

Minimum spanning tree

1

- J. Erickson. Algorithms, Chap 7.5
- Cormen et al. Introduction to algorithms, Chps. 21,23
- J. Kleinberg, E.Tardos, Algorithm design, Chps. 4.4, 4.5
- S. Skiena, The algorithm design manual, Chp. 6.1.
- J. Edmond, How to think about algorithms, Chp. 16.2.3
- S.Skiena and M. Revilla, Programming challenges, Chp. 10.2

Minimum spanning tree

2

- Dado um grafo conexo, não dirigido, uma *spanning tree* é um subgrafo (que é uma árvore) que liga todos os vértices do grafo
- Na *Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)*, a soma de todos os pesos (dos arcos) é mínima
- O algoritmo de Kruskal cria uma MST juntando gradualmente várias sub-árvores, cada uma uma sub-solução óptima de MST

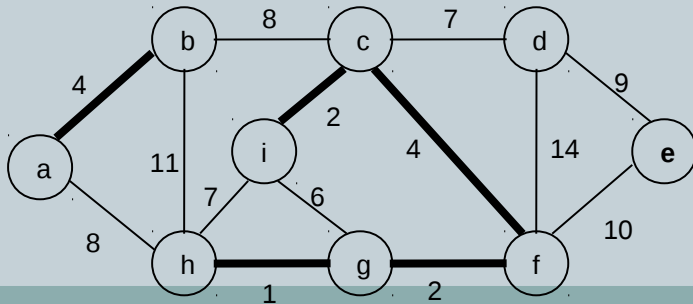
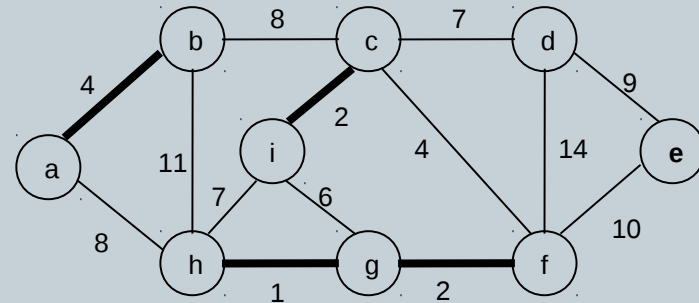
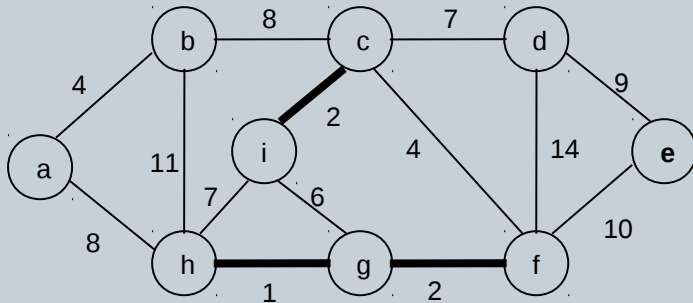
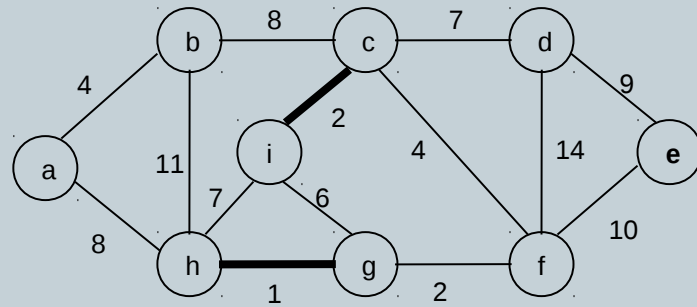
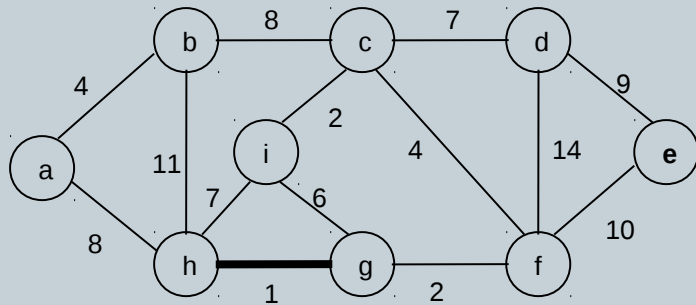
Kruskal

3

- Inicialmente, cada vértice é uma árvore com um elemento só
 - $\text{Make-Set}(v)$
- Em cada iteração, o algoritmo junta duas sub-árvores através do arco livre com peso mais baixo
 - $A = A + \{(u,v)\}$
 - $\text{Union}(u,v)$
- A função $\text{Find-Set}(u)$ devolve um identificador da árvore que contém o vértice u

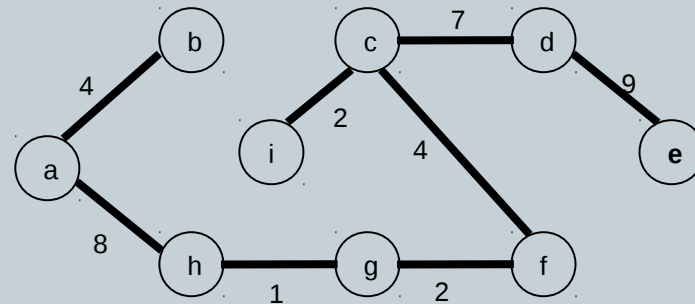
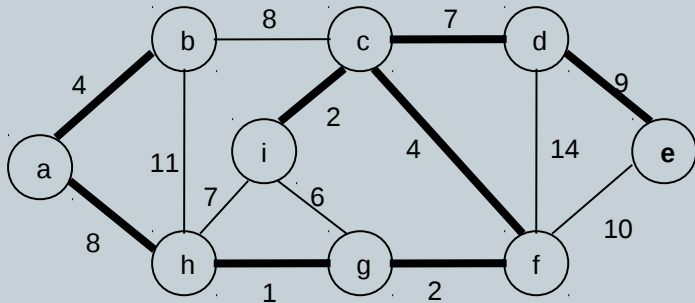
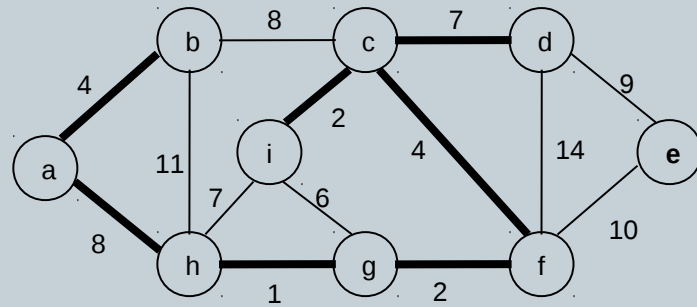
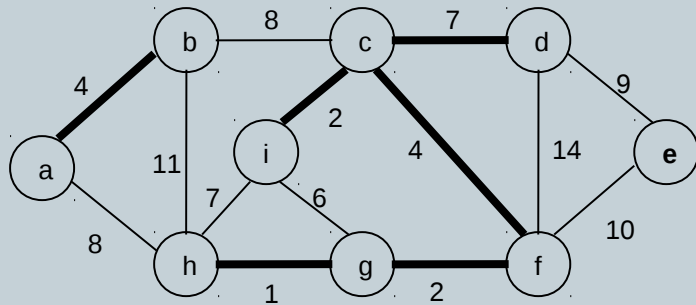
Kruskal

4



Kruskal

5



Kruskal

6

MST-Kruskal(G, w)

$A = \{\}$

for each vertex v in G

 Make-Set(v)

sort the edges of E into non-decreasing order by weight w

for each edge (u, v) in G , in non-decreasing order by weight

if Find-Set(u) \neq Find-Set(v)

$A = A + \{(u, v)\}$

 Union(u, v)

return A

Kruskal

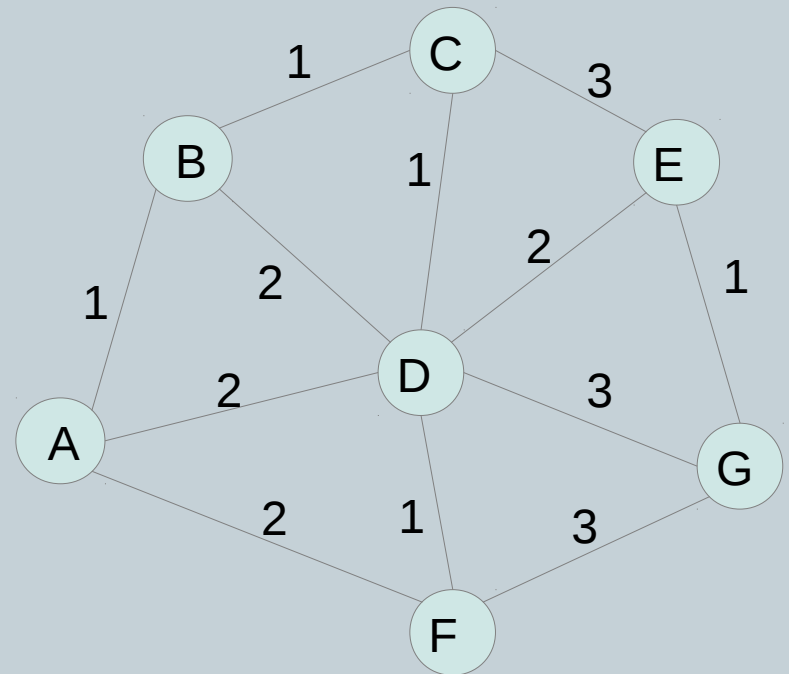
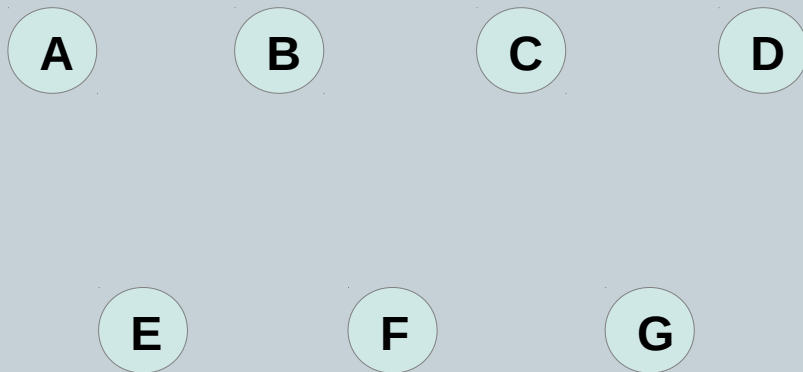
7

- Estrutura de dados “disjoint set”: mantém um conjunto de elementos particionados em subconjuntos disjuntos (sem elementos repetidos).
- Union-find efetua duas operações na estrutura de dados “disjoint set”:
 - Find: A que subconjunto um elemento pertence.
 - Union: Une dois subconjuntos num só subconjunto.
- Existe um ciclo se, para nós a e b , $\text{Find}(a) = \text{Find}(b)$

Kruskal

8

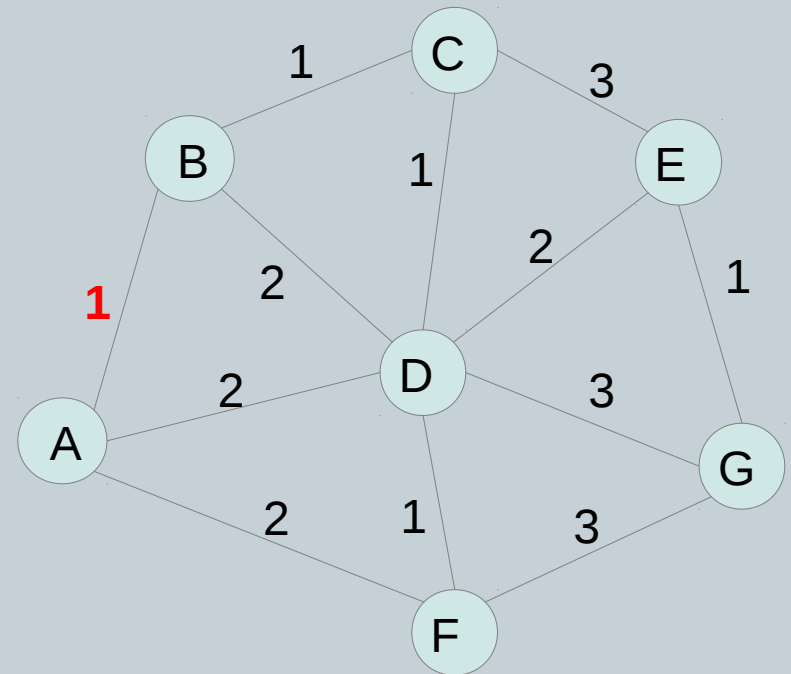
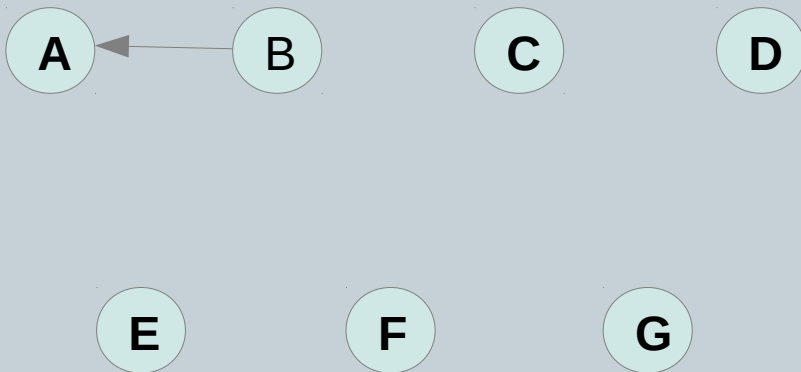
- Make set: Each node is an element of singleton set and is the root.



Kruskal

9

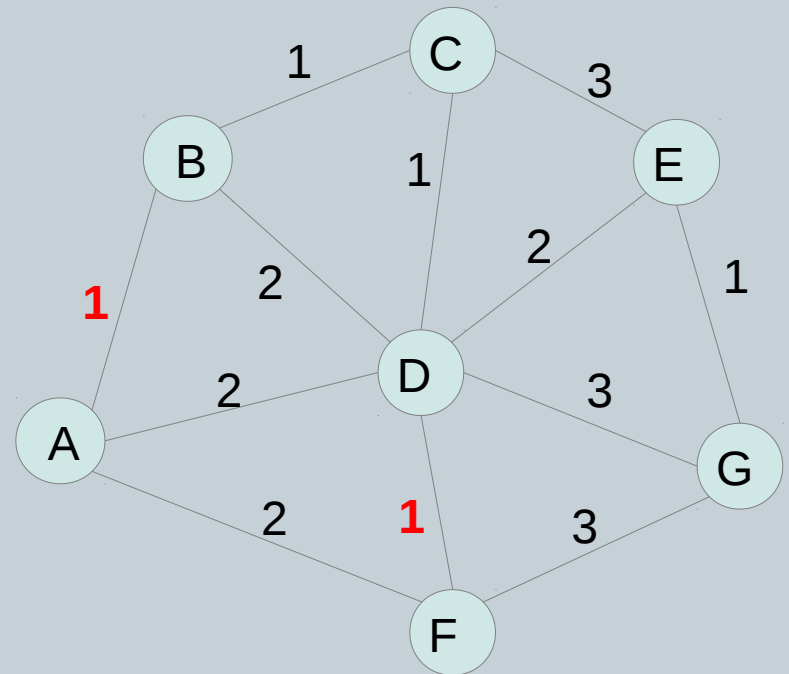
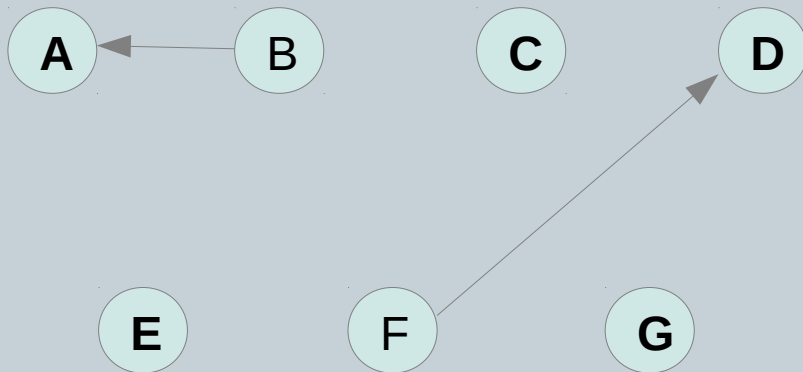
- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

10

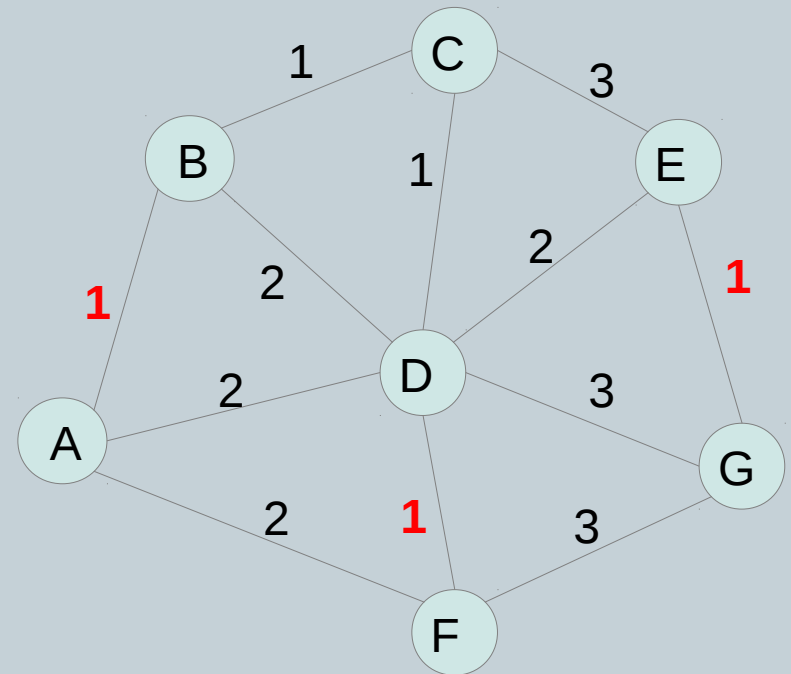
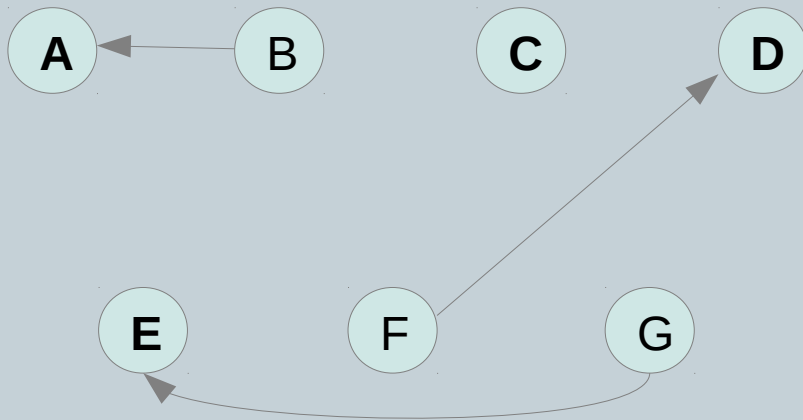
- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

11

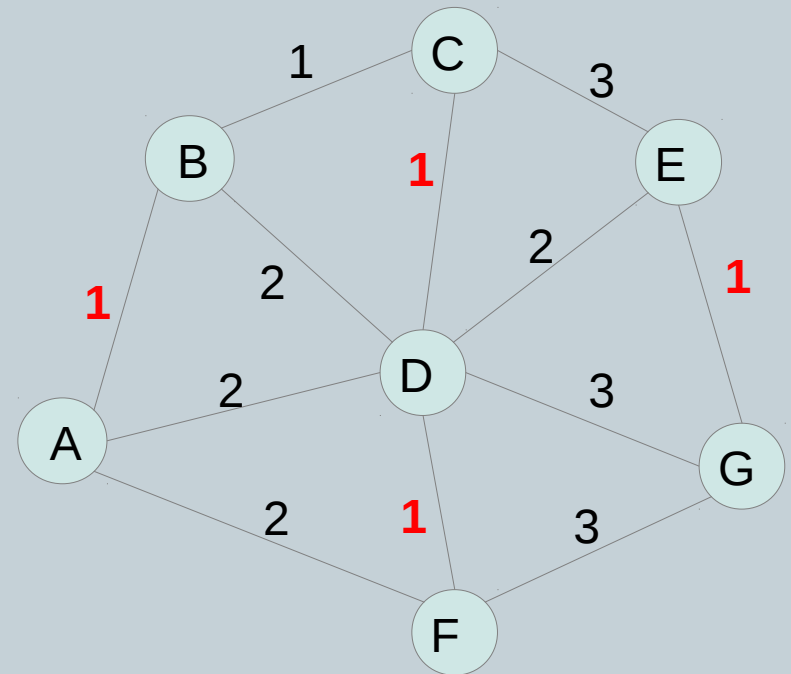
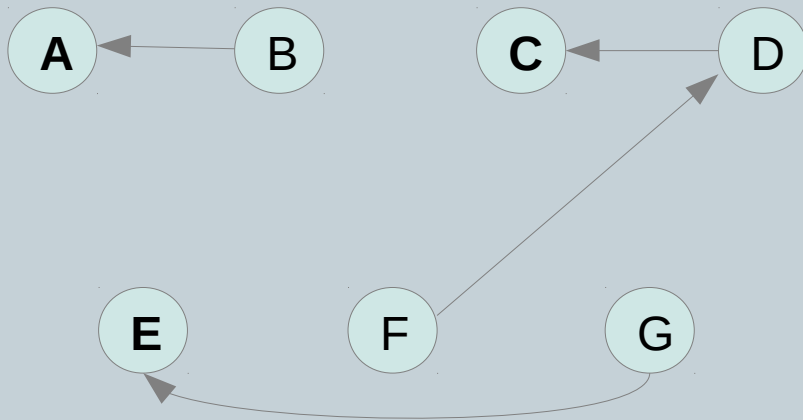
- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

12

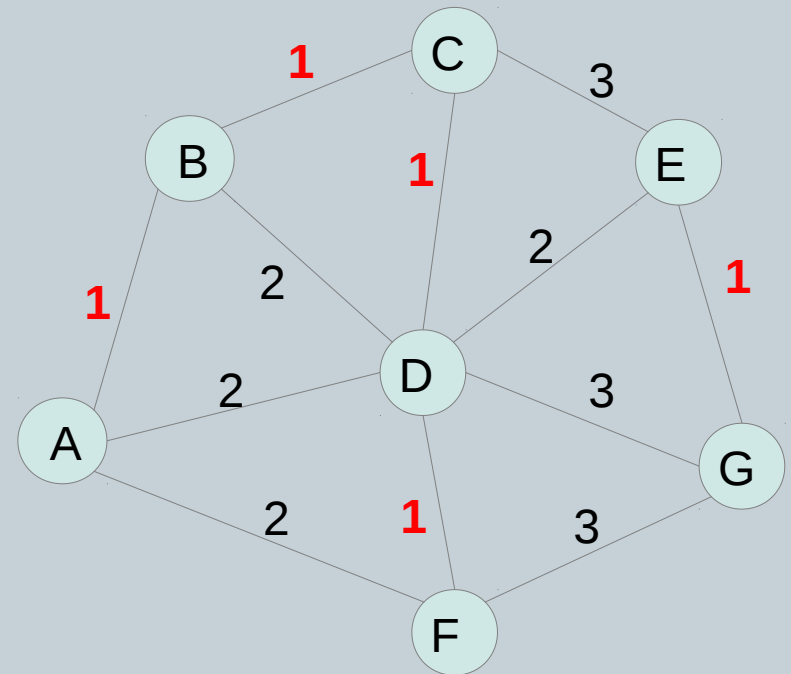
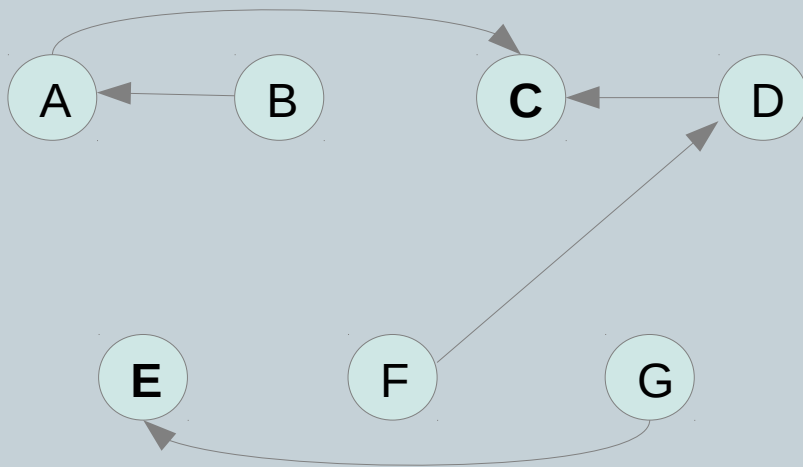
- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

13

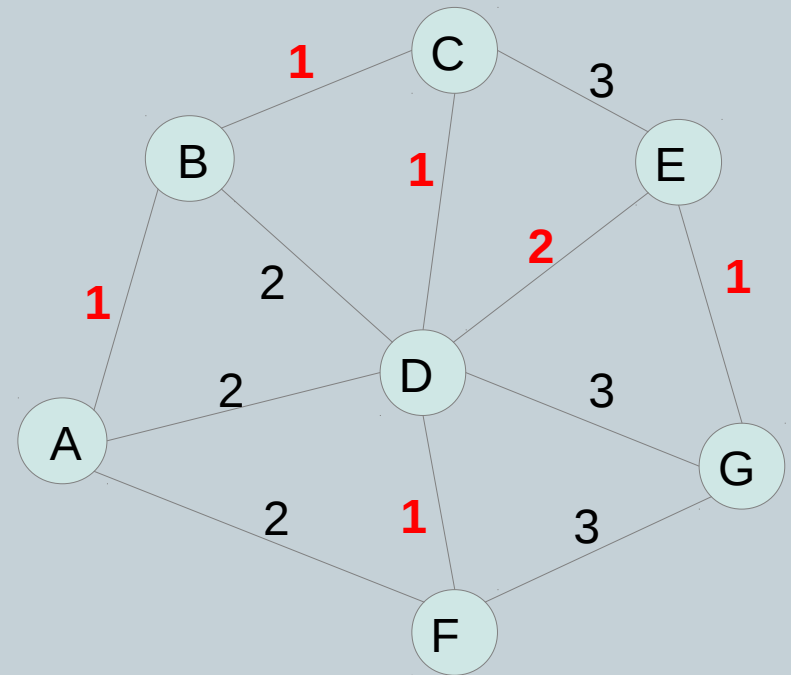
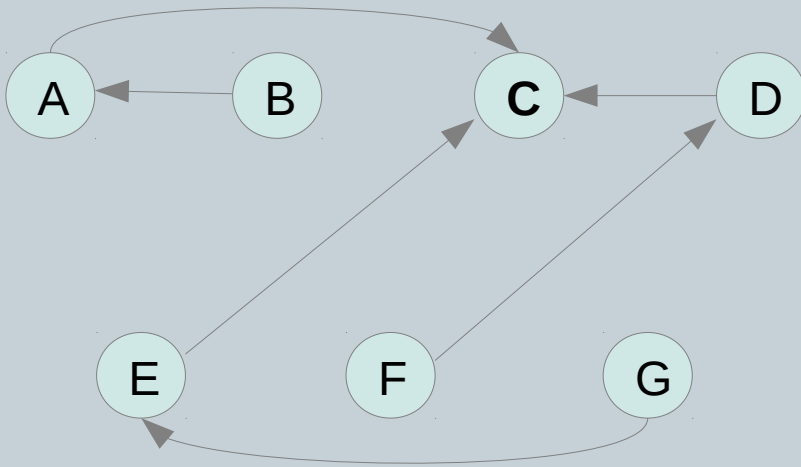
- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

14

- Merge sets that are connected by an edge: connect the roots



Kruskal

15

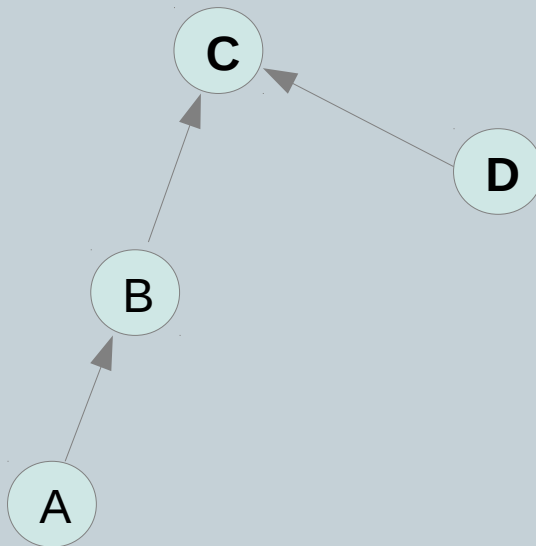
- Sort $|E|$ edges takes $O(|E| \log |V|)$ time.
(Note that $O(\log |E|) = O(\log |V|)$)
- Make-set takes $O(|V|)$ time
- Find-set takes $O(|V|)$ time
- Union takes $O(1)$ time

Then Kruskal takes $O(|E||V|)$ time. But it can be improved..

Kruskal

16

- Improvement on the time of Find-set:



Connect the pointer of the small tree to the pointer of large tree to keep the final tree with reduced height.

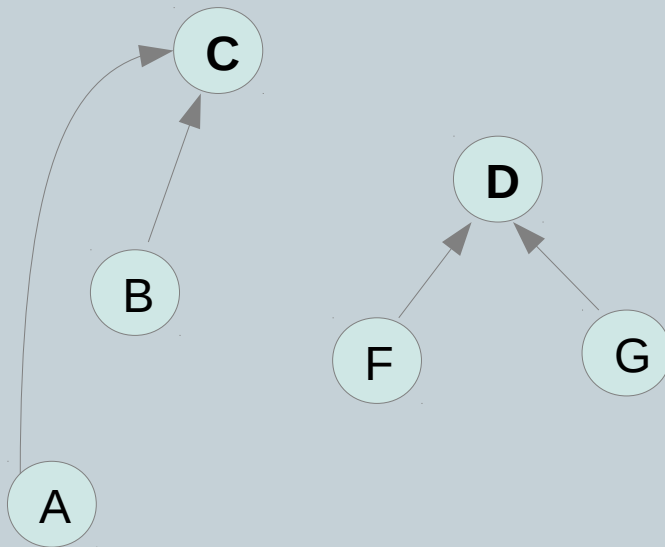
The maximum height is $\log(|V|)$

Then, Kruskal takes $O(|E| \log |V|)$ time.

Kruskal

17

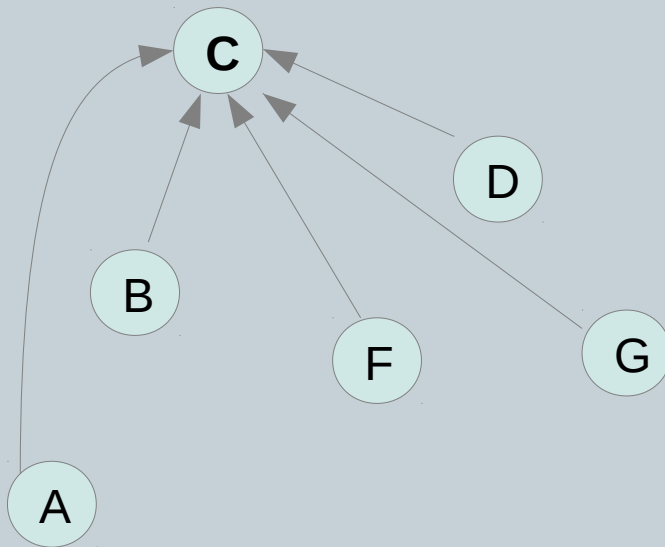
- Further improvement on the time of Find-set: Path compression



Kruskal

18

- Further improvement on the time of Find-set: Path compression



Connect all descendents to the root of the new tree

This takes $O(\log n)$ but if repeated p times, it takes $O(p \log^* n)$

Then, Kruskal takes $O(|E| \log^* |V|)$ time.

Kruskal

19

- $\log^* n$ is the iterated logarithm

$$\log^* n := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \leq 1; \\ 1 + \log^*(\log n) & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Example: $\log^*(2^{65536}) = 5$

Union-Find

20

```
void link(int a, int b){  
    if(rank[a]>rank[b])  
        set[b]=a;  
    else{  
        set[a]=b;  
        if(rank[a]==rank[b])  
            rank[b]++;  
    }  
}
```

```
int find(int a){  
    if(set[a]!=a)  
        set[a]=find(set[a]);  
    return set[a];  
}
```

```
void union_find(int a, int b){  
    link(find(a), find(b));  
}
```

Inicialização:

```
...  
for(i=0; i<N; i++){  
    set[i]=i;  
    rank[i]=0;  
}
```

Articulation Points

21

- Seja G um grafo conexo não dirigido
- Um ponto de articulação (*articulation point*) de G é um vértice cuja remoção torna G um grafo desconexo

Articulation Points

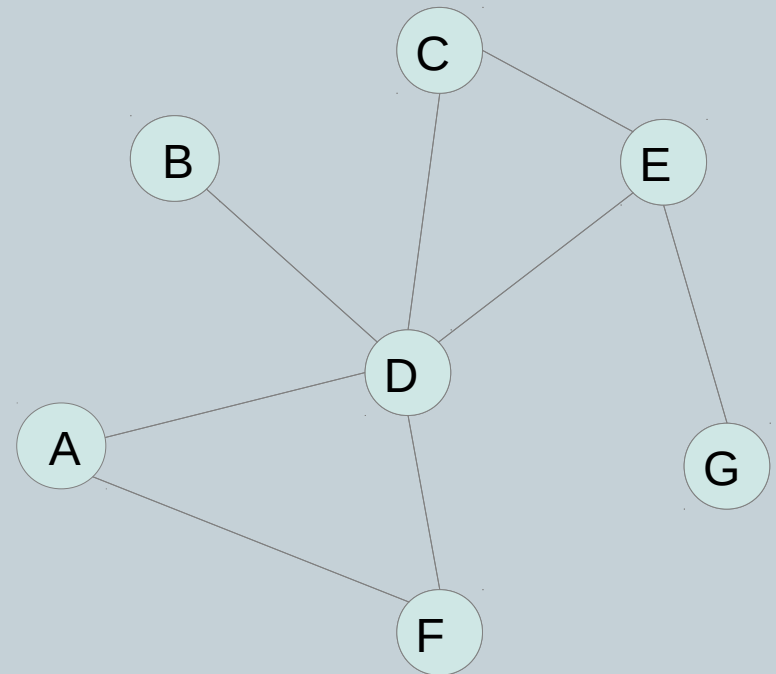
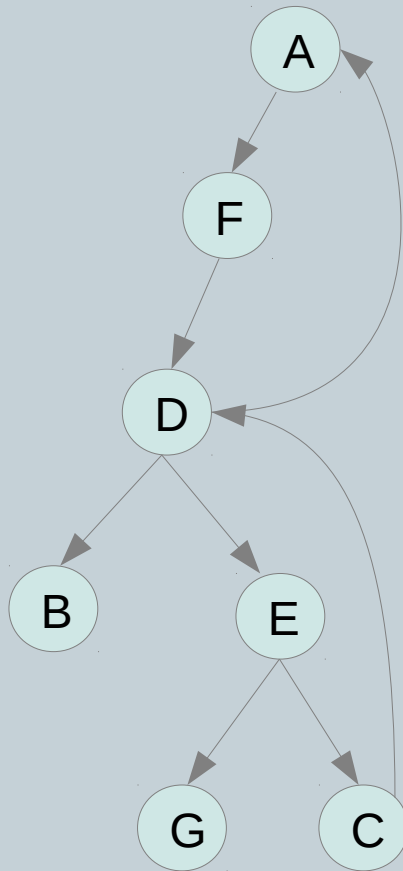
22

- Seja G um grafo conexo não dirigido
- Um ponto de articulação (*articulation point*) de G é um vértice cuja remoção torna G um grafo desconexo
- Implementação naïve: Para cada nó i , retirar esse nó do grafo, correr DFS e verificar conexidade. Tem complexidade $O(|V| (|V| + |E|))$.

Articulation Points

23

- Seja G_t a árvore DFS de um grafo



Articulation Points

24

- Seja G_t a árvore DFS de um grafo
- A raiz, r , de G_t é um ponto de articulação se e só se
 - r tem pelo menos dois filhos
- Um vértice v (não raiz) de G_t é um ponto de articulação se e só se:
 - v tem um filho w em G_t tal que não existe nenhuma ligação (back edge) entre w (ou descendentes) e um antecessor de v

No exemplo anterior, nós D e E são pontos de articulação.

Articulation Points

25

- Definição

- Sendo $dfs[v]$ o índice da travessia dfs no vértice v

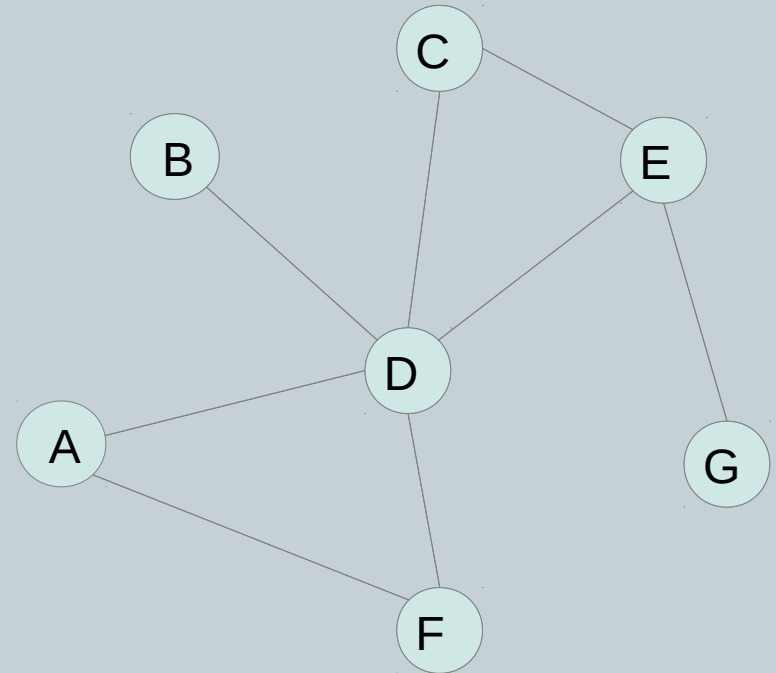
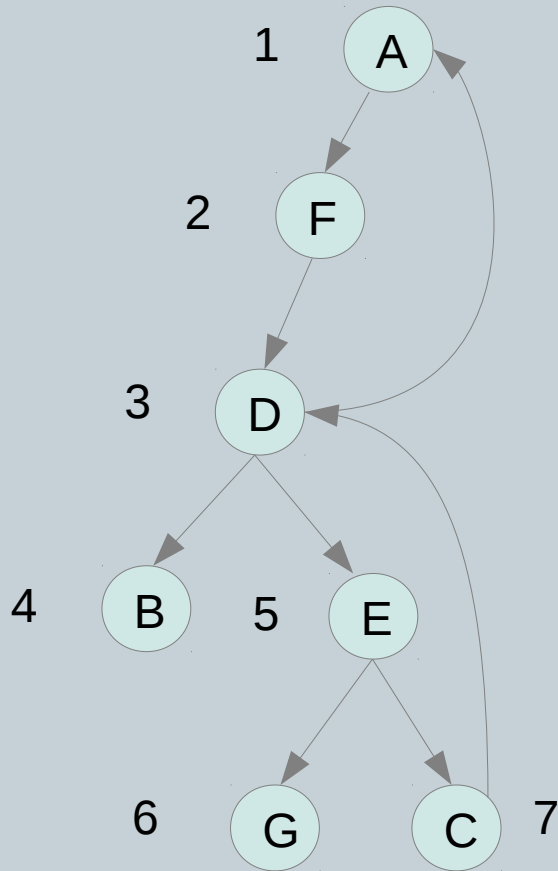
$$low[v] = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} dfs[v] \\ dfs[x_i] \\ low[w_i] \end{array} \right\}$$

- com x_i um vértice antecessor de v com uma ligação a v (com back edge) e w_i os filhos de v ;
 - **low[v]** é o menor índice de travessia dfs de um nó que pode ser alcançado por v (por back edge).
- Um vértice v (não raiz) é um ponto de articulação se e só se tiver um filho w tal que:
$$low[w] \geq dfs[v]$$

Articulation Points

26

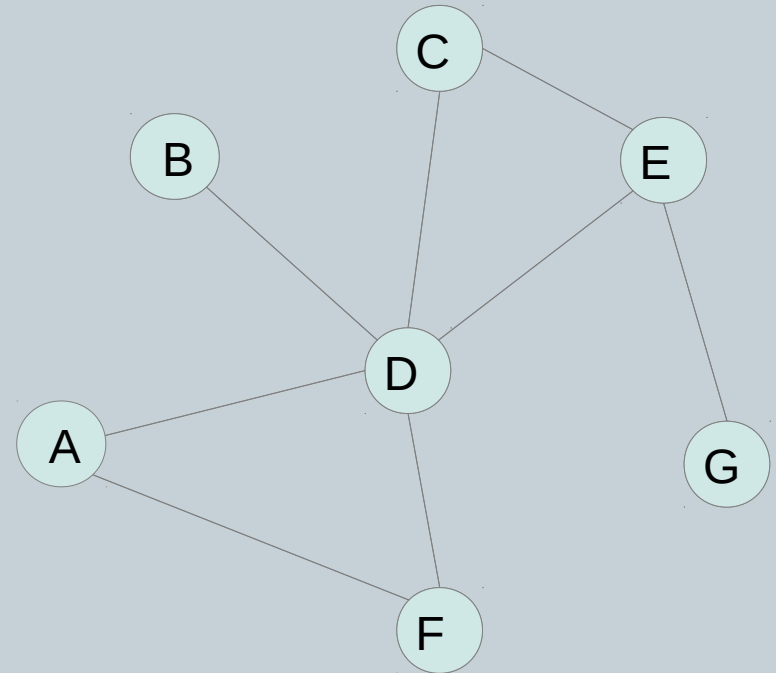
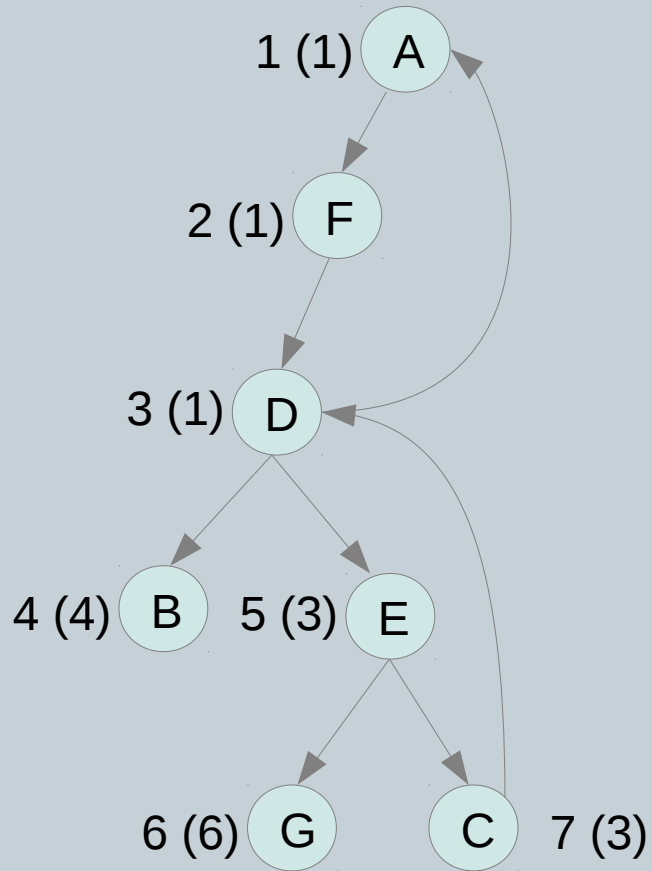
- Calculating $dfs(i)$



Articulation Points

27

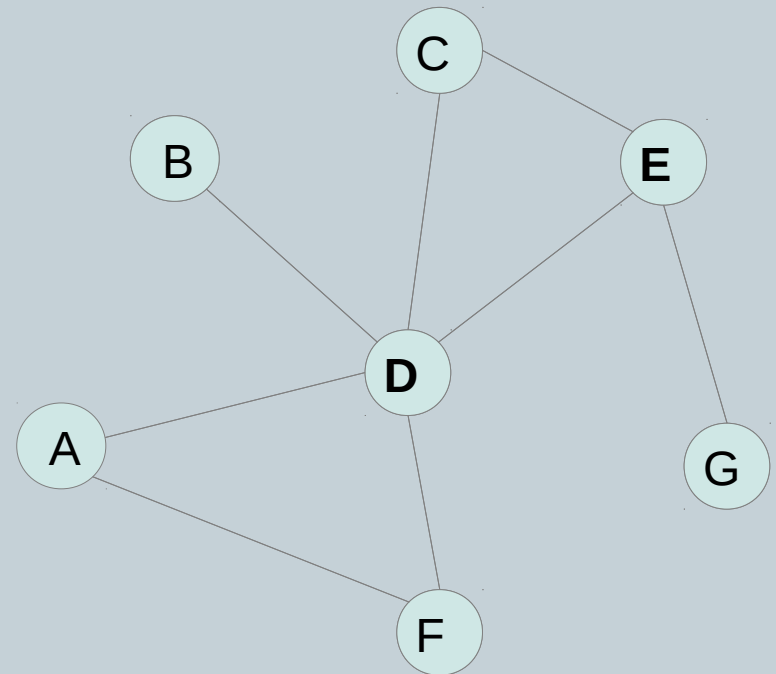
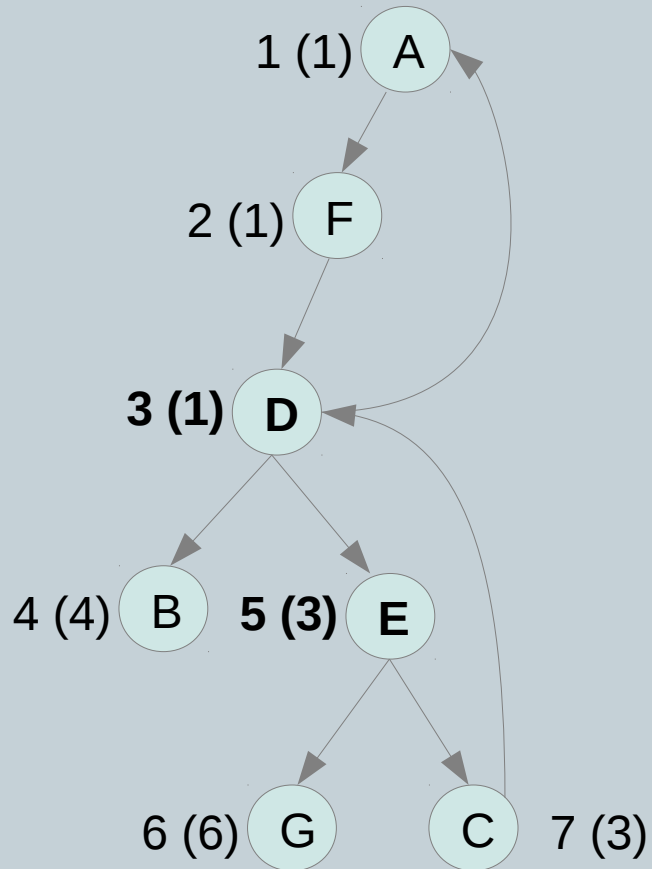
- Calculating $low(i)$



Articulation Points

28

- Pontos de articulação



Articulation Points

29

```
procedure Art(v)
low[v]=dfs[v]=time=time+1;
for each (v,w) in E do
  if (dfs[w]=-1) then
    Art(w)
    low[v] = min{low[v], low[w]}
    if(dfs[v]=1) and (dfs[w]!=2) then
      "v is an articulation point"
    if(dfs[v]!=1) and (low[w]>=dfs[v])then
      "v is an articulation point"
  else if (w is not parent of v)
    low[v] = min{low[v], dfs[w]}
```

