

Gli alberi ricoprenti minimi



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Alberi ricoprenti minimi

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato con pesi positivi $w: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ e connesso.

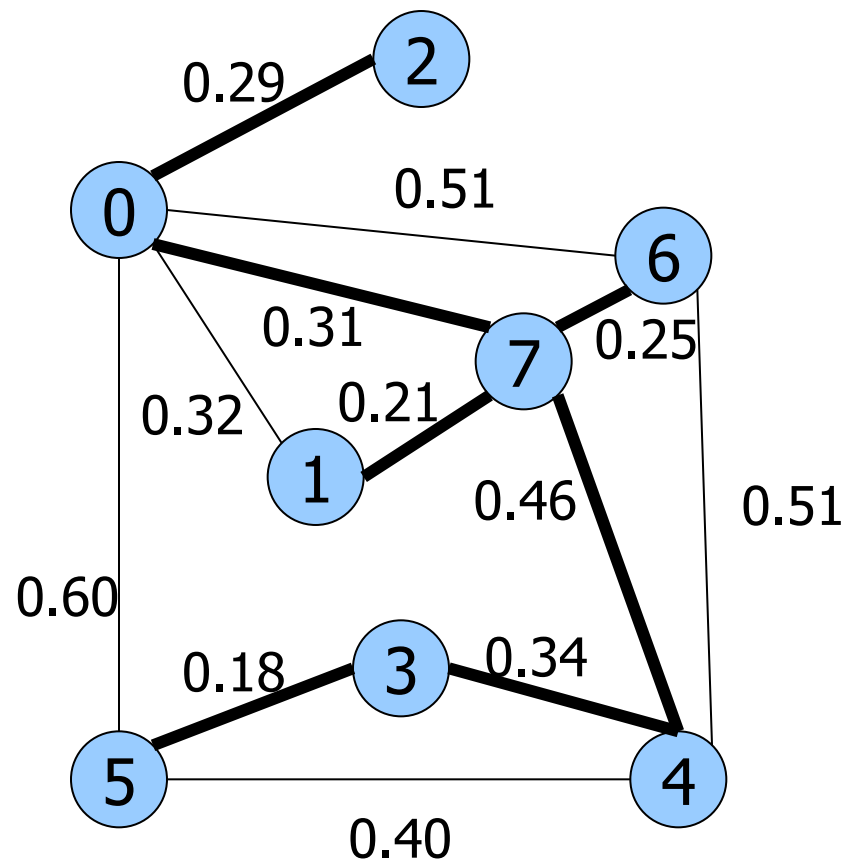
Albero ricoprente minimo - Minimum-weight Spanning Tree.

- grafo $G'=(V, T)$ dove $T \subseteq E$
- aciclico
- minimizza $w(T)=\sum w(u,v)$.

Aciclicità && copertura di tutti i vertici $\Rightarrow G'$ è un albero.

L'albero MST è unico se e solo se tutti i pesi sono distinti.

Esempio





Rappresentazione

Estensione dell'ADT grafo non orientato:

- lista delle adiacenze
- matrice delle adiacenze

Valore-sentinella per indicare l'assenza di un arco (peso inesistente):

- $\max W_T$ (idealmente $+\infty$)
- 0 se non sono ammessi archi a peso 0
- -1 se non sono ammessi archi a peso negativo.

Per semplicità si considerano pesi interi e non reali.



Interfaccia

```
typedef struct { int v; int w; int wt;} Edge;  
Edge EDGE(int, int, int);
```

```
typedef struct graph *Graph;
```

```
Graph GRAPHinit(int);  
void GRAPHinsertE(Graph, Edge);  
void GRAPHremoveE(Graph, Edge);  
int GRAPHedges(Edge [], Graph G);  
void GRAPHshow(Graph G);
```

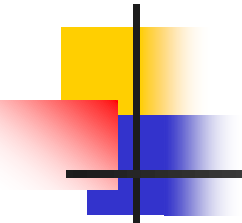


Implementazione (matrice)

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Graph.h"
```

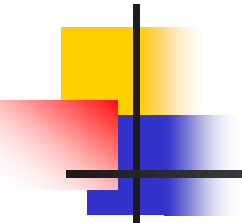
```
struct graph {int V; int E; int **adj; };
```

```
Edge EDGE(int v, int w, int wt)
{
    Edge e;
    e.v = v;
    e.w = w;
    e.wt = wt;
    return e;
}
```



```
int **MATRIXint(int r, int c, int val) {  
    int i, j;  
    int **t = malloc(r * sizeof(int *));  
    for (i=0; i < r; i++)  
        t[i] = malloc(c * sizeof(int));  
    for (i=0; i < r; i++)  
        for (j=0; j < c; j++)  
            t[i][j] = val;  
    return t;  
}
```

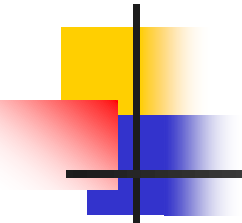
```
Graph GRAPHinit(int V) {  
    Graph G = malloc(sizeof *G);  
    G->V = V;  
    G->E = 0;  
    G->adj = MATRIXint(V, V, 0);  
    return G;  
}
```



```
void GRAPHinsertE(Graph G, Edge e) {  
    int v = e.v, w = e.w, wt = e.wt;  
    if (G->adj[v][w] == 0)  
        G->E++;  
    G->adj[v][w] = wt;  
    G->adj[w][v] = wt;  
}
```

Attenzione: si possono
generare cappi!

```
void GRAPHremoveE(Graph G, Edge e) {  
    int v = e.v, w = e.w;  
    if (G->adj[v][w] != 0)  
        G->E--;  
    G->adj[v][w] = 0;  
    G->adj[w][v] = 0;  
}
```

```

int  GRAPHedges(Edge a[], Graph G) {
    int v, w, E = 0;
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        for (w=v+1; w < G->V; w++)
            if (G->adj[v][w] != 0)
                a[E++] = EDGE(v, w, G->adj[v][w]);
    return E;
}

```

```

void GRAPHshow(Graph G) {
    int i, j;
    printf("%d vertices, %d edges \n", G->V, G->E);
    for (i=0; i < G->V; i++) {
        printf("%2d:", i);
        for (j=0; j < G->V; j++)
            printf("%2d", G->adj[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
}

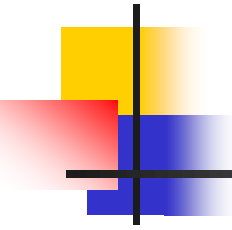
```



Implementazione (lista)

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Graph.h"
typedef struct node *link;
struct node { int v; int wt; link next; } ;
struct graph { int V; int E; link *adj; } ;

link NEW(int v, int wt; link next) {
    link x = malloc(sizeof *x);
    x->v = v; x->wt = wt; x->next = next;
    return x;
}
Edge EDGE(int v, int w, int wt) {
    Edge e;
    e.v = v;
    e.wt = wt;
    return e;
}
```



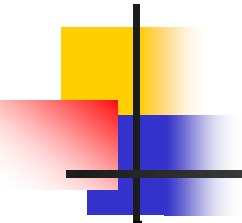
```

Graph GRAPHinit(int V) {
    int v;
    Graph G = malloc(sizeof *G);
    G->V = V;
    G->E = 0;
    G->adj = malloc( V * sizeof(link));
    for (v = 0; v < V; v++)
        G->adj[v] = NULL;
    return G;
}

void GRAPHinsertE(Graph G, Edge e)
{
    int v = e.v, w = e.w, wt = e.wt;
    if (v == w) return;
    G->adj[v] = NEW(w, wt, G->adj[v]);
    G->adj[w] = NEW(v, wt, G->adj[w]);
    G->E++;
}

```

Attenzione: si possono generare archi ripetuti!



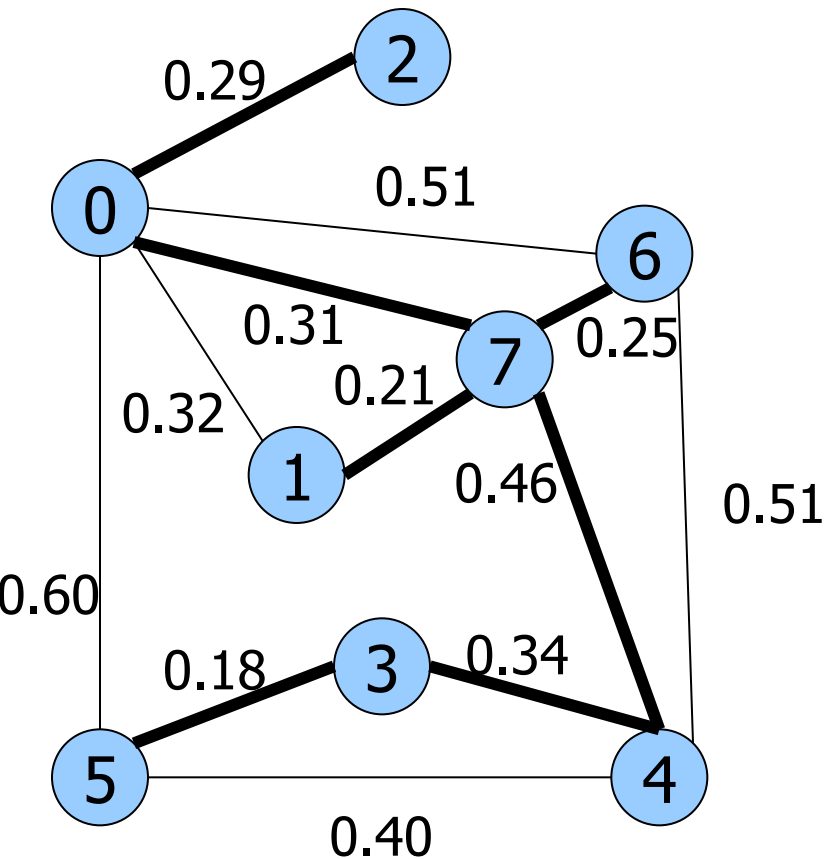
```

int  GRAPHedges(Edge a[], Graph G) {
    int v, E = 0; link t;
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        for (t=G->adj[v]; t != NULL; t = t->next)
            if (v < t->v)
                a[E++] = EDGE(v, t->v, t->wt);
    return E;
}

void GRAPHshow(Graph G) {
    int v; link t;
    printf("%d vertices, %d edges \n", G->V, G->E);
    for (v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        printf("%2d:", v);
        for (t=G->adj[v]; t != NULL; t = t->next)
            printf(" %d/%d", t->v, t->wt);
        printf("\n");
    }
}

```

Rappresentazione degli MST



Elenco di archi, eventualmente memorizzato in un vettore

0-2 0.29

4-3 0.34

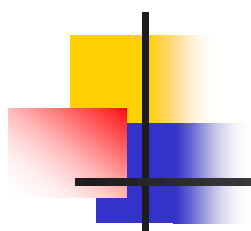
5-3 0.18

7-4 0.46

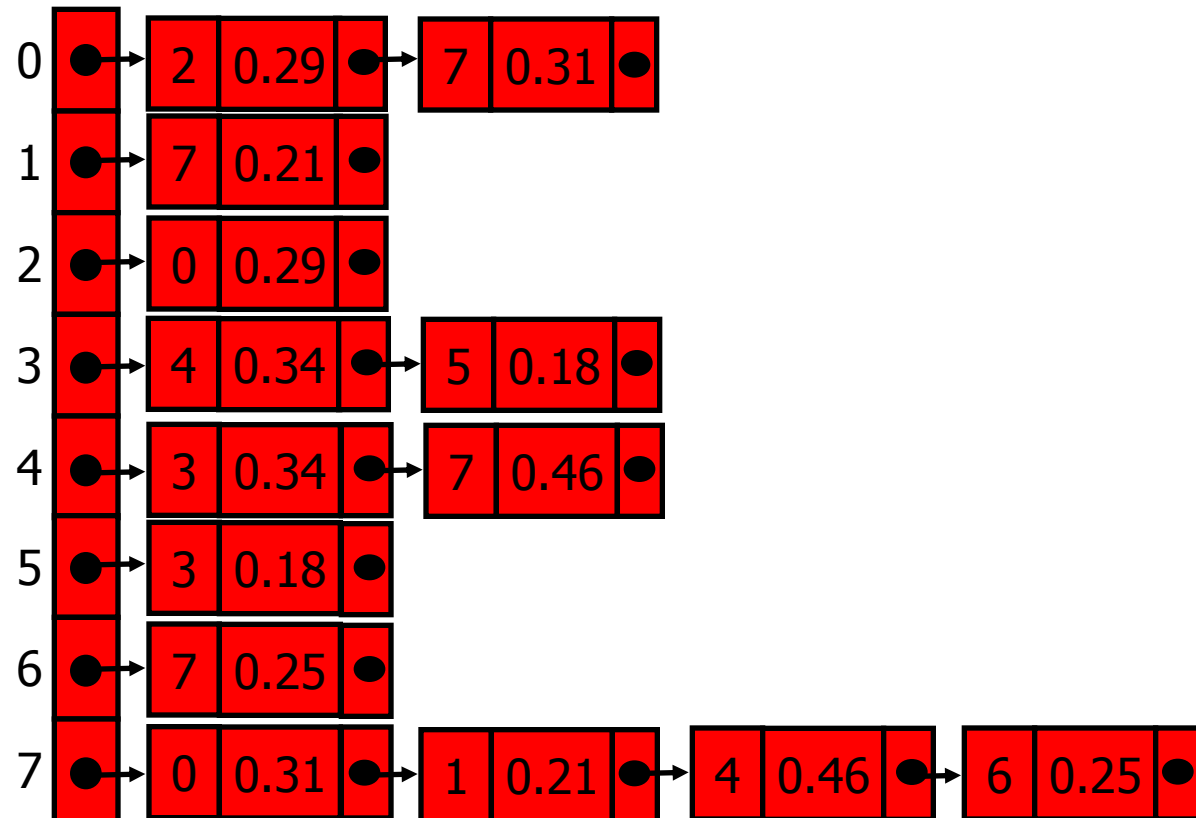
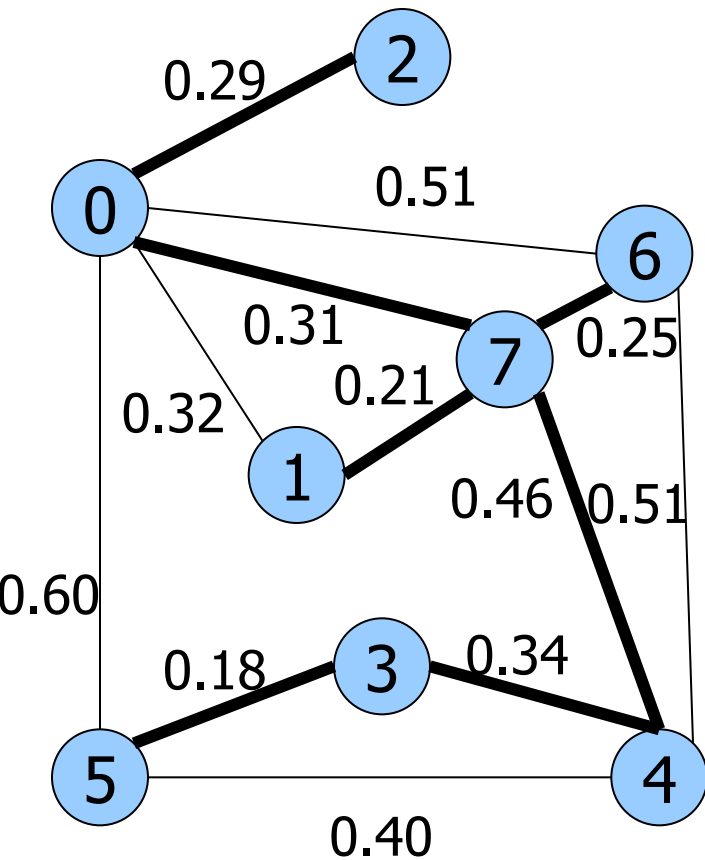
7-0 0.31

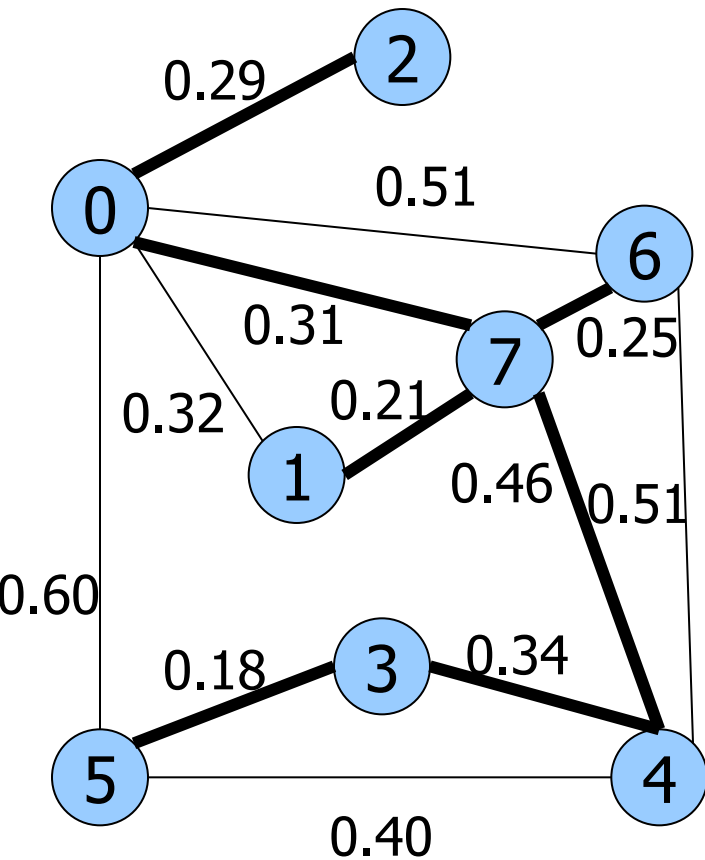
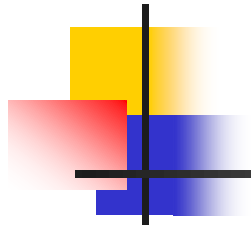
7-6 0.25

7-1 0.21



Grafo come lista di adiacenze:





Vettore `st` dei padri e `val` dei pesi

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<code>st</code>	0	7	0	4	7	3	7	0
<code>val</code>	0	.21	.29	.34	.46	.18	.25	.31



Approccio greedy

Approccio greedy:

- ad ogni passo, scelta della soluzione localmente ottima
- non garantisce soluzione globalmente ottima.



Algoritmo generico

- A = sottoinsieme di albero ricoprente minimo, inizialmente vuoto
- fintanto che A non è un albero ricoprente minimo, aggiungi ad A un arco “sicuro”

Invarianza: l'arco (u,v) è *sicuro* se e solo se aggiunto ad un sottoinsieme di un albero ricoprente minimo produce ancora un sottoinsieme di un albero ricoprente minimo.



Tagli e archi

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso.

Taglio = partizione di V in S e $V-S$

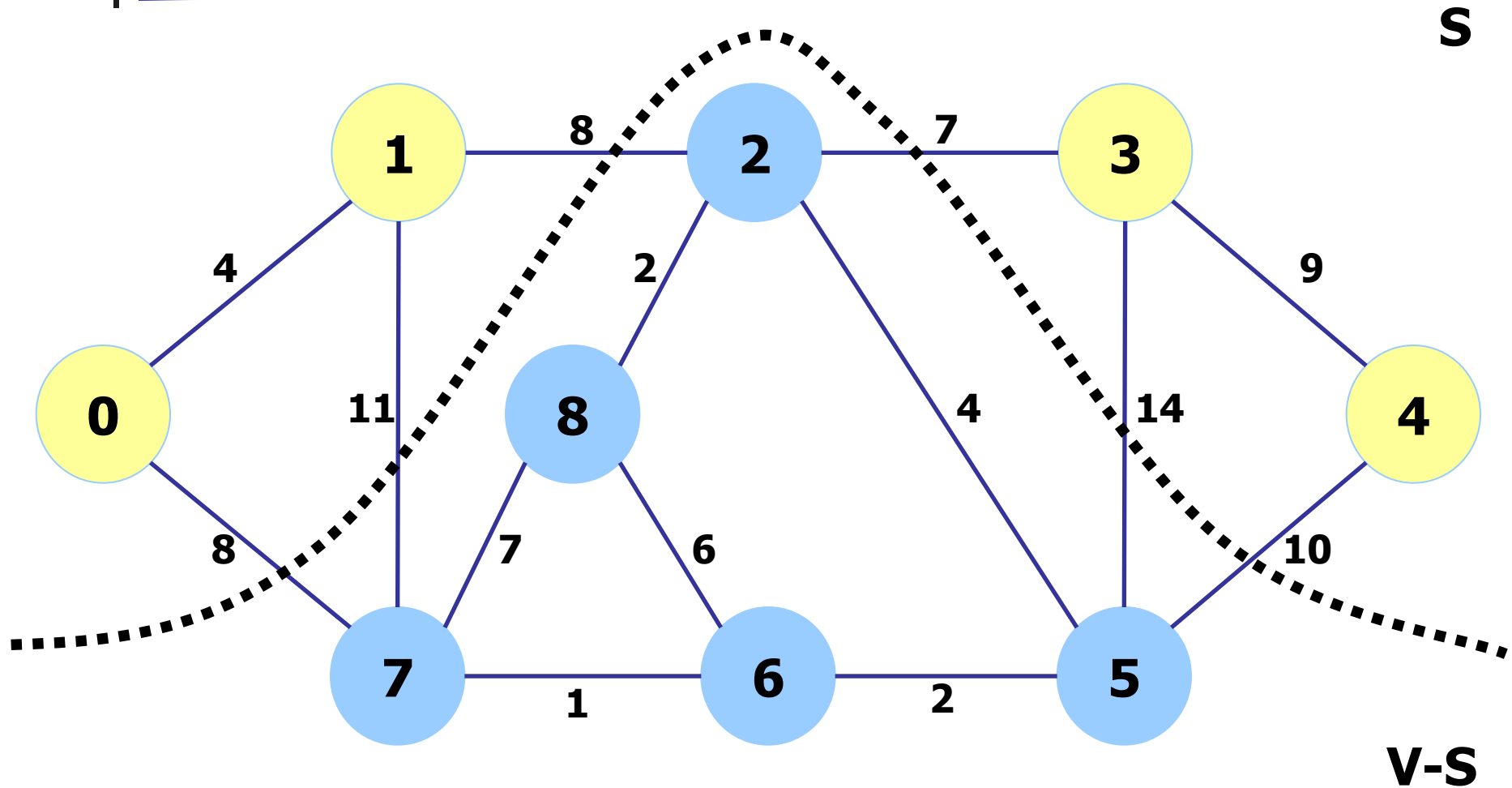
$$V = S \cup V-S \ \&\& \ S \cap V-S = \emptyset$$

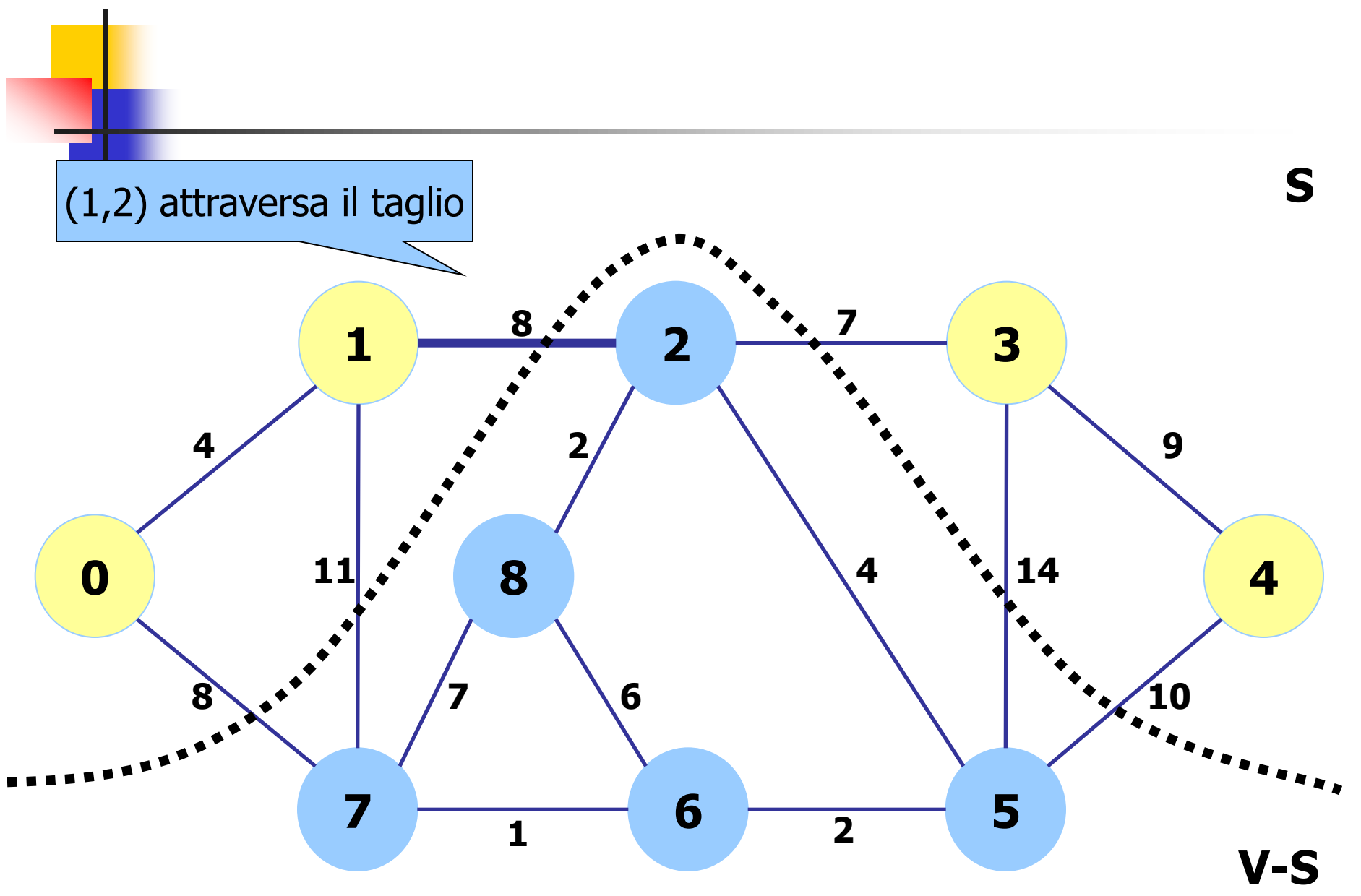
$(u,v) \in E$ **attraversa il taglio** $\Leftrightarrow u \in S \ \&\& \ v \in V-S$ (o viceversa).

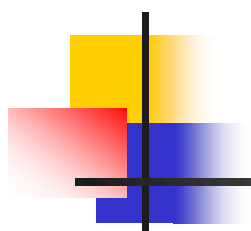
Un taglio **rispetta** un insieme A di archi se nessun arco di A attraversa il taglio.

Un arco si dice **leggero** se ha peso minimo tra gli archi che attraversano il taglio.

Esempio

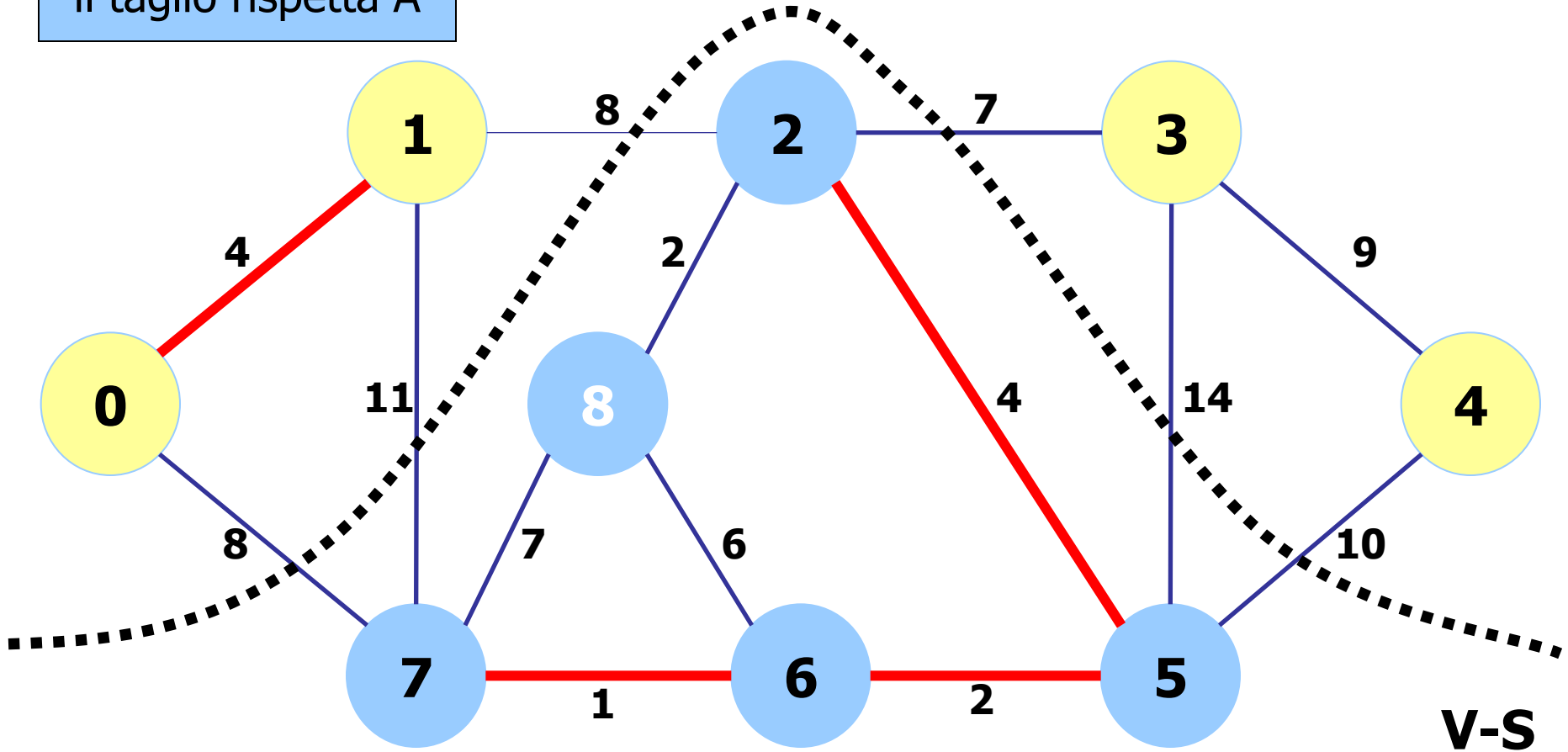


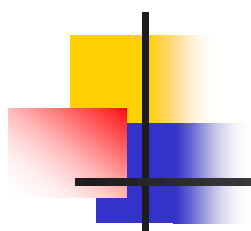




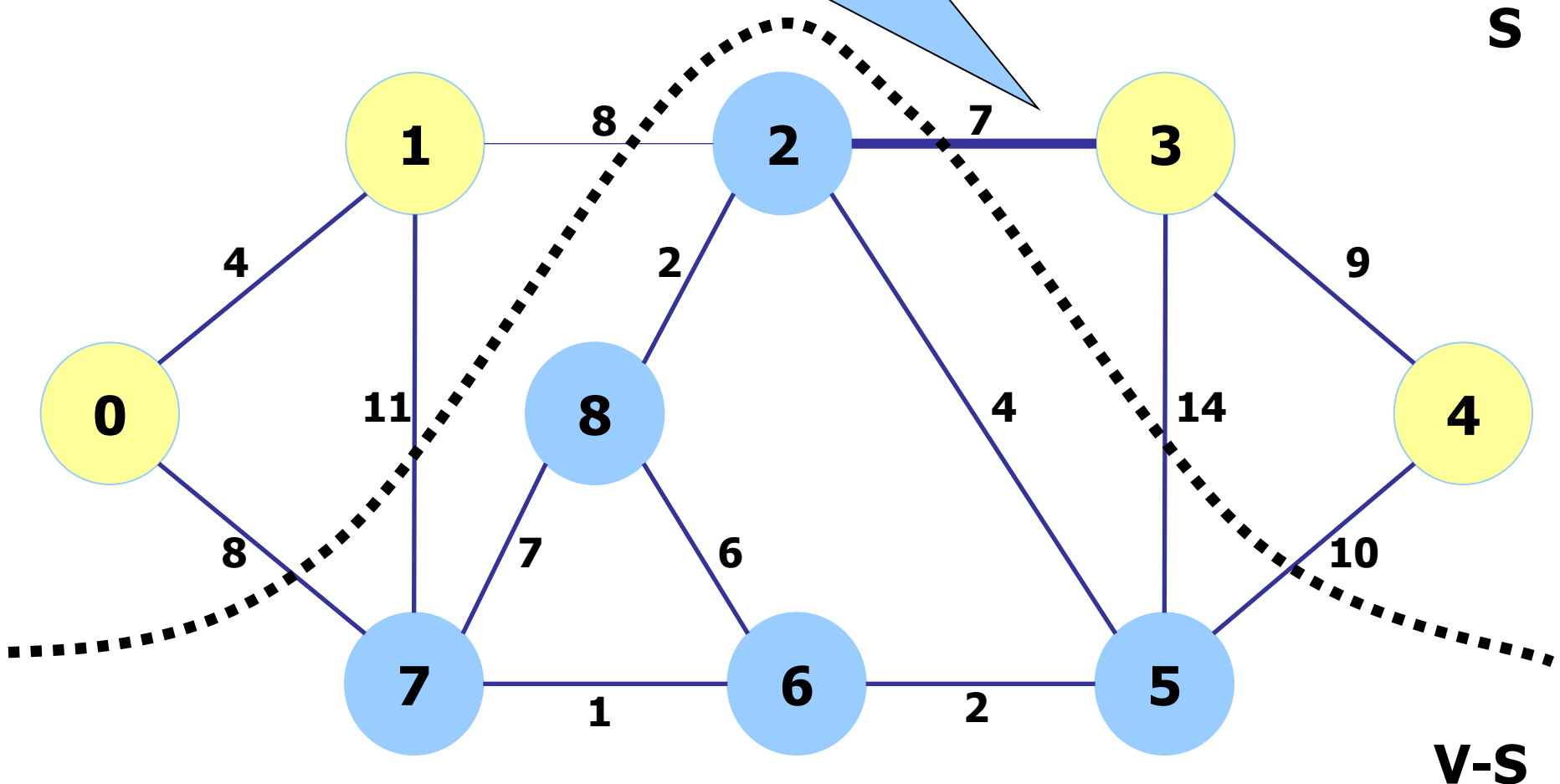
il taglio rispetta A

Posto che A sia $A = \{(0,1), (2,5), (5,6), (6,7)\}$ **S**





(2,3) è un arco leggero



S

V-S



Archi sicuri: teorema

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso.

- $A \subseteq E$ contenuto in un qualche albero ricoprente minimo di G
 - $(S, V-S)$ taglio qualunque che rispetta A
 - (u,v) un arco leggero che attraversa $(S, V-S)$
- $\Rightarrow (u,v)$ è **sicuro** per A .



Archi sicuri: corollario

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso.

- $A \subseteq E$ contenuto in un qualche albero ricoprente minimo di G
- C albero nella foresta $G_A = (V,A)$
- (u,v) un arco leggero che connette C ad un altro albero in G_A

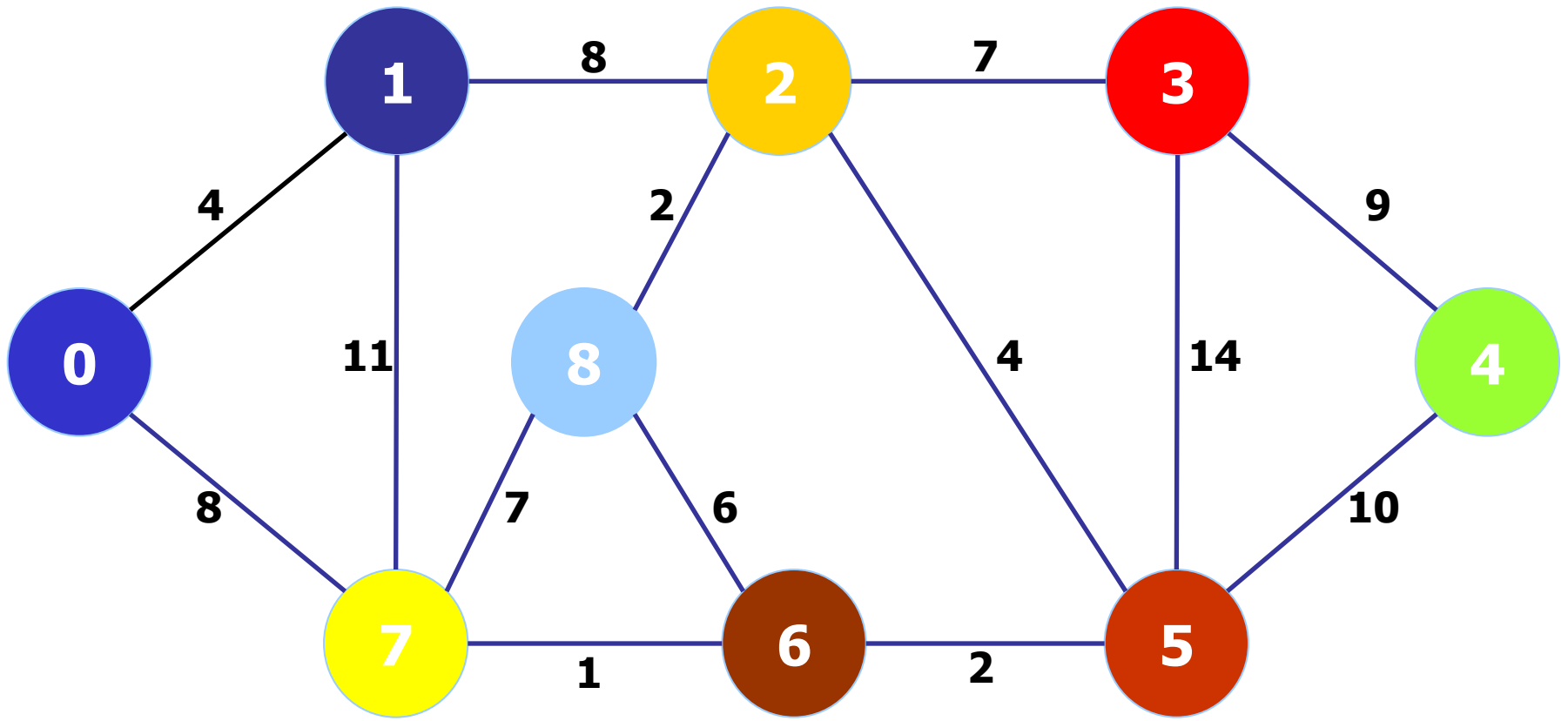
$\Rightarrow (u,v)$ è **sicuro** per A .

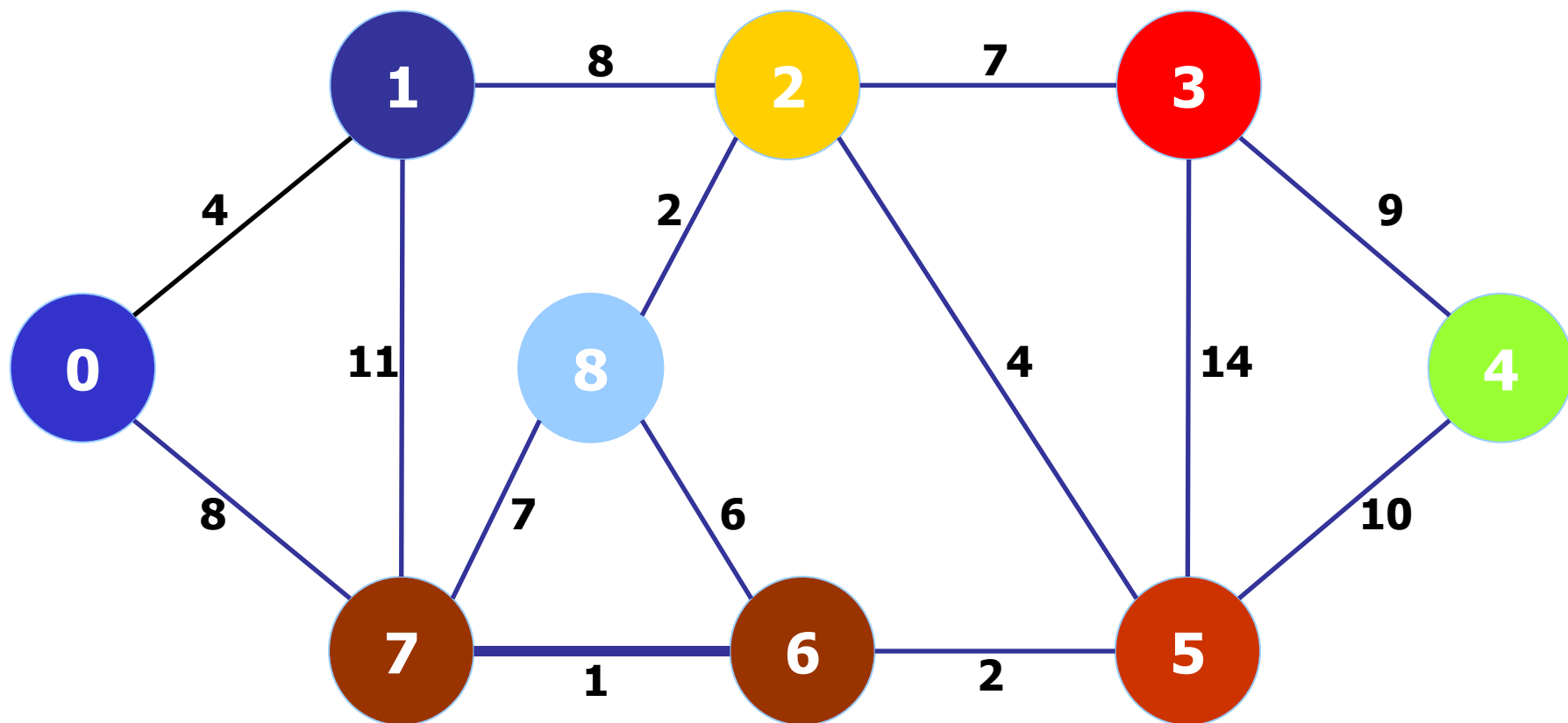
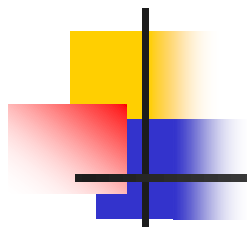


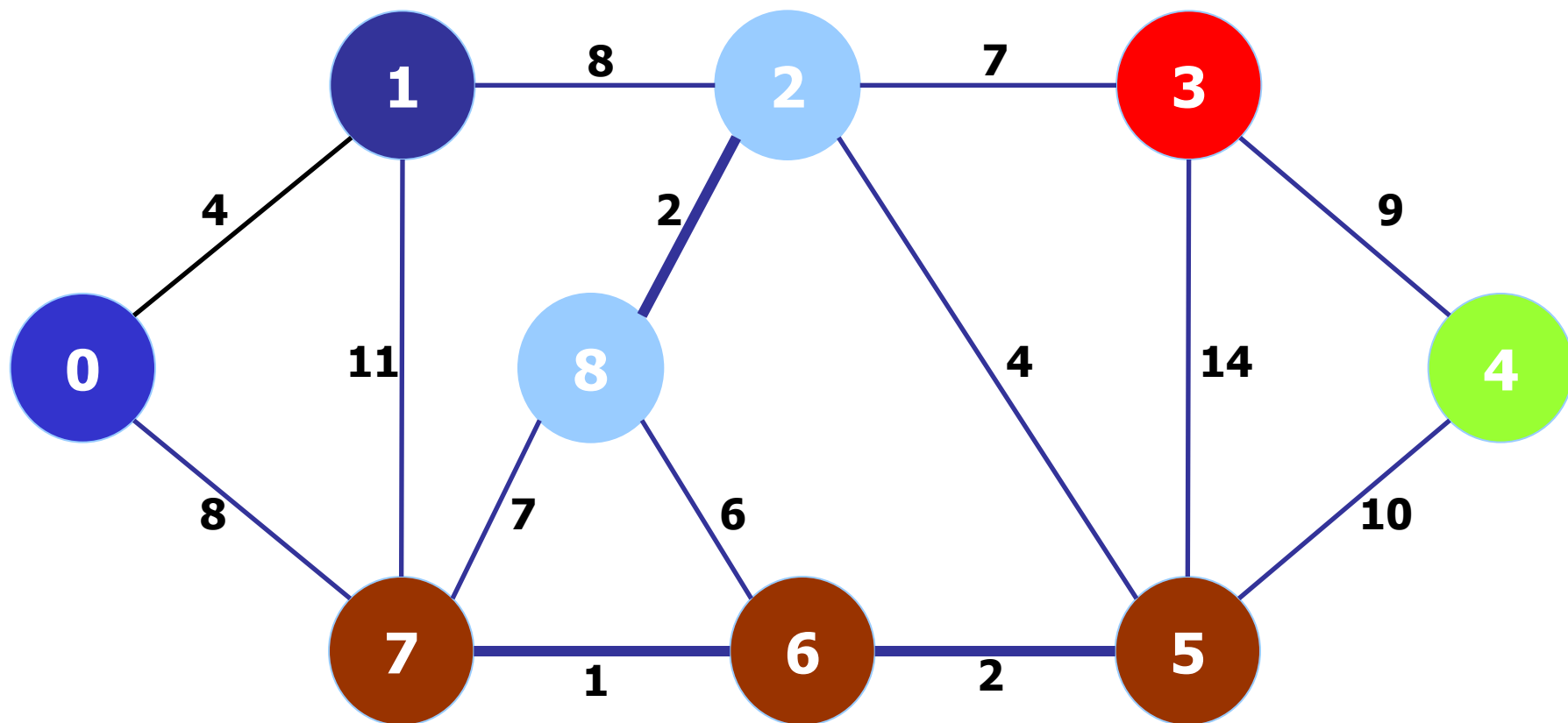
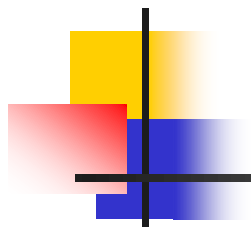
Algoritmo di Kruskal (1956)

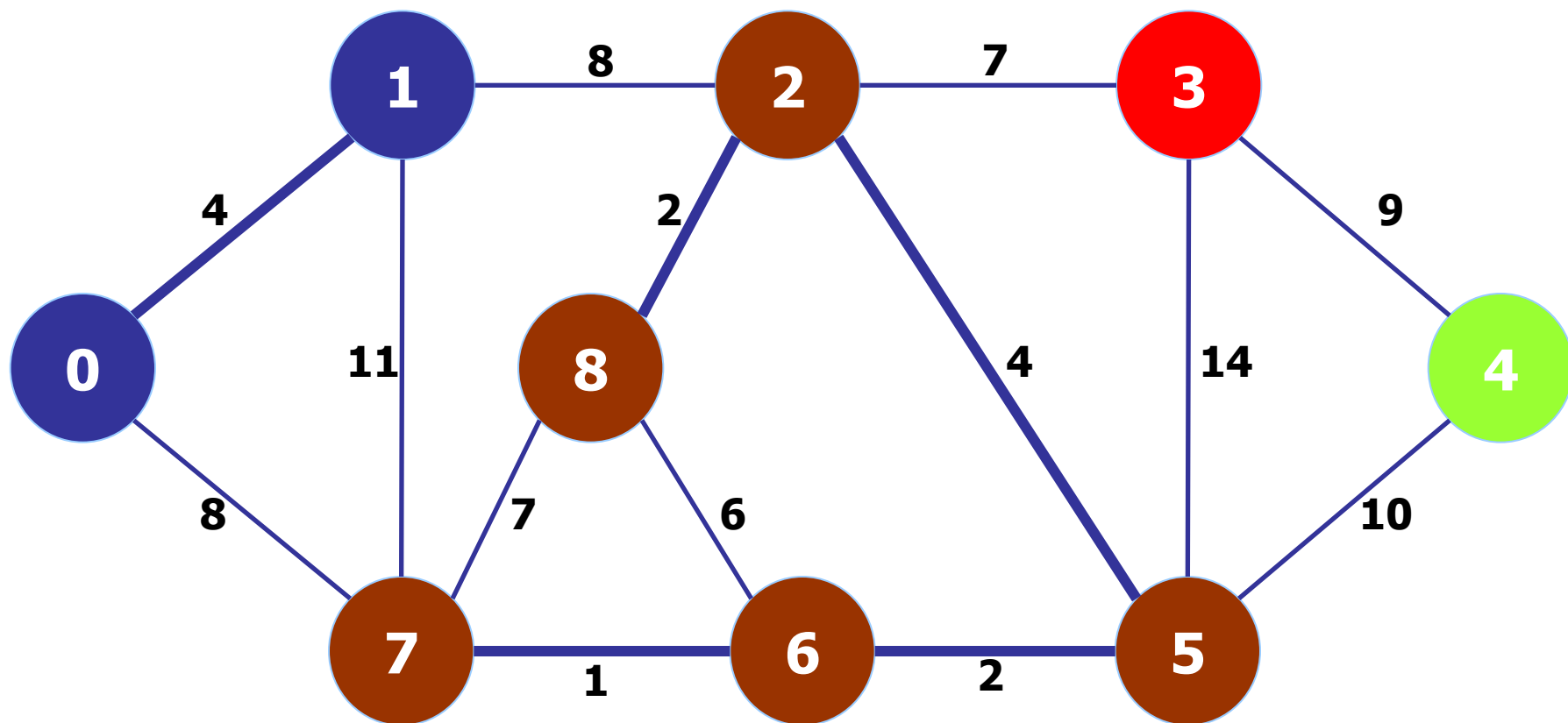
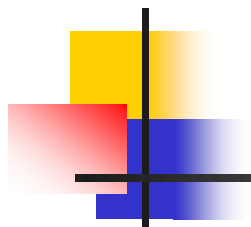
- basato su algoritmo generico
- uso del corollario per determinare l'arco sicuro:
 - foresta di alberi, inizialmente vertici singoli
 - ordinamento degli archi per pesi crescenti
 - iterazione: selezione di un arco sicuro: arco di peso minimo che connette 2 alberi generando un albero (Union-Find)
 - terminazione: considerati tutti i vertici.

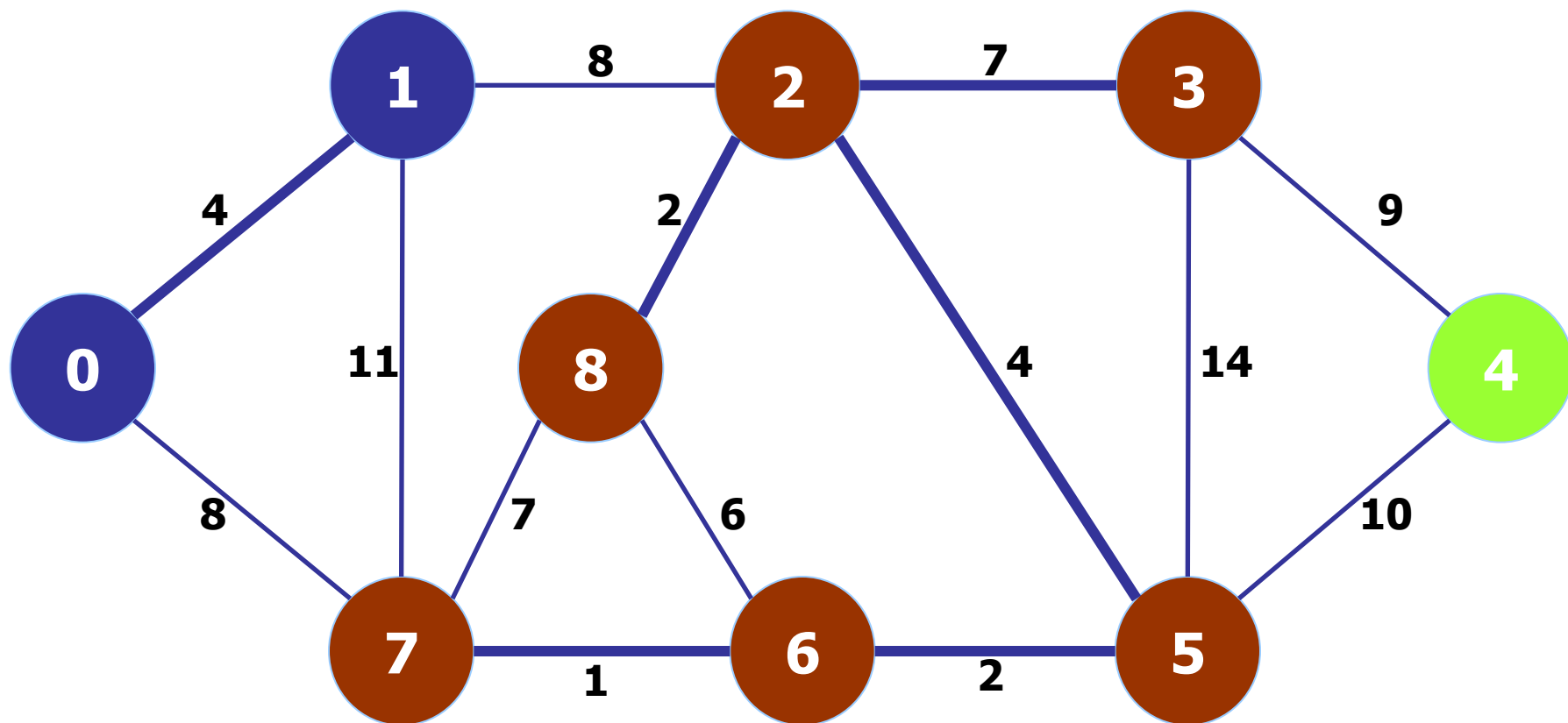
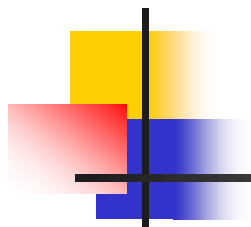
Esempio

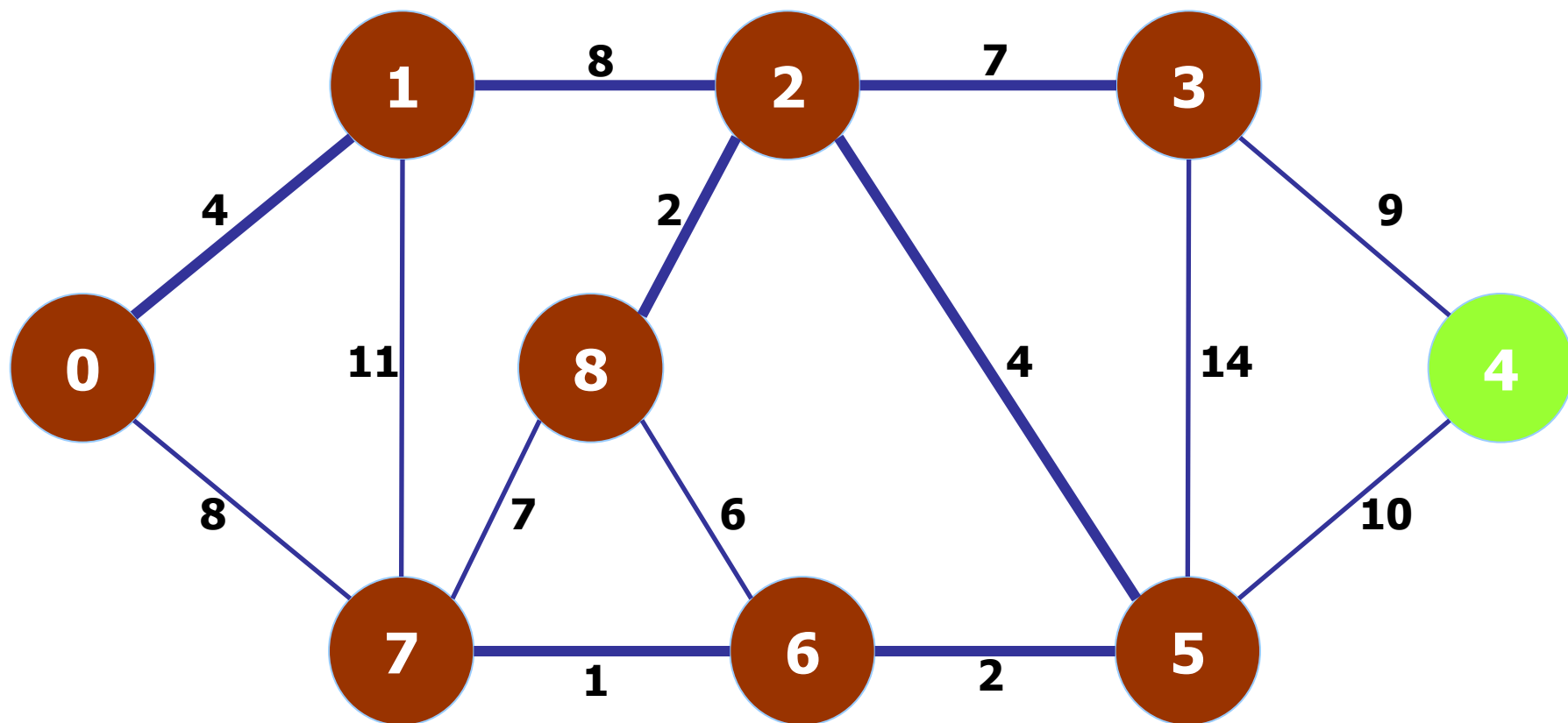
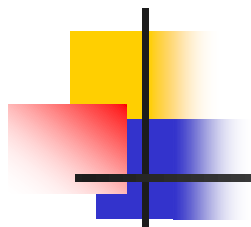


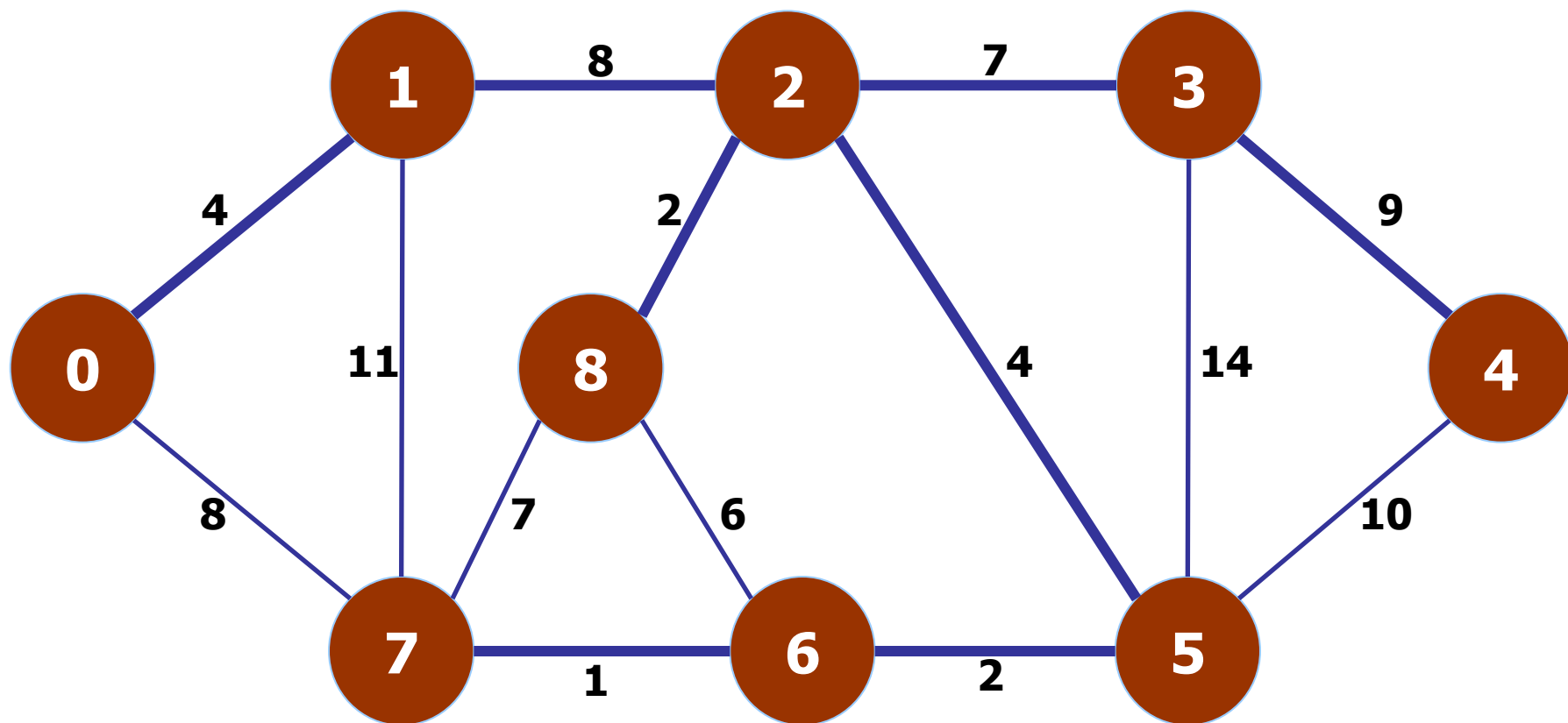
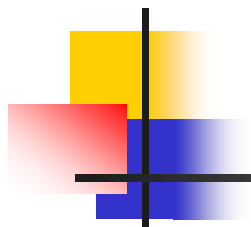












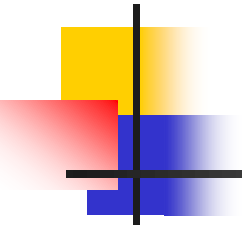


Interfaccia per Union-Find

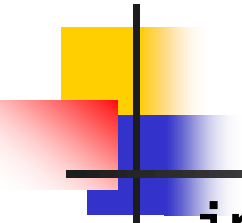
```
void  UFininit(int);  
int   UFind(int, int);  
void  UFunion(int, int);
```

Implementazione per Union-Find

```
static int *id, *sz;  
void UFininit(int N) {  
    int i;  
    id = malloc(N*sizeof(int));  
    sz = malloc(N*sizeof(int));  
    for(i=0; i<N; i++){  
        id[i] = i;  
        sz[i] = 1;  
    }  
}
```



```
static int find(int x) {
    int i = x;
    while (i != id[i]) i = id[i];
    return i;
}
int UFind(int p, int q) {
    return(find(p) == find(q));
}
void UFunction(int p, int q) {
    int i = find(p), j = find(q);
    if (i == j) return;
    if (sz[i] < sz[j]) {
        id[i] = j; sz[j] += sz[i];
    }
    else {
        id[j] = i; sz[i] += sz[j];
    }
}
```



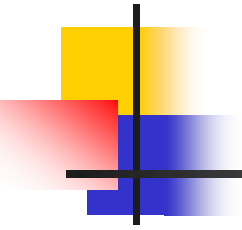
```
int GRAPHmstE(Graph G, Edge mst[]) {
    int i, k;
    Edge a[maxE];

    E = GRAPHedges(a, G);

    sort(a, 0, E-1);

    UFininit(G->V);

    for ( i=0, k=0; i < E && k < G->V-1; i++ )
        if (!UFfind(a[i].v, a[i].w)) {
            UFunion(a[i].v, a[i].w);
            mst[k++] = a[i];
        }
    return k;
}
```



```
void GRAPHmstK(Graph G) {
    int i, k, weight = 0;
    k = GRAPHmstE(G, mst);
    printf("the list of edges in the MST is: \n");
    for (i=0; i < k; i++) {
        printf("(%d - %d) \n", mst[i].v, mst[i].w);
        weight += mst[i].wt;
    }
    printf("minimum weight: %d\n", weight);
}
```



Complessità

- Dipende dalle strutture dati utilizzate.
- Con strutture efficienti $T(n) = (|E| \lg |E|)$.



Algoritmo di Prim (1930-1959)

- basato su algoritmo generico
- uso del teorema per determinare l'arco sicuro:
 - inizialmente $A = \{r\}$
 - iterazione:
 - determina gli archi che attraversano il taglio
 - tra questi, seleziona l'arco di peso minimo e aggiungilo ad A
 - in base al vertice in cui arriva, aggiorna l'insieme degli archi che attraversano il taglio
 - terminazione: considerati tutti i vertici.



Struttura dati

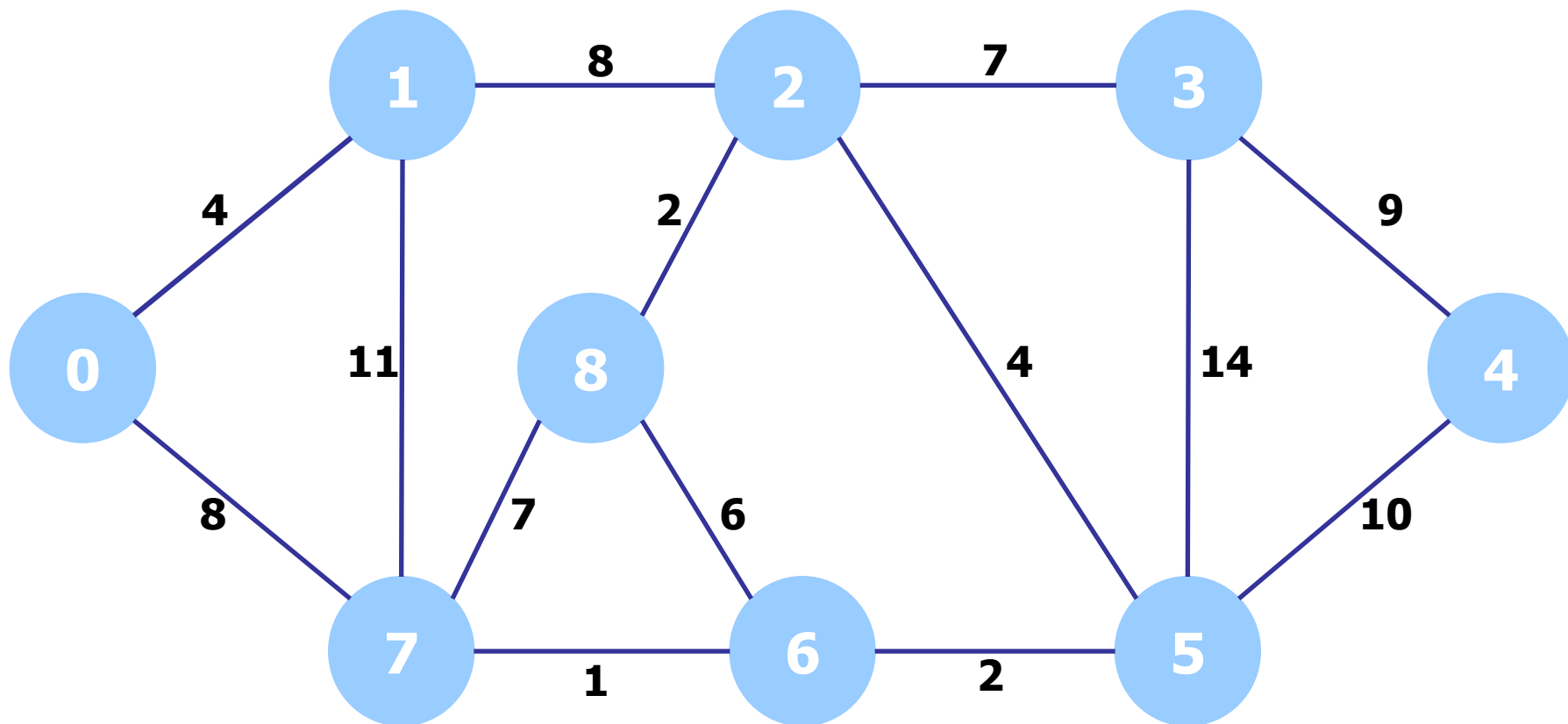
- Vettore st per registrare il padre di un vertice che appartiene ad A
- Vettore fr per registrare per ogni vertice di V-A quale è il vertice di A più vicino
- Vettore wt per registrare:
 - per vertici di A il peso dell'arco al padre
 - per vertici di V-A il peso dell'arco verso il vertice di A più vicino
- variabile min per il vertice in V-A più vicino a vertici di A

Quando si aggiunge ad A un nuovo arco (e un nuovo vertice):

- si controlla se il nuovo arco ha portato qualche vertice di V-A più vicino a vertici di A
- si determina il prossimo arco da aggiungere.

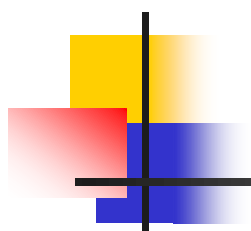
Esempio

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
fr	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



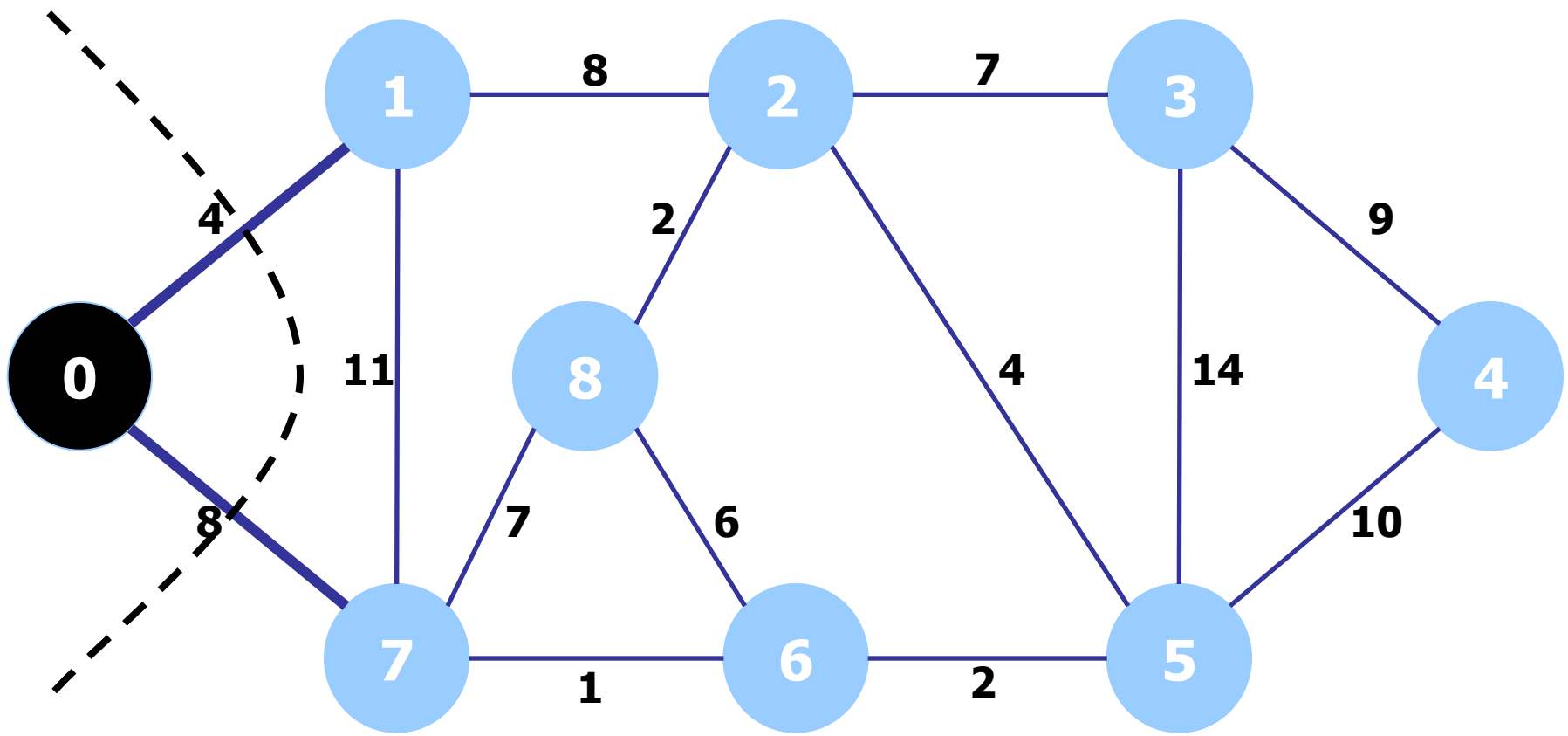
$$A = \emptyset$$

$$V-A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$



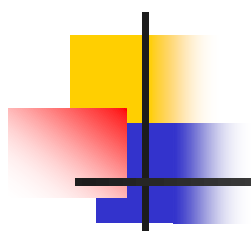
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	0	8

min = 1

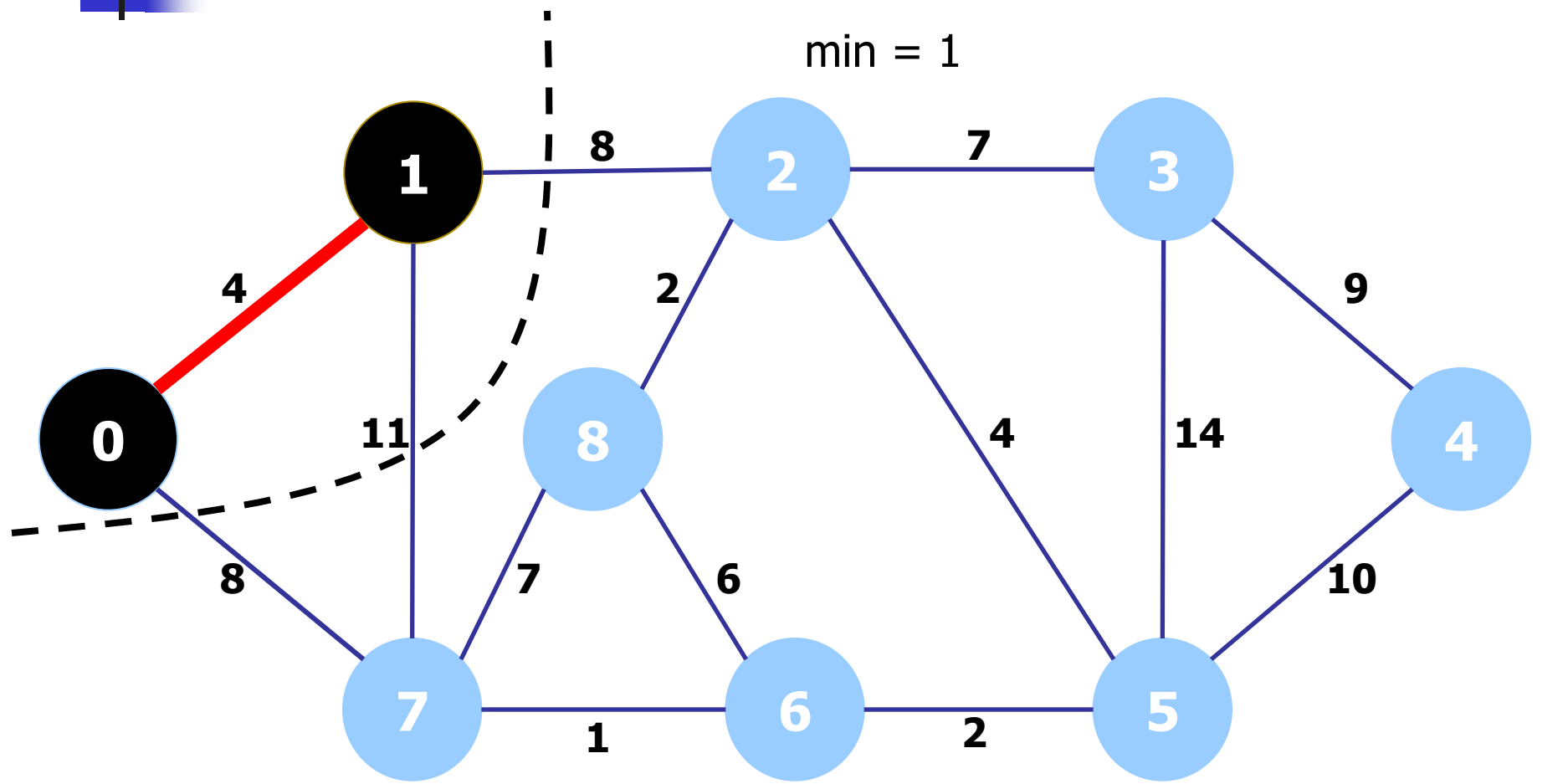


$A = \{0\}$

$V-A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

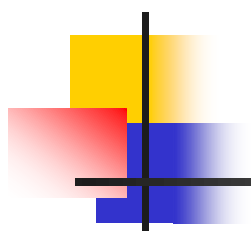


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	0	8

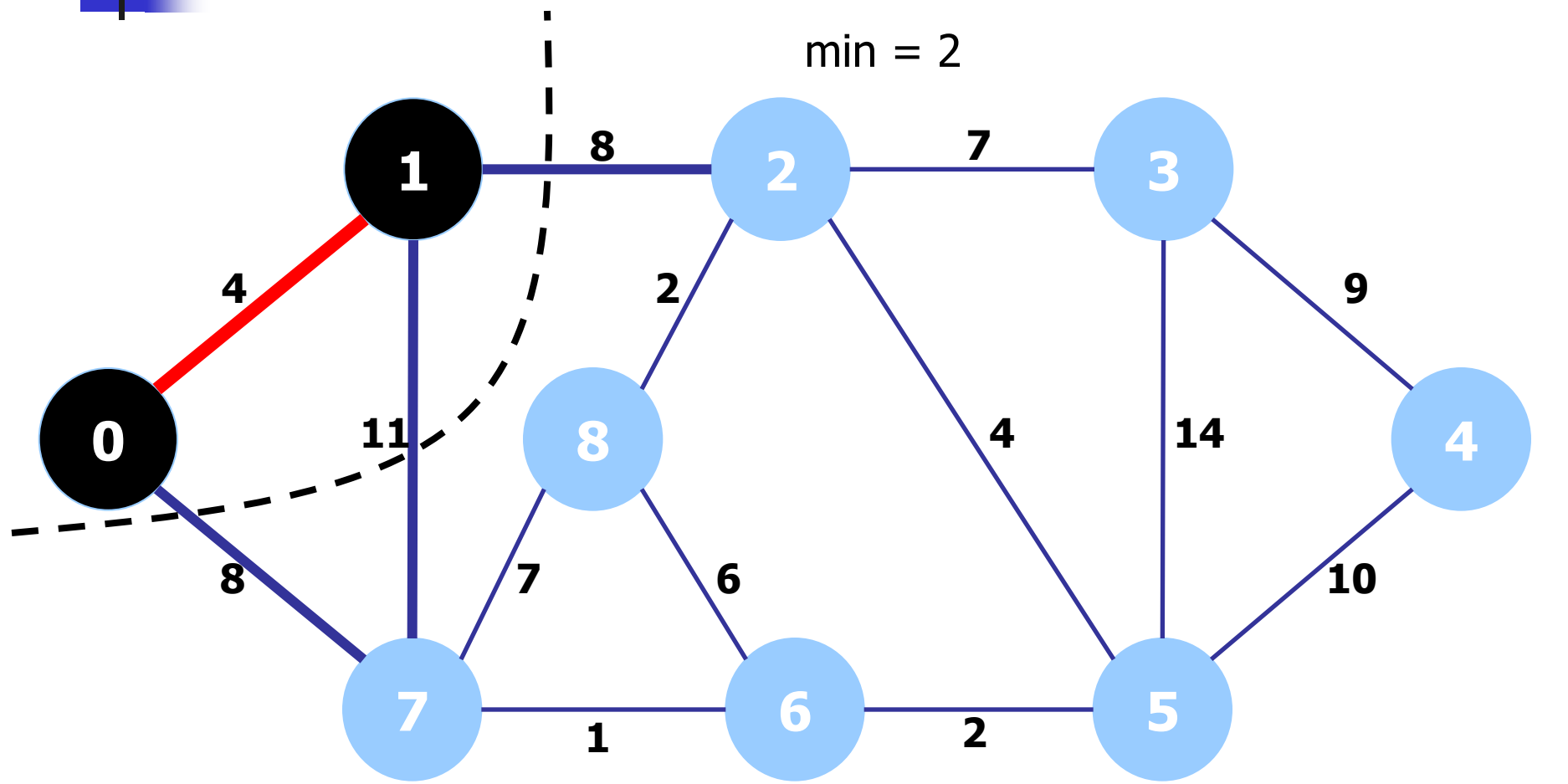


$$A = \{0, 1\}$$

$$V-A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$



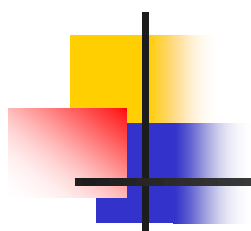
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	1	3	4	5	6	0	8



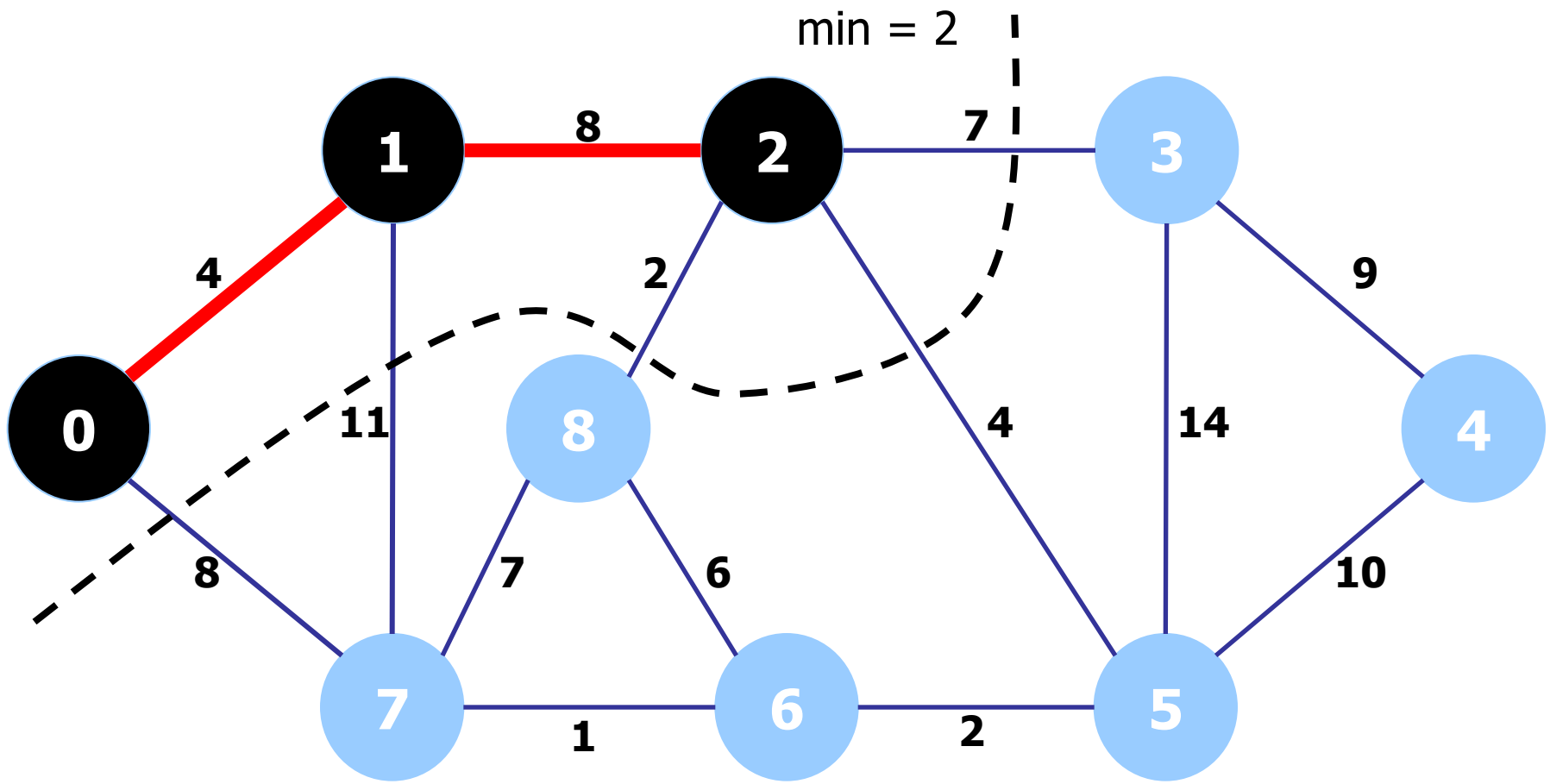
min = 2

$$A = \{0, 1\}$$

$$V-A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

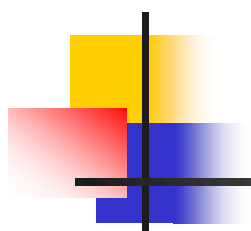


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	1	3	4	5	6	0	8

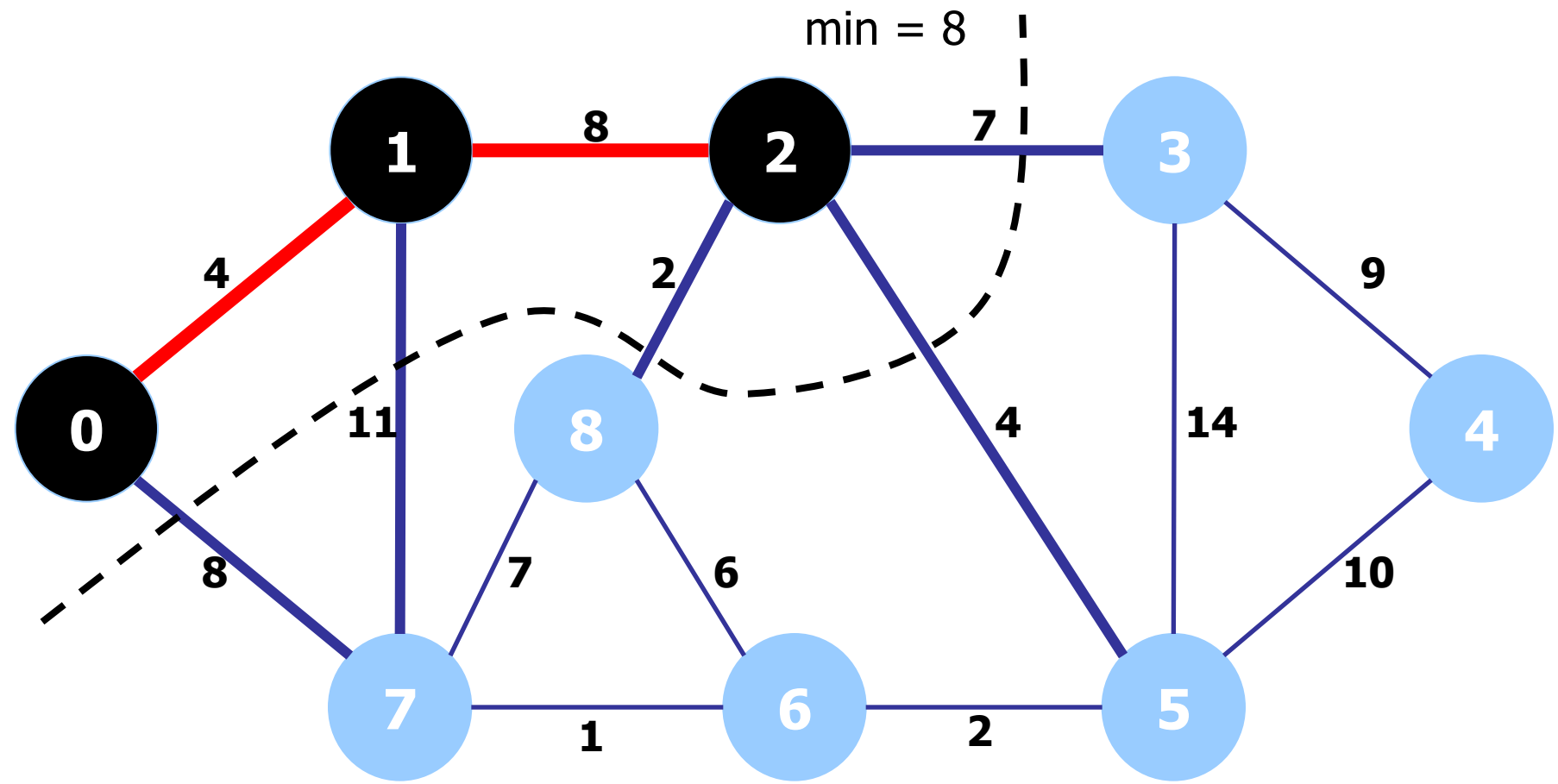


$A = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

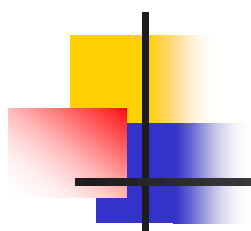


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	∞	8	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	6	0	2

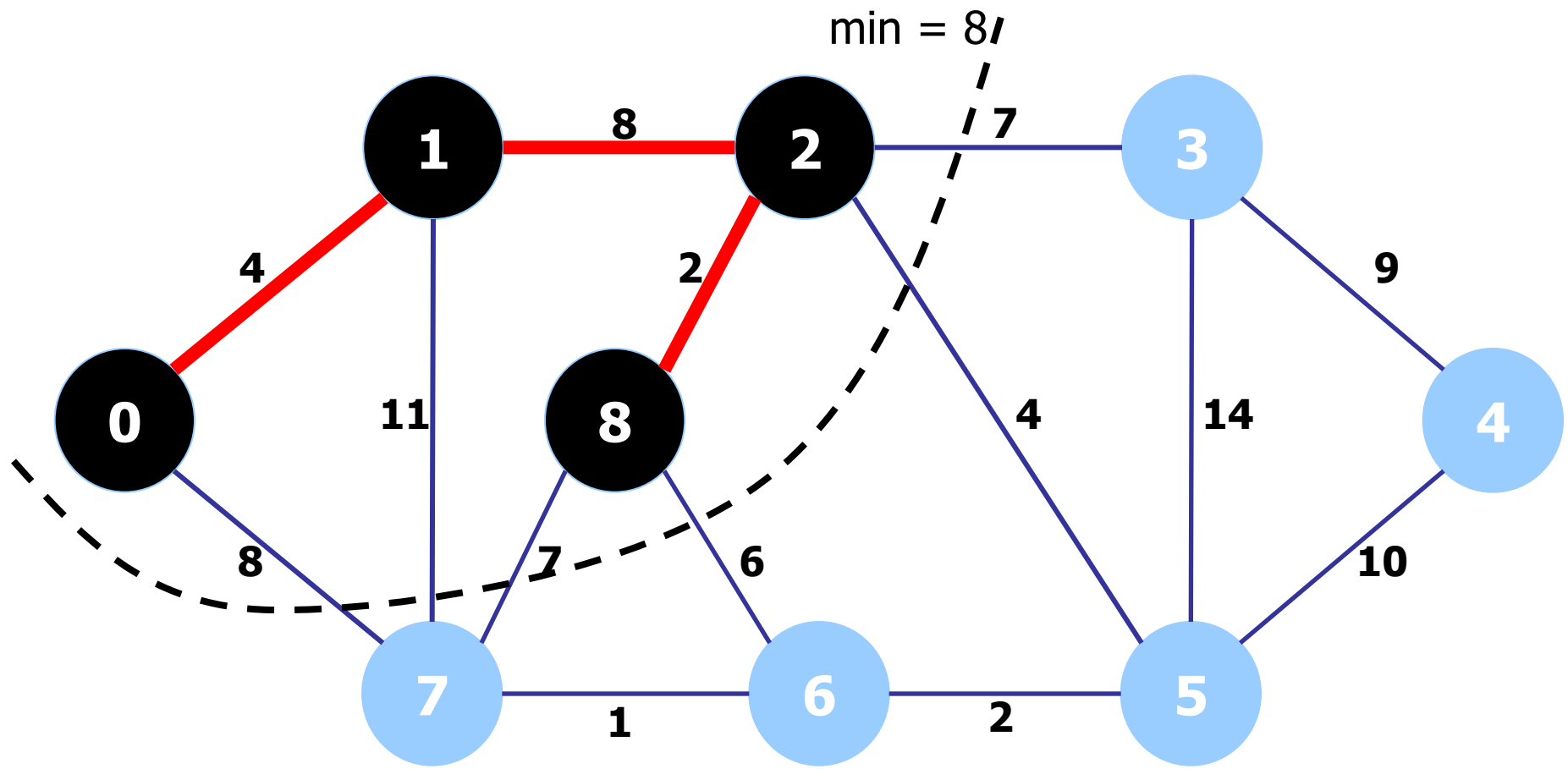


$A = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

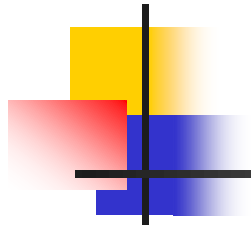


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	∞	8	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	6	0	2

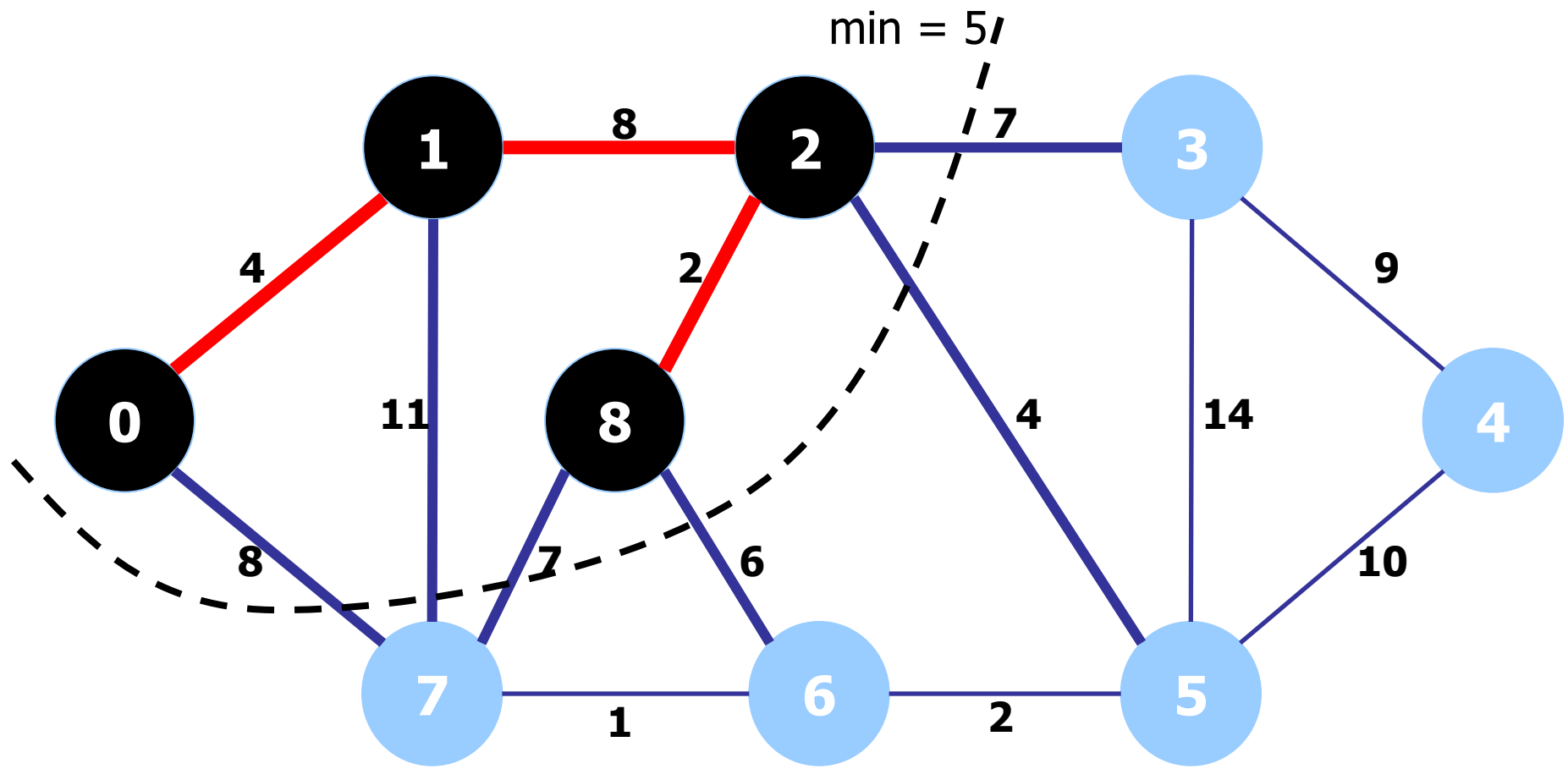


$A = \{0, 1, 2, 8\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

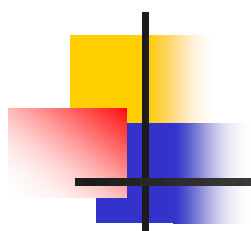


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	6	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	8	8	2

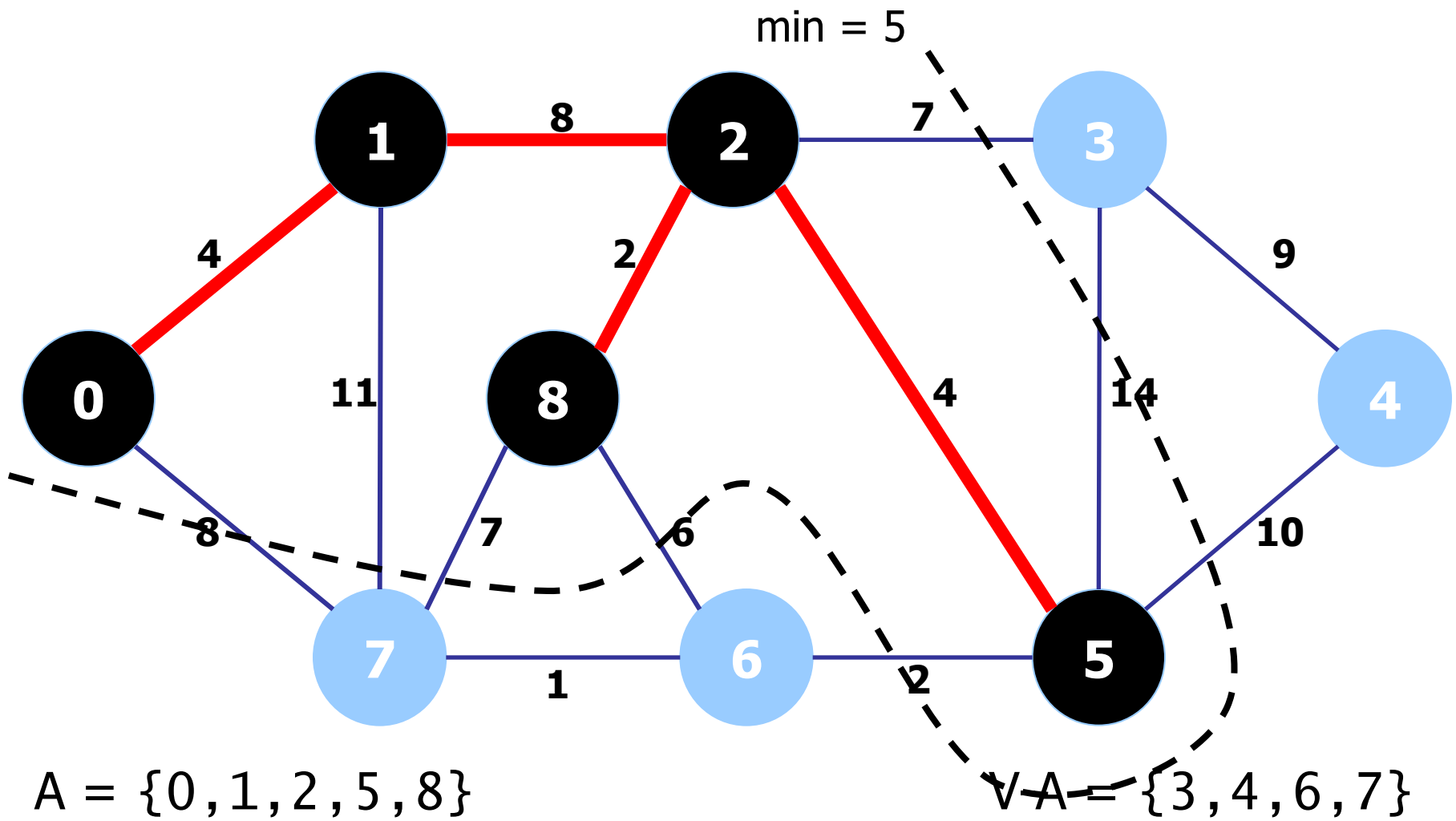


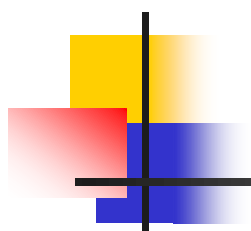
$A = \{0, 1, 2, 8\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

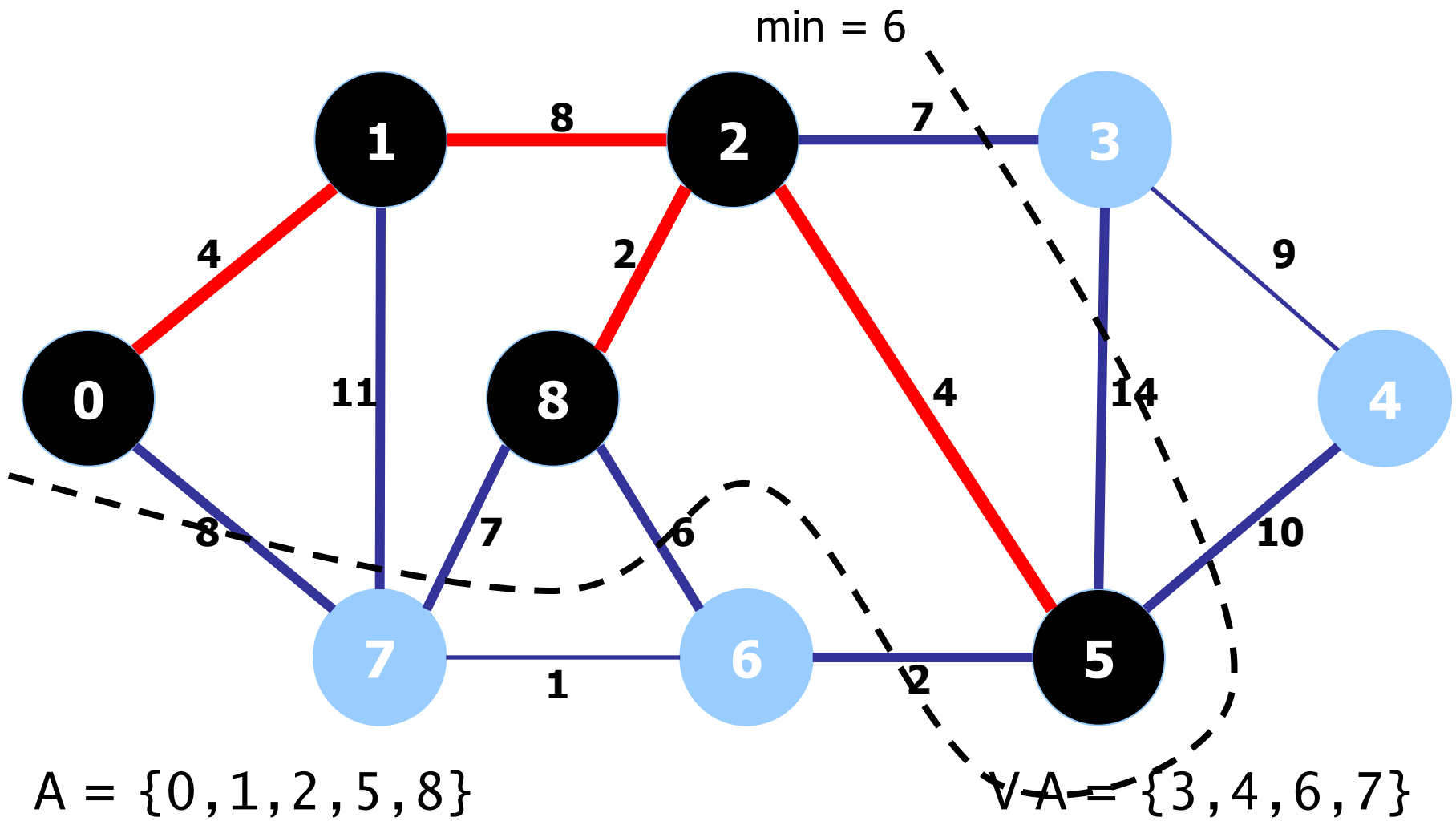


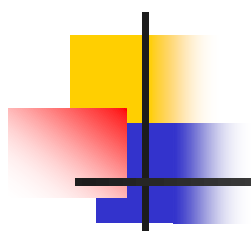
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	6	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	8	8	2



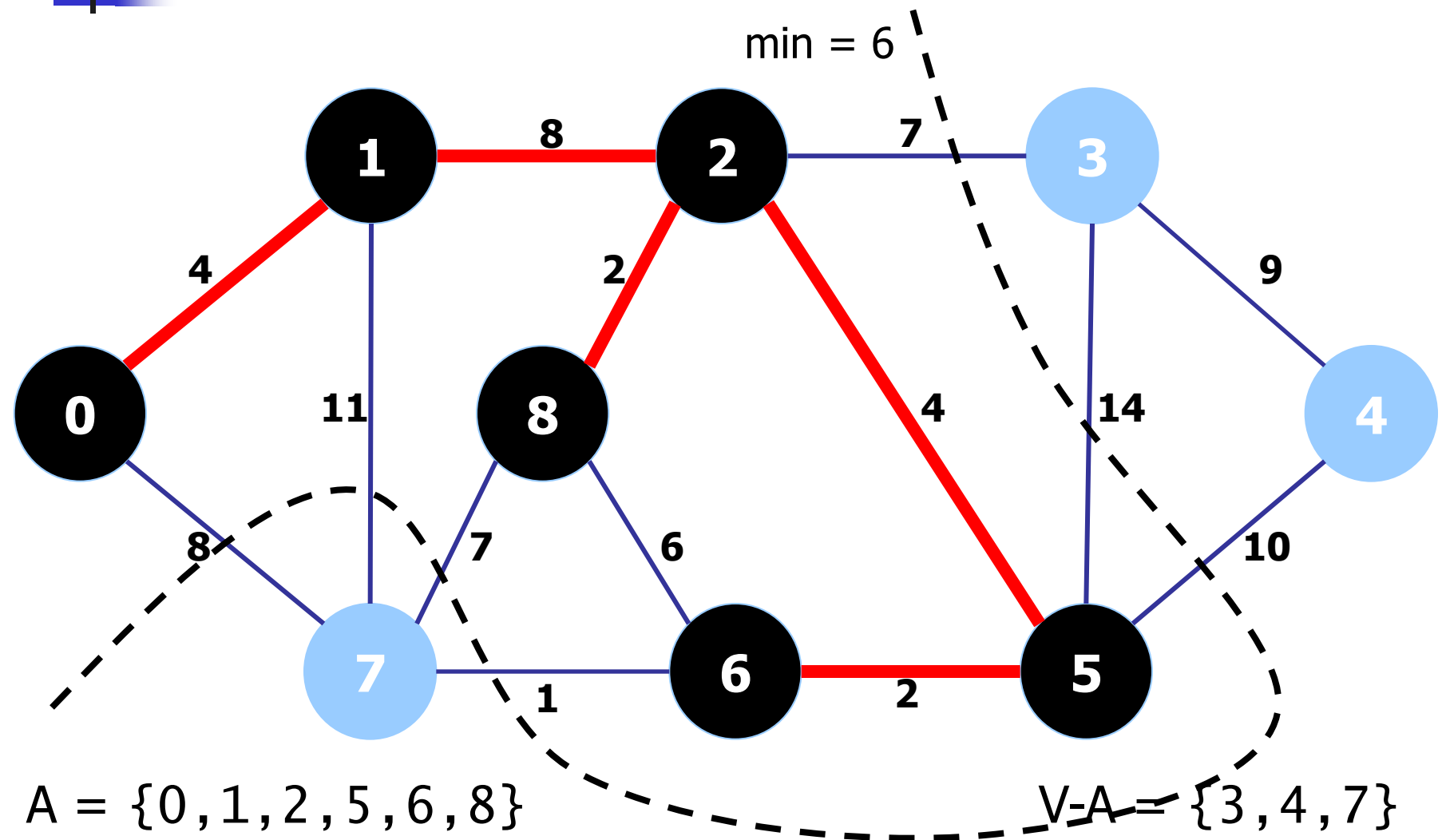


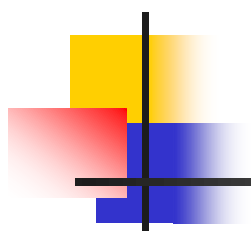
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	8	2



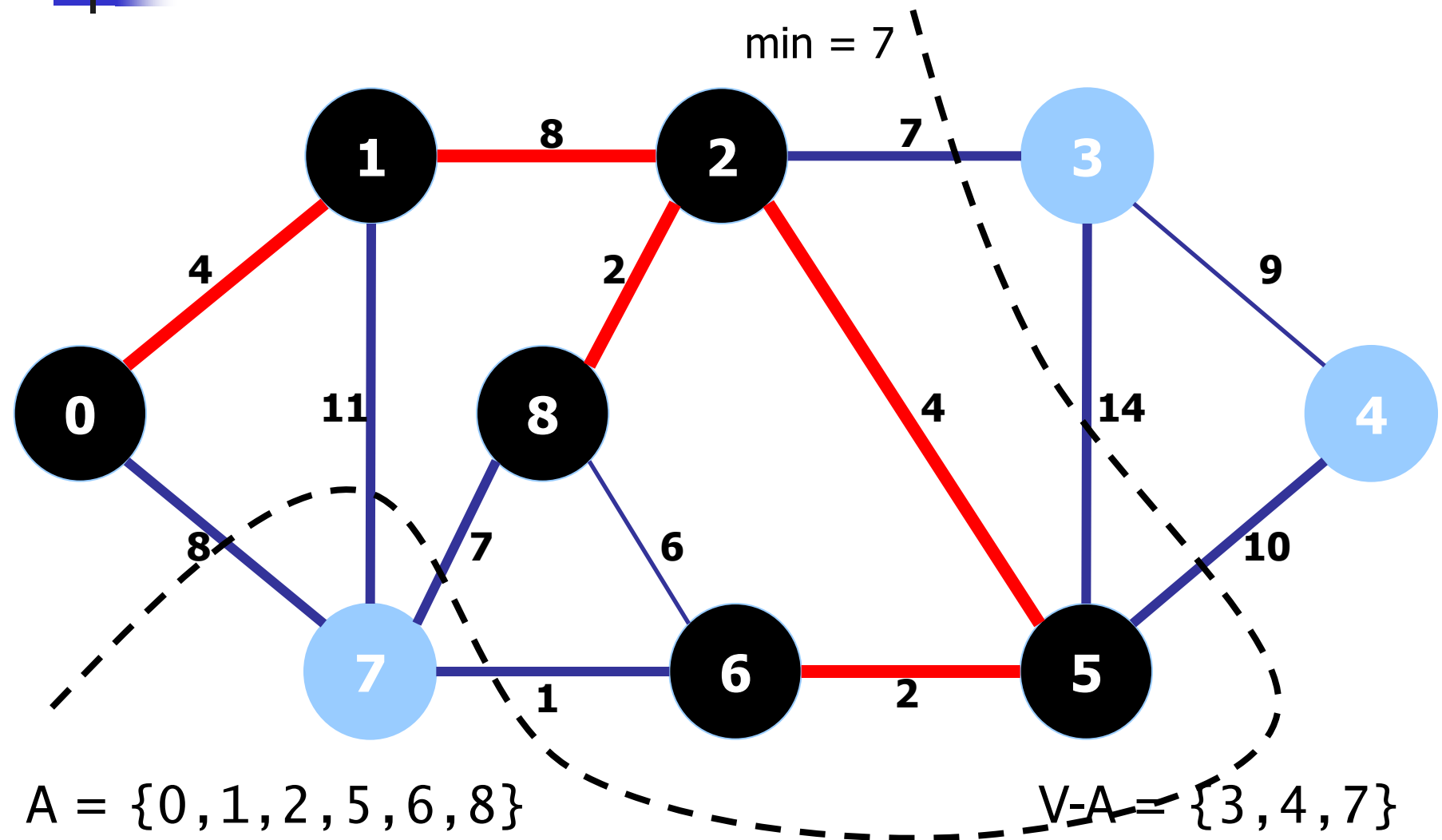


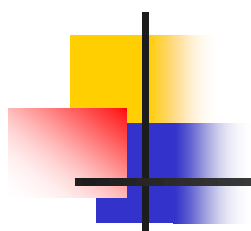
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	8	2



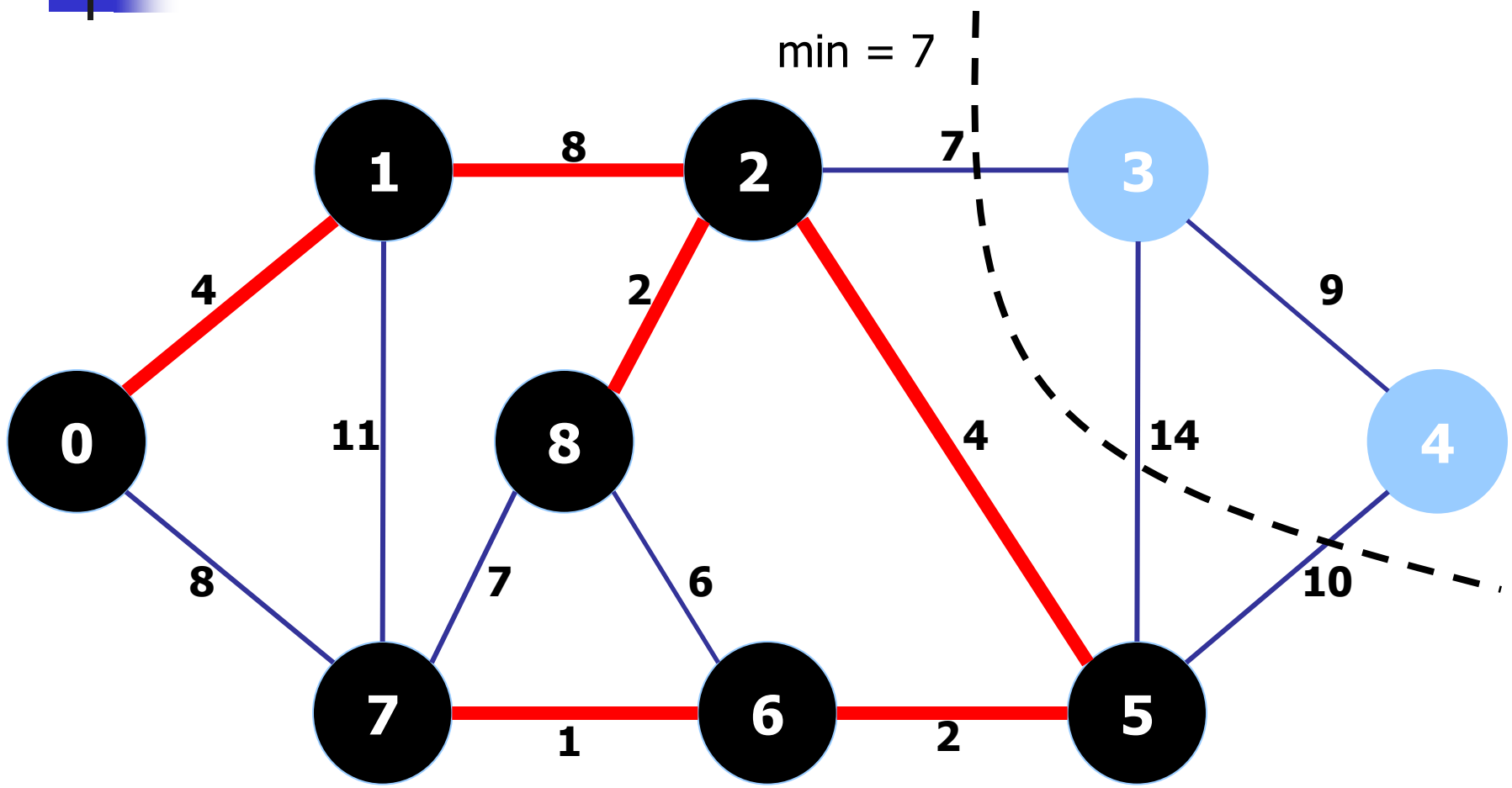


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2



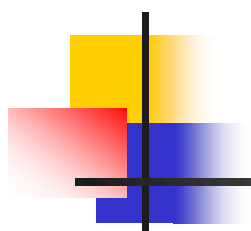


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2

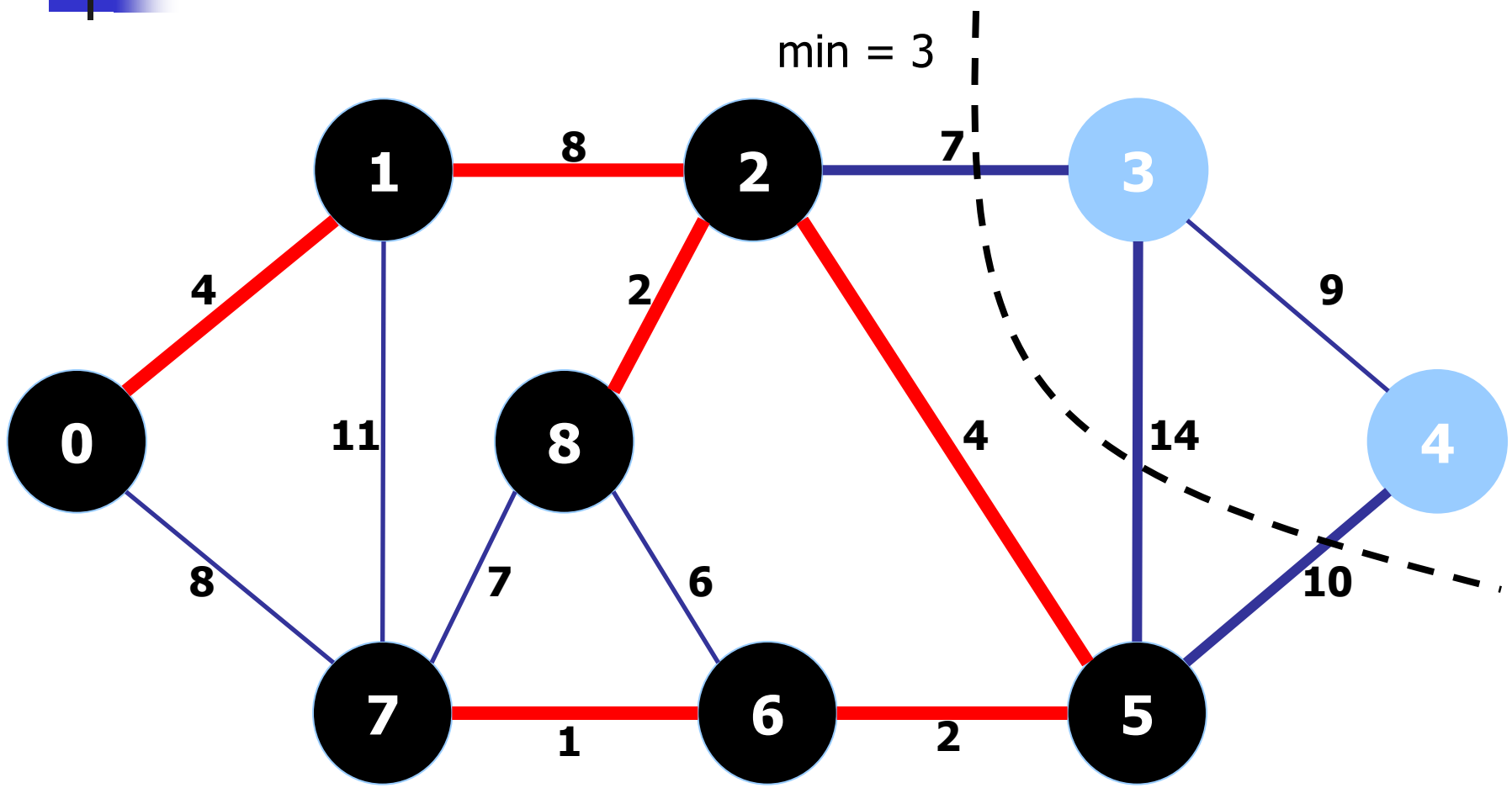


$A = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4\}$

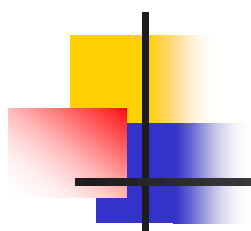


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2



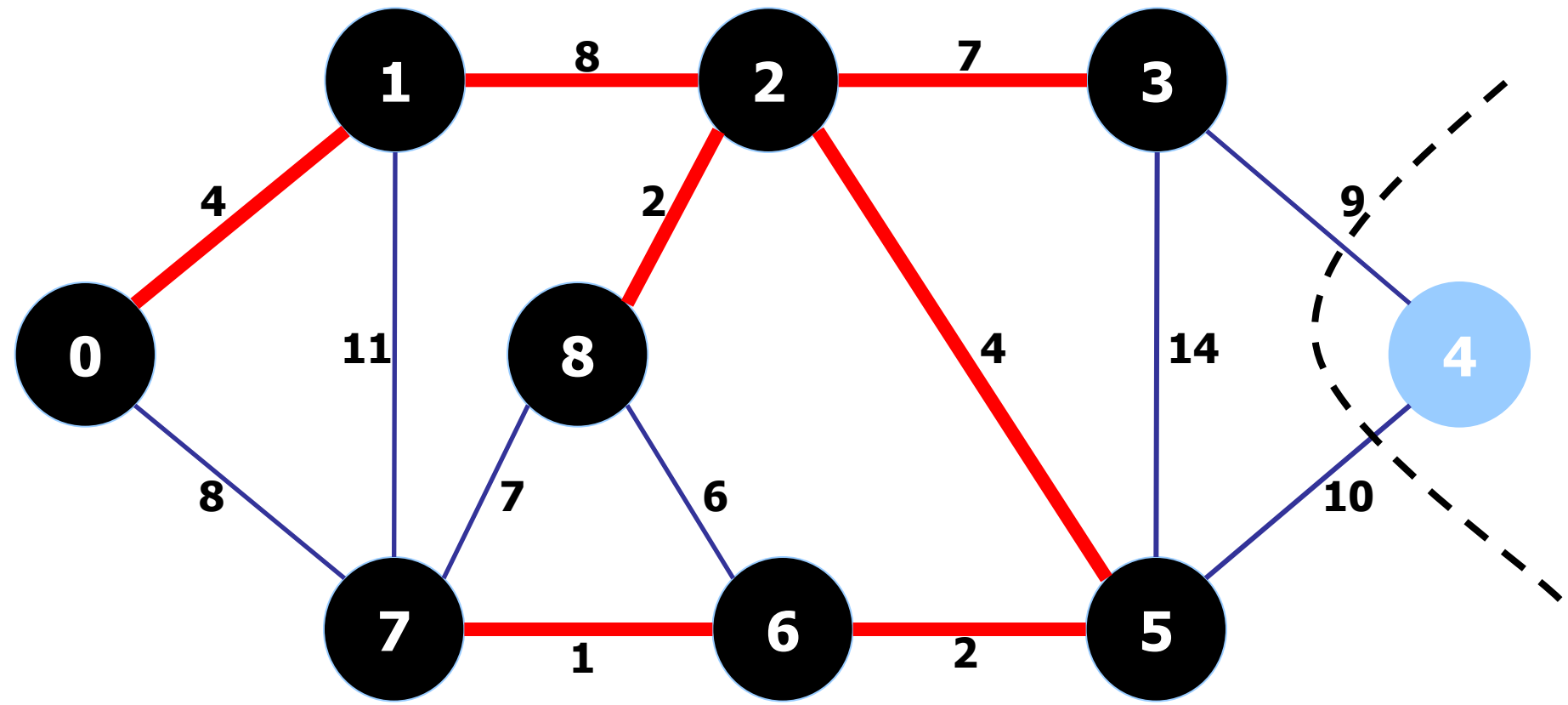
$A = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-A = \{3, 4\}$



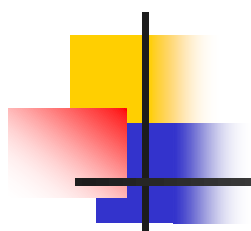
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2

min = 3



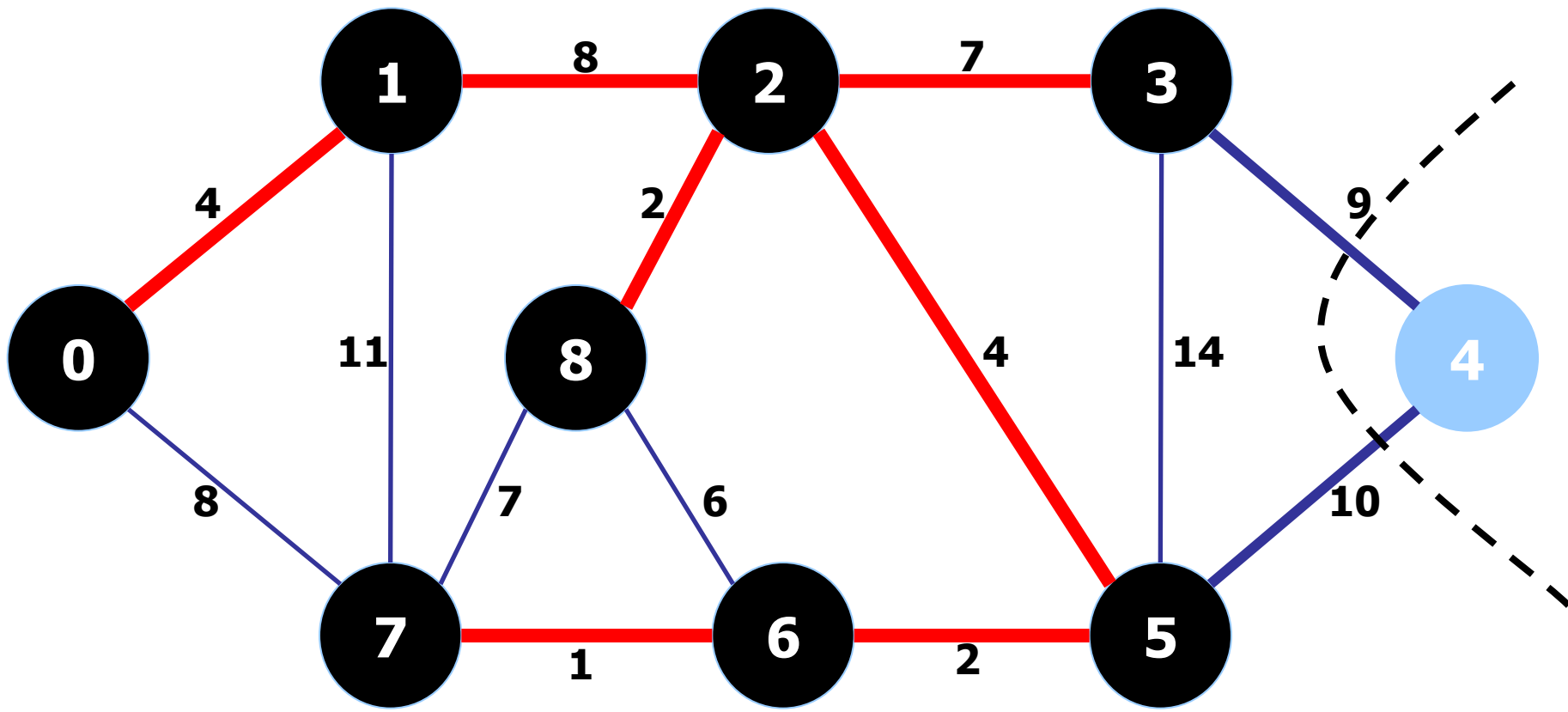
$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-A = \{4\}$



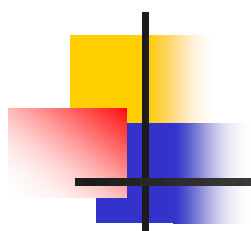
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	9	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2

min = 9



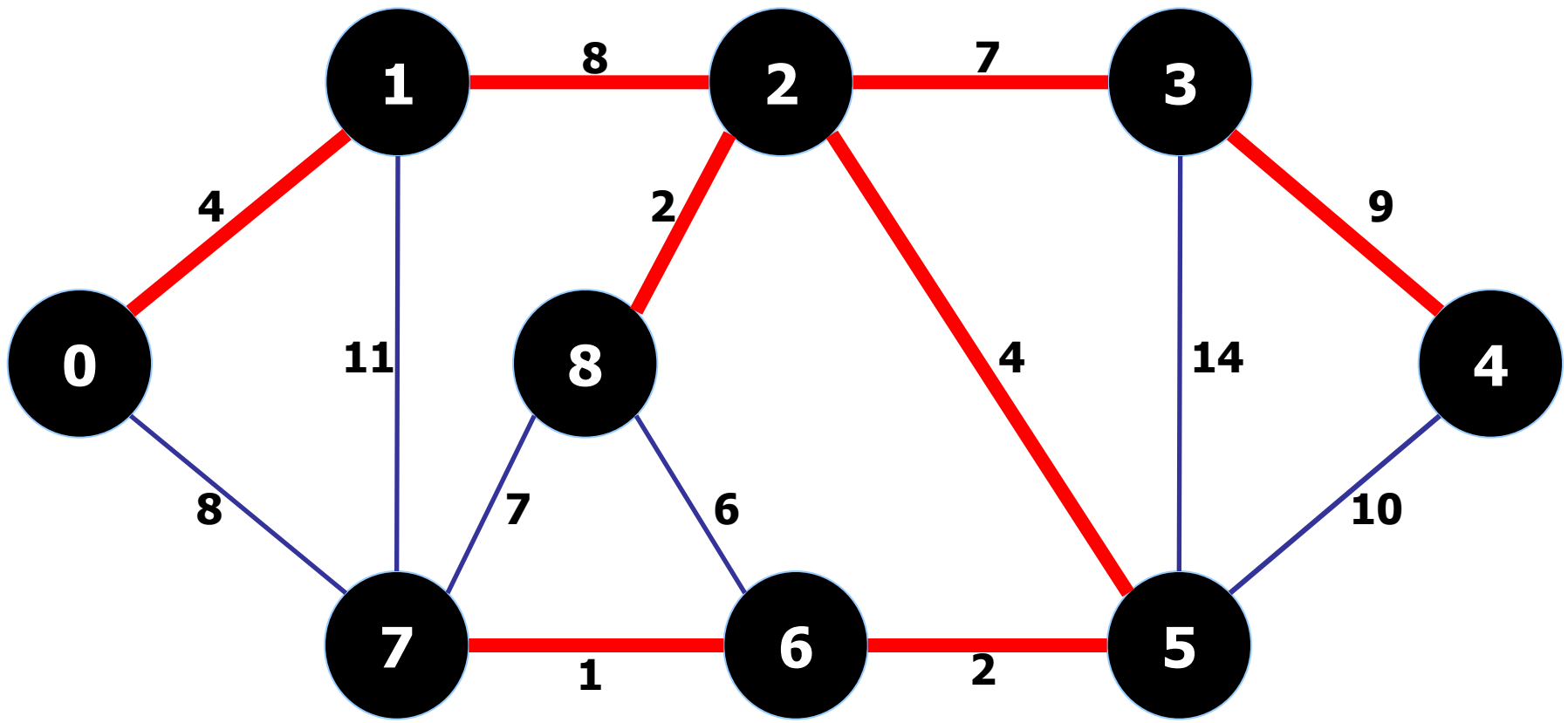
$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-A = \{4\}$



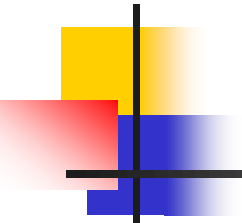
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	9	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2

min = 9



$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

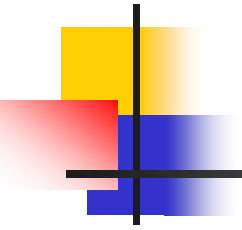
$V-A = \emptyset$



```

void GRAPHmstV(Graph G, int st[], int wt[]) {
    int v, w, min;
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        st[v] = -1; fr[v] = v; wt[v] = maxWT;
    }
    st[0] = 0; wt[0] = 0; wt[G->V] = maxWT;
    for ( min = 0; min != G->V; ){
        v = min; st[min] = fr[min];
        for ( w = 0, min = G->V; w < G->V; w++)
            if (st[w] == -1) {
                if (G->adj[v][w] < wt[w]) {
                    wt[w] = G->adj[v][w]; fr[w] = v;
                }
                if (wt[w] < wt[min]) min = w;
            }
    }
}

```



```
void GRAPHmstP(Graph G) {
    int v, st[maxV], wt[maxV];
    GRAPHmstV(G, st, wt);
    printf("st \n");
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("%3d", v);
    printf("\n");
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("%3d", st[v]);
    printf("\n");
    printf("wt \n");
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++)
        printf("%3d", wt[v]);
    printf("\n");
}
```



Complessità

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= O(|V| \lg |V| + |E| \lg |V|) \\ &= O(|E| \lg |V|). \end{aligned}$$

Con strutture dati particolari (heap di Fibonacci)

$$T(n) = O(|E| + |V| \lg |V|)$$



Riferimenti

Rappresentazione:

- Sedgewick Part 5 20.1
- Principi:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.2
 - Cormen 24.1
- Algoritmo di Kruskal
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.4
 - Cormen 24.2
- Algoritmo di Prim
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.3
 - Cormen 24.2