

CHAPTER 4

GRAPH THEORY

(Part 2)

Tree

Introduction

Definition 1:

A tree is **a connected undirected graph with no simple circuits.**

Theorem 1:

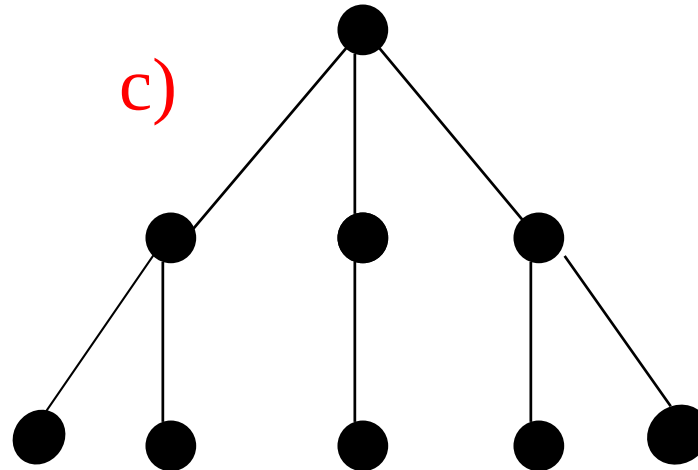
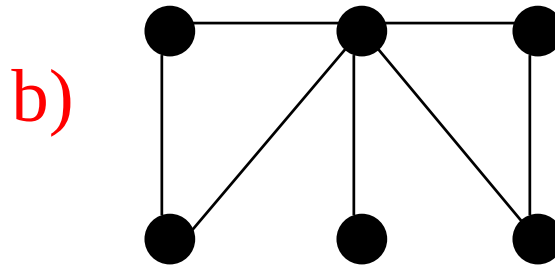
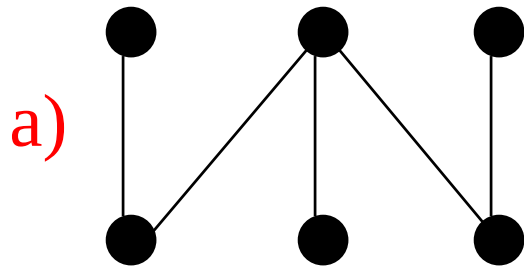
An undirected graph is a tree if and only if there is a unique simple path between any two of its vertices.

Theorem 2:

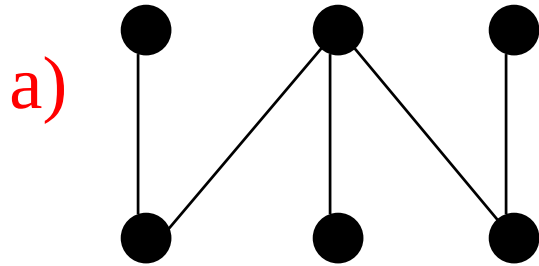
A tree with **m**-vertices has **m-1** edges

Example

Which of the graphs (a, b and c) are trees?



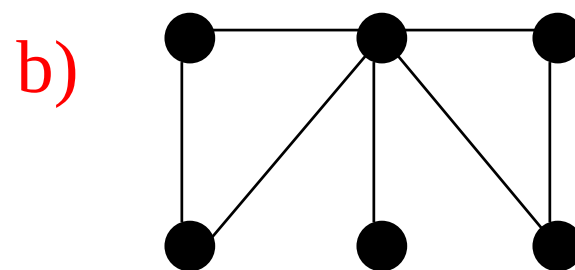
Example - Solution



tree

vertices = 6

edges = 5



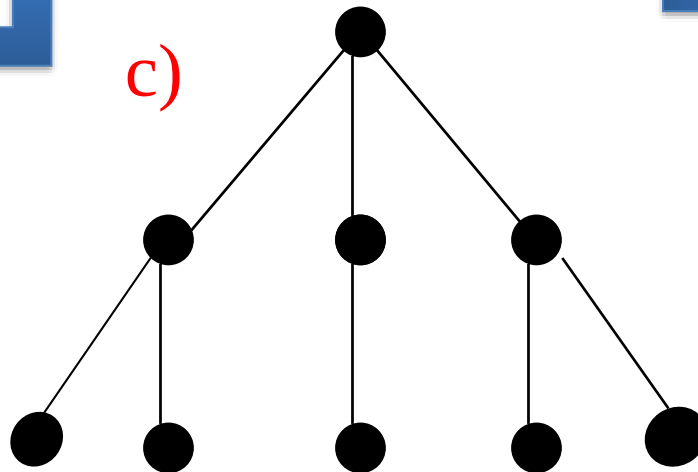
Not a tree

vertices = 6

edges = 6



c)



tree

vertices = 9

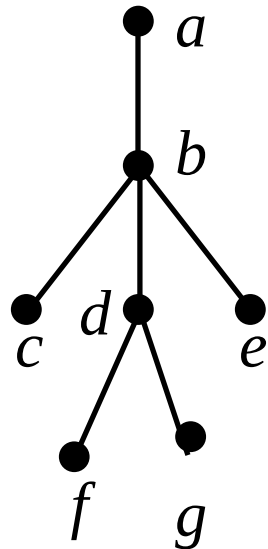
edges = 8



Rooted Tree

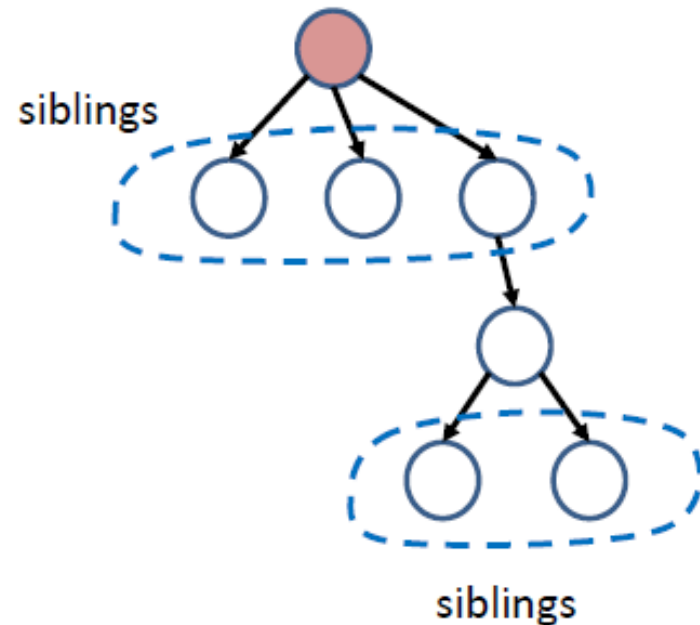
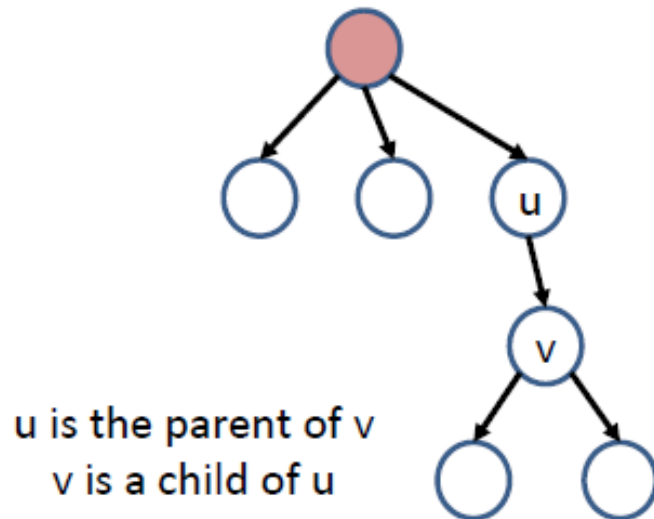
Definition 2:

A **rooted tree** is a tree in which one vertex has been designed as the **root** and every edge is directed away from the root.

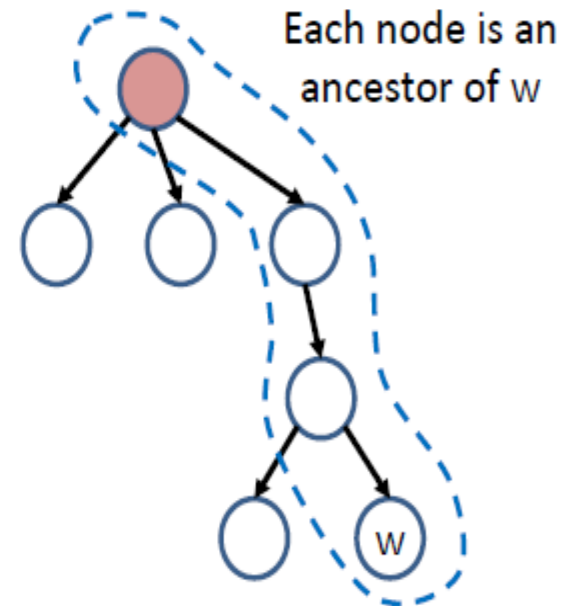


Rooted Tree - Terminologies

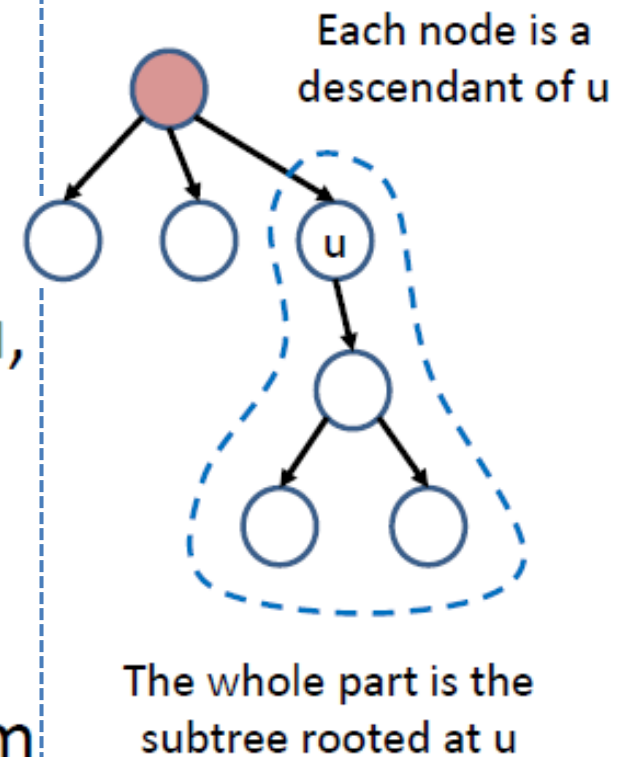
- Each edge is from a **parent** to a **child**
- Vertices with the same parent are **siblings**



- The **ancestors** of a vertex w include all the nodes in the path from the root to w
- The **proper ancestors** of a vertex w are the ancestors of w , but excluding w

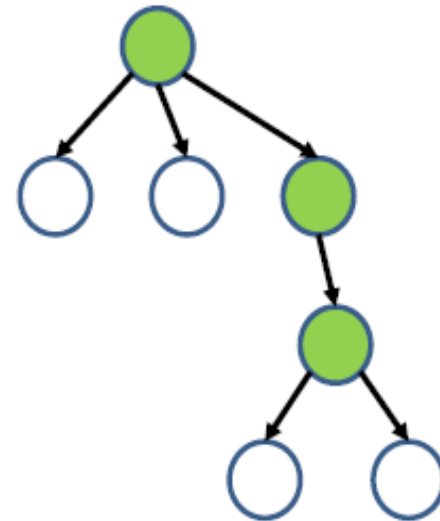


- The **descendants** of a vertex **u** include all the nodes that have **u** as its ancestor
- The **proper descendants** of a vertex **u** are the descendants of **u**, but excluding **u**
- The **subtree** rooted at **u** includes all the descendants of **u**, and all edges that connect between them



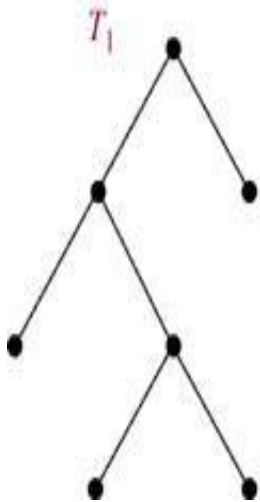
- Vertices with no children are called **leaves** ;
Otherwise, they are called **internal nodes**
- If every internal node has no more than **m** children, the tree is called an **m-ary** tree
 - Further, if every internal node has exactly **m** children, the tree is a **full** m-ary tree

All internal nodes
are colored

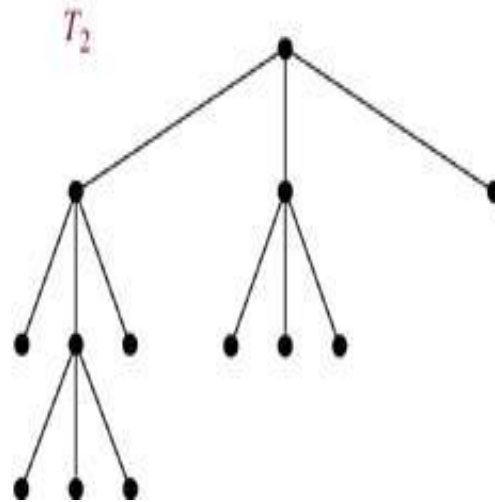


The tree is ternary (3-ary),
but not full

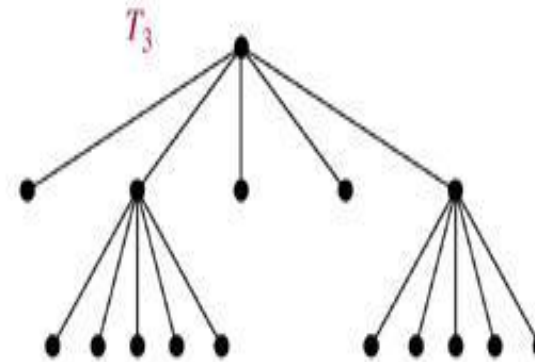
Example



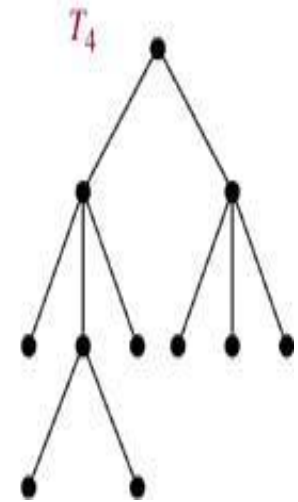
full binary tree



full 3-ary tree

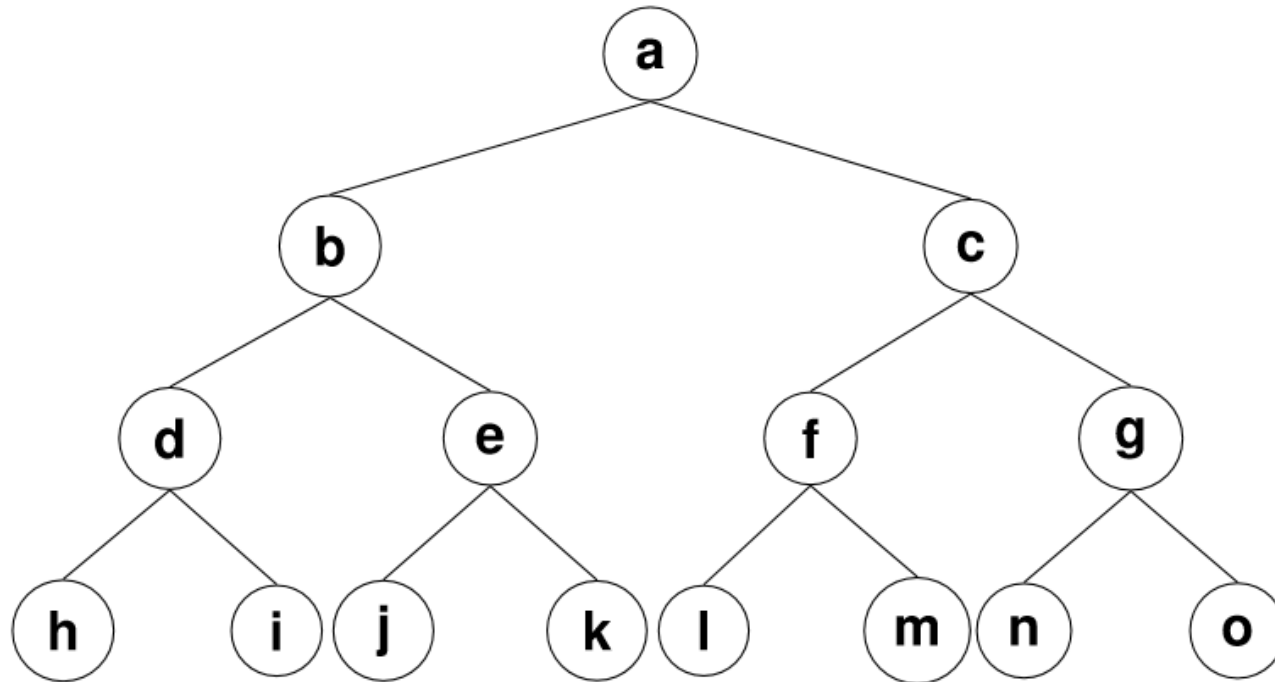


full 5-ary tree



not full 3-ary tree

Exercise #1



Find:

i) Ancestors of *g*

ii) Descendents of *g*

iii) Parent of *e*

iv) Children of *e*

v) Sibling of *h*

Properties of Trees

Theorem 2:

A tree with n nodes has $n-1$ edges

Theorem 3:

A full m -ary tree with i internal vertices contains $n = mi + 1$ vertices.

Corollary: A full m -ary tree with n vertices contains $(n-1)/m$ internal vertices, and hence $n - (n-1)/m = ((m-1)n+1)/m$ leaves

Corollary is a result in which the (usually short) proof relies heavily on a given theorem.

Theorem 4:

A full m -ary tree with

1. n vertices has $i = (n-1)/m$ internal vertices and $l = [(m-1)n+1]/m$ leaves.
2. i internal vertices has $n = mi + 1$ vertices and $l = (m-1)i + 1$ leaves.
3. l leaves has $n = (ml-1)/(m-1)$ vertices and $i = (l-1)/(m-1)$ internal vertices.

Example

Peter starts out a chain mail. Each person receiving the mails is asked to send it to four other people. Some people do this, and some don't. Now, there are 100 people who received the letter but did not send it out. Assuming no one receives more than one mail. How many people have sent the letter?

Example - Solution

The chain letter can be represented using **4-ary** tree. The internal vertices correspond to people who sent out the letter, and the leaves correspond to people who did not send it out. Since 100 people did not send out the letter, the number of leaves in this rooted tree is, $l=100$. The number of people have seen the letter is $n = (4 \times 100 - 1) / (4 - 1) = 133$. The number of internal vertices is $133 - 100 = 33$, people sent the letter.

Exercise #2

How many matches are played in a tennis tournament of 27 players.

Exercise #3

Suppose 1000 people enter a chess tournament. Use a rooted tree model of the tournament to determine how many games must be played to determine a champion, if a player is eliminated after one loss and games are played until only one entrant has not lost. (Assume there are no ties.)

Properties of Rooted Trees

- The **level** of a vertex v in a rooted tree is the length of the unique path from the root to this vertex.
- The level of the root is defined to be zero.
- The **height** of a rooted tree is the maximum of the levels of vertices.

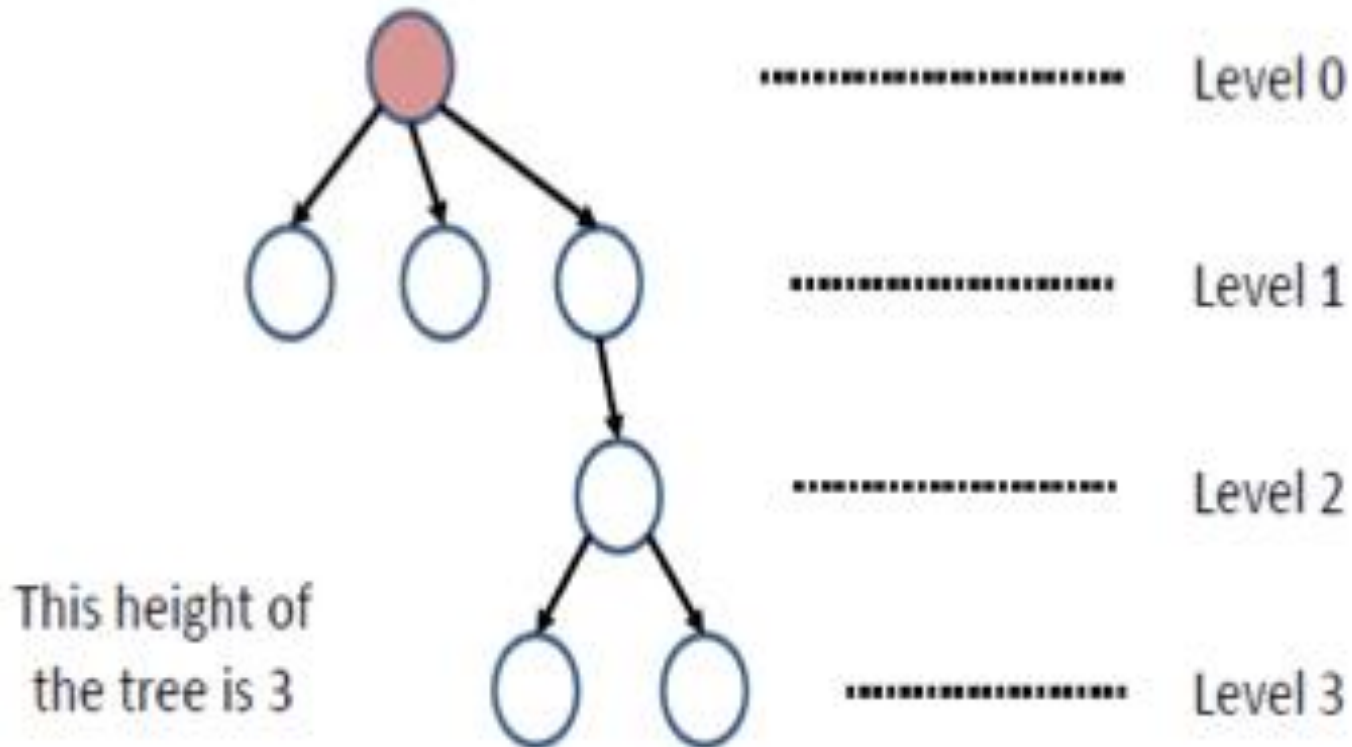
Definition:

A rooted m -ary tree of height h is **balanced** if all leaves are at levels h or $h-1$.

Theorem:

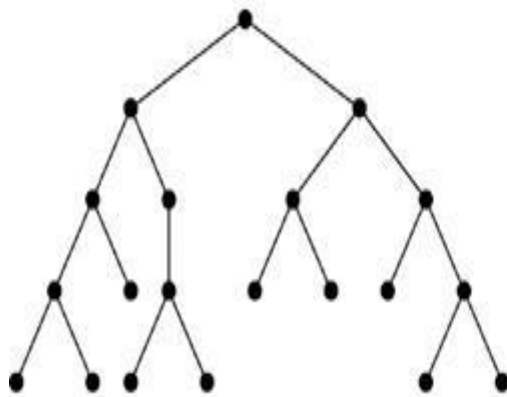
There are at most m^h leaves in an m -ary tree of height h .

Example

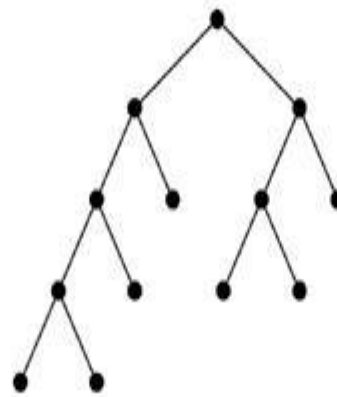


Example

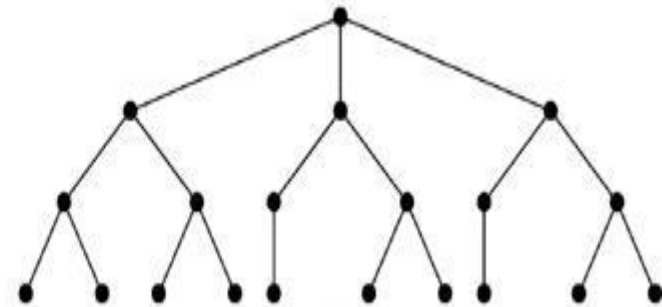
Which of the rooted trees shown below are balanced?



T_1



T_2



T_3

Solution: T_1, T_3

Tree Traversal

Universal Address Systems

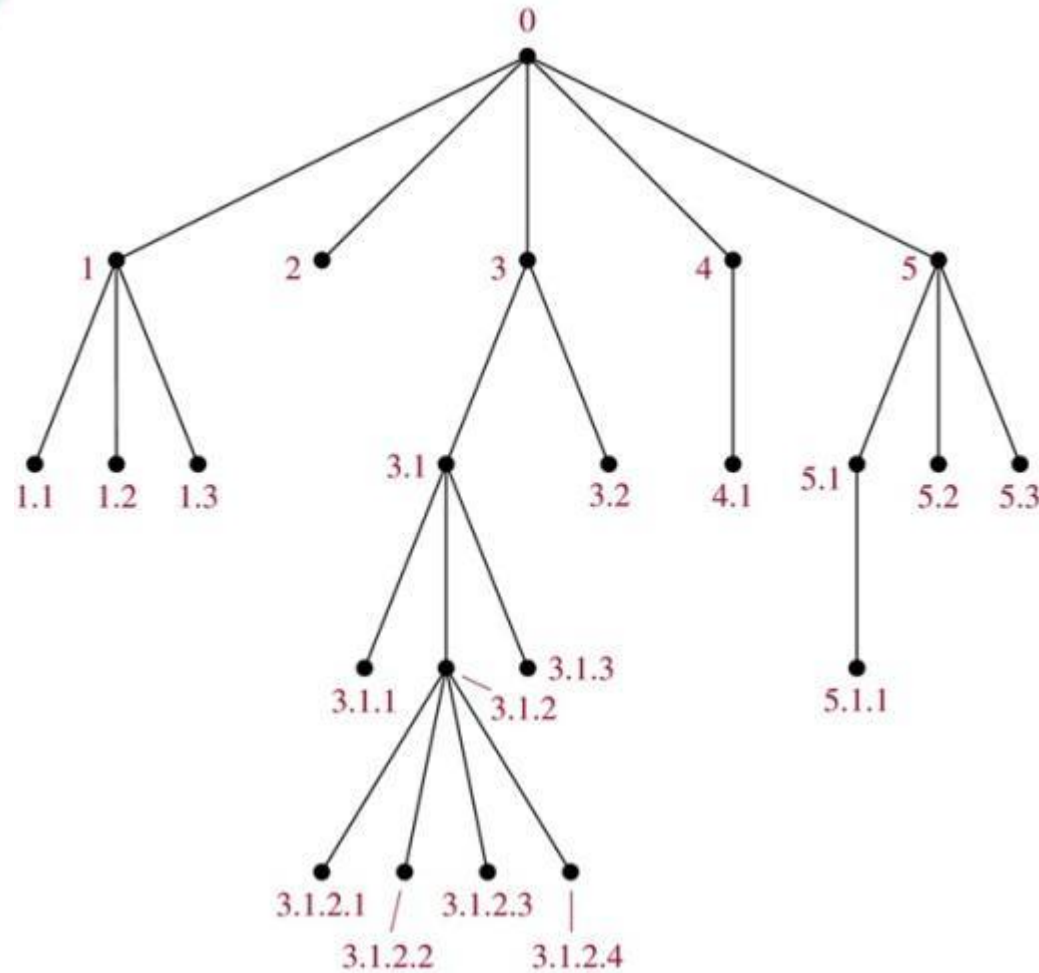
Label vertices:

1. Root $\rightarrow 0$, its k children $\rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, k$ (from left to right)
2. For each vertex v at level n with label A ,
its r children $\rightarrow A.1, A.2, \dots, A.r$ (from left to right).

We can **totally order** the vertices using the **lexicographic** ordering of their labels in the universal address system.

$$x_1.x_2.\dots.x_n < y_1.y_2.\dots.y_m$$

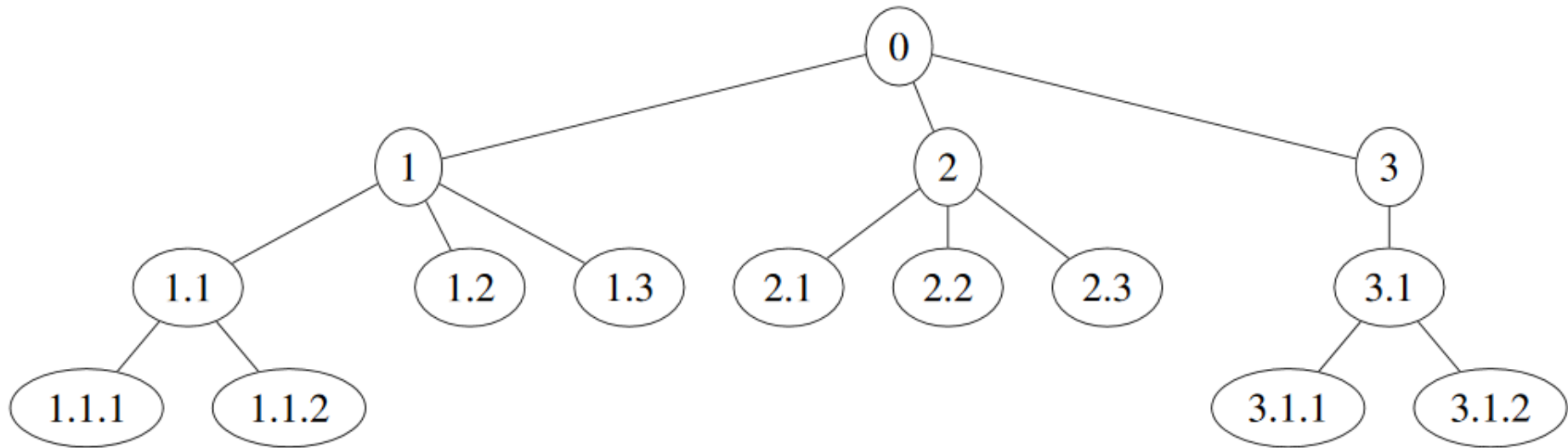
if there is an i , $0 \leq i \leq n$, with $x_1 = y_1, x_2 = y_2, \dots, x_{i-1} = y_{i-1}$,
and $x_i < y_i$; or if $n < m$ and $x_i = y_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.



The lexicographic ordering is:

$$0 < 1 < 1.1 < 1.2 < 1.3 < 2 < 3 < 3.1 < 3.1.1 < 3.1.2 < 3.1.2.1 < 3.1.2.2 < 3.1.2.3 < 3.1.2.4 < 3.1.3 < 3.2 < 4 < 4.1 < 5 < 5.1 < 5.1.1 < 5.2 < 5.3$$

Exercise #4



Find the lexicographic ordering of the above tree.

Traversal Algorithm

Procedures for systematically visiting every vertex of an ordered rooted tree are called **traversal algorithm**. There are three most commonly used such algorithms:

- 1) **Preorder**: root, left-subtree, right subtree
- 2) **Inorder**: left subtree, root, right sub-tree
- 3) **Postorder**: left subtree, right sub-tree, root

Preorder Traversal

Procedure *preorder*(T : ordered rooted tree)

$r :=$ root of T

list r

for each child c of r from left to right

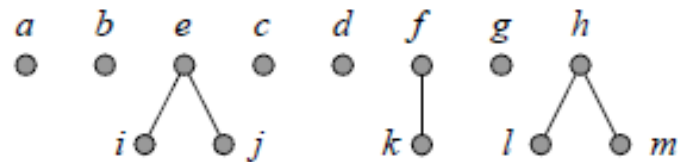
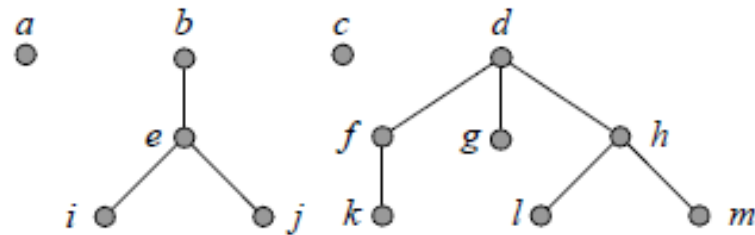
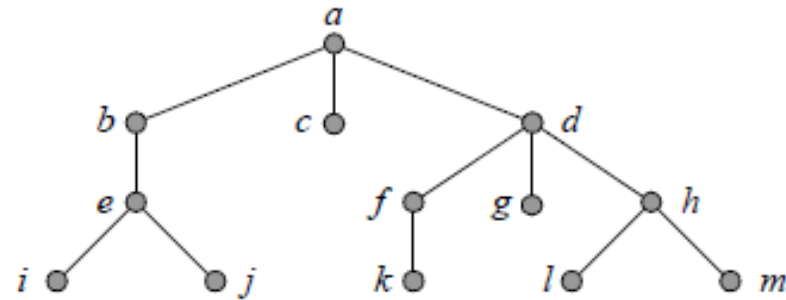
begin

$T(c) :=$ subtree with c as its root

preorder($T(c)$)

end

Example



Preorder traversal:



a b e i j c d f k g h l m

Inorder Traversal

Procedure *inorder*(T : ordered rooted tree)

$r :=$ root of T

If r is a leaf **then** list r

else

begin

$l :=$ first child of r from left to right

$T(l) :=$ subtree with l as its root

inorder($T(l)$)

list r

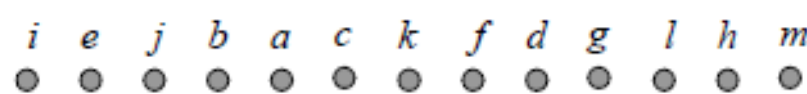
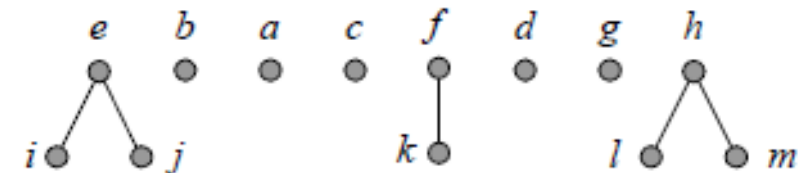
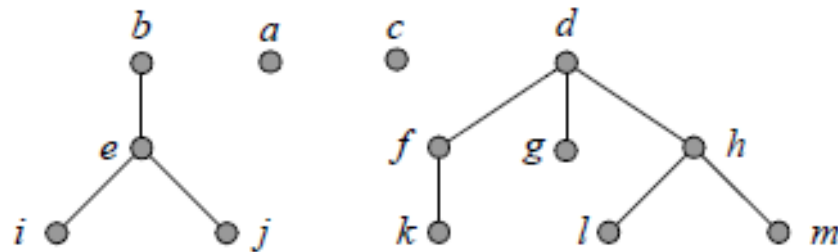
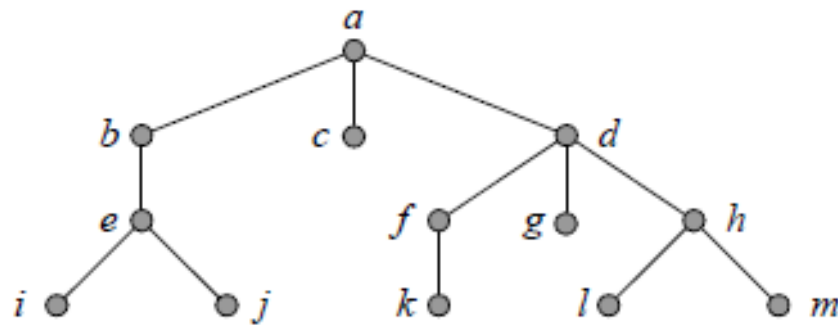
for each child c of r except for l from left to right

$T(c) :=$ subtree with c as its root

inorder($T(c)$)

end

Example



Inorder traversal

Postorder Traversal

Procedure *postorder*(T : ordered rooted tree)

$r :=$ root of T

for each child c of r from left to right

begin

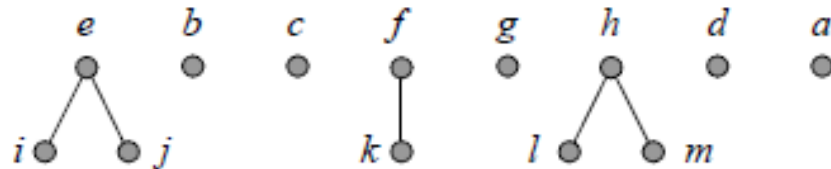
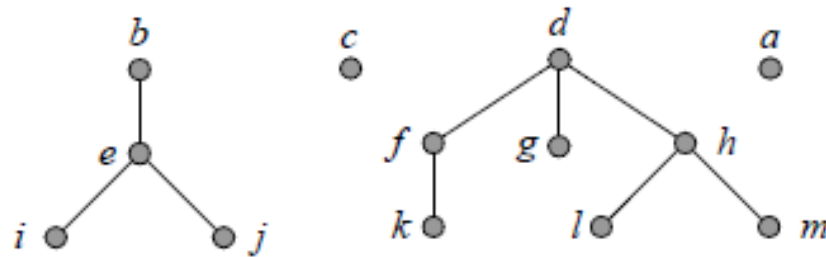
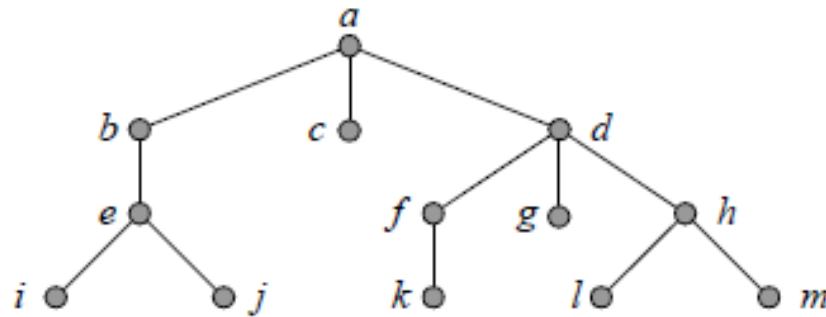
$T(c) :=$ subtree with c as its root

postorder($T(c)$)

end

list r

Example



i j e b c k f g l m h d a
 ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

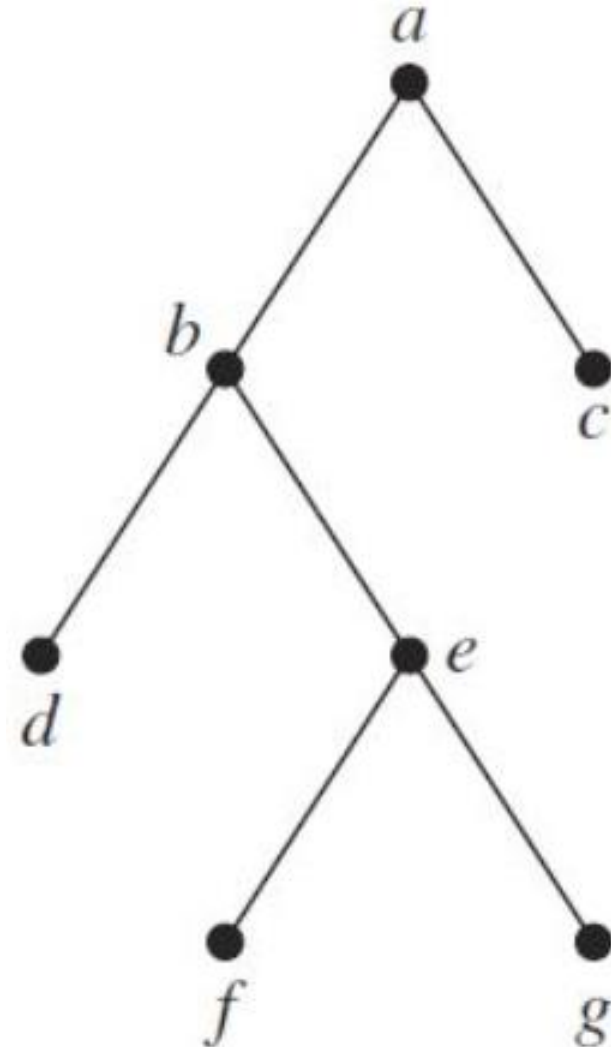


Postorder traversal

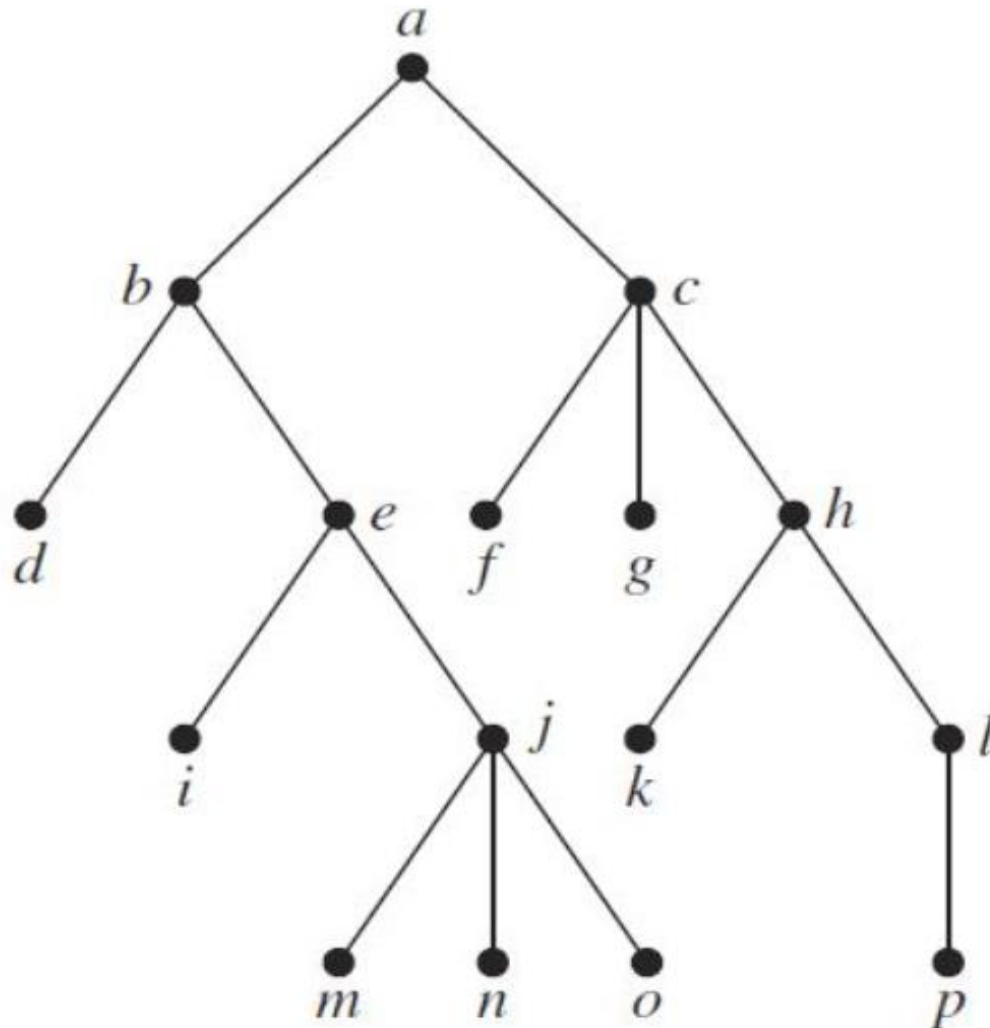
Exercise #5

Determine the order when a visits of the vertices for the given ordered rooted tree is conducted using a:

- i) Preorder traversal
- ii) Inorder traversal
- iii) Postorder traversal

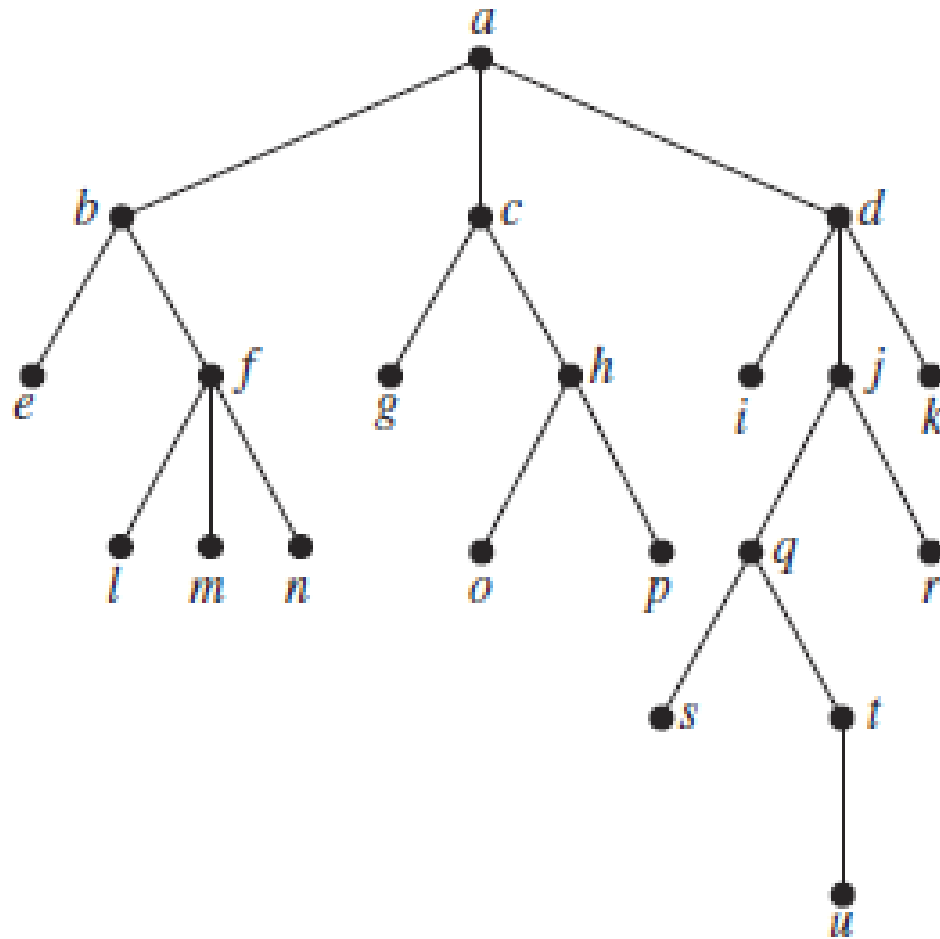


Exercise #6



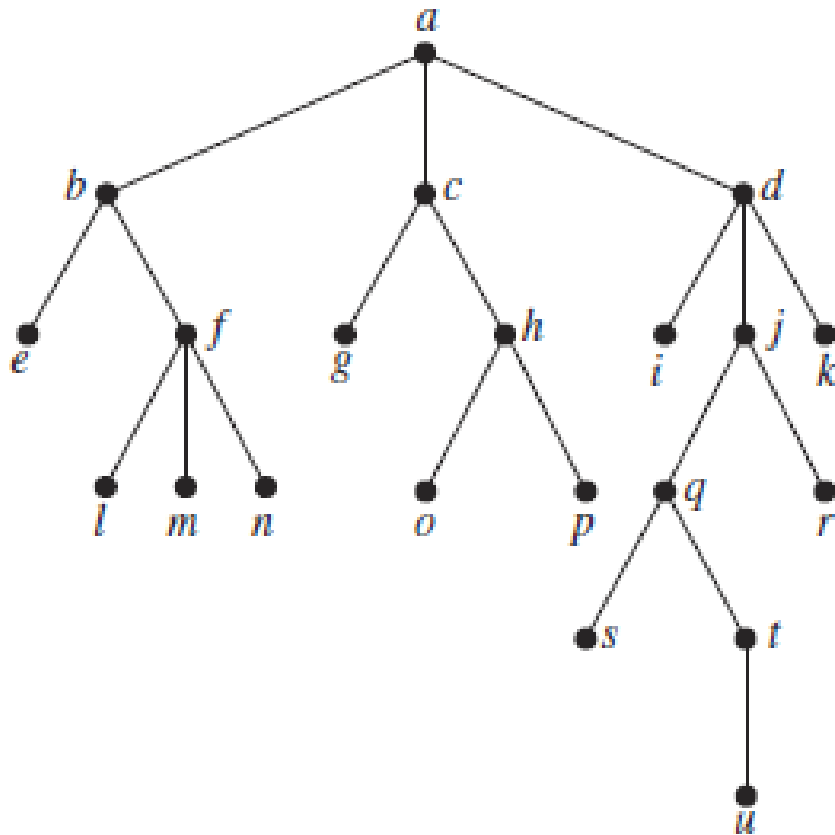
Determine the order of preorder, inorder and postorder of the given rooted tree.

Exercise #7



Determine the order of preorder, inorder and postorder of the given rooted tree.

Exercise #7 – Solution



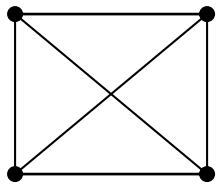
Preorder: *a, b, e, f, l, m, n, c, g, h, o, p, d, i, j, q, s, t, u, r, k*

Inorder: *e, b, l, f, m, n, a, g, c, o, h, p, i, d, s, q, u, t, j, r, k*

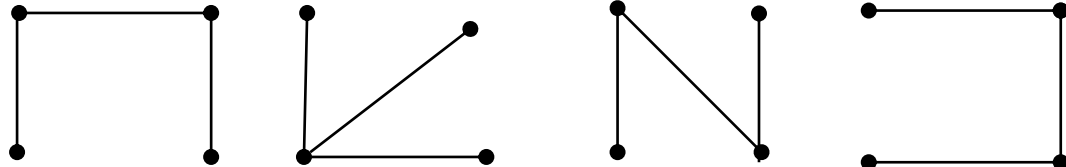
Postorder: *e, l, m, n, f, b, g, o, p, h, c, i, s, u, t, q, r, j, k, d, a*

Spanning Trees

A spanning tree is a simple graph that is a subgraph of G and contains every vertex of G and is a tree.



A connected
undirected graph

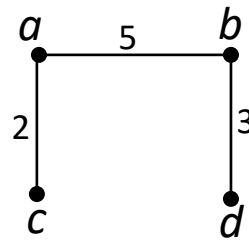
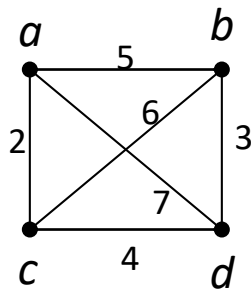


Four spanning trees of the graph

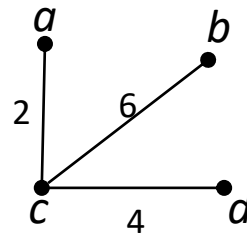
Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

A Minimum Spanning Tree is a spanning tree on a weighted graph that has **minimum total weight**.

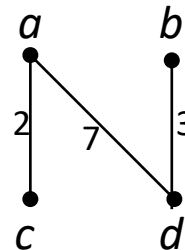
Example:



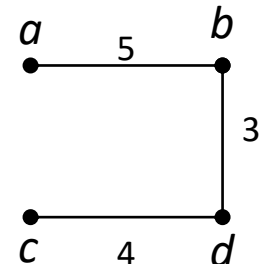
$$T_1 = 10$$



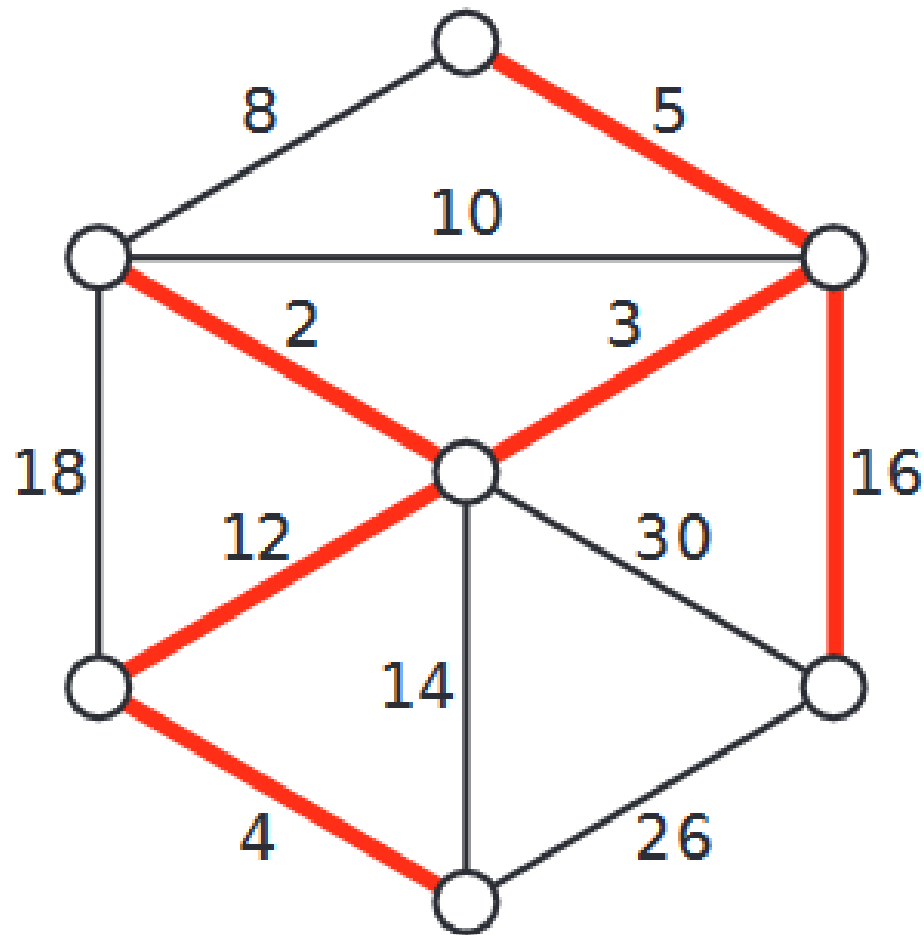
$$T_2 = 12$$



$$T_3 = 12$$



$$T_4 = 12$$



A weighted graph and its minimum spanning tree.

Muddy City Problem

Once upon a time there was a city that had no roads. Getting around the city was particularly difficult after rainstorms because the ground became very muddy. Cars got stuck in the mud and people got their boots dirty. The mayor of the city decided that some of the streets must be paved, but didn't want to spend more money than necessary because the city also wanted to build a swimming pool.

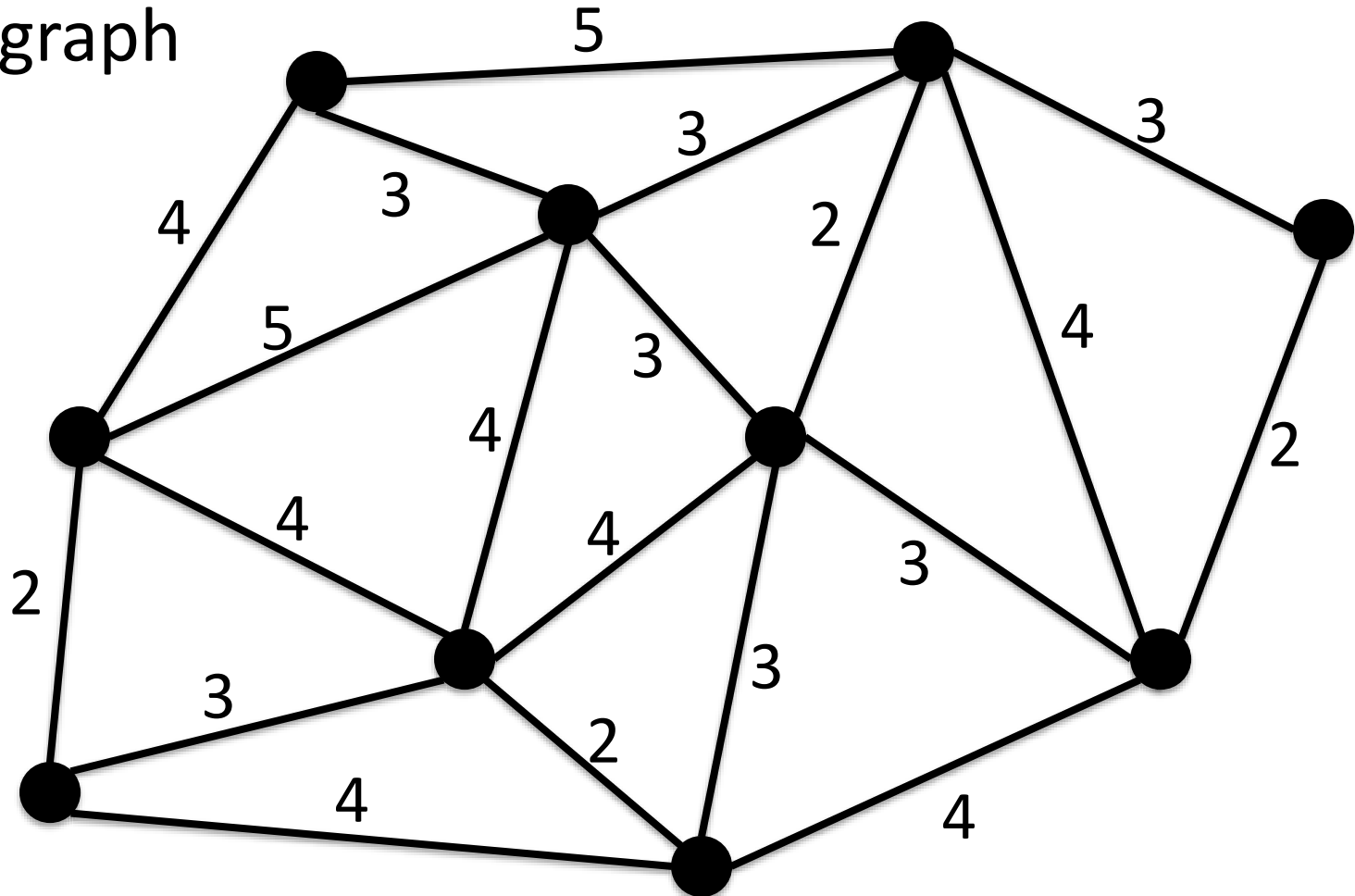
The mayor therefore specified two conditions:

1. Enough streets must be paved so that it is possible for everyone to travel from their house to anyone else's house only along paved roads, and
2. The paving should cost as little as possible.

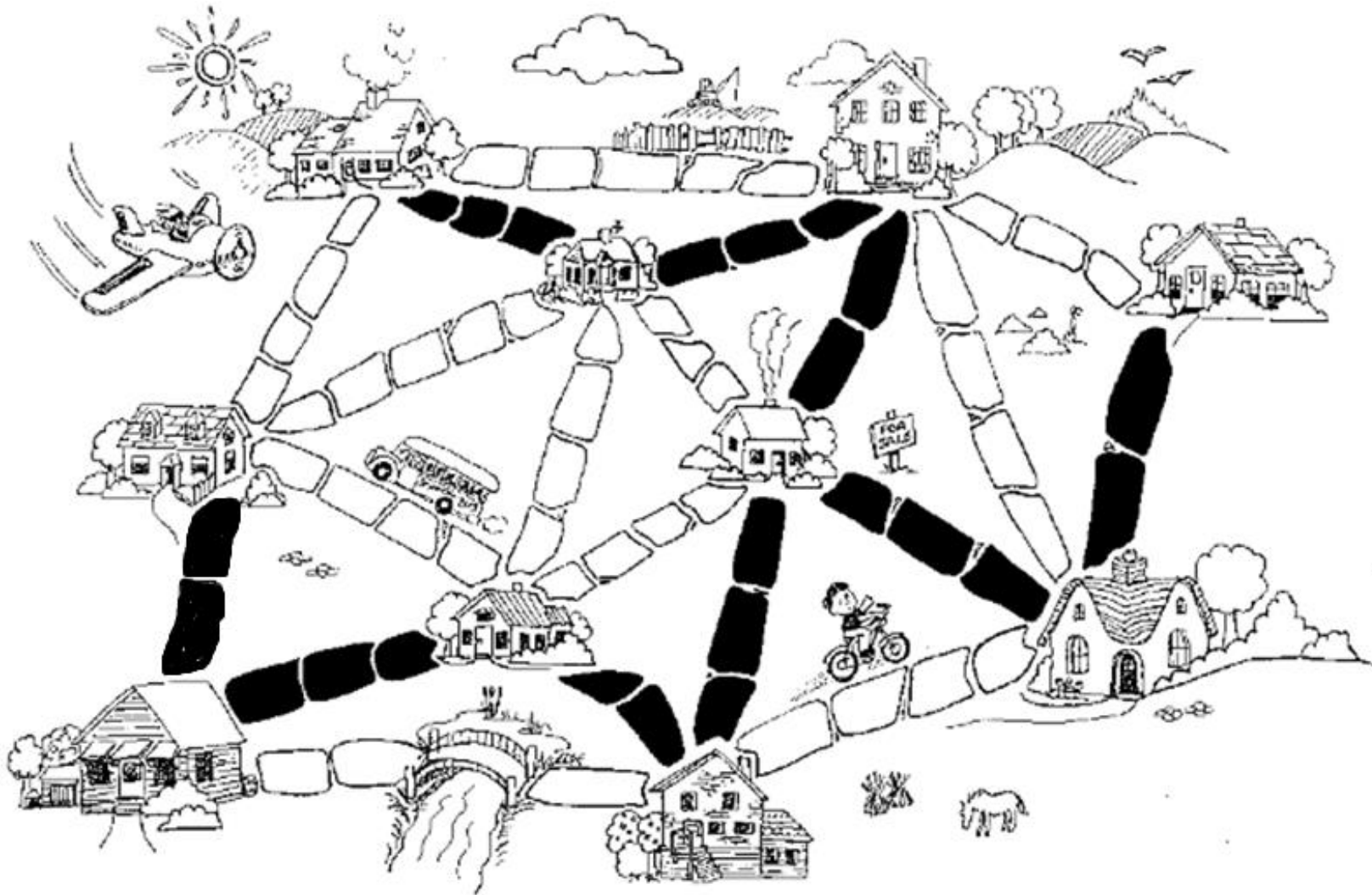
Here is the layout of the city. The number of paving stones between each house represents the cost of paving that route. Find the best route that connects all the houses, but uses as few counters (paving stones) as possible.



The graph



The paving:



Examples: Application of MST

- a) In the design of electronic circuitry, it is often necessary to make a set of pins electrically equivalent by wiring them together.
- b) Running cable TV to a set of houses. What's the least amount of cable needed to still connect all the houses?

Finding MST

Kruskal's Algorithm:

Start with no nodes or edges in the spanning tree and repeatedly add the cheapest edge that does not create a cycle.

Kruskal's Algorithm

Procedure Kruskal (G : weighted connected undirected graph with n vertices)

$T :=$ empty graph

for $i := 1$ to $n-1$

begin

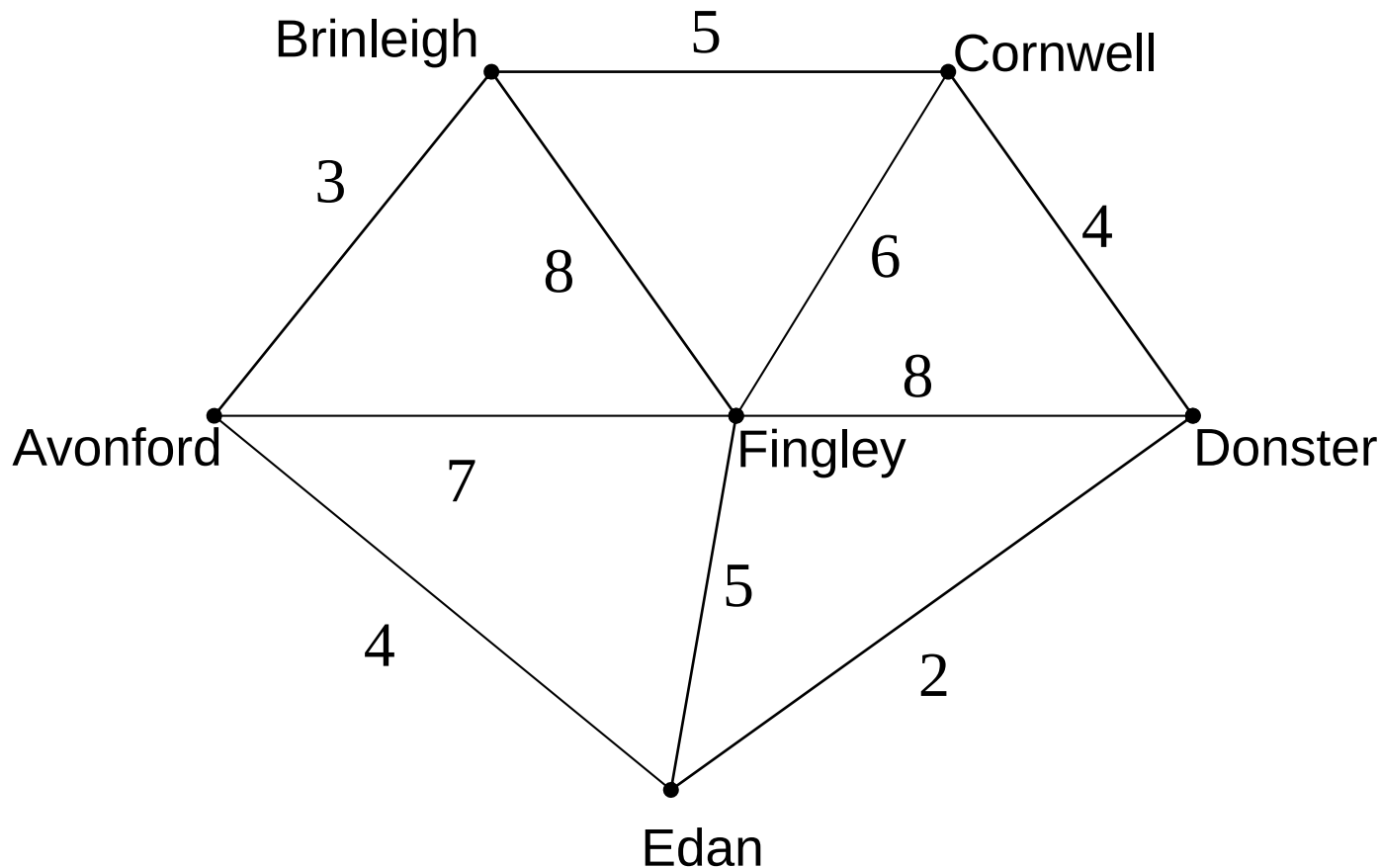
$e :=$ any edge in G with smallest weight that does
not form a simple circuit when added to T

$T := T$ with e added

end (T is a minimum spanning tree of G)

Example

A cable company want to connect five villages to their network which currently extends to the market town of Avonford. What is the minimum length of cable needed?

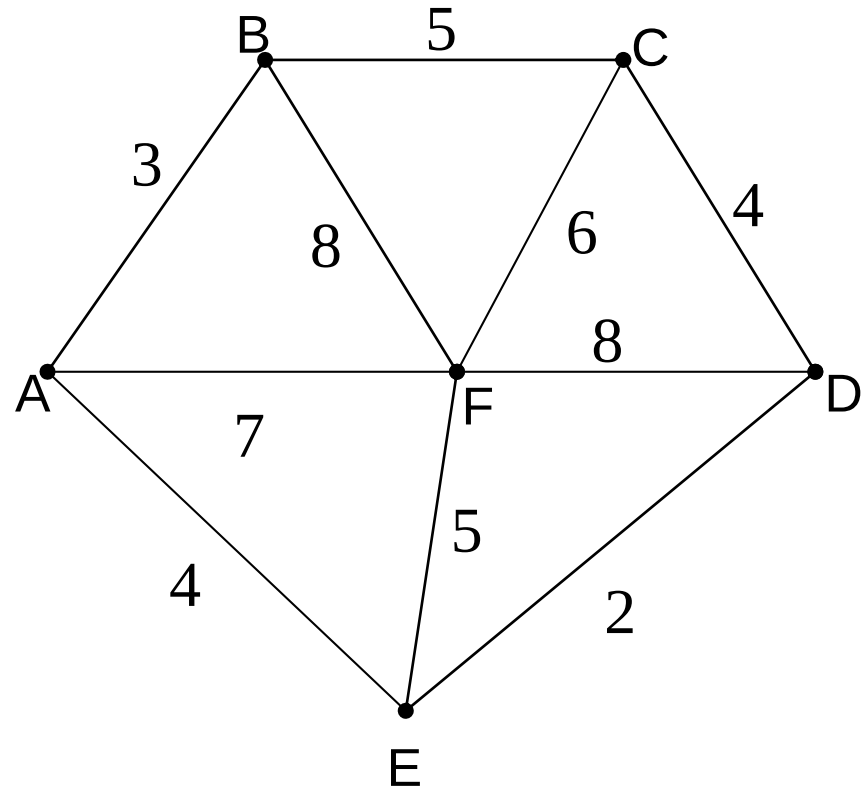


Example - Solution

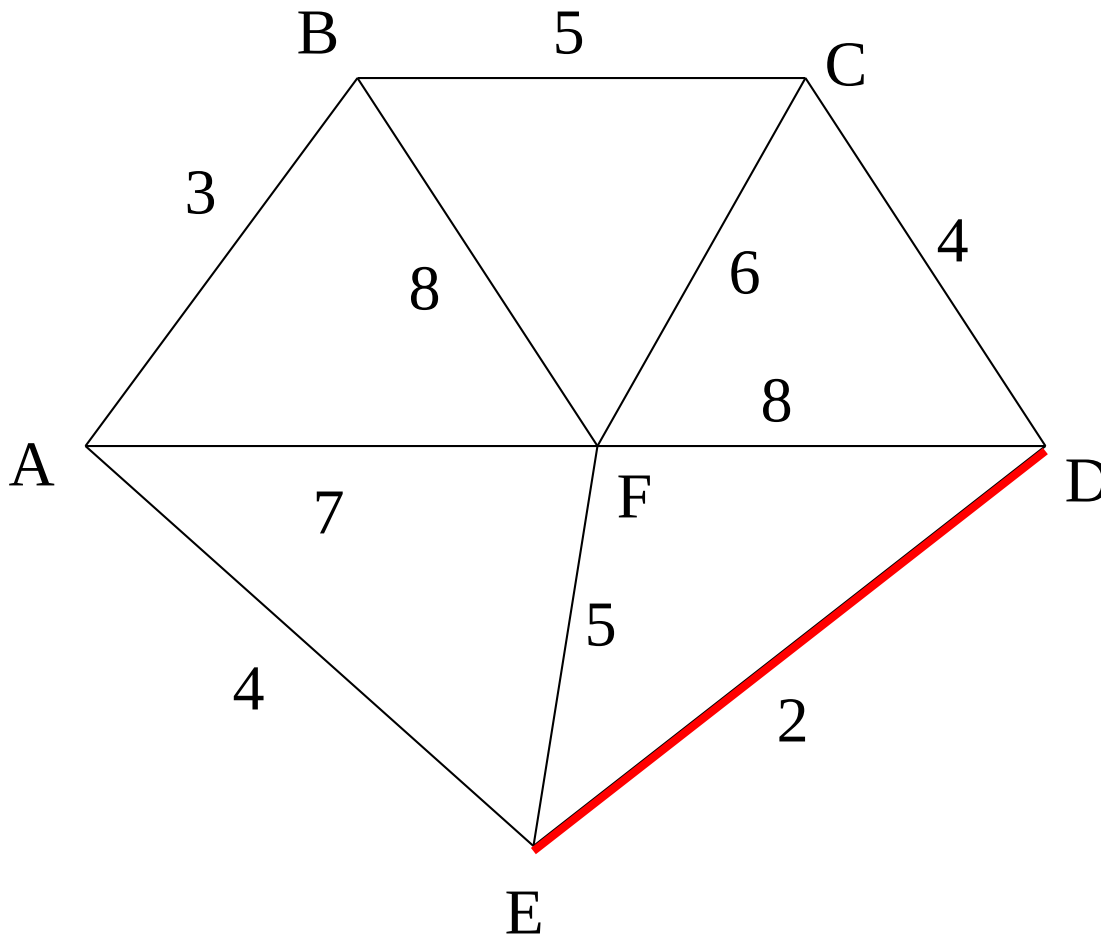
We model the situation as a network, then the problem is to find the minimum connector for the network. Use Kruskal's Algorithm.

List the edges in order of size:

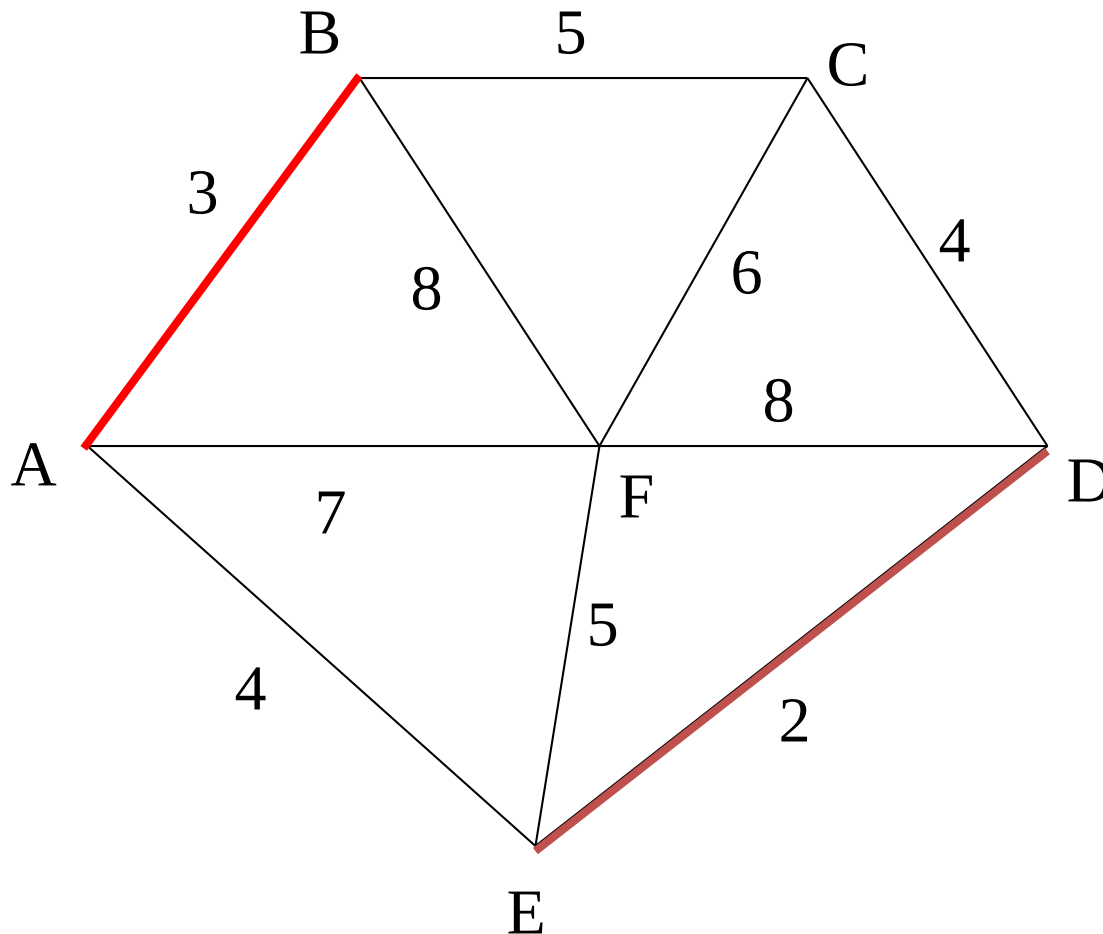
ED	2
AB	3
AE	4
CD	4
BC	5
EF	5
CF	6
AF	7
BF	8
CF	8



Select the shortest edge in the network



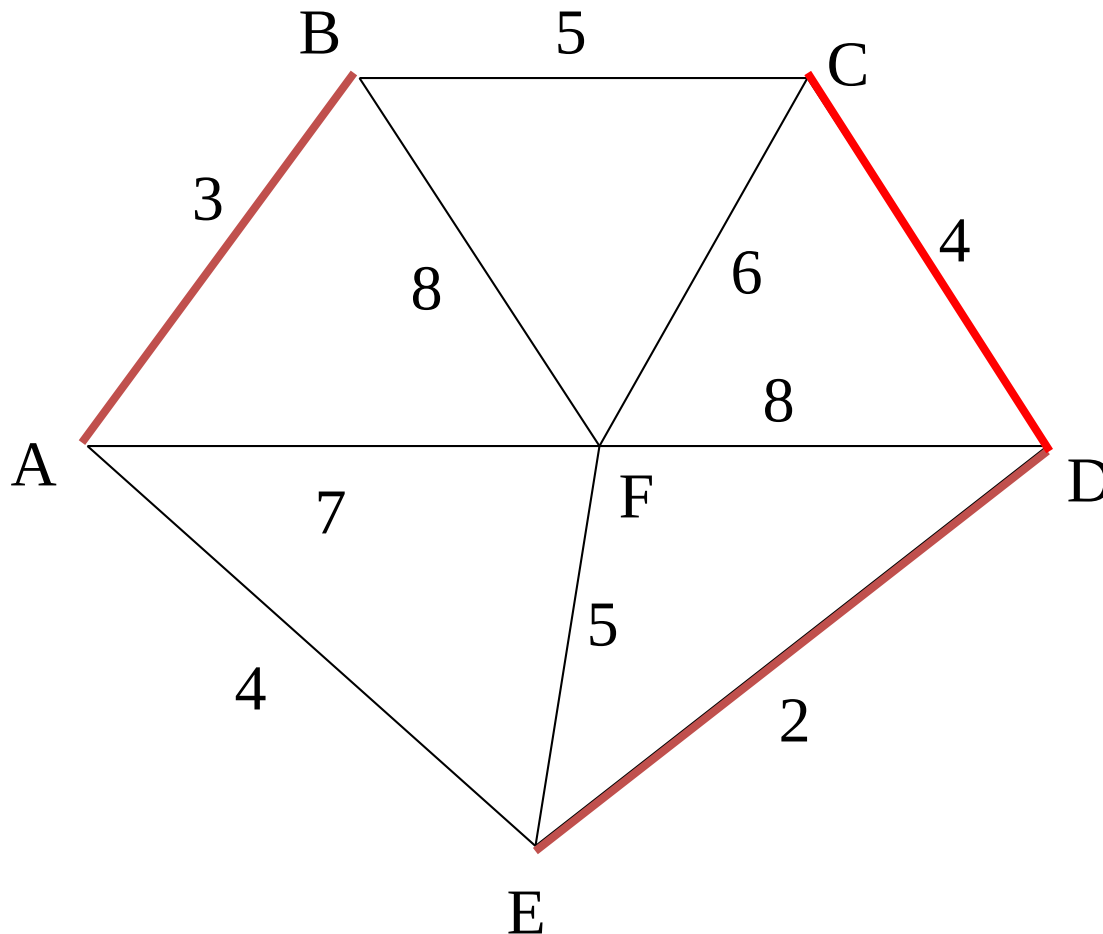
ED 2



Select the next shortest edge which does not create a cycle

ED 2

AB 3

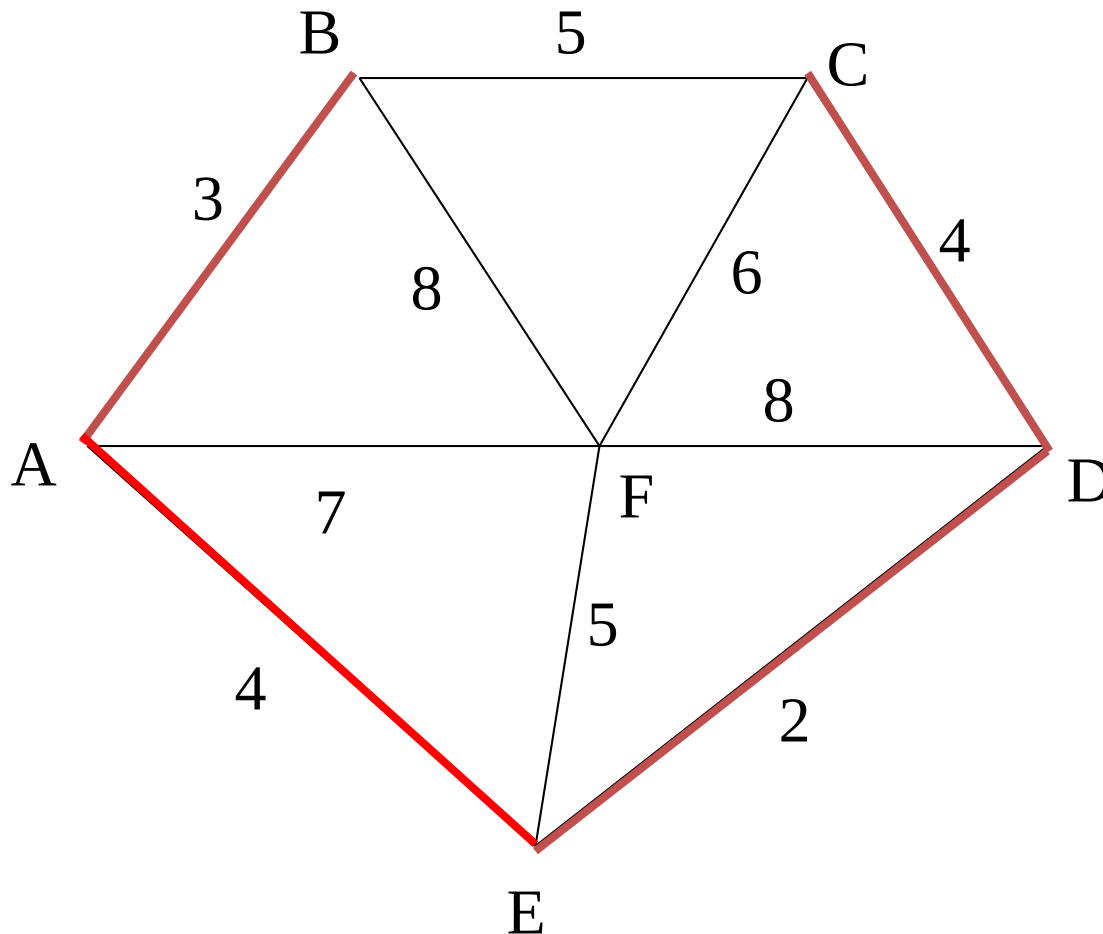


Select the next shortest edge which does not create a cycle

ED 2

AB 3

CD 4 (or AE 4)



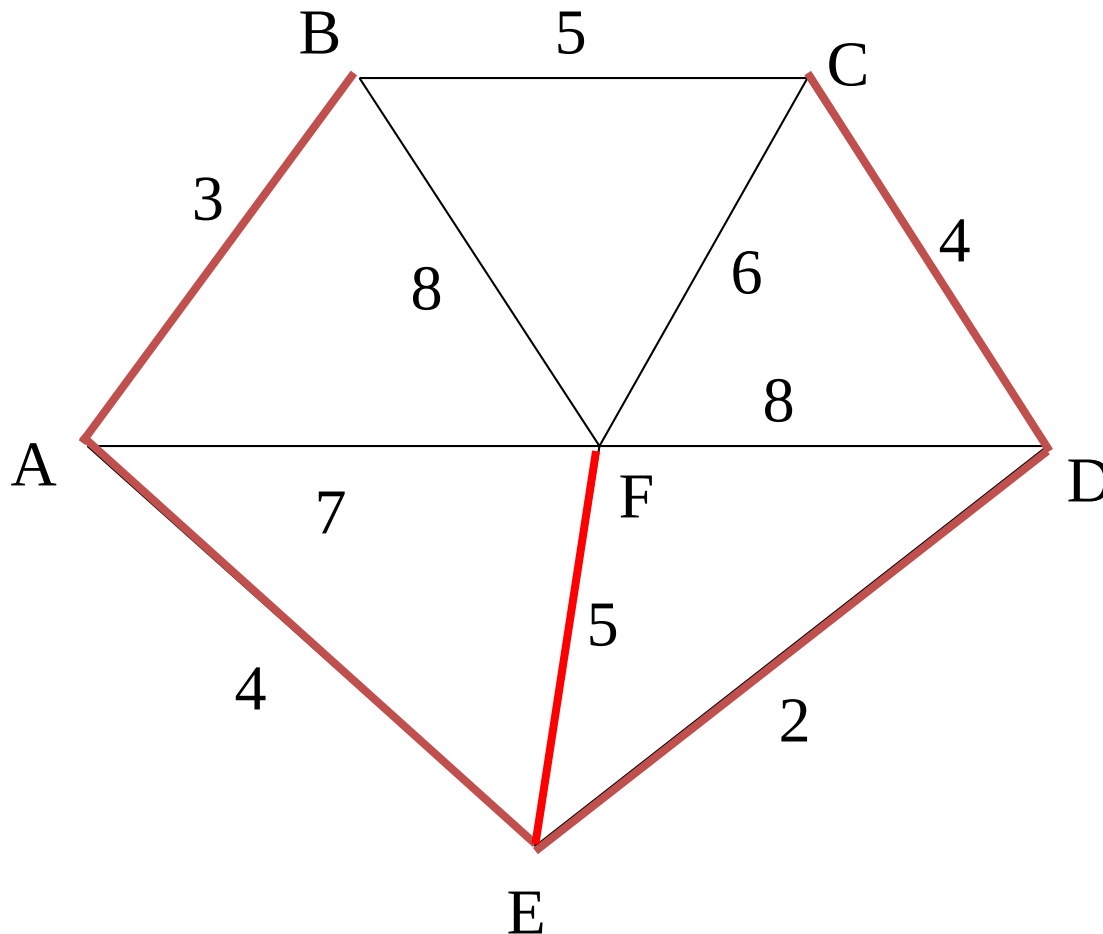
Select the next shortest edge which does not create a cycle

ED 2

AB 3

CD 4

AE 4



Select the next shortest edge which does not create a cycle

ED 2

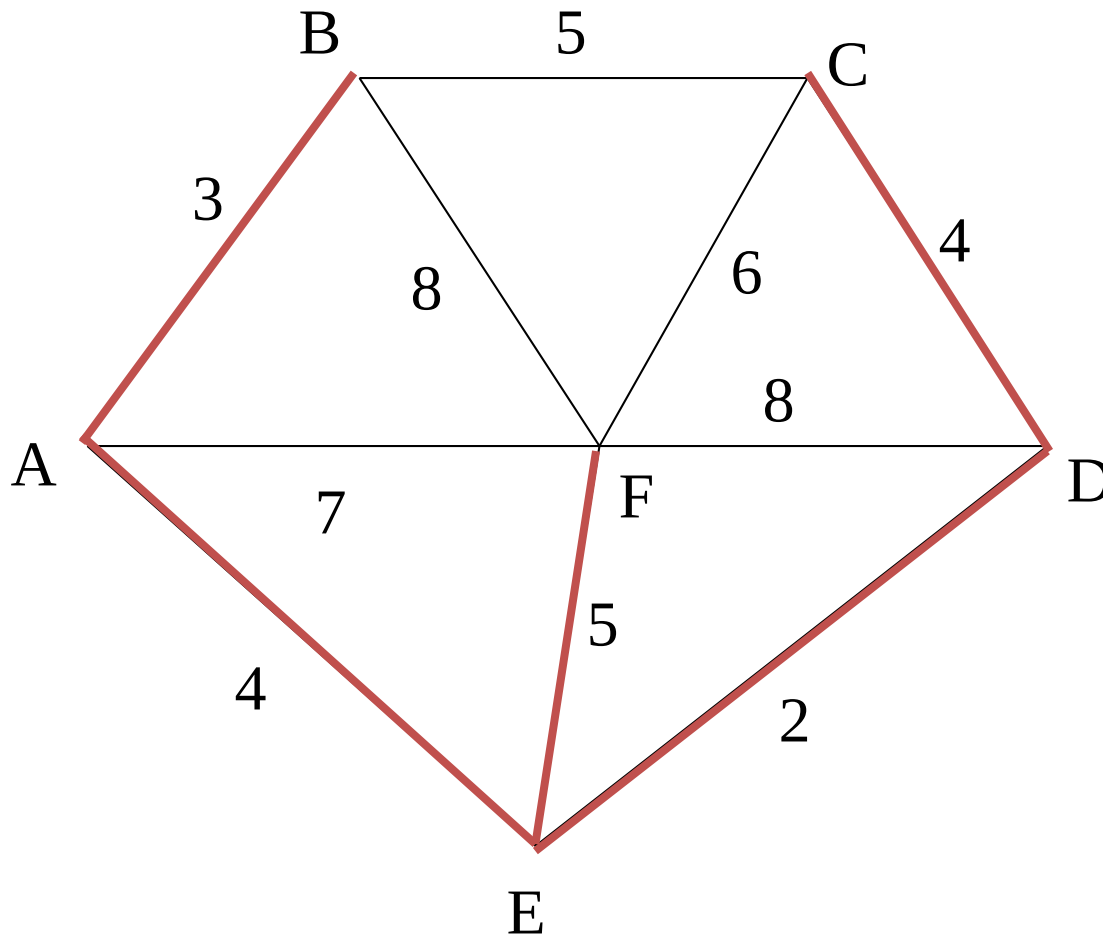
AB 3

CD 4

AE 4

~~BC 5~~ – forms a cycle

EF 5



All vertices have
been connected.

The solution is

ED 2

AB 3

CD 4

AE 4

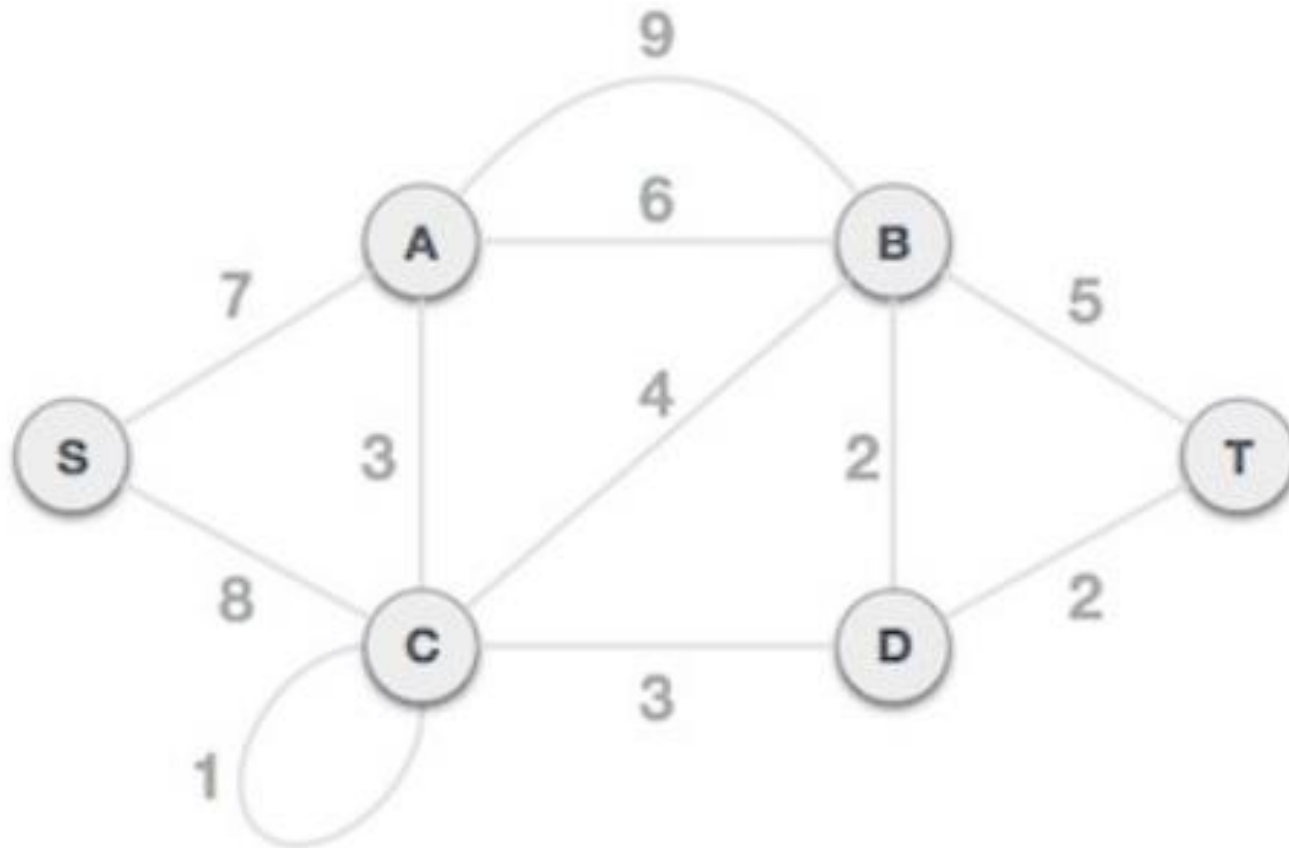
EF 5

Total weight of tree:
18

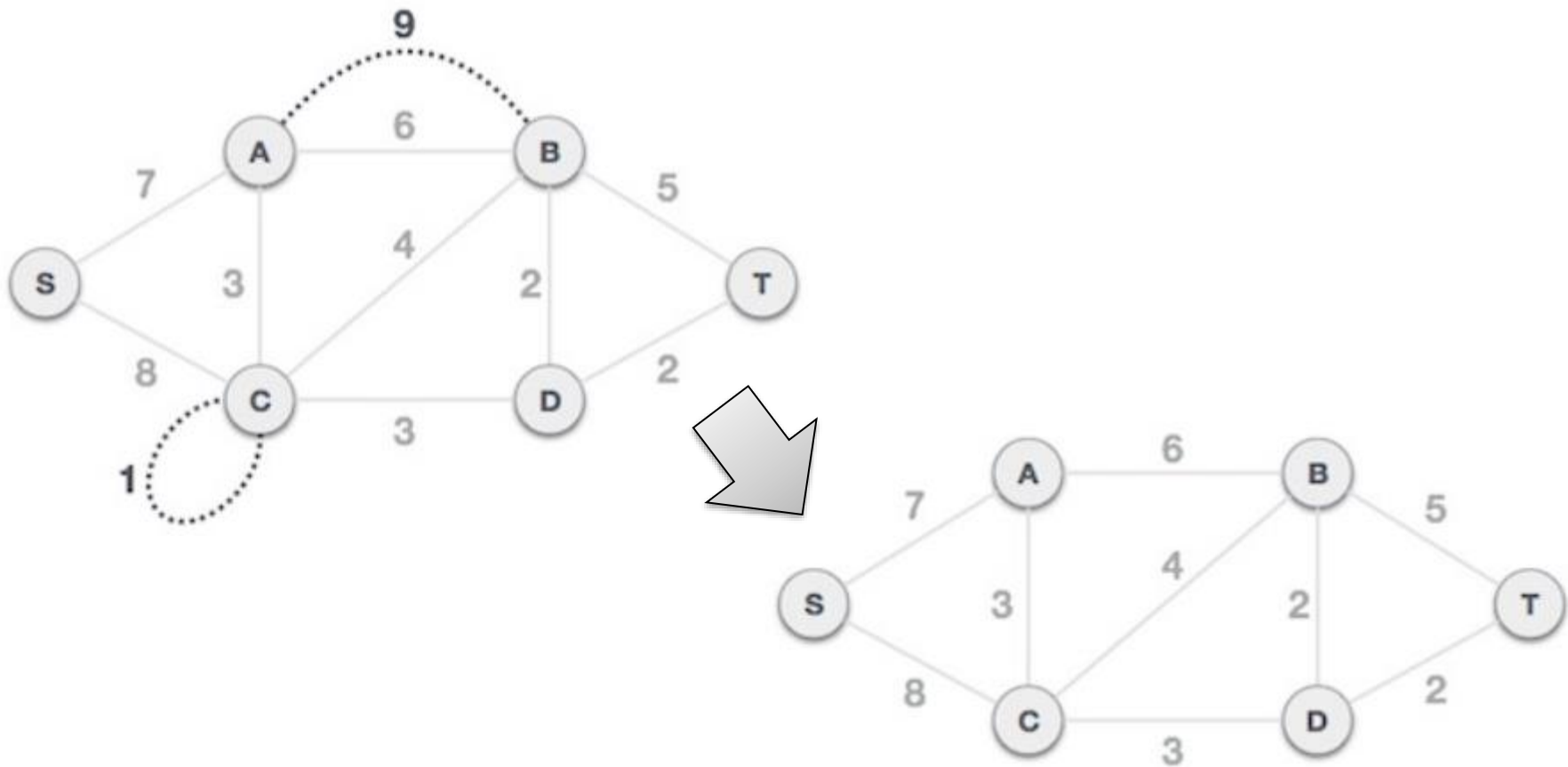
Important notes:

- The graph given should be a tree
 - Remove all loops (if any)
 - Remove all parallel edges
 - keep the one which has the least weight associated and remove all others.

Example



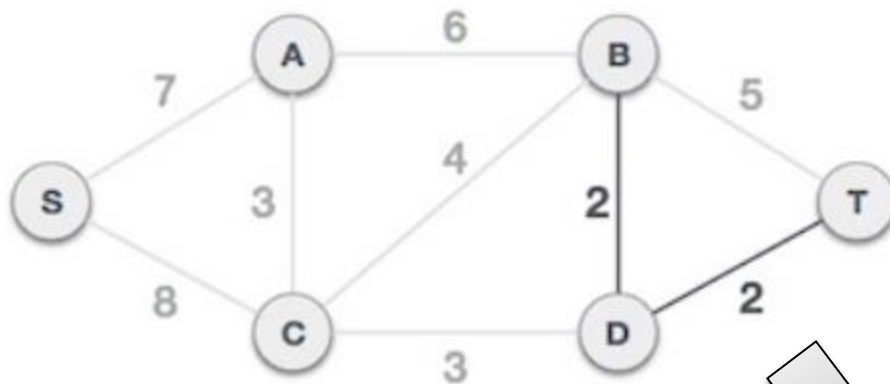
- Remove all loops and parallel edges



Arrange all edges in their increasing order of weight.

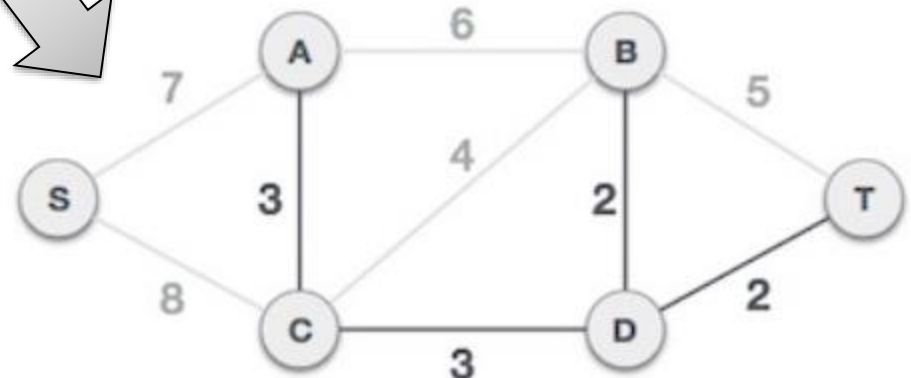
BD	DT	AC	CD	CB	BT	AB	SA	SC
2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8

Add the edge which has the least weightage



The least weight is 2
and edges involved are
BD and DT

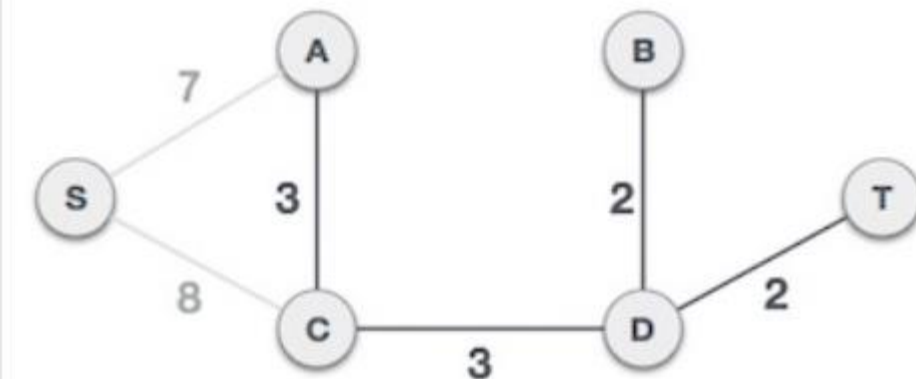
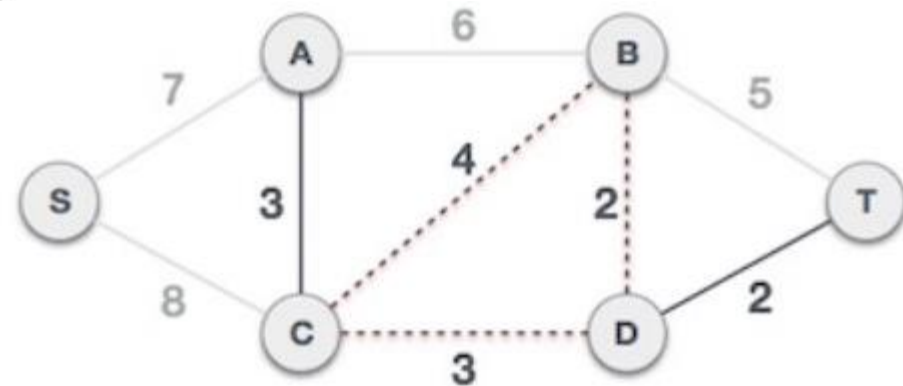
Next weight is 3, and
associated edges are
AC and CD



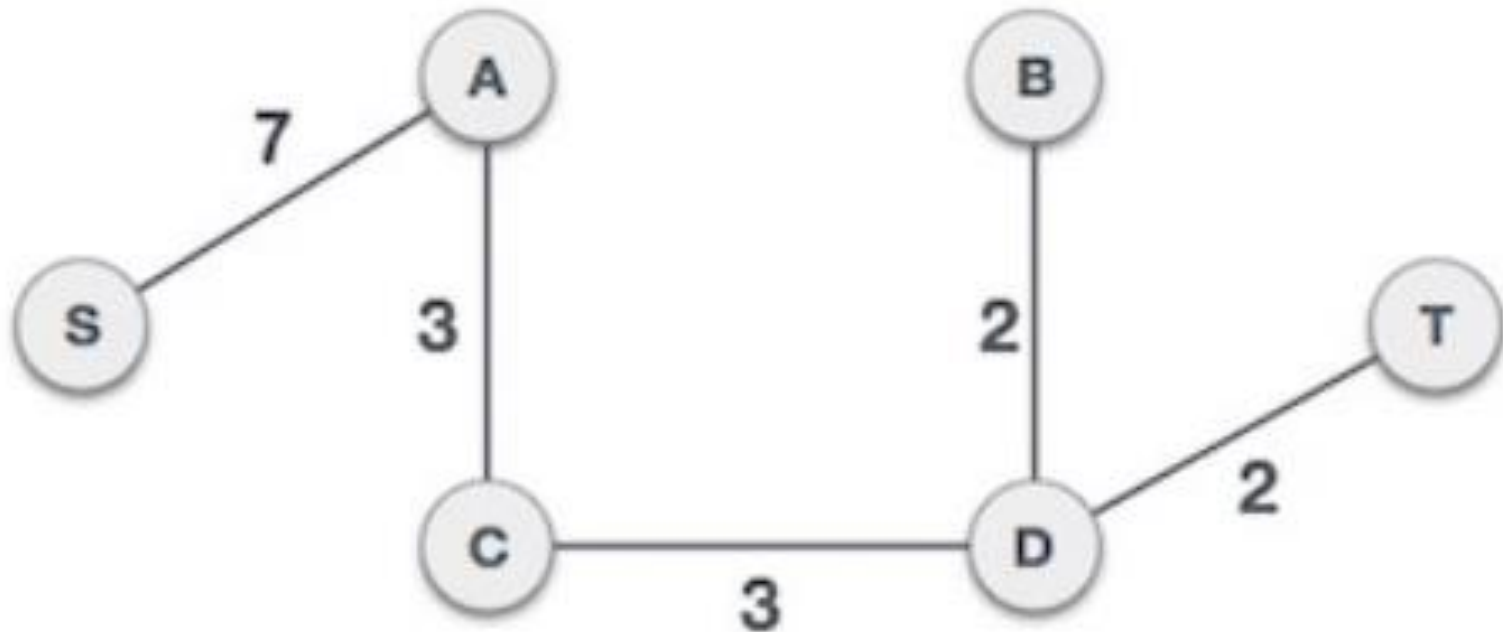
Next weight is 4, and we observe that adding it will create a circuit in the graph. Thus, we ignore it.

We observe that edges with weight 5 and 6 also create circuits. We ignore them and move on.

Now we are left with only one node to be added. Between the two least weighted edges available 7 and 8, we shall add the edge with weight 7.

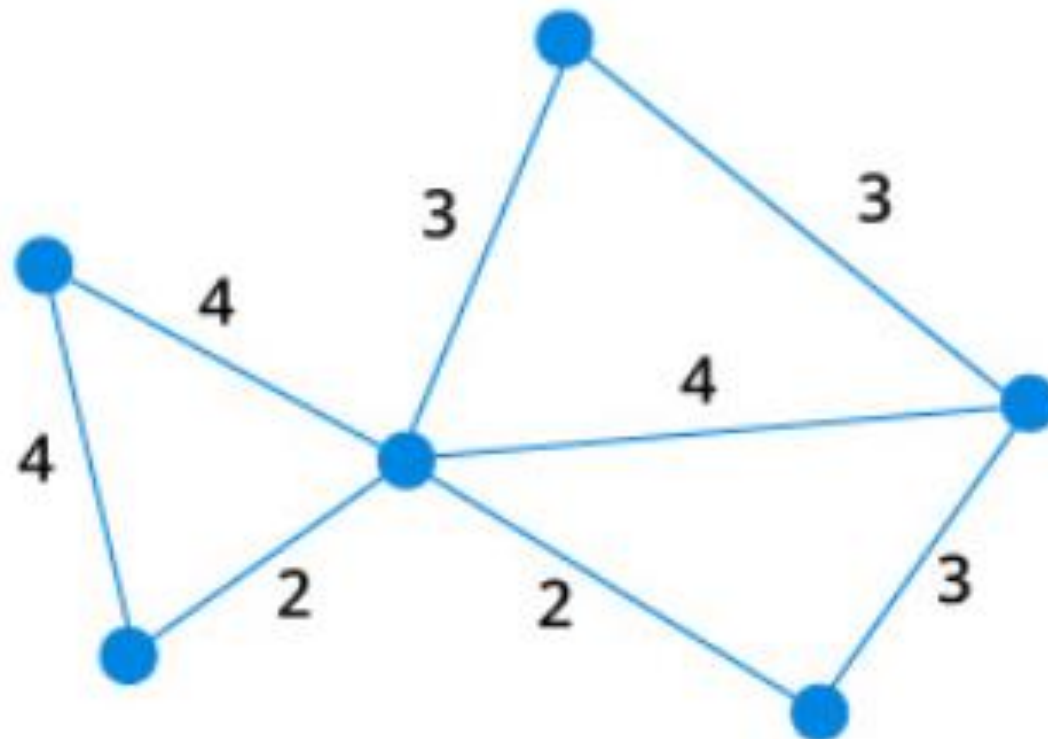


Now we have minimum spanning tree with total weight is 17.



Exercise #8

Find the minimum spanning tree using Kruskal's Algorithm and give the total weight for the minimum spanning tree.



Exercise #9

Find the minimum spanning tree using Kruskal's Algorithm and give the total weight for the minimum spanning tree.

