

Gli alberi ricoprenti minimi



Gianpiero Cabodi, Paolo Camurati
Dip. Automatica e Informatica
Politecnico di Torino



Alberi ricoprenti minimi

Dato $G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato con pesi positivi $w: E \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$ e connesso, estrarre da G un

Albero ricoprente minimo

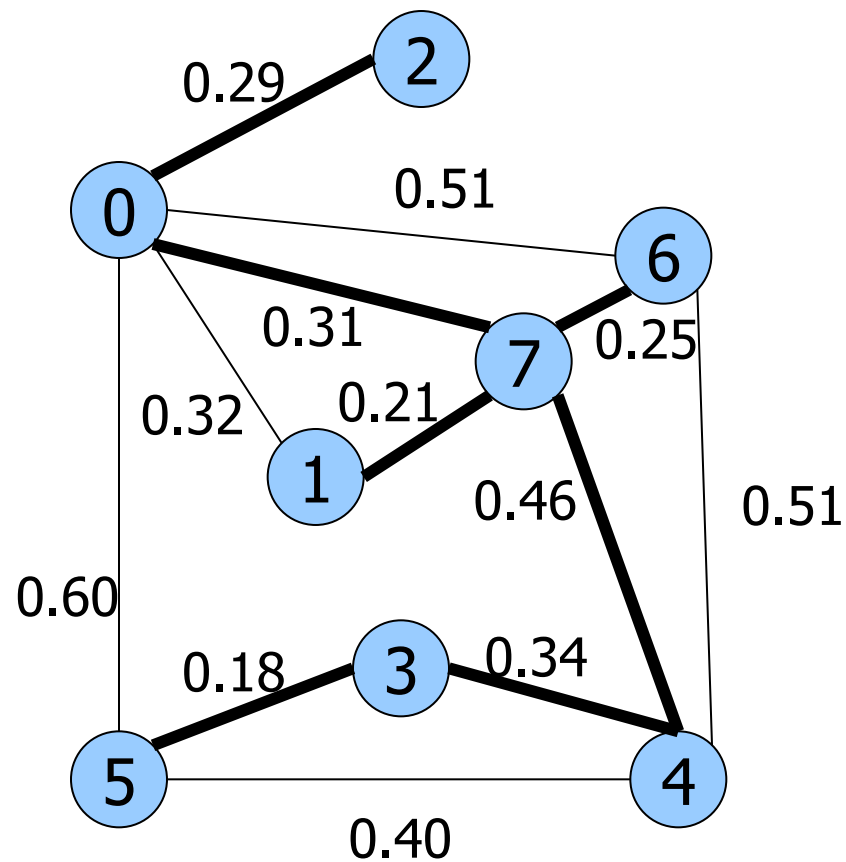
(Minimum-weight Spanning Tree – MST) :

- grafo $G'=(V, T)$ dove $T \subseteq E$
- aciclico
- minimizza $w(T)=\sum w(u,v)$.

Aciciclità && copertura di tutti i vertici $\Rightarrow G'$ è un albero.

L'albero MST è unico se e solo se tutti i pesi sono distinti.

Esempio





Rappresentazione

ADT grafo non orientato e pesato: estensione dell'ADT grafo non orientato:

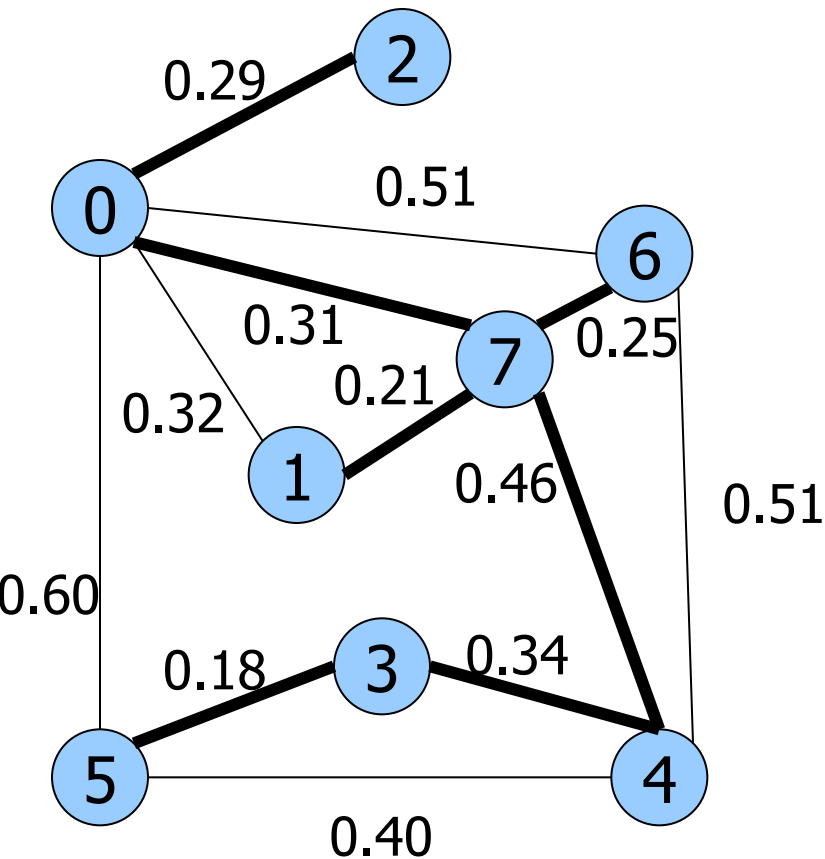
- lista delle adiacenze
- matrice delle adiacenze

Valore-sentinella per indicare l'assenza di un arco (peso inesistente):

- \max_{WT} (idealmente $+\infty$), soluzione scelta nell'algoritmo di Prim
- 0 se non sono ammessi archi a peso 0
- -1 se non sono ammessi archi a peso negativo.

Per semplicità si considerano pesi interi e non reali.

Rappresentazione degli MST



Algoritmo di Kruskal: elenco di archi, memorizzato in un vettore di archi $mst[maxE]$

0-2 0.29

4-3 0.34

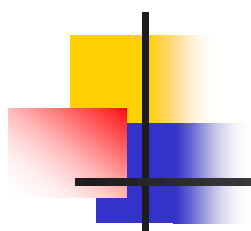
5-3 0.18

7-4 0.46

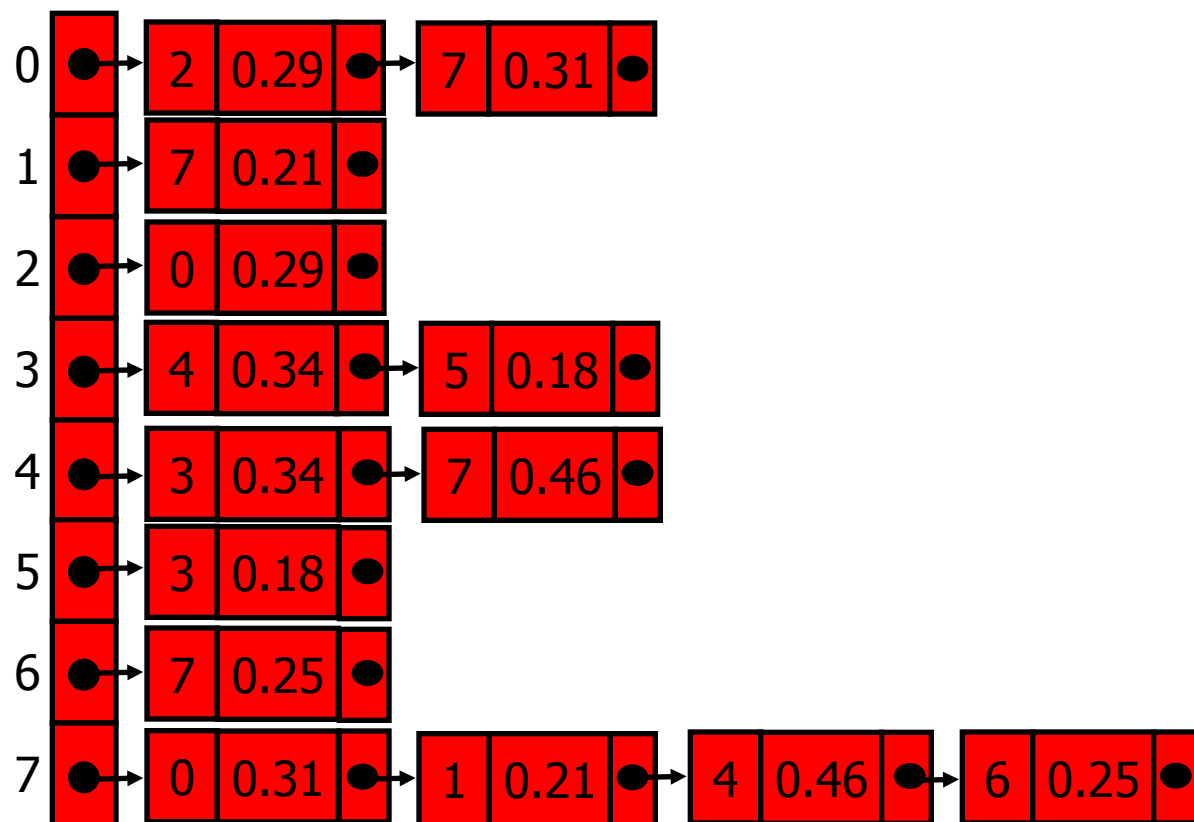
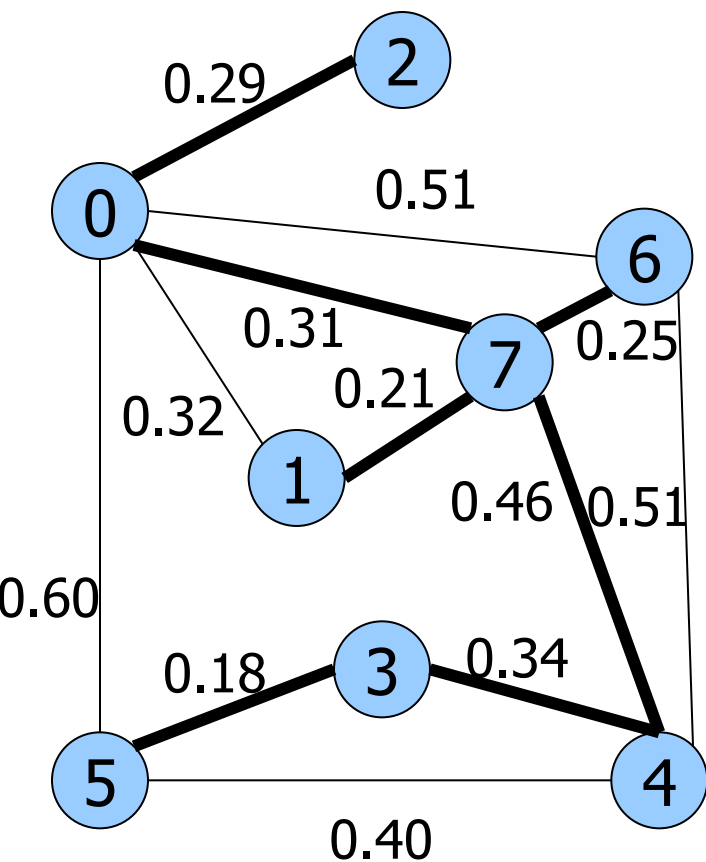
7-0 0.31

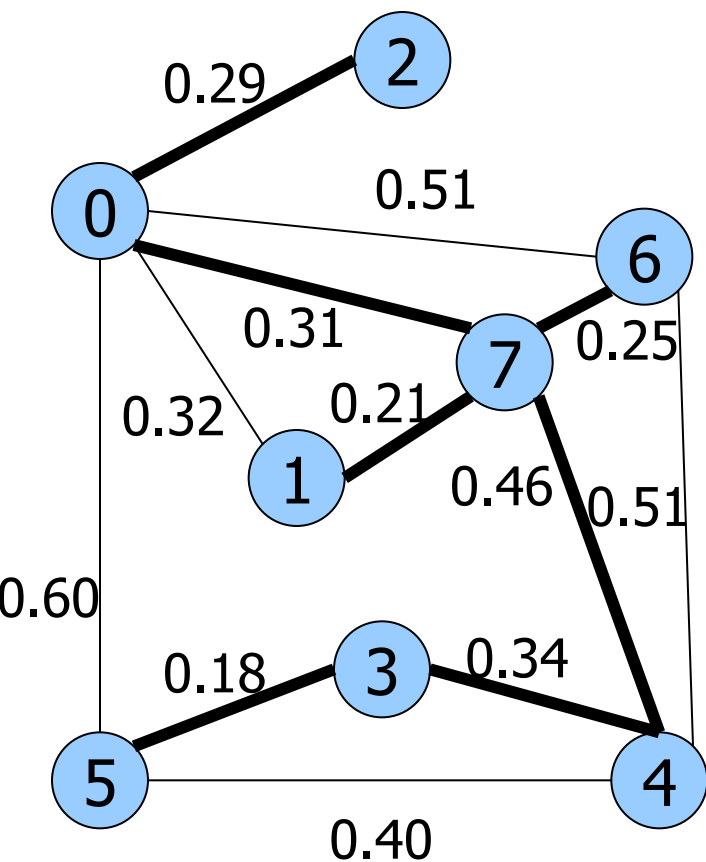
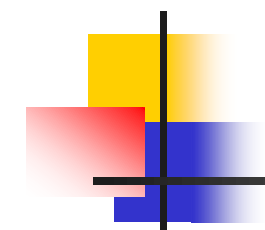
7-6 0.25

7-1 0.21



Grafo come lista di adiacenze:





Algoritmo di Prim: vettore st dei padri e wt dei pesi

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
st	0	7	0	4	7	3	7	0
wt	0	.21	.29	.34	.46	.18	.25	.31



Approccio greedy

Approccio greedy:

- ad ogni passo, scelta della soluzione localmente ottima
- non garantisce soluzione globalmente ottima.



Algoritmo generico

- A (=insieme di archi) = sottoinsieme di albero ricoprente minimo, inizialmente vuoto
- fintanto che A non è un albero ricoprente minimo, aggiungi ad A un arco "sicuro"

Invarianza: l'arco (u,v) è *sicuro* se e solo se aggiunto ad un sottoinsieme di un albero ricoprente minimo produce ancora un sottoinsieme di un albero ricoprente minimo.



Tagli e archi

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso.

Taglio = partizione di V in S e $V-S$

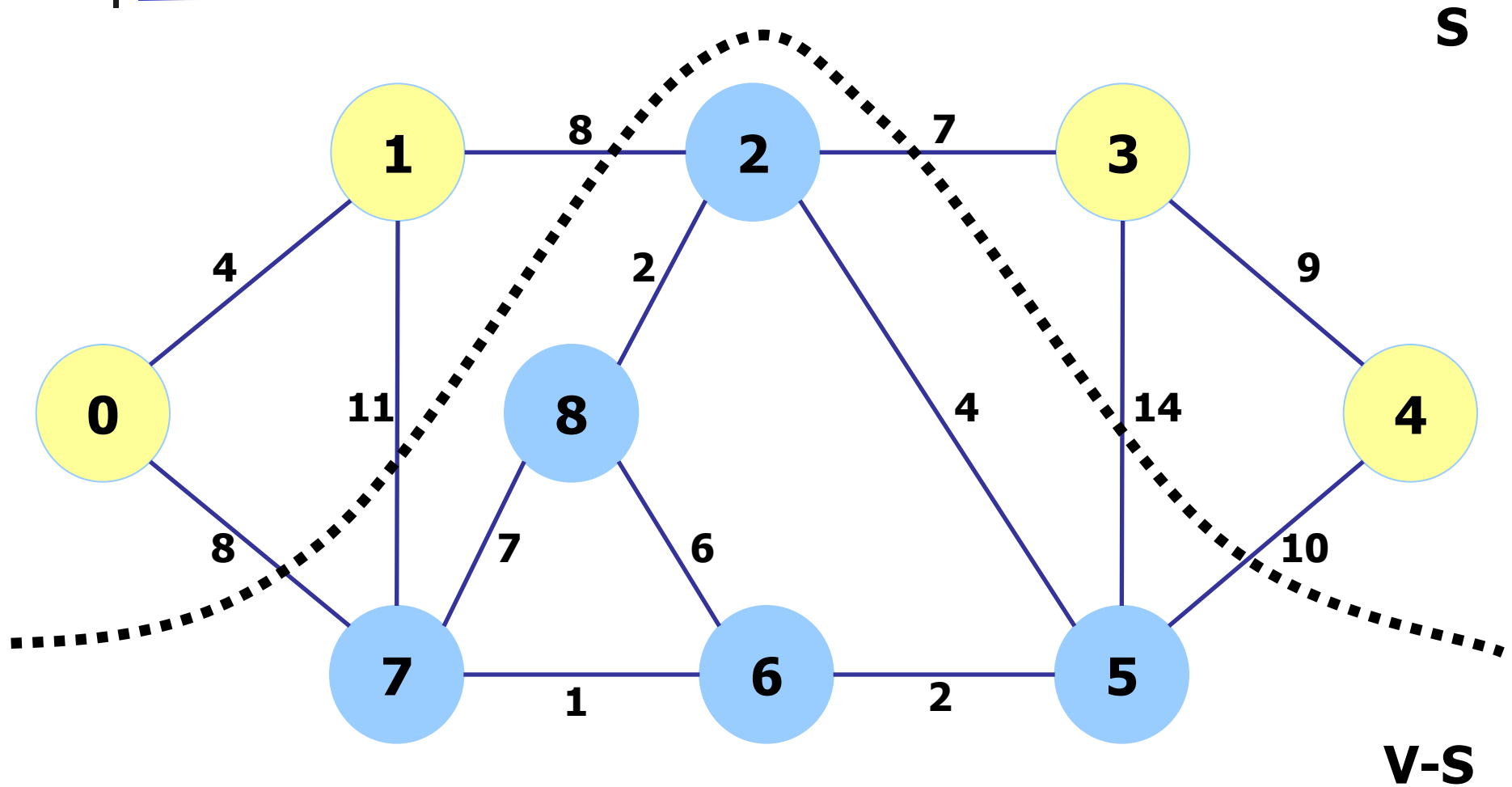
$$V = S \cup V-S \ \&\& \ S \cap V-S = \emptyset$$

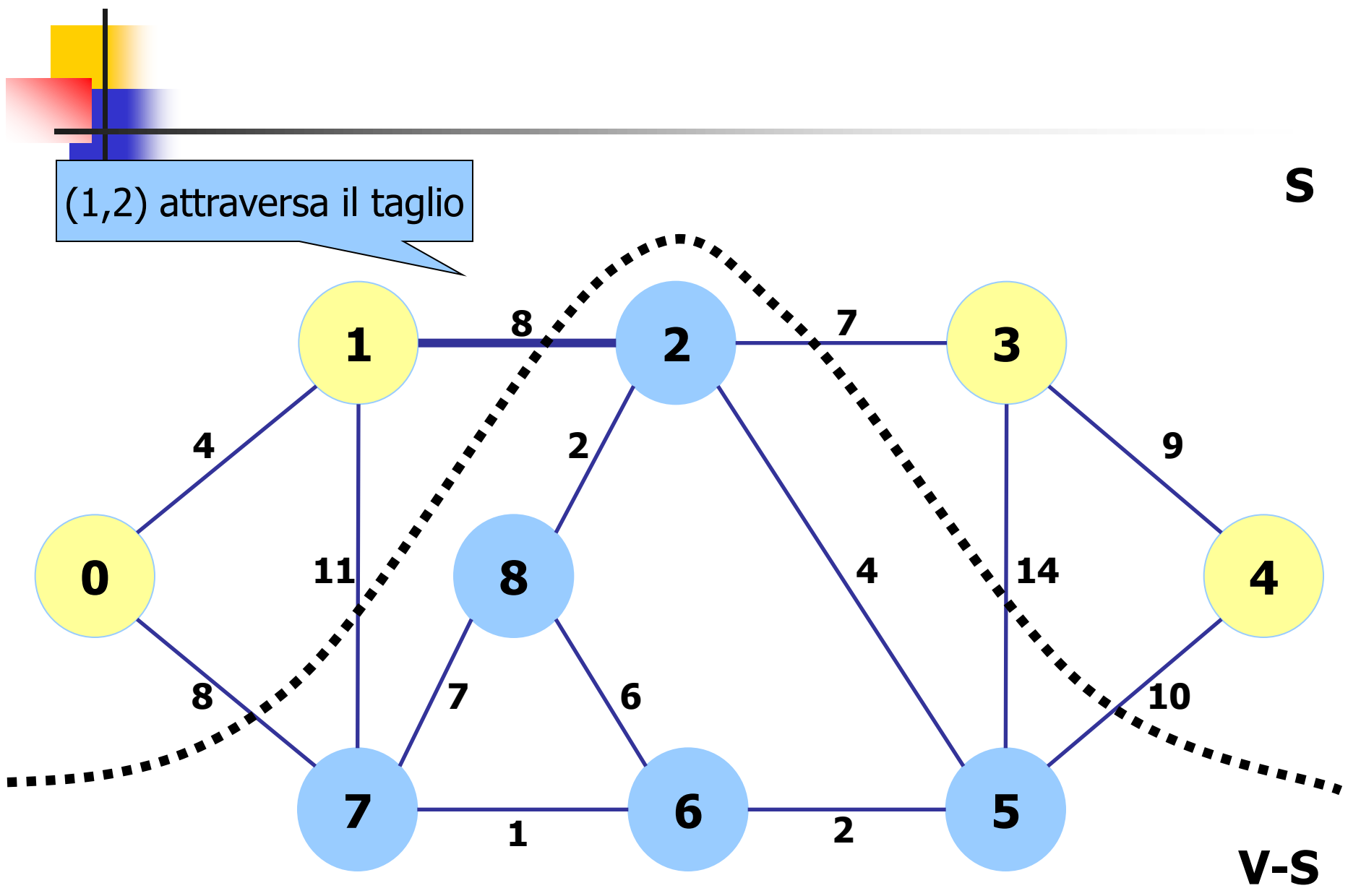
$(u,v) \in E$ **attraversa il taglio** $\Leftrightarrow u \in S \ \&\& \ v \in V-S$ (o viceversa).

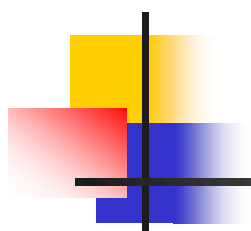
Un taglio **rispetta** un insieme A di archi se nessun arco di A attraversa il taglio.

Un arco si dice **leggero** se ha peso minimo tra gli archi che attraversano il taglio.

Esempio

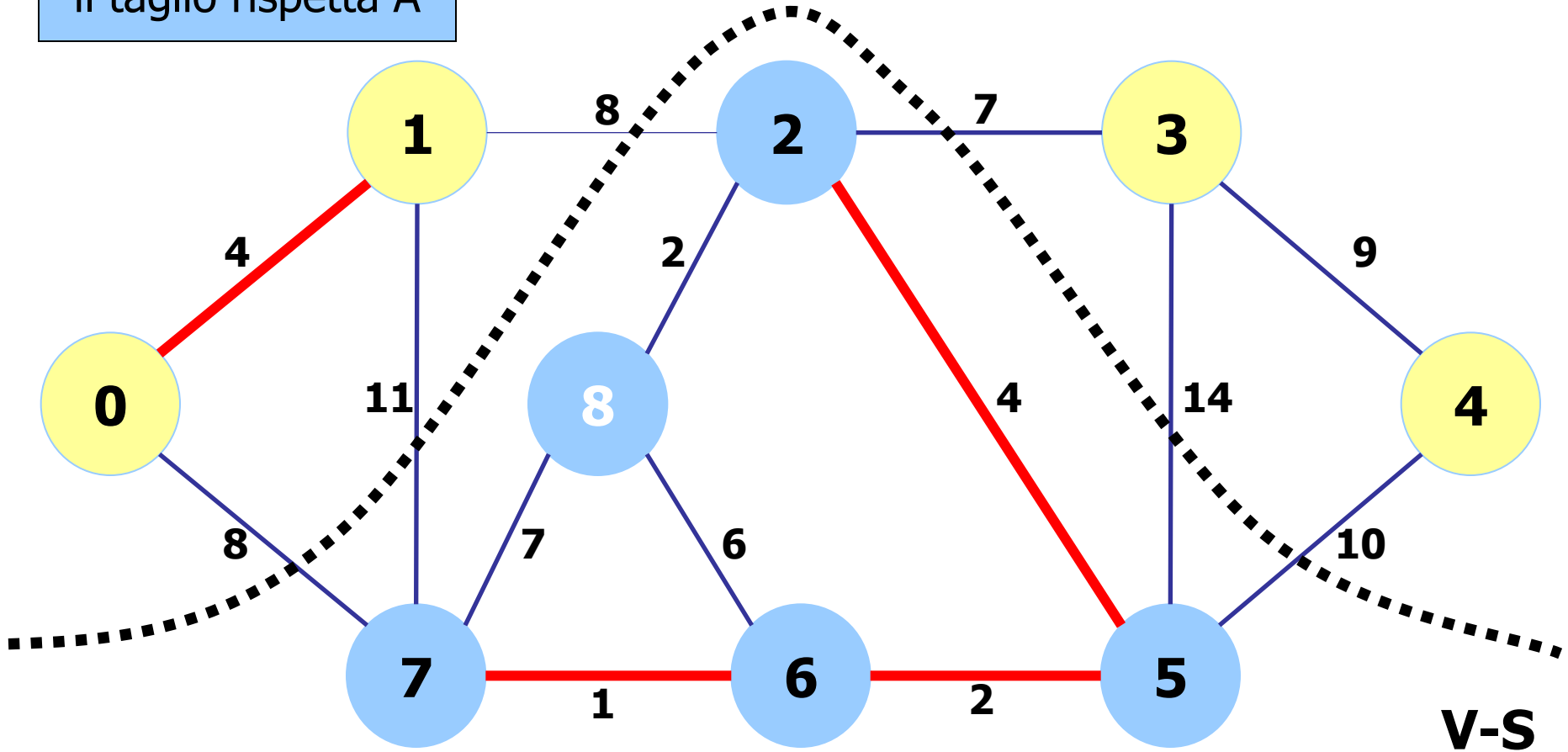


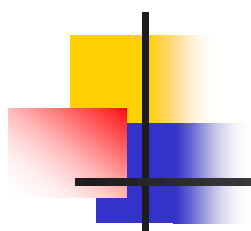




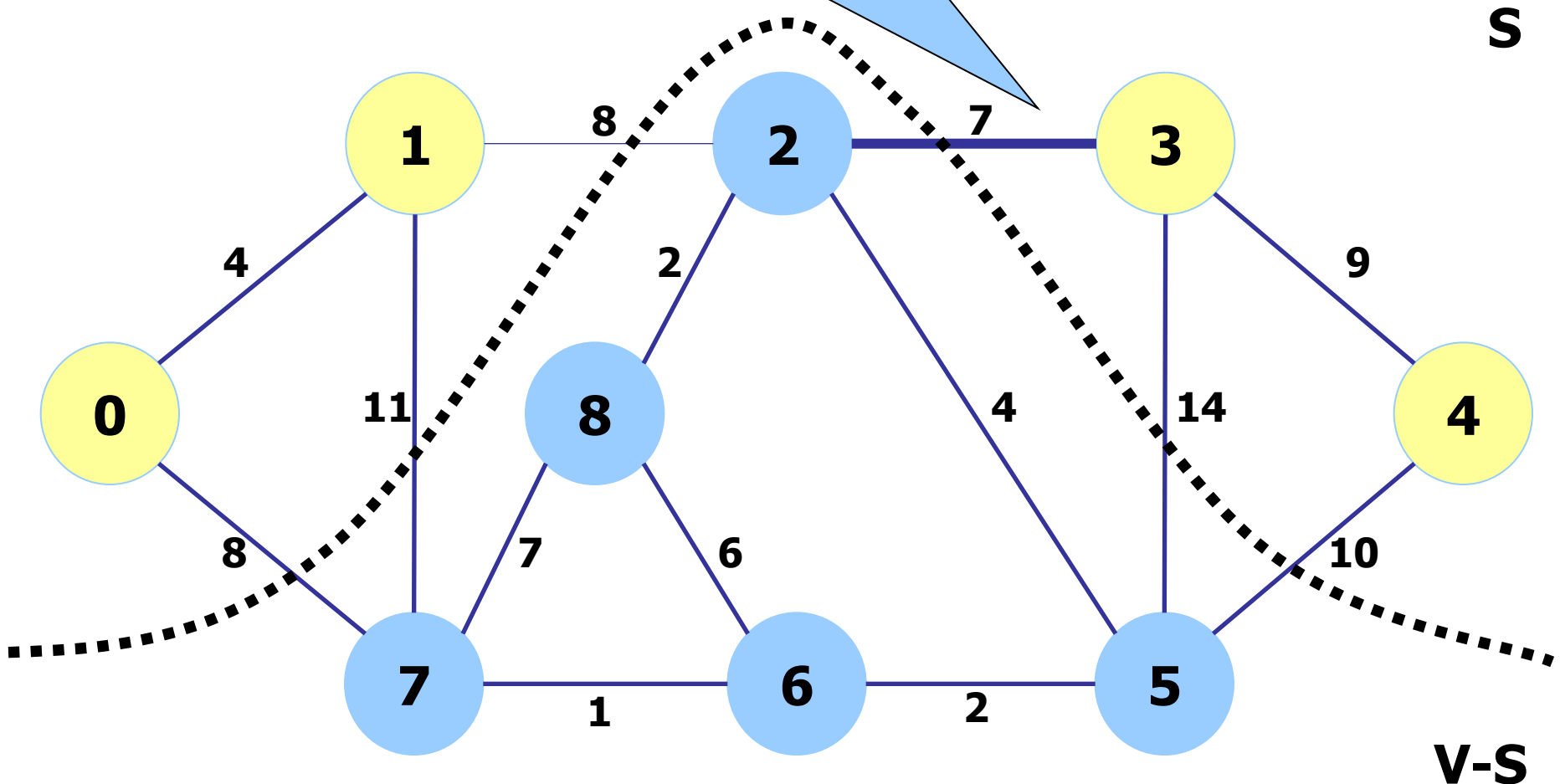
il taglio rispetta A

Posto che A sia $A = \{(0,1), (2,5), (5,6), (6,7)\}$ **S**





(2,3) è un arco leggero



S

V-S



Archi sicuri: teorema

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso, A sottoinsieme degli archi. Se:

- $A \subseteq E$ contenuto in un qualche albero ricoprente minimo di G . Inizialmente A è vuoto
- $(S,V-S)$ taglio qualunque che rispetta A
- (u,v) un arco leggero che attraversa $(S,V-S)$

$\Rightarrow (u,v)$ è **sicuro** per A .



Archi sicuri: corollario

$G=(V,E)$ grafo non orientato, pesato, connesso ,
 A sottoinsieme degli archi. Se:

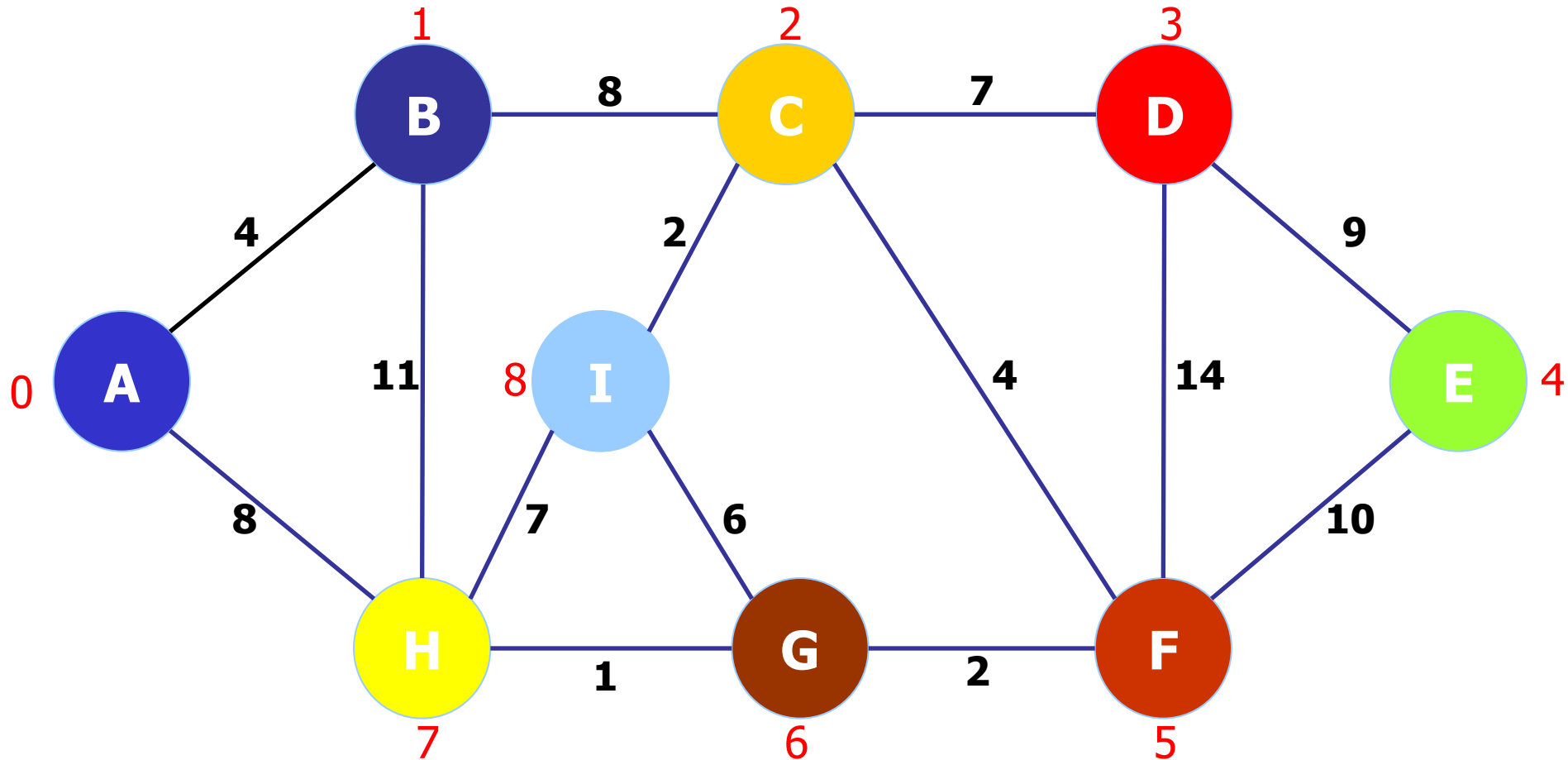
- $A \subseteq E$ contenuto in un qualche albero ricoprente minimo di G . Inizialmente A è vuoto
 - C albero nella foresta $G_A = (V,A)$
 - (u,v) un arco leggero che connette C ad un altro albero in G_A
- $\Rightarrow (u,v)$ è **sicuro** per A .

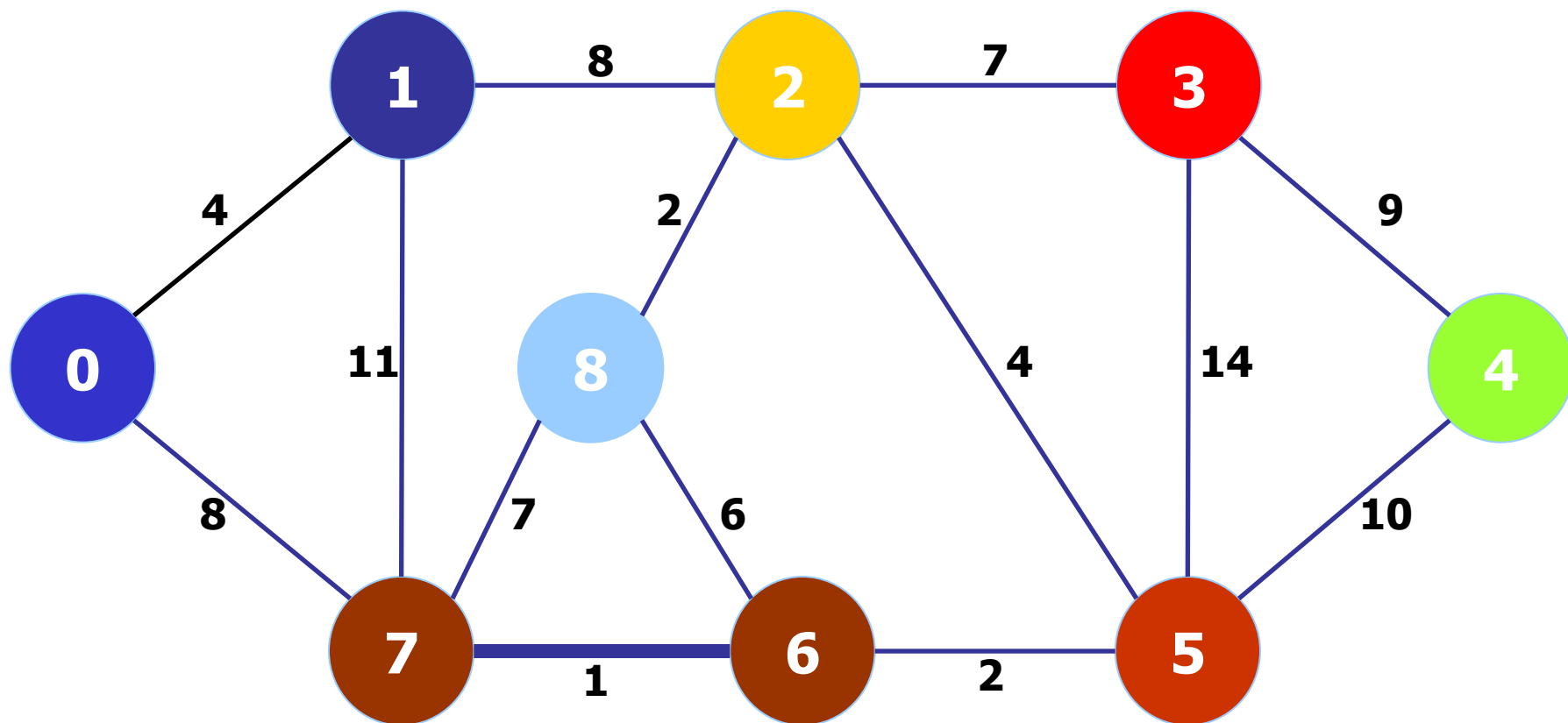
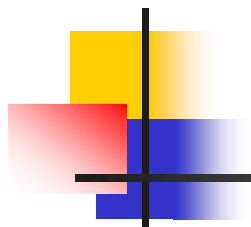


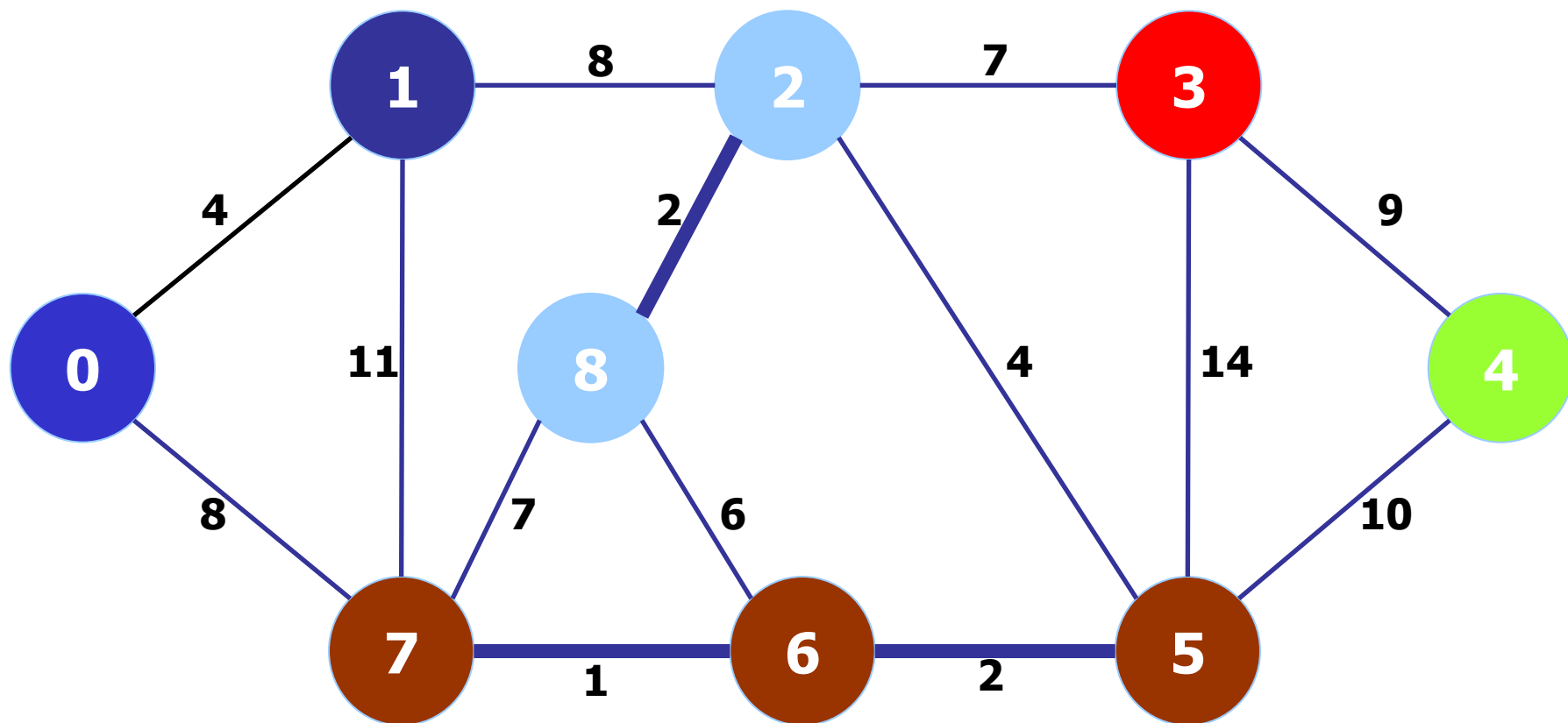
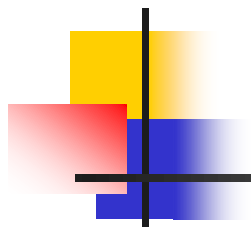
Algoritmo di Kruskal (1956)

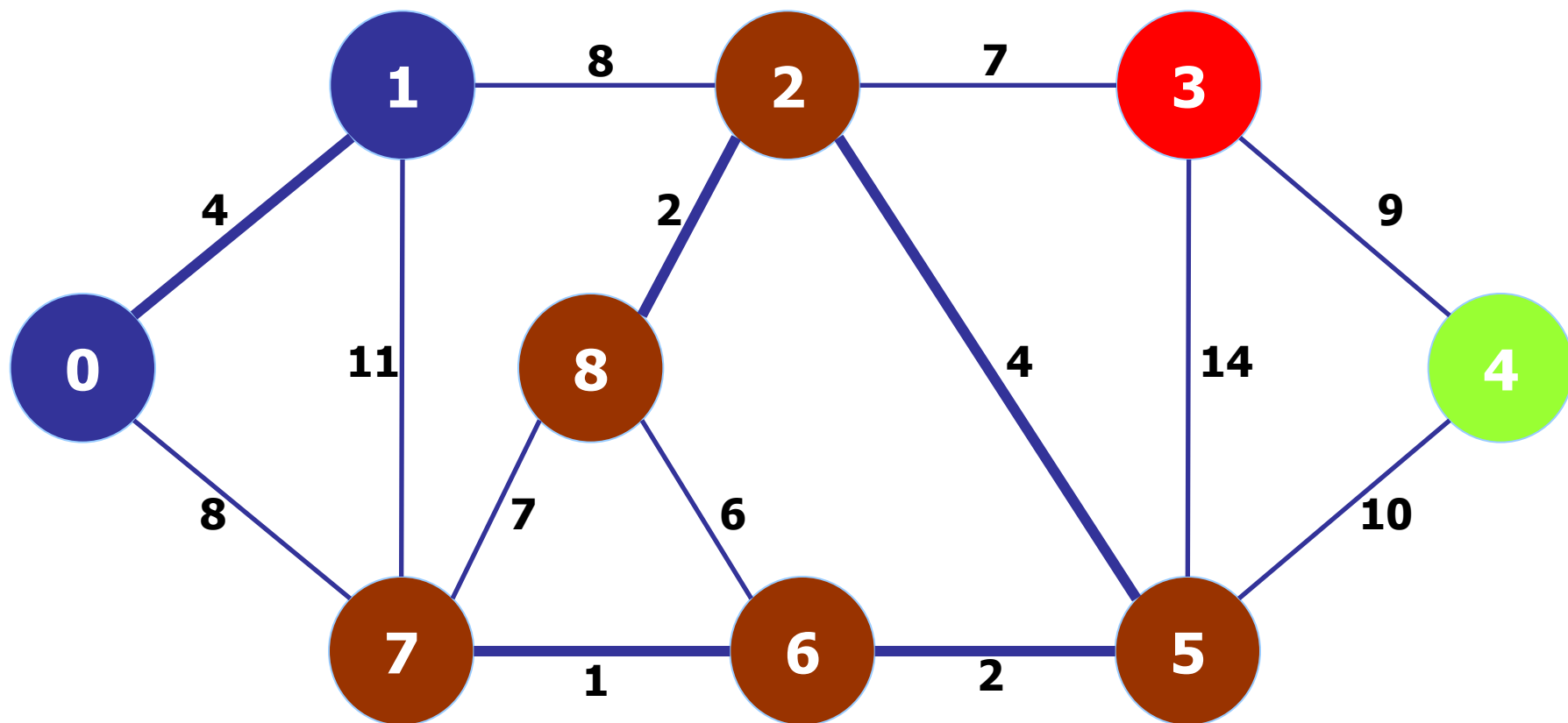
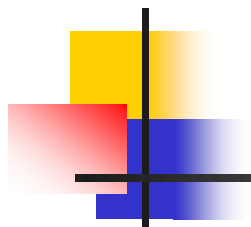
- basato su algoritmo generico
- uso del corollario per determinare l'arco sicuro:
 - foresta di alberi, inizialmente vertici singoli
 - ordinamento degli archi per pesi crescenti
 - iterazione: selezione di un arco sicuro: arco di peso minimo che connette 2 alberi generando un albero (Union-Find)
 - terminazione: considerati tutti i vertici.

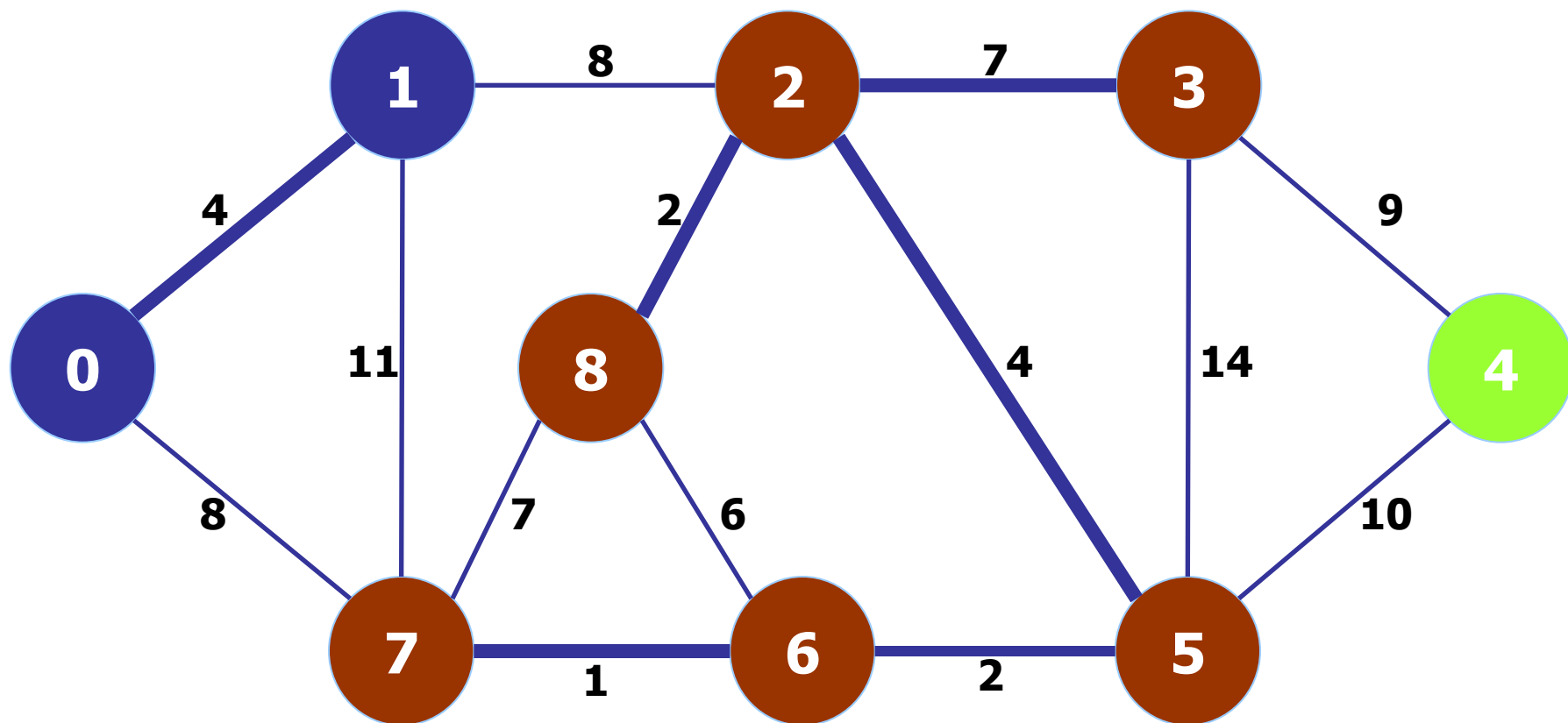
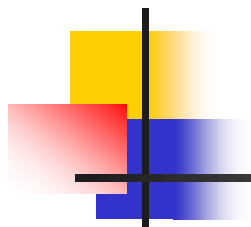
Esempio

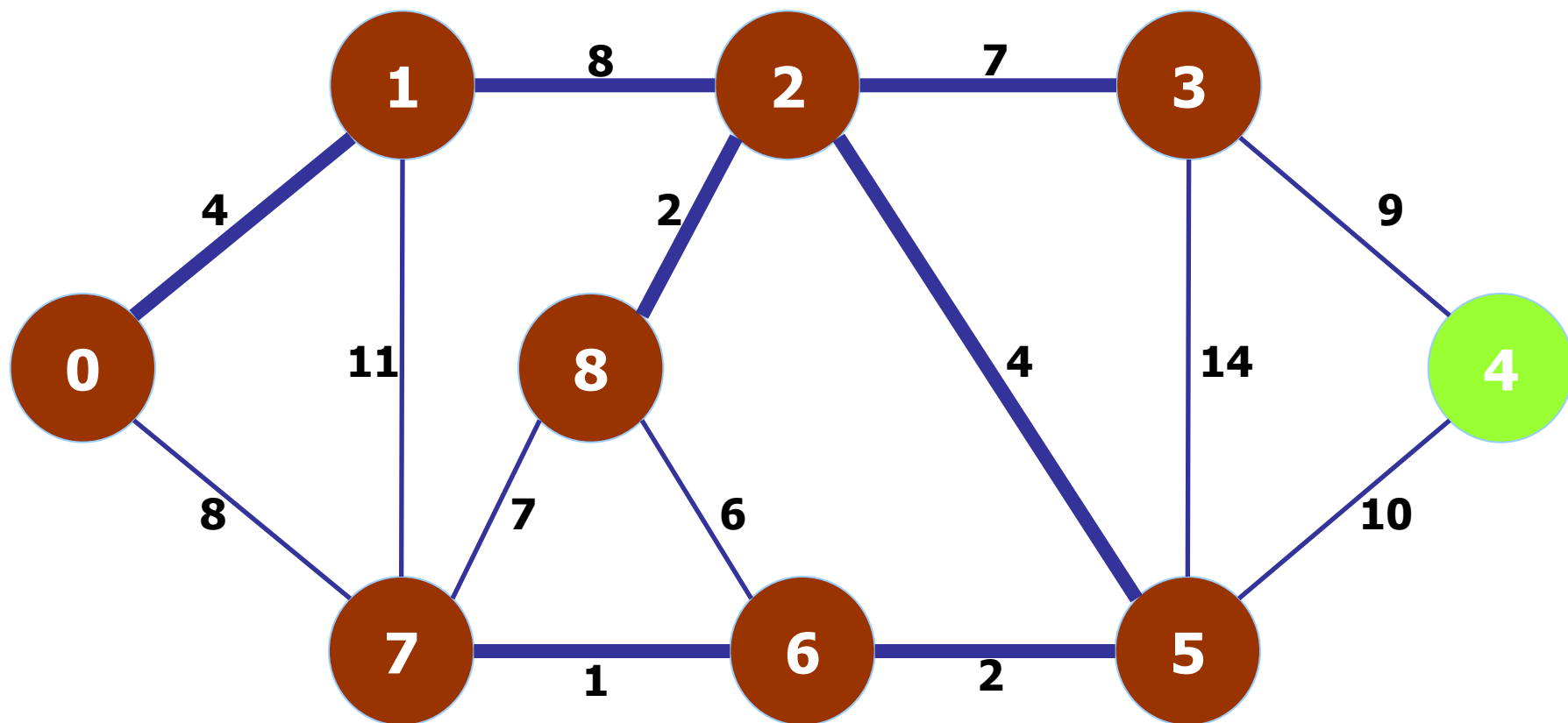
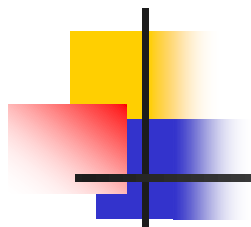


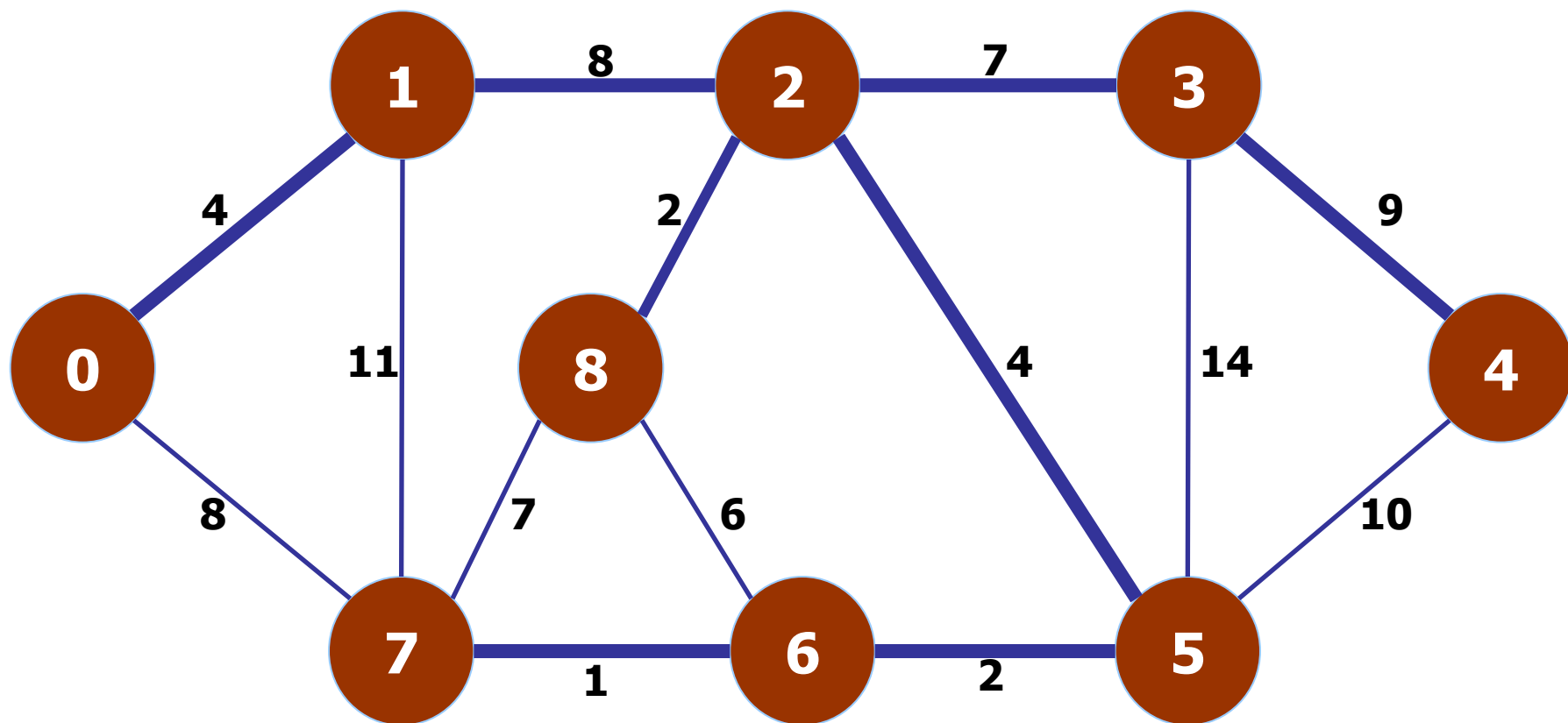
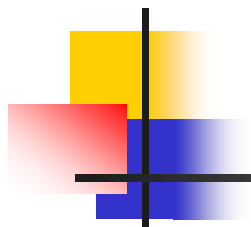












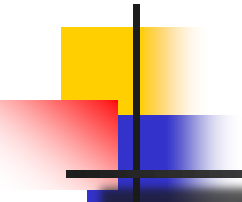
ADT di I cat. UF

UF.h

```
void  UFinit(int);
int   UFfind(int, int);
void  UFunion(int, int);
```

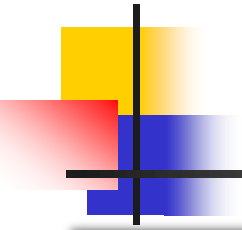
UF.c

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "UF.h"
static int *id, *sz;
void UFinit(int N) {
    int i;
    id = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
    sz = malloc(N*sizeof(int));
    for(i=0; i<N; i++) {
        id[i] = i; sz[i] = 1;
    }
}
```



```
static int find(int x) {
    int i = x;
    while (i != id[i]) i = id[i];
    return i;
}
int UFfind(int p, int q) { return(find(p) == find(q)); }

void UFunion(int p, int q) {
    int i = find(p), j = find(q);
    if (i == j) return;
    if (sz[i] < sz[j]) {
        id[i] = j; sz[j] += sz[i];
    }
    else {
        id[j] = i; sz[i] += sz[j];
    }
}
```



```
int mstE(Graph G, Edge *mst) {
    int i, k;
    Edge a[G->E];
    GRAPHedges(G, a);
    sort(a, 0, G->E-1);
    UFininit(G->V);
    for ( i=0, k=0; i < G->E && k < G->V-1; i++ )
        if (!UFfind(a[i].v, a[i].w)) {
            UFunion(a[i].v, a[i].w);
            mst[k++]=a[i];
        }
    return k;
}
```



wrapper

```
void GRAPHmstK(Graph G) {
    int i, k, weight = 0;
    Edge *mst = malloc(G->E * sizeof(Edge));

    k = mstE(G, mst);

    printf("\nEdges in the MST: \n");
    for (i=0; i < k; i++) {
        printf("(%s - %s) \n", STretrieve(G->tab, mst[i].v),
            STretrieve(G->tab, mst[i].w));
        weight += mst[i].wt;
    }
    printf("minimum weight: %d\n", weight);
}
```



Complessità

- Dipende dalle strutture dati utilizzate.
- Con strutture efficienti $T(n) = (|E| \lg |E|)$.



Algoritmo di Prim (1930-1959)

- basato su algoritmo generico
- uso del teorema per determinare l'arco sicuro:
 - inizialmente $S = \emptyset$, poi $S = \{\text{vertice di partenza}\}$
 - iterazione:
 - determinare gli archi che attraversano il taglio
 - tra questi, selezionare l'arco di peso minimo e aggiungerlo alla soluzione
 - in base al vertice in cui arriva l'arco, aggiornare S e aggiornare l'insieme degli archi che attraversano il taglio
 - terminazione: considerati tutti i vertici.



Struttura dati

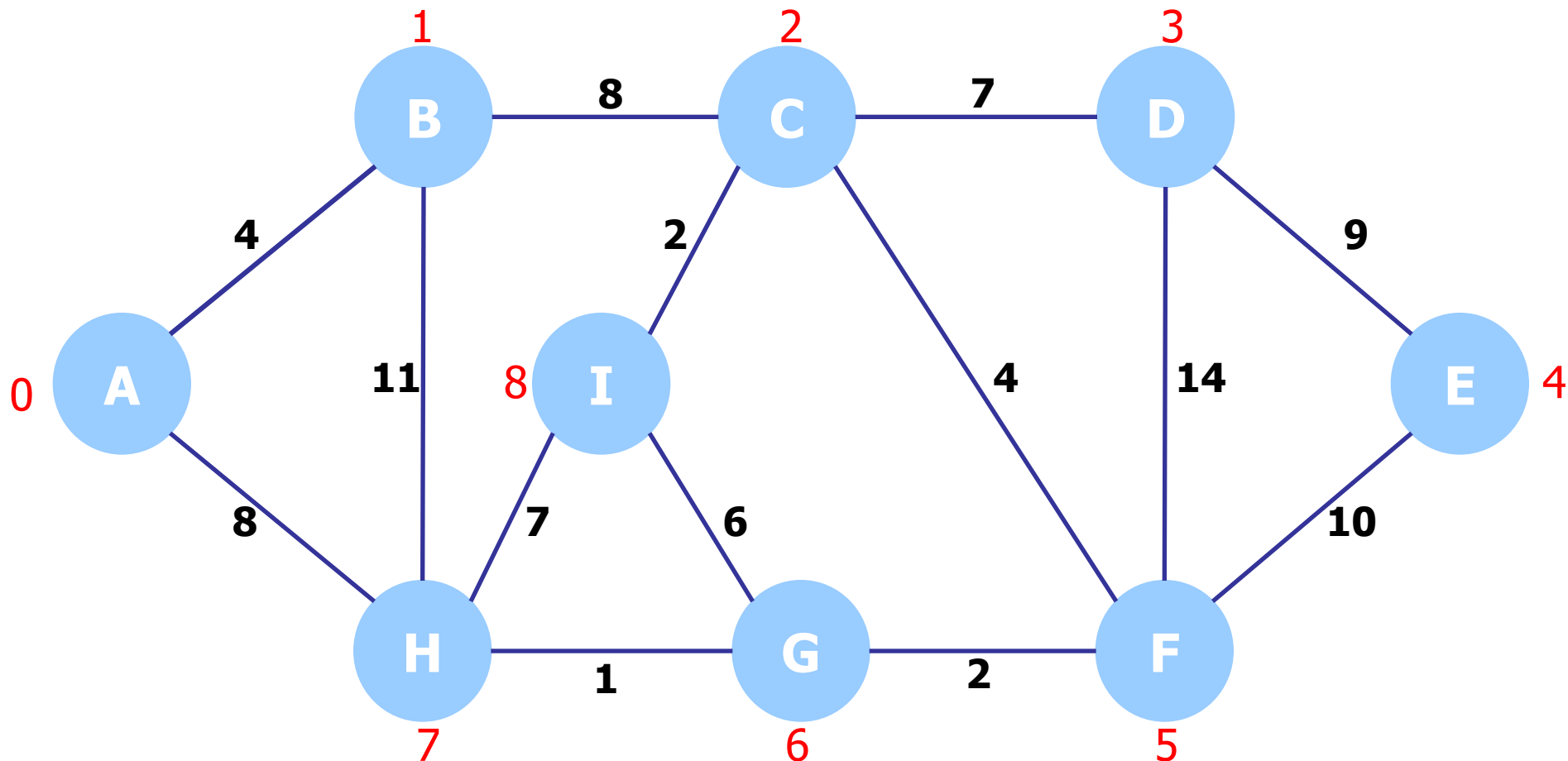
- Vettore `st` per registrare il padre di un vertice che appartiene ad `S`
- Vettore `fr` per registrare per ogni vertice di `V-S` quale è il vertice di `S` più vicino. E' dichiarato static in `Graph.c`
- Vettore `wt` per registrare:
 - per vertici di `S` il peso dell'arco al padre
 - per vertici di `V-S` il peso dell'arco verso il vertice di `S` più vicino
- variabile `min` per il vertice in `V-S` più vicino a vertici di `S`

Quando si aggiunge alla soluzione un nuovo arco e un nuovo vertice ad `S`:

- si controlla se il nuovo arco ha portato qualche vertice di `V-S` più vicino a vertici di `S`
- si determina il prossimo arco da aggiungere.

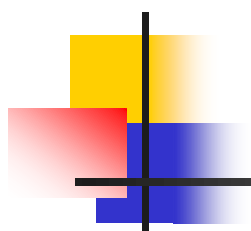
Esempio

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
fr	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



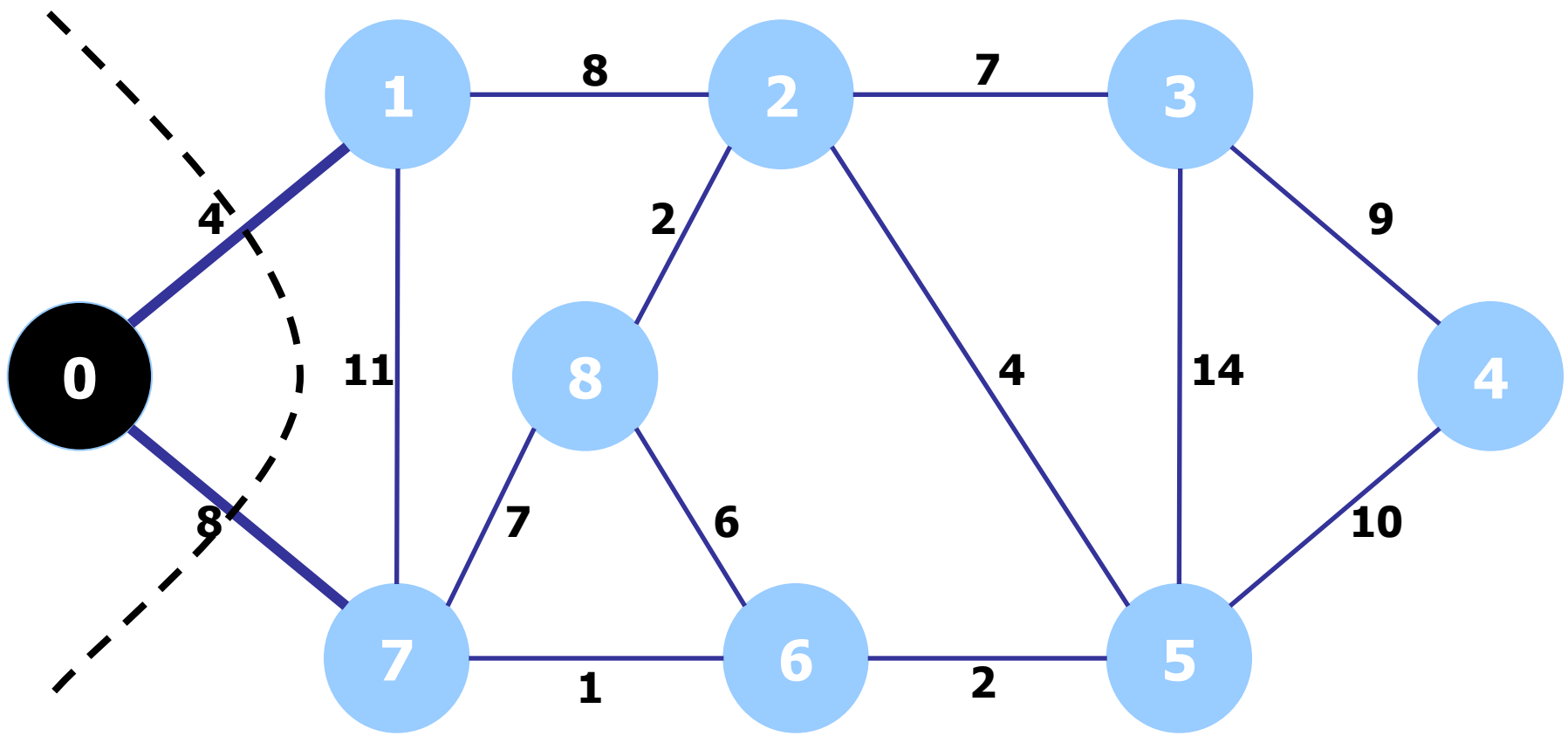
$$S = \emptyset$$

$$V-S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$



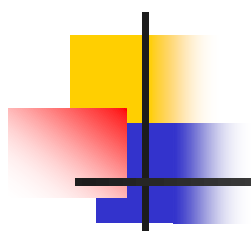
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	0	8

min = 1

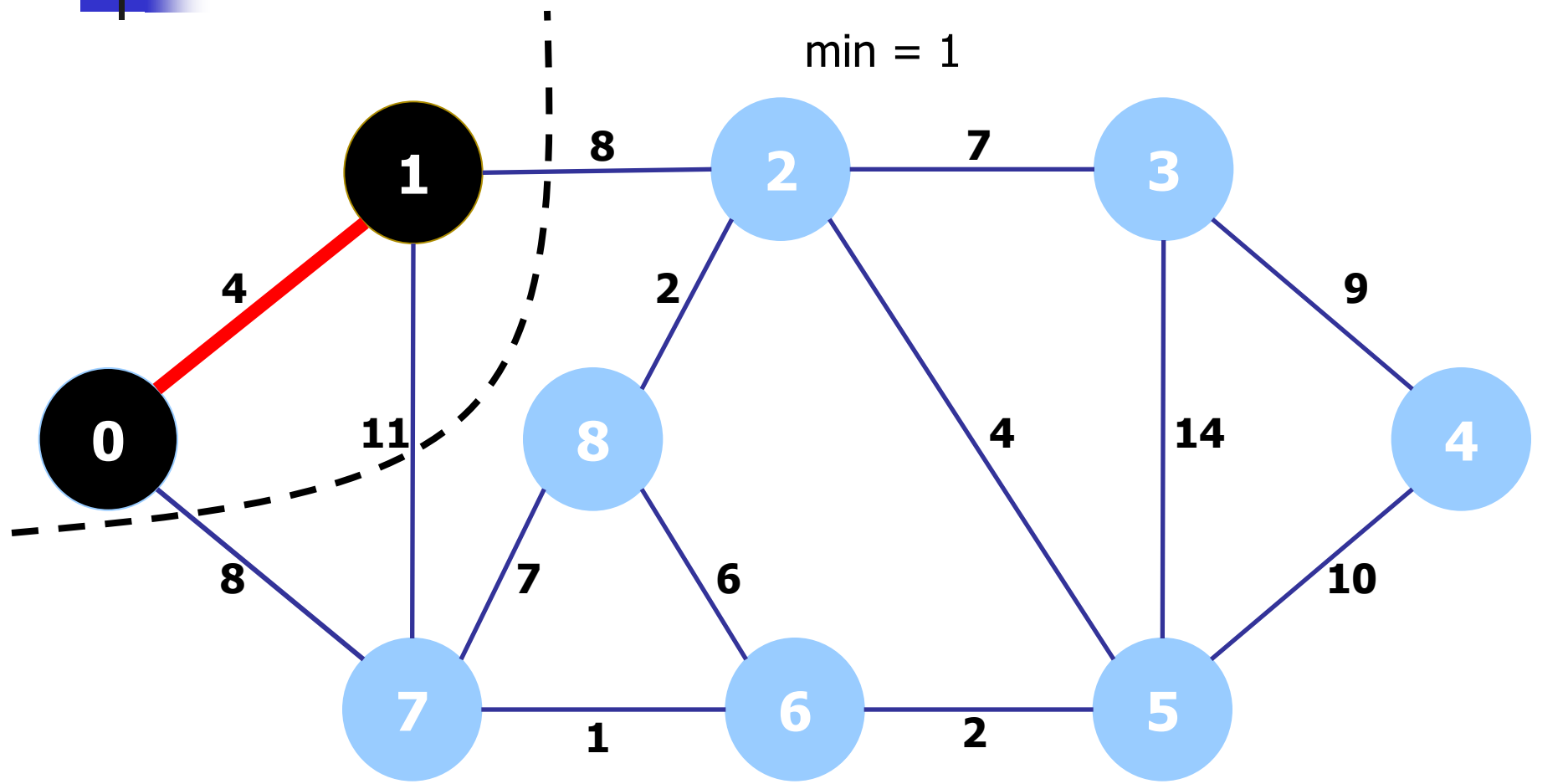


$S = \{0\}$

$V-S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$



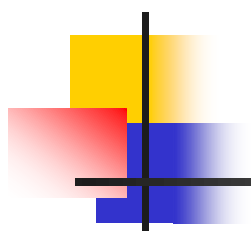
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	0	8



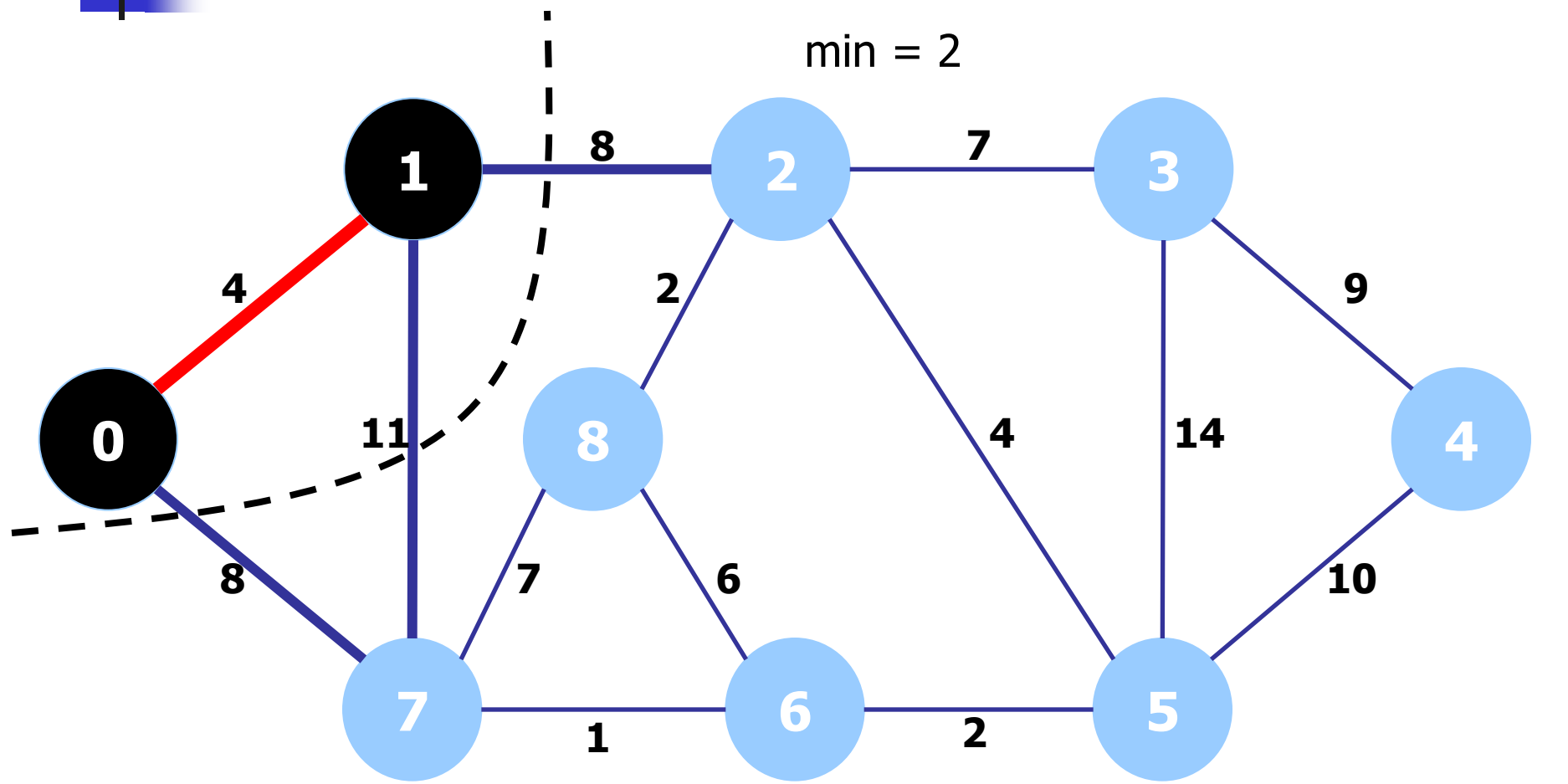
min = 1

$S = \{0, 1\}$

$V-S = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$



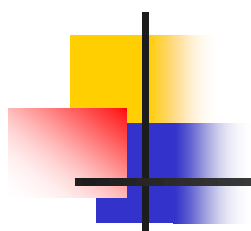
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	1	3	4	5	6	0	8



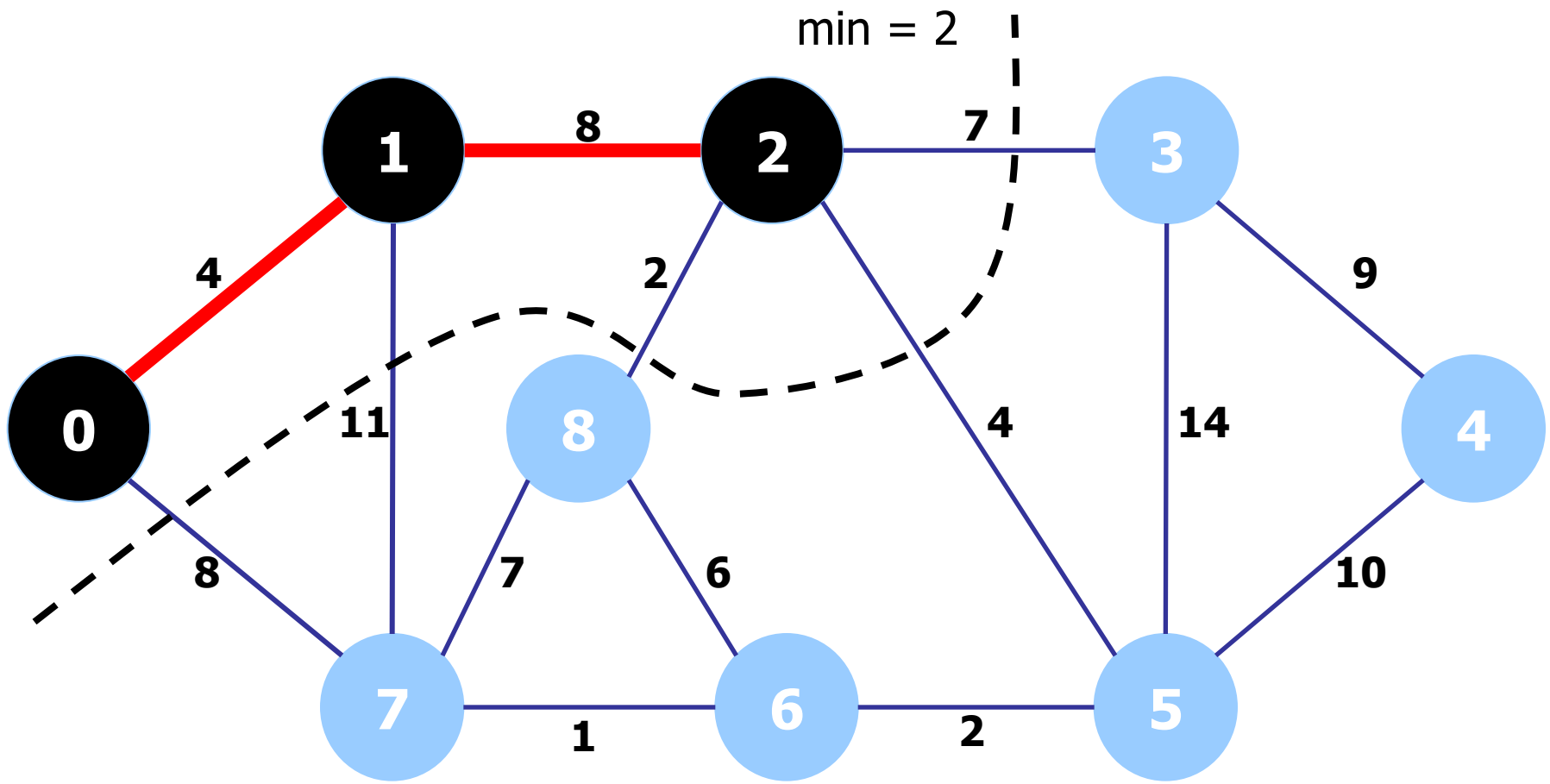
min = 2

$S = \{0, 1\}$

$V-S = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

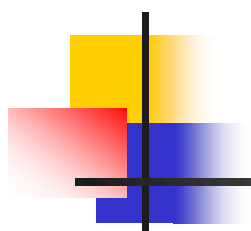


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	∞	∞	∞	∞	8	∞
fr	0	0	1	3	4	5	6	0	8

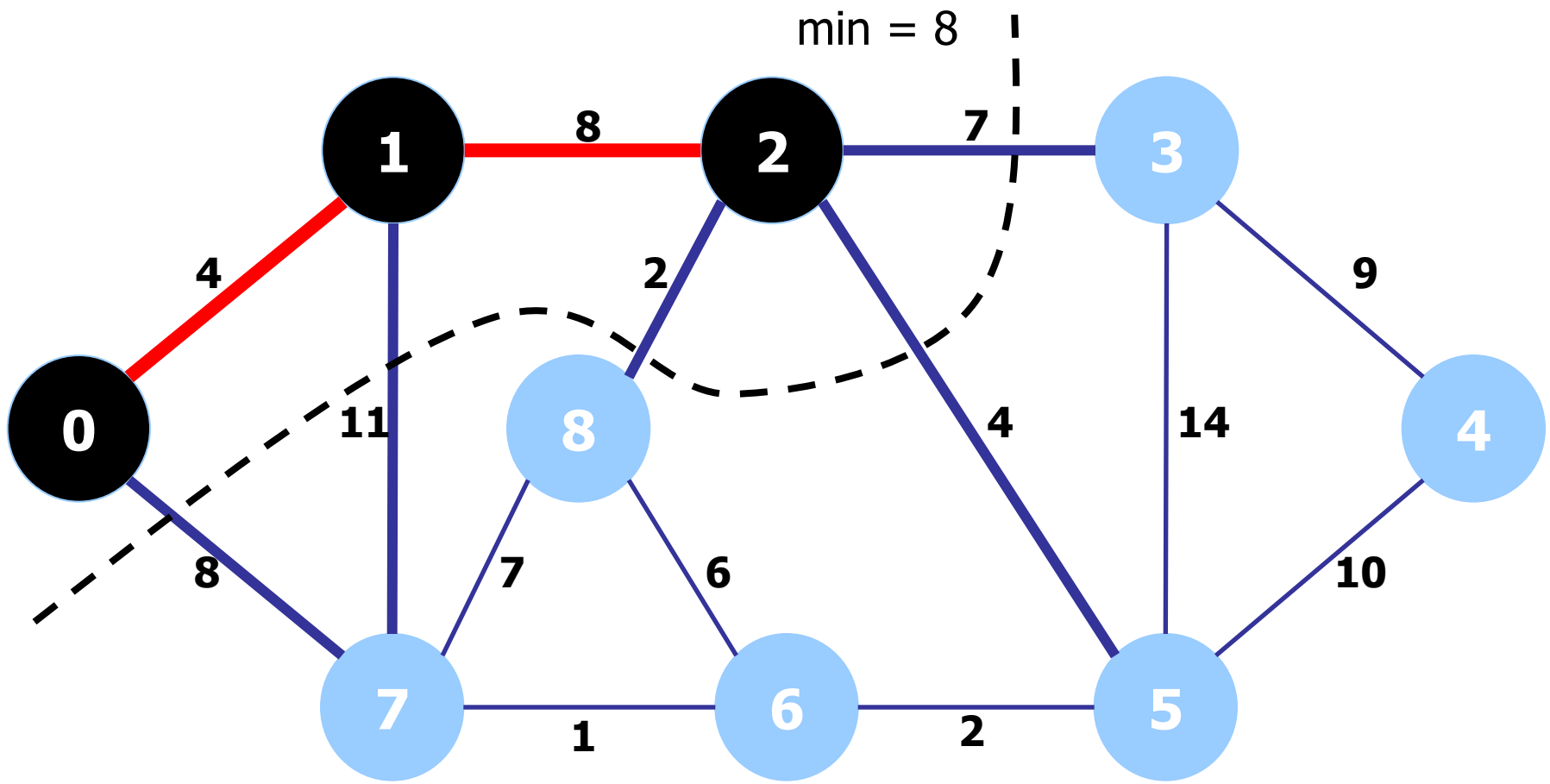


$S = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

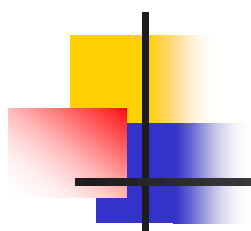


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	∞	8	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	6	0	2

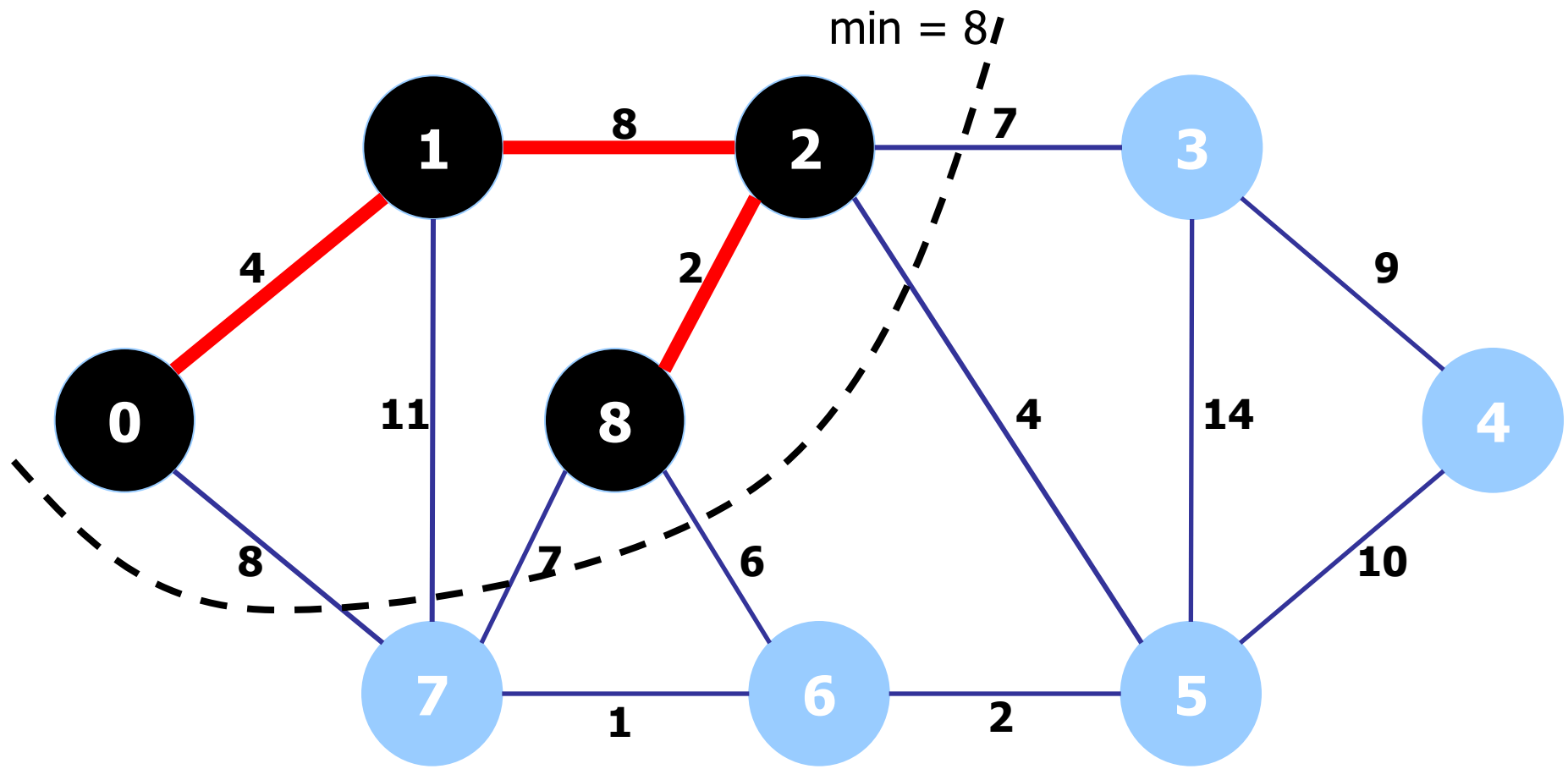


$S = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

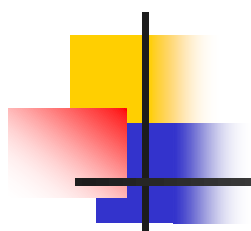


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	∞	8	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	6	0	2

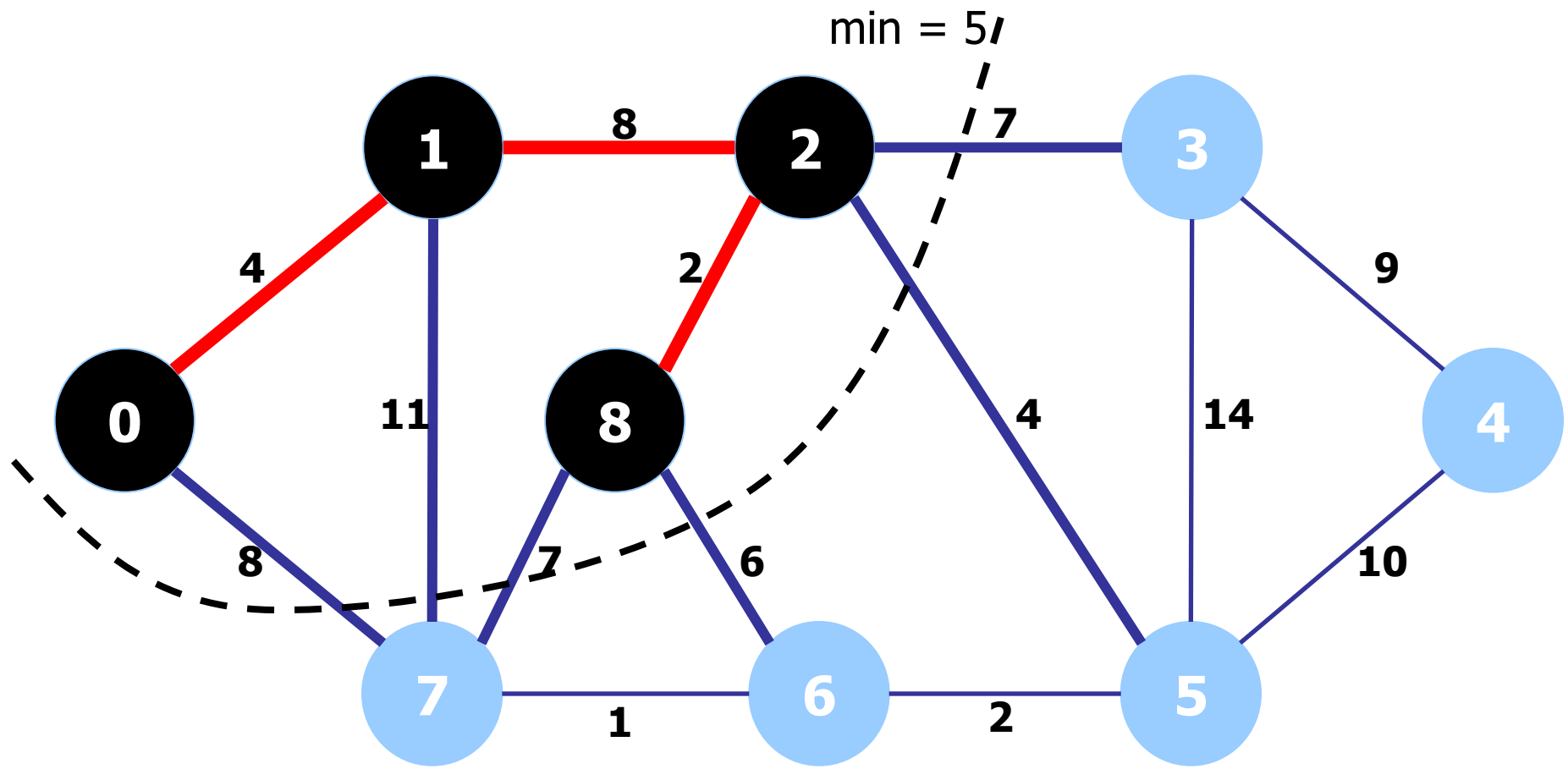


$S = \{0, 1, 2, 8\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

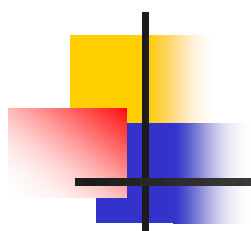


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	6	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	8	8	2

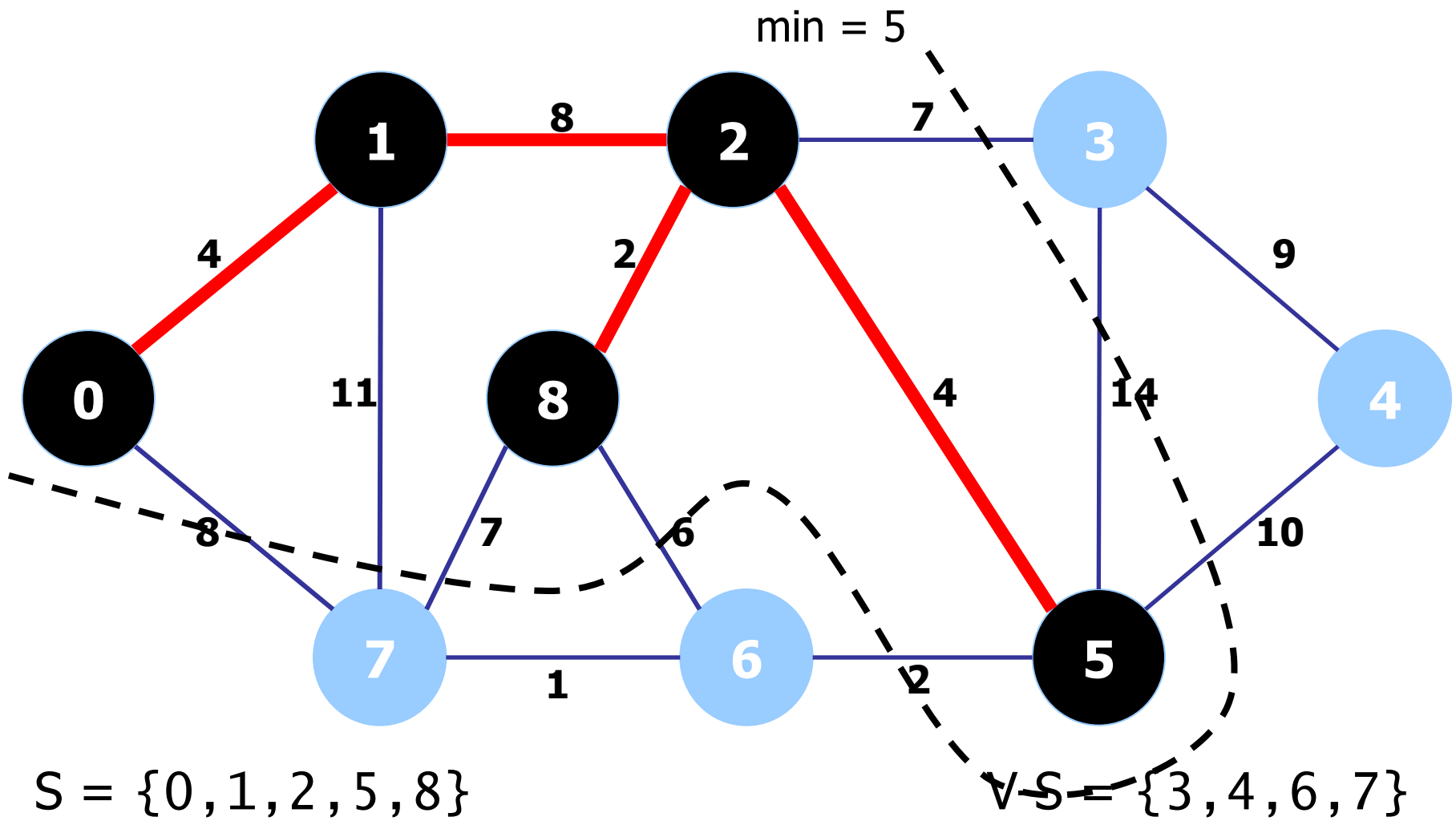


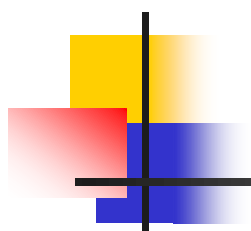
$S = \{0, 1, 2, 8\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

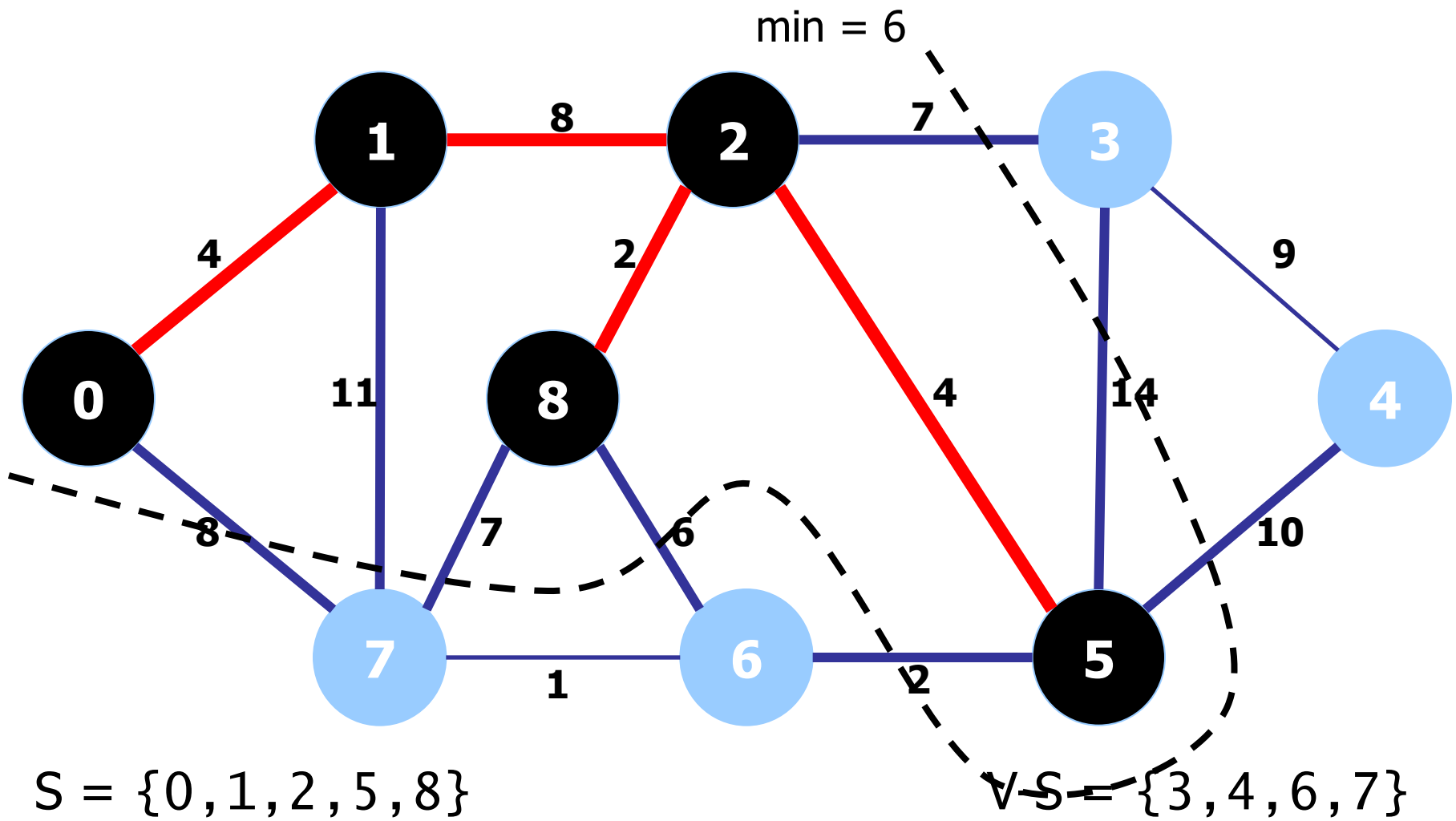


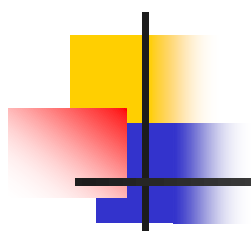
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	∞	4	6	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	4	2	8	8	2



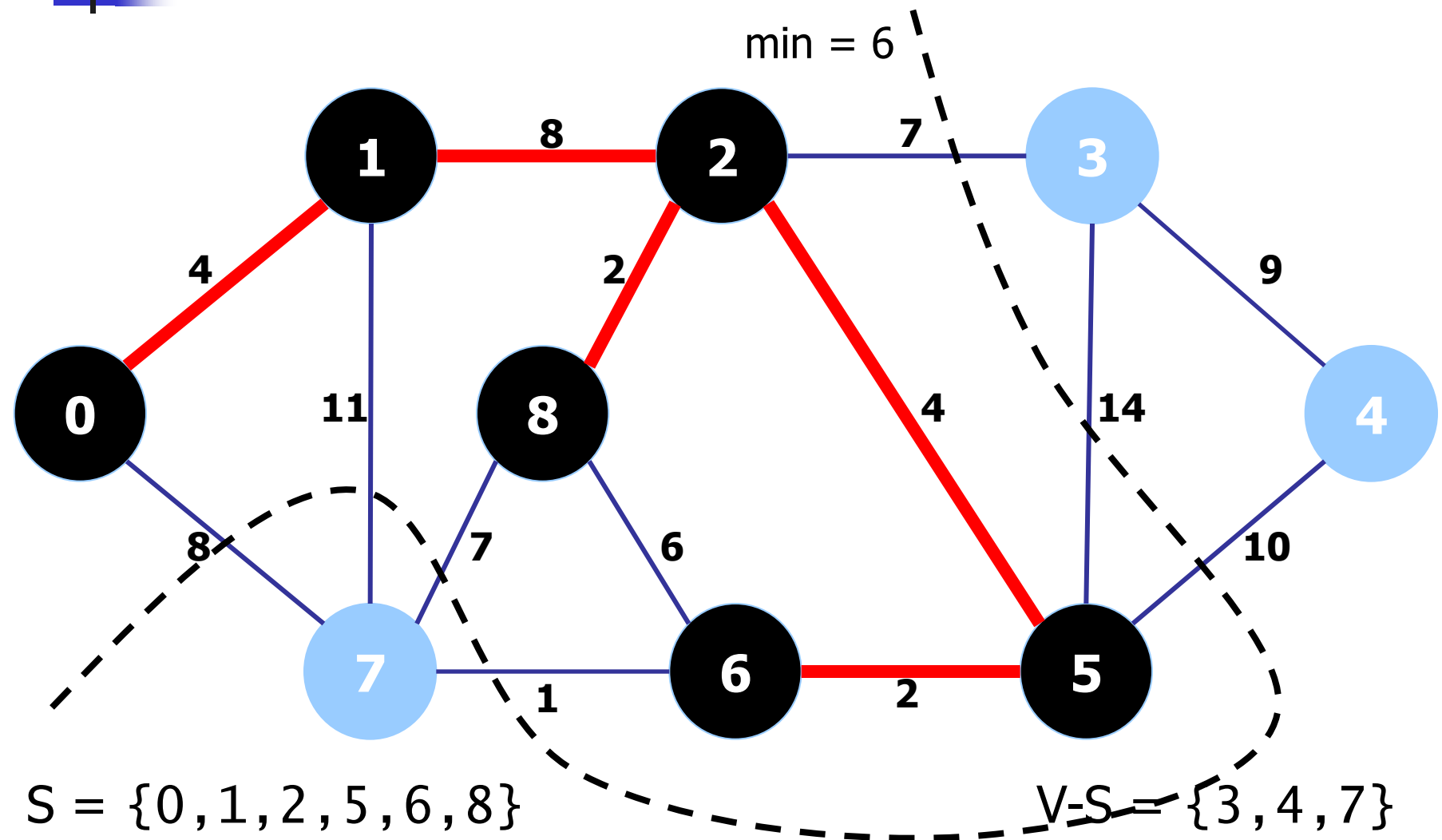


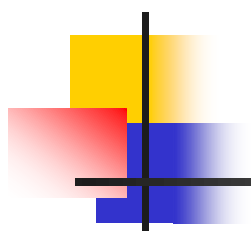
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	8	2



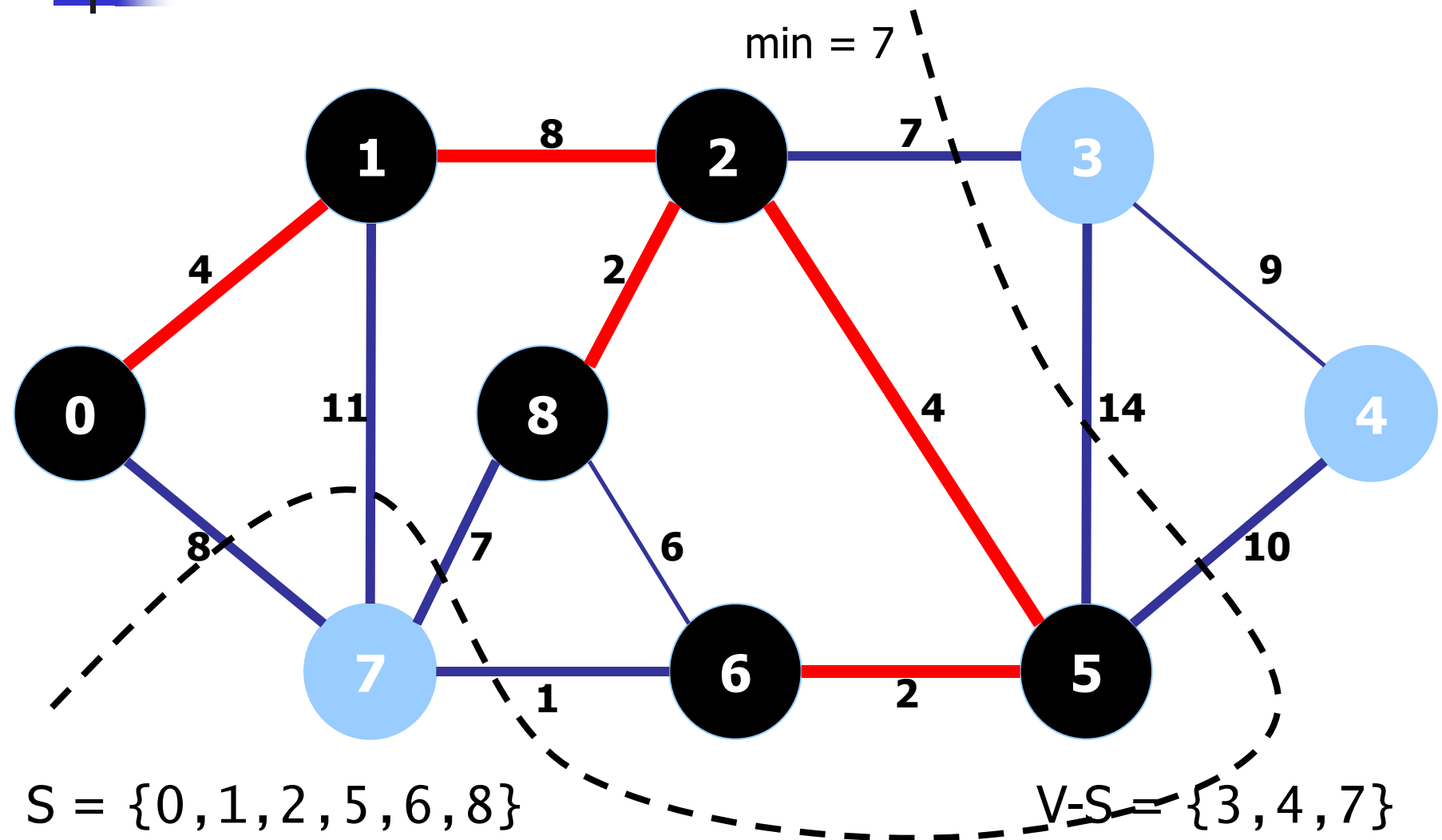


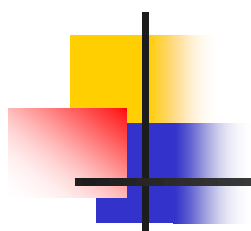
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	7	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	8	2



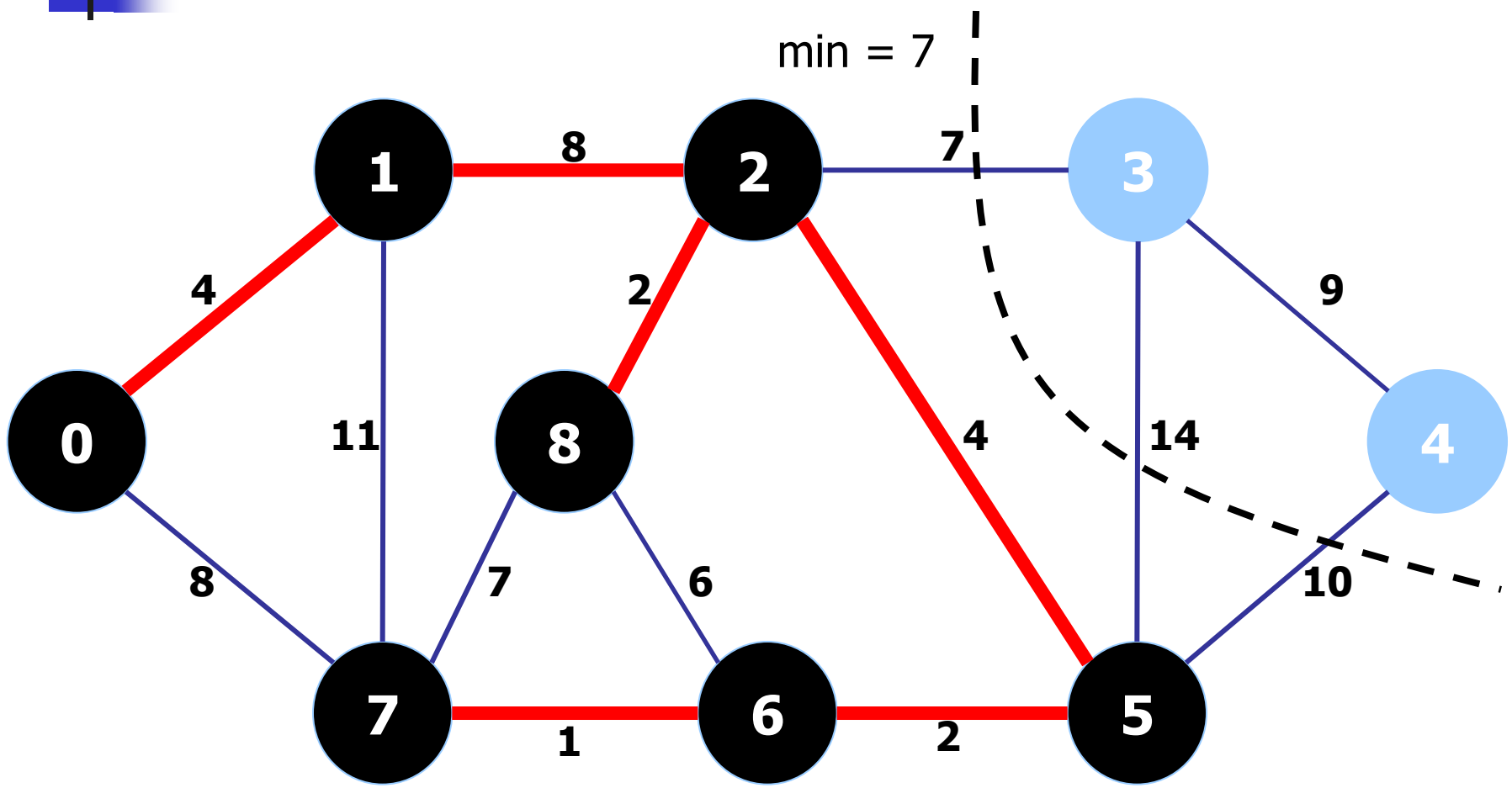


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	-1	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2



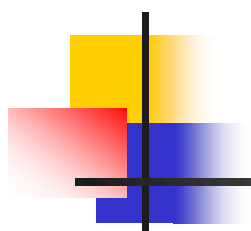


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2

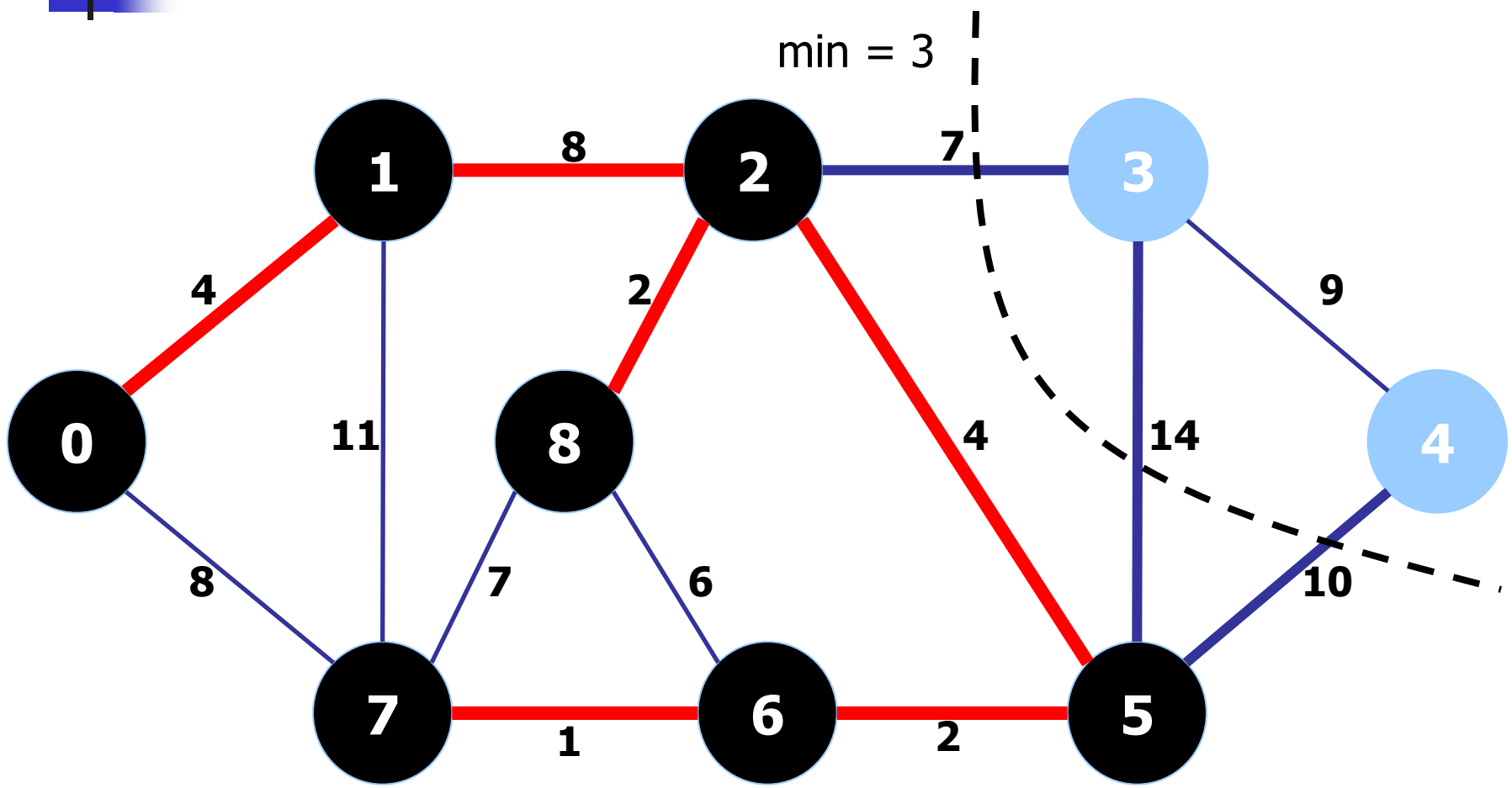


$S = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4\}$

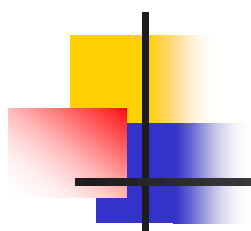


	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	-1	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2



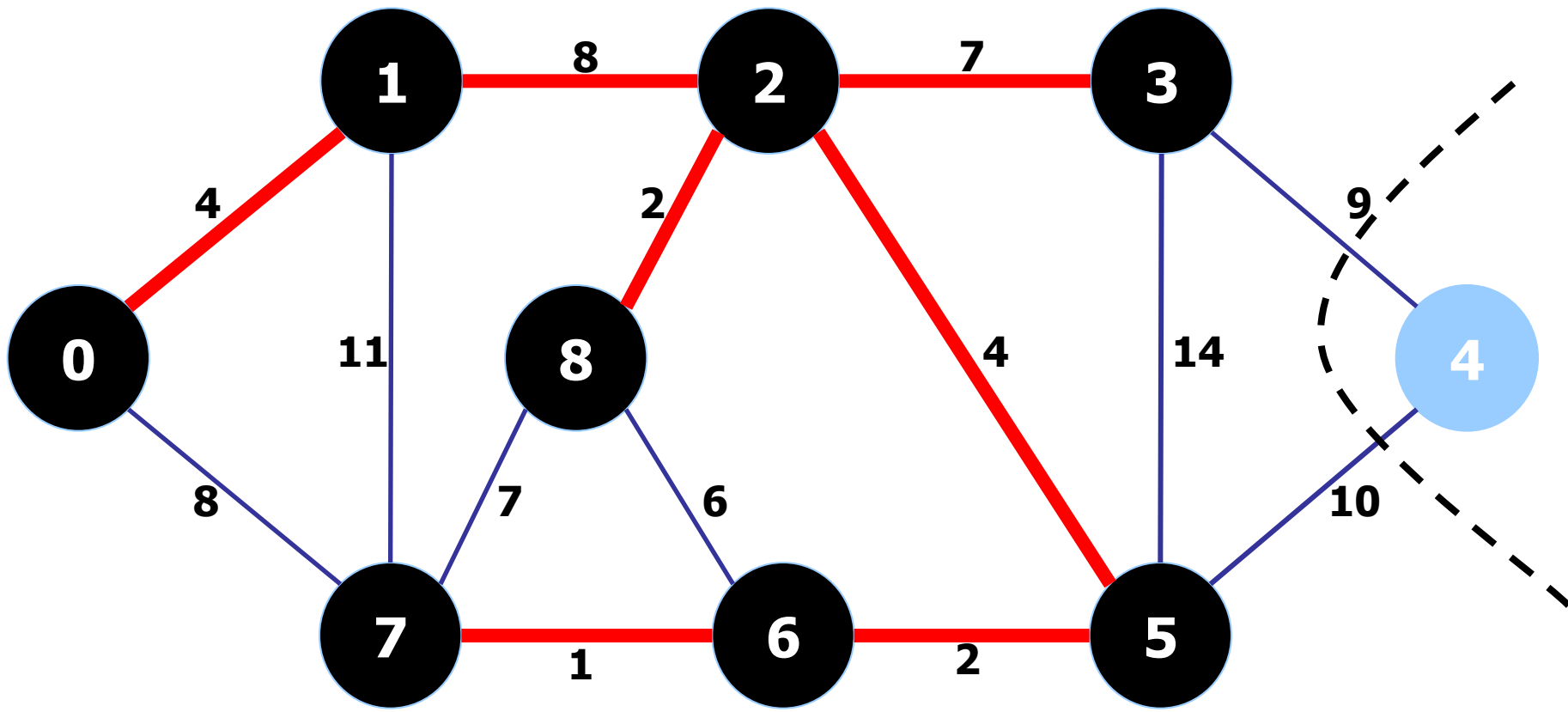
$S = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-S = \{3, 4\}$



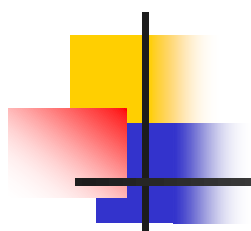
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	10	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	6	2

min = 3



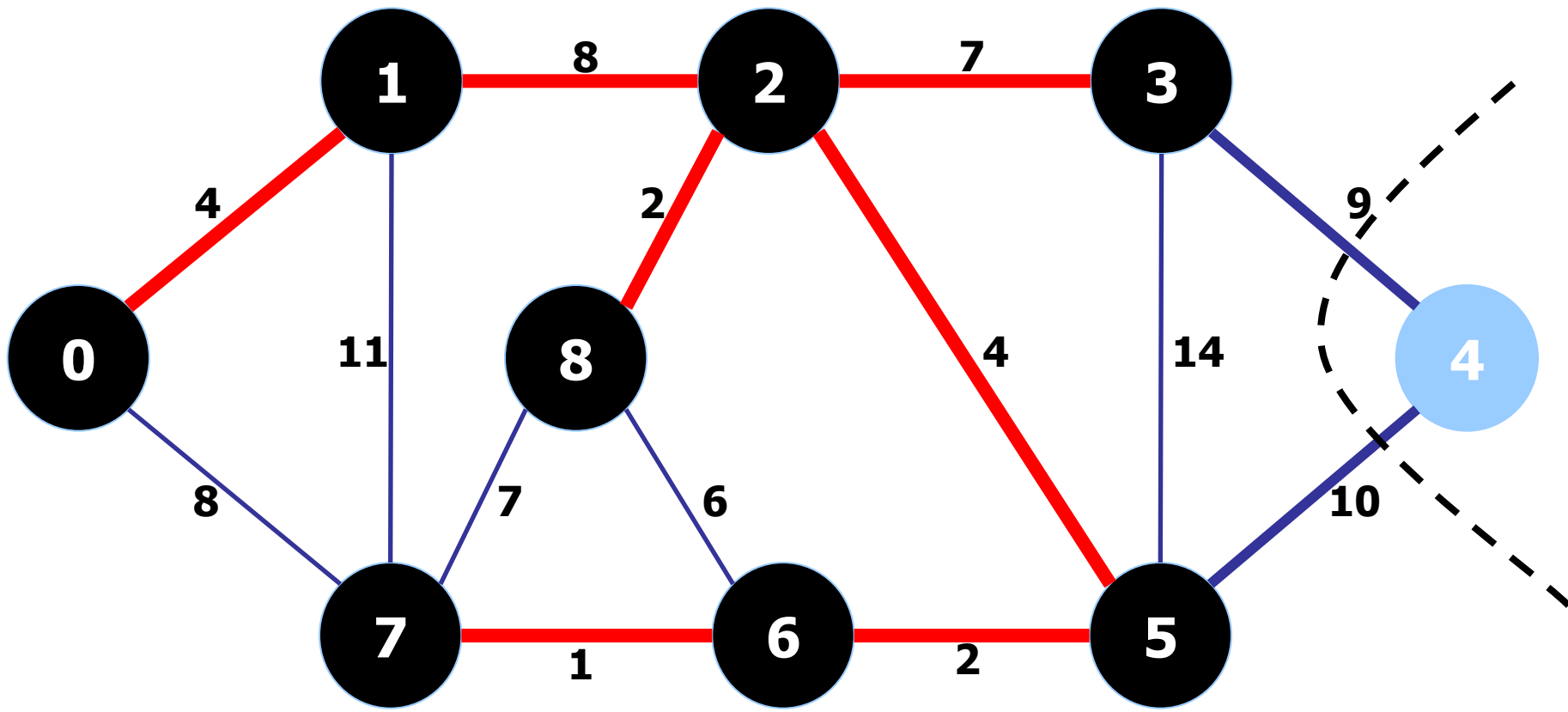
$S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-S = \{4\}$



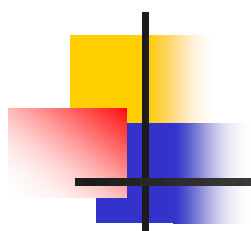
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	-1	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	9	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2

min = 9



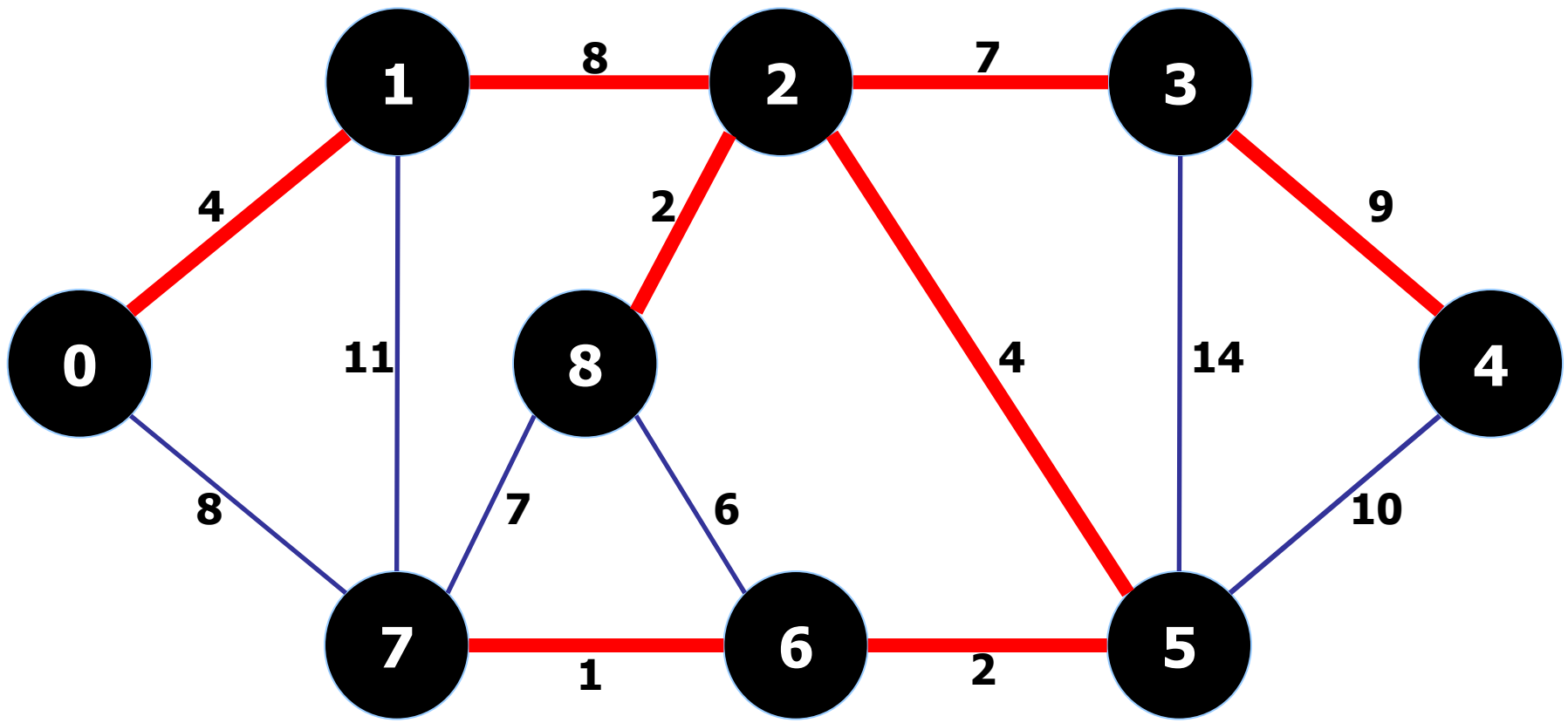
$S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-S = \{4\}$



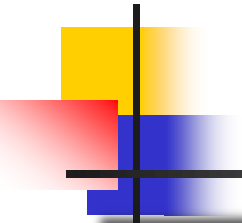
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
st	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2
wt	0	4	8	7	9	4	2	1	2
fr	0	0	1	2	3	2	5	6	2

min = 9



$S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

$V-S = \emptyset$



```

void mstV(Graph G, int *st, int *wt) {
    int v, w, min, *fr = malloc(G->V*sizeof(int));
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        st[v] = -1; fr[v] = v; wt[v] = maxWT;
    }
    st[0] = 0; wt[0] = 0; wt[G->V] = maxWT;
    for ( min = 0; min != G->V; ) {
        v = min; st[min] = fr[min];
        for (w = 0, min = G->V; w < G->V; w++)
            if (st[w] == -1) {
                if (G->adj[v][w] < wt[w]) {
                    wt[w] = G->adj[v][w]; fr[w] = v;
                }
                if (wt[w] < wt[min]) min = w;
            }
    }
}

```



wrapper

```
void GRAPHmstP(Graph G) {
    int v, *st, *wt, weight = 0;
    st = malloc(G->V*sizeof(int));
    wt = malloc((G->V+1)*sizeof(int));

    mstV(G, st, wt);

    printf("\nEdges in the MST: \n");
    for ( v=0; v < G->V; v++) {
        if (st[v] != v) {
            printf("(%s-%s)\n", STretrieve(G->tab, st[v]),
                STretrieve(G->tab, v));
            weight += wt[v];
        }
    }
    printf("\nminimum weight: %d\n", weight);
}
```



Complessità

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= O(|V| \lg |V| + |E| \lg |V|) \\ &= O(|E| \lg |V|). \end{aligned}$$

Con strutture dati particolari (heap di Fibonacci)

$$T(n) = O(|E| + |V| \lg |V|)$$



Riferimenti

Rappresentazione:

- Sedgewick Part 5 20.1
- Principi:
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.2
 - Cormen 24.1
- Algoritmo di Kruskal
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.4
 - Cormen 24.2
- Algoritmo di Prim
 - Sedgewick Part 5 20.3
 - Cormen 24.2