#### F74109017\_hw14 葉惟欣

```
1 //f74109016_葉惟欣 finished in 2021/11/1
 2 #include<stdio.h>
 3
   #include<stdlib.h>
 4 #include<string.h>
 5 #include<time.h>
   //height union
 6
   typedef struct node NODE;
7
8 ☐ struct node{
9
        int parent;
10
         int height;
11 L };
12 □ void create1(NODE *array1,int element){
        int i;
14 🖨
         for(i=0;i<element;i++){</pre>
15
            (array1+i)->parent=-1;
16
            (array1+i)->height=1;
17
18 L }
19 □ void create(int *array,int element){
        int i;
21 🖨
         for(i=0;i<element;i++){</pre>
22
            *(array+i)=-1;
23
         }
24 L }
25 ☐ int find_root1(NODE *array1,int tree1){
26 🖹
         while((array1+tree1)->parent>-1){
27
            tree1 = (array1+tree1)->parent;
28
29
         return tree1;
```

```
30 L }
31 ☐ int find_root(int *array,int tree1){
32 白
         while(*(array+tree1)>-1){
             tree1 = *(array+tree1);
33
34
35
         return tree1;
   L }
36
37 ☐ int find_height(NODE *array1,int root,int element){
         int i,height=1,max =0;
         for(i=0;i<element;i++){</pre>
39 🖃
40 🗀
             if((array1+i)->parent==root){
                  int height_temp = (array1+i)->height;
41
42 🖃
                 if(height_temp>max){
43
                      max=height temp;
44
45
46
47
         return max+1;
48
49
50 □ void same1(NODE *array1,int tree1,int tree2){
51
         int root_tree1 = find_root1(array1, tree1);
52
         int root_tree2 = find_root1(array1,tree2);
53 🖹
         if(root_tree1==root_tree2){
54
             printf("true\n");
55
         else{
56 🖨
```

```
55 -
56 🖨
         else{
57
             printf("false\n");
58
59 L }
60 □ void height_union(NODE *array1,int tree1,int tree2,int element){
         int root_tree1 = find_root1(array1,tree1);
62
         int root_tree2 = find_root1(array1,tree2);
63 E
          if(root_tree1!=root_tree2){
64 🖨
              if((array1+root_tree1)->height < (array1+root_tree2)->height){
65
                  (array1+root_tree1)->parent = root_tree2;
66
67 🖨
              else if((array1+root tree1)->height > (array1+root tree2)->height){
68
                  (array1+root_tree2)->parent = root_tree1;
69
70 🛱
              else{
71
                  (array1+root_tree2)->parent = root_tree1;
72
                  (array1+root_tree1)->height+=1;
73
74
75 L
76 □ void same(int *array,int tree1,int tree2){
77
         int root_tree1 = find_root(array, tree1);
78
         int root_tree2 = find_root(array,tree2);
79 🖨
         if(root_tree1==root_tree2){
80
             printf("true\n");
81
82 🗀
         else{
83
             printf("false\n");
 83
              printf("false\n");
 84
 85 L }
 86
     //weight union
 87 □ void weight_union(int *array,int tree1,int tree2){
 88
          /*union the sets with roots i and j, i!=j,using the weighting rule. par
 89
          int root_tree1 = find_root(array, tree1);
 90
          int root_tree2 = find_root(array,tree2);
 91 🖨
          if(root_tree1!=root_tree2){
 92
              int temp = *(array+root_tree1) + *(array+root_tree2);
 93
 94 白
              if(*(array+root tree1) > *(array+root tree2)){
 95
                  *(array+root_tree1) = root_tree2;
 96
                  *(array+root_tree2) =temp;
 97
 98 🗀
              else{
 99
                  *(array+root_tree2) = root_tree1;
100
                  *(array+root tree1) = temp;
101
102
103 L }
104 ☐ int collapsingFind1(NODE * array1,int tree1,int element){
105
          int root = find_root1(array1,tree1);
106 🖨
          while((array1+tree1)->parent>-1){
107
              int temp = (array1+tree1)->parent;
108
              (array1+tree1)->parent = root;
109
              (array1+tree1)->height = 1;
110
              tree1 = temp;
```

```
109
              (array1+tree1)->height = 1;
110
              tree1 = temp;
111
          (array1+tree1)->height = find_height(array1,tree1,element);
112
113
          (array1+root)->height = find_height(array1,root,element);
114
          return root;
115 L
116 ☐ int collapsingFind(int * array,int i){
117
          //find the root of the tree containing element i. Use the collapsing rule t
118
          int root, trail, lead;
119 🖨
          for(root = i;*(array+root)>=0;root = *(array+root)){
120
121
122 🖨
          for(trail = i; trail != root; trail = lead){
123
              lead = *(array+trail);
124
              *(array+trail) = root;
125
126
          return root;
127
128 ☐ int main(){
          int round,i,j,k,element,operation_time;
129
130
          char string[5];
131
          int *ptr ;
132
          scanf("%d",&round);
133
          clock_t start1 = clock();
134 🖨
          for(i=0;i<round;i++){
135
              scanf("%d %d", &element, &operation_time);
136
              int array[element];
137
              NODE array1[element];
136
               int array[element];
137
               NODE array1[element];
138
               int mode=0;
139
               create(array,element);
               for(j=0;j<operation_time;j++){</pre>
140 白
                   scanf("%s",string);
141
142 🗀
                   if(strcmp(string, "height_union")==0){
143
                       int tree1,tree2;
144
                       mode = 0;
145 🗀
                       if(j==0){
146
                            create1(array1,element);
147
148
                       scanf("%d %d",&tree1,&tree2);
149
                       height_union(array1, tree1, tree2, element);
150
151 🖨
                   else if(strcmp(string, "weight_union") == 0){
152
                       int tree1,tree2;
153
                       mode = 1;
154 🖨
                       if(j==0){
155
                            create(array,element);
156
157
                       scanf("%d %d",&tree1,&tree2);
158
                       weight_union(array,tree1,tree2);
159
160 🖨
                   else if(strcmp(string, "find")==0){
161
                       int goal;
162
                       scanf("%d",&goal);
163 🖨
                       if(mode==0){
164
                            printf("%d\n",collapsingFind1(array1,goal,element));
```

```
164
                           printf("%d\n",collapsingFind1(array1,goal,element));
165
166 🖨
                      else{
167
                           printf("%d\n",collapsingFind(array,goal));
168
169
170 🖨
                  else if(strcmp(string,"same")==0){ //在同一個集合
171
                      int tree1, tree2;
                      scanf("%d %d",&tree1,&tree2);
172
173 🖨
                      if(mode==0){
174
                           same1(array1, tree1, tree2);
175
176 🖨
                      else{
177
                           same(array,tree1,tree2);
178
179
180
181
182
          clock_t end = clock();
          double elapsedTime1 = (double) (clock() -start1)/CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
183
184
          printf("weight_union elapsedTime : %.20f\n",elapsedTime1);
185
          return 0;
186
```

因為 height\_union 的 array 紀錄的是 parent。所以聯集的時候要先找到要聯集的

節點的 root→find\_root()。如果 root 相同就不聯集。 高度較小的就接在高度較高的 root 下面。

weight\_union 函數,array 裡面紀錄的是 parent,但是 root 紀錄的節點大小。

```
2

10 5

weight_union 0 1

-2 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

weight_union 2 0

-3 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

find 2

0

-3 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

same 2 1

true

-3 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

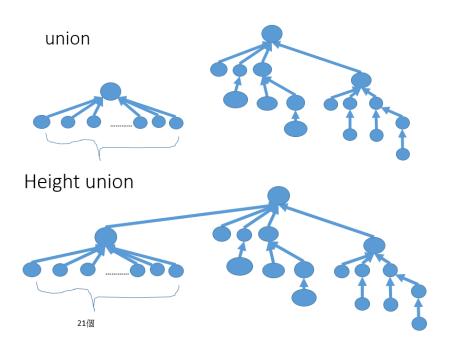
same 2 4

false

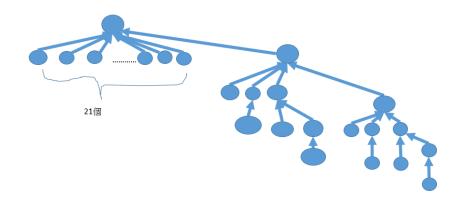
-3 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
```

Weight\_union 的 array,除了 root 外其餘都是記錄他的 parent。而 root 紀錄的是目前有多少個節點在那個集合裡面,還要取負號。因為原先每個 array 的元素自己就是一個 union 所以 array 裡面存的都是-1,聯集後就直接相加。所以每當要聯集的時候就先去找該節點的 root 找到後才能比數量判斷誰要當子樹誰要當節點。

## Collapsing find()的操作

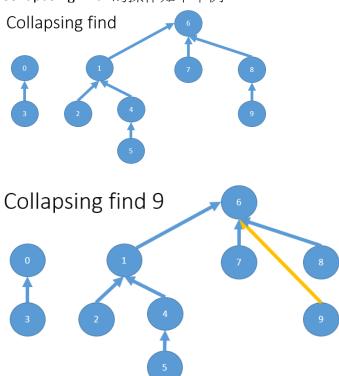


# Weight union

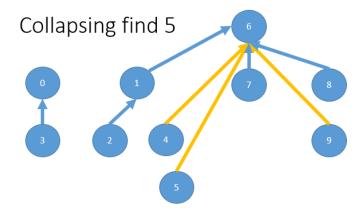


可以看到 height\_union 聯集後的高度為 5。 Weight\_union 聯集後的高度為 6。

## Collapasing find 的操作如下舉例



將從 root 到 9 經過的全都直接連到 6→collasping find 是一種高度壓縮。

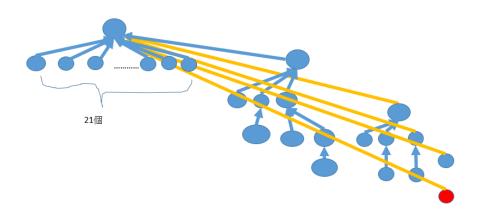


將從 root 到 9 經過的全都直接連到 6(經過 4 跟 5)→collasping find 是一種高度 壓縮。

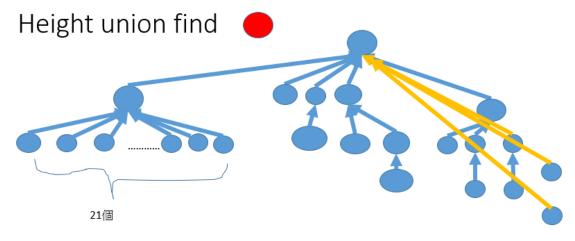
從這些圖可以看出在 find 的時候做壓縮,因此我們得知,如果 find 是 leaf 節點的話,collasping find 耗費的時間與樹的高度有關。

再從剛剛 weight\_union 做的結果來看。要 collasing find 的數量為 4

# Weight union find



從剛剛 weight\_union 做的結果來看。要 collasing find 的數量為 3

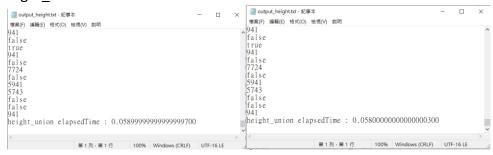


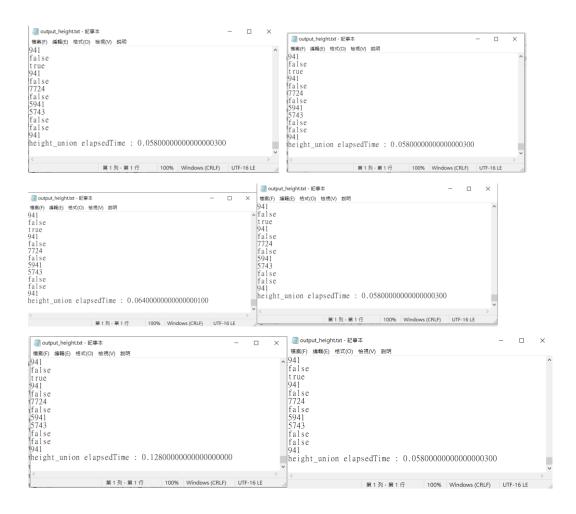
因為 height union 的時候有在注重減少 tree 的高度,而 weight union 則是注重 樹的節點數量。而 collasing find 跟高度有關係。所以會在 height union 的時候 效率比較高。

### 實驗:用 homework13 的 input\_02

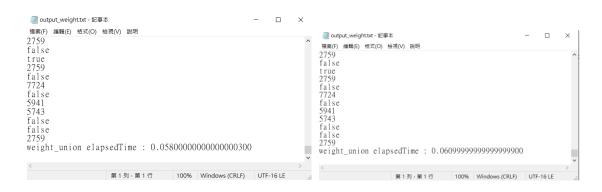
將程式碼的 weight\_union 或 height\_union 先改成 union 即可。

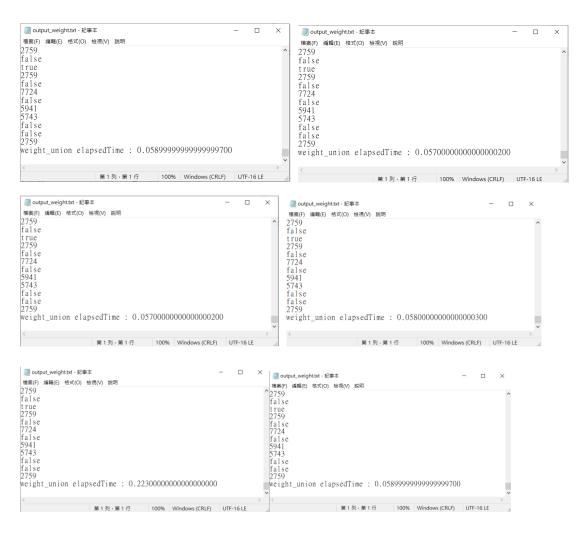
#### Height\_union:





## Weight\_union:







平均所用的時間。

weight_union		height_	uni	on
1	0.058		1	0.059
2	0.061		2	0.058
3	0.059		3	0.058
4	0.057		4	0.064
5	0.057		5	0.058
6	0.058		б	0.058
7	0.223		7	0.128
8	0.059		8	0.058
9	0.058		9	0.058
average	7.67E-02			6.66E-02

實驗如同預期 height\_union 如果使用 collapsing\_find 時的效能比較好。