

## 20.2

### Safe and unsafe edges

# Assumption

And for now ...

## **Assumption 20.1.**

*Edge costs are distinct, that is no two edge costs are equal.*

# Cuts

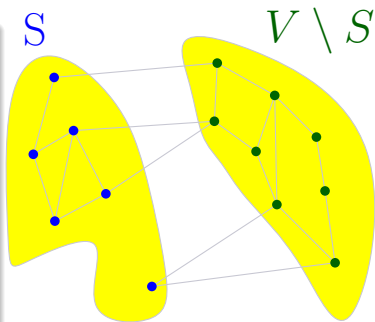
## Definition 20.2.

Given a graph  $G = (V, E)$ , a **cut** is a partition of the vertices of the graph into two sets  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .

Edges having an endpoint on both sides are the edges of the cut.

A cut edge is crossing the cut.

$$(S, V \setminus S) = \{uv \in E \mid u \in S, v \in V \setminus S\}.$$



# Cuts

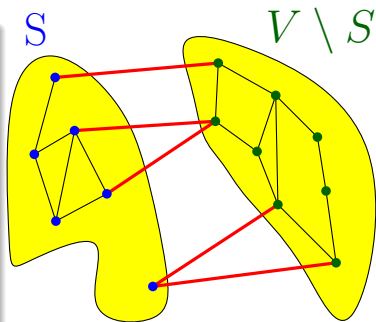
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# Safe and Unsafe Edges

## Definition 20.3.

An edge  $e = (u, v)$  is a **safe** edge if there is some partition of  $V$  into  $S$  and  $V \setminus S$  and  $e$  is the unique minimum cost edge crossing  $S$  (one end in  $S$  and the other in  $V \setminus S$ ).

## Definition 20.4.

An edge  $e = (u, v)$  is an **unsafe** edge if there is some cycle  $C$  such that  $e$  is the unique maximum cost edge in  $C$ .

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# Every edge is either safe or unsafe

## Proposition 20.5.

*If edge costs are distinct then every edge is either safe or unsafe.*

### Proof.

Consider any edge  $e = uv$ .

Let  $G_{<w(e)} = (V, \{xy \in E \mid w(xy) < w(e)\})$ .

Observe that  $e \notin E(G_{<w(e)})$ .

- 1 If  $x, y$  in some connected component of  $G_{<w(e)}$ , then  $G_{<w(e)} + e$  contains a cycle where  $e$  is most expensive.  
 $\implies e$  is unsafe.
- 2 If  $x$  and  $y$  are in diff connected component of  $G_{<w(e)}$ ,  
Let  $S$  the vertices of connected component of  $G_{<w(e)}$  containing  $x$ .  
The edge  $e$  is cheapest edge in cut  $(S, V \setminus S)$ .  
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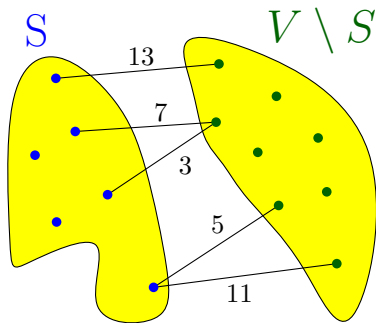
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# Safe edge

Example...

Every cut identifies one safe edge...



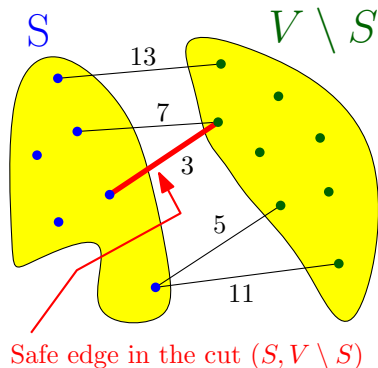
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**Note:** An edge  $e$  may be a safe edge for many cuts!

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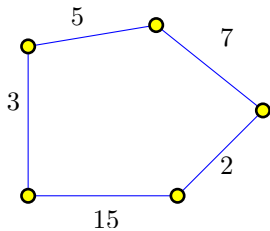
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Every cycle identifies one unsafe edge...



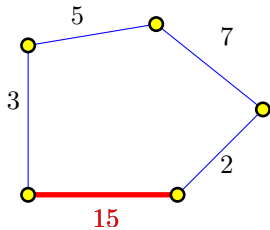
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# Unsafe edge

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Every cycle identifies one unsafe edge...



...the most expensive edge in the cycle.

## Example

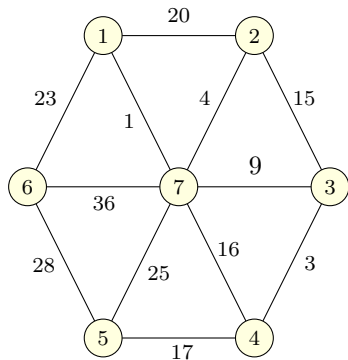


Figure: Graph with unique edge costs. Safe edges are red, rest are unsafe.

And all safe edges are in the **MST** in this case...

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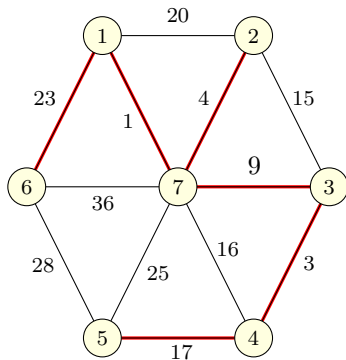


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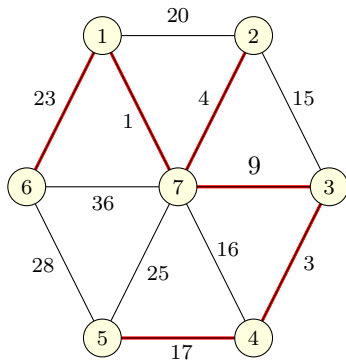


Figure: Graph with unique edge costs. Safe edges are red, rest are unsafe.

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# Some key observations

Proofs later

## Lemma 20.6.

*If  $e$  is a safe edge then **every** minimum spanning tree contains  $e$ .*

## Lemma 20.7.

*If  $e$  is an unsafe edge then no **MST** of  $G$  contains  $e$ .*

**THE END**

...

**(for now)**