



<http://algs4.cs.princeton.edu>

## 1.5 UNION-FIND

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- ▶ *dynamic connectivity*
- ▶ *quick find*
- ▶ *quick union*
- ▶ *improvements*
- ▶ *applications*

# Quick-find [eager approach]

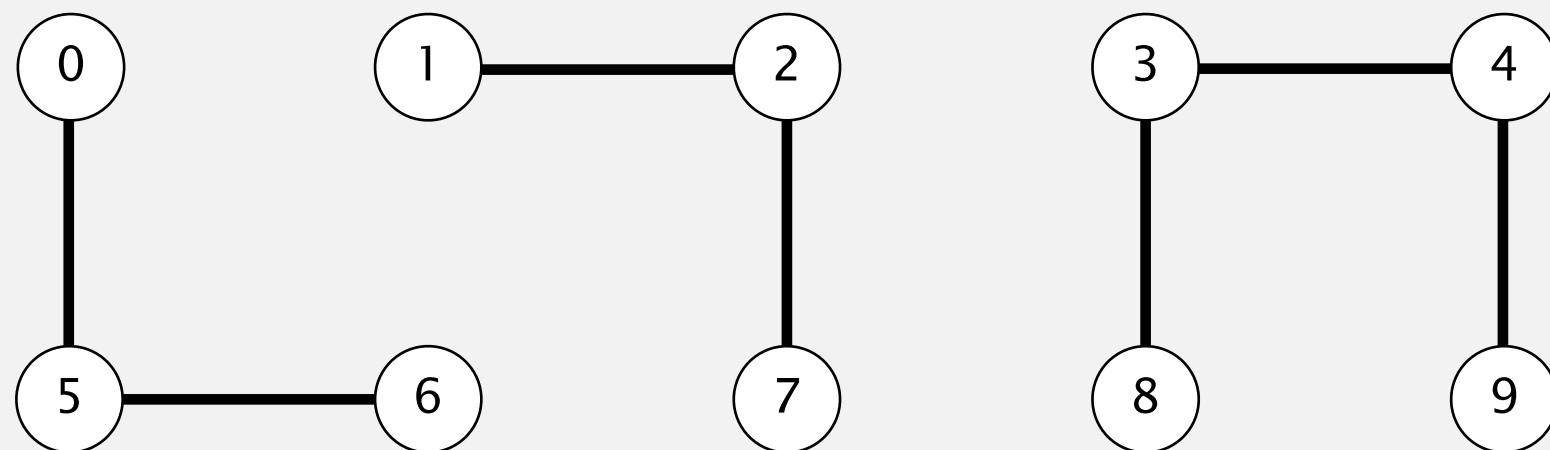
## Data structure.

- Integer array `id[]` of length `N`.
- Interpretation: `id[p]` is the id of the component containing `p`.

if and only if  
↙

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<code>id[]</code>	0	1	1	8	8	0	0	1	8	8

0, 5 and 6 are connected  
1, 2, and 7 are connected  
3, 4, 8, and 9 are connected



# Quick-find [eager approach]

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## Data structure.

- Integer array `id[]` of length `N`.
- Interpretation: `id[p]` is the id of the component containing `p`.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<code>id[]</code>	0	1	1	8	8	0	0	1	8	8

**Find.** What is the id of `p`?

`id[6] = 0; id[1] = 1`  
6 and 1 are not connected

**Connected.** Do `p` and `q` have the same id?

**Union.** To merge components containing `p` and `q`, change all entries whose id equals `id[p]` to `id[q]`.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<code>id[]</code>	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	8	8

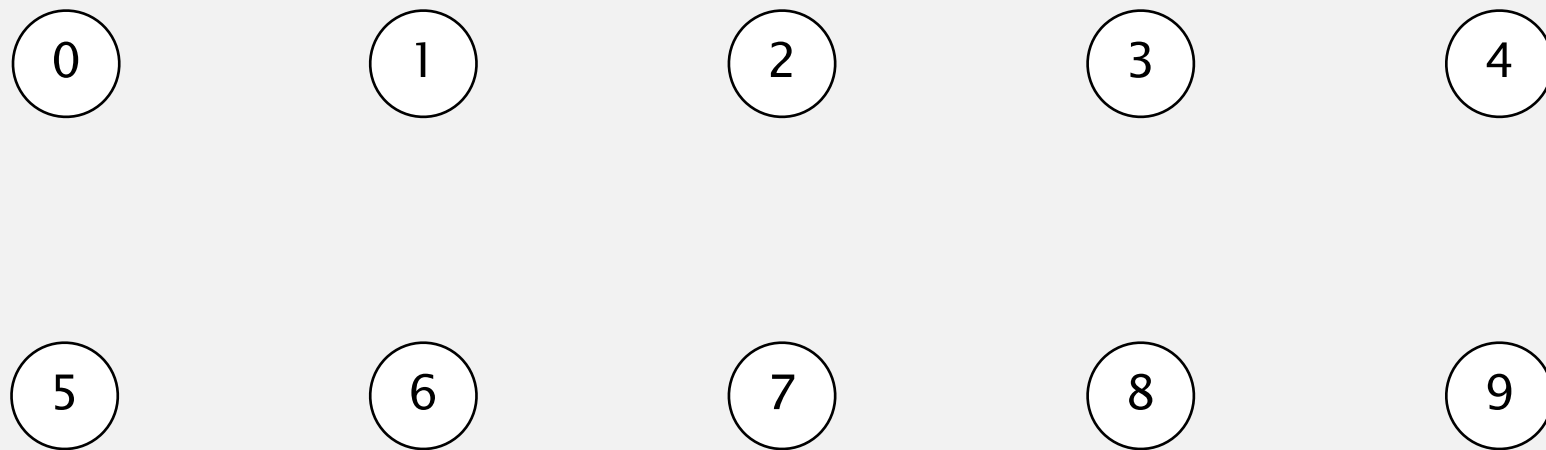
after union of 6 and 1



problem: many values can change

# Quick-find demo

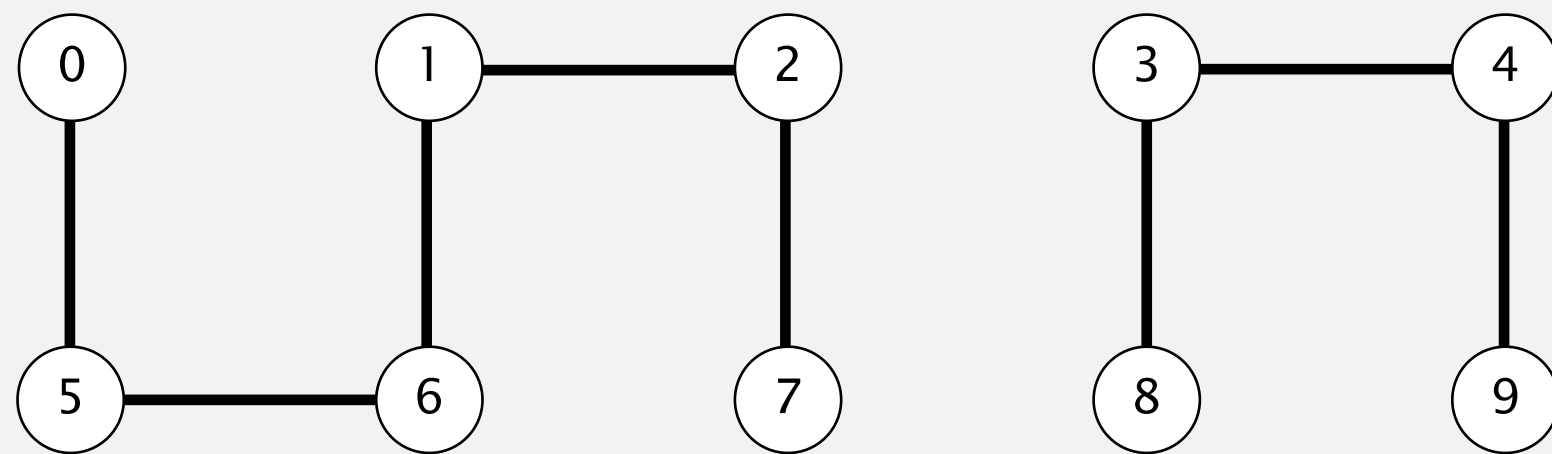
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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

# Quick-find demo

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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
id[]	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	8	8

# Quick-find: Java implementation

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```
public class QuickFindUF
{
```

```
    private int[] id;
```

```
    public QuickFindUF(int N)
    {
```

```
        id = new int[N];
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            id[i] = i;
```

← set id of each object to itself  
(N array accesses)

```
    }
```

```
    public int find(int p)
    { return id[p]; }
```

← return the id of p  
(1 array access)

```
    public void union(int p, int q)
    {
```

```
        int pid = id[p];
        int qid = id[q];
        for (int i = 0; i < id.length; i++)
            if (id[i] == pid) id[i] = qid;
```

← change all entries with id[p] to id[q]  
(at most  $2N + 2$  array accesses)

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Quick-find is too slow

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**Cost model.** Number of array accesses (for read or write).

algorithm	initialize	union	find	connected
quick-find	N	N	1	1

order of growth of number of array accesses

**Union is too expensive.** It takes  $N^2$  array accesses to process a sequence of  $N$  union operations on  $N$  objects.

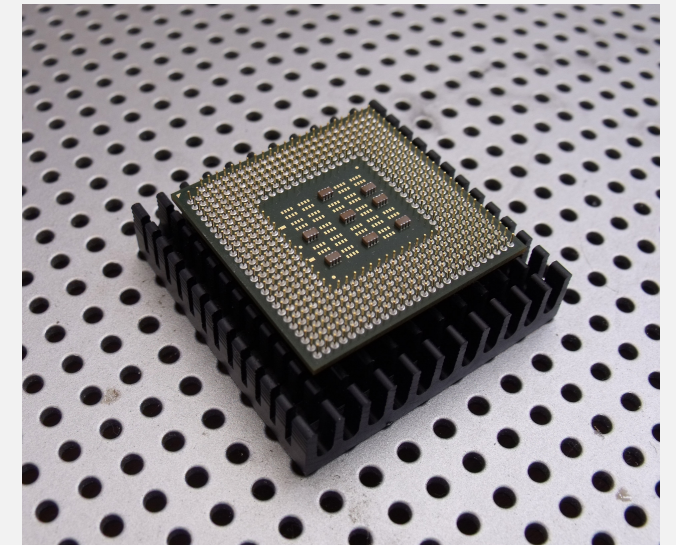
quadratic  
↙

# Quadratic algorithms do not scale

## Rough standard (for now).

- $10^9$  operations per second.
- $10^9$  words of main memory.
- Touch all words in approximately 1 second.

a truism (roughly)  
since 1950!



## Ex. Huge problem for quick-find.

- $10^9$  union commands on  $10^9$  objects.
- Quick-find takes more than  $10^{18}$  operations.
- 30+ years of computer time!

## Quadratic algorithms don't scale with technology.

- New computer may be 10x as fast.
- But, has 10x as much memory  $\Rightarrow$   
want to solve a problem that is 10x as big.
- With quadratic algorithm, takes 10x as long!

