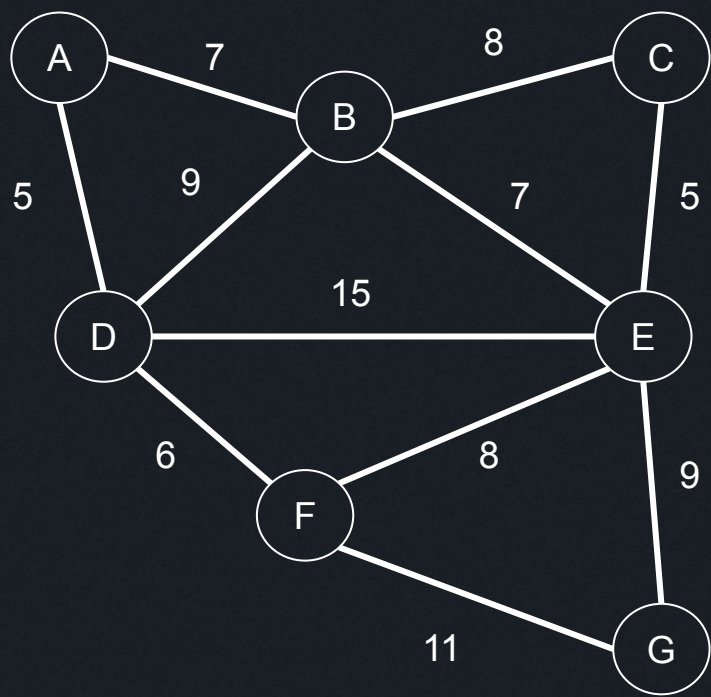




Graphs - Árvore Geradora Mínima

03/12/2024

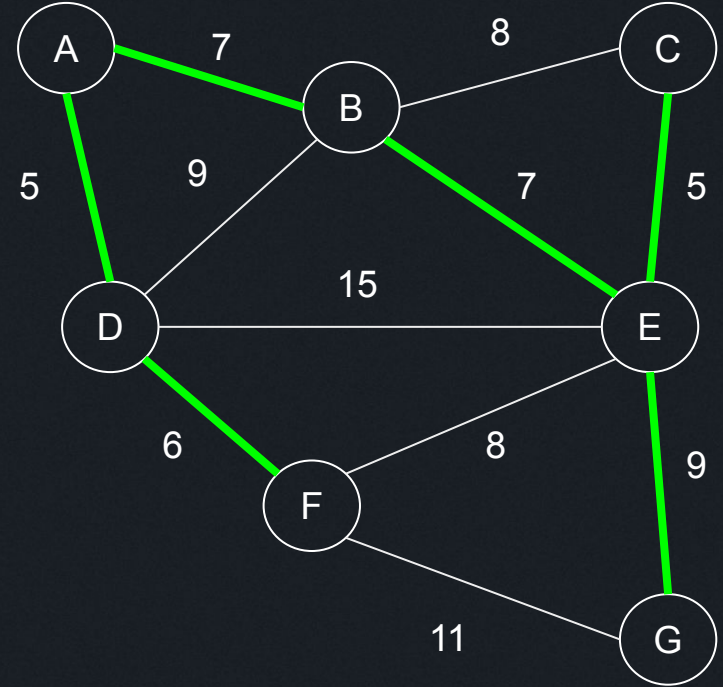
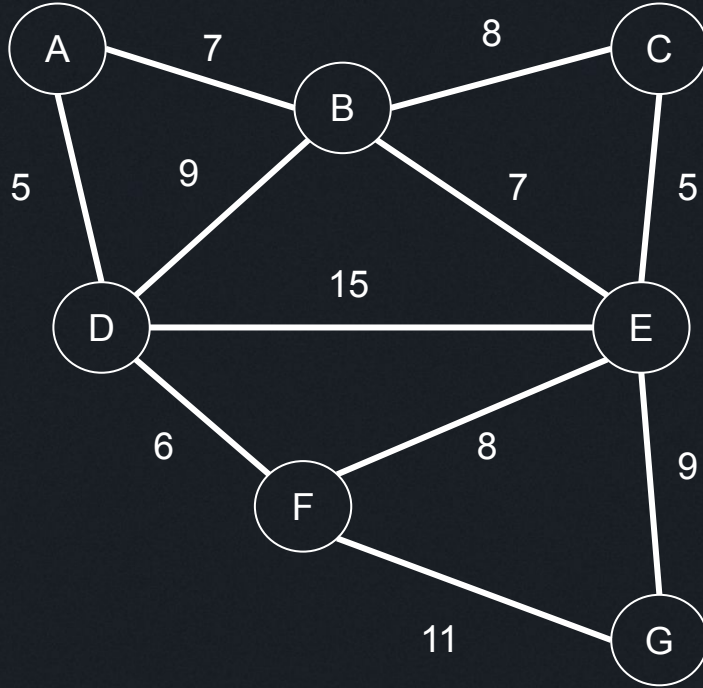
Árvore Geradora Mínima



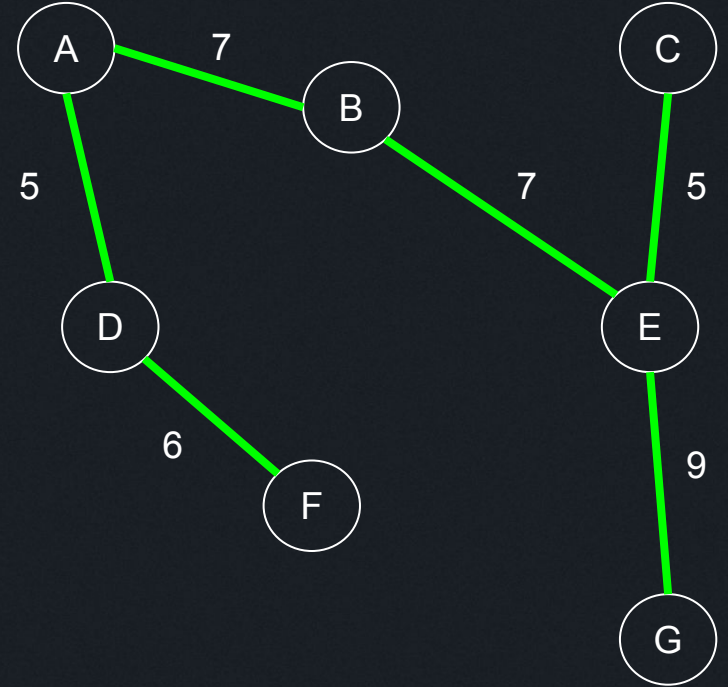
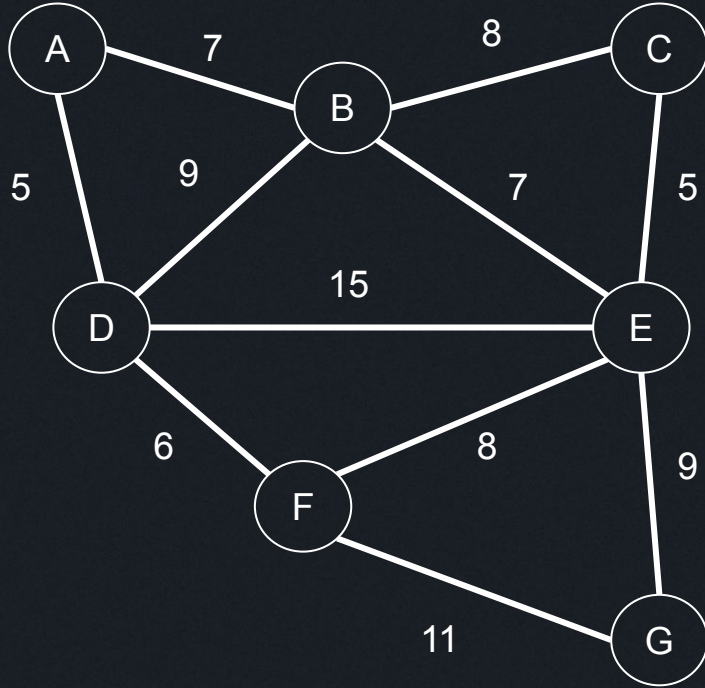
Árvore Geradora Mínima

- Dado um grafo qualquer, encontrar uma árvore que conecta todos os vértices (nós) do grafo com soma total dos pesos das arestas mínima
- Dada a quantidade de nós V , são necessárias $V - 1$ arestas para manter a conectividade do grafo
- Pode ser útil em algoritmos de roteamento
 - garante que não existem ciclos
 - subconjunto de informações pode ser trocada entre roteadores / switches
- Outro exemplo, encontrar o custo mínimo de um projeto de cabeamento (excluindo as redundâncias que podem ser necessárias)
- Custo mínimo para conectar pontos em um espaço

Árvore Geradora Mínima



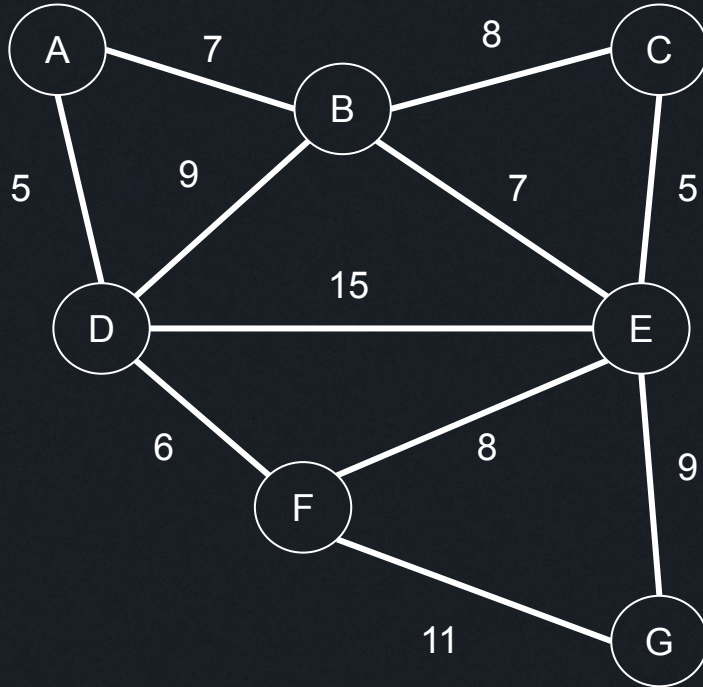
Árvore Geradora Mínima



Árvore Geradora Mínima

- Dois algoritmos clássicos:
 - Algoritmo de Kruskal
 - melhor em grafos esparsos
 - Algoritmo de Prim
 - melhor em grafos densos

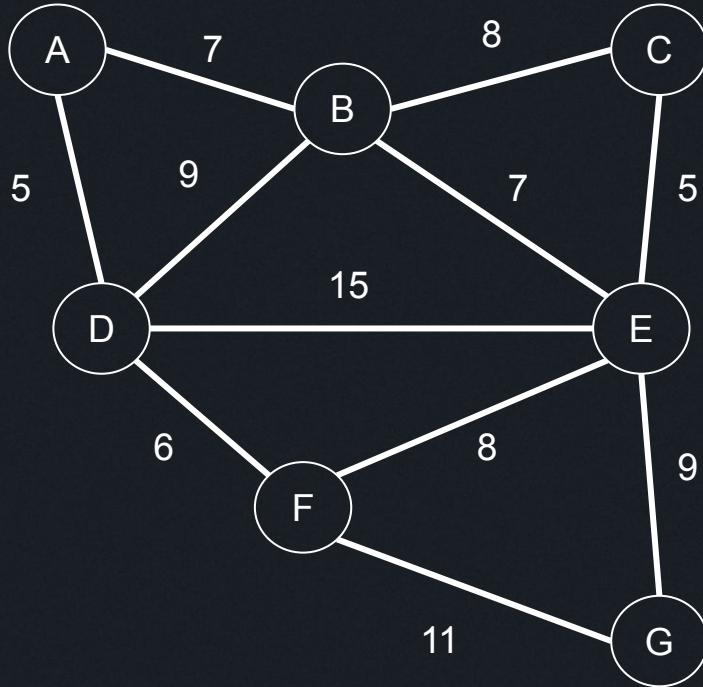
Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

- Passo 1: gerar um vetor com todas as arestas ordenadas pelos seus pesos

Algoritmo de Kruskal

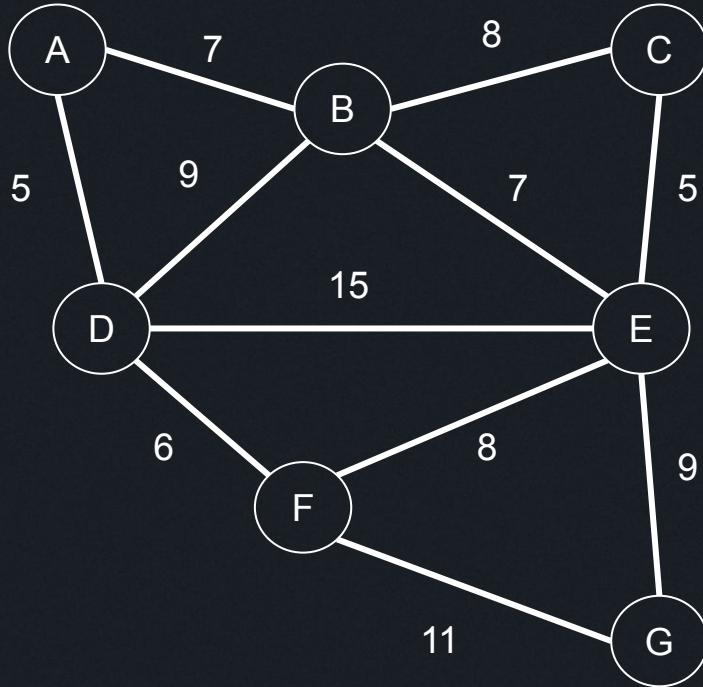


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	A
B	B
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 2: criar subsets e colocar cada nó em um subset separado

Algoritmo de Kruskal

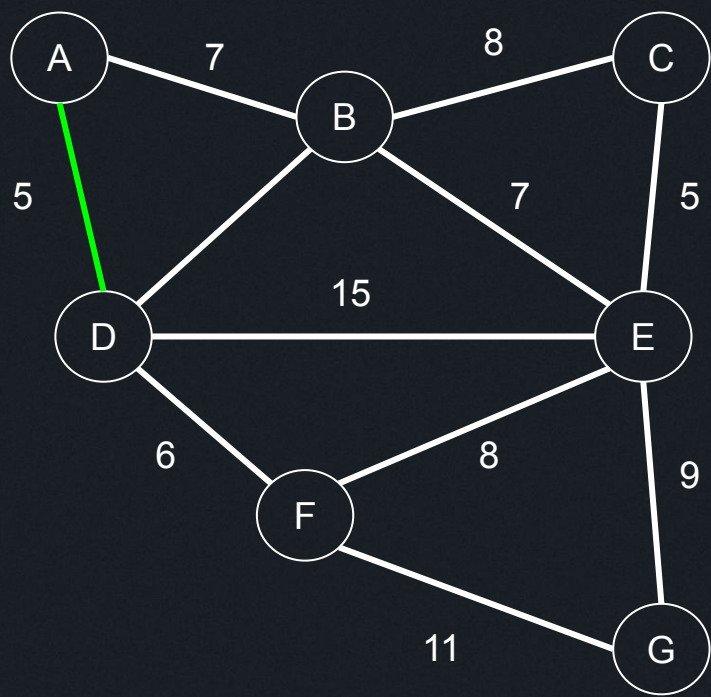


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	A
B	B
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

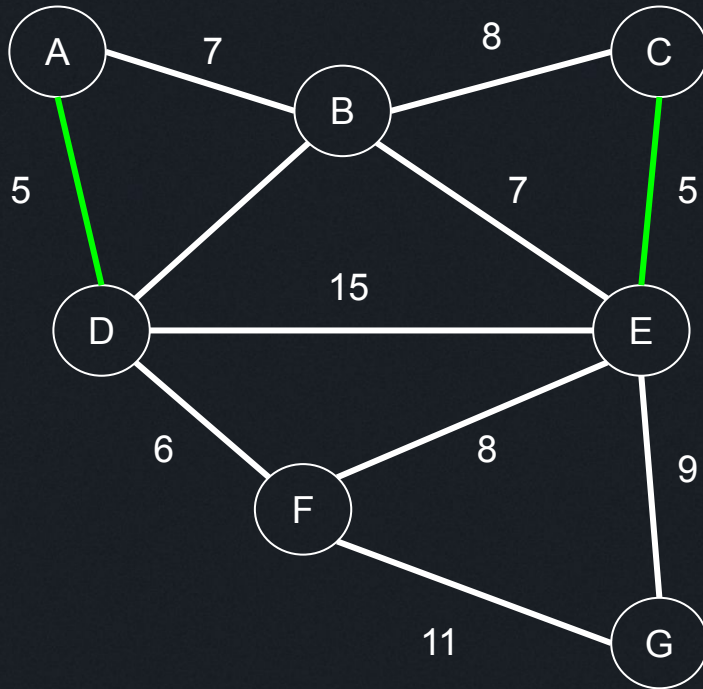


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	D
B	B
C	C
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

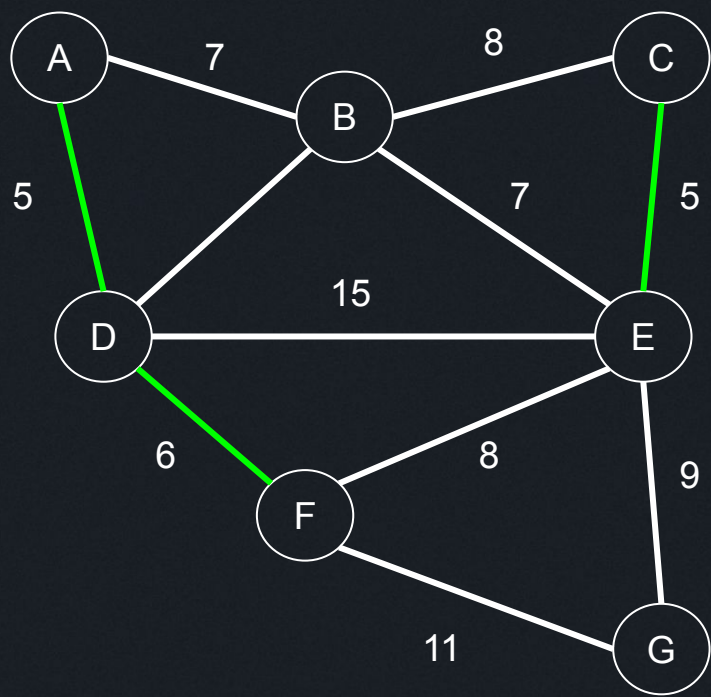


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	D
B	B
C	E
D	D
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

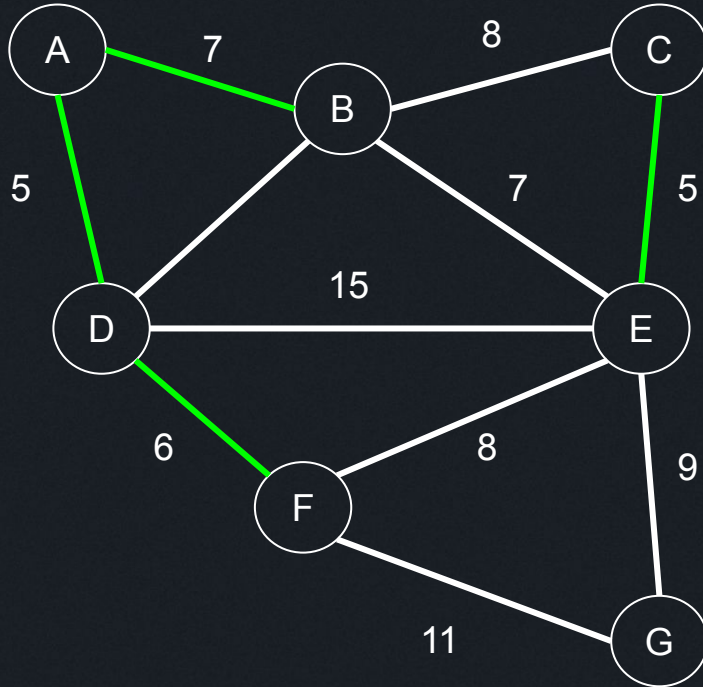


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	B
C	E
D	F
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

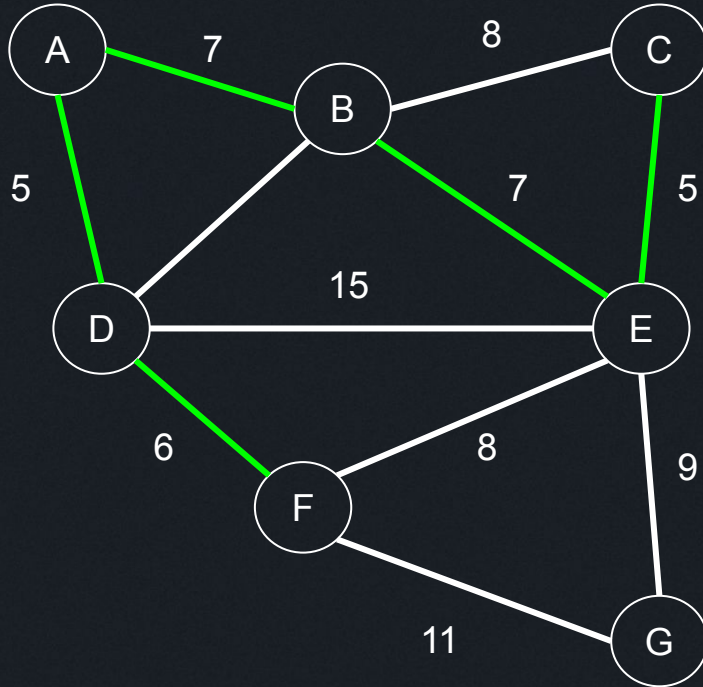


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	E
D	F
E	E
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

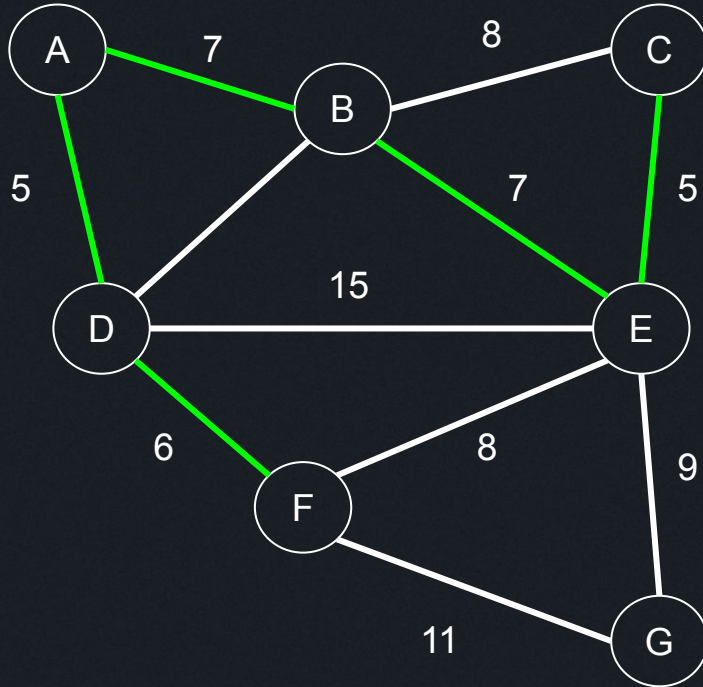


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	F
D	F
E	F
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

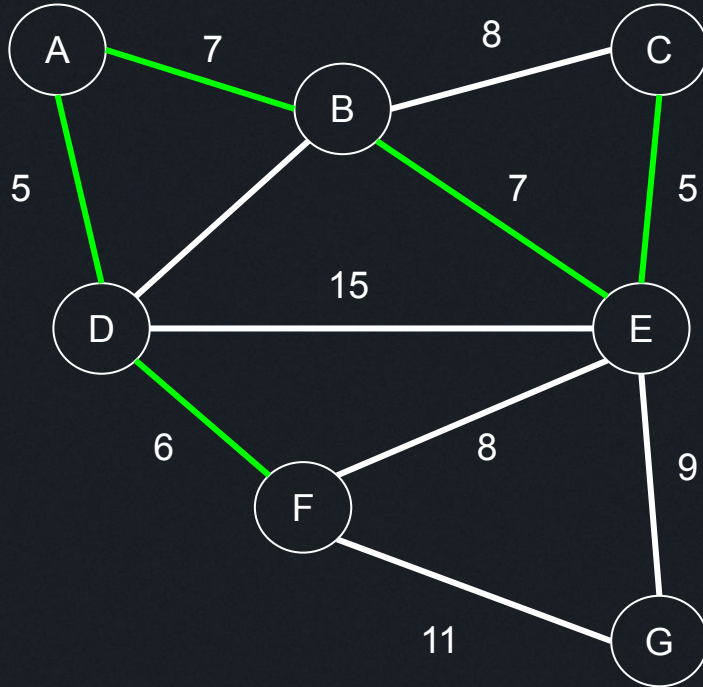


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	F
D	F
E	F
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

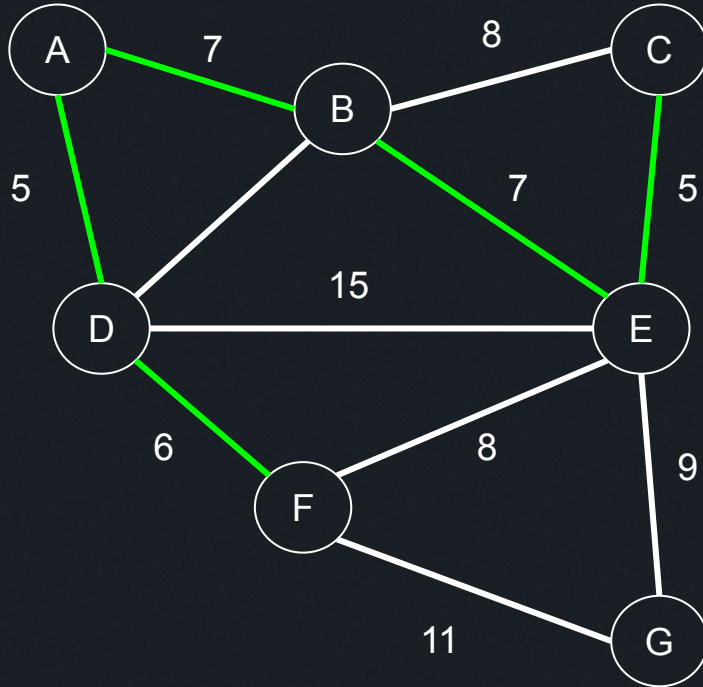


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	F
D	F
E	F
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal

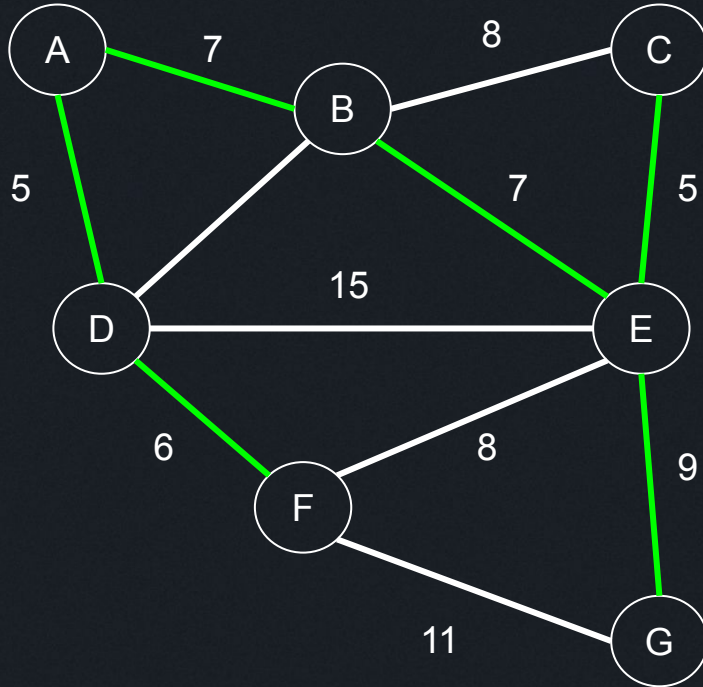


5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	F
D	F
E	F
F	F
G	G

- Passo 3: iterar sobre as arestas, verificar se os nós estão no mesmo subset. Se não estiverem, colocá-los no mesmo subconjunto e incluir a aresta no conjunto solução

Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	F
B	F
C	F
D	F
E	F
F	F
G	F

• $5 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 7 + 9 = 39$

Árvore Geradora Mínima

- Critério de parada: atingir $V - 1$ arestas

Algoritmo de Kruskal sem Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal_NoDisjointSets(self):  
    # build array of edges  
    edges = []  
    for node in range(self.V): #  $O(E)$   
        for i in range(len(self.adj[node])):  
            neigh = self.adj[node][i]  
            weight = self.weight[node][i]  
            edges.append( (weight, node, neigh) )  
  
    edges.sort() #  $O(E \log E)$   
  
    # build subsets  
    subsets = [i for i in range(self.V)] #  $O(V)$ 
```


Algoritmo de Kruskal sem Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal_NoDisjointSets(self):  
    # build array of edges and subsets #  $O(E(1 + \log(E)) + O(V)$   
    ...  
  
    sum_of_edges = 0  
    count_edges = 0  
    for weight, source, target in edges: #  $O(E)$   
        if subsets[source] != subsets[target]:  
            sum_of_edges += weight  
            save_subset = subsets[source]  
            for i in range(self.V): #  $O(V)$   
                if subsets[i] == save_subset:  
                    subsets[i] = subsets[target]  
            count_edges += 1  
            if count_edges == self.V-1:  
                break  
  
    return sum_of_edges
```

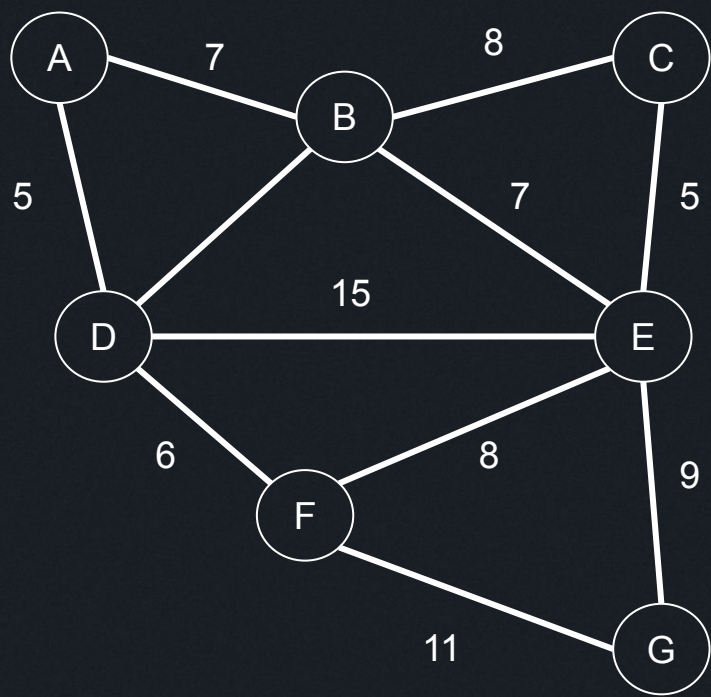
Algoritmo de Kruskal sem Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal_NoDisjointSets(self): #  $O(E + E \log E + V + EV) \Rightarrow O(E(1 + \log(E) + V)) \Rightarrow O(E \log E + EV) \Rightarrow O(E(\log E + V)) \Rightarrow V^2(2 \log V + V)$   
    # build array of edges and subsets #  $O(E(1 + \log(E) + V))$   
    ...  
  
    sum_of_edges = 0  
    count_edges = 0  
    for weight, source, target in edges: #  $O(E)$   
        if subsets[source] != subsets[target]:  
            sum_of_edges += weight  
            save_subset = subsets[source]  
            for i in range(self.V): #  $O(V)$   
                if subsets[i] == save_subset:  
                    subsets[i] = subsets[target]  
            count_edges += 1  
            if count_edges == self.V-1:  
                break  
  
    return sum_of_edges
```

Conjuntos Disjuntos: FIND + UNION

- FIND:
 - recebe um elemento e identifica a qual subconjunto pertence um elemento
- UNION:
 - recebe dois elementos e faz a união dos subconjuntos

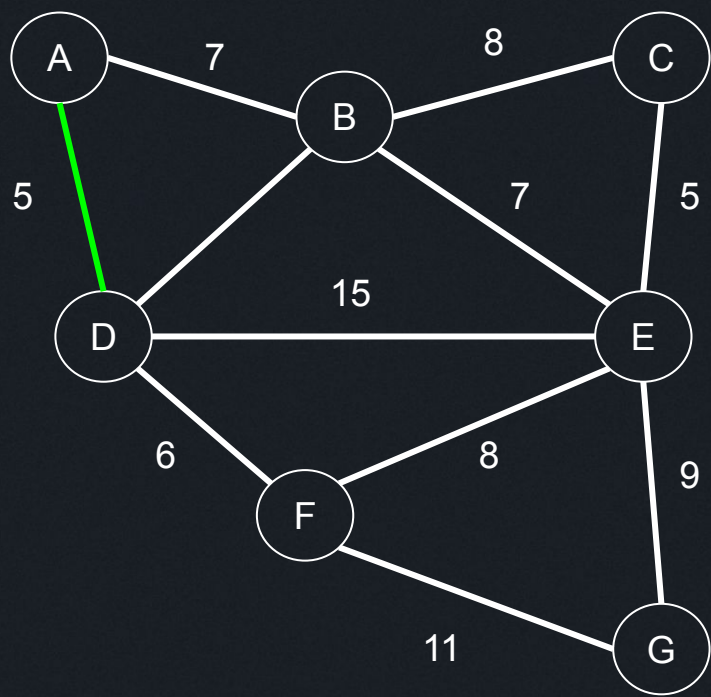
Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

A	✓
B	✓
C	✓
D	✓
E	✓
F	✓
G	✓

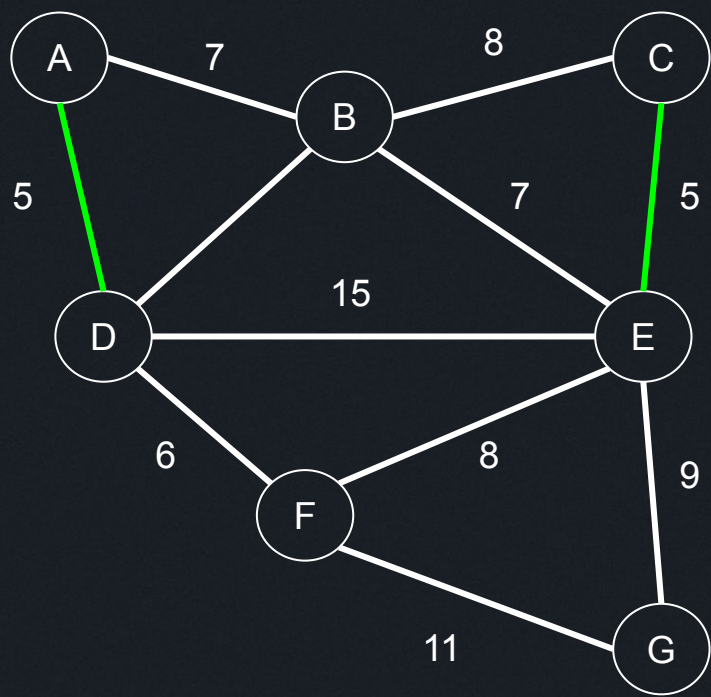
Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

D
B
C
D
E
F
G

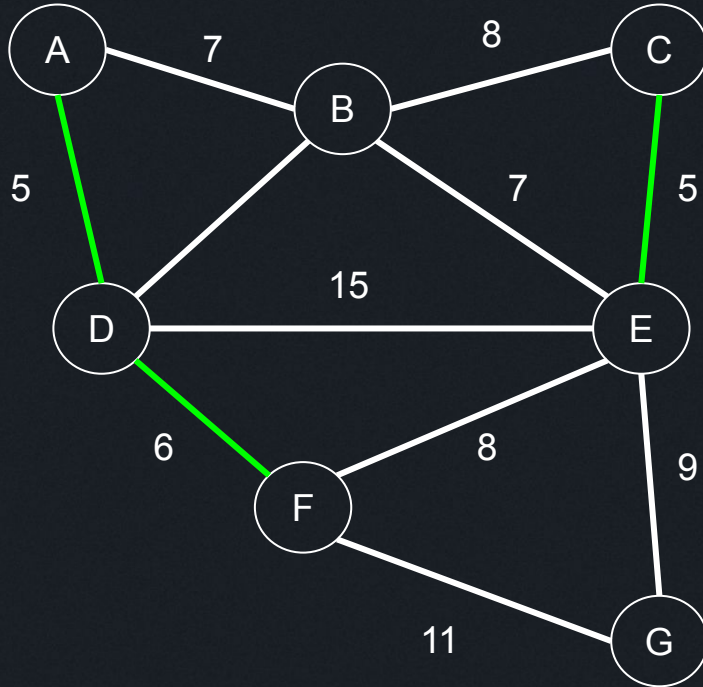
Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

D
B
E
D
E
F
G

Algoritmo de Kruskal



5	A	D
5	C	E
6	D	F
7	A	B
7	B	E
8	B	C
8	E	F
9	B	D
9	E	G
11	F	G
15	D	E

F
B
E
F
E
F
G



- União passa a ser: "ir na raiz do subconjunto e mudá-la para unir-se ao outro subconjunto"

Conjuntos Disjuntos: FIND + UNION

- FIND:
 - recebe um elemento e identifica a qual subconjunto pertence um elemento
- UNION:
 - recebe dois elementos e faz a união dos subconjuntos

Conjuntos Disjuntos: FIND + UNION

```
class DisjointSets:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.dj = [i for i in range(size)]

    def find(self, elem):
        if self.dj[elem] != elem:
            self.dj[elem] = self.find(self.dj[elem])
        return self.dj[elem]

    def union(self, elem1, elem2):
        self.dj[ self.find(elem1) ] = self.find(elem2)
```

Conjuntos Disjuntos: FIND + UNION

```
class DisjointSets:
    def __init__(self, size):
        self.dj = [i for i in range(size)]

    def find(self, elem): # log(size)
        if self.dj[elem] != elem:
            self.dj[elem] = self.find(self.dj[elem])
        return self.dj[elem]

    def union(self, elem1, elem2): # log(size)
        self.dj[ self.find(elem1) ] = self.find(elem2)
```

Algoritmo de Kruskal com Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal(self):  
    # build array of edges  
    ...  
  
    subsets = DisjointSets(self.V)  
  
    sum_of_edges = 0  
    count_edges = 0  
    for weight, source, target in edges:  
        if subsets.find(source) != subsets.find(target):  
            sum_of_edges += weight  
            subsets.union(source, target)  
            count_edges += 1  
            if count_edges == self.V - 1:  
                break  
  
    return sum_of_edges
```

Algoritmo de Kruskal com Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal(self):  
    # build array of edges #  $O(E(1 + \log(E))) \Rightarrow O(E \log(E))$   
    ...  
  
    subsets = DisjointSets(self.V) #  $O(V)$   
  
    sum_of_edges = 0  
    count_edges = 0  
    for weight, source, target in edges: #  $O(E)$   
        if subsets.find(source) != subsets.find(target): #  $\log(V)$   
            sum_of_edges += weight  
            subsets.union(source, target) #  $\log(V)$   
            count_edges += 1  
            if count_edges == self.V - 1:  
                break  
  
    return sum_of_edges
```


Algoritmo de Kruskal com Conjuntos Disjuntos

```
def Kruskal(self): #  $O(E \log(E) + V + E \log(V)) \Rightarrow O(E \log(V) + V) \Rightarrow O(E \log(V))$ 
    # build array of edges #  $O(E(1 + \log(E))) \Rightarrow O(E \log(E))$ 
    ...

    subsets = DisjointSets(self.V) #  $O(V)$ 

    sum_of_edges = 0
    count_edges = 0
    for weight, source, target in edges: #  $O(E)$ 
        if subsets.find(source) != subsets.find(target): #  $\log(V)$ 
            sum_of_edges += weight
            subsets.union(source, target) #  $\log(V)$ 
            count_edges += 1
            if count_edges == self.V - 1:
                break

    return sum_of_edges
```

Min Cost to Connect All Points

<https://leetcode.com/problems/min-cost-to-connect-all-points/description/>

1584. Min Cost to Connect All Points

Medium

Topics

Companies

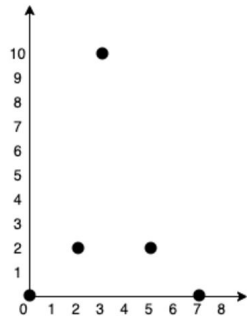
Hint

You are given an array `points` representing integer coordinates of some points on a 2D-plane, where `points[i] = [xi, yi]`.

The cost of connecting two points `[xi, yi]` and `[xj, yj]` is the **manhattan distance** between them: $|x_i - x_j| + |y_i - y_j|$, where $|val|$ denotes the absolute value of `val`.

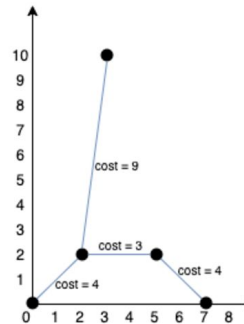
Return the *minimum cost to make all points connected*. All points are connected if there is **exactly one** simple path between any two points.

Example 1:



Input: `points = [[0,0],[2,2],[3,10],[5,2],[7,0]]`
Output: 20

Explanation:



We can connect the points as shown above to get the minimum cost of 20. Notice that there is a unique path between every pair of points.

Min Cost to Connect All Points

<https://leetcode.com/problems/min-cost-to-connect-all-points/description/>

```
def manhattanDistance(self, p1, p2):  
    return abs(p1[0] - p2[0]) + abs(p1[1] - p2[1])  
  
def minCostConnectPoints(self):  
    num_points = len(points)  
  
    edges = []  
    for i in range(num_points):  
        for j in range(i + 1, num_points):  
            weight = self.manhattanDistance(points[i], points[j])  
            edges.append( (weight, i, j) )  
  
    edges.sort()  
    ...
```

Min Cost to Connect All Points

<https://leetcode.com/problems/min-cost-to-connect-all-points/description/>

```
def minCostConnectPoints(self):
    ...
    subsets = DisjointSets(num_points)
    sum_of_edges = 0
    count_edges = 0
    for weight, source, target in edges:
        if subsets.find(source) != subsets.find(target): # log(V)
            sum_of_edges += weight
            subsets.union(source, target) # log(V)
            count_edges += 1
            if count_edges == num_points:
                break

    return sum_of_edges
```


Interleaving String

<https://leetcode.com/problems/interleaving-string/>

97. Interleaving String

Medium Topics Companies

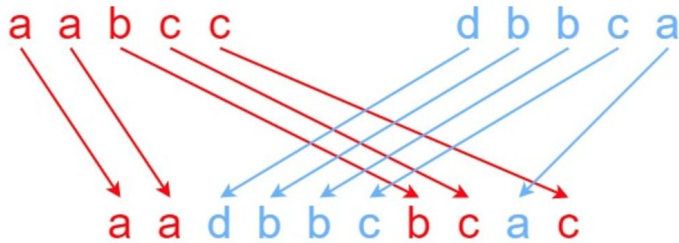
Given strings s_1 , s_2 , and s_3 , find whether s_3 is formed by an **interleaving** of s_1 and s_2 .

An **interleaving** of two strings s and t is a configuration where s and t are divided into n and m **substrings** respectively, such that:

- $s = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n$
- $t = t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_m$
- $|n - m| \leq 1$
- The **interleaving** is $s_1 + t_1 + s_2 + t_2 + s_3 + t_3 + \dots$ or $t_1 + s_1 + t_2 + s_2 + t_3 + s_3 + \dots$

Note: $a + b$ is the concatenation of strings a and b .

Example 1:



Input: $s_1 = \text{"aabcc"}$, $s_2 = \text{"dbbca"}$, $s_3 = \text{"aadbcbcbac"}$

Output: true

Explanation: One way to obtain s_3 is:

Split s_1 into $s_1 = \text{"aa"} + \text{"bc"} + \text{"c"}$, and s_2 into $s_2 = \text{"dbbc"} + \text{"a"}$.

Interleaving the two splits, we get $\text{"aa"} + \text{"dbbc"} + \text{"bc"} + \text{"a"} + \text{"c"} = \text{"aadbcbcbac"}$.

Since s_3 can be obtained by interleaving s_1 and s_2 , we return true.

Interleaving String

<https://leetcode.com/problems/interleaving-string/>

```
def isInterleave(self, s1, s2, s3):
    n1, n2, n3 = len(s1), len(s2), len(s3)
    if n3 != n1 + n2: return False

    attempted = set()
    def rec(i1, i2):
        if (i1, i2) in attempted: return False

        i3 = i1 + i2
        if i3 == n3: return True

        attempted.add((i1, i2))
        return (
            i1 < n1 and s1[i1] == s3[i3] and rec(i1 + 1, i2)
            or i2 < n2 and s2[i2] == s3[i3] and rec(i1, i2 + 1)
        )

    return rec(0, 0)
```

Obrig.ada