

## True, False, Explain

Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false, and give a reason.

**Problem 1.** In a connected, weighted graph, every lowest weight edge is always in *some* minimum spanning tree.

[True / False]

**Problem 2.** For a connected, weighted graph with  $n$  vertices and exactly  $n$  edges, it is possible to find a minimum spanning tree in  $O(n)$  time.

[True / False]

**Problem 3.** Negating all the edge weights in a weighted undirected graph  $G$  and then finding the minimum spanning tree gives us the maximum-weight spanning tree of the original graph  $G$ .

[True / False]

**Problem 4.** In a graph with unique edge weights, the spanning tree of second lowest weight is unique.

[True / False]

**Problem 5.** If a graph has a unique shortest path  $P$  from node  $s$  to node  $t$ , and has a unique minimum spanning tree  $T$ , then every edge in  $P$  must also be in  $T$ .

[True / False]

**Problem 6.** In a simple, undirected, connected, weighted graph with at least three vertices and unique edge weights, the heaviest edge in the graph is in no minimum spanning tree.

[True / False]

**Problem 7.** Suppose that  $T$  is a minimum spanning tree of  $G$ . If we increase the weight of each edge of  $G$  by the same positive amount  $\delta$ ,  $T$  is not guaranteed to be a minimum spanning tree.

[True / False]

**Problem 8.** An AVL tree is balanced, therefore a median of all elements in the tree is always at the root or one of its two children.

[True / False]

**Problem 9.** If every node in a binary search tree has either 0 or 2 children, then performing a find operation on the tree takes  $O(\log n)$  time.

[True / False]

**Problem 10.** Let  $P$  be a shortest path from some vertex  $s$  to some other vertex  $t$  in a directed graph. If the weight of each edge in the graph is increased by one,  $P$  will still be a shortest path from  $s$  to  $t$ .

[True / False]

**Problem 11.** If a weighted directed graph  $G$  is known to have no shortest paths longer than  $k$  edges, then it suffices to run Bellman-Ford for only  $k$  passes in order to solve the single-source shortest paths problem on  $G$ .

[True / False]

**Problem 12.** BFS takes  $O(V + E)$  time irrespective of whether the graph is presented with an adjacency list or with an adjacency matrix.

**[True / False]**