

$T(\text{all calls to Find}) =$

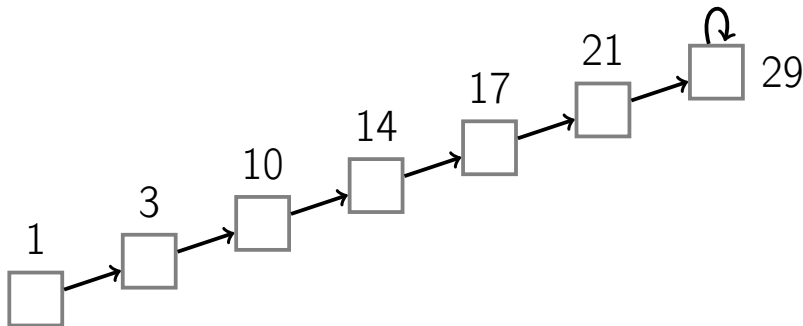
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$\#(i \rightarrow j: j \text{ is a root}) +$

$\#(i \rightarrow j: \log^*(\text{rank}[i]) < \log^*(\text{rank}[j])) +$

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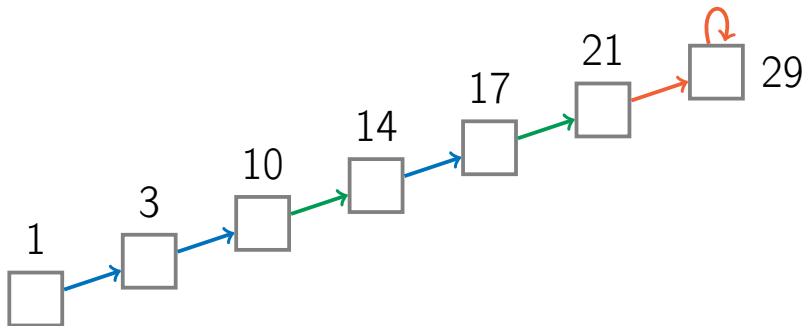
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Claim

$$\#(i \rightarrow j: j \text{ is a root}) \leq O(m)$$

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Proof

There are at most m calls to Find.



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Proof

There are at most $\log^* n$ different values for $\log^*(\text{rank})$. □

Claim

$$\#(i \rightarrow j: \log^*(\text{rank}[i]) = \log^*(\text{rank}[j])) \leq O(n \log^* n)$$

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- after a call to $\text{Find}(i)$, the node i is adopted by a new parent of strictly larger rank
- after at most 2^k calls to $\text{Find}(i)$, the parent of i will have rank from a different interval

Proof (Continued)

- there are at most $\frac{n}{2^k}$ nodes with rank in $\{k + 1, \dots, 2^k\}$

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- the number of different intervals is $\log^* n$

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 - each of them contributes at most 2^k
 - the contribution of all the nodes with rank from this interval is at most $O(n)$
 - the number of different intervals is $\log^* n$
 - thus, the contribution of all nodes is $O(n \log^* n)$
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