A **tree T** is a graph that is connected and has no cycles. (connected means there is a path between all vertices of T)



A spanning tree T in a graph is a tree containing all vertives of T.



A spanning tree

A shortest spanning tree T in a graph is a spanning tree for which sum of all edges of T is minimum compared to any other spanning tree in that graph.

Algorithm Krustal, for shortest spanning tree.

- 1. Order the edges in ascending order of length
- 2. Chose them in this order as edges of T, reject an edge if only it forms a cycle.
- **Example:** Find the shortest spanning tree



Solution:

(3.6)	(1,2)	(1.3)	(4,5)	(2,3)	(3,4)	(5,6)	(2,4)
<u>í</u>	2	4	6	7	8	9	11

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A Network is a diagraph in which each edge has assigned to it a capacity (maximum flow)



First number: capacity(C_{i,j})Second Number: given flow(f_{i,j})S: sourcet: targetPath: sequenceof edges in a diagraph

Flow augmenting path: Paths from S to t. Examples: Path 1=(1-2-3-6) Path 2=(1-4-5-6) Path 3=(1-4-5-3-6)

Forward edge:If the direction of path is the same as the direction of edge it is called forward edge.

Backward edge:If the direction of path is the opposite of the direction of edge it is called forward edge. Path 1: 1-2, 2-3, 3-6 all forward edges Path 3: 1-4, 4-5, 3-6 forward edges **5,3** backward edge

C_{ij}=the capacity of edge from i to j f_{ii}=The value of current flow from i to j.

 Δ_{ij} =possible additional flow from edge i to j. Δ_{ij} = C_{ii}- f_{ij}

$$\Delta_{12} = 20-5=15, \qquad \Delta_{23} = 11-8=3, \qquad \Delta_{34} = 13-6=7, \\ \Delta_{14} = 10-4=6, \qquad \Delta_{45} = 7-4=3, \qquad \Delta_{56} = 3-3=0, \\ \Delta_{35} = 5-2=3.$$

Maximum Flow: Maximum possible flow from s to t Kirchof's rule: Incoming flow=Outgoing flow Example: for vertex 2, 5,3 incoming flow. 8:outgoing flow.. 5+3=8

Possible additional flow in path 1 We can increase maximum flow by 3 because the edge 2,3 allows only 3.

No additional flow is possible in path 2, because $\Delta_{56}=0$, additional flow is possible in path 3.

