

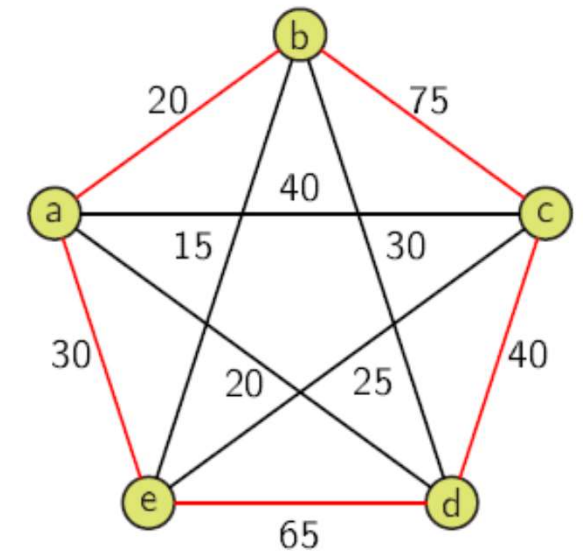
# Grafy

MS, LN, LE, Prim, Kruskal

Dr inż. Kustra Piotr

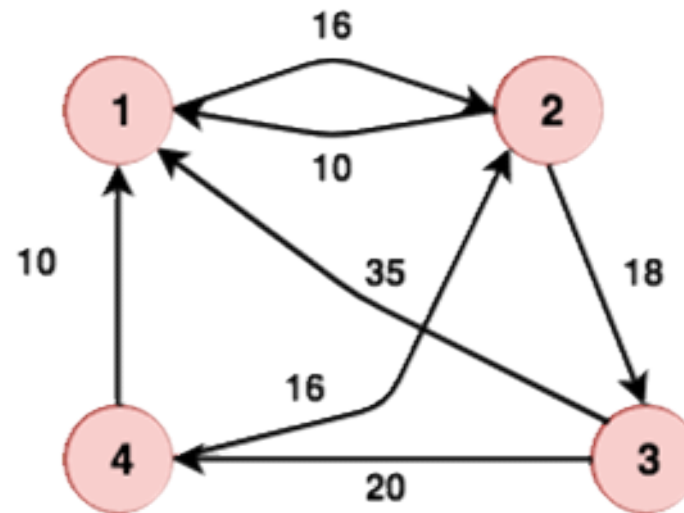
- Graf  $G = (V, E)$

- struktura danych, zbudowana z wierzchołków (*vertices*  $\in V$ ) oraz krawędzi (*edges*  $\in E \subset V \times V$ ) = odnośników do innych węzłów grafu
- krawędzie mogą być skierowane (graf skierowany) lub etykietowane wagami (graf etykietowany, z wagami)



- Implementacja

- macierz sąsiedztwa
- macierz incydencji
- listy sąsiedztwa
- lista krawędzi



## Graf (V, E)

- macierzy sąsiedztwa, dla grafów **gęstych**, tzn.  $|E|$  jest bliskie  $|V|^2$

### • Listy sąsiedztwa

- dla grafów rzadkich, tzn.  $|E| \ll |V|^2$
- tablica o rozmiarze  $|V|$  składająca się z list, po jednej dla każdego wierzchołka
- złożoność pamięciowa =  $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$
- wyszukiwanie krawędzi: przeglądanie list

### • Macierze sąsiedztwa

- dla grafów gęstych,  $|E| \sim |V|^2$
- $$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \exists e = (v_i, v_j) \\ 0 & \text{wpp} \end{cases}$$
- złożoność pamięciowa =  $\Theta(|V|^2)$
- wyszukiwanie krawędzi:  $O(1)$

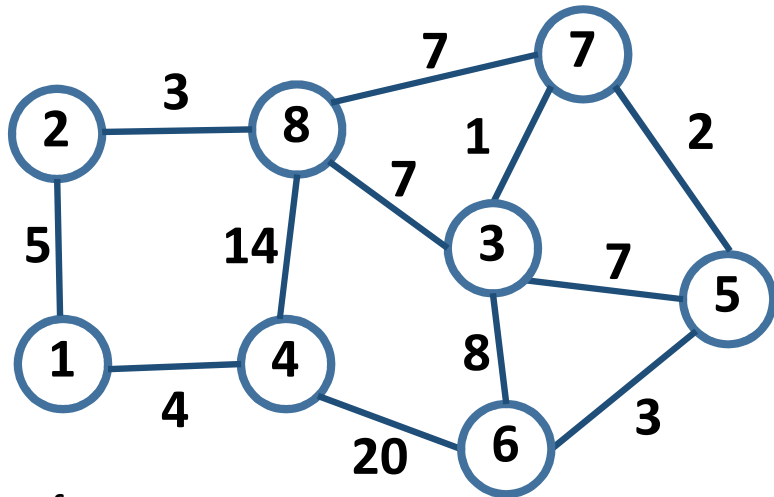
### • Macierz incydencji

- $$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{jeżeli krawędź } j \text{ wychodzi z wężła } i \\ 1 & \text{jeżeli krawędź } j \text{ wchodzi do wężła } i \\ 0 & \text{wpp} \end{cases}$$

- złożoność pamięciowa =  $\Theta(|V| \cdot |E|)$
- wyszukiwanie krawędzi:  $O(1)$ .

### • Lista krawędzi grafu

## Macierz sąsiedztwa grafu



graf.txt

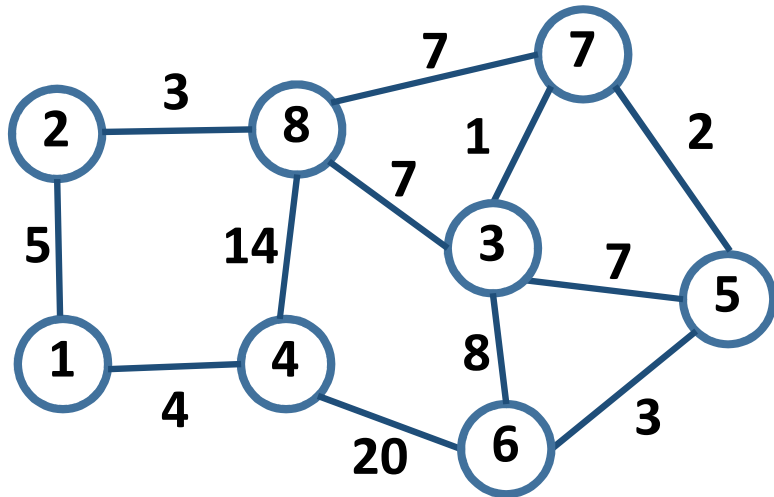
|   |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 8 |   |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 4  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 8  | 1 | 7  | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 7 | 0  | 0 | 3  | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 7  | 0 |
| 0 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 0  | 0 |

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8  |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 3  |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 8  | 1 | 7  |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 20 | 0 | 14 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0  | 0 | 3  | 2 | 0  |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 7  |
| 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 0  |

```
#include<fstream>
for (int i = 0; i < rozmiar; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < rozmiar; j++)
        czytaj >> M[i][j];

fstream czytaj;
czytaj.open(„graf.txt");
czytaj >> rozmiar;
int** M = new int*[rozmiar];
for (int i = 0; i < rozmiar; i++)
    M[i] = new int[rozmiar];
```

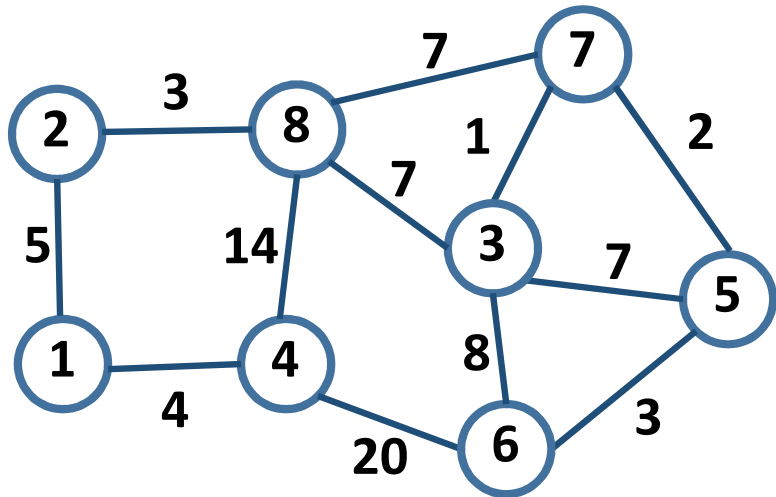
## Macierz sąsiedztwa grafu



|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8  |
|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 0  | 0 | 3  |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 8  | 1 | 7  |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 | 20 | 0 | 14 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0  | 0 | 3  | 2 | 0  |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 2 | 0  | 0 | 7  |
| 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0  | 7 | 0  |

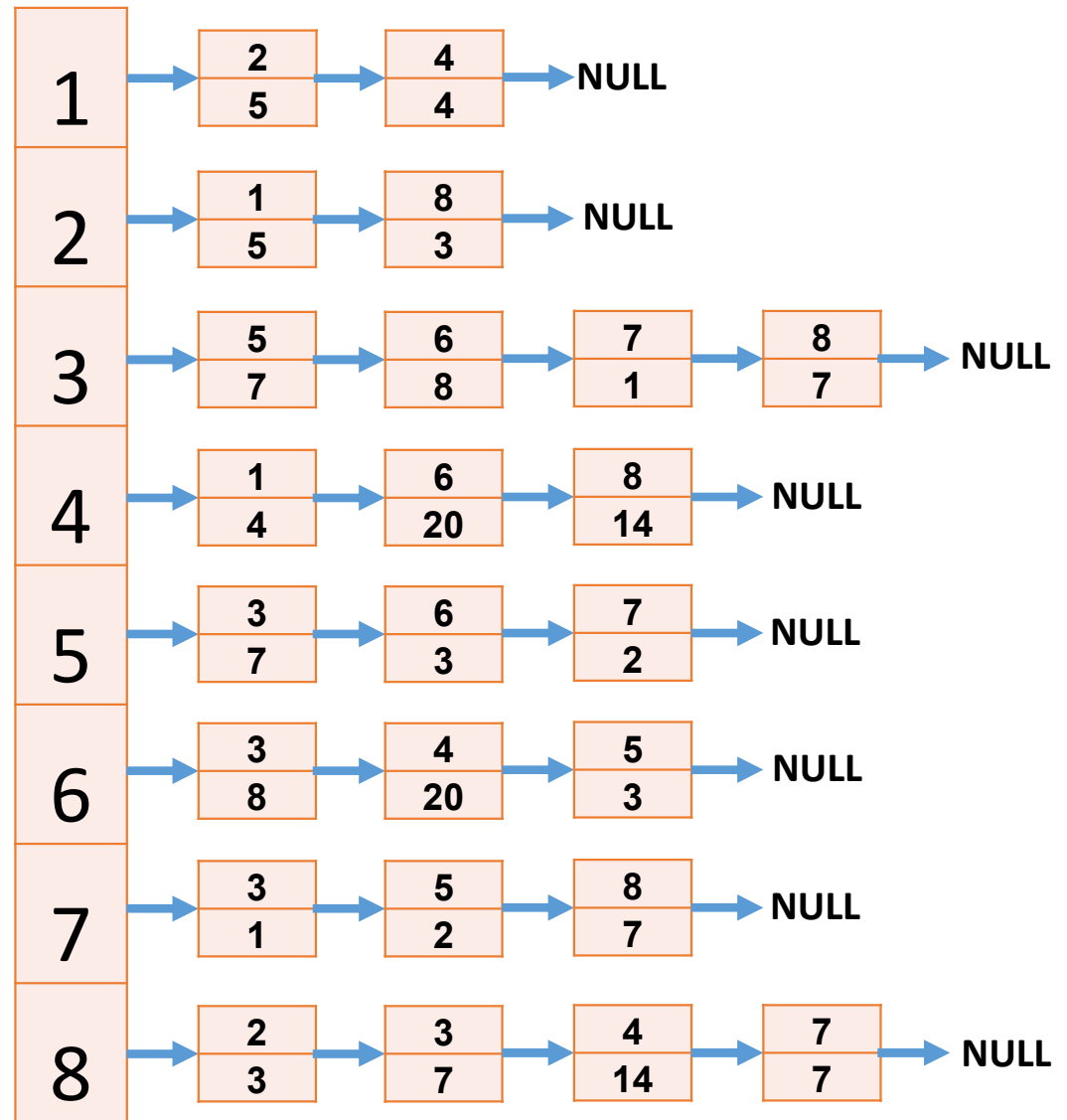
```
int** M = new int*[rozmiar];  
for (int i = 1; i <= rozmiar; i++)  
M[i] = new int[rozmiar];
```

## Lista sąsiedztwa grafu

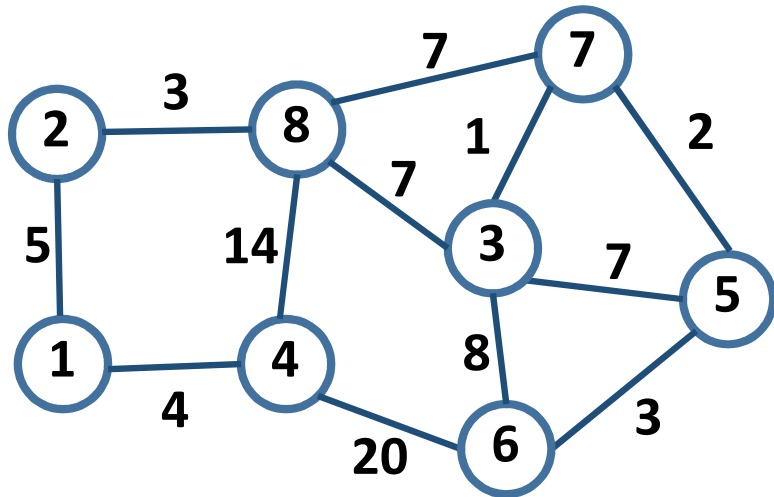


```
int** M = new int*[rozmiar];
for (int i = 0; i < rozmiar; i++)
    M[i] = new int[rozmiar];
```

```
node** LN = new node* [rozmiar];
for (int i = 1; i <= rozmiar; i++)
    LN[i] = NULL;
```



## Lista sąsiedztwa grafu



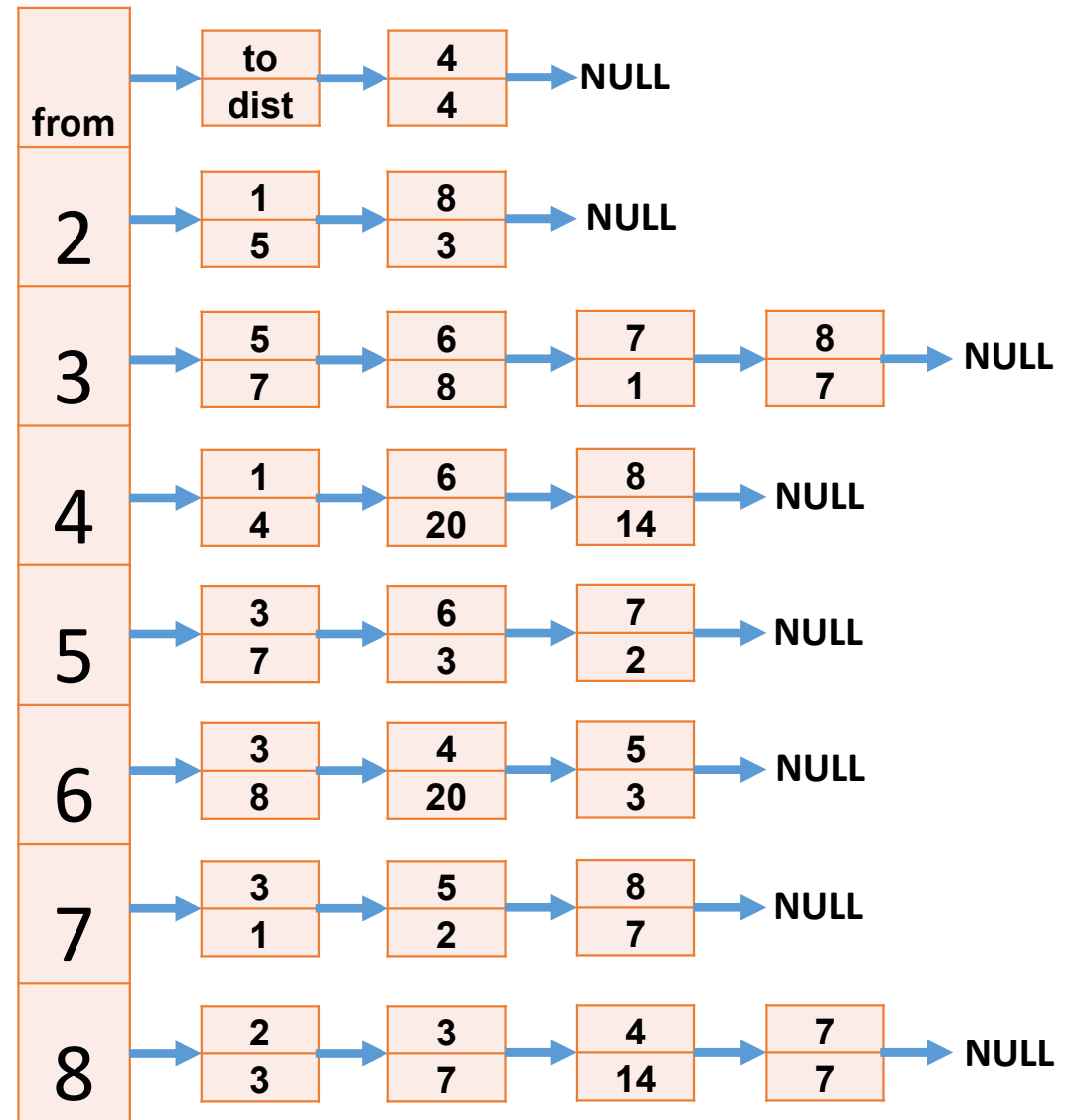
```

node** LN = new node* [rozmiar];
for (int i = 1; i <= rozmiar; i++)
    LN[i] = NULL;

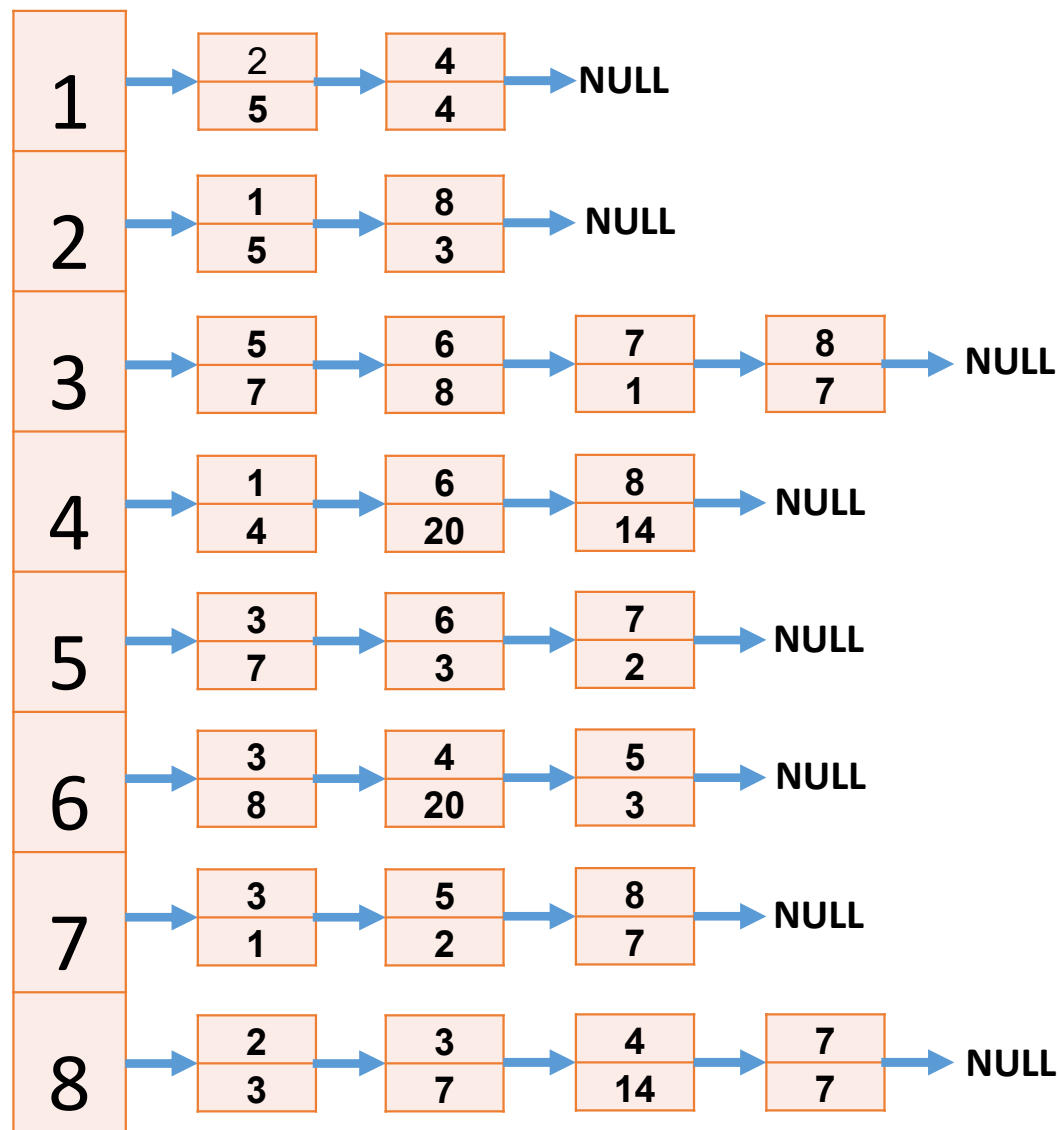
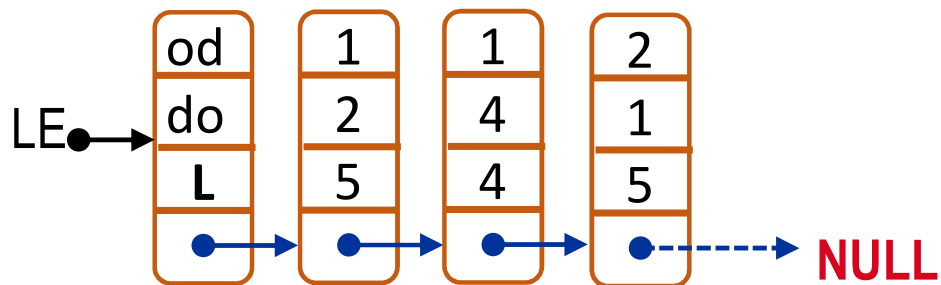
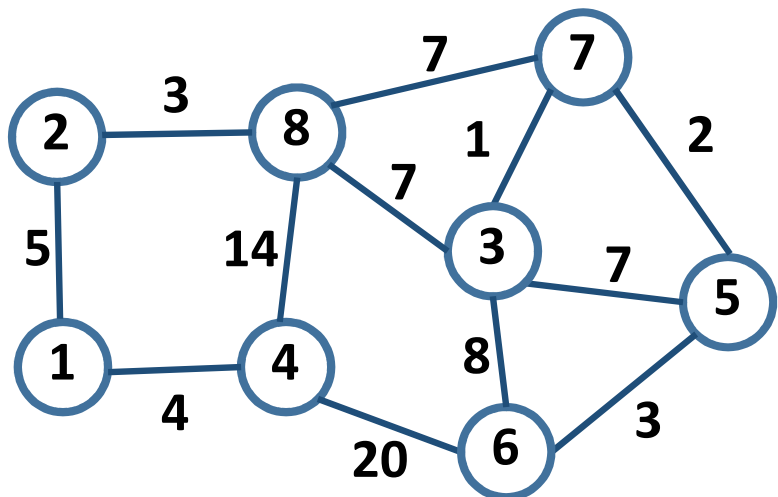
for (int i = 0; i < rozmiar; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < rozmiar; j++)
        if(M[i][j]!=0)
            Add(LN[i], j, M[i][j]);
for (int i = 0; i < rozmiar; i++)
    show(LN[i]);

```

LN[1]->to/dist->4/4->NULL;



Lista krawędzi grafu





# Zadania do przećwiczenia

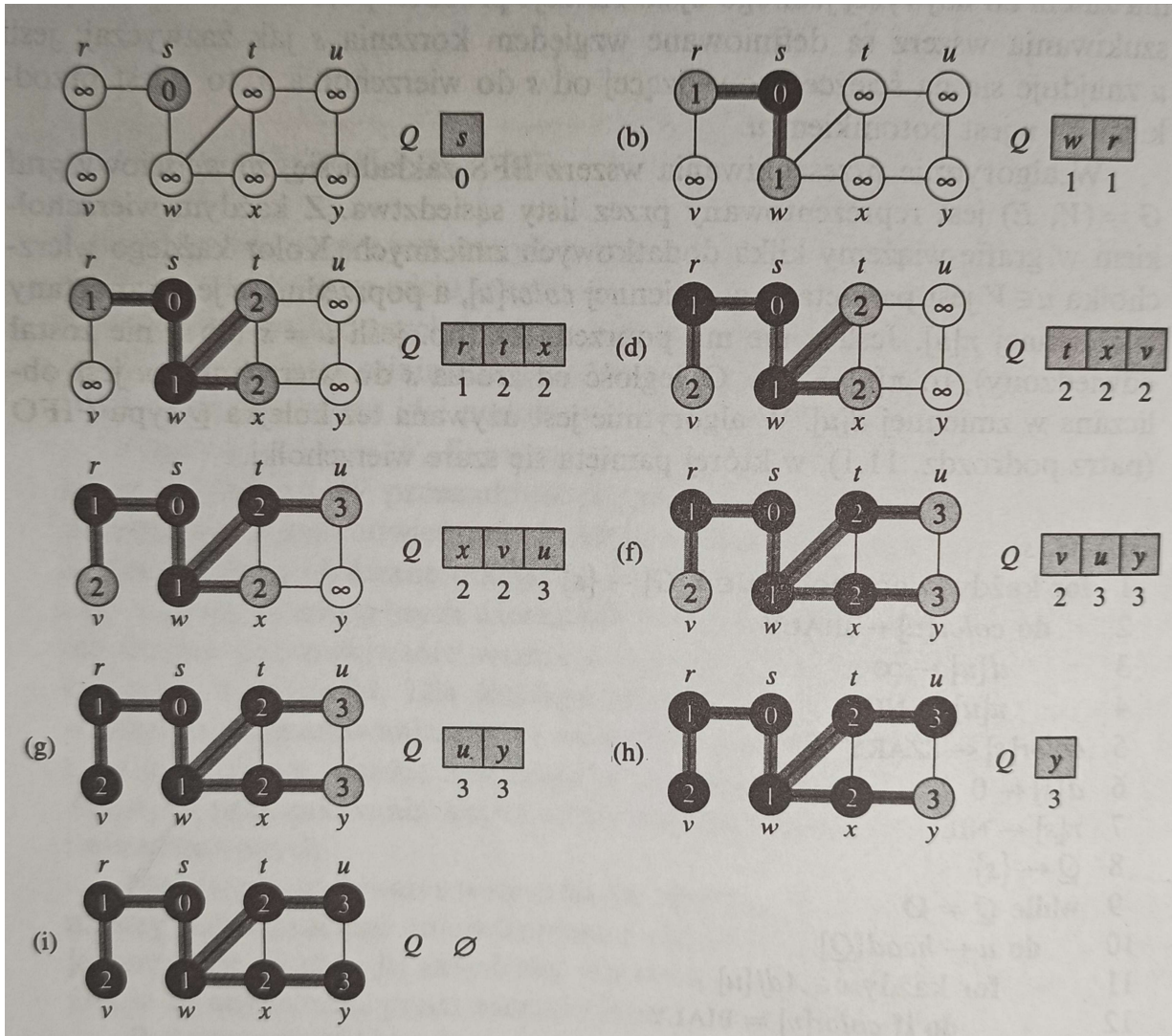
LN – lista sąsiedztwa,

LE – lista krawędzi,

MN – macierz sąsiedztwa.

- Wygeneruj LE w oparciu o LN
- Wygeneruj LE w oparciu o MN
- Wygeneruj LN w oparciu o LE

## Przeglądanie grafu wszerz

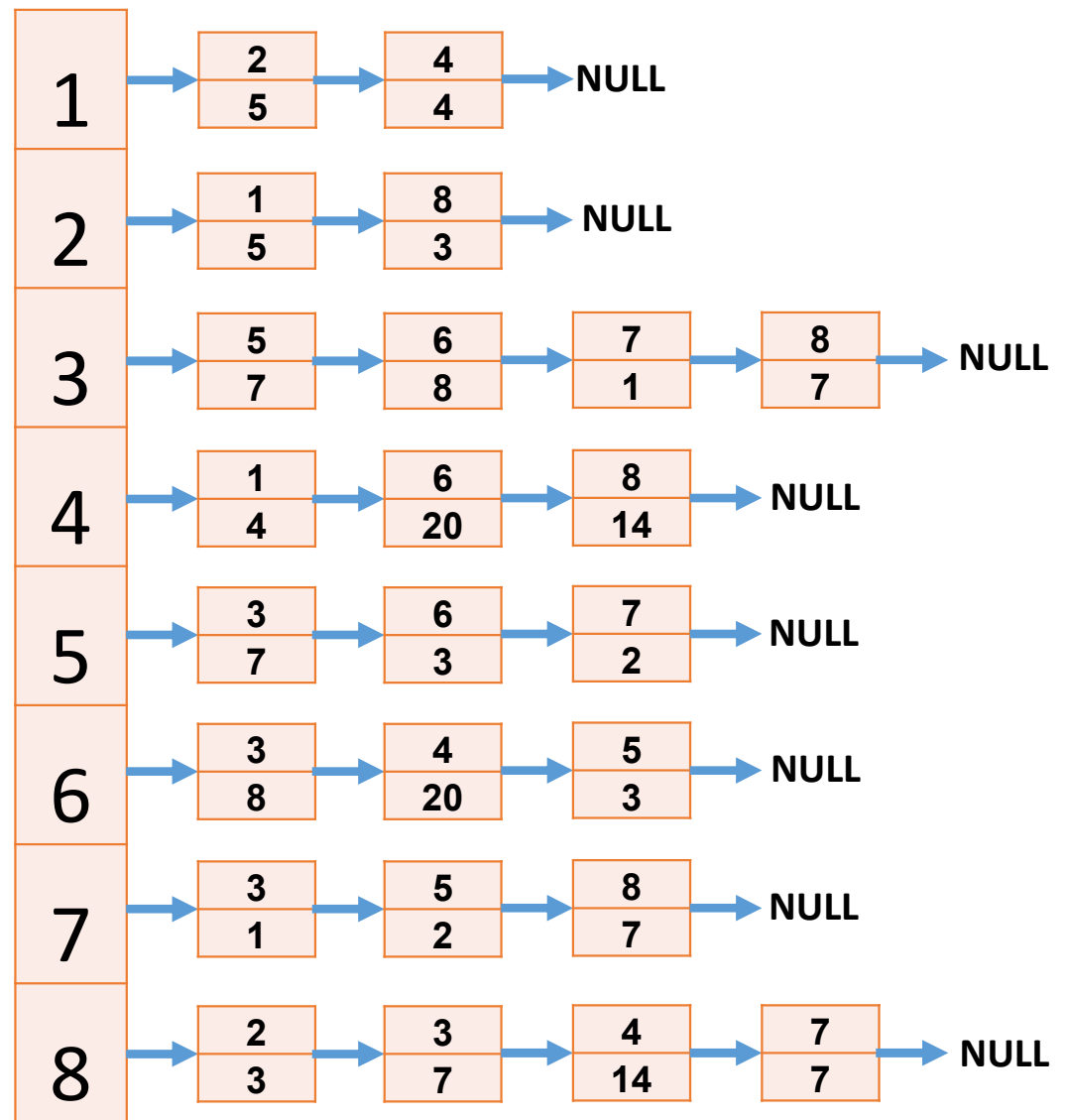
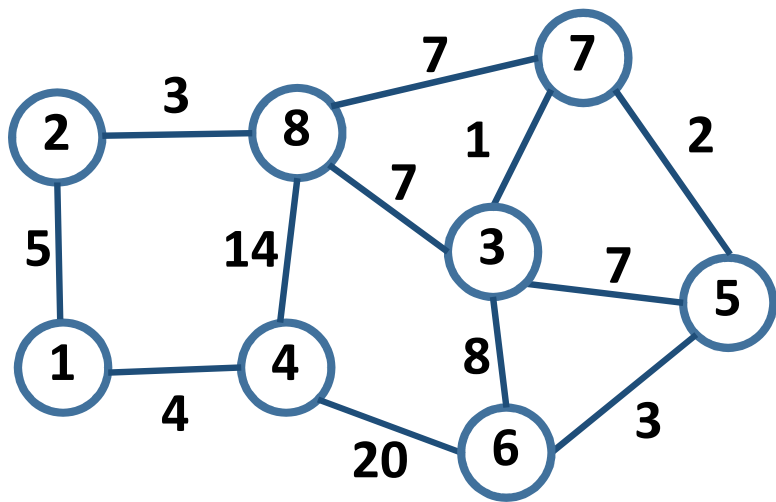


```

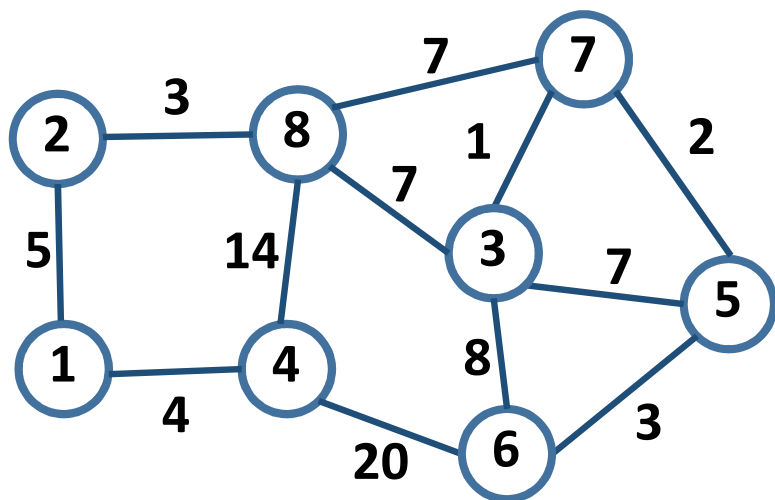
BFS( $G, s$ )
1  for każdy wierzchołek  $u \in V[G] - \{s\}$ 
2    do  $color[u] \leftarrow$  BIAŁY
3       $d[u] \leftarrow \infty$ 
4       $\pi[u] \leftarrow$  NIL
5   $color[s] \leftarrow$  SZARY
6   $d[s] \leftarrow 0$ 
7   $\pi[s] \leftarrow$  NIL
8   $Q \leftarrow \{s\}$ 
9  while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
10   do  $u \leftarrow head[Q]$ 
11     for każdy  $v \in Adj[u]$ 
12       do if  $color[v] =$  BIAŁY
13         then  $color[v] \leftarrow$  SZARY
14            $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + 1$ 
15              $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$ 
16             ENQUEUE( $Q, v$ )
17       DEQUEUE( $Q$ )
18      $color[u] \leftarrow$  CZARNY
    
```

# Algorytm Prima

Dla podanego grafu opracowano listę sąsiedztwa

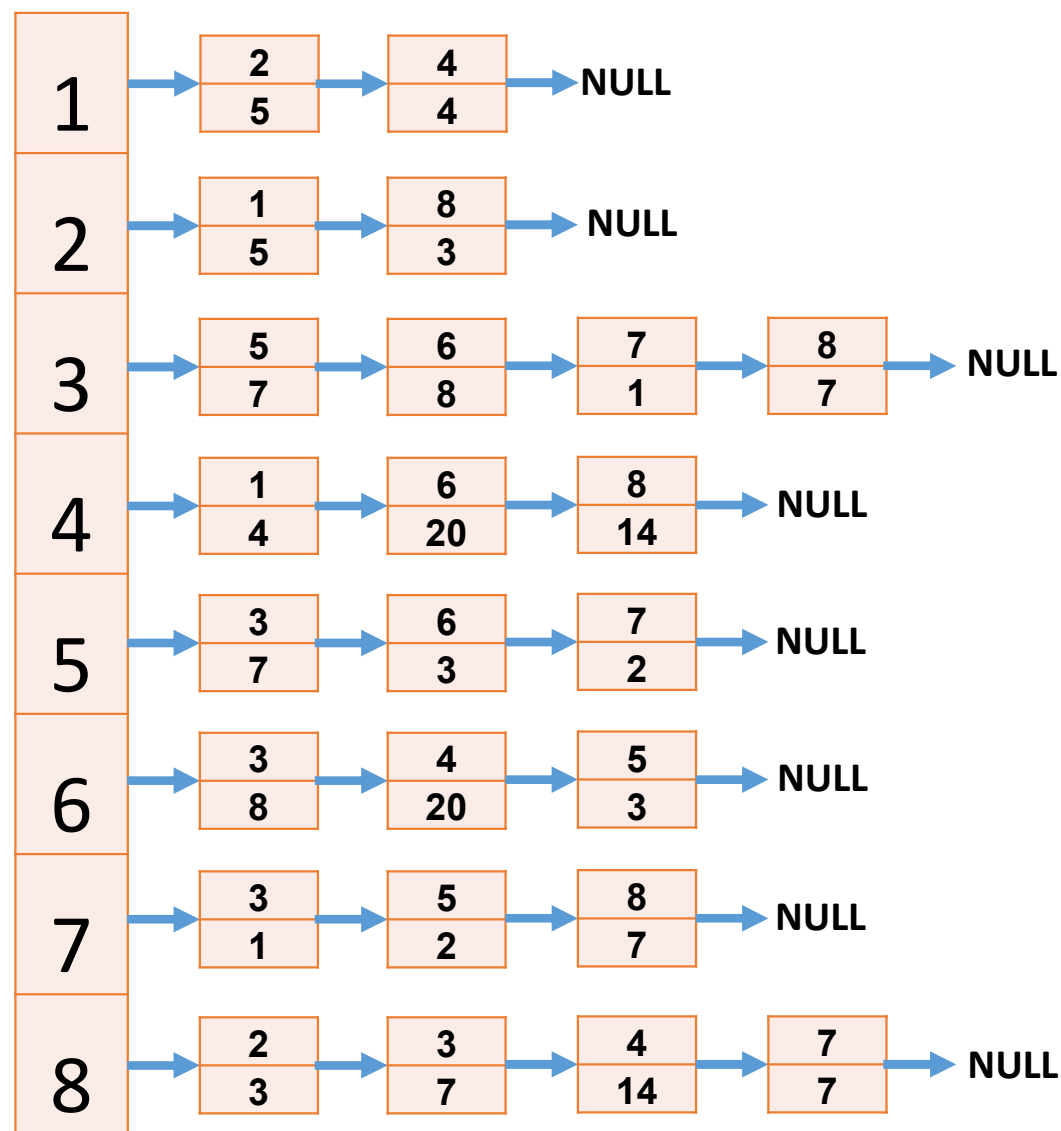


## Algorytm Prima

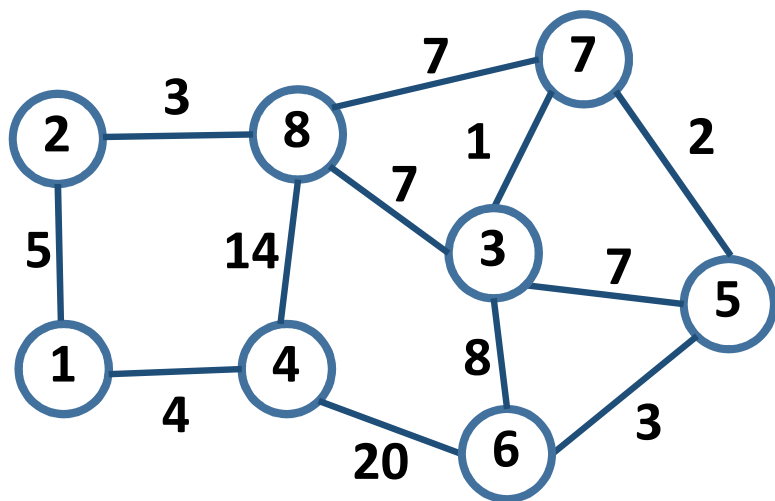


Struktury danych niezbędne do realizacji algorytmu Prima:

1. Lista sąsiedztwa grafu,
2. Tablica kolorów,
3. Lista wynikowa.

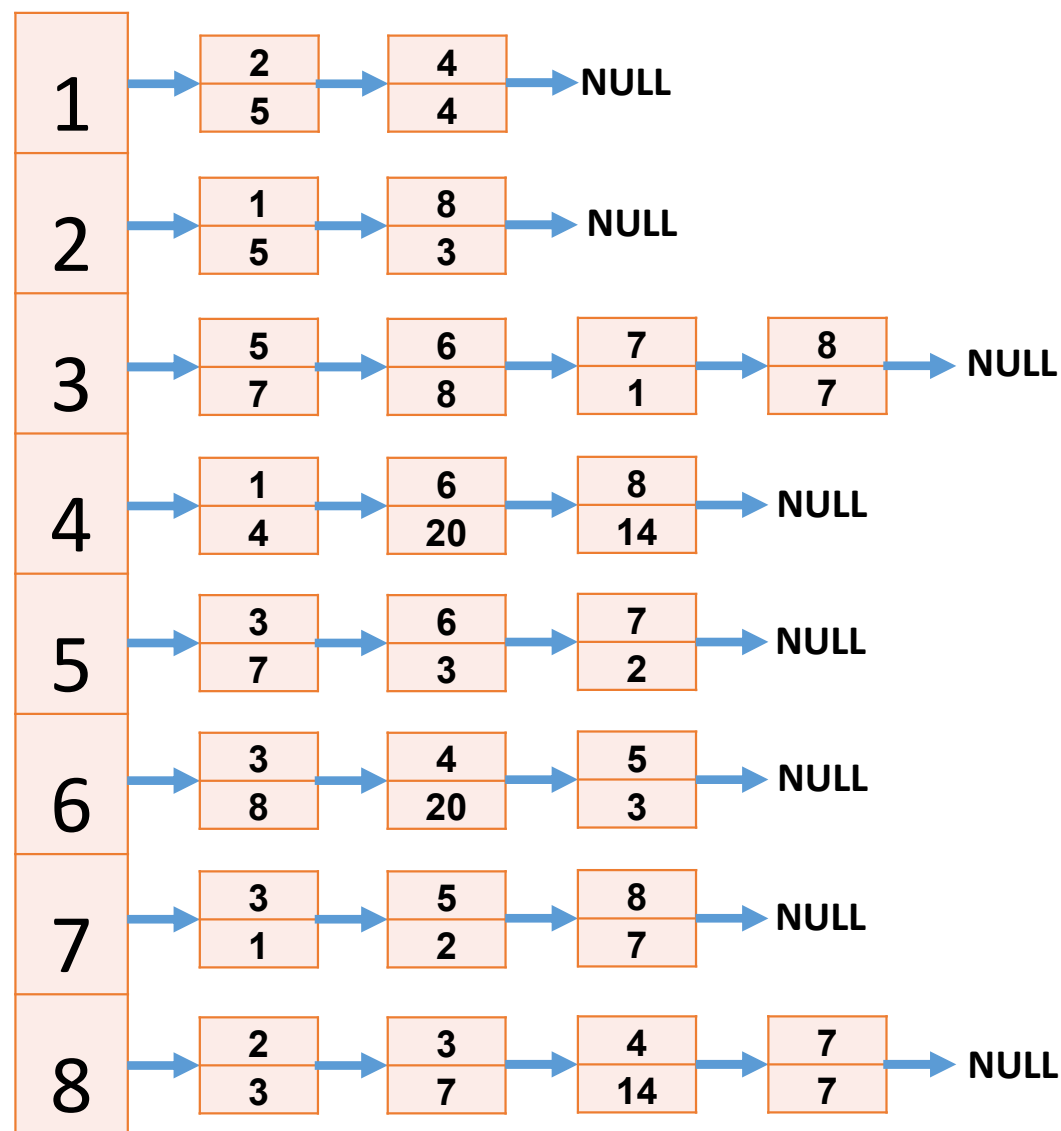


## Algorytm Prima

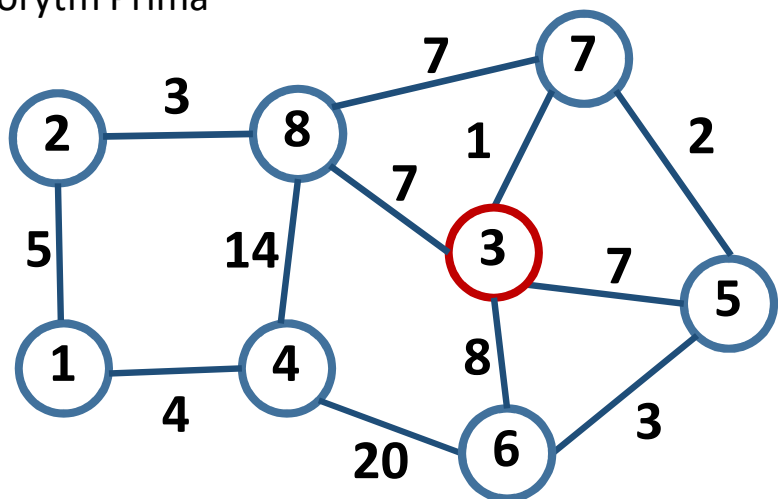


Zasada działania:

1. Określamy wierzchołek startowy  $s$ ,
2. Zmieniamy kolor wierzchołka z białego na szary,  $\text{kolor}[s]=1$ ;



## Algorytm Prima

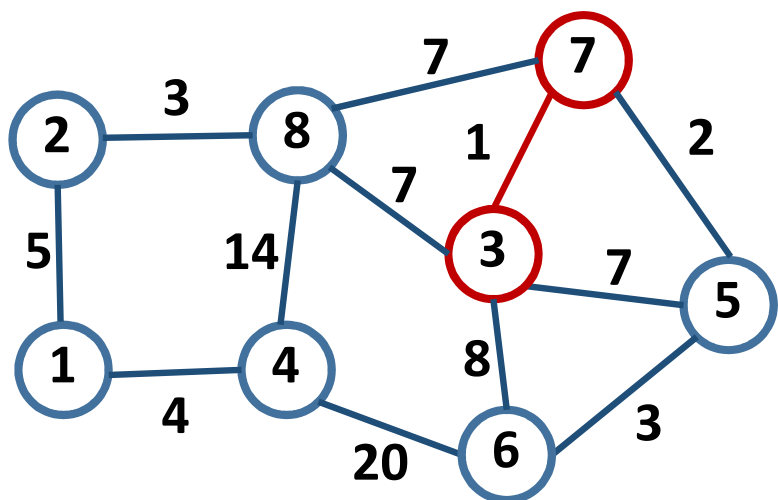
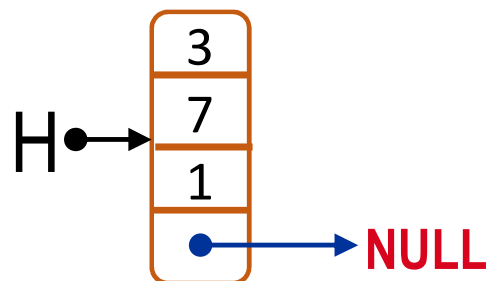


| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

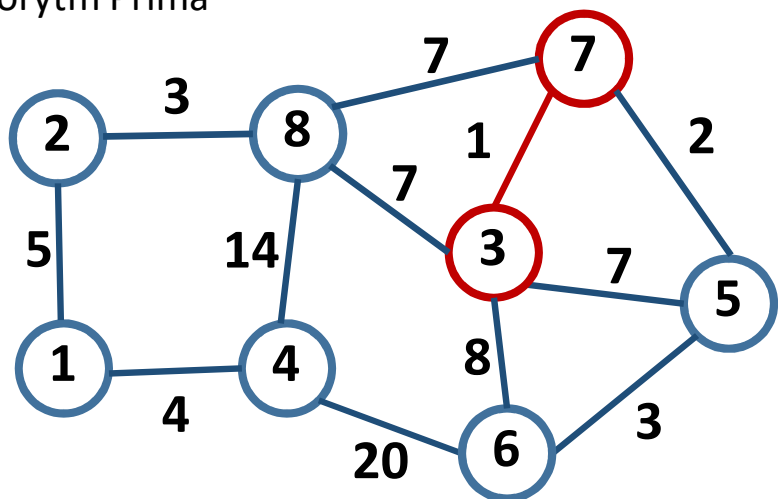
Określamy wierzchołek startowy  $s=3$ .  
Zmieniamy kolor wierzchołka na szary.

Algorytm wyszukuje najmniejszej ścieżki z wszystkich szarych wierzchołków prowadzących do białego wierzchołka. W tym celu algorytm analizuje listę sąsiedztwa wszystkich szarych wierzchołków.

| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |



## Algorytm Prima

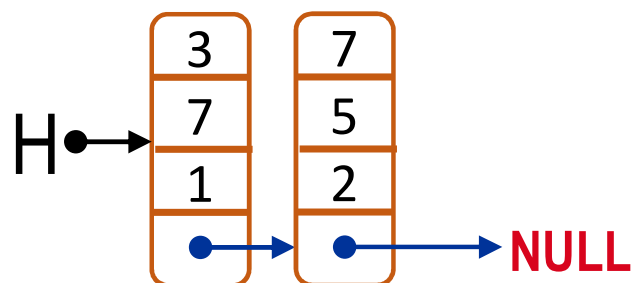
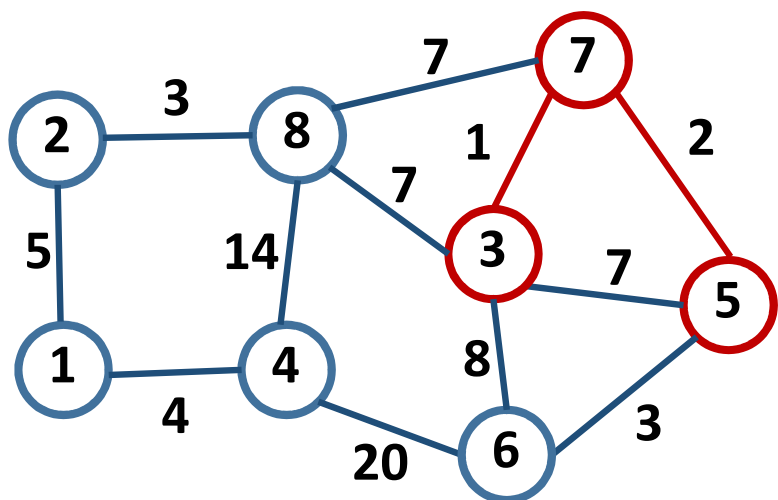


|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

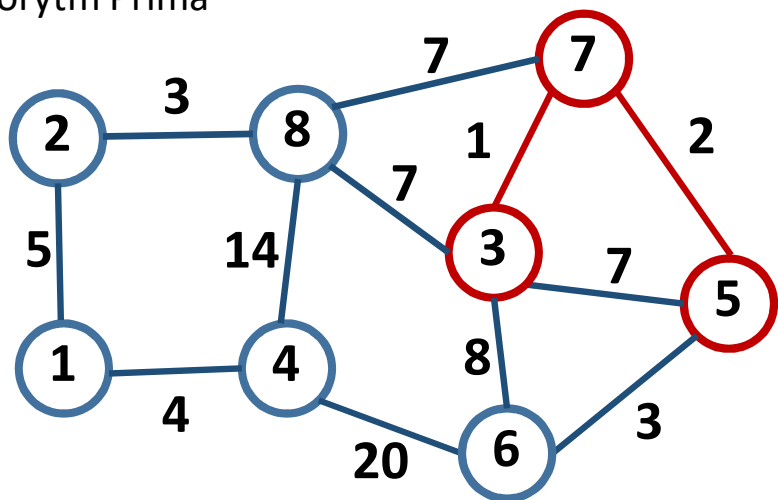
Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3 oraz 7

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Algorytm wyszukuje najmniejszej ścieżki z wszystkich szarych wierzchołków prowadzących do białego wierzchołka. W tym celu algorytm analizuje listę sąsiedztwa wszystkich szarych wierzchołków.



# Algorytm Prima

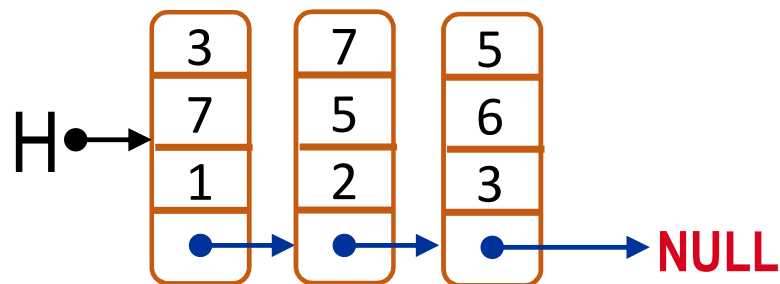
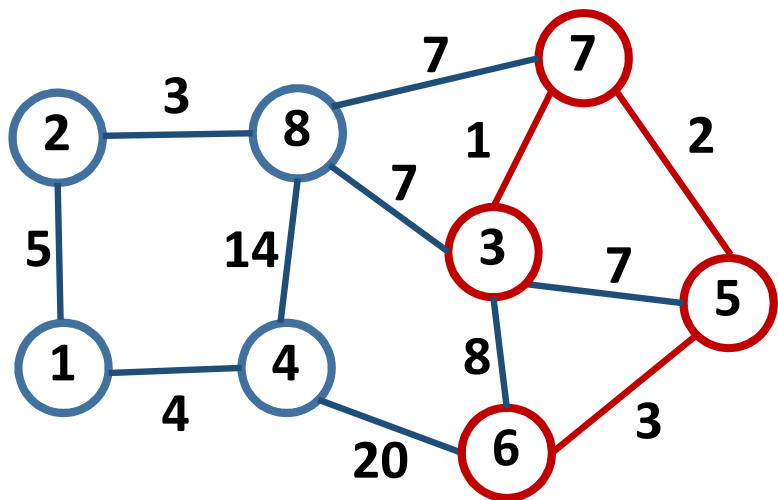


|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3, 5 oraz 7

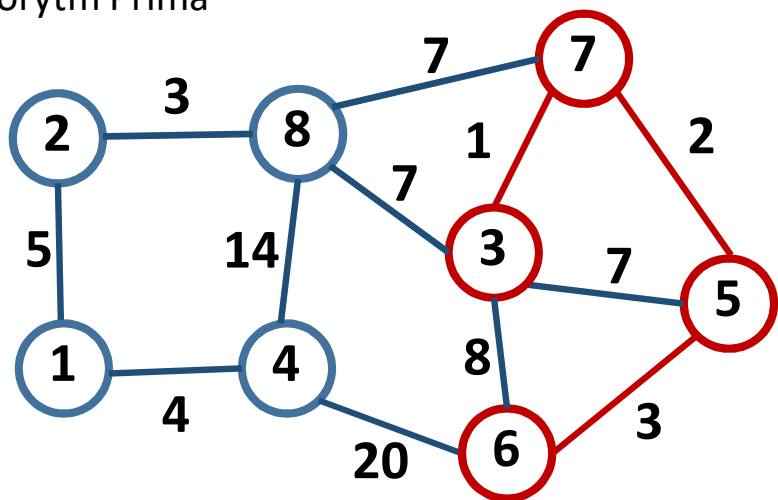
|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Najkrótsza droga prowadzi z wierzchołka 1 do wierzchołka 2





# Algorytm Prima

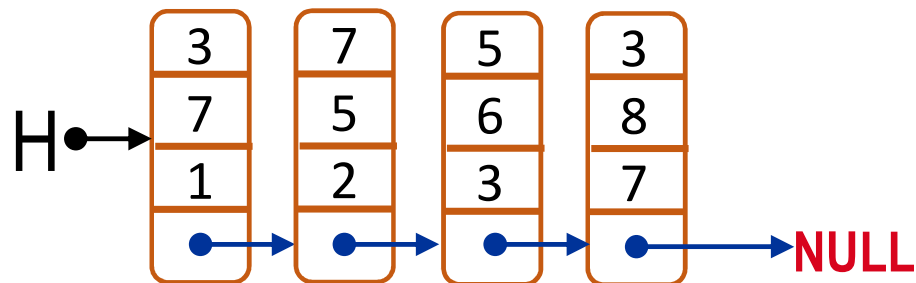
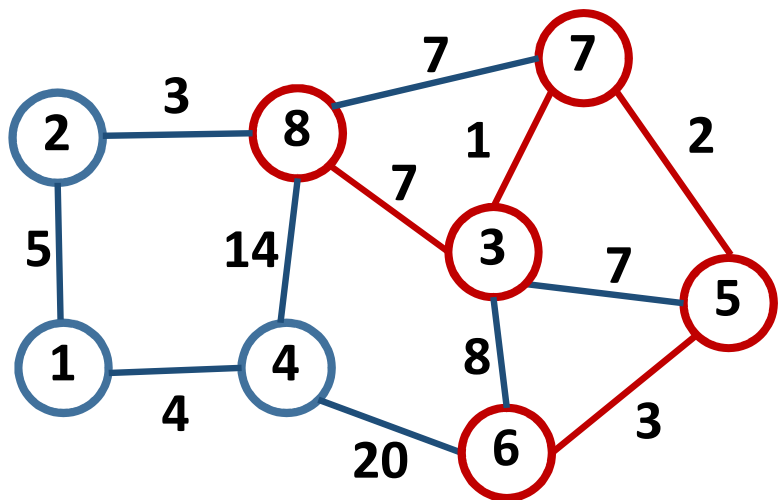


| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

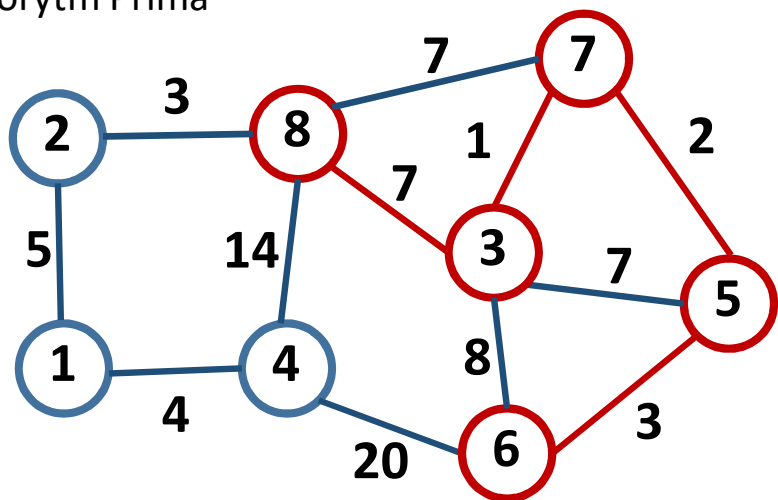
Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3, 5 oraz 7

| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Najkrótsza droga prowadzi z wierzchołka 1 do wierzchołka 2



# Algorytm Prima

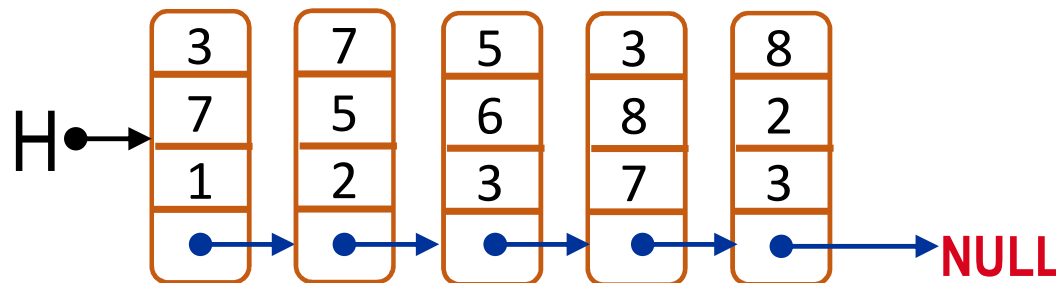
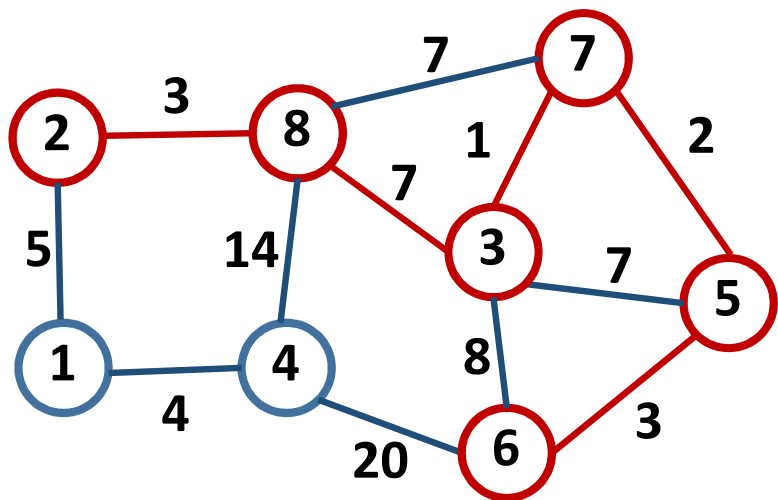


|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

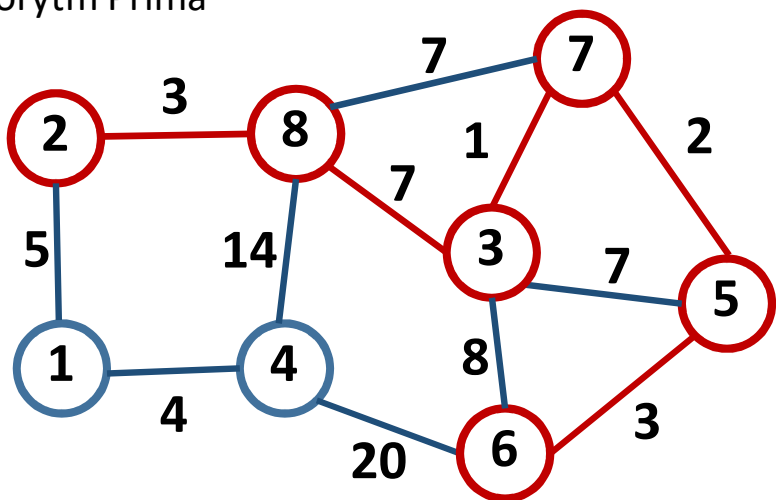
Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3, 5 oraz 7

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Najkrótsza droga prowadzi z wierzchołka 1 do wierzchołka 2



# Algorytm Prima

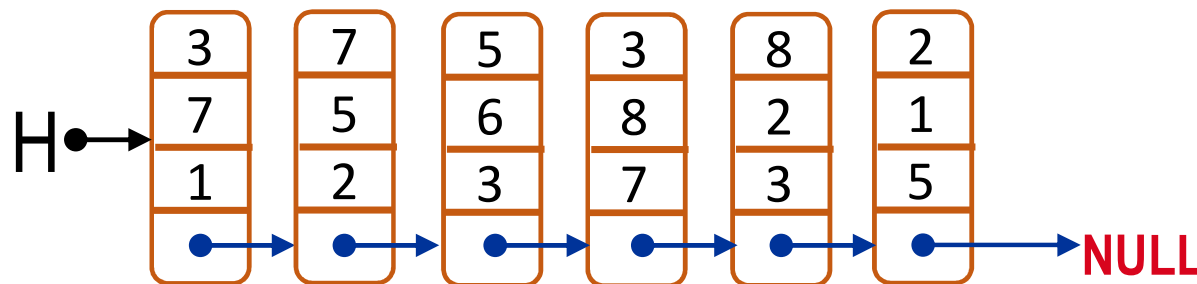
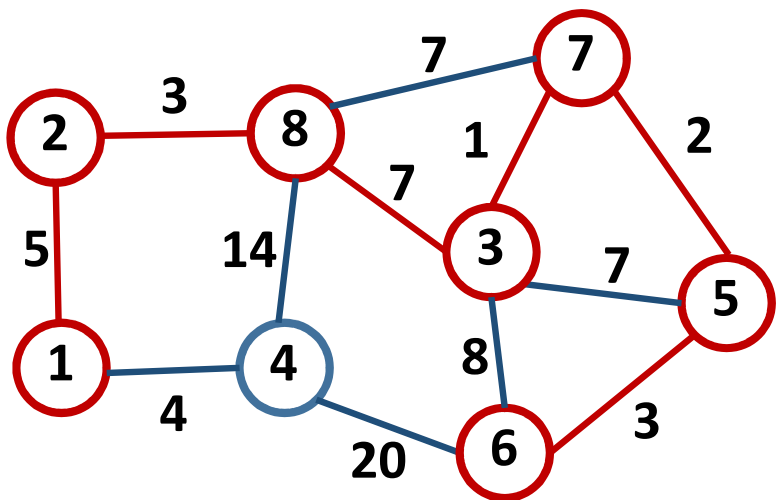


|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

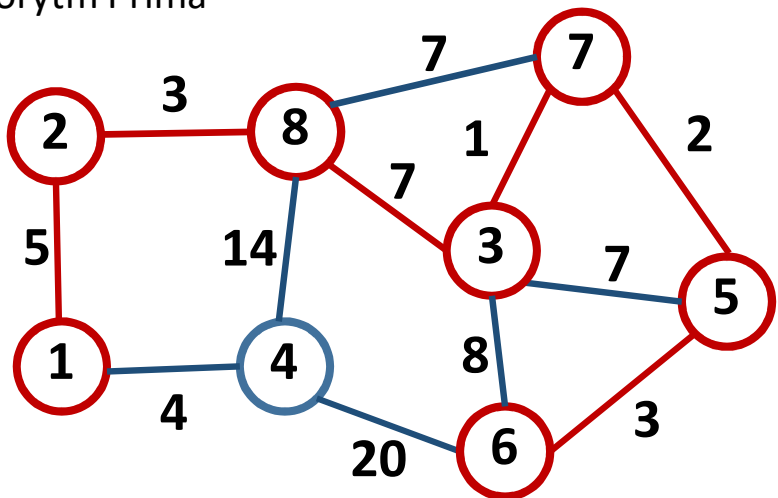
Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3, 5 oraz 7

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Najkrótsza droga prowadzi z wierzchołka 1 do wierzchołka 2



# Algorytm Prima

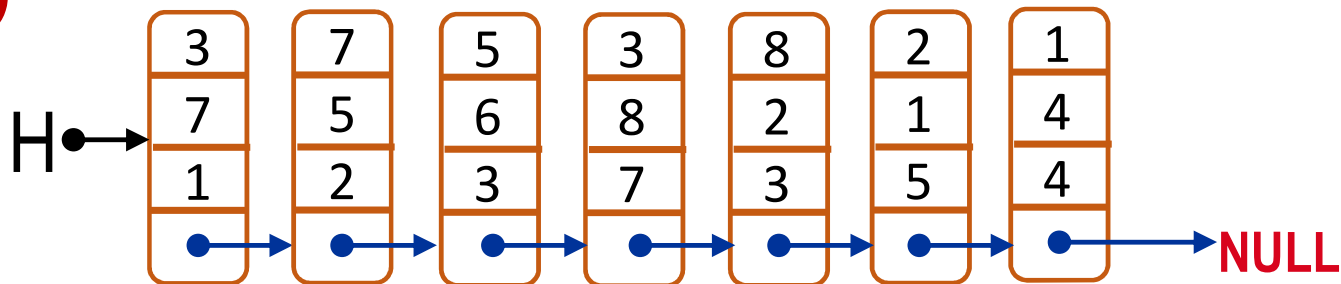
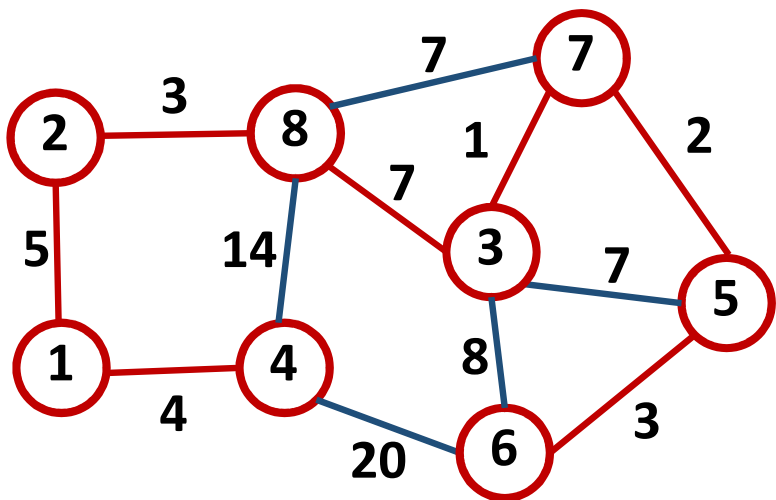


|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Algorytm analizuje drogi z wierzchołków 3, 5 oraz 7

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Węzeł | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| kolor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Najkrótsza droga prowadzi z wierzchołka 1 do wierzchołka 2

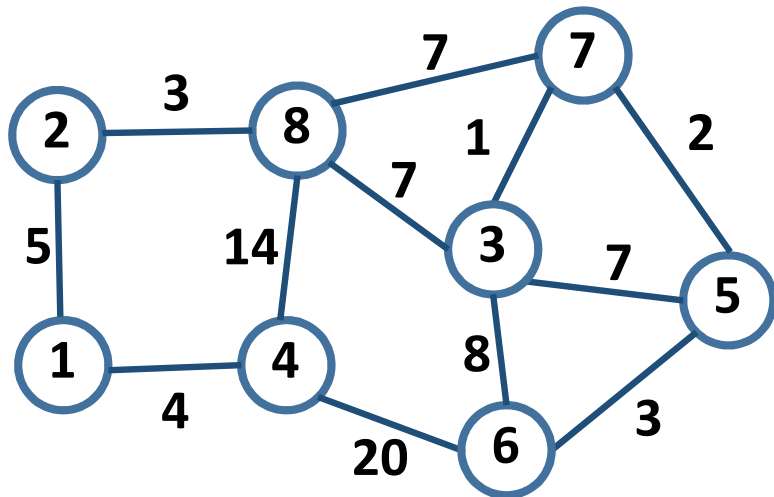


```

Prim( LE, size, s)
{
    Generate ColorTable[size];
    for(i 0->size)
        ColorTable[i]=0;
    Gen List *LR=NULL; //lista wynikowa
    ColorTable[s]=1;
    for(i 1->size) // do momentu kiedy cała tablica kolorów nie jest równa 1
    {
        for( j 0->size)//przełądnie tablicy kolorów
        {
            jeżeli kolor w tablicy ColorTable[j] jest szary przełądamy LE tego wierzchołka
            i szukamy minimalnej krawędzi K prowadzącej do białego wierzchołka
        }
        Drugi wierzchołek krawędzi K kolorujemy na szary
        Krawędź K dodajemy do listy wynikowych krawędzi LR;
    }
    Listę krawędzi zwracamy z algorytmu.
}

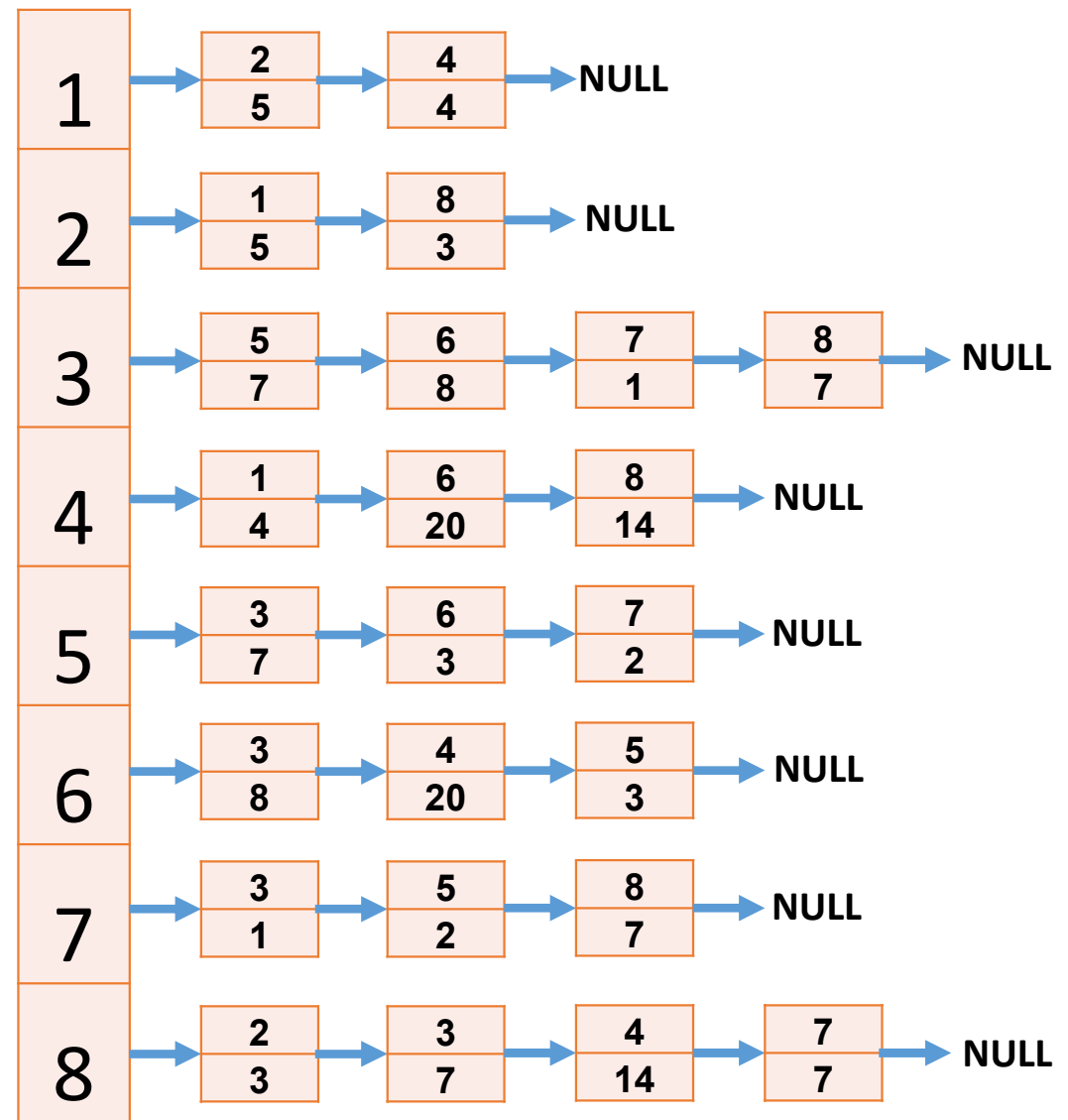
```

## Algorytm Kruskala

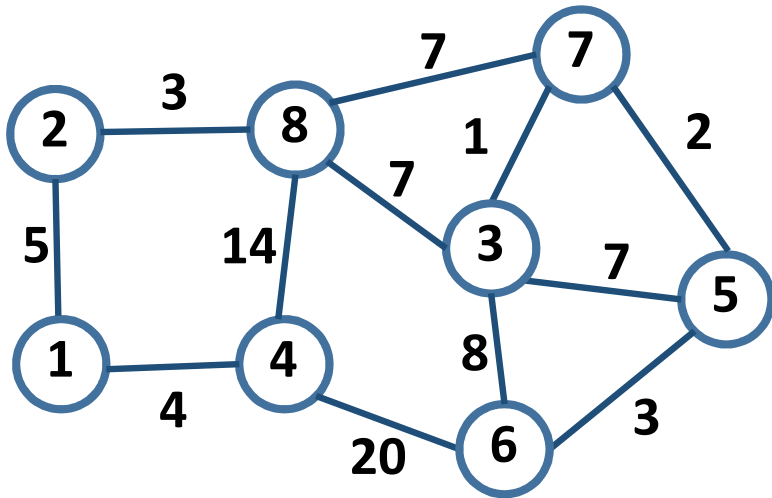


Potrzebne struktury:

1. Tablica kolorów,
2. Tablica lasów,
3. Lista posortowanych krawędzi,
4. Lista wynikowa krawędzi,

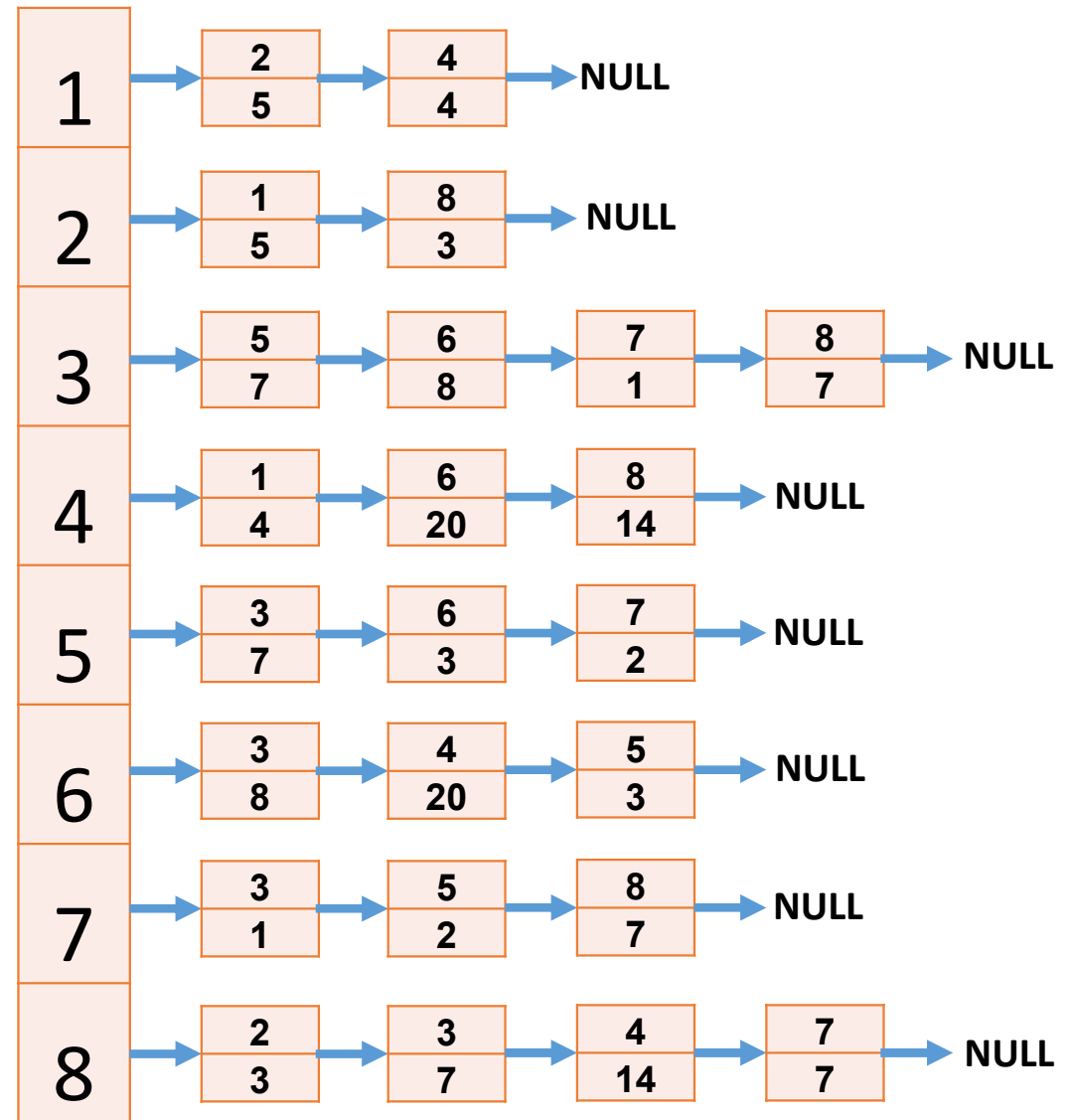


## Algorytm Kruskala

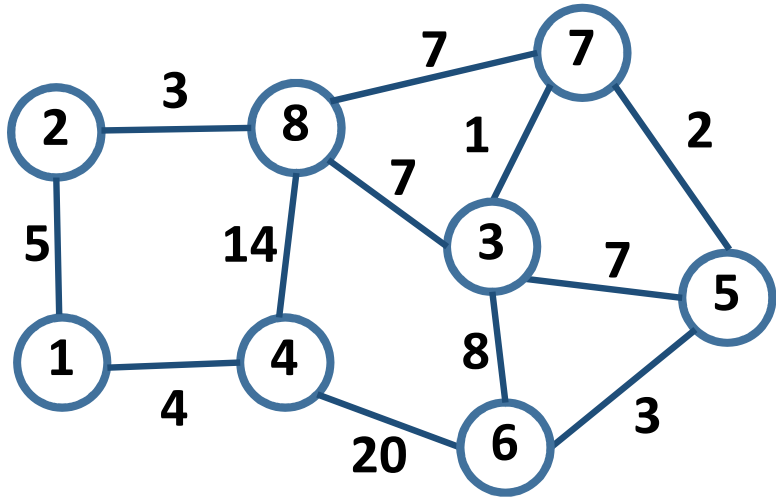


Zasada działania:

1. Algorytm generuje listę posortowanych krawędzi bez powtórzeń,
2. Algorytm wybiera pierwszą krawędź na liście i ją analizuje – czy należy do MDR czy nie.



# Algorytm Kruskala

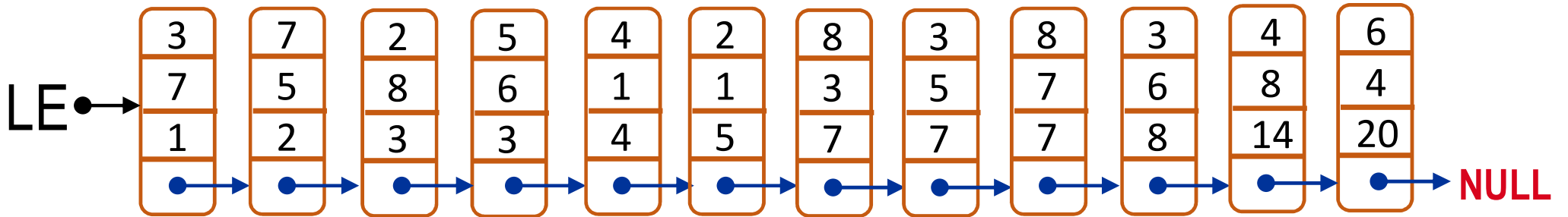


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 1

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

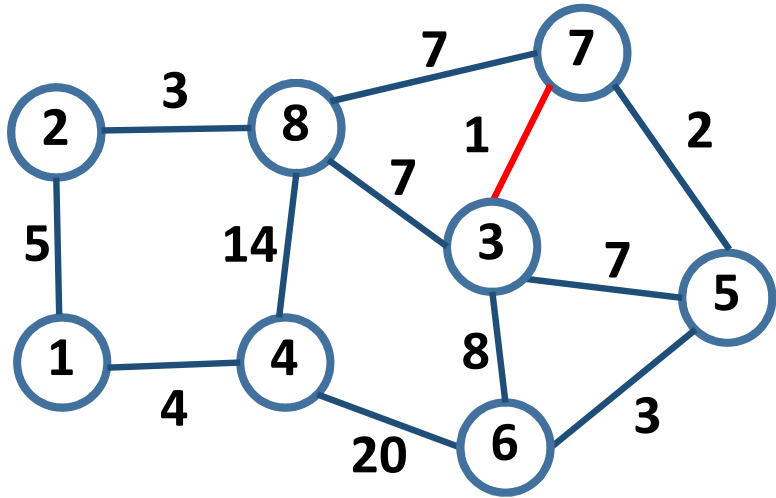


LER → NULL

Krawędź 3->7 o wadze 1 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm dołącza tą krawędź do MDR



Algorytm Kruskala

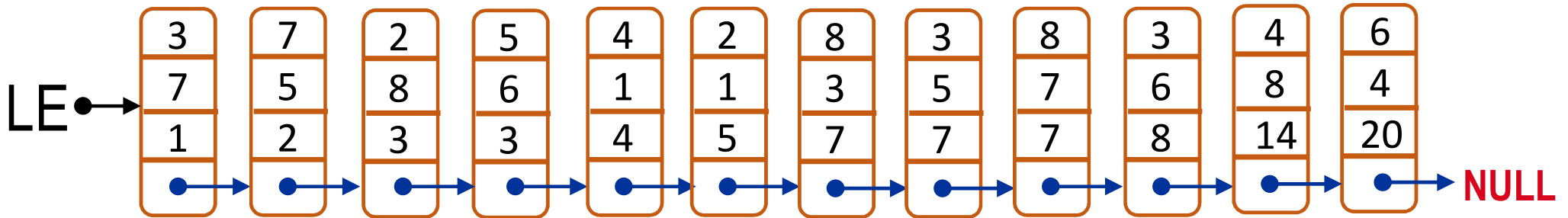


KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LAS – iterator lasów = 1

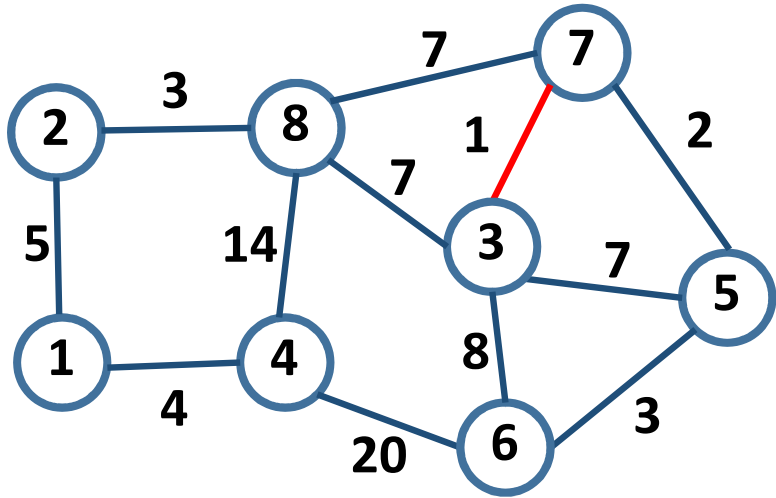
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



LER → NULL

Krawędź 3->7 o wadze 1 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm dołącza tą krawędź do MDR

Algorytm Kruskala

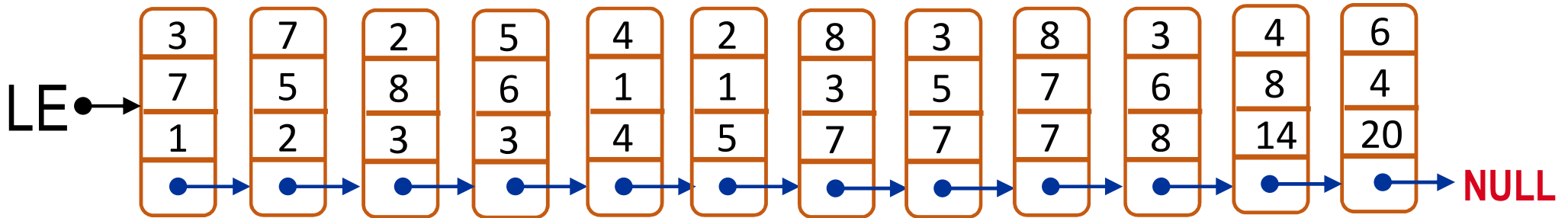


KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LAS – iterator lasów = 2

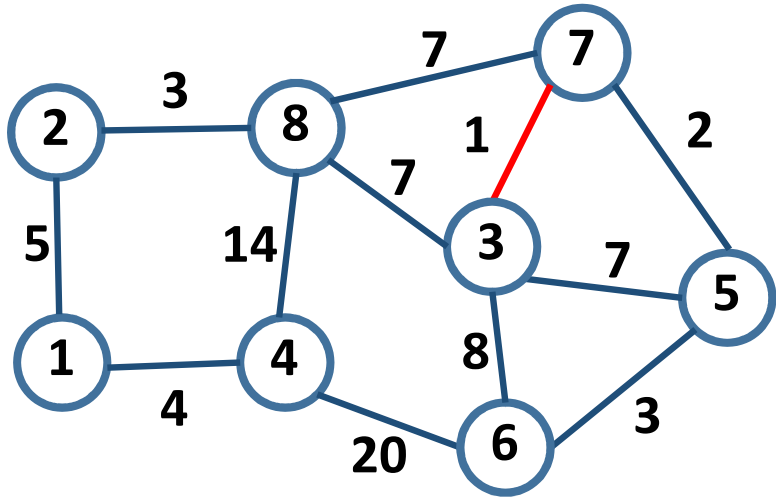
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



LER → NULL

Krawędź 3->7 o wadze 1 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm dołącza tą krawędź do MDR

Algorytm Kruskala

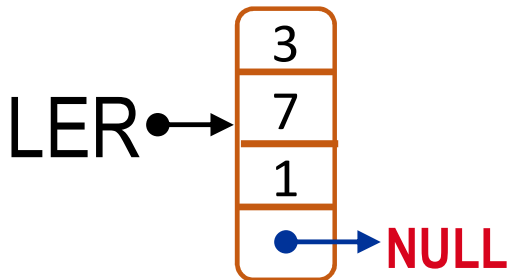
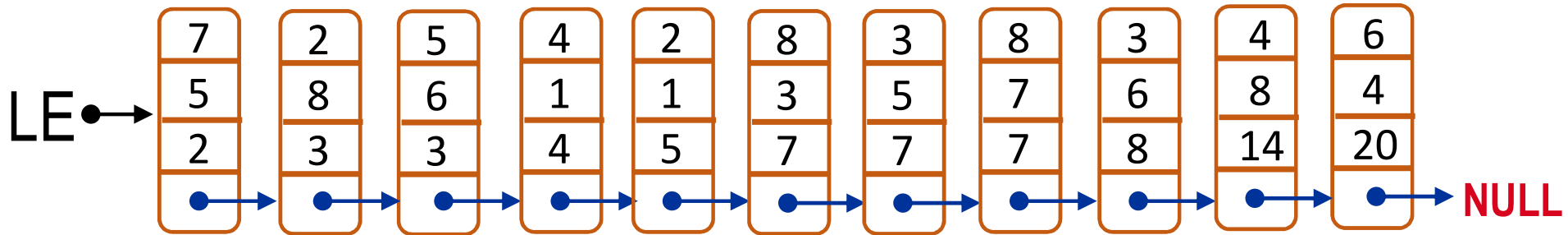


KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

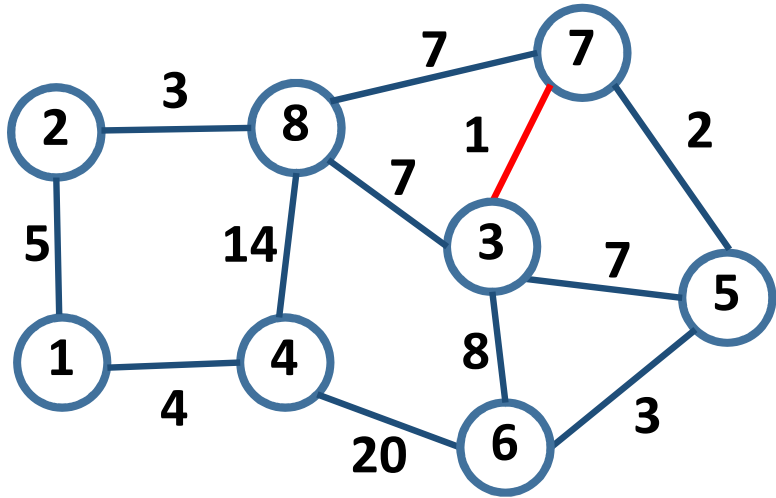
LAS – iterator lasów = 2

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 7->5 o wadze 2 ma jeden biały i jeden szary wierzchołek. Ta krawędź dołączana jest do istniejącego lasu.

Algorytm Kruskala

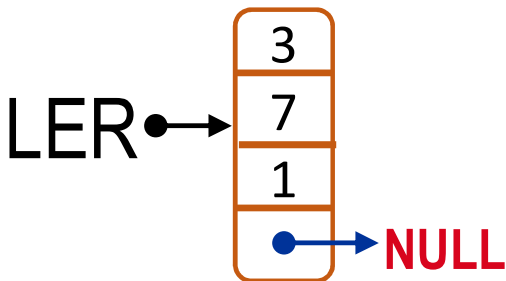
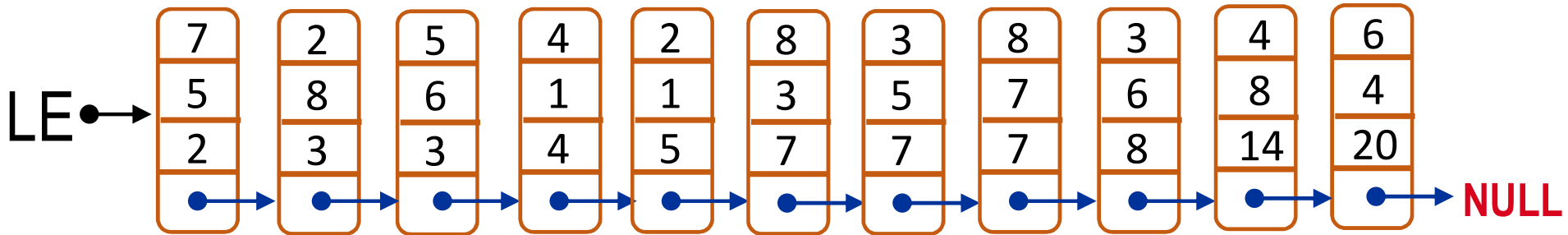


KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

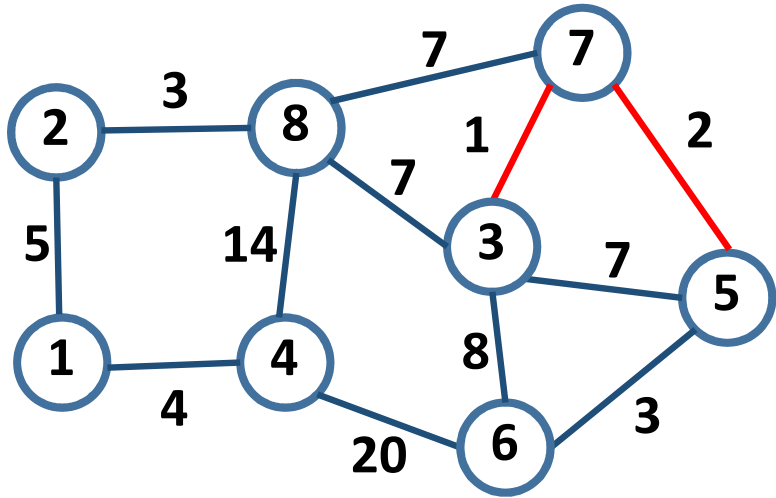
LAS – iterator lasów = 2

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 7->5 o wadze 2 ma jeden biały i jeden szary wierzchołek. Ta krawędź dołączana jest do istniejącego lasu.

# Algorytm Kruskala

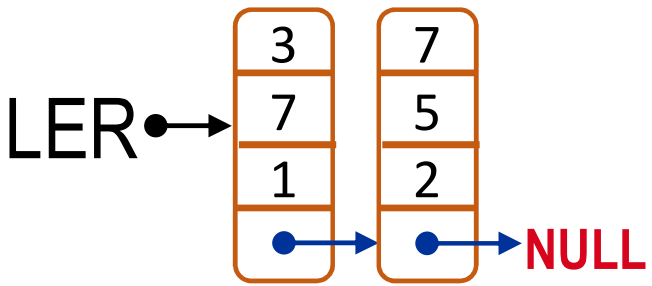
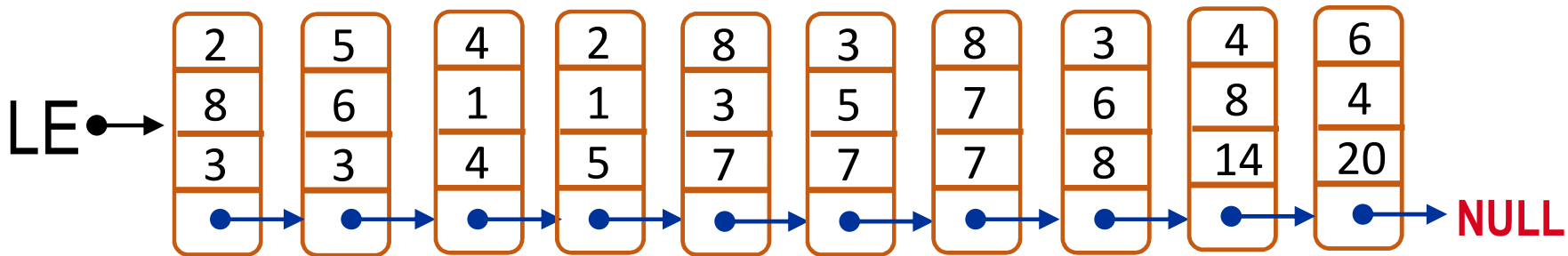


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

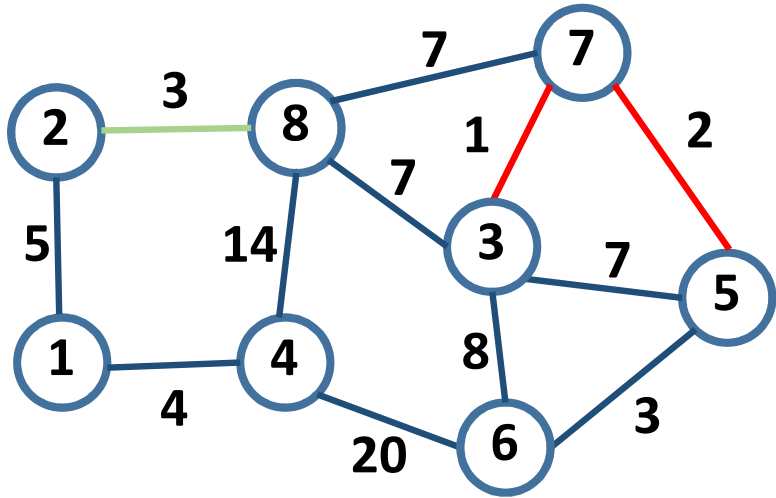
## LAS – iterator lasów = 2

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->8 o wadze 3 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tą krawędź do MDR.

### Algorytm Kruskala

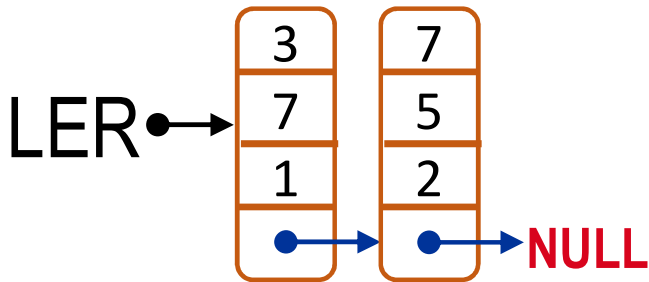
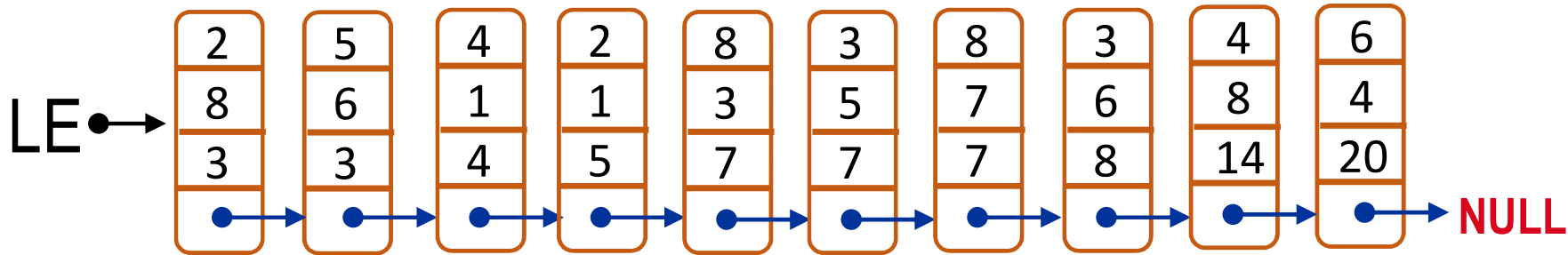


### KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

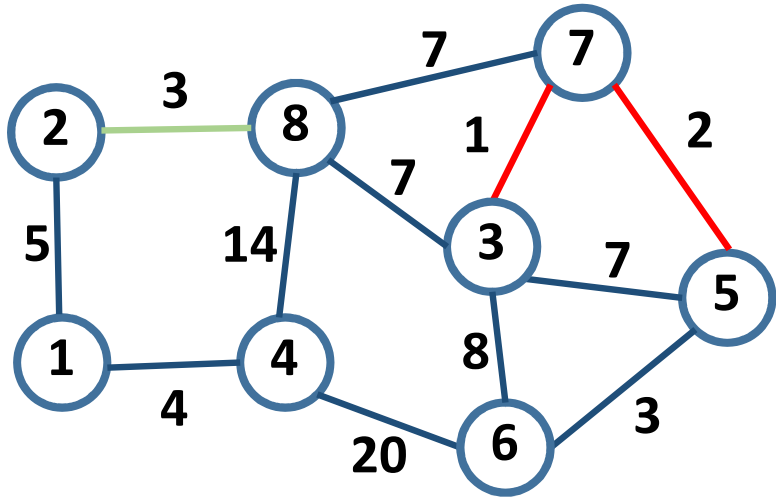
### LAS – iterator lasów = 2

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->8 o wadze 3 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tą krawędź do MDR.

# Algorytm Kruskala

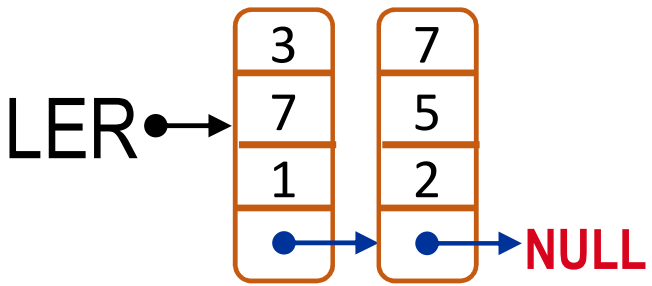
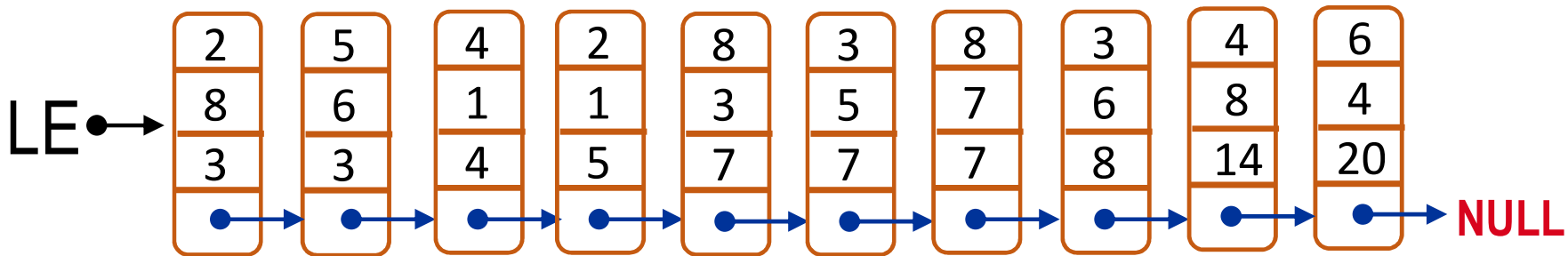


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

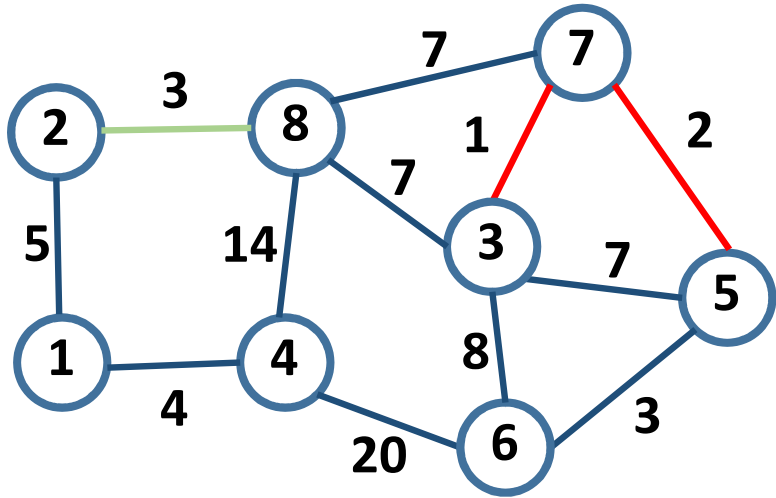
## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->8 o wadze 3 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tą krawędź do MDR.

# Algorytm Kruskala

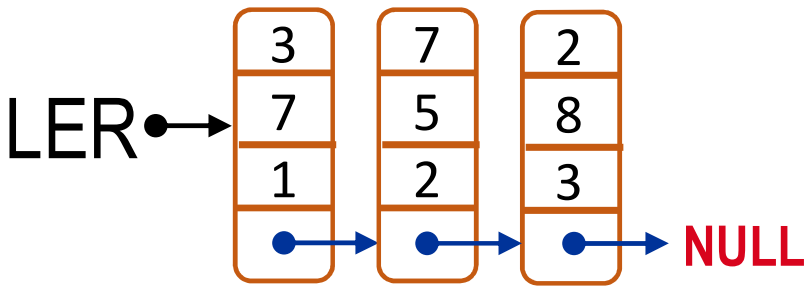
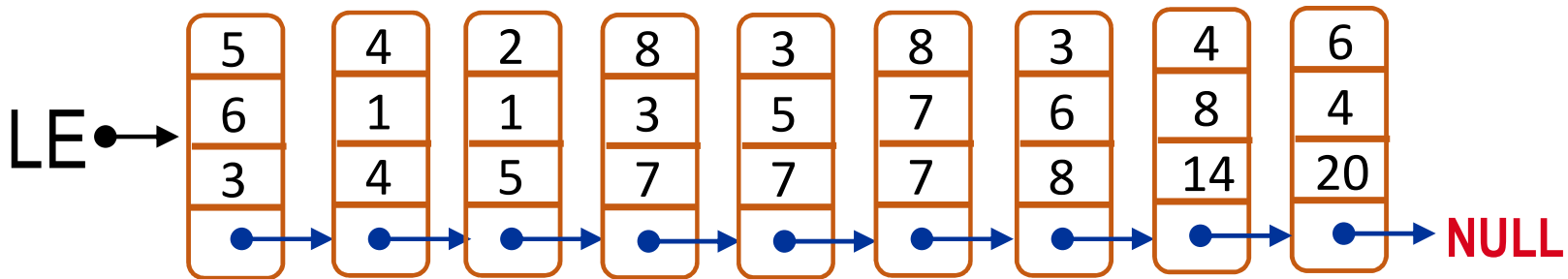


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

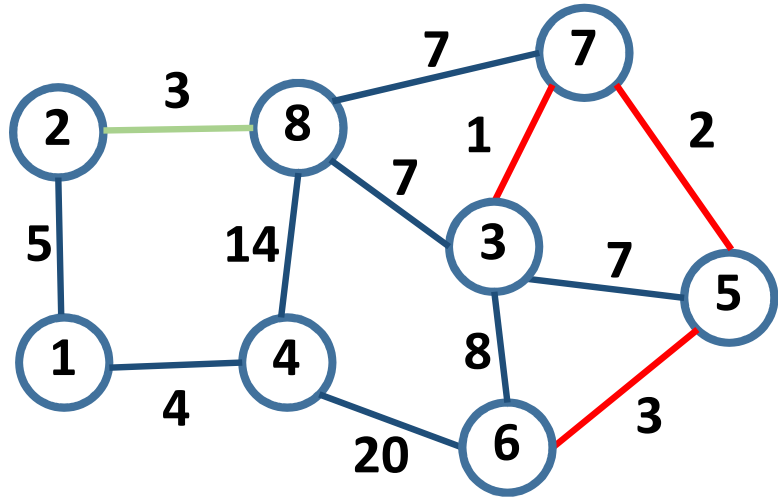
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 5->6 o wadze 3 ma jeden biały i jeden szary wierzchołek. Algorytm dodaje tą krawędź do istniejącego lasu.



# Algorytm Kruskala

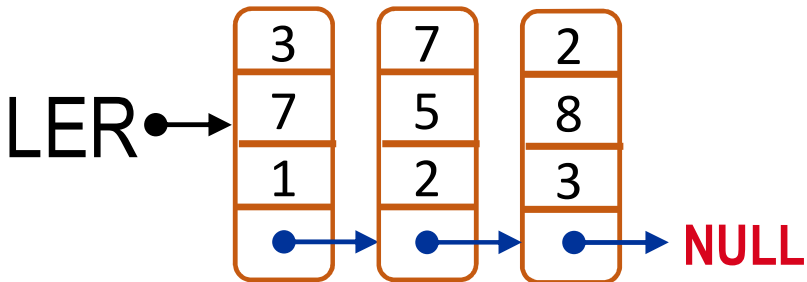
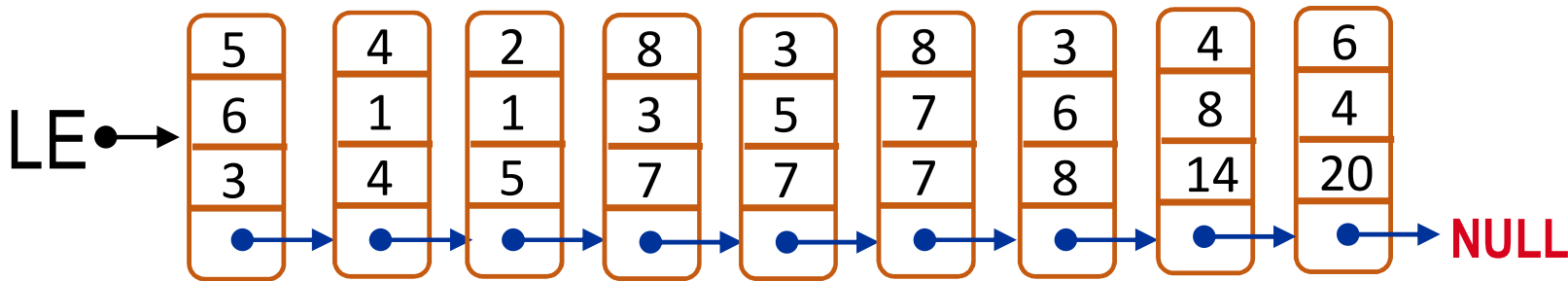


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

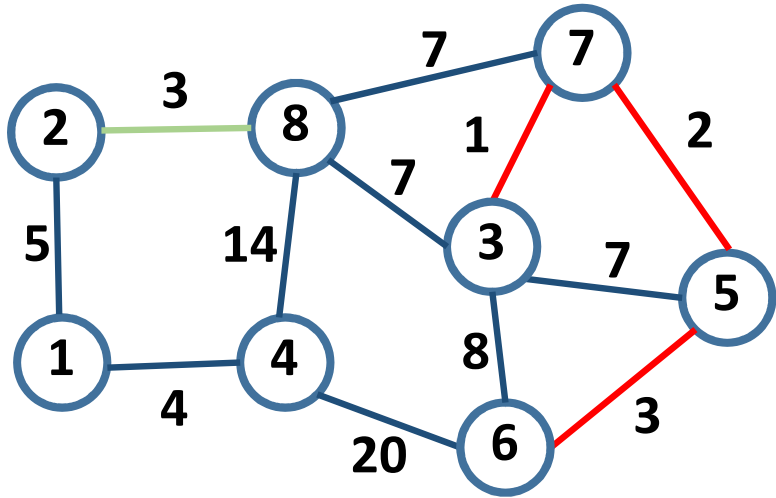
## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 5->6 o wadze 3 ma jeden biały i jeden szary wierzchołek. Algorytm dodaje tę krawędź do istniejącego lasu.

# Algorytm Kruskala

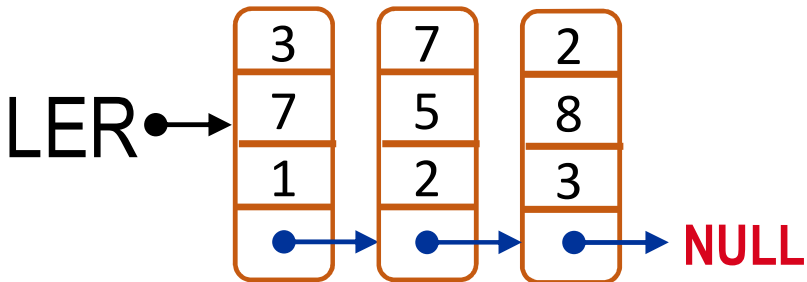
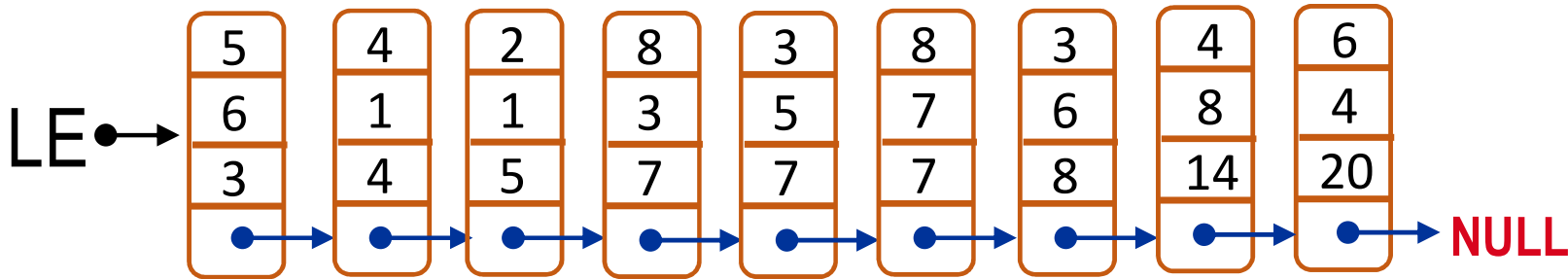


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

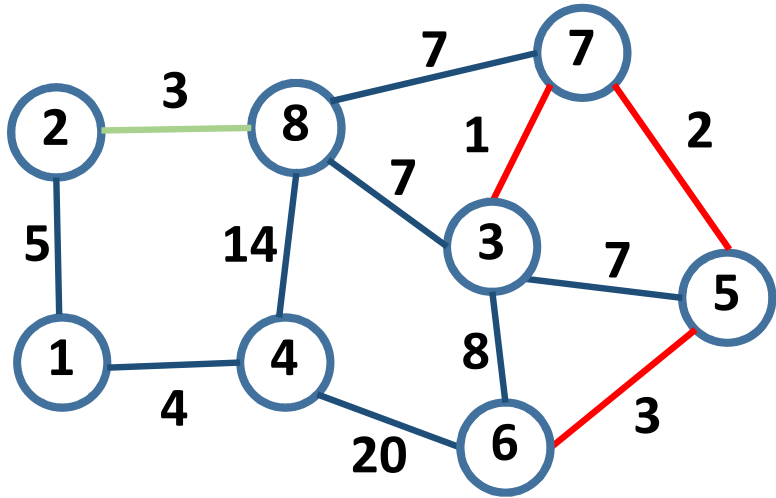
## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 5->6 o wadze 3 ma jeden biały i jeden szary wierzchołek. Algorytm dodaje tą krawędź do istniejącego lasu.

# Algorytm Kruskala

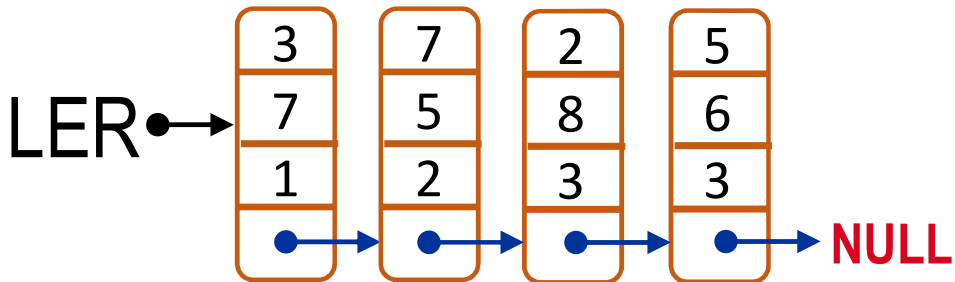
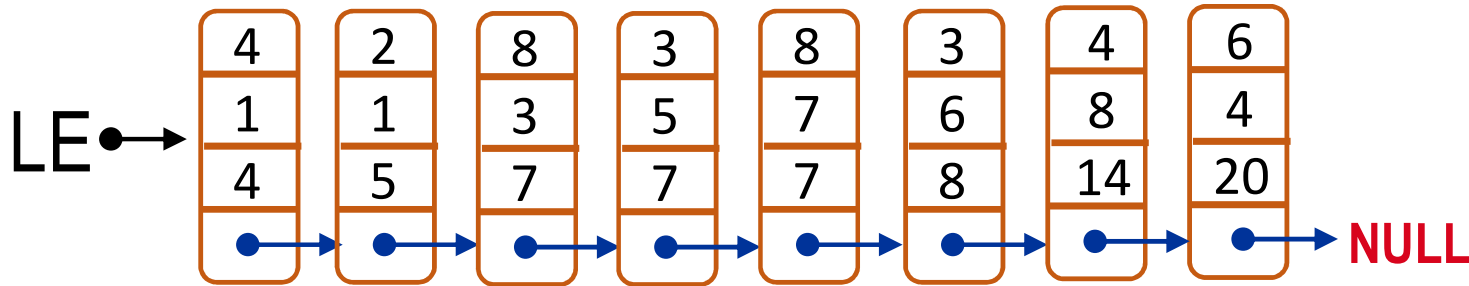


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

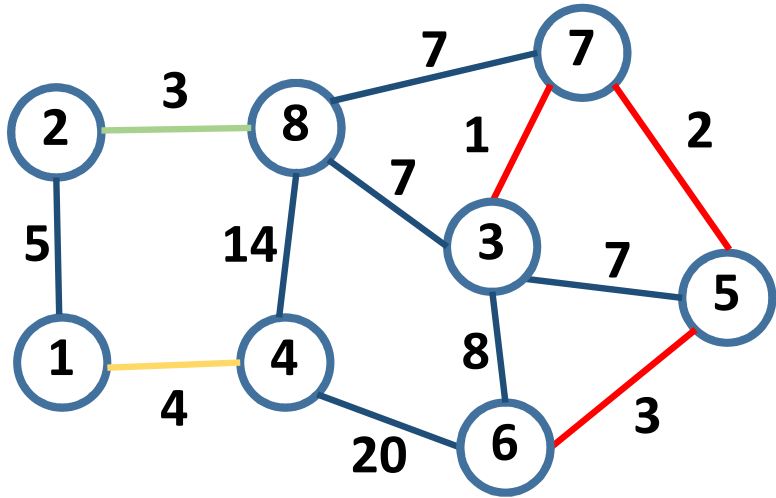
## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 4->1 o wadze 4 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tą krawędź do MDR.

# Algorytm Kruskala

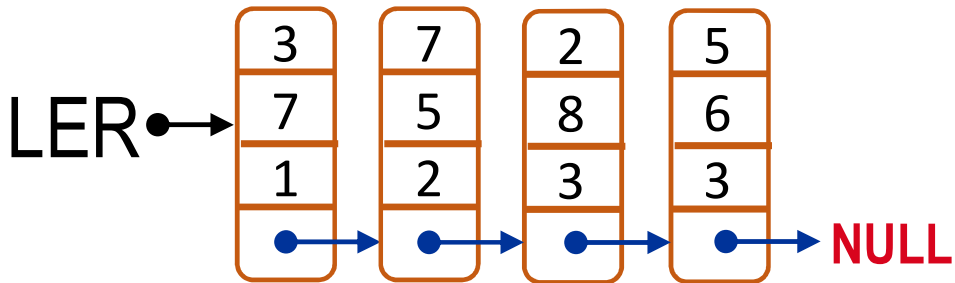
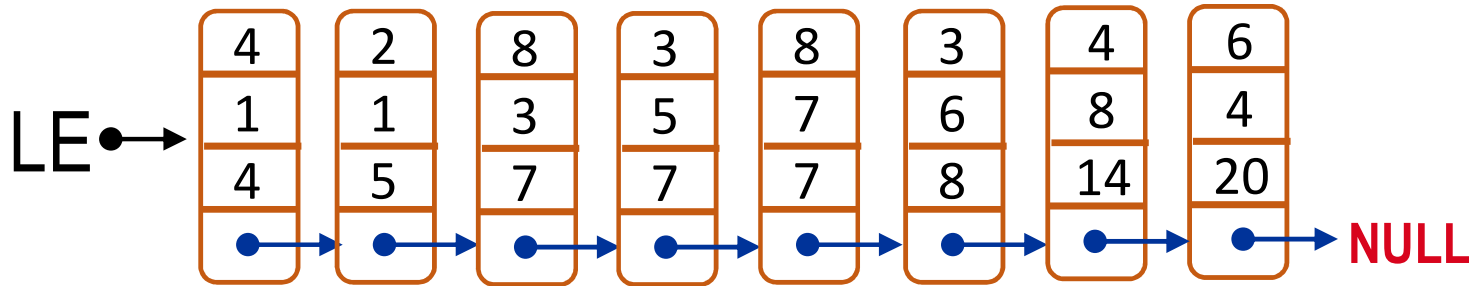


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

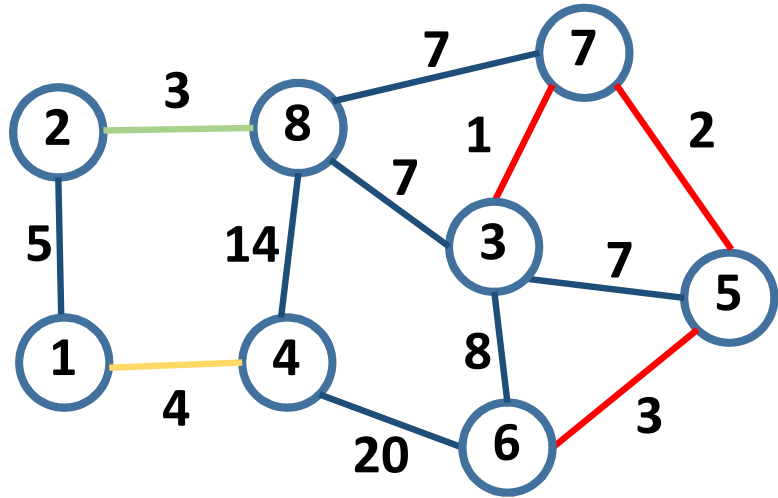
## LAS – iterator lasów = 3

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 4->1 o wadze 4 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tą krawędź do MDR.

# Algorytm Kruskala

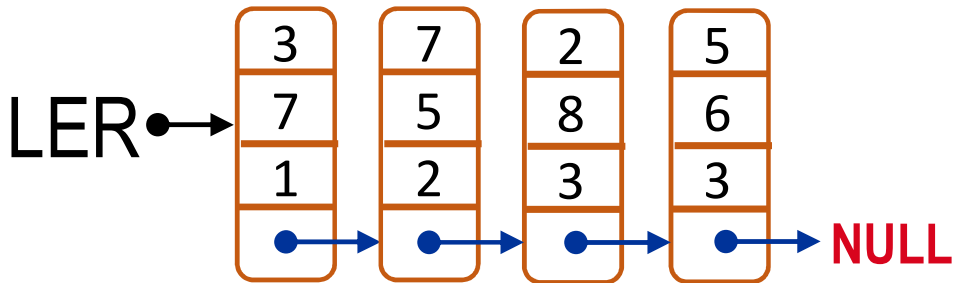
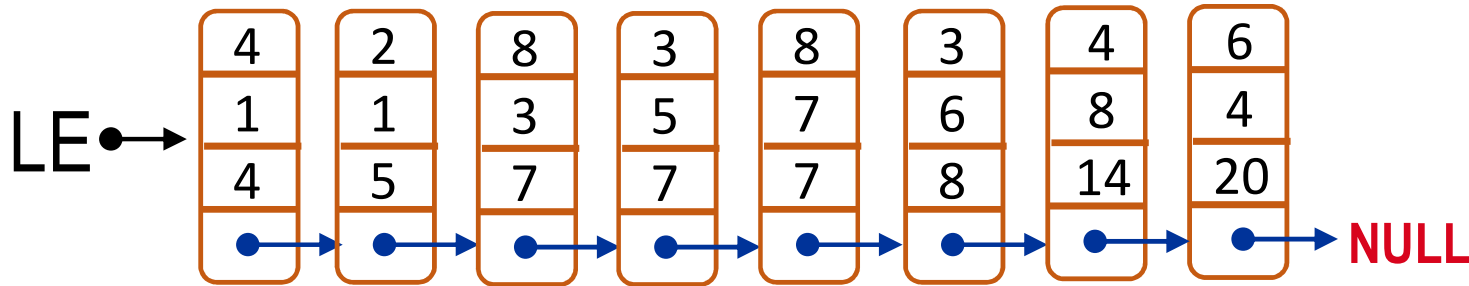


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

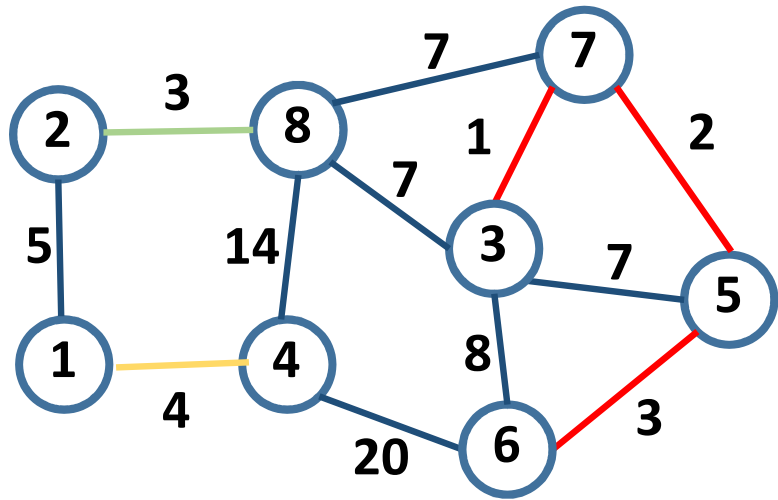
## LAS – iterator lasów = 4

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 4->1 o wadze 4 ma dwa białe wierzchołki. Algorytm tworzy nowy las i dodaje tę krawędź do MDR.

# Algorytm Kruskala

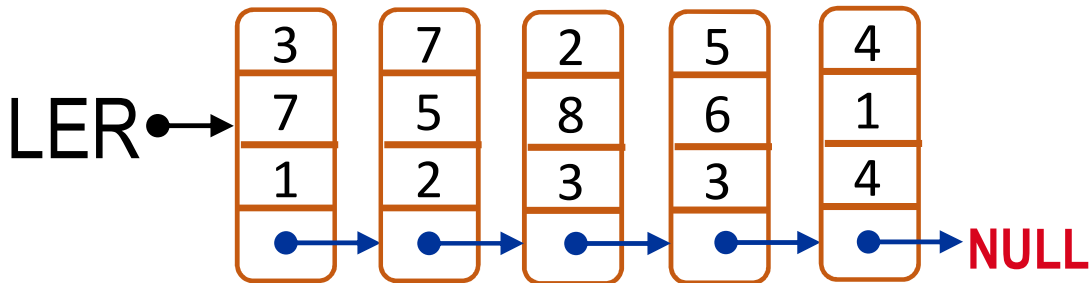
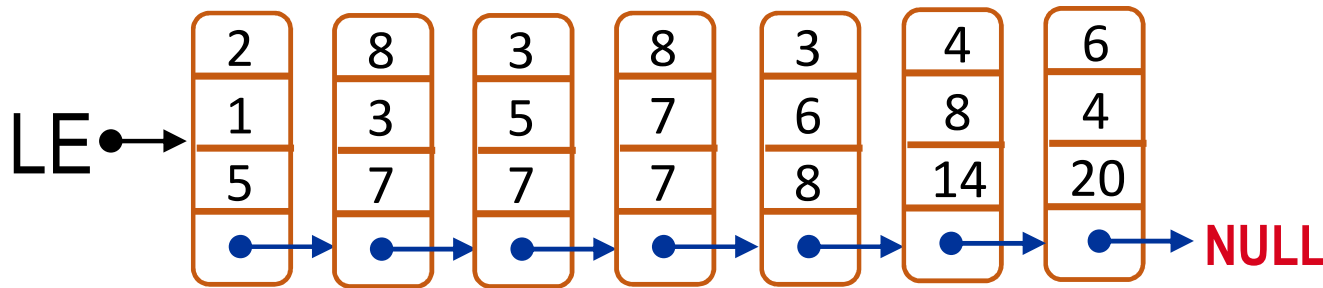


## KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

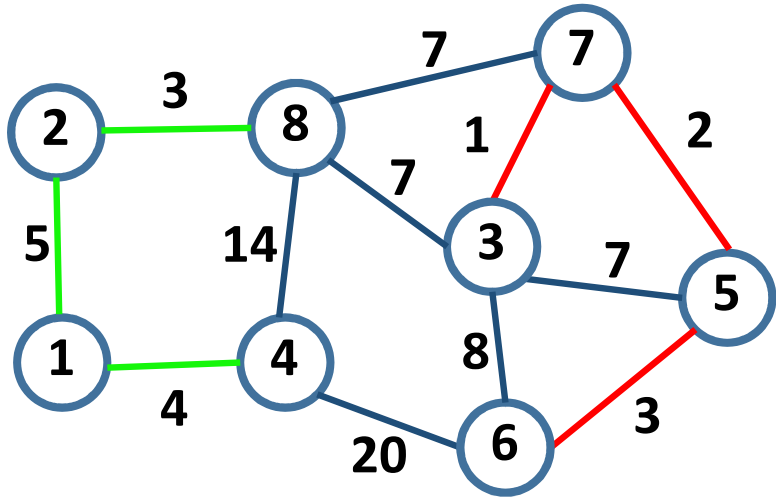
## LAS – iterator lasów = 4

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->1 o wadze 5 ma dwa szare wierzchołki należące do innych lasów. Algorytm dodaje tę krawędź do MDR i łączy lasy.

### Algorytm Kruskala

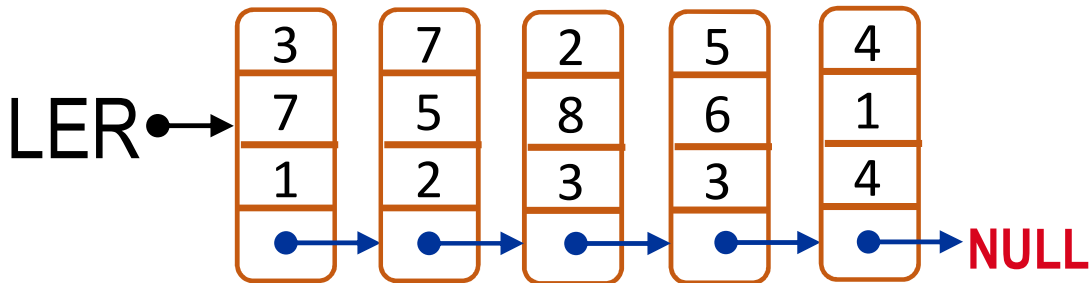
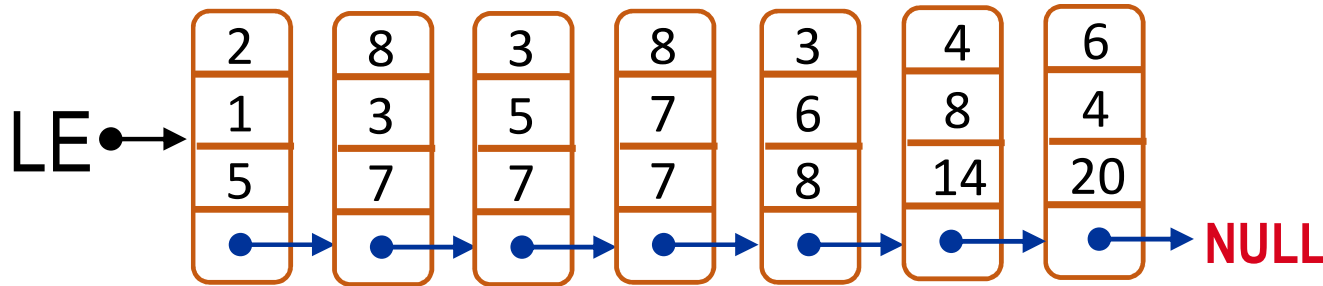


### KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

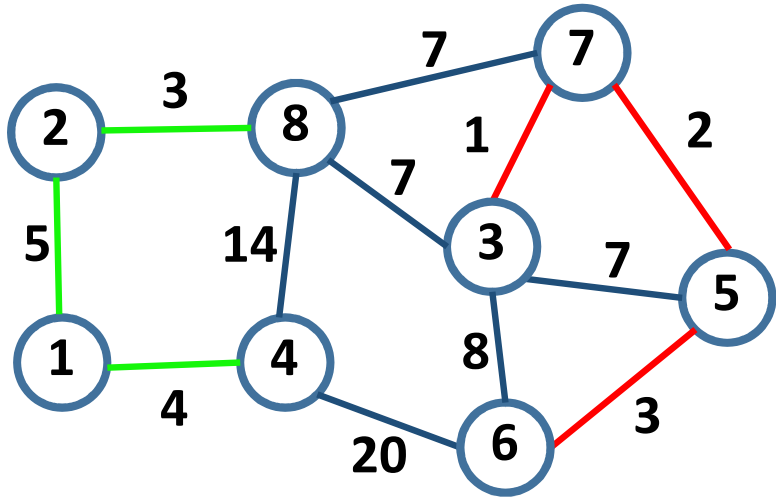
### LAS – iterator lasów = 4

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->1 o wadze 5 ma dwa szare wierzchołki należące do innych lasów. Algorytm dodaje tę krawędź do MDR i łączy lasy.

### Algorytm Kruskala

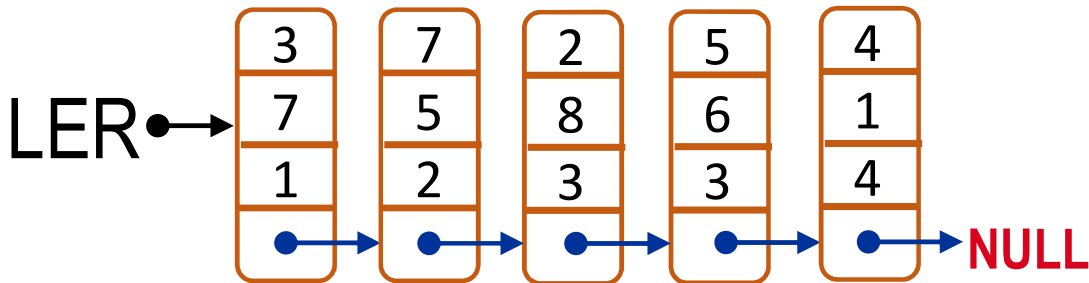
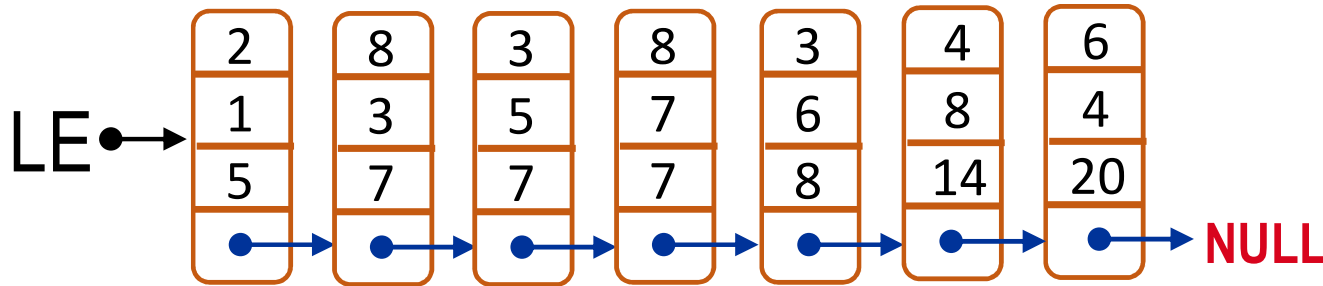


### KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### LAS – iterator lasów = 5

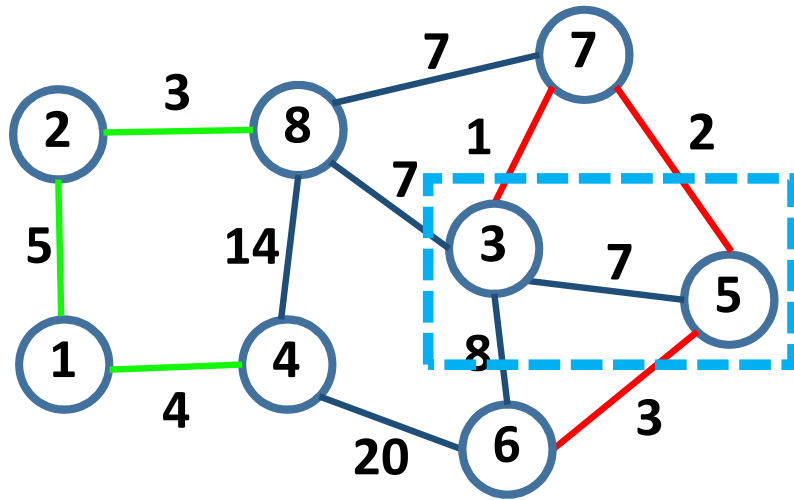
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 2->1 o wadze 5 ma dwa szare wierzchołki należące do innych lasów. Algorytm dodaje tę krawędź do MDR i łączy lasy.



# Algorytm Kruskala

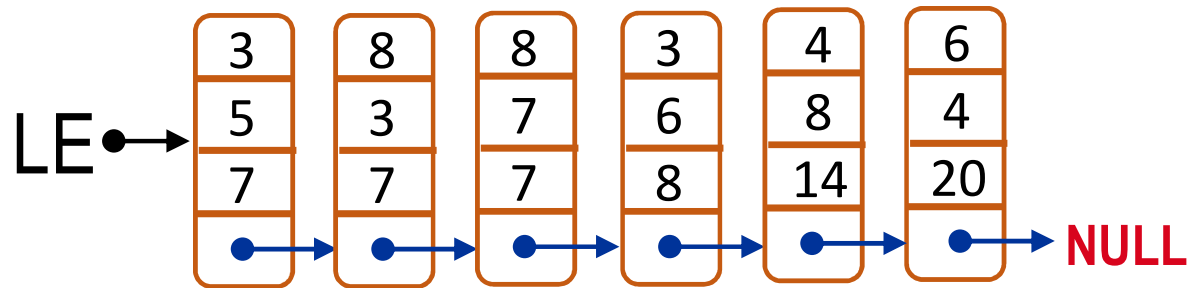


## KOLOR

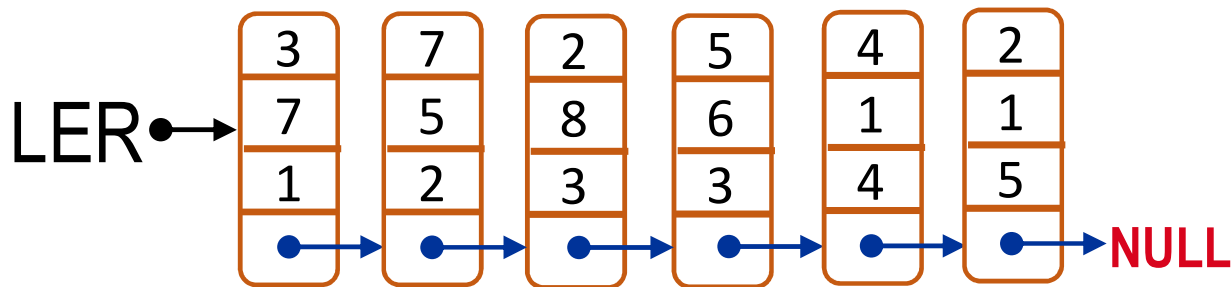
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 5

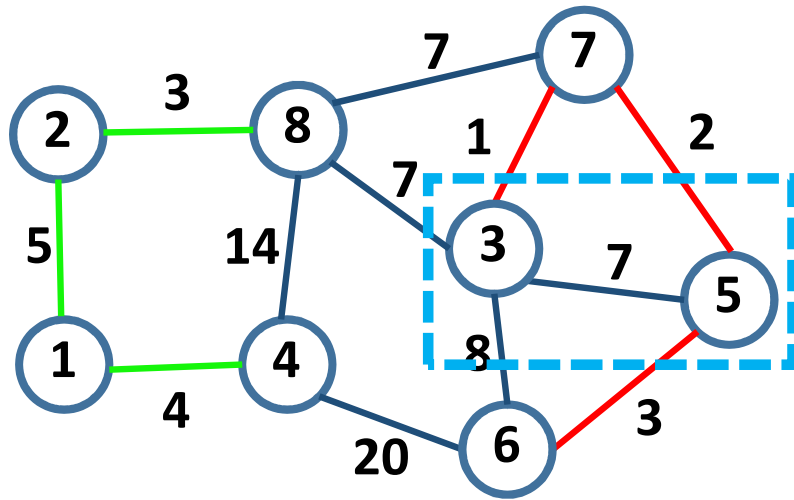
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 3->5 łączy dwa szare wierzchołki należące do tego samego lasu. Taka krawędź jest odrzucana.



# Algorytm Kruskala

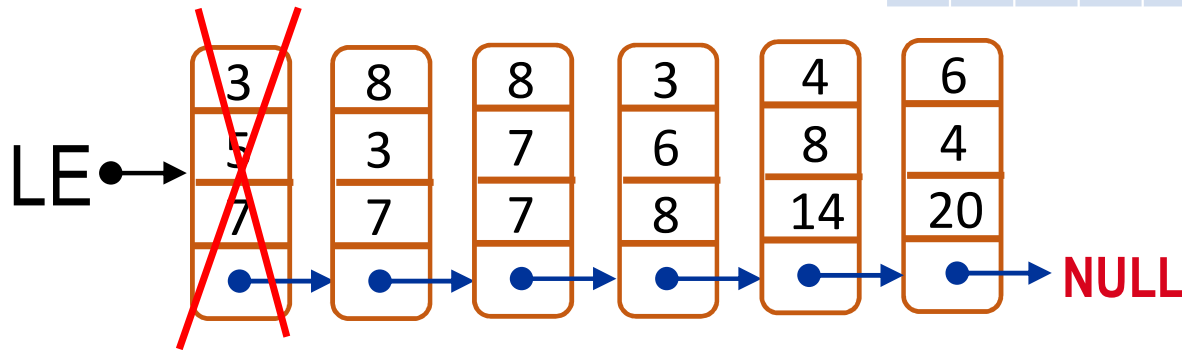


## KOLOR

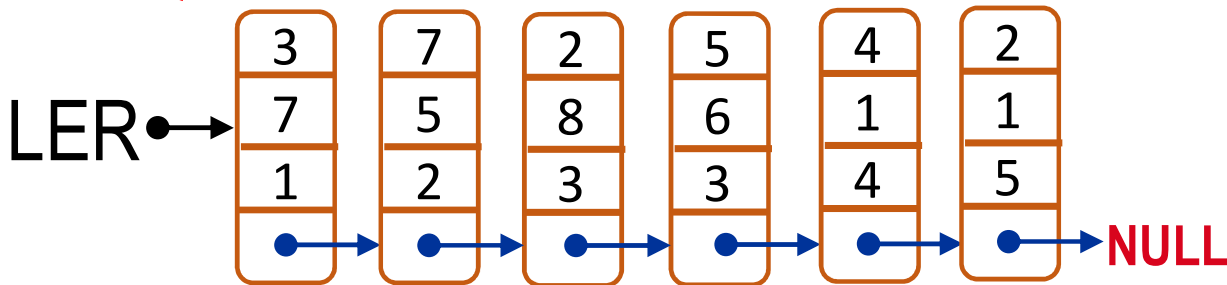
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 5

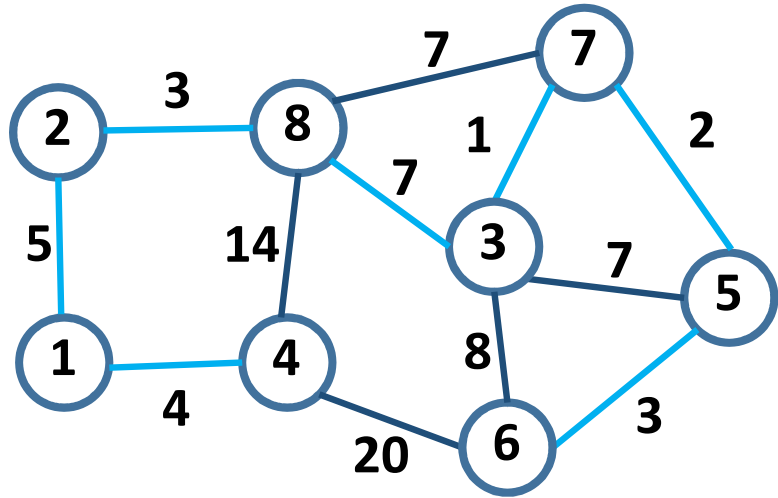
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 3->5 łączy dwa szare wierzchołki należące do tego samego lasu. Taka krawędź jest odrzucana.



# Algorytm Kruskala

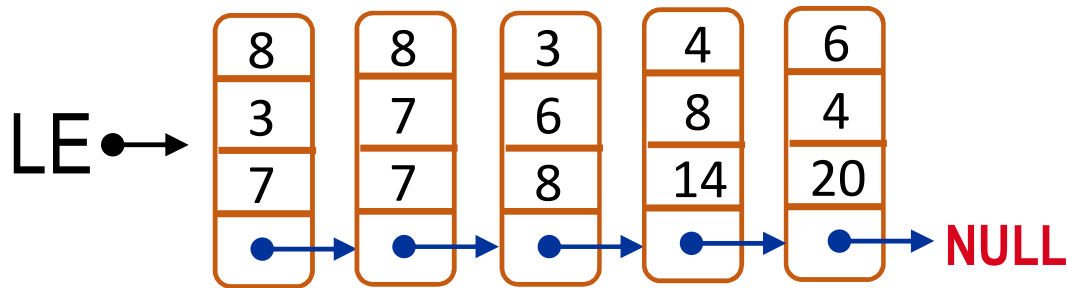


## KOLOR

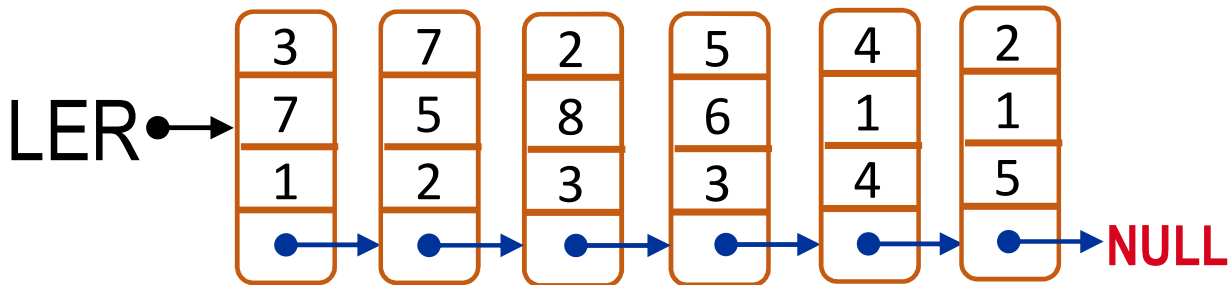
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 5

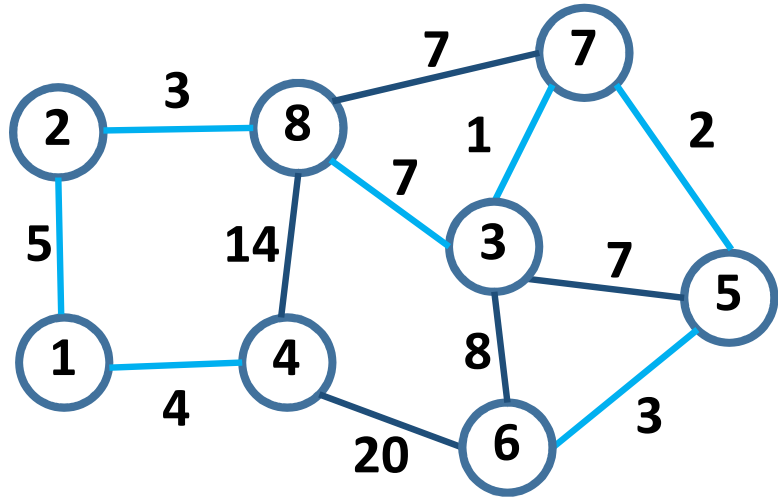
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Krawędź 8->3 łączy dwa szare wierzchołki należące do różnych lasów. Algorytm łączy lasy i dodaje krawędź do MDR



# Algorytm Kruskala

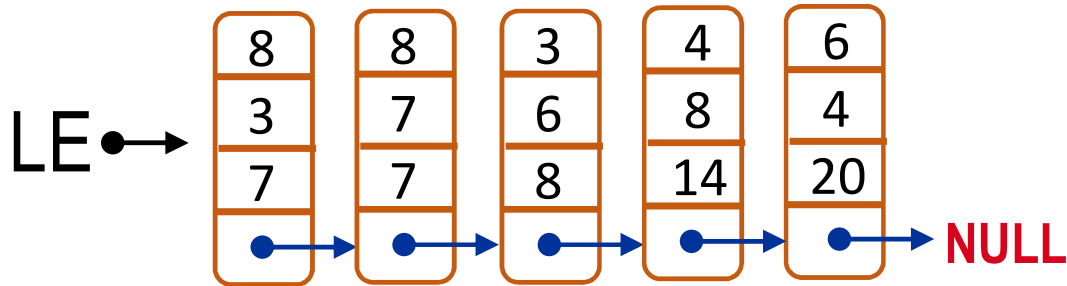


## KOLOR

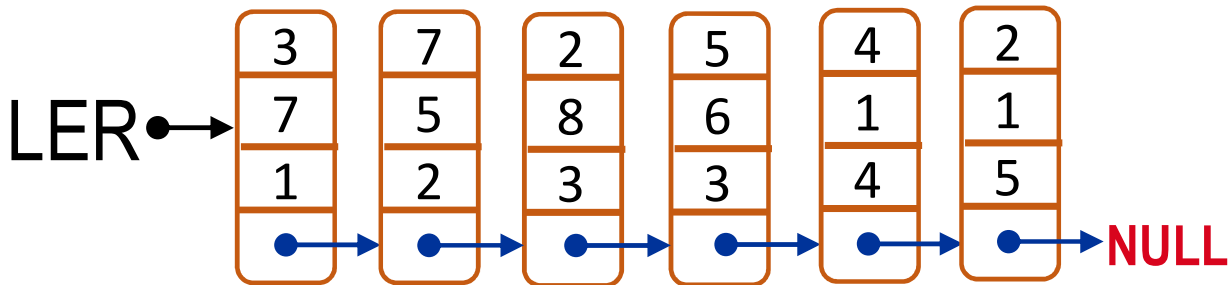
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 6

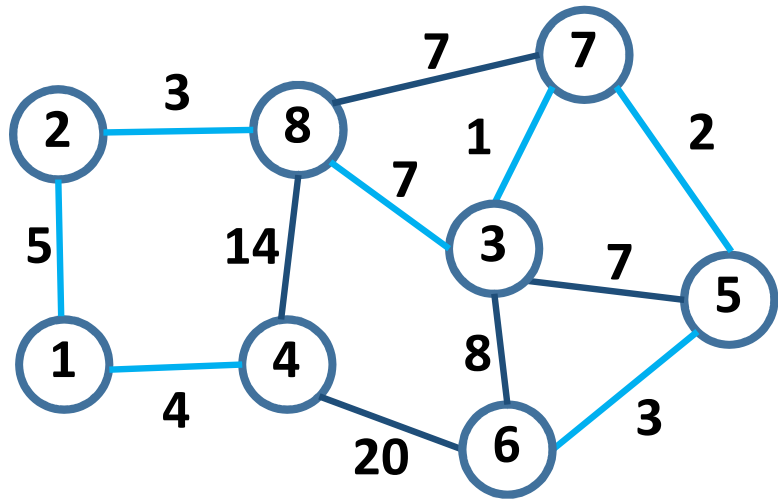
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |



Krawędź 8->3 łączy dwa szare wierzchołki należące do różnych lasów. Algorytm łączy lasy i dodaje krawędź do MDR



# Algorytm Kruskala

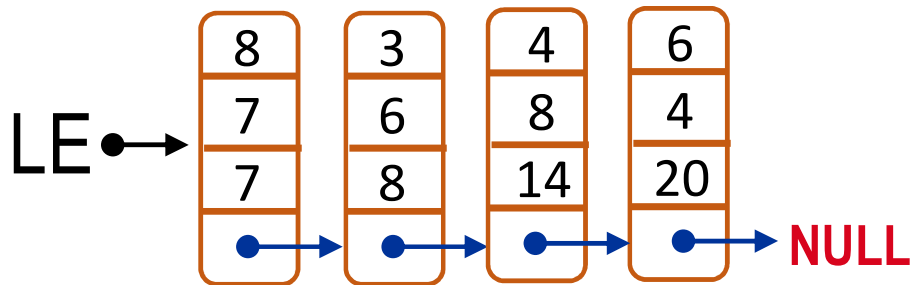


## KOLOR

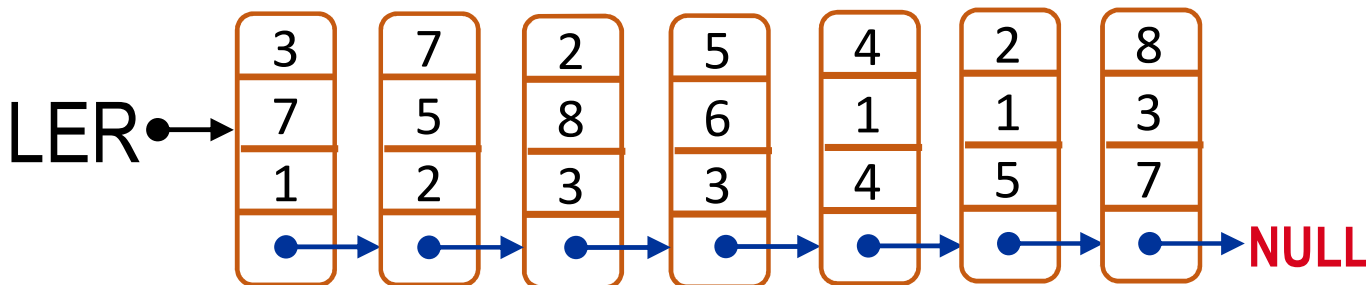
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 6

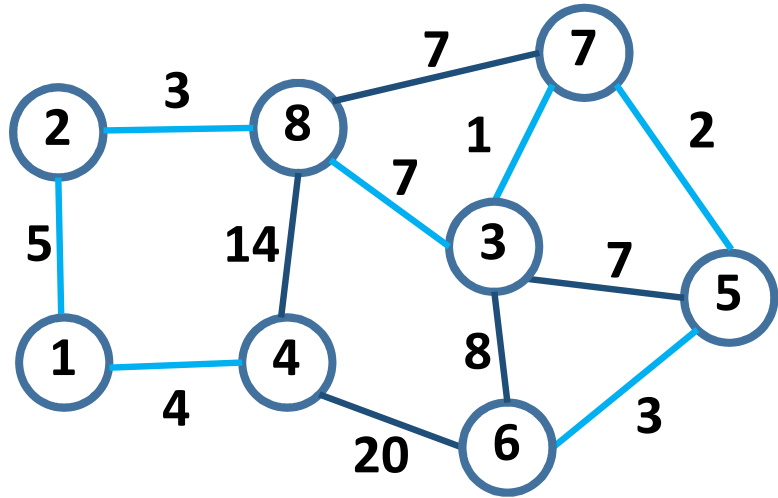
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |



Każda następna krawędź ma dwa szare wierzchołki i należy do tego samego lasu więc będzie usuwana z listy LE.



# Algorytm Kruskala

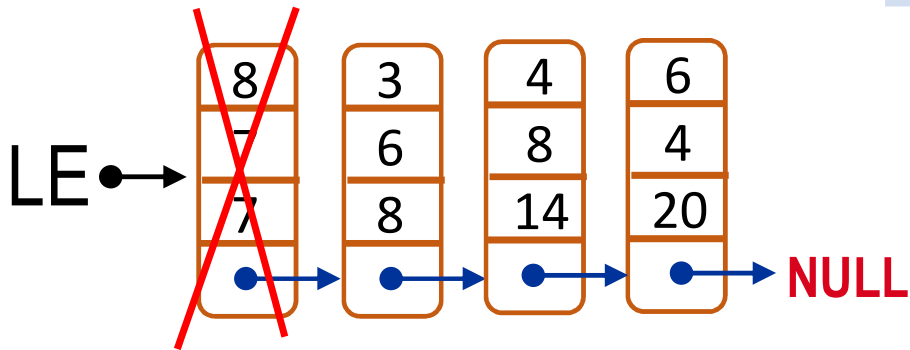


## KOLOR

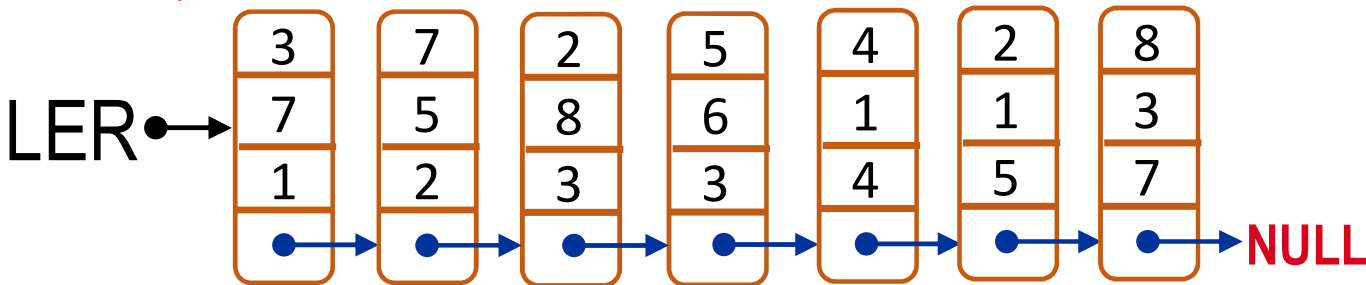
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 6

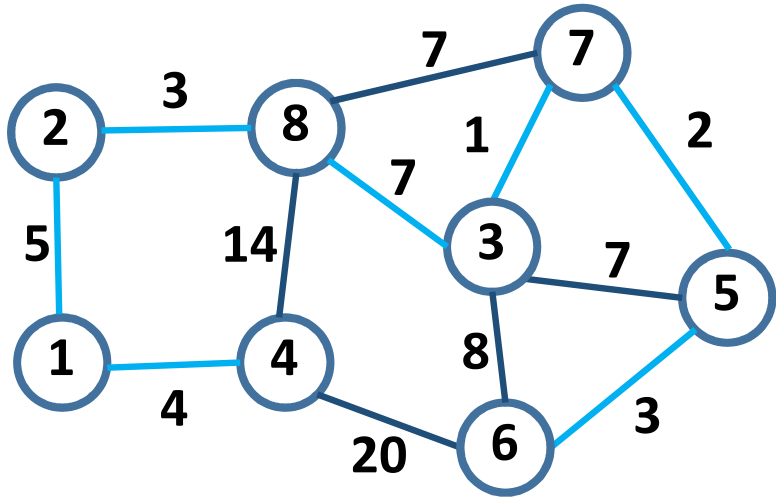
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |



Każda następna krawędź ma dwa szare wierzchołki i należy do tego samego lasu więc będzie usuwana z listy LE.



### Algorytm Kruskala

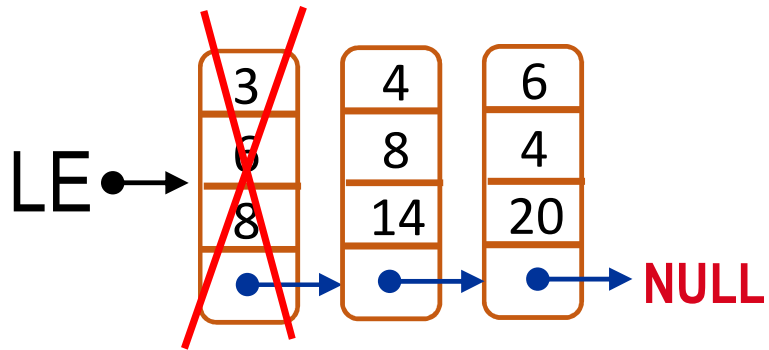


### KOLOR

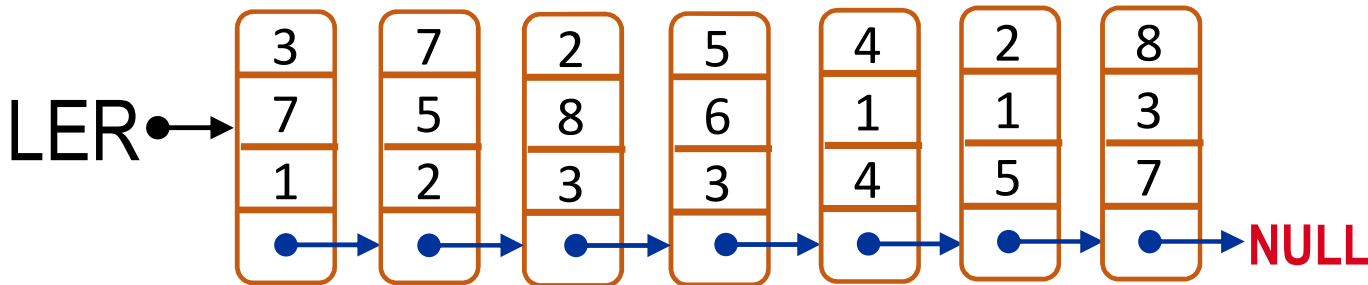
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

### LAS – iterator lasów = 6

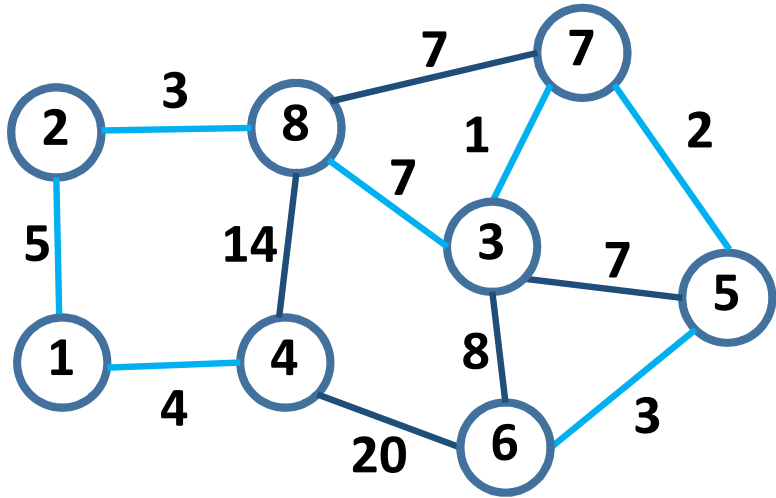
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |



Każda następna krawędź ma dwa szare wierzchołki i należy do tego samego lasu więc będzie usuwana z listy LE.



# Algorytm Kruskala

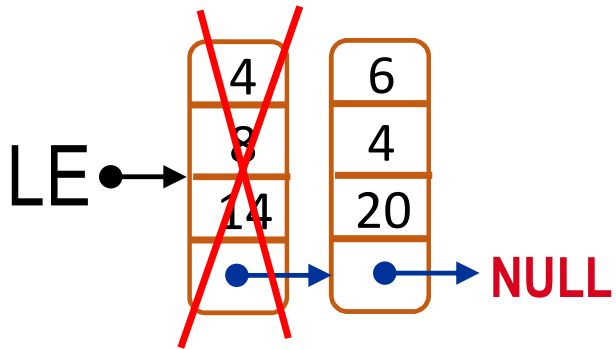


## KOLOR

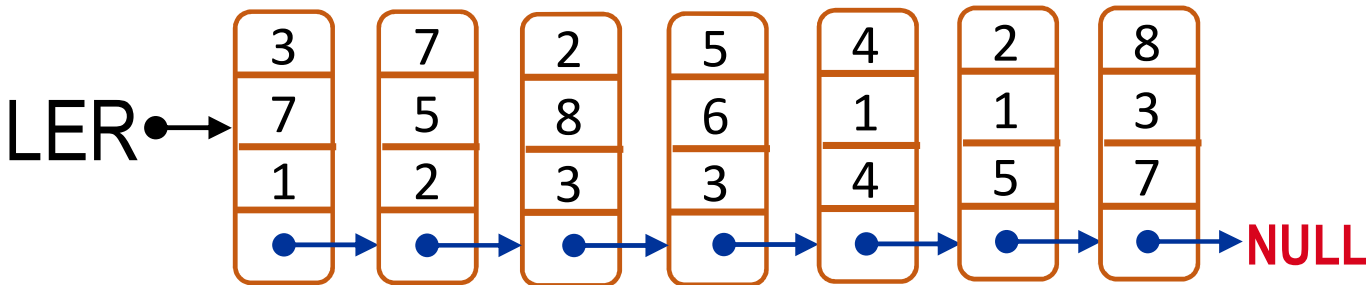
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## LAS – iterator lasów = 6

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

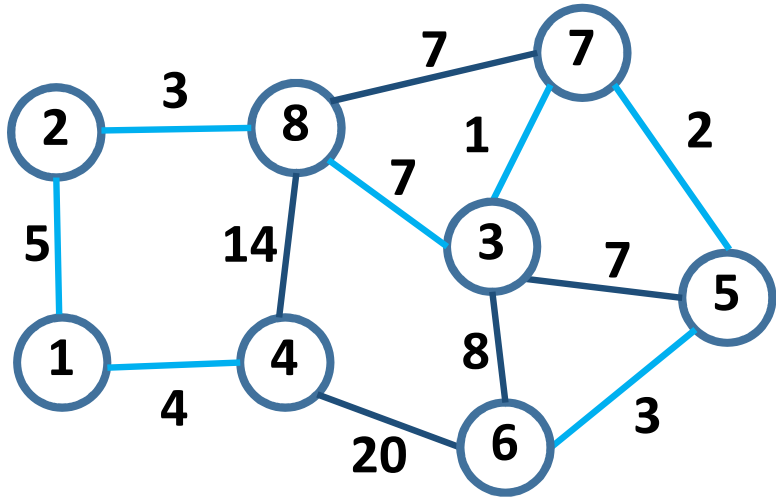


Każda następna krawędź ma dwa szare wierzchołki i należy do tego samego lasu więc będzie usuwana z listy LE.





### Algorytm Kruskala

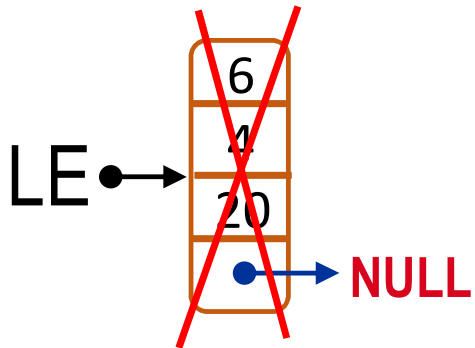


### KOLOR

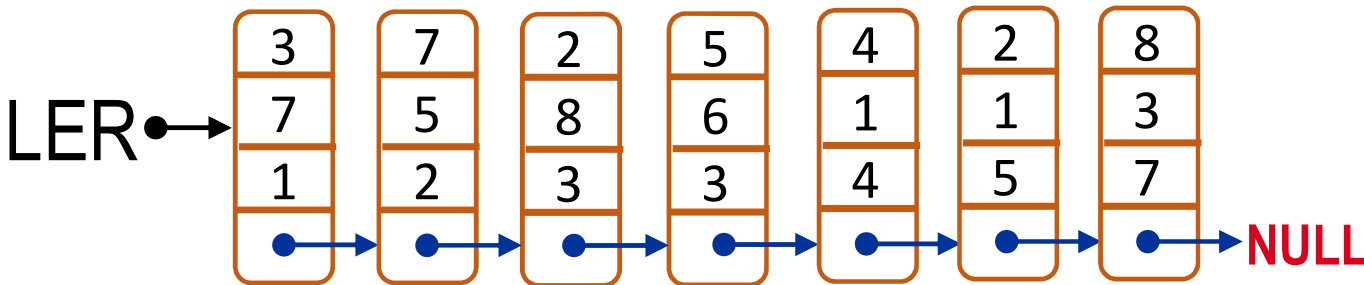
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

### LAS – iterator lasów = 6

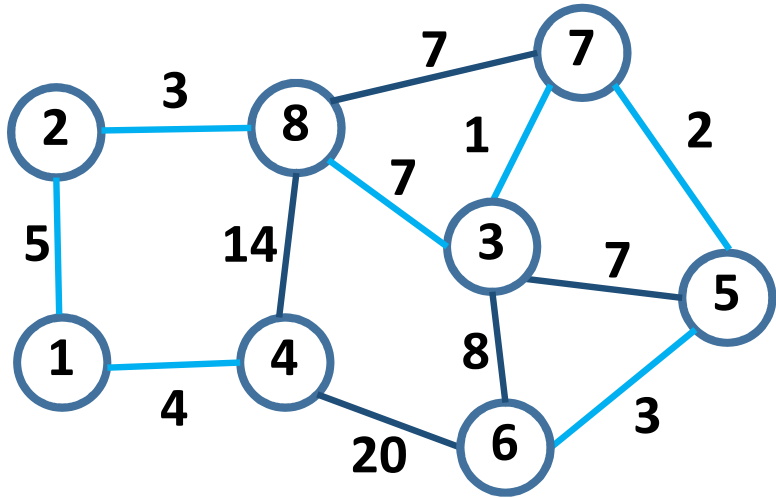
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |



Każda następna krawędź ma dwa szare wierzchołki i należy do tego samego lasu więc będzie usuwana z listy LE.



### Algorytm Kruskala



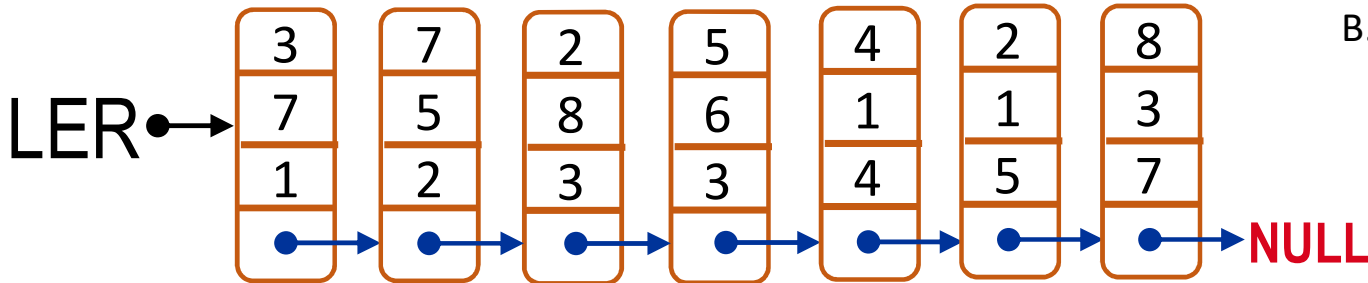
### KOLOR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

### LAS – iterator lasów = 6

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

LE → NULL



### Podsumowanie - wierzchołki:

1. Dwa białe – algorytm tworzy nowy las,
2. Biały i szary – algorytm dodaje krawędź do istniejącego lasu,
3. Dwa szare:
  - A. Dwa różne lasy – algorytm łączy lasy,
  - B. Ten sam las – algorytm odrzuca krawędź.