
Páginas

7



21.3 - 1

for $i = 1$ to 16

 MakeSet(x_i)

] ①

①

x_1^0

...

x_{16}^0

for $i = 1$ to 15 by 2

 Union(x_i, x_{i+1})

] ②

②

...

x_{16}^0

for $i = 1$ to 13 by 4

 Union(x_i, x_{i+2})

] ③

③

...

x_{16}^1

Union(x_1, x_5)

④

Union(x_{11}, x_{13})

⑤

Union(x_9, x_{10})

⑥

FindSet(x_2)

⑦

FindSet(x_9)

⑧

x_1^0

...

x_{15}^0

⑨

Union(x_1, x_3)

Union(x_5, x_7)

:

Union(x_{13}, x_{15})

x_3^0

x_1^0

x_7^0

x_5^0

x_{11}^0

x_9^0

x_{15}^0

x_{13}^0

x_4^2

x_2^1

x_8^2

x_6^1

x_{12}^2

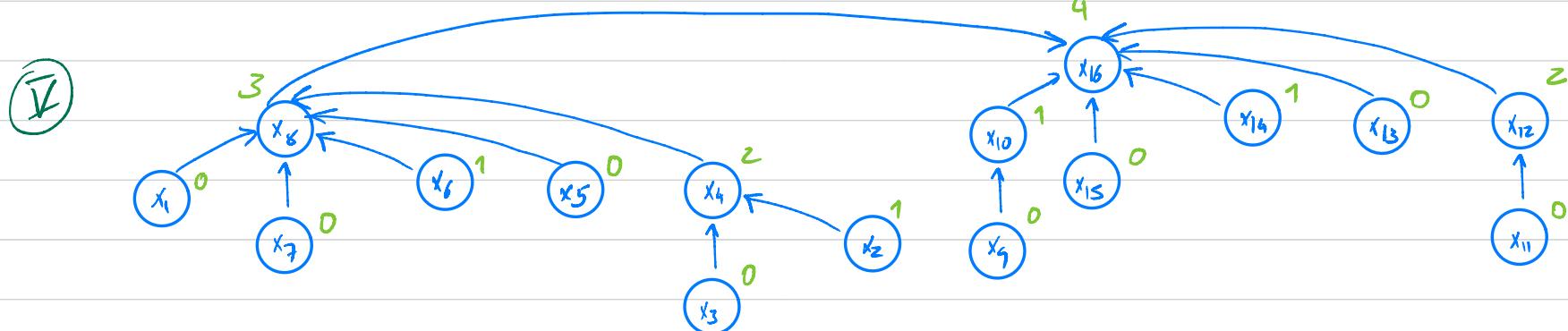
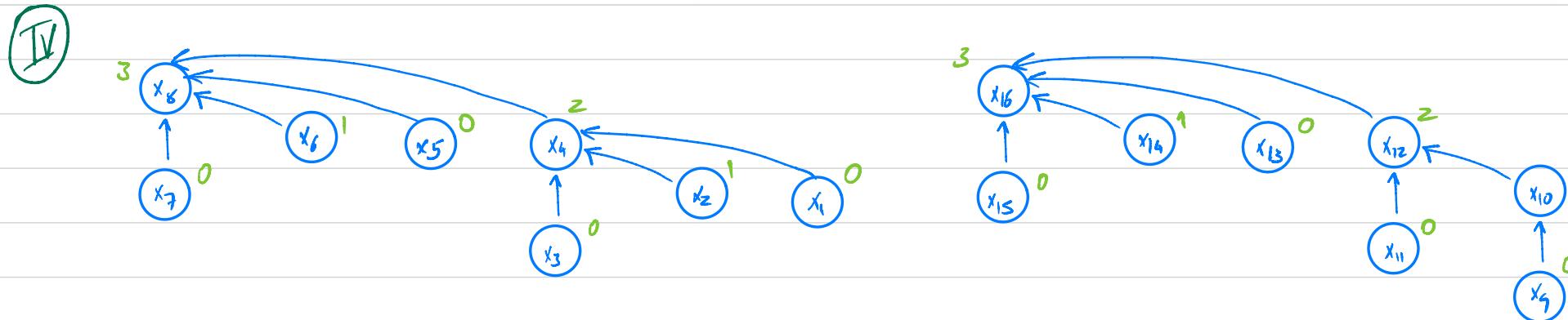
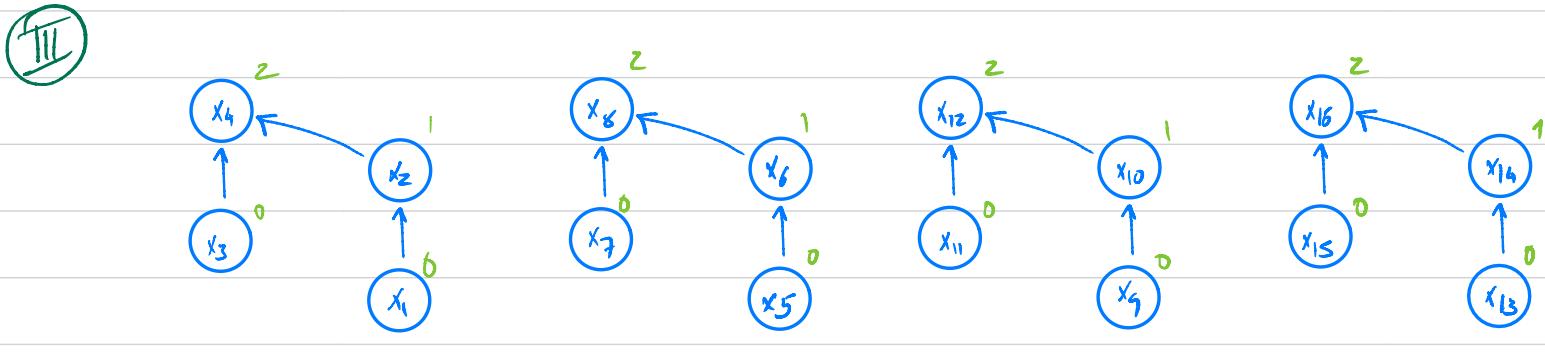
x_{10}^1

x_{16}^2

x_{14}^1

21.8 - 1

- Union (x_1, x_5) { IV }
- Union (x_{11}, x_3) { VII }
- Union (x_9, x_{10}) { I }
- findSet (x_2) { VI }
- findSet (x_9) { VII }



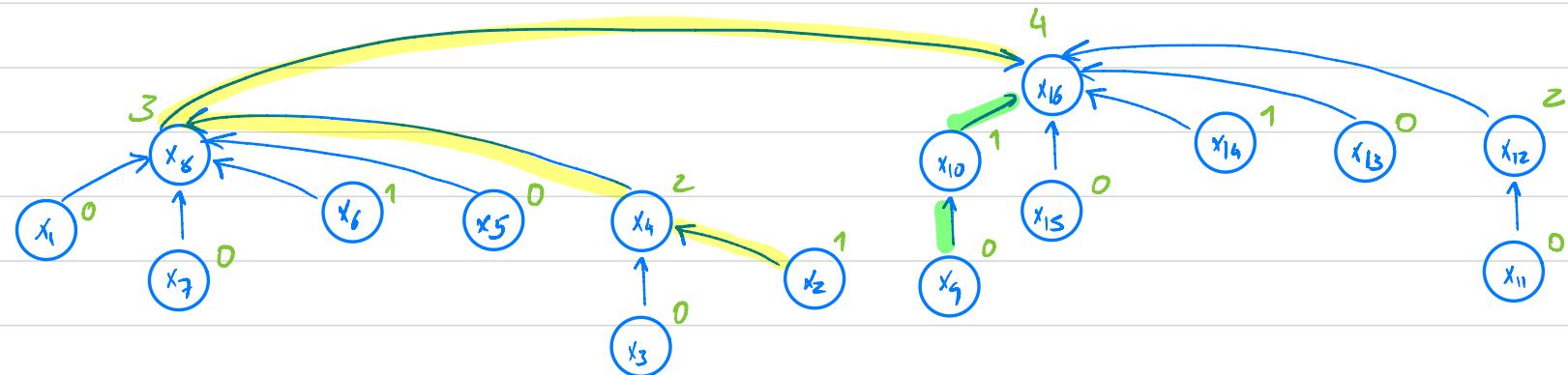
21.8 - 1

$\text{findSet}(x_2)$

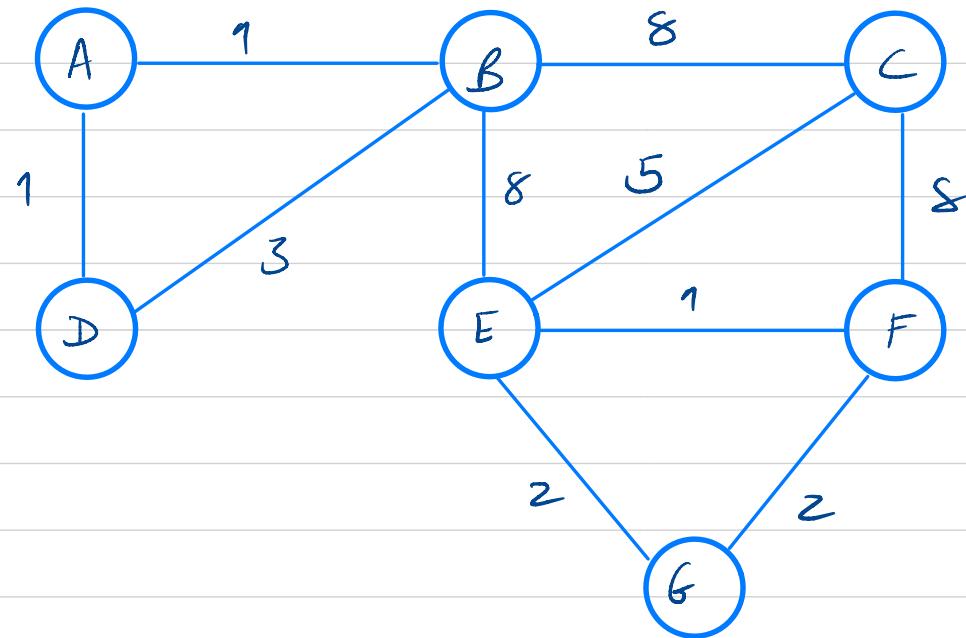
(VI)

$\text{findSet}(x_9)$

(VII)

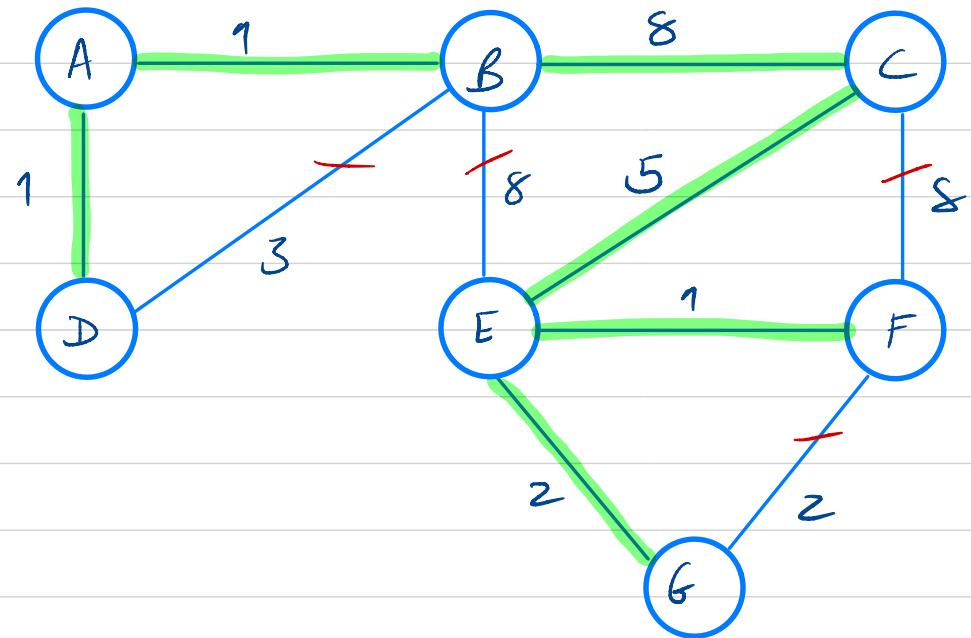


TI 06/07 I.3 -



- Kruskal
- Prim

TI 06/07 I.3 -

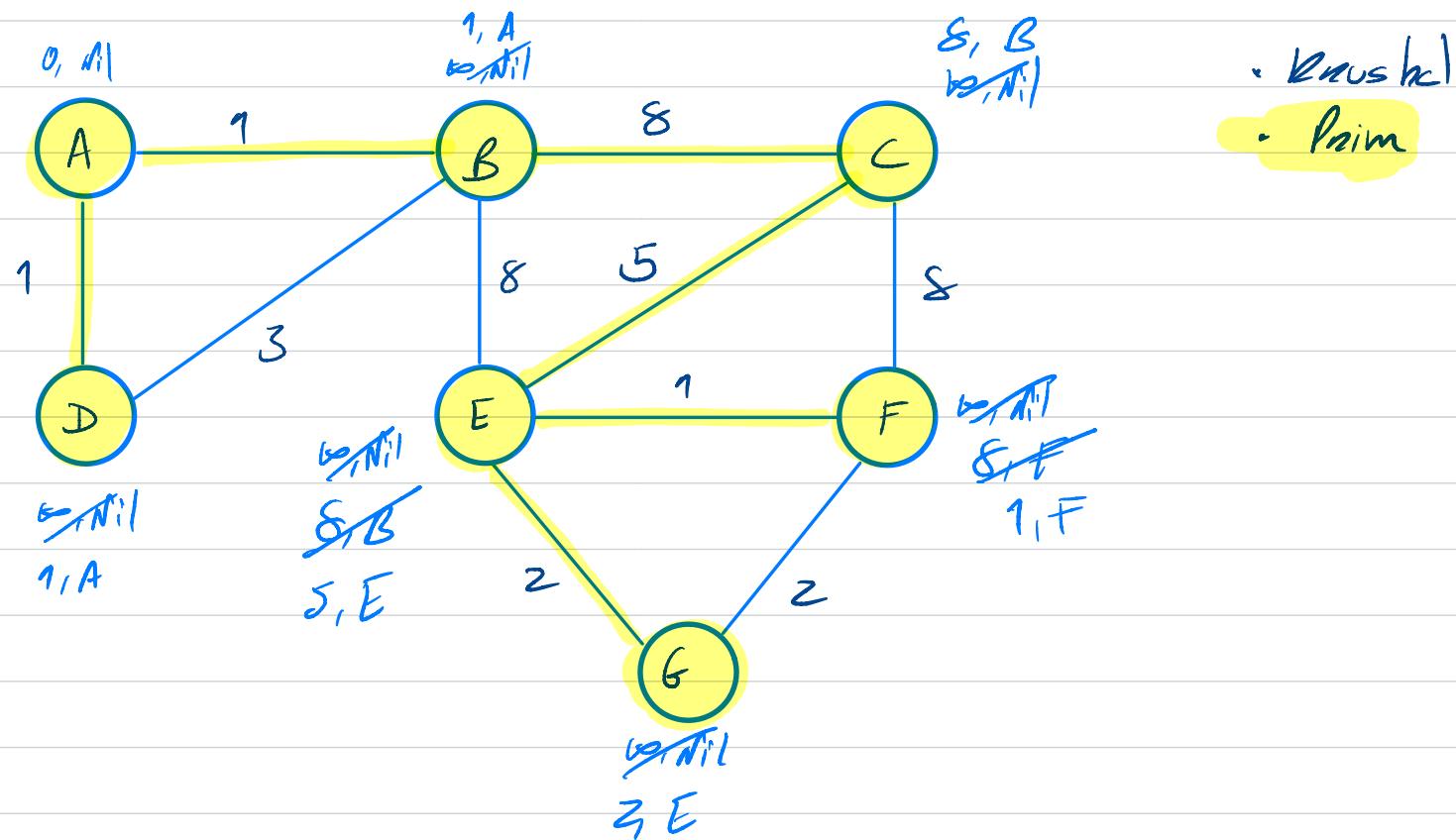


• Kruskal

• Prim

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

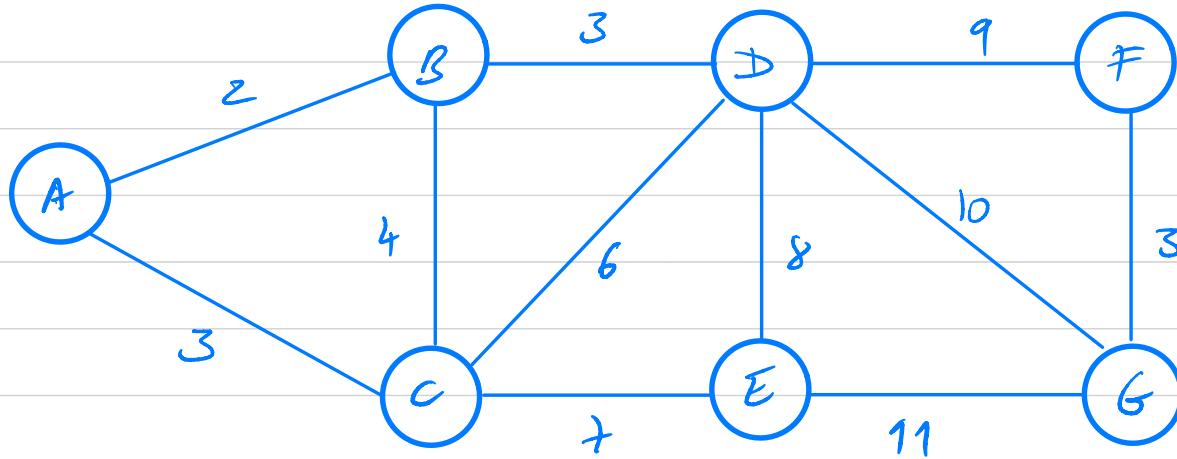
TI 06/07 I.3 -



• Kruskal

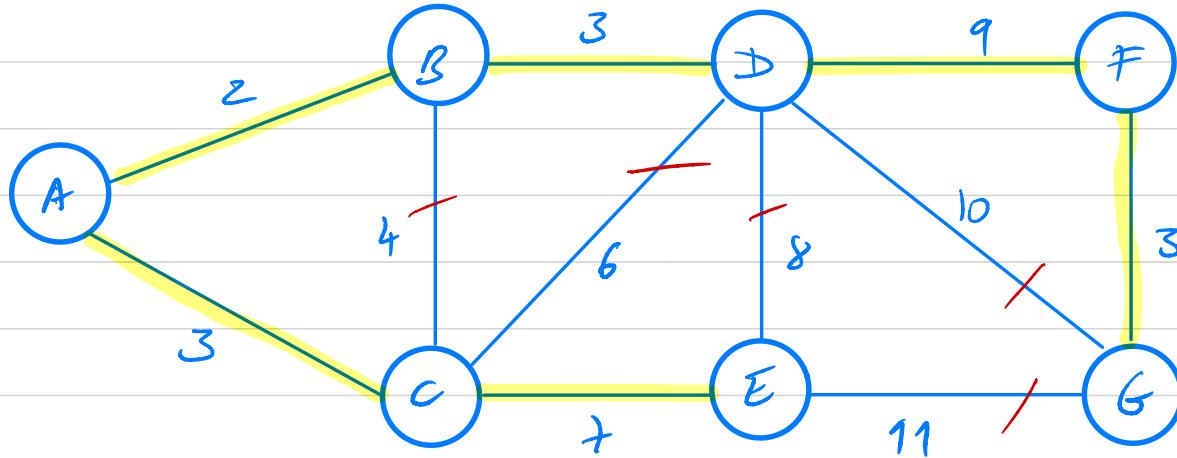
• Prim

TI 07/08 - II.1



- Una MST
- Peso de MST
- n° de MSTs

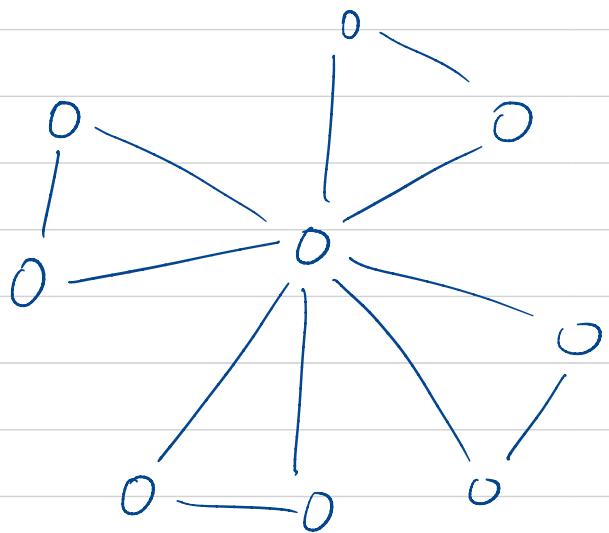
TI 07/08 - II.1



- Vnaa MST
- Reso ak MST
- n° de MSTs $\Rightarrow 1$

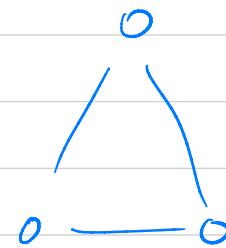
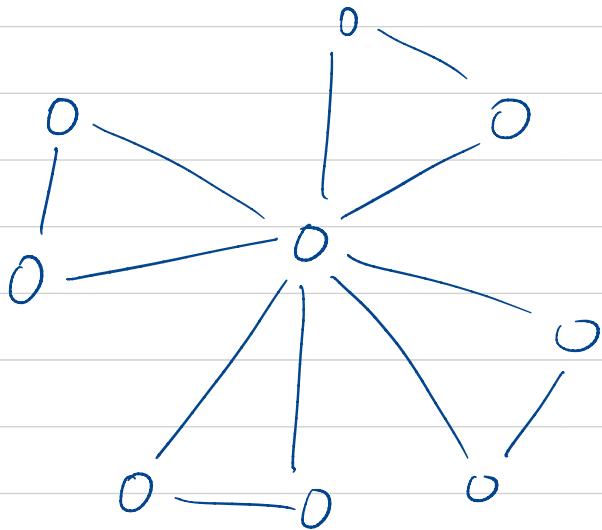
$$\begin{aligned}W(T) &= 2 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 9 + 7 \\&= 2 + 9 + 9 + 7 \\&= \underline{\underline{27}}\end{aligned}$$

T1 08/09 II.

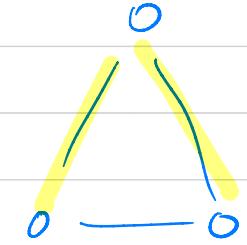


- Todos os arcos pesam o mesmo

TI 08/09 II.



Quantos MSTs?
3



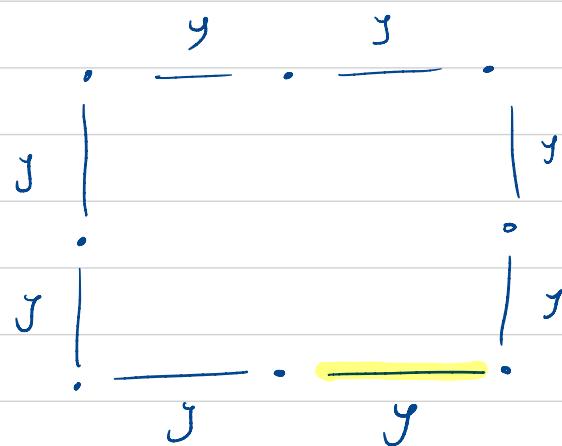
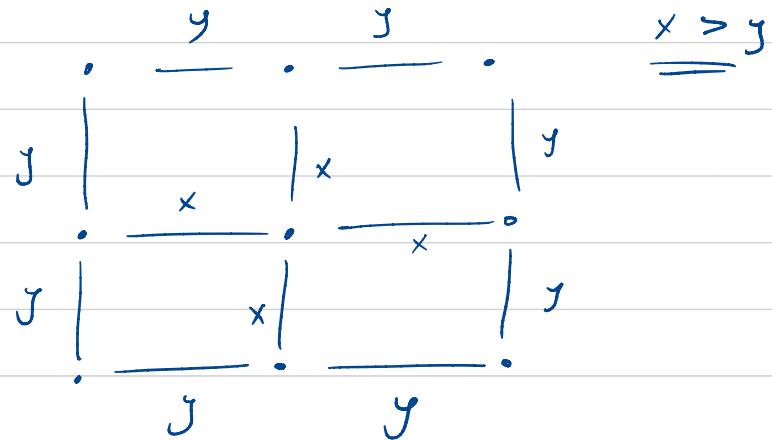
- Todos os ancos pesam o mesmo

$$\text{Total: } \underline{\underline{3^4 = 81}}$$

R1 08/09 II.1

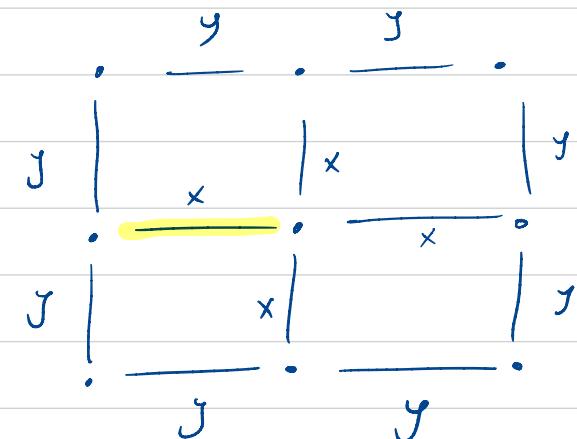
$$\begin{array}{c} y \\ \hline x \\ \hline y \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} y \\ \hline x \\ \hline y \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} x > y \\ \hline \end{array}$$

R1 08/09 II.I



8 MTS possíveis

Qual o menor \bar{y} pode ser removido?



Nº total de MTS: $8 \times 4 = 32$

↳ Qual o arco interno \bar{y} vai ser mantido?

Ex 21.3 - 4

MakeSet(x)

$$x.p = x$$

$$x.rank = 0$$

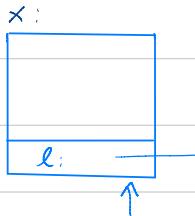


MakeSet(x)

$$x.p = x$$

$$x.rank = 0$$

x.l = x



Union(x, y)

let $R_x = \text{FindSet}(x)$

let $R_y = \text{FindSet}(y)$

if ($R_x == R_y$) return

if ($R_y.rank > R_x.rank$)

$R_y.p := R_x$

else if ($R_y.rank > R_x.rank$)

$R_x.p := R_y$

else

$R_y.p := R_x$

$R_y.rank := R_x.rank + 1$



Union(x, y)

let $R_x = \text{FindSet}(x)$

let $R_y = \text{FindSet}(y)$

if ($R_x == R_y$) return

if ($R_y.rank > R_x.rank$)

$R_y.p := R_x$

ExtendList(R_x, R_y)

else if ($R_y.rank > R_x.rank$)

$R_x.p := R_y$

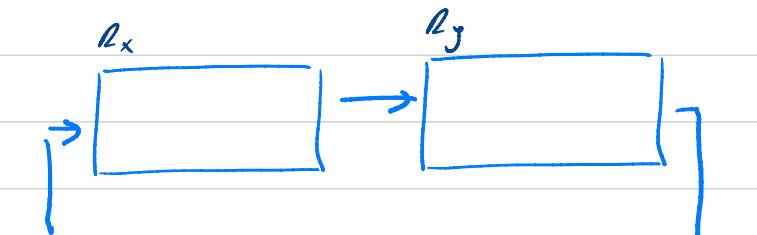
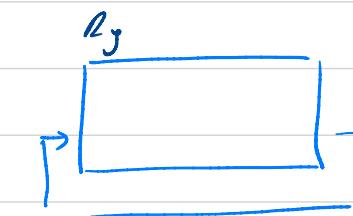
ExtendList(R_y, R_x)

else

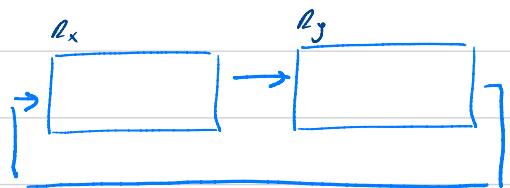
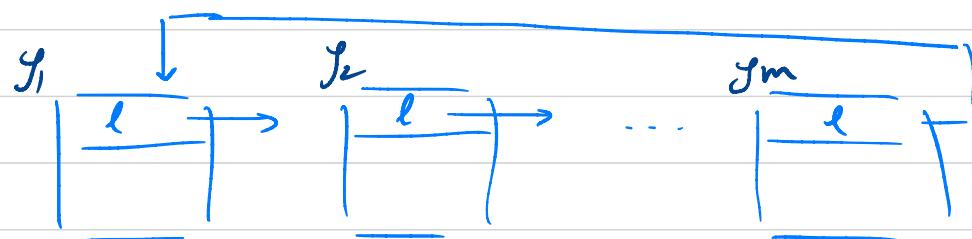
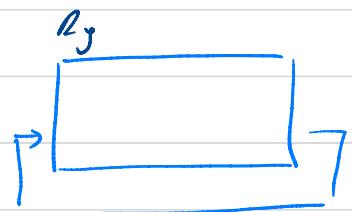
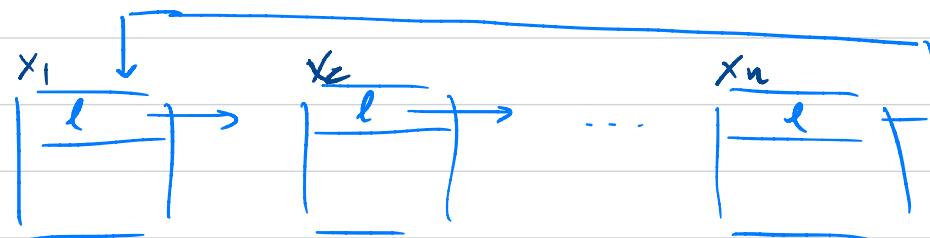
$R_y.p := R_x$

$R_y.rank := R_x.rank + 1$

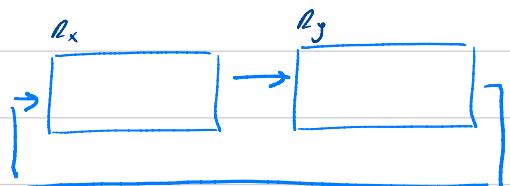
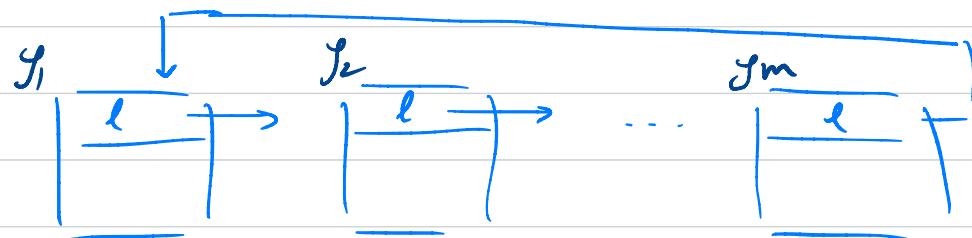
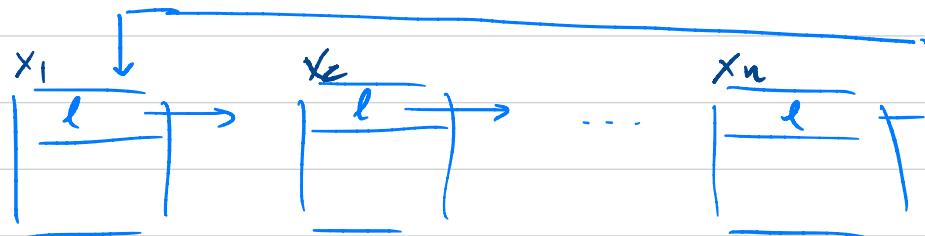
ExtendList(R_x, R_y)



Joining Circular lists:



Joining Circular Lists:



PrintSet(x)

let head = x

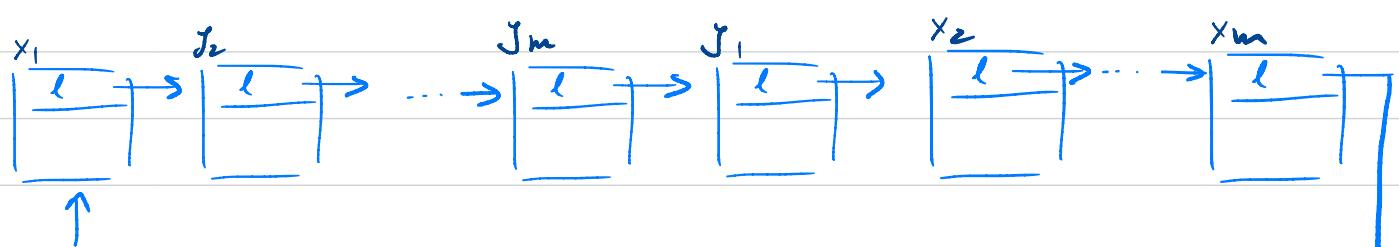
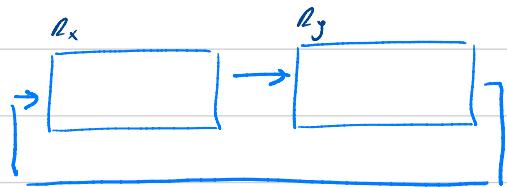
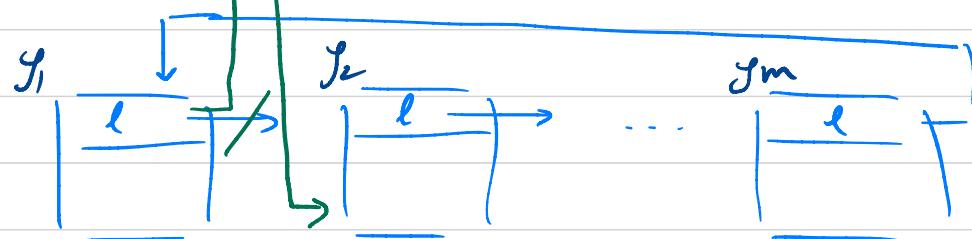
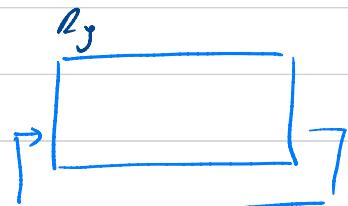
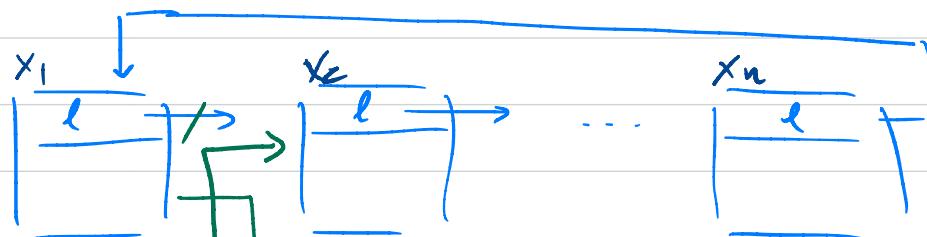
do {

print(x)

$x = x \cdot \ell$

} while ($x \neq \text{head}$)

Joining Circular Lists:



ExtendList(x, y)

$tmp := x \cdot l$

$x \cdot l := y \cdot l$

$y \cdot l := tmp$

23.2-2

Prim(G, w, r)

for each $v \in G.V$

$$v.key = \infty; \pi[v] = \text{Nil}$$

$$r.key := 0;$$

let Q be a min-priority queue with content $G.V$

while $Q \neq \emptyset$

let $m = \text{ExtractMin}(Q)$

for each $v \in G.\text{Adj}[m]$

if ($v.key > w(m, v)$) && $v \in Q$

$$v.key := w(m, v); \pi[v] := m$$

\Rightarrow

Prim(w, n, r)

let $key[1..n]$ be a new array

let $\pi[1..n]$ be a new array

let $done[1..n]$ be a new array

for $i=1$ to n

$$key[i] := \infty; \pi[i] := \text{Nil}; done[i] := \text{false}$$

$$key[R] := 0$$

for $j=1$ to $n-1$

$$\text{let } v^* = \min \{ key[i] \mid done[i] = \text{false} \}$$

Pick m s.t. $key[m] = w^*$

done[m] := true

for $i=1$ to n

23.2-2

Prim(G, w, r)

for each $v \in G.V$

$$v.key = \infty; \pi[v] = \text{Nil}$$

$$r.key := 0;$$

let Q be a min-priority queue with content $G.V$

while $Q \neq \emptyset$

let $u = \text{ExtractMin}(Q)$

for each $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$

if ($v.key > w(u, v)$) && $v \in Q$

$$v.key := w(u, v); \pi[v] := u$$

\Rightarrow

Prim(w, n, r)

let $key[1..n]$ be a new array

let $\pi[1..n]$ be a new array

let $done[1..n]$ be a new array

for $i=1$ to n

$$key[i] := \infty; \pi[i] := \text{Nil}; done[i] := \text{false}$$

$$key[R] := 0$$

for $j=1$ to $n-1$

let $v^* = \min \{ key[i] \mid done[i] = \text{false} \}$

Pick u s.t. $key[i] = w^*$

$done[u] := \text{true}$

for $i=1$ to n

if ($w[u, i] < key[i]$ && $done[i] = \text{false}$)

$$key[i] := w[u, i]$$

$$\pi[i] := u$$

23.2-2

Prim(G, w, r)

for each $v \in G.V$

$$v.key = \infty; \pi[v] = \text{Nil}$$

$$r.key := 0;$$

let Q be a min-priority queue with content $G.V$

while $Q \neq \emptyset$

let $u = \text{ExtractMin}(Q)$

for each $v \in G.\text{Adj}[u]$

if ($v.key > w(u, v)$) && $v \in Q$

$$v.key := w(u, v); \pi[v] := u$$

\Rightarrow

Prim(W, n, π)

matrix de pesos

nº de vértices

vértice de origem

let $\text{key}[1..n]$ be a new array

let $\pi[1..n]$ be a new array

let $\text{done}[1..n]$ be a new array

for $i=1$ to n

$$\text{key}[i] := \infty; \pi[i] := \text{Nil}; \text{done}[i] := \text{false}$$

$$\text{key}[r] := 0$$

for $j=1$ to $n-1$

$O(n) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{let } v^* = \min \{ \text{key}[i] \mid \text{done}[i] = \text{false} \} \\ \text{pick } u \text{ s.t. } \text{key}[i] = w^* \end{array} \right)$

$\text{done}[u] := \text{true}$

for $i=1$ to n

$O(n) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{if } (w[u, i] < \text{key}[i] \text{ and } \text{done}[i] = \text{false}) \\ \text{key}[i] := w[u, i] \\ \pi[i] := u \end{array} \right)$

$O(n^2)$

23.1 - 6

- Se para qualquer corte num grafo pesado existe existe um único arco leve q̄ cruza o corte então o grafo admite uma única MST.

- a) Provar a implicação
- b) Contre-exemplo para o sentido inverso.

a) Para todo o corte, existe
um único arco leve q̄
cruze o corte \Rightarrow O grafo admite uma
única MST T.

- Sejam T_1 e T_2 duas quaisquer MSTs de G .
Vamos provar que $T_1 = T_2$ dada (\dagger).

- Provar que $T_1 = T_2$ corresponde a provar que:

$$\forall u, v \in V. (u, v) \in T_1 \Leftrightarrow (u, v) \in T_2$$

↓
Como a prova é simétrica basta provar um sentido
da implicação.

23.1 - 6 Queremos provar que: $\forall m, o \in V. (m, o) \in T_1 \Rightarrow (m, o) \in T_2$

- Tome-se qualquer arco (m, o) em T_1 .

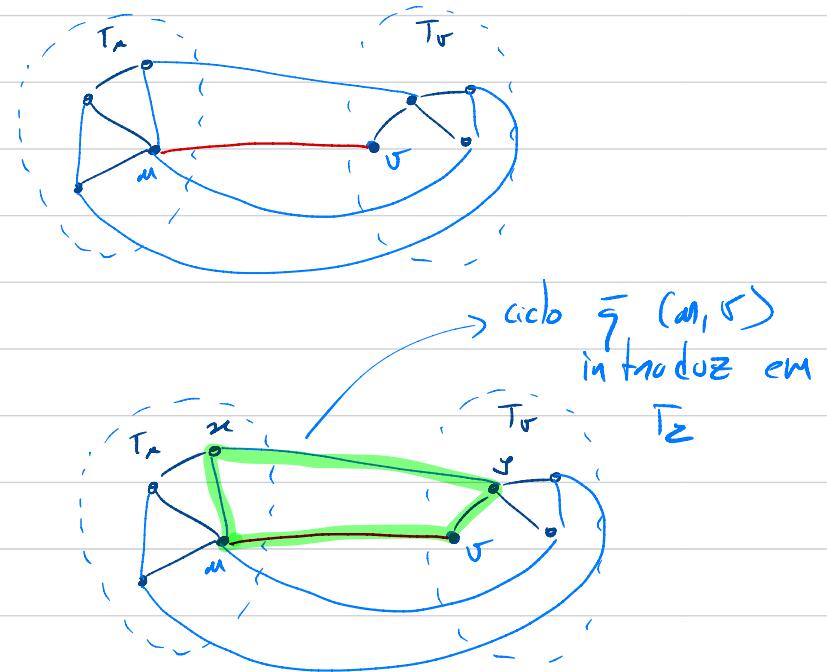
Se $(m, o) \notin T_2$, não há nada a provar. Admitimos, portanto, que $(m, o) \notin T_2$.

A remoção do arco (m, o) induz um corte (T_L, T_R) , onde T_L contém os vértices atingíveis a partir de m usando arcos em $T_1 \setminus \{(m, o)\}$ e T_R contém os vértices atingíveis a partir de o .

- Como T_1 é HST concluímos $\bar{g}(m, o)$ é um arco leve \bar{g} cruza o corte.

- Como $(m, o) \notin T_2$, a sua inclusão em T_2 dá origem a um caminho circular, P_C , que cruza o corte duas vezes:

- uma vez pelo arco (m, o) e outra por um arco de T_2 ; seja (x, y) esse arco



- Como (m, o) é leve, usamos a hipótese pl para concluir que:
 $w(m, o) < w(x, y)$.

$$\text{Segue } \bar{g}: T_2' = (T_2 \setminus \{(x, y)\}) \cup \{(o, y)\}$$

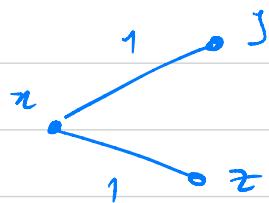
é árvore abrangente e $w(T_2') < w(T_2)$. Concluímos $\bar{g} T_2$ não é HST, contradizendo a contradição.

23.1 - 6

- Se para qualquer corte num grafo pesado existe existe um único arco leve q̄ cruza o corte então o grafo admite uma única MST.

- a) Provar a implicação
- b) Contre-exemplo para o sentido inverso.

b)



23.1 - 8

- Esboço da prova

Suponhamos por contradição que um dado grafo fechado 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.

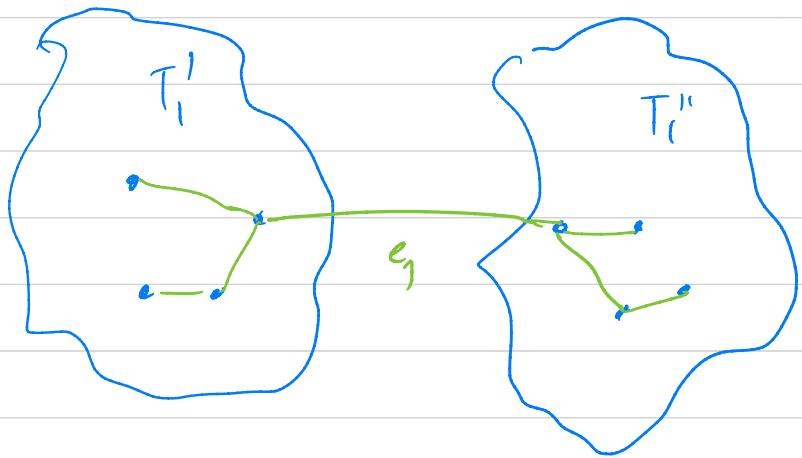
- Consideremos o conjunto: $V^* = W_1 \Delta W_2 \hookrightarrow$ diferenças simétricas
Seja $w^* = \min W^*$

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 de 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 g 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) $w(e_2) = w^*$

① $w(e_2) < w^*$

Considerar-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!

② $w(e_2) > w^*$

Considerar-se a MST: $\bar{T}_2 = T_2' \cup T_2'' \cup \{e_2\}$

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

III $v(e_2) = w^*$

- Considerese 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 \hat{T}_2 têm meus arcos com 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.