



CS 225

Data Structures

April 5 – Minimum Spanning Tree (Prim)

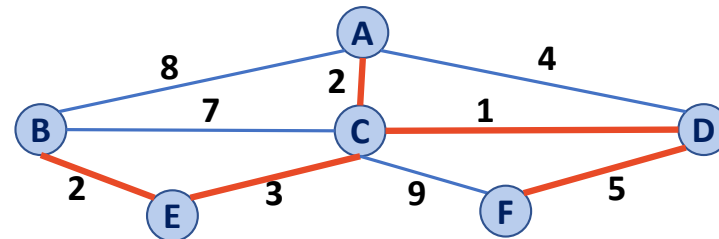
G Carl Evans

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

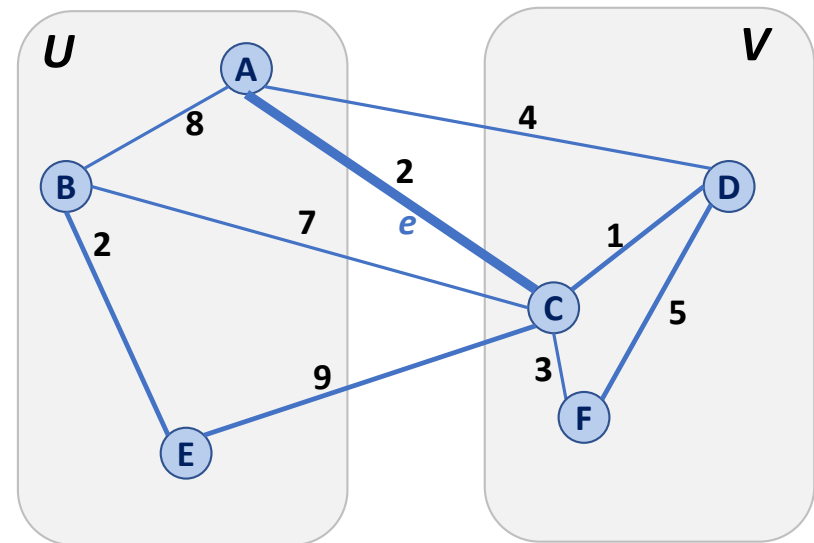


Partition Property

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

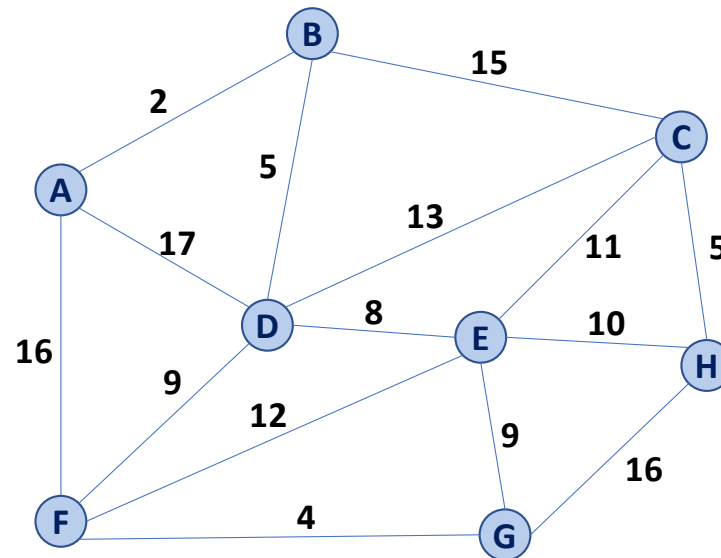
Let e be an edge of minimum weight across the partition.

Then e is part of some minimum spanning tree.

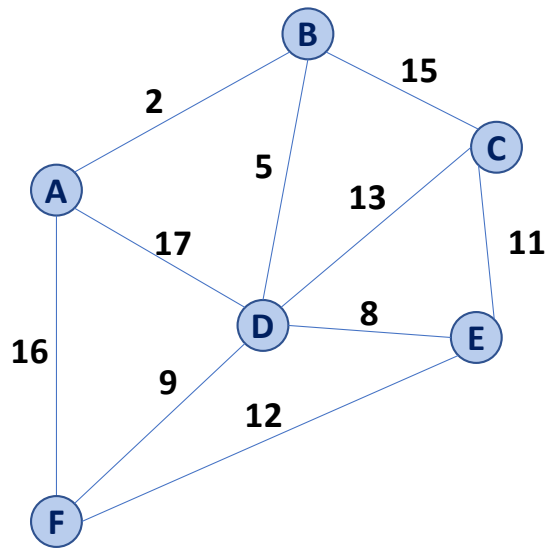


Partition Property

The partition property suggests an algorithm:



Prim's Algorithm



```
1 PrimMST(G, s):
2   Input: G, Graph;
3         s, vertex in G, starting vertex
4   Output: T, a minimum spanning tree (MST) of G
5
6   foreach (Vertex v : G):
7     d[v] = +inf
8     p[v] = NULL
9   d[s] = 0
10
11  PriorityQueue Q // min distance, defined by d[v]
12  Q.buildHeap(G.vertices())
13  Graph T // "labeled set"
14
15  repeat n times:
16    Vertex m = Q.removeMin()
17    T.add(m)
18    foreach (Vertex v : neighbors of m not in T):
19      if cost(v, m) < d[v]:
20        d[v] = cost(v, m)
21        p[v] = m
22
23  return T
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	Adj. Matrix	Adj. List
Heap		
Unsorted Array		

Prim's Algorithm

Sparse Graph:

Dense Graph:

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



MST Algorithm Runtime:

We know that MSTs are always run on a minimally connected graph:

$$n-1 \leq m \leq n(n-1) / 2$$

$$O(n) \leq O(m) \leq O(n^2)$$



MST Algorithm Runtime:

- Kruskal's Algorithm:

$$O(n + m \lg(n))$$

Sparse Graph:

Dense Graph:

- Prim's Algorithm:

$$O(n \lg(n) + m \lg(n))$$

Sparse Graph:

Dense Graph:

Suppose I have a new heap:

	Binary Heap	Fibonacci Heap
Remove Min	$O(\lg(n))$	$O(\lg(n))$
Decrease Key	$O(\lg(n))$	$O(1)^*$

What's the updated running time?

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MST Algorithm Runtimes:

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

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

