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求最小支撑树的克鲁斯卡尔算法
void Graph_Matrix::kruskal(){
 struct node{ //边集:起点、终点、权值
      int head;
      int tail;
      int cost;
 }E[10001],TE[10001];
 int Make_set[1001],m;
 int rank[1001];//用于低秩合并算法
 int n=graphsize;
 int l=0;//边数
 for(int i=0;i<n;i++){ //把所有的边保存在E中
      for(int j=i;j< n;j++)
           if(edge[i][j]!=0){
                E[1].head=i;
                E[1].tail=j;
                E[l].cost=edge[i][j];
                l=l+1;
           }
 }
 int cmp(const void *a,const void *b);
 //下面是采用路径压缩的方法查找元素:
 int find_set(int x, int *Make_set);//查找
 //按秩合并
 void Union(int a,int b,int *Make_set,int *rand);//合并
 for(int i = 0; i \le n; i++)
      Make_set[i] = i; //每个节点初始化自成一个集合
      rank[i]=0;
 int T=n;//初始n个连通分量
 qsort(E,m,sizeof(E[0]),cmp); //升序排序 快速排序
 int j=0;
 int count=0;
 while(T>1)//按边的权值大小加边
      //找当前点到最小生成树的最短边
      int vex 1 = E[j].head;
      int vex2 = E[j].tail;
      int cost = E[j].cost;
      if(find_set(vex1,Make_set) != find_set(vex2,Make_set))
           TE[count].head=vex1;
           TE[count].tail=vex2;
           TE[count].cost=cost;
           count=count+1;
           Union(vex1,vex2,Make_set,rank);
           T=T-1;
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cout<<"("<<TE[i].head<<", "<<TE[i].tail<<", "<<TE[i].cost<<")"<<endl;

j=j+1;

for (int i=0; i< n-1; i++)

int head; int tail;

cout<<"最小支撑树: "<<endl;

int cmp(const void *a,const void *b)

struct node{ //边集:起点、终点、权值

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int cost;
 };
 return((struct node *)a)->cost -((struct node *)b)->cost ;
int find_set(int x,int *Make_set)
 int k, j, r;
 r = x;
 while(r != Make_set[r])
                            //查找跟节点
      r = Make_set[r];
                           //找到跟节点,用r记录下
 k = x;
 while(k != r)
                           //非递归路径压缩操作
      j = Make\_set[k];
                               //用j暂存Make_set[k]的父节点
      Make_set[k] = r;
                              //Make_set[k]指向跟节点
                                 //k移到父节点
      k = j;
 }
                  //返回根节点的值
 return r;
void Union(int a,int b,int *Make_set,int *rank)
 int f1=find_set(a,Make_set);
 int f2=find_set(b,Make_set);
 if (rank[f1] \le rank[f2]) {
      Make_set[f1] = f2;
      if (rank[f1] == rank[f2]) {
            rank[f2] ++;
 } else {
      Make\_set[f2] = f1;
}
```