

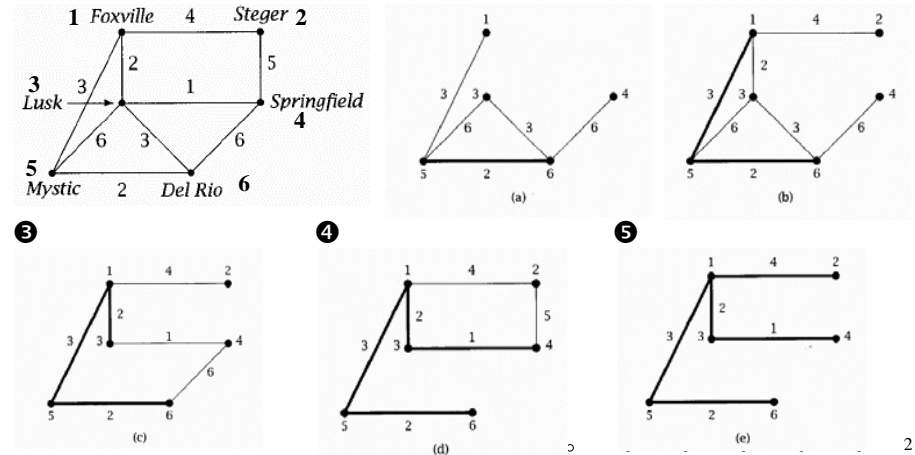
# Prim's Minimum Spanning Tree implemented with a MinHeap



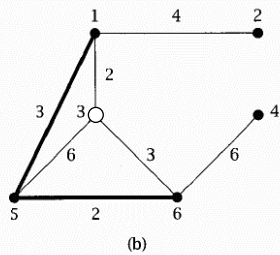
C++ Object Oriented Programming  
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# Prim's MST

◇ In JohnsonBaugh's "Algorithms"  
 Minimum Spanning Tree starting with vertex 5 (Mystic):  
 Prim's algorithm



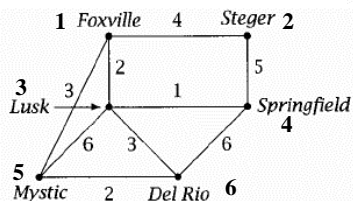
# Prim's MST (cont'd)



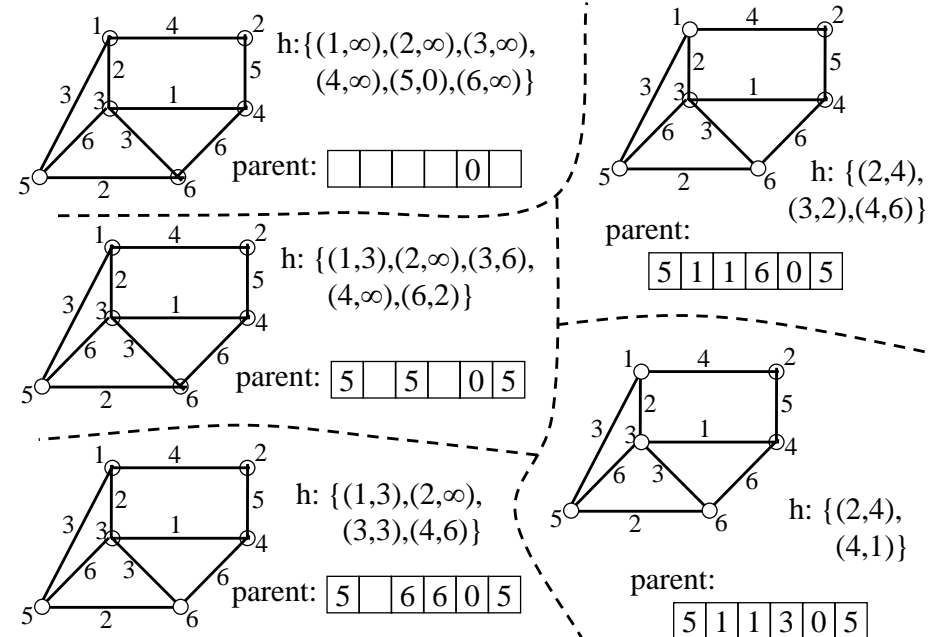
$h$ : is a list of vertices  $v$  not in the tree and the minimum weight of an edge from  $v$  to a vertex  $parent[v]$  in the tree

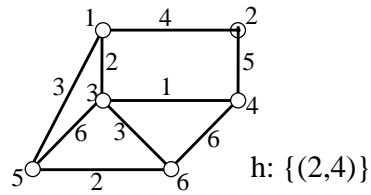
$parent$ : which edges give minimum weights

Vertex ( $v$ )	Minimum Weight from $v$ to Tree	$parent[v]$
2	4	1
3	2	1
4	6	6



Vertex ( $v$ )	Minimum Weight from $v$ to Tree	$parent[v]$
2	4	1
4	<del>1</del>	<del>3</del>



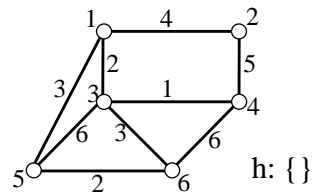


parent:

5	1	1	3	0	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

adj

1:	2	3	5
2:	1	4	
3:	1	4	5
4:	2	3	6
5:	1	3	6
6:	3	4	5



parent:

5	1	1	3	0	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

## Prim's MST (cont')

```

prim(adj, start, parent) {
  n = adj.last
  for i = 1 to n
    key[i] = ∞
  key[start] = 0
  parent[start] = 0
  h.init(key, n)
  for i = 1 to n {
    v = h.del()
    ref = adj[v]
    while (ref != null) {
      w = ref.ver
      if (h.isin(w) &&
          ref.weight < h.keyval(w)) {
        parent[w] = v
        h.decrease(w, ref.weight)
      }
      ref = ref.next
    }
  }
}
  
```

**h** is an **abstract data type** that supports the following operations

**h.init**(key, n): initializes h to the values in key

**h.del**(): deletes the item in h with the smallest weight and returns the vertex

**h.isin**(w): returns true if vertex w is in h

**h.keyval**(w): returns the weight corresponding to vertex w

**h.decrease**(w, new\_weight): changes the weight of w to new\_weight (smaller)

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