Algoritmos y estructuras de datos TAD. Árbol de Expansión.

CEIS

Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería

2024-2

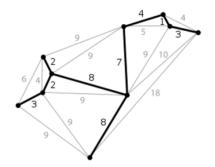
Agenda

1 Árbol de Expansión
Conceptos
Problema-Solución
Algoritmo de Kruskal's
Algoritmos de Prim
Problemas

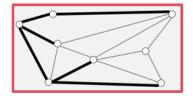
Árbol de Expansión

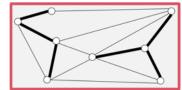
Un **árbol de expansión** de un grafo G(E, V) es un árbol que:

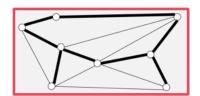
- Incluye todos los vértices de G
- Es un subgrafo de G
- Está conectado
- Es acíclico



Árbol de Expansión



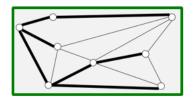


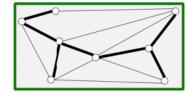


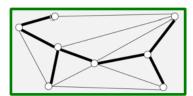
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Árbol de Expansión



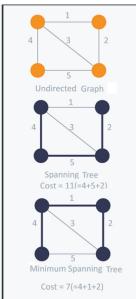




Un **árbol de expansión** de un grafo G(E, V) es un árbol que:

- Incluye todos los vértices de G
- Es un subgrafo de G
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Un árbol de expansión mínimo de un grafo G(E, V) es un árbol de expansión cuyo costo es el menor entre todos los demás árboles de expansión

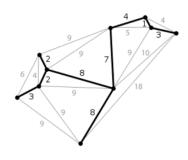


Problema

Dado un grafo no dirigido G = (V, E) con una función de peso $w : E \longrightarrow R$ Deseamos encontrar un subconjunto acíclico $T \subseteq E$ que conecte todos los vértices y cuyo costo sea mínimo.

$$w(T) = \sum_{(u,v)\in T} w(u,v)$$

T es el MST (Minimum Spanning Tree)



Problema

Dado un grafo no dirigido G = (V, E) con una función de peso $w : E \longrightarrow R$, deseamos hallar un **MST** para G.

Solución voraz

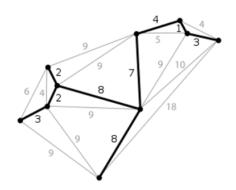
Idea:

Hacer crecer el MST un arco a la vez.

Estrategia:

Mantener un conjunto de arcos \boldsymbol{A} que crece cumpliendo el siguiente invariante.

INV: A es un subconjunto de algún MST



Problema

Dado un grafo no dirigido G = (V, E) con una función de peso $w : E \longrightarrow R$, deseamos hallar un **MST** para G.

Solución voraz

Idea:

Estrategia: Mantener un conjunto de arcos *A* que crece cumpliendo el siguiente invariante.

Hacer crecer el MST un arco a la vez

INV: A es un subconjunto de algún MST

```
GENERIC-MST(G, w)

1 A = \emptyset

2 while A does not form a spanning tree

3 find an edge (u, v) that is safe for A

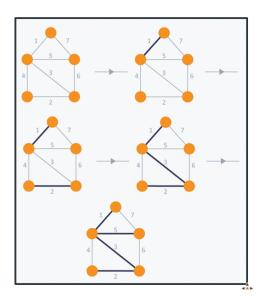
4 A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}

5 return A
```

Algoritmo de Kruskal's

- 1 Ordenar los arcos del grafo con relación a su peso
- 2 Agregar el arco con el menor costo al árbol de expansión, que conecte componentes que no estén conectados (para evitar ciclos)
- 3 Repetir el paso 2 hasta cubrir todos los vértices

Algoritmo de aproximación voraz



Algoritmo de Kruskal's

- 1 Ordenar los arcos del grafo con relación a su peso
- 2 Agregar el arco con el menor costo al árbol de expansión, que conecte componentes que no estén conectados aún (para evitar ciclos)
- 3 Repetir el paso 2 hasta cubrir todos los vértices

Algoritmo de aproximación voraz $\Theta(E \log V)$

```
MST-KRUSKAL(G, w)
   A = \emptyset
   for each vertex v \in G.V
       MAKE-SET(\nu)
   sort the edges of G.E into
        nondecreasing order by weight w
   for each edge (u, v) \in G.E,
       taken in nondecreasing order by weight
        if FIND-SET(u) \neq FIND-SET(v)
             A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}
             Union(u, v)
    return A
```

Algoritmo de Kruskal's

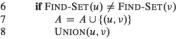
Este algoritmo encuentra un 'arco seguro' para añadir al bosque creciente. De todos los arcos que conectan dos arboles cualquiera en el bosque selecciona un arco (u, v)

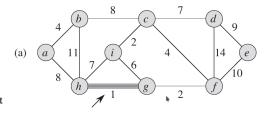
de menor peso.

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   for each edge (u, v) \in G.E,
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6
        if FIND-SET(u) \neq FIND-SET(v)
             A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}
             Union(u, v)
    return A
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Algoritmo de Kruskal's

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MST-KRUSKAL(G, w)
1 A = Ø
2 for each vertex v ∈ G.V
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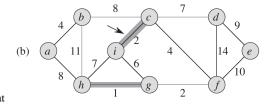




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6 if FIND-SET(u) ≠ FIND-SET(v)
```

 $A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}$ UNION(u, v)



Algoritmo de Kruskal's

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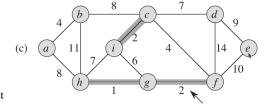
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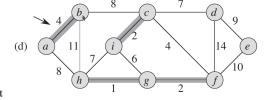
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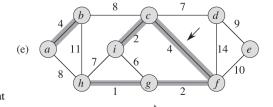
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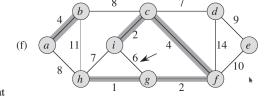
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UNION(u, v)
```

Algoritmo de Kruskal's

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MST-KRUSKAL(G, w)

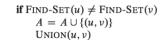
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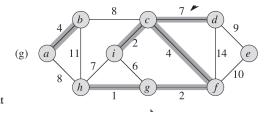
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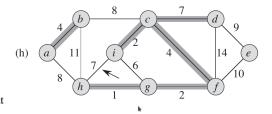


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         if FIND-SET(u) \neq FIND-SET(v)
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 $A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}\$ UNION(u, v)





Algoritmo de Kruskal's

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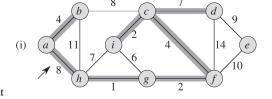
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6 if FIND-SET(u) \neq FIND-SET(v)
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8 UNION(u, v)
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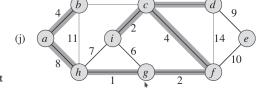
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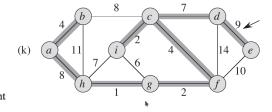
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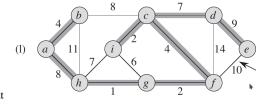
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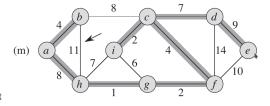
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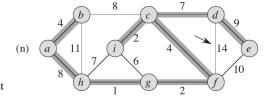
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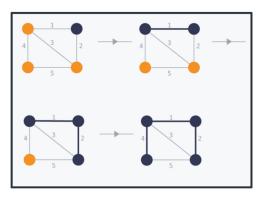
 $A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}\$



Algoritmo de Prim

- Escoger un nodo arbitrario y marcarlo
- Escoger el vértice no marcado (para evitar ciclos) de menor peso desde el nodo escogido y marcar el nodo destino.
- 3 Repetir el paso 2 hasta cubrir todos los vértices

Algoritmo de aproximación voraz



Algoritmo de Prim

- Escoger un nodo arbitrario y marcarlo
- Escoger el vértice no marcado (para evitar ciclos) de menor peso desde el nodo escogido y marcar el nodo destino.
- 3 Repetir el paso 2 hasta cubrir todos los vértices

Algoritmo de aproximación voraz $\Theta(E \log V)$

```
MST-PRIM(G, w, r)
    for each vertex u \in G.V
       u.kev = \infty
       u.\pi = NII.
   r.kev = 0
    O = \emptyset
   for each vertex u \in G.V
       INSERT(Q, u)
    while O \neq \emptyset
       u = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(O)
9
       for each vertex v in G.Adi[u]
10
          if v \in Q and w(u, v) < v. key
11
12
               v.\pi = u
               v.key = w(u,v)
13
14
               DECREASE-KEY (Q, v, w(u, v))
```

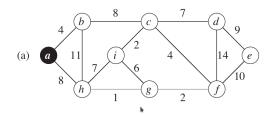
Algoritmo de Prim

El árbol comienza desde un vértice arbitrario r como raíz y crece hasta que el árbol llega a todos los vértices en V.

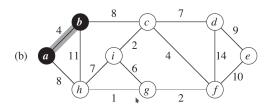
En cada paso se añade al árbol A un enlace que conecta A con un vértice aislado, uno en el que ningún enlace de A es incidente.

```
MST-PRIM(G, w, r)
    for each vertex u \in G.V
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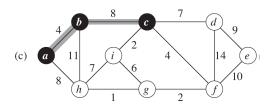
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       u.key = \infty
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    for each vertex u \in G.V
       INSERT(Q, u)
    while Q \neq \emptyset
       u = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)
       for each vertex v in G.Adj[u]
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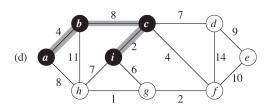
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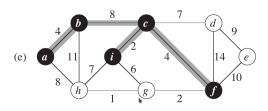
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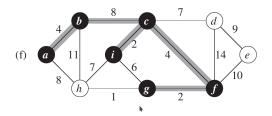
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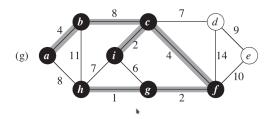
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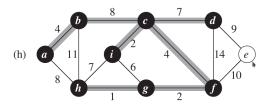
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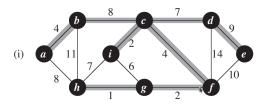
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11
12
               v.\pi = u
               v.key = w(u, v)
13
               DECREASE-KEY (Q, v, w(u, v))
14
```



```
MST-PRIM(G, w, r)
    for each vertex u \in G.V
       u.key = \infty
       u.\pi = NIL
    r.kev = 0
    for each vertex u \in G.V
       INSERT(Q, u)
    while Q \neq \emptyset
       u = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)
       for each vertex v in G.Adj[u]
          if v \in Q and w(u, v) < v. key
11
12
               v.\pi = u
               v.key = w(u, v)
13
               DECREASE-KEY (Q, v, w(u, v))
14
```

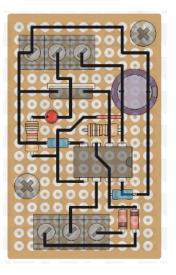


Circuitos

Problema

En el diseño de circuitos electrónicos es necesario interconectar diversos componentes eléctricos con un cable entre ellos.

Para interconectar un conjunto de n pines, podemos utilizar n-1 cables. La interconexión que use la menor cantidad de cable es el mas deseable.



Circuitos

Problema

Este problema se puede modelar como un grafo no dirigido G = (V, E), dónde

V: es el conjunto de pines,

E : es el conjunto posibles conexiones entre parejas de pines

 $w: E \longrightarrow R$; es la longitud del cable de u

Deseamos encontrar un \mathbf{MST} para G

Solución ;?

