

## Chapters 4.2 - Trees and 4.3 - Minimum Spanning Tree

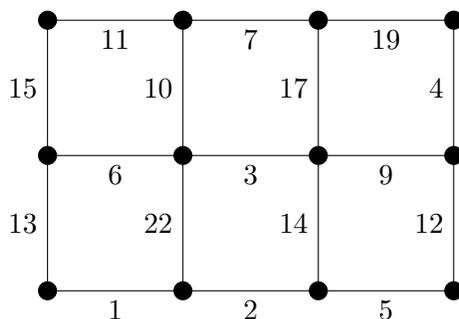
**Spanning tree** of a connected graph  $G$  is a spanning subgraph that is a tree.

**Theorem 4.10** Every connected graph has a spanning tree.

Assume a function  $w$  assigning weight (cost) to edges of a graph  $G$ , that is  $w : E(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

**Minimum Spanning Tree Problem:** Find a spanning tree  $T$  of  $G$  minimizing  $\sum_{e \in E(T)} w(e)$ .

1: Find a minimum spanning tree of following graph.



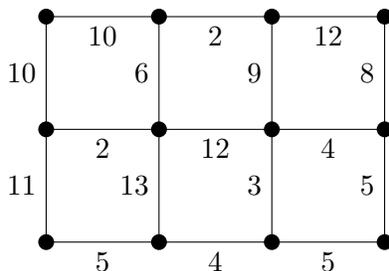
**Kruskal's** greedy algorithm [1956]: Order  $E(G)$  increasingly according to  $w$ . Start with the empty spanning subgraph  $T$  of  $G$ , take edges according to the ordering one by one and add if  $T$  remains acyclic.

**Jarník's** [1930] – **Prim's** [1957] algorithm: Start with  $T$  that is a single vertex of  $G$ . Find an edge  $e$  of the smallest cost that has only one endpoint in  $T$  and add  $e$  to  $T$ .

**Borůvka's** algorithm [1926]: Start with the empty spanning subgraph  $T$  of  $G$ , note  $T$  is a forest. For every connected component  $C$  of  $T$ , add an edge  $e$  of the smallest cost that has only one endpoint in  $C$ . Note the algorithm can run in parallel.

**Theorem 4.11** Kruskal's algorithm produces minimum spanning tree.

**2:** Find minimum spanning tree of the following graph by running Kruskal's, Jarník's and Borůvka's algorithms.



**3:** Let  $C$  be a cycle in  $G$  and let  $T$  be a minimum spanning tree of  $G$ . Let  $e$  be the edge of maximum weight in  $C$ . Show that  $e \notin E(T)$ .

**Corollary 4.6** Every forest on  $n$  vertices with  $k$  components has  $n - k$  edges.

**Theorem 4.7** Every connected graph on  $n$  vertices has at least  $n - 1$  edges.

**Theorem 4.8** If  $G$  is connected graph on  $n$  vertices with  $n - 1$  edges, then  $G$  is a tree.

**Theorem 4.8** If  $G$  is acyclic graph on  $n$  vertices with  $n - 1$  edges, then  $G$  is a tree.

**Theorem 4.9** Let  $T$  be a tree on  $k$  vertices. If  $G$  is a graph with  $\delta(G) \geq k - 1$  then  $G$  contains a subgraph isomorphic to  $T$ .

*Hints: 3 assume for contradiction  $e \in E(T)$ . 4.6 count edges in components; 4.7 Induction on  $n$  and find a leaf; 4.8 use 4.7 and show no cycles; 4.8 ; 4.9 induction on  $k$ ; 4.11 take MST with as many edges in common as output of the algorithm.*

Reading for next time: All up to 4.3 (skip 2.5, 3.3, 3.4) - midterm on Feb 11 (Thursday).