



# Disjoint Set Union

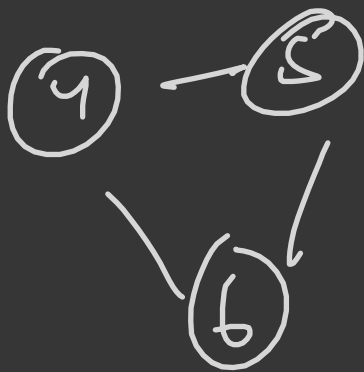
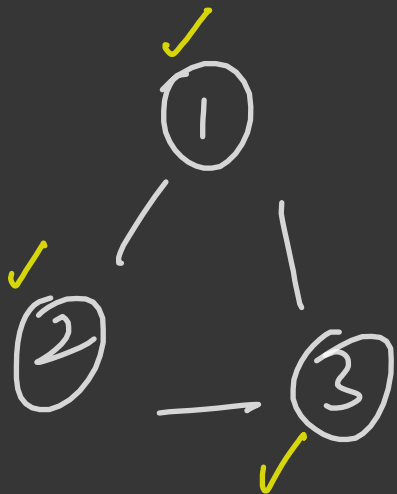
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**Expert** at codeforces (1817)  
**5 star** at codechef (2049)



# Disjoint Set Union

- ✓ • When is DSU required?
- ✓ • How to find parent? (Path Compression technique)
- ✓ Union by size
- ✓ Union by rank
- ✓ • Code Template of DSU
- [Codeforces Problem](#)
- [SPOJ problem](#)

Eg:



$a \quad b \rightarrow a \text{ and } b \text{ in same component or not?}$

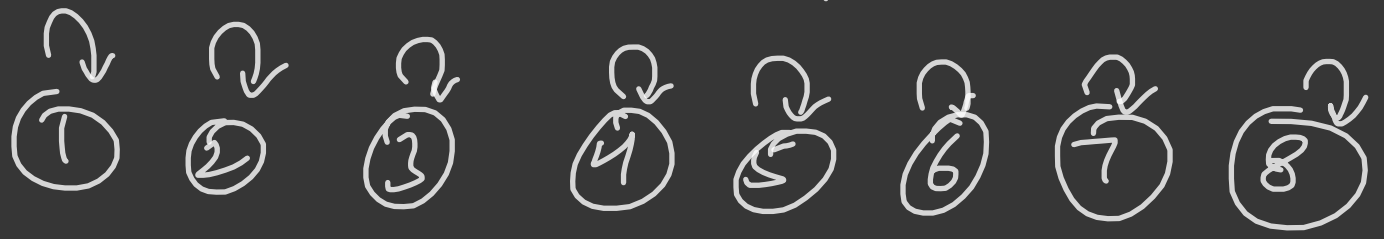
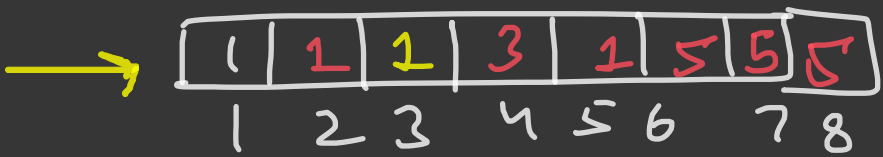
$① \quad ② \rightarrow \text{yes}$

$① \quad ④ \rightarrow \text{no}$



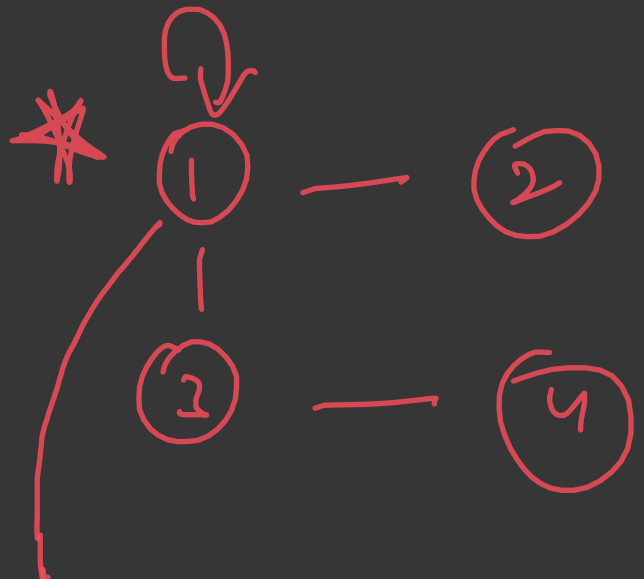
Eg.

$n=8$



$(1, 2)$  union

$(3, 4)$  union



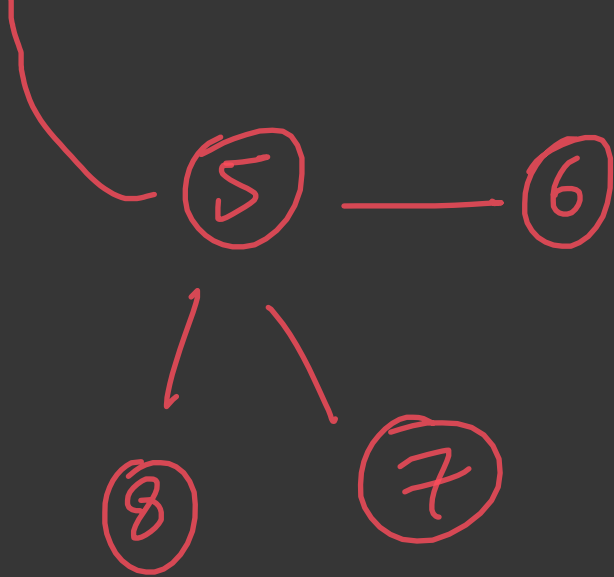
$(2, 4)$  union

$(5, 6)$  union

$(7, 6)$  union

$(6, 8)$  union

$(8, 4)$  union  
↓ ↓  
5 1

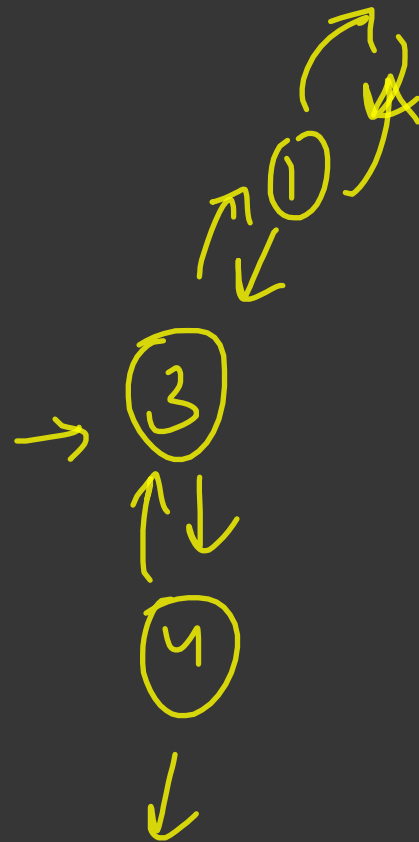
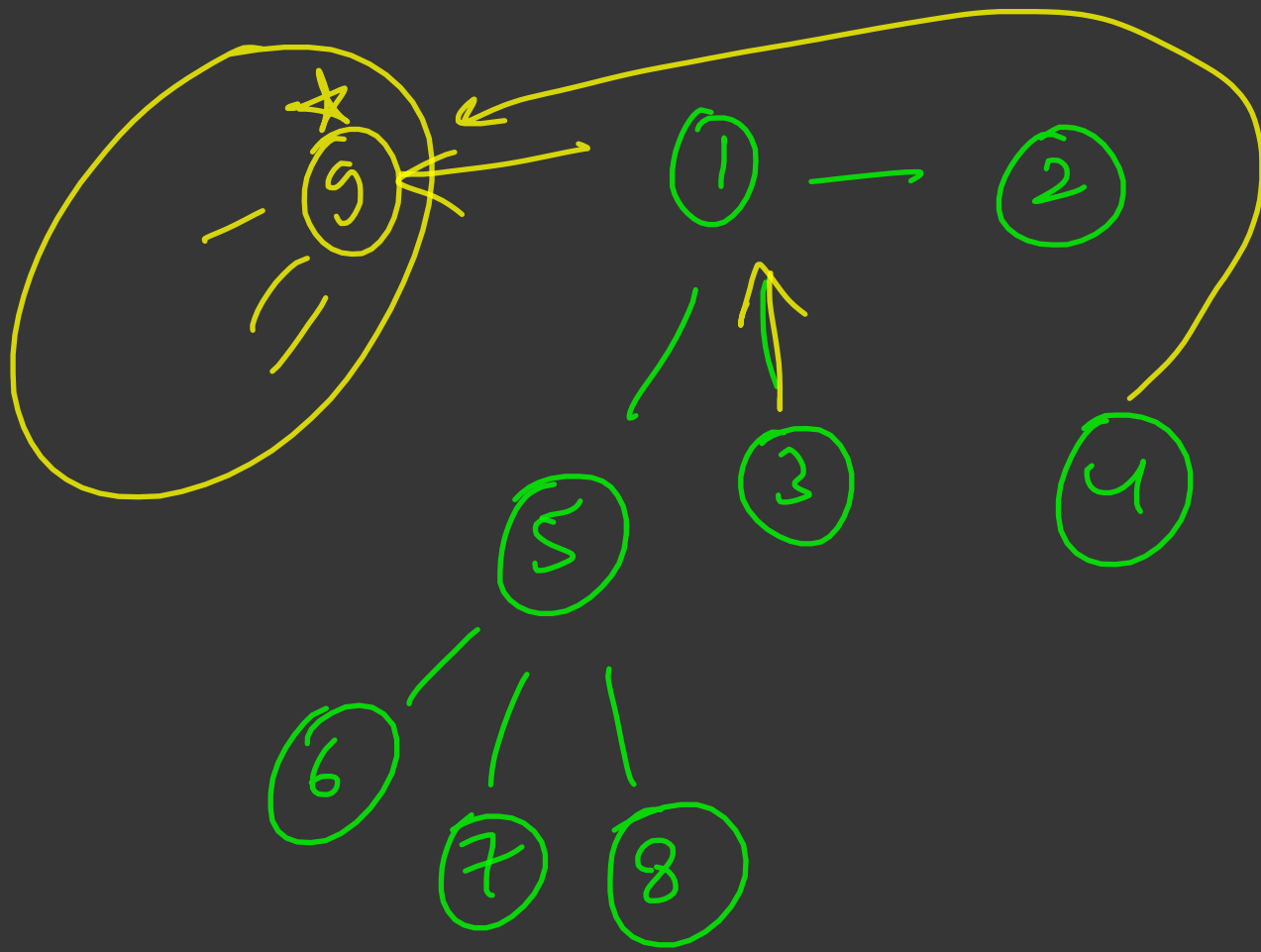


$(6, 4)$  union

↪ same component

```
int findpar (int node){  
    if (par[node] == node){  
        return node;  
    }  
}
```

```
return par[node] = findpar (par[node]);  
}
```



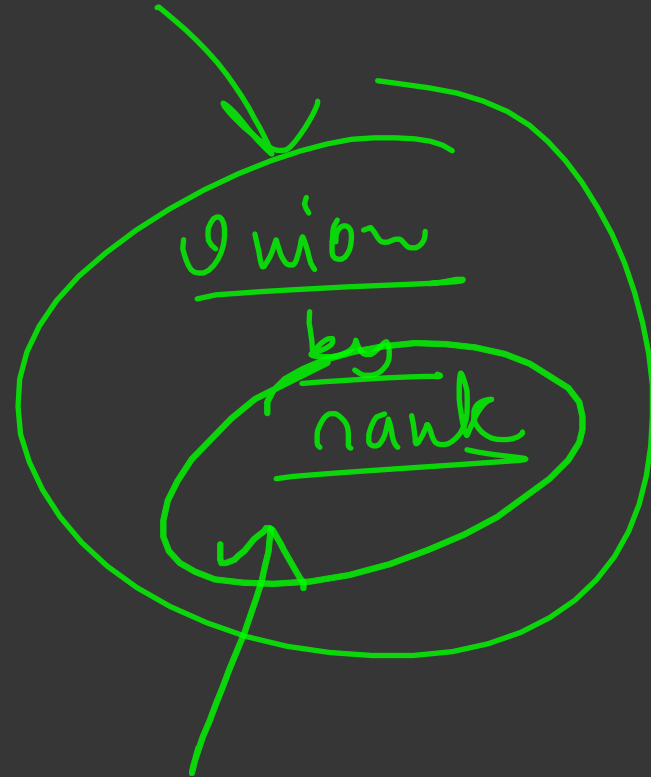
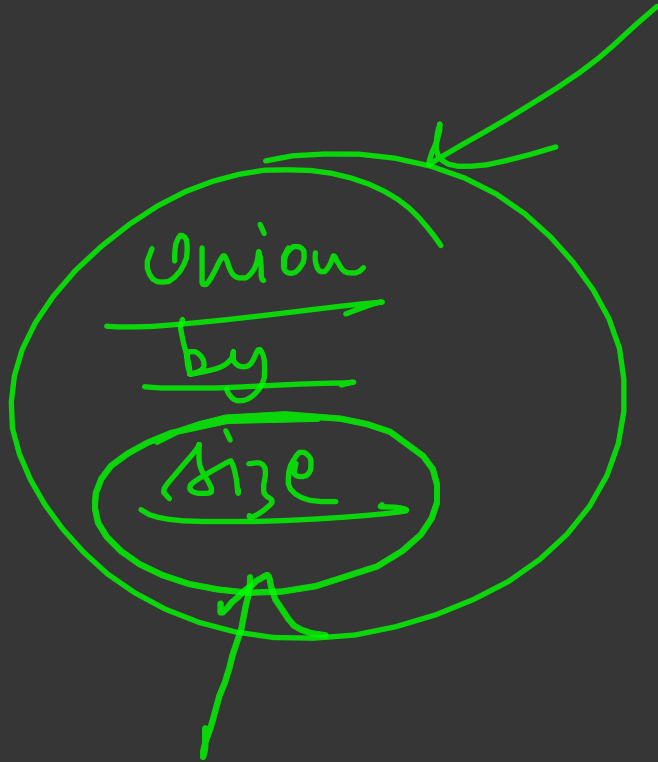


# path compression

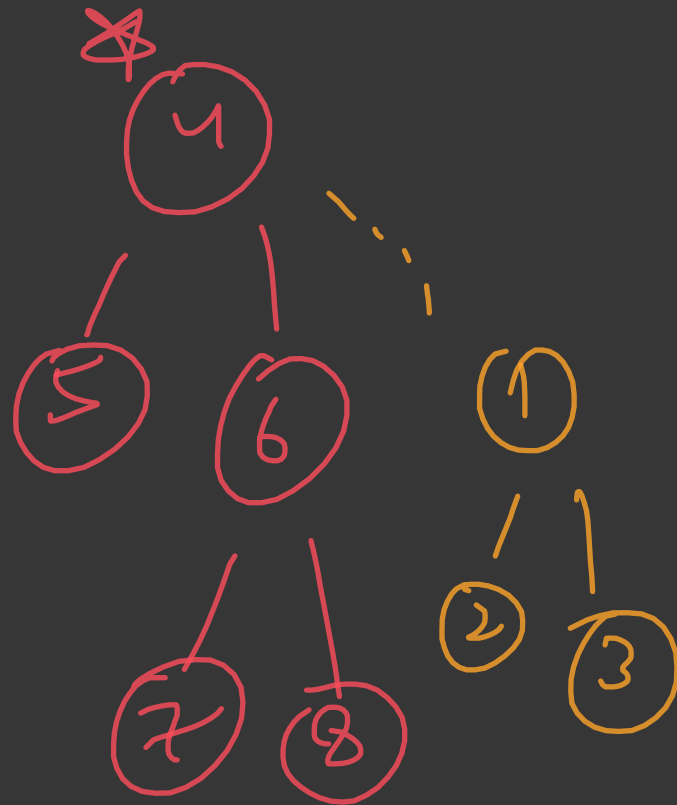
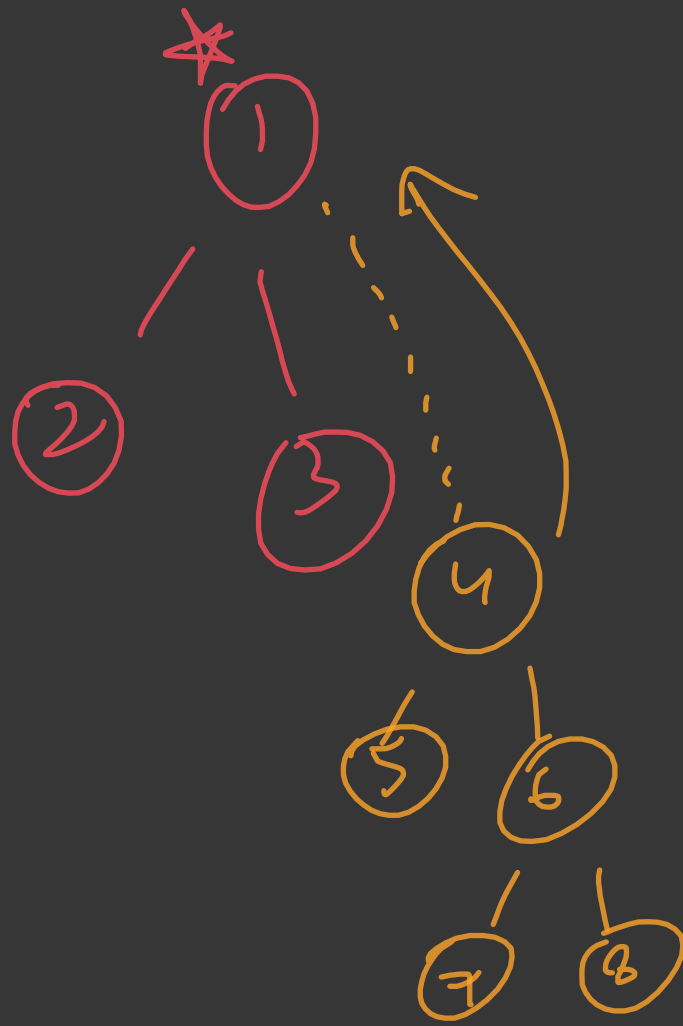




# UNION METHODS



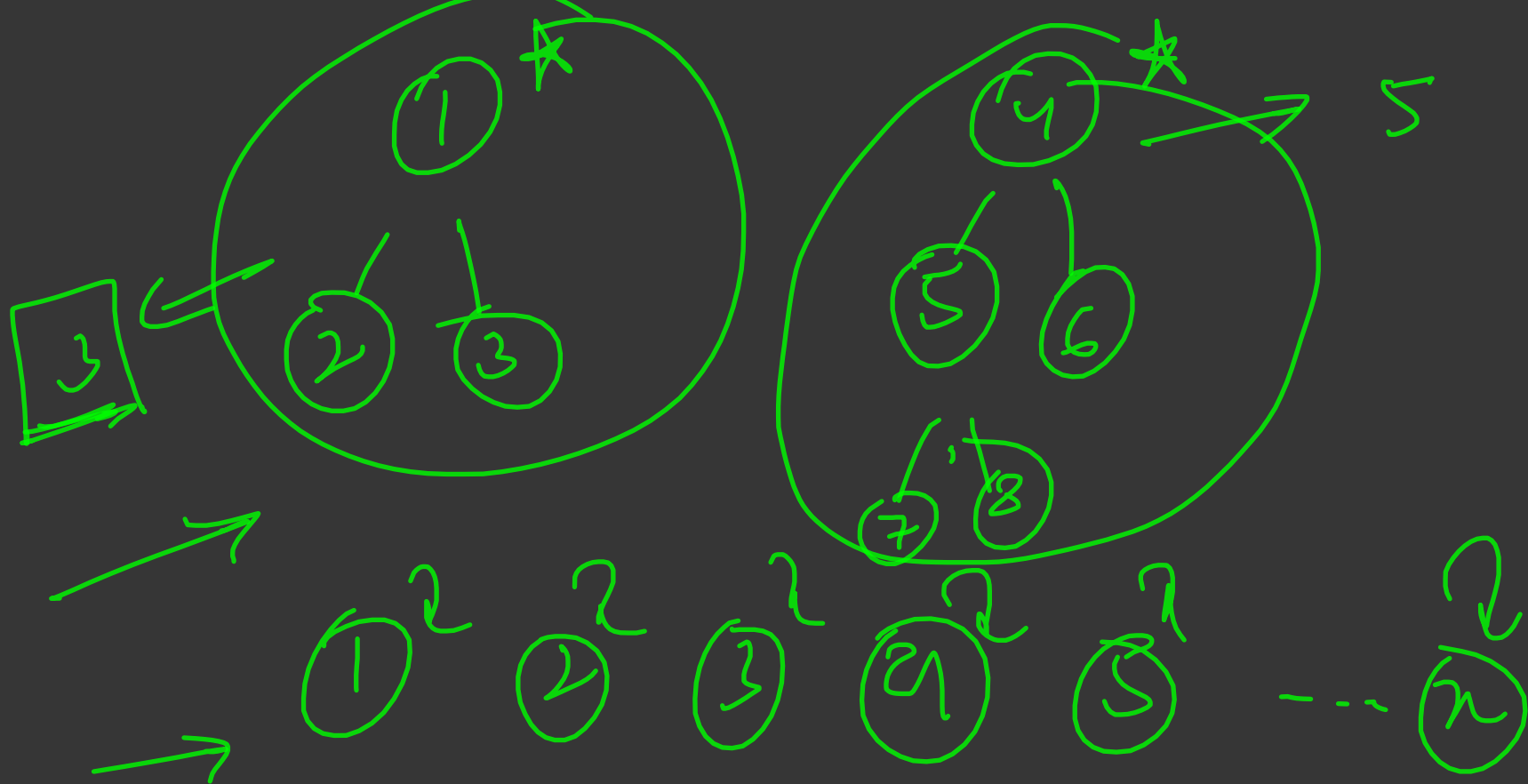
Eg:



join smaller  $\rightarrow$  bigger  $\rightarrow$  optimal (greedy)

Q what is size?

size[i]  $\rightarrow$  no. of nodes in  
i's component

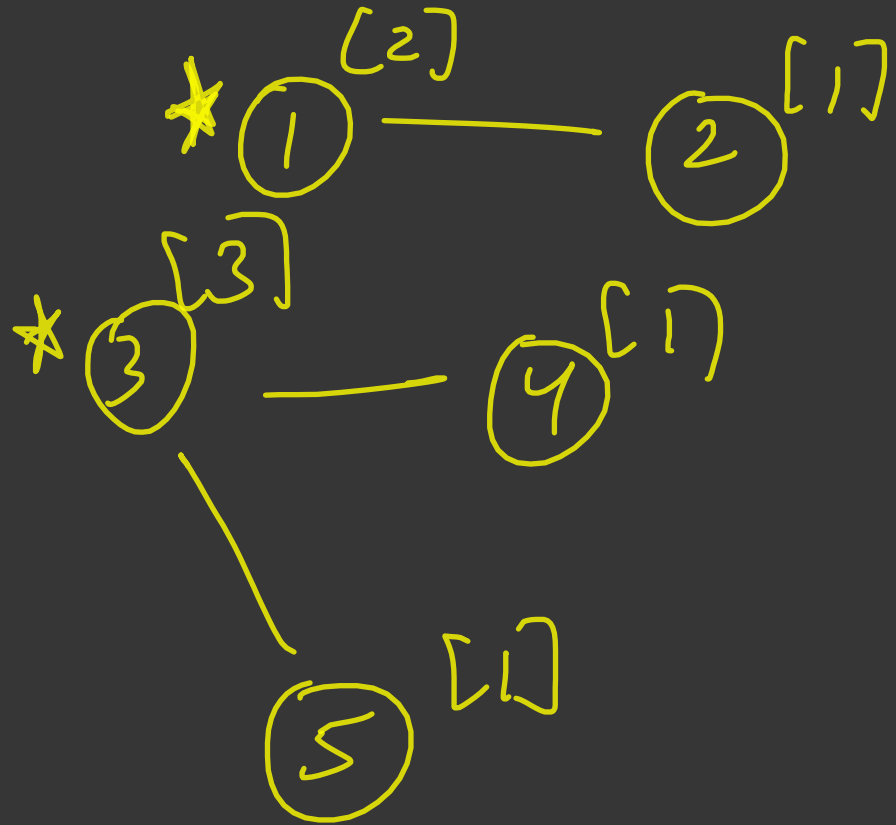


size

union(1,2)

union(3,4)

union(4,5)  
↓ ↓  
3 5



rank  $\rightarrow 0$  for everyone.

union(1,2)

union(3,4)

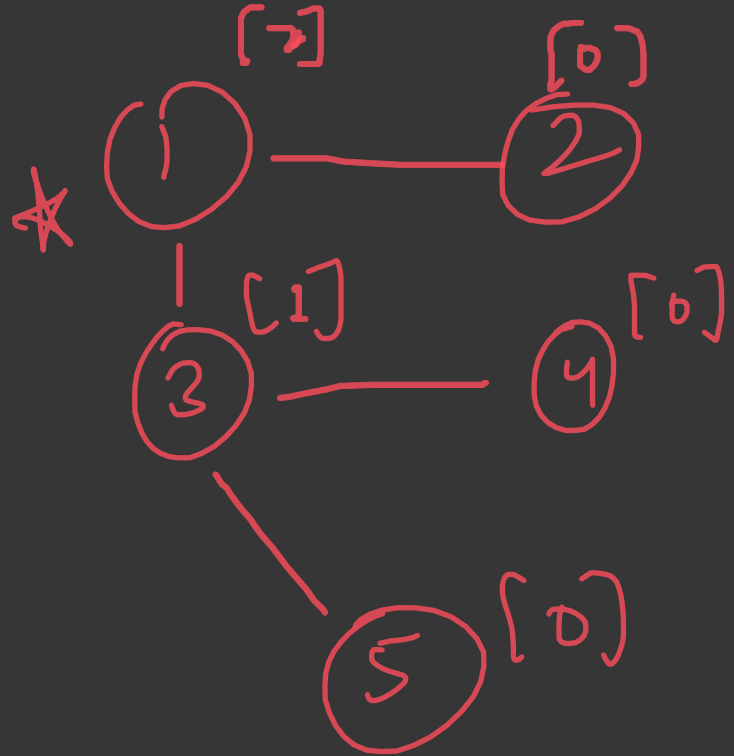
union(4,5)

$\downarrow \downarrow$

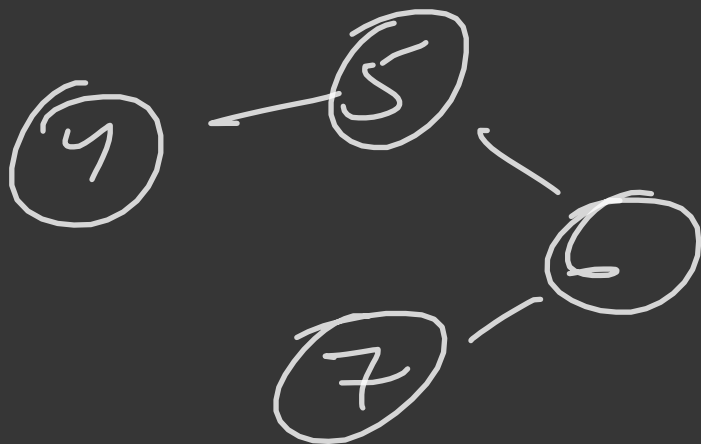
3

5

union(1,3)







old  $\rightarrow [(3,1)]$

$\rightarrow 1\ 2$

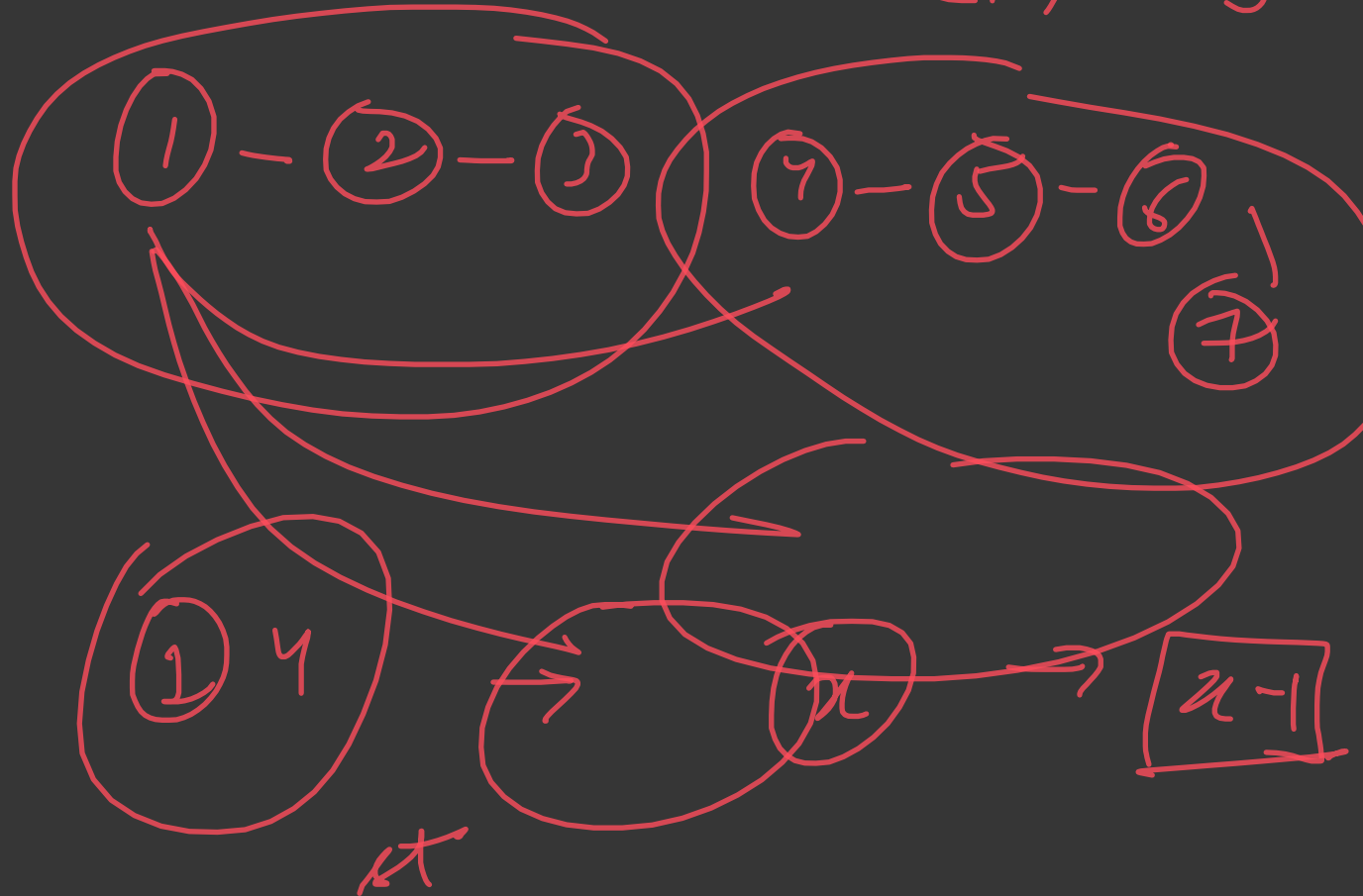
$\rightarrow 2\ 3$

$\rightarrow 3\ 1$

$\rightarrow 4\ 5$

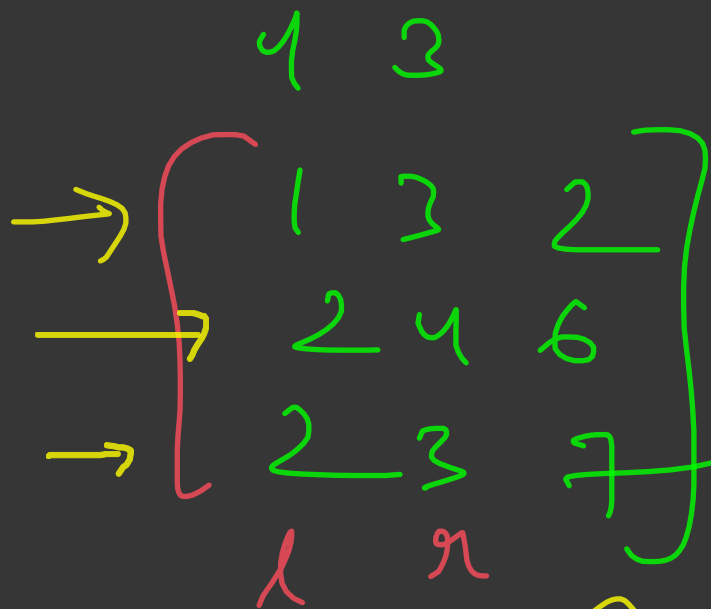
$\rightarrow 5\ 6$

$\rightarrow 6\ 7$









2	7	7	4
1	2	3	4

