

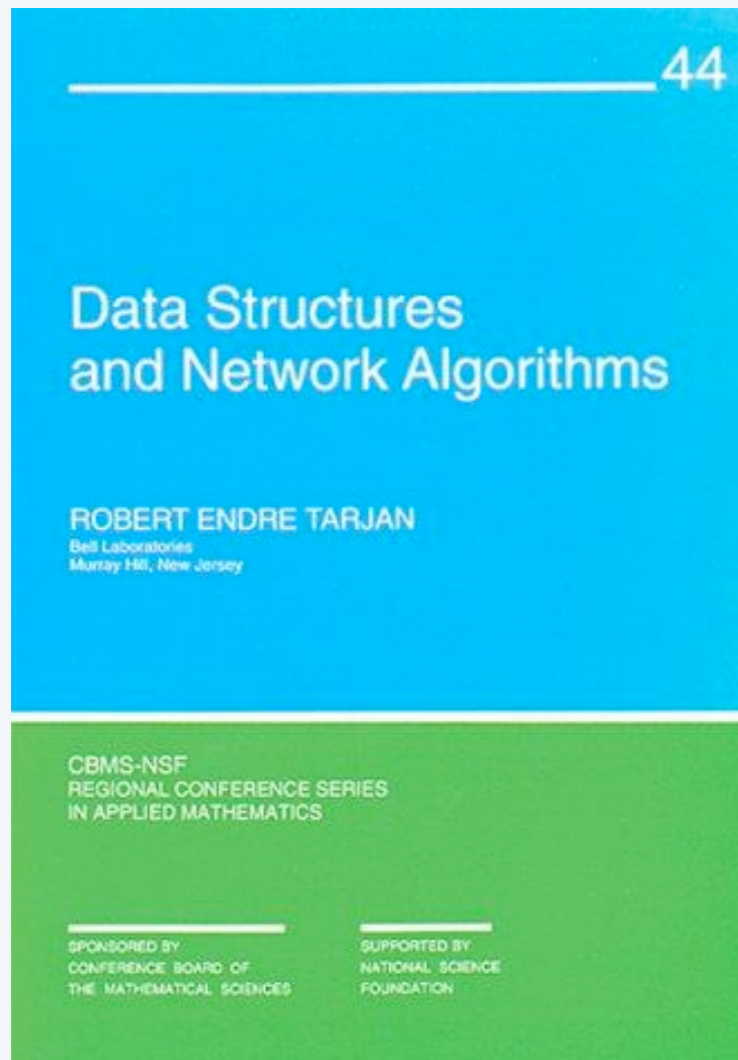
4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ *Prim's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Kruskal's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *reverse-delete algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Lecture slides by Kevin Wayne

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<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~wayne/kleinberg-tardos>



SECTION 6.1

4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

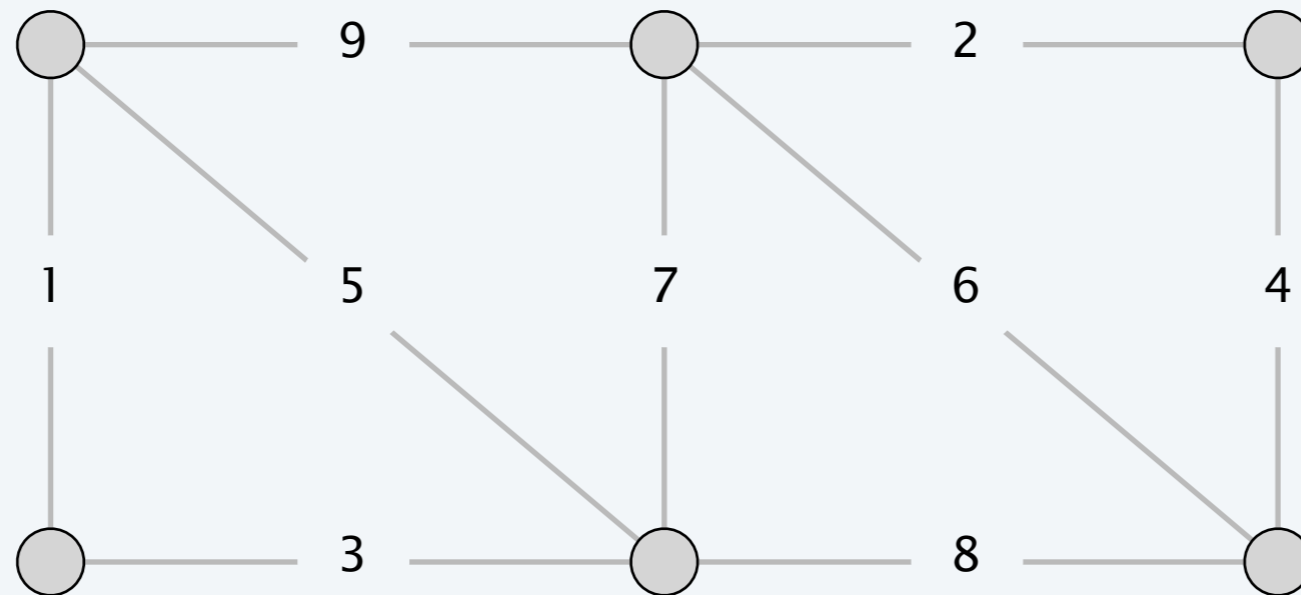
- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ *Prim's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Kruskal's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *reverse-delete algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Red-rule blue-rule demo

Red rule. Let C be a cycle with no red edges. Select an uncolored edge of C of max weight and color it red.

Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

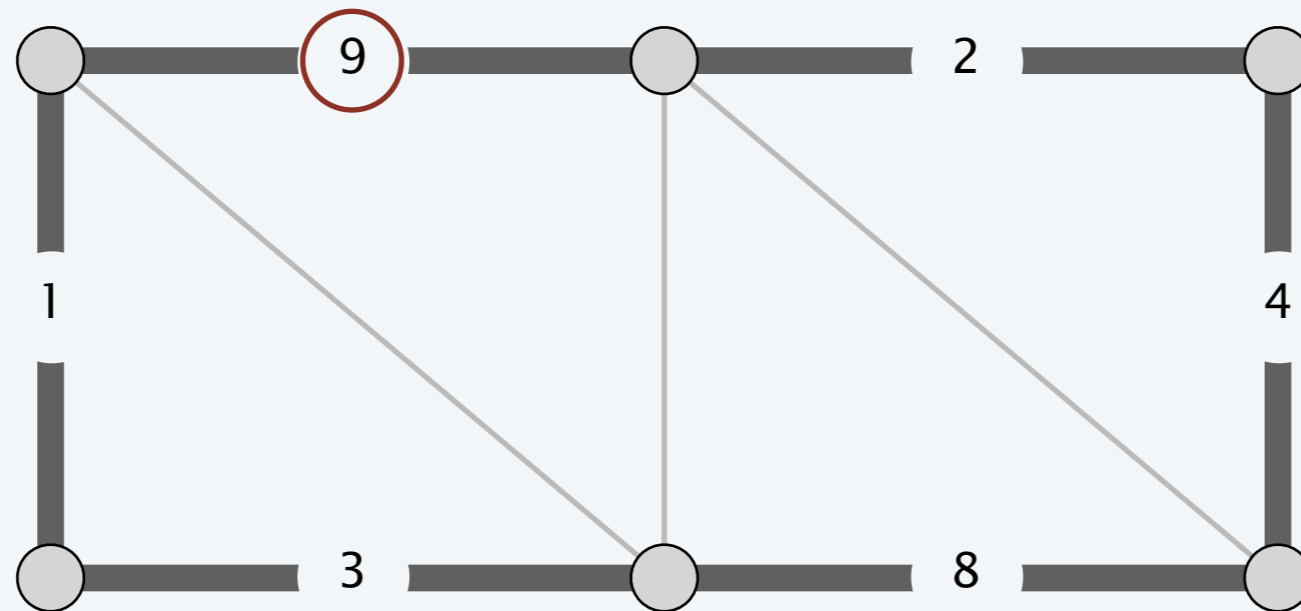
the input graph



Red-rule blue-rule demo

Red rule. Let C be a cycle with no red edges. Select an uncolored edge of C of max weight and color it red.

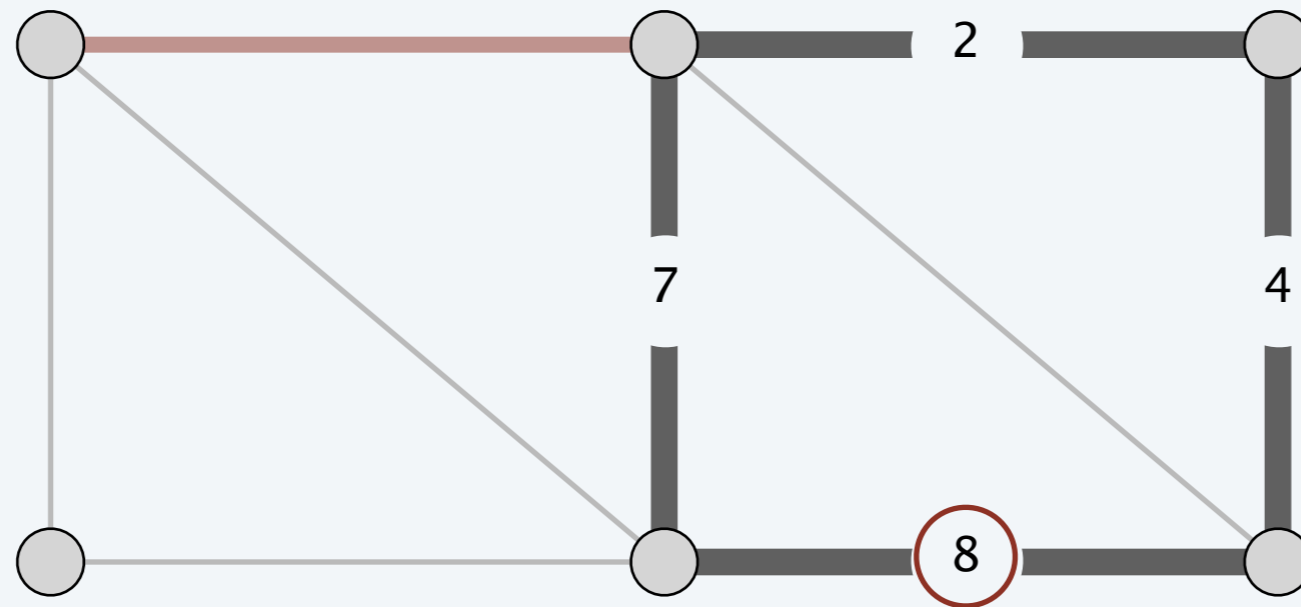
apply the red rule to the cycle



Red-rule blue-rule demo

Red rule. Let C be a cycle with no red edges. Select an uncolored edge of C of max weight and color it red.

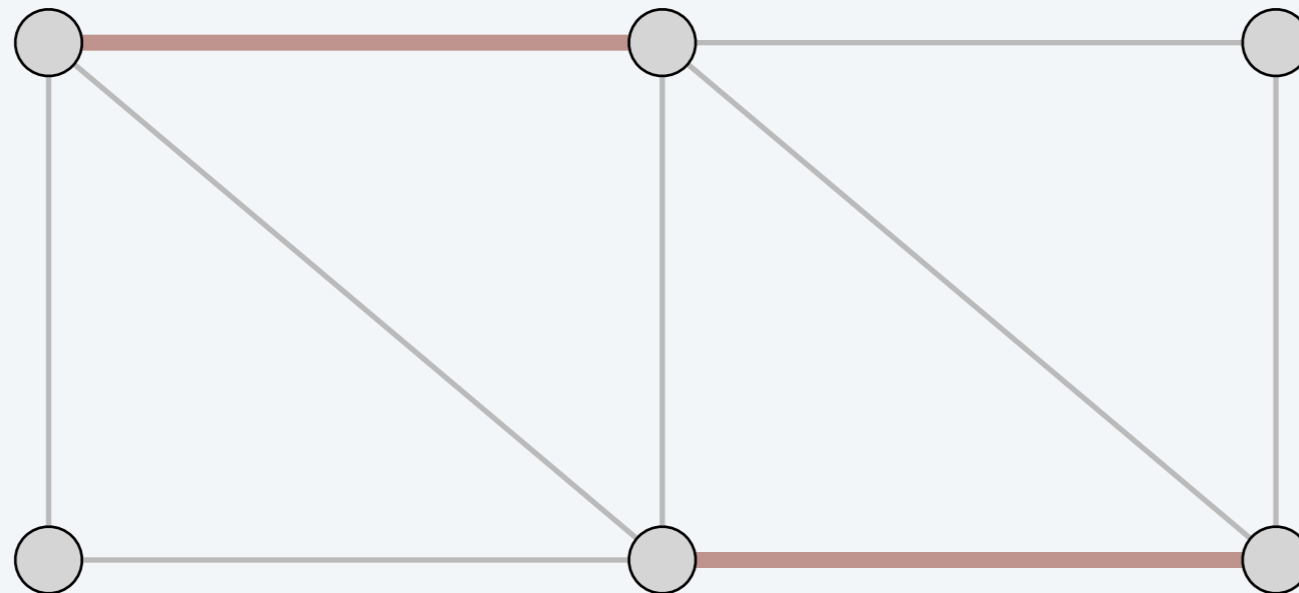
apply the red rule to the cycle



Red-rule blue-rule demo

Red rule. Let C be a cycle with no red edges. Select an uncolored edge of C of max weight and color it red.

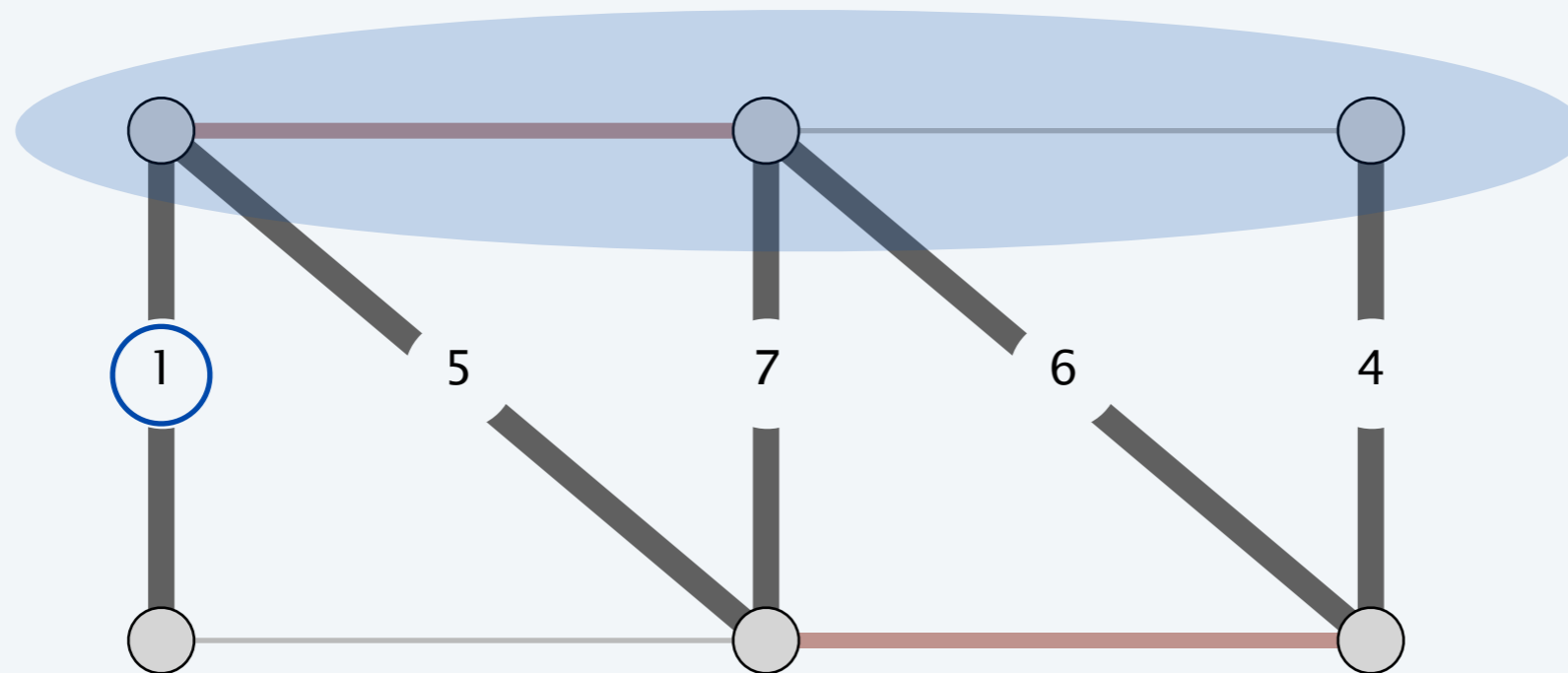
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

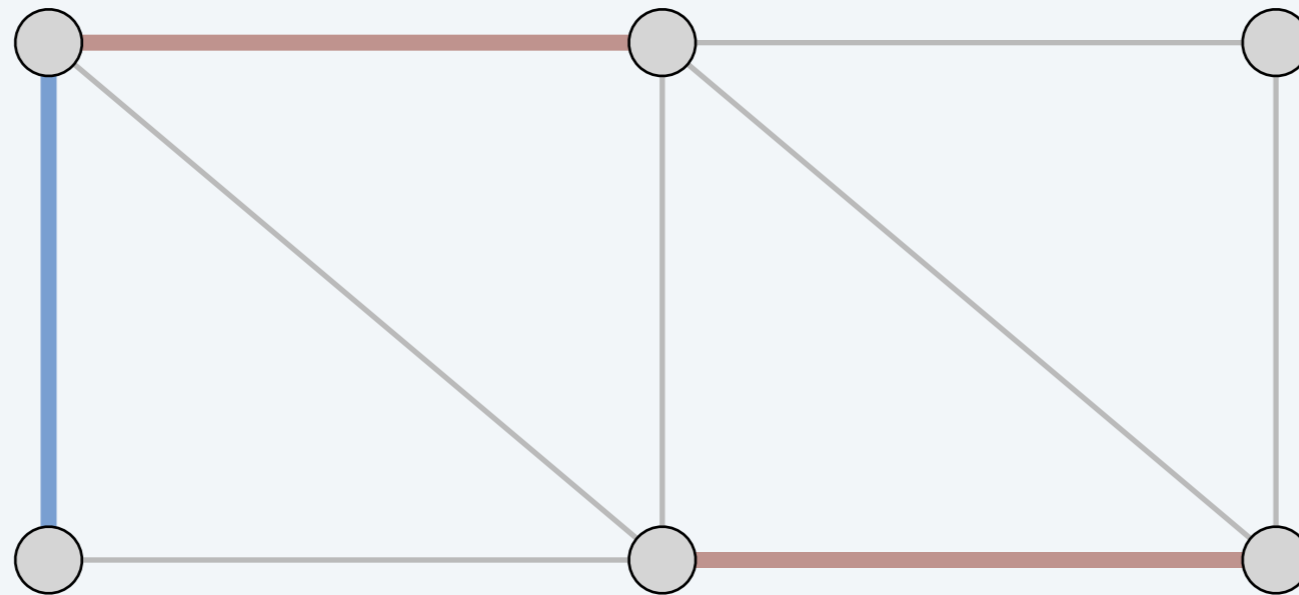
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the blue rule to the cutset



Red-rule blue-rule demo

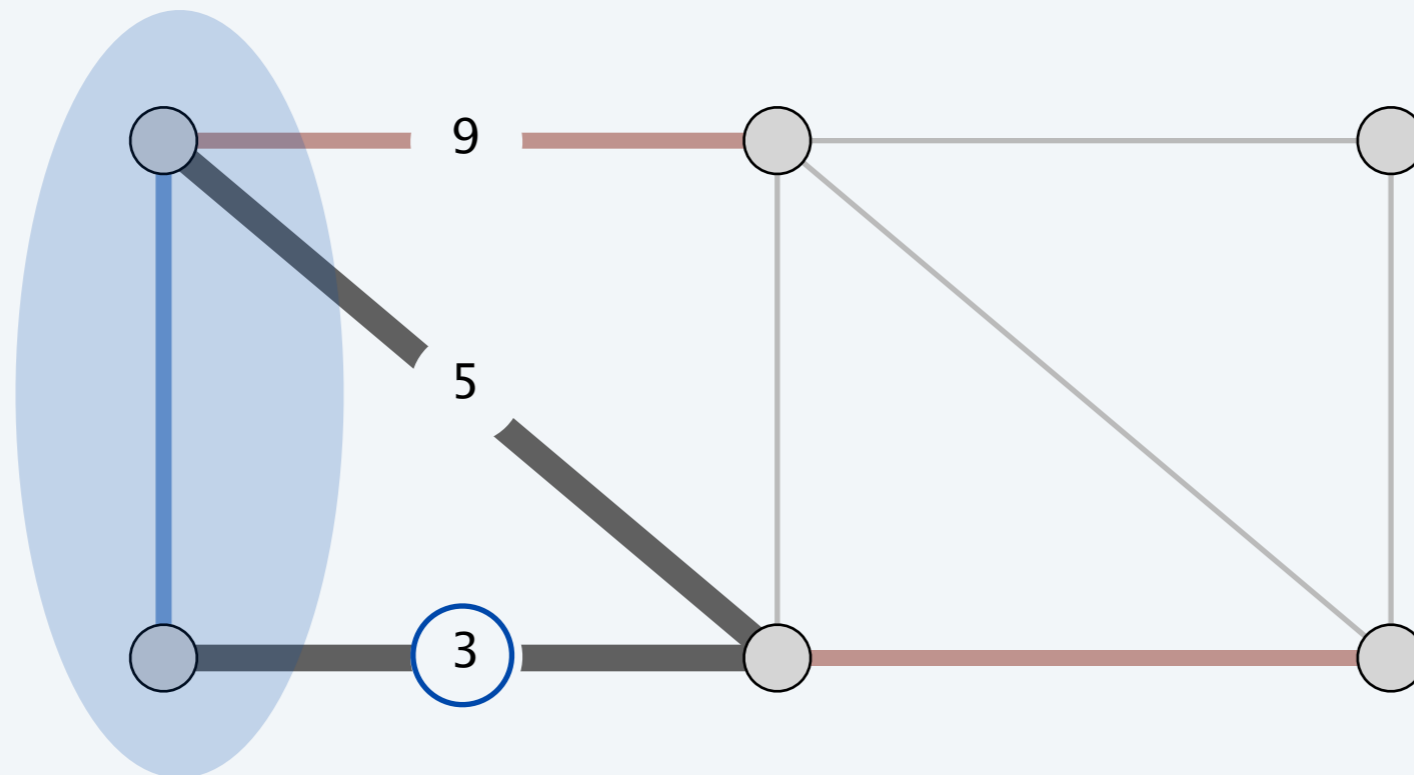
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

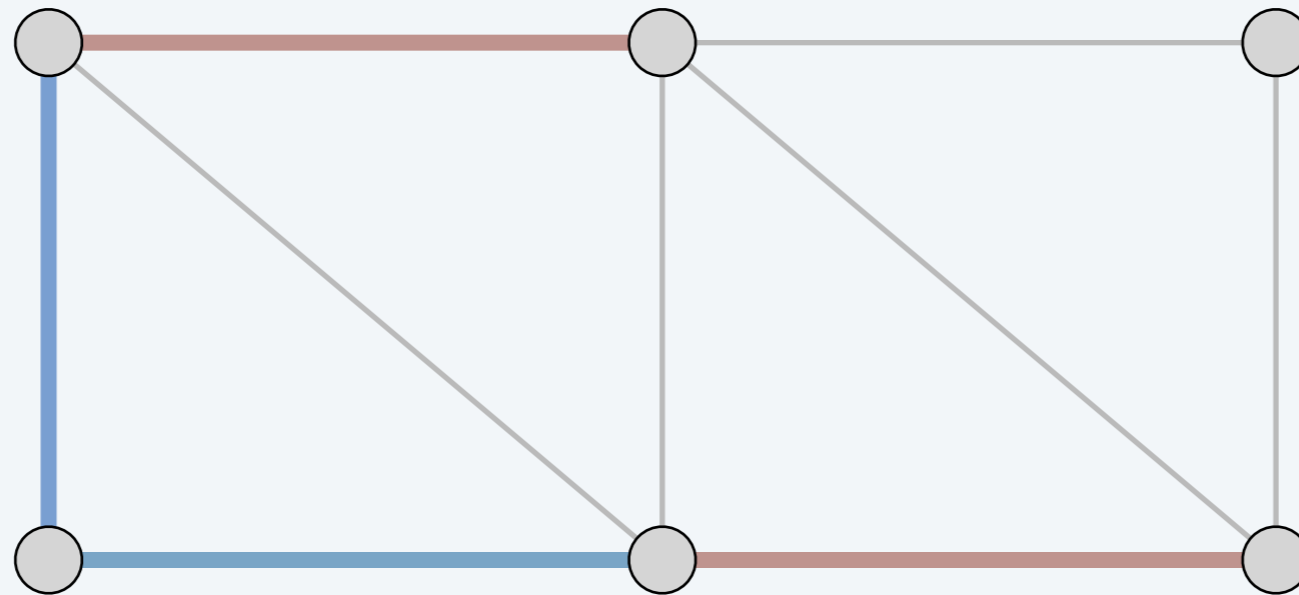
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the blue rule to the cutset



Red-rule blue-rule demo

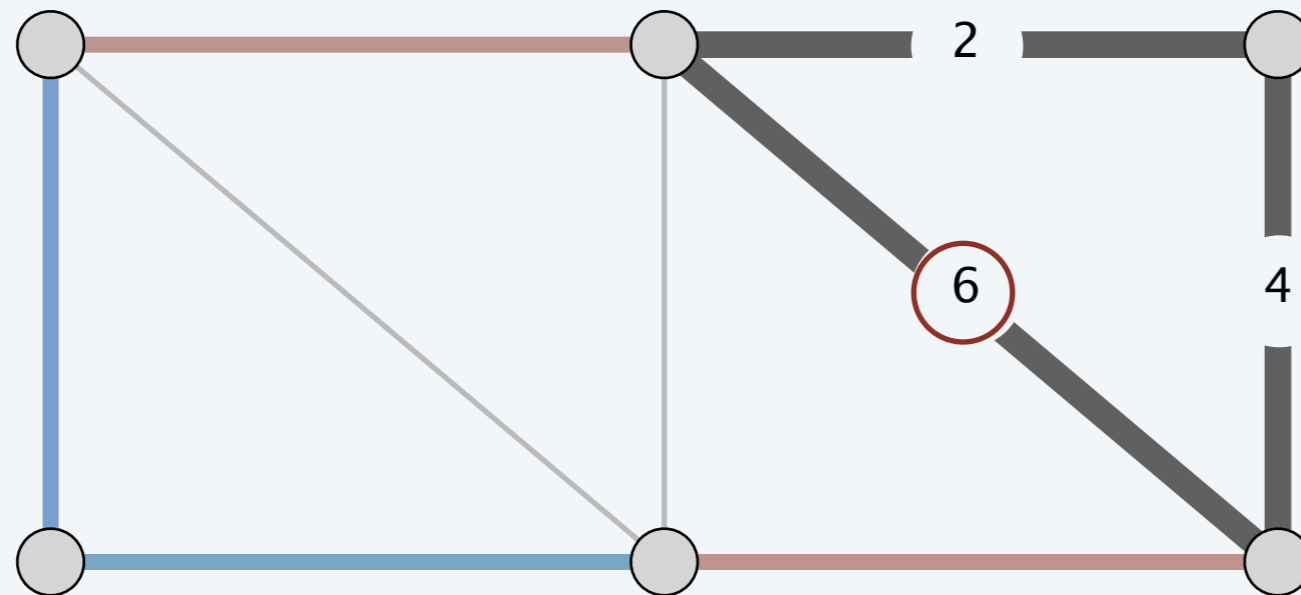
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

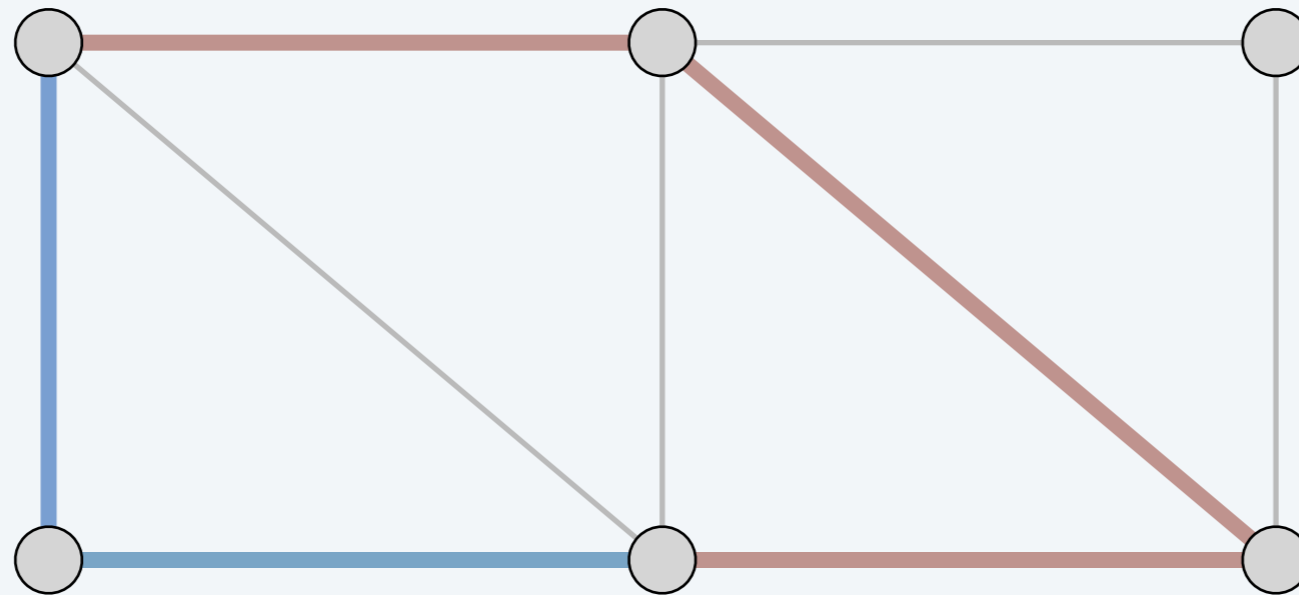
Red rule. Let C be a cycle with no red edges. Select an uncolored edge of C of max weight and color it red.

apply the red rule to the cycle



Red-rule blue-rule demo

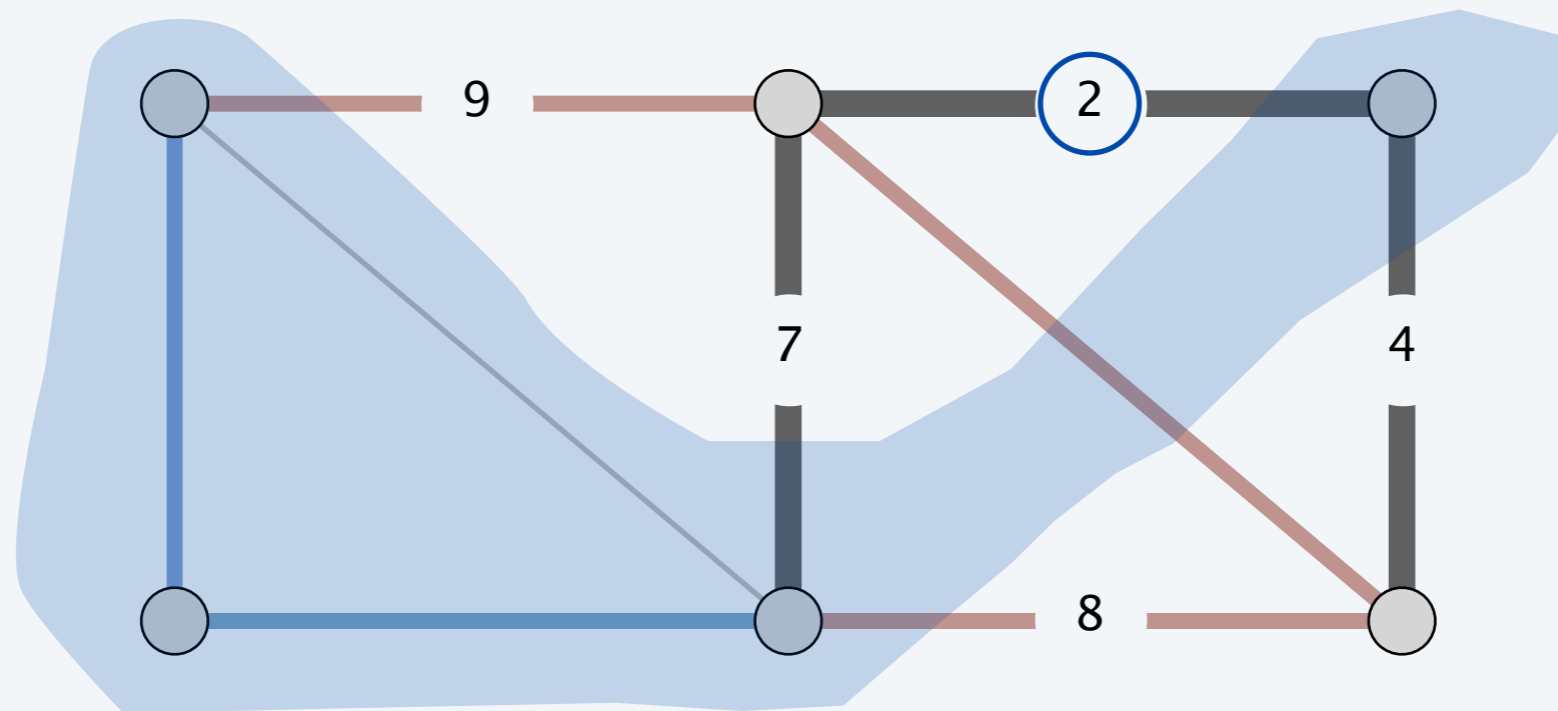
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

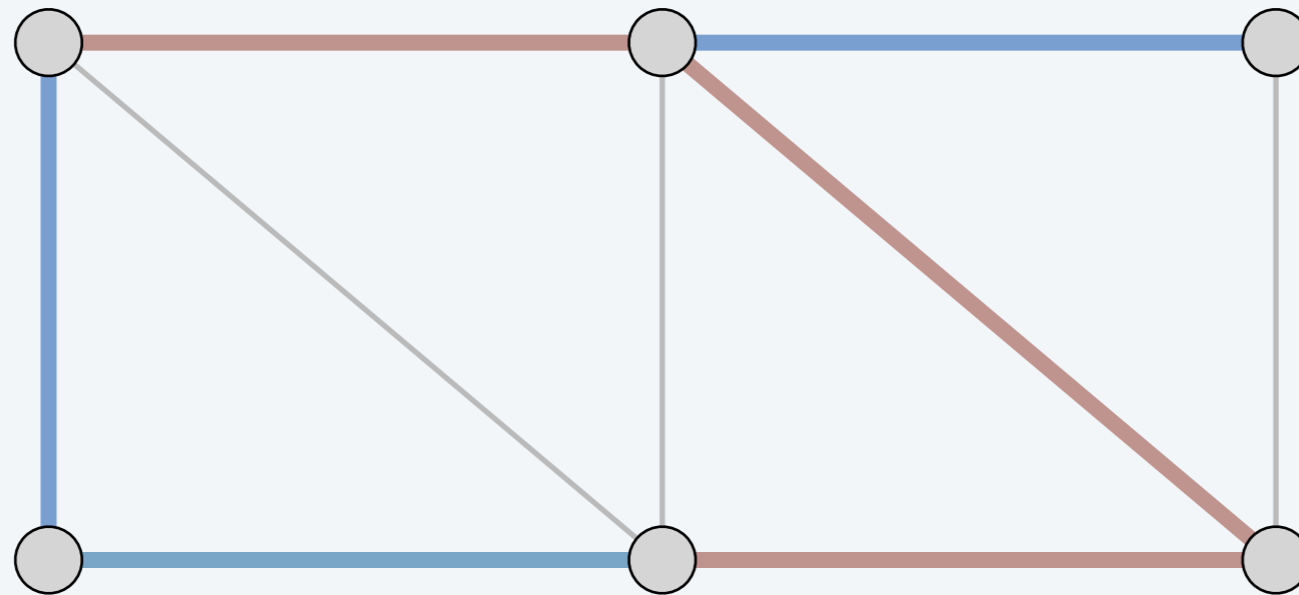
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the blue rule to the cutset



Red-rule blue-rule demo

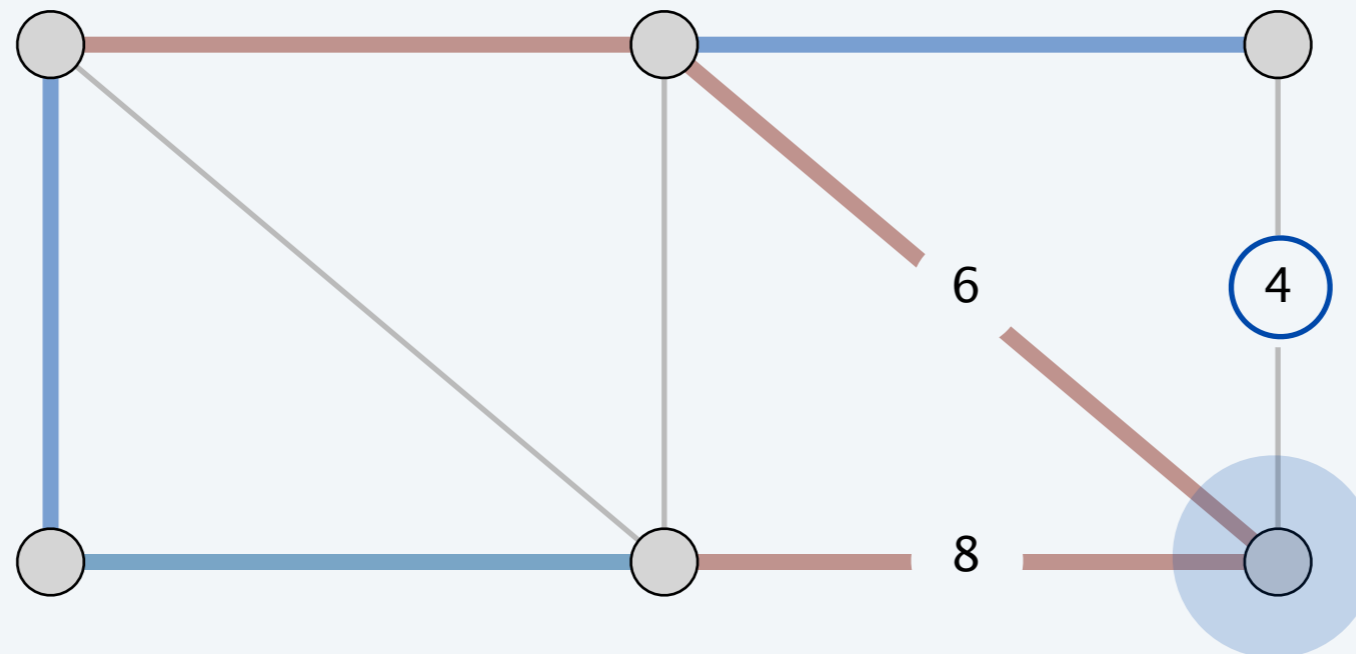
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

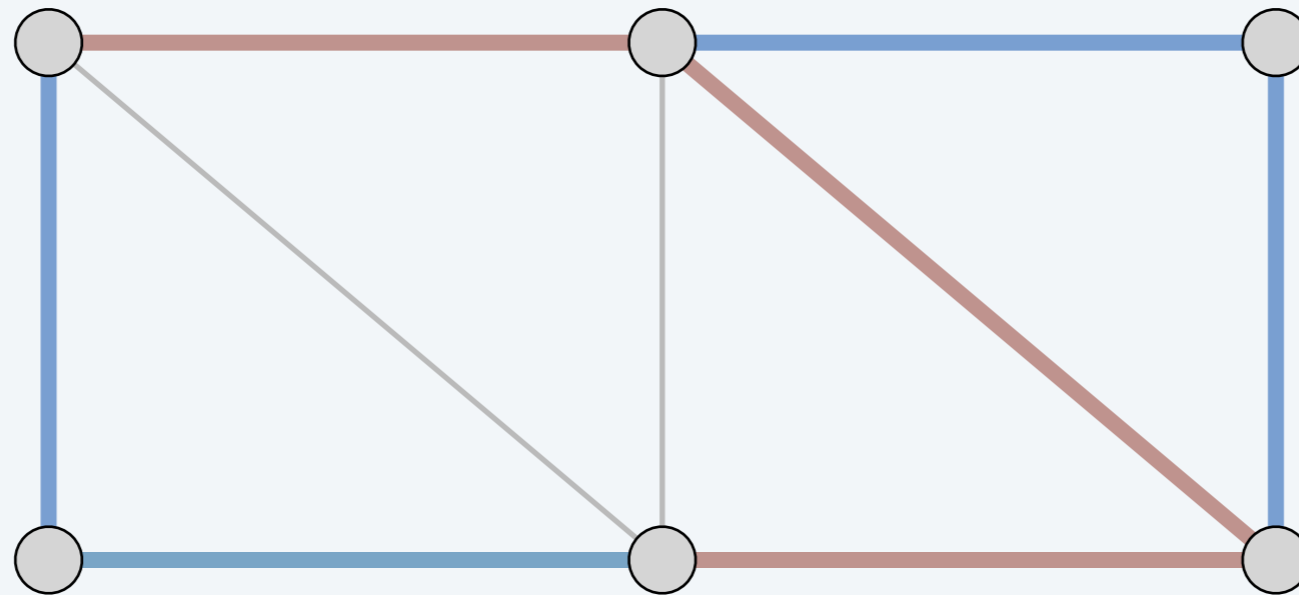
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the blue rule to the cutset



Red-rule blue-rule demo

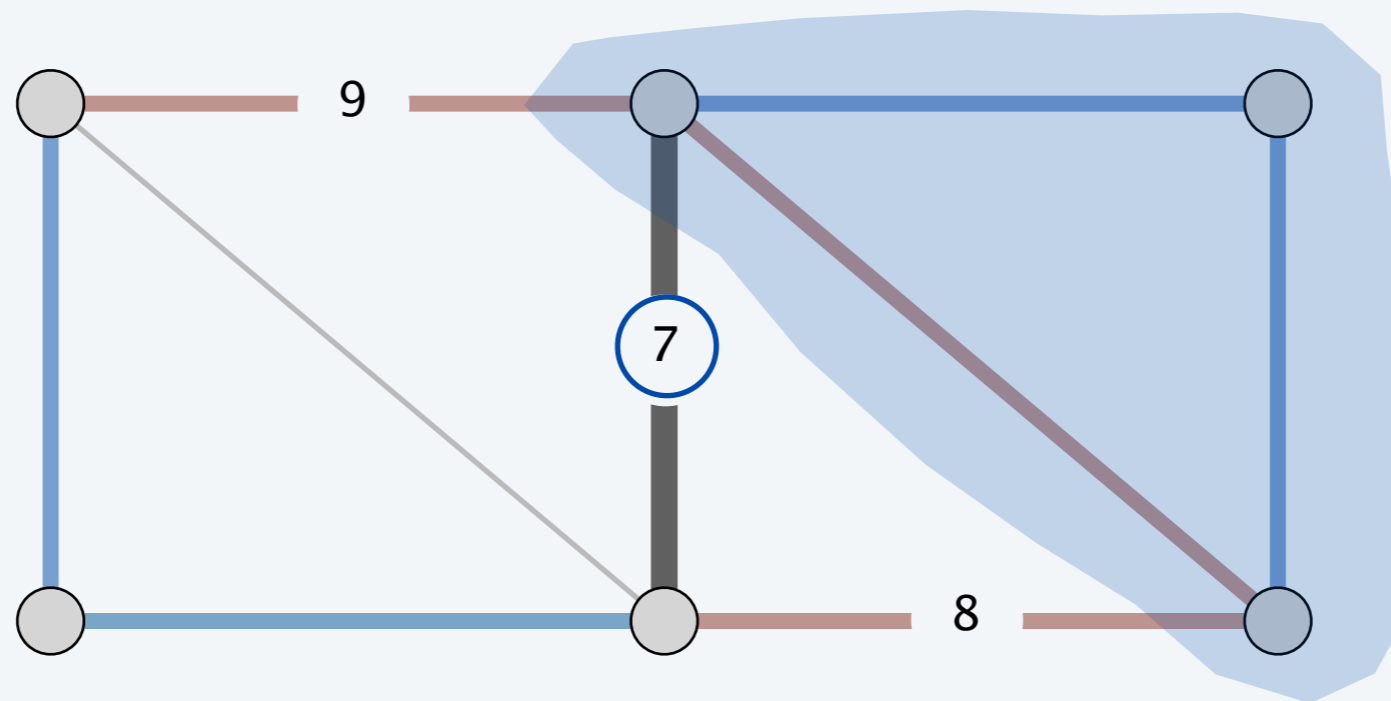
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

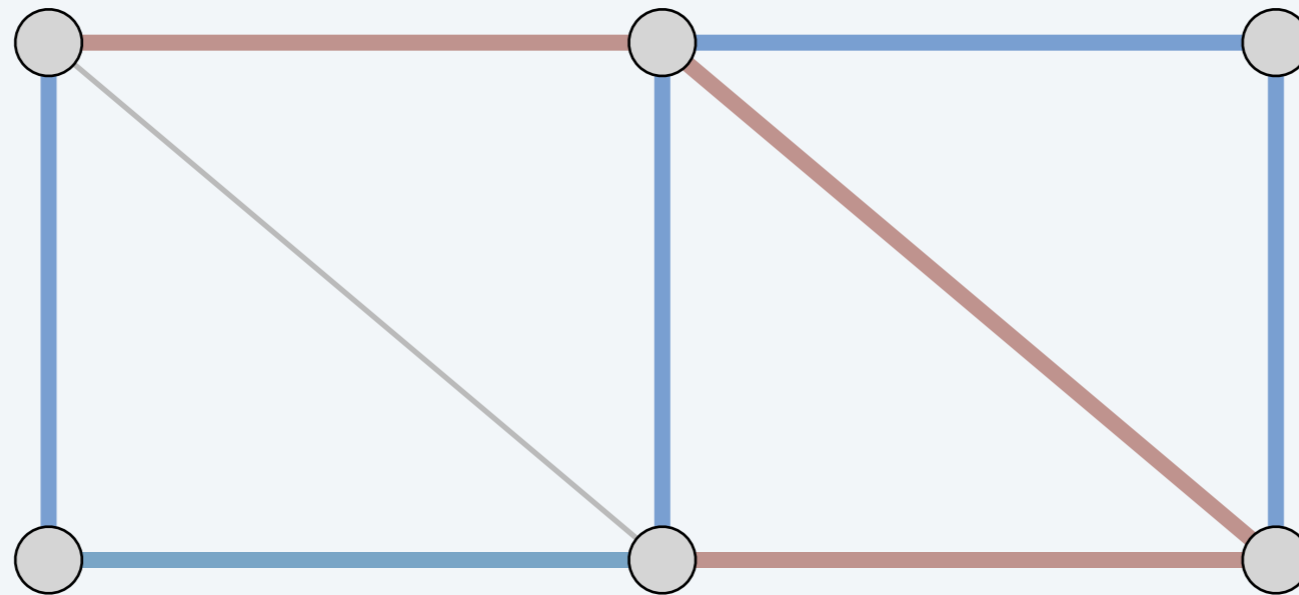
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the blue rule to the cutset



Red-rule blue-rule demo

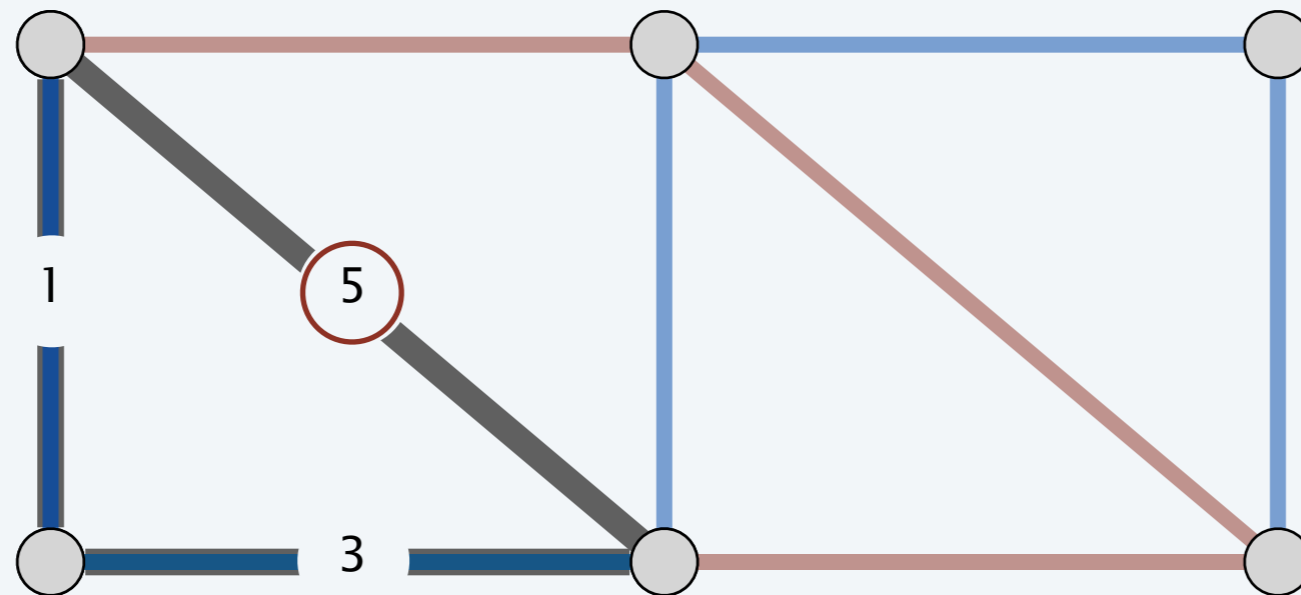
current set of red and blue edges



Red-rule blue-rule demo

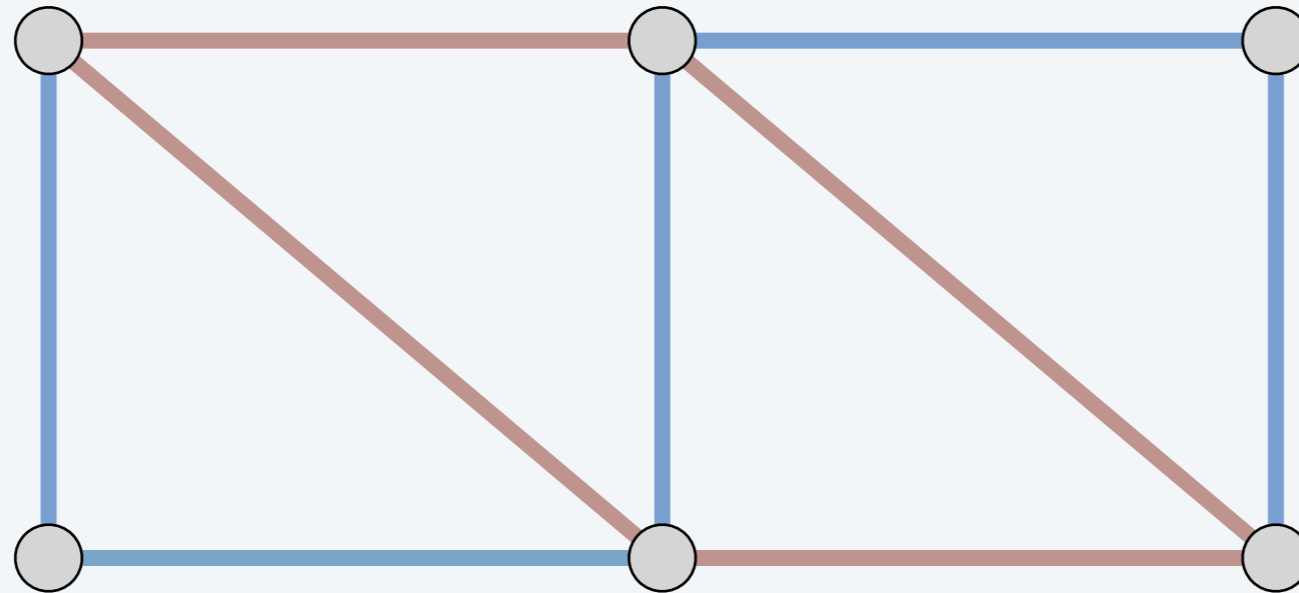
Blue rule. Let D be a cutset with no blue edges. Select an uncolored edge in D of min weight and color it blue.

apply the red rule to the cycle



Red-rule blue-rule demo

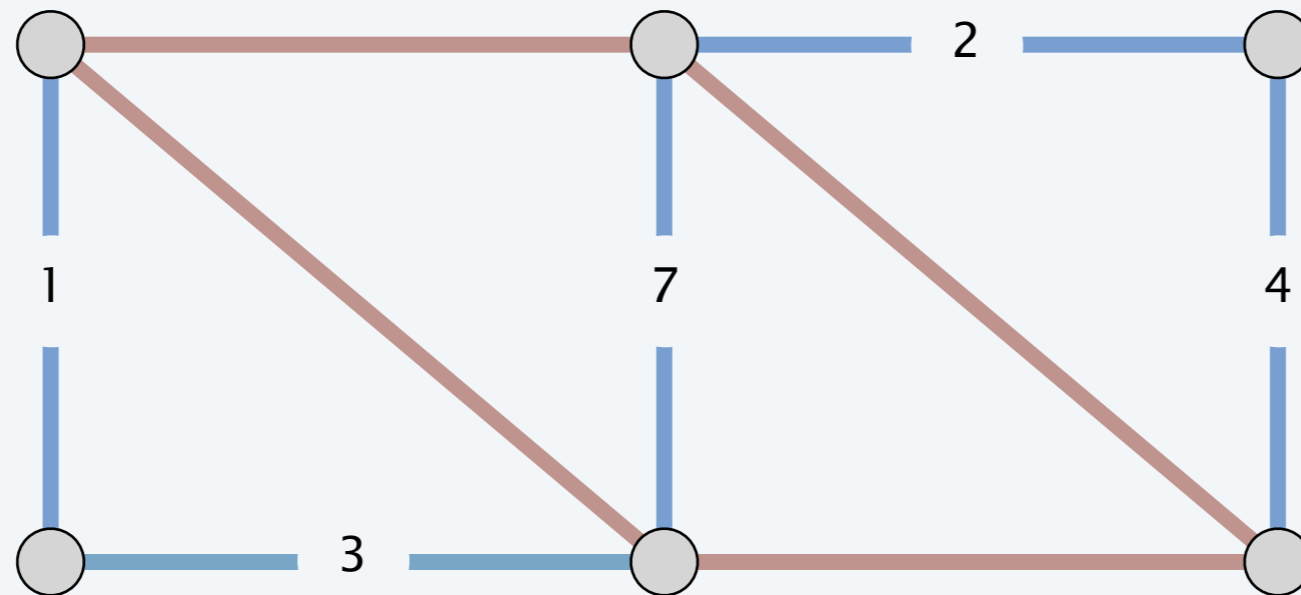
current set of red and blue edges

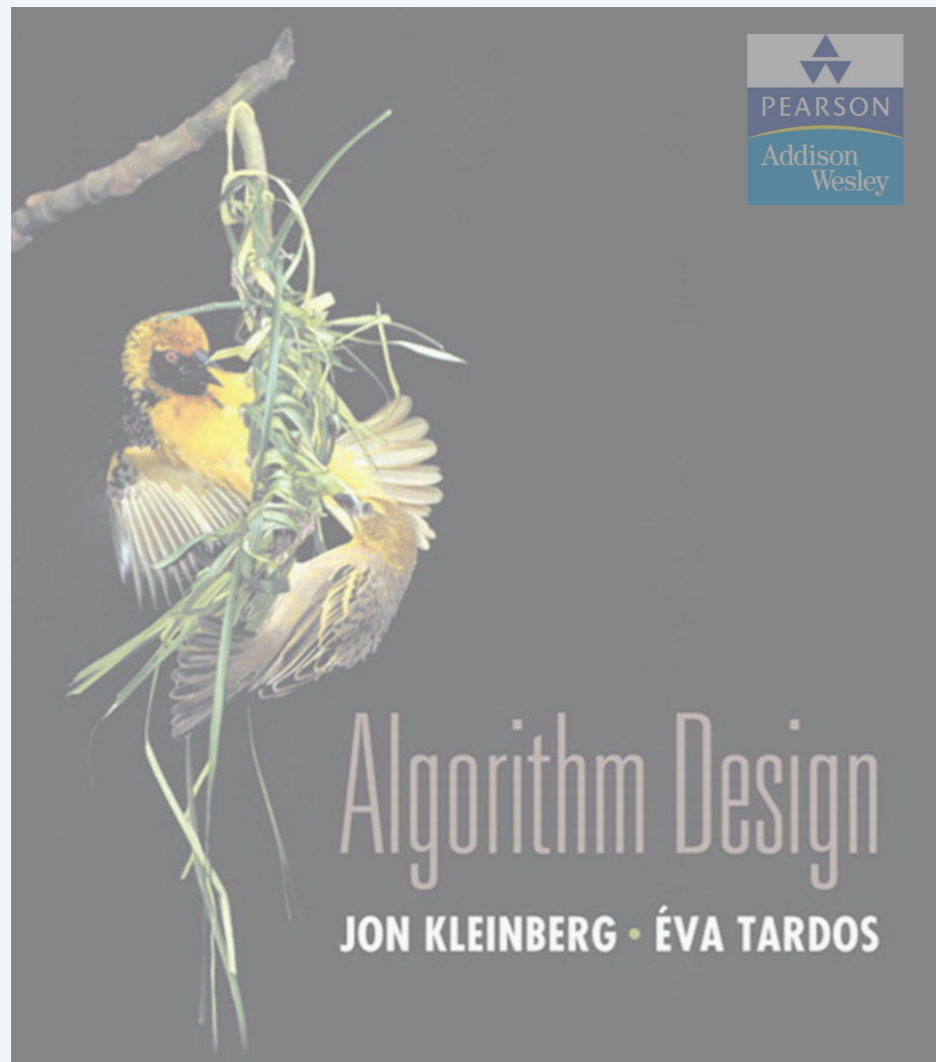


Red-rule blue-rule demo

Greedy algorithm. Upon termination, the blue edges form a MST.

a minimum spanning tree





SECTION 4.5

4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

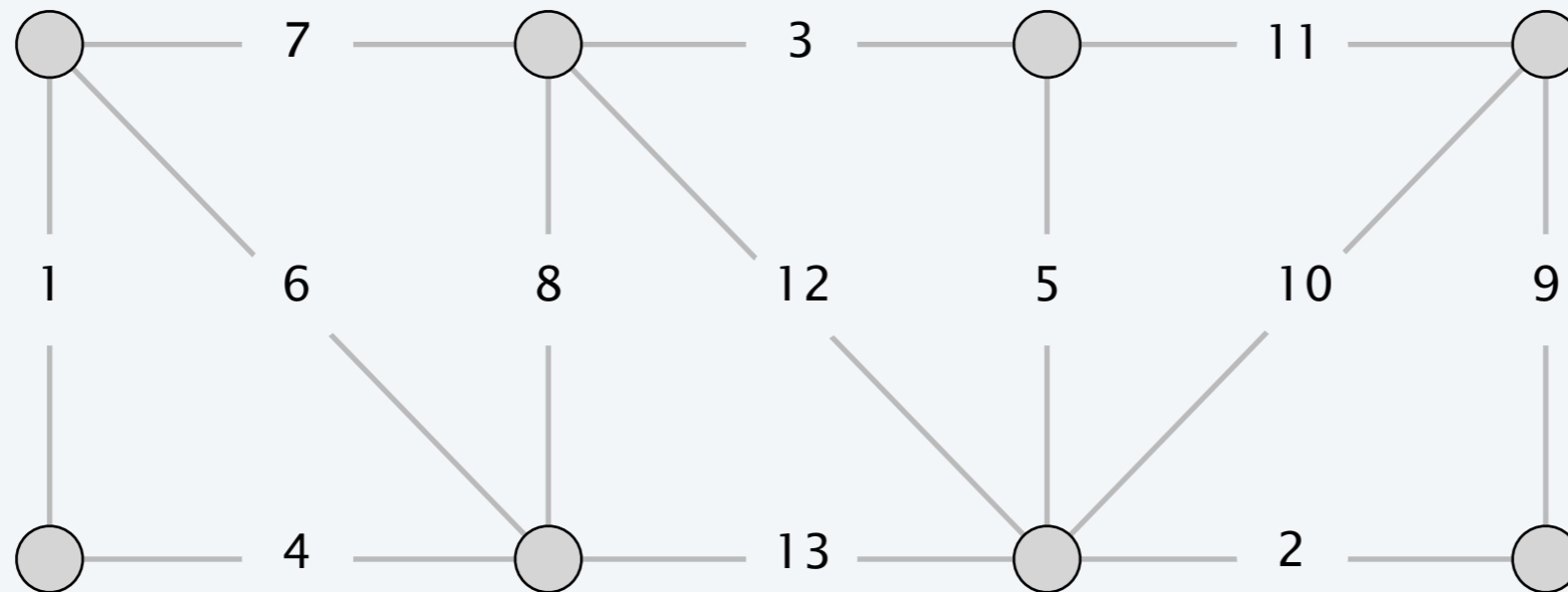
- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ ***Prim's algorithm demo***
- ▶ *Kruskal's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *reverse-delete algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

Repeat $n - 1$ times:

- Add to T a min-weight edge with one endpoint in S .
- Add new node to S .

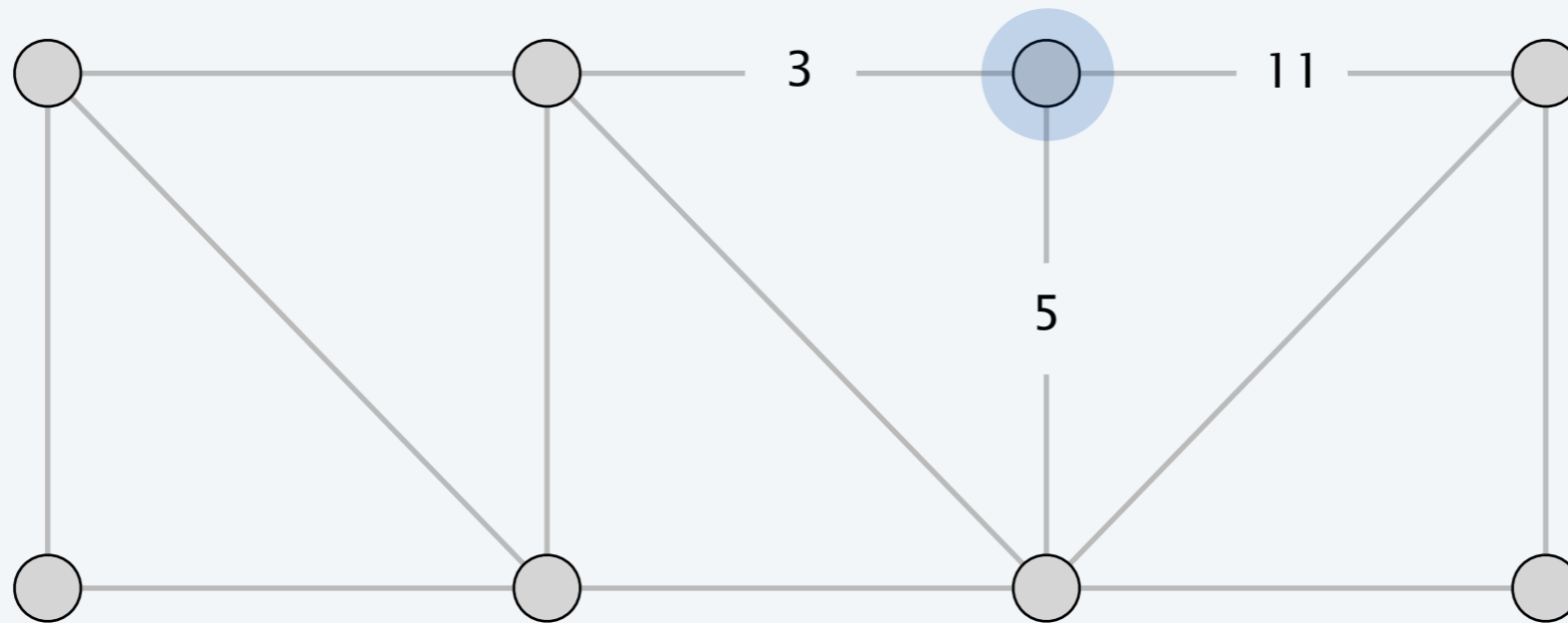


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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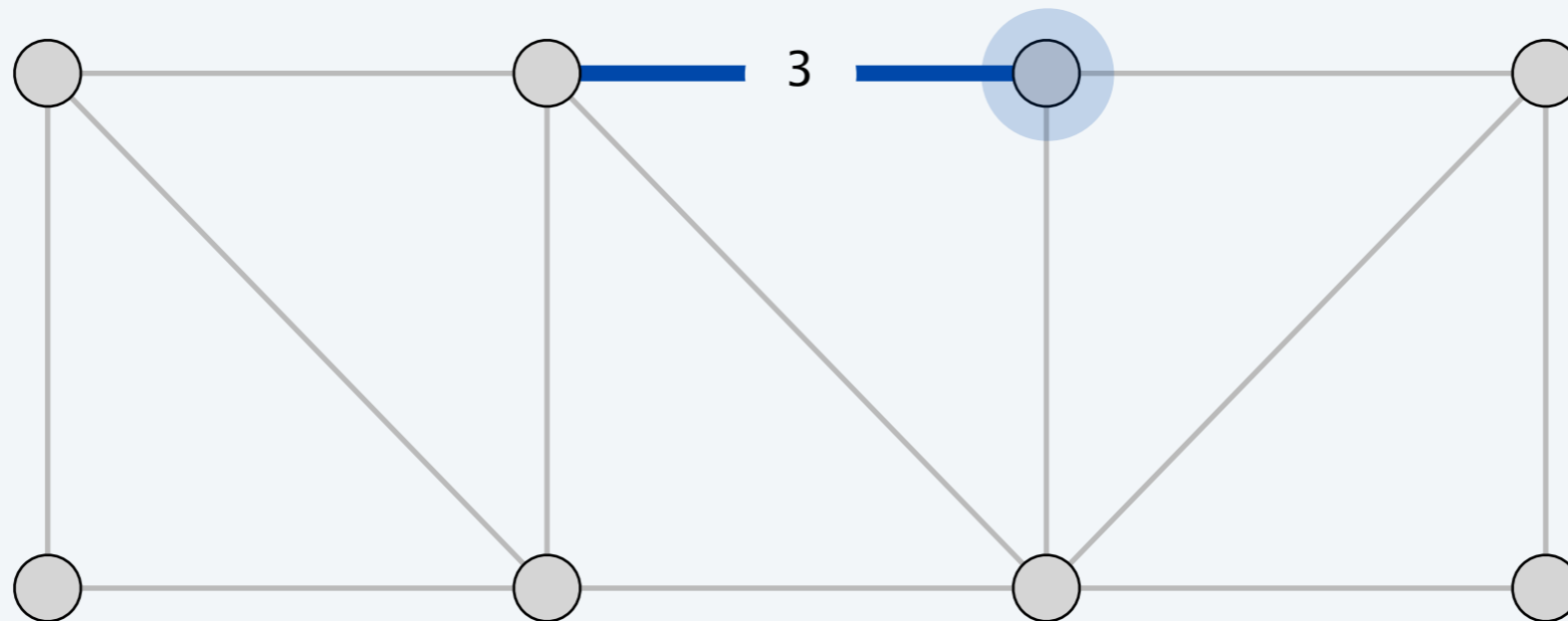


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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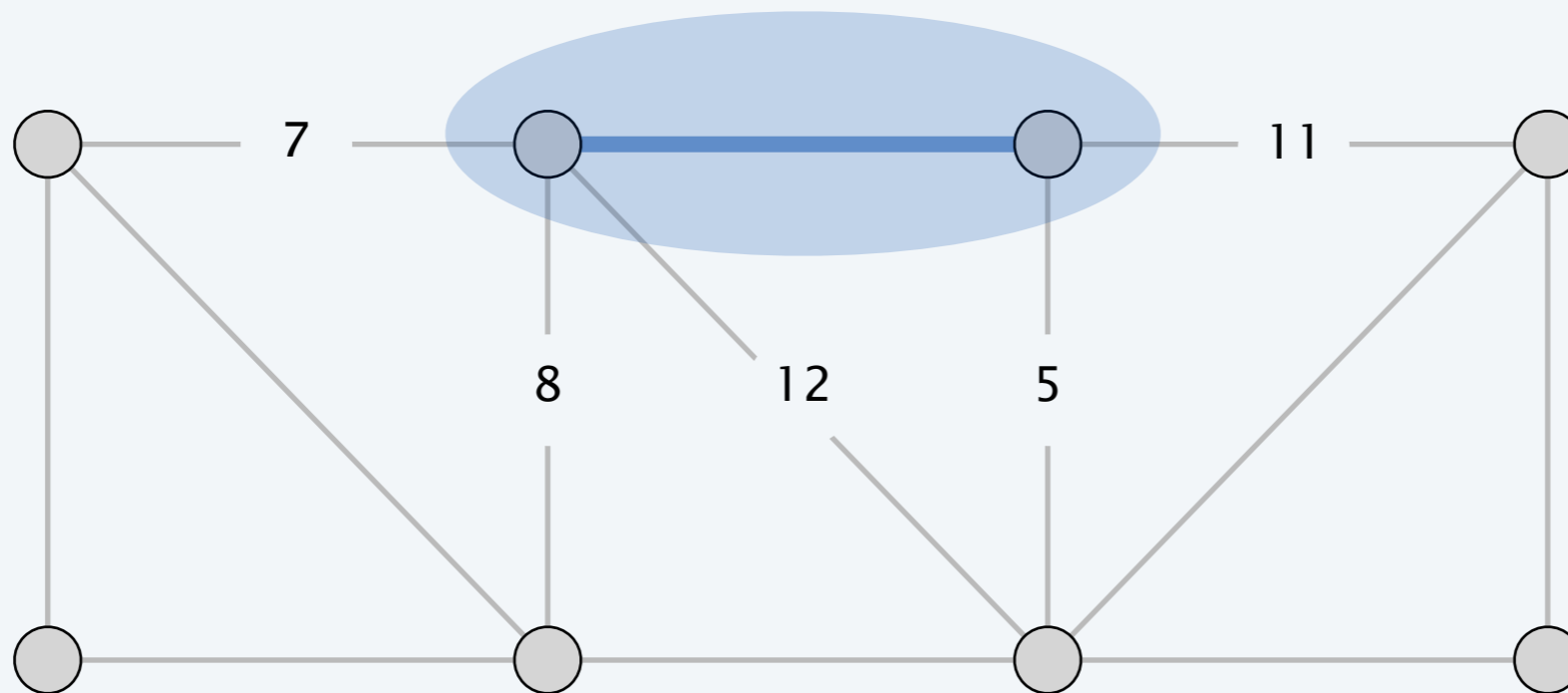


Prim's algorithm demo

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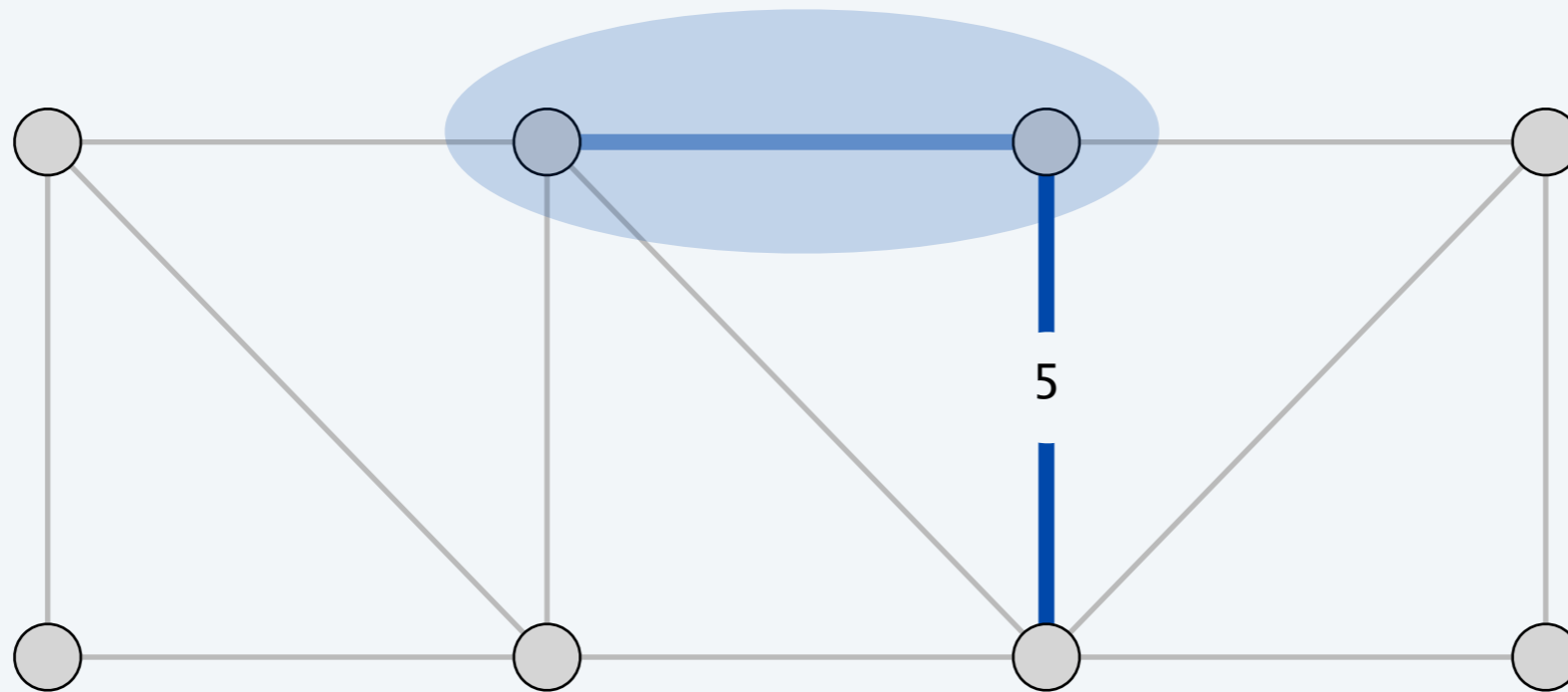


Prim's algorithm demo

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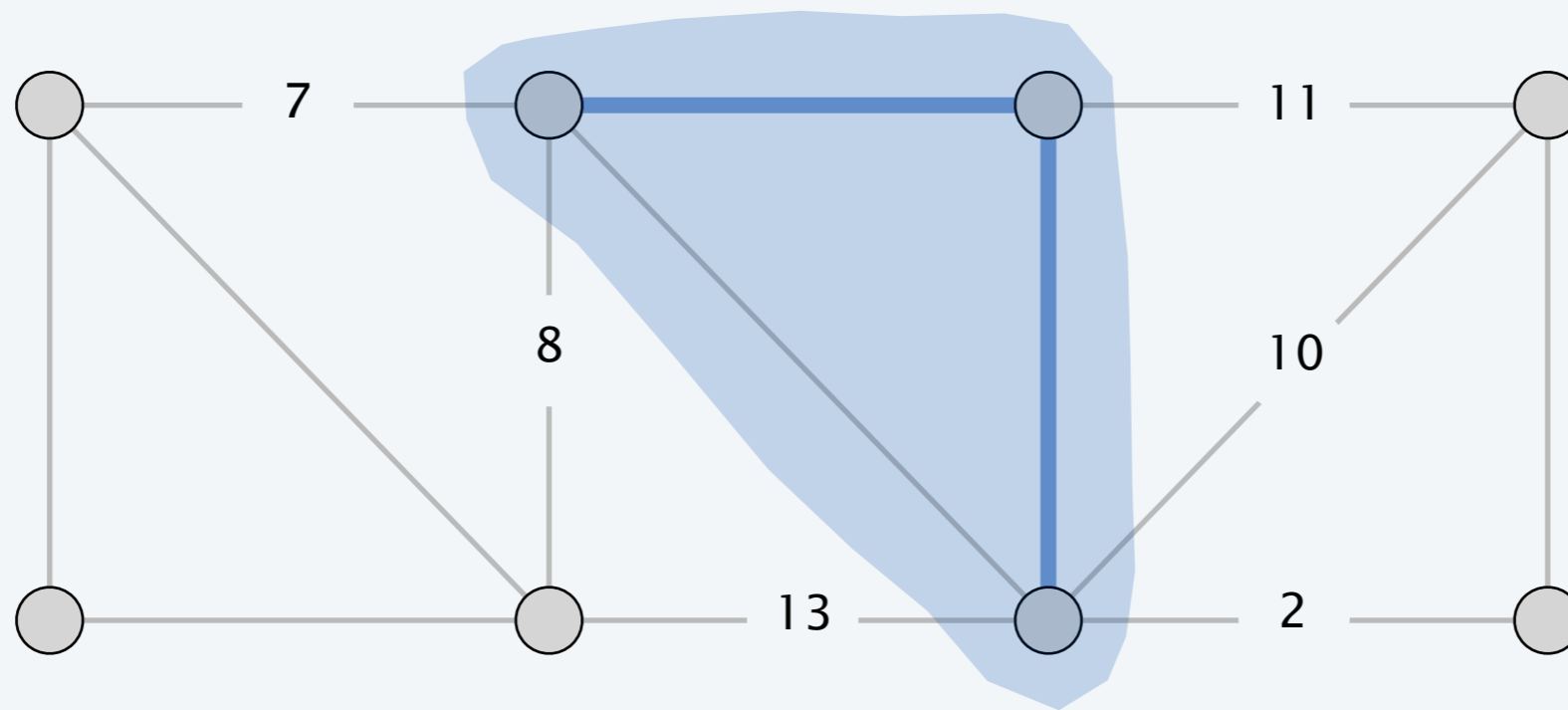


Prim's algorithm demo

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- Add to T a min-weight edge with one endpoint in S .
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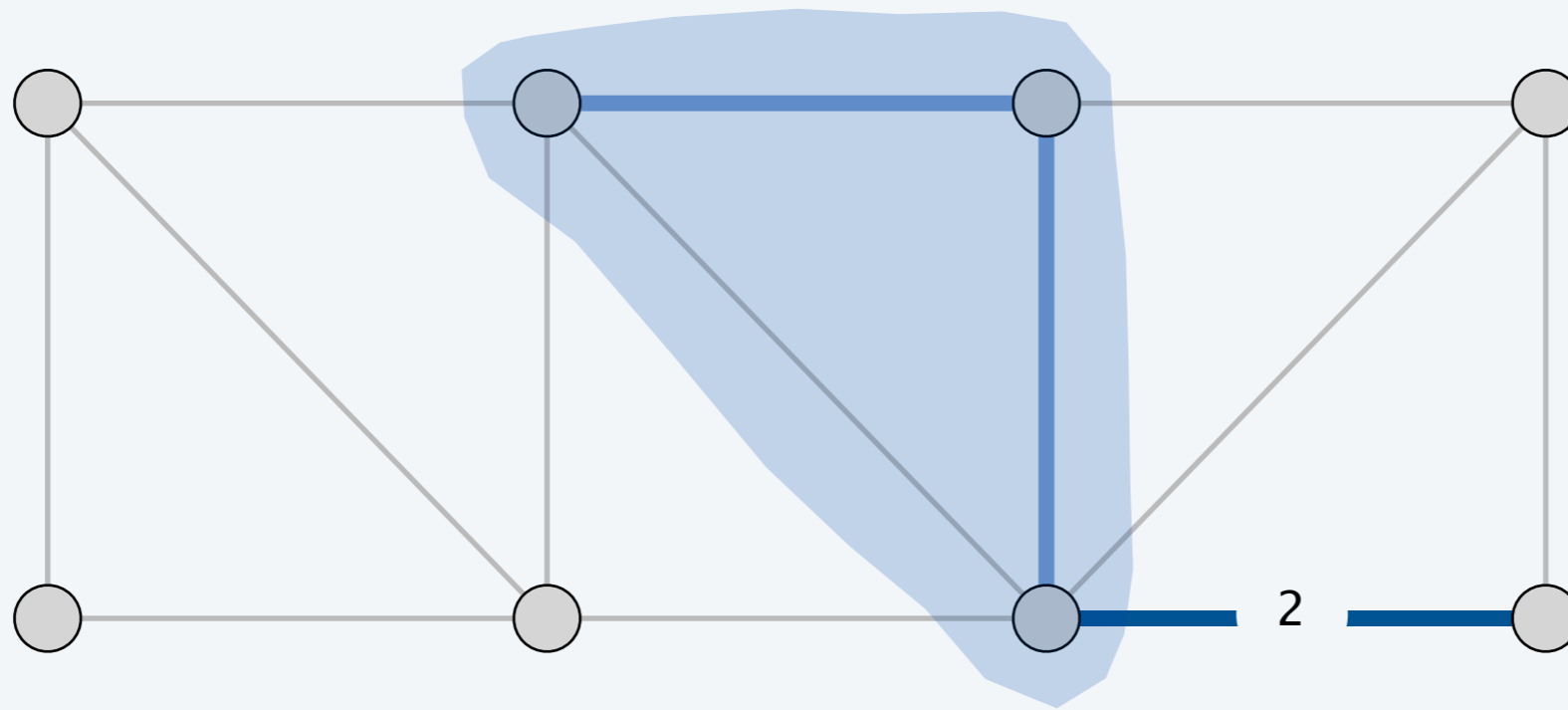


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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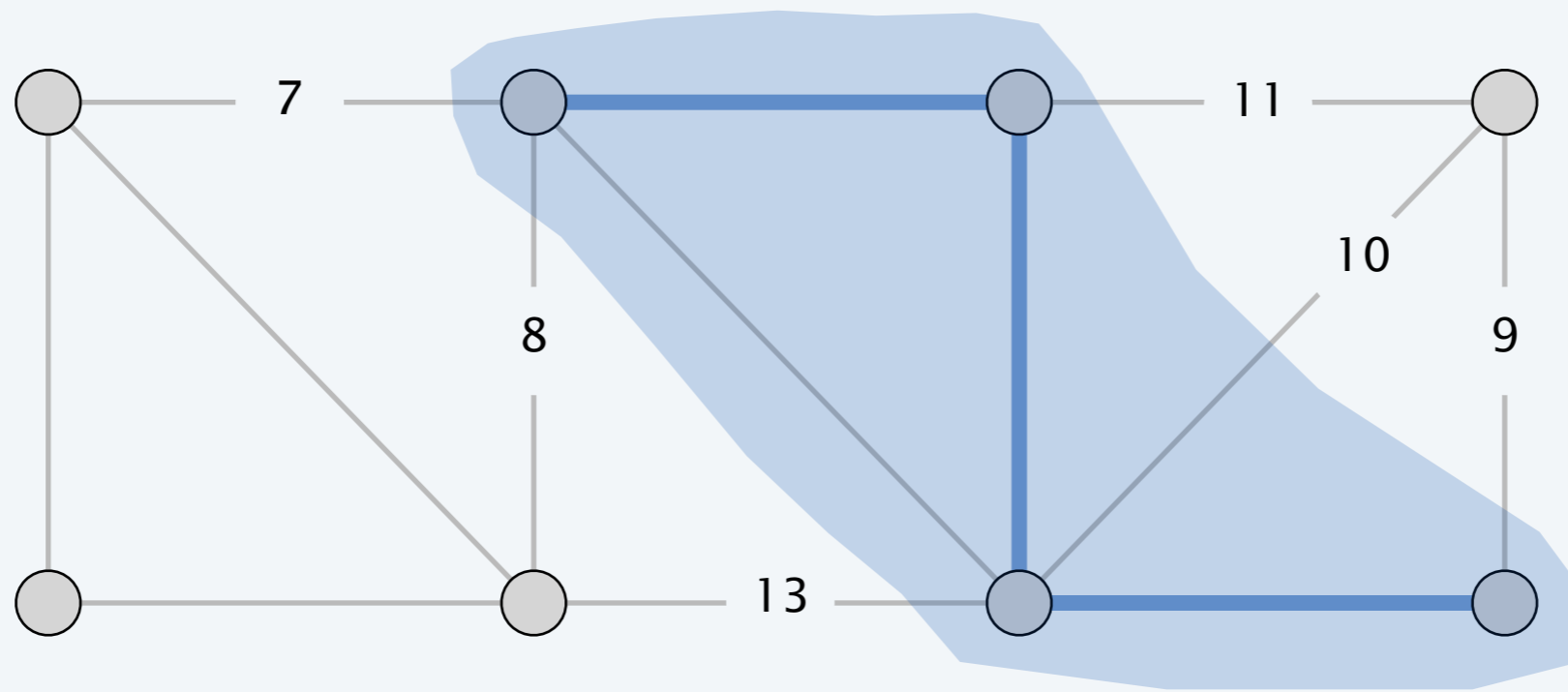


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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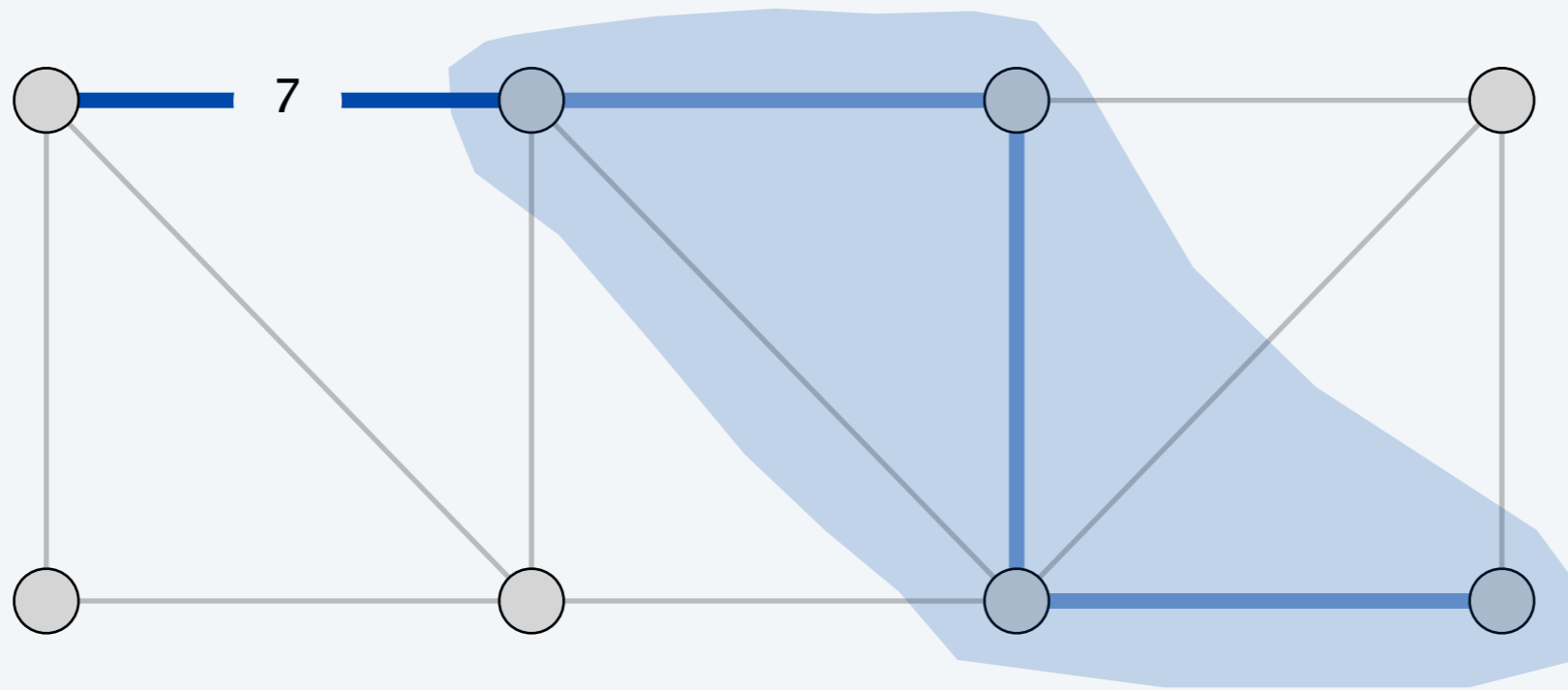


Prim's algorithm demo

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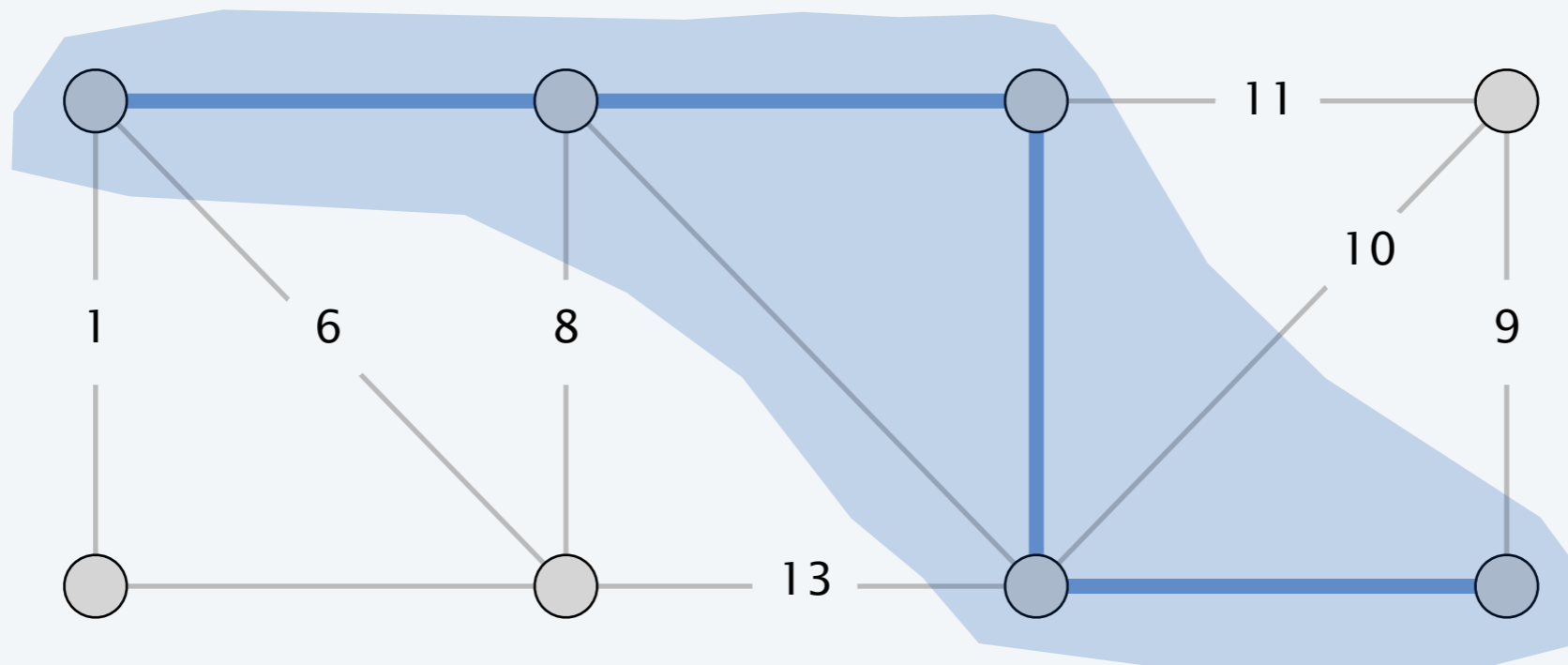


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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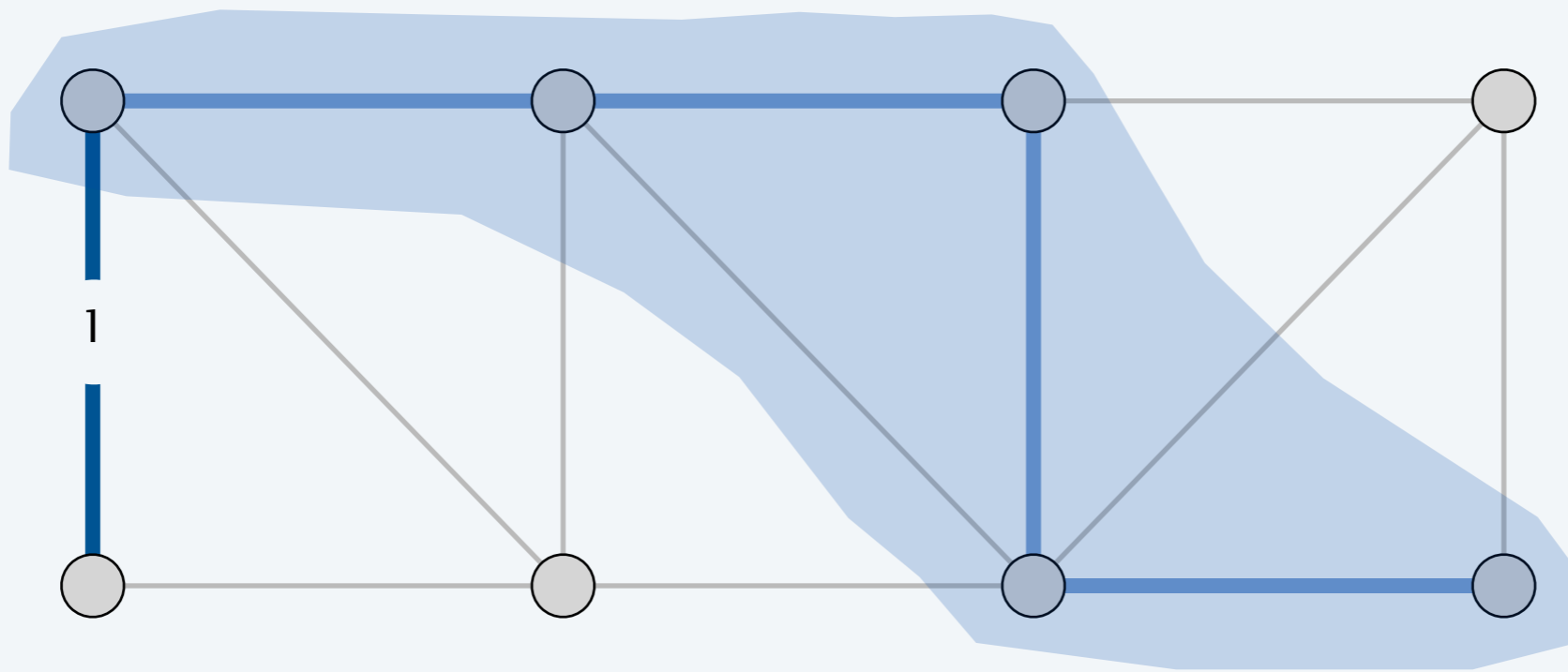


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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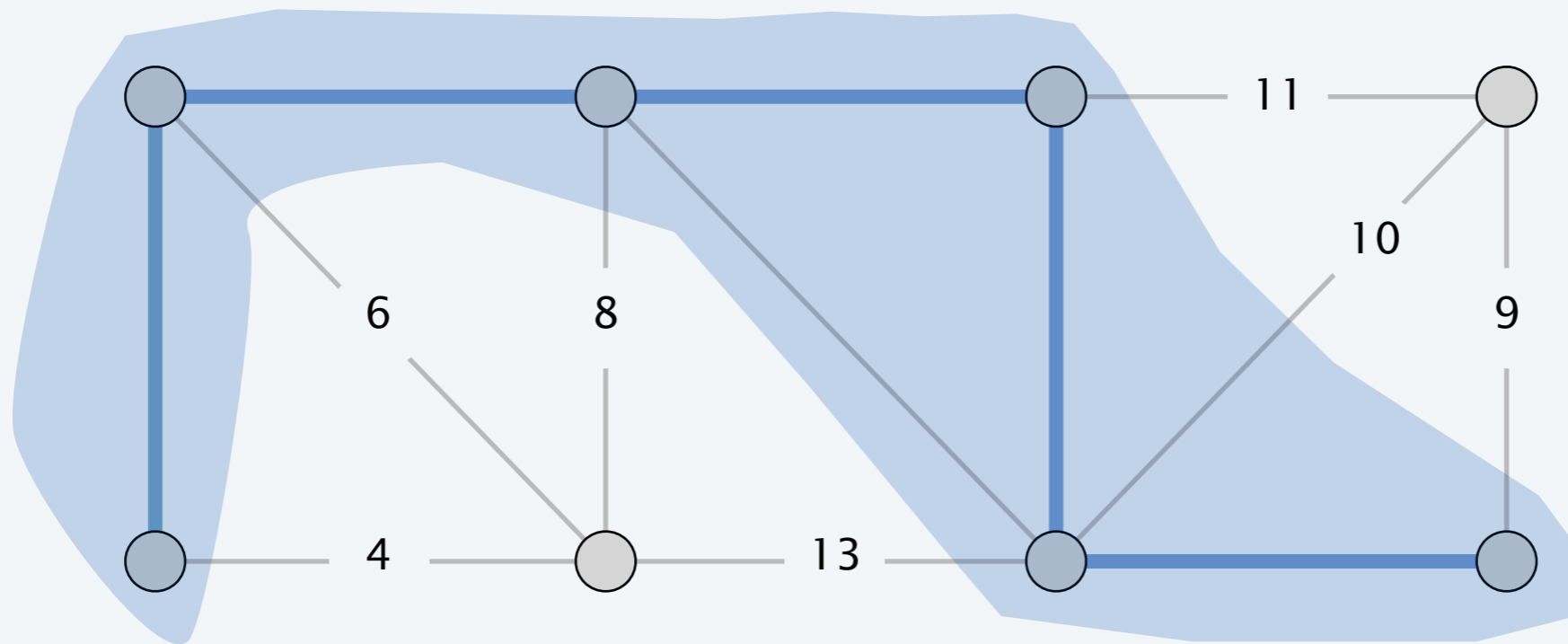


Prim's algorithm demo

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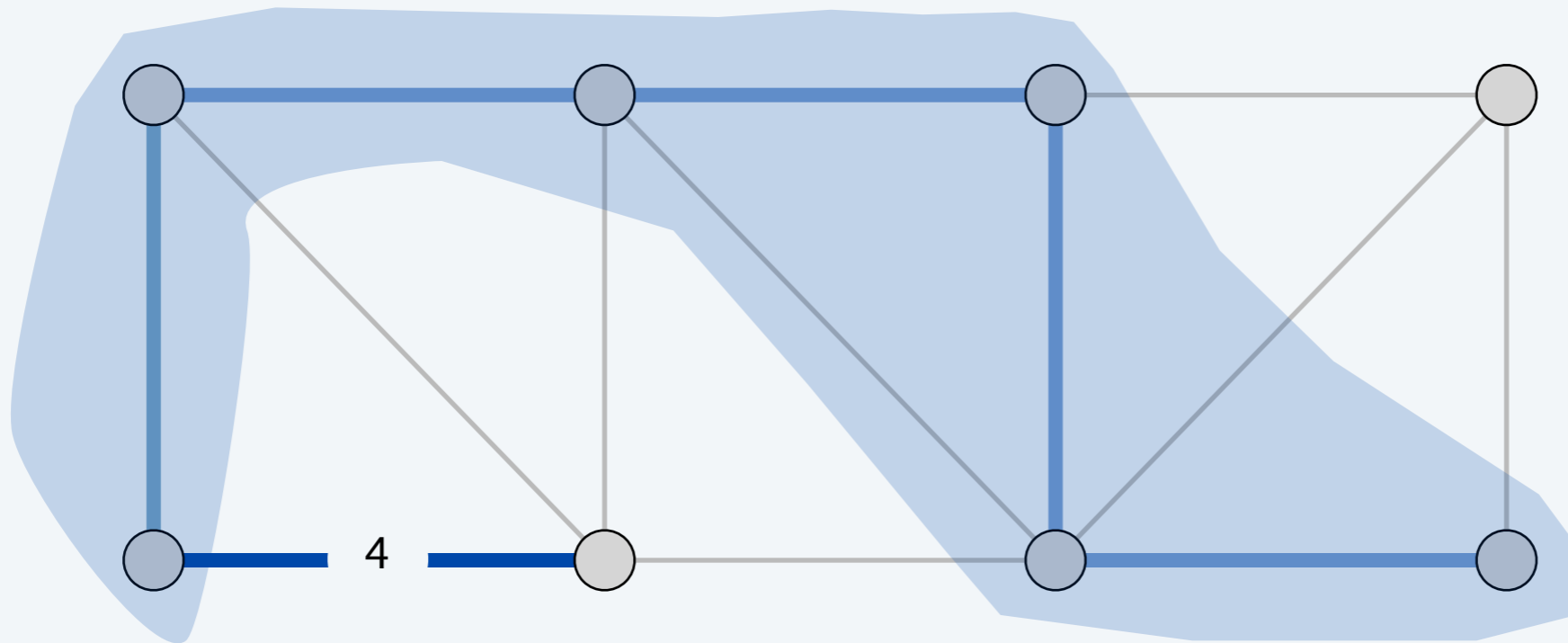


Prim's algorithm demo

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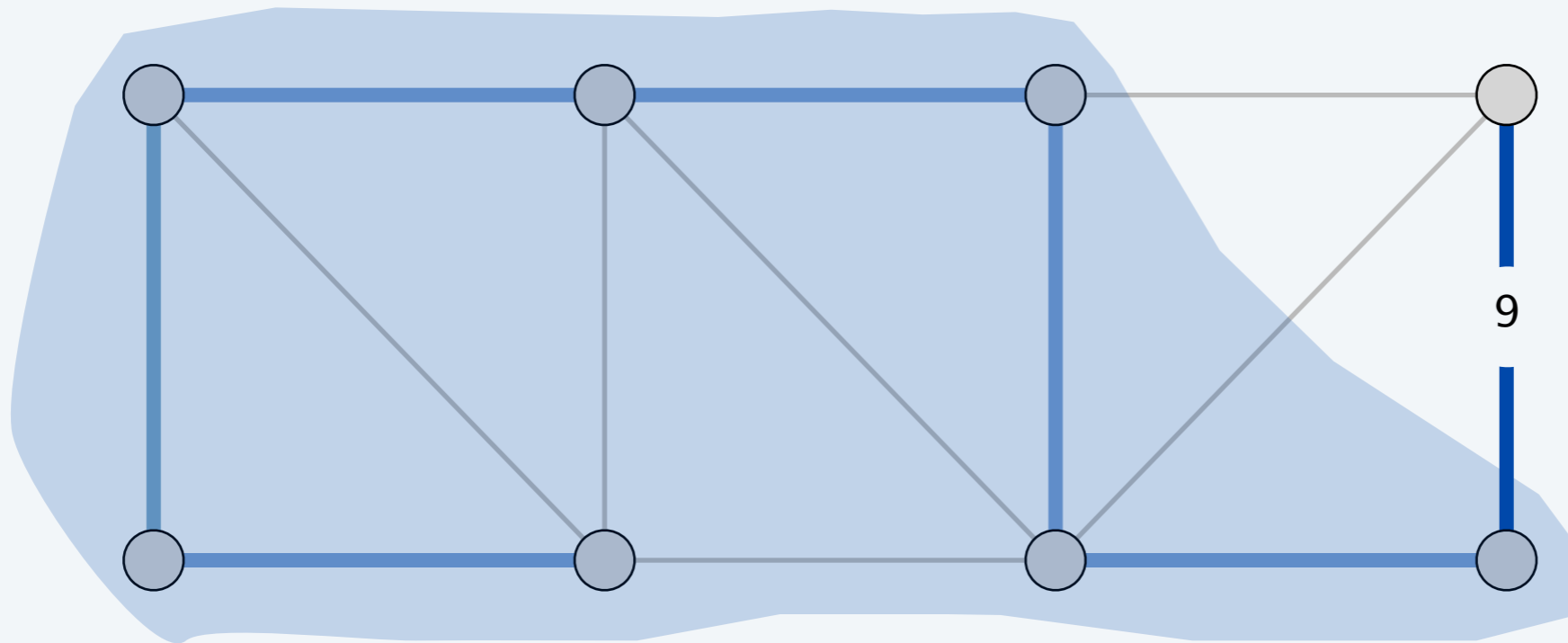


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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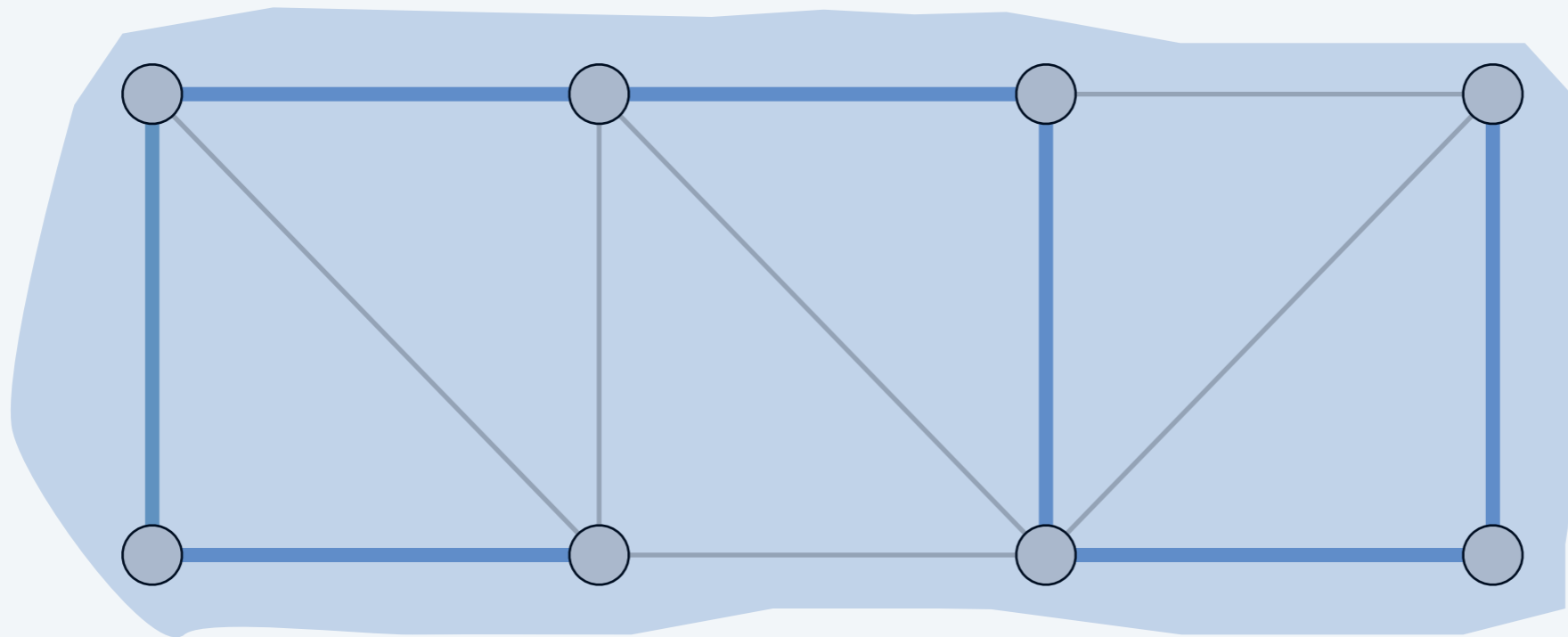


Prim's algorithm demo

Initialize $S = \text{any node}$, $T = \emptyset$.

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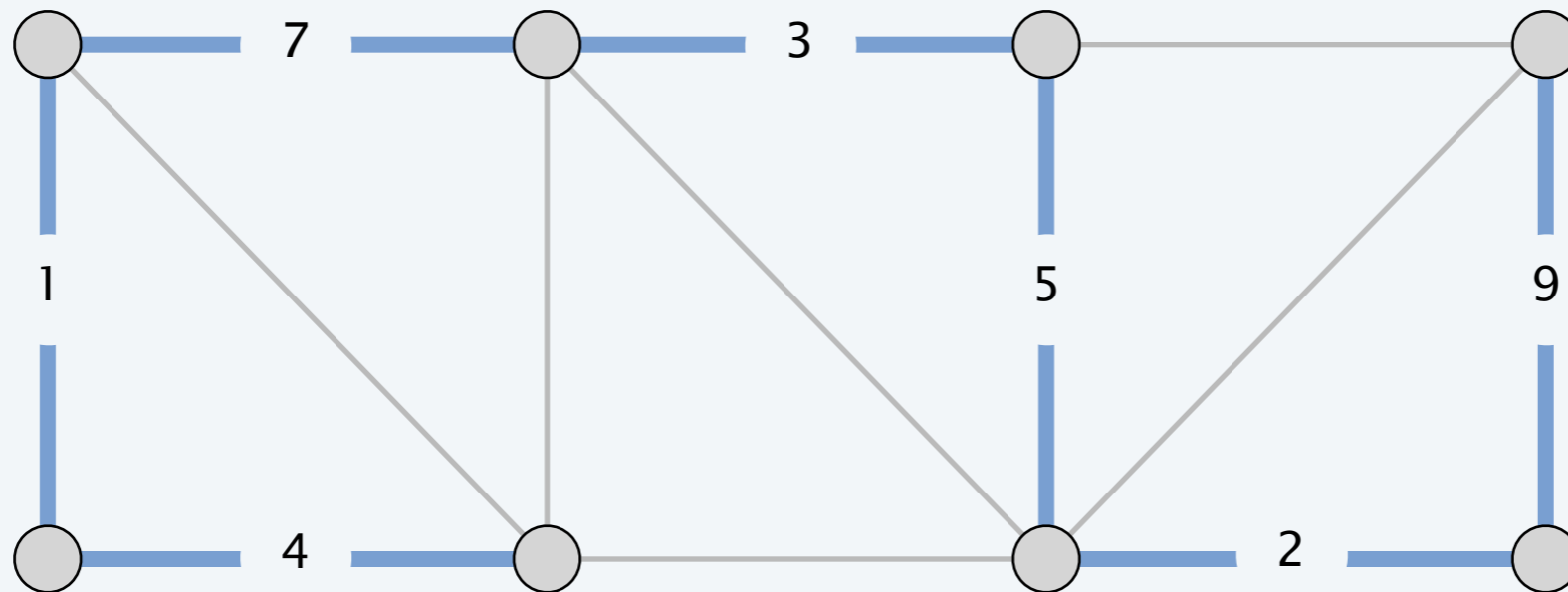


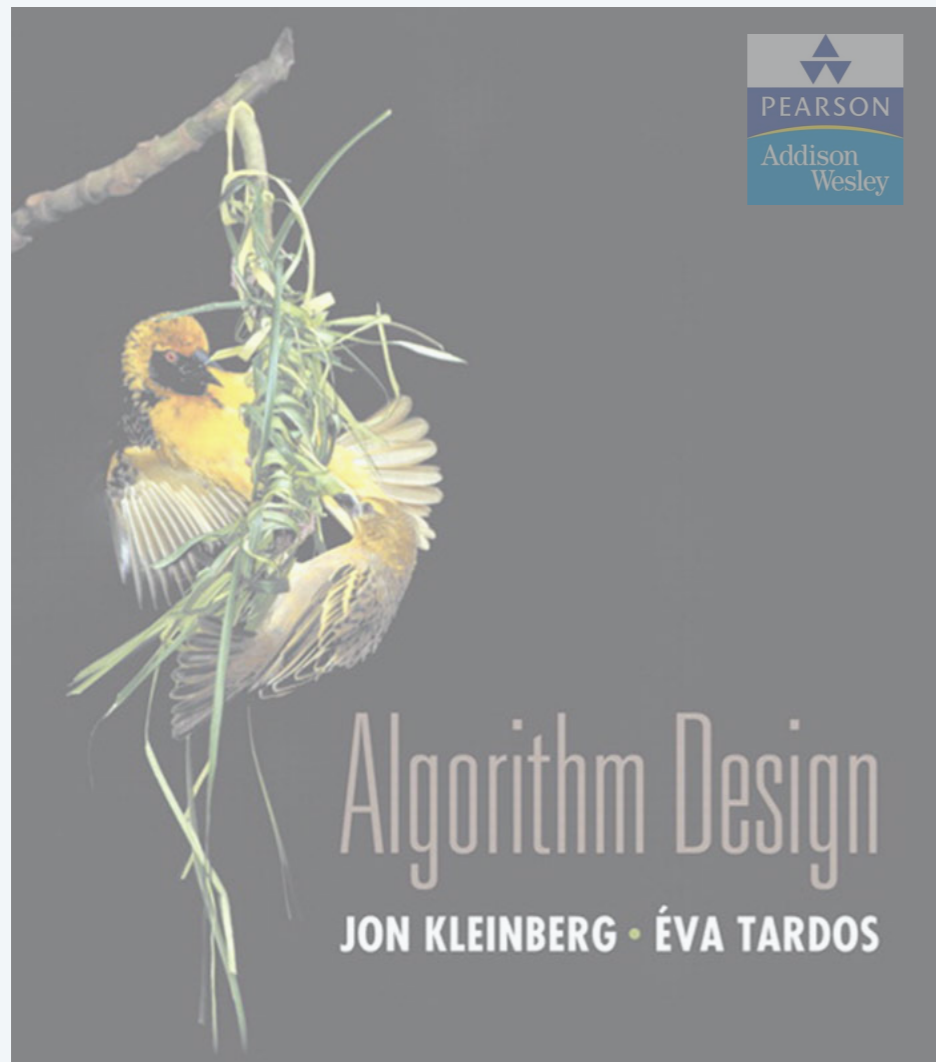
Prim's algorithm demo

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SECTION 4.5

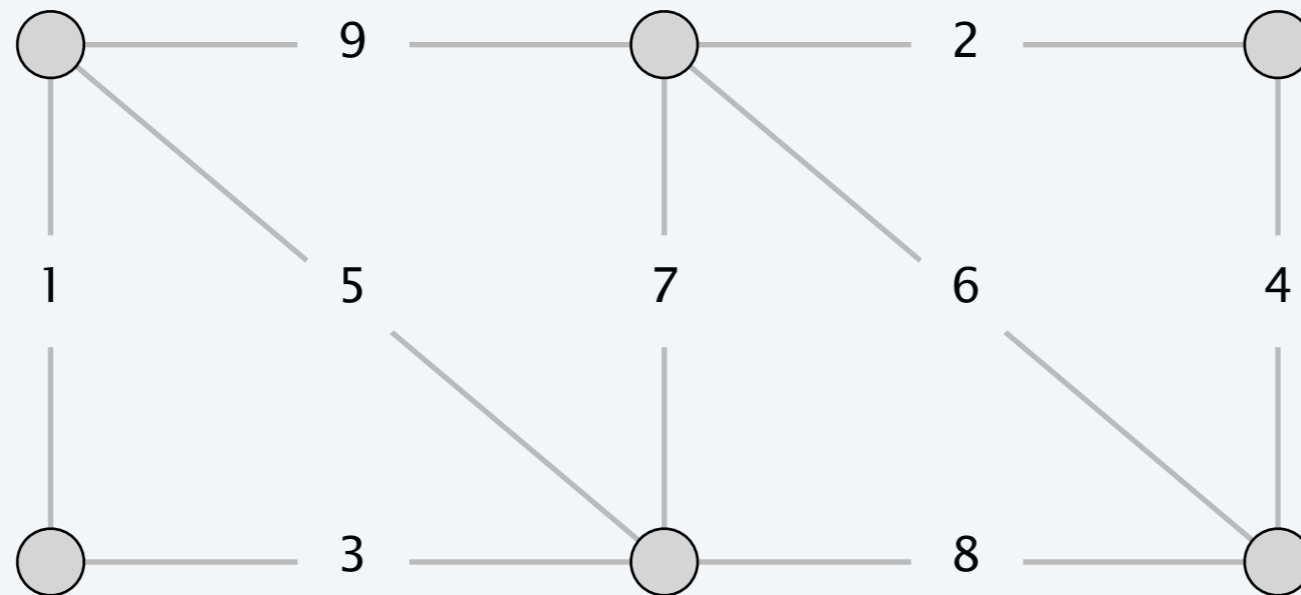
4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ *Prim's algorithm demo*
- ▶ ***Kruskal's algorithm demo***
- ▶ *reverse-delete algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

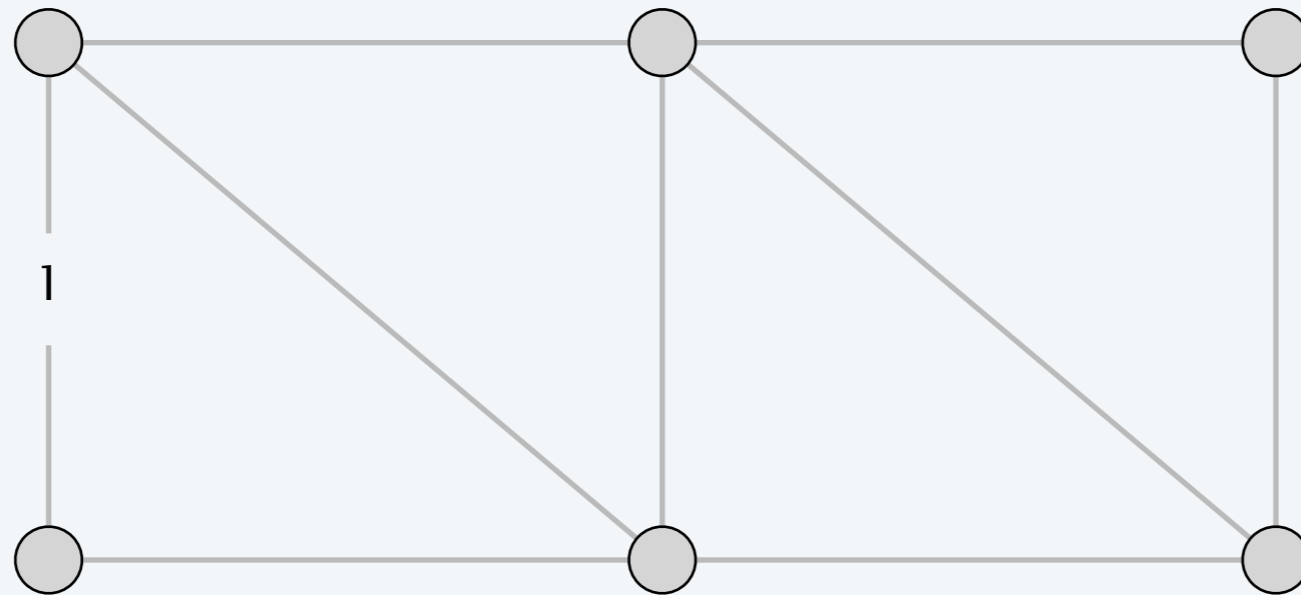
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.



Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

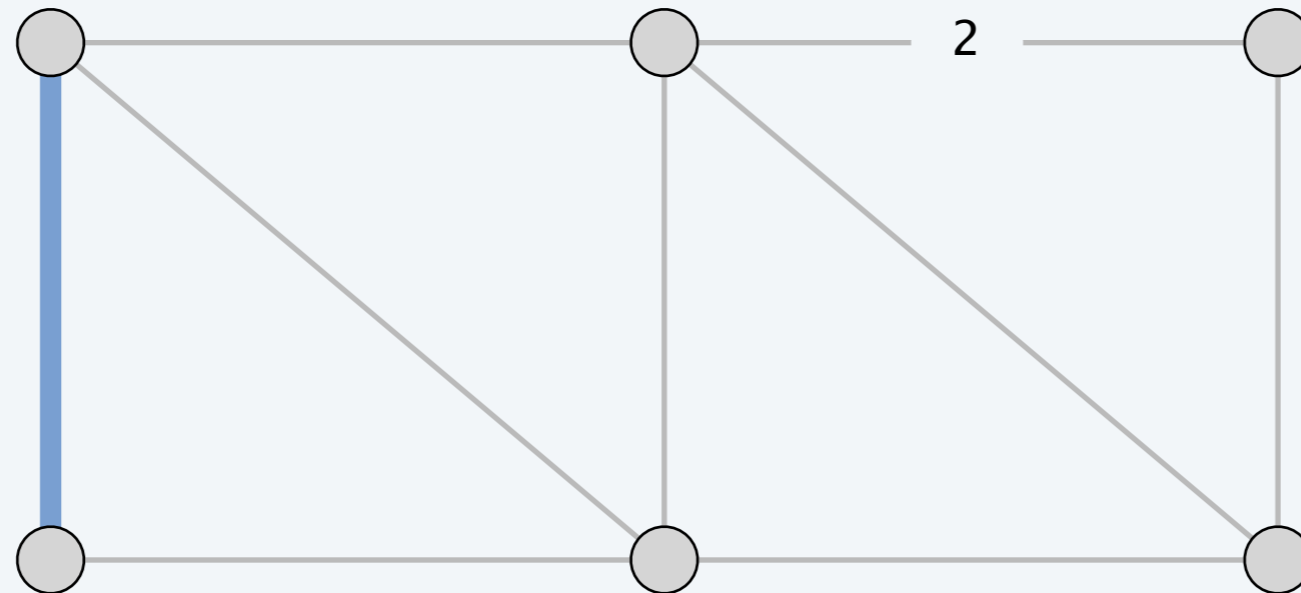
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.



Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

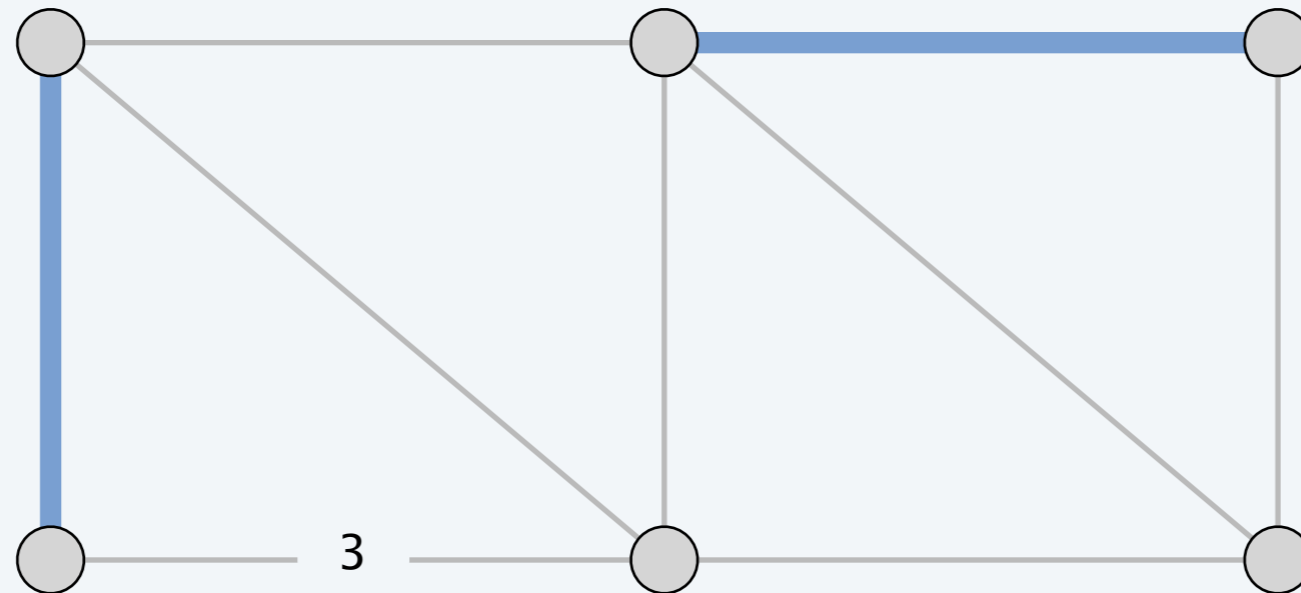
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.



Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

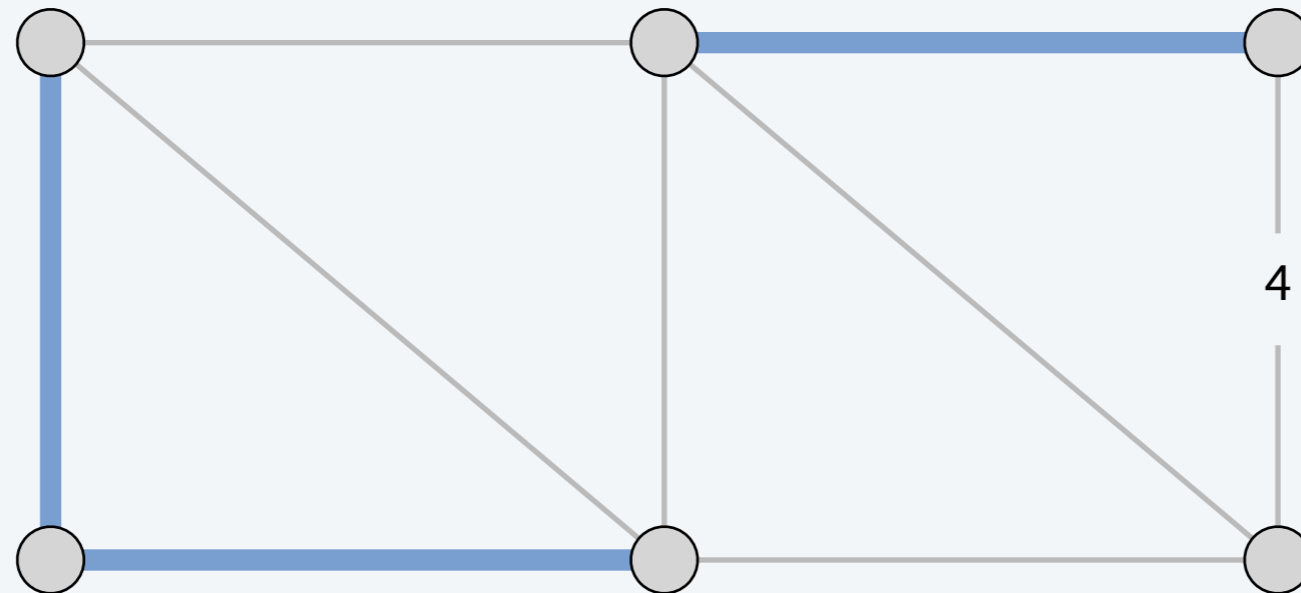
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.



Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

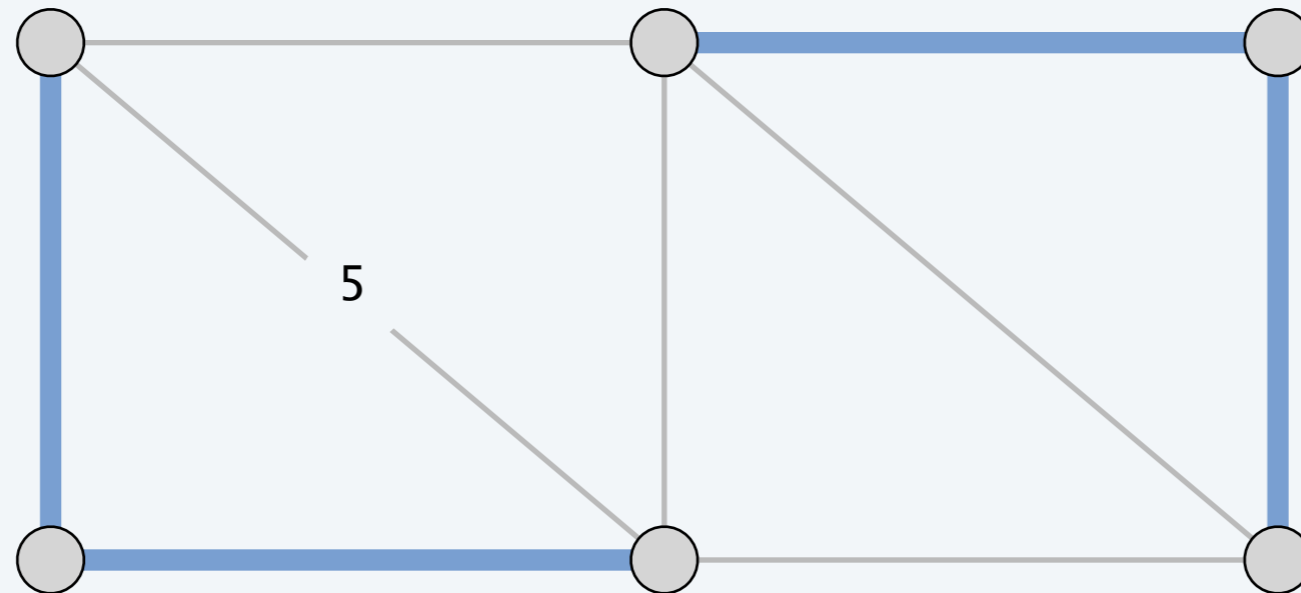
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Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

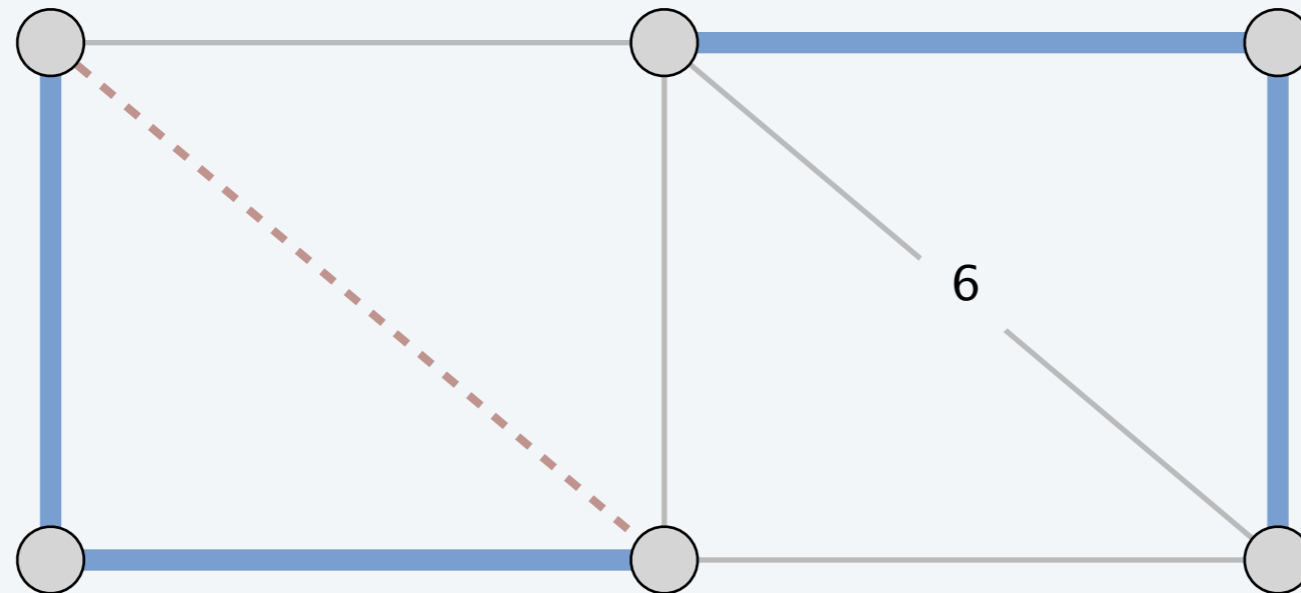
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Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

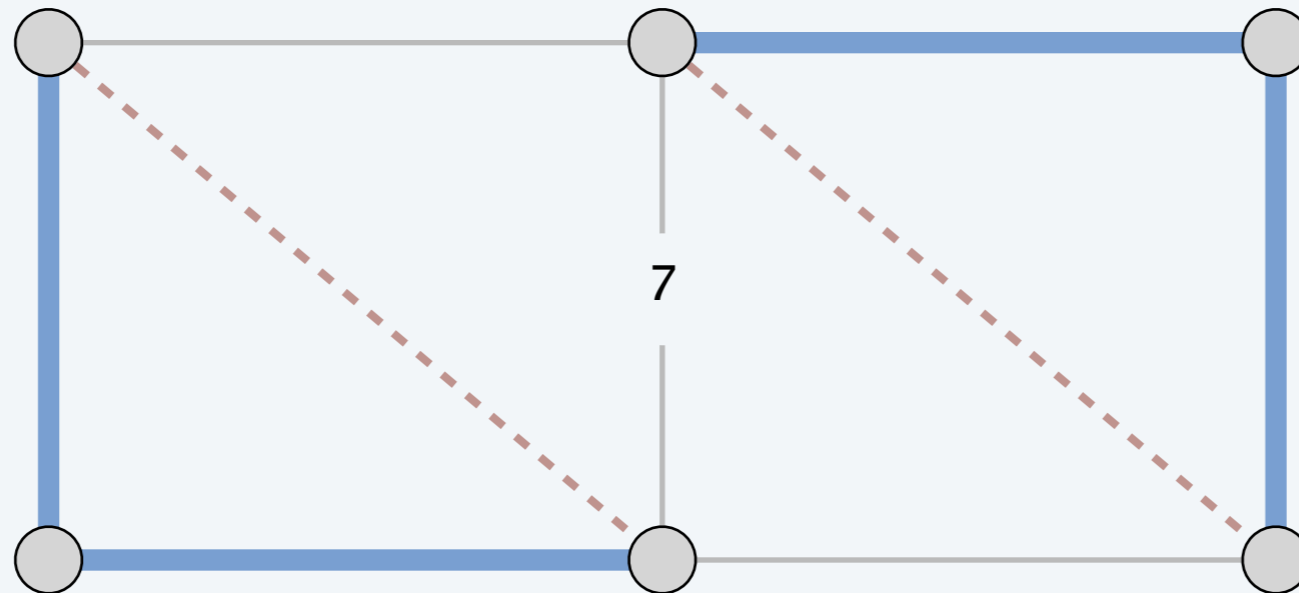
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Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

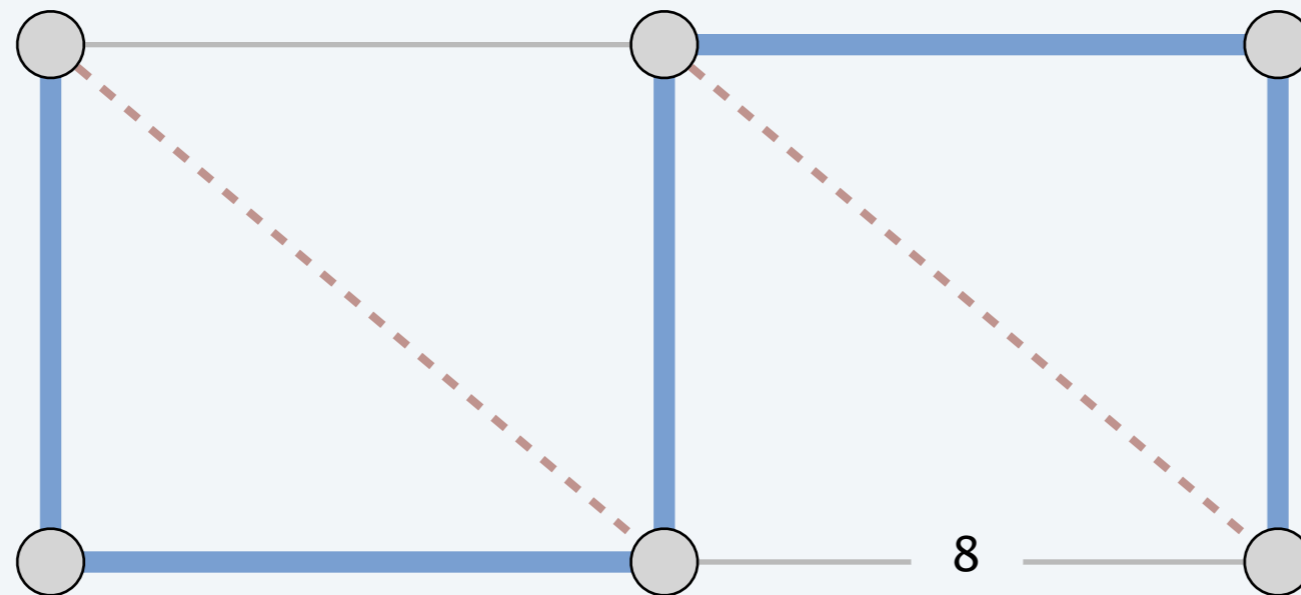
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.



Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

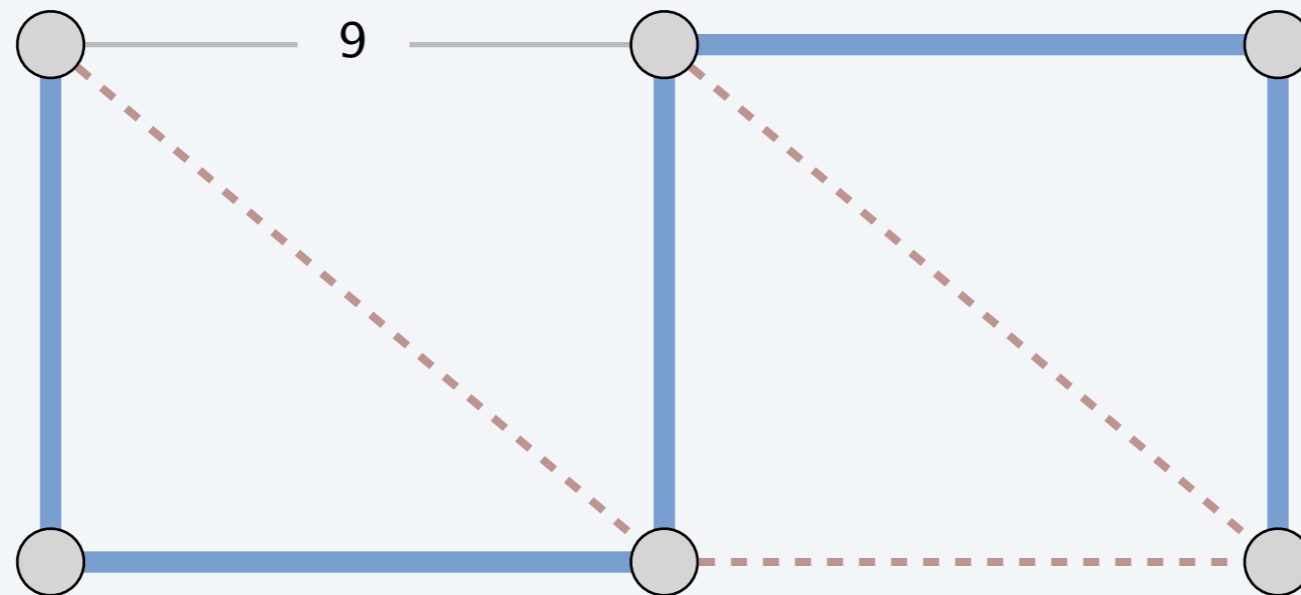
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Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

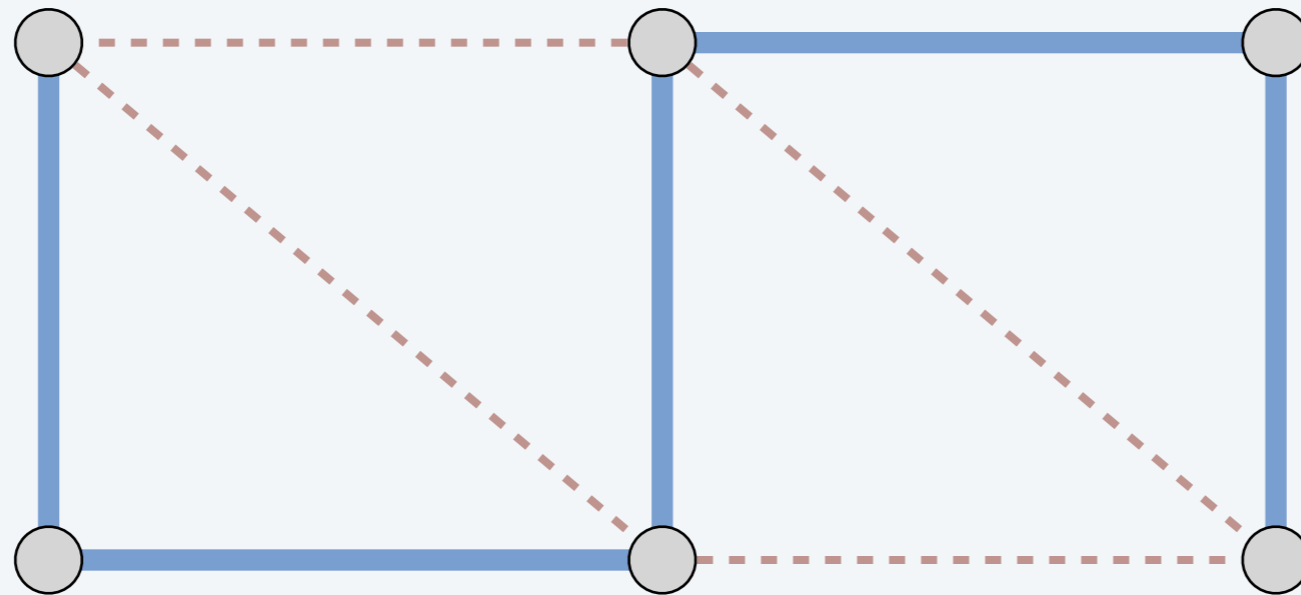
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Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

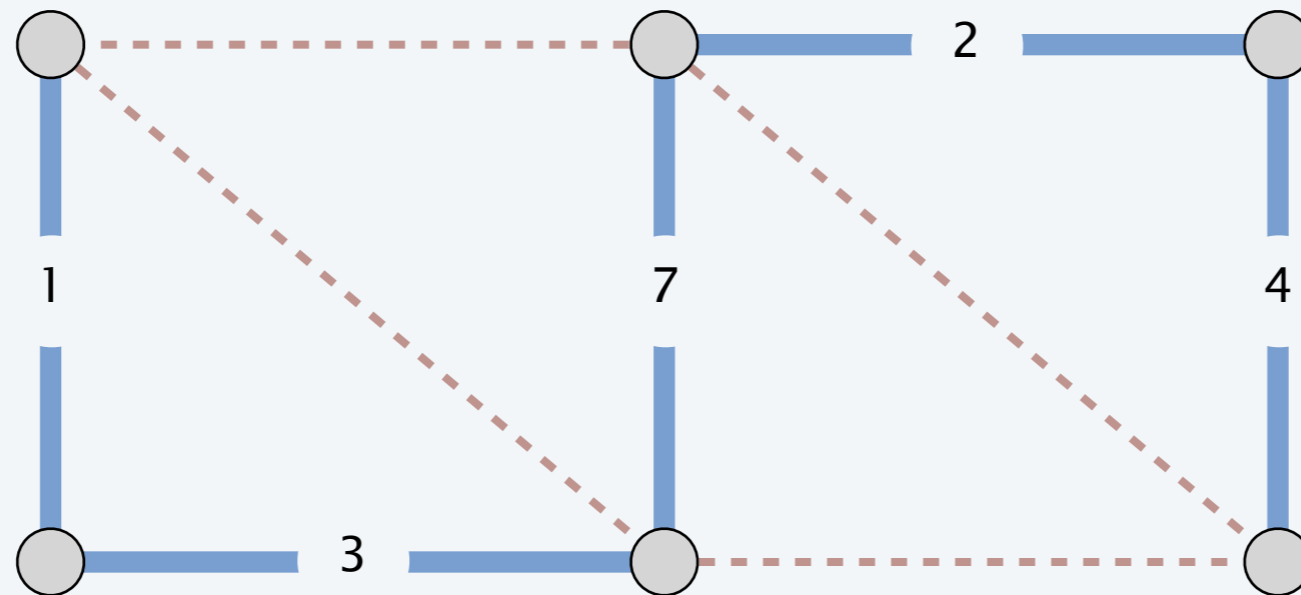
- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.

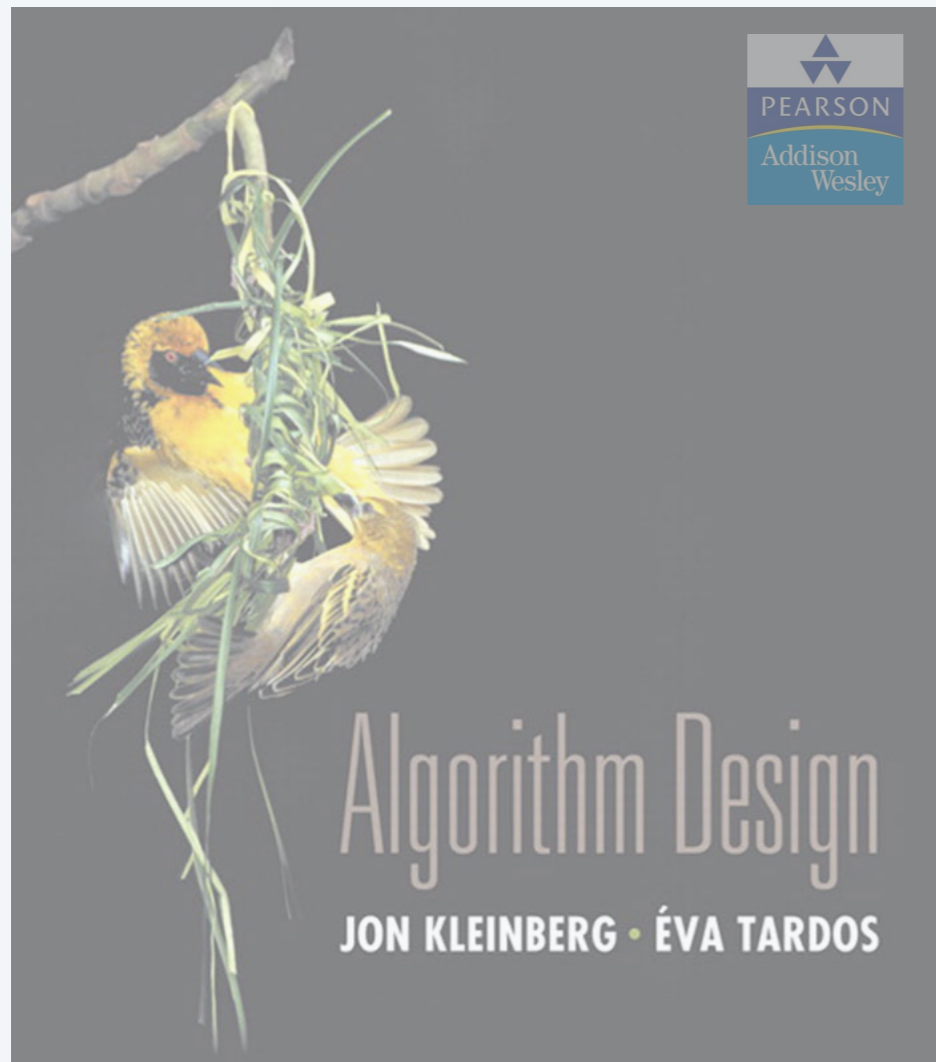


Kruskal's algorithm demo

Consider edges in ascending order of weight:

- Add to T unless it would create a cycle.





SECTION 4.5

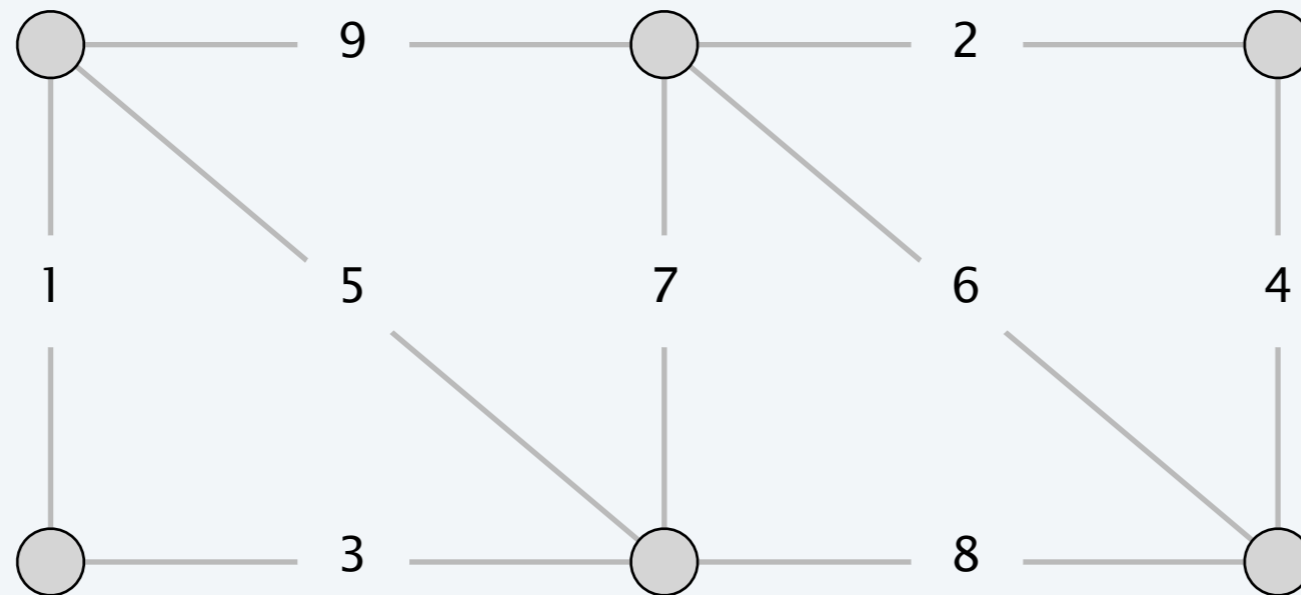
4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ *Prim's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Kruskal's algorithm demo*
- ▶ ***reverse-delete algorithm demo***
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Reverse-delete algorithm demo

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

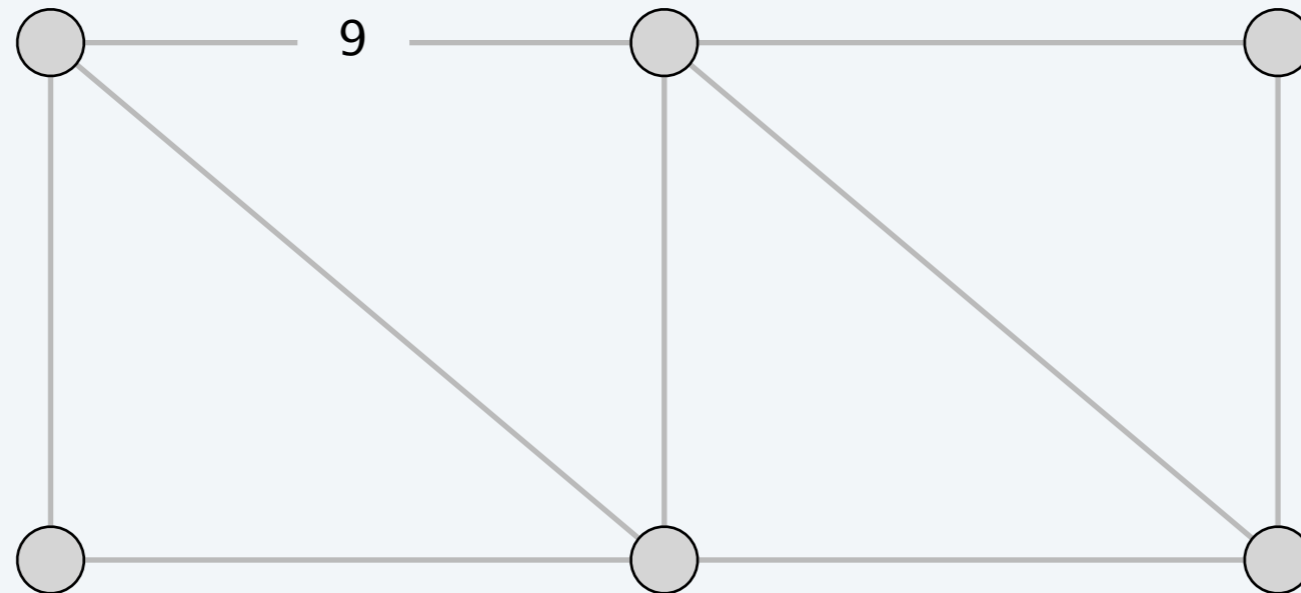
- Delete edge from T unless it would disconnect T .



Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

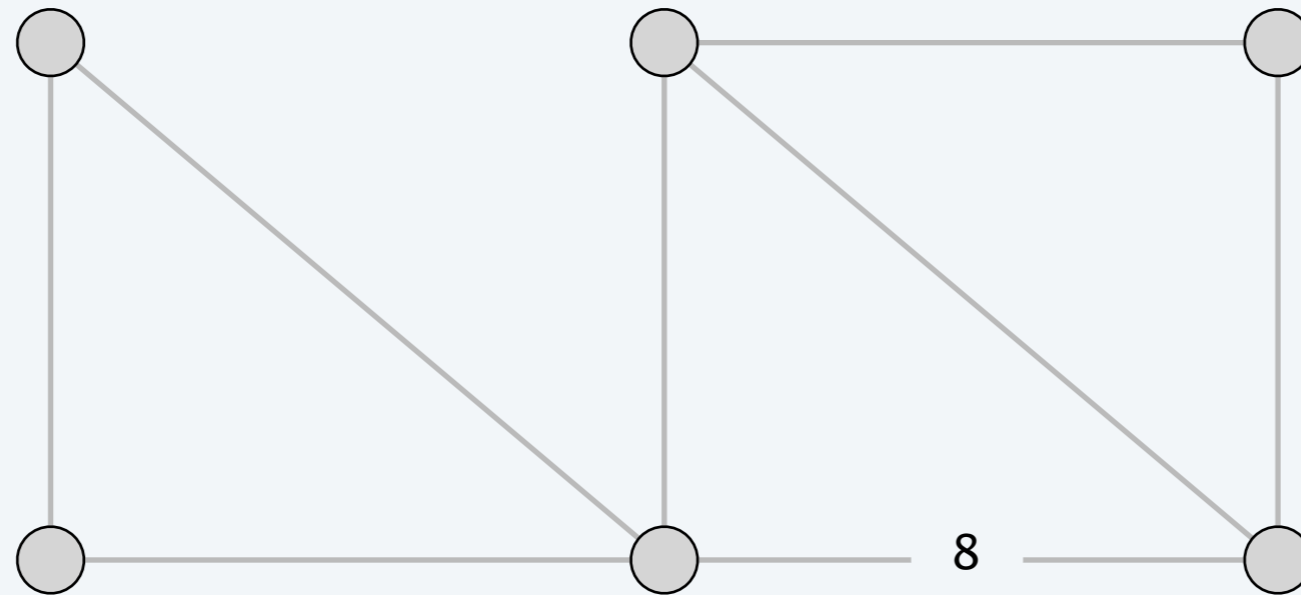
- Delete edge from T unless it would disconnect T .



Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

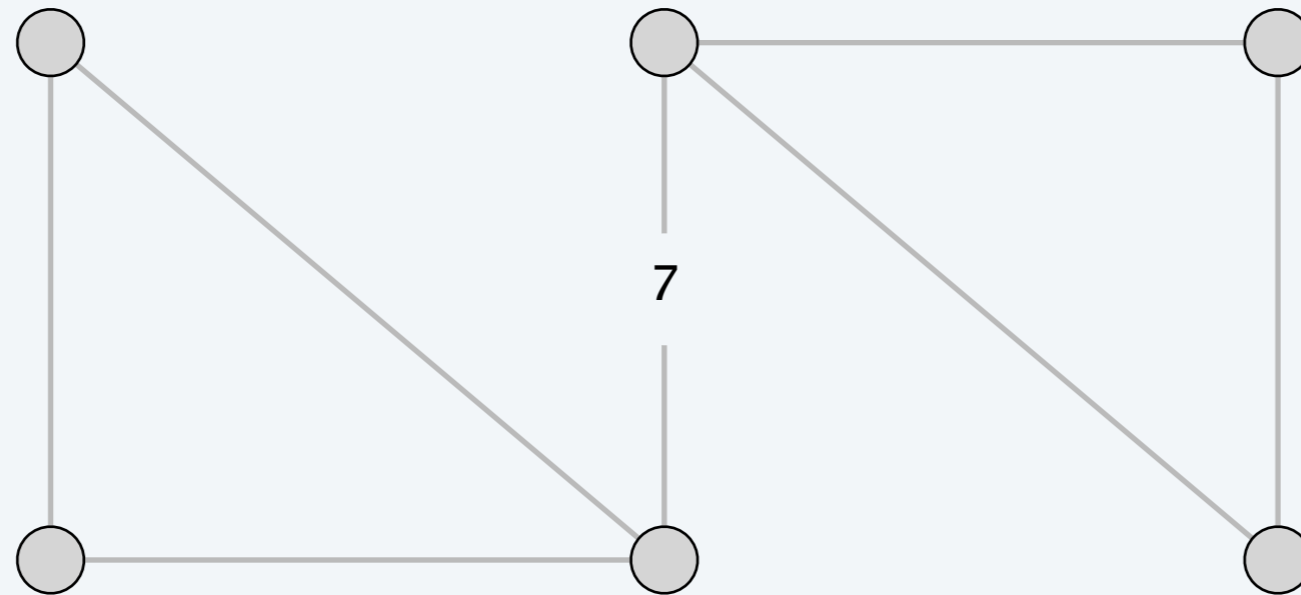
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

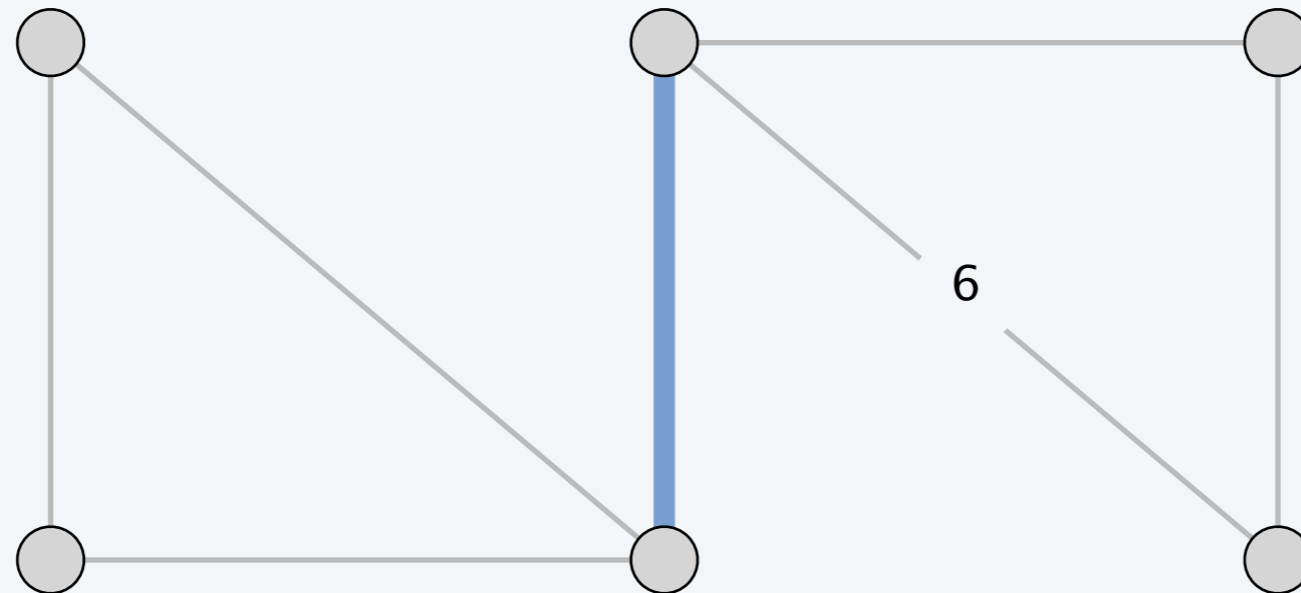
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

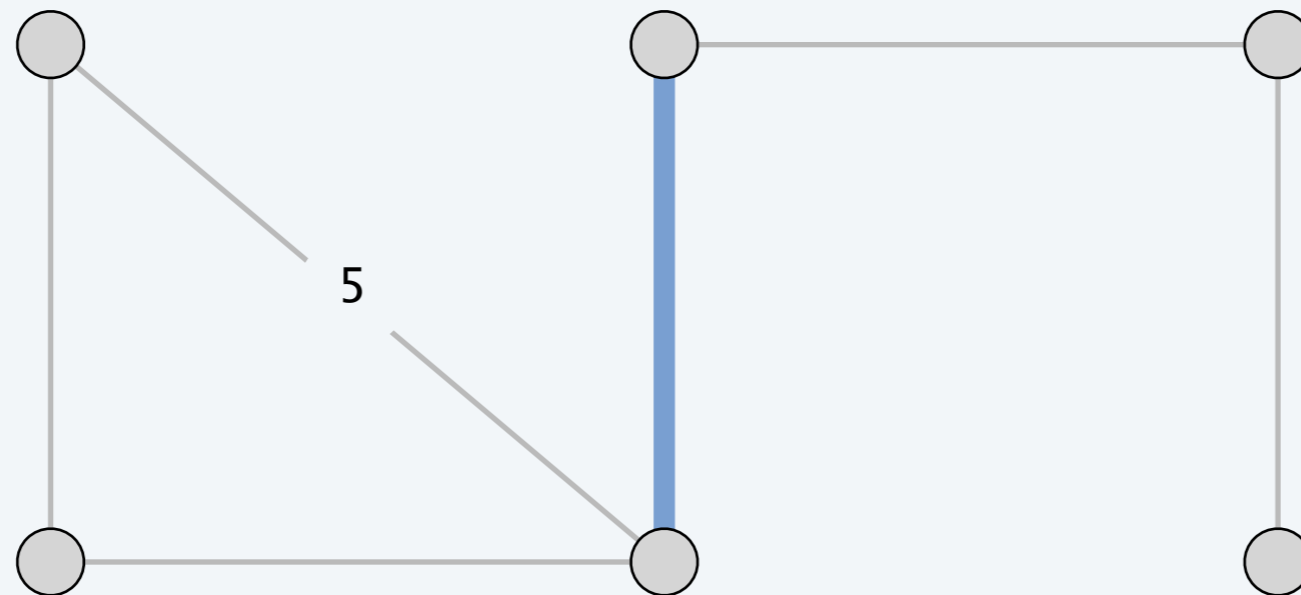
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

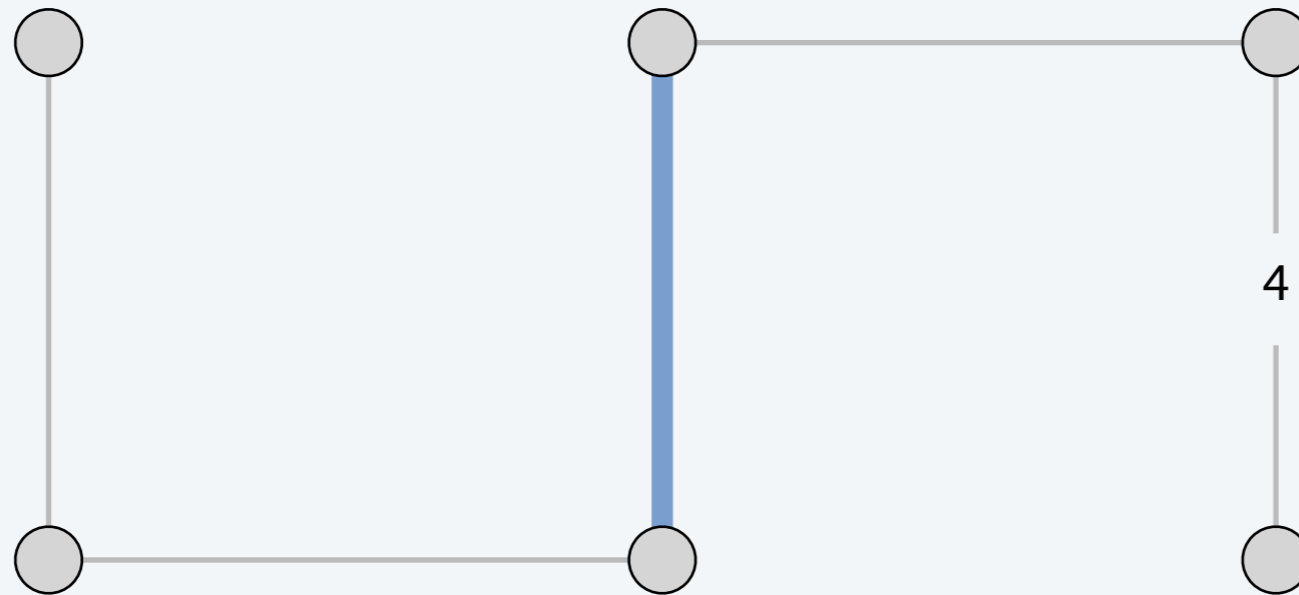
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

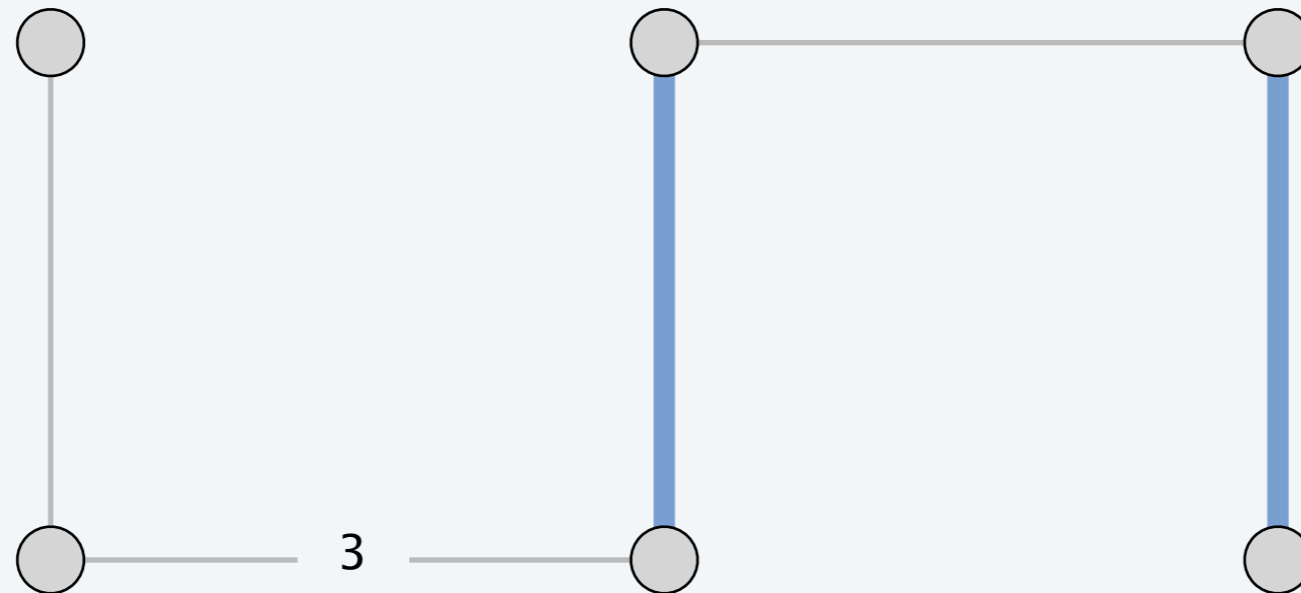
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

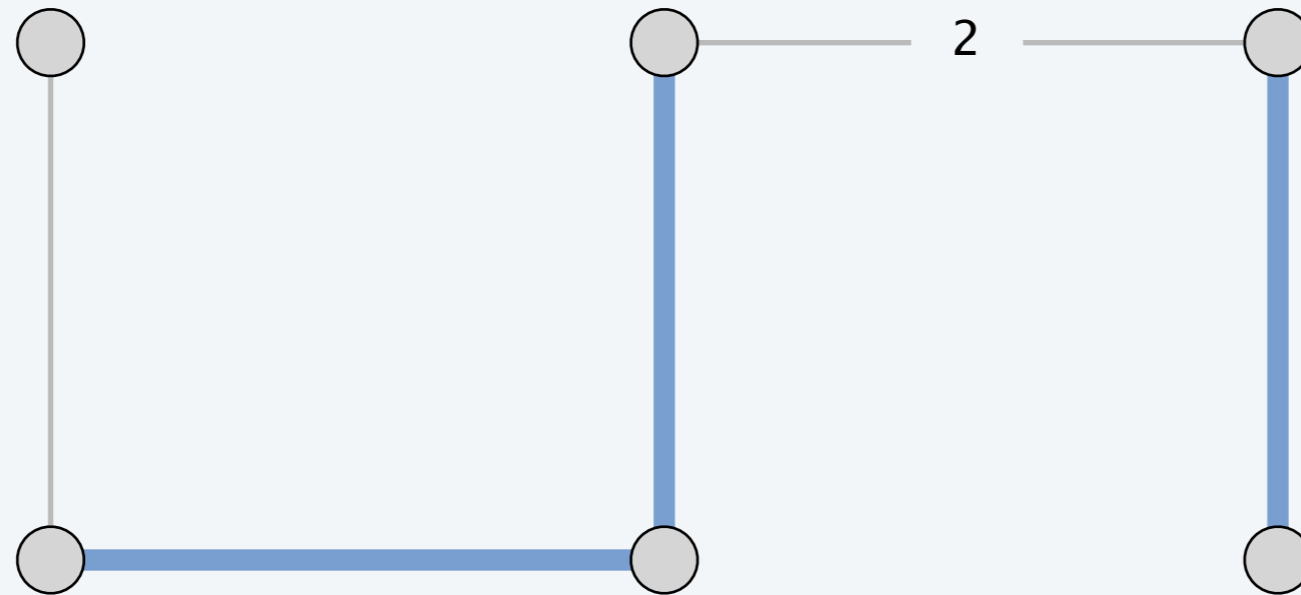
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

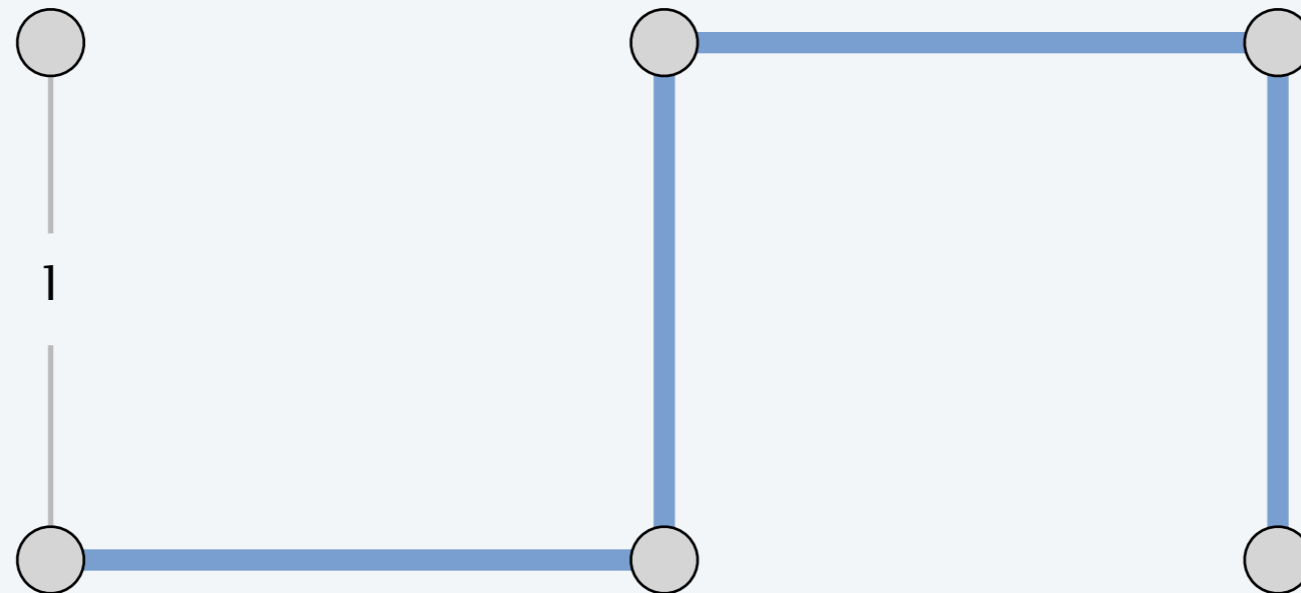
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

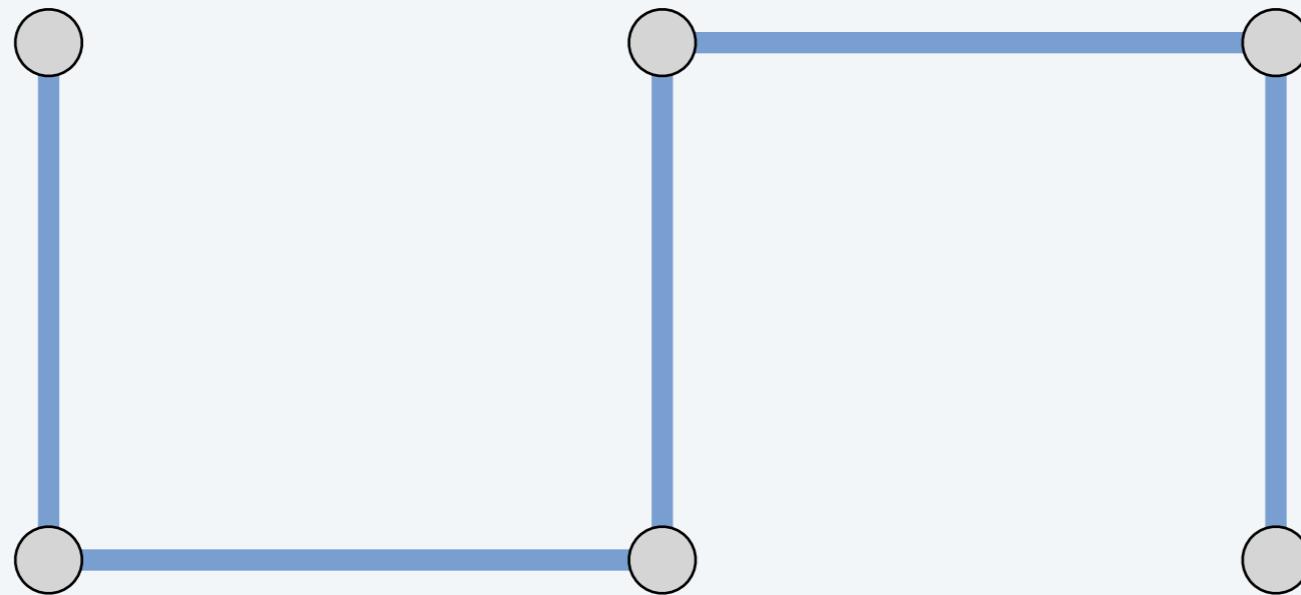
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Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

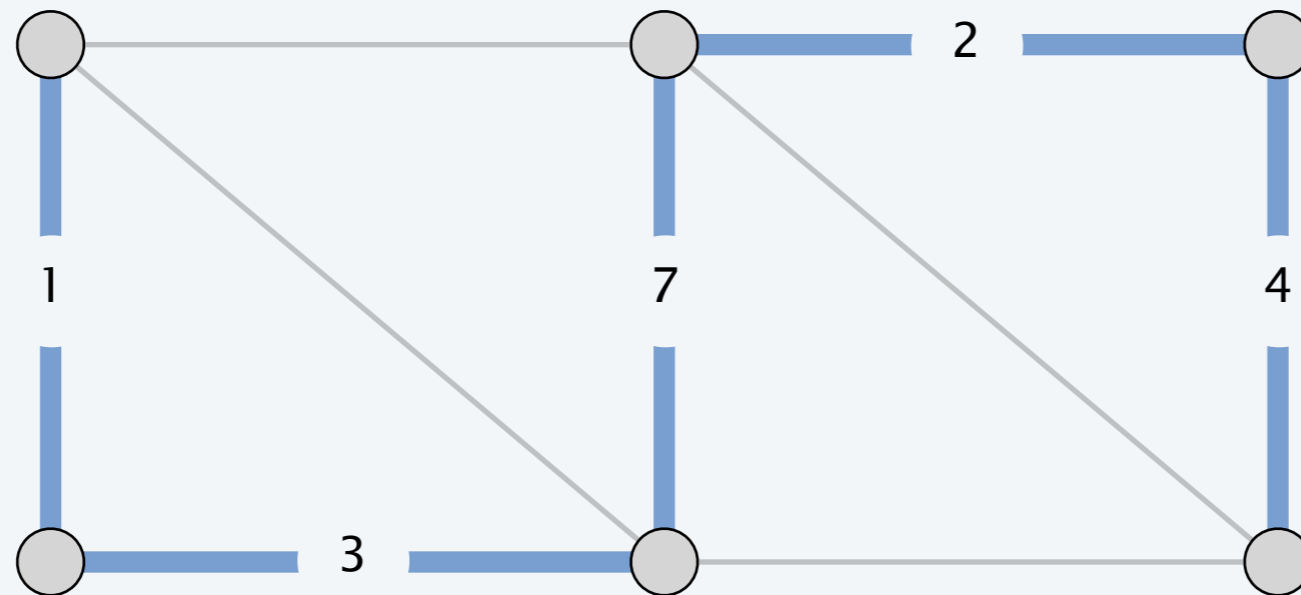
- Delete edge from T unless it would disconnect T .

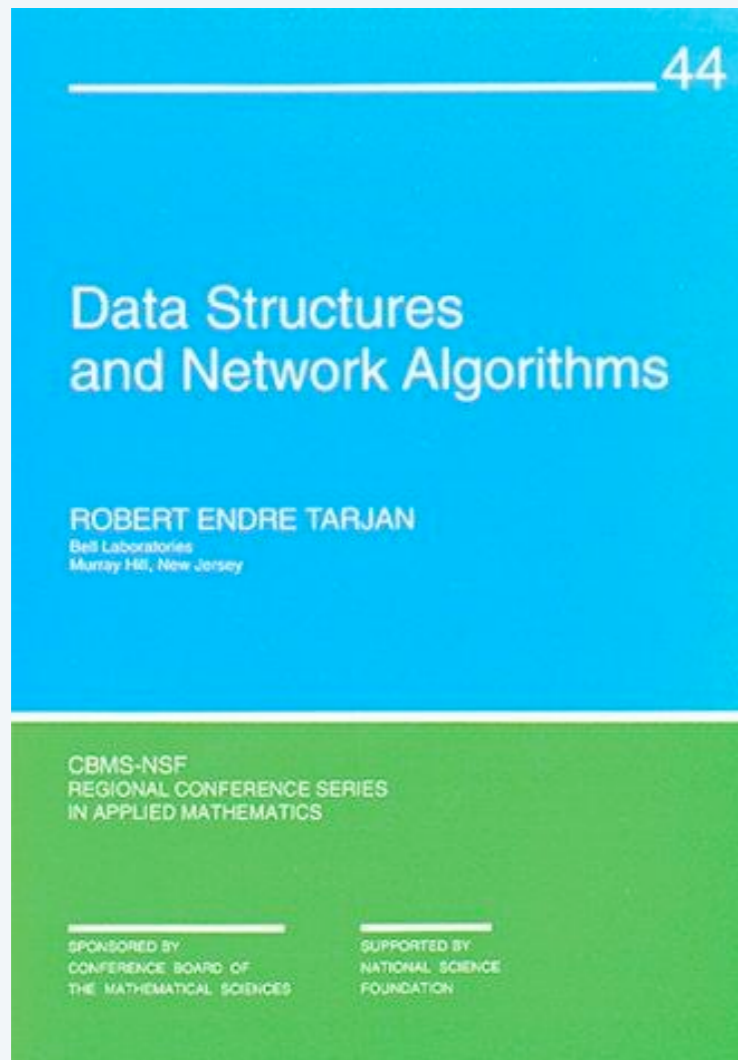


Reverse-delete algorithm

Start with all edges in T and consider them in descending order of weight:

- Delete edge from T unless it would disconnect T .





SECTION 6.2

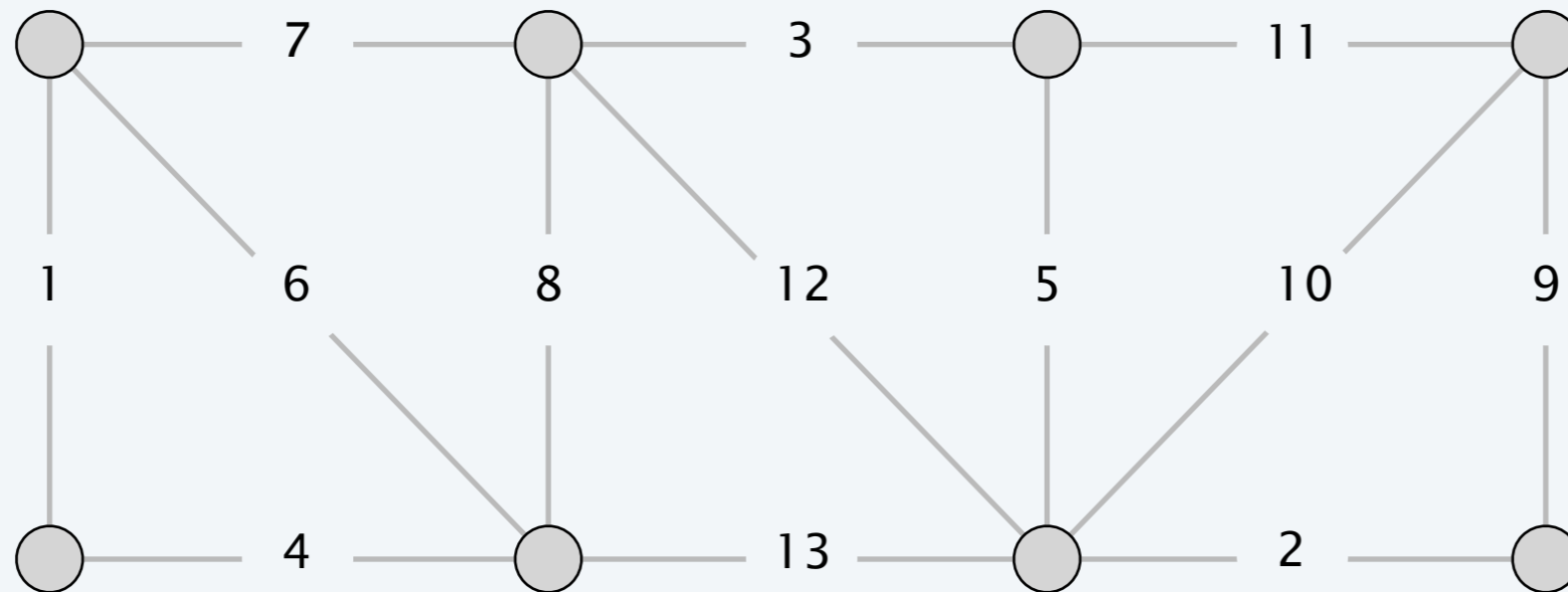
4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS II

- ▶ *red-rule blue-rule demo*
- ▶ *Prim's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Kruskal's algorithm demo*
- ▶ *reverse-delete algorithm demo*
- ▶ *Boruvka's algorithm demo*

Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

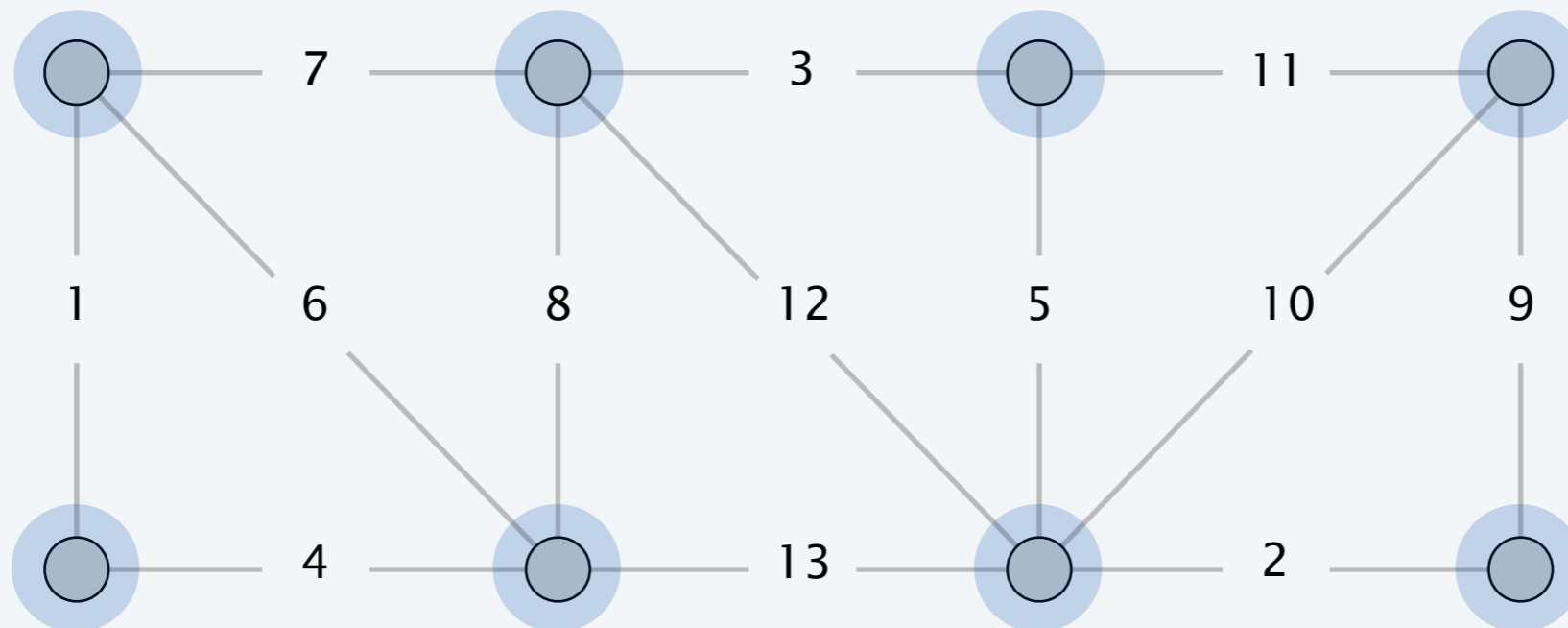
- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

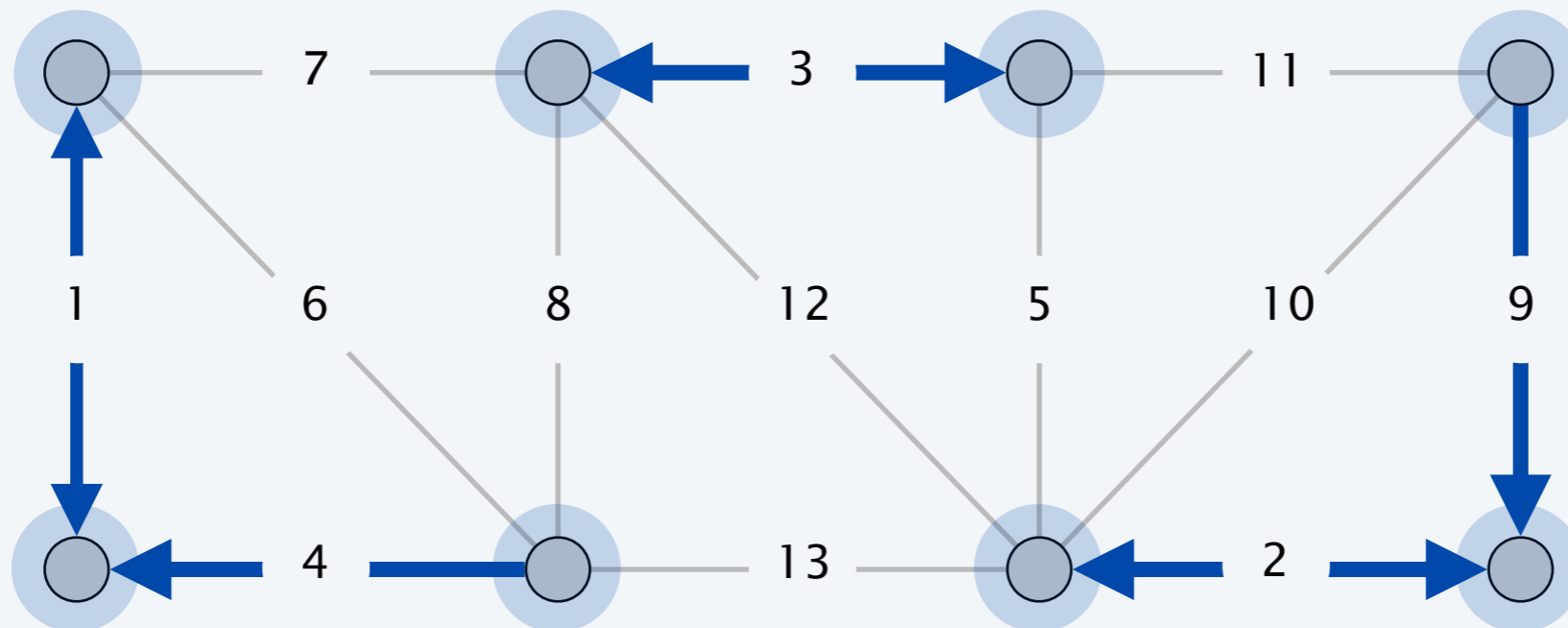
- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

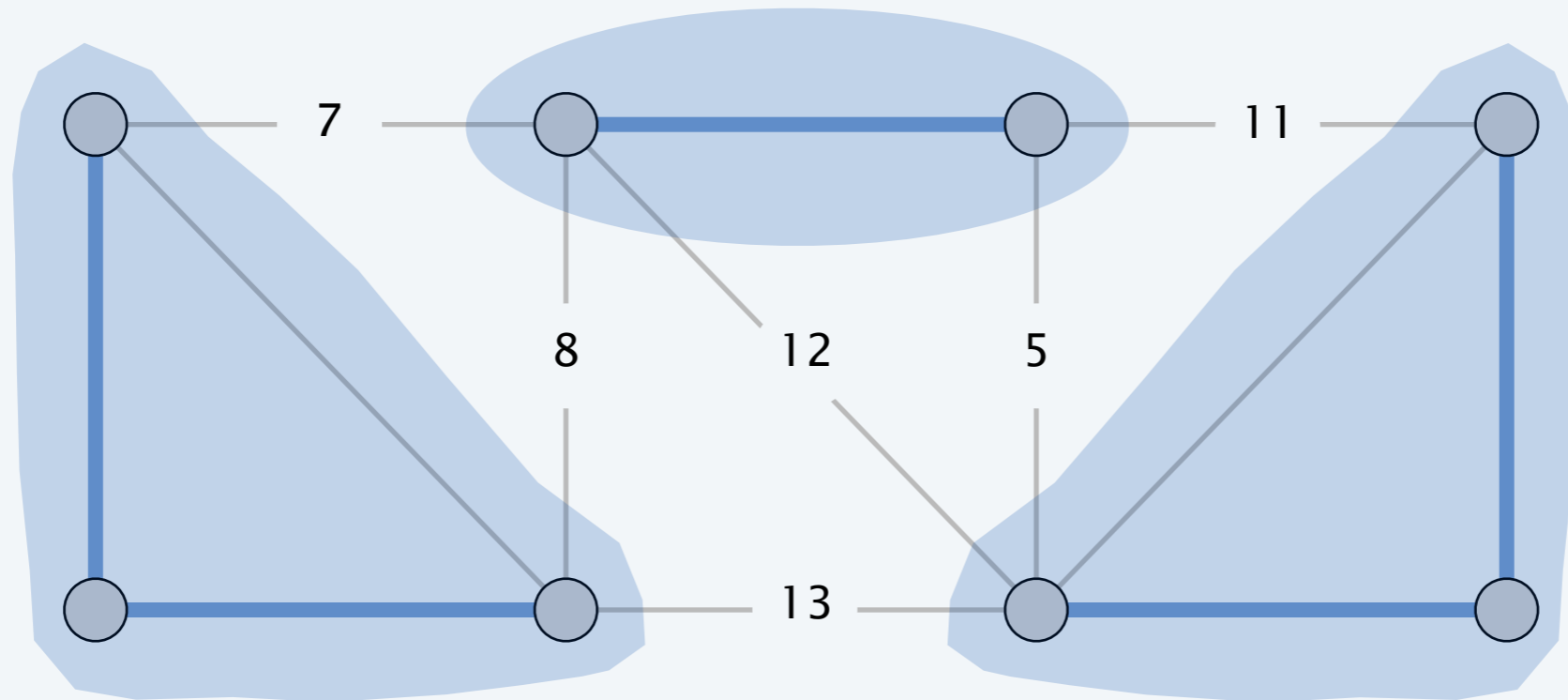
- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

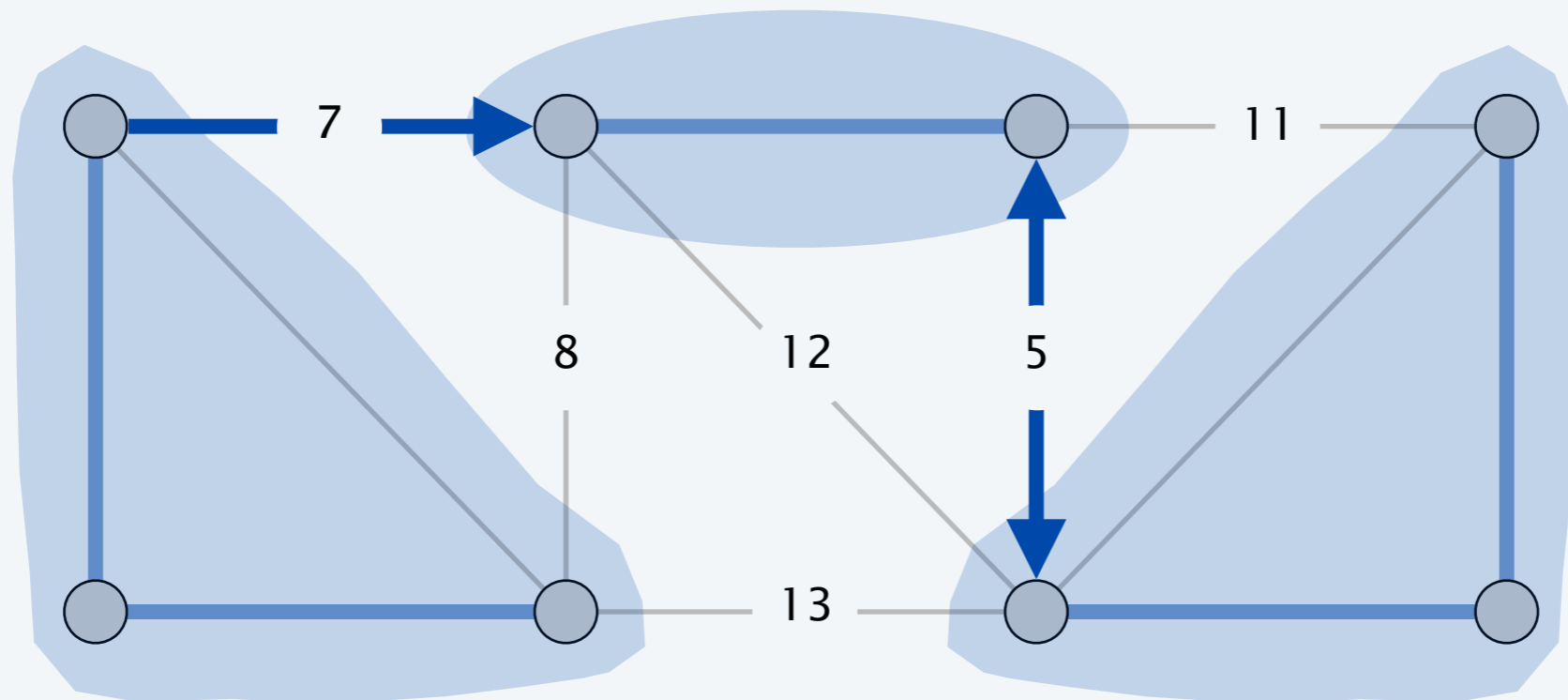
- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

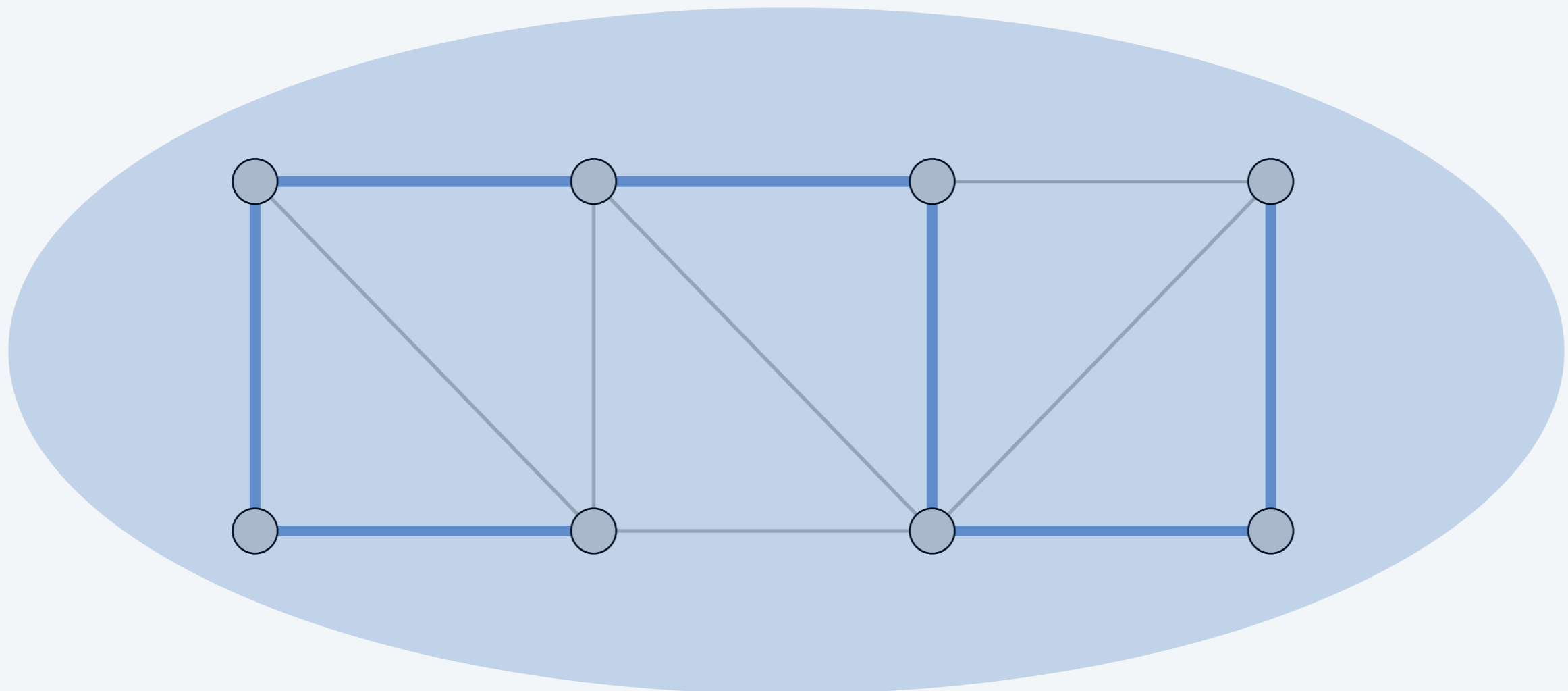
- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.



Borůvka's algorithm demo

Repeat until only one tree.

- Apply blue rule to cutset corresponding to **each** blue tree.
- Color **all** selected edges blue.

