Tree Isomorphism

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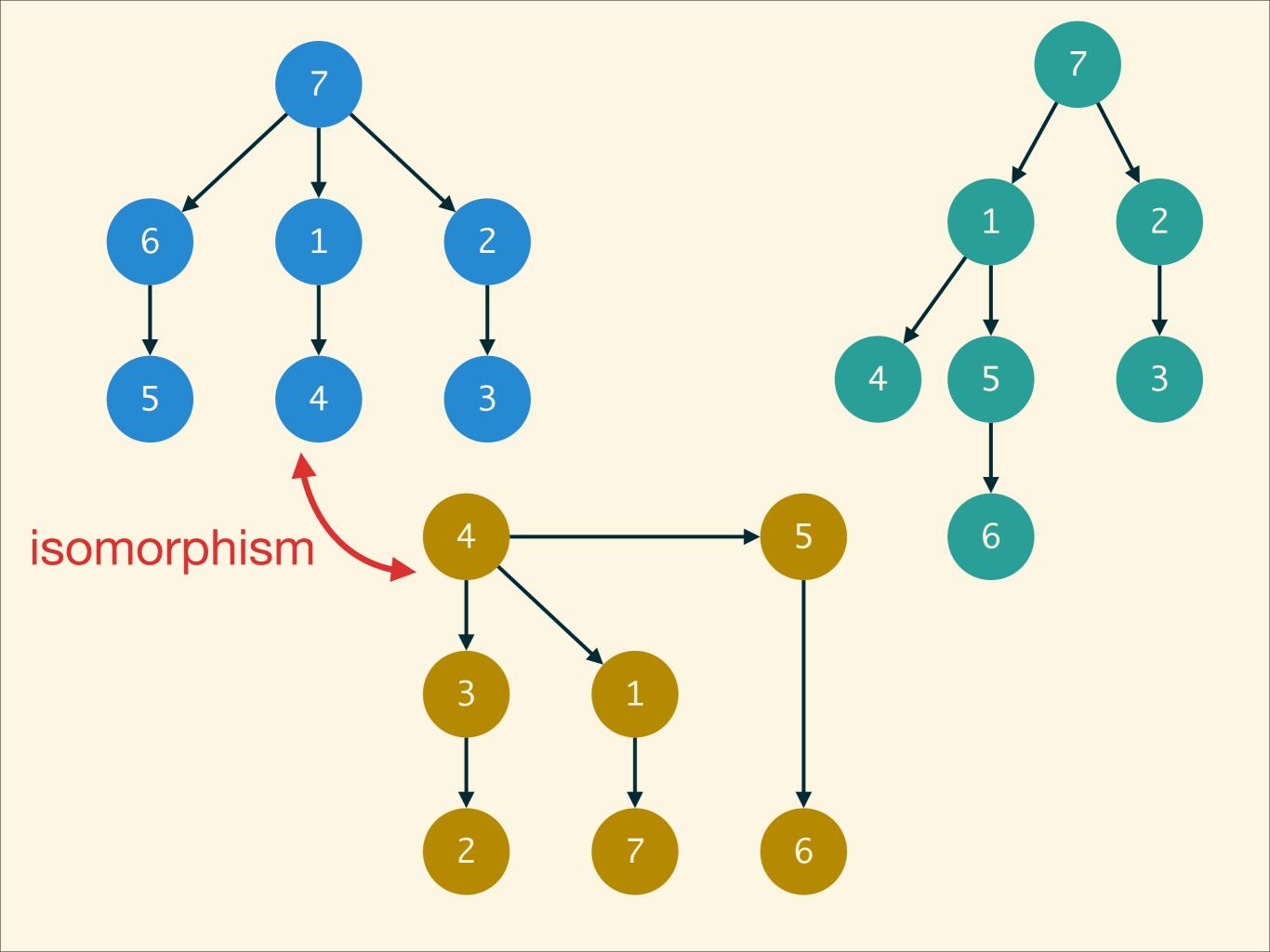
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Latest update: May 1, 2013

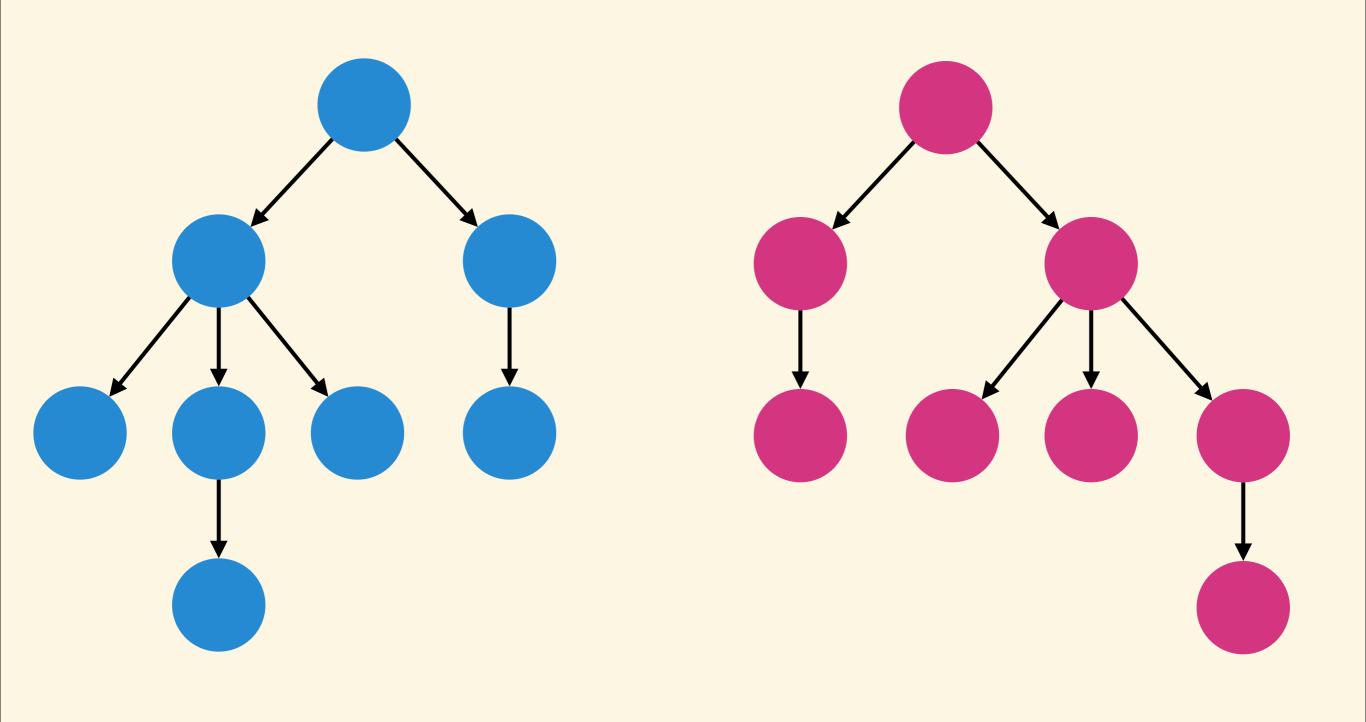
Isomorphism

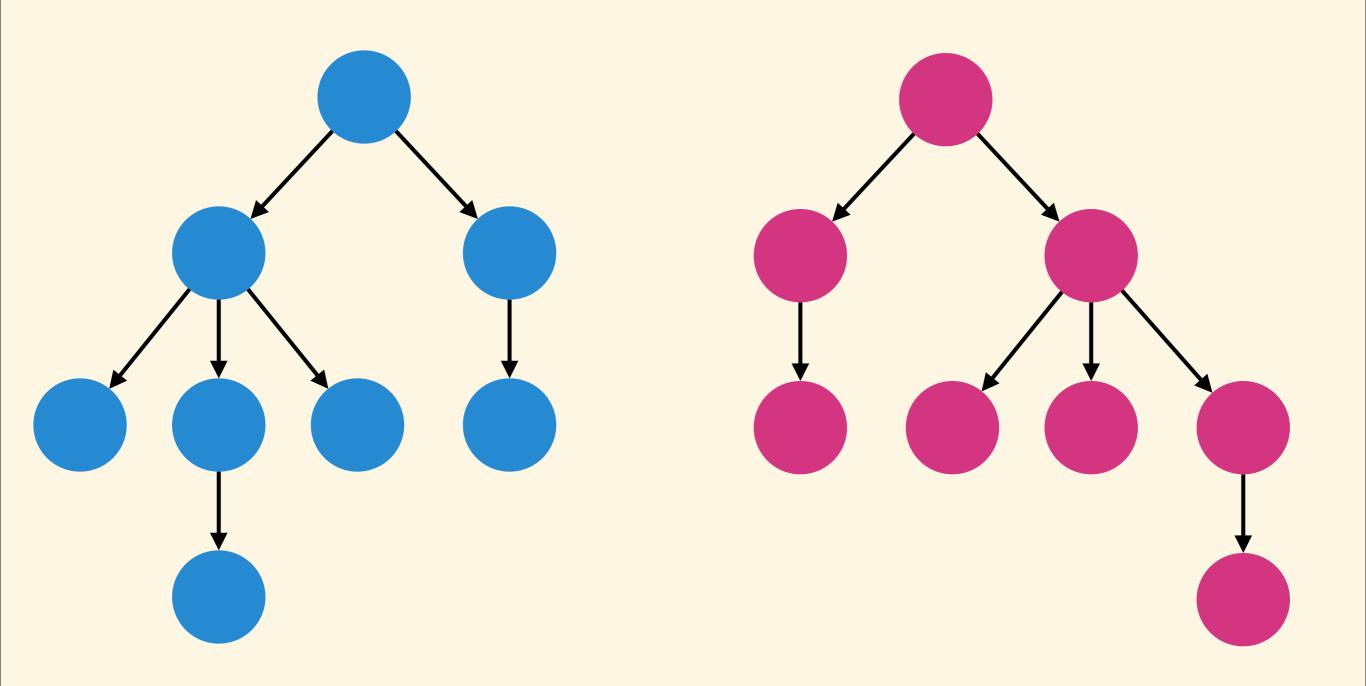
The structures of two trees are equal.



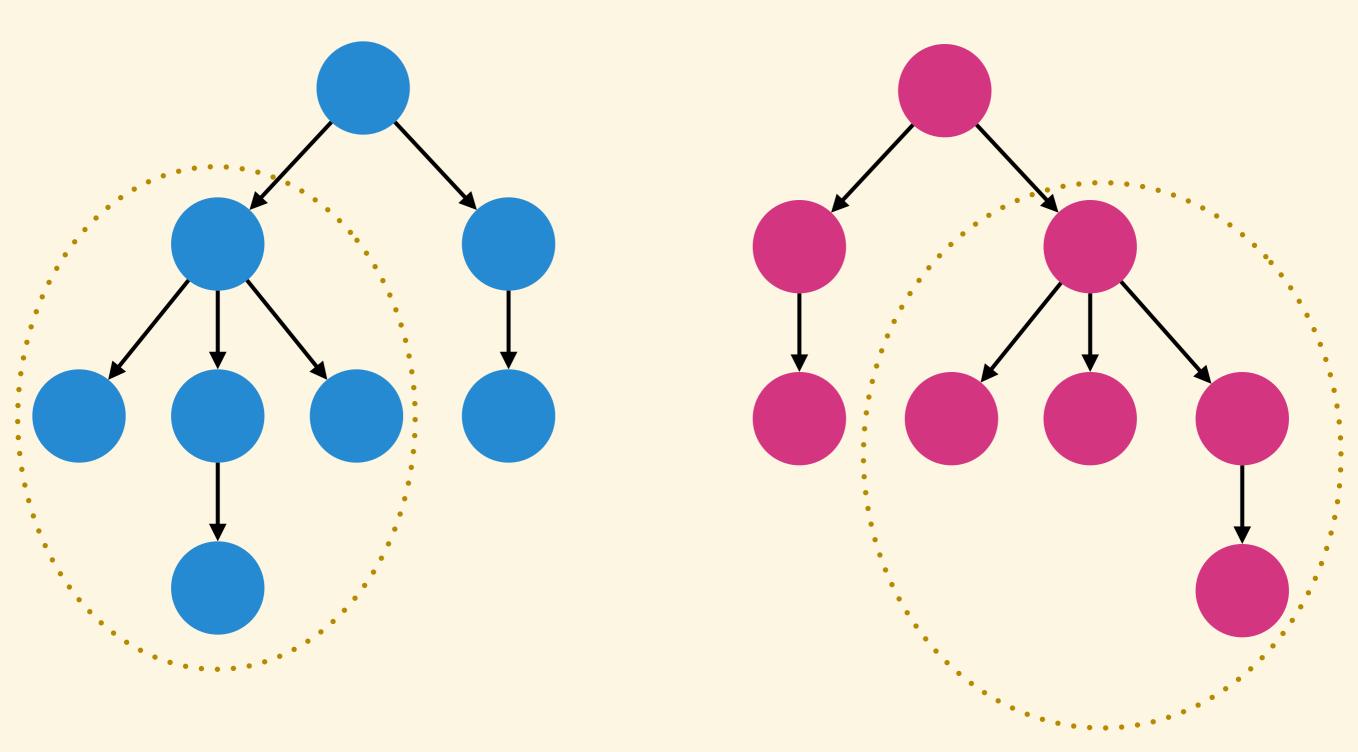


How to judge two rooted tree are isomorphic?

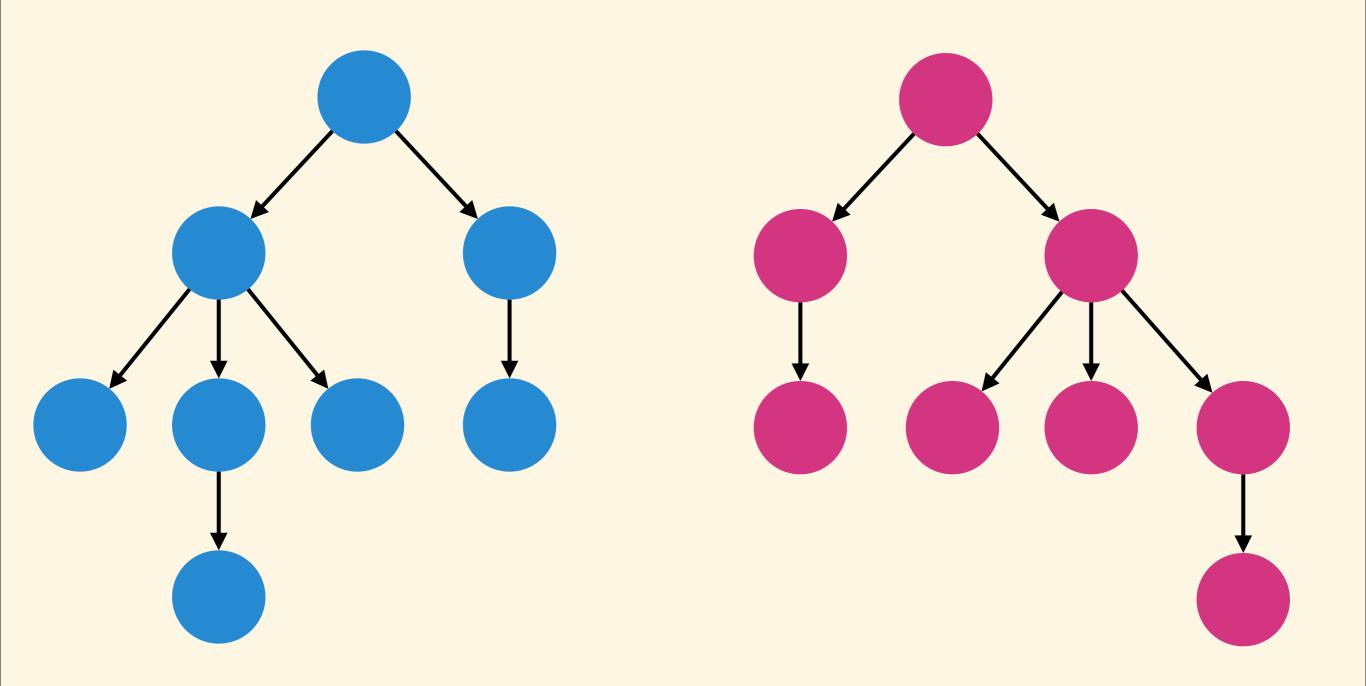




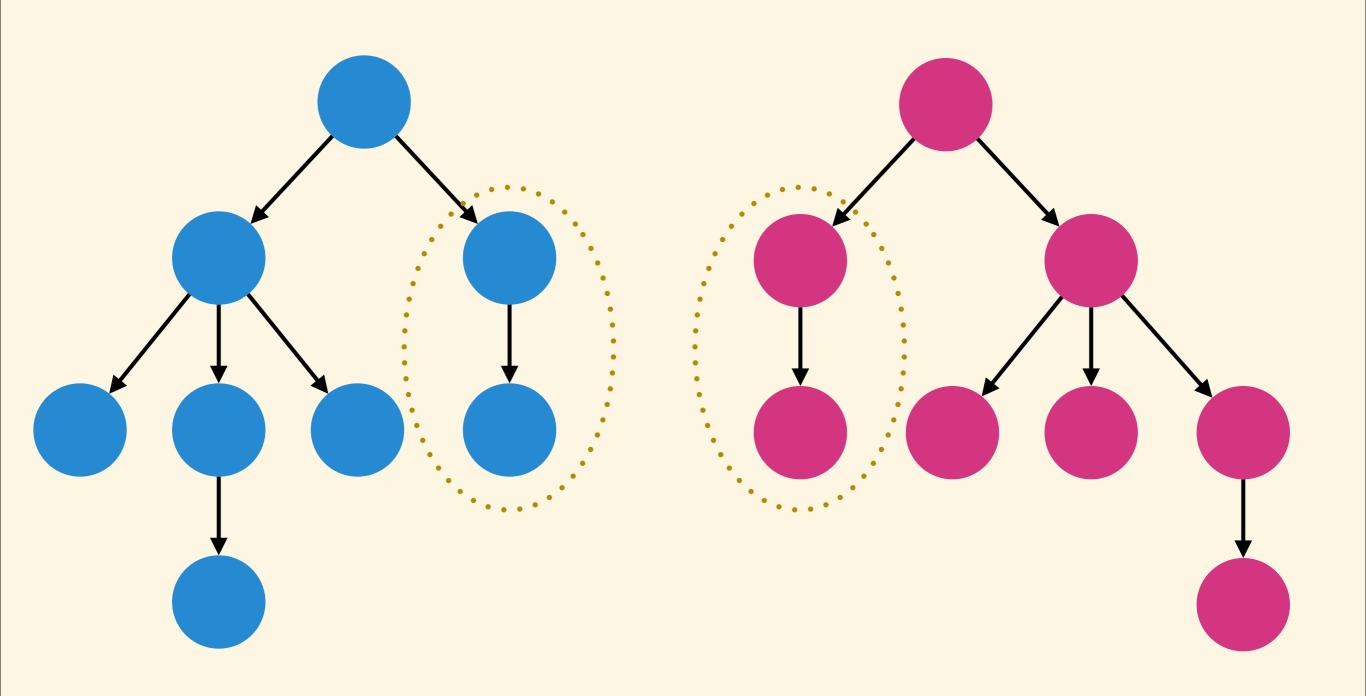
If the trees are isomorphic, all their sub-trees are also isomorphic.



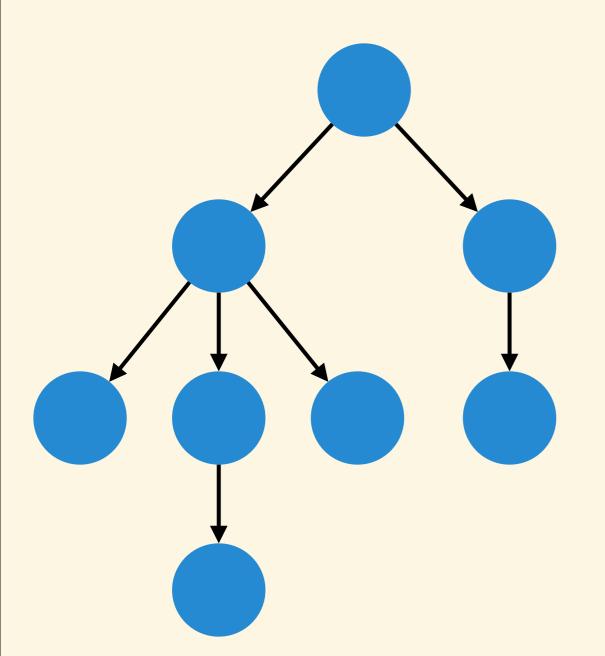
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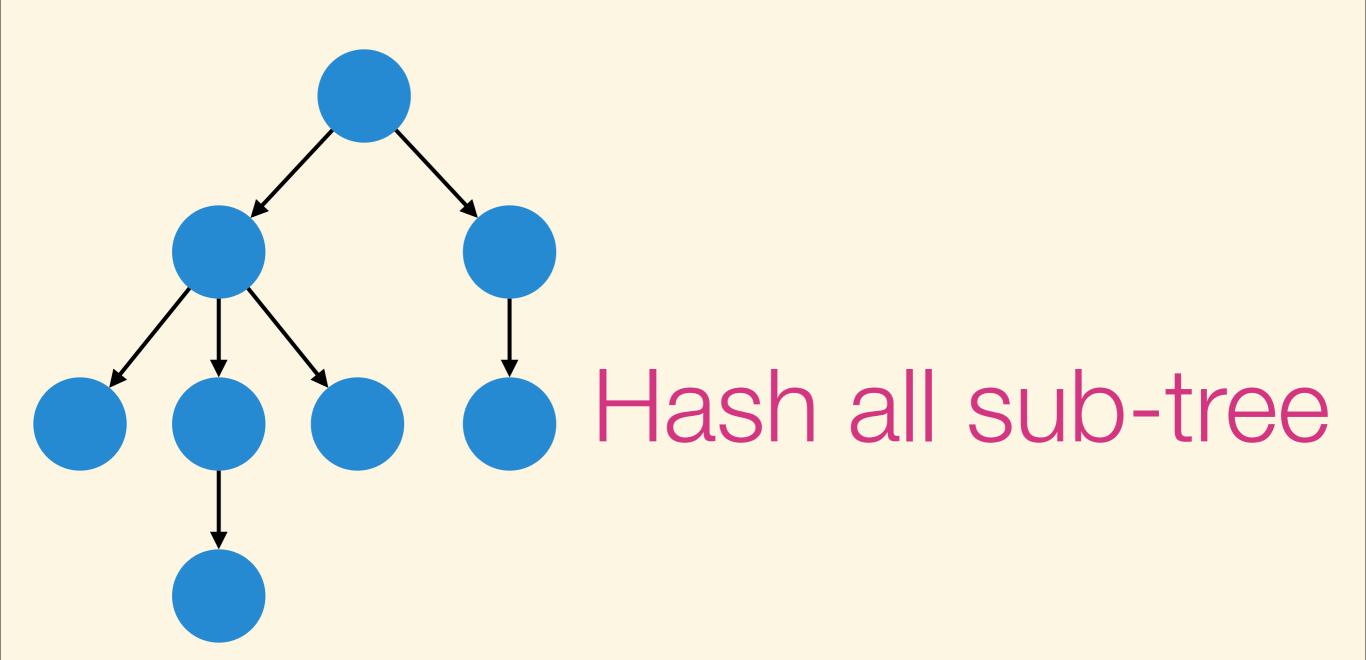
If the trees are isomorphic, all their sub-trees are also isomorphic.

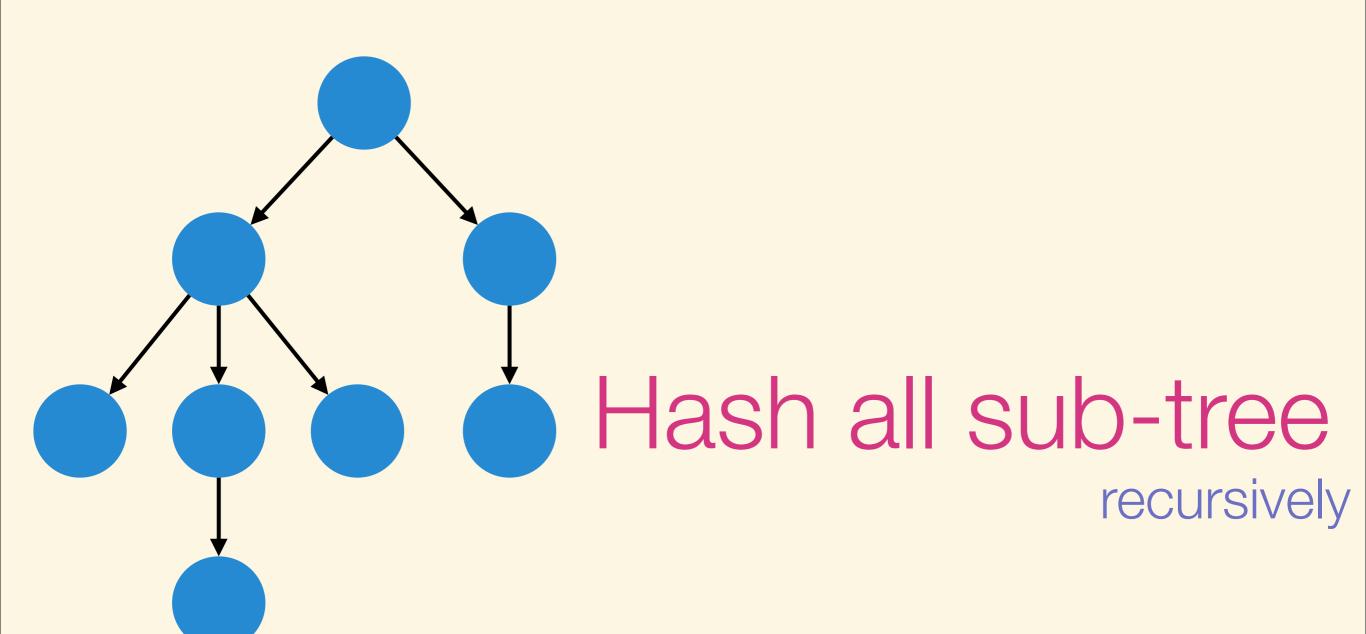


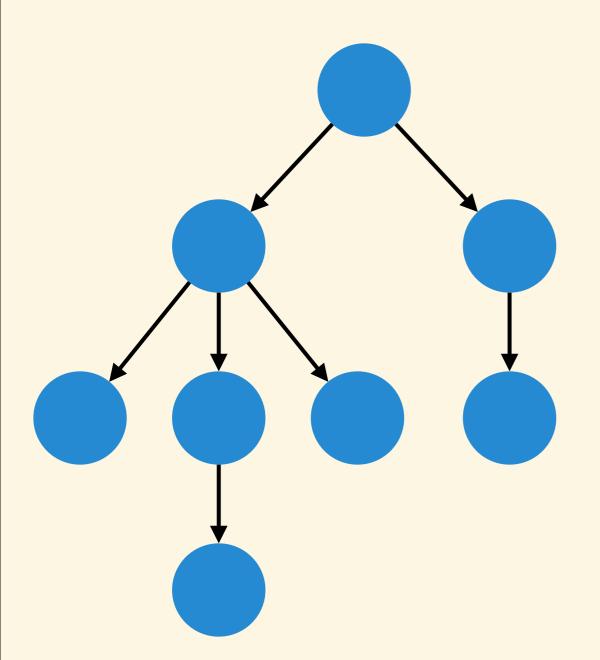
If the trees are isomorphic, all their sub-trees are also isomorphic.

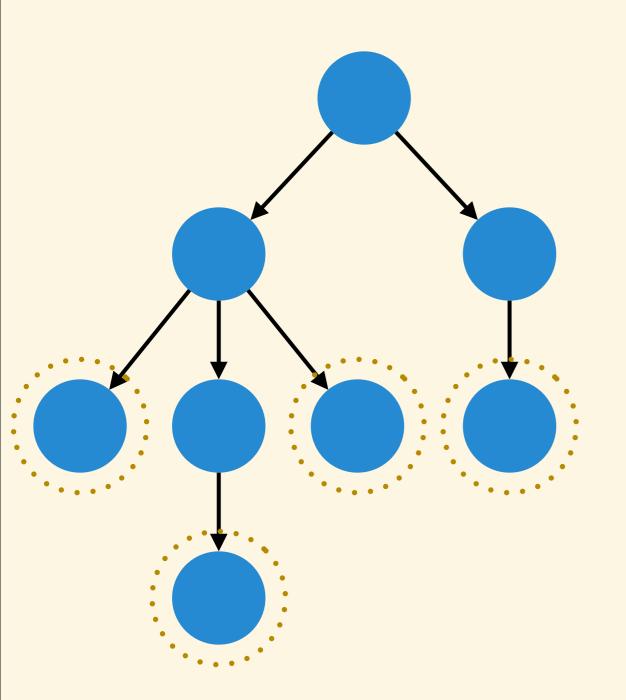


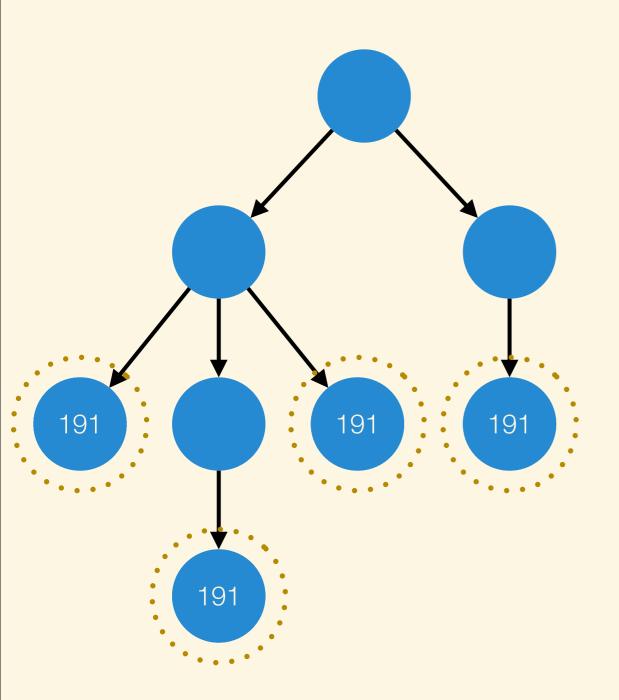
Hash the tree

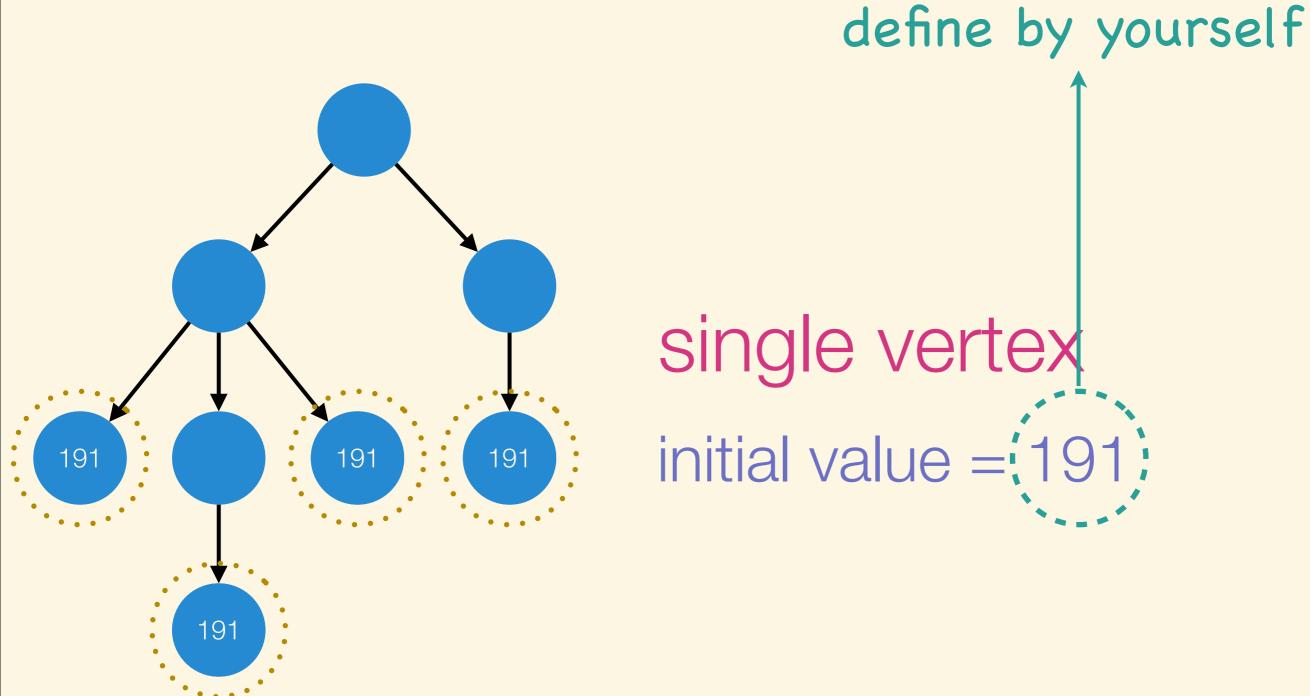


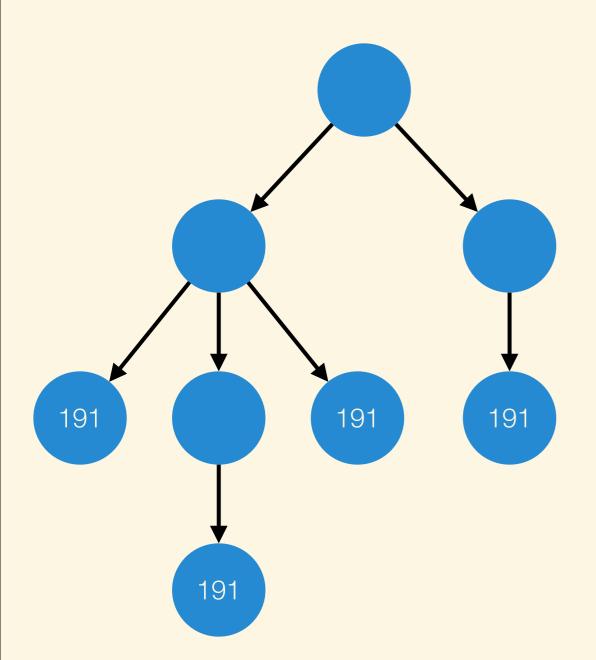






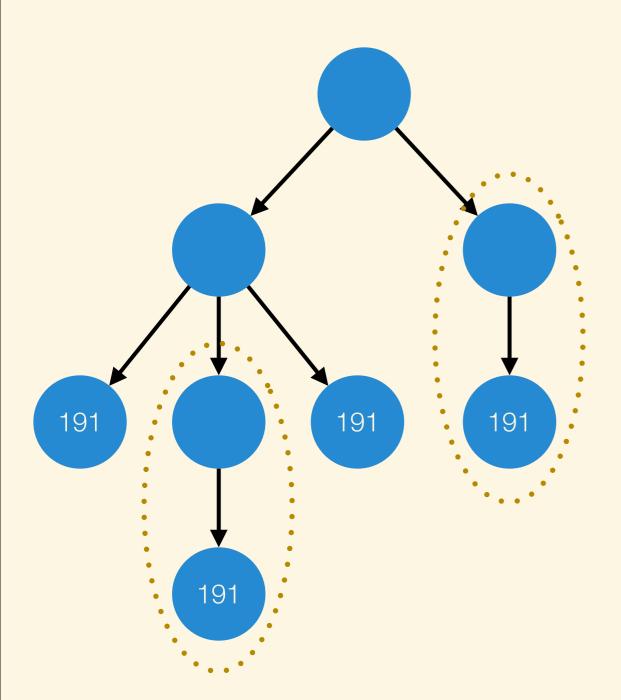






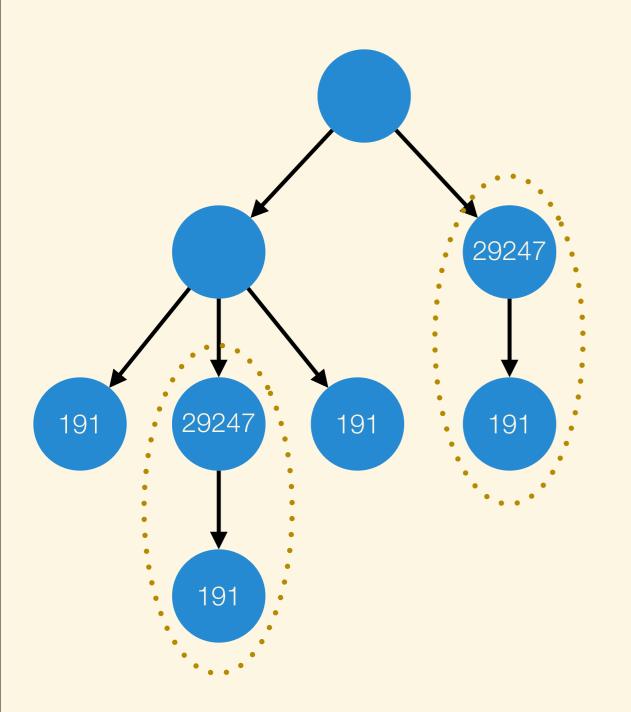
two-level sub-tree

child = (191)



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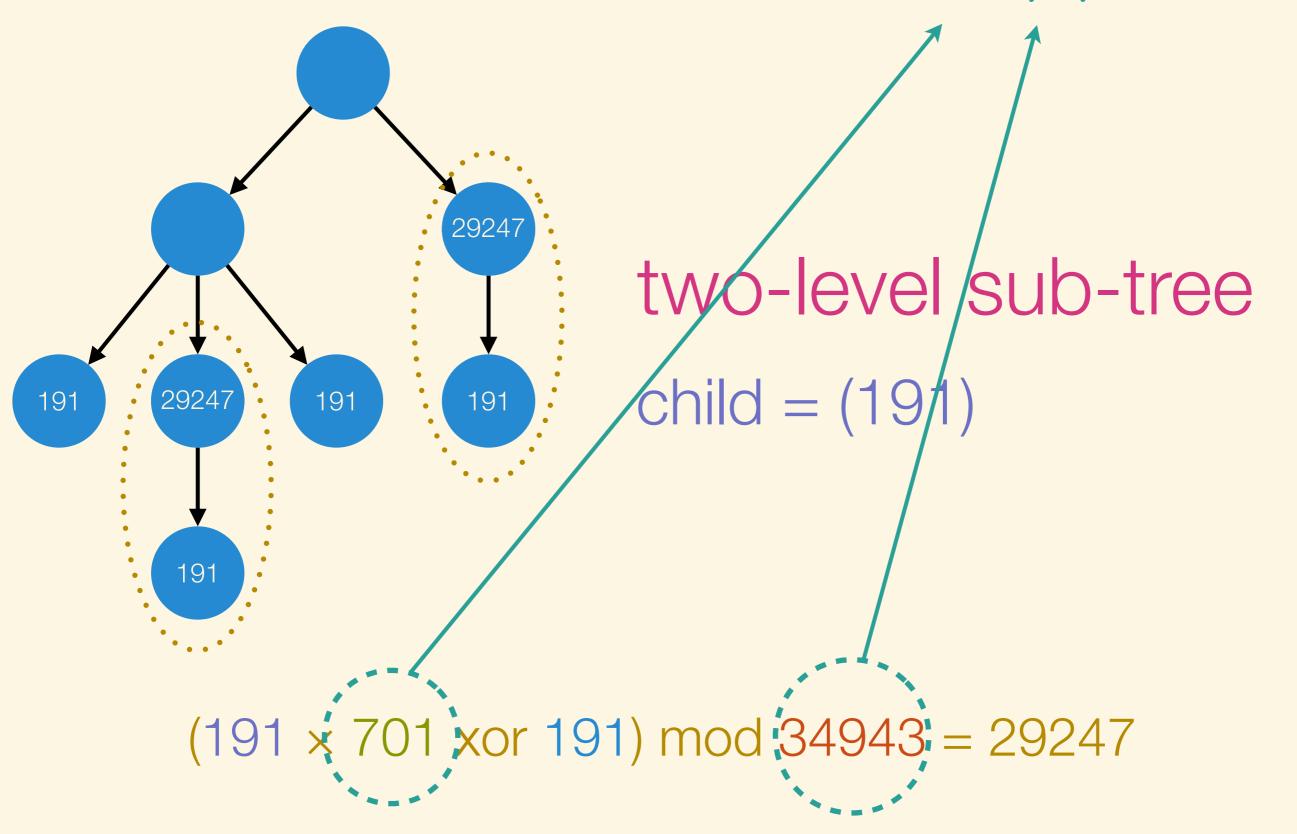


two-level sub-tree

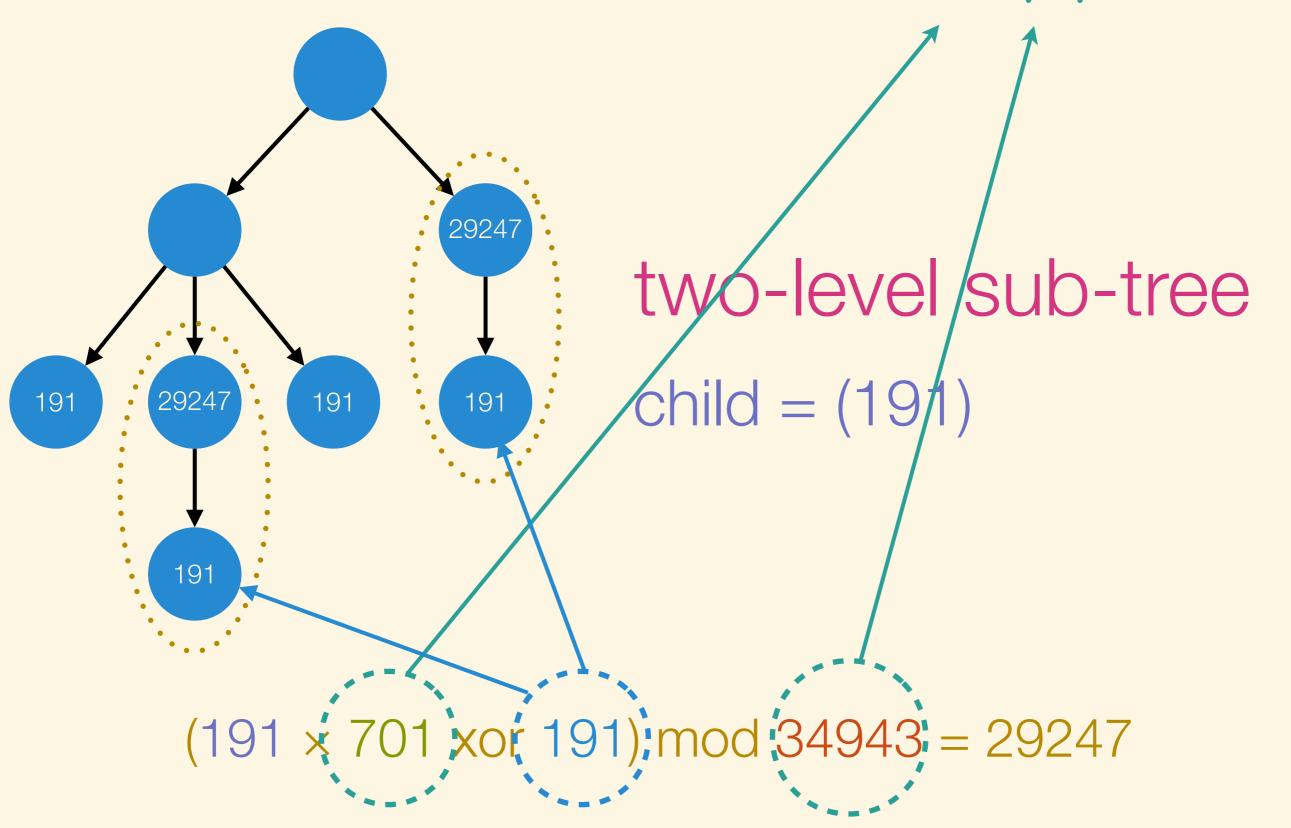
child = (191)

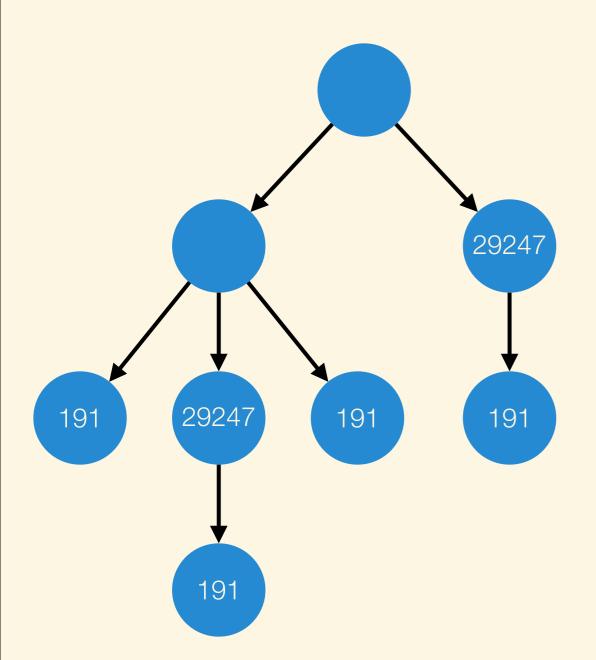
 $(191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943 = 29247$

define by yourself

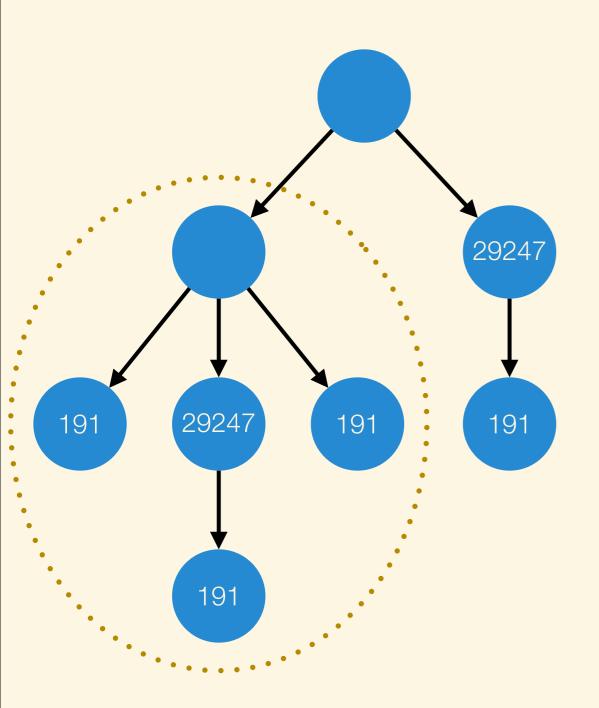


define by yourself

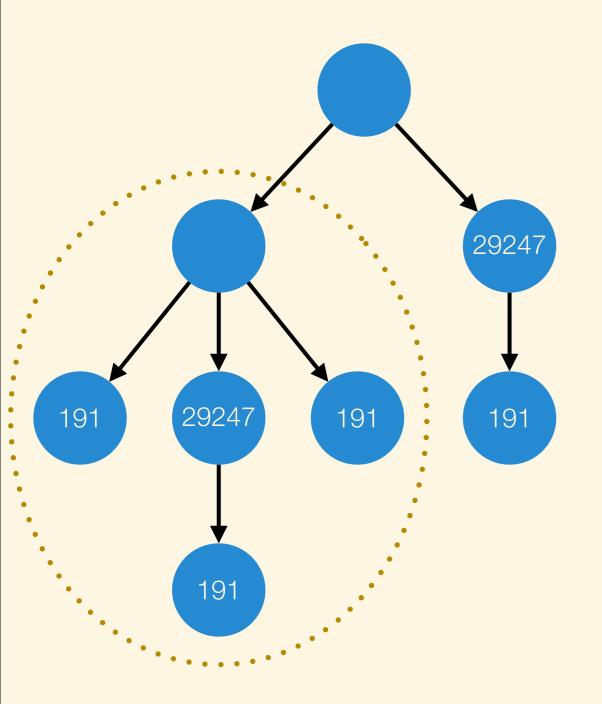




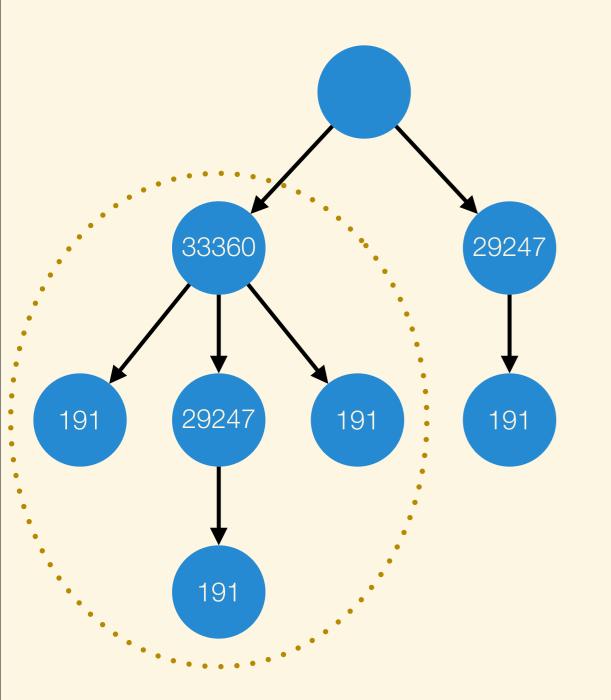
child = (191, 29247, 191)



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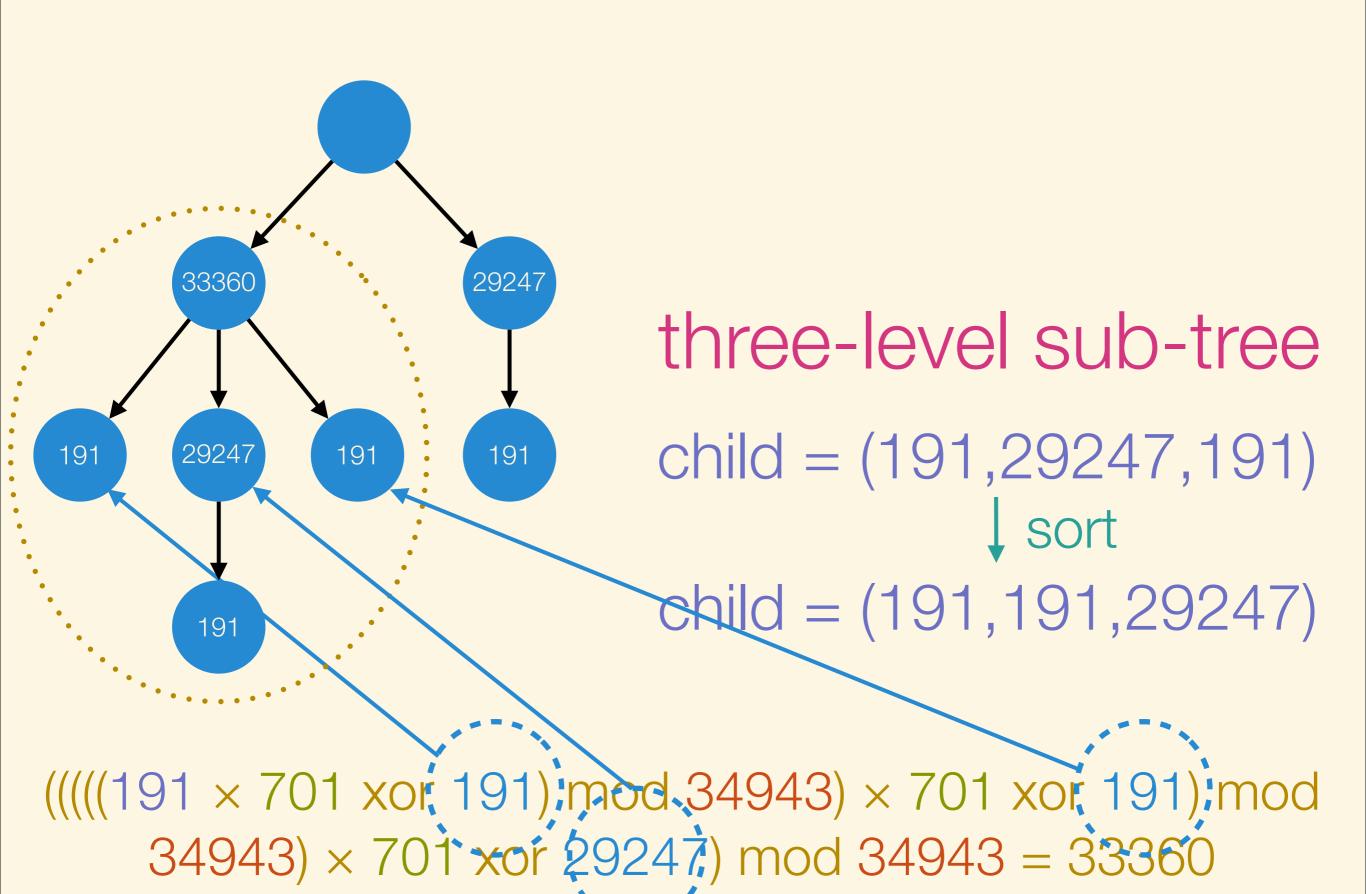


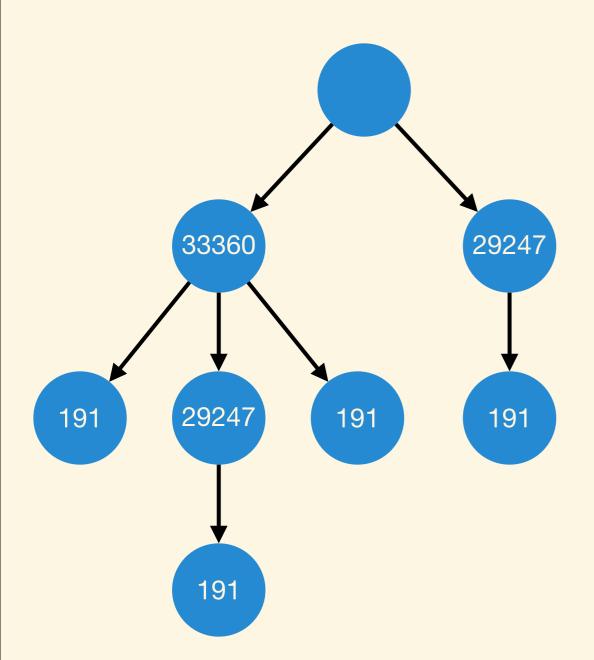
child = (191,29247,191) \downarrow sort child = (191,191,29247)



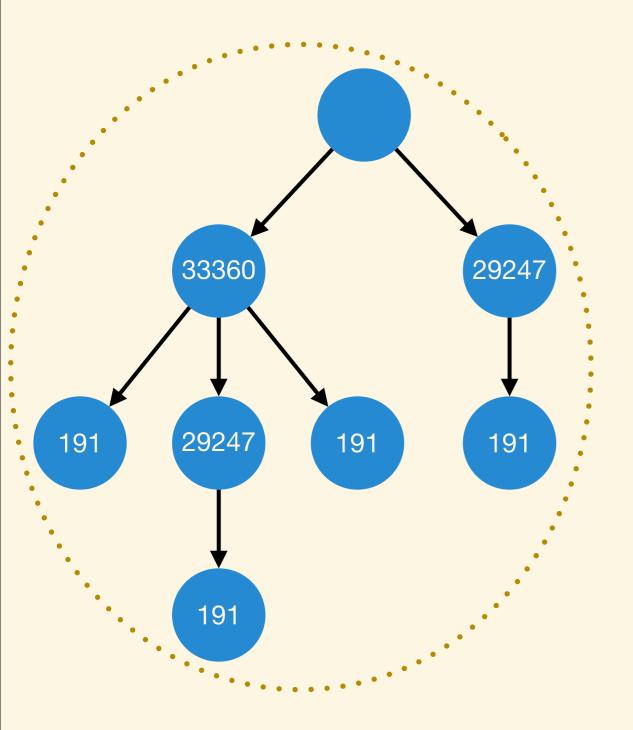
child = (191,29247,191) \downarrow sort child = (191,191,29247)

 $((((((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943 = 33360$

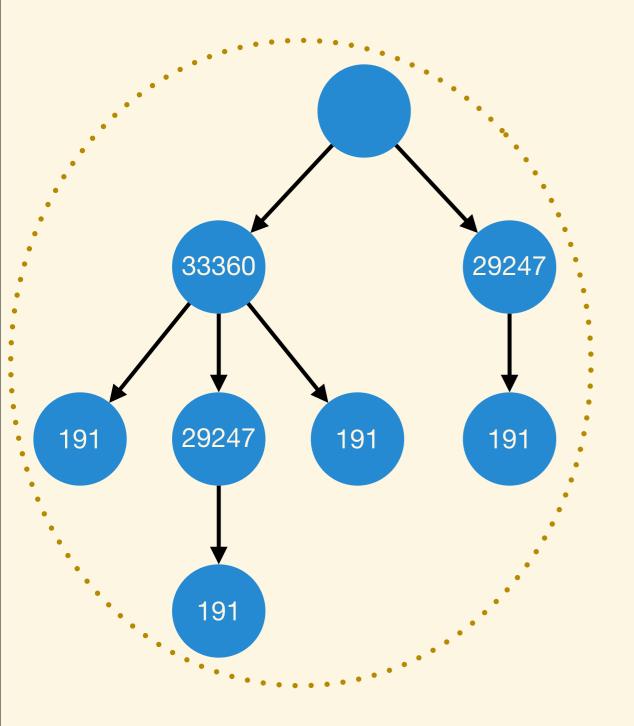




child = (33360, 29247)



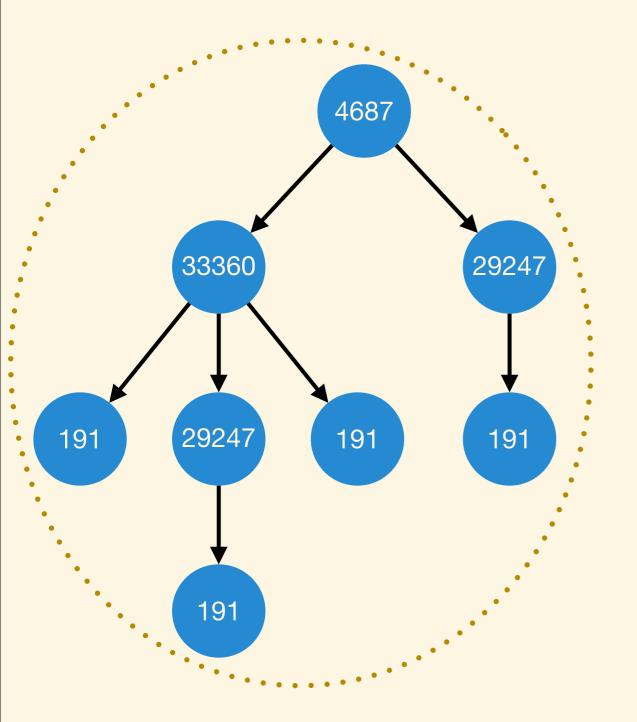
child = (33360, 29247)



```
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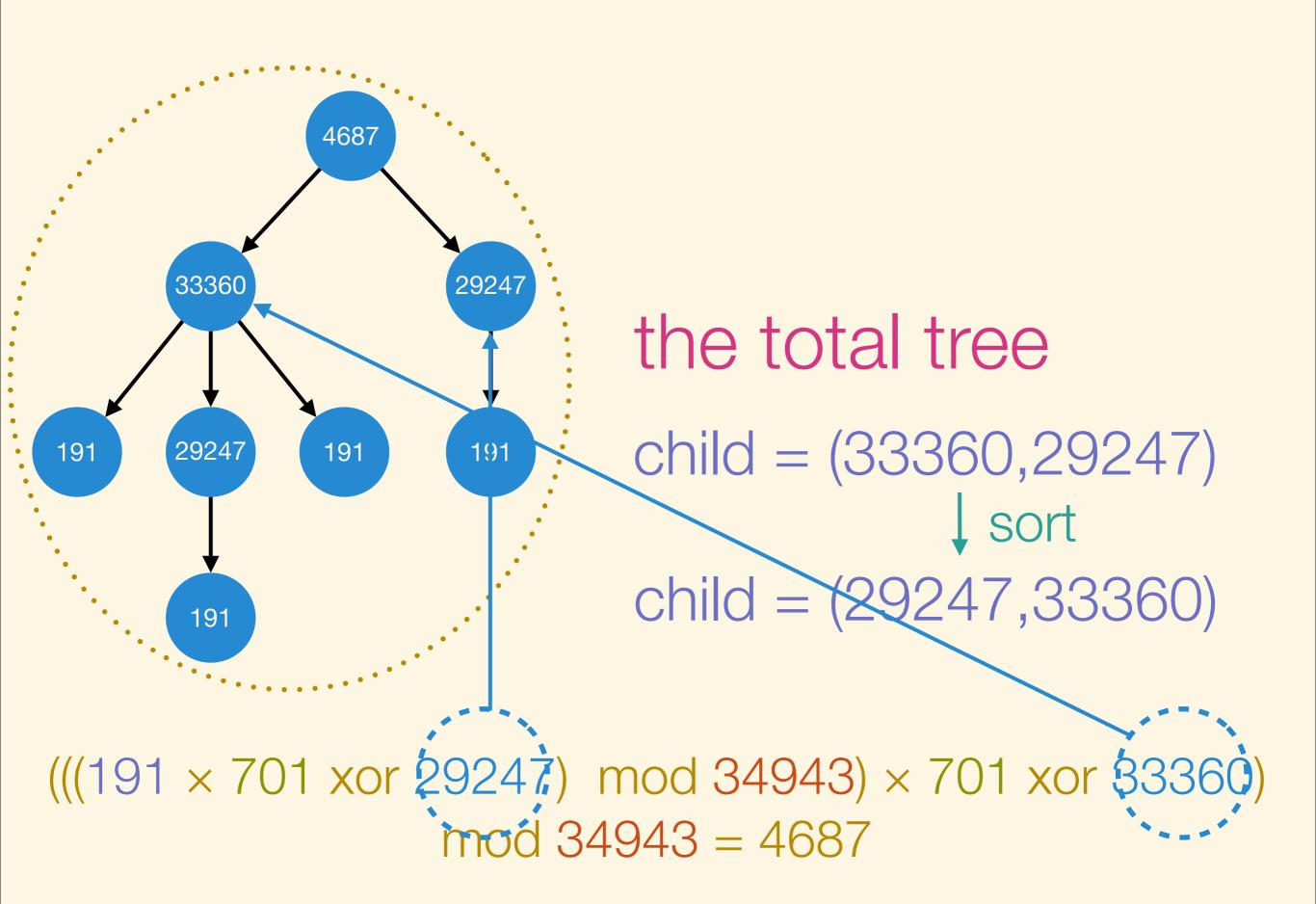
\downarrow sort

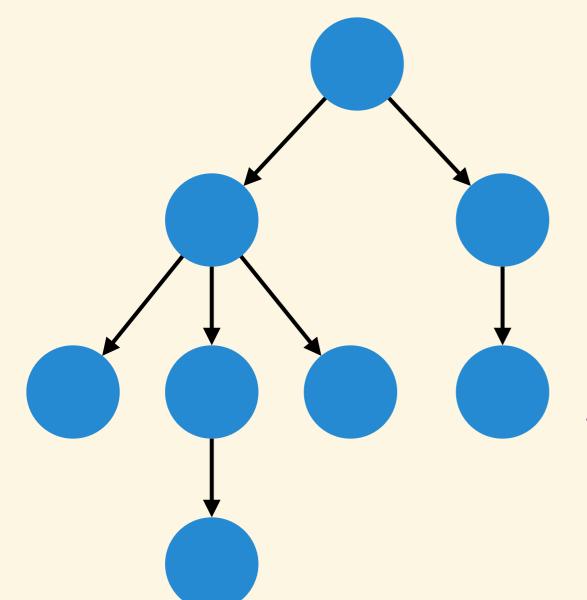
child = (29247,33360)
```



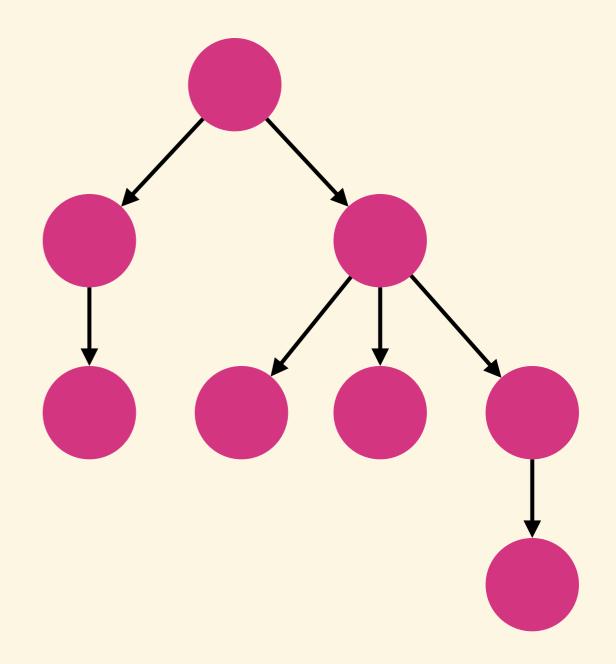
child = (33360,29247) \downarrow sort child = (29247,33360)

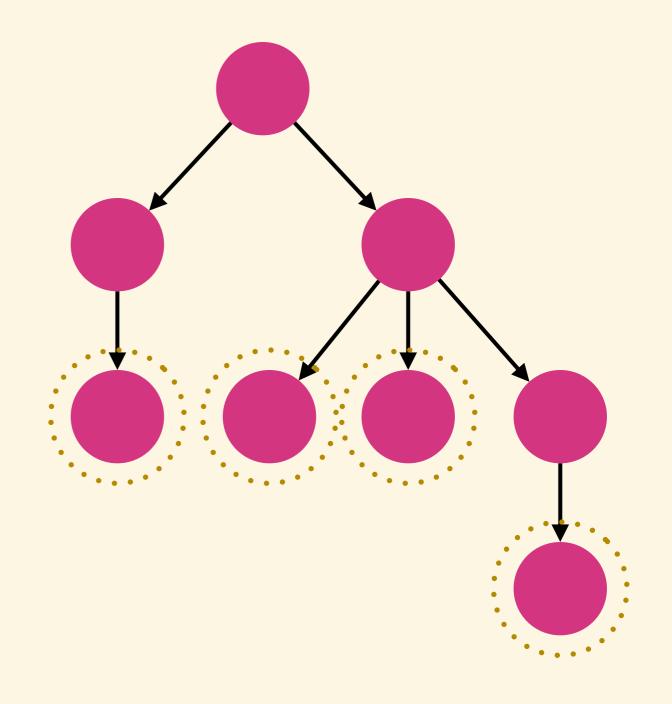
 $(((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 33360)$ $\mod 34943 = 4687$



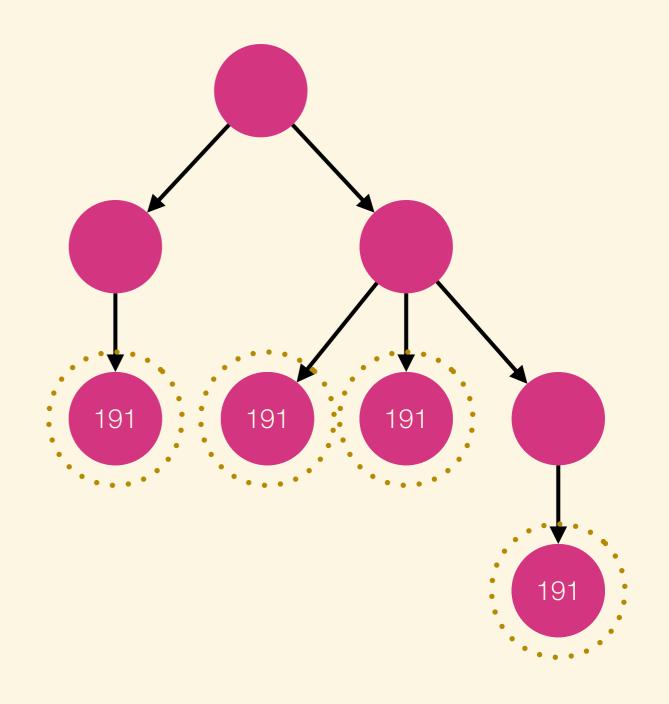


hash value of the tree is 4687

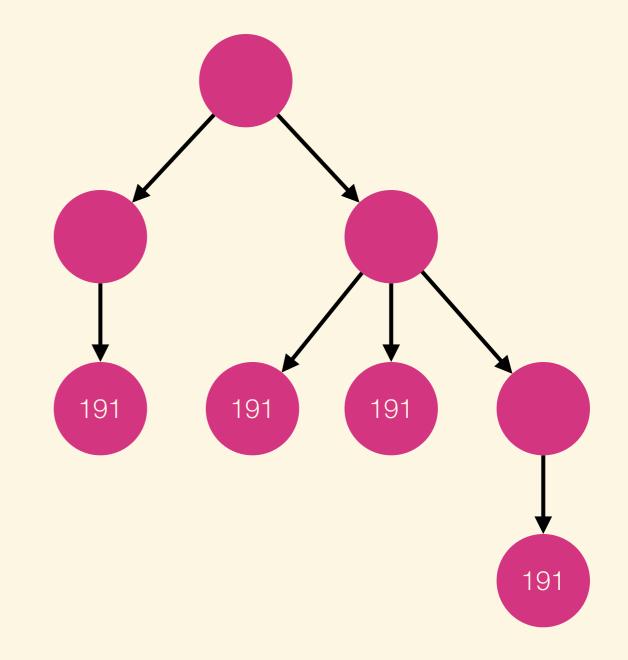




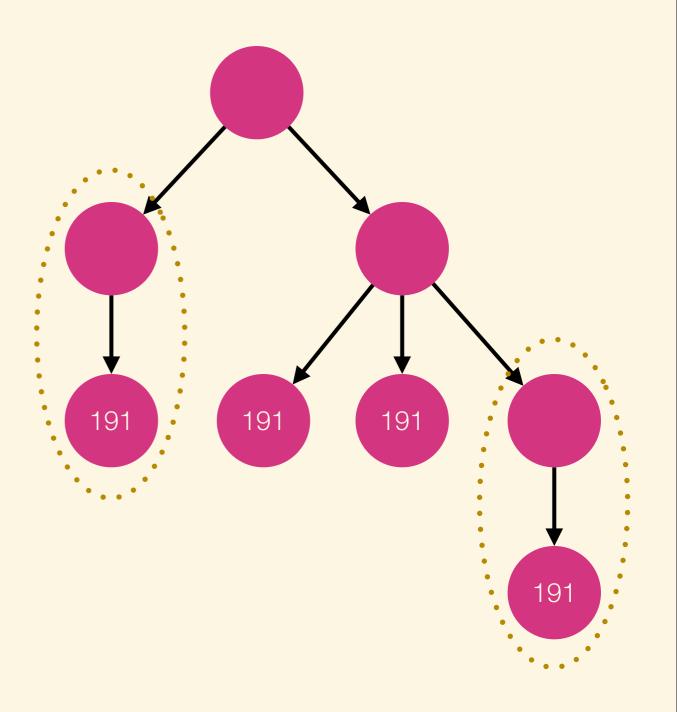
single vertex initial value = 191



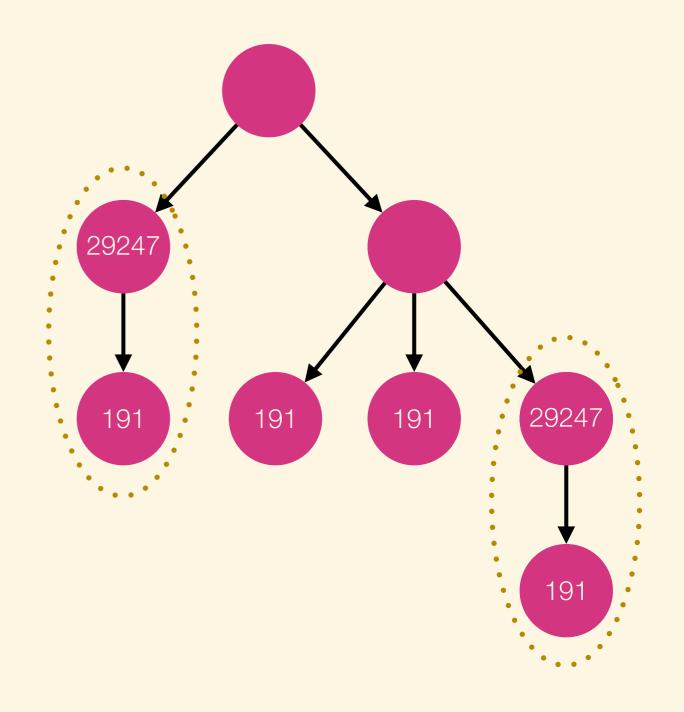
two-level sub-tree child = (191)



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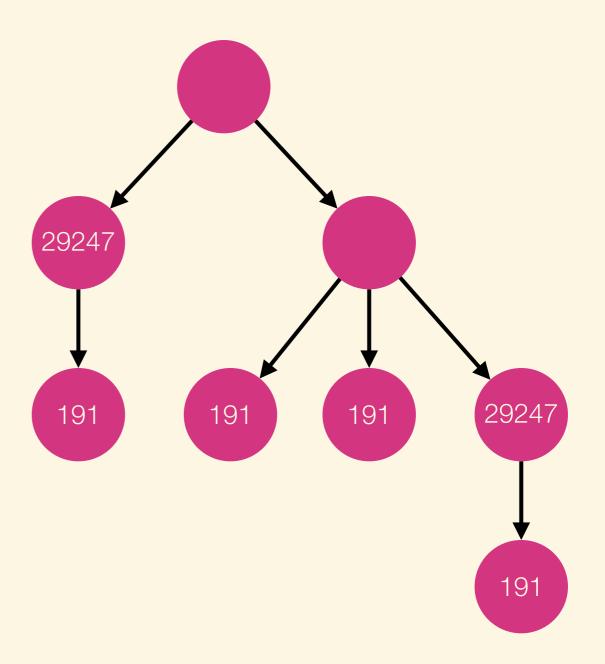


two-level sub-tree child = (191)

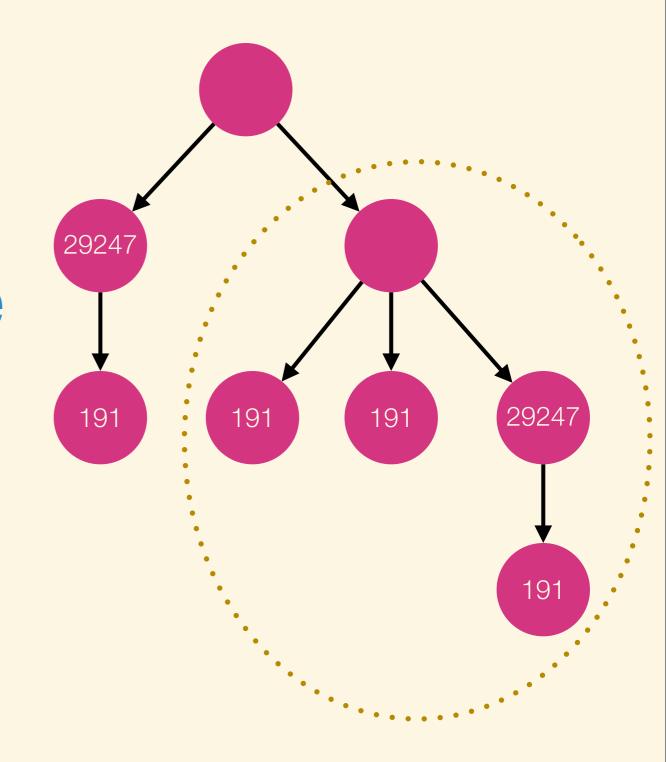


 $(191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943 = 29247$

three-level sub-tree child = (191,191,29247)

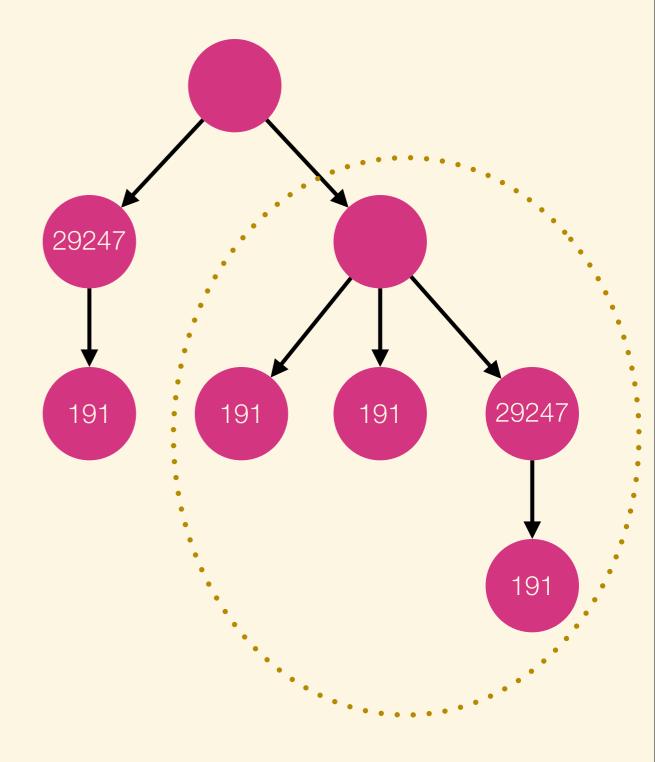


three-level sub-tree child = (191,191,29247)



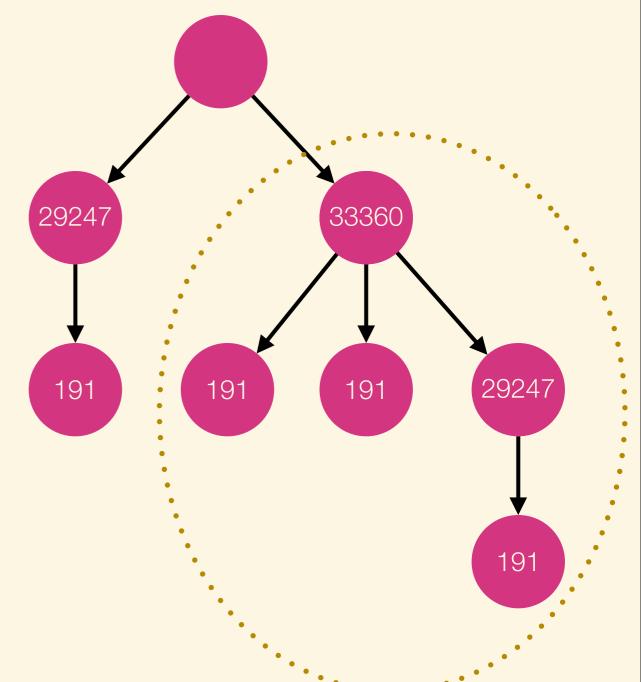
three-level sub-tree child = (191,191,29247) | sort

child = (191, 191, 29247)



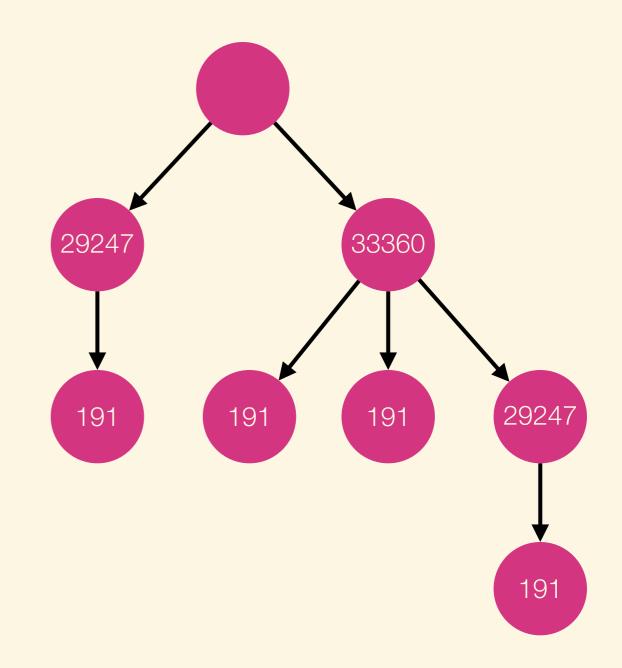
three-level sub-tree child = (191,191,29247)

Crilid = (191, 191, 29247) \downarrow sort child = (191, 191, 29247)

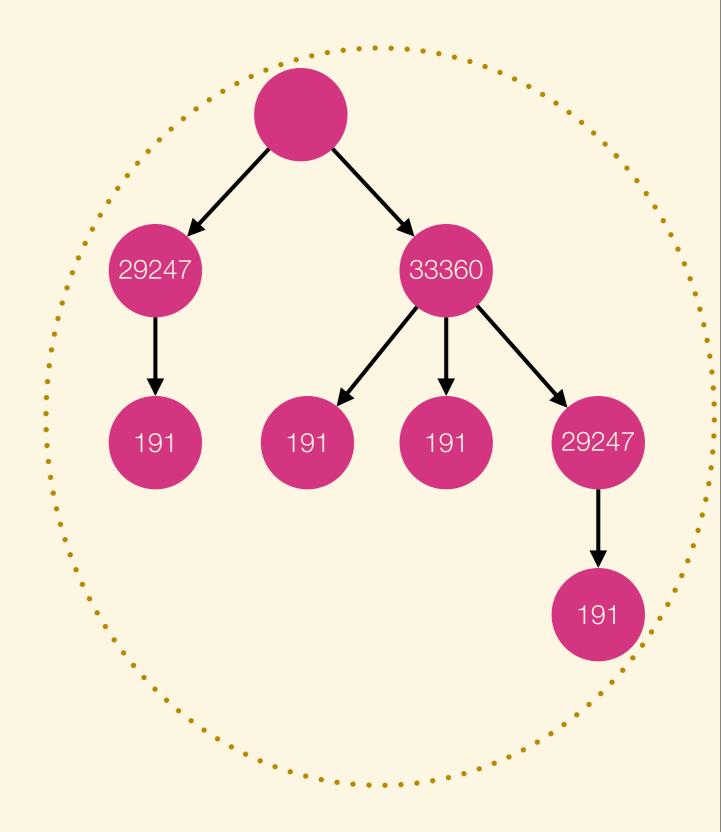


 $((((((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xör } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943 = 33360$

the total tree child = (33360,29247)

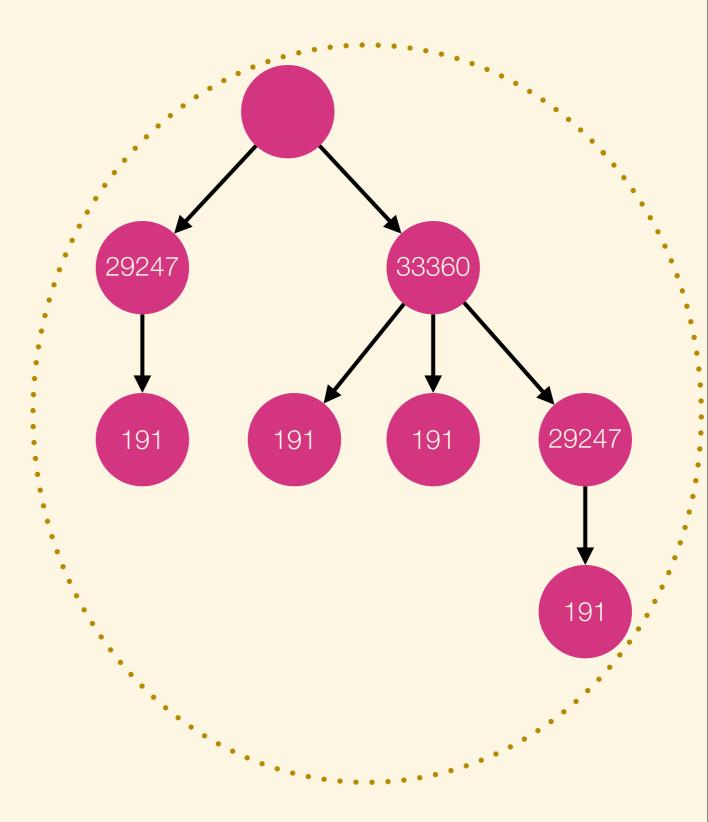


the total tree child = (33360,29247)



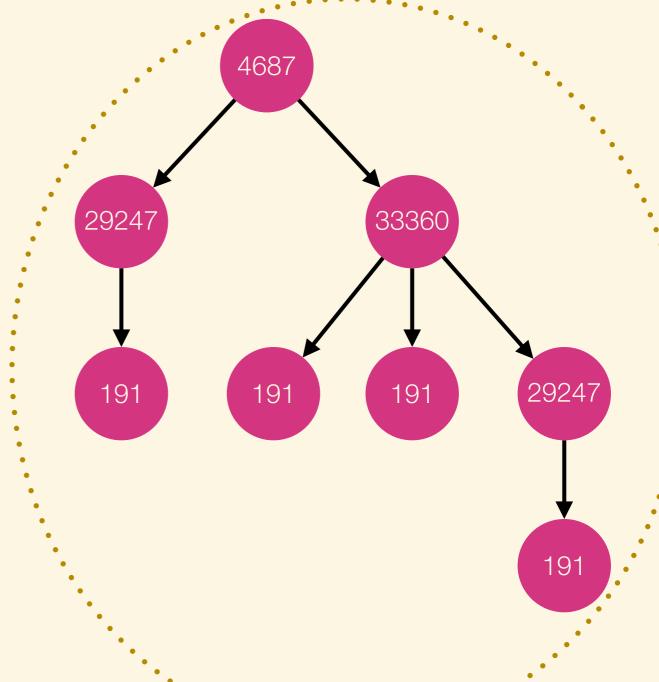
the total tree

child = (33360,29247) \downarrow sort child = (29247,33360)



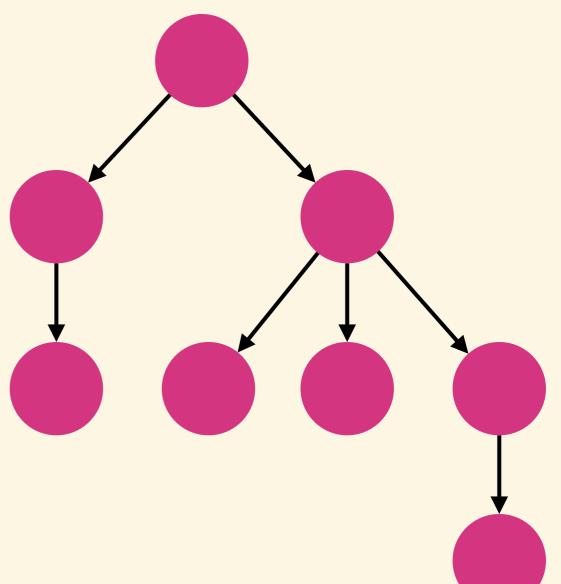
the total tree

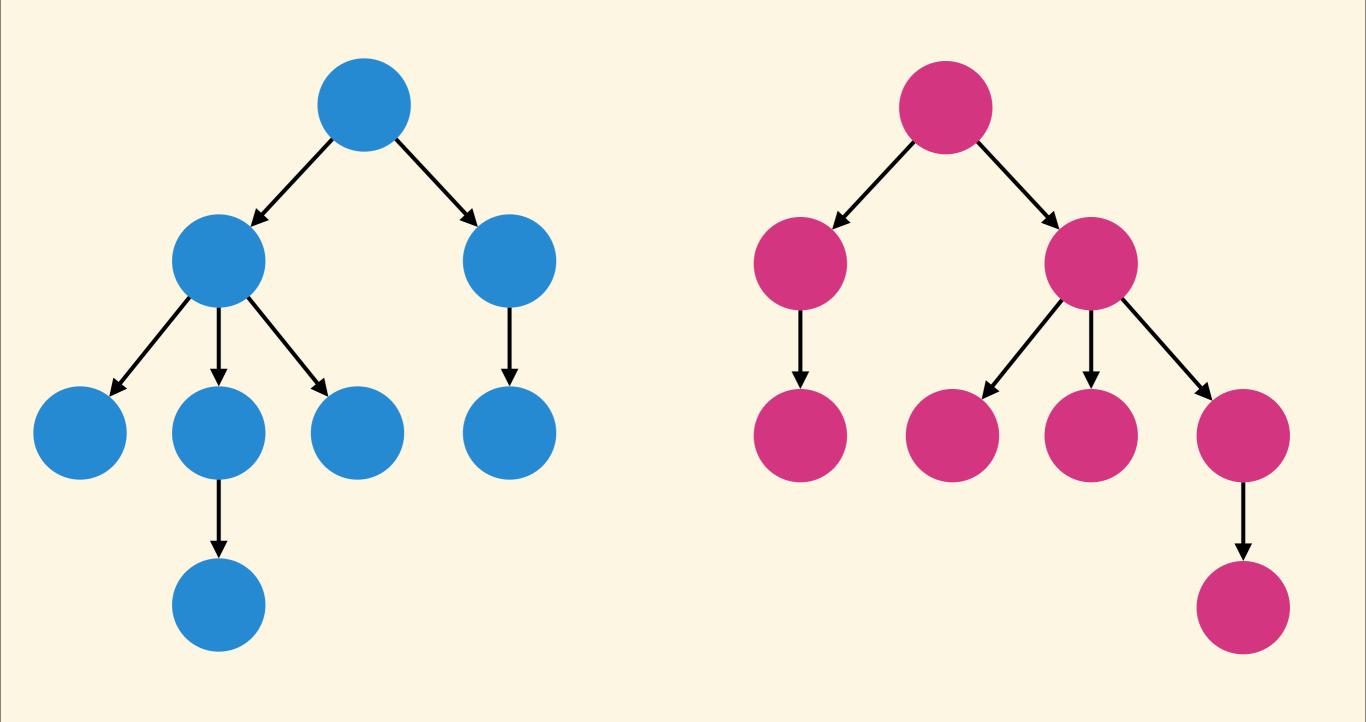
child = (33360,29247) \downarrow sort child = (29247,33360)

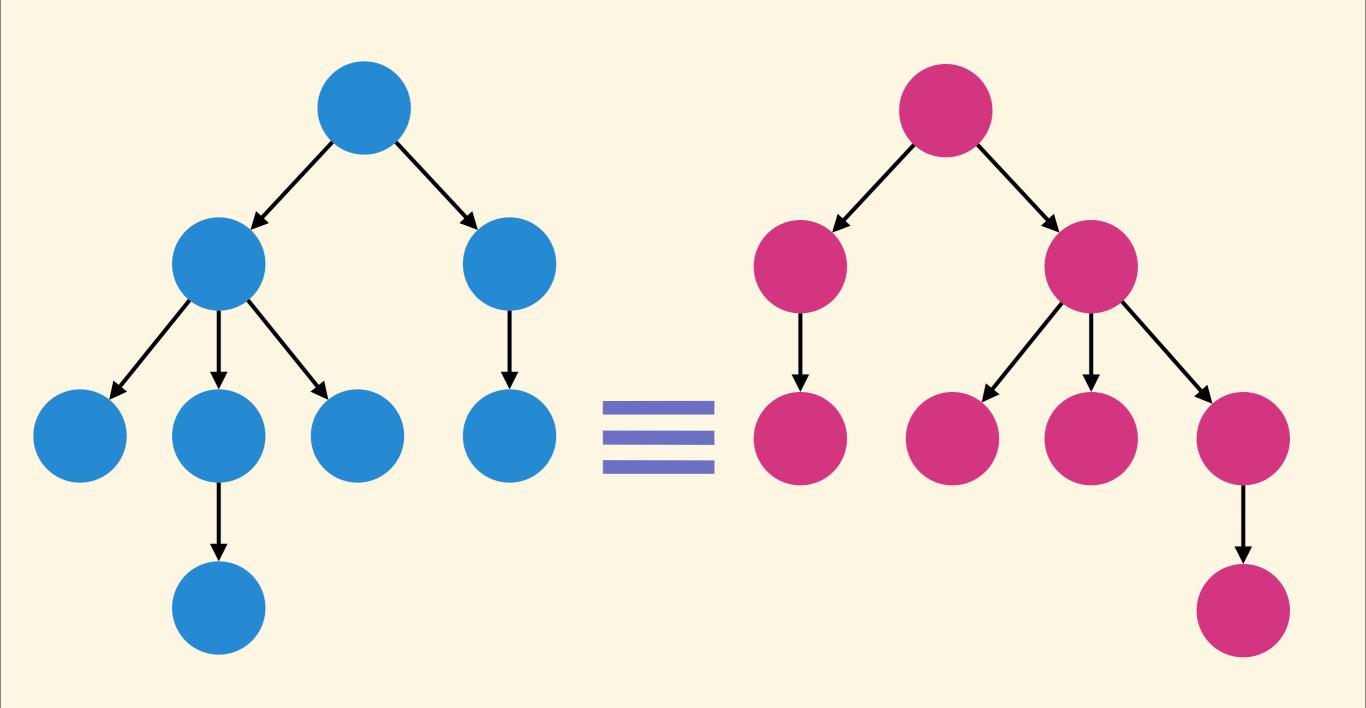


 $(((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943) \cdot \times .701 \text{ xor } 33360)$ mod 34943 = 4687

hash value of the tree is 4687





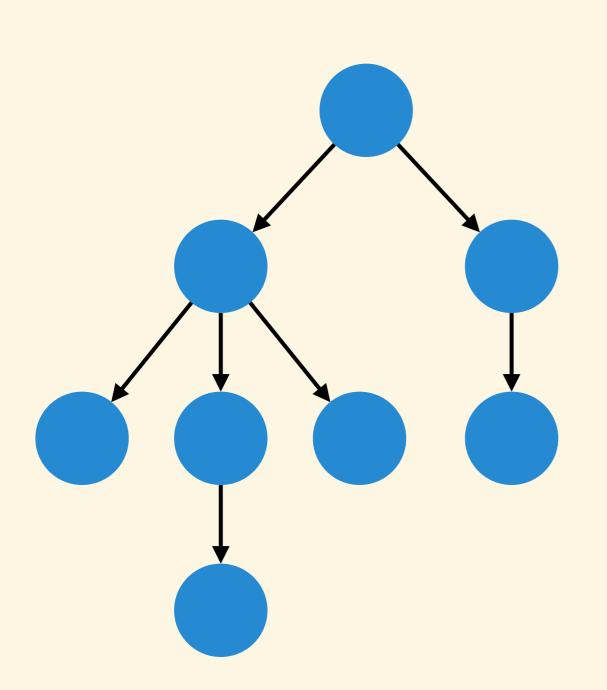


Algorithm

HASH_TREE(T):

- 1. hash all sub-trees
- 2. sort hash value of sub-trees (unique)
- 3. calculate hash value (any hash function)

Time Complexity



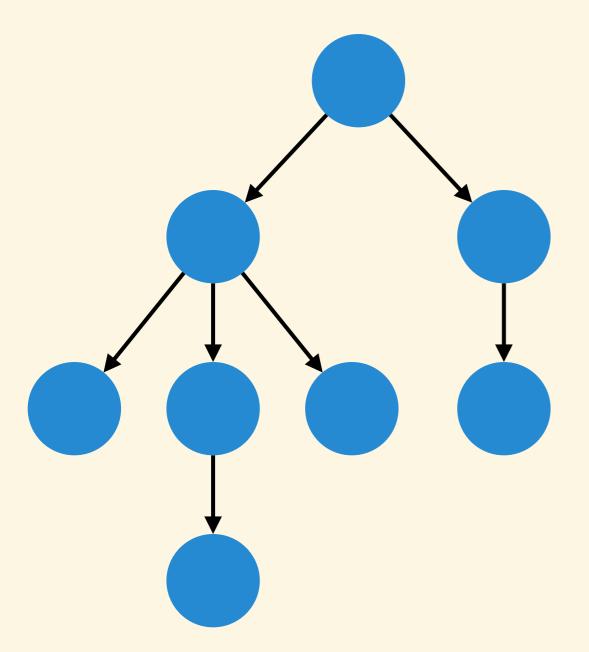
 $O(Nlog_2N)$

N is number of vertices height of tree

Source Code

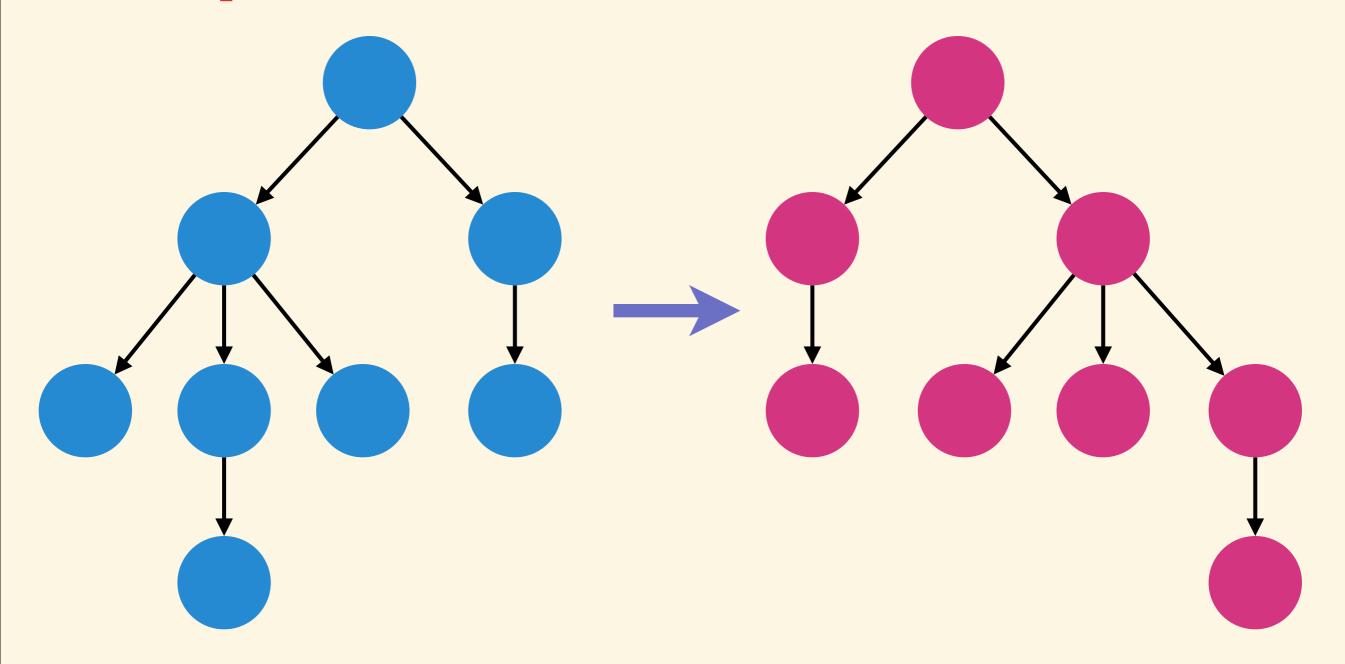
```
int hash( TREE &now, int root ) {
   int value = INIT;
   vector< int > sub;
   //get all hash value of subtree
   for ( int i = 0; i < now[ root ].size(); ++i )</pre>
       sub.push_back( hash( now, now[ root ]
[i]);
   //sort them to keep unique order
   sort( sub.begin(), sub.end() );
   //hash this this tree
   for ( int i = 0; i < sub.size(); ++i )
       value = ( ( value * P1 ) ^ sub[ i ] ) % P2;
   return value % P2;
```

Representation of Tree

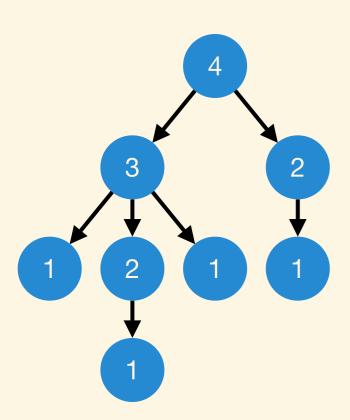


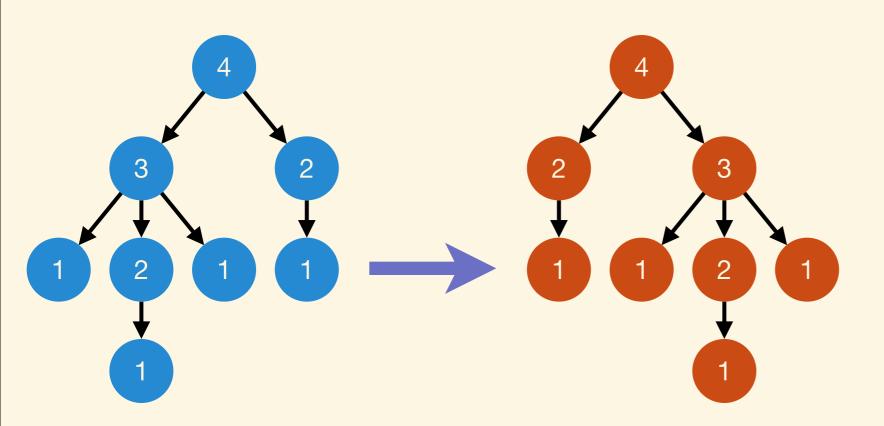
Let the height of left child less than the right one.

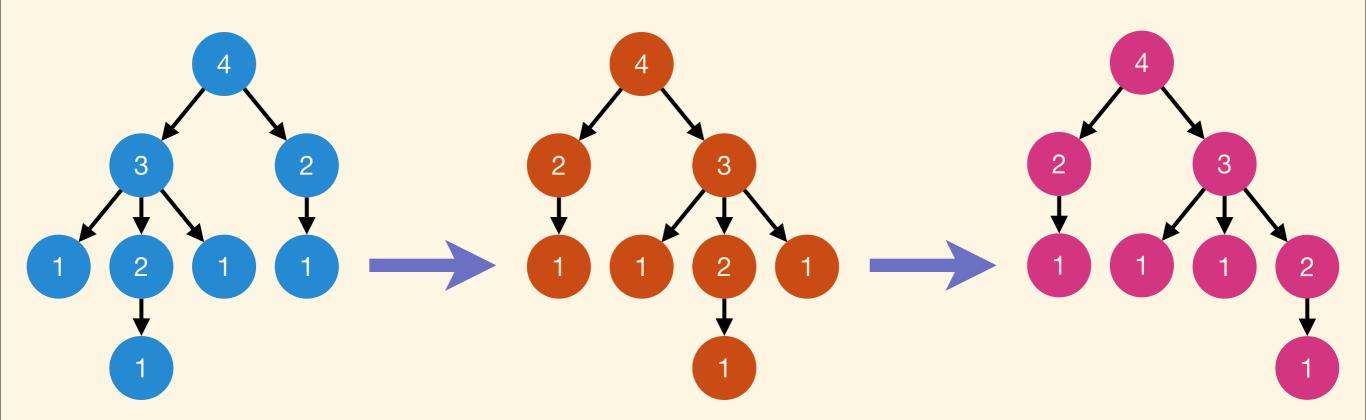
Representation of Tree



Let the height of left child less than the right one.



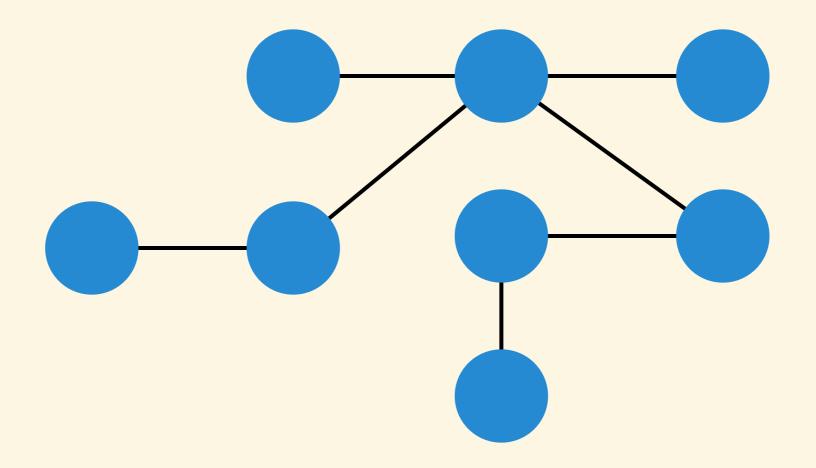




Algorithm

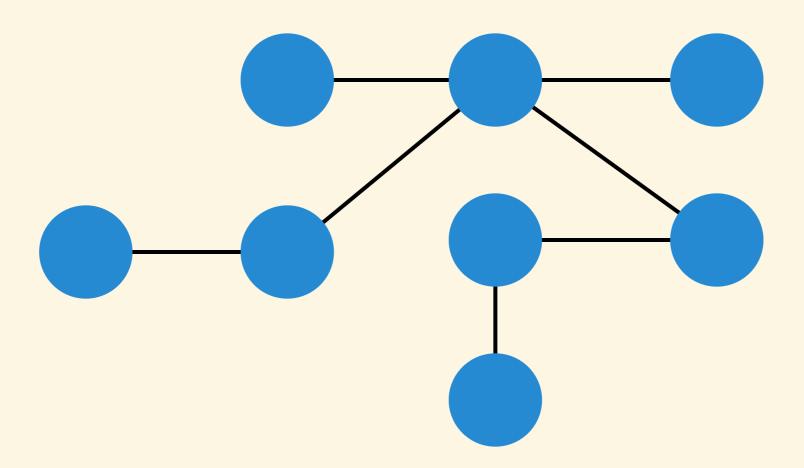
SORT_CHILD(T):

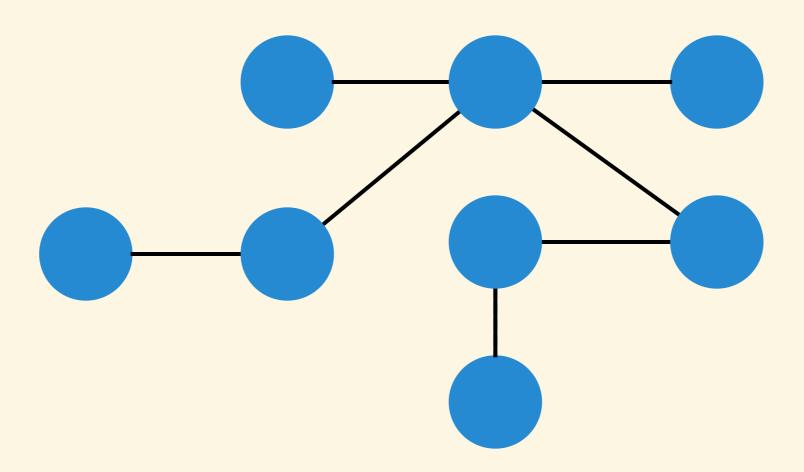
- 1. sort all sub-trees
- 2. compare the height
- 3. if height is equal, compare child recursively
- 4. put the lower at left and the higher at right

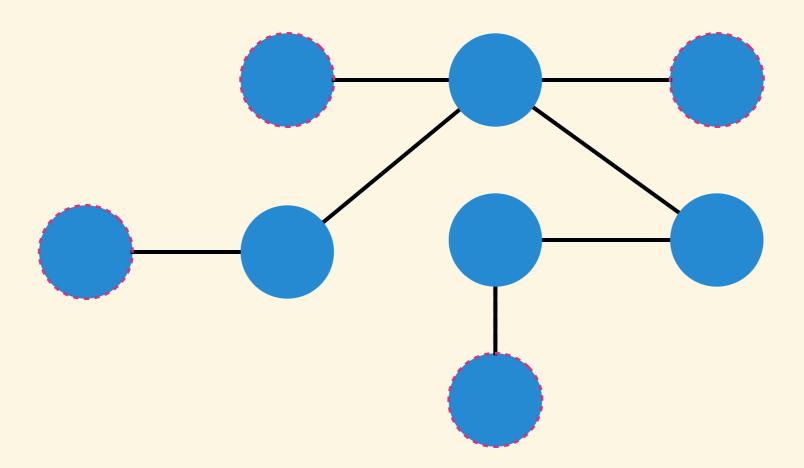


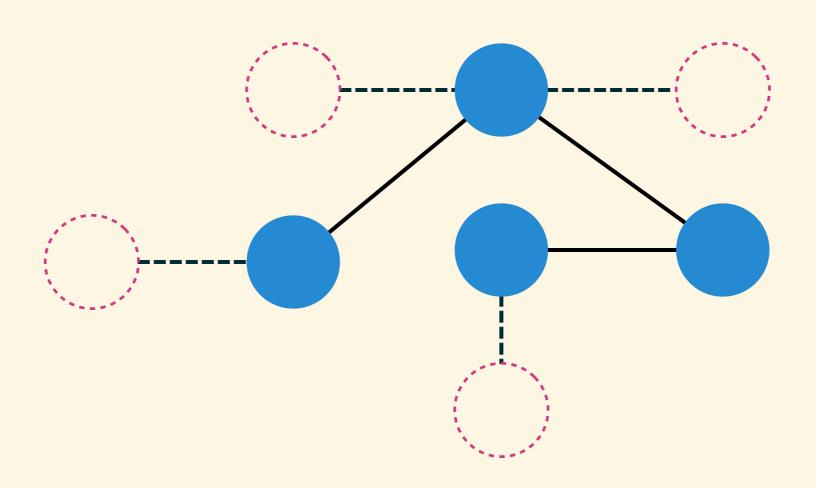
How about unrooted tree?

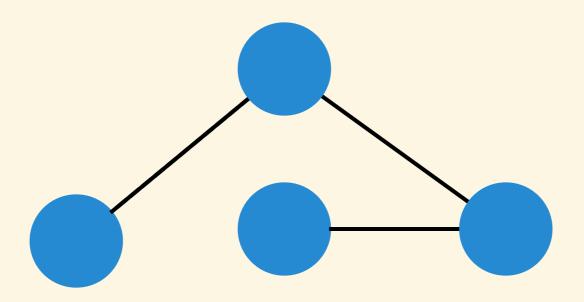
Find a Root

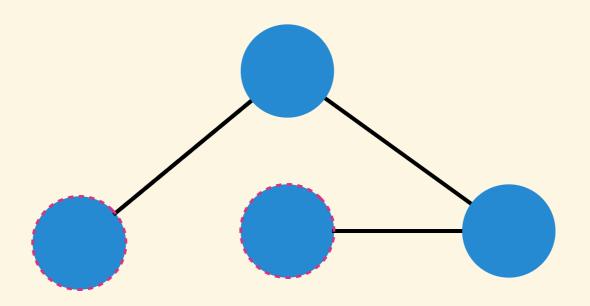


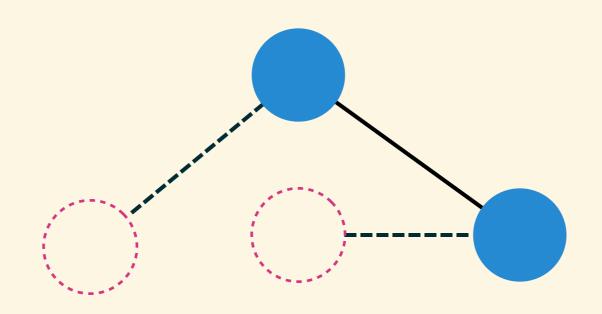




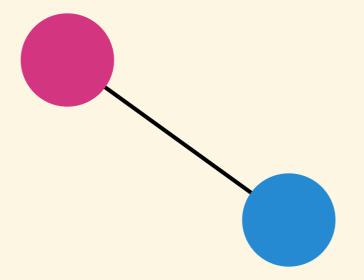




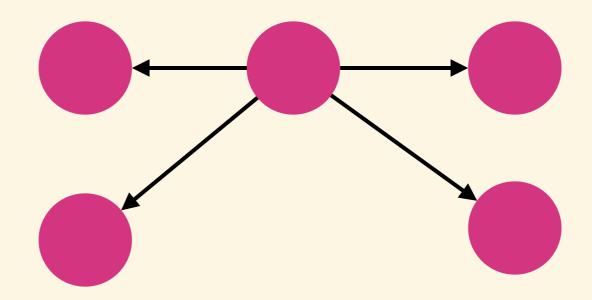


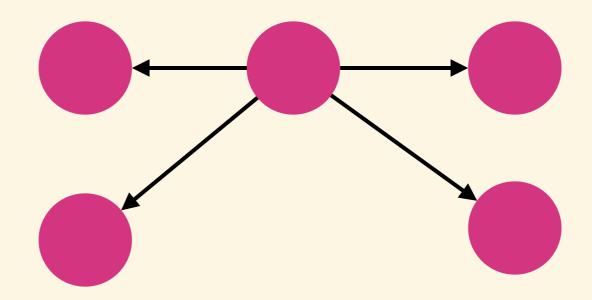


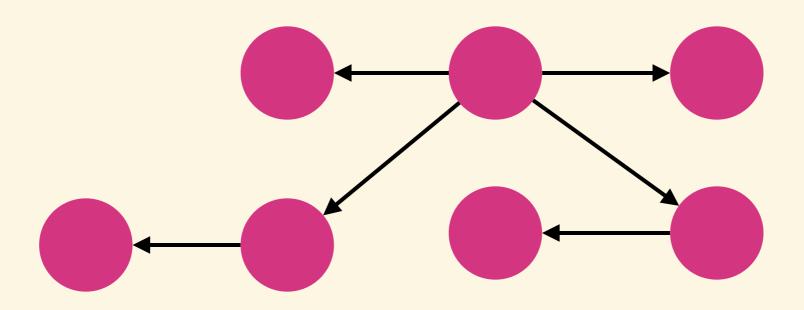
Enumerate Possible Root(s)

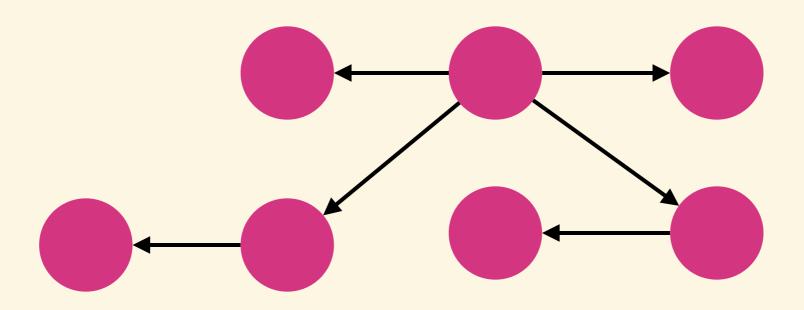


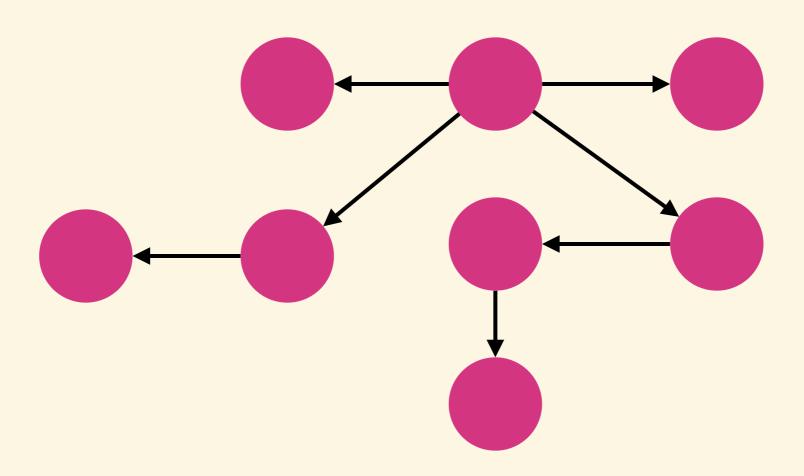












Apply the Isomorphism Detection

Practice Now

[POJ] 1635 - Subway tree systems

Thank You for Your Listening.

