

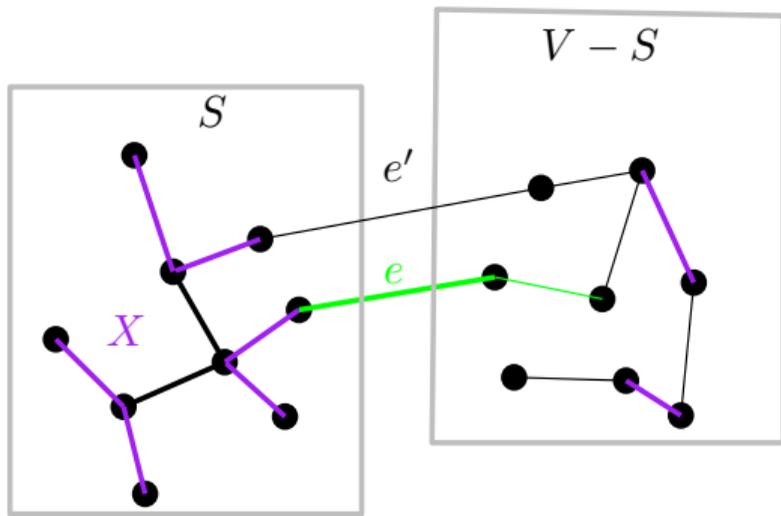
Outline

Greedy
MST

Cut Property

Lemma

Let T be a minimum spanning tree, $X \subset T$ s.t. X does not connect $(S, V - S)$. Let e be the lightest edge from S to $V - S$. $X \cup e$ is part of some MST.



Prim's Algorithm

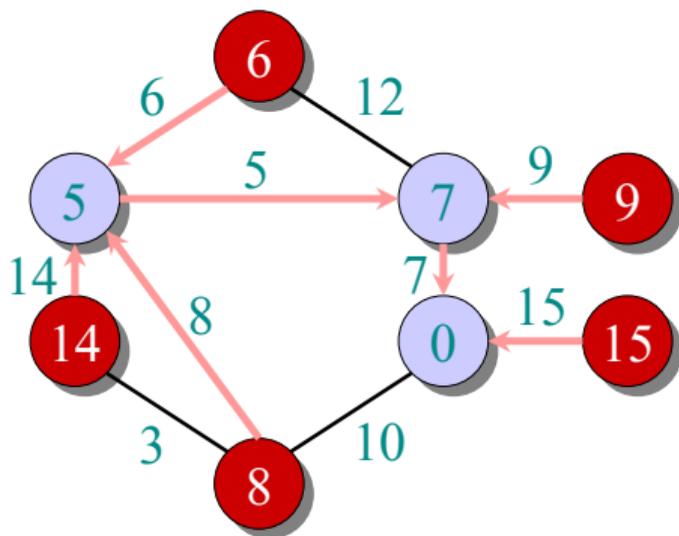
```
def prim(G,root):
    pq = pqdict(); prev = {}
    for v in G.keys():
        pq.additem(v,inf)
    pq.updateitem(root,0)
    while len(pq)>0:
        v = pq.pop()
        for (z,weight) in G[v]:
            if z in pq and weight < pq[z]:
                prev[z]=v
                pq.updateitem(z,weight)
    return prev
```

Cut Property and Prim's Algorithm

$$S := V - pq$$

$$X := \{(u, v) \in S \times S \mid v = \text{prev}[u]\}.$$

- $\in A$
- $\in V - A$



Cut Property and Prim's Algorithm

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$$X := \{(u, v) \in S \times S \mid v = \text{prev}[u]\}.$$

Loop Invariant / Inductive Hypothesis

1. X is a subset of some MST
2. For z non-root, $pq[z]$ is weight of the cheapest crossing edge ending at z .

Cut Property and Prim's Algorithm

```
def prim(G, root):
    :
    while len(pq) > 0:
        #  $S \leftarrow S \cup \{v\}, X \leftarrow X \cup \{(prev[v], v)\}$ 
        v = pq.pop()
        for (z, weight) in G[v]:
            if z in pq and weight < pq[z]:
                # found a cheaper crossing edge to z
                prev[z] = v
                pq.updateitem(z, weight)
    return prev
```

Prim's induction

L.I. (1) $X \subseteq \text{MST}$. (2) $\text{pq}[z] = \text{cheapest ce to } z$.

Base Case

$$X = \emptyset$$

Prim's induction

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Induction

Suppose after $k \geq 0$ iterations, L.I. holds. Iteration $k + 1$:

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Suppose after $k \geq 0$ iterations, L.I. holds. Iteration $k + 1$:

L1 From L.I.2, we add the cheapest x-ing edge $e = (\text{prev}[v], v)$ to X . By C.P. $X \cup \{e\}$ is part of MST

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- L2 Only crossing edges starting at v are new in this iteration, and those are updated correctly.