

Structuri pentru mulțimi disjuncte

Operații cu mulțimi disjuncte

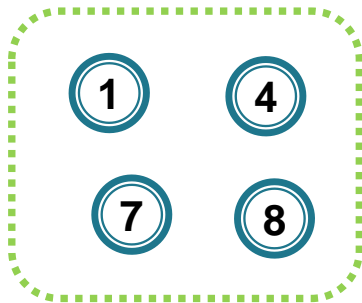
Problemă

Asupra unei partiții ale mulțimii $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ (în submulțimi disjuncte) se efectuează o succesiune de operații de tip

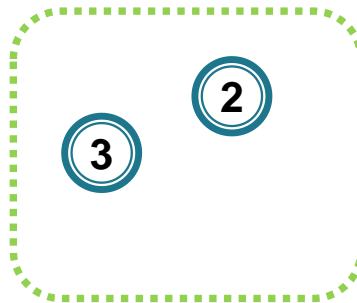
- reuniune
- test de apartenență

Cum putem memora submulțimile astfel încât operațiile să se efectueze "eficient"?

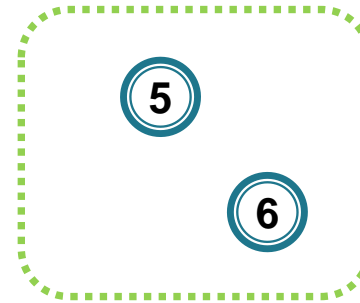
$\{1, 4, 7, 8\}$



$\{2, 3\}$



$\{5, 6\}$



Operații cu mulțimi disjuncte

Soluții

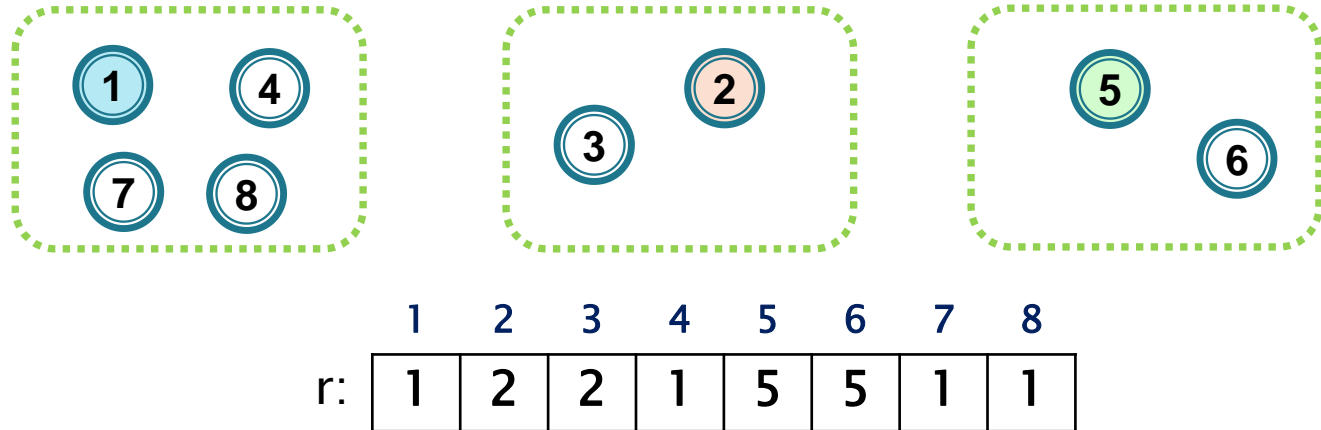
Asociem fiecărei submulțimi un reprezentant (culoare).

Notăm operațiile

- **Initializare**(u) – creează o mulțime cu un singur element u
- **Reprez**(u) – returnează reprezentantul mulțimii care conține pe u
- **Reunește**(u,v) – unește mulțimea care conține u cu cea care conține v

Vectori de reprezentanți

Varianta 1 – Memorăm într-un vector r pentru fiecare element x reprezentantul mulțimii $r[x]$ – v. Kruskal curs



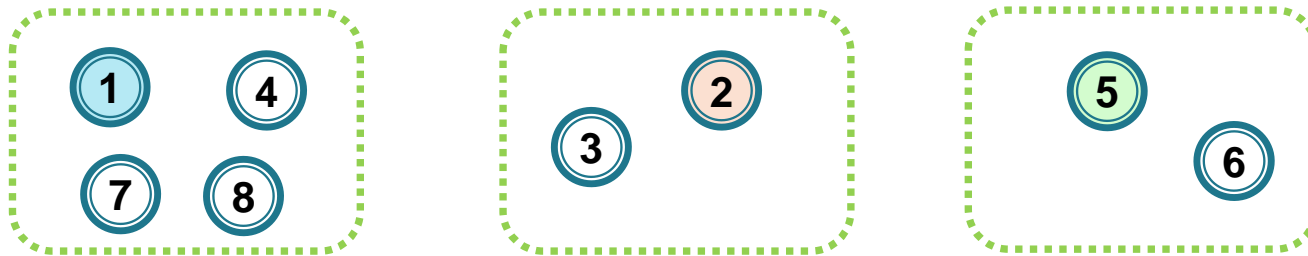
- **Initializare**(u) – $O(1)$
 - **Reprez**(u) – $O(1)$
 - **Reuneste**(u, v) – $O(n)$
- ```
void Initializare(int u) { r[u]=u; }

int Reprez(int u) { return r[u]; }

void Reuneste(int u, int v) {
 r1 = Reprez(u); // r1=r[u]
 r2 = Reprez(v); // r2=r[v]
 for (k=1; k<=n; k++)
 if (r[k]==r2)
 r[k] = r1;
}
```

# Vectori de reprezentanți

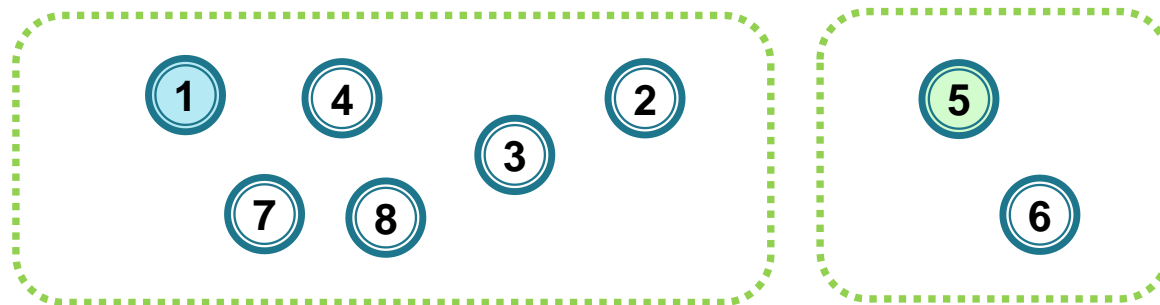
## Exemplu



r:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

**Reuneste(4, 3)  $\Rightarrow$**

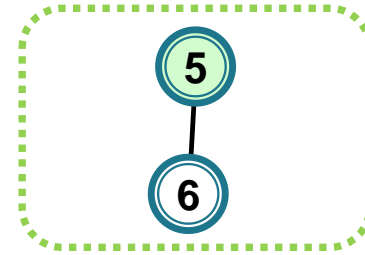
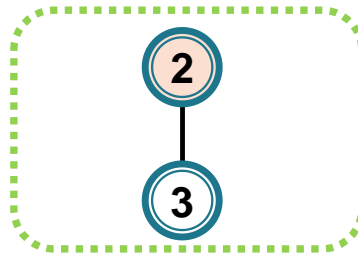
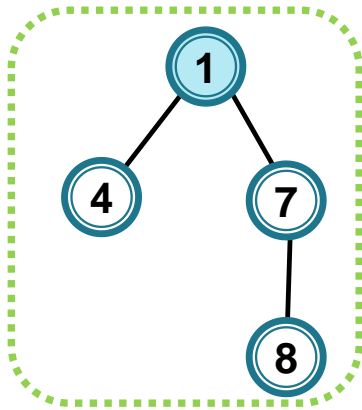


r:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

# Operații cu mulțimi disjuncte

**Varianta 2** – Memorăm vârfurile fiecărei mulțimi ca un arbore (memorat cu tata), având ca **reprezentant rădăcina**



|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| tata: | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

# Păduri de mulțimi disjuncte

**Varianta 2** – Memorăm vârfurile fiecărei mulțimi ca un arbore (memorat cu tata), având ca **reprezentant rădăcina**

- **Initializare(u) : O(1)**      `void Initializare(int u){ tata[u]=h[u]=0;}`
- **Reprez(u)** – determinarea rădăcinii arborelui care conține u  
– liniar în înălțimea arborelui      `int Reprez(int u){  
    while(tata[u]!=0)  
        u=tata[u];  
    return u;  
}`

# Păduri de mulțimi disjuncte

**Varianta 2** – Memorăm vârfurile fiecărei mulțimi ca un arbore (memorat cu tata), având ca **reprezentant rădăcina**

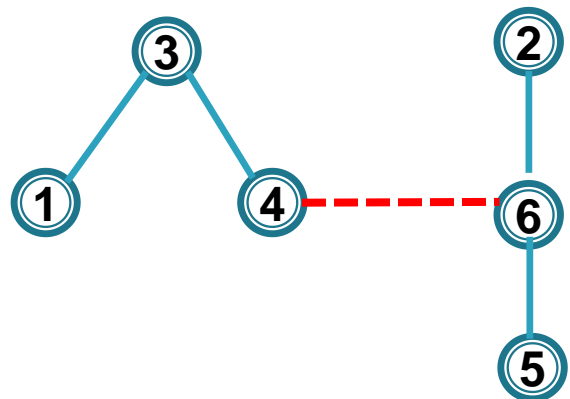
- **Reuneste(u,v)** – reuniune ponderată **în funcție de înălțimea arborilor**

- arborele cu înălțimea mai mică devine subarbore al rădăcinii celuilalt arbore

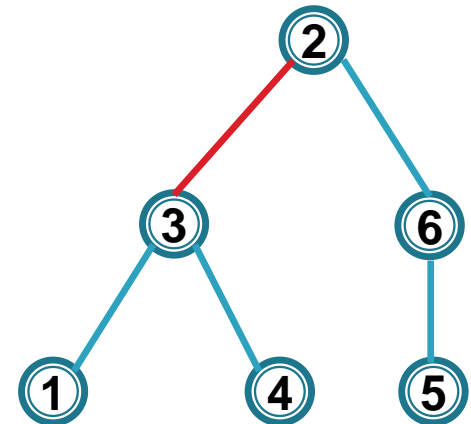
- $O(1)$  după determinarea reprezentanților lui  $u$  și  $v$

- **arbori de înălțime logaritmică**

```
void Reuneste(int u,int v){
 int ru=Reprez(u); int rv=Reprez(v);
 if (h[ru]>h[rv])
 tata[rv]=ru;
 else{ tata[ru]=rv;
 if (h[ru]==h[rv])
 h[rv]=h[rv]+1;
 }
}
```

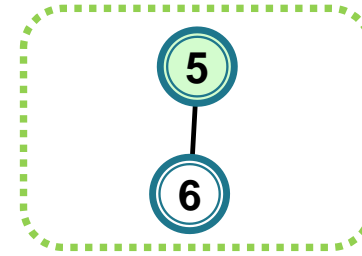
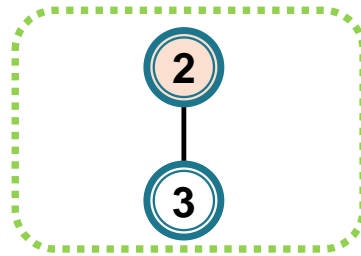
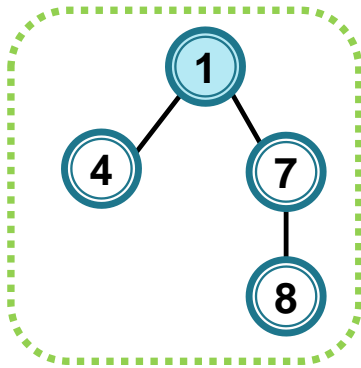


➡  
Reuneste(4,6)



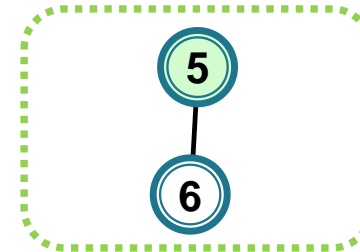
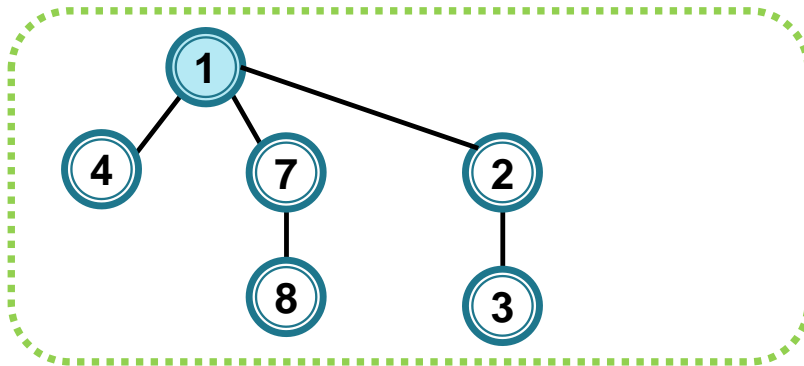


# Păduri de mulțimi disjuncte



|       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tata: | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| h:    | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

**Reunește(4, 3)**  $\Rightarrow$  deoarece  $h[1] > h[2]$ , se va seta  $tata[2] = 1$   
(**h nu se modifică**)



|       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tata: | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

# Păduri de mulțimi disjuncte

**Reprez(u)** Optimizare – **compresie de cale**

– tatăl vârfurilor de pe lanțul de la u la rădăcină se va seta ca fiind rădăcina

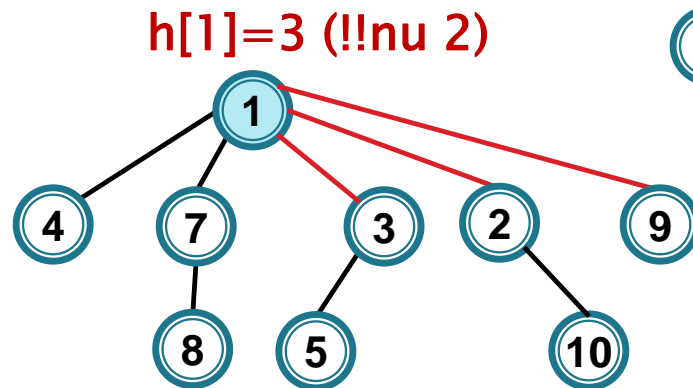
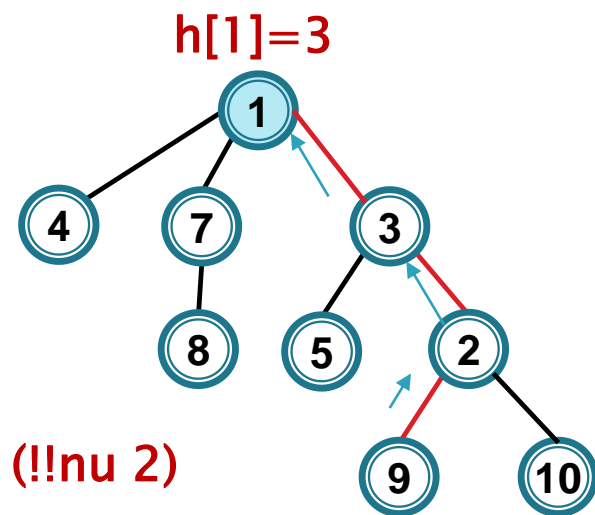
(vârfurile de pe acest lanț, parcurs pentru a găsi reprezentantul lui u, vor deveni fii ai rădăcinii, pentru ca reprezentantul lor să fie găsit mai ușor în căutările ulterioare)

**!! h nu se actualizează**

De exemplu, după apelul **Reprez(9)** pentru arborele

rezultatul va fi 1, iar arborele devine

```
int Reprez(int u){
 if (tata[u]==0)
 return u;
 tata[u]=Reprez(tata[u]);
 return tata[u];
}
```



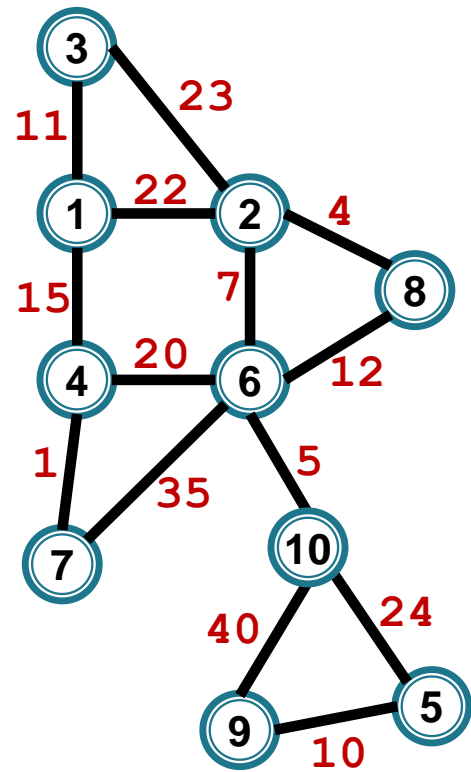
# Algoritmul lui Kruskal

## Implementare cu păduri disjuncte

# Kruskal – Pseudocod

```
sorteaza (E)
for (v=1 ; v<=n ; v++)
 Initializare (v) ;
nrmsel=0
for (uv ∈ E)
 if (Reprez (u) !=Reprez (v))
 {
 E (T) = E (T) ∪ {uv} ;
 Reuneste (u , v) ;
 nrmsel=nrmsel+1 ;
 if (nrmsel==n-1)
 STOP; //break;
 }
```

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



## Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)      (2, 3)
- (2, 8)      (5, 10)
- (6, 10)    (6, 7)
- (2, 6)      (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)

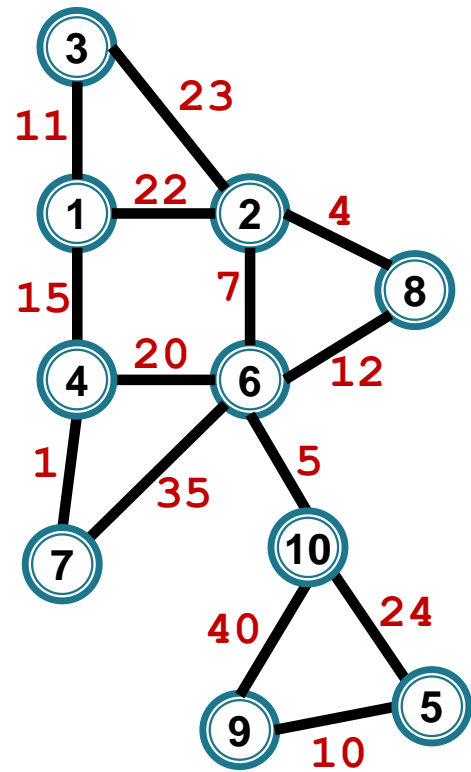
|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| tata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



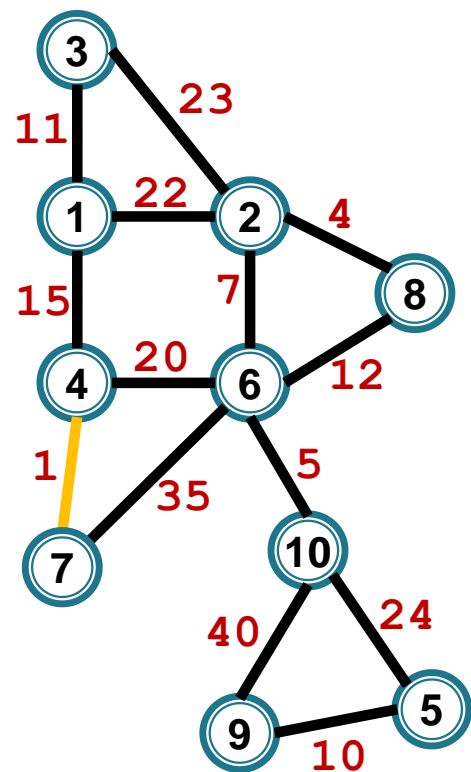
Muchia curentă

(4,7):



Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 3)
- (2, 8)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (2, 6)
- (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)



Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)  
 (2, 8)  
 (6, 10)  
 (2, 6)  
 (5, 9)  
 (1, 3)  
 (6, 8)  
 (1, 4)  
 (4, 6)  
 (1, 2)

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Muchia curentă

(4,7):

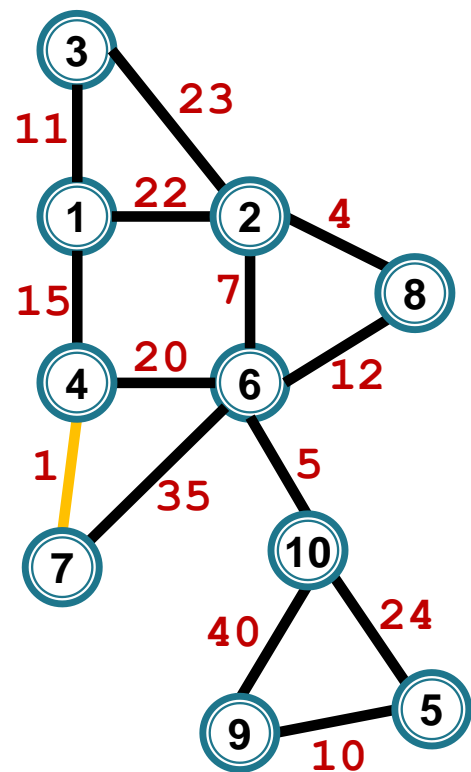
$\text{Reprez}(4) \neq \text{Reprez}(7)$



Reunește(4,7)



|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| tata | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0  |

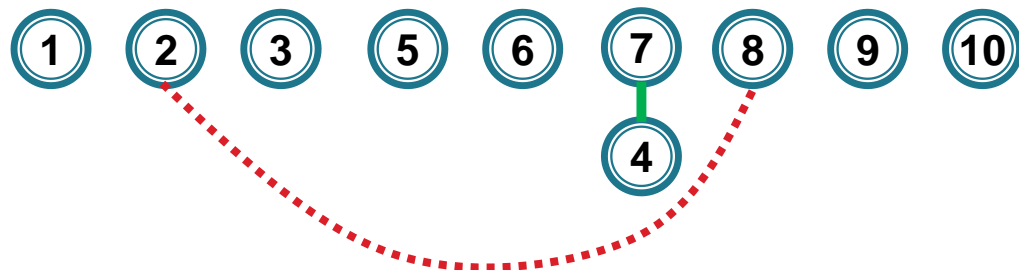


Ordine muchii

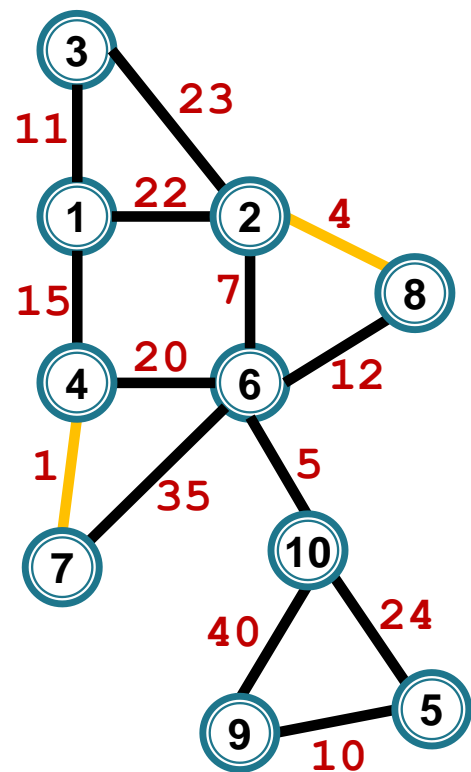
- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| <b>(2, 8)</b> | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)        | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)        |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| (4, 6)        |         |
| (1, 2)        |         |

Muchia curentă  
(2,8):

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



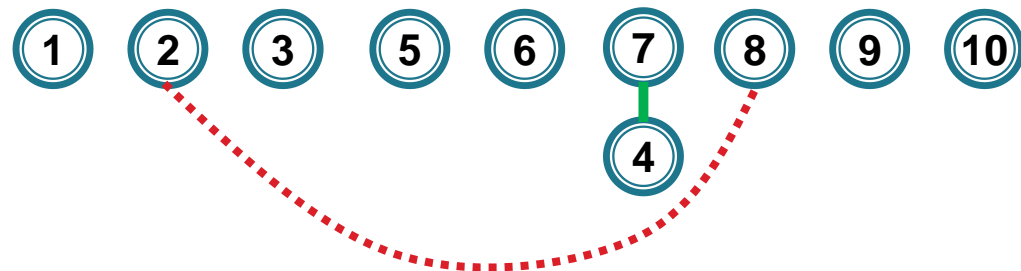




Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)**
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 3)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (9, 10)

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

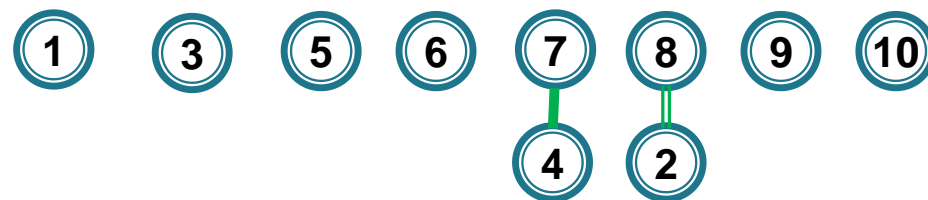


Muchia curentă

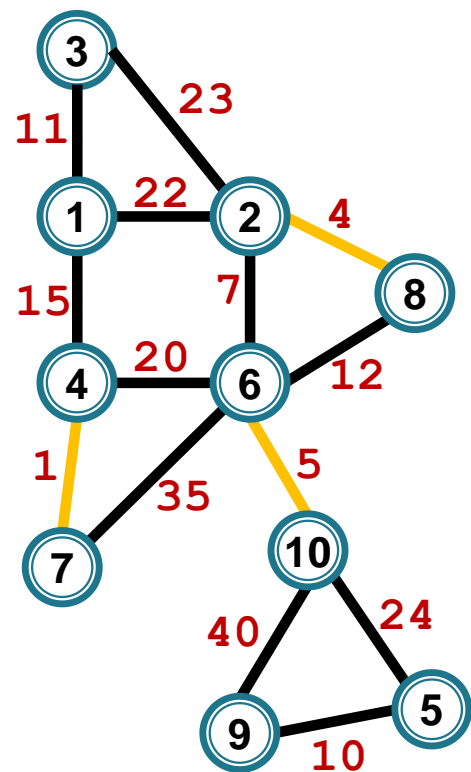
(2,8):

$\text{Reprez}(2) \neq \text{Reprez}(8)$

Reunește(2,8)



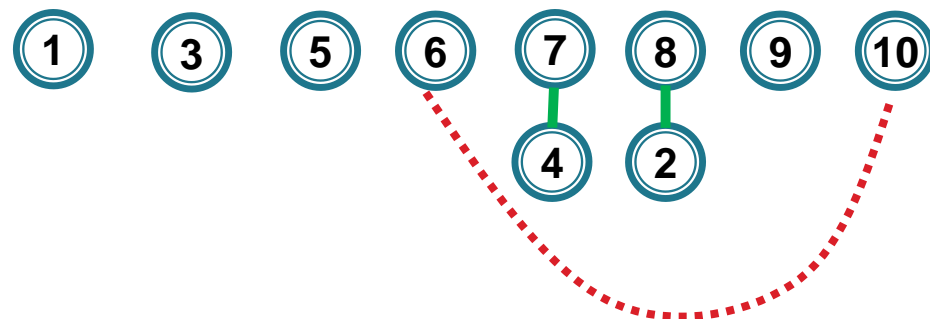
|      | 1 | 2        | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8        | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|----|
| tata | 0 | <b>8</b> | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0        | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0        | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | <b>1</b> | 0 | 0  |



Ordine muchii

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| (4, 7)         | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)         | (5, 10) |
| <b>(6, 10)</b> | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)         | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)         |         |
| (1, 3)         |         |
| (6, 8)         |         |
| (1, 4)         |         |
| (4, 6)         |         |
| (1, 2)         |         |

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

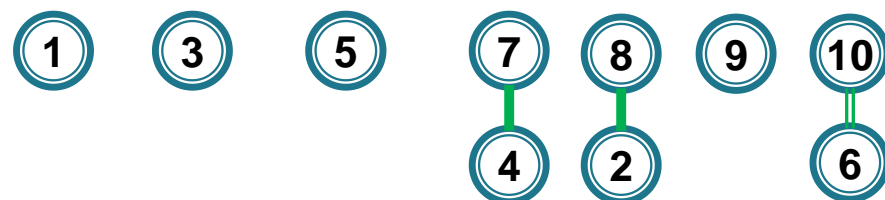


Muchia curentă

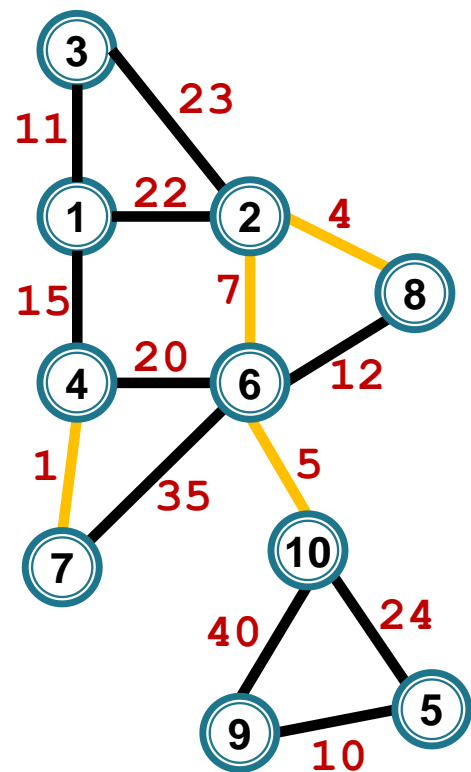
(6,10):

$\text{Reprez}(6) \neq \text{Reprez}(10)$

Reunește(6,10)



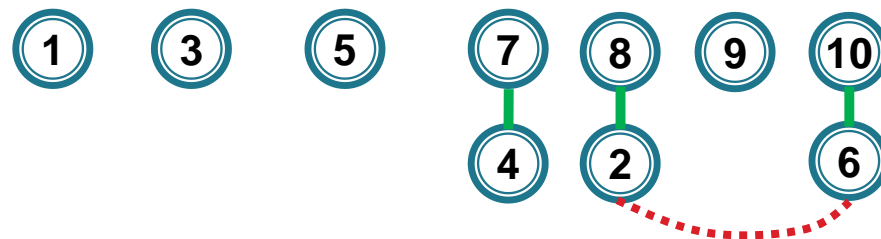
|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|
| tata | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1  |



Ordine muchii

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)        | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| <b>(2, 6)</b> | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)        |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| (4, 6)        |         |
| (1, 2)        |         |

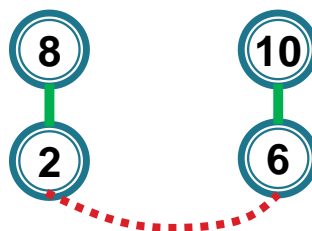
Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

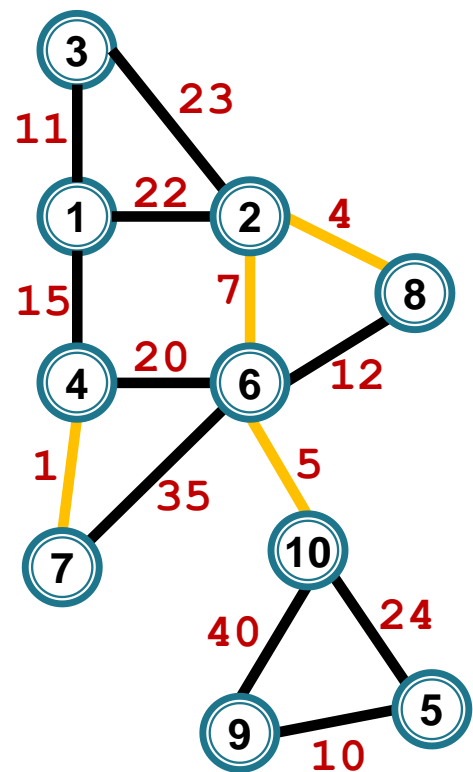


Muchia curentă

(2,6):

$\text{Reprez}(2) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$

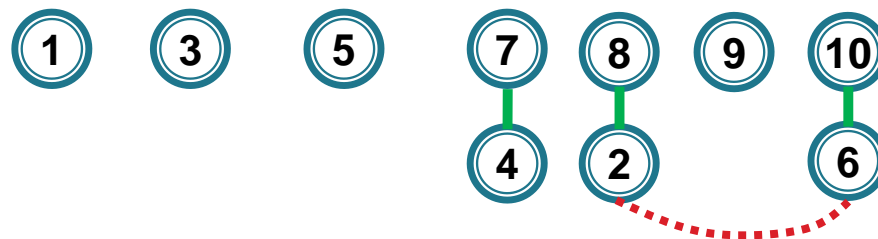




Ordine muchii

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)        | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| <b>(2, 6)</b> | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)        |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| (4, 6)        |         |
| (1, 2)        |         |

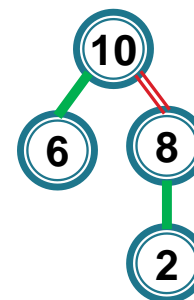
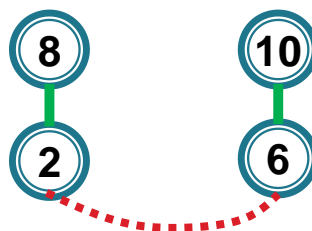
Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

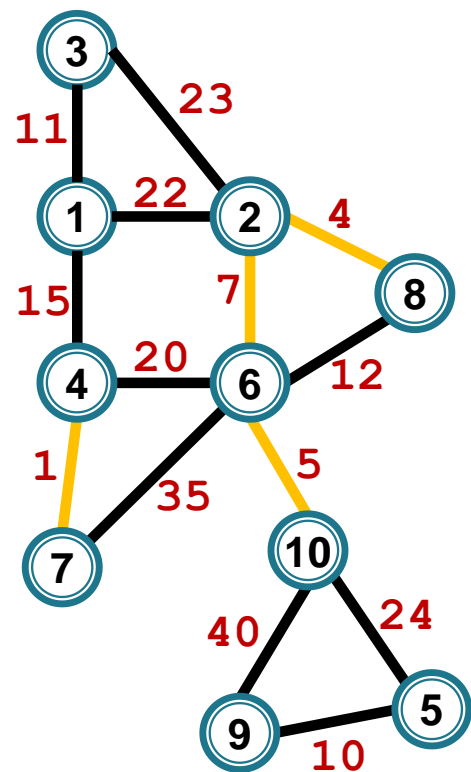


Muchia curentă

(2,6):

$\text{Reprez}(2) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$

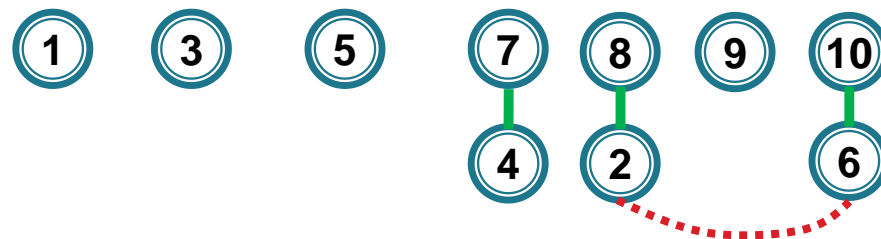




Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)**
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 3)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (9, 10)

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

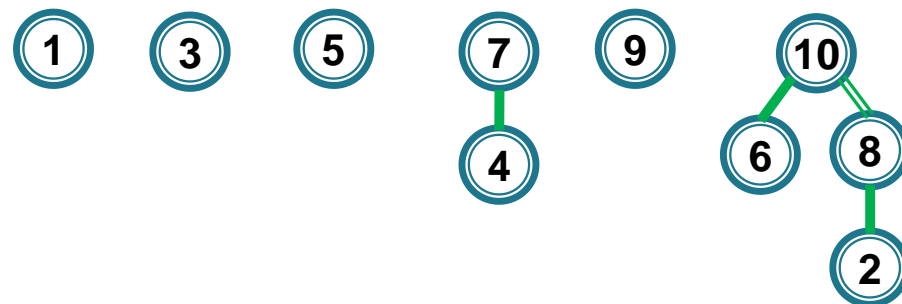


Muchia curentă

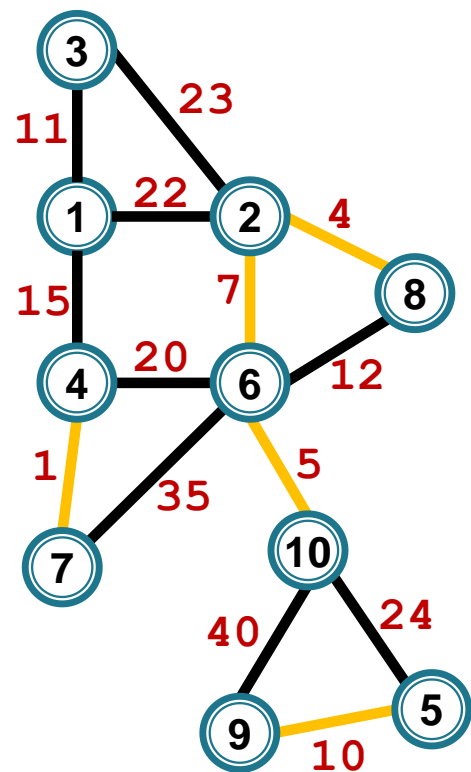
(2,6):

$\text{Reprez}(2) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$

Reunește(2, 6)



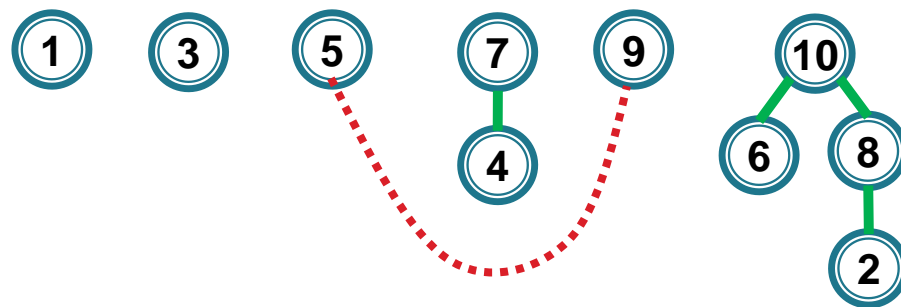
|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8         | 9 | 10       |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----------|---|----------|
| tata | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | <b>10</b> | 0 | 0        |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1 | 1         | 0 | <b>2</b> |



Ordine muchii

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)        | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)        | (9, 10) |
| <b>(5, 9)</b> |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| (4, 6)        |         |
| (1, 2)        |         |

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

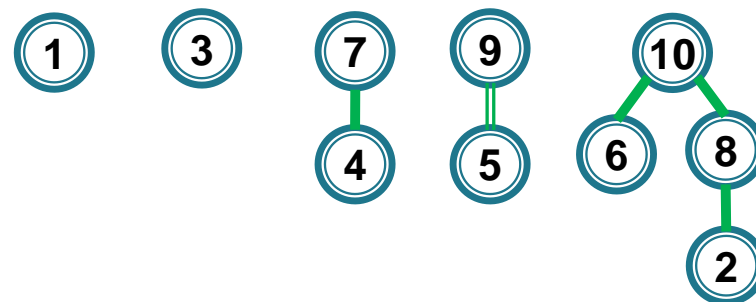


Muchia curentă

(5,9):

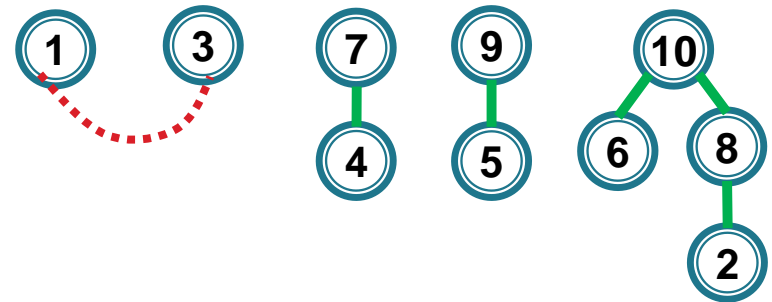
$\text{Reprez}(5) \neq \text{Reprez}(9)$

Reunește(5, 9)



|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| tata | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1 | 1  | 1 | 2  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

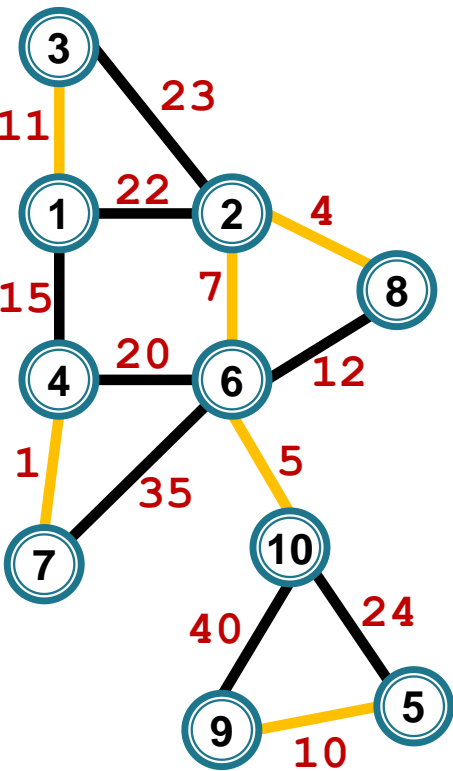
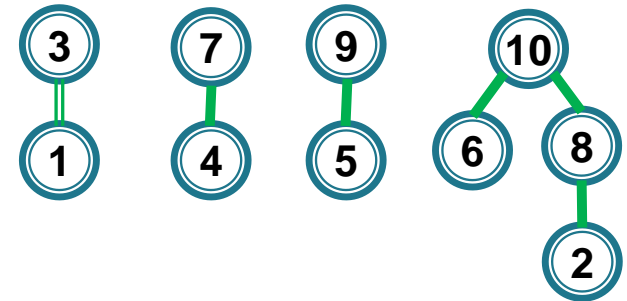


Muchia curentă

(1,3):

$\text{Reprez}(1) \neq \text{Reprez}(3)$

Reunește(1, 3)

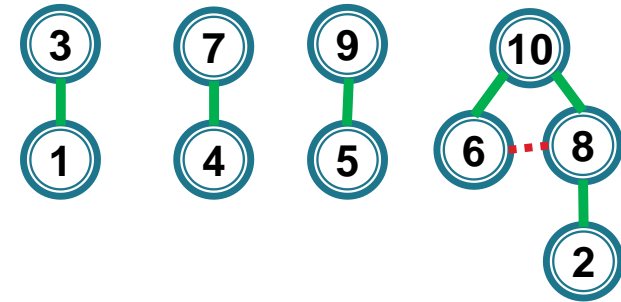


Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 3)
- (2, 8)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (2, 6)
- (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)**
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)

|      | 1        | 2 | 3        | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----------|---|----------|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| tata | <b>3</b> | 8 | 0        | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0        | 0 | <b>1</b> | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1 | 1  | 1 | 2  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

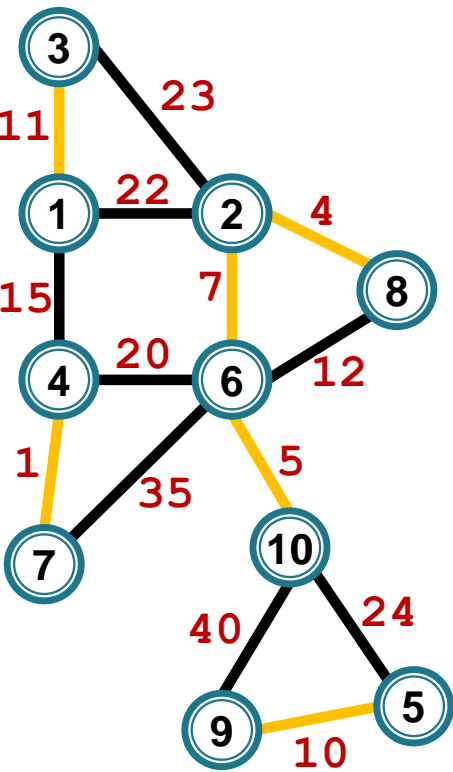


Muchia curentă

(6,8):

$\text{Reprez}(6) = \text{Reprez}(8) \Rightarrow$  nu este selectată

**Observație:** Până acum în funcția Reprez nu a fost modificat vectorul tata prin compresie de cale, deoarece vârfurile erau la distanță cel mult 1 față de rădăcină



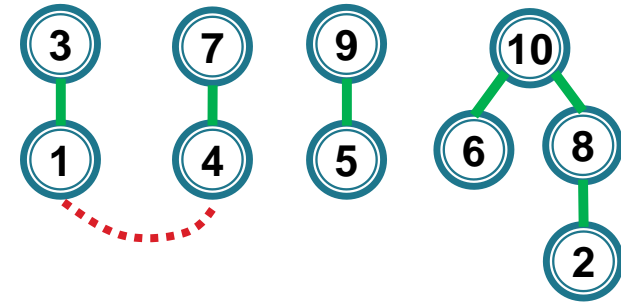
Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 3)
- (2, 8)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (2, 6)
- (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)**
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)

|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| tata | 3 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1 | 1  | 1 | 2  |



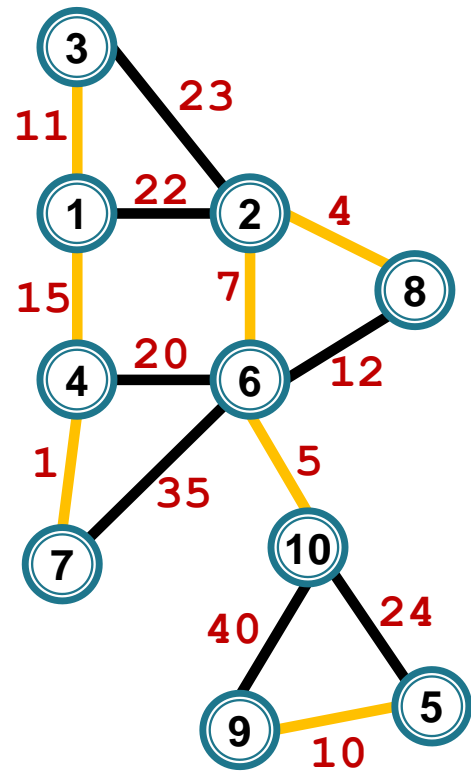
# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Muchia curentă

(1,4):

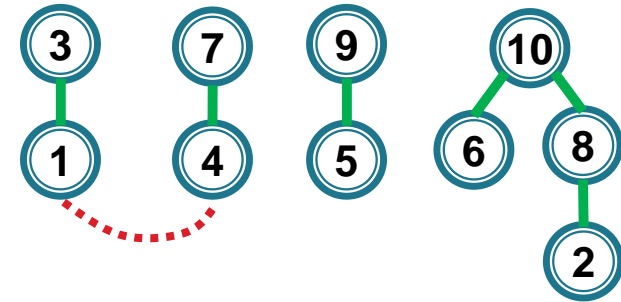
$\text{Reprez}(1) \neq \text{Reprez}(4)$



Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)**
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 3)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (9, 10)

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



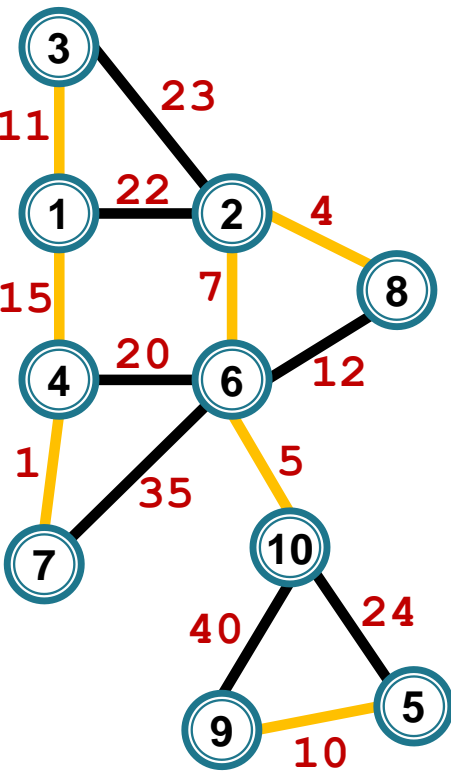
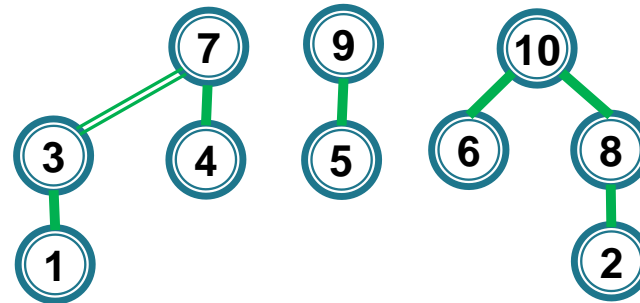
Muchia curentă

(1,4):

$\text{Reprez}(1) \neq \text{Reprez}(4)$



Reuneste(1, 4)

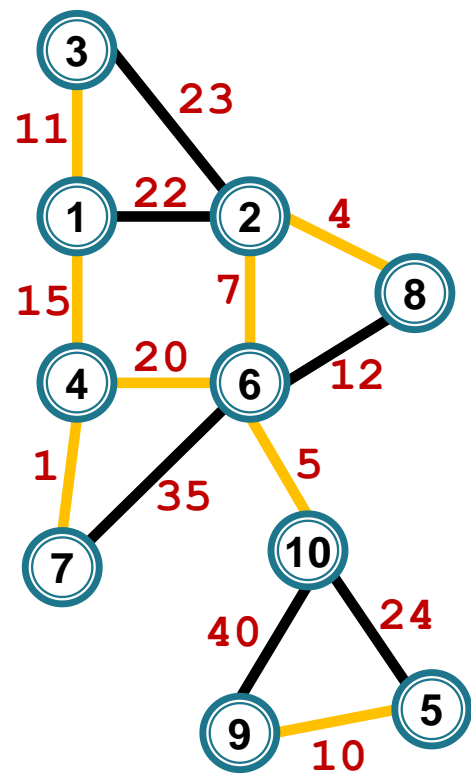


Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)**
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)

|      | 1 | 2 | 3        | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7        | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|----------|---|---|----|----------|----|---|----|
| tata | 3 | 8 | <b>7</b> | 7 | 9 | 10 | 0        | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 1        | 0 | 0 | 0  | <b>2</b> | 1  | 1 | 2  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



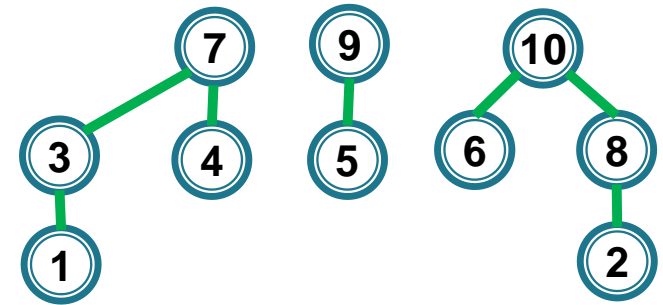
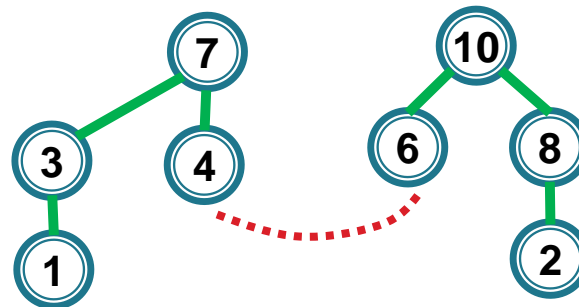
Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)**
- (1, 2)
- (2, 3)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 7)
- (9, 10)

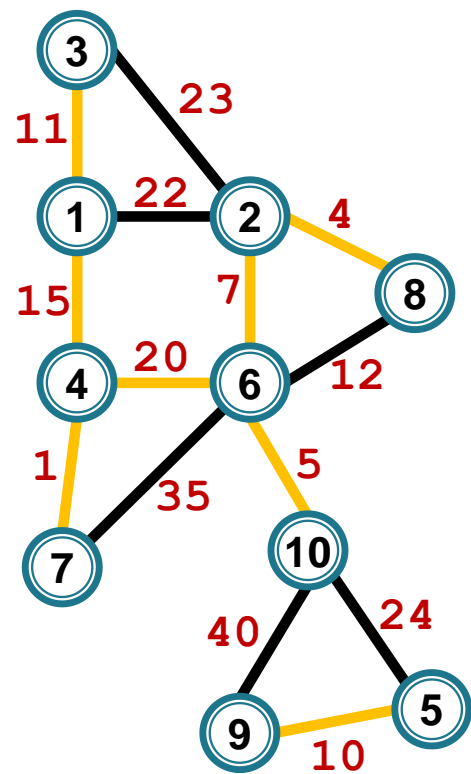
Muchia curentă

(4,6):

$\text{Reprez}(4) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$



# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



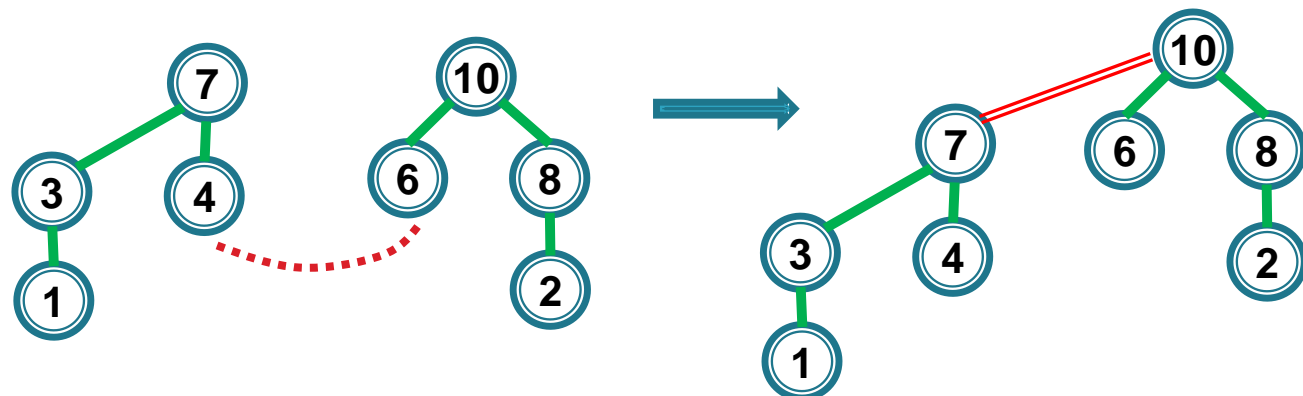
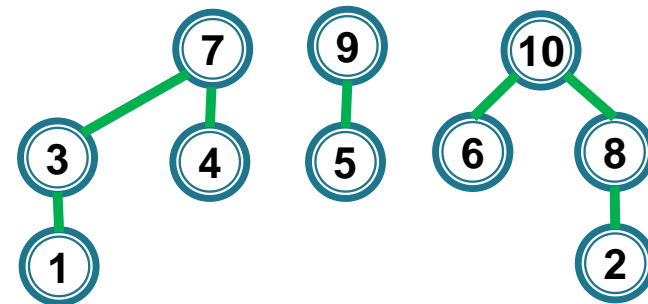
Ordine muchii

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)        | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)        | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)        |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| <b>(4, 6)</b> |         |
| (1, 2)        |         |

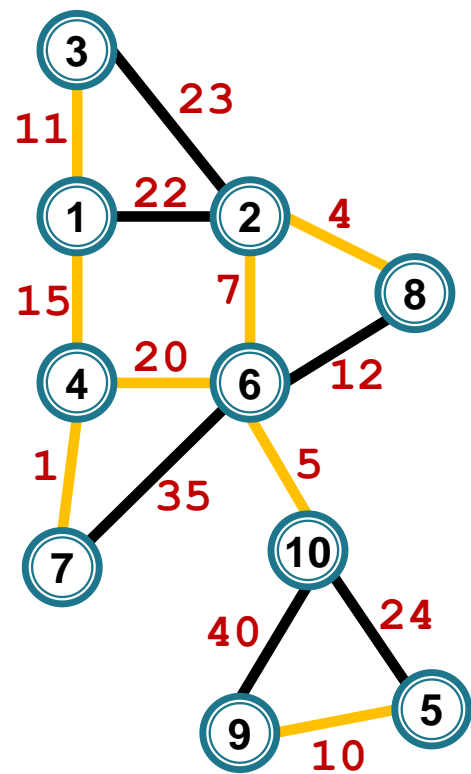
Muchia curentă

(4,6):

$\text{Reprez}(4) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$



# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



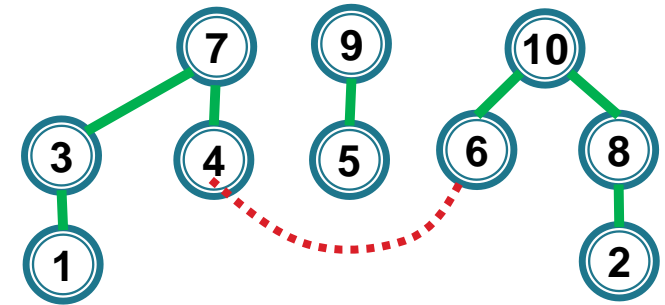
Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)      (2, 3)
- (2, 8)      (5, 10)
- (6, 10)    (6, 7)
- (2, 6)      (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)**
- (1, 2)

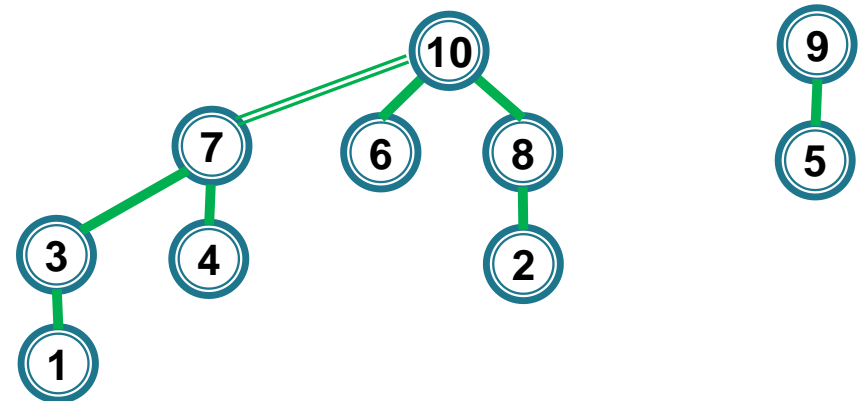
Muchia curentă

(4,6):

$\text{Reprez}(4) \neq \text{Reprez}(6)$

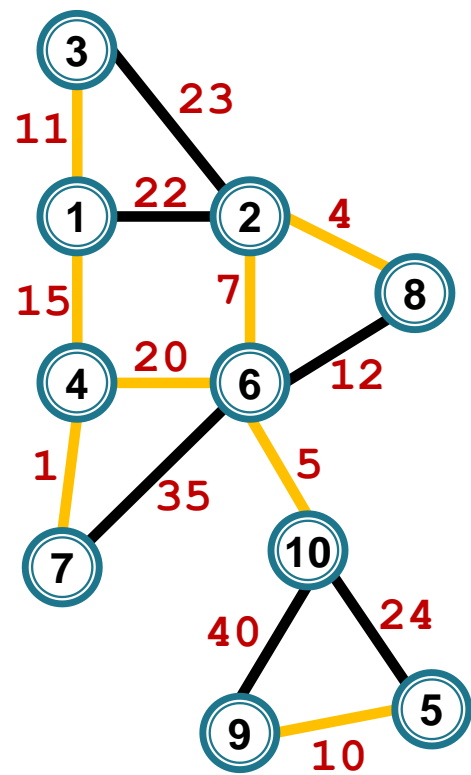


Reunește(4, 6)



|      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Ordine muchii

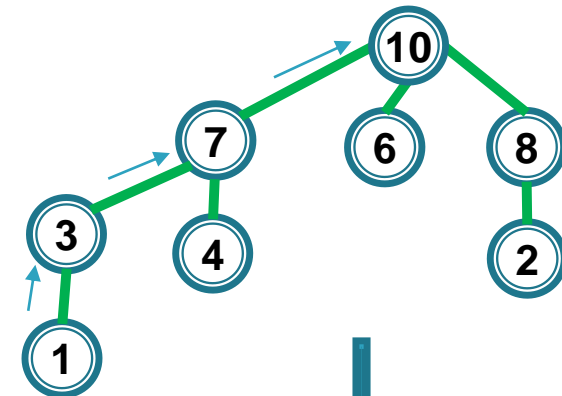
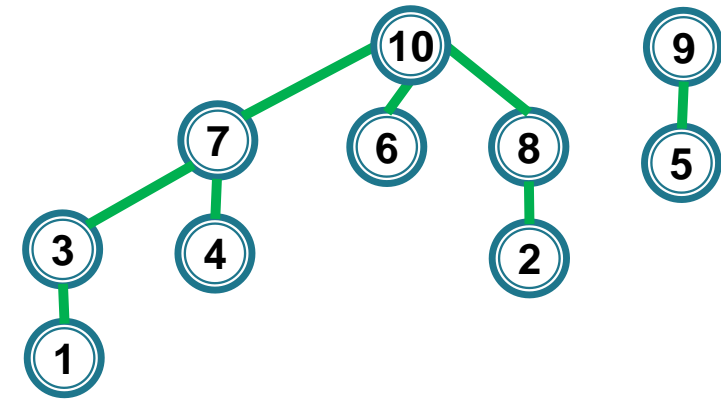
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (4, 7)  | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)  | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10) | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)  | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)  |         |
| (1, 3)  |         |
| (6, 8)  |         |
| (1, 4)  |         |
| (4, 6)  |         |
| (1, 2)  |         |

Muchia curentă

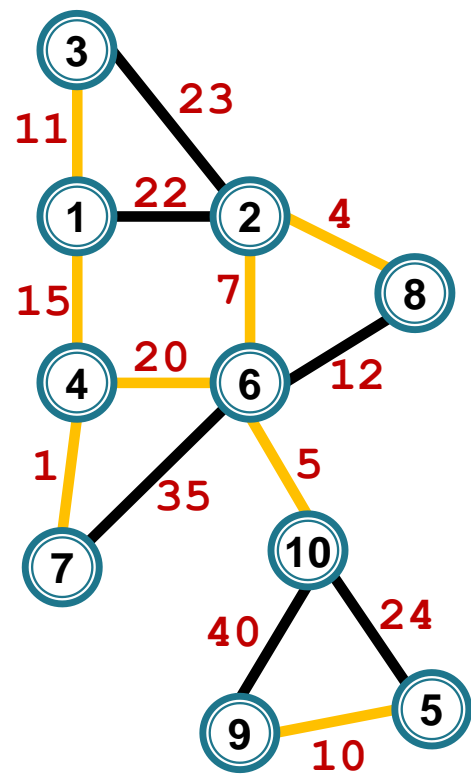
(1,2):

Reprez(1):  $\Rightarrow 10 +$   
compresie de cale

!!h nu se modifica  
(h[7] rămâne 2)



# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Ordine muchii

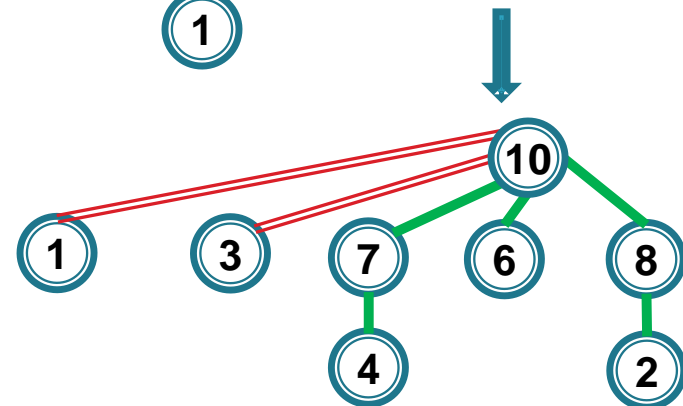
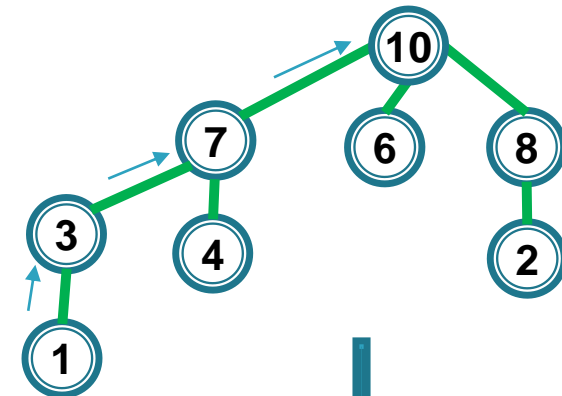
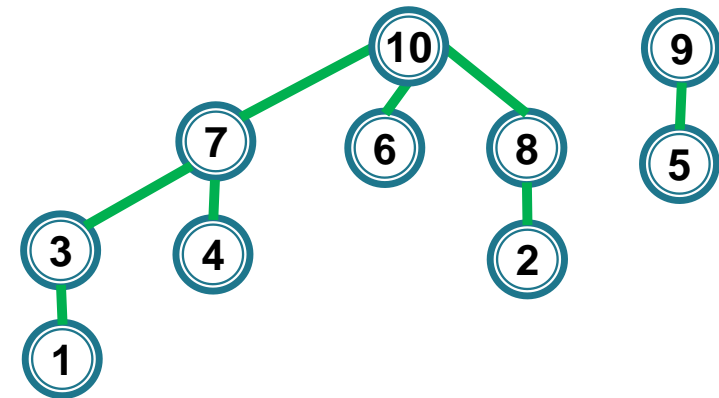
- (4, 7)      (2, 3)
- (2, 8)      (5, 10)
- (6, 10)    (6, 7)
- (2, 6)      (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)**

Muchia curentă

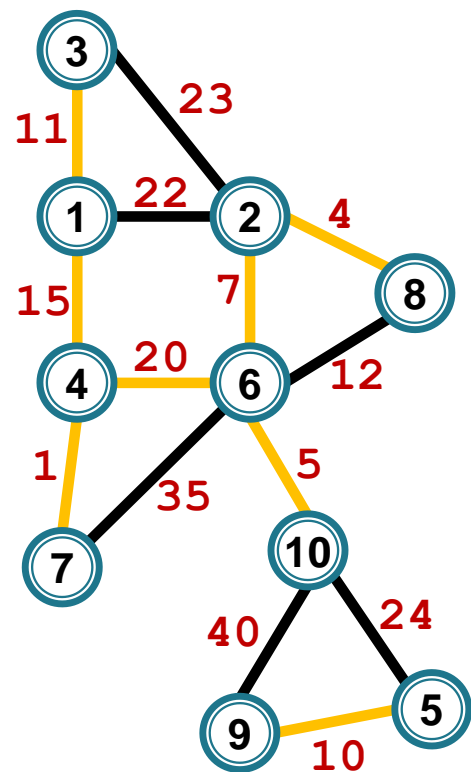
(1,2):

Reprez(1):  $\Rightarrow 10 +$   
compresie de cale

!!h nu se modifica  
(h[7] rămâne 2)



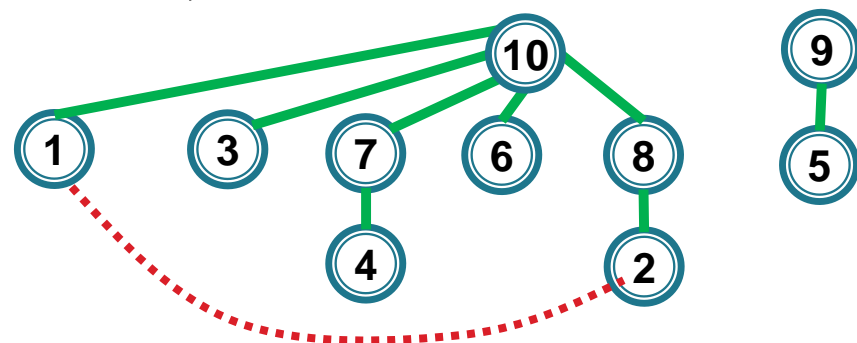
|      | 1  | 2 | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |



Ordine muchii

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| (4, 7)        | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)        | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10)       | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)        | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)        |         |
| (1, 3)        |         |
| (6, 8)        |         |
| (1, 4)        |         |
| (4, 6)        |         |
| <b>(1, 2)</b> |         |

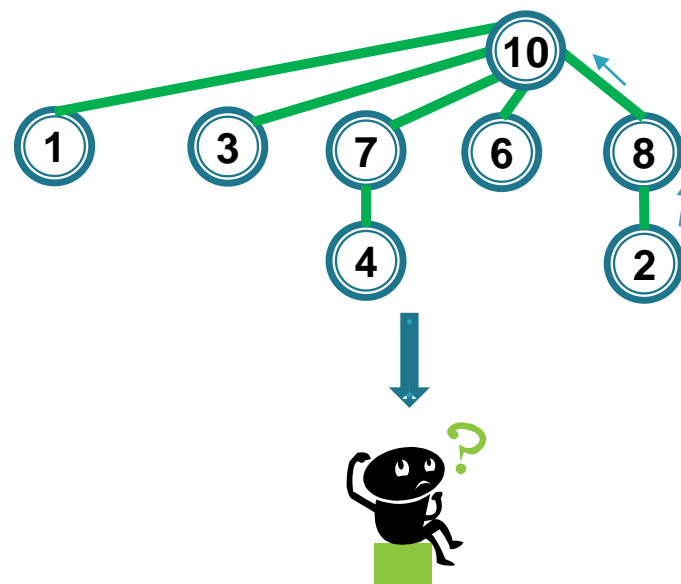
Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Muchia curentă

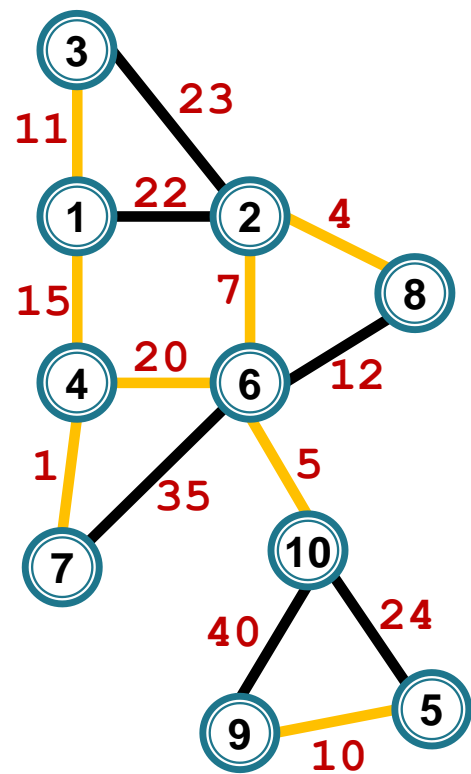
(1,2):

Reprez(2):  $\Rightarrow 10 +$   
**compresie de cale**





# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



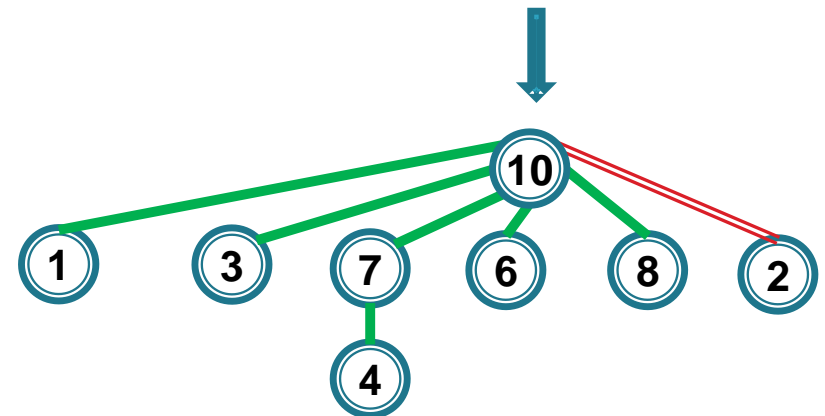
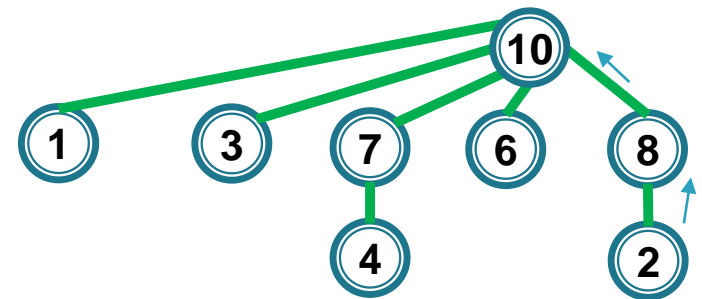
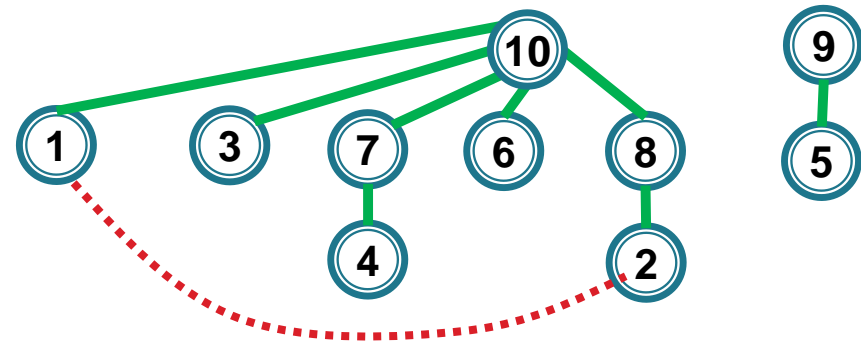
Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)      (2, 3)
- (2, 8)      (5, 10)
- (6, 10)    (6, 7)
- (2, 6)      (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)**

Muchia curentă

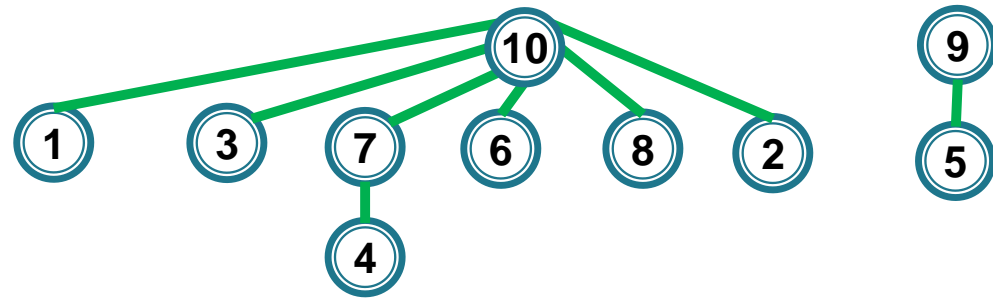
(1,2):

Reprez(2):  $\Rightarrow 10 +$   
**compresie de cale**



|      | 1  | 2         | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----|-----------|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 10 | <b>10</b> | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0         | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

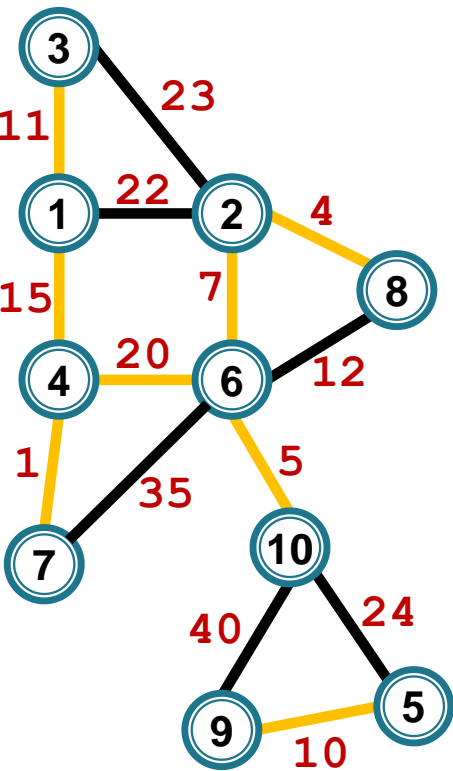


Muchia curentă

(1,2):

Reprez(1) = 10

Reprez(2) = 10  $\Rightarrow$  nu este selectată

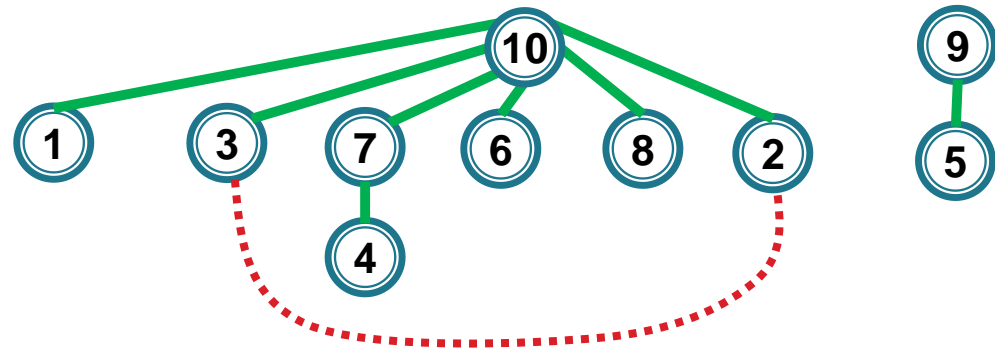


Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)**

|      | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent

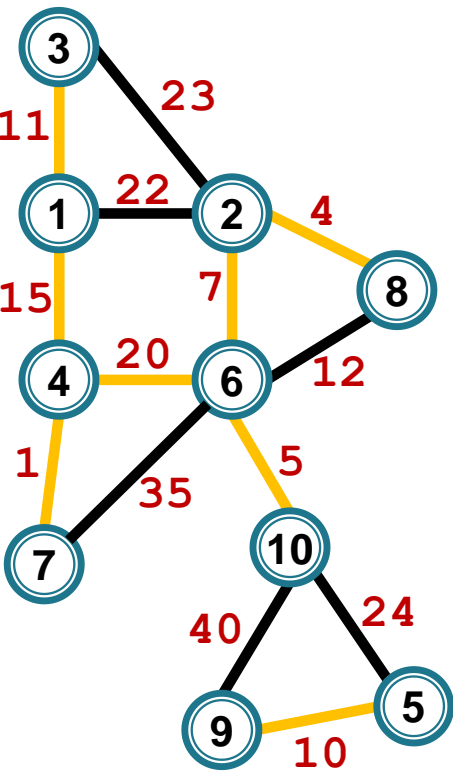


Muchia curentă

(2,3):

$\text{Reprez}(2) = \text{Reprez}(3) \Rightarrow$  nu este selectată

- 2 și 3 sunt fii ai rădăcinii, compresia de cale nu modifică vectorul tata

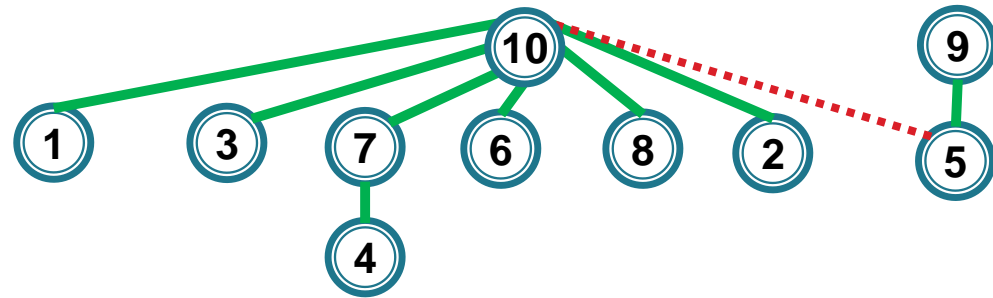


Ordine muchii

(4, 7) (2, 3)  
 (2, 8) (5, 10)  
 (6, 10) (6, 7)  
 (2, 6) (9, 10)  
 (5, 9)  
 (1, 3)  
 (6, 8)  
 (1, 4)  
 (4, 6)  
 (1, 2)

|      | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |

# Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



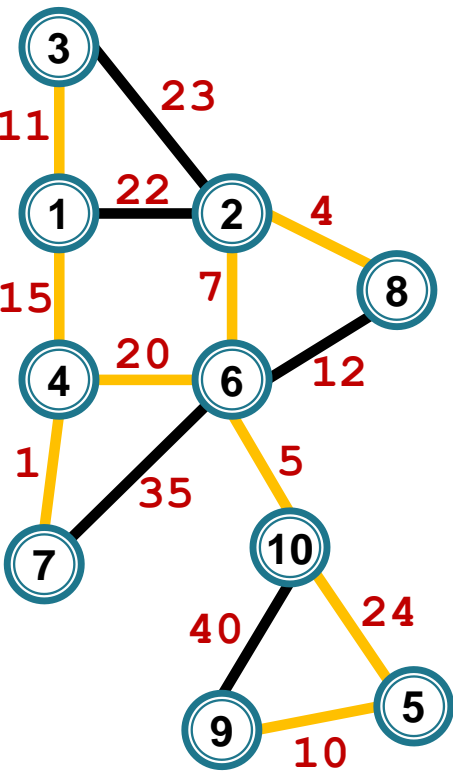
Muchia curentă

(5, 10):

$\text{Reprez}(5) \neq \text{Reprez}(10)$

Reuneste(5, 10)

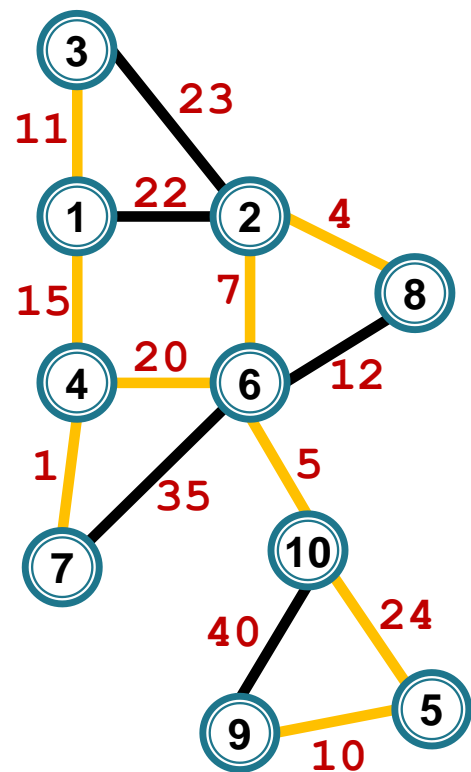
**reuniune ponderată**



Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)
- (2, 8)
- (6, 10)
- (2, 6)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 3)
- (5, 10)**
- (6, 7)
- (9, 10)

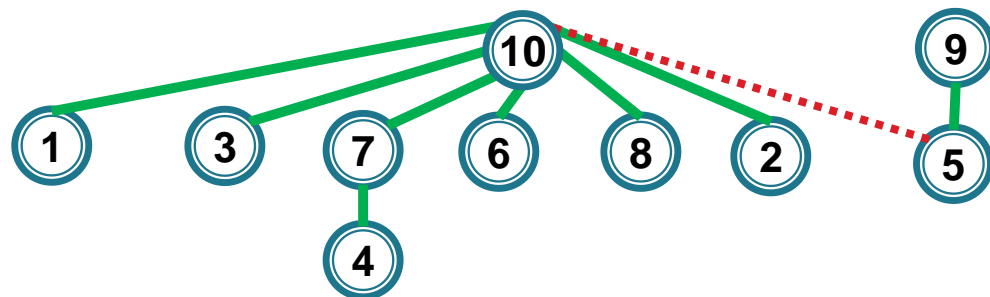
|      | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| tata | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1 | 3  |



Ordine muchii

- (4, 7)      (2, 3)
- (2, 8)      **(5, 10)**
- (6, 10)    (6, 7)
- (2, 6)      (9, 10)
- (5, 9)
- (1, 3)
- (6, 8)
- (1, 4)
- (4, 6)
- (1, 2)

Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Muchia curentă

(5,10):

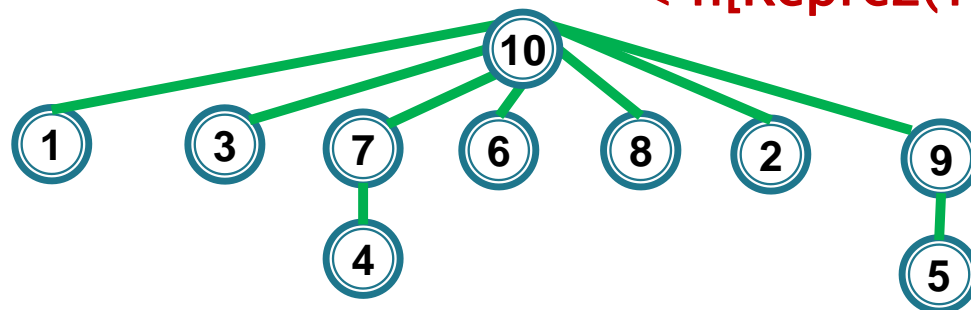
$\text{Reprez}(5) \neq \text{Reprez}(10)$

Reuneste(5, 10)

reuniune ponderată

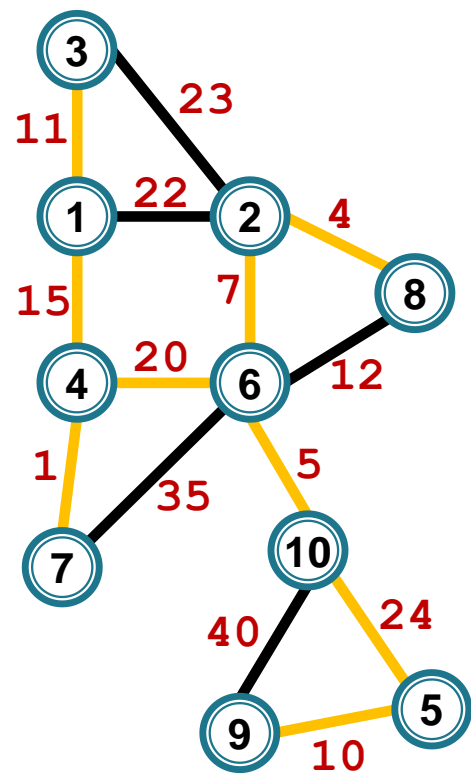
$h[\text{Reprez}(5)] = h[9] = 1$

$< h[\text{Reprez}(10)] = h[10] = 3$



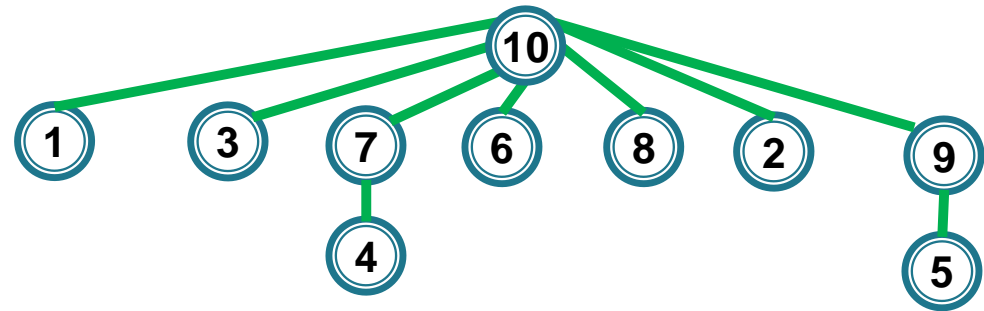
|      | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9         | 10 |
|------|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|-----------|----|
| tata | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | <b>10</b> | 0  |
| h    | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1         | 3  |

## Pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte la pasul curent



Ordine muchii

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| (4, 7)  | (2, 3)  |
| (2, 8)  | (5, 10) |
| (6, 10) | (6, 7)  |
| (2, 6)  | (9, 10) |
| (5, 9)  |         |
| (1, 3)  |         |
| (6, 8)  |         |
| (1, 4)  |         |
| (4, 6)  |         |
| (1, 2)  |         |



STOP – au fost selectate  $n-1$  muchii

**Muchii apcm  $\neq$  muchiile din pădurea de mulțimi disjuncte finală (formată dintr-un singur arbore)**



# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

**n elemente**

Un șir de  $m \geq n$  operații asupra celor  $n$  elemente de tip:

- **Initializare**
- **Reprez(u)**
- **Reunește(u,v)**

**=> Complexitatea?**

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Proprietatea 1

Notăm cu  $\text{size}[x]$  dimensiunea subarborelui de rădăcină  $x$

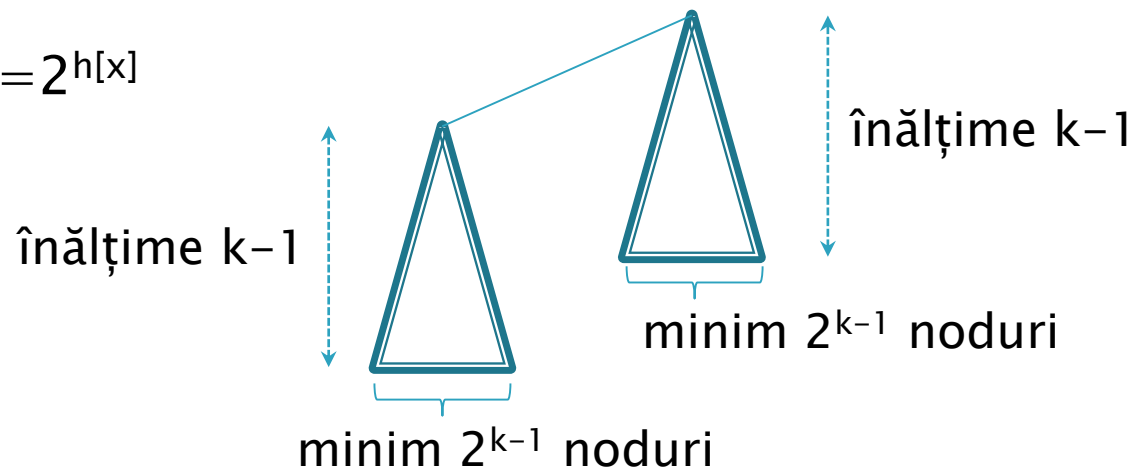
Avem

$$\text{size}[x] \geq 2^{h[x]}$$

Demonstrație. Inducție după  $k = h[x]$

Un nod  $x$  de înălțime  $h[x]=k$  se obține doar din reuniunea a doi subarbori înălțime  $k-1$ . Pentru ele se aplică ipoteza de inducție:

$$\text{size}[x] \geq 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-1} = 2^k = 2^{h[x]}$$





# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Proprietatea 2

$$h[x] < h[tata[x]]$$

(valabilă și cu compresie de cale –  $h$  crește pe o cale ce duce către rădăcină)

## Proprietatea 3

$$h[x] \leq \lg(n) \text{ pentru orice } x$$

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Teorema 1

Pentru o mulțime cu  $n$  elemente și un șir de  $m \geq n$  operații de tip **Initializare**, **Reprez**, **Reuneste** cu reuniune ponderată (după înălțime)

- complexitatea unei operații de tip **Reprez** sau **Reuneste** este  $O(\log(n))$ ,
- complexitatea șirului de operații este  $O(m \log(n))$

**Demonstrație** – Complexitatea unei operații – dată de înălțimea arborelui

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Teorema 2

Pentru o mulțime cu  $n$  elemente și un șir de  $m \geq n$  operații de tip **Initializare**, **Reprez**, **Reuneste** cu reuniune ponderată (după înălțime) + **compresie de cale**

- complexitatea șirului de operații este  $O(m \log^*(n))$

unde  $\log^*(n)$  = de câte ori se aplică  $\log$  lui  $n$  pentru a obține o valoare  $\leq 1$

$$\log^*(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{dacă } n \leq 1 \\ 1 + \log^*(\log(n)), & \text{dacă } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

**Pentru valorile lui  $n$  care apar în practică  $\log^* n \leq 5 \Rightarrow O(m)$**

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Teorema 2

Pentru o mulțime cu  $n$  elemente și un șir de  $m \geq n$  operații de tip **Initializare**, **Reprez**, **Reuneste** cu reuniune ponderată (după înălțime) + **compresie de cale**

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**Pentru valorile lui  $n$  care apar în practică  $\log^* n \leq 5 \Rightarrow O(m)$**

<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/~wayne/kleinberg-tardos/pdf/UnionFind.pdf>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjoint-set\\_data\\_structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjoint-set_data_structure)

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

## Teorema 2

Pentru o mulțime cu  $n$  elemente și un șir de  $m \geq n$  operații de tip **Initializare**, **Reprez**, **Reuneste** cu reuniune ponderată (după înălțime) + compresie de cale

- complexitatea șirului de operații este  $O(m \log^*(n))$

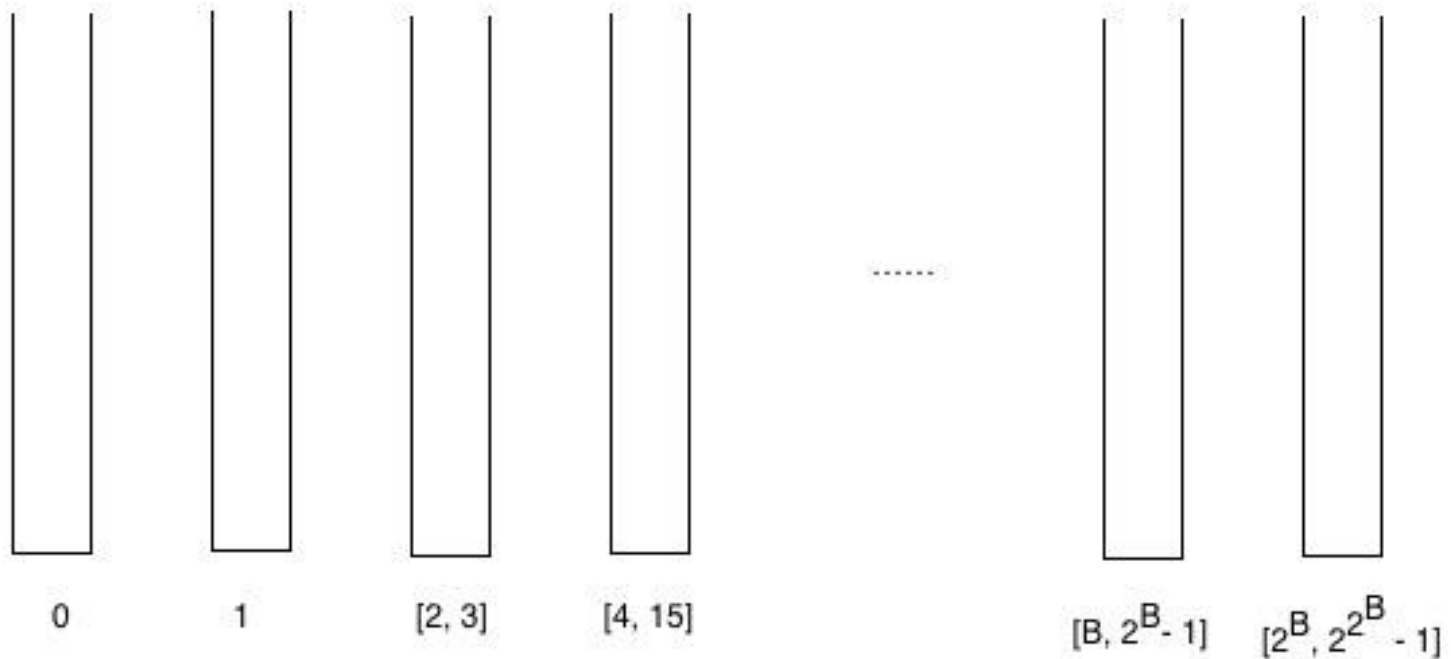
Demonstrație – Temă suplimentară

Idei:

# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

Numărul maxim de noduri  $x$  cu  $h[x]=k$  este cel mult  $n/2^k$   
(deoarece  $\text{size}[x] \geq 2^k$ )

Împărțim vârfurile în  $\leq \log^*(n)$  clase după înălțime



# Complexitate operații arbori păduri disjuncte

Determinăm o limită pentru numărul total de muchii parcurse în șirul de operații (în Reprez), în funcție de tipul lor:

- muchie către rădăcină
  - muchie în aceeași clasă
  - muchie de la o clasă la alta
- (h crește strict când urcăm în arbore)