

### Disjoint-set/Union-find Forest

Find(x): find the root/cluster-id of x

Union(x, y): merge two clusters

Check whether two elements are in the same set or not in  $O(1)^*$ .

Find:  $O(\alpha(n))^* \approx O(1)$

Union:  $O(\alpha(n))^* \approx O(1)$

Space:  $O(n)$

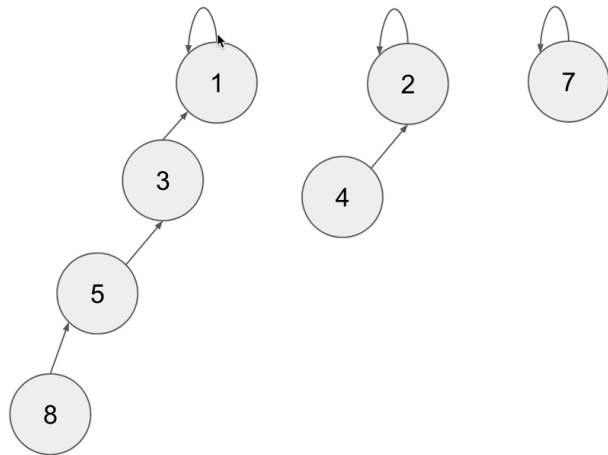
Without optimization: Find:  $O(n)$

Two key optimizations:

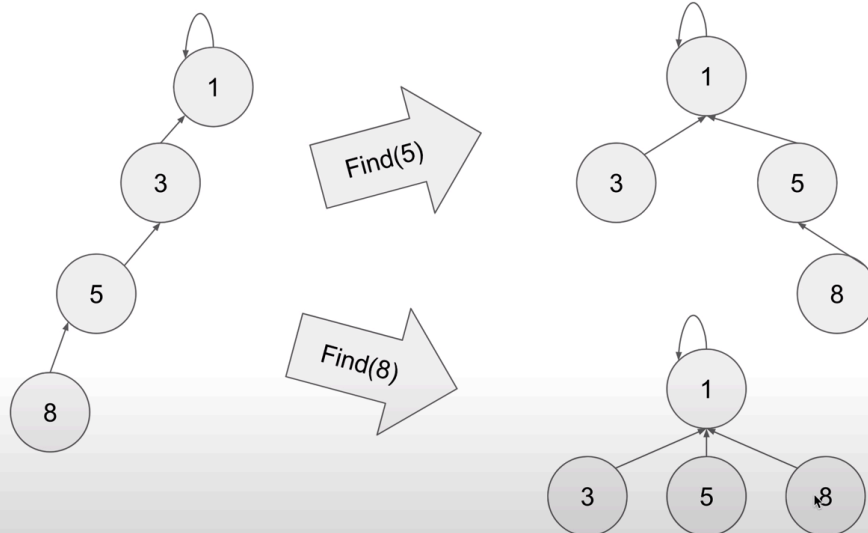
- 1) Path compression: make tree flat
- 2) Union by rank: merge low rank tree to high rank one

\*: amortized

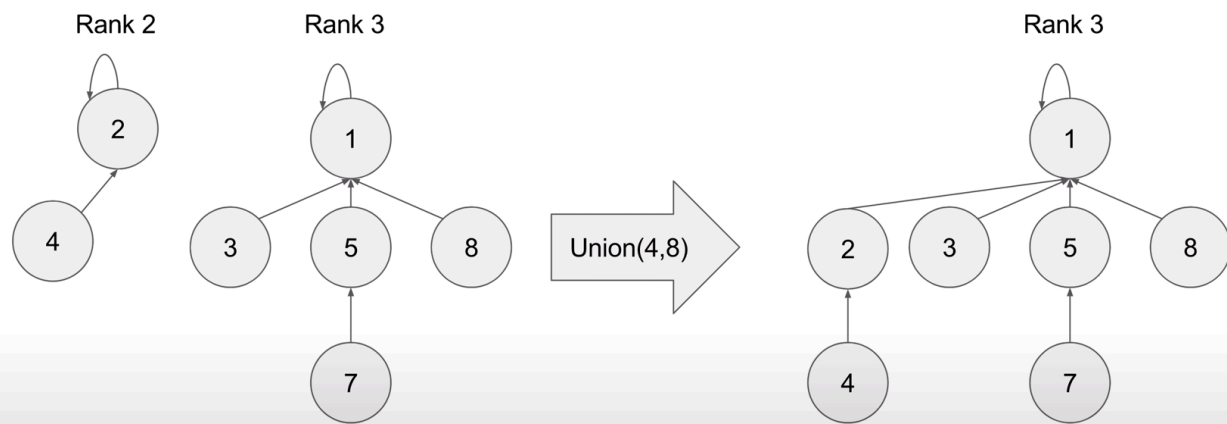
$\alpha(\cdot)$ : inverse Ackermann function



<http://zxi.mvtechroad.com/blog/>



Optimization 1: Path compression, happened during Find



Optimization 2: Union by rank, merge low rank tree into high rank one  
 If two sub-tree has the same rank, break tie arbitrarily and increase the merged tree's rank by 1  
 Reduce path compression overhead

Pseudo code:

```
class UnionFindSet:
    func UnionFindSet(n):
        parents = [1..n]
        ranks = [0..0] (n zeros)

    func Find(x):
        if x != parents[x]:
            parents[x] = Find(parents[x])
        return parents[x]

    func Union(x, y):
        px, py = Find(x), Find(y)
        if ranks[px] > ranks[py]: parents[py] = px
        if ranks[px] < ranks[py]: parents[px] = py
        if ranks[px] == ranks[py]:
            parents[py] = px
            ranks[px] ++
```