



Centroid Decomposition

Sogang ICPC Team

2020 Spring 20141574 임지환



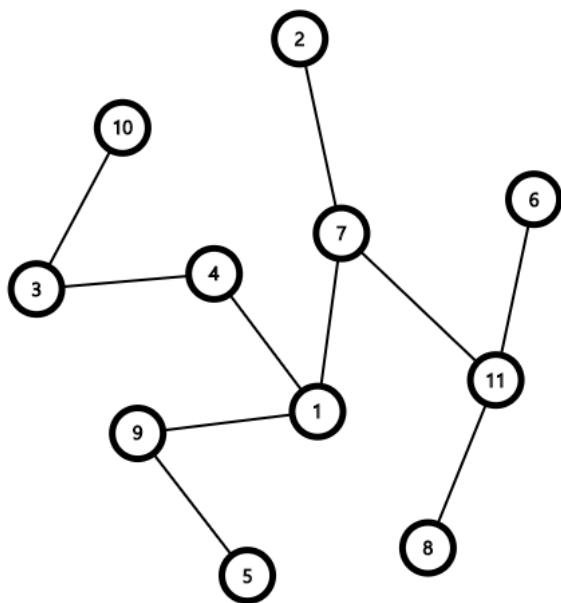
- Centroid of trees
 - Definition
 - Proof
- Time complexity Analysis
 - Size of remaining subtree
 - runtime analysis
- Finding Centroid of tree
- Pattern of subproblems
- Example
 - #5820 경주
- Summary



- 트리의 중심(centroid)

$|V| = N$ 인 트리에서

어떤 정점 v 를 제거하였을 때 나뉘어진 각 subtree의 크기가 모두 $\frac{N}{2}$ 이하가 되게 하는 정점

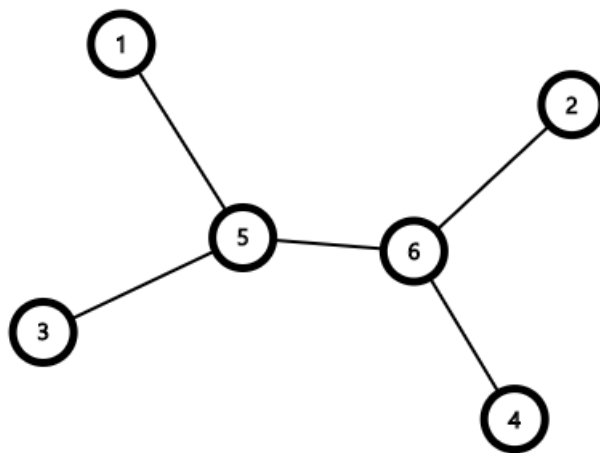




- 트리의 중심(centroid)

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어떤 정점 v 를 제거하였을 때 나뉘어진 각 subtree의 크기가 모두 $\frac{N}{2}$ 이하가 되게 하는 정점

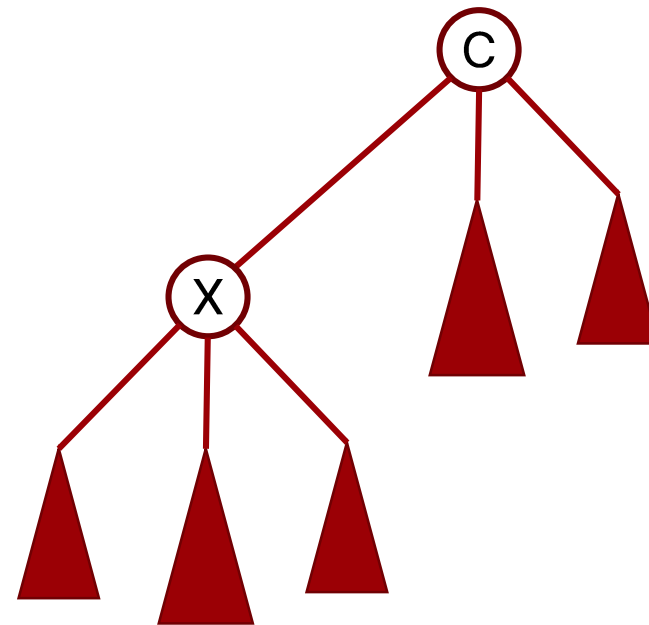
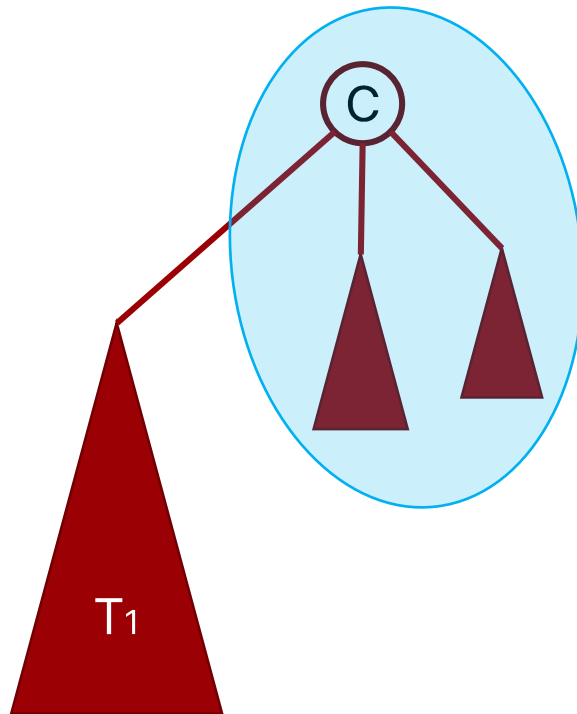




- Proof of Existence of the Centroid on trees

Let $|T_1| > \frac{n}{2} + k$ ($k > 0$),

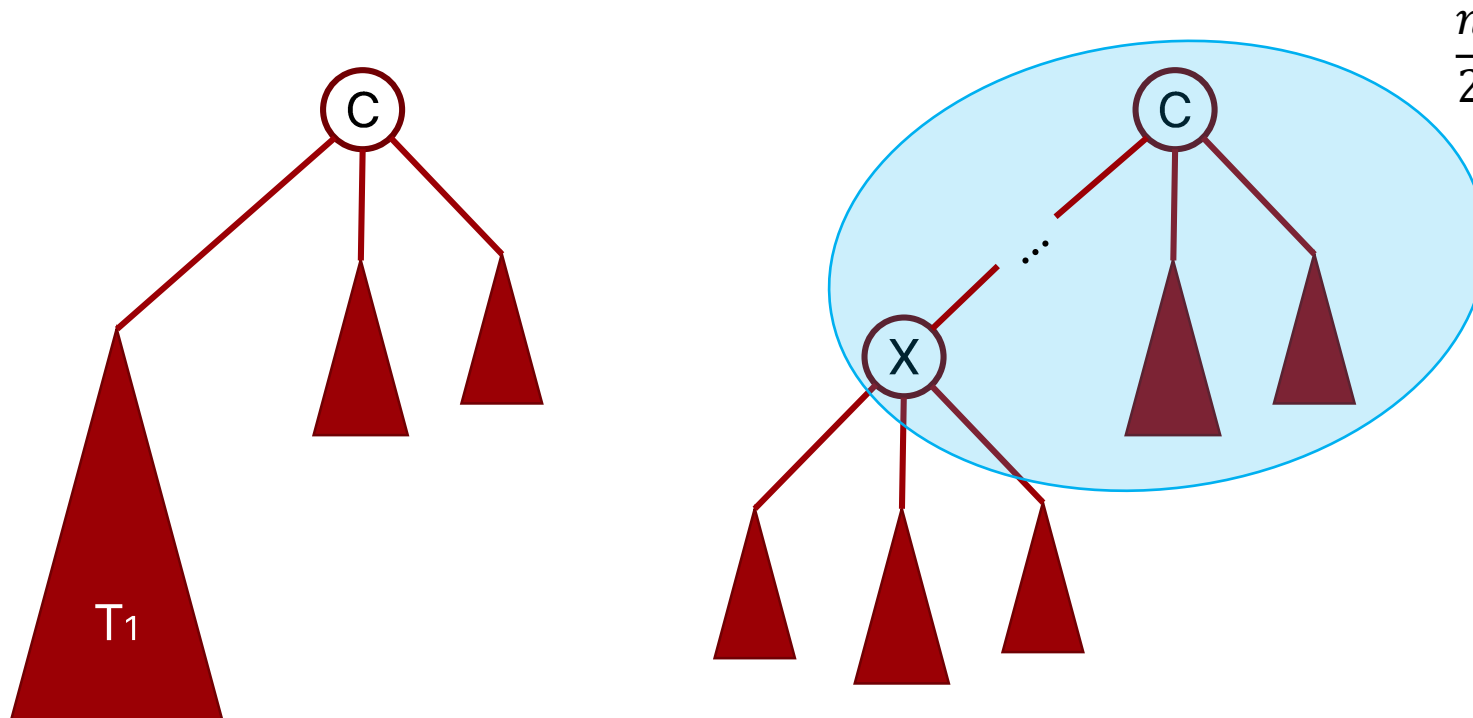
$$n - |T_1| = \frac{n}{2} - k \left(< \frac{n}{2} \right)$$





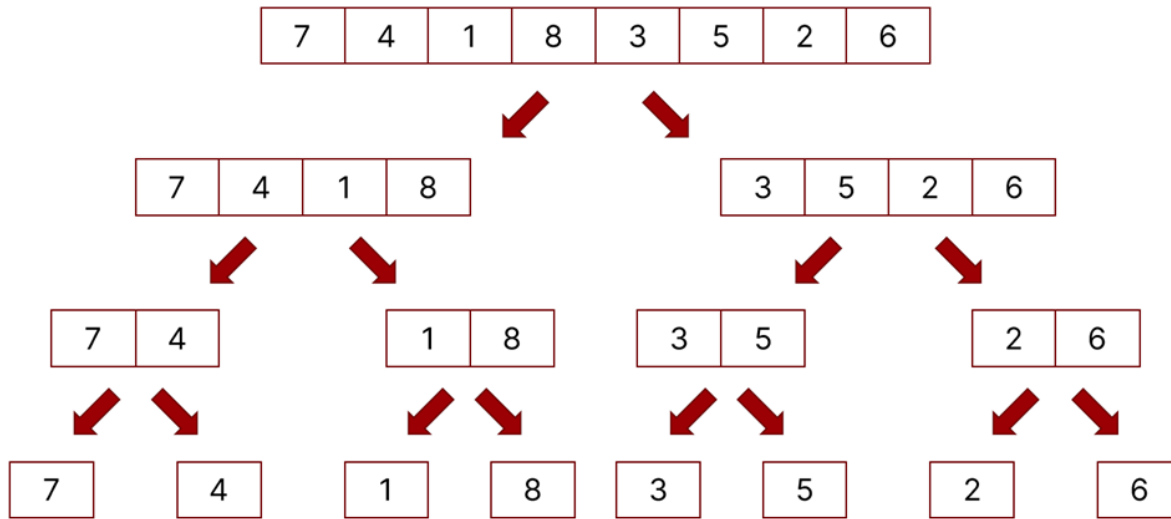
- Proof of Existence of the Centroid on trees

Let $|T_1| > \frac{n}{2} + k$ ($k > 0$),





- Revisited : Merge Sort

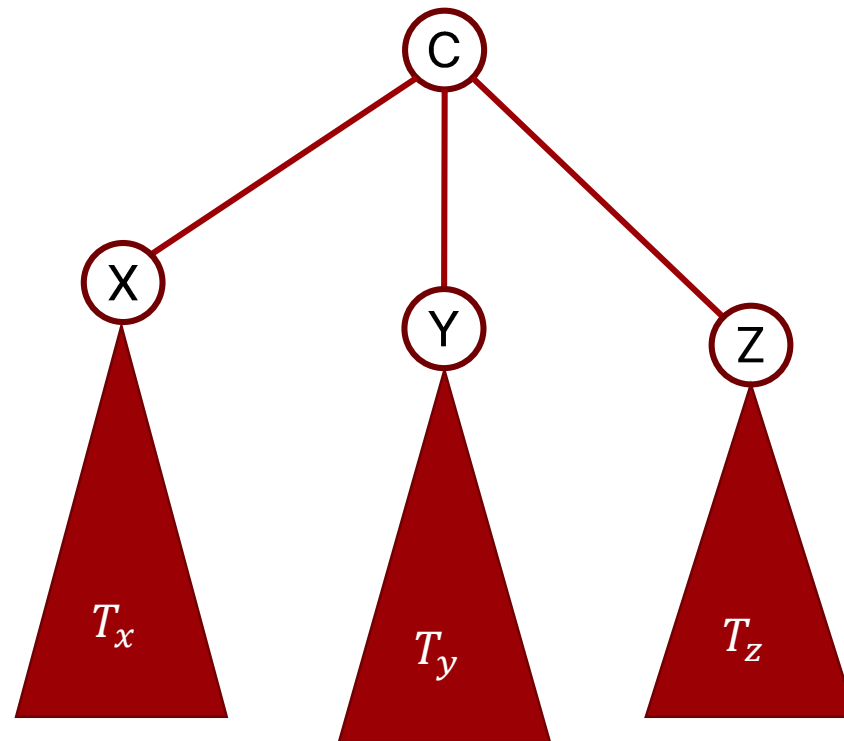


$$T(N) = 2T\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + O(N)$$



- Divide & Conquer on trees :

$$t(N) = \sum_{\forall u \in G.adj[c]} t(|T_u|) + f(N)$$



Finding Centroid of tree



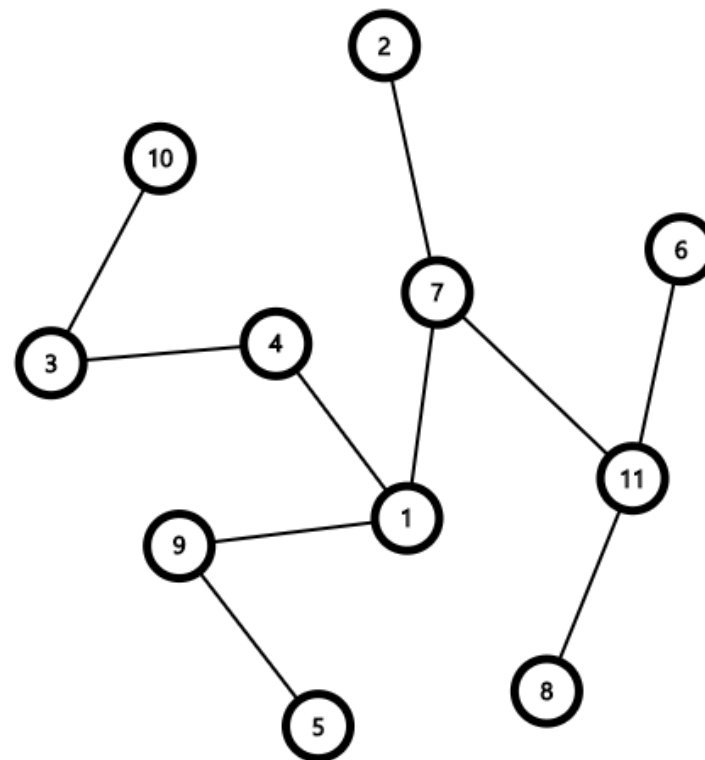
1. DFS를 수행하여 각 노드마다의 subtree의 크기 구하기
2. 다시 한번 DFS를 수행하여 현재 노드의 subtree의 크기에 따라 순회

Finding Centroid of tree



1. DFS를 수행하여 각 노드마다의 subtree의 크기 구하기

```
28
29  bitset<mxn> vis;
30  int sz[mxn];
31  int get_sz(int cur, int prv = -1) {
32      sz[cur] = 1;
33      for (int&nxt : adj[cur]) {
34          if (nxt == prv || vis[nxt]) continue;
35          sz[cur] += get_sz(nxt, cur);
36      }
37      mxlen = max(mxlen, sz[cur]);
38      return sz[cur];
39  }
40
```



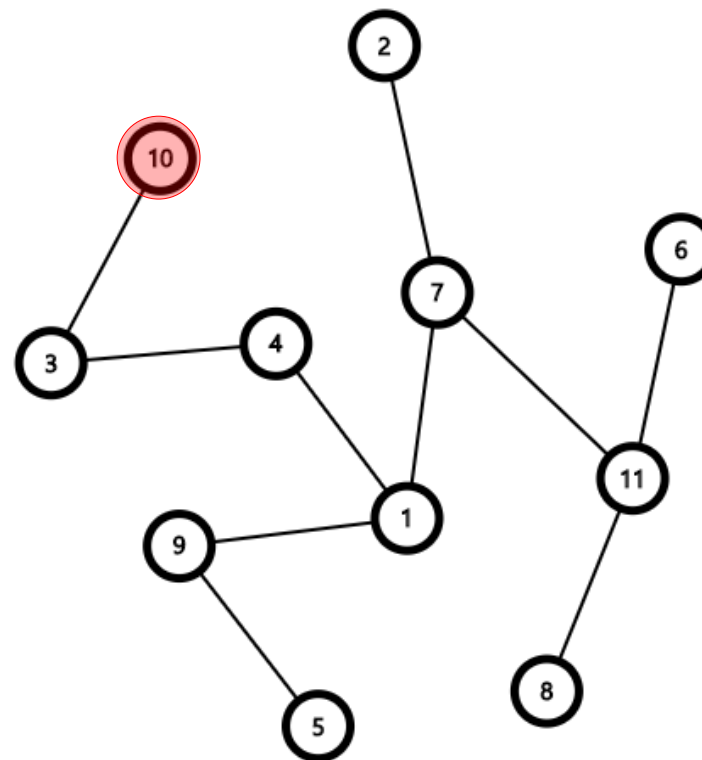
index	10	3	4	1	9	5	7	2	11	6	8
size	11	10	9	8	2	1	5	1	3	1	1

Finding Centroid of tree



2. 다시 한번 DFS를 수행하여 현재 노드의 subtree의 크기에 따라 순회

```
40
41 int get_centroid(int cur, int tree_sz, int prv = -1) {
42     for (int&nxt : adj[cur]) {
43         if (nxt == prv || vis[nxt]) continue;
44         if (tree_sz < sz[nxt])
45             return get_centroid(nxt, tree_sz, cur);
46     }
47     return cur;
48 }
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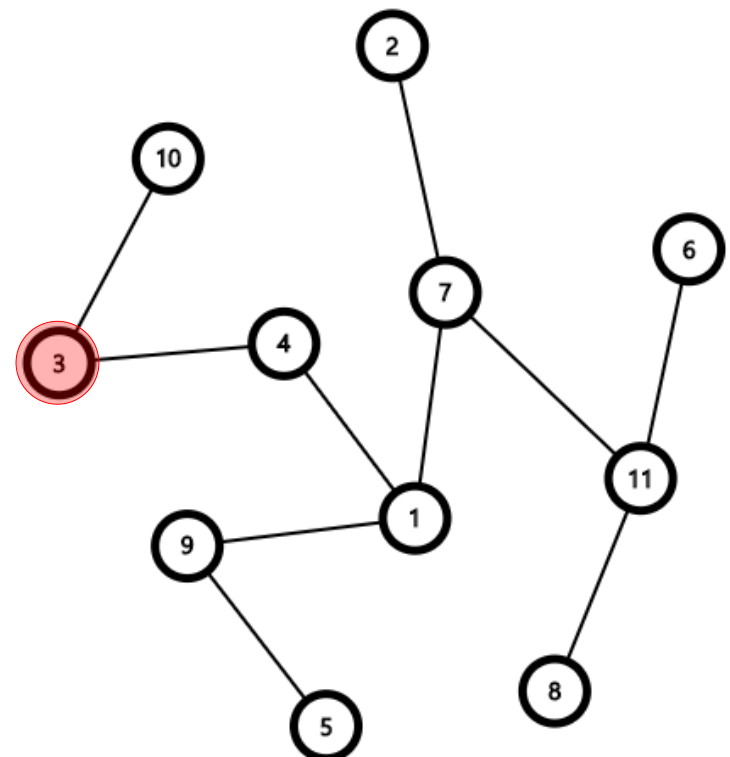


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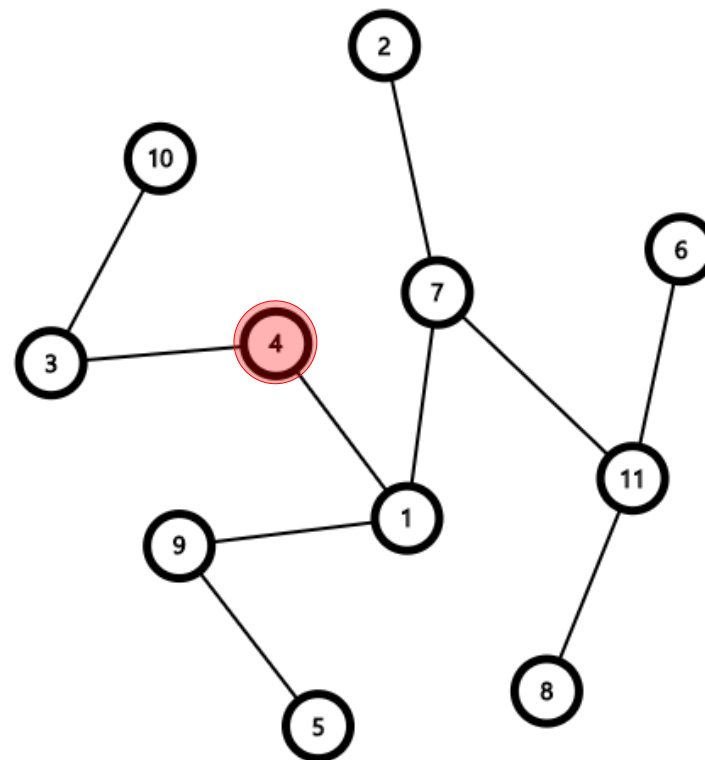


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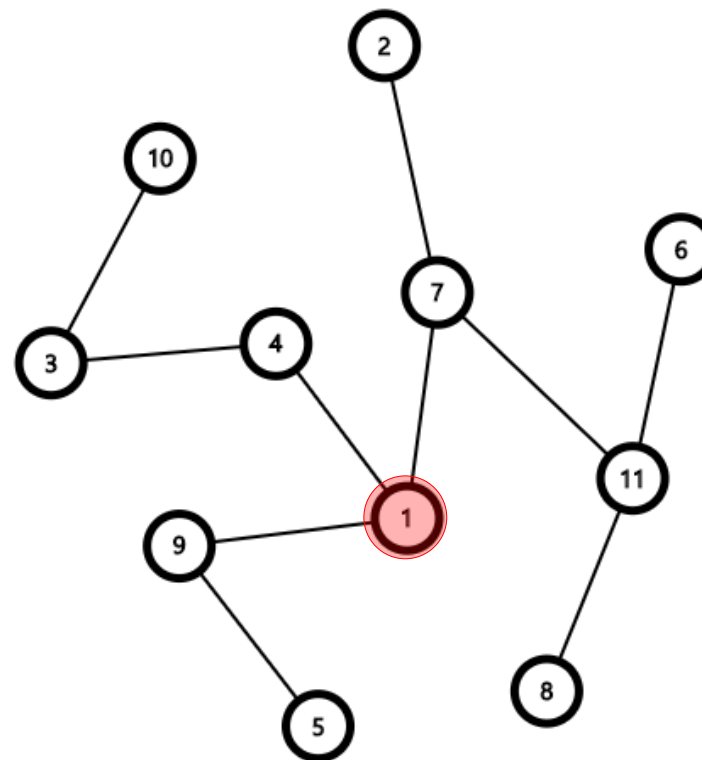


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```

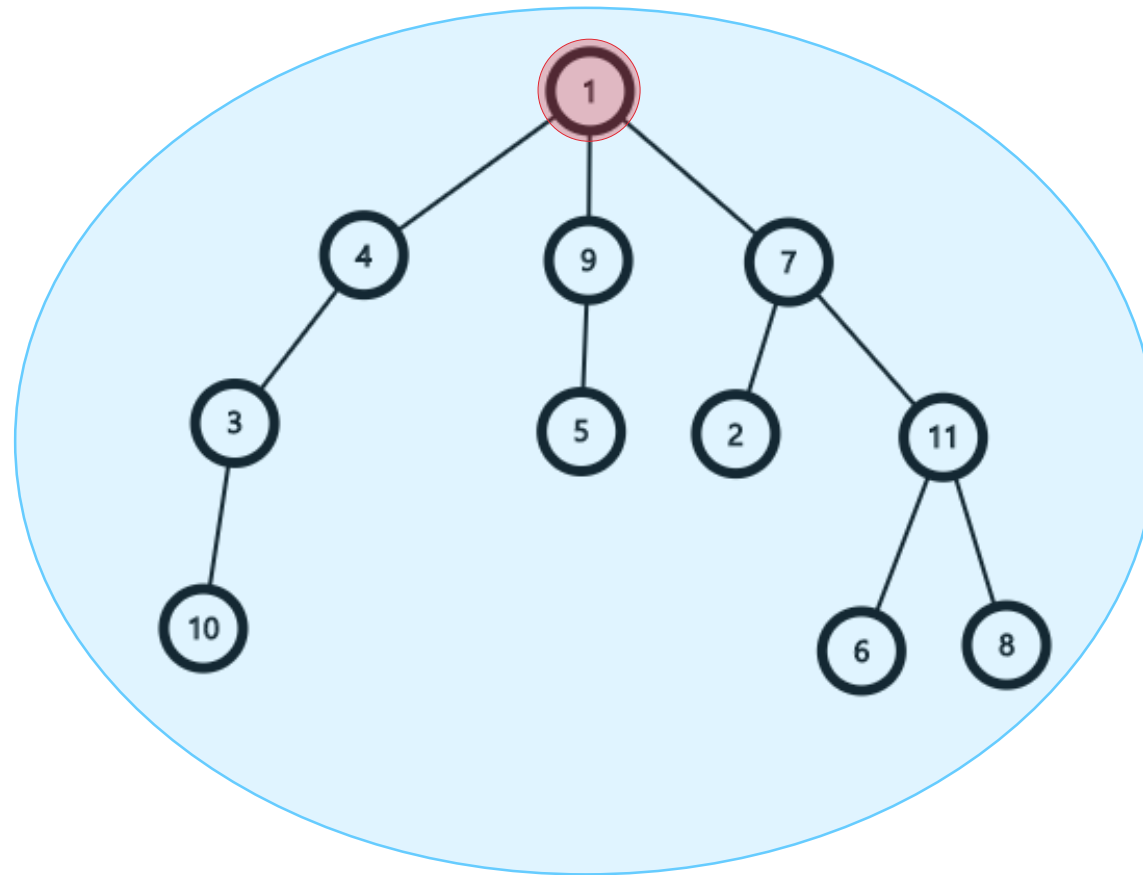
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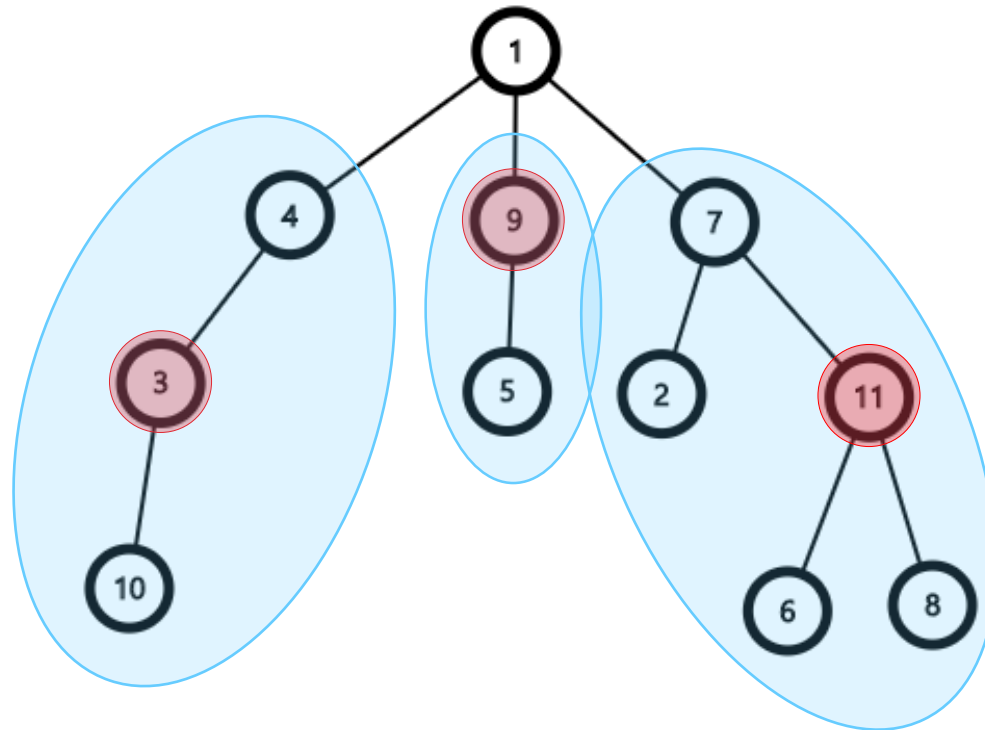


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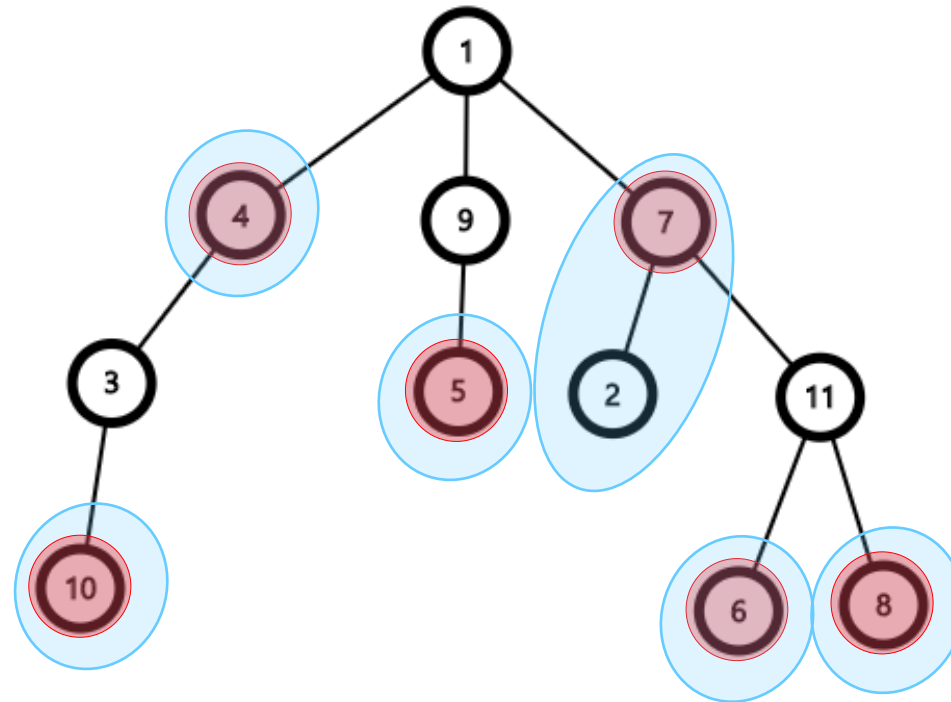
Finding Centroid of tree



Finding Centroid of tree



Finding Centroid of tree





1. Centroid 구하기

- $O(\text{sizeof subtree})$

2. Centroid를 지나는 경로에 대해 처리

- if $O(N)$ then $T(N) = O(N \log N)$

3. Centroid 제거, Centroid와 인접한 노드들에 대한 subtree(sub-problems)에 대해 재귀적으로 처리

- Erase?

```
28
29     bitset<mxn> vis;
30     int sz[mxn];
31     int get_sz(int cur, int prv = -1) {
32         sz[cur] = 1;
33         for (int&nxt : adj[cur]) {
34             if (nxt == prv || vis[nxt]) continue;
35             sz[cur] += get_sz(nxt, cur);
36         }
37         mxlen = max(mxlen, sz[cur]);
38         return sz[cur];
39     }
40
```

Pattern of subproblems



```
78
79 int f(int cur) {
80     int ret = 0;
81     mxlen = 0;
82     int tree_sz = get_sz(cur);
83     cur = get_centroid(cur, tree_sz / 2);
84     vis[cur] = 1;
85
86     /*
87     do sth
88     */
89
90     for (int&nxt : adj[cur]) {
91         if (vis[nxt]) continue;
92         ret += f(nxt);
93     }
94
95     return ret;
96 }
97
```

82~83. Centroid 구하기

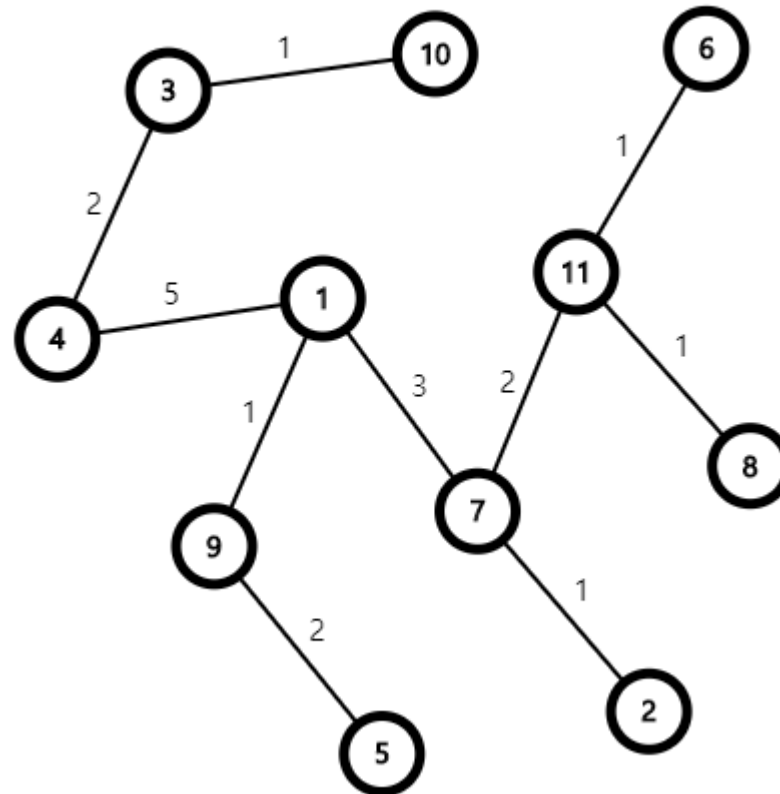
84. Centroid 제거

86~88. Centroid를 지나는 경로에 대해 처리

90~93 : Centroid와 인접한 노드들에 대한 subtree (sub-problems)에 대해 재귀적으로 처리

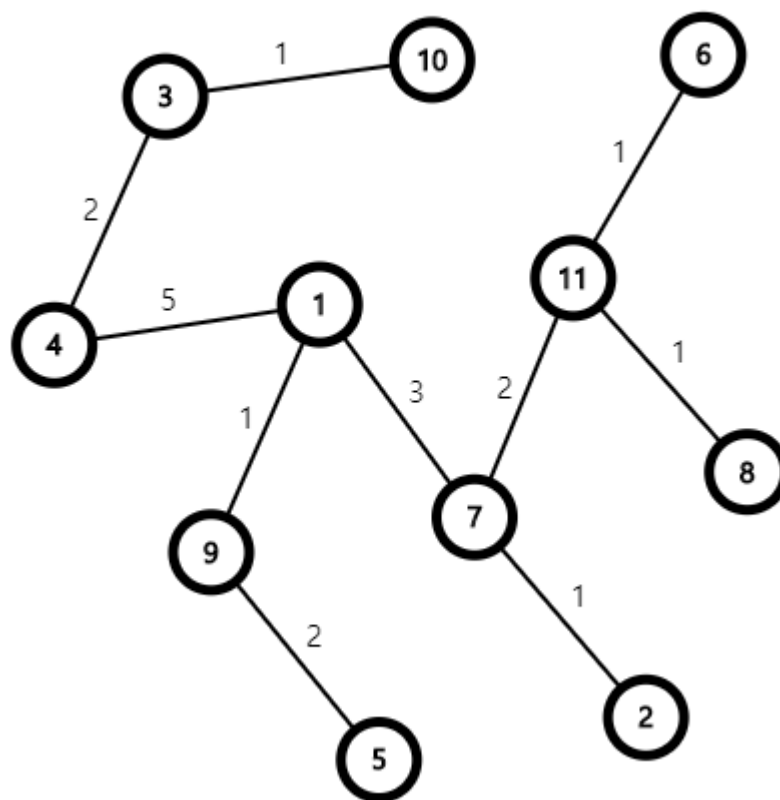


- $N(1 \leq N \leq 200,000)$ 개의 정점으로 구성된 트리
- 길이가 $K(1 \leq K \leq 1,000,000)$ 인 경로 중 간선 개수가 가장 작은 경로?





ex) $K=8$





- Naïve approach

임의의 두 정점 u, v 에 대하여 $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$

get dist(u, v) $\Rightarrow O(\log N)$ or possibly $O(1)$

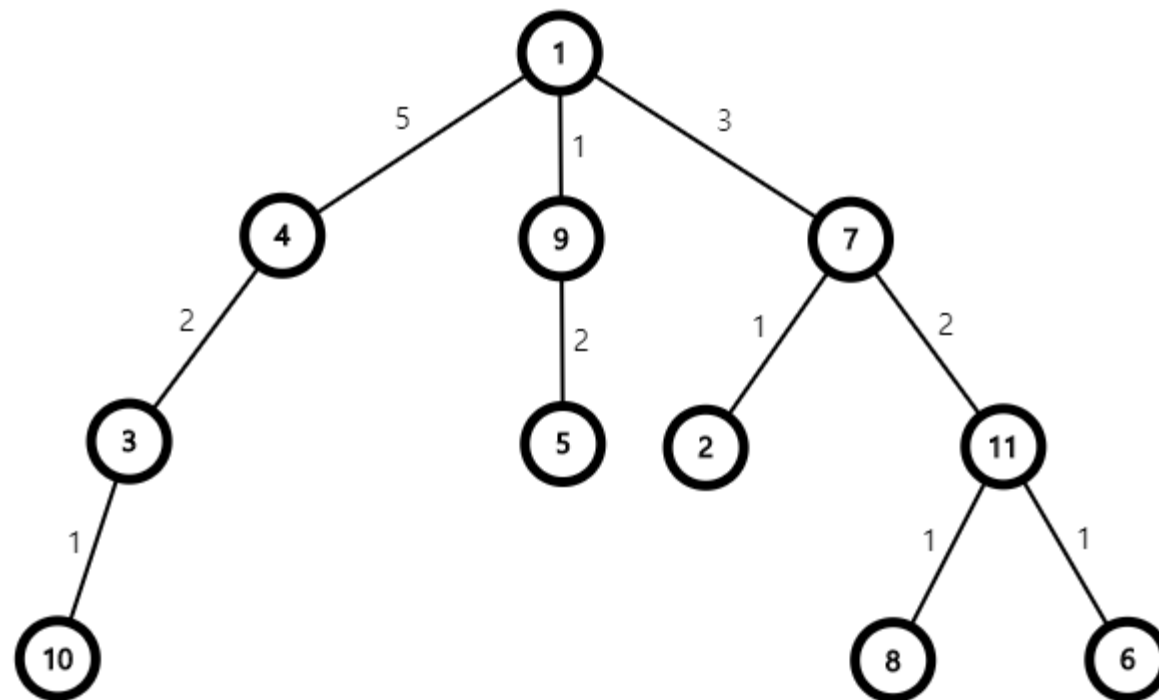
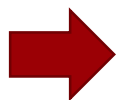
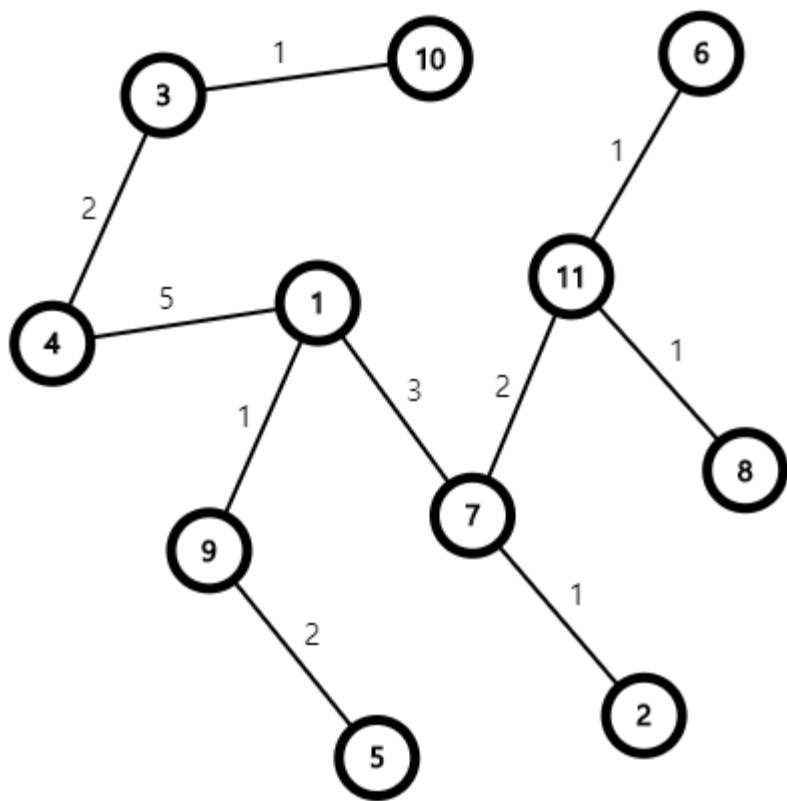


$$\geq O(N^2) = TLE$$



ex) $K=8$

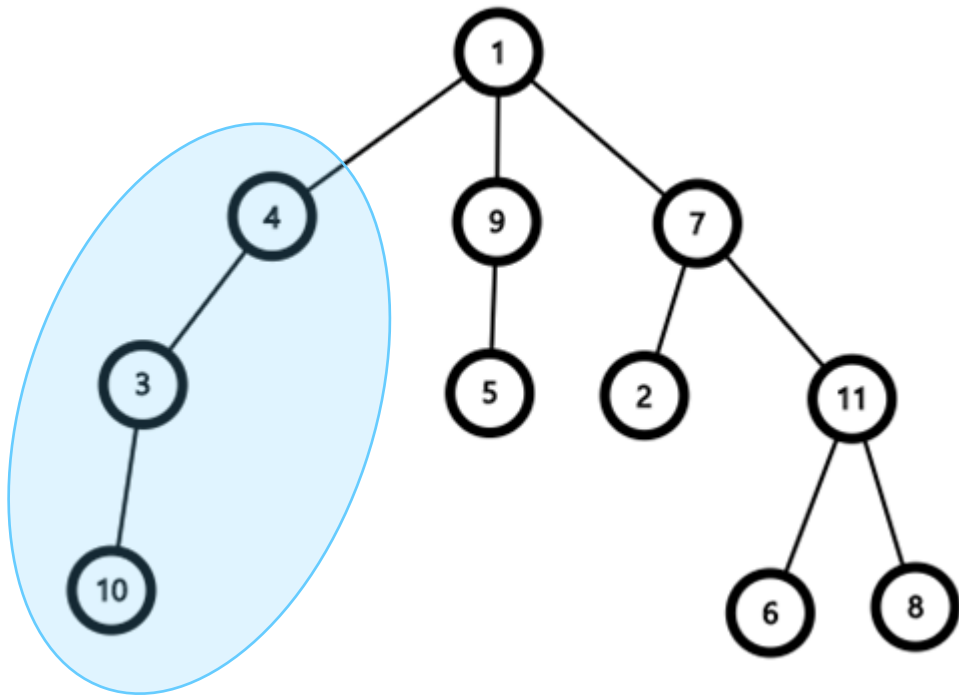
1. Find Centroid



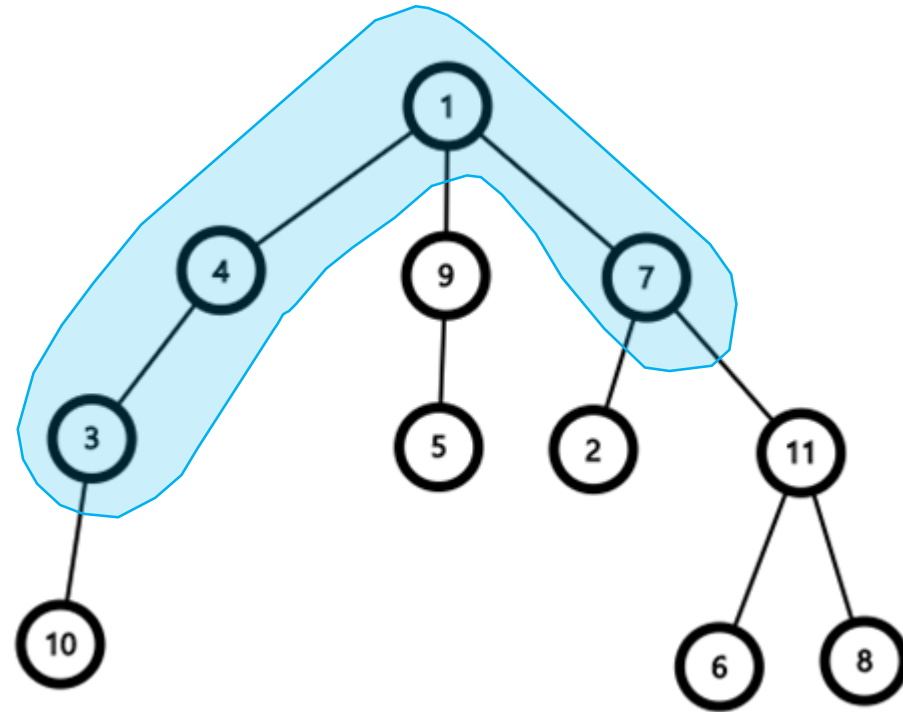


ex) $K=8$

2. Consider two cases :



(1) subtree 중 하나에 속하는 경로



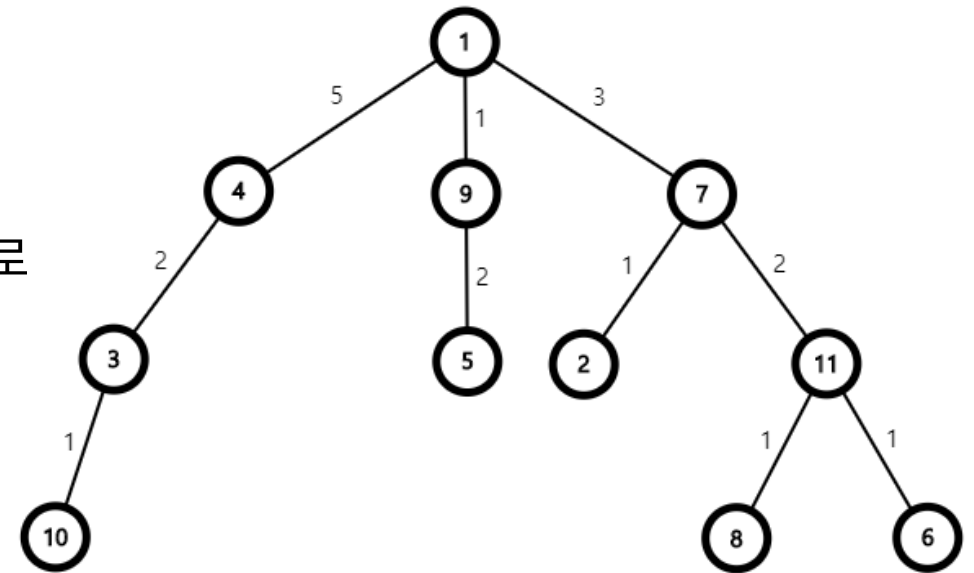
(2) centroid를 지나는 경로



ex) $K=8$

2. Consider two cases :
(2) centroid를 지나는 경로

- Target : 길이가 K 인 경로 중 간선 개수가 가장 적은 것
- 경로 구성
 - ✓ subtree T_i 의 정점 중 centroid로부터 길이가 x 인 경로
 - ✓ subtree $T_j (i \neq j)$ 의 정점 중 centroid로부터 길이가 $K-x$ 인 경로

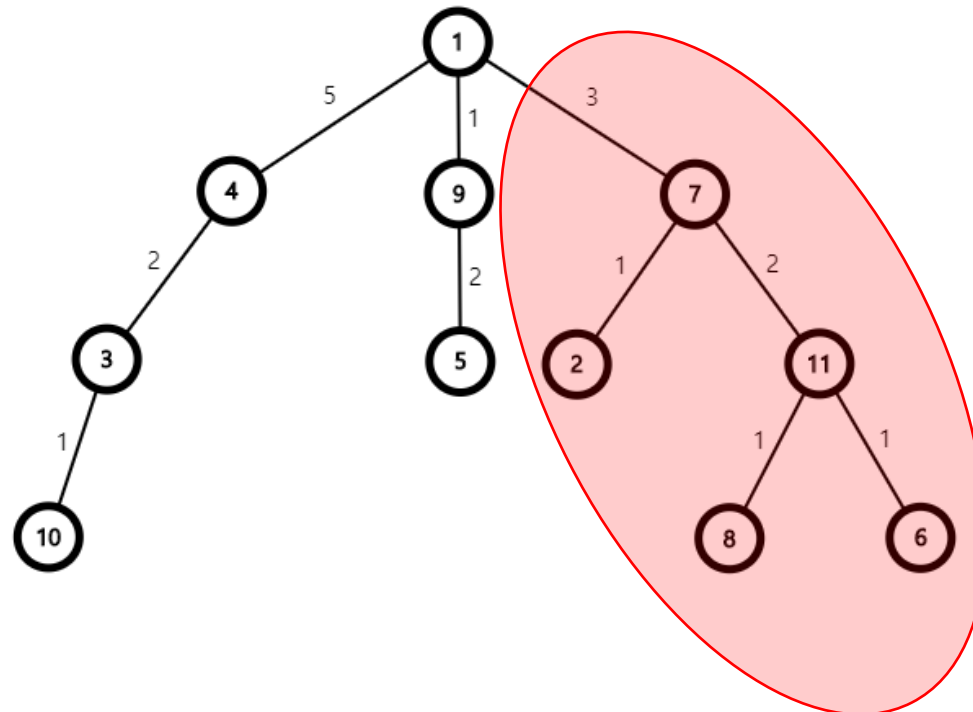




- Requirements

- ✓ subtree T_i 의 정점 중 centroid로부터 길이가 x 인 경로
- ✓ subtree $T_j (i \neq j)$ 의 정점 중 centroid로부터 길이가 $K-x$ 인 경로

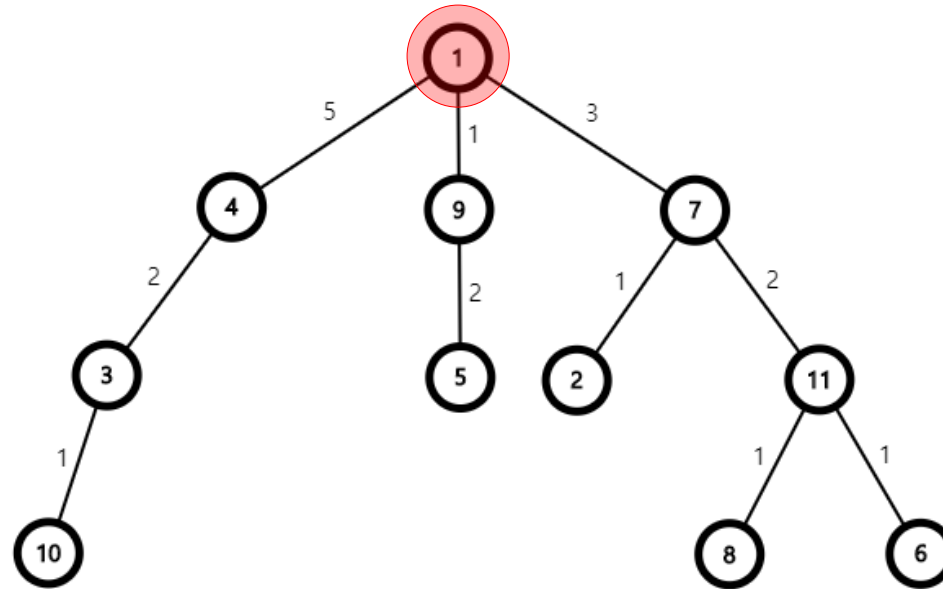
들 중 centroid로부터 깊이가 가장 낮은 것들의 집합만 필요

ex) $K=8$ 

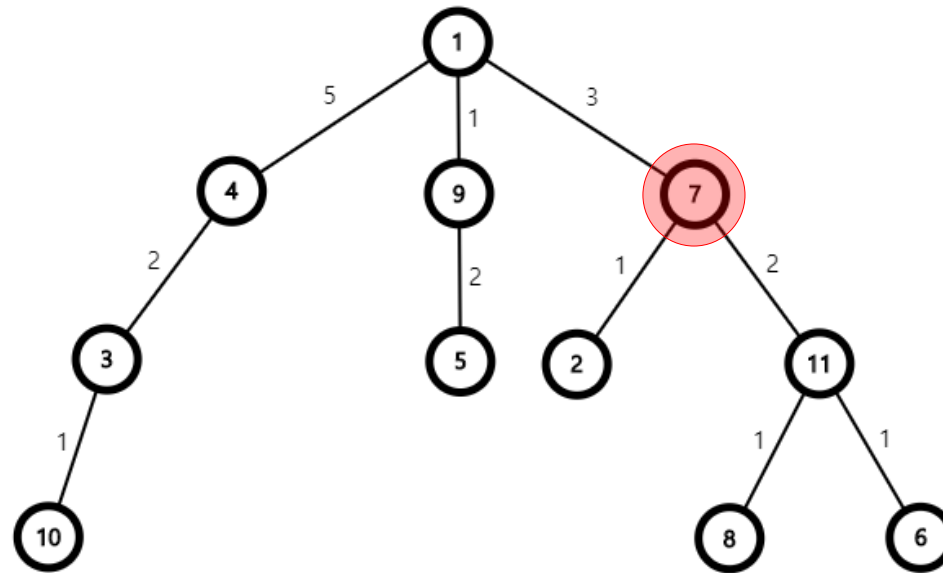
distance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
min_dep	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF



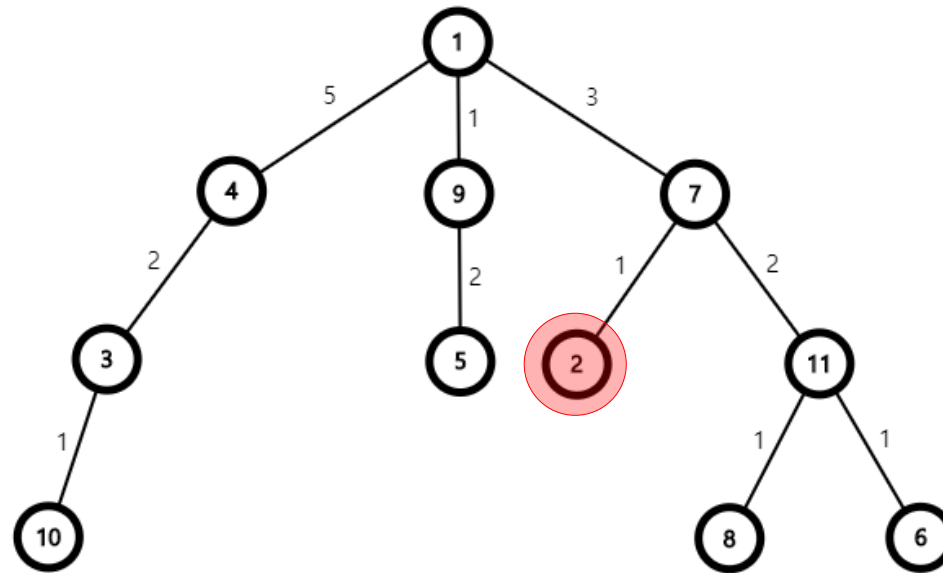
ex) $K=8$



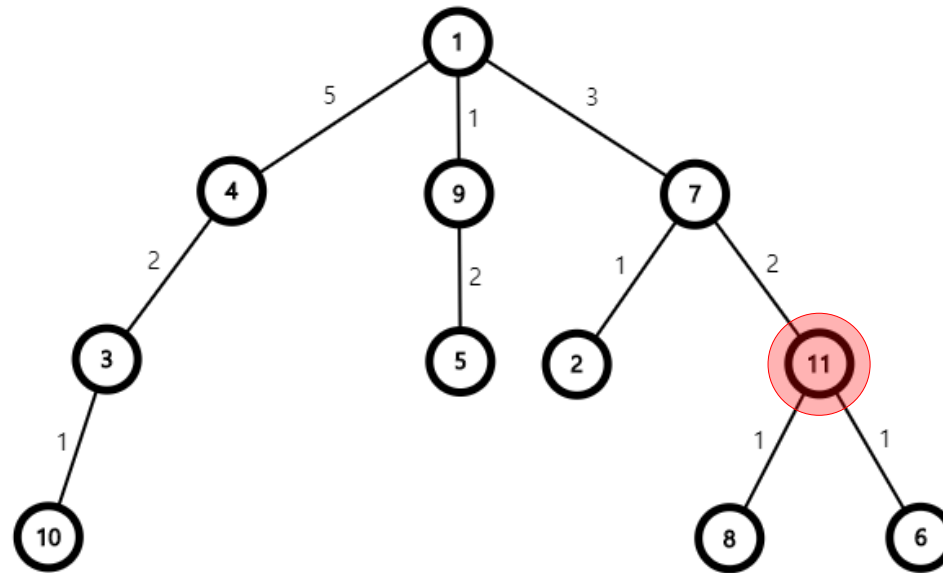
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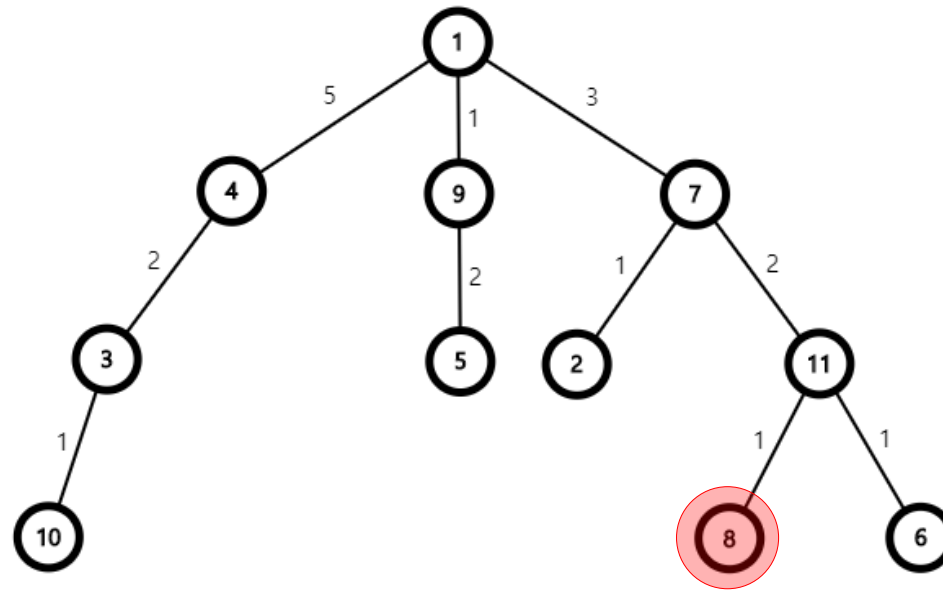
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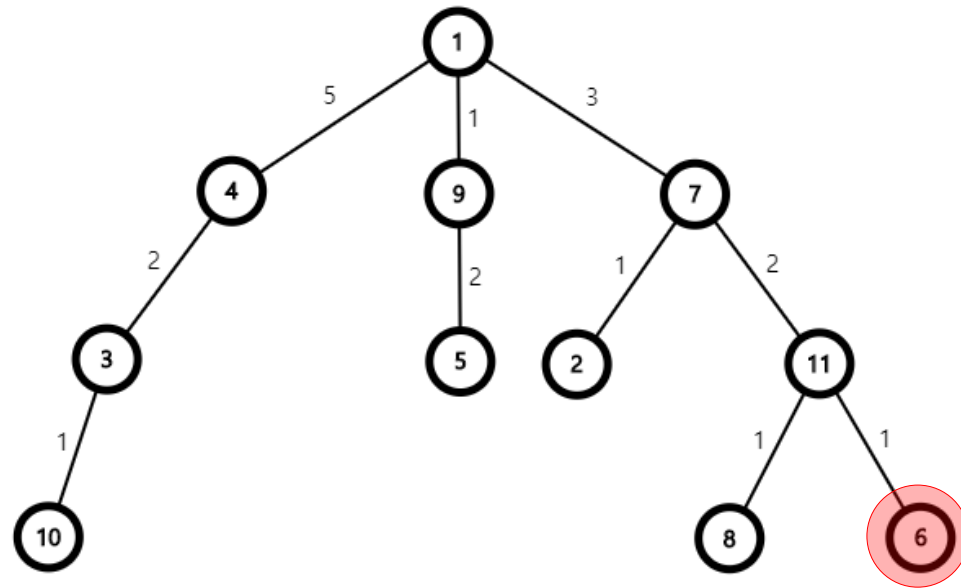
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min_dep	0	INF	INF	1	2	INF	INF	INF	INF

ex) $K=8$ 

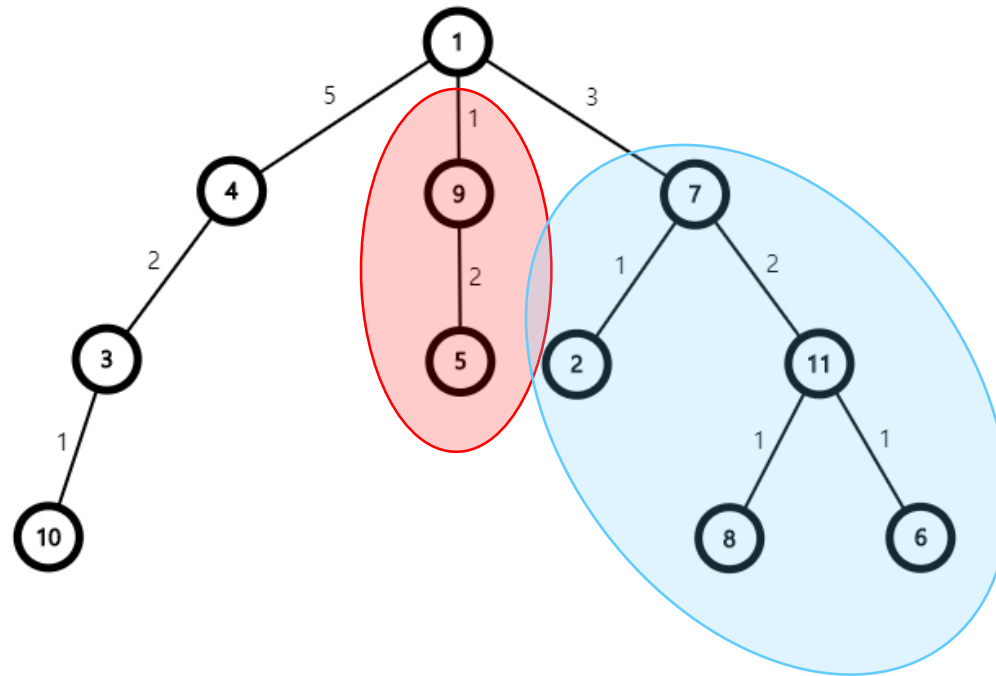
distance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
min_dep	0	INF	INF	1	2	2	INF	INF	INF

ex) $K=8$ 

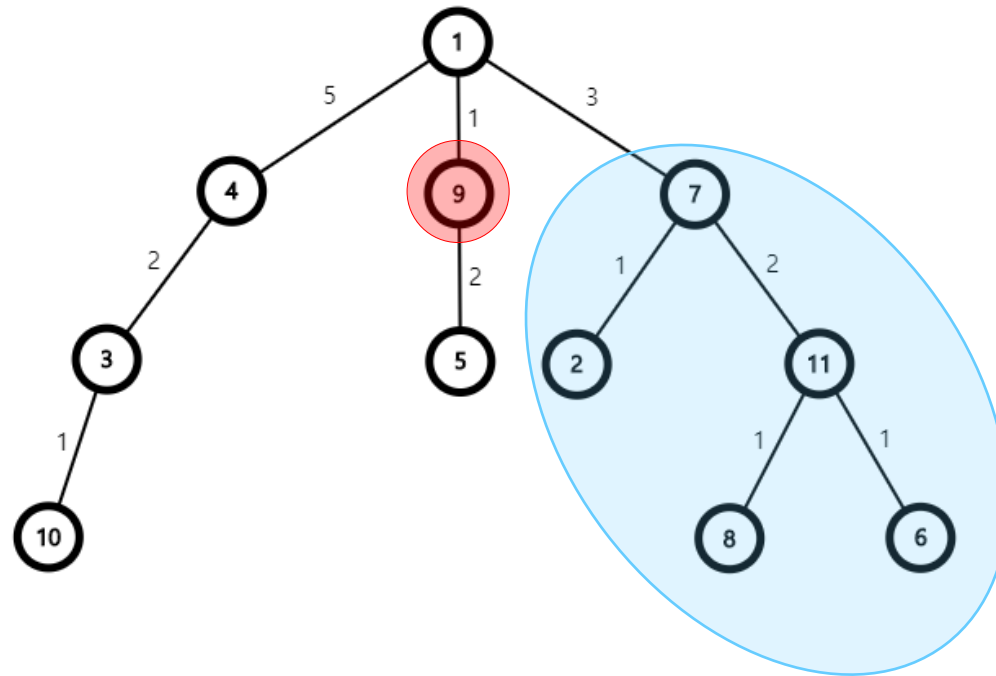
distance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
min_dep	0	INF	INF	1	2	2	3	INF	INF

ex) $K=8$ 

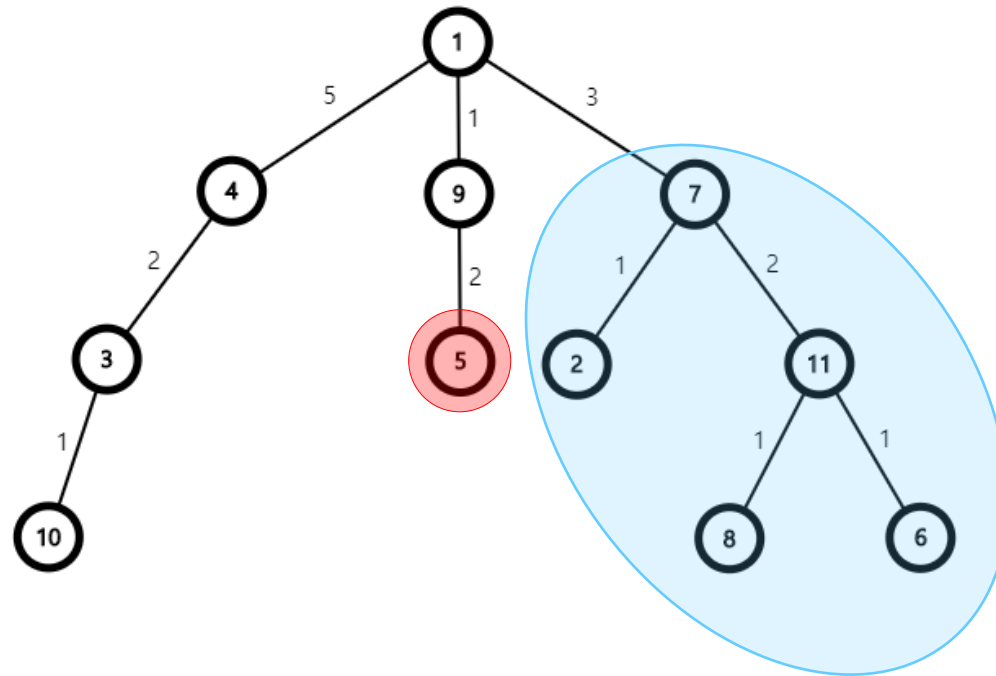
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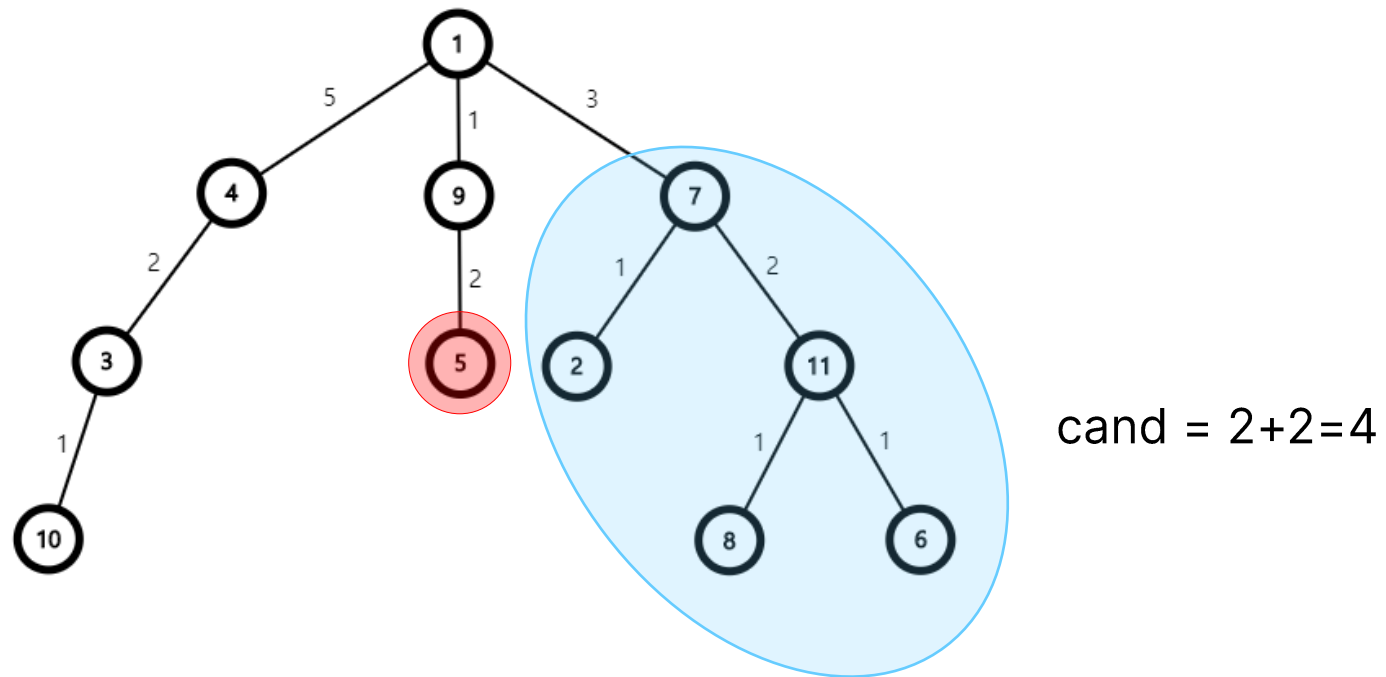
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ex) $K=8$ 

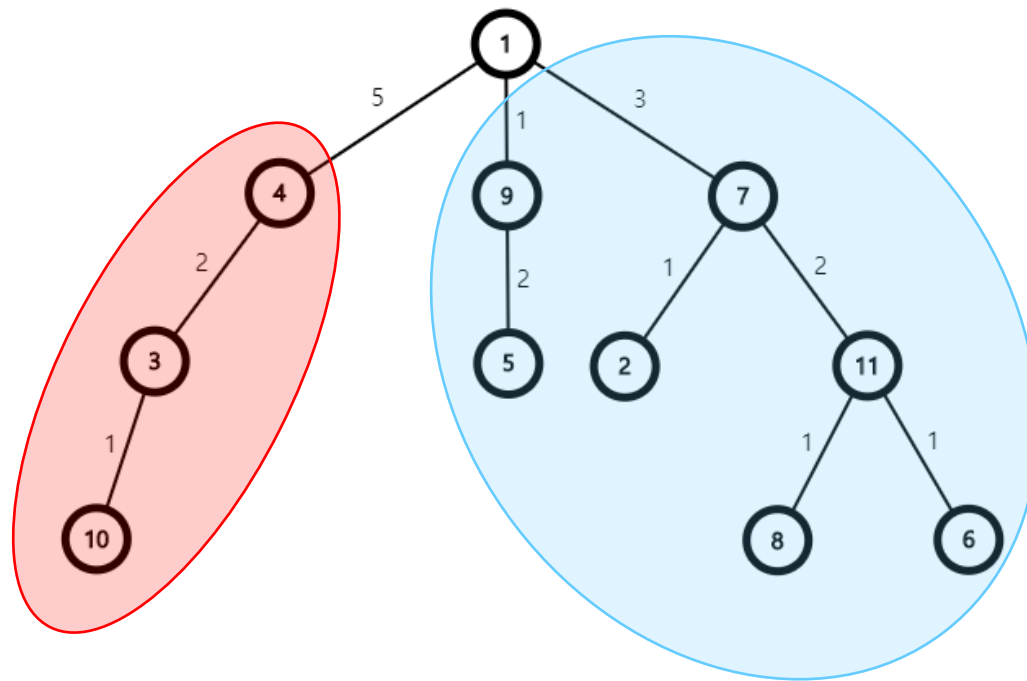
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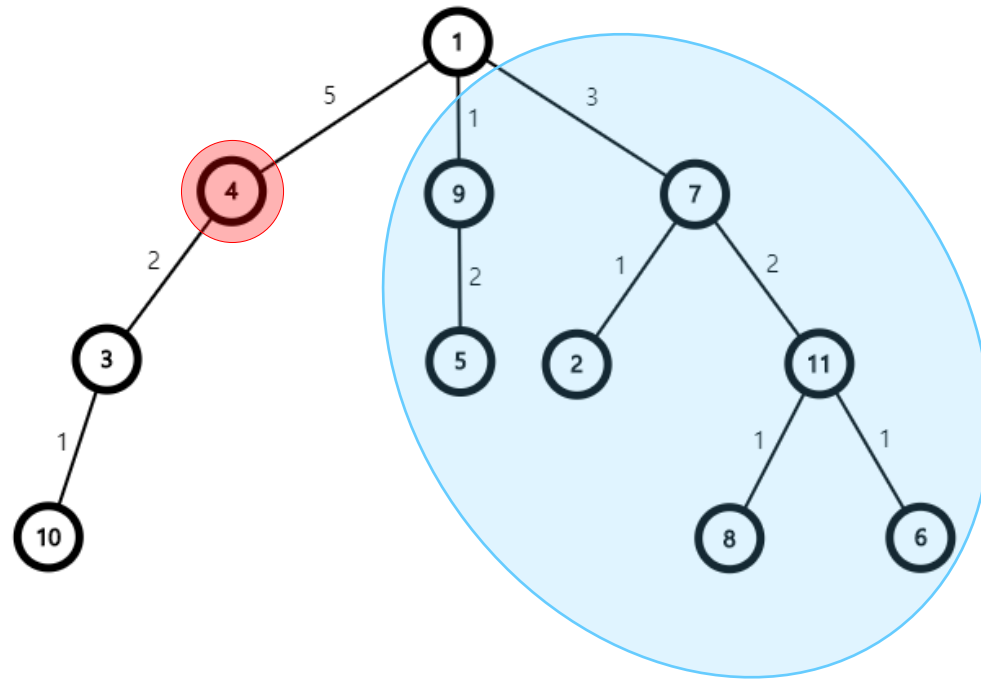
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ex) $K=8$ 

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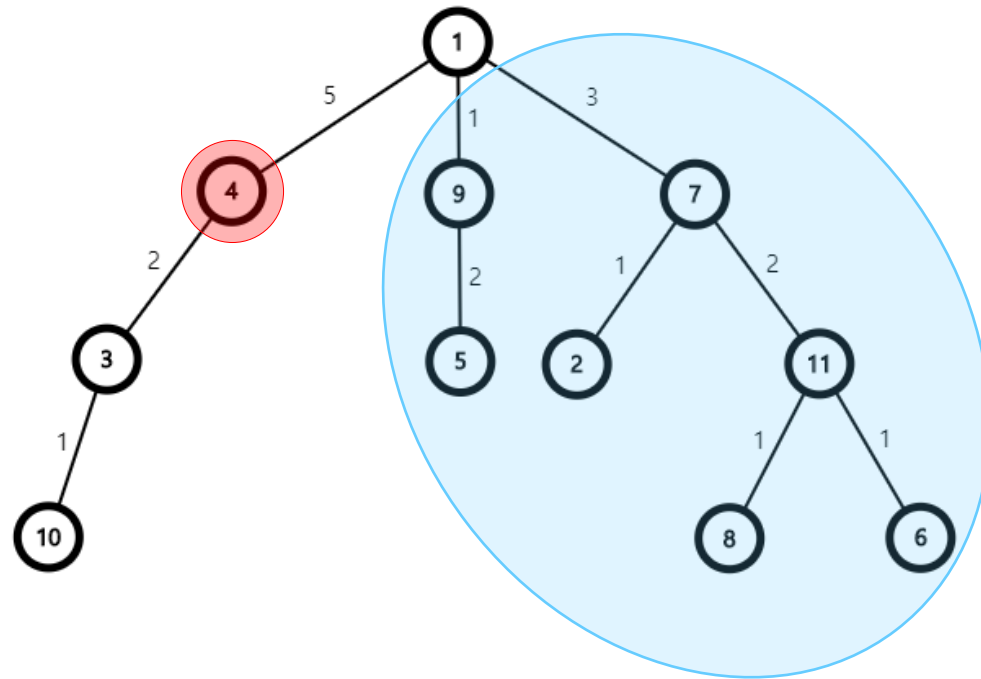
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ex) $K=8$ 

distance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
min_dep	0	1	INF	1	2	1	3	INF	INF



ex) K=8



$$\text{cand} = \min(\text{prv}, 1+1) = 2$$

distance	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
min_dep	0	1	INF	1	2	1	3	INF	INF



```
60
61 int f(int cur) {
62     if (vis[cur]) return INF;
63     int ret = INF;
64
65     int tree_sz = get_sz(cur);
66     int centroid = get_centroid(tree_sz / 2, cur);
67     if (vis[centroid]) return INF;
68     vis[centroid] = 1;
69
70     while (!updated.empty()) mn_dep[updated.front()] = INF, updated.pop();
71     mn_dep[0] = 0;
72
73     for (auto&it : adj[centroid]) {
74         int nxt = it.first, w = it.second;
75         if (vis[nxt]) continue;
76         ret = min(ret, solve(nxt, centroid, w));
77         update(nxt, centroid, w);
78     }
79
80     for (auto&it : adj[centroid]) {
81         int nxt = it.first;
82         if (vis[nxt]) continue;
83         ret = min(ret, f(nxt));
84     }
85
86     return ret;
87 }
88
```



```
33
34 int solve(int cur, int prv, int dist, int dep = 1) {
35     if (dist > K || vis[cur]) return INF;
36     int ret = INF;
37
38     ret = min(ret, mn_dep[K - dist] + dep);
39
40     for (auto&it : adj[cur]) {
41         int nxt = it.first, w = it.second;
42         if (nxt == prv || vis[nxt]) continue;
43         ret = min(ret, solve(nxt, cur, dist + w, dep + 1));
44     }
45     return ret;
46 }
47
48 void update(int cur, int prv, int dist, int dep = 1) {
49     if (dist > K || vis[cur]) return;
50
51     updated.push(dist);
52     mn_dep[dist] = min(dep, mn_dep[dist]);
53
54     for (auto&it : adj[cur]) {
55         int nxt = it.first, w = it.second;
56         if (nxt == prv || vis[nxt]) continue;
57         update(nxt, cur, dist + w, dep + 1);
58     }
59 }
60
```



- 트리상에서 $O(N^2)$ solution을 떠올릴 수 있지만 이를 $O(N\log N)$ 으로 줄이는 과정이 필요할 때 사용
- 최대한 절반에 가깝게 쪼개서 분할하기 위한 기준점 필요 => Centroid
- 임의의 트리는 centroid를 1개 또는 2개 갖는다.
- 모든 노드는 특정 서브트리의 centroid가 될 수 있다.
- <https://solved.ac/problems/algorithms/18>

Sogging



ICPC Tesc