Recall:

Disjoint Sets Data Stricture

- maintains collection 5 = {5, 52, ..., Sh } of disjoint sets
- each set identified by representative element
- · Operations:

MAKESET(X), MON(X, y), FINDSET(X)

Seems unintrative data structure; today we will be learning about its uses. Generally used by other algos.

Ex . Determine the connected components of a graph.

$$V = \{a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i\}$$
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CONNECTED - COMPONEMS (6):

for each V & G.V; MAKESET (v)

Create Disjoint Set

for each (u, v) & G.E;

Pata structure first

X = FINDSET(V), y = FINDSET(V)

it x = y; UNION (x,y)

SAME-COMPONENTS (U, V):

if FINDSET(U) == FINDSET(U) retin TRUE; Query Data Structure

else netur PALSE

Recall: I Linked list implementation of disjoint sets FINDSET & 0/2) · UNION & O(n)

weighted union heuristic: smaller attached to larger

Pisjoint sets are usually made then extensively explored, - we talk about proving time of sequences of operations ...

Prone: A segnence of n-1 UNIONs and m FINDSETS is O(m+nlogn). What is the apperbound on the number of times an element's set representative must be updated? Consider an element x Any time that its representative is updated, x must have smaller set. = first time nep ipdated, new set size > 2 :- second time updated, new set size > 4 : ith time updated, new set size > 2" n > 2i = 1 = llog2n] Then representatine of any element x updated ut most logan. Then total number of representative updates < nlogen. Then UNION & O(nlogn) (max of segrence of n unions) Note that in FINDSETS & O(m). Then all together n-2 mions, m findsets & O(m+nlogn).

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