17/03/2024

LEZ 3: HST= HIMMO SPANNING TREE

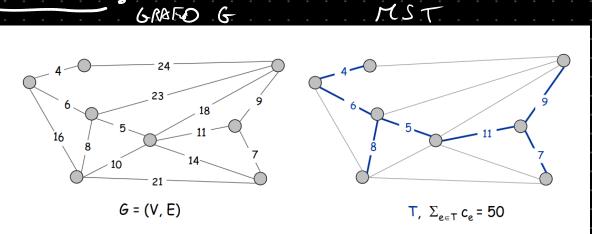
ANCORA OLGO. GREED Y

MST = PROBLEMA DI OPTIMIZAZZIONE Ly MINITO ALBERD RICOPRENTE.

DESCRIBIONE PROBLEMA

- · INPUT = GRAFO Y NOT DRIENTED, COUNTSID E PESATO.
- O'DUTPUT = SUBSET DEGLI ARCHI TCE (E ARCHI DI G) t.C. G SIA ANCORA COUNESSO E LA LOMBA DRI PESI OF ARCHI SIA MINIMO.

ESEMPW:



FORMALIZAZZLOUE PROBLEMA

- · INPUT = GROFO G=(V,E) & ORIRWAD ORSA TO R COUNSID
- · JOL. FLESSIBILE = ALBERO RICOPREUTR T (CHE CONTRUE

 INDOI DI 6, FUTTI CONNESSI), E.C. EDGE DI TEE
- ·MISURE = PESO DI FUM GH ARCHI DI T (DA MINIMIZE)

APPLICO ZUONI DEL PROBLEMA

- · COSTRUBIONI UPBAUR (STRADE, COLL TUBBTURE, ETC.)
- · NETWORK DESIGN (COLL CORRENTE ELETRICA)
- · ALGO APPROSLIMITUI PER PROBLEMI NP-DIFFICIMI

CREAZIOUR ALGORITMO

prima alcune propietà:

IL MST LOW TO UNICO IN GENEROLE

MA SE ASSUMIATED PEST DISTINTI LA SOLUZIONE È UNICA.

DA DIROSTRARR -> X CASA

ALGORITMI

Kruskal's algorithm. Start with $T = \phi$. Consider edges in ascending order of cost. Insert edge e in T unless doing so would create a cycle.

Reverse-Delete algorithm. Start with T = E. Consider edges in descending order of cost. Delete edge e from T unless doing so would disconnect T.

Prim's algorithm. Start with some root node s and greedily grow a tree T from s outward. At each step, add the cheapest edge e to T that has exactly one endpoint in T.

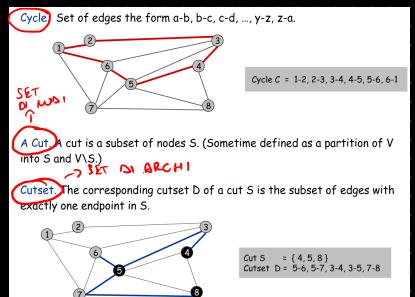
Remark. All three algorithms produce an MST.

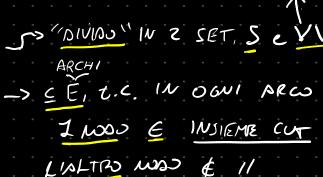
OGGI URDREMO IN DRITAGHO KRUSKAZ

ma prima di vedre nel dettaglio l'algoritmo, dobbiamo studiare delle propietà forti per la dimostrazione di correttezza

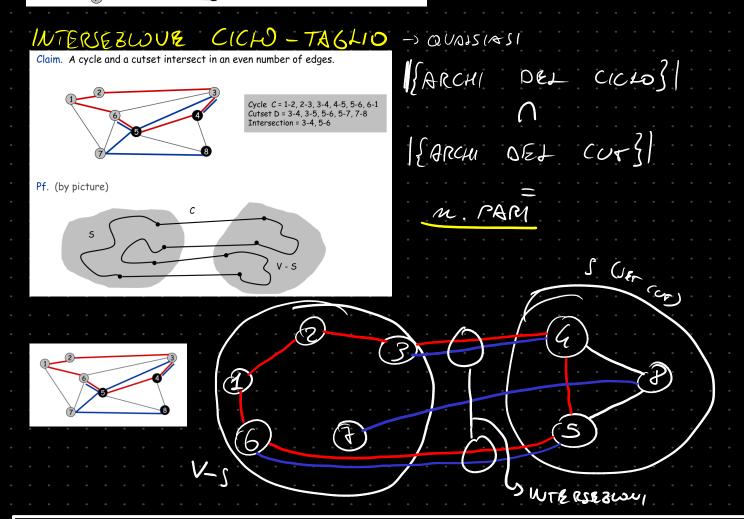
PROPIRTA GRAFO: CICLI E TAGM

CONSIDERIATED PRIME QUESTI CONCETTI:





rupl of G.



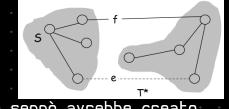
se il ciclo interseca con il set taglio, vuol dire che i nodi del ciclo in parte saranno in V-S, altri sono in S quindi il ciclo deve passare tra un insieme e l'altro almeno 2 volte o un numero pari di volte, poiche deve necessariamente chiudersi (essendo un ciclo).

- PROPIETA DEL TAGO E MA PESO TUNIO TRAI CUTSET, SICURATENTE

 3 UN MST CHE CONTIENTE
- CXCLE PROPERTY): L'ARCO DI PESO MOX CONTENUTO IN UN CICLO PROBABILITENTE É AD UN RIFT (PROPIETA) DEL CICLO, DEL GRAFO

DIM CUT PROPERTY

- · S(A S CUT QUALSIASI, E <u>e</u> ARCE MINIM CONTEUND WELL CUTSET.
- · SUPPONIATO CHR & F T* (M.S.T.):



- supponendo che esia stato 'scartato' perchè sennò avrebbe creato un ciclo (cosa che non deve avere un MST).
- X PROPIETA CUT-CYCLE INTERSECT, 7 UN ALTEN ARCO F
- SR CONSIDERIAND T'= T*U {e} {f} NOTIAND CHE ALCHE HUI È UN M.S.T.
- E SOPEUS CHE $C_{e} \leq c_{f} \Rightarrow \omega ST(T') \leq \omega ST(T^{*})$

T'QUINDI À UN MIST CONTENENTE R

DIM CYCLE PROPERTY

- SIZ C CICLO IN G e f ARCO ON PESO MAX IN AHORA Z MST CHR & CONTAIN f.
- · SUPPONIATE CHE MIST T* CONTIENT f.
 - SE TOGHAM ! CARO I CUT S & WHERE V=G-S
 - X CYCLE PROPERTY, I UN ARCO e CHE E A SEAV.
 - SE ADD e, T' RISUMBUTE E SEMPRE M.S.T.
 - SICCORE C_> Ce, AHORA COST(T) > COST(T')
 - QUIUDI, 3 MST (T') CHE NON CONTIENTE F.

ORA VROIAMO L'ALGORITMO

DRSCRIBLOUPE: START DA G Q T (M.S.T.) VUORO.

ORDINO GLI ARCHI DI G IN ORDINIR

CRESCENTE E VISITO UN ARCO X VOURA

E LI ADD TO T, EVITAND CHI ARCHI

CHE FORTINO CICLI.

```
MPLEMENTABLOUTE: X ESSERE FAST OCCORRE LIBRE

LA S.D. UNIOU-FINO. PER:
```

ORMA JOHNSWUR

X UFRIFY USIAMO L'OP FIND () X TROUMRE e CHR E IN STRSSI COMP. COMPSSE, (ARCO DA SCARTARE QUINDI)

PSEUDOCODICR

```
algorithm Kruskal (graph G=(V,E,c))
UnionFind UF
T=\emptyset
sort the edges in ascending order of costs
for each vertex v do UF.makeset(v)
for each edge (x,y) in order do
T_x=\text{UF.find}(x)
T_y=\text{UF.find}(y)
if T_x\neq T_y then
UF.union(T_x,T_y)
add edge (x,y) to T
return T
```

ESTRESS GRUPPS, & DISTINITY QUINDI.

]-> SPE UGUALI (QUINDI FORTUM UN CICLO -> ARD ARCO.

CORRETTEZZA A COMPLEXITY

CORRELLO > S(

COMPLESSITA

```
algorithm Kruskal (graph G=(V,E,c))
   UnionFind UF
   T=\emptyset
   sort the edges in ascending order of costs for each vertex v do UF.makeset(v)
   for each edge (x,y) in order do
            T_x = UF.find(x)
            T_y = UF.find(y)
            if T_x \neq T_y then
              UF.union(T_x T_y)
              add edge (x,y) to T
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add edge
$$(x,y)$$
 to T

return T

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$$2n$$
 makes $= o(n)$

QUINDI O(m) e O(m) APPRISS. O(m) kg m + UF(m, m) OVE SE USO: -QUCK FIND BY UN. SIZE

-using QuickFind with union by size $O(m \log n + m + n \log n) = O(m \log n)$ -using QuickUnion with union by size $O(m \log n + m \log n + n) = O(m \log n)$

O(m log n)