spanning tree containing the minimum edge weight connecting a vertex from S to a vertex in T .



Kruskal's

Consider edges in order of weight

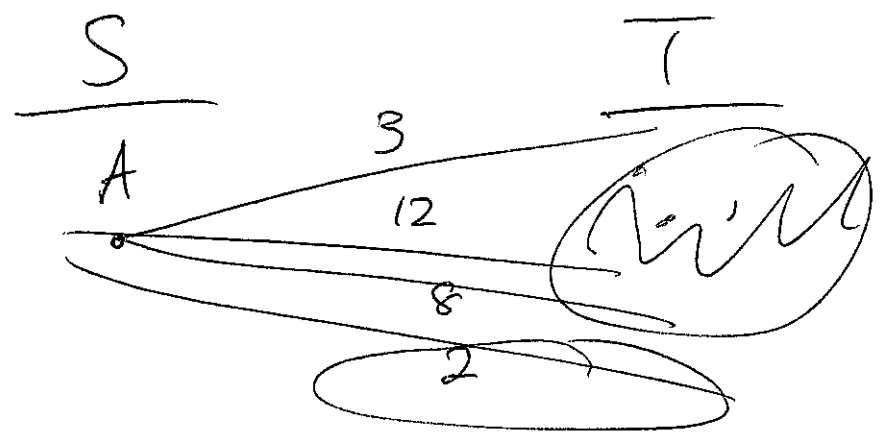


1/25/18 ②

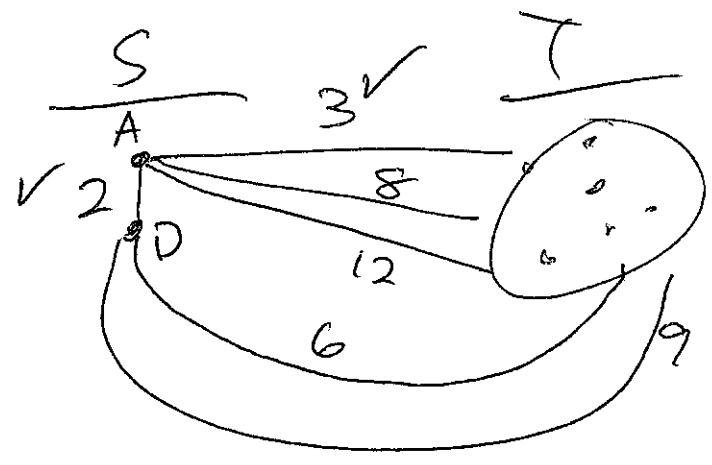
Kruskal's - we have many separate trees that eventually get connected into one. (each time my set S may be different)

Alternate Strategy - arbitrarily put 1 vertex in S, then "grow" S by adding in the best "cross edge" over and over again.

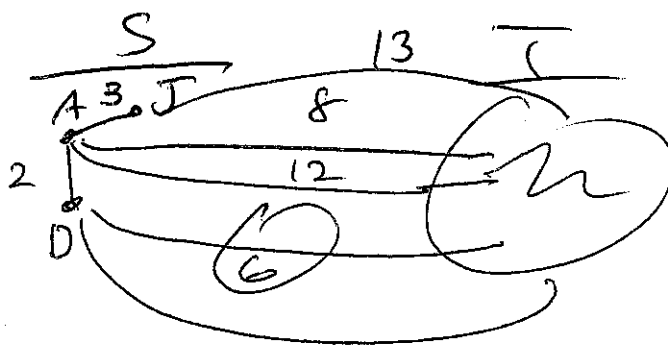
Step 1



Step 2

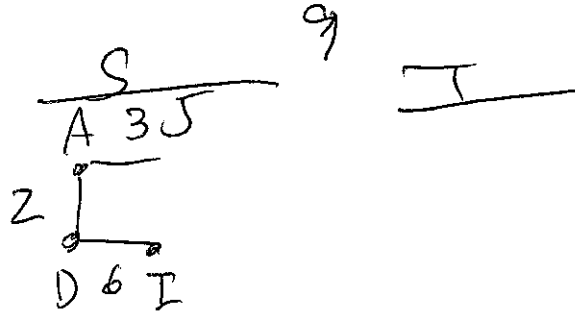


Step 3



1/25/18 (3)

Step 4



This is Prim's!

① $S = \{v\}$
 Priority Queue (edge) = $\{ \text{each edge connected to } v \}$

② while $(S \neq V)$ {
 (a) edge $e = pq \cdot \text{poll}()$; // Get the next smallest edge in P.Q.

(b) if e connects ~~to~~ two vertices in S continue; // skip these edges.

(c) $S = S \cup \{e\}$ // Add the edge to mst
 $used[v1] = true$ $\rightarrow v1$ or $v2$
 $used[v2] = true$ new vertex new edge

(d) Add all edges incident to $v1$ or $v2$ to the priority queue.

1/25/18 (4)

13

(-3)

(15)

(16)

array 3, 6, -3, 4, -2, 1, -7, 3, -8, 4, 2, 8, 1, -2, 6

sum 0, 3, 9, 6, 10, 8, 9, 2, 5, -3, 1, 3, 11, 18, 2

4, 6, 14, 15



best answer either starts at 3 OR here (OR later)