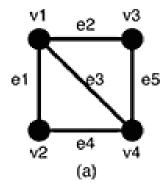
知识精炼(二)

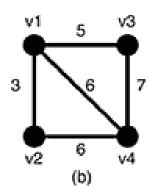
主讲人:邓哲也

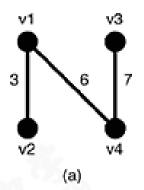
给定一张无向图,你可以找到很多个生成树。

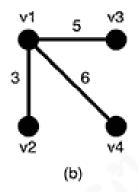
现在希望你能找出一个生成树,使得生成树中"最大边-最小边"的值最小。

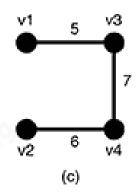
n <= 100

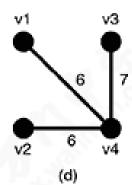










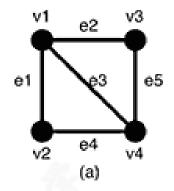


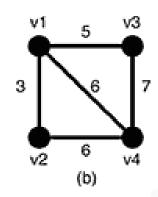
我们不妨考虑,枚举生成树中的"最小边"e。

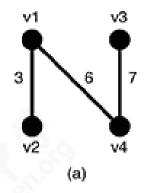
接下来只要删除所有边权小于 e 的边, 然后在剩下的图上

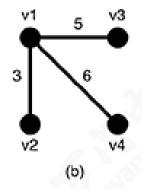
跑Kruskal算法,得到最小生成树之后,找出"最大边",

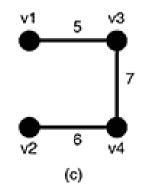
用"最大边"-"最小边"去更新答案。

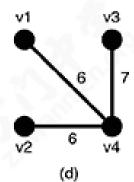






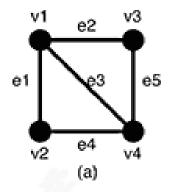


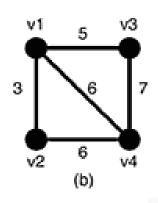


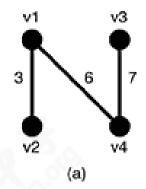


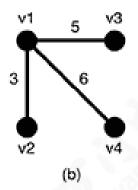
正确性?

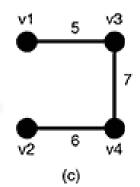
如果存在某个生成树的"最大边"比最小生成树中的"最大边"还小呢?

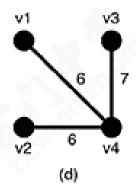




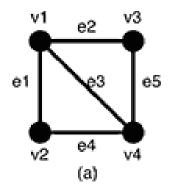


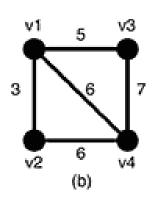


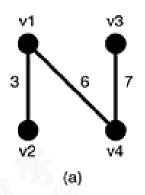


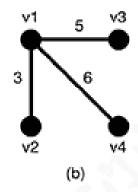


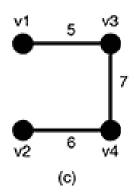
反证法,不存在。

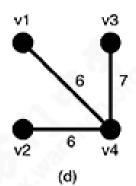








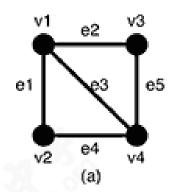


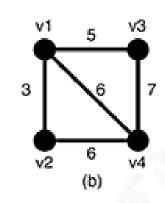


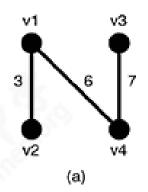
因此我们的想法是正确的。

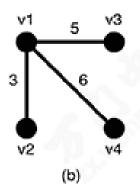
每次枚举最小边,然后把大于等于最小边权值的边保留,按照边权 从大到小排序,跑 Kruskal 算法。

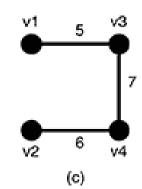
因为边的数量是0(n^2)级别的,做一次Kruska1算法需要 0(n^2 log n)的时间复杂度。总时间复杂度为0(n^4 log n)。很悬。

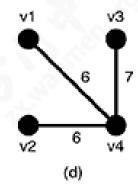




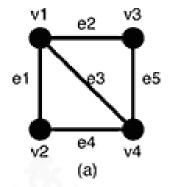


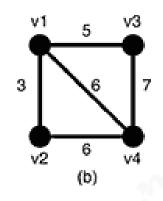


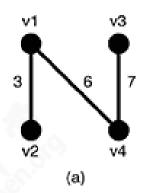


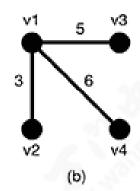


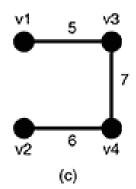
很简单。只要一开始对所有边排一次序就可以了。 总时间复杂度为0(n⁴)。完美解决。

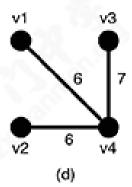












下节课再见