6. 图

(g) Prim算法

邓俊辉

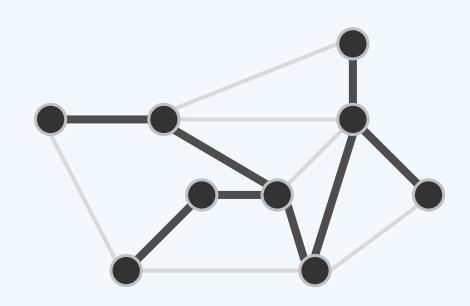
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最小 + 支撑 + 树

- **❖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

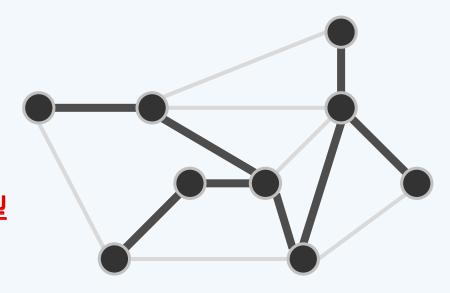
为许多NP问题提供足够好的近似解 //比如 , Euclidean TSP



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

Karger-Klein-Tarjan-1995, Chazelle-2000

...是否存在ℓ(n + e)算法?

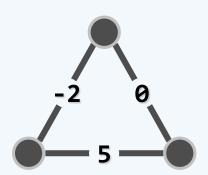


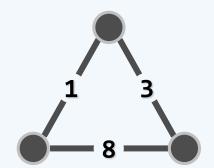
退化

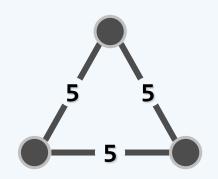
❖ 权值必须是正数?

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

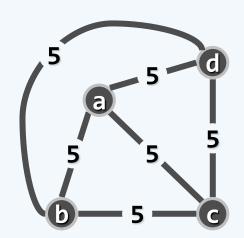
故可统─调整:increase(1 - findMin())

❖ 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</pre>



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...



$$n = 1$$
 1

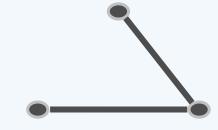
$$n = 2 \qquad 1$$

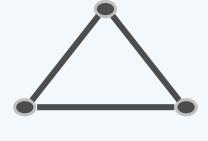
$$n = 3$$

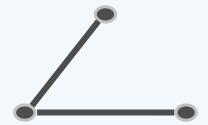
$$n = 4$$
 16

• • •









- ❖ 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K_n有nⁿ⁻²棵支撑树
- ❖如何高效地构造MST呢?

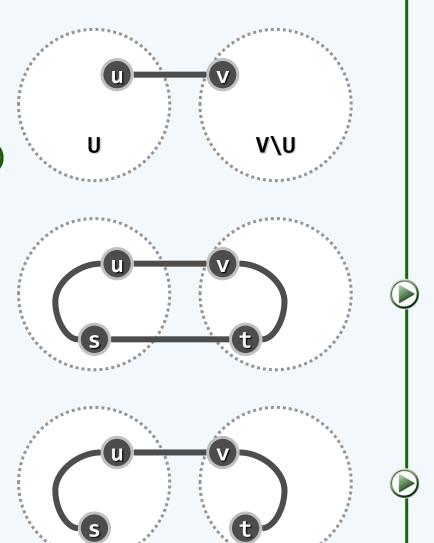
割 & 极短跨边

- ❖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─MST也必通过极短跨边联接每一割

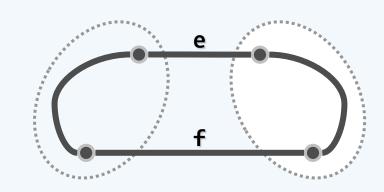


环 & 极长环边

- ❖ 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}; ∅)开始,逐步构造T₂、T₃、...、T_n,其中
 v₁可以任选

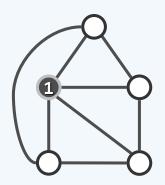
$$T_k = (V_k; E_k), |V_k| = k, |E_k| = k-1, V_k \subset V_{k+1}$$

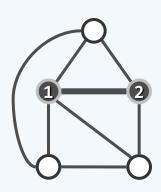
❖ 由以上分析 , 为由T_k构造T_{k+1} , 只需

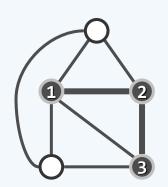
将 $(V_k : V \setminus V_k)$ 视作原图的一个割

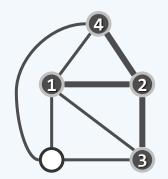
在该割的所有跨边中,找出极短者 $e_k = (v_k, u_k)$

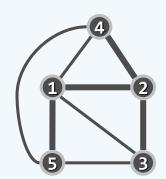
$$\mathbf{\hat{T}}_{k+1} = (V_{k+1}; E_{k+1}) = (V_k \cup \{u_k\}; E_k \cup \{e_k\})$$



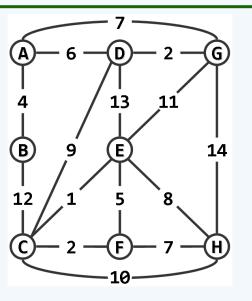


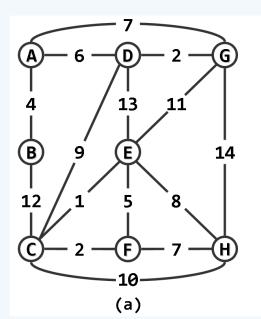


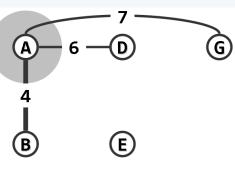




实例





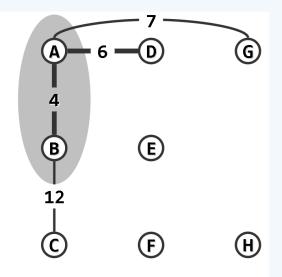


F

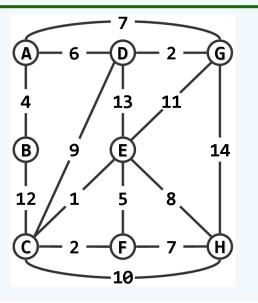
(b)

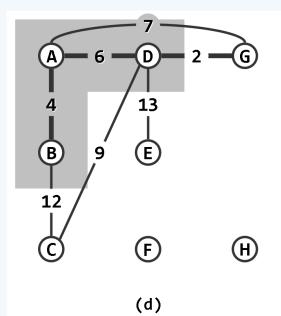
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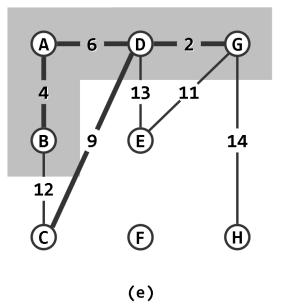
©

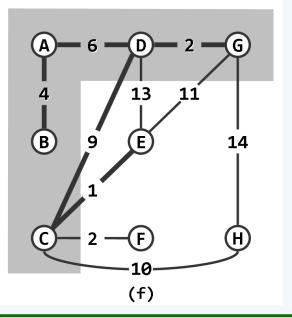


实例

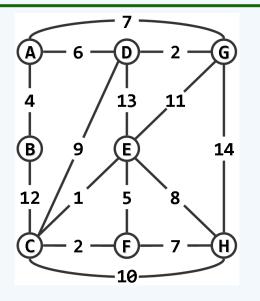


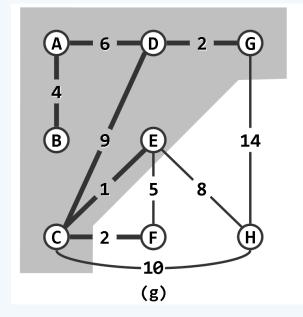


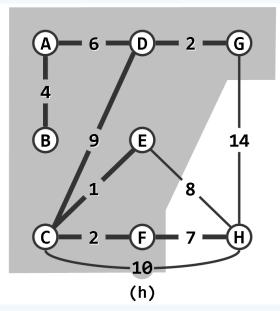


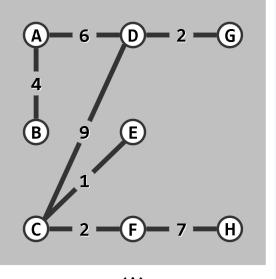


实例





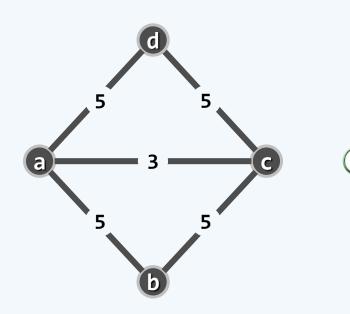




(i)

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<mark>不唯一</mark>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<mark>转换</mark>为T 数学归纳
- 2)每一 T_k 都是某棵MST的子树 $, 1 \le k \le n$ 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T_k扩充至T_{k+1},可以 选出优先级最高的(极短)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ょ邻接
- ❖ 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;
```