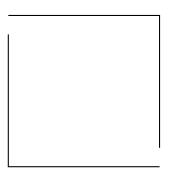
Maze-Generating Algorithms

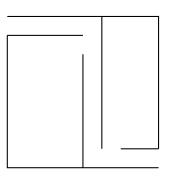
20080610 Lee, Ki Sang

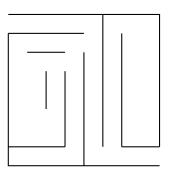
KAIST

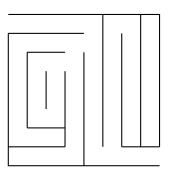
Physical Mathematics Conference 2009

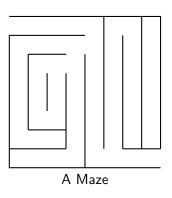
- Maze Basics
- Question of Maze Generating
- 3 Perfect Maze Generating
 - Depth-First Search
 - Kruskal's Algorithm

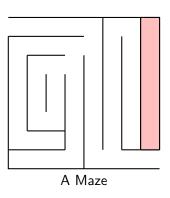


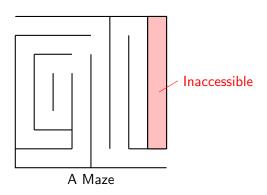


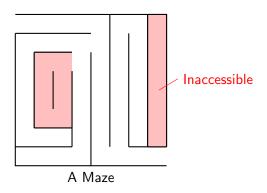


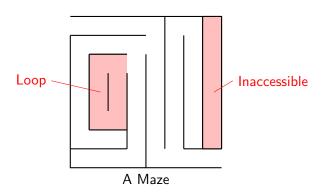


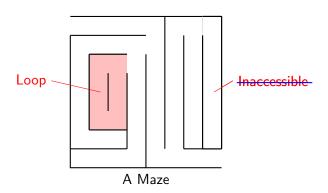


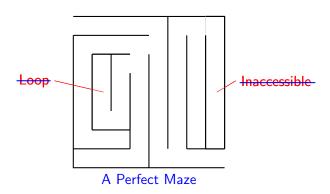


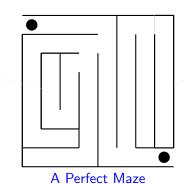


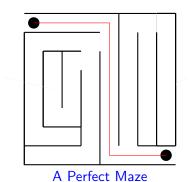


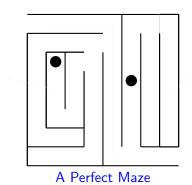


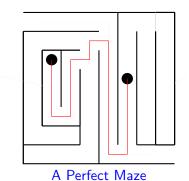


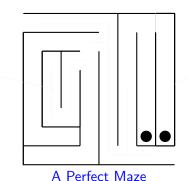




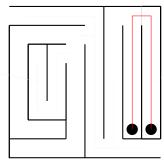








Between any two points,

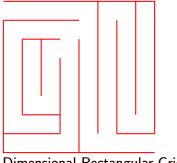


A Perfect Maze

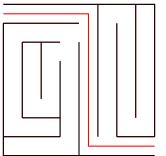
Between any two points, Only one path exists!



In 2-Dimensional Rectangular Grid

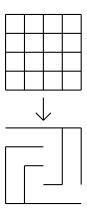


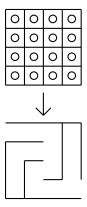
In 2-Dimensional Rectangular Grid
Perfect



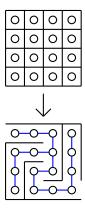
In 2-Dimensional Rectangular Grid Perfect Orthogonal Path

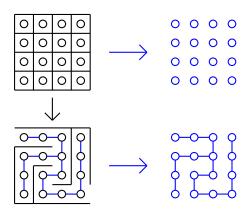


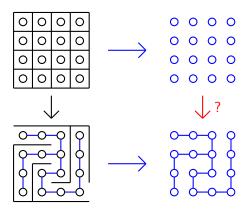




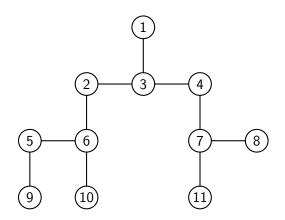
0		0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
\perp			
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

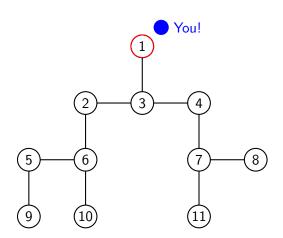


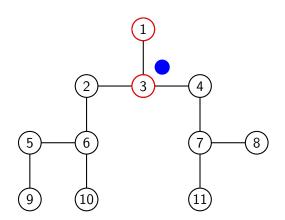


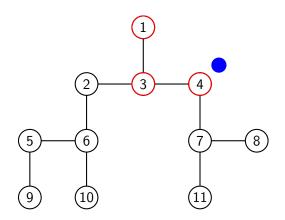


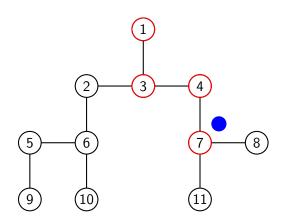
How can the 'perfect' graph be made?

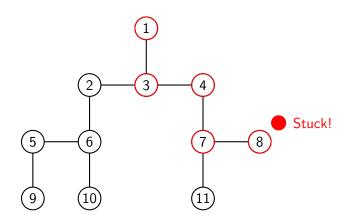


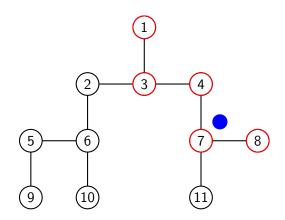


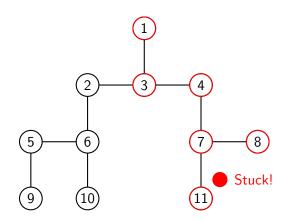


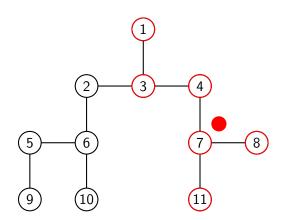


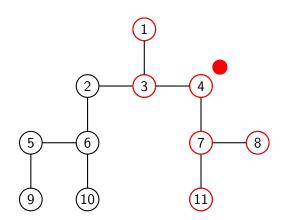


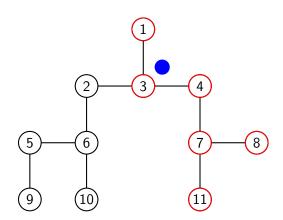


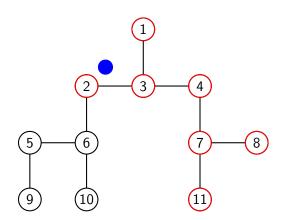


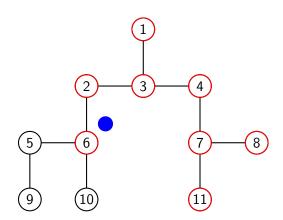


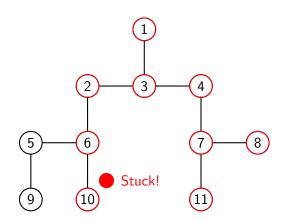


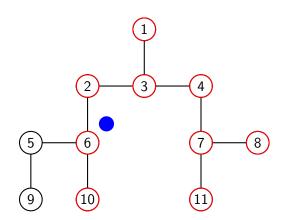


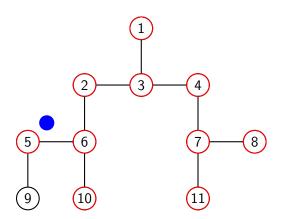


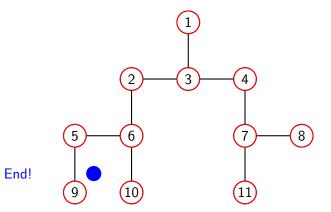








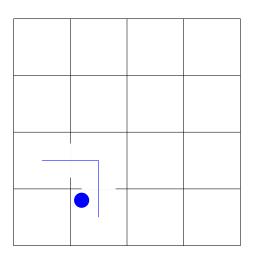


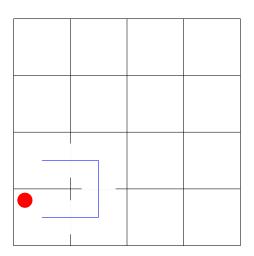


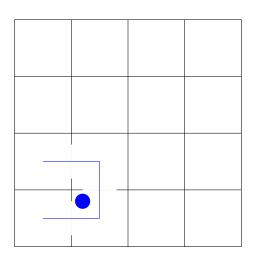
Depth-First Search Kruskal's Algorithm

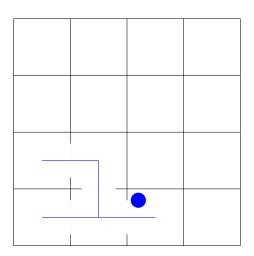
• Go deeper as you can.

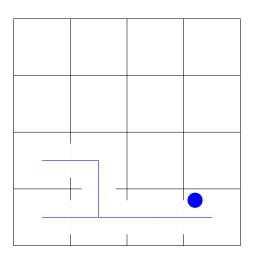
- Go deeper as you can.
- Backtrack to possible branch when you are stuck.

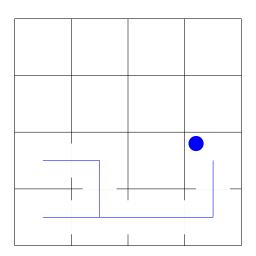


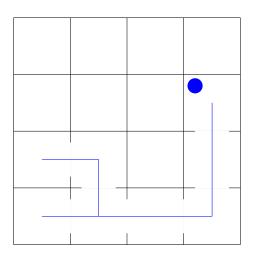


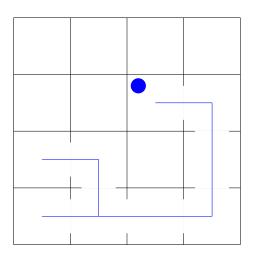


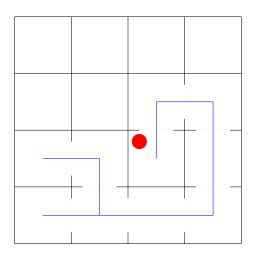


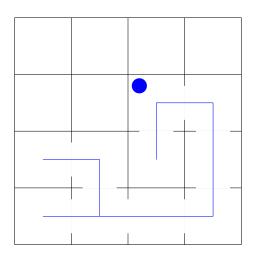


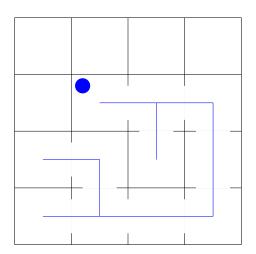


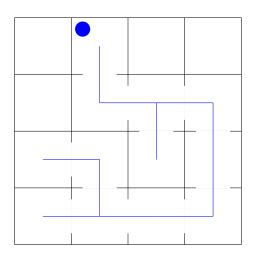


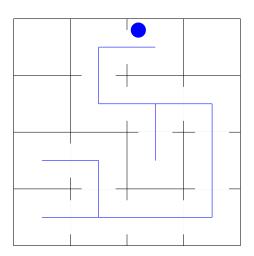


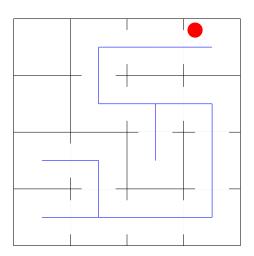


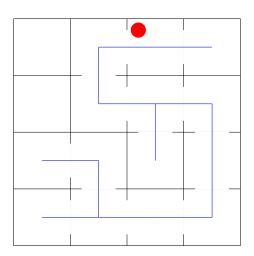


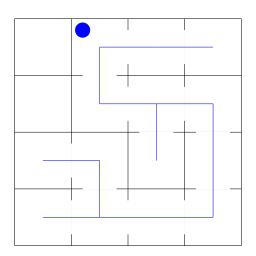


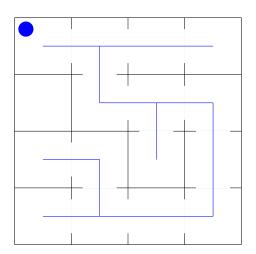


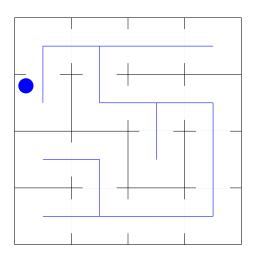


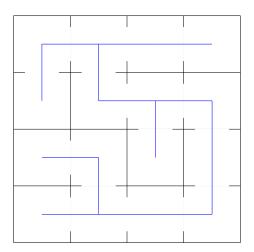






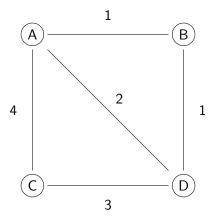


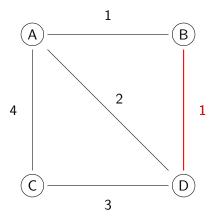




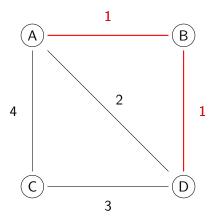
Perfect Maze!

Minimum Spanning Tree

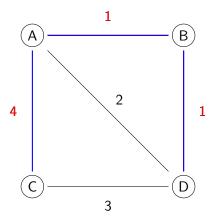




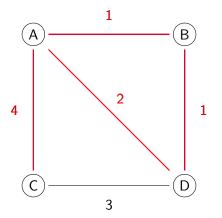
Not Spanning Tree



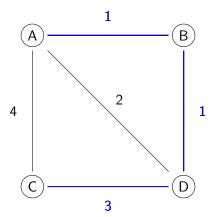
Not Spanning Tree



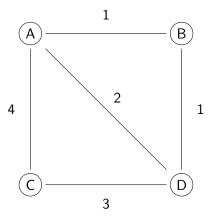
Spanning Tree With Not Minimum Weights

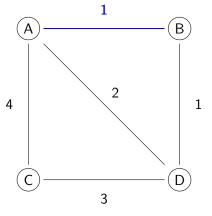


Not Spanning Tree(Cycle Exists)

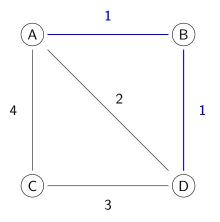


Spanning Tree With Minimum Weights

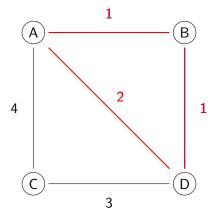




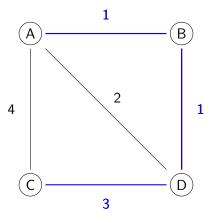
Subgraph S



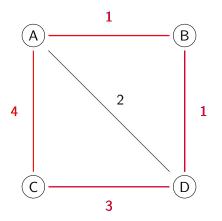
Subgraph *S* 1 —— 1



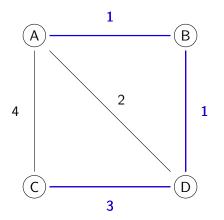
Subgraph S (Cycle Exists) 1 - 2



Subgraph
$$S$$
 1 — 1 — \times — 3



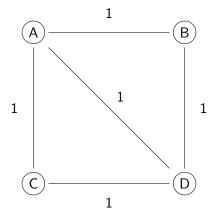
Subgraph S (Cycle Exists) $1 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 4$

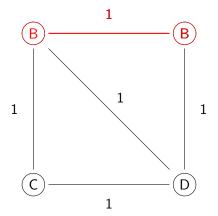


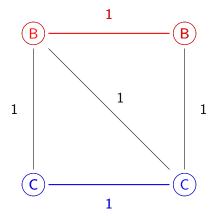
Subgraph S is minimum spanning tree!

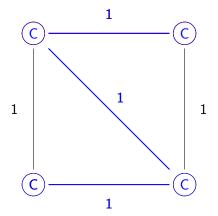
• If all weights are same, we can ignore order of the weights.

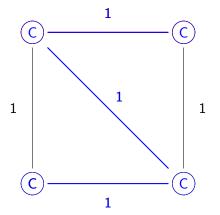
- If all weights are same, we can ignore order of the weights.
- Just check a node makes cycles or not, for random order.



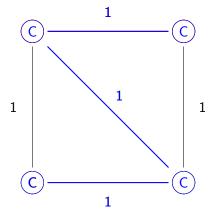








Minimum Spanning Tree



Minimum Spanning Tree Also 'Perfect' Graph!



А	В	С	D
Е	F	G	Н
I	J	К	L
М	N	0	Р

В	В	С	D
Е	F	G	Н
I	J	К	L
М	N	0	Р

В	В	С	D
E	F	G	Н
ı	J	К	L
М	N	K	Р

В	В	С	D
Е	F	G	Н
М	J	К	L
M	N	K	Р

В	В	С	D
Е	F	Н	H
М	J	К	L
M	N	K	Р

В	В	С	D
E	F	н	 H
М	M	К	L
M	N	— — К	Р

E	E	С	D
E	F	Н	Н
М	М	К	L
M	N	— — К	Р

E	E	С	D
Е	E	н	 H
М	M	К	L
М	N	— — К	Р

E	E	С	D
Е	E	Н	Н
Е	E	К	L
E	N	— — К	Р

E	E	С	D
E	E	Н	H
E	E	К	Н
E	N	— — К	Р

E	E	С	D
E	E	K	K
E	E	K	K
E	N	— — К	Р

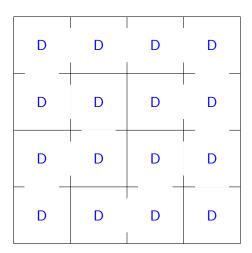
E	E	С	D
E	E	K	K
E	E	K	K
E	N	_ K	K

E	E	D	D
E	Е	К	K L
E	E	К	К
E	N	— — К	K

E	E	D	D
E	Е	D	D
E	E	D	D
E	N	D	D

D	D	D	D
D	D	D	D
D	D	D	D
D	N		D

D	D	D I	D
D	D	D	D
D	D	D	D
D	D	D	D



Perfect Maze!