
Advanced Algorithms and Data Structures

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Homework 7

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Task 1 (Alternative minimum spanning tree algorithms)

12 points

Below, three different algorithms are given in pseudocode. Each algorithm takes a connected graph $G = (N, E)$ and a weight function $w : E \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ as input and returns a set T of edges. For each algorithm, show that T is a minimum spanning tree by providing a loop invariant for the **for all** loop,¹ or prove that T is not a minimum spanning tree by giving a counterexample.

1. MAYBE-MST-A (G, w):

begin

Sort the edges by weight into nonincreasing order.

$T := E$

for all edges e , taken in nonincreasing order by weight

if $T - \{e\}$ is a connected graph

$T := T - \{e\}$

return T

end MAYBE-MST-A

2. MAYBE-MST-B (G, w):

begin

$T := \emptyset$

for all edges e , taken in arbitrary order

if $T \cup \{e\}$ has no cycles

$T := T \cup \{e\}$

return T

end MAYBE-MST-B

¹You do not have to prove that your result is really a loop invariant.

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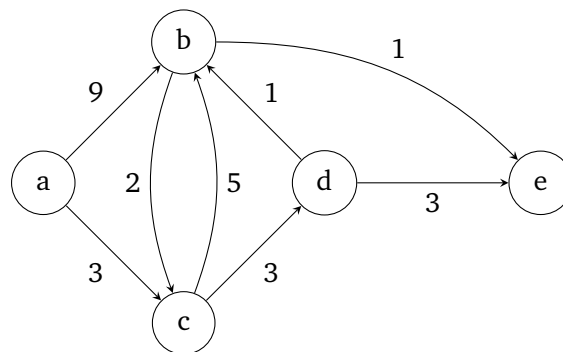
3. MAYBE-MST-C ( $G, w$ ):
  begin
     $T := \emptyset$ 
    for all edges  $e$ , taken in arbitrary order
       $T := T \cup \{e\}$ 
      if  $T$  has a cycle  $c$ 
        let  $e'$  be a maximum-weight edge on  $c$ 
         $T := T - \{e'\}$ 
    return  $T$ 
  end MAYBE-MST-C

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Task 2 (Bellman–Ford algorithm)

8 points

Perform the Bellman–Ford algorithm on the following graph with source node a:



In each relaxation cycle, relax the edges in the following order:

1. (a, b)
2. (b, c)
3. (b, e)
4. (c, b)
5. (c, d)
6. (d, b)
7. (d, e)
8. (a, c)

Draw the situation at the beginning and after each relaxation cycle. To draw a situation, draw the graph and do the following:

- Write the current estimates for the shortest-path weights into the nodes.
- Mark the edges (u, v) for which u is currently a predecessor of v .