

Páctica 07

Ex. 21.3-1

```

for i=1 to 16
    Make-Set( $x_i$ ) } For 1
for i=1 to 15 by 2 } For 2
    Union ( $x_i, x_{i+1}$ )
for i=1 to 13 by 4 } For 3
    Union ( $x_i, x_{i+2}$ )
    Union ( $x_1, x_5$ )
    Union ( $x_{11}, x_{13}$ )
    Union ( $x_1, x_{10}$ )
    Find-Set ( $x_2$ ) } Finds
    Find-Set ( $x_9$ )
  
```

- After For 1:

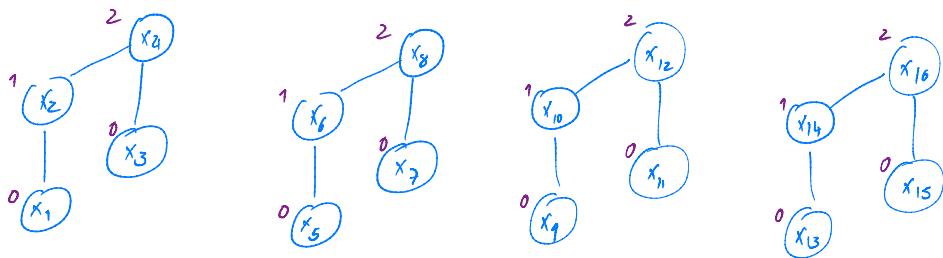


- After For 2:

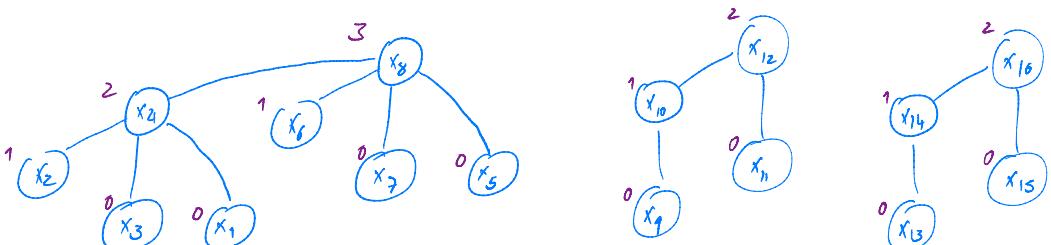


- After For 3:

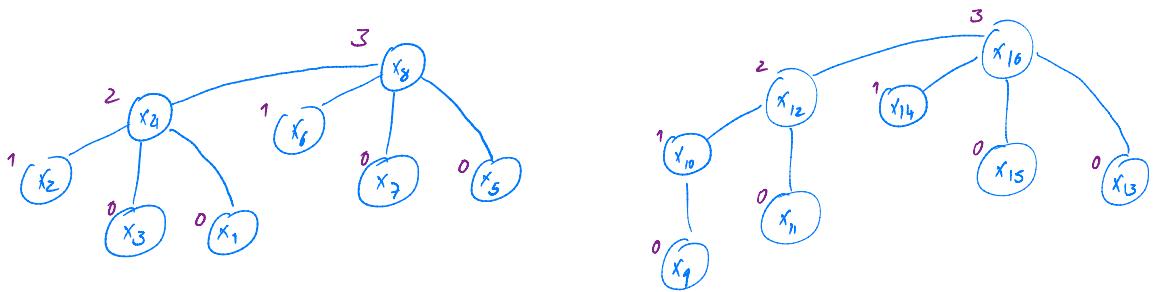
$U(1, 3), U(5, 7), U(9, 11), U(13, 15)$



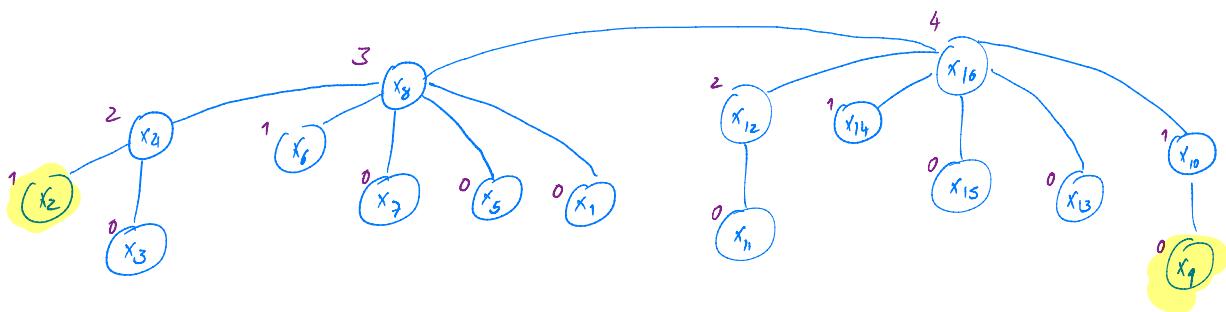
- $U(1, 5)$



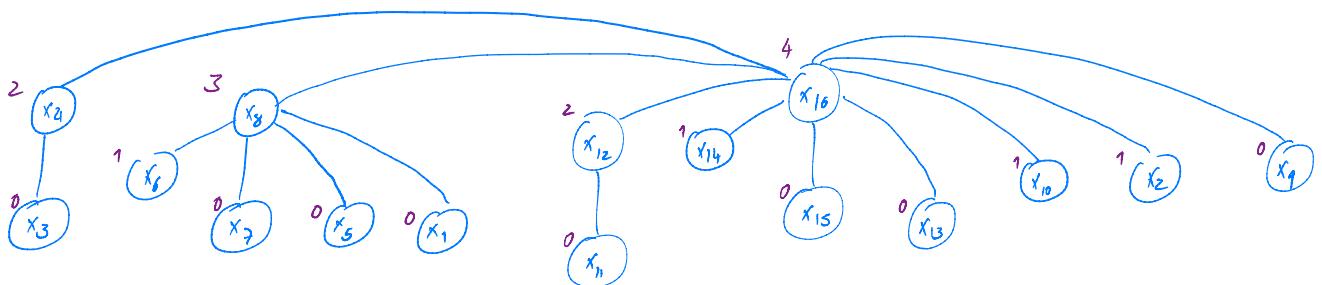
• $V(11, 13)$:



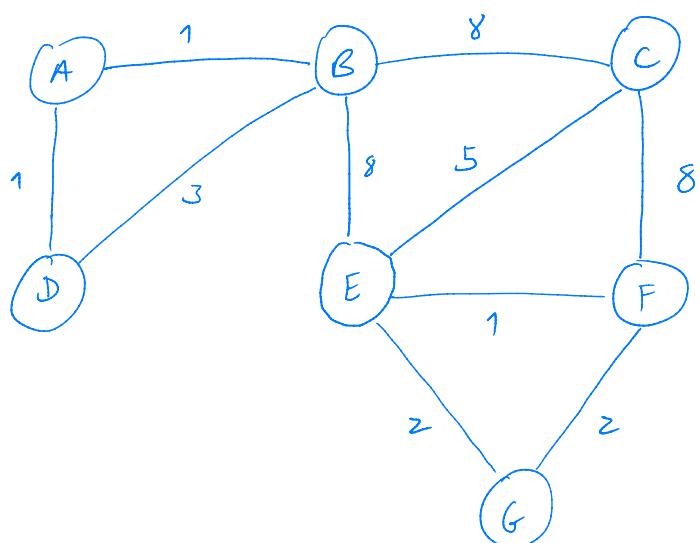
• $V(1, 10)$



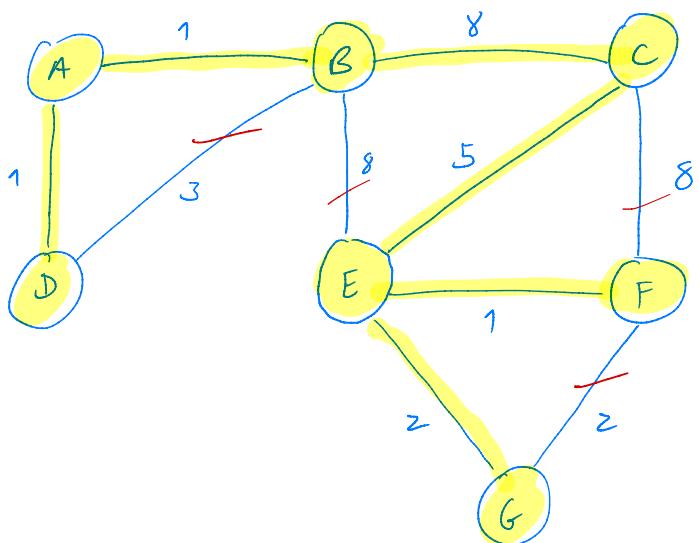
• $FS(2), FS(9)$



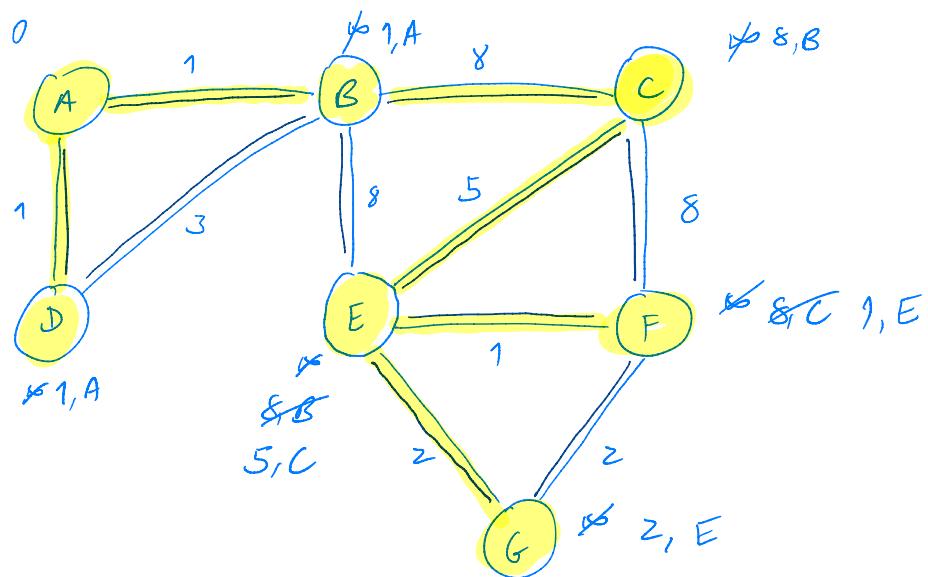
T1 06/07 I.3 -



Kruskal

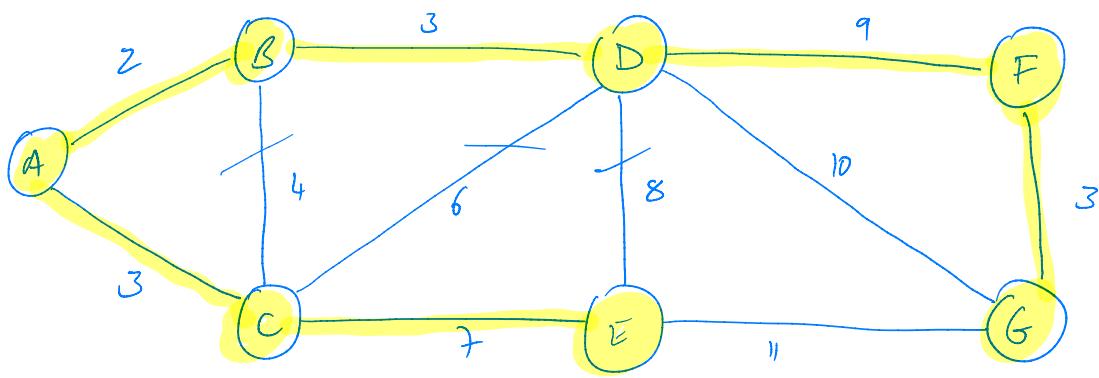
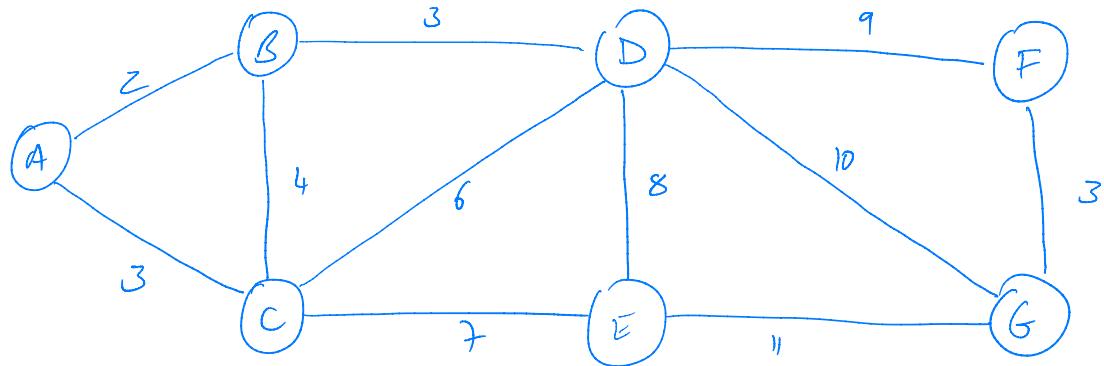


Prim



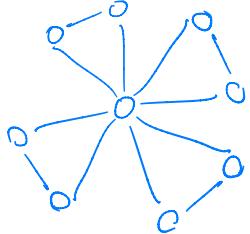
$$\begin{aligned}w(T) &= 1 + 1 + 8 + 5 + 1 + 2 \\&= 18\end{aligned}$$

T1 07/08 II.1 -

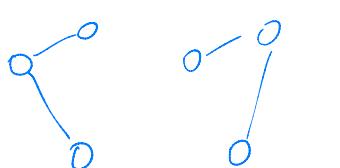
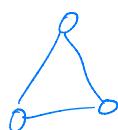


1 MST • $w(T) = 2 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 7 + 9 = 27$

T1 08/09 II.1 -

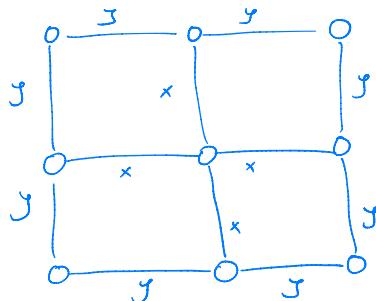


- Para cada triângulo temos 3 lados:



- Temos 4 triângulos: $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^4 = 81$

21.08.09 II.1



$x > y$

- 4 casos:



- Para cada caso, 2 casos:



- 4 ligações ao centro



- Total: $4 \times 2 \times 4 = 32$

21.3-4

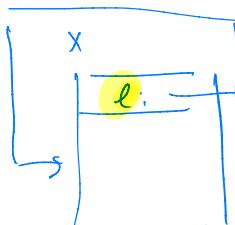
Make Set (x)

$$\begin{aligned}x.p &= x \\x.rank &= 0\end{aligned}$$



Make Set (x)

$$\begin{aligned}x.p &= x \\x.rank &= 0 \\x.l &= x\end{aligned}$$



Union (x, y)

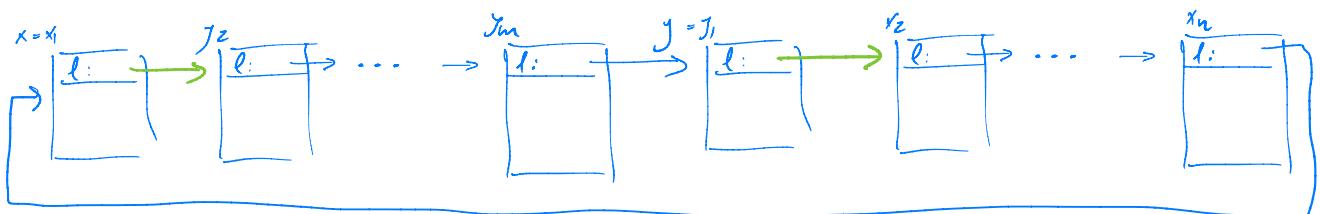
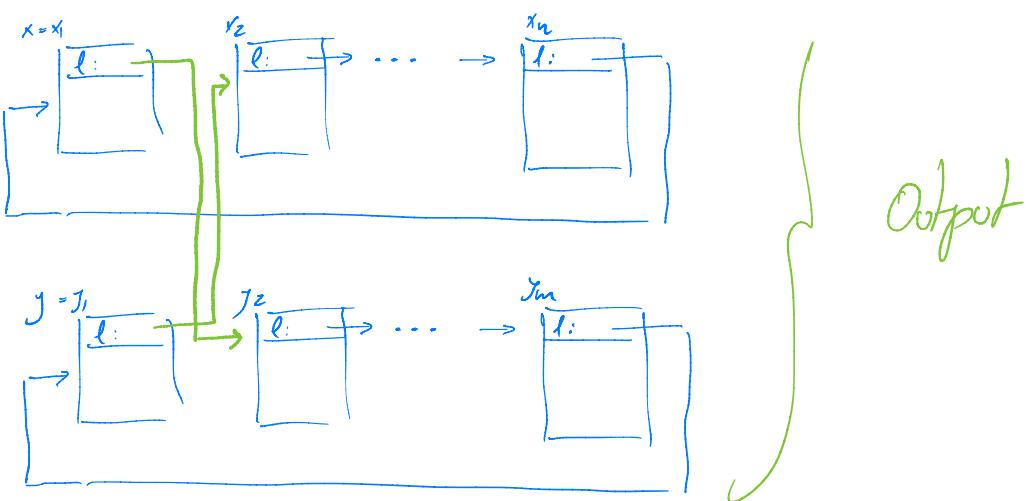
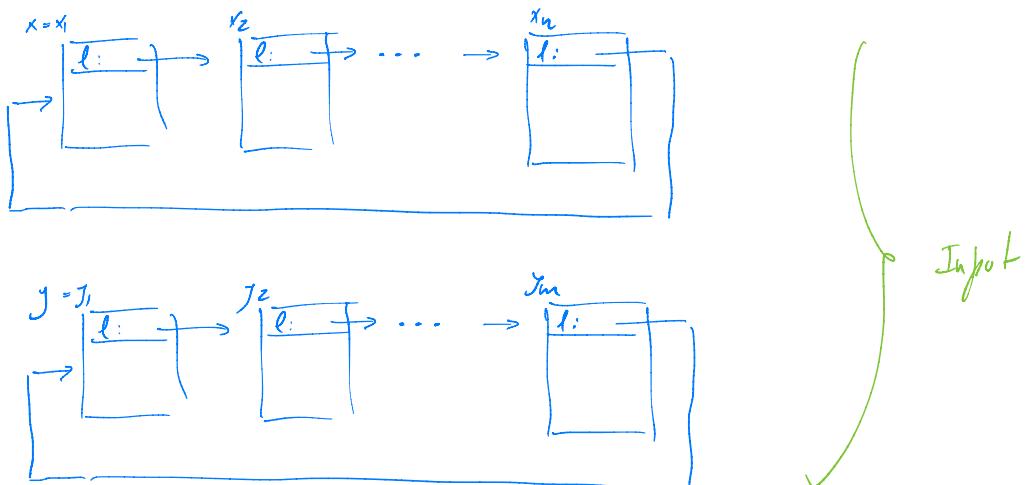
```
let rx = FindSet (x)
let ry = FindSet (y)
if (rx == ry) return
if (rx.rank > ry.rank)
    ry.p = rx
else if (ry.rank > rx.rank)
    rx.p = ry
else
    rx.rank = rx.rank + 1
    ry.p = rx
```



Union (x, y)

```
let rx = FindSet (x)
let ry = FindSet (y)
if (rx == ry) return
if (rx.rank > ry.rank)
    ry.p = rx
    Extend (List (rx, ry))
else if (ry.rank > rx.rank)
    rx.p = ry
    Extend (List (ry, rx))
else
    rx.rank = rx.rank + 1
    ry.p = rx
    Extend (List (rx, ry))
```

$\text{ExtendList}(x, y)$



$\text{ExtendList}(x, y)$

```
tmp = x.l;  
x.l = y.l;  
y.l = tmp
```

$\text{PrintSt}(x)$

```
j = x  
do {  
    Print(y);  
    y = y.l  
} while (j != x)
```


23.1 - 8

- Esboço de prova

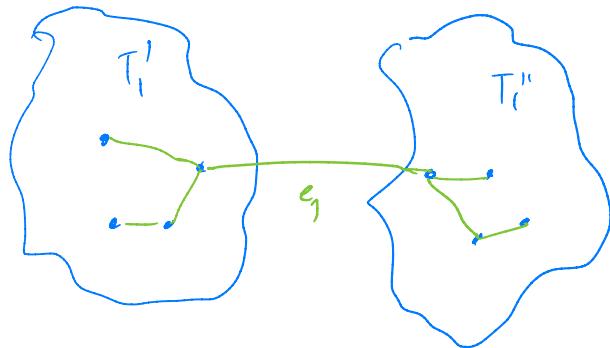
Suponhamos por contradição que num dado grafo pesado G admite duas MSTs T_1 e T_2 com listas de pesos L_1 e L_2 , respectivamente, tais que $L_1 \neq L_2$.

Para facilitar a prova consideremos os multiconjuntos com os valores de L_1 e os valores de L_2 , W_1 e W_2 respectivamente.

• Consideremos o conjunto: $V^* = W_1 \Delta W_2 \rightarrow$ diferença simétrica
Seja $w^* = \min W^*$

O nº de vezes que w^* ocorre em L_1 é diferente do nº de vezes que w^* ocorre em L_2 .
Assumimos sem perda de generalidade que o nº de vezes que w^* ocorre em L_1 é \geq ao nº de vezes que w^* ocorre em L_2 . Temmos então de existir um arco de peso w^* que ocorre em T_1 e não ocorre em T_2 .
Seja e_1 esse arco.

• Consideremos o corte $(S, V \setminus S)$ induzido por T_1 e e_1 em G .



$$T_1 = T_1' \cup T_1'' \cup \{e_1\}$$

• Seja $E(S)$ o conjunto dos arcos de G que cruzam o corte.

• Seja e_2 o arco em $T_2 \cap E(S)$ com peso mínimo

• Há 3 casos a considerar:

I) $w(e_2) < w^*$

II) $w(e_2) > w^*$

III) $w(e_2) = w^*$

I) $w(e_2) < w^*$

Considera-se a MST:

$$\bar{T}_1 = T_1' \cup T_1'' \cup \{e_2\}$$

Temos que: $w(\bar{T}_1) < w(T_1) \Rightarrow$ Contradição!

II) $w(e_2) > w^*$

Considera-se a MST:

$$\bar{T}_2 = T_2' \cup T_2'' \cup \{e_1\}$$

Temos que: $w(\bar{T}_2) < w(T_2) \Rightarrow$ Contradição!

III) $v(e_2) = w^*$

- Considera-se a árvore:

$$\hat{T}_1 = T_1' \cup T_1'' \cup \{e_2\}$$

- $w(\hat{T}_1) = w(T_1)$ e a lista de pesos dos arcos de \hat{T}_1 é igual à lista de pesos dos arcos de T_1 .

- Repetimos o argumento original para as árvores \hat{T}_1 e T_2 , observando q as árvores \hat{T}_1 e T_2 têm meus arcos de peso w^* diferentes. Como T_2 tem um n° finito de arcos com peso w^* (e inferior a T_1), inevitavelmente vamos acabar por estar no caso I ou II da prova.