

Design and Analysis of Algorithms

L25: Kruskal's Algorithm Minimum Cost Spanning Tree

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Resources

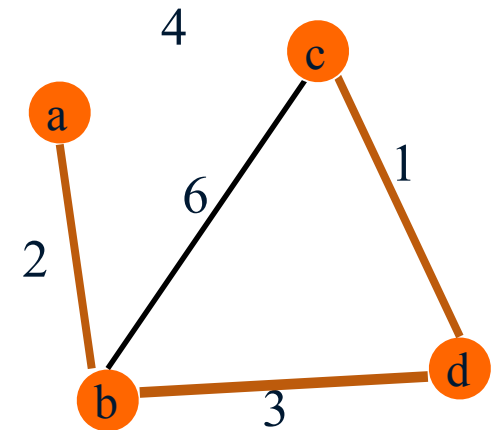
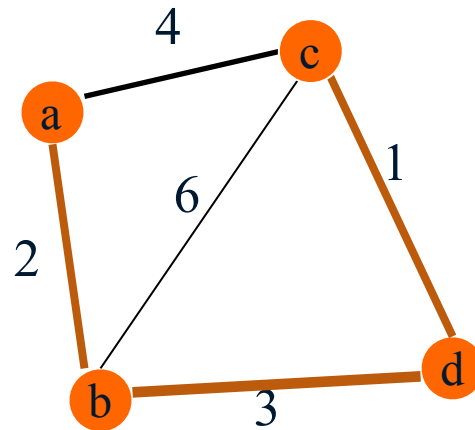
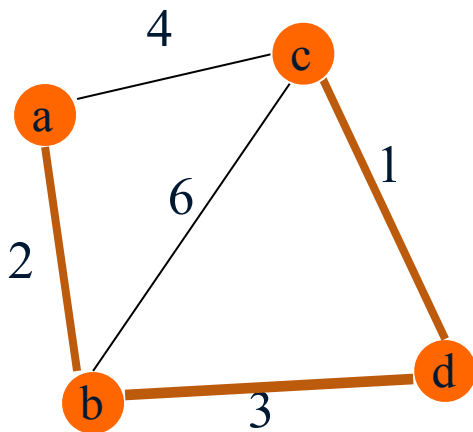
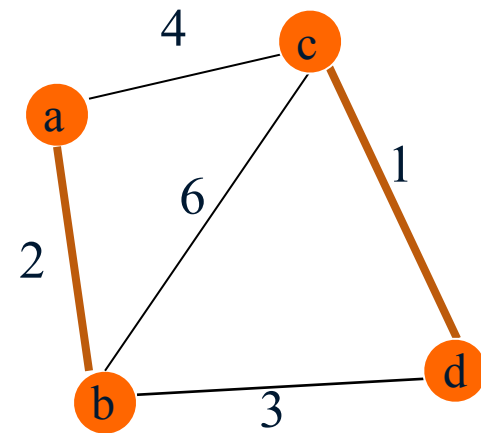
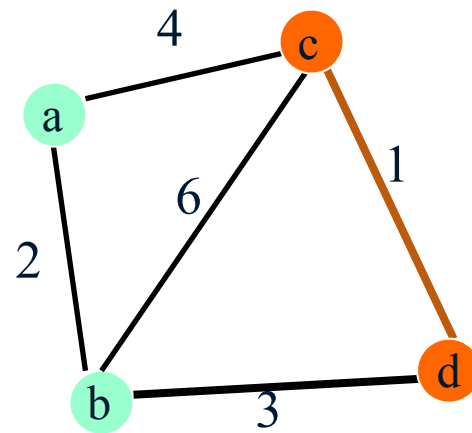
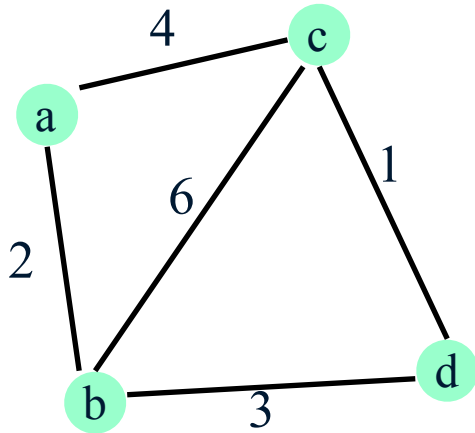
- Text book 2: Sec 4.1, 4.3, 4.4
- Text book 1: Sec 9.1-5.4 - Levitin
- RI: Introduction to Algorithms
 - Cormen et al.
- MIT Open CourseWare
 - https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/civil-and-environmental-engineering/1-204-computer-algorithms-in-systems-engineering-spring-2010/lecture-notes/MIT1_204S10_lec11.pdf

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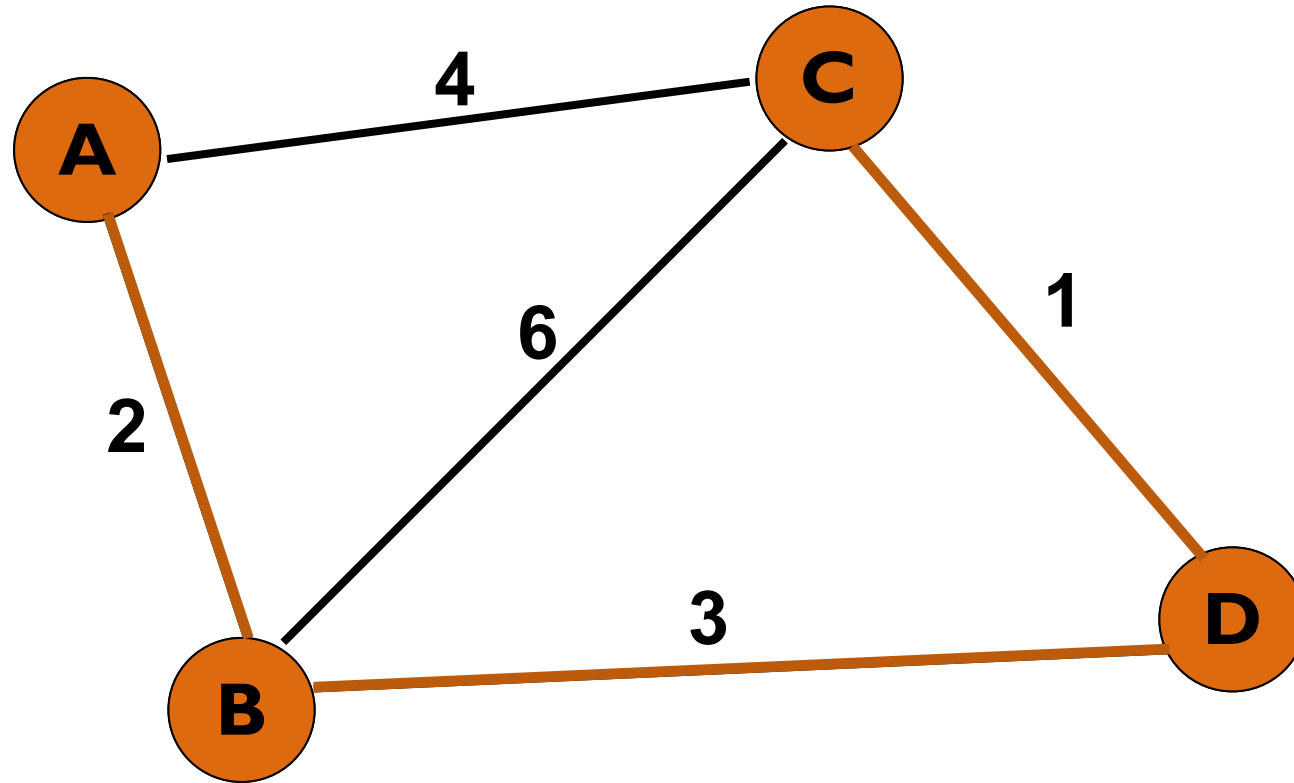
Kruskal's Algorithm

- Sort the edges in nondecreasing order of lengths
- “Grow” tree one edge at a time
 - Produce MST through a series of expanding forests F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{n-1}
- On each iteration,
 - Consider the next edge on the sorted list
 - If this edge creates a cycle,
 - Skip the edge
 - Else
 - Add the edge to spanning tree

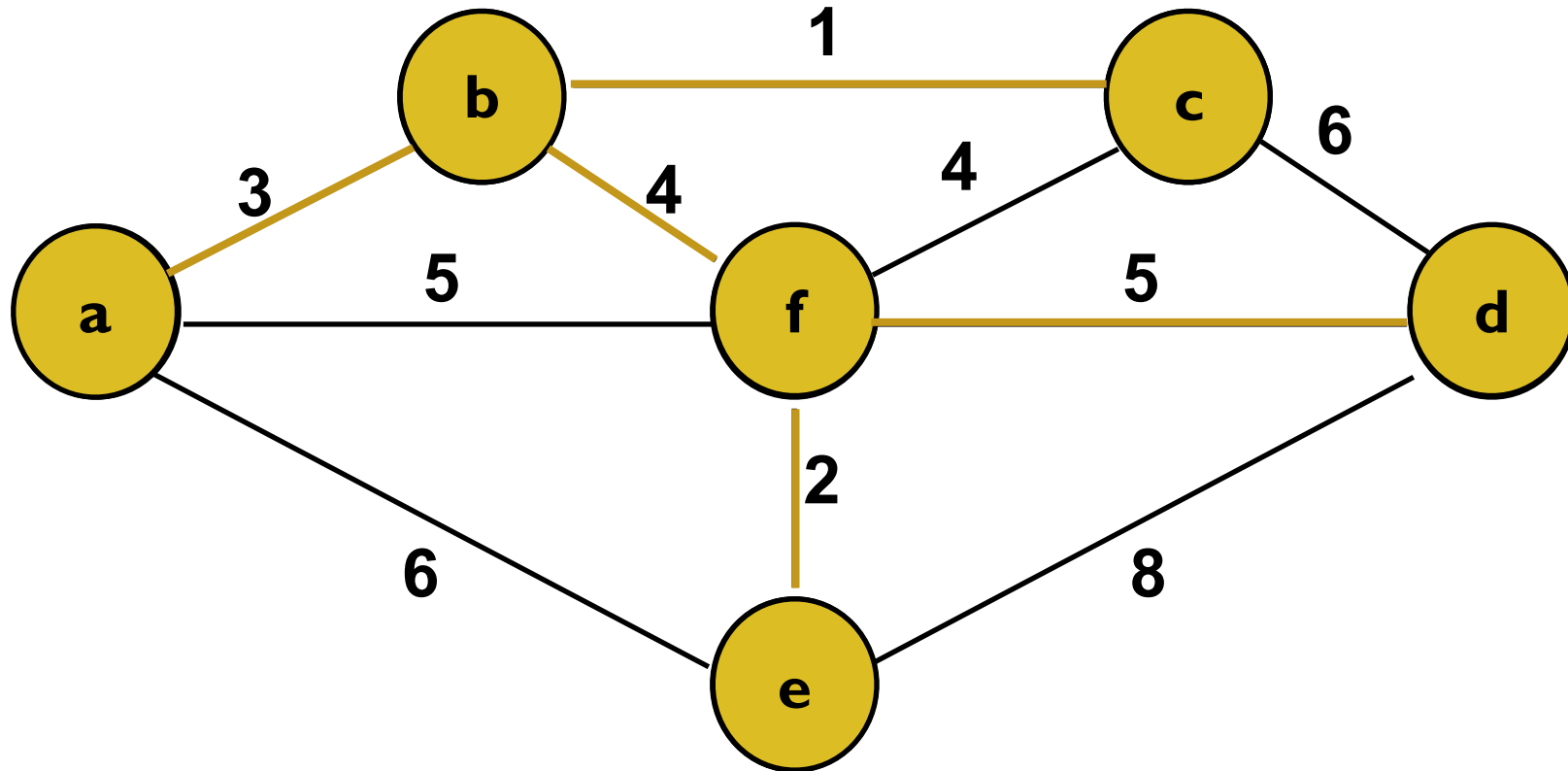
Kruskal's Algorithm



Example 1: Kruskal's Algorithm



Example 2: Kruskal Algorithm



- Q: Construct an MST using Kruskal algo

Analysis of Kruskal's Algorithm

- Algorithm looks easier to implement
 - Just sort the edge in non-increasing order of weights and consider one edge at a time
- Cycle checking is harder to implement
 - A cycle occurs when the added edge connects vertices in the same connected component
- Using Union-Find algorithm to merge the connected components
- Time complexity:
 - $O(m \lg m)$, where m is number of edges.
 - The time spent is mostly on sorting.

Implementation of Kruskal's Algorithm

Algo Kruskal (G)

// i/p: A weighted connected graph $G = \langle V, E \rangle$

// o/p: E_T , the set of edges composing an MST of G

sort E in non-decreasing order of edge weights i.e.

$$w(e_{i_1}) \leq w(e_{i_2}) \leq \dots \leq w(e_{i_m})$$

$E_T \leftarrow \emptyset$; edgecount $\leftarrow 0$; $k \leftarrow 0$

while edgecounter $< |V| - 1$ **do**

$k \leftarrow k+1$

if $E_T \cup \{e_{i_k}\}$ **is acyclic**

$E_T \leftarrow E_T \cup \{e_{i_k}\}$

 edgecount \leftarrow edgecount+1

// end while

return E_T

Union-Find Approach

- Using set based Union-Find approach
 - It is almost $O(n)$
- Union-Find approach
- Consider the set of n elements which are known.
- All these elements put in an array and their id can be the array index i.e.
 - $a[i] = x_i$ # i^{th} element is s_i .
- Elements are divided into groups (sets)
 - Initially, each element is a group by itself.
- Two kinds of operations:
 - Find the group to which element belongs
 - Merge the two groups

Time Complexity Analysis

- Sorting the edges

$$O(|E| \lg |E|)$$

- While loop : $|E|$ times

- Checking for cycle formation

- Use Union Find approach for an edge

$$\lg^* n$$

- Time complexity for cycle checking for all edges

- $O(|E| \lg^* |V|)$

- Total time complexity

$$O(|E| \lg |E|) + O(|E| \lg^* |V|)$$

$$= O(|E| \lg |E|)$$

Union-Find Approach

- Two operations given below are performed in arbitrary order
 - *Find(i)*: return the group id containing element x_i .
 - *Union(A, B)*: Combine the (set) group A with (set) group B to form a new group.
 - Give a unique name to this group. All elements of this new group will have this group id.
 - This could be one of earlier groups as well i.e.
 - The new names should conflict with other names.
- Goal: Design an efficient data structure that will support any sequence of these two operations.

Union-Find Approach

- Approach 1: Quick Find
 - Keep Find(i) efficient. Since all elements are accessible at the i^{th} index in array,
 - This can take $O(1)$ time. Essentially, a trivial operation.
 - Union(A, B) is expected to take more time.
 - Either change the id of all elements of A to that of B or vice versa.
 - Typically, take the smaller set and change group identity of these elements to that of larger set.
- Time complexity: $O(n \log_2 n)$
 - Each time an element's group is changed, group size at least doubles.

Union-Find Approach: Improved

- Approach 2: Quick Union
 - Make Union(A, B) efficient at the cost of Find(i).
 - Make Union operation takes constant time and improve upon the time taken by Find.
 - Use the indirect addressing for union to make it in $O(1)$ time.
 - Each entry in the array has two parts
 - Identity of element i.e. group id or value.
 - Pointer which is initially `Nil`.
 - Union(A, B) is performed by making the pointer of B to point to A .
 - After several union operations, data structures becomes like a tree.

Union-Find Approach: Improved

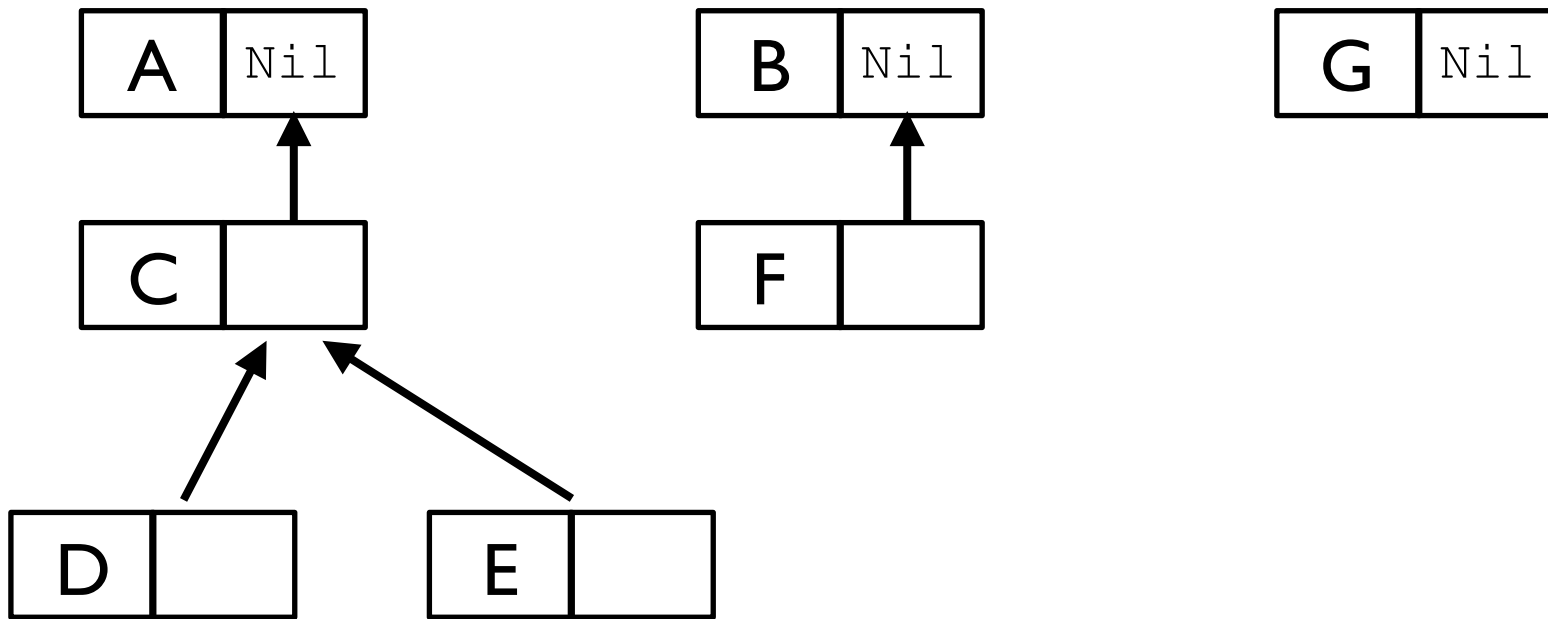
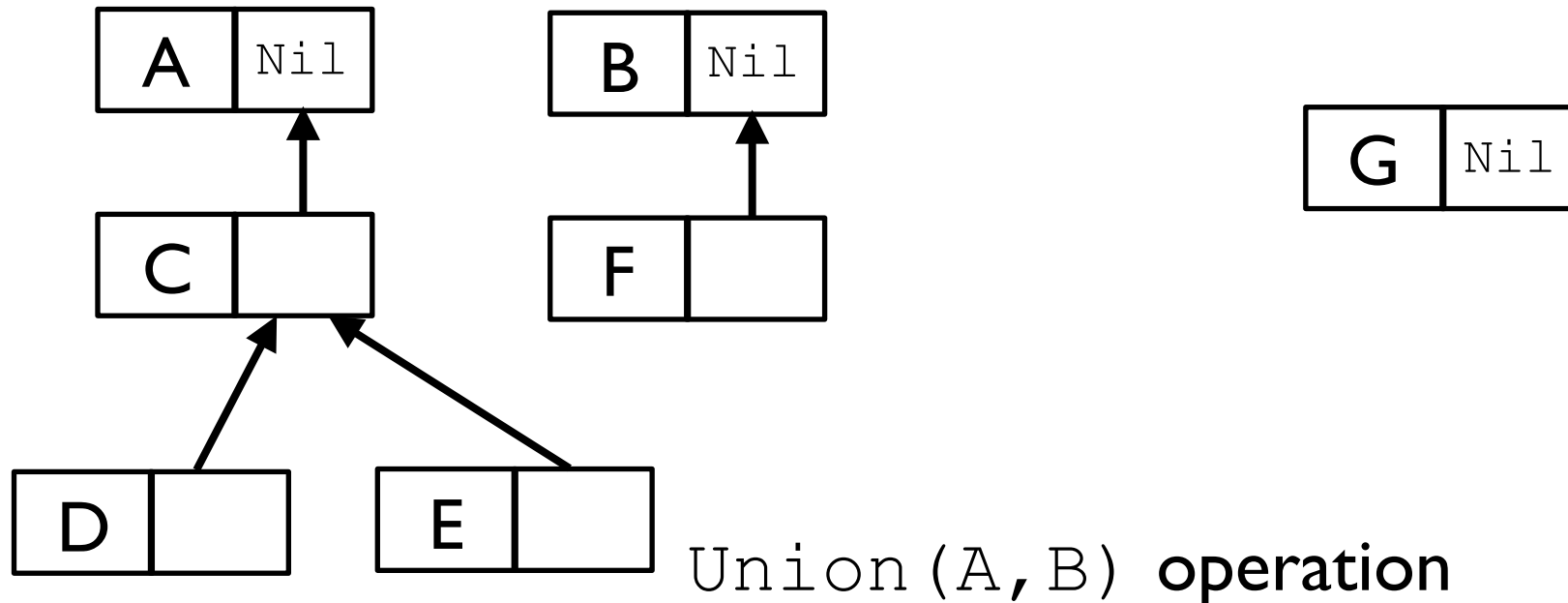


Fig: Representation for Union Find problem

- The element at root of the Tree is the identify of group.
- To find the group of an element, follow the path till the root of the tree.

Union-Find Approach: Improved



- Take the tree with smaller number of nodes to point to root of the tree of larger number of nodes.
- This requires storing the number of elements in the tree at the root as well.
- On Union operation, update the pointer of smaller tree and count at the larger tree.
 - Break the tie arbitrarily

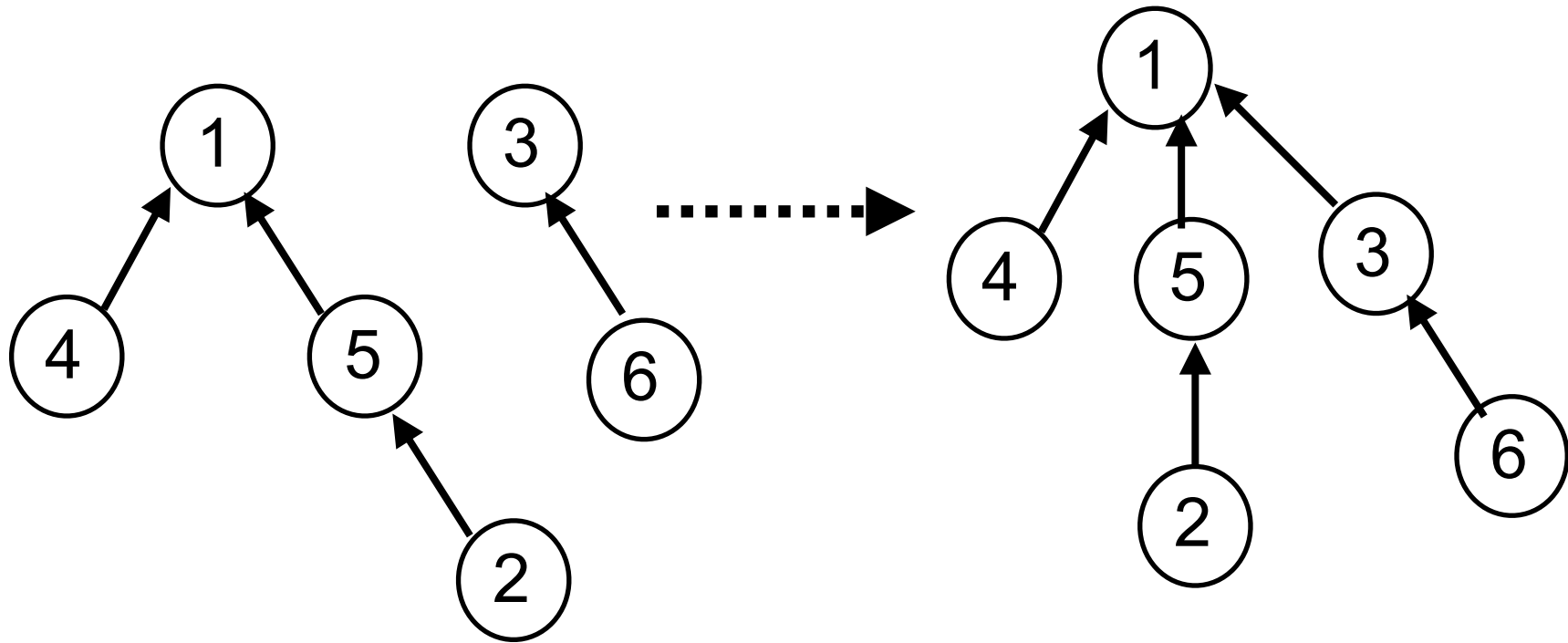
Union-Find Approach: Improved

- Basic idea: Balance and collapse the tree
 - Union operation still takes $O(1)$ time
 - Changing the pointer $O(1)$ time
 - Updating the count $O(1)$ time
 - Thus, $O(1) + O(1) = O(1)$

Union-Find Approach: Quick Union

- Theorem: When balancing is used, the tree of height h will contain at least 2^h nodes.
- Proof outline
 - First union operation results in tree of height 1 with two elements.
 - Consider A is of height h_A and B is of height h_B .
 - Let A is larger tree. Thus, on merging B, root of B points to root of A.
 - If $h_A > h_B$, then A's height remains h_A i.e. unchanged
 - Otherwise, height of tree becomes $h_B + 1$
 - Thus, with increase in height of 1, the size (number of nodes) of tree has at least doubled.
- Thus, time taken for a Find(X) operation is $O(\log_2 n)$

Quick Union of 2 Trees



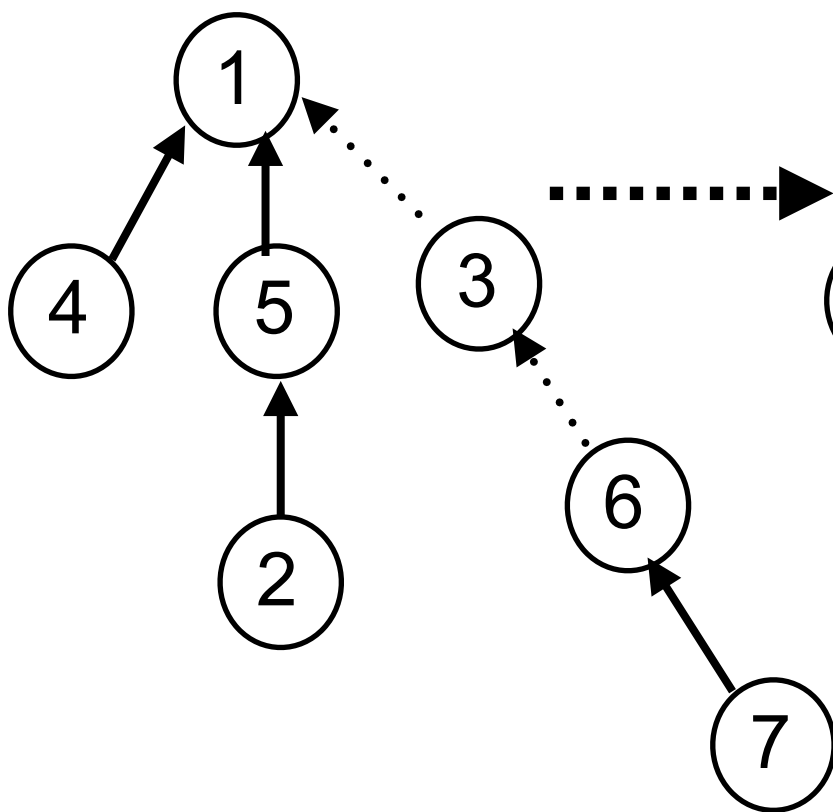
a: Forest representation of two sets used by quick union

b: Result of quick union

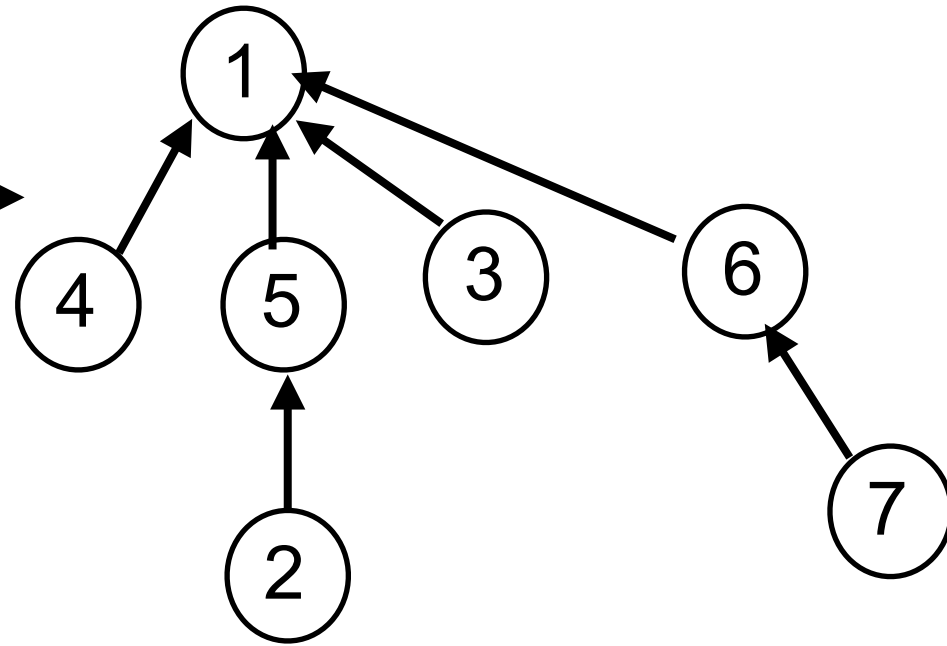
Union-Find Approach: Quick Union

- Further improvement
- Any time we do a *Find* operation, change the pointers of all the nodes in the path to directly point to the root of the tree.
 - This is called **path compression**.
- Traversing the path takes only double the number of steps, and thus
 - Time complexity of *Find* remains the same.
- Time complexity with path compression for m operations is given by
$$O(m \log^* n), \text{ where } \log^* n \text{ is iterated logarithm function}$$

Quick Union of 2 Trees



a: Representation of Tree
before finding node 6



b: Result of path compression
All nodes in the path from 6
to root 1 point to root 1

Iterated Logarithm

- Iterated logarithm function is defined as

$$\log^* n = 1 + \log^* (\lceil \log_2 n \rceil)$$

$$\log^* 2 = 1 \quad (\text{Given})$$

$$\log^* 4 = \log^* 2^2$$

$$= 1 + \log^* (\lceil \log_2 2^2 \rceil)$$

$$= 1 + \log^* 2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\log^* 16 = \log^* 2^4$$

$$= 1 + \log^* (\lceil \log_2 2^4 \rceil)$$

$$= 1 + \log^* 4 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\log^* 65536 = \log^* 2^{16}$$

$$= 1 + \log^* (\lceil \log_2 2^{16} \rceil)$$

$$= 1 + \log^* 16 = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\log^* 2^{65536} = 1 + \log^* 65536 = 5 \quad (\text{very large } n)$$

Summary

- Kruskal Algo
 - Sort the edges in non-decreasing order of weights
 - take one edge at a time and check for cycle
 - Cycle check is done by using Union-Find algo
 - Time complexity: $O(|E| \lg |E|)$