Disjoint set data structure

(5: a collection of disjoint sets)

{a, b}, {c, d}, {e, f, g}, {h}

Make-Set(x)

{a, b}, {c, d}, {e, f, g}, {h}, {x}

Union(c, h)

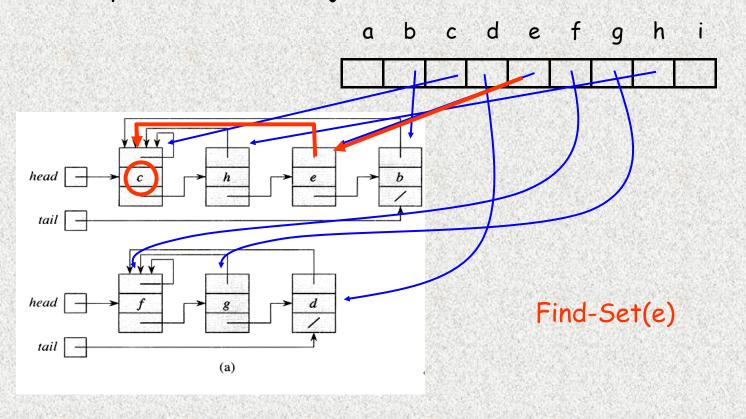
{a, b}, {c, d, h}, {e, f, g}, {\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begi

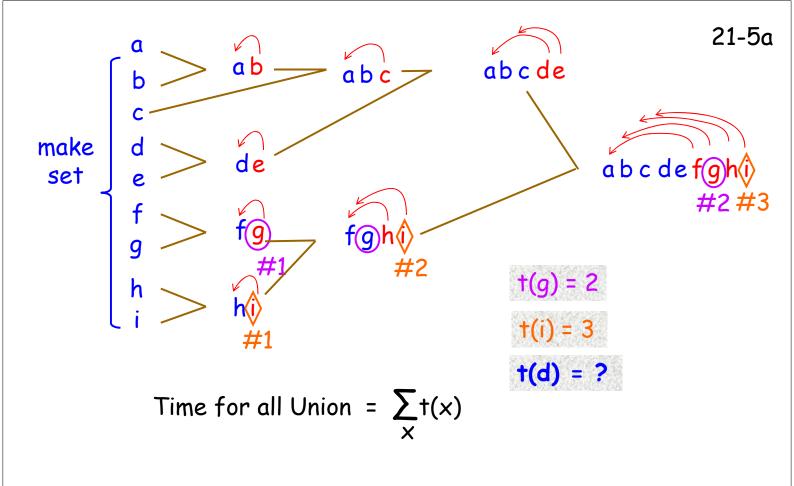
Find-Set(h)

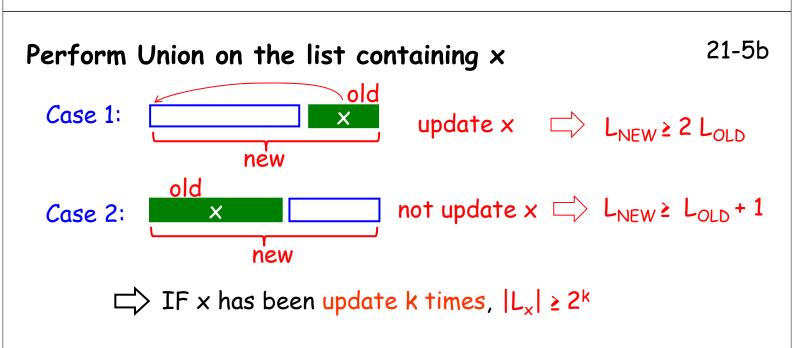
return d (representative)

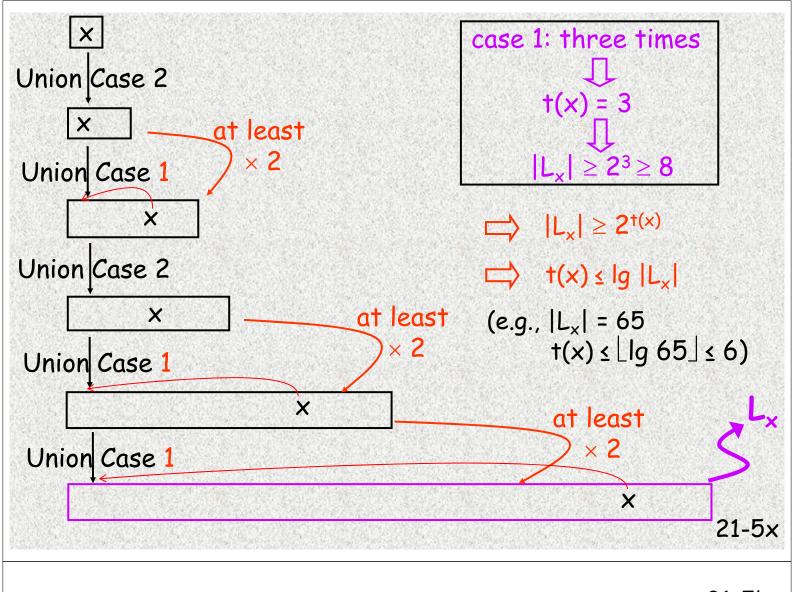
21-1x

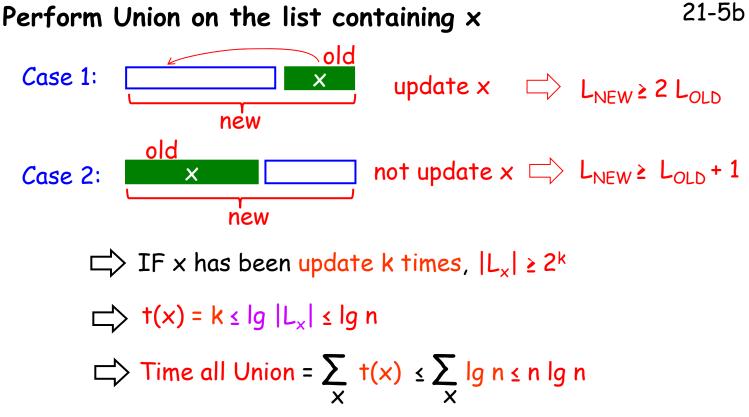
handle: pointers to the objects in a data structure





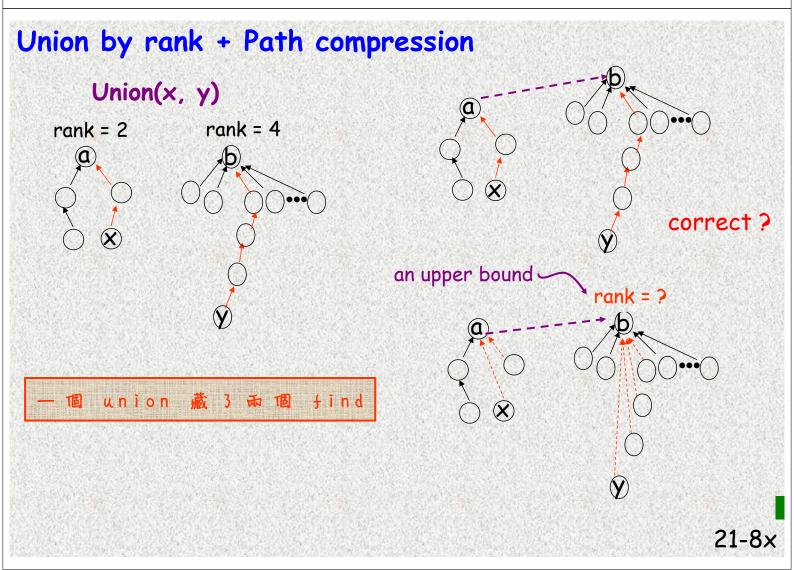






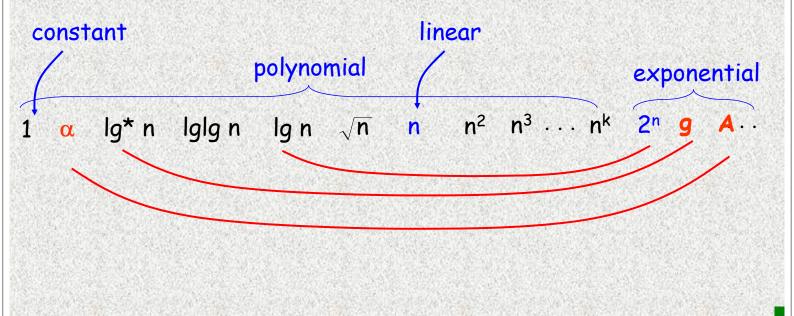
Union by rank + Path compression Union(x, y) rank = 2 rank = 4 correct?

21-8x



time complexities

 α : almost constant na: almost linear



Union by Rank and Union by Size

21-8a

21-10x

UR:

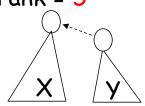
rank = 5

rank = 3



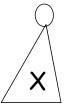






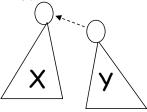
rank = 5

rank = 5





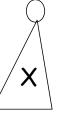
rank = 5 + 1 = 6

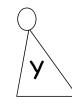


US:

size = 9

size = 7







size = 9 + 7 = 16

may be approximate

 $3 \times 2 = 6$ possibilities

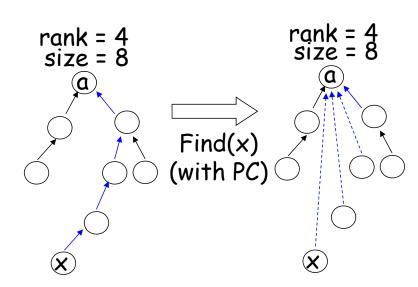
UR (union by rank)

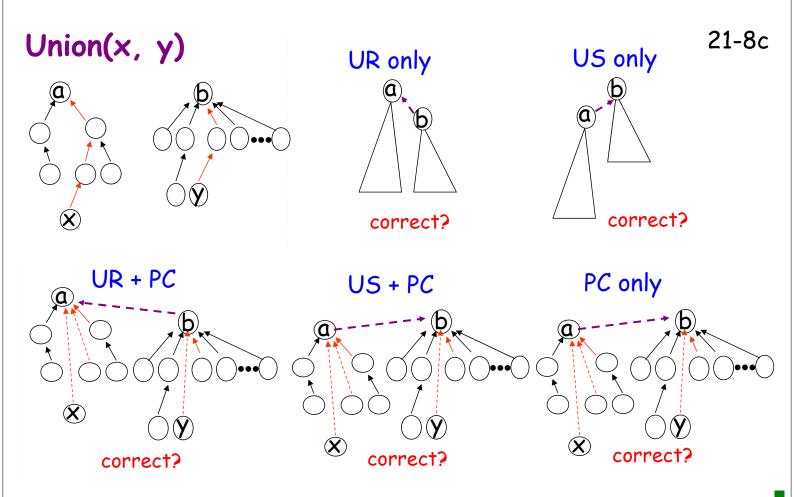
US (union by size)

exact

* US is as good as UR

× PC (path compression)





Data Structures for Disjoint Sets

Traditional: try to reduce single OP worst-case

Amortized: try to reduce overall time

Worst-case

Procedure	2-3 trees	X	Linked Lists	\	Forests
MAKE-SET	O(1)		O(1)		O(1)
UNION	O(lg n)		O(n)		O(lg n)
FIND-SET	O(lg n)		O(1)		O(lg n)

Amortized

MAKE-SET O(1) O(1) O(sts
	l)
UNION O($\lg n$) O($\lg n$) O(α	n))
FIND-SET $O(\lg n)$ $O(1)$ $O(\alpha n)$	n)))

much simpler better & simpler