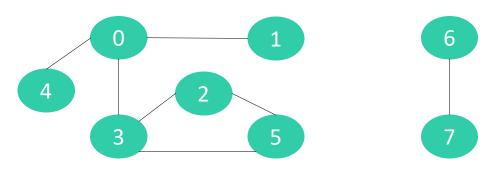
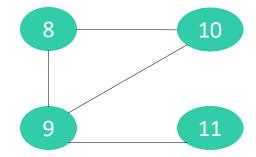
并查集 (Union Find)

需求分析

■ 假设有n个村庄,有些村庄之间有连接的路,有些村庄之间并没有连接的路





- 设计一个数据结构,能够快速执行2个操作
- □查询2个村庄之间是否有连接的路
- □连接2个村庄
- 数组、链表、平衡二叉树、集合 (Set) ?
- □查询、连接的时间复杂度都是: O(n)
- 并查集能够办到查询、连接的均摊时间复杂度都是 $O(\alpha(n))$, $\alpha(n) < 5$
- 并查集非常适合解决这类"连接"相关的问题

并查集 (Union Find)

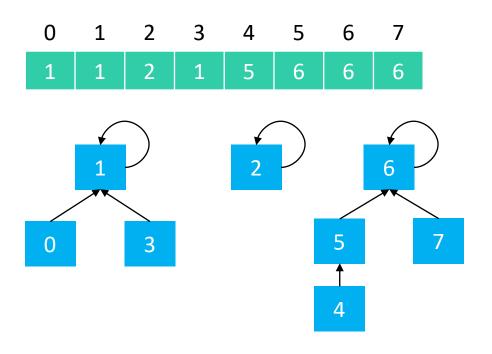
- 并查集也叫作不相交集合 (Disjoint Set)
- 并查集有2个核心操作
- □查找 (Find): 查找元素所在的集合(这里的集合并不是特指Set这种数据结构,是指广义的数据集合)
- □合并 (Union) : 将两个元素所在的集合合并为一个集合
- 有2种常见的实现思路
- □ Quick Find
- ✓ 查找 (Find) 的时间复杂度: 0(1)
- ✓ 合并 (Union) 的时间复杂度: O(n)

□ Quick Union

- ✓ 查找 (Find) 的时间复杂度: $O(\log n)$, 可以优化至 $O(\alpha(n))$, $\alpha(n) < 5$
- ✓ 合并 (Union) 的时间复杂度: O(logn), 可以优化至 $O(\alpha(n))$, $\alpha(n) < 5$

如何存储数据?

■ 假设并查集处理的数据都是整型,那么可以用整型数组来存储数据



- ■不难看出
- □0、1、3属于同一集合
- □2 单独属于一个集合
- □4、5、6、7属于同一集合

■ 因此, 并查集是可以用数组实现的树形结构 (二叉堆、优先级队列也是可以用数组实现的树形结构)

接口定义

```
/**
* 查找v所属的集合(根节点)
*/
int find(int v);
/**
* 合并v1、v2所属的集合
*/
void union(int v1, int v2);
/**
  检查v1、v2是否属于同一个集合
*/
boolean isSame(int v1, int v2);
```

```
public boolean isSame(int v1, int v2) {
    return find(v1) == find(v2);
}
```

初始化

■ 初始化时,每个元素各自属于一个单元素集合

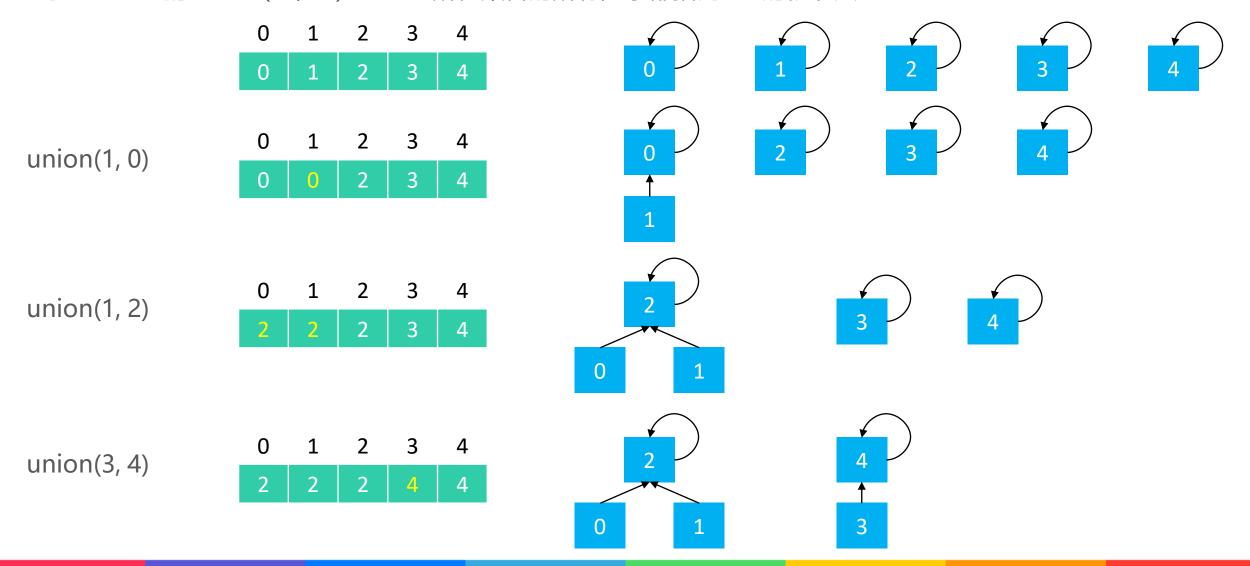
```
0 1 2 3 4
0 1 2 3 4
```

```
private int[] parents;
public UnionFind(int capacity) {
    if (capacity < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Capacity must >= 1.");
    }
    parents = new int[capacity];

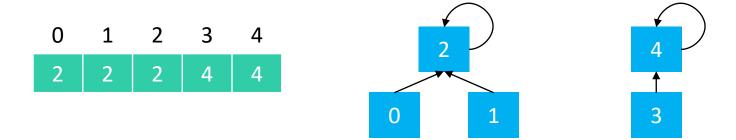
    for (int i = 0; i < parents.length; i++) {
        parents[i] = i;
    }
}</pre>
```

Quick Find – Union

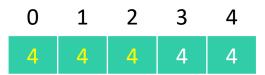
■ Quick Find 的 union(v1, v2): 让 v1 所在集合的所有元素都指向 v2 的根节点

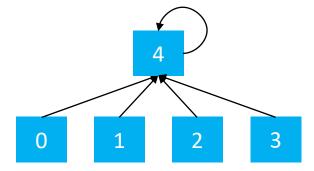


Quick Find – Union



union(0, 3)





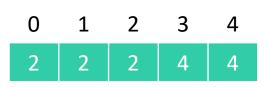
Quick Find – Union

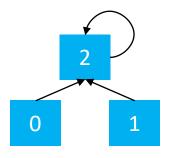
```
public void union(int v1, int v2) {
    int p1 = find(v1);
    int p2 = find(v2);
    if (p1 == p2) return;

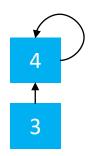
    for (int i = 0; i < parents.length; i++) {
        if (parents[i] == p1) {
            parents[i] = p2;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

■ 时间复杂度: 0(n)

Quick Find – Find





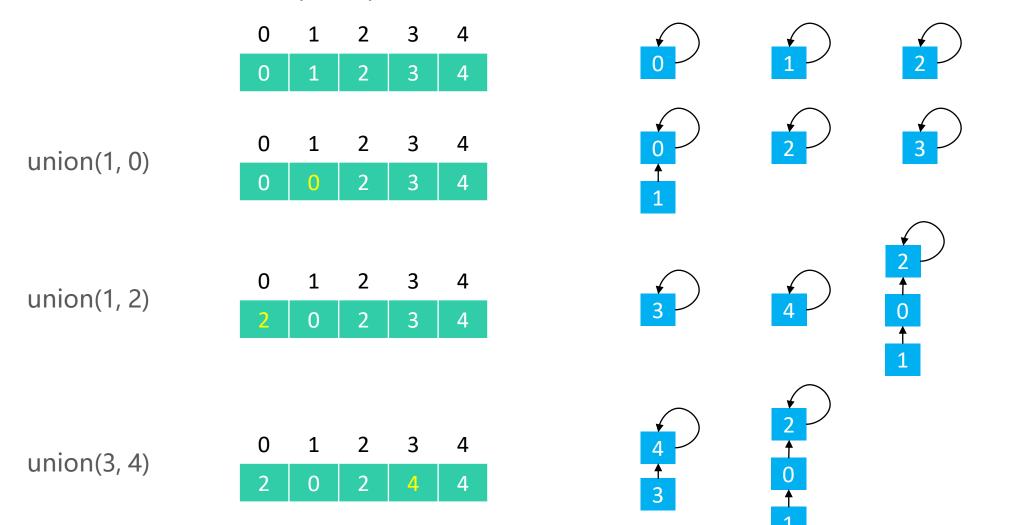


```
public int find(int v) {
    rangeCheck(v);
    return parents[v];
}
```

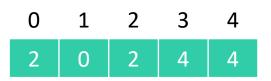
- find(0) == 2
- find(1) == 2
- find(3) = = 4
- find(2) == 2
- 时间复杂度: 0(1)

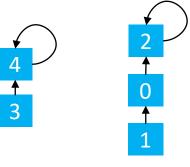
Quick Union – Union

■ Quick Union 的 union(v1, v2): 让 v1 的根节点指向 v2 的根节点

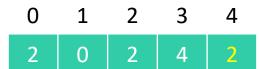


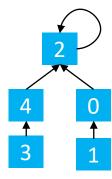
Quick Union – Union











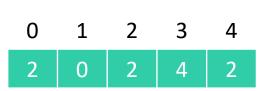
Quick Union – Union

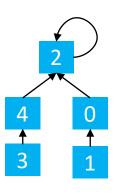
```
public void union(int v1, int v2) {
   int p1 = find(v1);
   int p2 = find(v2);
   if (p1 == p2) return;

   parents[p1] = p2;
}
```

■ 时间复杂度: O(logn)

Quick Union – Find





```
public int find(int v) {
    rangeCheck(v);
    while (v != parents[v]) {
        v = parents[v];
    }
    return v;
}
```

■ find(0) ==
$$2$$

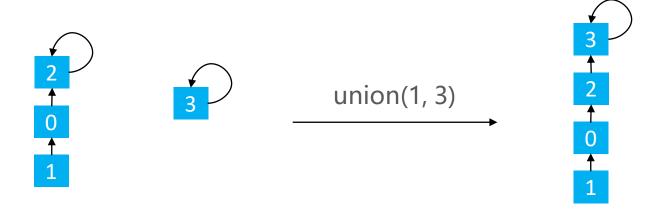
■ find(1) ==
$$2$$

■ find(3) ==
$$2$$

■ 时间复杂度: O(logn)

Quick Union – 优化

■ 在Union的过程中,可能会出现树不平衡的情况,甚至退化成链表

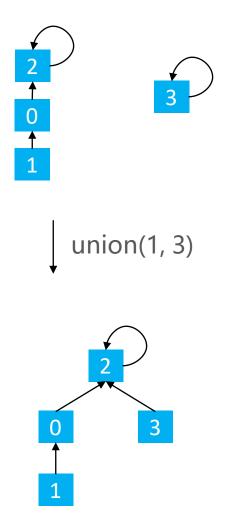


■ 有2种常见的优化方案

□基于size的优化:元素少的树 嫁接到 元素多的树

□基于rank的优化:矮的树嫁接到高的树

Quick Union – 基于size的优化

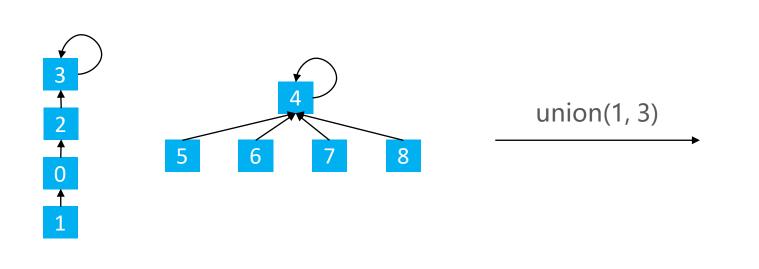


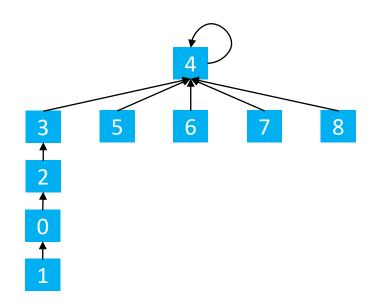
```
sizes = new int[capacity];
for (int i = 0; i < sizes.length; i++) {
    sizes[i] = 1;
}</pre>
```

```
private int[] sizes;
public void union(int v1, int v2) {
    int p1 = find(v1);
   int p2 = find(v2);
    if (p1 == p2) return;
   if (sizes[p1] < sizes[p2]) {</pre>
        parents[p1] = p2;
        sizes[p2] += sizes[p1];
    } else {
        parents[p2] = p1;
        sizes[p1] += sizes[p2];
```

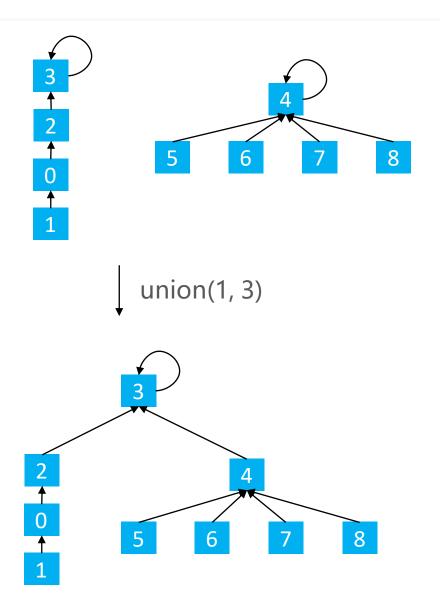
Quick Union – 基于size的优化

■ 基于size的优化,也可能会存在树不平衡的问题





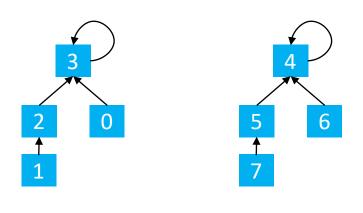
Quick Union – 基于rank的优化



```
ranks = new int[capacity];
for (int i = 0; i < ranks.length; i++) {
    ranks[i] = 1;
}</pre>
```

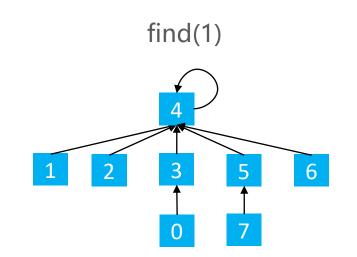
```
private int[] ranks;
public void union(int v1, int v2) {
    int p1 = find(v1);
    int p2 = find(v2);
    if (p1 == p2) return;
    if (ranks[p1] < ranks[p2]) {</pre>
        parents[p1] = p2;
    } else if (ranks[p2] < ranks[p1]) {</pre>
        parents[p2] = p1;
    } else {
        parents[p1] = p2;
        ranks[p2]++;
```

路径压缩 (Path Compression)

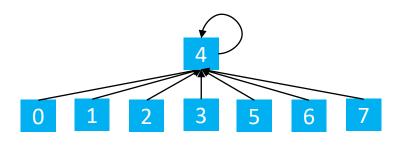


- 虽然有了基于rank的优化,树会相对平衡一点
- 但是随着Union次数的增多,树的高度依然会越来越高
- □导致find操作变慢,尤其是底层节点(因为find是不断向上找到根节点)
- 3 5 6

- 什么是路径压缩?
- □ 在find时使路径上的所有节点都指向根节点,从而降低树的高度



find(0), find(7)



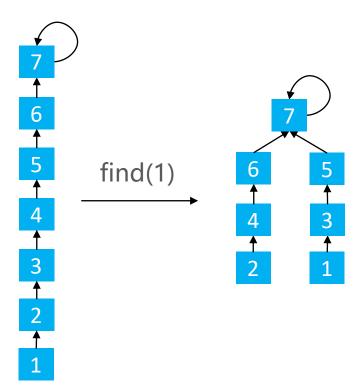
路径压缩 (Path Compression)

```
public int find(int v) {
    rangeCheck(v);
    if (parents[v] != v) {
        parents[v] = find(parents[v]);
    }
    return parents[v];
}
```

- 路径压缩使路径上的所有节点都指向根节点, 所以实现成本稍高
- 还有2种更优的做法,不但能降低树高,实现成本也比路径压缩低
- ■路径分裂 (Path Spliting)
- □路径减半 (Path Halving)
- 路径分裂、路径减半的效率差不多,但都比路径压缩要好

路径分裂 (Path Spliting)

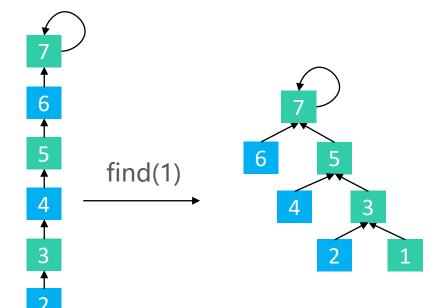
■ 路径分裂: 使路径上的每个节点都指向其祖父节点 (parent的parent)



```
public int find(int v) {
    rangeCheck(v);
    while (v != parents[v]) {
        int parent = parents[v];
        parents[v] = parents[parent];
        v = parent;
    }
    return v;
}
```

路径减半 (Path Halving)

■ 路径减半: 使路径上每隔一个节点就指向其祖父节点 (parent的parent)



```
public int find(int v) {
    rangeCheck(v);
    while (v != parents[v]) {
        parents[v] = parents[parents[v]];
        v = parents[v];
    }
    return v;
}
```

总结

■ 摘自《维基百科》: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjoint-set_data_structure#Time_complexity

Using both path compression, splitting, or halving and union by rank or size ensures that the amortized time per operation is only $O(\alpha(n))$, [4][5] which is optimal, [6] where $\alpha(n)$ is the inverse Ackermann function. This function has a value $\alpha(n) < 5$ for any value of n that can be written in this physical universe, so the disjoint-set operations take place in essentially constant time.

- ■大概意思是
- □使用路径压缩、分裂或减半 + 基于rank或者size的优化
- ✓ 可以确保每个操作的均摊时间复杂度为 $O(\alpha(n))$, $\alpha(n) < 5$
- 个人建议的搭配
- ✓ Quick Union
- ✓ 基于 rank 的优化
- ✓ Path Halving 或 Path Spliting

自定义类型

■ 之前的使用都是基于整型数据,如果其他自定义类型也想使用并查集呢?

□方案一:通过一些方法将自定义类型转为整型后使用并查集(比如生成哈希值)

□方案二:使用链表+映射 (Map)