# 一、 程式摘要

## 1. 邏輯/原理

求「Minimum Spanning Tree」,我們分別以下列兩種演算法實作。

#### ✓ Kruskal

以蒐集 edge 的方是找出最小 weight 且不形成 cycle 的情況下來建立 MST。首先建立 edge 與 vertex 的 set,前者儲存所有 edge 及其 weigth,後者儲存各個 vertex 的 parent and child 關係。我們需先將 edge set 依 weight 由小到大排序,再從 edge set 中一一取出兩端的 vertex,利用 FIND\_ROOT\_VERTEX method 去判斷兩 vertex 是否屬於同一個 set 以及有無 cycle 存在,如果不是則可加入 MST 中,並利用 UNION\_VERTEX method 將兩 vertex 合併 為一個新 set,接著再從 edge set 中的取出下一條 edge 重複步驟,最後即可形成 MST。

### ✓ Prim

先建立幾組 set (edge:儲存所有 edge 及其 weight; parent:儲存各個 vertex 的 parent and child 關係; key: edge 的 weight,但會存在 vertex 上,表示到達該 vertex 的成本; visited 的表示是否已在 MST 中)。決定起始 vertex u,找出與 u 相連 edge 之 weight,判斷從 u 經由 edge 到達 v 需要多少成本,若成本小於原 key[v]中的成本,則更新 key[v],同時也代表 兩 vertex 可以有一個 parent and child 的關係,因此也記錄到 parent set 中;之後再利用 EXTRACT\_MIN method 選出 key set 中值最小的 vertex 放入 MST,並重複前述步驟,找出 與此 vertex 相連的所有 edge 做判斷,以此概念逐漸向外擴張,最終即可蒐集完 MST。

## 2. 語言

兩種方式皆以 C 語言實作。

# 二、 程式內容說明

#### 1. 程式註解

#### ✓ Kruskal

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// 宣告常數
#define MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER 1000
#define MAX_EDGES_NUMBER 10000

// 裝填 edge 相關屬性的結構
// 包含兩個 vertex 及其權重
```

```
struct edge {
   int vertex_one;
   int vertex_two;
   int weight;
struct set blob {
    int vertex_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
    int rank_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
    struct edge edge_set[MAX_EDGES_NUMBER];
struct mst_result {
    struct edge edge_set[MAX_EDGES_NUMBER];
    int edge_size;
    int option_num;
    int sum;
struct set_blob sb;
int find_max(int a, int b) {
    return (a > b)? a: b;
int find_min(int a, int b) {
    return (a < b)? a : b;
```

```
int edge_compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
     struct edge *edge_a = (struct edge *)a;
     struct edge *edge_b = (struct edge *)b;
    return edge_a->weight - edge_b->weight;
void clear_set(int vertex_num, int edge_num) {
     for (int i = 0; i < vertex_num; i++) {
          sb.vertex_set[i] = 0;
         sb.rank_set[i] = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < edge_num; i++) {
          sb.edge_set[i].vertex_one = 0;
         sb.edge_set[i].vertex_two = 0;
         sb.edge\_set[i].weight = 0;
void add_edge(int index, int vertex_one, int vertex_two, int weight) {
     sb.edge_set[index].vertex_one = vertex_one;
    sb.edge_set[index].vertex_two = vertex_two;
    sb.edge_set[index].weight = weight;
void make_vertex(int vertex) {
     sb.vertex_set[vertex] = vertex;
int find_root_vertex(int vertex) {
     int parent = sb.vertex_set[vertex];
    if (parent != vertex) {
          sb.vertex_set[vertex] = find_root_vertex(parent);
    return sb.vertex_set[vertex];
```

```
void union_vertex(int vertex_one, int vertex_two) {
     int vertex_one_rank = sb.rank_set[vertex_one];
     int vertex_two_rank = sb.rank_set[vertex_two];
     if (vertex_one_rank < vertex_two_rank) {</pre>
          sb.vertex_set[vertex_one] = vertex_two;
     } else {
          sb.vertex_set[vertex_two] = vertex_one;
          if (vertex_one_rank == vertex_two_rank) {
               sb.rank_set[vertex_one] += 1;
struct mst_result kruskal(int vertex_num, int edge_num) {
    struct mst_result result;
    result.edge_size = 0;
    result.sum = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < vertex_num; i++) {
         make_vertex(i);
    qsort(sb.edge_set, edge_num, sizeof(struct edge), edge_compare);
     for (int i = 0; i < edge_num; i++) {
          int vertex_one = sb.edge_set[i].vertex_one;
          int vertex_two = sb.edge_set[i].vertex_two;
          int vertex_one_root = find_root_vertex(vertex_one);
          int vertex_two_root = find_root_vertex(vertex_two);
          if (vertex_one_root != vertex_two_root) {
               int weight = sb.edge_set[i].weight;
              int index = result.edge size;
              result.edge_set[index].vertex_one = find_min(vertex_one, vertex_two);
               result.edge_set[index].vertex_two = find_max(vertex_one, vertex_two);
              result.edge_set[index].weight = weight;
```

```
result.edge_size += 1;
              result.sum += weight;
              union_vertex(vertex_one_root, vertex_two_root);
    return result;
int main() {
    int input_num;
    scanf("%i", &input_num);
    struct mst_result result[input_num];
    for (int i = 0; i < input_num; i++) {
         int vertex_num;
         int edge_num;
         int option_num;
         scanf("%d %d %d", &vertex_num, &edge_num, &option_num);
         for (int j = 0; j < edge_num; j++) {
              int vertex_one;
              int vertex_two;
              int weight;
              scanf("%d %d %d", &vertex_one, &vertex_two, &weight);
              add_edge(j, vertex_one, vertex_two, weight);
         result[i] = kruskal(vertex_num, edge_num);
         result[i].option_num = option_num;
         clear_set(vertex_num, edge_num);
```

## Prim

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include imits.h>
#define MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER 1001
#define MAX_EDGES_NUMBER 10001
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
#define START 0
#define DEFAULT VALUE -1
struct set_blob {
   int key_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
   int parent_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
   int visited_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
   int edge_set[MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER][MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER];
```

```
struct edge {
      int vertex_one;
      int vertex_two;
 struct mst_result {
      struct edge edge_set[MAX_EDGES_NUMBER];
      int edge_size;
      int option_num;
      int sum;
 struct set_blob sb;
 int find_max(int a, int b) {
      return (a > b)? a : b;
 int find_min(int a, int b) {
 int edge_compare(const void *a, const void *b) {
      struct edge *edge_a = (struct edge *)a;
      struct edge *edge_b = (struct edge *)b;
      if (edge_a->vertex_one > edge_b->vertex_one
          || (edge_a->vertex_one == edge_b->vertex_one && edge_a->vertex_two > edge_b-
>vertex_two)) {
      } else if (edge_a->vertex_one < edge_b->vertex_one
           || (edge_a->vertex_one == edge_b->vertex_one && edge_a->vertex_two < edge_b-
>vertex_two)) {
      } else {
```

```
void init_set() {
    for (int i = 0; i < MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < MAX_VERTICES_NUMBER; j++) {
              sb.edge_set[i][j] = DEFAULT_VALUE;
         sb.key_set[i] = (i == START) ? DEFAULT_VALUE : INT_MAX;
         sb.parent_set[i] = DEFAULT_VALUE;
         sb.visited_set[i] = FALSE;
void add_edge(int vertex_one, int vertex_two, int weight) {
    if (sb.edge_set[vertex_one][vertex_two] == DEFAULT_VALUE) {
         sb.edge_set[vertex_one][vertex_two] = weight;
         sb.edge_set[vertex_two][vertex_one] = weight;
    } else {
         if (weight < sb.edge_set[vertex_one][vertex_two]) {</pre>
              sb.edge_set[vertex_one][vertex_two] = weight;
              sb.edge_set[vertex_two][vertex_one] = weight;
int extract_min(int vertex_num) {
    int min = INT\_MAX;
    int vertex = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < vertex_num; i++) {
         if (sb.visited_set[i] == FALSE && sb.key_set[i] < min) {
              min = sb.key_set[i];
              vertex = i;
    return vertex;
struct mst_result prim(int vertex_num) {
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < vertex num; i++) {
           int vertex = extract_min(vertex_num);
           sb.visited_set[vertex] = TRUE;
           for (int j = 0; j < vertex_num; j++) {
                if (sb.visited_set[j] == FALSE && sb.edge_set[vertex][j] != DEFAULT_VALUE &&
sb.edge_set[vertex][j] < sb.key_set[j]) {</pre>
                     sb.parent_set[j] = vertex;
                     sb.key_set[j] = sb.edge_set[vertex][j];
      struct mst_result result;
      result.edge_size = 0;
      result.sum = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < vertex_num; i++) {
           if (sb.visited_set[i] == TRUE && sb.parent_set[i] != DEFAULT_VALUE) {
                int index = result.edge_size;
                int weight = sb.edge_set[i][sb.parent_set[i]];
                result.edge_set[index].vertex_one = find_min(i, sb.parent_set[i]);
                result.edge_set[index].vertex_two = find_max(i, sb.parent_set[i]);
                result.edge_size += 1;
                result.sum += weight;
      qsort(result.edge_set, result.edge_size, sizeof(struct edge), edge_compare);
      return result;
 int main() {
      int input_num;
      scanf("%i", &input_num);
      struct mst_result result[input_num];
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < input_num; i++) {
           int vertex_num;
           int edge_num;
           int option_num;
           scanf("%d %d %d", &vertex_num, &edge_num, &option_num);
           init_set();
           for (int j = 0; j < edge_num; j++) {
                int vertex_one;
                int vertex_two;
                int weight;
                scanf("%d %d %d", &vertex_one, &vertex_two, &weight);
                add_edge(vertex_one, vertex_two, weight);
           result[i] = prim(vertex_num);
           result[i].option_num = option_num;
      for (int i = 0; i < input_num; i++) {
           if (result[i].option_num == 1) {
                 for (int j = 0; j < result[i].edge_size; <math>j++) {
                     printf("%d %d\n", result[i].edge_set[j].vertex_one,
result[i].edge_set[j].vertex_two);
           printf("%d\n", result[i].sum);
```

#### 2. 圖解

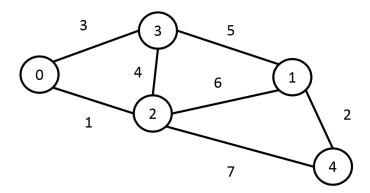
## ✓ Kruskal

給定一組 edge set (如下圖), 我們先以 weight 為基準進行排序,並依下列步驟說明找出

(a)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

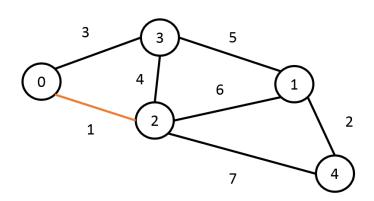
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	0	1	2	3	4
rank_set	0	0	0	0	0



(b)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

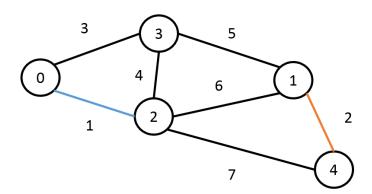
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	0	1	0	3	4
rank_set	1	0	0	0	0



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u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

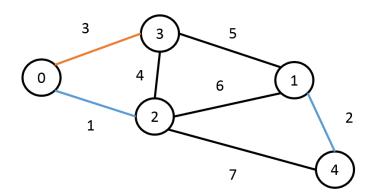
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	0	1	0	3	1
rank_set	1	1	0	0	0



(d)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

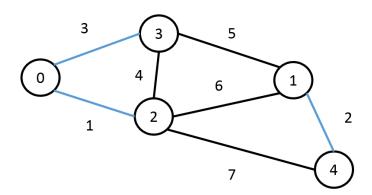
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	0	1	0	0	1
rank_set	1	1	0	0	0



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u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

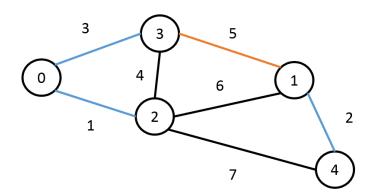
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	0	1	0	0	1
rank_set	1	1	0	0	0



(f)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

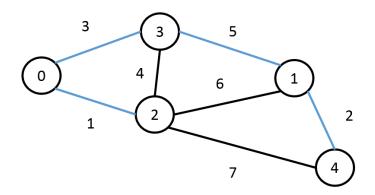
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	1	1	0	0	1
rank_set	1	2	0	0	0



(g)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

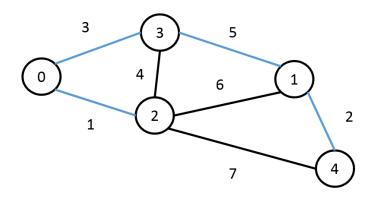
	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	1	1	1	0	1
rank_set	1	2	0	0	0



(h)

u	0	1	3	3	1	2	4
V	2	4	0	2	3	1	2
weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	0	1	2	3	4
vertex_set	1	1	1	0	1
rank_set	1	2	0	0	0



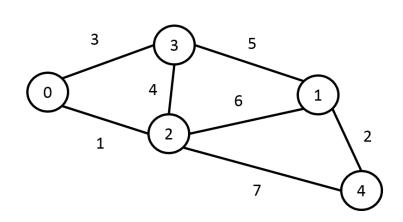
# ✓ Prim

表示不存在該 edge,我們依此表依下列步驟說明蒐集 MST 的過程。

	0	1	2	3	4
0	-1	-1	1	თ	-1
1	-1	-1	6	5	2
2	1	6	-1	4	-1
3	3	5	4	-1	-1
4	-1	2	-1	-1	-1

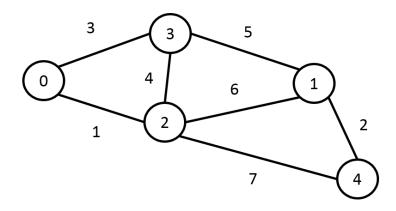
(a)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
key_set	-1	MAX	MAX	MAX	MAX
visited_set	F	F	F	F	F



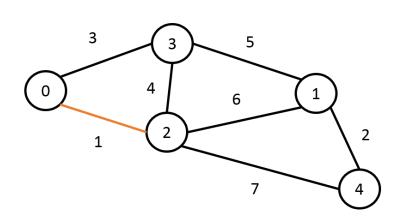
(b)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	-1	0	0	-1
key_set	-1	MAX	1	3	MAX
visited_set	Т	F	F	F	F



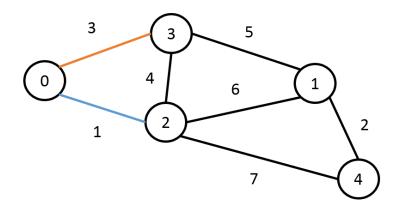
(c)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	2	0	0	-1
key_set	-1	6	1	3	MAX
visited_set	Т	F	Т	F	F



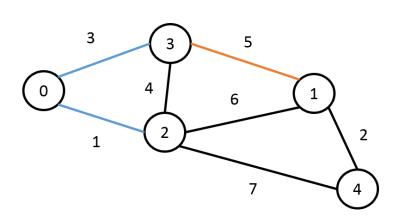
(d)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	3	0	0	-1
key_set	-1	5	1	3	MAX
visited_set	Т	F	Т	Т	F



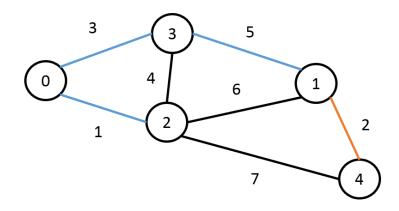
(e)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	3	0	0	1
key_set	-1	5	1	3	2
visited_set	Т	Т	Т	Т	F



(f)

	0	1	2	3	4
parent_set	-1	3	0	0	1
key_set	-1	5	1	3	2
visited_set	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т



## 3. 虚擬碼

## ✓ Kruskal

```
vertex_set[u] = v
         vertex_set[v] = u
         if (rank_set[u] == rank_set[v])
             rank_set[u]++
KRUSKAL(V, E) {
    for i = 0 to V
        make vertex(i)
    QSORT(edge_set, edge_compare)
    for i = 0 to E
    int u_root = FIND_ROOT_VERTEX(u)
    int v_root = FIND_ROOT_VERTEX(v)
         if (u_root != v_root)
             UNION_VERTEX(u_root, vertex_two_root)
```

## / Prim

```
PRIM(V) {
    for i = 0 to V
         int u = EXTRACT_MIN(V)
         visited_set[u] = TRUE
         for v = 0 to V
             if (visited_set[v] == FALSE && edge_set[u][v] < key_set[v])
                parent_set[v] = u
                key_set[v] = edge_set[u][v]
```