# Tree Isomorphism

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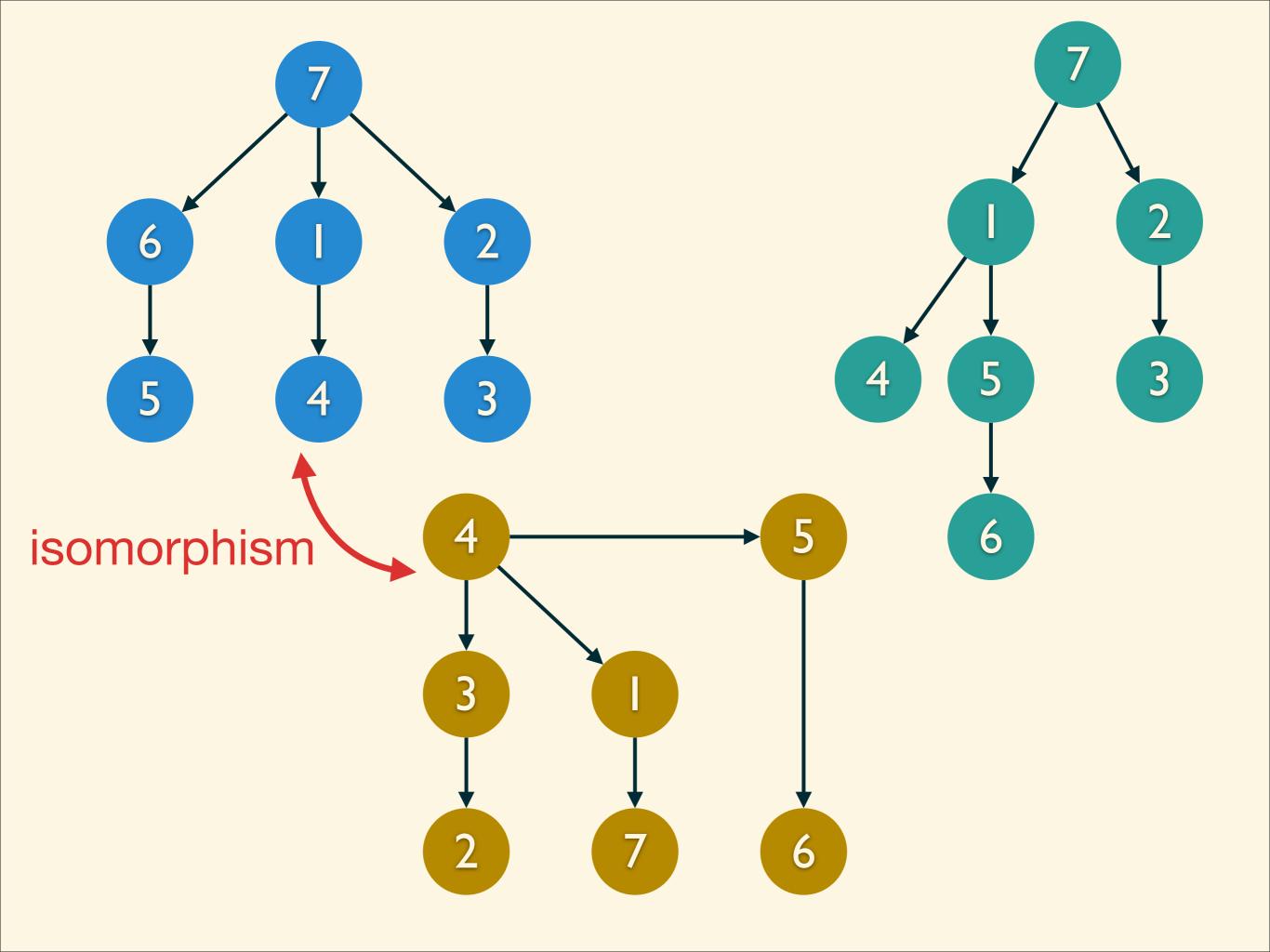
KuoE0.tw@gmail.com KuoE0.ch



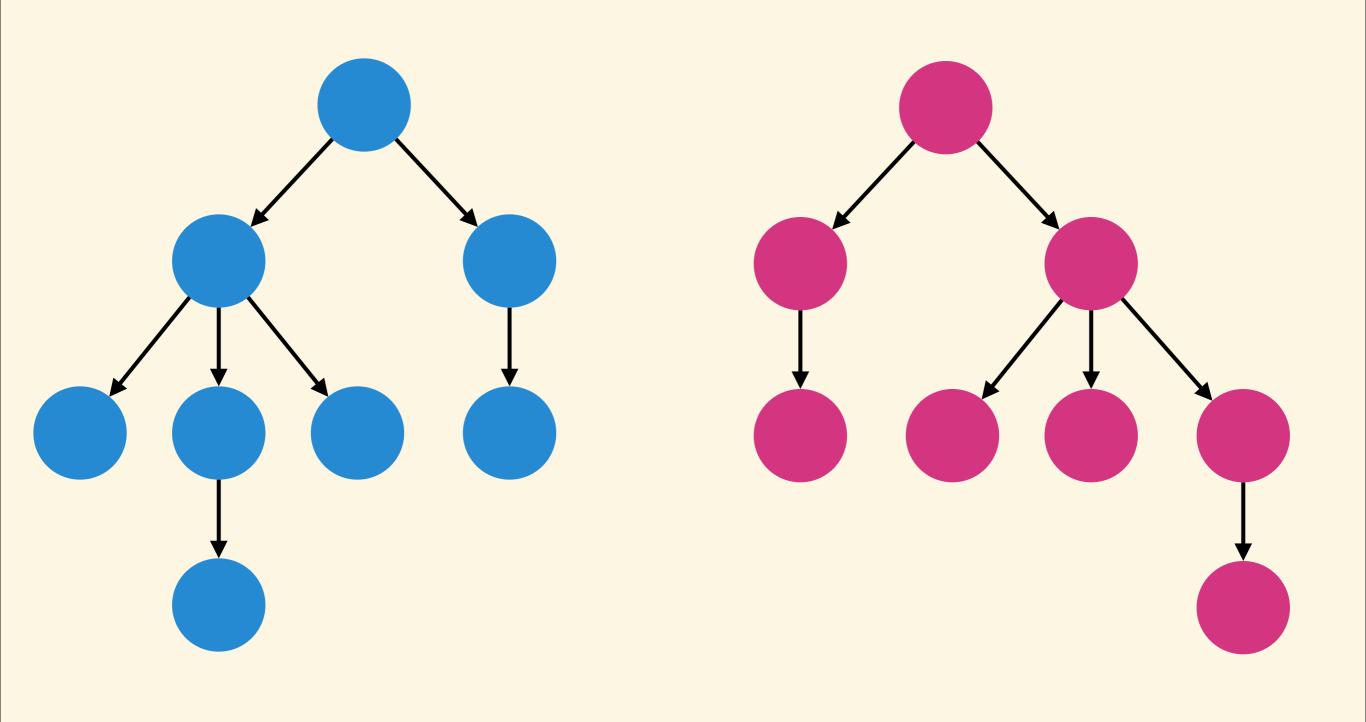
# Isomorphism

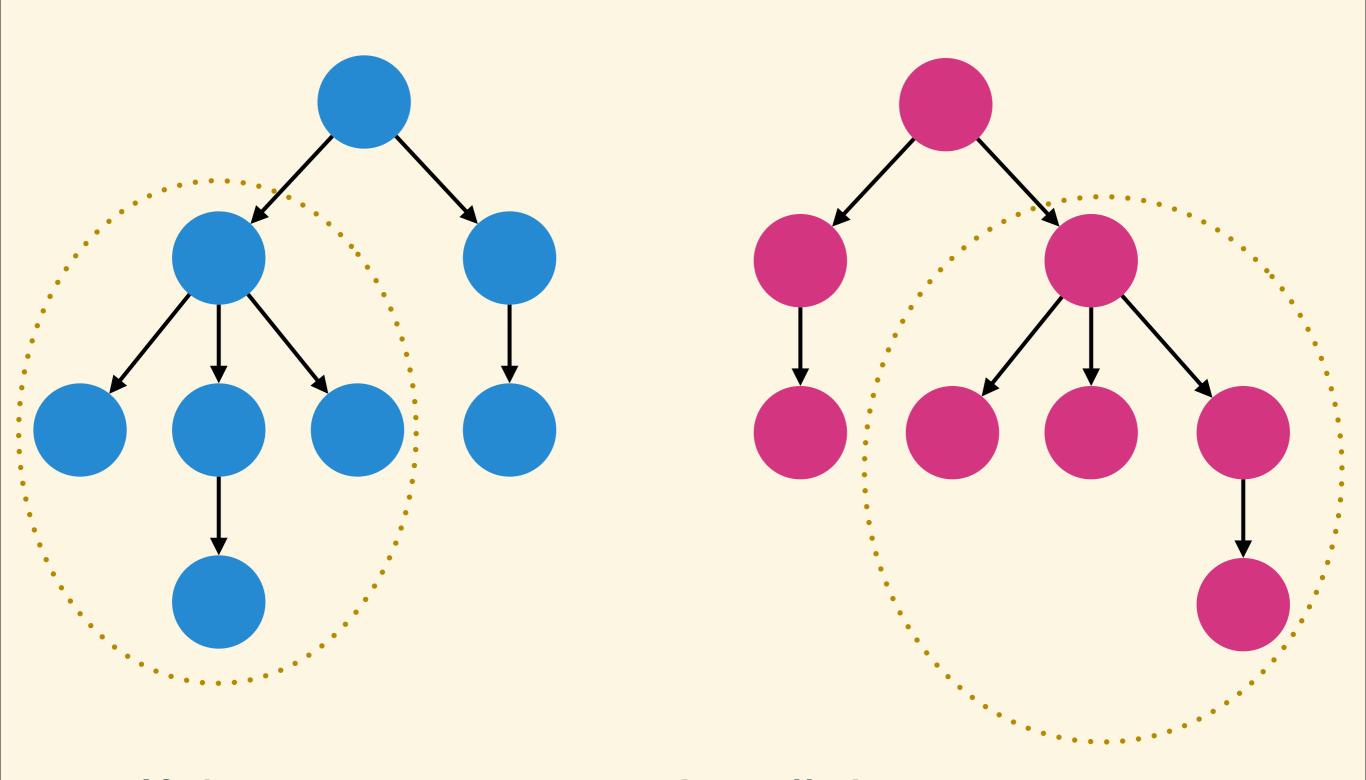
The structures of two trees are equal.



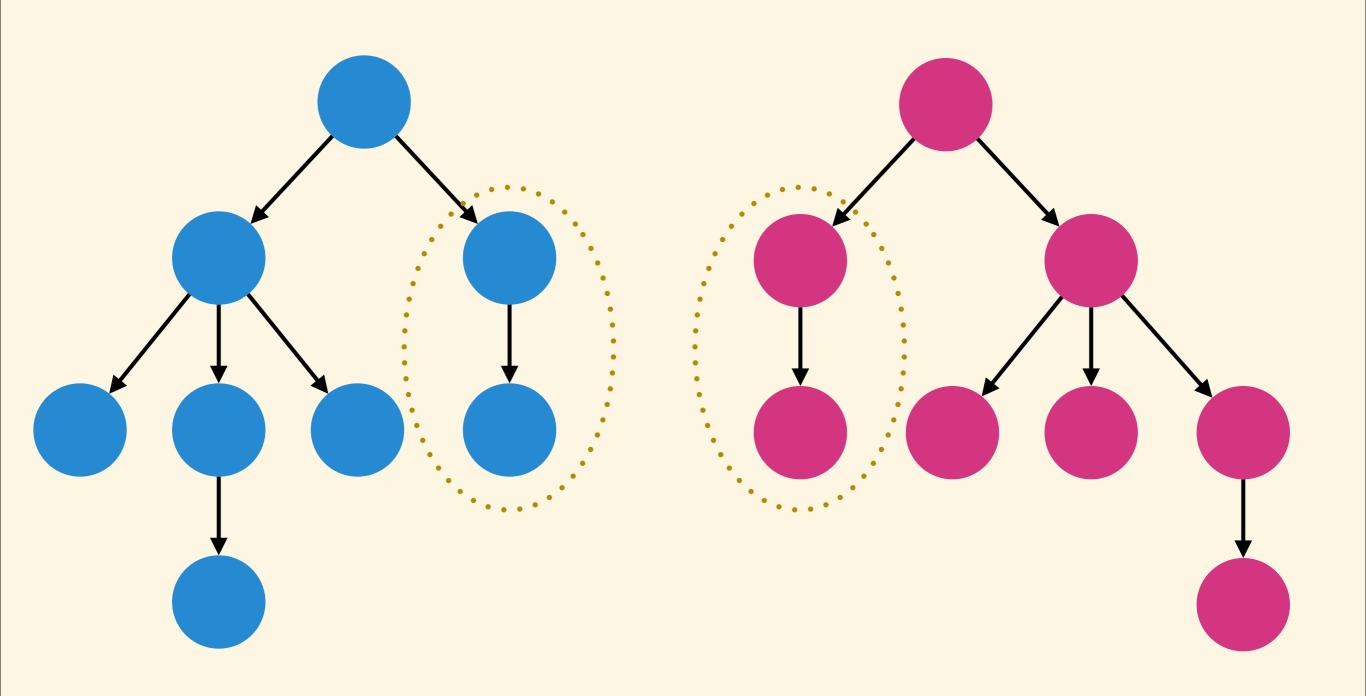


# How to judge two rooted tree are isomorphic?

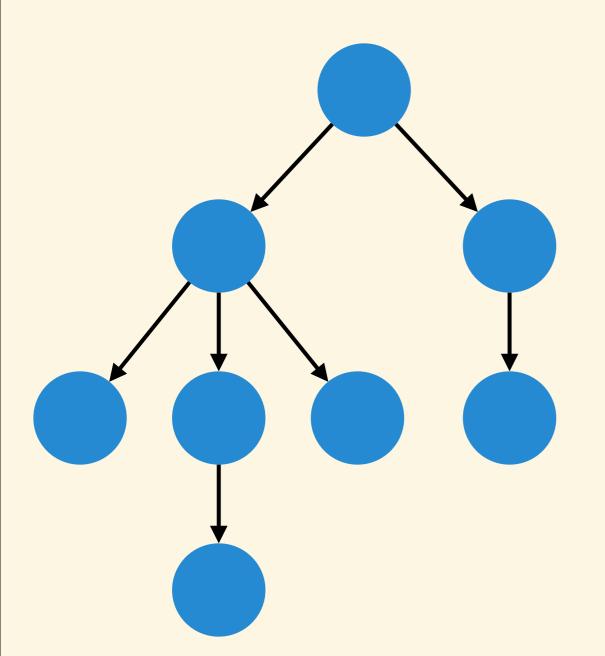




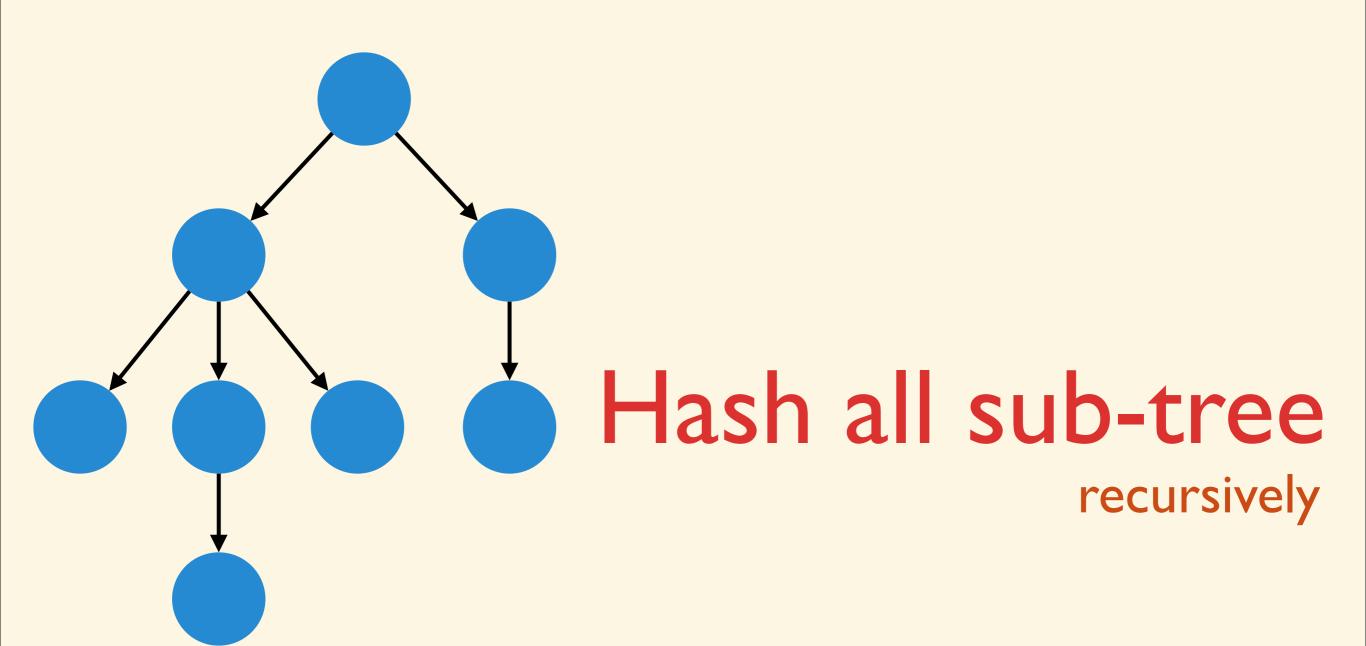
If the trees are isomorphic, all their **sub-trees** are also isomorphic.

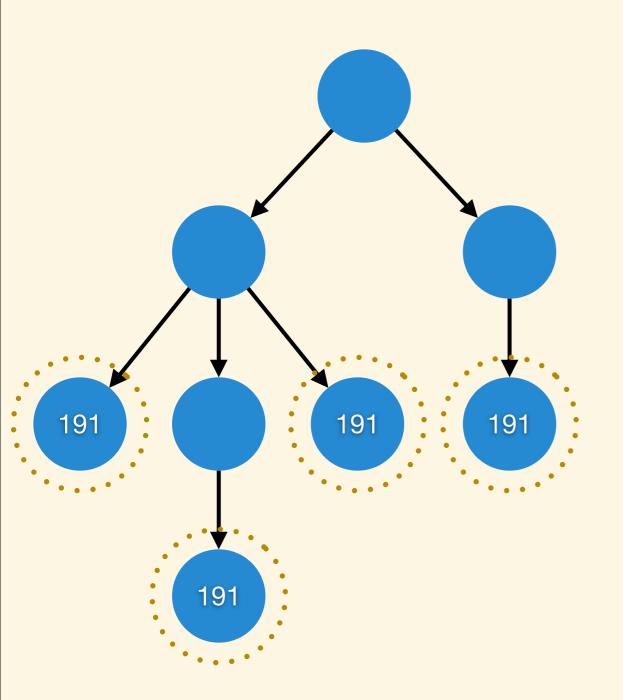


If the trees are isomorphic, all their **sub-trees** are also isomorphic.



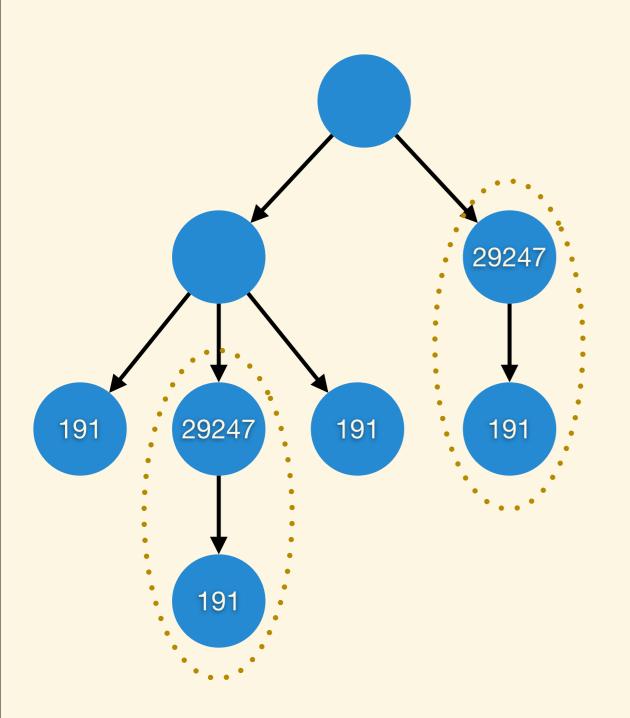
## Hash the tree





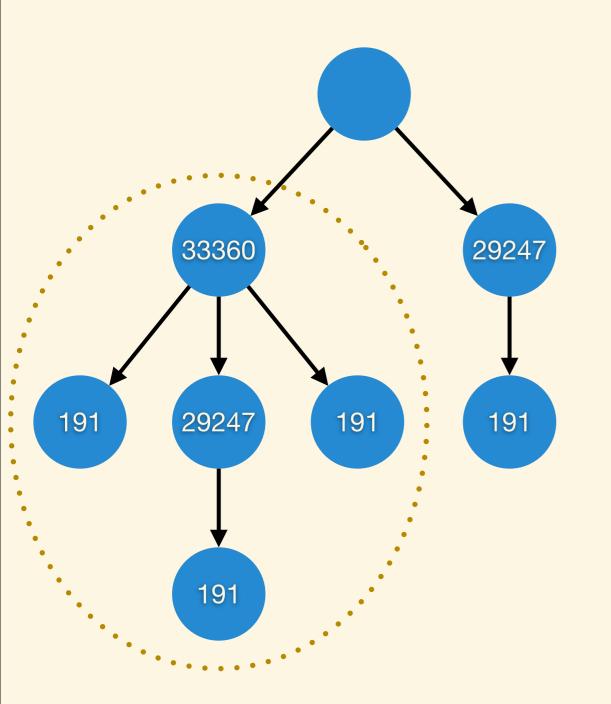
### single vertex

initial value = 191



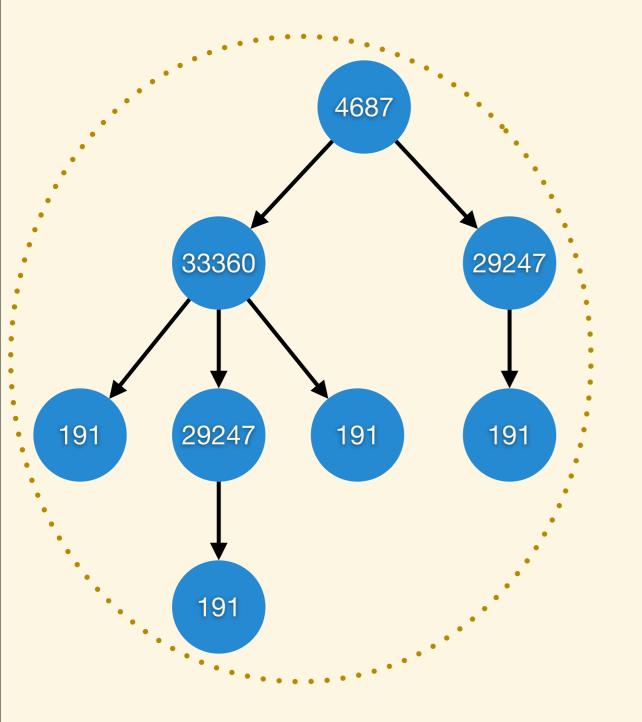
#### two-level sub-tree

child = (191)



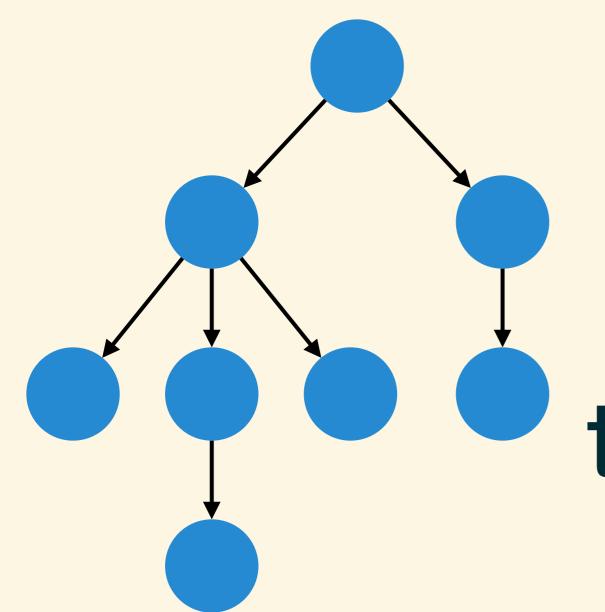
#### three-level sub-tree

 $((((((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943 = 33360)$ 



#### the total tree

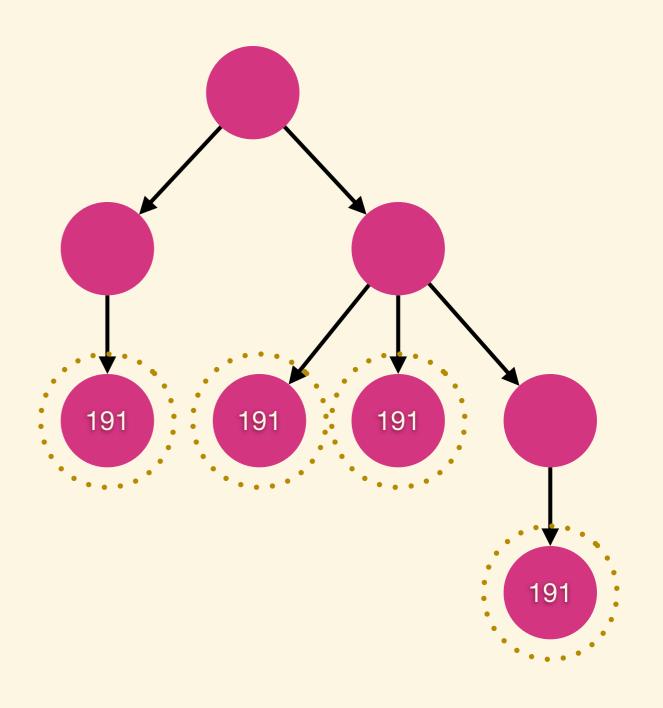
 $(((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \mod 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 33360)$  $\mod 34943 = 4687$ 



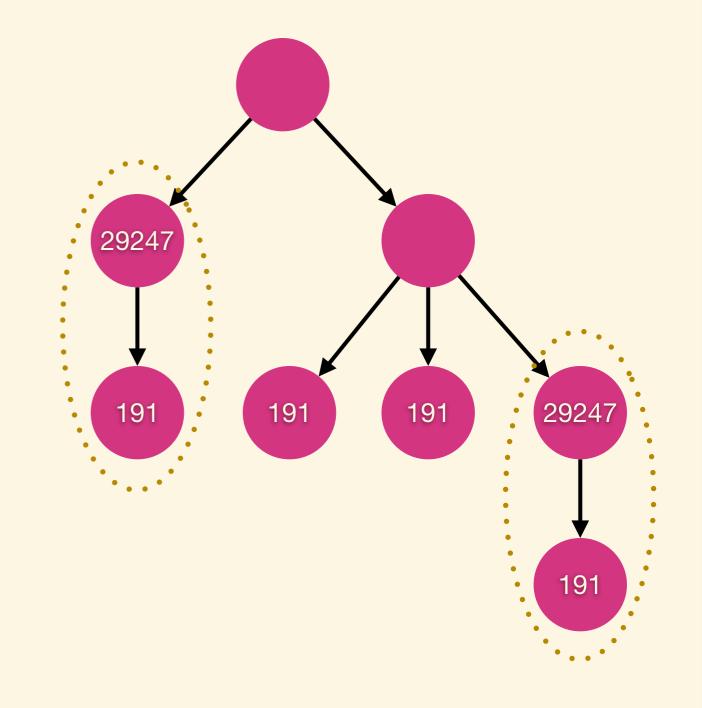
# hash value of the tree is 4687

### single vertex

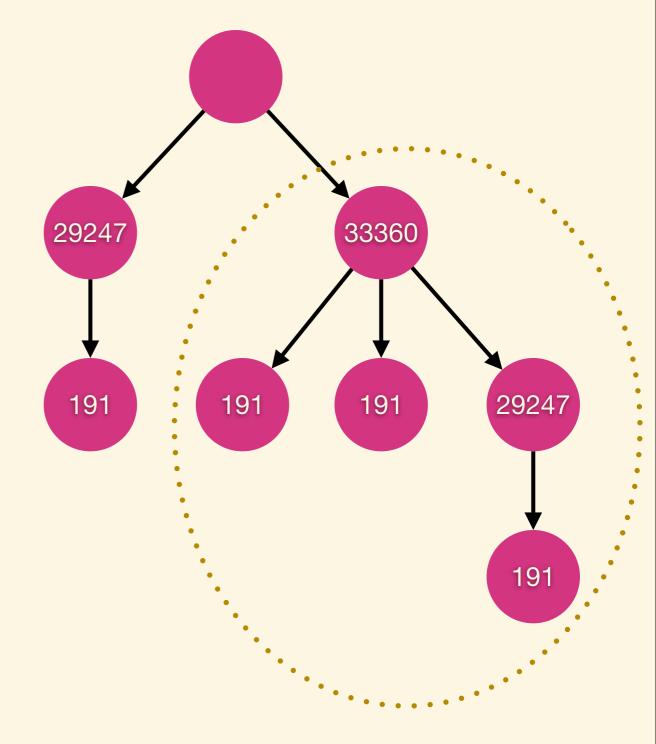
initial value = 191



# two-level sub-tree child = (191)

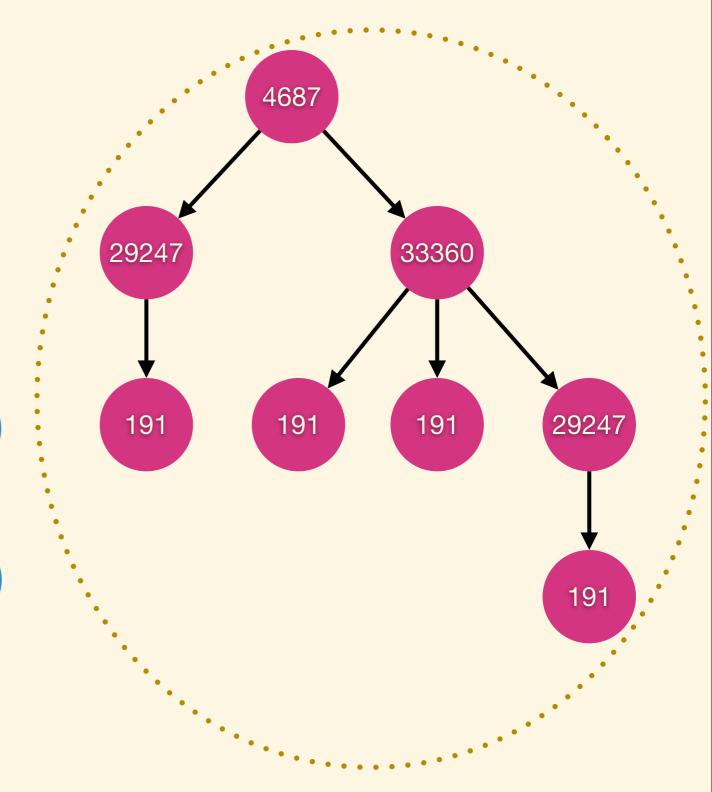


#### three-level sub-tree



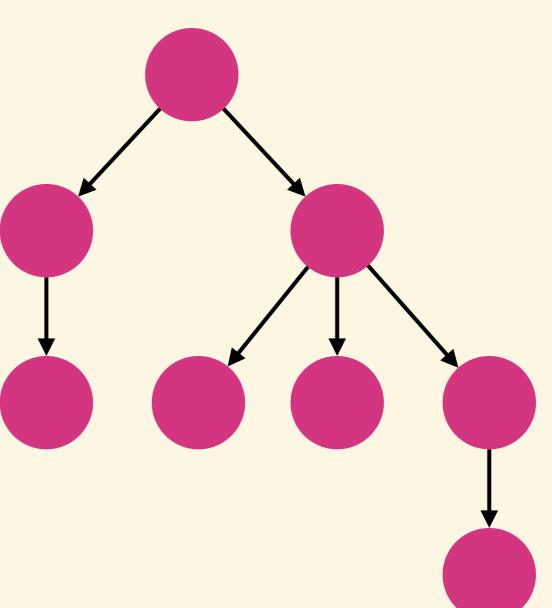
 $((((((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 191) \text{ mod } 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \text{ mod } 34943 = 33360)$ 

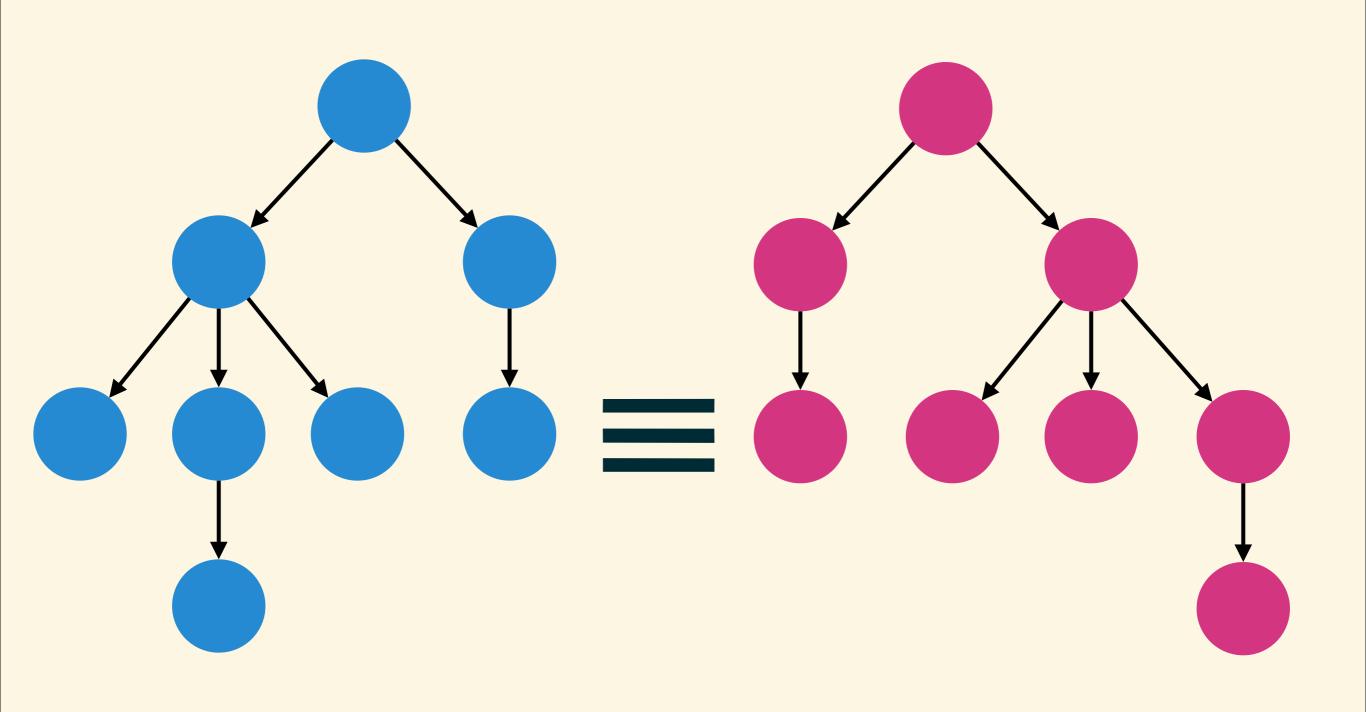
#### the total tree



 $(((191 \times 701 \text{ xor } 29247) \mod 34943) \times 701 \text{ xor } 33360)$  $\mod 34943 = 4687$ 

# hash value of the tree is 4687



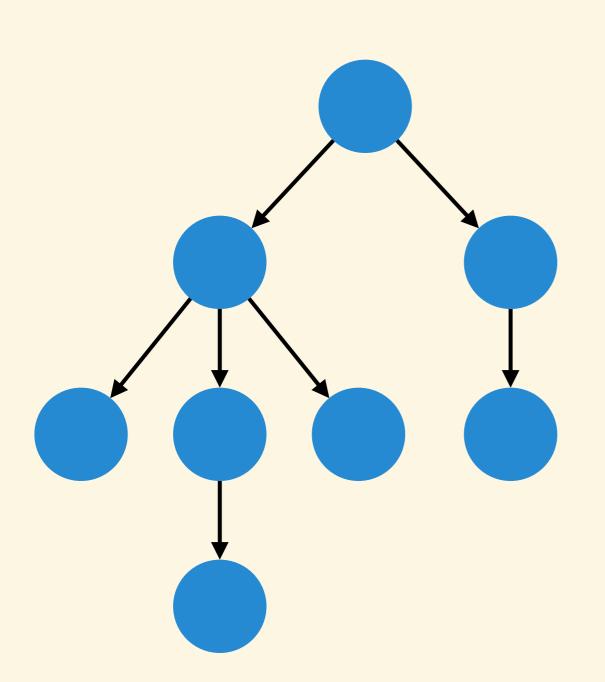


# Algorithm

HASH\_TREE(T):

- 1. hash all sub-trees
- 2. sort hash value of sub-trees (unique)
- 3. calculate hash value (any hash function)

# Time Complexity



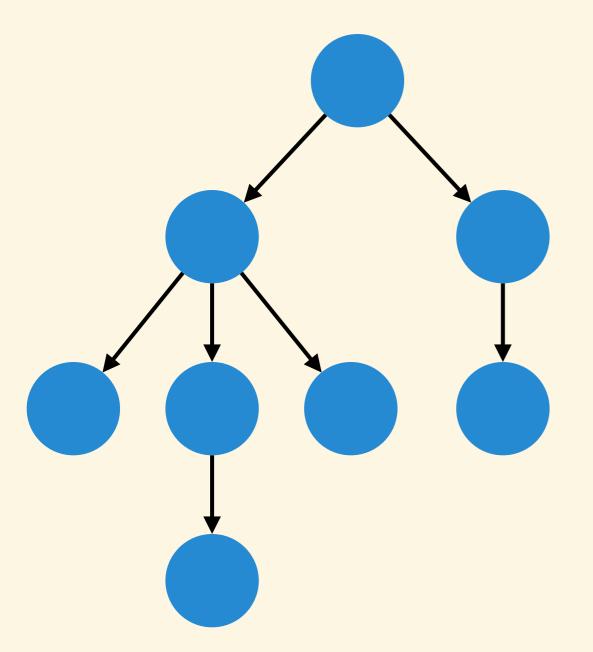
O(Nlog<sub>2</sub>N)

number of vertices height of tree

# Source Code

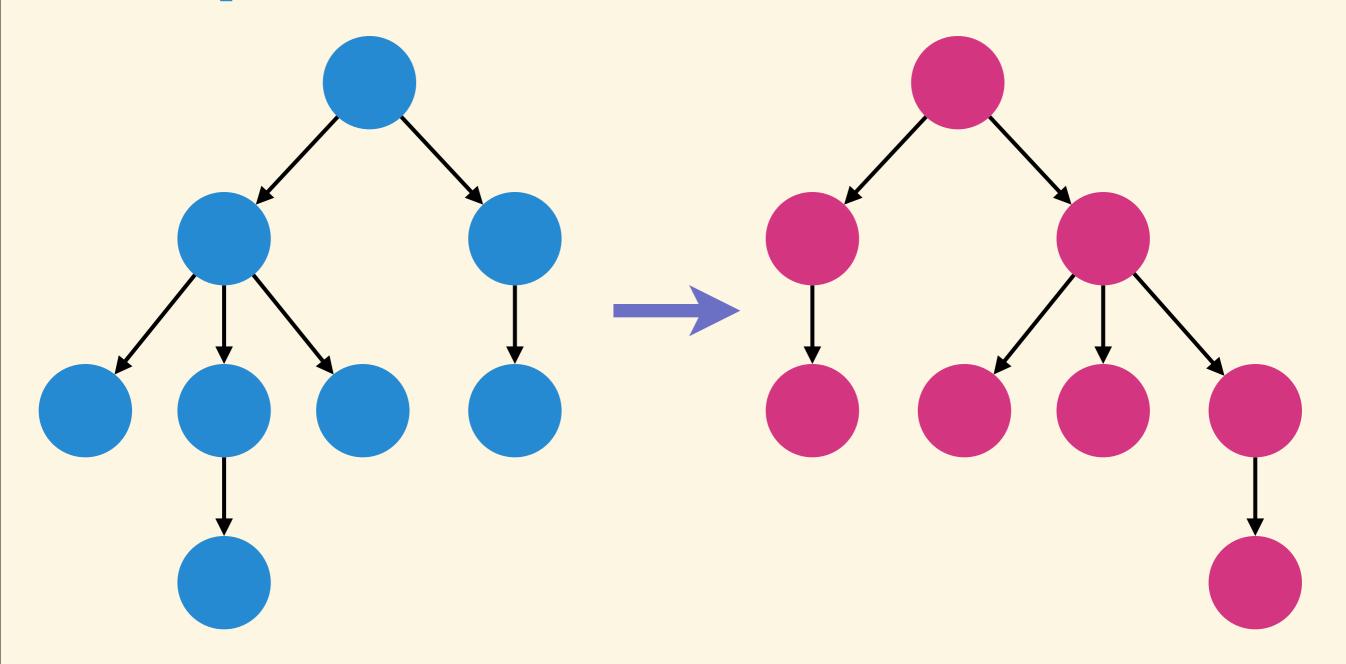
```
int hash( TREE &now, int root ) {
  int value = INIT;
  vector< int > sub;
  //get all hash value of subtree
  for ( int i = \emptyset; i < now[ root ].size(); ++i )
     sub.push_back( hash( now, now[ root ]
Γi ] ));
  //sort them to keep unique order
  sort( sub.begin(), sub.end() );
  //hash this this tree
  for ( int i = \emptyset; i < sub.size(); ++i)
     value = ( ( value * P1 ) ^ sub[ i ] ) % P2;
  return value % P2;
```

# Representation of Tree

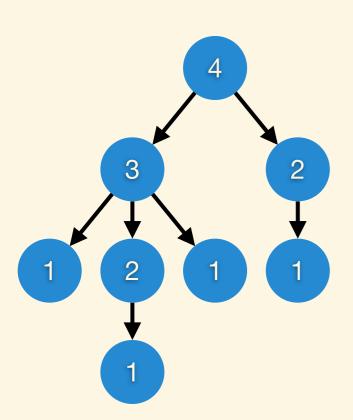


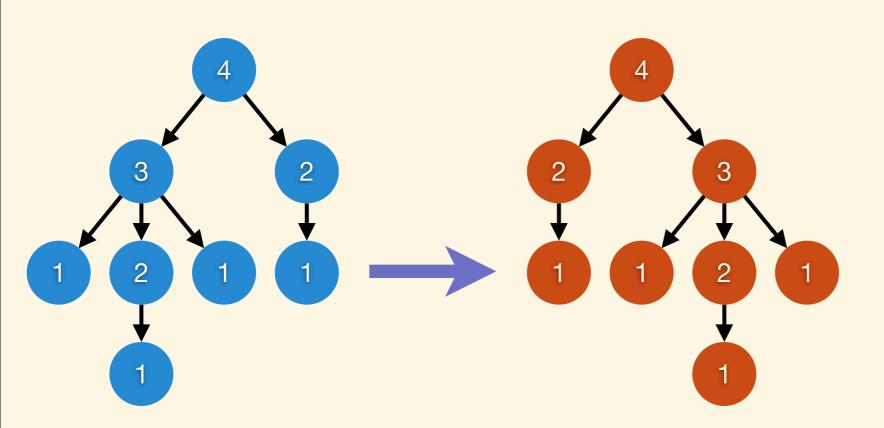
Let the height of left child less than the right one.

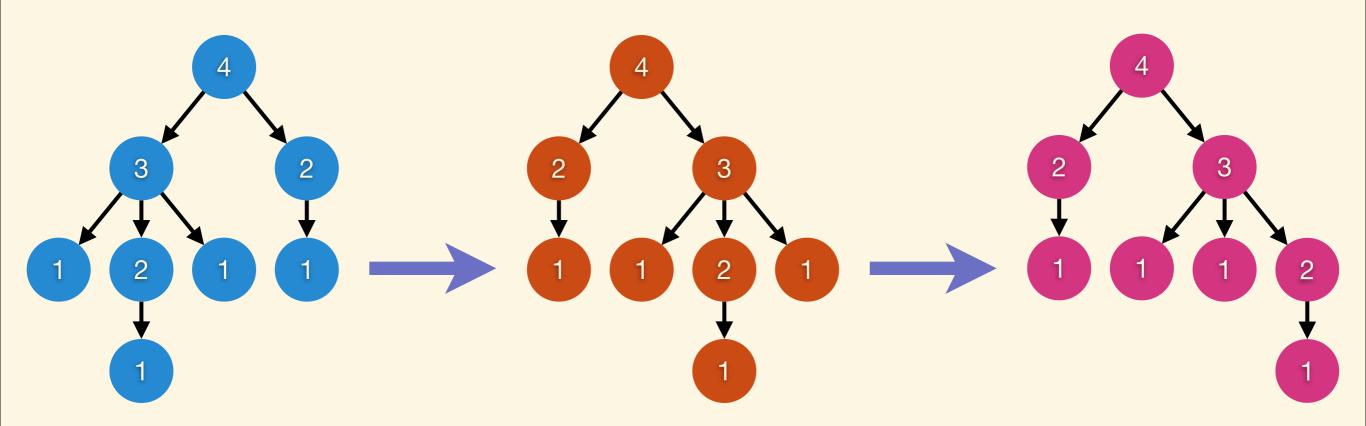
# Representation of Tree



Let the height of left child less than the right one.



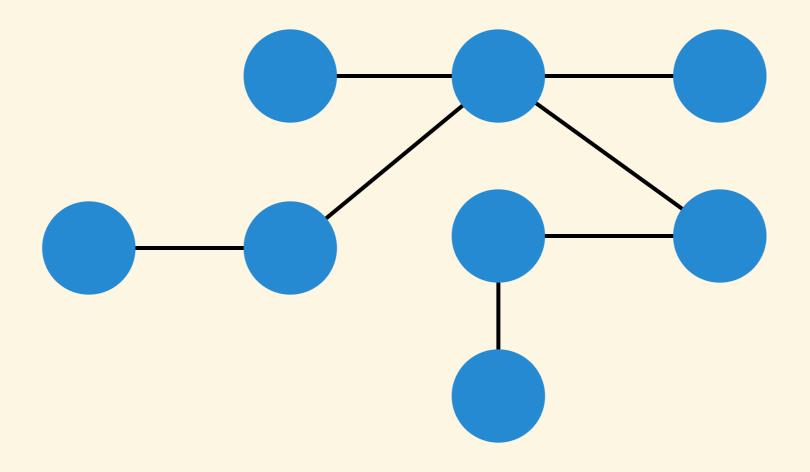




# Algorithm

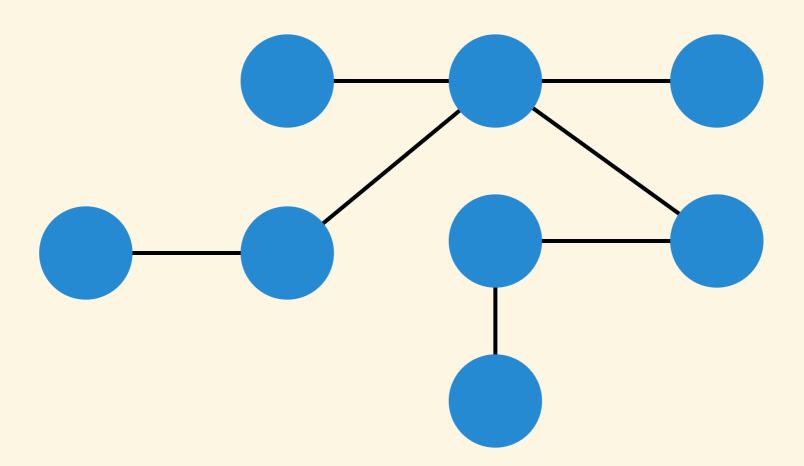
#### SORT\_CHILD(T):

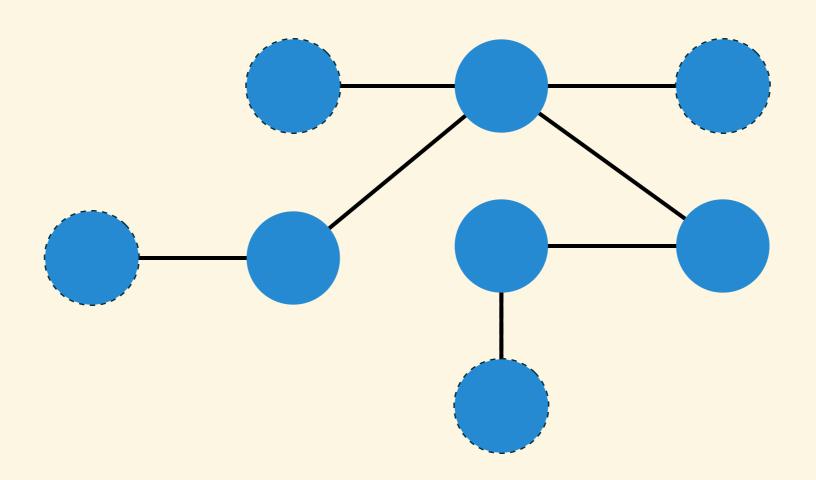
- 1. sort all sub-trees
- 2. compare the height
- 3. if height is equal, compare child recursively
- 4. put the lower at left and the higher at right

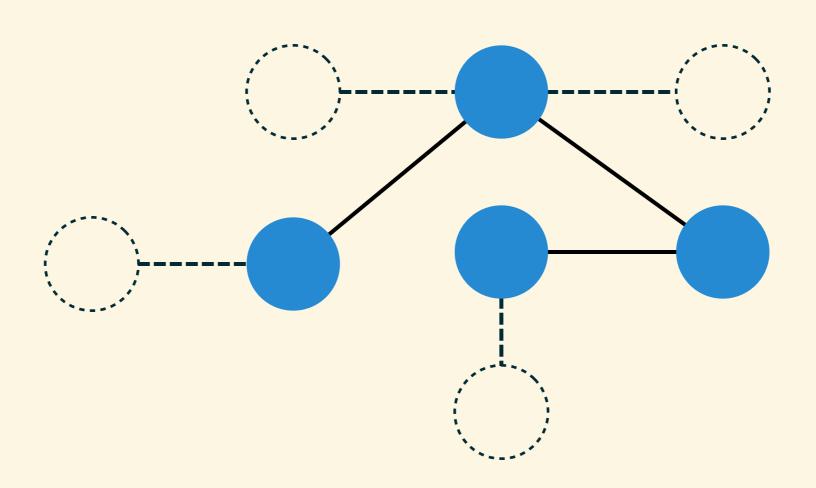


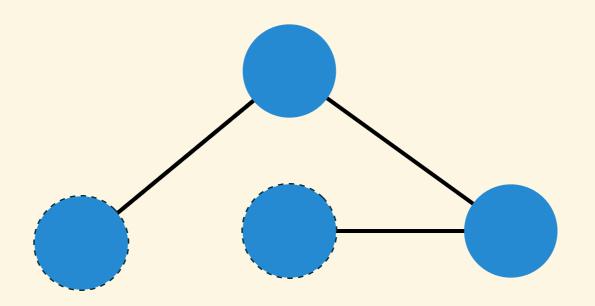
## How about unrooted tree?

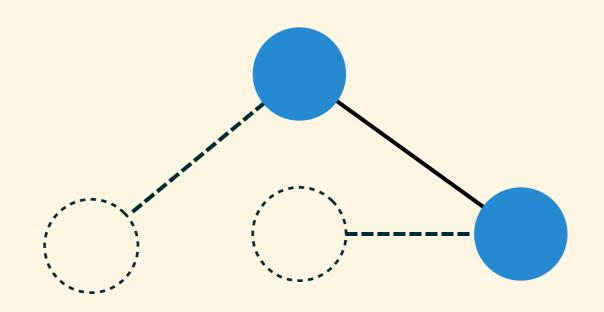
# find a root



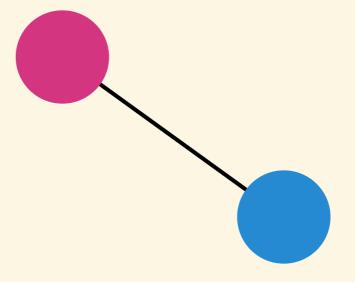




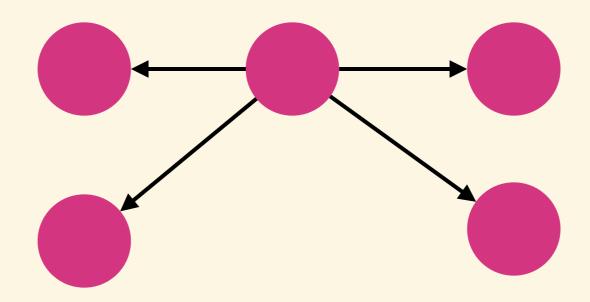


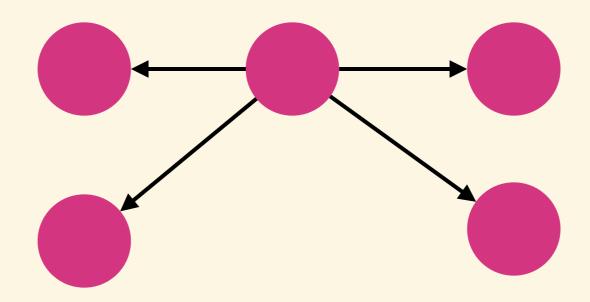


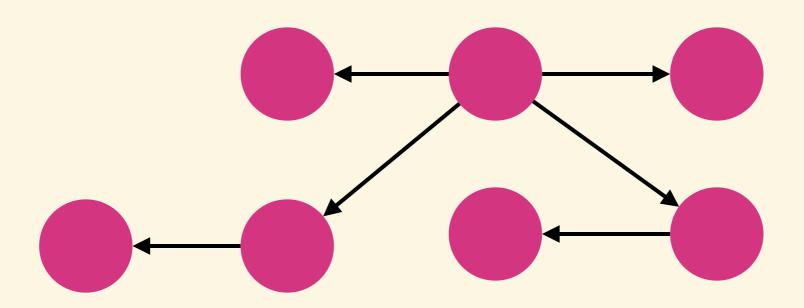
# try each root

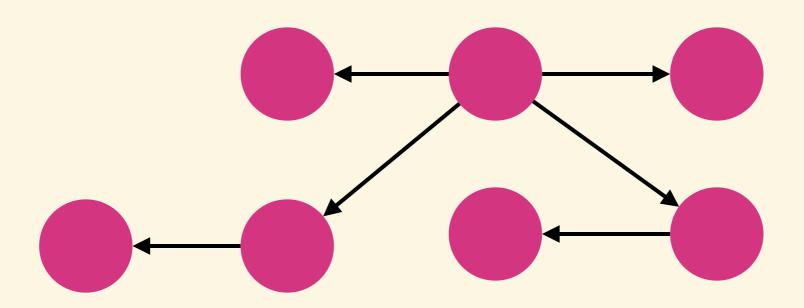


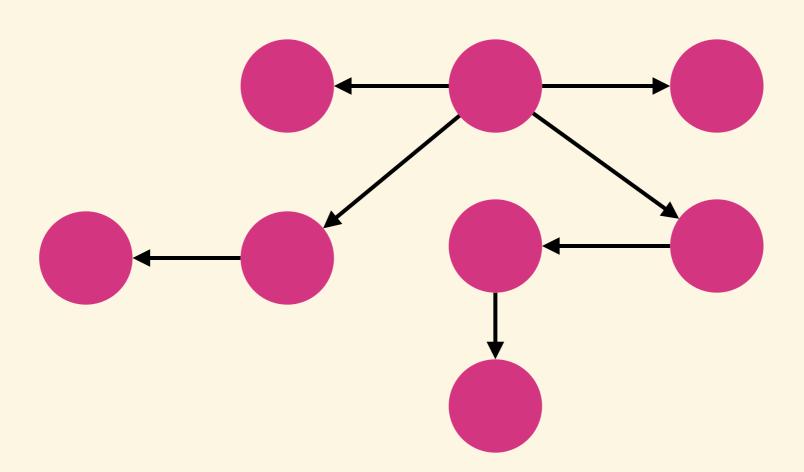












### apply the isomorphism detection

# Practice Now

POJ 1635 - Subway tree systems

# Thank You for Your Listening.

