6.图

(g) Prim算法

邓俊辉

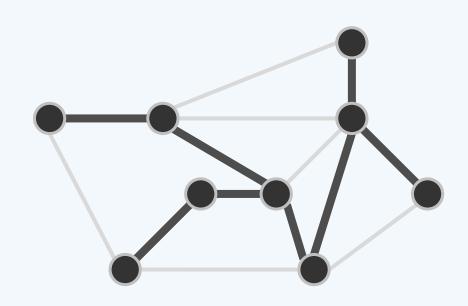
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最小 + 支撑 + 树

- **❖连通网络N** = (V; E)的子图T = (V; F)
- 1) 支撑/spanning 覆盖N中所有顶点
- 2) 树/tree

连通且无环, |V| = |F| + 1
加边出单环,再删同环边即恢复为树删边不连通,再加联接边即恢复为树不难验证,同一网络的支撑树不唯一

3)最小/minimum各边总权重wt(T) = ∑_{e∈F}wt(e)达到最小



MST

❖ 谁感兴趣?

电信公司、网络设计师、VLSI布线算法设计师、...

❖为何重要?

应用中常见的共性问题,也是很多优化问题的基本模型

自身可有效计算 //具体算法稍后介绍

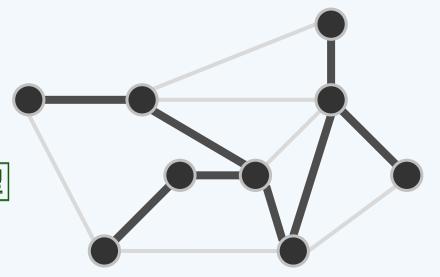




Boruvka-1926, Jarnik-1930/Prim-1956, Kruskal-1956, ...

Karger-Klein-Tarjan-1995, Chazelle-2000

...是否存在ℓ(n + e)算法?

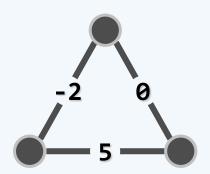


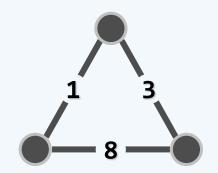
退化

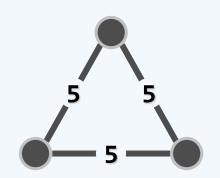
❖ 权值必须是 正数 ?

允许为零,会有什么影响?

允许为负数呢?



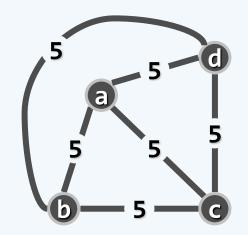




- ❖ 所有支撑树所含的边数,必然相等
 - 故可统一调整:increase(1 findMin())
- ❖ The minimum?

A minimal 同一网络N可能有多棵MST

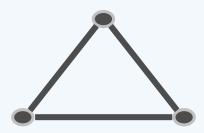
The minimum! 可强制消除歧义...



- ❖合成数(composite number):(w(u, v), min(u, v), max(u, v))
 - 5ab < 5ac < 5ad < 5bc < 5bd < 5cd

蛮力算法

- ❖ 枚举出N的所有支撑树,从中找出代价最小者
- ❖ 这一策略是否可行, 取决于...



❖ n个 互异 顶点组成的图,可能有多少棵支撑树?

$$n = 1$$
 1

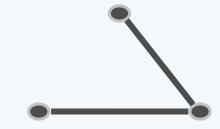
$$n = 2$$

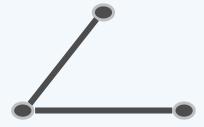
$$n = 3$$

$$n = 4 \qquad 16$$

• • •







- ❖ Cayley公式: 联接n个互异顶点的树共有 nn-2棵 ;或等价地,完全图Kn有 nn-2棵 支撑树
- ❖如何高效地构造MST呢?

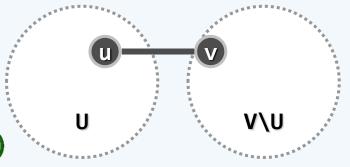
割 & 极短跨边

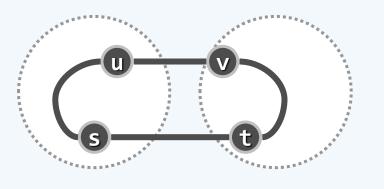
- ❖设(U; V\U)是N的割(cut)
- ❖ [Cut Property-A]

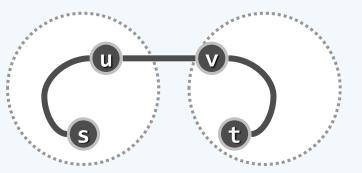
若:(u, v)是该割的 极短跨边 (shortest crossing edge)

则:必存在一棵包含(u, v)的MST

- ❖ 反证:假设(u, v)未被任何 MST采用...
- ❖ 任取 一棵MST,将(u, v)加入其中,于是将出现唯一的回路,且该回路必经过(u, v)以及至少另一跨边(s, t)
- ❖ 现在,将原MST中的(s, t)替换为(u, v)...
- ❖【Cut Property-B】反之,N的任一MST也必通过极短跨边联接每一害





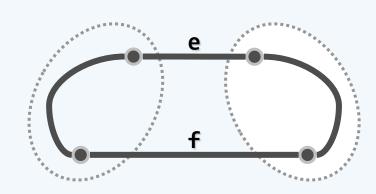


环 & 极长环边

- ❖ 设T是N的一棵MST,且在N中添加边e后得到N'
- ❖ 【Cycle Property】

若:沿着e在T中对应的环路,f为一极长边

则:T - {f} + {e}即为N'的一棵MST



- ◆1)若e为环路上的 最长边 , 则与前同理 , e不可能属于N'的MST此时 , f = e , T {f} + {e} = T依然是N'的MST
- ❖ 2)否则有: |e| ≤ |f|; 移除f后T {f}一分为二,对应于N/N'的割

在N/N'中,f/e应是该割的极短跨边

此割在N和N'中导出的一对互补子图完全一致

故,这对子图各自的MST经e联接后,即是N'的一棵MST

算法

◇ 从 T₁ = ({v₁}; Ø)开始,逐步构造 T₂、 T₃、 ...、 Tₙ, 其中
 v₁可以任选

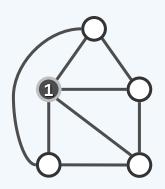
$$T_k = (V_k; E_k), |V_k| = k, |E_k| = k-1, V_k \subset V_{k+1}$$

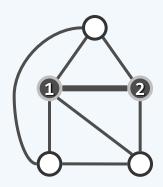
❖ 由以上分析,为由 Tk 构造 Tk+1 ,只需

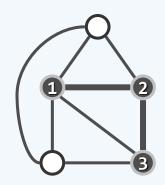
将 $(V_k : V \setminus V_k)$ 视作原图的一个割

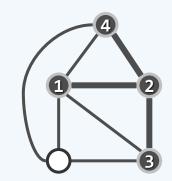
在该割的所有跨边中,找出 $极短者 e_k = (v_k, u_k)$

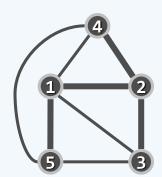
 $T_{k+1} = (V_{k+1}; E_{k+1}) = (V_k \cup \{u_k\}; E_k \cup \{e_k\})$



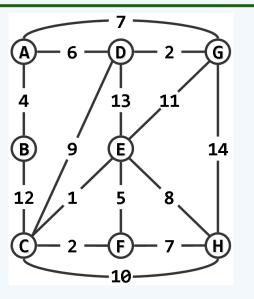


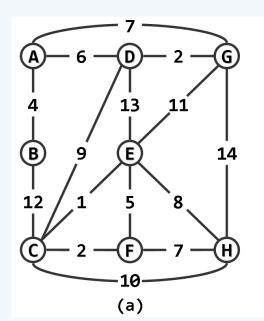


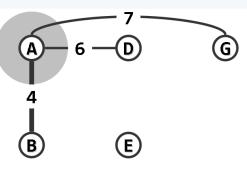


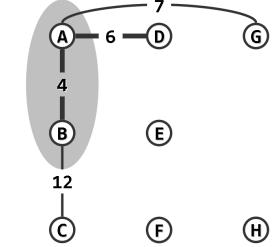


实例









(b)

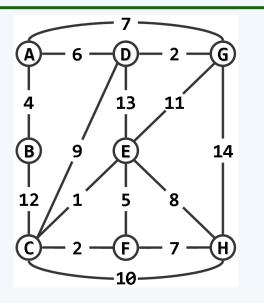
F

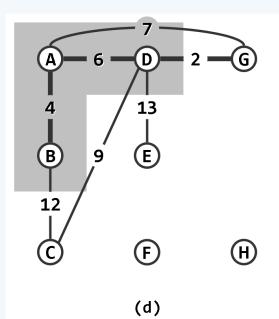
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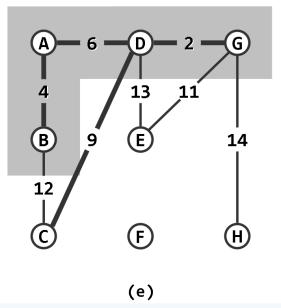
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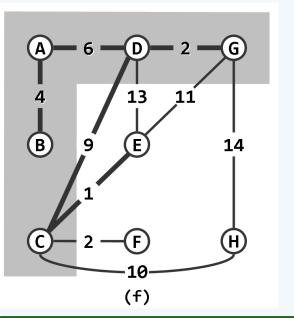
(c)

实例

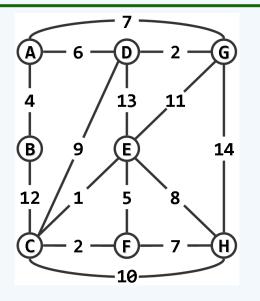


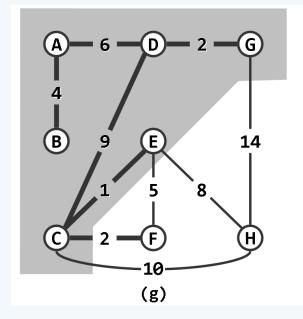


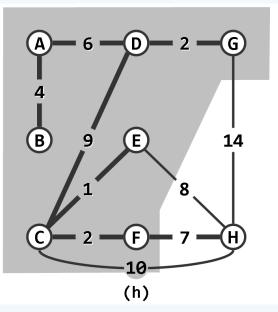


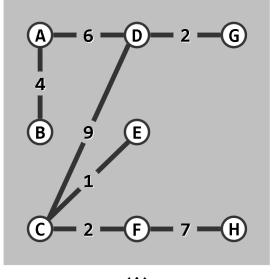


实例



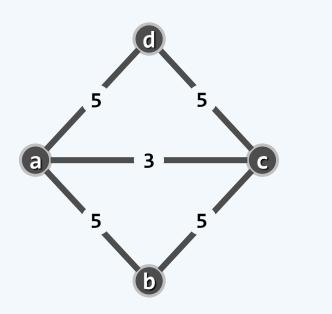






正确性

- ❖ 设Prim依次选取边{ e₂, e₃, ..., eₙ }, 构造出树T 则其中每一条边eϗ都属于某棵MST
 - ——的确如此,但在MST 不唯一 时并不充分
 - ——满足这一性质的一组边,未必构成一棵MST
- ❖ 反例...
- ❖可行的证明方法...
- 1)在不增加总权重的前提下,可以将任一MST 转换 为T 数学归纳
- 2)每一T_k都是某棵MST的 子树 , 1 ≤ k ≤ n 数学归纳



实现

- ❖ 对于 V_k 之外的每一顶点v,令:priority(v) = v到 V_k 的距离于是套用优先级遍历算法框架...
- ❖ 为将 T₂ 扩充至 T₂₁ ,可以

选出优先级最高的(\overline{M} 短)跨边 e_k 及其对应顶点 u_k ,并将其加入 T_k 随后,更新 V_{k+1} 之外每一顶点的优先级(数)

- ❖注意,优先级数随后有可能改变(降低)的顶点,必与u_k邻接
- ❖因此,只需遍历枚举u_k的每一邻接顶点v,并取 priority(v) = min(priority(v), |u_k, v|)
- ❖ 以上完全符合PFS的框架,唯一要做的工作无非是

按照 prioUpdater() 模式,编写一个优先级(数)更新器...

实现

```
❖g->pfs(0, PrimPU<char, int>()); //从顶点0出发,启动 Prim算法
❖ template <typename Tv, typename Te> //顶点类型、边类型
 struct PrimPU { // Prim算法 的顶点优先级更新器
    virtual void operator()( Graph<Tv, Te>* g, int uk, int v ) {
       if ( UNDISCOVERED != g->status(v) ) return;
    // 对uk的每个尚未被发现的邻居v,按Prim策略做松弛
       if (|g-\rangle priority(v) > g-\rangle weight(uk, v)|) {
            g->priority(v) = g->weight(uk, v);
            g->parent(v) = uk;
```