

Announcements

- Hw1 ^{will be} ~~is~~ available on Gradescope ^{after class} Due Friday Jan 30
- Check out all course policies on the policy web page:
<https://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs4820/2026sp/policies/>
- Sections start (Monday/Tuesday), attendance mandatory
- Course announcements will be pinned on our Ed page.
- Office hours listed on course web page. Starting now

January 28
4:30-5:30 PM
Philips 101

CIS Partner Finding Social

Searching for a study buddy or partner for the new semester?

Looking to make new friends in your major?

Taking CS, INFO, STSCI, or ORIE classes?



If so, the CIS Partner Social is for you!
Join us to find a project partner(s) and/
or study buddies!

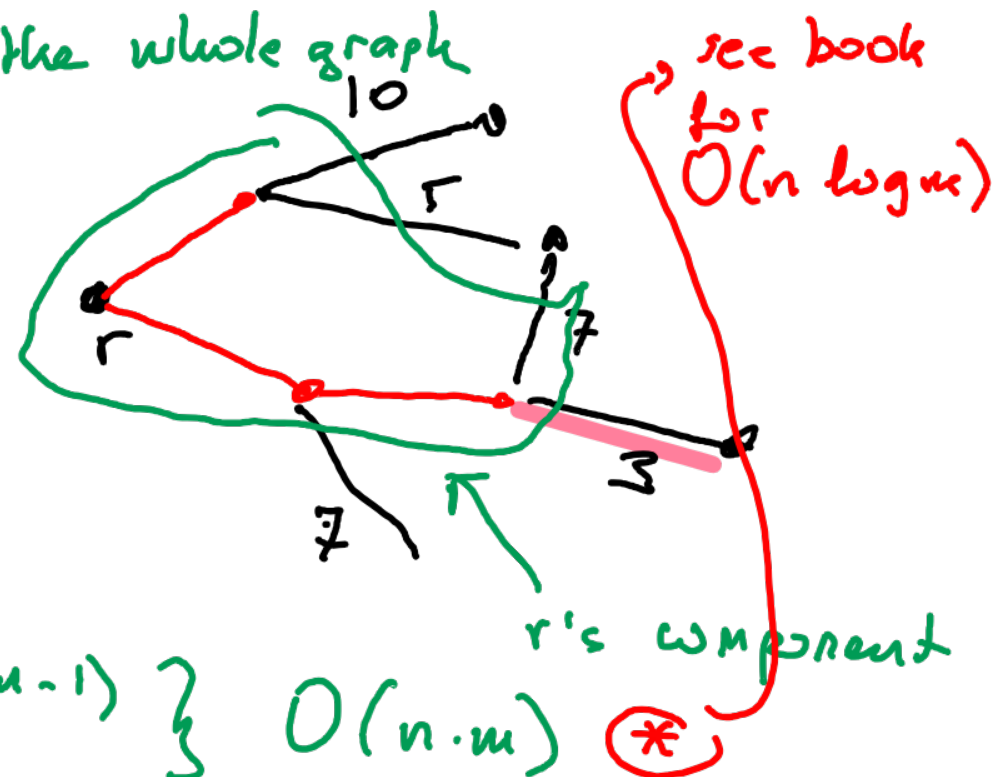
More in Min cost spanning tree (MST)

Last time: Kruskal's algorithm finds a min-cost spanning tree.

Today: Prim's algorithm finds a min-cost spanning tree. Same proof structure ("exchange argument")

start node r
while selected edges not tree
add min cost edge
connecting r 's component
to a new node

on the whole graph



Running time: say $|V|=n$, $|E|=m$

$\leq n$ iterations of while loop $(n-1)$

$O(m)$ to implement an iteration

$O(n \cdot m)$ *

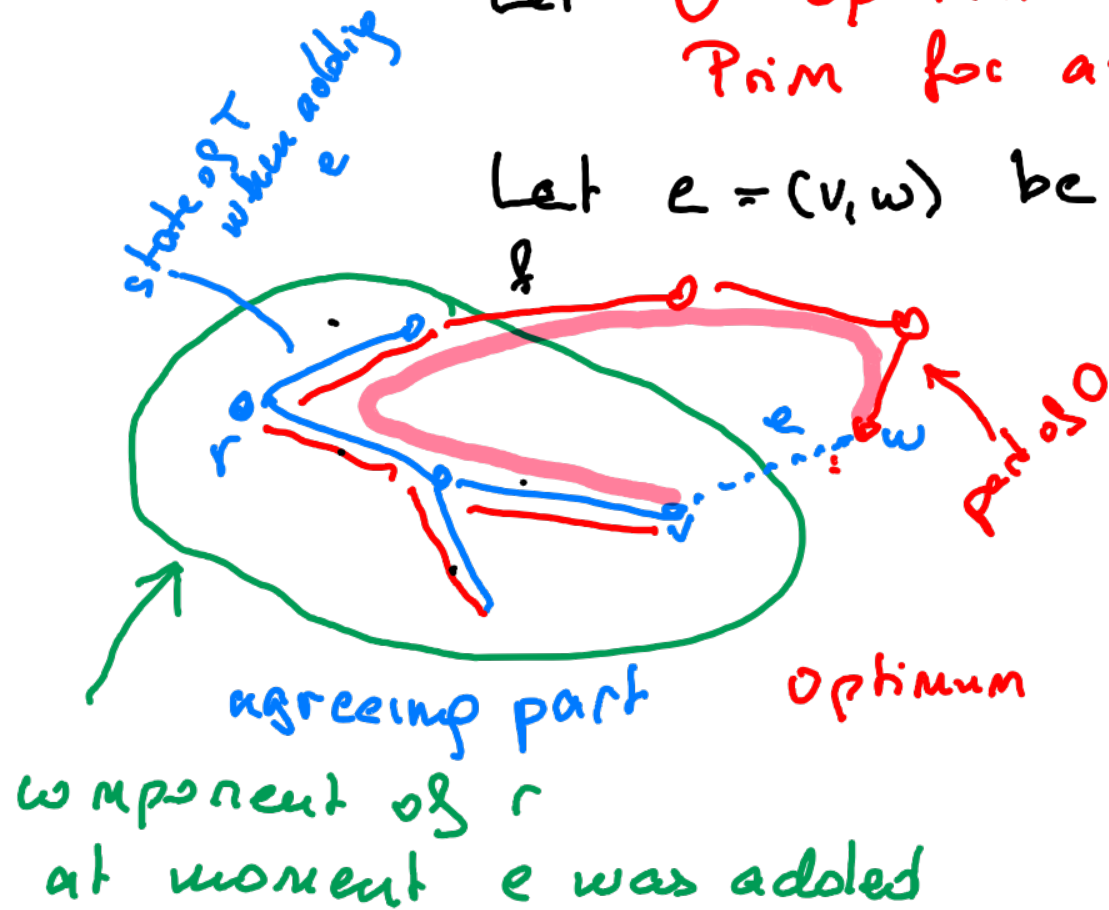
Proving Prim finds the optimal solution

Suppose not true

Let T tree found by Prim

Let O optimal solution, that ~~is~~ agrees with Prim for as long as possible

Let $e = (v, w)$ be first edge T not in O (alg made mistake)



Opt connected:
 \Rightarrow must have $v \sim w$ path

Goal (exchange)
pick f $O - f + e$ claim
contradiction

Need

- $c_f \geq c_e$
- $O - f + e$ connected

Pick f that on path on D from v to w

that leaves the component of r when e was added

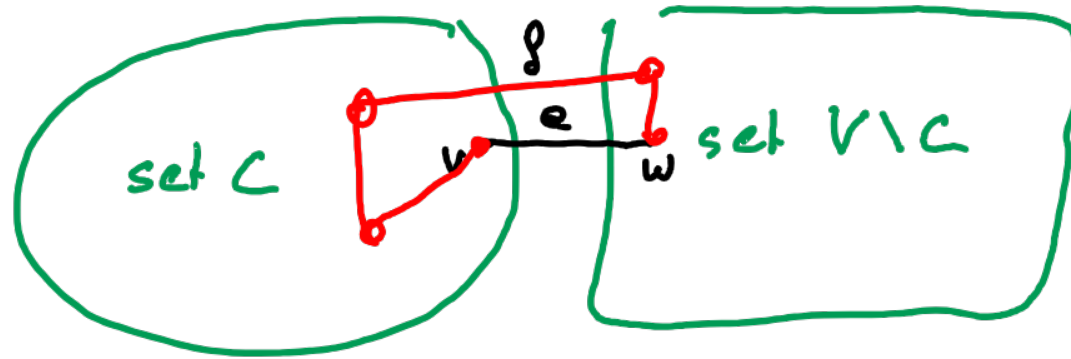
Claim f has two properties above

① by choice of e $c_f \geq c_e$

② D 's path from v to w + edge e = cycle

see last time: deleting any edge from a cycle
keeps graph connected

More generally: cut property



consider cheapest edge
in cut $e = (v, w)$

Claim: ① there exist a min cost spanning tree containing e
② ~~if~~ if all c_e all different then min cost spanning tree must contain e

Proof: suppose not: \emptyset optimum $e \notin \emptyset$

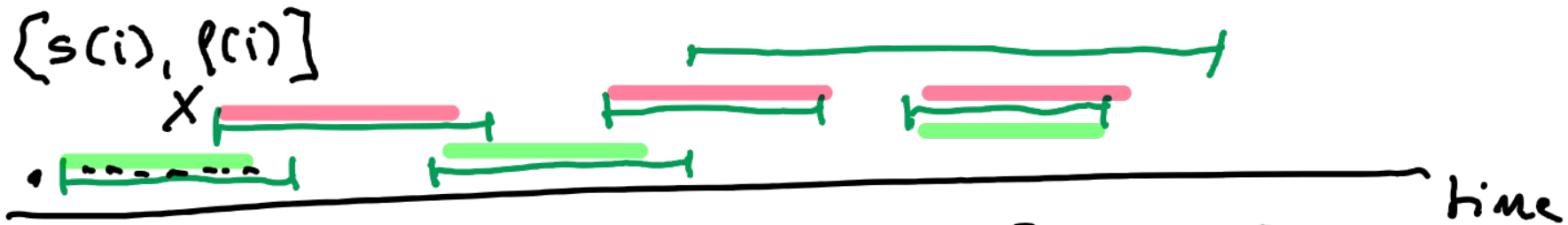
there is v to w path in \emptyset

select edge f in path going from C to $V \setminus C$

$$\emptyset + e - f$$

Greedy II: Interval scheduling.

The problem: request times on a single resource



problem: input n request intervals $\{s(i), f(i)\}$
find as many disjoint intervals as possible

Ideas for greedy algorithms:

- A. earliest finish time
- B. select one with fewest conflict
- C. shortest interval length
- D. earliest start
- E. remove one with most conflicts

