Graph Theory: Homework #4

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Problem 1

在第2.5 節Euler 迴路的案例中, 改用連續空間表示圖2.10 的圖、但同時要含SAME 和MARK 兩個欄位。 Solution

説明: First element of DATA is index 1. Elements in DATA: [data, same, mark]

BEG: [1, 5, 11, 15]

DATA: [[4, 18, 0], [2, 8, 0], [2, 9, 0], [2, 10, 0], [4, 17, 0], [3, 13, 0], [3, 14, 0], [1, 2, 0], [1, 3, 0], [1, 4, 0], [4,

15, 0], [4, 16, 0], [2, 6, 0], [2, 7, 0], [3, 11, 0], [3, 12, 0], [2, 5, 0], [1, 1, 0]]

Problem 2

在第2.5 節Euler迴路的案例中,利用連續空間表示圖、據以改寫程式inputgraph。

```
1: function INPUTGRAPH(V, E)
                                                                                          ▷ array index start from 1
 2:
        DATA \leftarrow array(E.length*2)
                                                                      ▷ use DATA to represent [data, same, mark]
        for each element d in DATA do
 3:
 4:
           d.mark \leftarrow 0
           d.same \leftarrow 0
 5:
        end for
 6:
 7:
        BEG \leftarrow array(E.length*2)
       for edge in E do
 8:
9:
            v[edge.first].push(edge.second)
                                                                      ▷ first and second are two vertex in the edge
10:
            v[edge.second].push(edge.first)
        end for
11:
12:
        BEG[i] \leftarrow 1
        for i \leftarrow 2, n do
13:
            BEG[i] \leftarrow BEG[i-1] + v[i-1].length
14:
        end for
15:
        index \leftarrow 1
16:
        for i \leftarrow 1, n do
17:
           for each node N in v[i] do
18:
                DATA[index].data \leftarrow N
19:
                index \leftarrow index + 1
20:
           end for
21:
       end for
22:
       for i \leftarrow 1, n do
23:
           for j \leftarrow 1, v[i].length do
24:
               if v[i][j].same = 0 then
25:
                   sameIndex \leftarrow findSameIndex(v[i][j].data, i)
26:
27:
                       \triangleright findSameIndex: goto BEG=v[i][j].data and return the nearest index which same = 0
    and data = i
                   myIndex \leftarrow BEG[i] + j - 1
28:
                   DATA[sameIndex].same \leftarrow myIndex
29:
                   DATA[myIndex].same \leftarrow sameIndex
30:
               end if
31:
           end for
32:
        end for
33:
        return BEG, DATA
35: end function
```

Algorithm 1: inputGraph

Problem 3

在第2.5 節Euler 迴路的案例中, 利用連續空間表示圖、據以改寫程式Eulertour。

```
1: function EULERTOUR(V, E, BEG, DATA)
 2:
        tour \leftarrow array(E.length)
        tournext \leftarrow array(E.length)
 3:
        tourprev \leftarrow array(E.length)
 4:
        new \leftarrow 1
 5:
 6:
        cur \leftarrow new
        tour[new] \leftarrow 1
 7:
        tournext[new] \leftarrow 0
 8:
9:
        tourprev[new] \leftarrow 0
        while cur \neq 0 do
10:
            i \leftarrow tour[cur]
11:
            if BEG[i] \neq 0 then
                                                                                       \triangleright BEG has the same usage as ADJ
12:
                new \leftarrow new + 1
13:
                tour[new] \leftarrow data[BEG[i]]
14:
                tournext[new] \leftarrow tournext[cur]
15:
                tourprev[new] \leftarrow cur
16:
                cur \leftarrow new
17:
                mark[BEG[i]] \leftarrow 1
18:
                mark[DATA[BEG[i]].same] \leftarrow 1
19:
                j \leftarrow DATA[BEG[i]].next
20:
                while j \neq 0 and mark[j] = 1 do
21:
                     j \leftarrow DATA[j].next
22:
                end while
23:
            else
24:
25:
                cur \leftarrow tourprev[cur]
26:
            end if
27:
        end while
        return tour, tourprev, tournext
29: end function
```

Algorithm 2: Euler Tour

Problem 4

在聯集尋找問題中, 我們若採用NAME、集合表列與SIZE 的方法, 試證明,若演算法總共做了n-1 次聯集的運算, 那需時會是 $O(n \log n)$

Solution

考慮最差情況(使計算量最多),最後一次運算應為 $\frac{n}{2}$ 和 $\frac{n}{2}$ 的聯集;而要形成 $\frac{n}{2}$,最差的情況是 $\frac{n}{4}$ 和 $\frac{n}{4}$ 的聯集……,以此類推。

直到 1 和 1的聯集,可知 $\frac{n}{2}$ 最多出現1次, $\frac{n}{4}$ 最多出現2次...,最多共需要 $\frac{n}{2}*1+\frac{n}{4}*2+\frac{n}{8}*4+...+1*\frac{n}{2}$ 次計算,因為此式共有 $\log_2 n$ 項,每項和均為 $\frac{n}{2}$,所以其和 $\frac{n}{2}\log_2 n \le n\log_2 n$