

Quick Find – Union

■ Quick Find 的 $\text{union}(v1, v2)$: 让 $v1$ 所在集合的所有元素都指向 $v2$ 的根节点

0	1	2	3	4
0	1	2	3	4

$\text{union}(1, 0)$

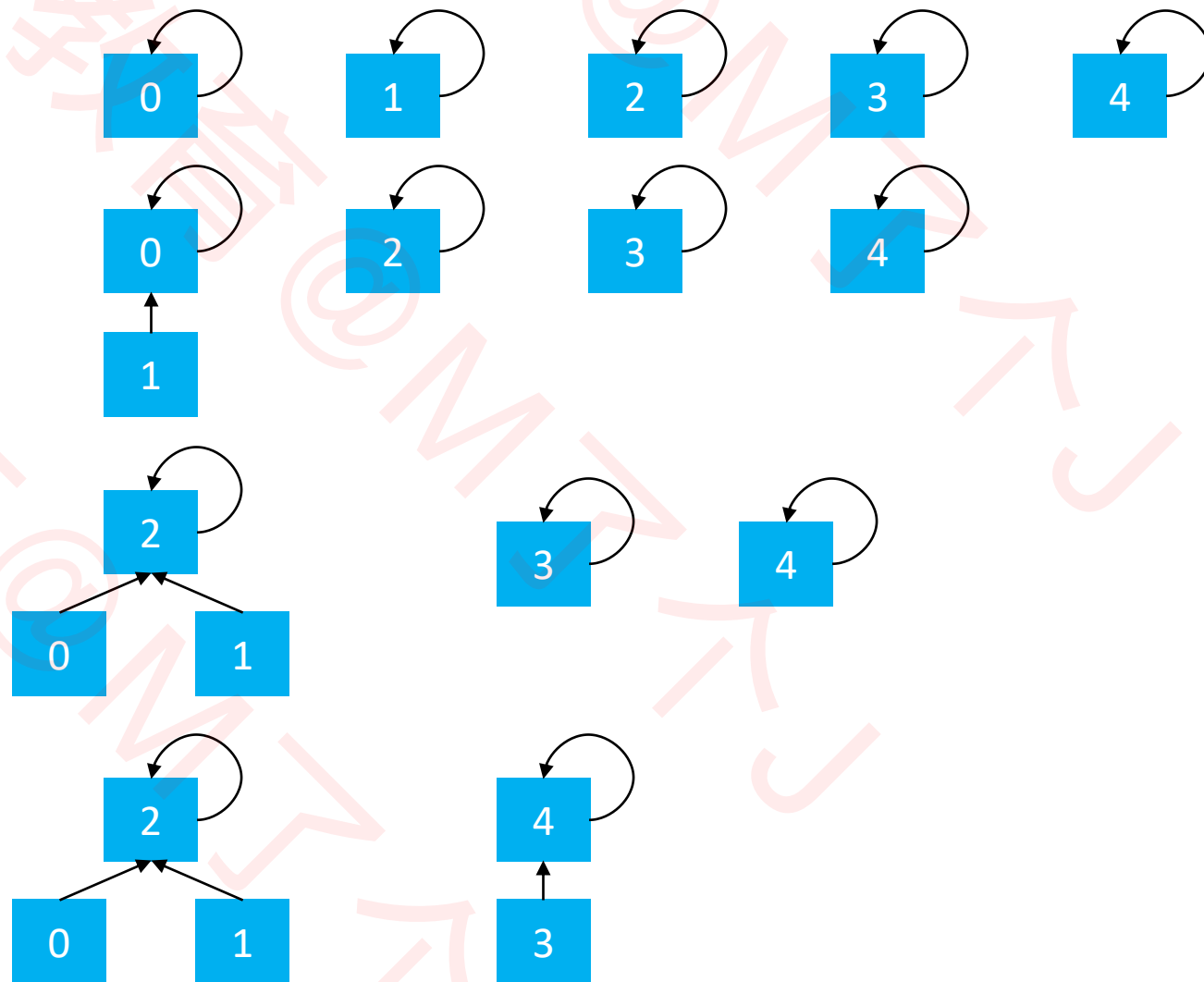
0	1	2	3	4
0	0	2	3	4

$\text{union}(1, 2)$

0	1	2	3	4
2	2	2	3	4

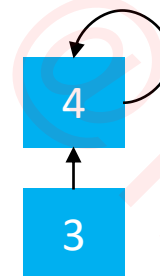
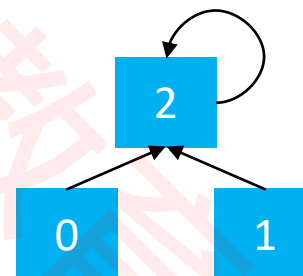
$\text{union}(3, 4)$

0	1	2	3	4
2	2	2	4	4



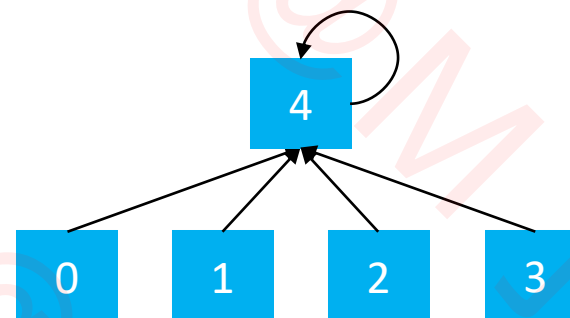
Quick Find – Union

0	1	2	3	4
2	2	2	4	4



union(0, 3)

0	1	2	3	4
4	4	4	4	4



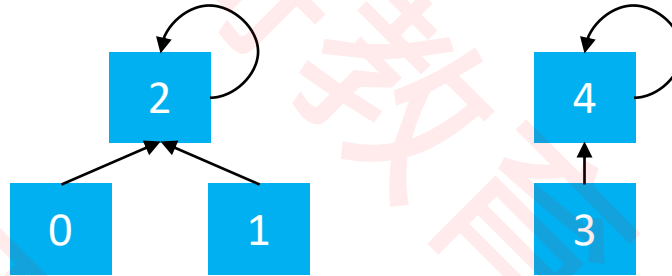
Quick Find – Union

```
public void union(int v1, int v2) {  
    int p1 = find(v1);  
    int p2 = find(v2);  
    if (p1 == p2) return;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < parents.length; i++) {  
        if (parents[i] == p1) {  
            parents[i] = p2;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

■ 时间复杂度: $O(n)$

Quick Find – Find

0	1	2	3	4
2	2	2	4	4



```
public int find(int v) {  
    rangeCheck(v);  
    return parents[v];  
}
```

- $\text{find}(0) == 2$
- $\text{find}(1) == 2$
- $\text{find}(3) == 4$
- $\text{find}(2) == 2$
- 时间复杂度: $O(1)$