

CSC 226

Algorithms and Data Structures: II

Kruskals Implementation

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ECS 466

Kruskal's Algorithm

Algorithm Kruskal

Input: a weighted connected graph $G = (V, E)$

Output: an MST T for G

Data structure: Disjoint sets (lists or union-find) DS ;
sorted weights priority queue A ; and tree T

for each $v \in V$ **do** $C(v) \leftarrow DS.insert(v)$ **end** // one cluster per vertex

for each $(u,v) \in E$ **do** $A.insert((u,v))$ **end** // sort edges by weight

$T \leftarrow \emptyset$

while T has fewer than $n-1$ edges **do**

$(u, v) \leftarrow A.deleteMin()$ // edge with smallest weight

$C(u) \leftarrow DS.findCluster(u)$;

$C(v) \leftarrow DS.findCluster(v)$;

if $C(u) \neq C(v)$ **then**

 add edge (u, v) to T ;

$DS.insert(DS.union(C(v), C(u)))$; // merge two clusters

end

end

return T

Idea:

- Avoid sorting the edge weights by storing the edges in a heap

Building up a heap

- m standard insert-operations for a heap result in $O(m \log(m))$ time.
- Can we build up a heap for m given elements faster? Is $O(m)$ possible?

Bottom-Up Heap

Algorithm BottomUpHeap(S):

Input: A list S storing m keys

Output: A heap T storing the m keys

if S is empty **then**

return external node

remove the first key, k , from S

split S in half, lists S_1 and S_2

$T_1 \leftarrow \text{BottomUpHeap}(S_1)$

$T_2 \leftarrow \text{BottomUpHeap}(S_2)$

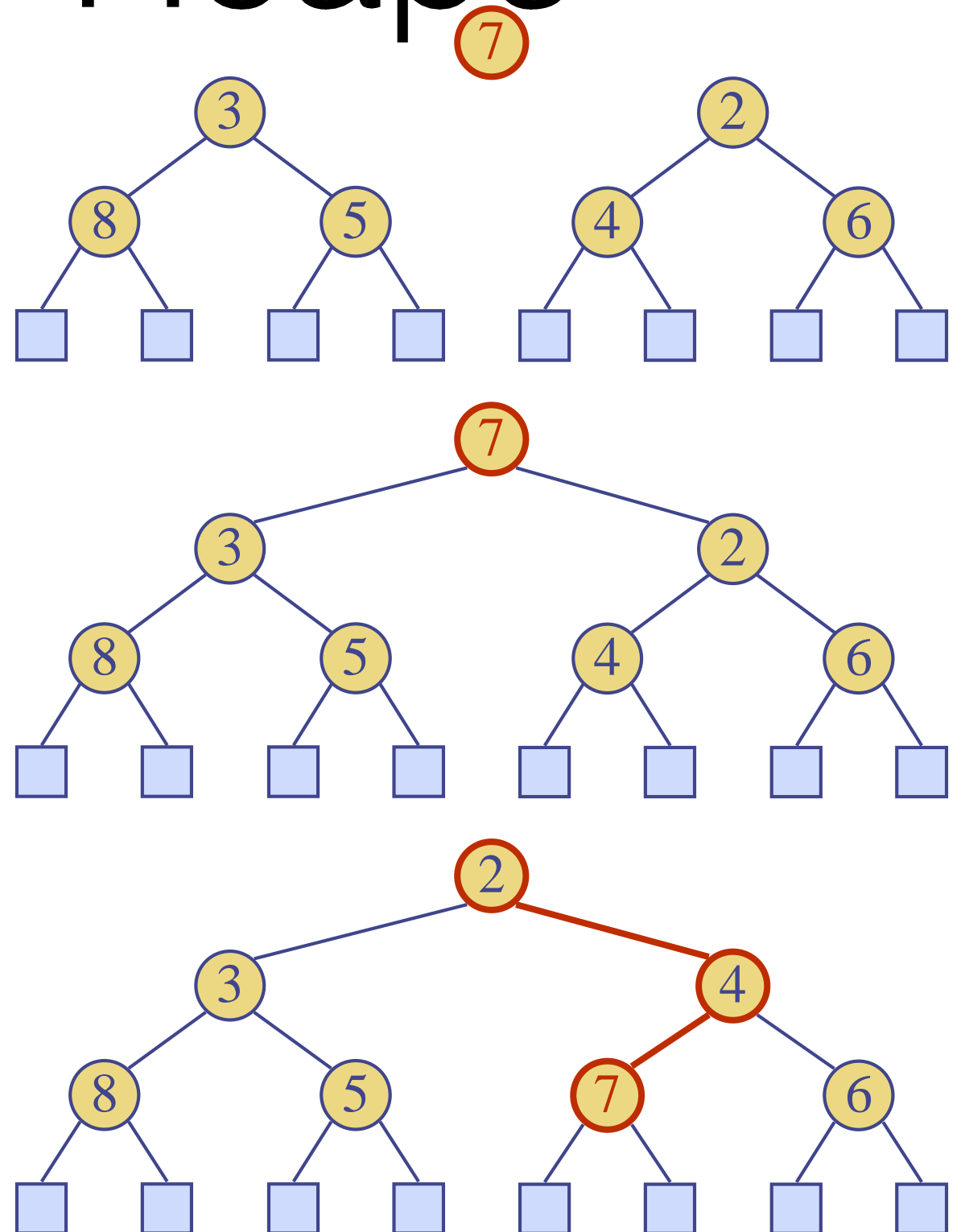
$T \leftarrow \text{merge}(k, T_1, T_2)$

DownHeap(T, root)

return T

Merging Two Heaps

- We are given two heaps and a key k
- We create a new heap with the root node storing k and with the two heaps as subtrees
- We perform downheap to restore the heap-order property

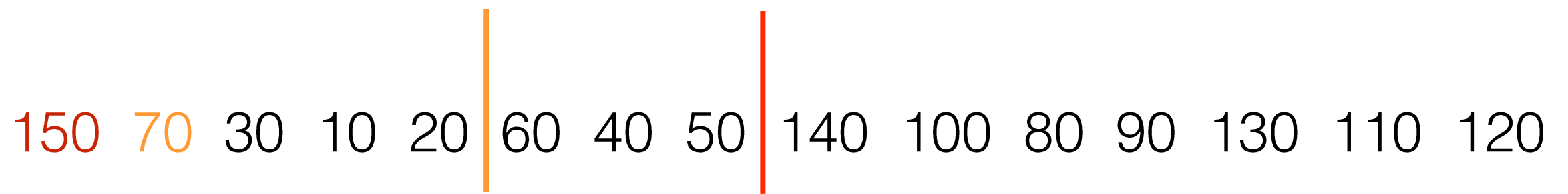


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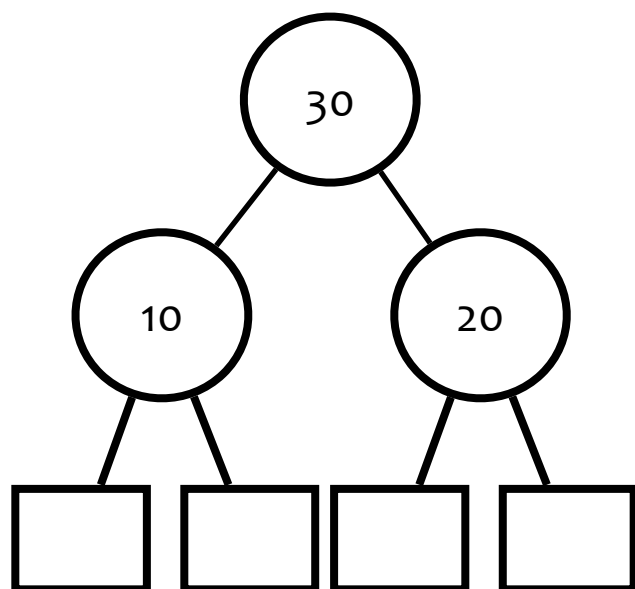
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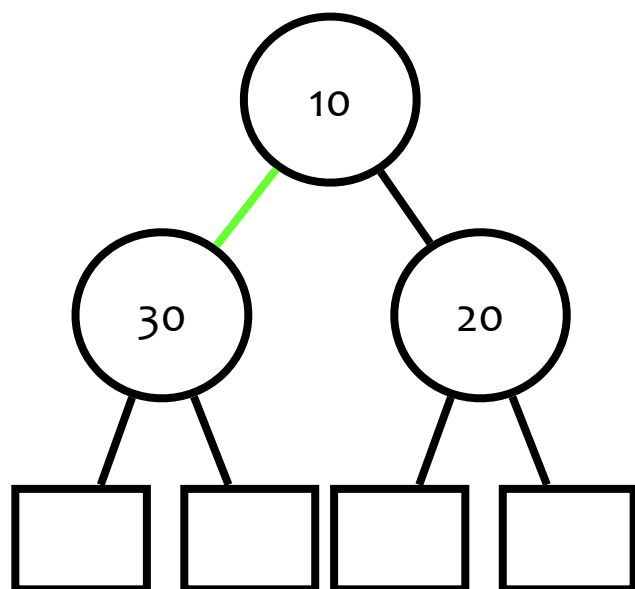
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Three vertical lines are positioned between the numbers: a green line between 10 and 20, an orange line between 20 and 60, and a red line between 50 and 140.

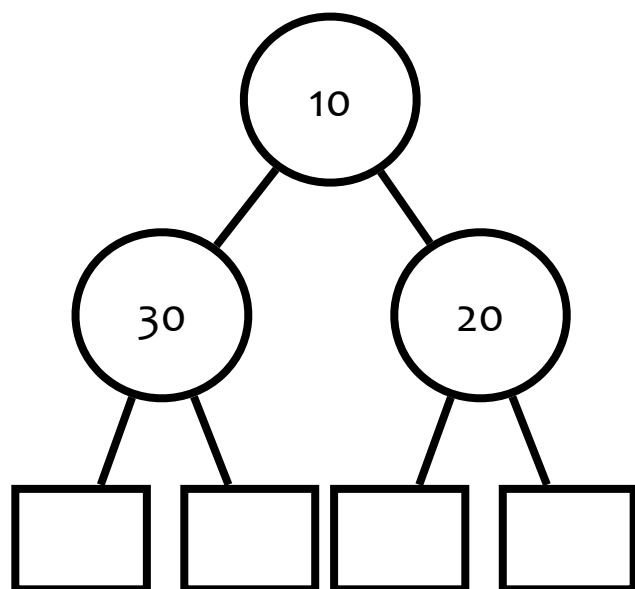


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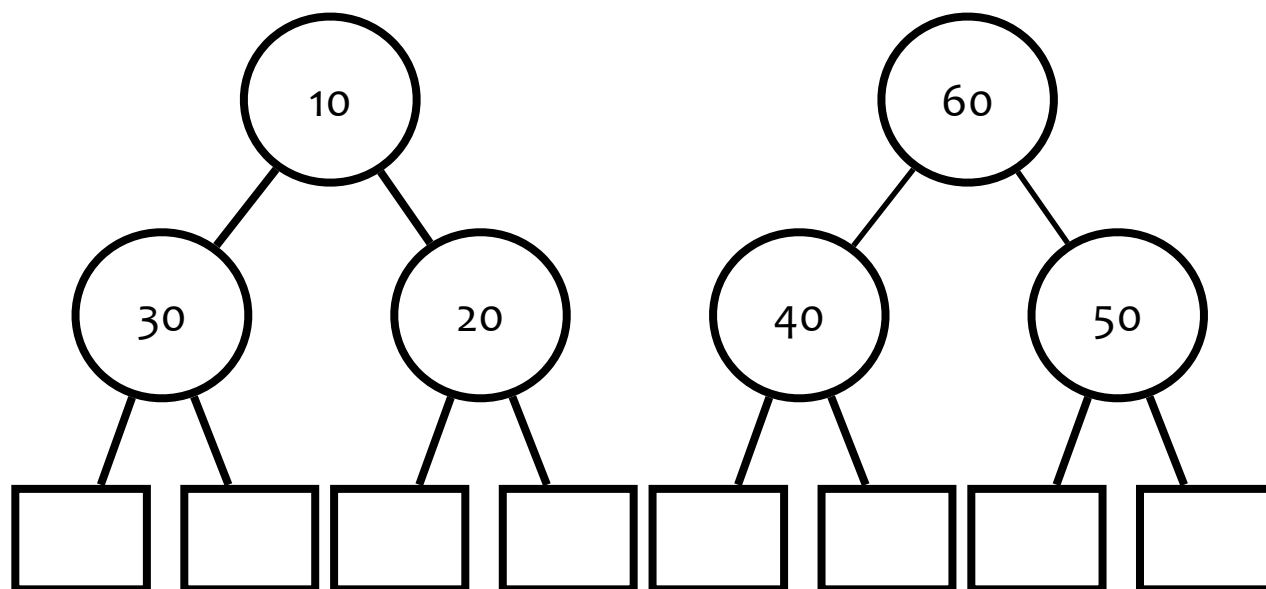
Three vertical lines are positioned between the numbers: a green line between 10 and 20, an orange line between 20 and 60, and a red line between 50 and 140.



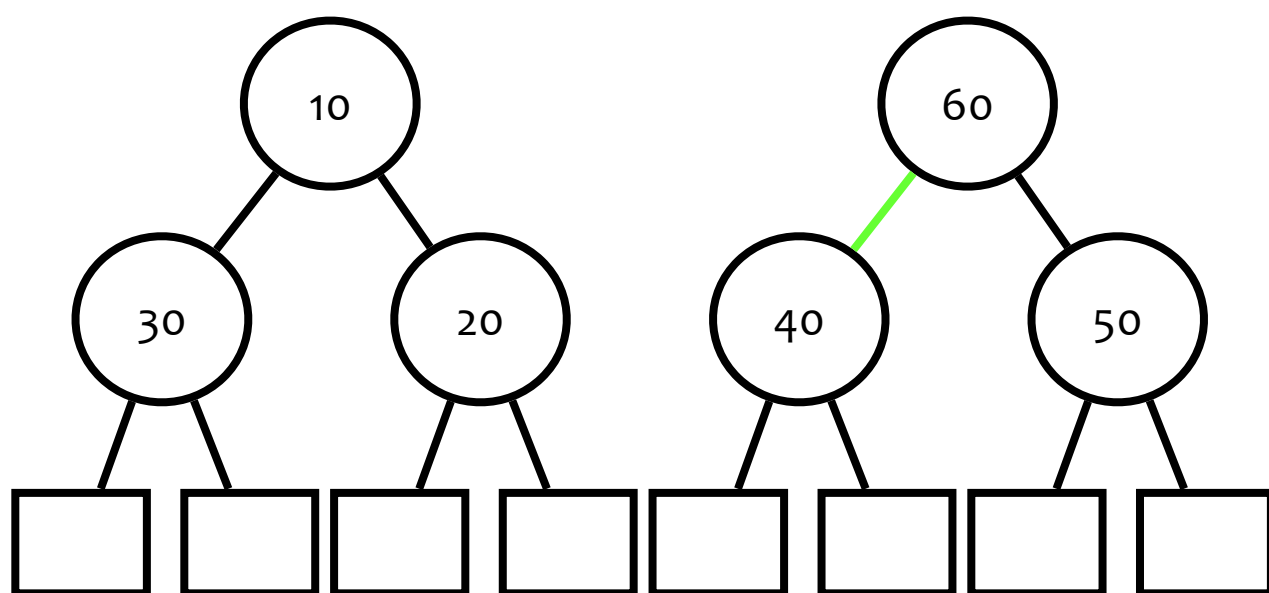
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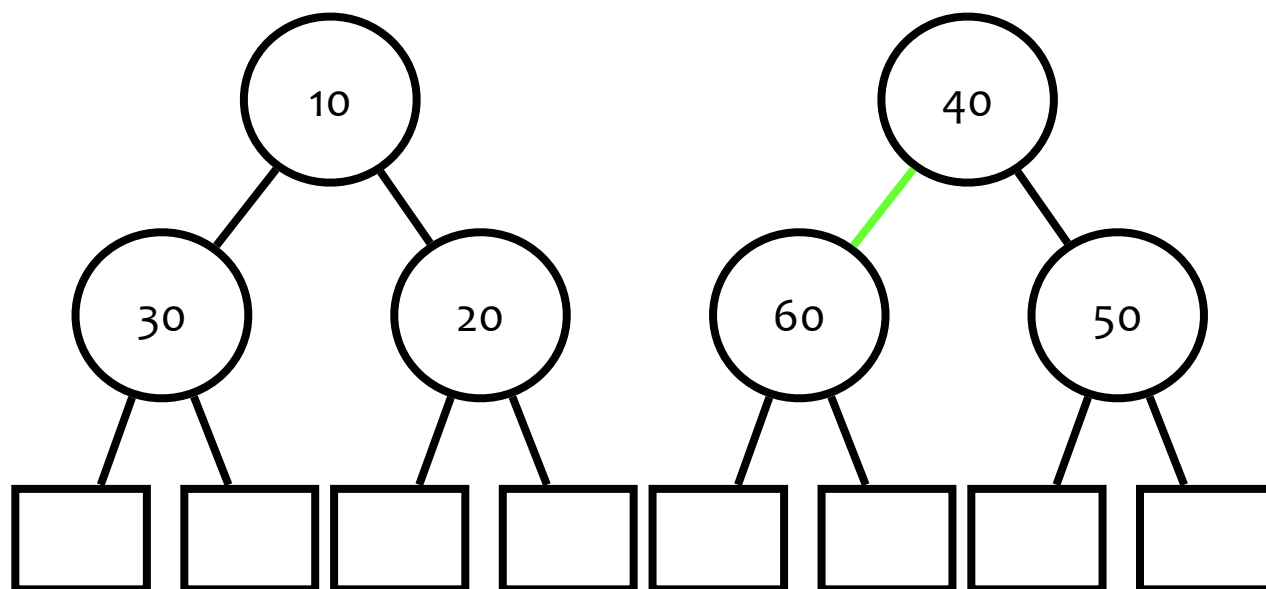
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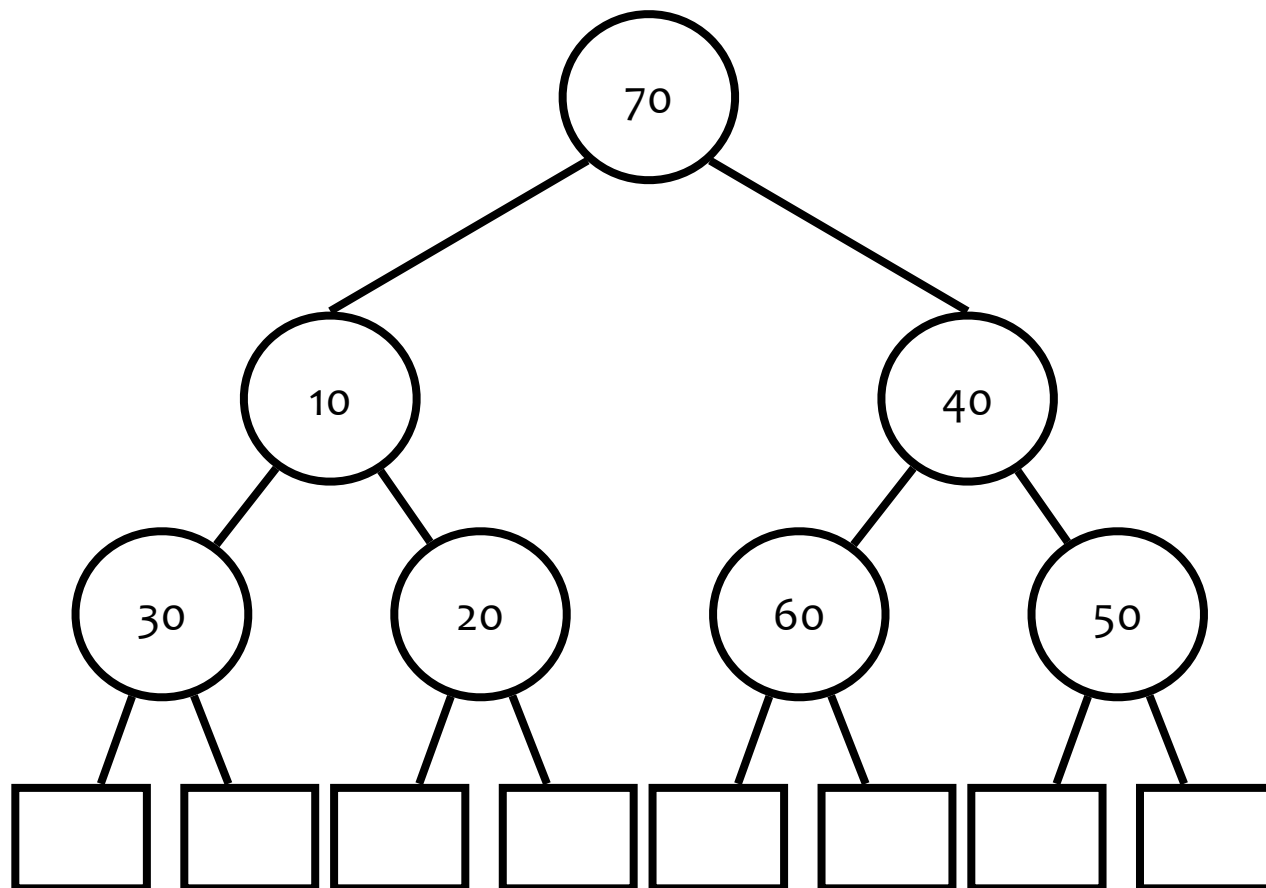
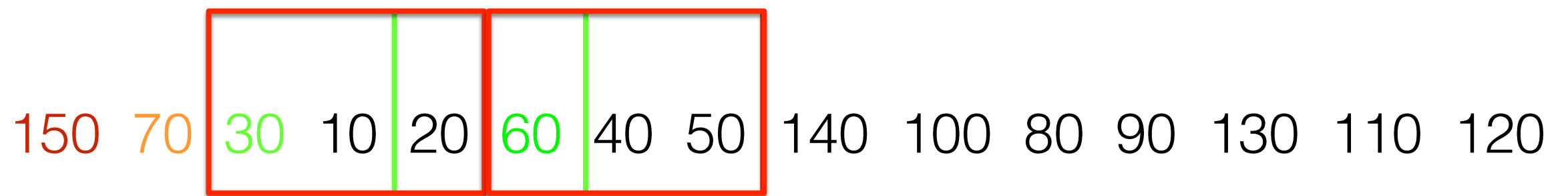


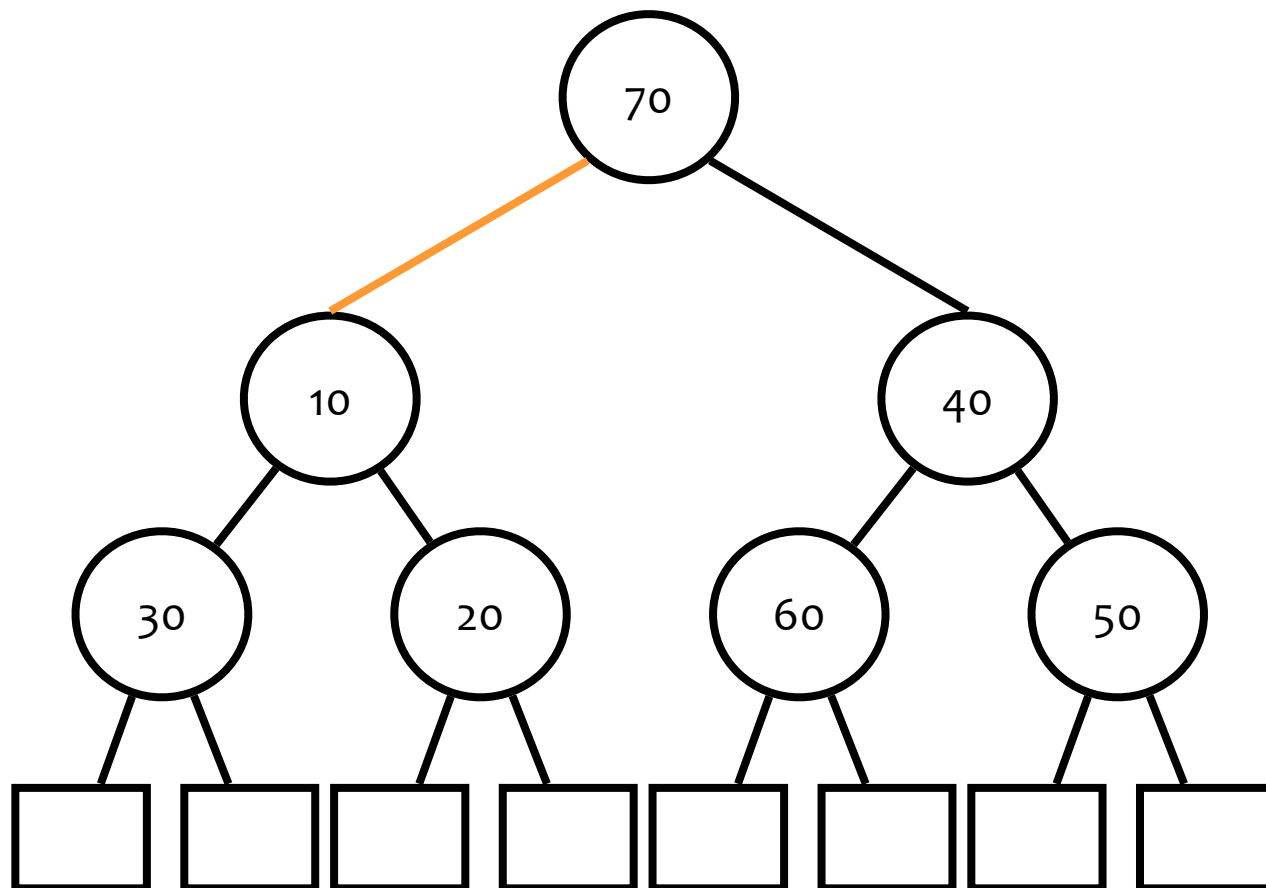
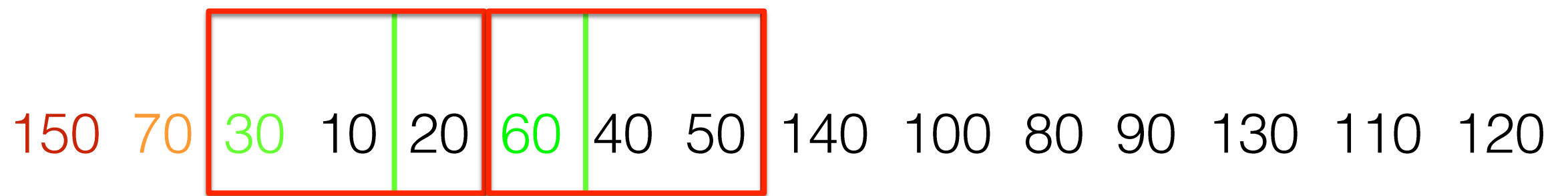
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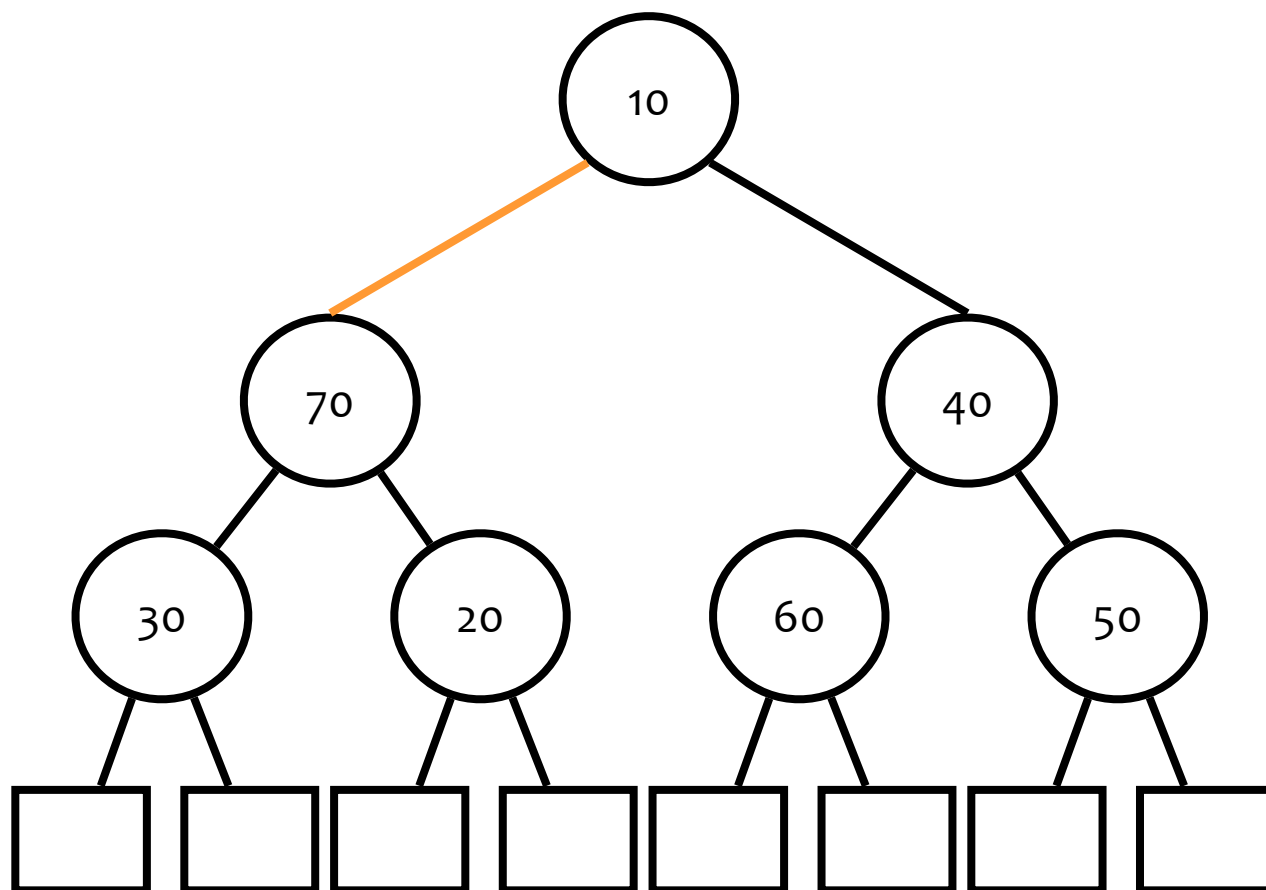
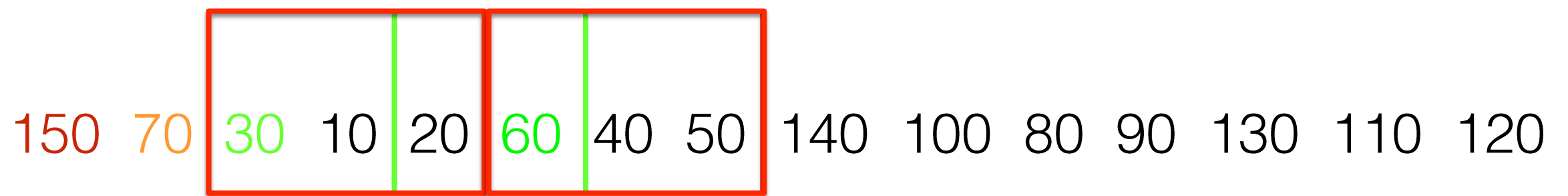


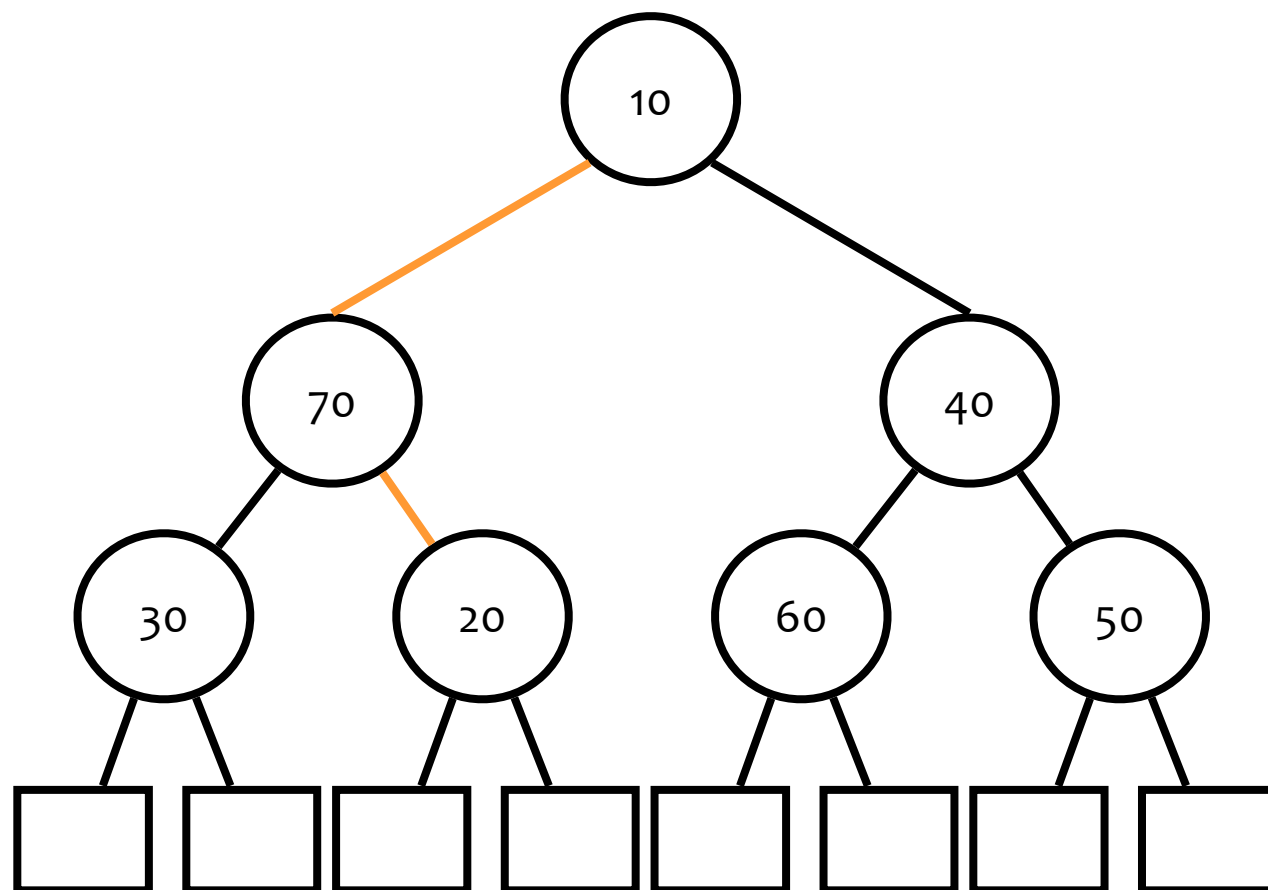
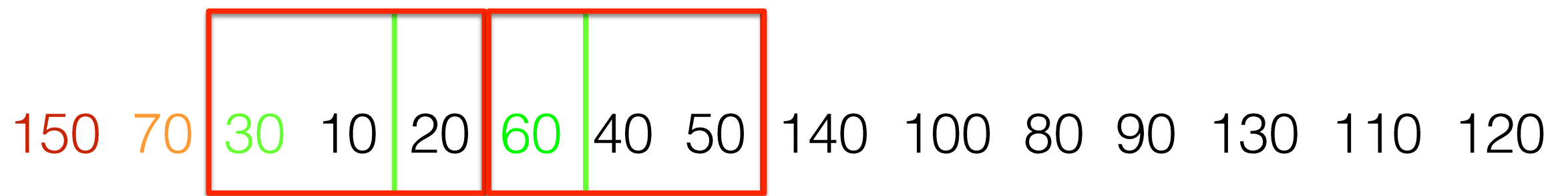
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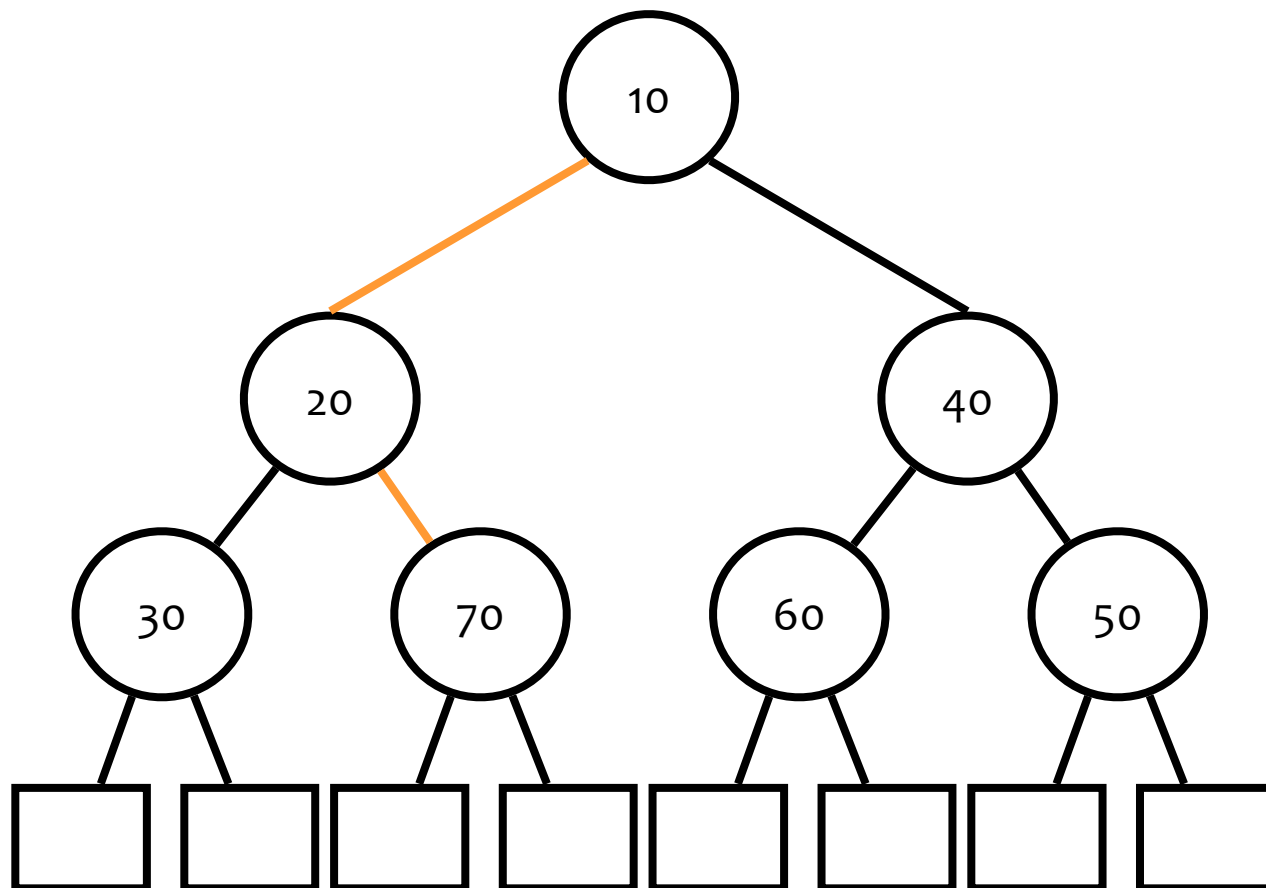
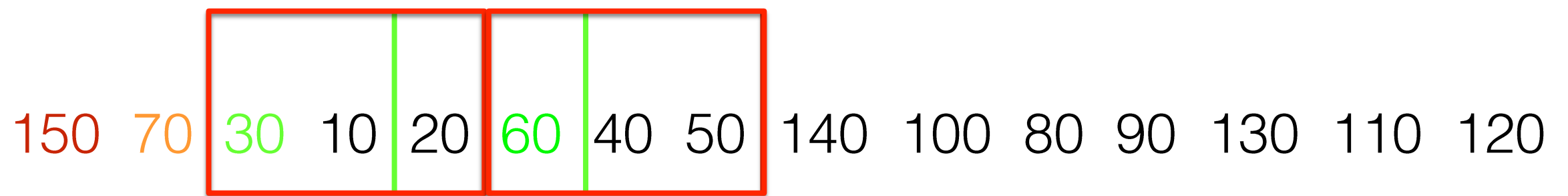


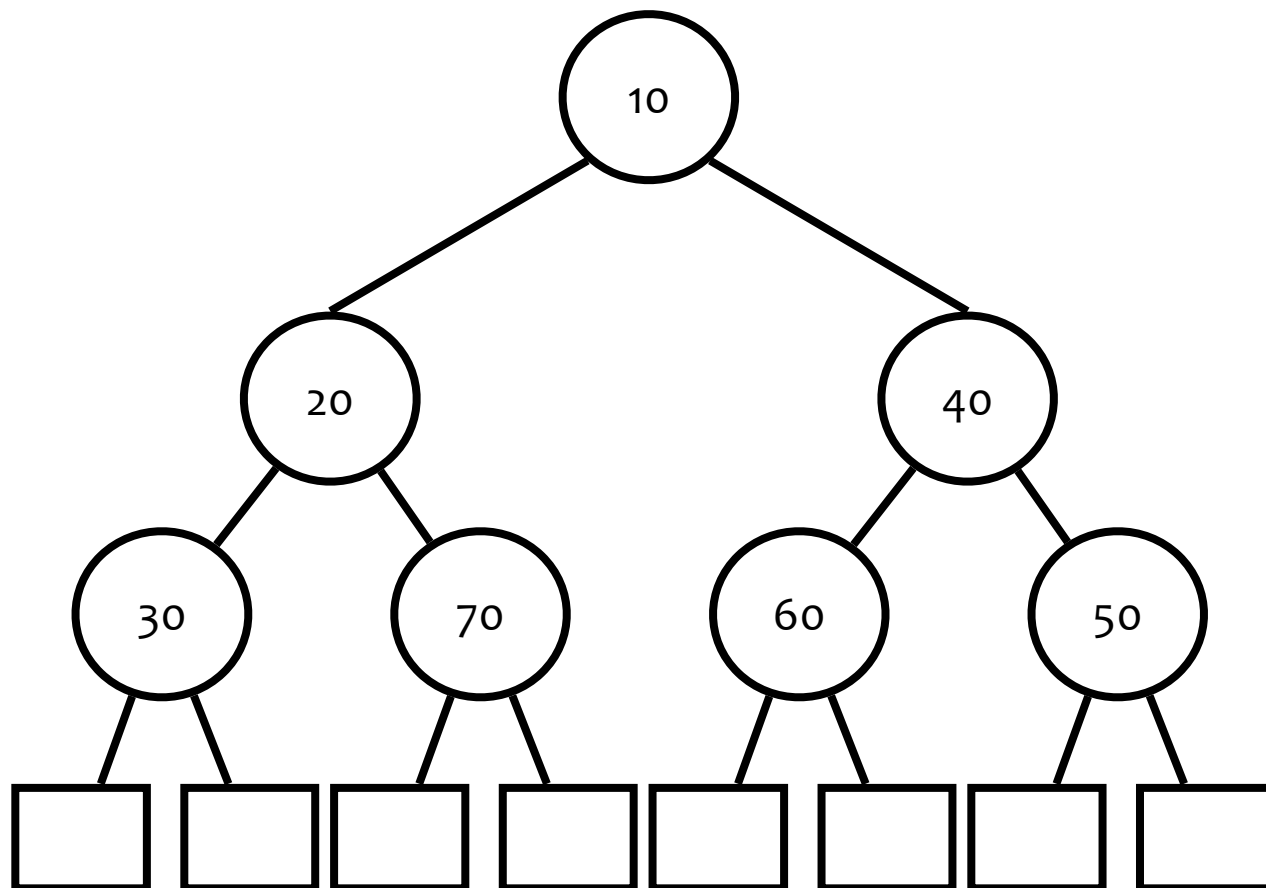
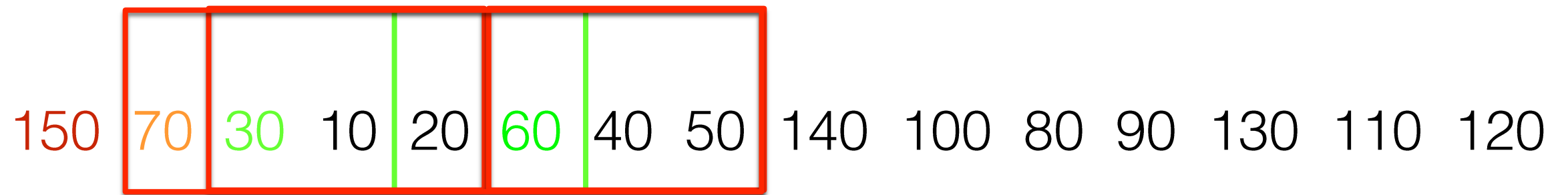


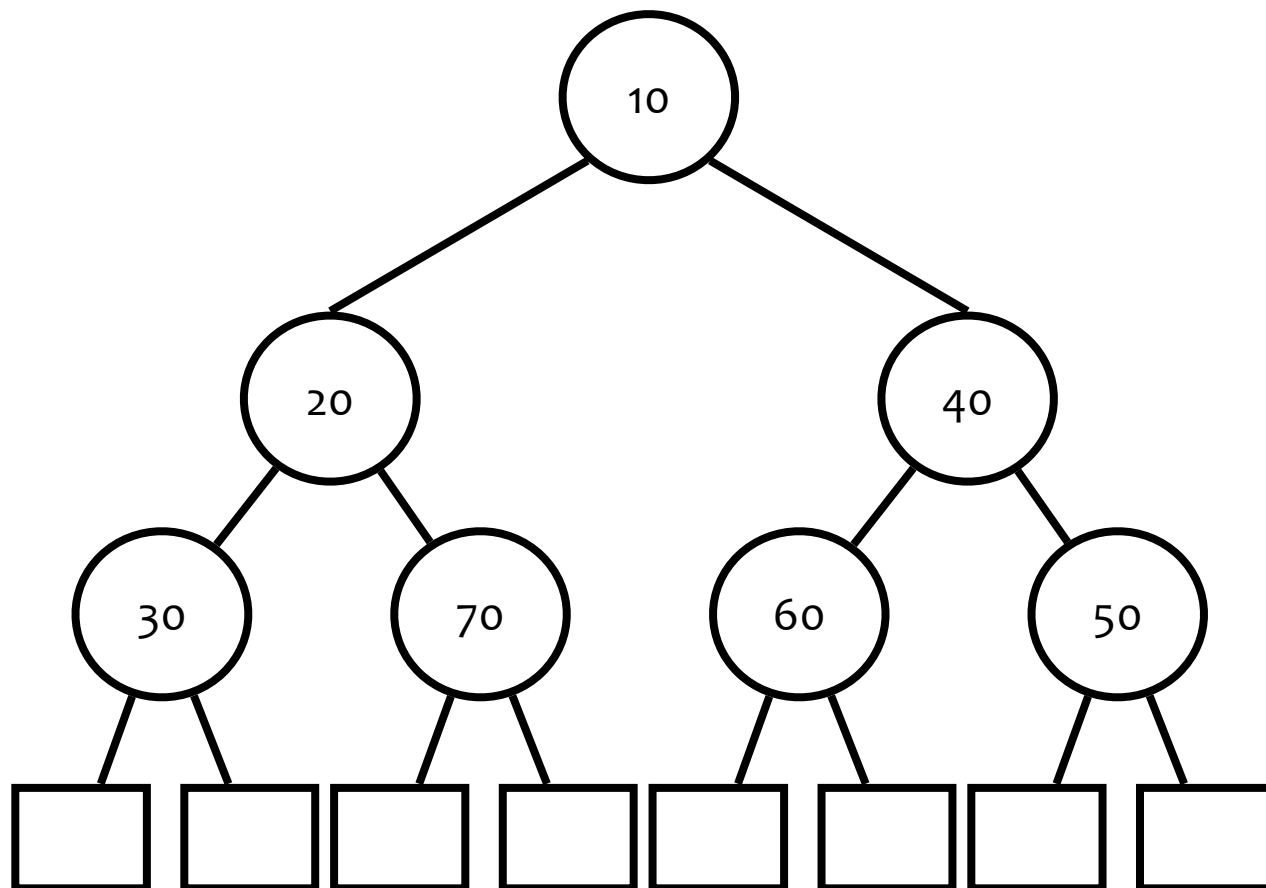


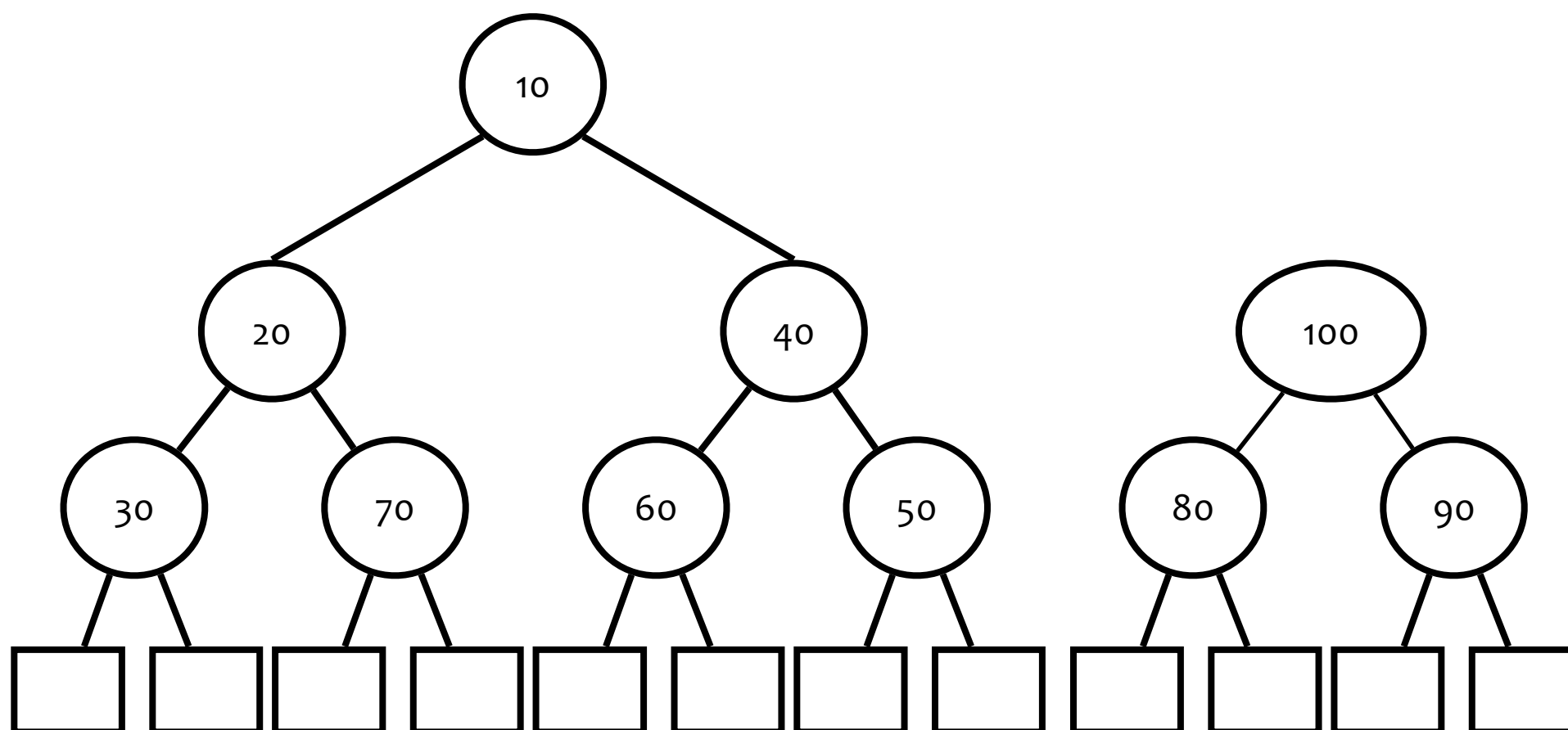
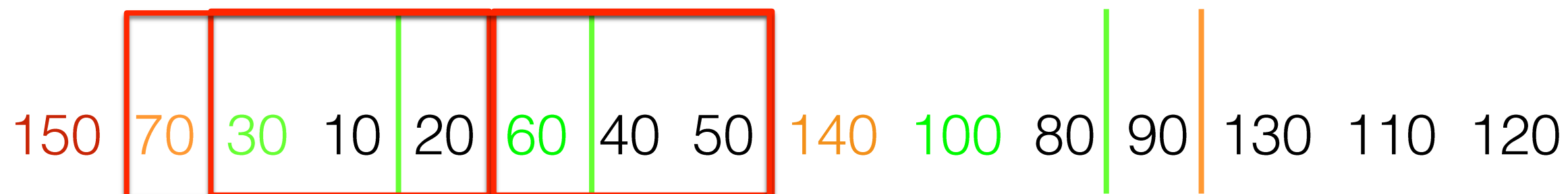


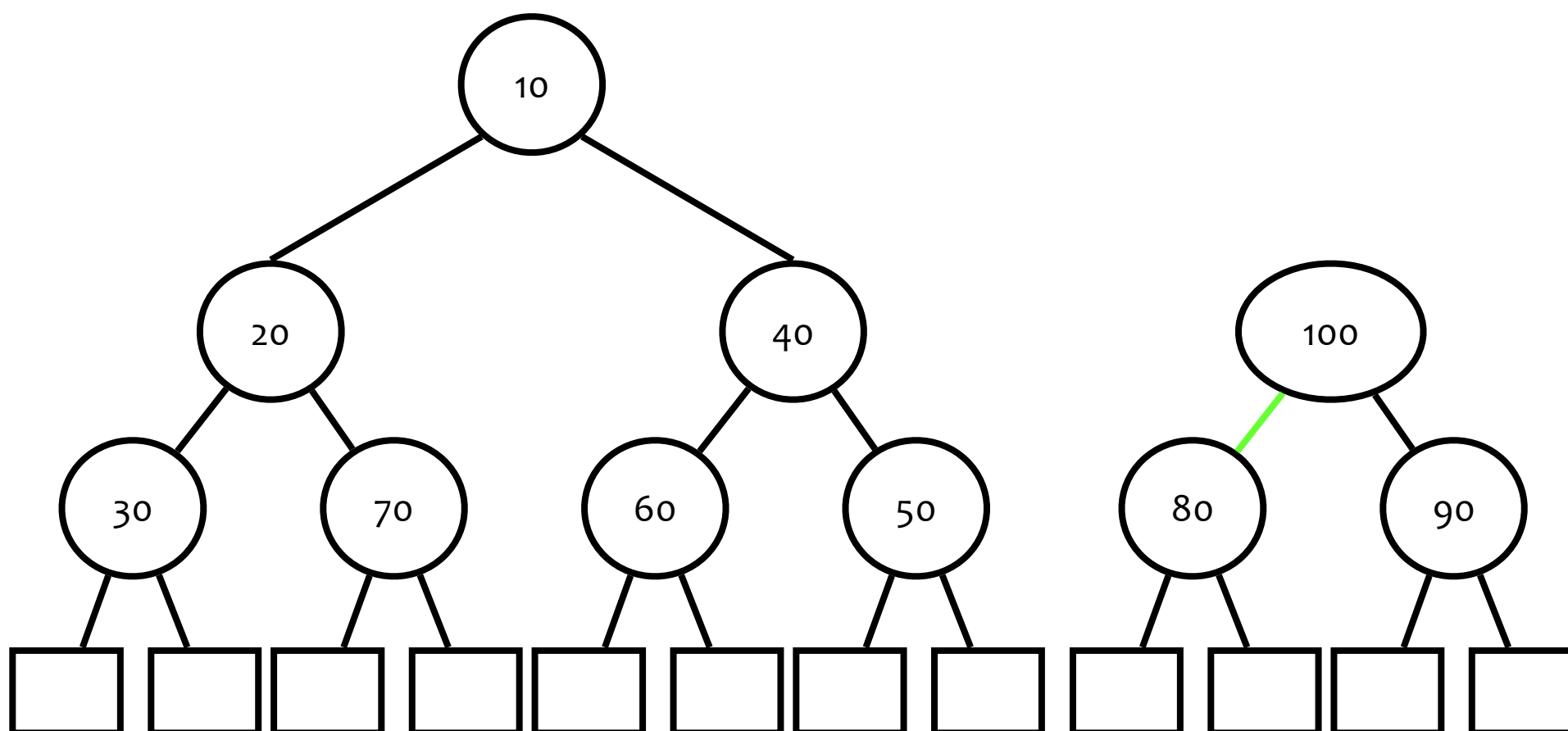
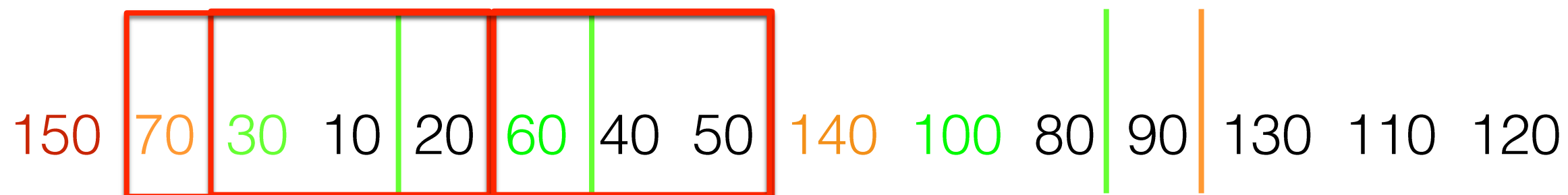


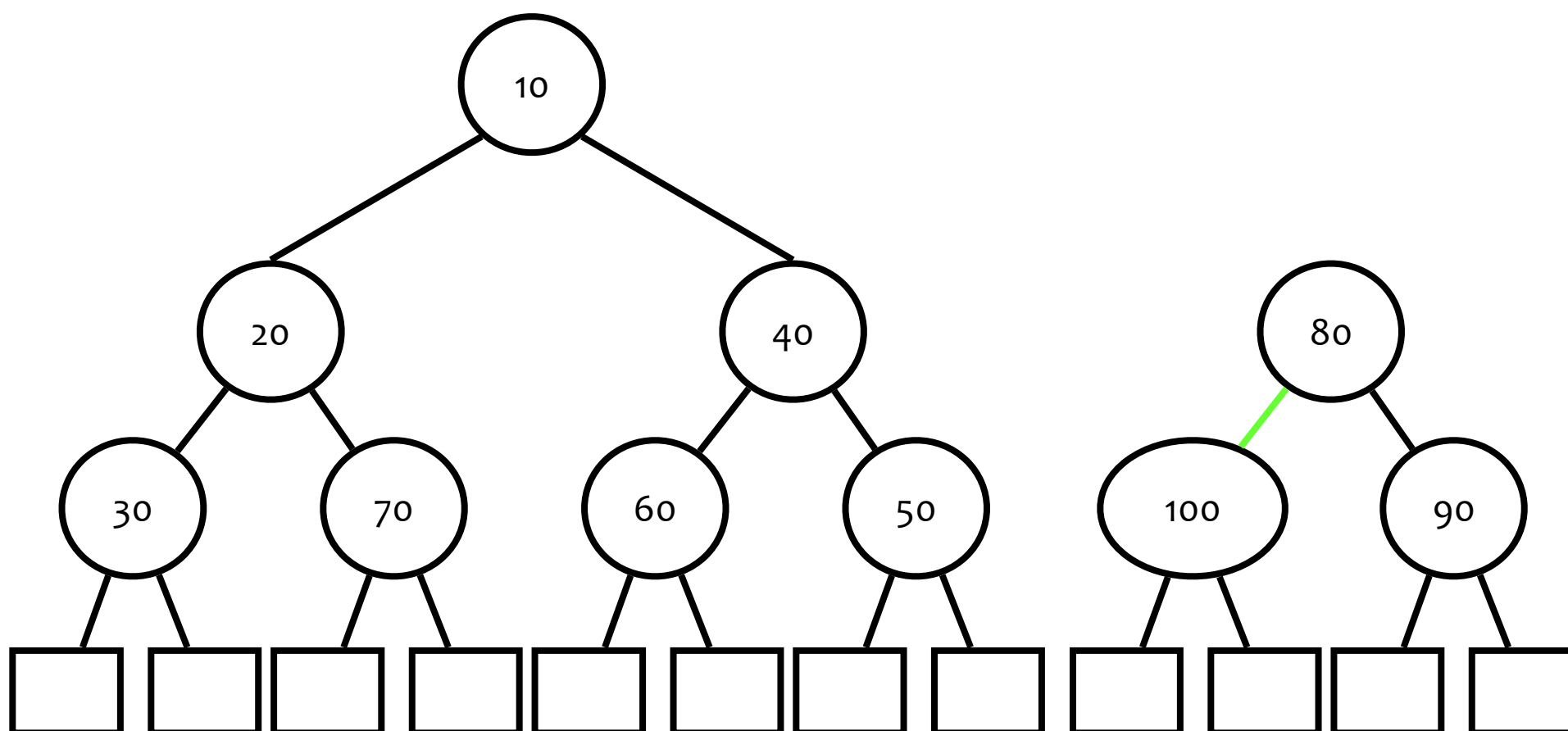
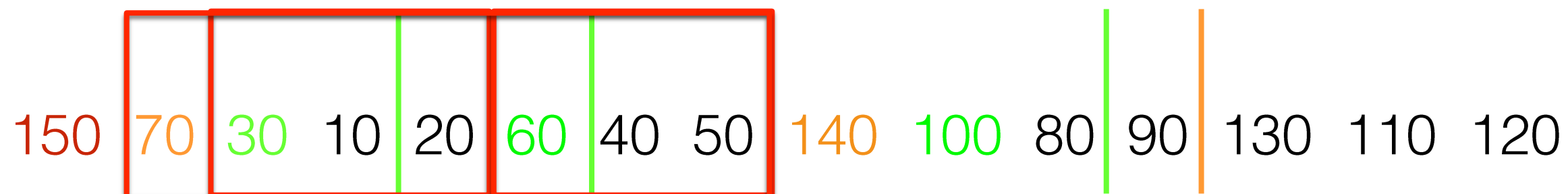


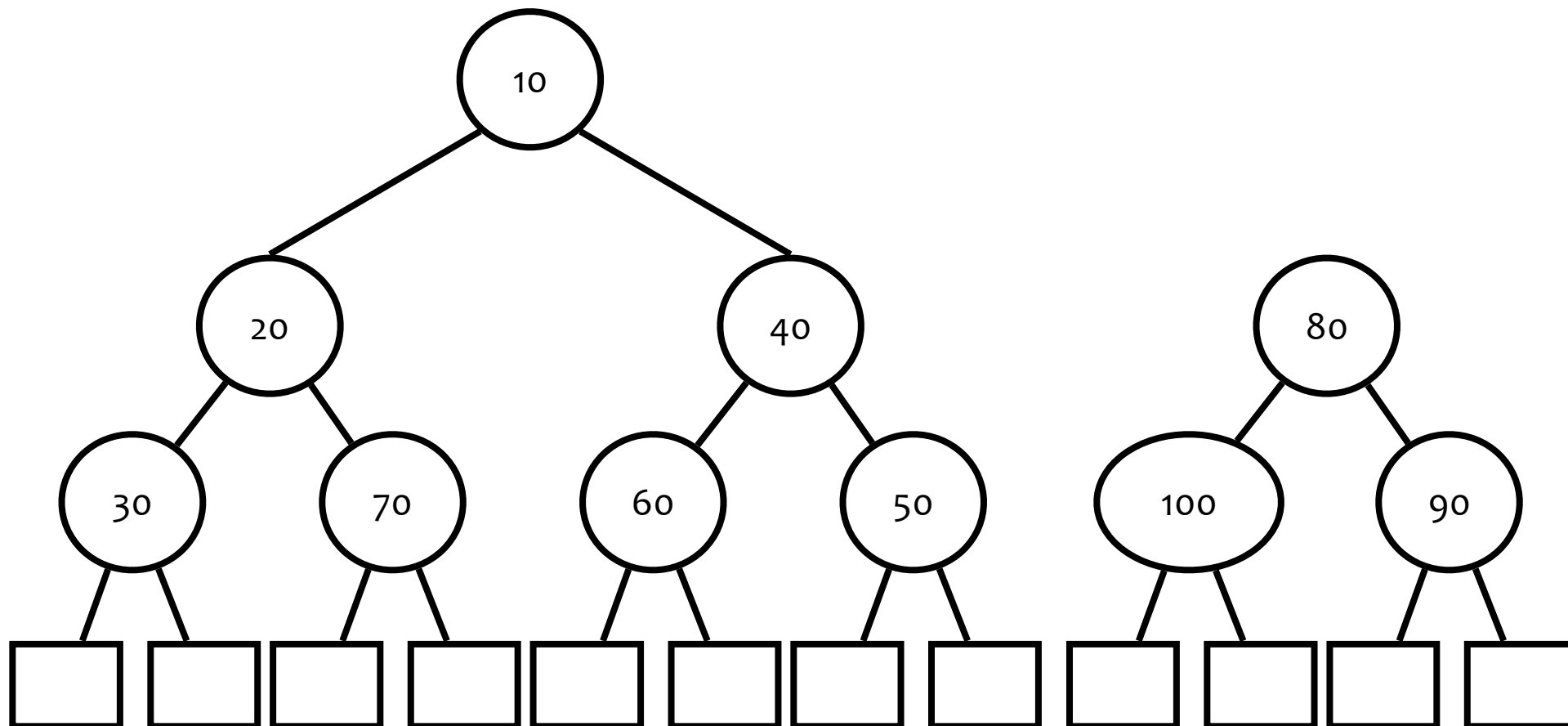


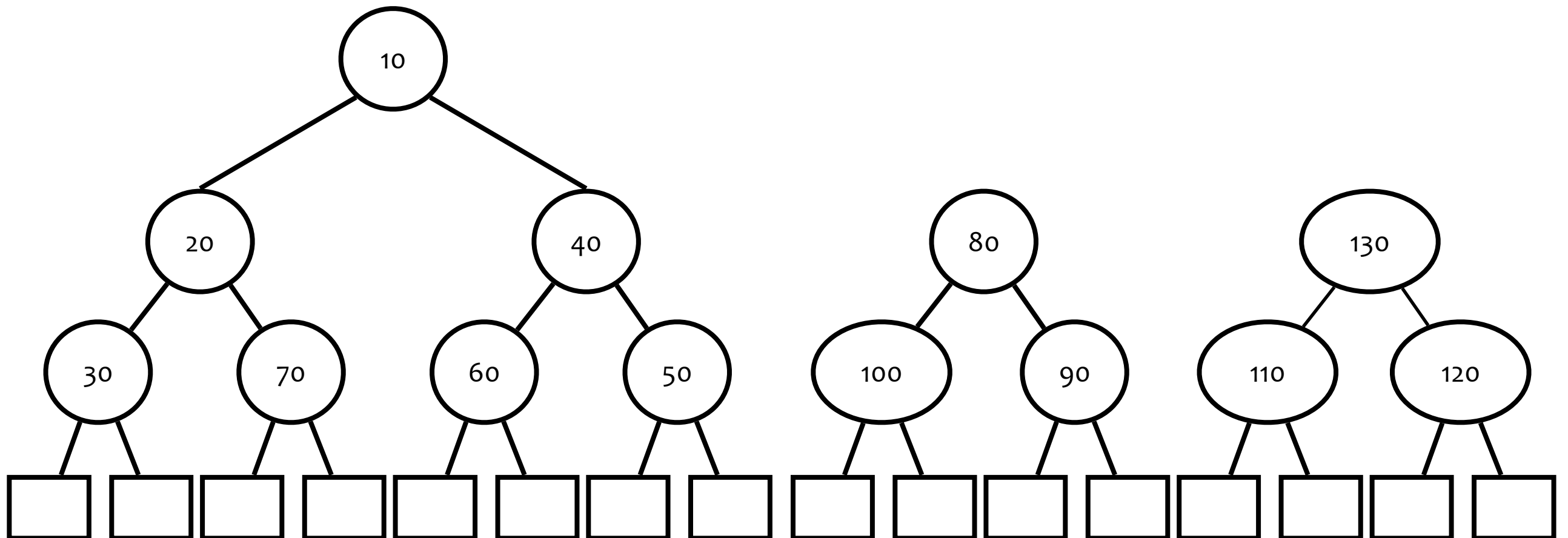
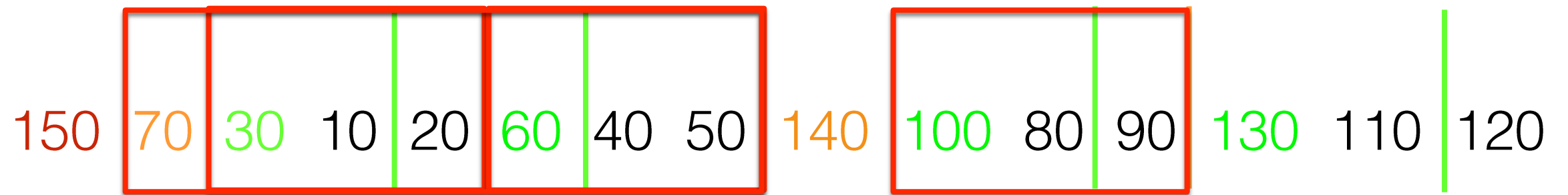


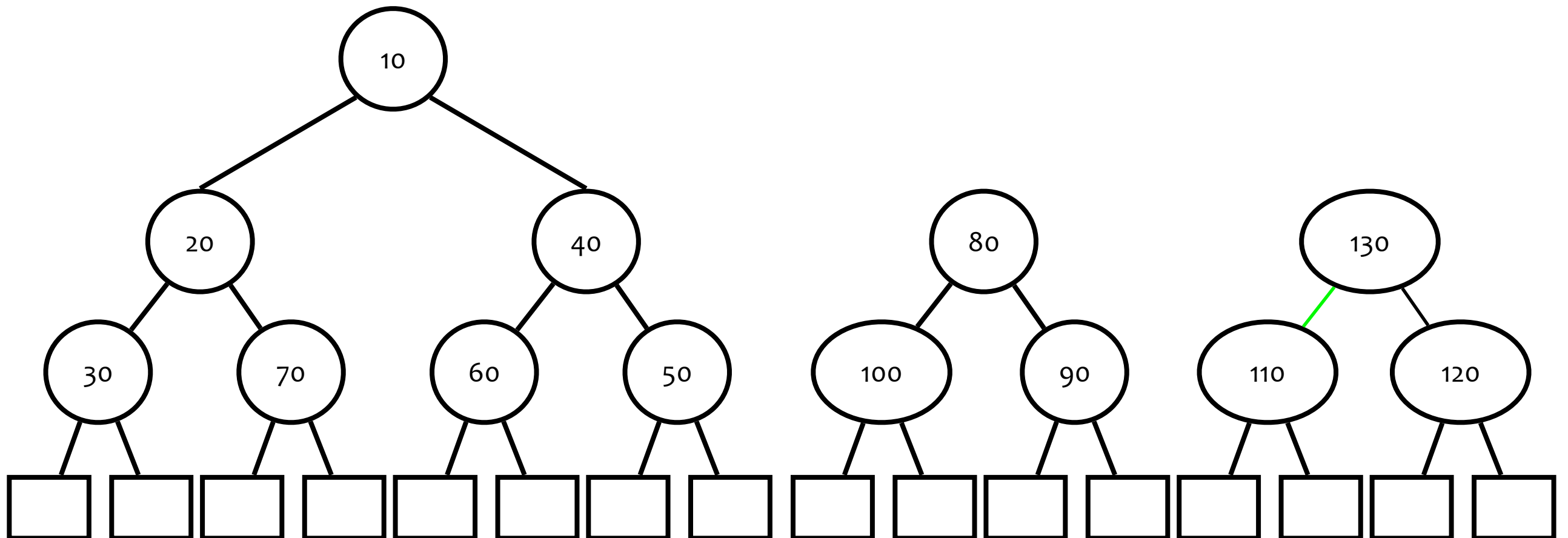


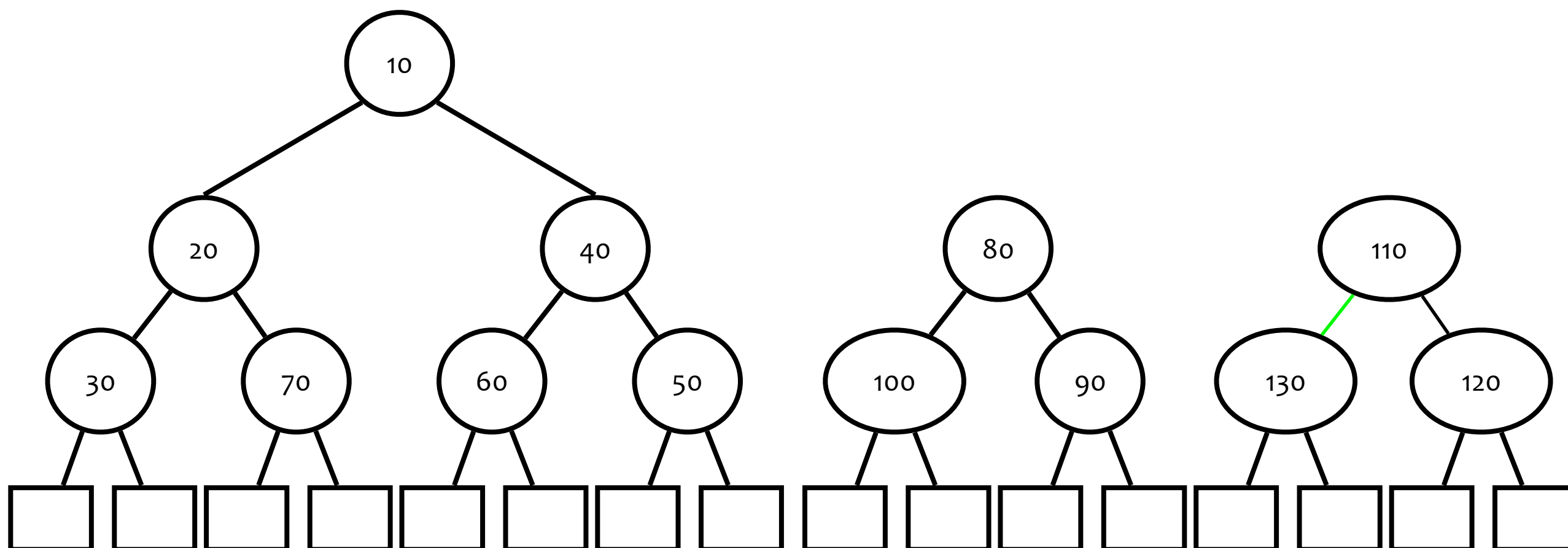
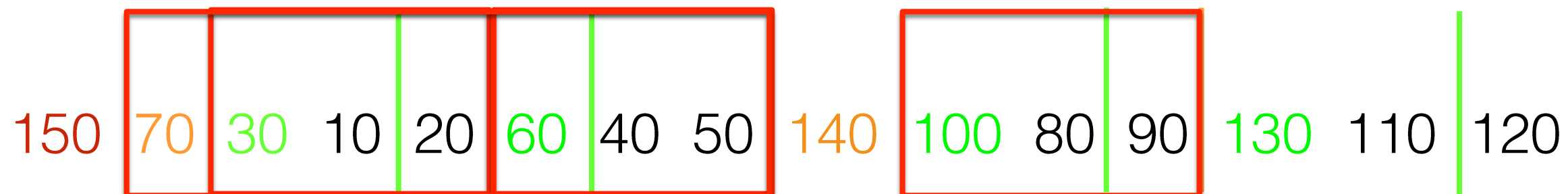


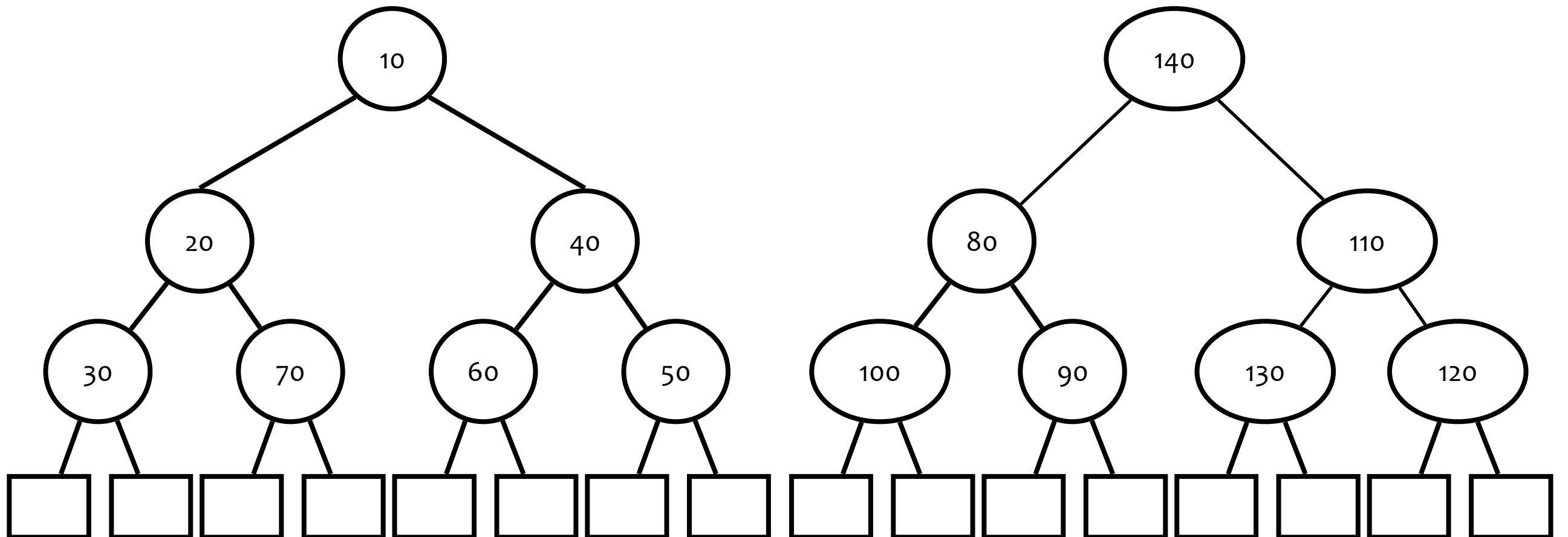
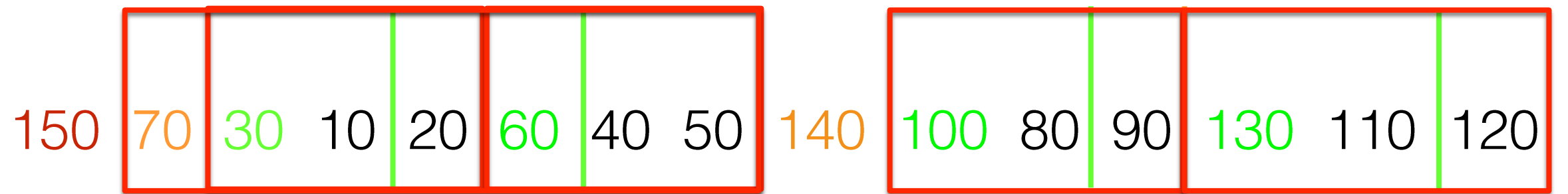


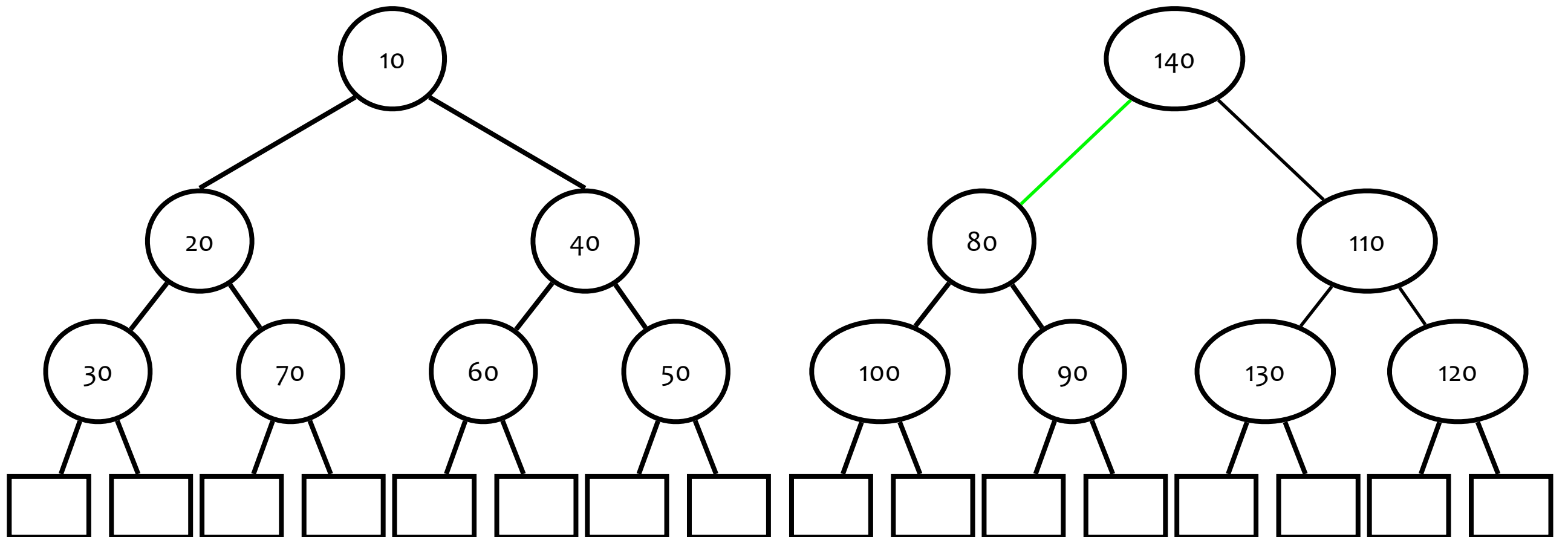
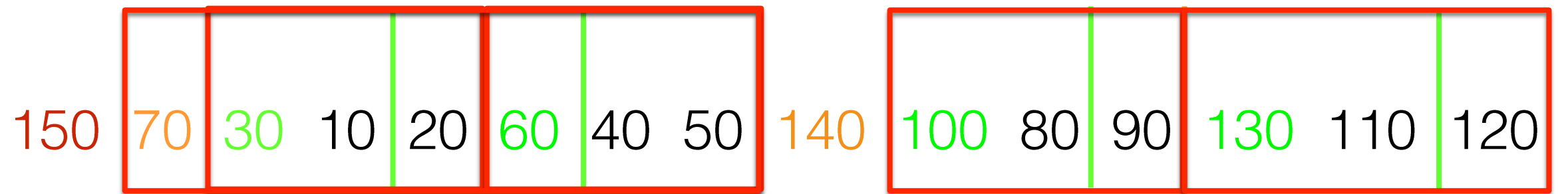


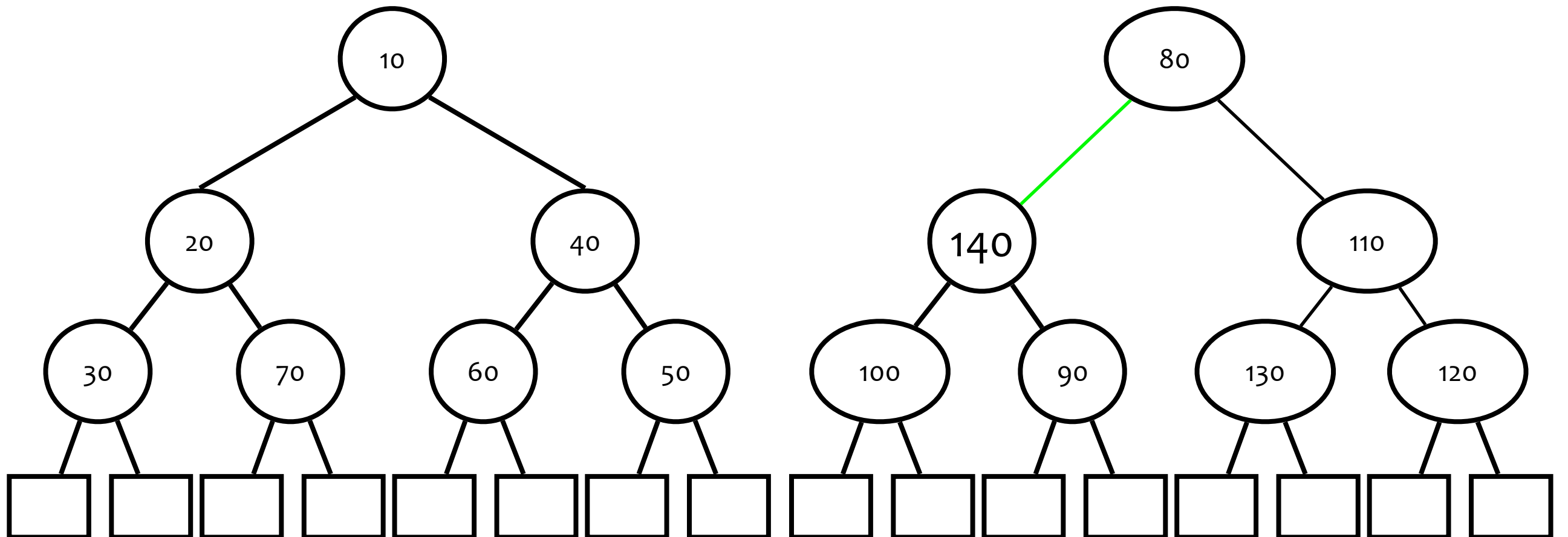


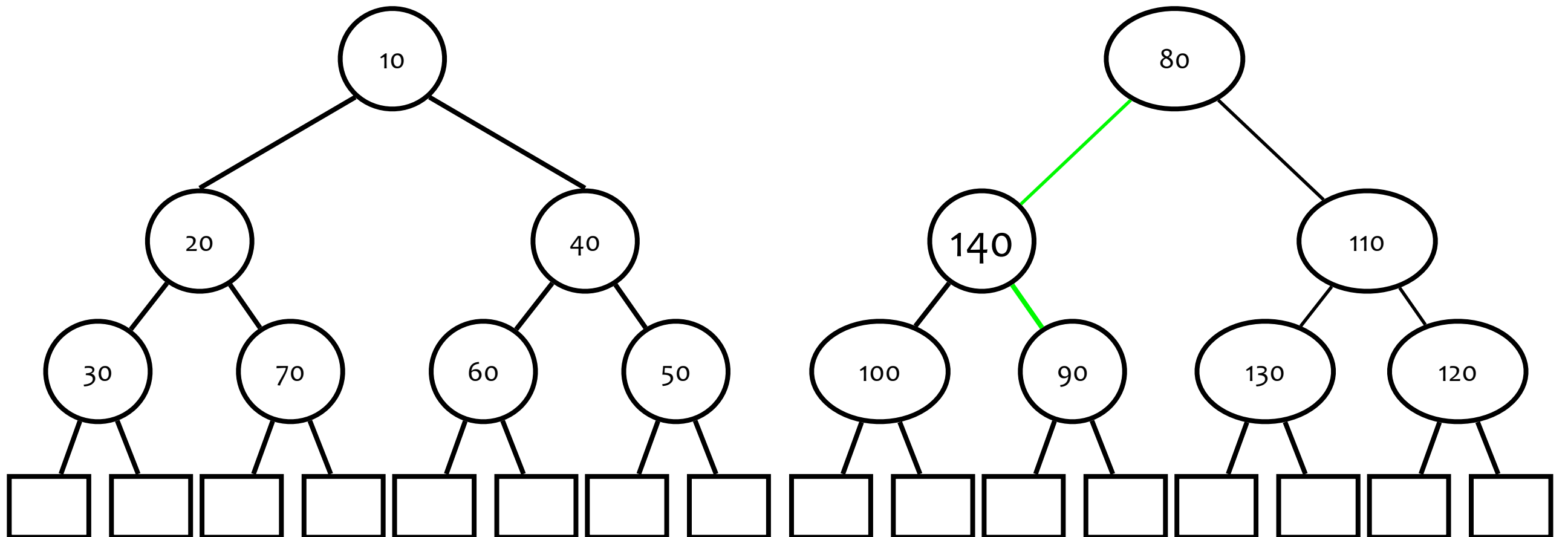


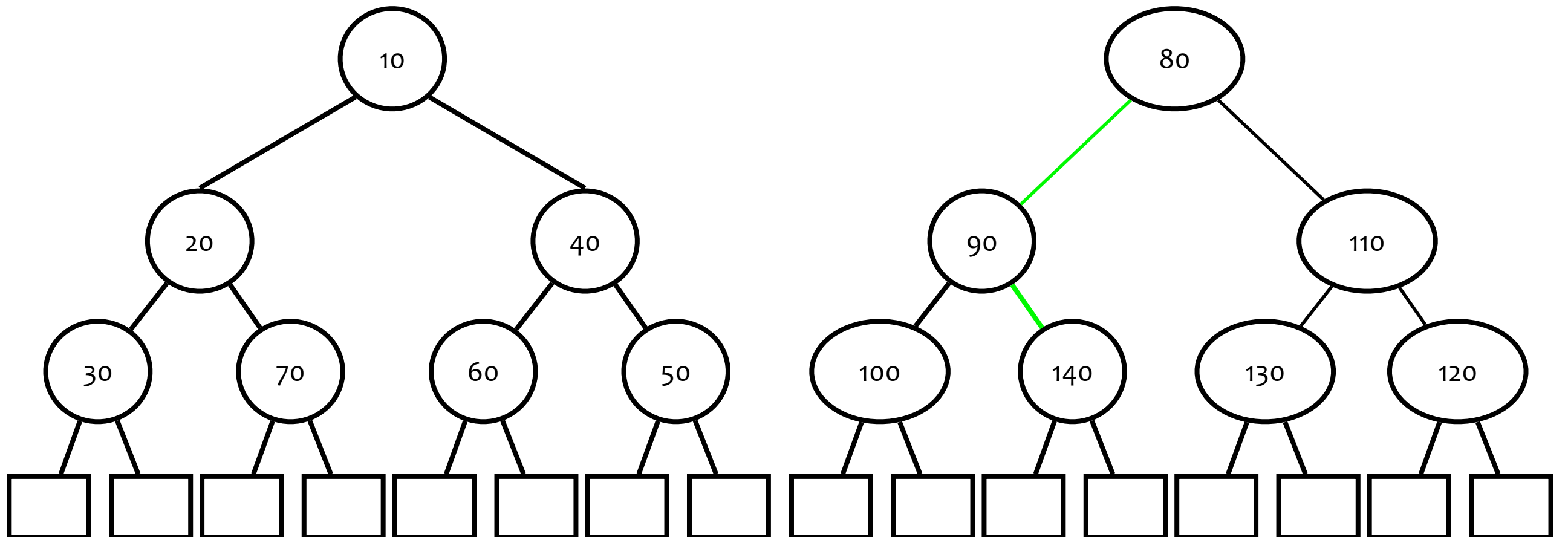




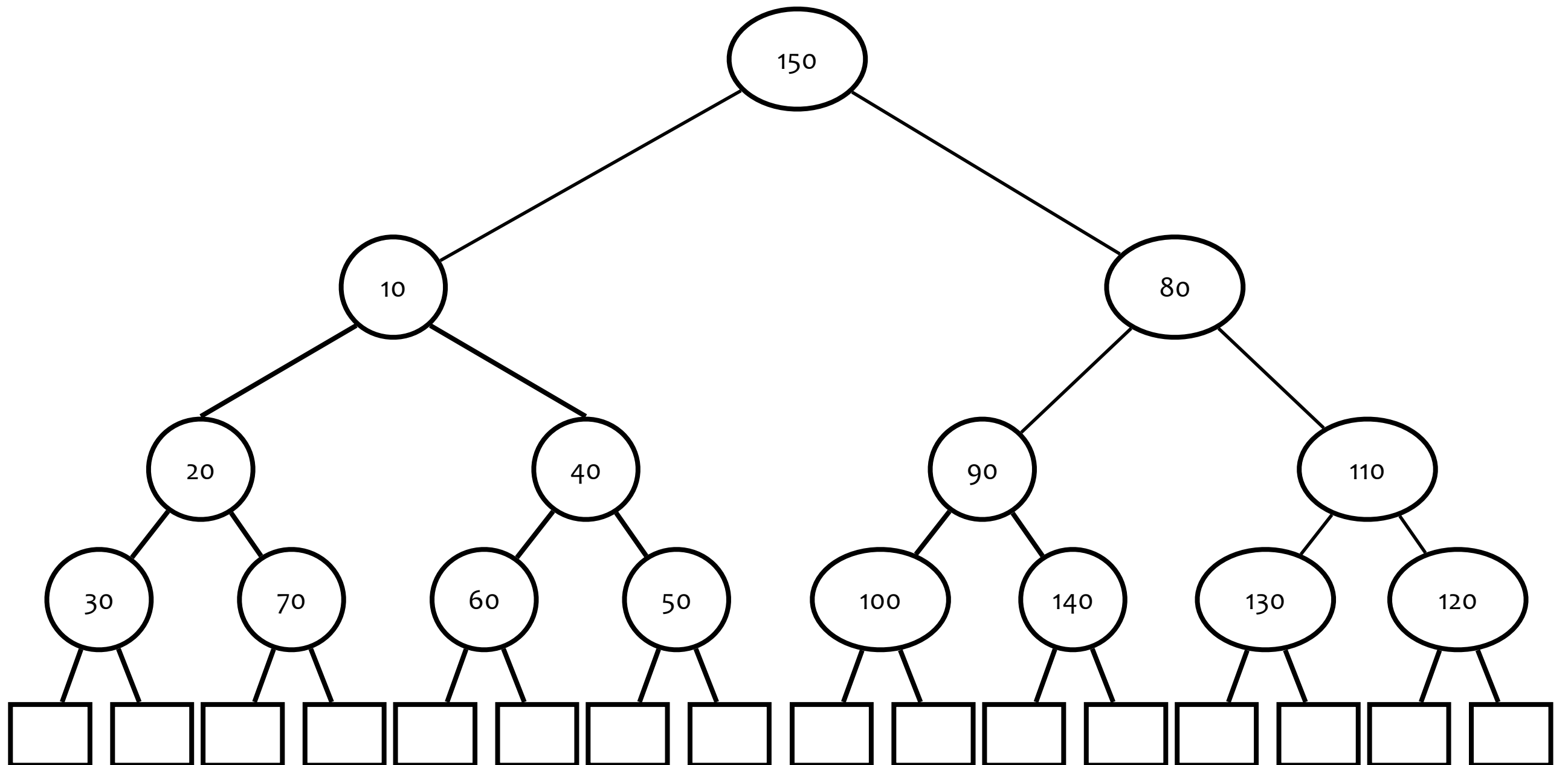




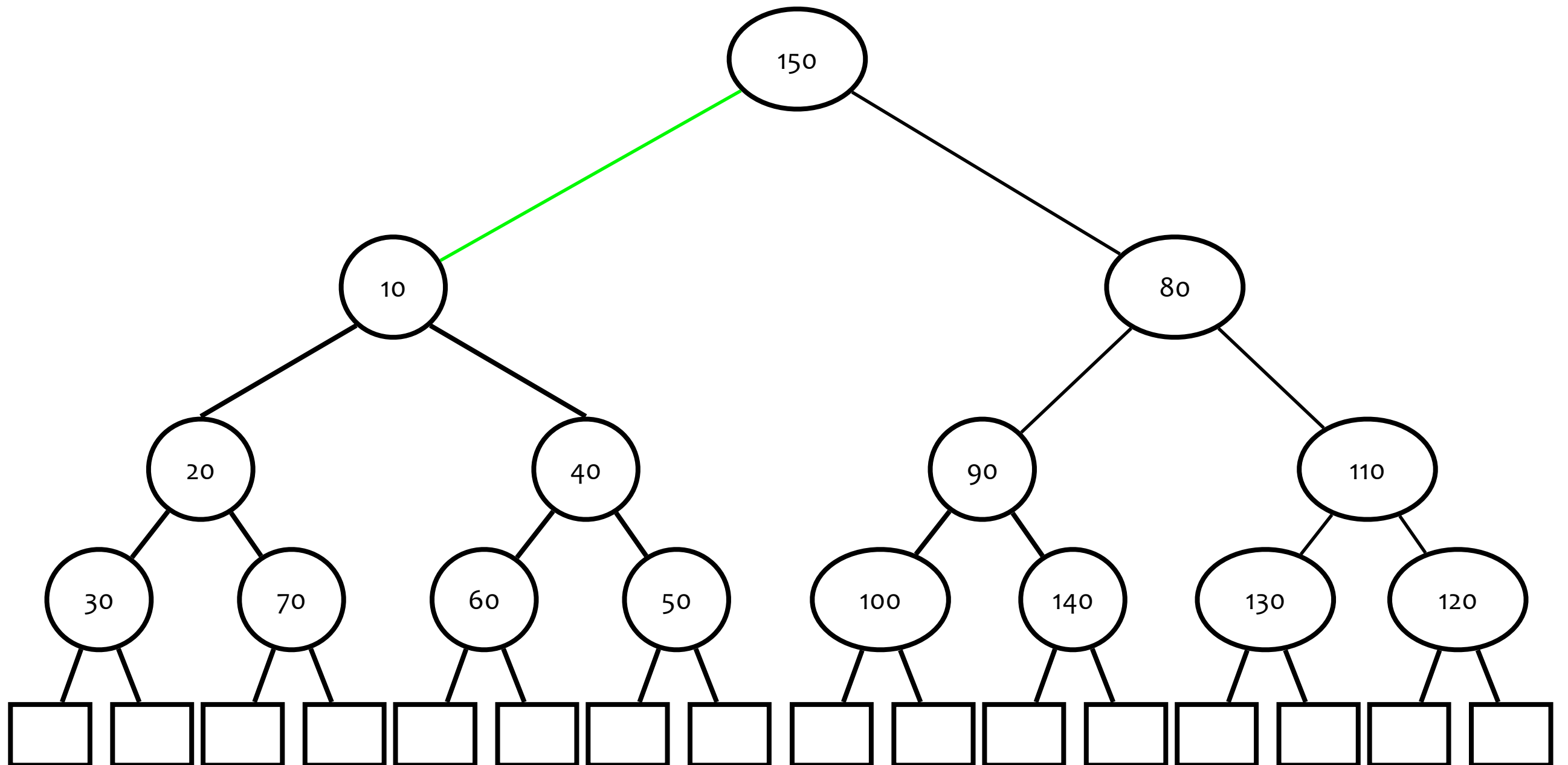




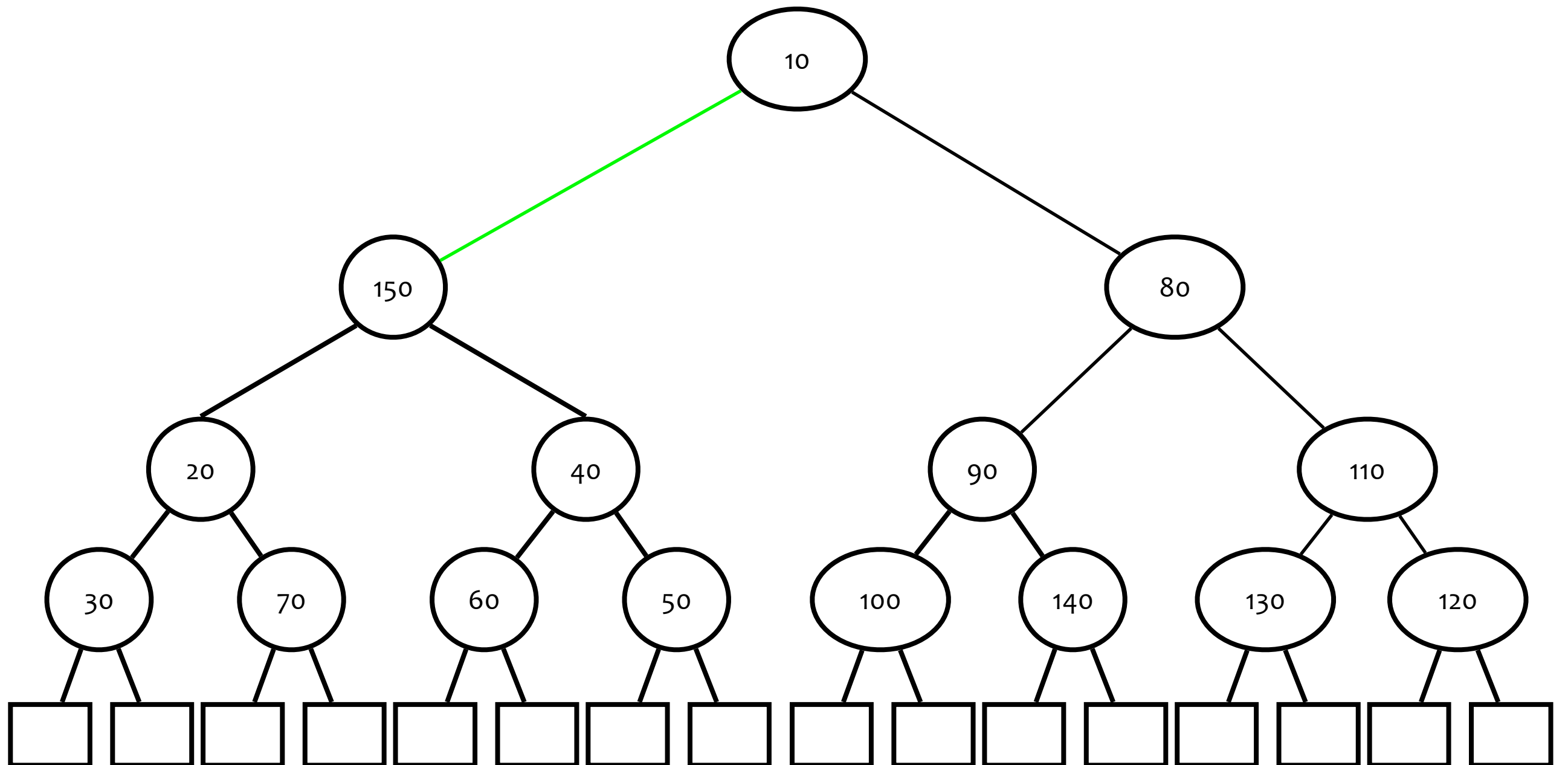
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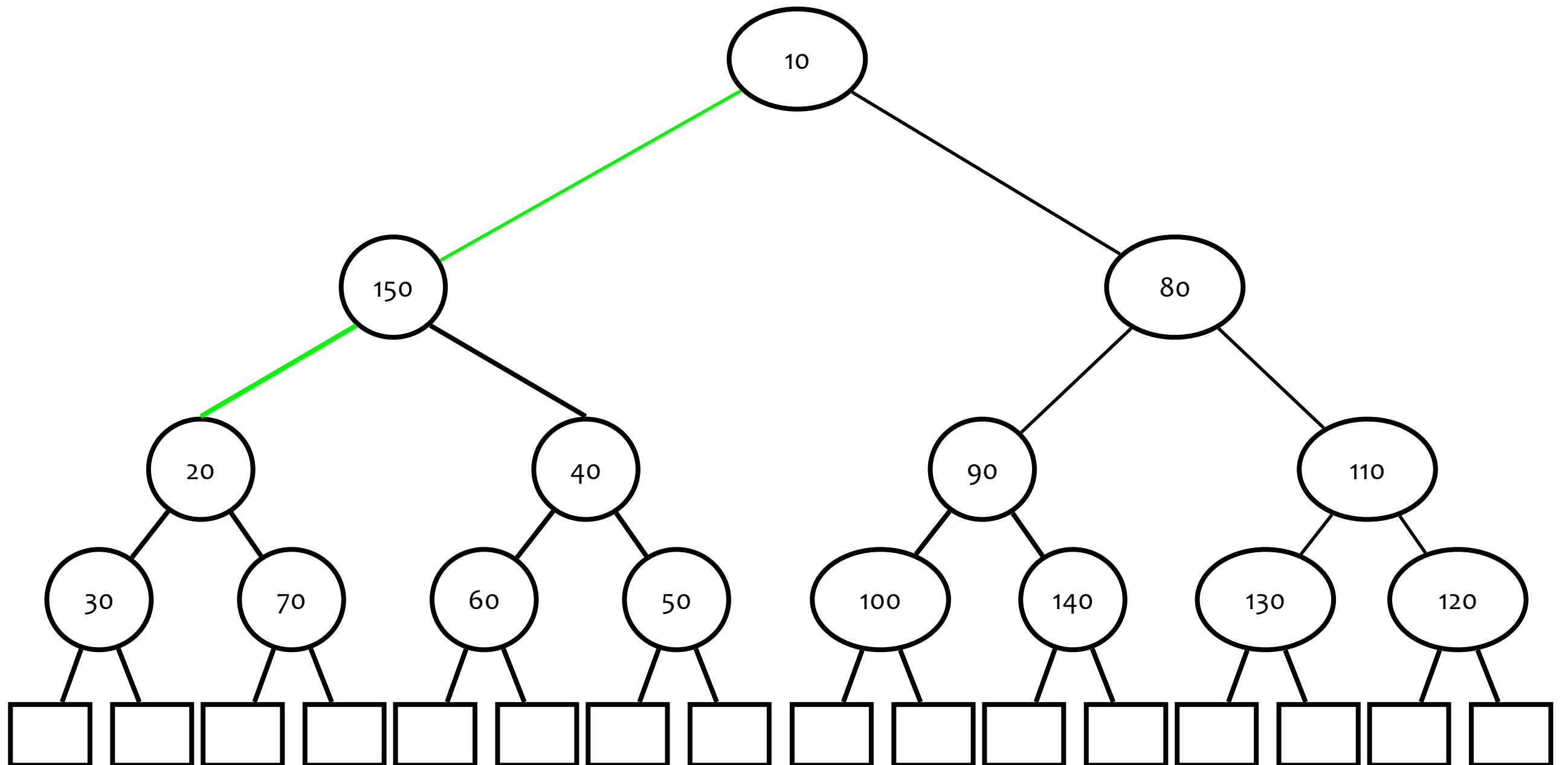
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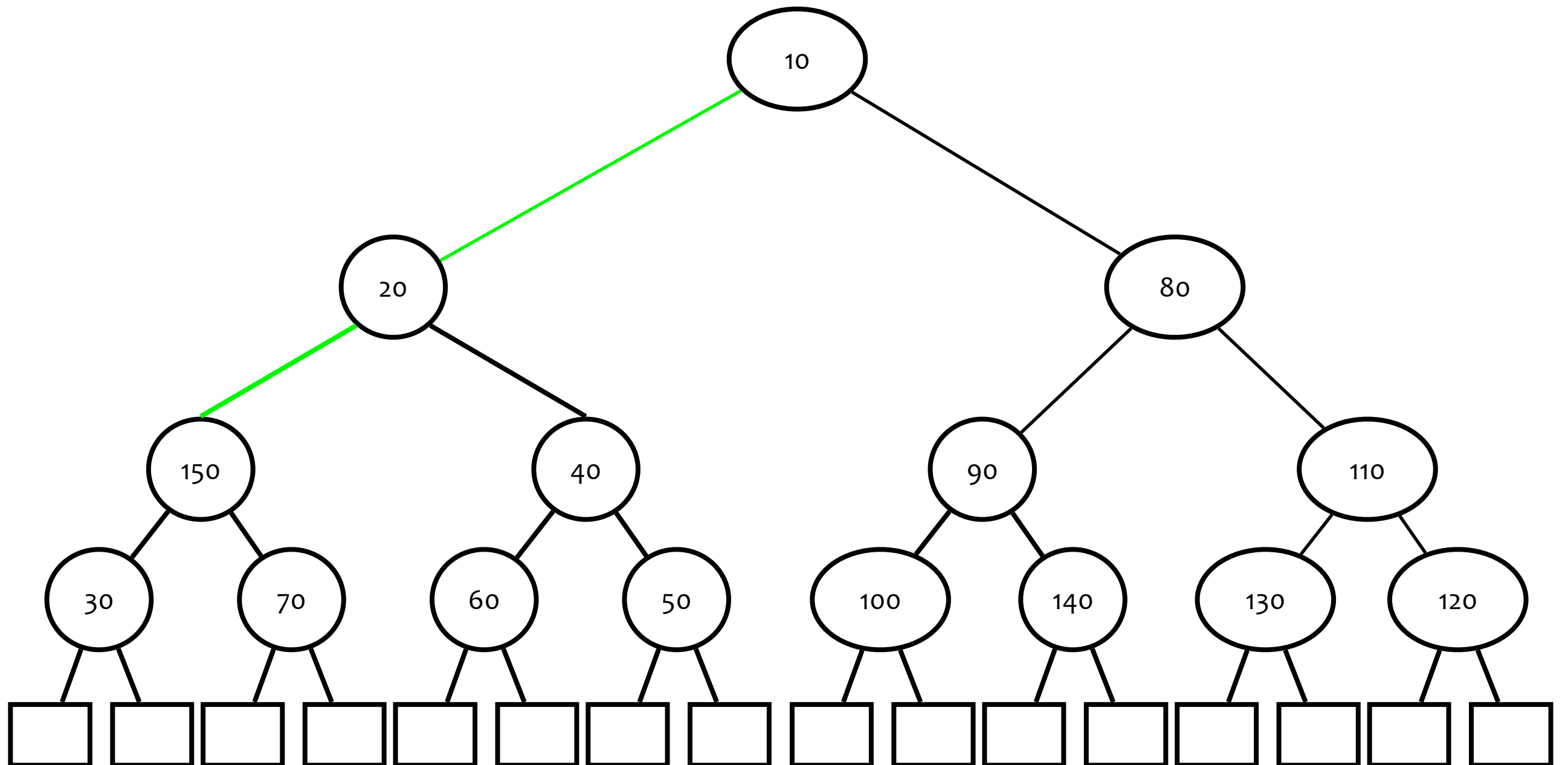
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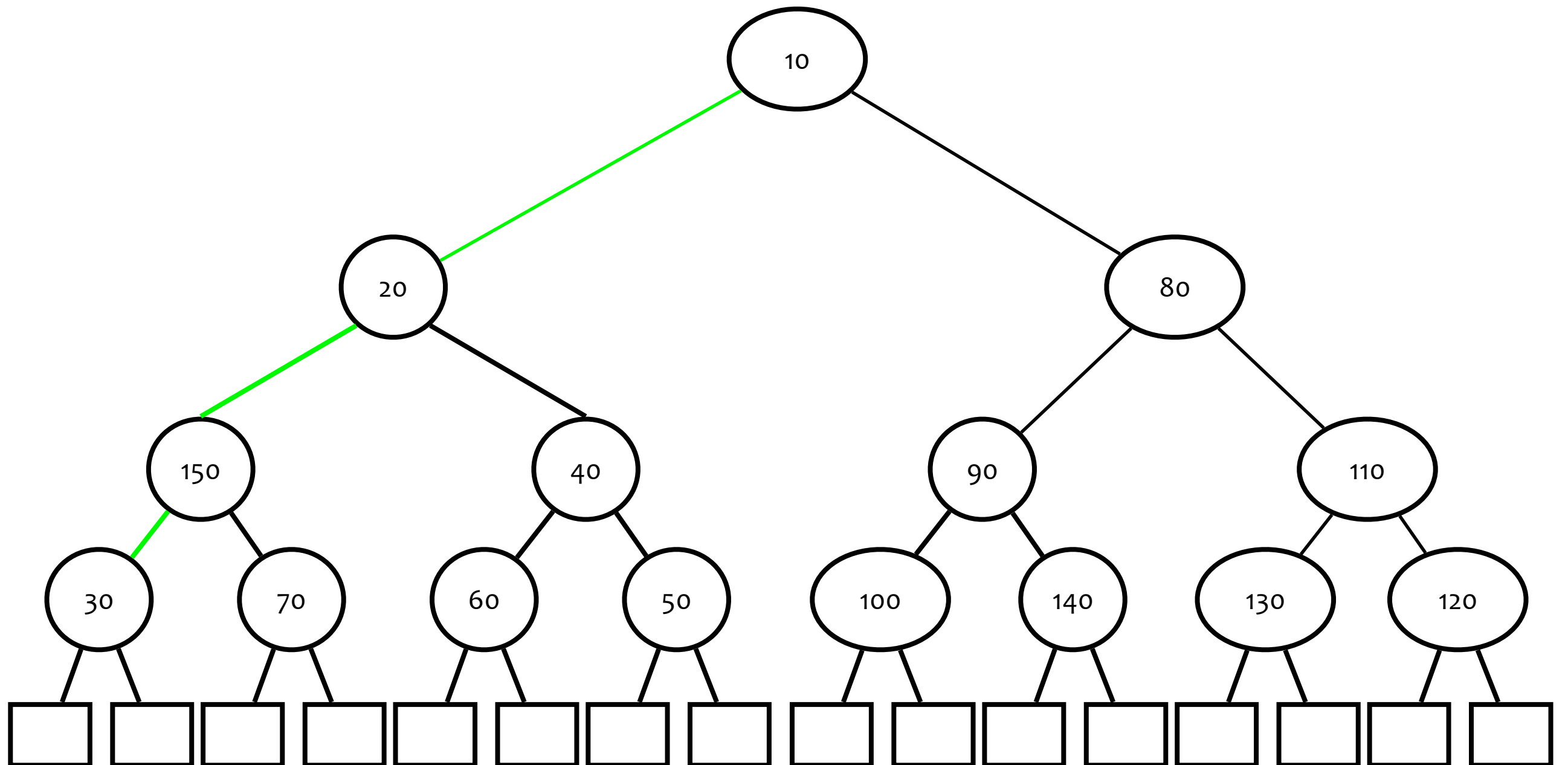
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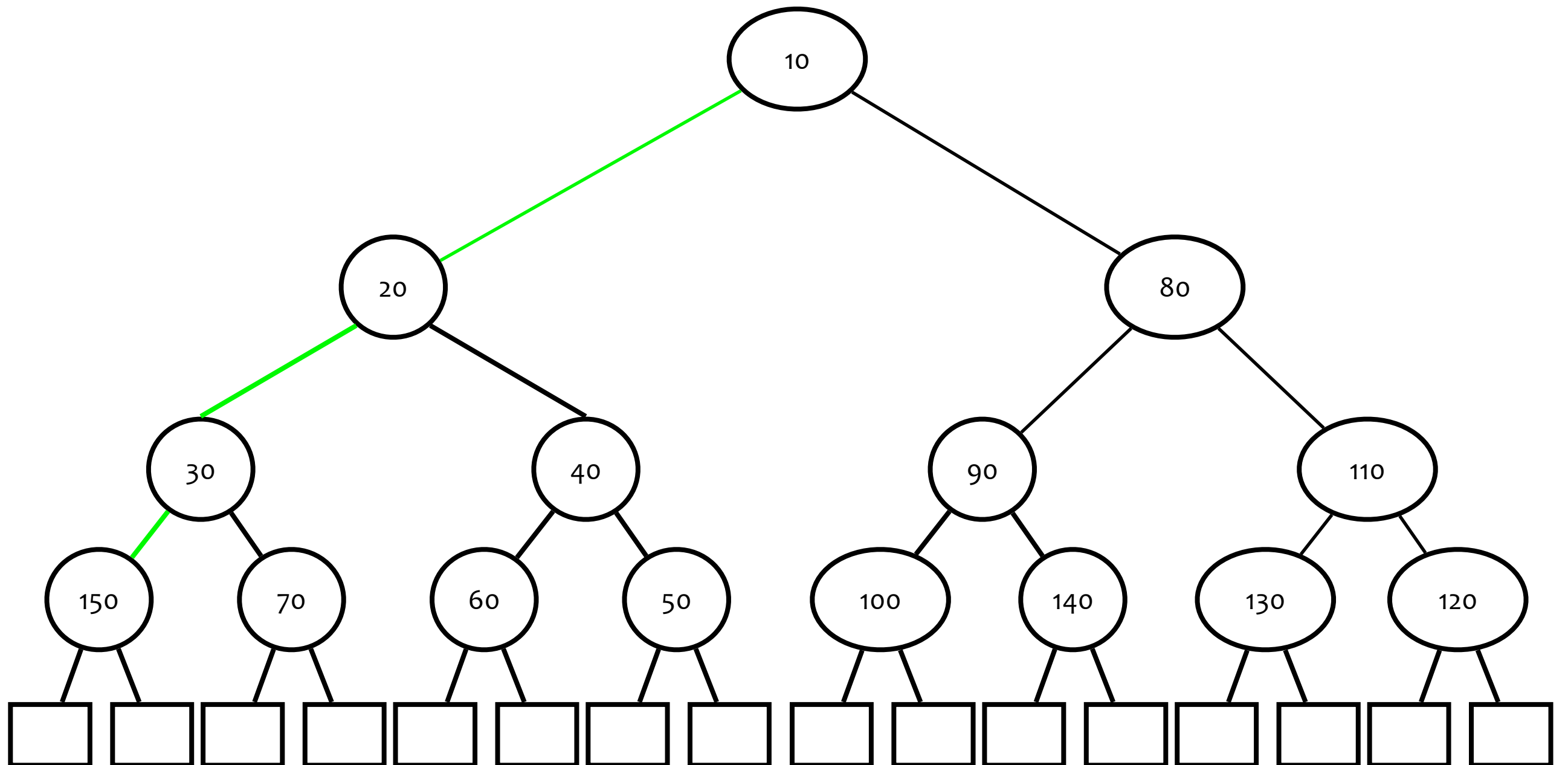
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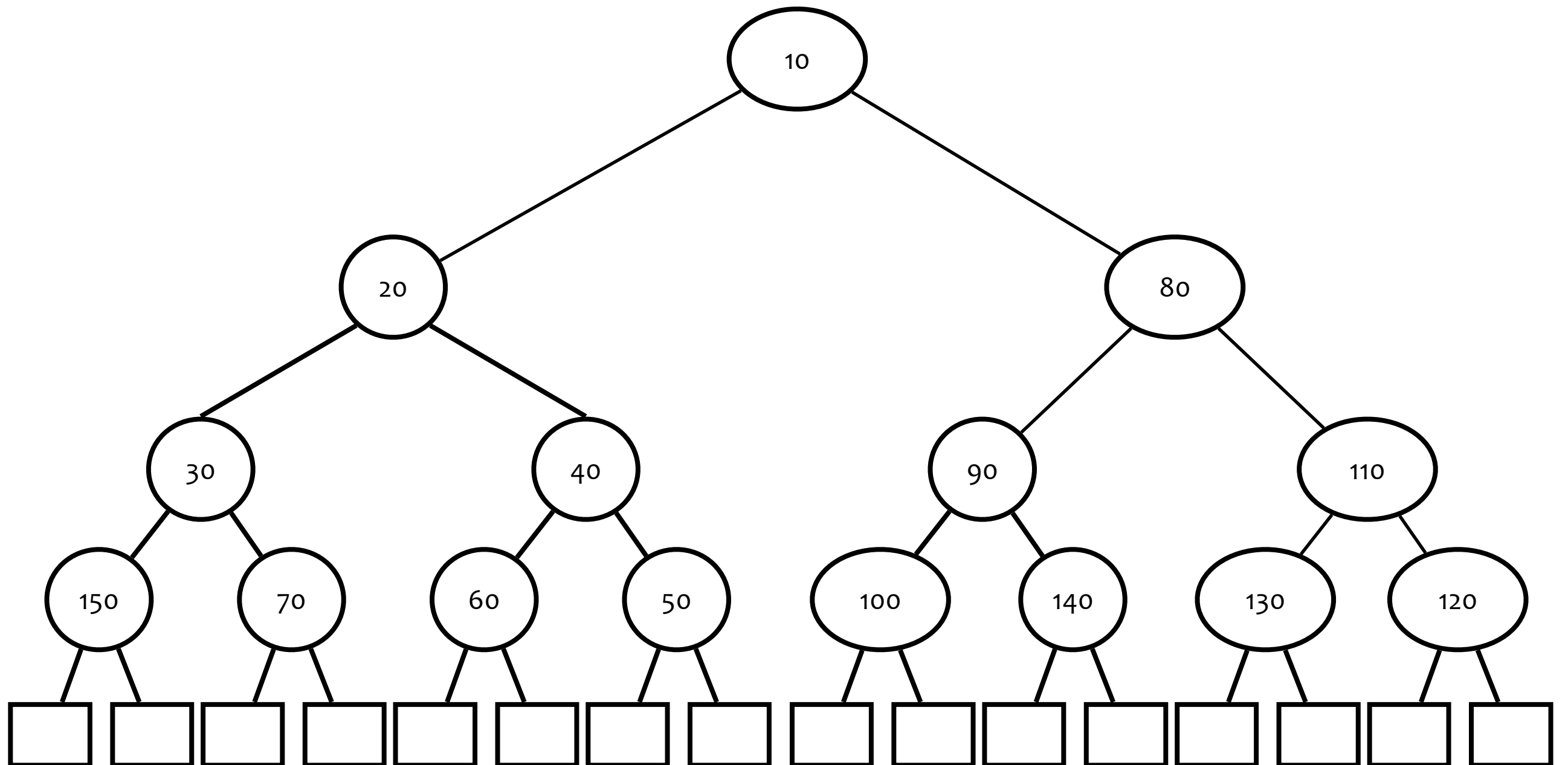
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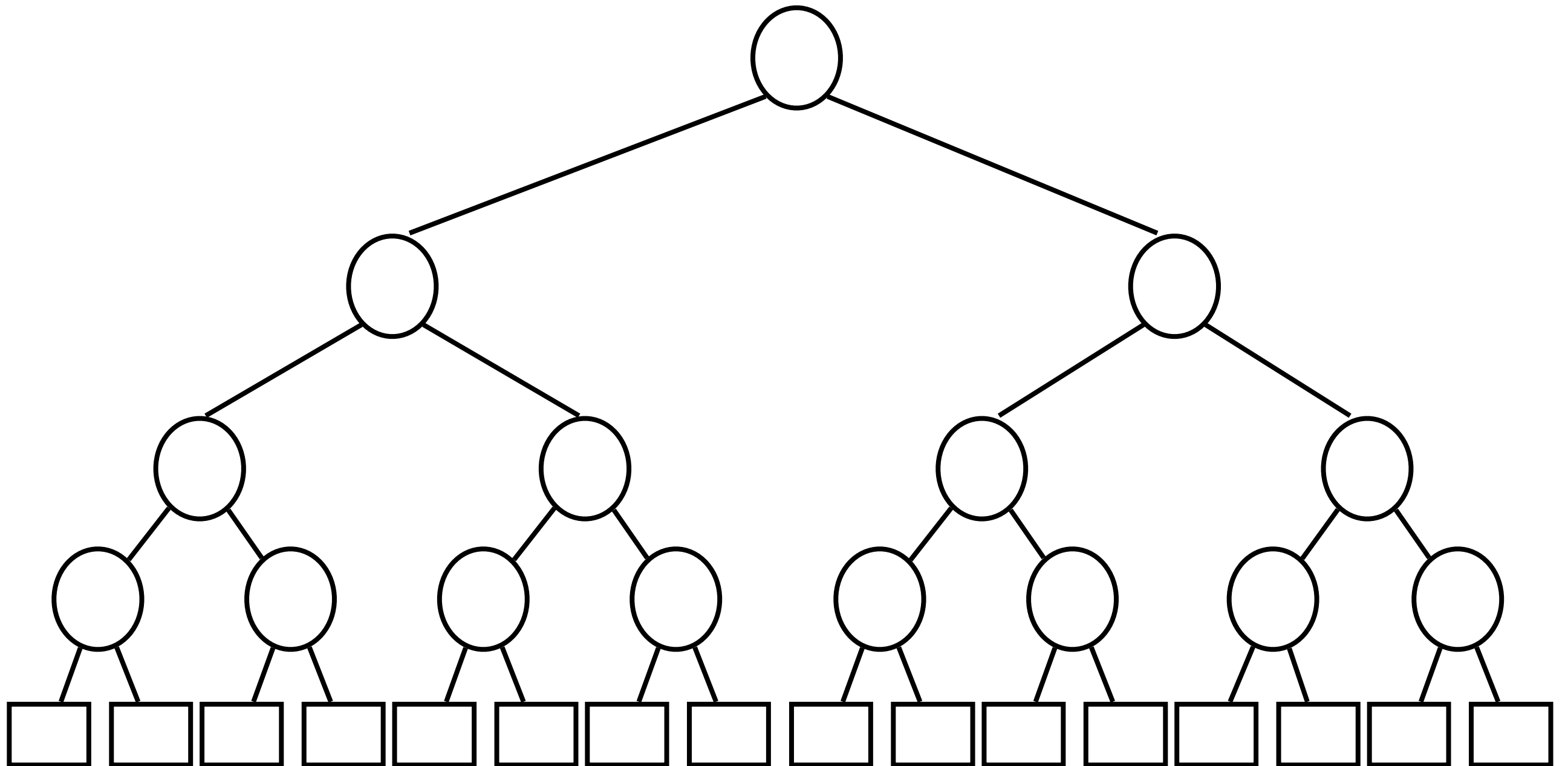
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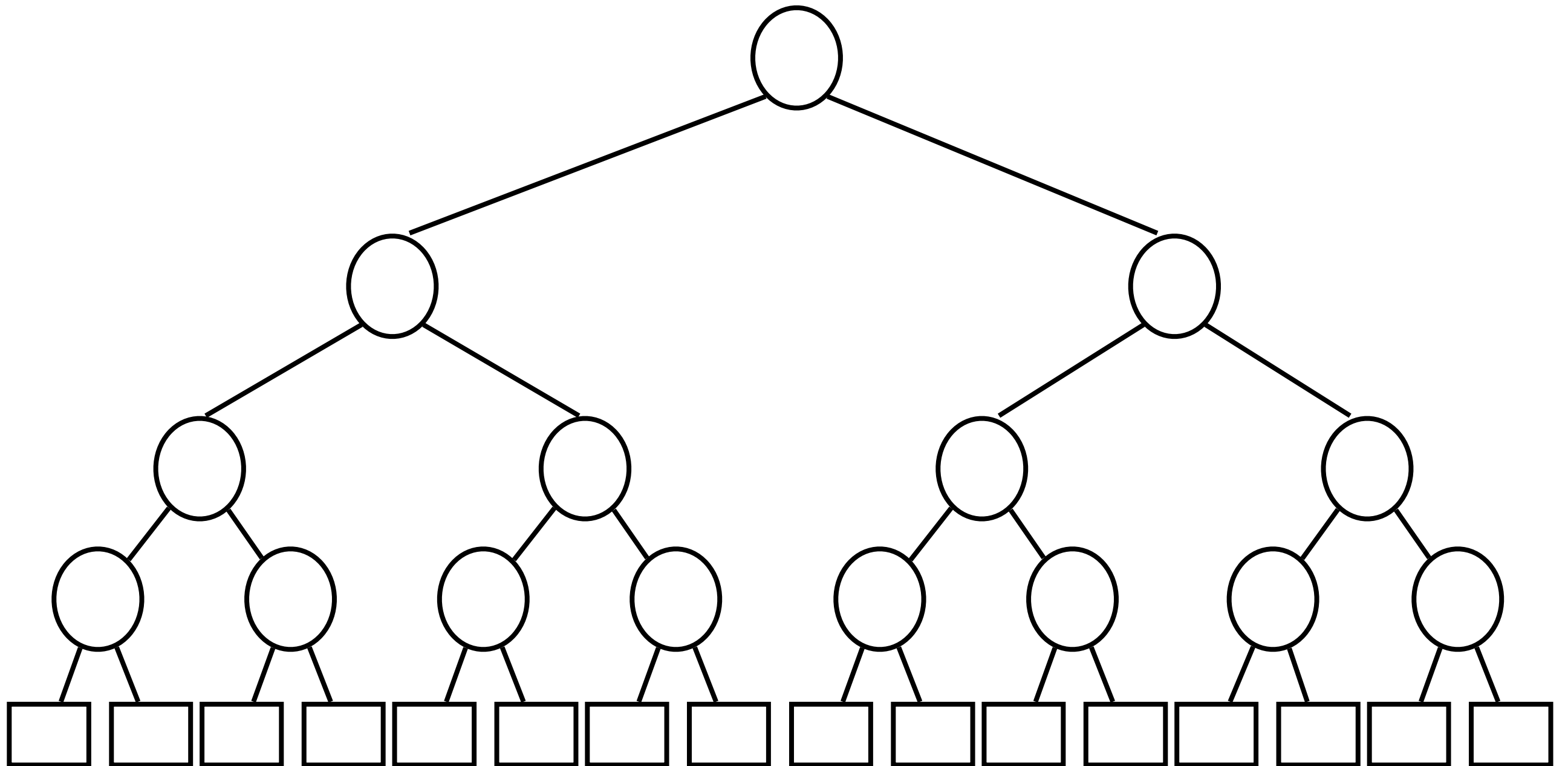
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Did we really insert all m elements in $O(m)$ time??



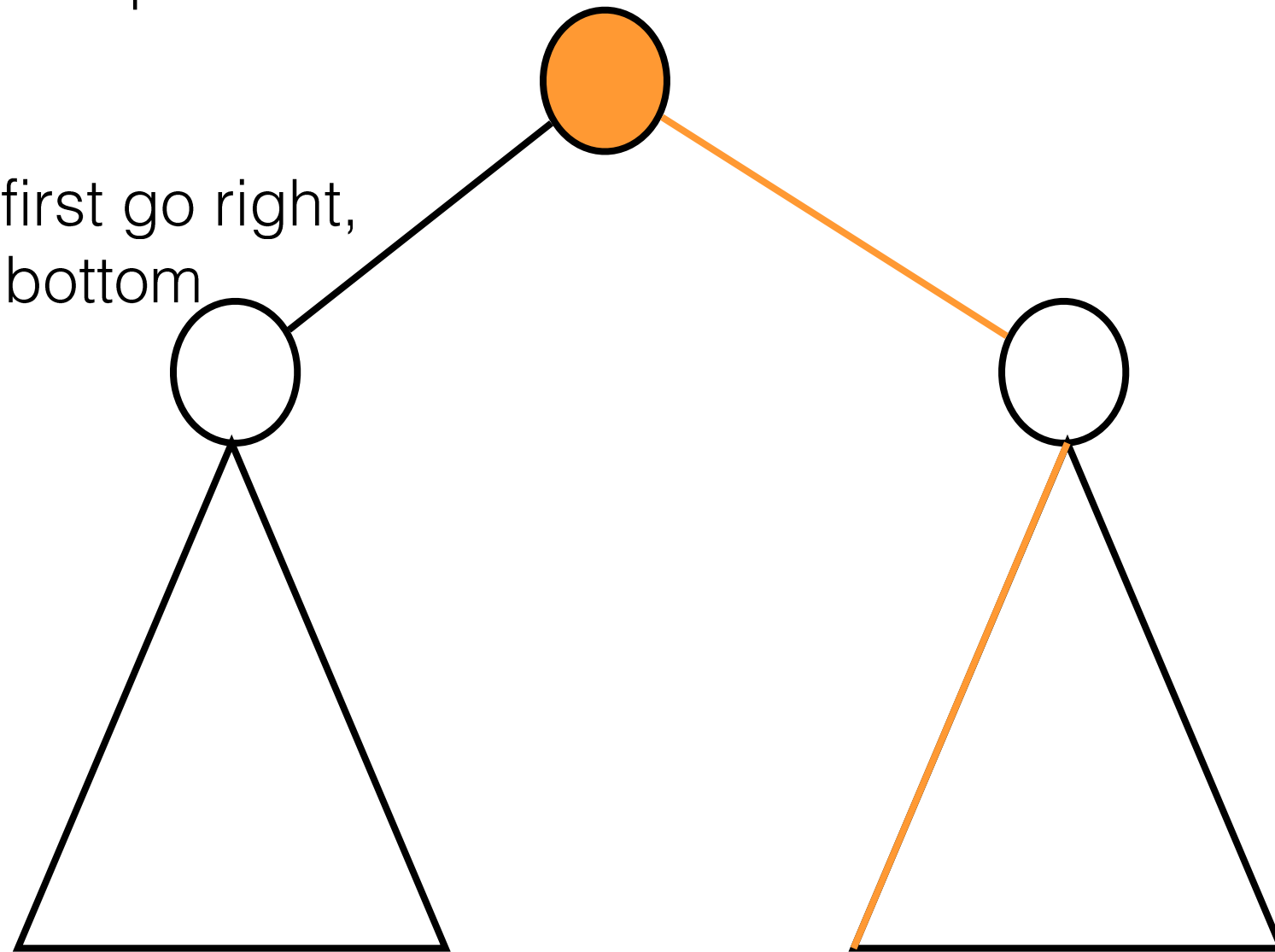
We show: $\max \# \text{ bubble down ops} < \# \text{ heap edges}$



Proof idea

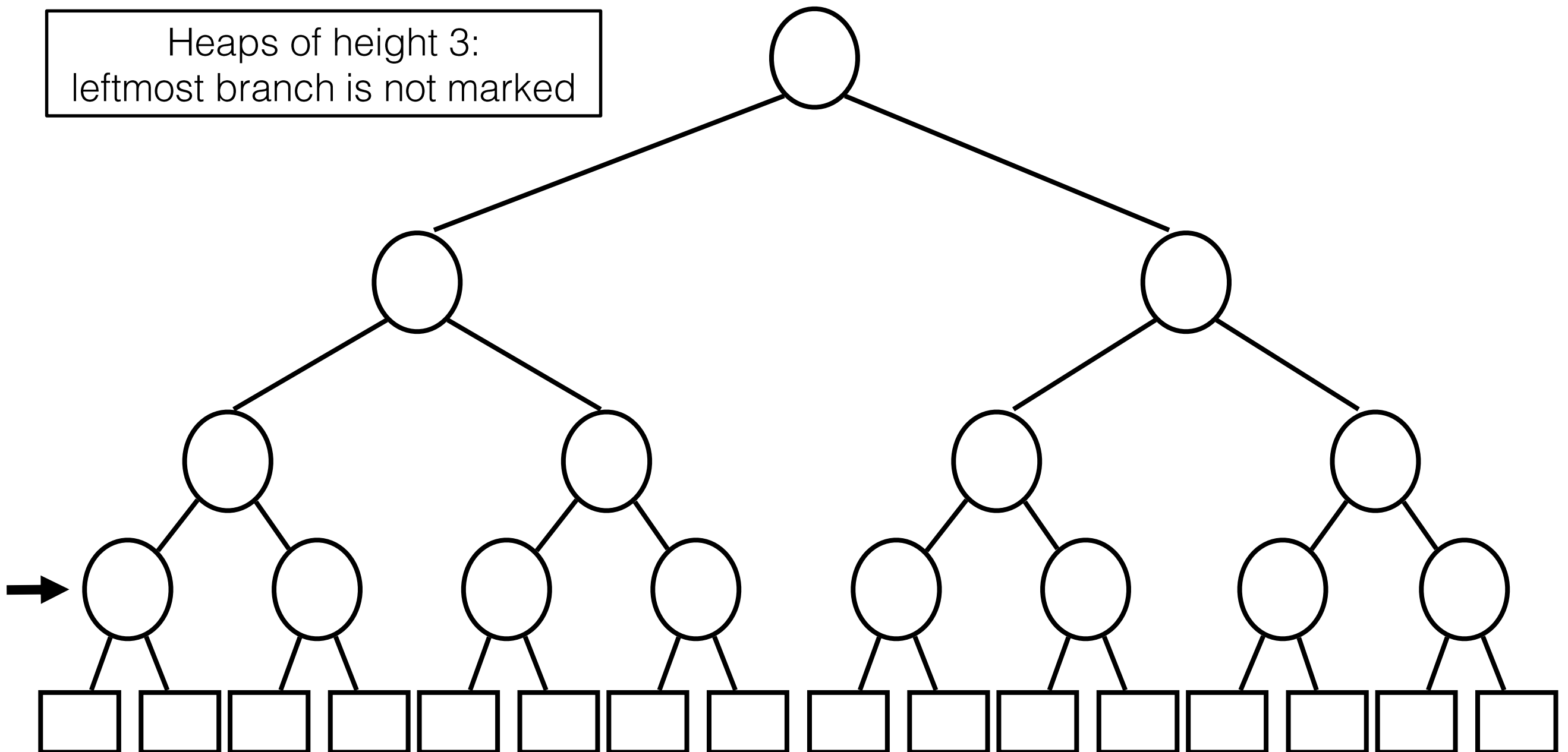
For each new node joining two heaps: mark path of maximum number of bubble-down operations

For marking: first go right, then left until bottom

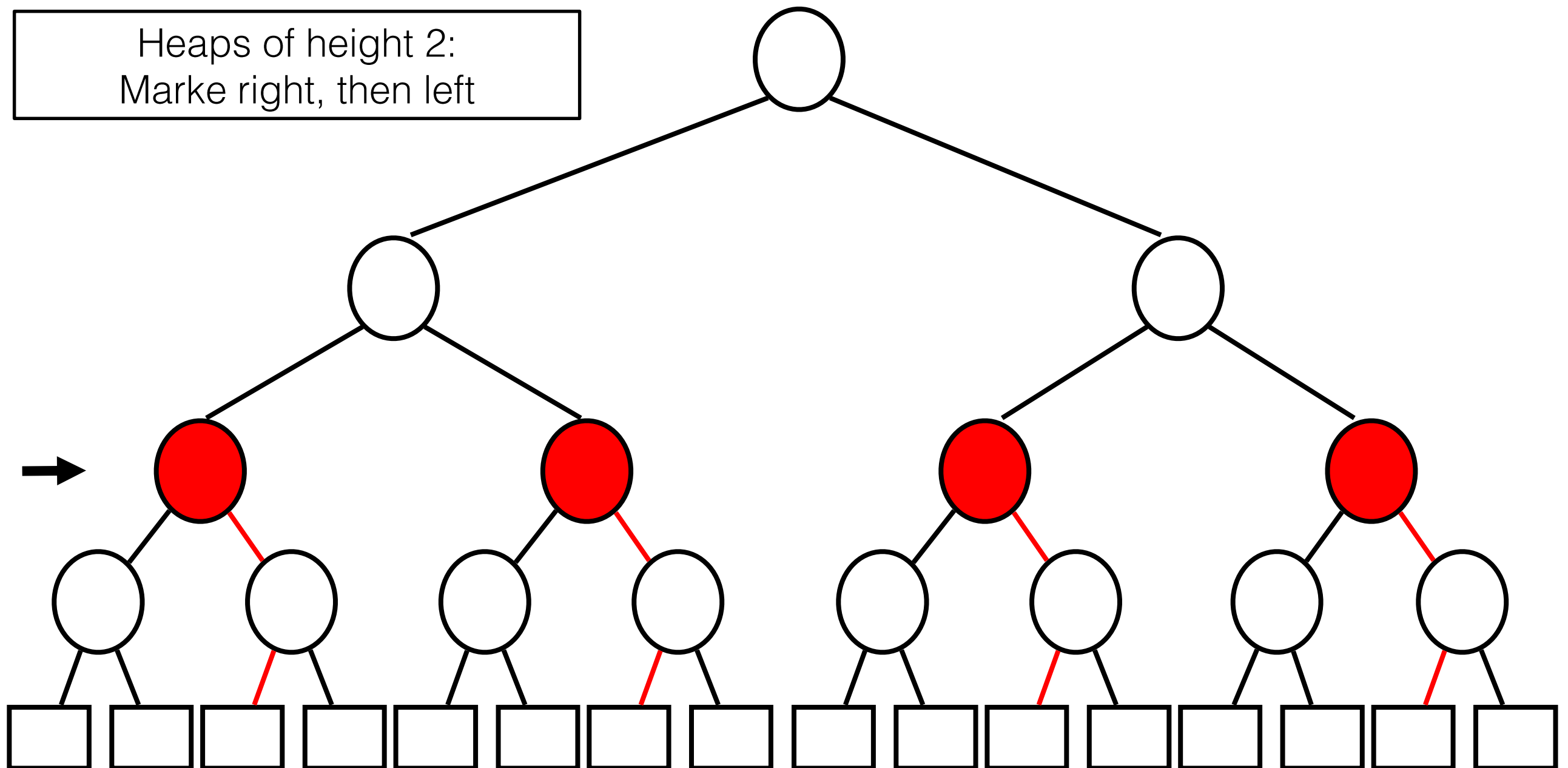


For each new node joining two heaps:
mark path with maximum number of
bubble-down operations

Heaps of height 3:
leftmost branch is not marked

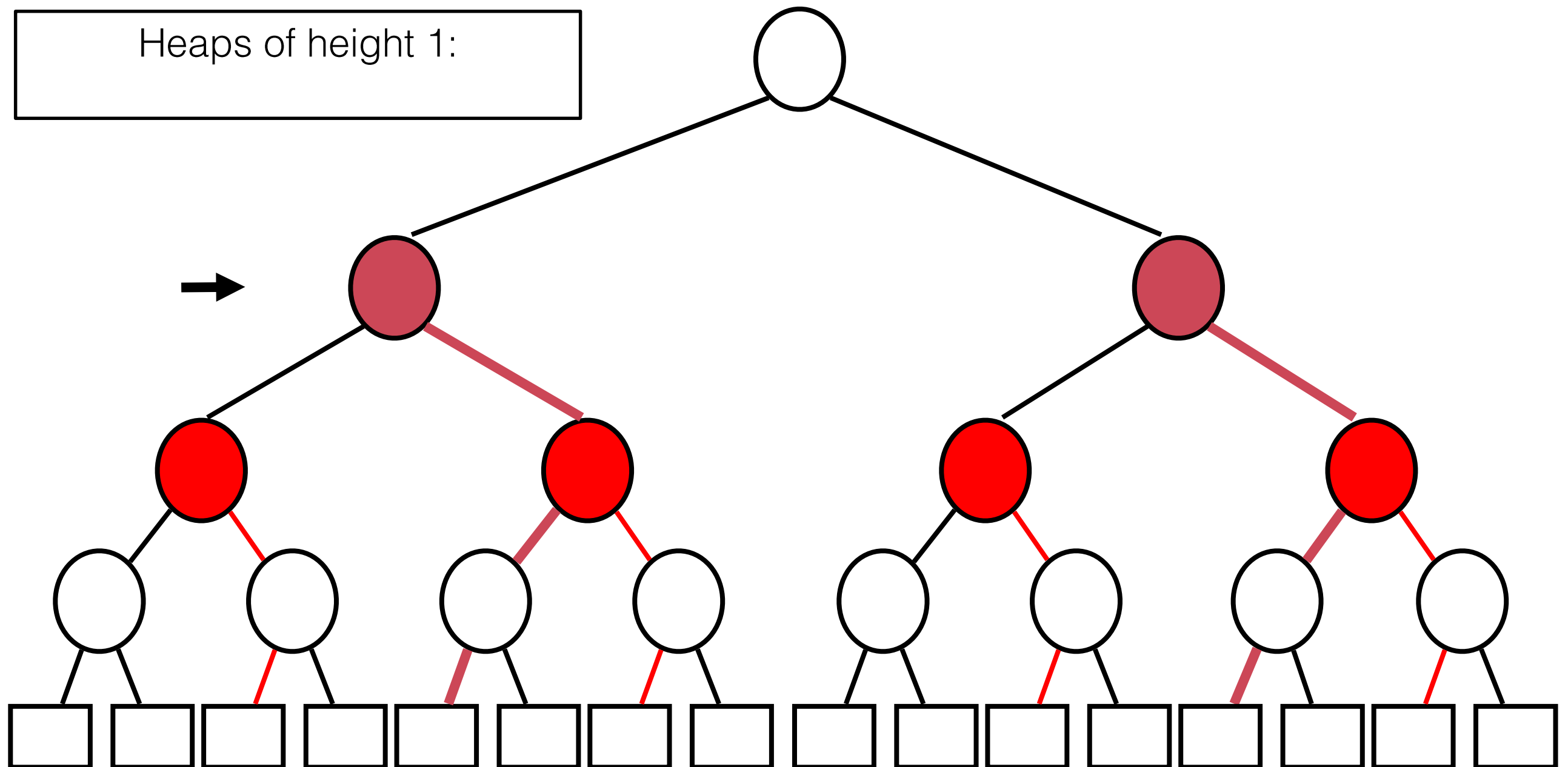


For each new node joining two heaps:
mark path with maximum number of
bubble-down operations



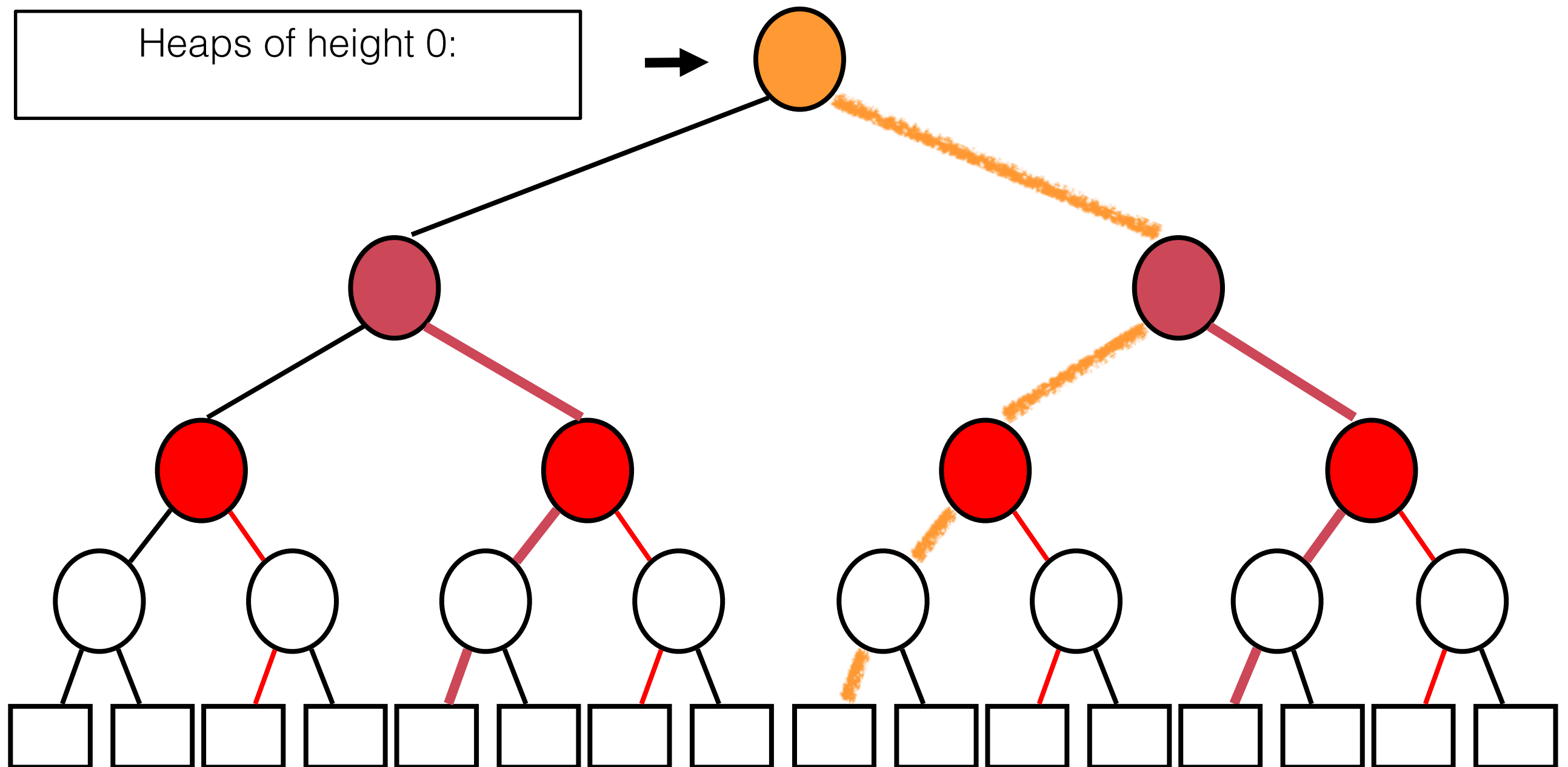
For each height-2 heap, leftmost branch not marked

For each new node joining two heaps:
mark path with maximum number of
bubble-down operations



For each height-3 heap, leftmost branch not marked

For each new node joining two heaps:
mark path with maximum number of
bubble-down operations



For height-4 heap, leftmost branch not marked

Inductive argument: marking procedure will never mark all edges in heap, since the leftmost branch is never marked

- Note: leftmost branch in height- h heap: not marked
- When joining 2 heaps of height h to heap of height $h + 1$: new edges to be marked are
 - edge joining new node and right heap of height h , and
 - edges on left path in the right heap of height h
- We conclude: leftmost branch in height $(h+1)$ heap is not marked

Build Heap In-place

Algorithm buildHeap(A, n):

- for $i \leftarrow \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ to 1 do
- downHeap(A, i)

Algorithm downHeap(A, i):

- $l \leftarrow 2i$
- $r \leftarrow 2i + 1$
- if $l \leq n \wedge A[l] < A[i]$ then
- $min \leftarrow l$
- else
- $min \leftarrow i$
- if $r \leq n \wedge A[r] < A[min]$ then
- $min \leftarrow r$
- if $i \neq min$ then
- swap(i, min)
- downHeap(A, min)