Minimum spanning trees

Given. Undirected graph $G$ with positive edge weights (connected).

Def. A spanning tree of $G$ is a subgraph $T$ that is connected and acyclic.

Goal. Find a min weight spanning tree.

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Minimum spanning tree

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**Def.** A spanning tree of $G$ is a subgraph $T$ that is connected and acyclic.

**Goal.** Find a min weight spanning tree.

**Brute force.** Try all spanning trees?

Network design

MST of bicycle routes in North Seattle

Models of nature

MST of random graph
Medical image processing

MST describes arrangement of nuclei in the epithelium for cancer research

Applications

MST is fundamental problem with diverse applications.

- Dithering.
- Cluster analysis.
- Max bottleneck paths.
- Real-time face verification.
- LDPC codes for error correction.
- Image registration with Renyi entropy.
- Find road networks in satellite and aerial imagery.
- Reducing data storage in sequencing amino acids in a protein.
- Model locality of particle interactions in turbulent fluid flows.
- Autoconfig protocol for Ethernet bridging to avoid cycles in a network.
- Approximation algorithms for NP-hard problems (e.g., TSP, Steiner tree).
- Network design (communication, electrical, hydraulic, cable, computer, road).

Minimum Spanning Trees

> Greedy algorithm
> Edge-weighted graph API
> Kruskal's algorithm
> Prim's algorithm
> Context

Cut property

Simplifying assumptions. Edge weights are distinct; graph is connected.

Def. A cut in a graph is a partition of its vertices into two (nonempty) sets. A crossing edge connects a vertex in one set with a vertex in the other.

Cut property. Given any cut, the crossing edge of min weight is in the MST.
Cut property: correctness proof

Simplifying assumptions. Edge weights are distinct; graph is connected.

Def. A cut in a graph is a partition of its vertices into two (nonempty) sets. A crossing edge connects a vertex in one set with a vertex in the other.

Cut property. Given any cut, the crossing edge of min weight is in the MST.

Pf. Let e be the min-weight crossing edge in cut.
• Suppose e is not in the MST.
• Adding e to the MST creates a cycle.
• Some other edge f in cycle must be a crossing edge.
• Since weight of e is less than the weight of f, that spanning tree is lower weight.
• Contradiction. □

Greedy MST algorithm

• Start with all edges colored gray.
• Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
• Repeat until V – 1 edges are colored black.
Greedy MST algorithm

- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Repeat until $V - 1$ edges are colored black.

1. Start with all edges colored gray.
2. Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
3. Repeat until $V - 1$ edges are colored black.

MST edges
0-2

crossing edges
(sort by weight)

in MST
5-7 0.28
1-5 0.32
4-5 0.35

Greedy MST algorithm

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MST edges
0-2 5-7

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MST edges
0-2 5-7 6-2

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MST edges
0-2 5-7 6-2
**Greedy MST algorithm**

- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Repeat until \( V - 1 \) edges are colored black.

---

**Crossing edges**

- Sorted by weight

---

**MST edges**

- 0-2
- 5-7
- 6-2

---

**Greedy MST algorithm**

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**Crossing edges**

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**MST edges**

- 0-2
- 5-7
- 6-2
- 0-7

---

**Greedy MST algorithm**

- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Repeat until \( V - 1 \) edges are colored black.

---

**Crossing edges**

- Sorted by weight

---

**MST edges**

- 0-2
- 5-7
- 6-2
- 0-7

---

**Greedy MST algorithm**

- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Repeat until \( V - 1 \) edges are colored black.

---

**Crossing edges**

- Sorted by weight

---

**MST edges**

- 0-2
- 5-7
- 6-2
- 0-7
- 2-3
Greedy MST algorithm

- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Repeat until \( V - 1 \) edges are colored black.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{MST edges} \\
&0-2 \ 5-7 \ 6-2 \ 0-7 \ 2-3
\end{align*}
\]
Greedy MST algorithm: correctness proof

Proposition. The greedy algorithm computes the MST.

Pf.
• Any edge colored black is in the MST (via cut property).
• If fewer than \( V - 1 \) black edges, there exists a cut with no black crossing edges.
  (consider cut whose vertices are one connected component)

Removing two simplifying assumptions

Q. What if edge weights are not all distinct?
A. Greedy MST algorithm still correct if equal weights are present!
  (our correctness proof fails, but that can be fixed)

Q. What if graph is not connected?
A. Compute minimum spanning forest = MST of each component.

Greedy MST algorithm: efficient implementations

Proposition. The greedy algorithm computes the MST:

Efficient implementations. Choose cut? Find min-weight edge?
Ex 1. Kruskal’s algorithm. [stay tuned]
Ex 2. Prim’s algorithm. [stay tuned]
Ex 3. Borůvka’s algorithm.

Minimum Spanning Trees

‣ Greedy algorithm
‣ Edge-weighted graph API
‣ Kruskal’s algorithm
‣ Prim’s algorithm
‣ Context
Weighted edge API

Edge abstraction needed for weighted edges.

```java
public class Edge implements Comparable<Edge>
{
    private final int v, w;
    private final double weight;

    public Edge(int v, int w, double weight)
    {
        this.v = v;
        this.w = w;
        this.weight = weight;
    }

    public int either()
    {  return v;  }

    public int other(int vertex)
    {
        if (vertex == v) return w;
        else return v;
    }

    public int compareTo(Edge that)
    {
        if      (this.weight < that.weight) return -1;
        else if (this.weight > that.weight) return +1;
        else                                return  0;
    }
}
```

Idiom for processing an edge e: `int v = e.either(), w = e.other(v);`

Edge-weighted graph API

```java
public class EdgeWeightedGraph
{
    private final int V, E;

    public EdgeWeightedGraph(int V)
    {
        this.V = V;
        this.E = 0;
    }

    public EdgeWeightedGraph(In in)
    {
        this.V = in.readInt();
        this.E = in.readInt();
        for (int e = 0; e < E; e++)
        {
            int i = in.readInt();
            int j = in.readInt();
            double w = in.readDouble();
            addEdge(new Edge(i, j, w));
        }
    }

    void addEdge(Edge e)
    {...
    }

    Iterable<Edge> adj(int v)
    {...
    }

    Iterable<Edge> edges()
    {...
    }

    int V()
    {...
    }

    int E()
    {...
    }

    String toString()
    {...
    }
}
```

Conventions. Allow self-loops and parallel edges.

Edge-weighted graph: adjacency-lists representation

Maintain vertex-indexed array of Edge lists.

```
// tinyEWG.txt
V = 8  E = 9
16 4 1 0.35 4 7 0.37 5 7 0.28 0 7 0.15 1 5 0.32 6 4 0.38 2 1 0.17 1 7 0.19 2 0 0.26 1 2 0.36 1 1 0.29 2 7 0.34 6 2 0.40 5 6 0.53 6 0 0.58 6 4 0.31
```
Minimum spanning tree API

Q. How to represent the MST?

```java
public class MST
{
    public MST(EdgeWeightedGraph G) {
        edges = new Bag<Edge>();
        double weight = 0;
    }
    public Iterable<Edge> edges() { return edges; }
    public double weight() { return weight; }
}
```

Minimum spanning tree API

Q. How to represent the MST?

```java
public class MST
{
    private final int V;
    private final Bag<Edge>[] adj;
    public MST(int V) {
        this.V = V;
        adj = (Bag<Edge>[]) new Bag[V];
        for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
            adj[v] = new Bag<>();
    }
    public void addEdge(Edge e) {
        int v = e.either(), w = e.other(v);
        adj[v].add(e);
        adj[w].add(e);
    }
    public Iterable<Edge> adj(int v) {
        return adj[v];
    }
}
```

Minimum Spanning Trees

- Greedy algorithm
- Edge-weighted graph API
- Kruskal’s algorithm
- Prim’s algorithm
- Context
Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

In an edge-weighted graph, edges sorted by weight:

- $0-7: 0.16$
- $2-3: 0.17$
- $1-7: 0.19$
- $0-2: 0.26$
- $5-7: 0.28$
- $1-3: 0.29$
- $1-5: 0.32$
- $2-7: 0.34$
- $4-5: 0.35$
- $1-2: 0.36$
- $4-7: 0.37$
- $0-4: 0.38$
- $6-2: 0.40$
- $3-6: 0.52$
- $6-0: 0.58$
- $6-4: 0.93$

Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

In an MST, it does not create a cycle.

Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

In an MST, it does not create a cycle.

Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

In an MST, it does not create a cycle.
Kruskal’s algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

in MST

creates a cycle

not in MST

does not create a cycle

creates a cycle

not in MST
Kruskal’s algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

0-7 0.16
2-3 0.17
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
5-7 0.28
1-3 0.29
1-5 0.32
2-7 0.34

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

5
4
7
1
3
0
2
6

creates a cycle

not in MST

4-7 0.37
Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

0-7 0.16
2-3 0.17
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
5-7 0.28
1-3 0.29
1-5 0.32
2-7 0.34
4-5 0.35
1-2 0.36
4-7 0.37
0-4 0.38
6-2 0.40

creates a cycle
does not create a cycle

Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

0-7 0.16
2-3 0.17
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
5-7 0.28
1-3 0.29
1-5 0.32
2-7 0.34
4-5 0.35
1-2 0.36
4-7 0.37
0-4 0.38
6-2 0.40
3-6 0.52

creates a cycle
not in MST

Kruskal's algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

0-7 0.16
2-3 0.17
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
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4-5 0.35
1-2 0.36
4-7 0.37
0-4 0.38
6-2 0.40
3-6 0.52

creates a cycle
not in MST

Kruskal's algorithm

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2-3 0.17
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
5-7 0.28
1-3 0.29
1-5 0.32
2-7 0.34
4-5 0.35
1-2 0.36
4-7 0.37
0-4 0.38
6-2 0.40
3-6 0.52

creates a cycle
not in MST
Kruskal’s algorithm

- Consider edges in ascending order of weight.
- Add next edge to tree $T$ unless doing so would create a cycle.

Proposition. [Kruskal 1956] Kruskal’s algorithm computes the MST.

Pf. Kruskal’s algorithm is a special case of the greedy MST algorithm.

- Suppose Kruskal’s algorithm colors the edge $e = v \rightarrow w$ black.
- Cut $= \text{set of vertices connected to } v \text{ in tree } T$.
- No crossing edge is black.
- No crossing edge has lower weight. Why?
Challenge. Would adding edge $v \rightarrow w$ to tree $T$ create a cycle? If not, add it.

How difficult?
- $E + V$
- $E$
- $V$
- $\log V$
- $\log^* V$
- 1

run DFS from $v$, check if $w$ is reachable
$T$ has at most $V - 1$ edges

use the union-find data structure!

Kruskal’s algorithm: implementation challenge

Efficient solution. Use the union-find data structure.
- Maintain a set for each connected component in $T$.
- If $v$ and $w$ are in same set, then adding $v \rightarrow w$ would create a cycle.
- To add $v \rightarrow w$ to $T$, merge sets containing $v$ and $w$.

Case 1: adding $v \rightarrow w$ creates a cycle
Case 2: add $v \rightarrow w$ to $T$ and merge sets containing $v$ and $w$

Kruskal’s algorithm: Java implementation

```java
public class KruskalMST
{
    private Queue<Edge> mst = new Queue<Edge>();

    public KruskalMST(EdgeWeightedGraph G) {
        MinPQ<Edge> pq = new MinPQ<Edge>();
        for (Edge e : G.edges())
            pq.insert(e);

        UF uf = new UF(G.V());
        while (!pq.isEmpty() && mst.size() < G.V()-1)
        {
            Edge e = pq.delMin();
            int v = e.either(), w = e.other(v);
            if (!uf.connected(v, w)) {
                uf.union(v, w);
                mst.enqueue(e);
            }
        }

    }

    public Iterable<Edge> edges() {
        return mst;
    }
}
```

Proposition. Kruskal’s algorithm computes MST in time proportional to $E \log E$ (in the worst case).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>operation</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>time per op</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>build pq</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete-min</td>
<td>$E$</td>
<td>$\log E$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>union</td>
<td>$V$</td>
<td>$\log^* V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connected</td>
<td>$E$</td>
<td>$\log^* V$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† amortized bound using weighted quick union with path compression

Remark. If edges are already sorted, order of growth is $E \log^* V$.

Kruskal’s algorithm: running time

**Minimum Spanning Trees**

- Greedy algorithm
- Edge-weighted graph API
- Kruskal’s algorithm
- Prim’s algorithm
- Context

**Prim’s algorithm**

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

For an edge-weighted graph:

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.
Prim's algorithm

• Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree T.
• Add to T the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T.
• Repeat until V-1 edges.

MST edges
0–7

Prim's algorithm

• Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree T.
• Add to T the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T.
• Repeat until V-1 edges.

MST edges
0–7 1–7

Prim's algorithm

• Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree T.
• Add to T the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T.
• Repeat until V-1 edges.

MST edges
0–7 1–7

Prim's algorithm

• Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree T.
• Add to T the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T.
• Repeat until V-1 edges.

MST edges
0–7 1–7
Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges

- $0-7$
- $1-7$
- $0-2$

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges

- $0-7$
- $1-7$
- $0-2$

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges

- $0-7$
- $1-7$
- $0-2$

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges

- $0-7$
- $1-7$
- $0-2$

edges with exactly one endpoint in $T$

- $2-3$ 0.17
- $5-7$ 0.28
- $1-3$ 0.29
- $1-5$ 0.32
- $4-7$ 0.37
- $0-4$ 0.38
- $6-2$ 0.40
- $6-0$ 0.58

min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T

in MST

- $5-7$ 0.28
- $1-5$ 0.32
- $4-7$ 0.37
- $0-4$ 0.38
- $6-2$ 0.40
- $3-6$ 0.52
- $6-0$ 0.58
Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**MST edges**

- 0-7
- 1-7
- 0-2
- 2-3
- 5-7

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**MST edges**

- 0-7
- 1-7
- 0-2
- 2-3
- 5-7

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**MST edges**

- 0-7
- 1-7
- 0-2
- 2-3
- 5-7

Prim's algorithm

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**MST edges**

- 0-7
- 1-7
- 0-2
- 2-3
- 5-7
- 4-5
**Prim's algorithm**

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**Prim's algorithm: visualization**

**Prim's algorithm: proof of correctness**

**Proposition.** [Jarník 1930, Dijkstra 1957, Prim 1959]

Prim's algorithm computes the MST.

**Pf.** Prim's algorithm is a special case of the greedy MST algorithm.
- Suppose edge $e = \text{min weight edge connecting a vertex on the tree to a vertex not on the tree}$.
- Cut = set of vertices connected on tree.
- No crossing edge is black.
- No crossing edge has lower weight.

**Prim's algorithm: implementation challenge**

**Challenge.** Find the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.

**How difficult?**
- $E$ → try all edges
- $V'$ → use a priority queue
- $\log E$ →
- $\log^* E$
- $I$

**Prim's algorithm: implementation challenge**

- 1-7 0.19
- 0-2 0.26
- 5-7 0.28
- 2-7 0.34
- 4-7 0.37
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-0 0.38

edge $e = 7-5$ added to tree
**Prim's algorithm: lazy implementation**

**Challenge.** Find the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.

**Lazy solution.** Maintain a PQ of edges with (at least) one endpoint in $T$.

- Key = edge; priority = weight of edge.
- Delete-min to determine next edge $e = v \rightarrow w$ to add to $T$.
- Disregard if both endpoints $v$ and $w$ are in $T$.
- Otherwise, let $v$ be vertex not in $T$:
  - add to PQ any edge incident to $v$ (assuming other endpoint not in $T$)
  - add $v$ to $T$

**Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation**

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):
- 0-7 0.16
- 0-2 0.26
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-0 0.58

**Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation**

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Add to PQ all edges incident to 0.
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Delete 0-7 and add to MST

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):
- 0-7 0.16
- 0-2 0.26
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-0 0.58

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Add to PQ all edges incident to 7

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):
- * 1-7 0.19
- 0-2 0.26
- * 5-7 0.28
- * 2-7 0.34
- * 4-7 0.37
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-0 0.58

MST edges
- 0-7

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Delete 1-7 and add to MST

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):
- 1-7 0.19
- 0-2 0.26
- 5-7 0.28
- 2-7 0.34
- 4-7 0.37
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-0 0.58

MST edges
- 0-7
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

```
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation
```

```
Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
Repeat until $V-1$ edges.
```

```
add to PQ all edges incident to 1
```

```
delete edge 0-2 and add to MST
```

```
edge becomes obsolete (lazy implementation leaves on PQ)
```

```
MST edges
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MST edges
0-7  1-7
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Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

**MST edges**

0-7 1-7 0-2

**edges on PQ (sorted by weight)**

- 2-3 0.17
- 5-7 0.28
- 1-3 0.29
- 1-5 0.32
- 2-7 0.34
- 1-2 0.36
- 4-7 0.37
- 0-4 0.38
- 6-2 0.40
- 6-0 0.58

*add to PQ all edges incident to 2*

no need to add edge 1-2 or 2-7 because it's already obsolete

**delete 2-3 and add to MST**

*add to PQ all edges incident to 3*
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges
0-7  1-7  0-2  2-3

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges
0-7  1-7  0-2  2-3  5-7

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

delete 5-7 and add to MST

delete 1-3 and discard obsolete edge
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

delete 1–5 and discard obsolete edge

```
MST edges
0–7  1–7  0–2  2–3  5–7
```

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–5</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–7</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–7</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–2</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–6</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

delete 2–7 and discard obsolete edge

```
MST edges
0–7  1–7  0–2  2–3  5–7
```

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2–7</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–7</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
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<td>6–2</td>
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<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

delete 4–5 and add to MST

```
MST edges
0–7  1–7  0–2  2–3  5–7
```

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–7</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–7</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–2</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>3–6</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

```
MST edges
0–7  1–7  0–2  2–3  5–7  4–5
```

edges on PQ (sorted by weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–7</td>
<td>0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>0–4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6–2</td>
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<td>0.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>6–0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Prim’s algorithm - Lazy implementation**

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree \( T \).
- Add to \( T \) the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in \( T \).
- Repeat until \( V-1 \) edges.

*Edges on PQ (sorted by weight)*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-2</td>
<td>0.40</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-0</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-4</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add to PQ all edges incident to 4

**Edges on PQ (sorted by weight)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-7</td>
<td>1-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>4-5</td>
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**MST edges**

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<tr>
<th>Edge</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>1-7</td>
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<td>0-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Delete 1-2 and discard obsolete edge

**Edges on PQ (sorted by weight)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edge</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<td>6-2</td>
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<td>6-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-4</td>
<td>0.93</td>
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</table>

**MST edges**

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<td>5-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Delete 0-4 and discard obsolete edge
Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

delete 6–2 and add to MST

1. Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
2. Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
3. Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

Stop since $V-1$ edges

MST edges

0–7 1–7 0–2 2–3 5–7 4–5

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):

- 6–2 0.40
- 3–6 0.52
- 6–0 0.58
- 6–4 0.93

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

MST edges

0–7 1–7 0–2 2–3 5–7 4–5 6–2

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):

- 3–6 0.52
- 6–0 0.58
- 6–4 0.93

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

MST edges

0–7 1–7 0–2 2–3 5–7 4–5 6–2

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):

- 6–2 0.40
- 3–6 0.52
- 6–0 0.58
- 6–4 0.93

Prim's algorithm - Lazy implementation

MST edges

0–7 1–7 0–2 2–3 5–7 4–5 6–2

Edges on PQ (sorted by weight):

- 6–2 0.40
- 3–6 0.52
- 6–0 0.58
- 6–4 0.93
**Prim's algorithm: lazy implementation**

```java
public class LazyPrimMST {
    private boolean[] marked; // MST vertices
    private Queue<Edge> mst; // MST edges
    private MinPQ<Edge> pq; // PQ of edges

    public LazyPrimMST(WeightedGraph G) {
        pq = new MinPQ<Edge>();
        mst = new Queue<Edge>();
        marked = new boolean[G.V()];
        visit(G, 0);
        while (!pq.isEmpty()) {
            Edge e = pq.delMin();
            int v = e.either(), w = e.other(v);
            if (marked[v] && marked[w]) continue;
            mst.enqueue(e);
            if (!marked[v]) visit(G, v);
            if (!marked[w]) visit(G, w);
        }
    }
}
```

**Prim's algorithm: running time**

**Proposition.** Lazy Prim's algorithm computes the MST in time proportional to $E \log E$ and extra space proportional to $E$ (in the worst case).

**Pf.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Binary Heap</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>delete min</td>
<td>$E$</td>
<td>$\log E$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insert</td>
<td>$E$</td>
<td>$\log E$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Challenge.** Find min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.

**Eager solution.** Maintain a PQ of vertices connected by an edge to $T$, where priority of vertex $v$ = weight of shortest edge connecting $v$ to $T$.

- Delete min vertex $v$ and add its associated edge $e = v-w$ to $T$.
- Update PQ by considering all edges $e = v-x$ incident to $v$
  - Ignore if $x$ is already in $T$
  - Add $x$ to PQ if not already on it
  - Decrease priority of $x$ if $v-x$ becomes shortest edge connecting $x$ to $T$

**pq has at most one entry per vertex**

![Graph](image)
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree \( T \).
- Add to \( T \) the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in \( T \).
- Repeat until \( V-1 \) edges.

an edge-weighted graph

vertices on PQ (sorted by weight)

add vertices 7, 2, 4, and 6 to PQ
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

vertices on PQ (sorted by weight)

vertices on PQ (sorted by weight)

vertices on PQ (sorted by weight)

vertices on PQ (sorted by weight)
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

MST edges

- add vertex 3 to PQ
- already a better connection to 5 and 7 (discard)

MST edges

- decrease key of vertex 3 from 0.29 to 0.17
- decrease key of vertex 6 from 0.58 to 0.40
- now better connections to 0 and 1 (discard)

MST edges
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

\[\begin{array}{c|c|c}
 v & \text{edgeTo}[] & \text{distTo}[] \\
\hline
0 & - & - \\
1 & 0-7 & 0.16 \\
2 & 1-7 & 0.19 \\
3 & 2-3 & 0.26 \\
4 & 0-4 & 0.38 \\
5 & 6-2 & 0.40 \\
6 & 5-7 & 0.28 \\
7 & 0-7 & 0.16 \\
8 & 1-7 & 0.19 \\
9 & 2-3 & 0.26 \\
10 & 3-2 & 0.17 \\
11 & 4-0 & 0.38 \\
12 & 6-2 & 0.40 \\
\end{array}\]

MST edges

- $0-7$  
- $1-7$  
- $0-2$  
- $2-3$

already a better connection to 6 (discard)
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>v</th>
<th>edgeTo[]</th>
<th>distTo[]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0-7</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6-2</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

MST edges
0-7 1-7 0-2 2-3 5-7

Decrease key of 4 from 0.38 to 0.35

Now a better connection to 0 (discard)

Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.

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<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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MST edges
0-7 1-7 0-2 2-3 5-7 4-5
Prim's algorithm - Eager implementation

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
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MST edges
0-7 1-7 0-2 2-3 5-7 4-5

Already a better connection to 6 (discard)

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree $T$.
- Add to $T$ the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in $T$.
- Repeat until $V-1$ edges.
Indexed priority queue

Associate an index between 0 and \( N - 1 \) with each key in a priority queue.

- Client can insert and delete-the-minimum.
- Client can change the key by specifying the index.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{public class } & \text{IndexMinPQ}\langle\text{Key extends Comparable}\langle\text{Key}\rangle\rangle \\
\text{IndexMinPQ}(\text{int } N) & \text{create indexed priority queue with indices 0, 1, \ldots, } N-1 \\
\text{void } & \text{insert}(\text{int } k, \text{Key } key) \\
\text{void } & \text{decreaseKey}(\text{int } k, \text{Key } key) \\
\text{boolean } & \text{contains()} \\
\text{int } & \text{delMin()} \\
\text{boolean } & \text{isEmpty()} \\
\text{int } & \text{size()} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Implementation.

- Start with same code as MinPQ.
- Maintain parallel arrays \( \text{keys}[i], \text{pq}[i], \) and \( \text{qp}[i] \) so that:
  - \( \text{keys}[i] \) is the priority of \( i \)
  - \( \text{pq}[i] \) is the index of the key in heap position \( i \)
  - \( \text{qp}[i] \) is the heap position of the key with index \( i \)
- Use \( \text{swim(qp}[k]) \) to implement \( \text{decreaseKey}(k, key) \).

Indexed priority queue implementation

Prim's algorithm: running time

Depends on PQ implementation: \( V \) insert, \( V \) delete-min, \( E \) decrease-key.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PQ implementation</th>
<th>insert</th>
<th>delete-min</th>
<th>decrease-key</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binary heap</td>
<td>( \log V )</td>
<td>( \log V )</td>
<td>( \log V )</td>
<td>( E \log V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d-way heap</td>
<td>( d \log )</td>
<td>( d \log )</td>
<td>( \log )</td>
<td>( E \log )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Johnson 1975)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibonacci heap</td>
<td>( 1 )</td>
<td>( \log V )</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( E + V \log V )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Fredman-Tarjan 1984)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bottom line.

- Array implementation optimal for dense graphs.
- Binary heap much faster for sparse graphs.
- 4-way heap worth the trouble in performance-critical situations.
- Fibonacci heap best in theory, but not worth implementing.

Minimum Spanning Trees

- Greedy algorithm
- Edge-weighted graph API
- Kruskal's algorithm
- Prim's algorithm
- Context
**Euclidean MST**

Given \( N \) points in the plane, find MST connecting them, where the distances between point pairs are their Euclidean distances.

**Brute force.** Compute \( \sim N^2 / 2 \) distances and run Prim’s algorithm.

**Ingenuity.** Exploit geometry and do it in \( \sim c N \log N \).

---

**Scientific application: clustering**

**k-clustering.** Divide a set of objects classify into \( k \) coherent groups.

**Distance function.** Numeric value specifying “closeness” of two objects.

**Goal.** Divide into clusters so that objects in different clusters are far apart.

**Applications.**
- Routing in mobile ad hoc networks.
- Document categorization for web search.
- Similarity searching in medical image databases.
- Skycat: cluster 10^9 sky objects into stars, quasars, galaxies.

---

**Single-link clustering**

**k-clustering.** Divide a set of objects classify into \( k \) coherent groups.

**Distance function.** Numeric value specifying “closeness” of two objects.

**Single link.** Distance between two clusters equals the distance between the two closest objects (one in each cluster).

**Single-link clustering.** Given an integer \( k \), find a \( k \)-clustering that maximizes the distance between two closest clusters.

---

**Single-link clustering algorithm**

“Well-known” algorithm for single-link clustering:
- Form \( V \) clusters of one object each.
- Find the closest pair of objects such that each object is in a different cluster, and merge the two clusters.
- Repeat until there are exactly \( k \) clusters.

**Observation.** This is Kruskal’s algorithm (stop when \( k \) connected components).

**Alternate solution.** Run Prim’s algorithm and delete \( k-1 \) max weight edges.
Tumors in similar tissues cluster together.

Reference: Botstein & Brown group