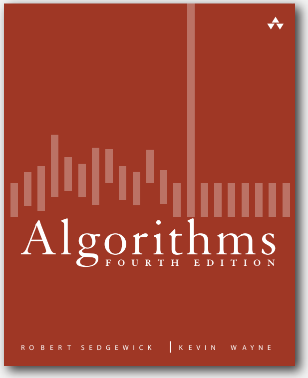
4.3 Minimum Spanning Trees



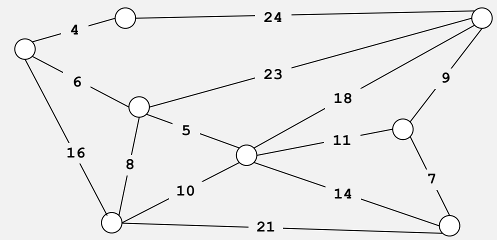
- edge-weighted graph API
- greedy algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm
- Prim's algorithm
- advanced topics

Minimum spanning tree

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.



graph G

Minimum spanning tree

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

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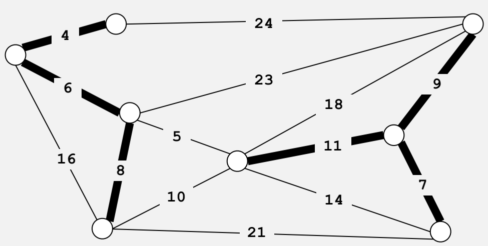
Goal. Find a min weight spanning tree.



not connected

Minimum spanning tree

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

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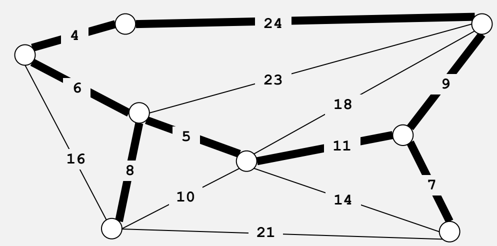
Goal. Find a min weight spanning tree.



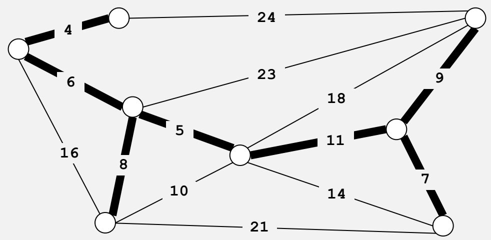
not acyclic

Minimum spanning tree

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.

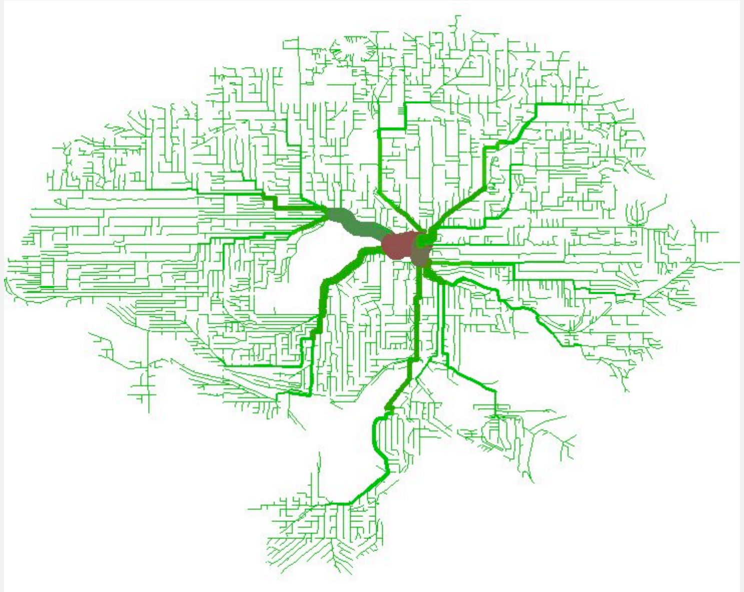


spanning tree T: cost = 50 = 4 + 6 + 8 + 5 + 11 + 9 + 7

Brute force. Try all spanning trees?

Network design

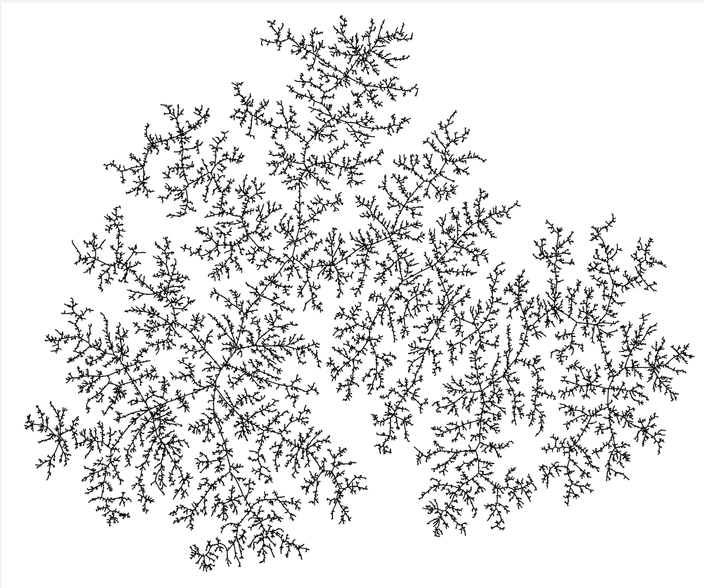
MST of bicycle routes in North Seattle



http://www.flickr.com/photos/ewedistrict/21980840

Models of nature

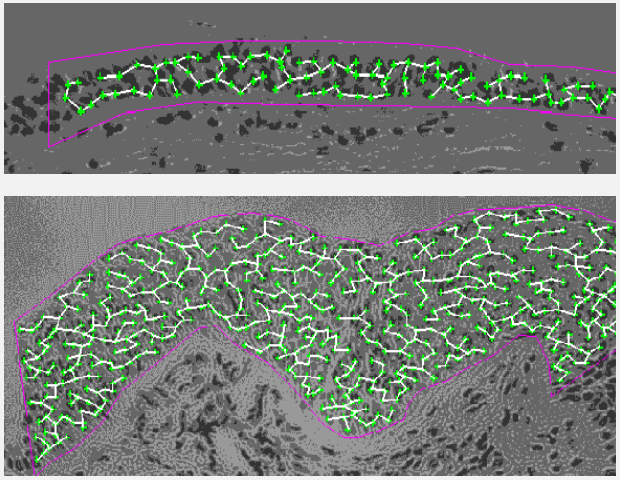
MST of random graph



http://algo.inria.fr/broutin/gallery.html

Medical image processing

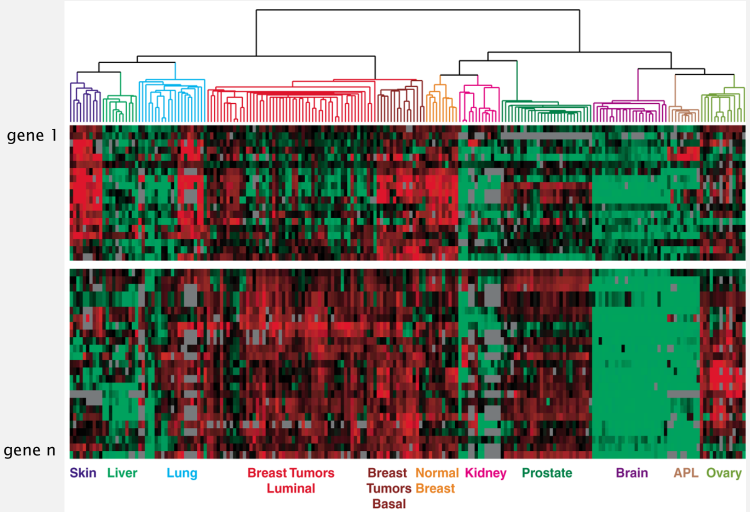
MST describes arrangement of nuclei in the epithelium for cancer research



http://www.bccrc.ca/ci/ta01_archlevel.html

Dendrogram of cancers in human

Clustering of genes expressed in malignant tumors by tissue type

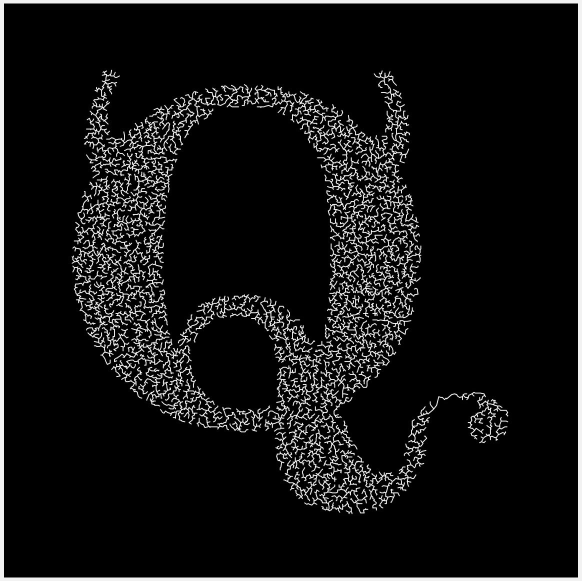


Reference: Botstein & Brown group

gene expressed
gene not expressed

Medical image processing

MST dithering



http://www.flickr.com/photos/quasimondo/2695389651

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).

http://www.ics.uci.edu/~eppstein/gina/mst.html

- **edge-weighted graph API**
- greedy algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm
- Prim's algorithm
- advanced topics

Weighted edge API

Edge abstraction needed for weighted edges.

public class **Edge** implements Comparable<Edge>		
	Edge(int v, int w, double weight)	*create a weighted edge v-w*
int	either()	*either endpoint*
int	other(int v)	*the endpoint that's not v*
int	compareTo(Edge that)	*compare this edge to that edge*
double	weight()	*the weight*
String	toString()	*string representation*

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

Weighted edge: Java implementation

```
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;
   }
}
```

constructor

either endpoint

other endpoint

compare edges by weight

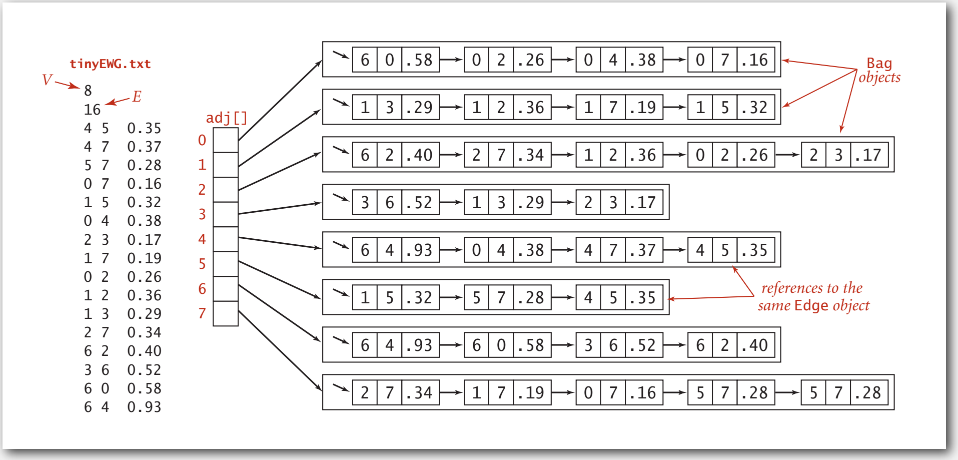
Edge-weighted graph API

public class **EdgeWeightedGraph**		
	EdgeWeightedGraph(int V)	*create an empty graph with V vertices*
	EdgeWeightedGraph(In in)	*create a graph from input stream*
void	addEdge(Edge e)	*add weighted edge e to this graph*
Iterable<Edge>	adj(int v)	*edges incident to v*
Iterable<Edge>	edges()	*all edges in this graph*
int	V()	*number of vertices*
int	E()	*number of edges*
String	toString()	*string representation*

Conventions. Allow self-loops and parallel edges.

Edge-weighted graph: adjacency-lists representation

Maintain vertex-indexed array of **Edge** lists.



Edge-weighted graph: adjacency-lists implementation

```
public class EdgeWeightedGraph
{
   private final int V;
   private final Bag<Edge>[] adj;

   public EdgeWeightedGraph(int V)
   {
      this.V = V;
      adj = (Bag<Edge>[]) new Bag[V];
      for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
         adj[v] = new Bag<Edge>();
   }

   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];  }
}
```

same as **Graph**, but adjacency lists of **Edge**s instead of integers

constructor

add edge to both adjacency lists

Minimum spanning tree API

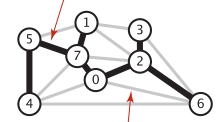
Q. How to represent the MST?

public class **MST**		
	MST(EdgeWeightedGraph G)	*constructor*
Iterable<Edge>	edges()	*edges in MST*
double	weight()	*weight of MST*

tinyEWG.txt

```
8
16
4 5  0.35
4 7  0.37
5 7  0.28
0 7  0.16
1 5  0.32
0 4  0.38
2 3  0.17
1 7  0.19
0 2  0.26
1 2  0.36
1 3  0.29
2 7  0.34
6 2  0.40
3 6  0.52
6 0  0.58
6 4  0.93
```

V
E
MST edge (black)
non-MST edge (gray)




```
% java MST tinyEWG.txt
0-7 0.16
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
2-3 0.17
5-7 0.28
4-5 0.35
6-2 0.40
1.81
```


Minimum spanning tree API

Q. How to represent the MST?

public class **MST**		
	MST(EdgeWeightedGraph G)	*constructor*
Iterable<Edge>	edges()	*edges in MST*
double	weight()	*weight of MST*

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
   In in = new In(args[0]);
   EdgeWeightedGraph G = new EdgeWeightedGraph(in);
   MST mst = new MST(G);
   for (Edge e : mst.edges())
      StdOut.println(e);
   StdOut.printf("%.2f\n", mst.weight());
}
```

```
% java MST tinyEWG.txt
0-7 0.16
1-7 0.19
0-2 0.26
2-3 0.17
5-7 0.28
4-5 0.35
6-2 0.40
1.81
```


- edge-weighted graph API
- **greedy algorithm**
- Kruskal's algorithm
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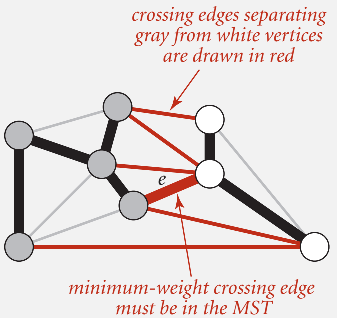
Cut property

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

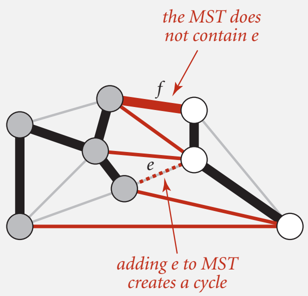
Simplifying assumptions. Edge weights are distinct; graph is connected.

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.
- Removing f and adding e is also a spanning tree.
- Since weight of e is less than the weight of f, that spanning tree is lower weight.
- Contradiction. ▪



Greedy MST algorithm demo

Greedy algorithm.

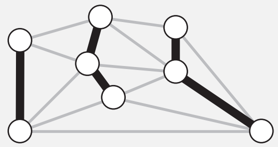
- Start with all edges colored gray.
- Find a cut with no black crossing edges, and color its min-weight edge black.
- Continue until $V - 1$ edges are colored black.

Greedy MST algorithm: correctness proof

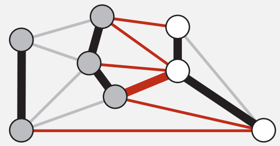
Proposition. The greedy algorithm computes the MST.

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)



fewer than V-1 edges colored black



a cut with no black crossing edges

Greedy MST algorithm: efficient implementations

Proposition. The following algorithm computes the MST:

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

Efficient implementations. How to choose cut? How to find min-weight edge?

Ex 1. Kruskal's algorithm. [stay tuned]

Ex 2. Prim's algorithm. [stay tuned]

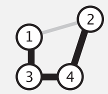
Ex 3. Borüvka's algorithm.

Removing two simplifying assumptions

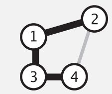
Q. What if edge weights are not all distinct?

A. Greedy MST algorithm still correct if equal weights are present!

(our correctness proof fails, but that can be fixed)



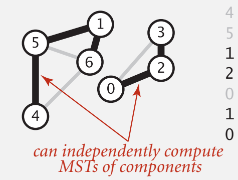
```
1 2  1.00
1 3  0.50
2 4  1.00
3 4  0.50
```



```
1 2  1.00
1 3  0.50
2 4  1.00
3 4  0.50
```

Q. What if graph is not connected?

A. Compute minimum spanning forest = MST of each component.




```
4 5  0.61
4 6  0.62
5 6  0.88
1 5  0.11
2 3  0.35
0 3  0.6
1 6  0.10
0 2  0.22
```


Greed is good

Gordon Gecko (Michael Douglas) address to Teldar Paper Stockholders in Wall Street (1986)

- edge-weighted graph API
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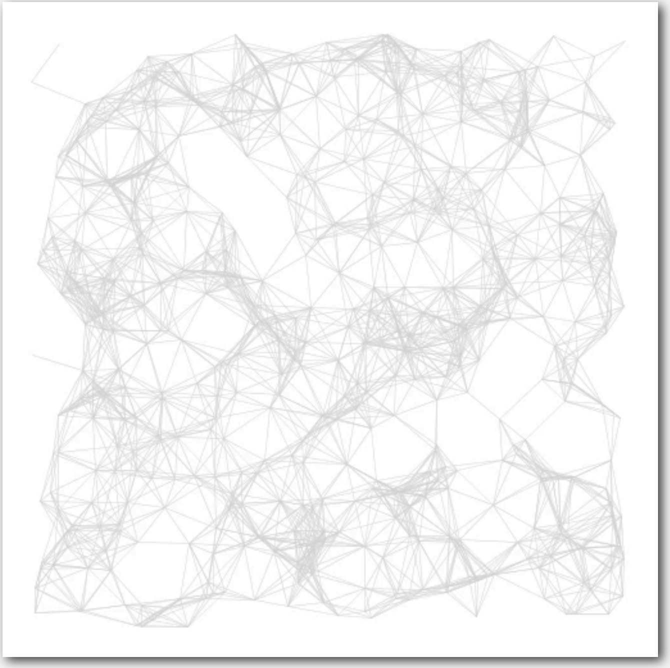
Kruskal's algorithm demo

Kruskal's algorithm. [Kruskal 1956]

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

Kruskal's algorithm: visualization

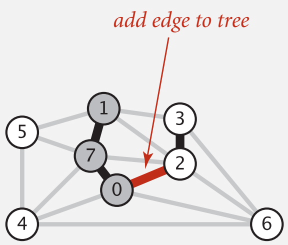


Kruskal's algorithm: correctness proof

Proposition. 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 $e = v–w$ black.
- Cut = set of vertices connected to v in tree T.
- No crossing edge is black.
- No crossing edge has lower weight. Why?

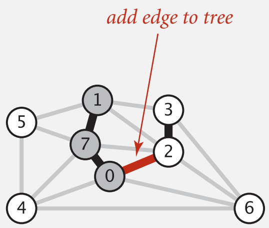


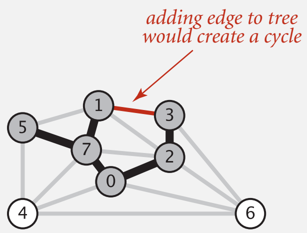
Kruskal's algorithm: implementation challenge

Challenge. Would adding edge $v–w$ to tree T create a cycle? If not, add it.

How difficult?

- $E + V$
- V ← run DFS from v, check if w is reachable (T has at most V – 1 edges)
- $\log V$
- $\log^* V$ ← use the union-find data structure !
- 1



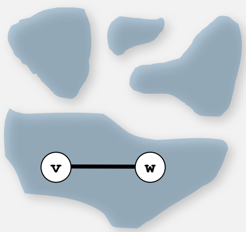


Kruskal's algorithm: implementation challenge

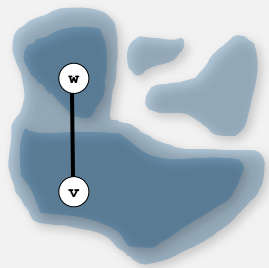
Challenge. Would adding edge $v\text{–}w$ to tree T create a cycle? If not, add it.

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 $v\text{–}w$ would create a cycle.
- To add $v\text{–}w$ to T, merge sets containing v and w.



Case 1: adding v–w creates a cycle



Case 2: add v–w to T and merge sets containing v and w

Kruskal's algorithm: Java implementation

```
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;  }
}
```

build priority queue

greedily add edges to MST

edge v–w does not create cycle

merge sets

add edge to MST

Kruskal's algorithm: running time

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

Pf.

operation	frequency	time per op
build pq	1	E
delete-min	E	log E
union	V	log* V †
connected	E	log* V †

† amortized bound using weighted quick union with path compression

recall: log* V ≤ 5 in this universe

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

- edge-weighted graph API
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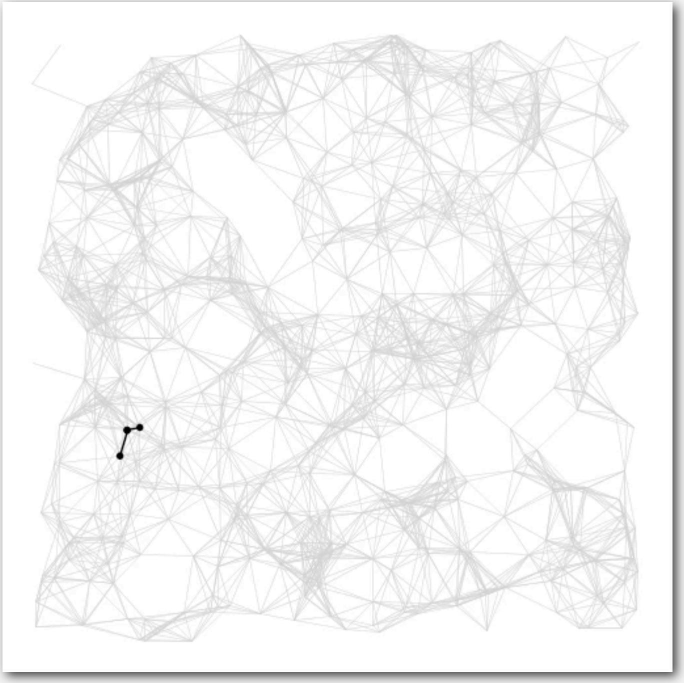
- Kruskal's algorithm
- **Prim's algorithm**
- advanced topics

Prim's algorithm demo

Prim's algorithm. [Jarník 1930, Dijkstra 1957, Prim 1959]

- Start with vertex 0 and greedily grow tree T.
- At each step, add to T the min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T.

Prim's algorithm: visualization

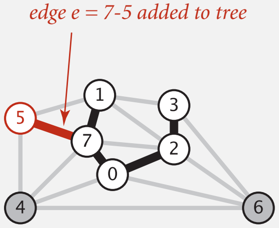


Prim's algorithm: proof of correctness

Proposition. Prim's algorithm computes the MST.

Pf. Prim's algorithm is a special case of the greedy MST algorithm.

- Suppose edge e = 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.

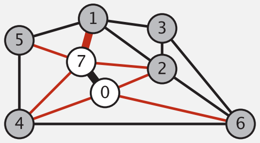


Prim's algorithm: implementation challenge

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

How difficult?

- E ← try all edges
- V
- $\log E$ ← use a priority queue !
- $\log^* E$
- 1




```
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
```

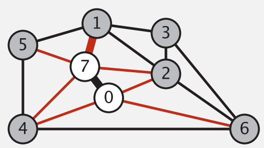
Prim's algorithm: lazy implementation

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 $e = v–w$ 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

1-7 is min weight edge with exactly one endpoint in T



priority queue of crossing edges

```
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
```


Prim's algorithm demo: lazy implementation

Prim's algorithm: lazy implementation

```
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);
       }
   }
}
```

assume G is connected

repeatedly delete the min weight edge e = v–w from PQ

ignore if both endpoints in T

add edge e to tree

add v or w to tree

Prim's algorithm: lazy implementation

```
private void visit(WeightedGraph G, int v)
{
   marked[v] = true;
   for (Edge e : G.adj(v))
      if (!marked[e.other(v)])
         pq.insert(e);
}

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

add v to T

for each edge e = v–w, add to PQ if w not already in T

Lazy 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.

operation	frequency	binary heap
delete min	E	log E
insert	E	log E

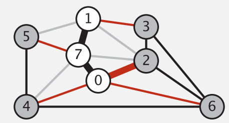
Prim's algorithm: eager implementation

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

pq has at most one entry per vertex

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




```
0
1 1-7 0.19
2 0-2 0.26
3 1-3 0.29
4 0-4 0.38
5 5-7 0.28
6 6-0 0.58
7 0-7 0.16
```

red: on PQ

black: on MST

Prim's algorithm: eager implementation demo

Use **IndexMinPQ**: key = edge weight, index = vertex.
(eager version has at most one PQ entry per vertex)

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.

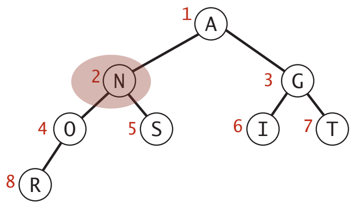
public class IndexMinPQ<Key extends Comparable<Key>>	
IndexMinPQ(int N)	*create indexed priority queue with indices 0, 1, …, N-1*
void insert(int k, Key key)	*associate key with index k*
void decreaseKey(int k, Key key)	*decrease the key associated with index k*
boolean contains()	*is k an index on the priority queue?*
int delMin()	*remove a minimal key and return its associated index*
boolean isEmpty()	*is the priority queue empty?*
int size()	*number of entries in the priority queue*

Indexed priority queue implementation

Implementation.

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

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
keys[i]	A	S	O	R	T	I	N	G	-
pq[i]	-	0	6	7	2	1	5	4	3
qp[i]	1	5	4	8	7	6	2	3	-



Prim's algorithm: running time

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

PQ implementation	insert	delete-min	decrease-key	total
array	1	V	1	V^2
binary heap	log V	log V	log V	E log V
d-way heap (Johnson 1975)	d $\log_d$ V	d $\log_d$ V	$\log_d$ V	E $\log_{E/V}$ V
Fibonacci heap (Fredman-Tarjan 1984)	1 †	log V †	1 †	E + V log V

† amortized

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.

- edge-weighted graph API
- greedy algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm
- Prim's algorithm
- **advanced topics**

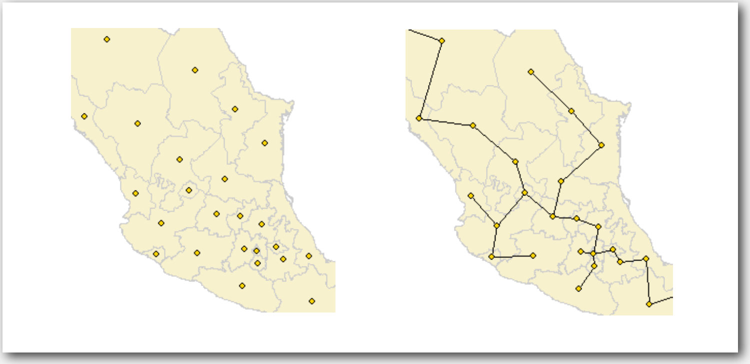
Does a linear-time MST algorithm exist?

deterministic compare-based MST algorithms

year	worst case	discovered by
1975	E log log V	Yao
1976	E log log V	Cheriton-Tarjan
1984	E log* V, E + V log V	Fredman-Tarjan
1986	E log (log* V)	Gabow-Galil-Spencer-Tarjan
1997	E α(V) log α(V)	Chazelle
2000	E α(V)	Chazelle
2002	optimal	Pettie-Ramachandran
20xx	E	???

Remark. Linear-time randomized MST algorithm (Karger-Klein-Tarjan 1995).

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 $\sim c\, N \log N$.