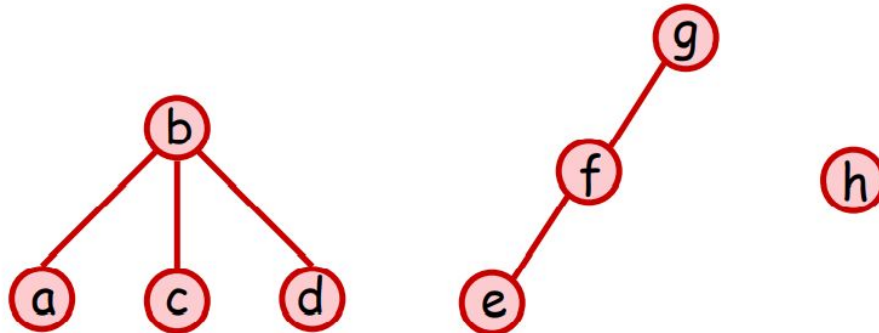


Disjoint Set

<https://shorturl.at/NlJbJ>

DSU

- maintain disjoint set by a forest
 - each element has its parent
 - each set is a separate rooted tree
 - the representative of each set is the root of tree
- example: $\{ \{a, b, c, d\}, \{e, f, g\}, \{h\} \}$



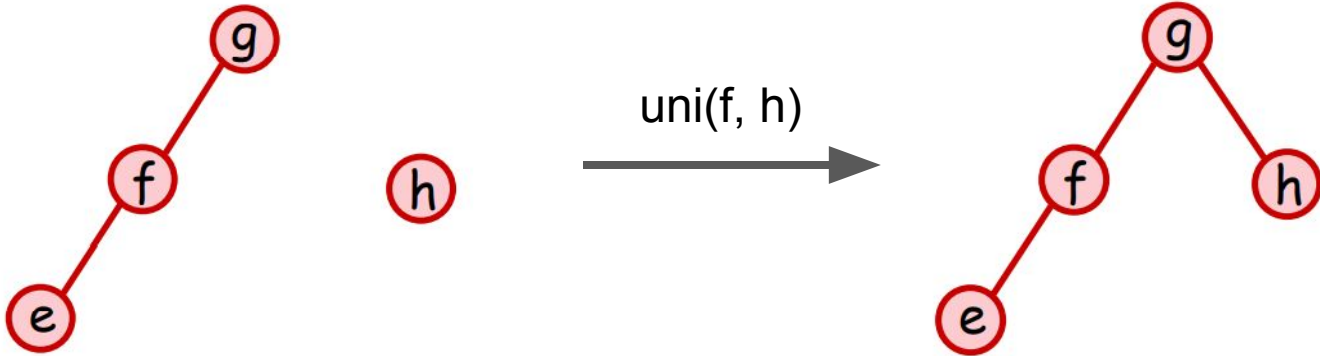
DSU- struct declaration

```
struct DisjointSet {  
    int n;  
    vector<int> parent, size;  
  
    DisjointSet(int _n) : n(_n), parent(n), size(n, 1) {  
        iota(parent.begin(), parent.end(), 0);  
    }  
  
    int find_root(int x);  
    bool same(int x, int y);  
    void uni(int x, int y);  
};
```

index	0	1	2	3	4
parent	0	1	2	3	4
size	1	1	1	1	1

DSU- union()

```
void DisjointSet::uni(int x, int y) {  
    parent[find_root(x)] = find_root(y);  
}
```



DSU- optimization: union by size

```
void DisjointSet::uni(int x, int y) {  
    parent[find_root(x)] = find_root(y);  
}
```

```
void DisjointSet::uni(int x, int y) {  
    int rx = find_root(x), ry = find_root(y);  
    if (rx == ry) return;  
    if (size[rx] > size[ry]) swap(rx, ry);  
    parent[rx] = ry;  
    size[ry] += size[rx];  
    Would the size of each element correct?  
}
```

DSU- struct declaration

```
struct DisjointSet {  
    int n;  
    vector<int> parent, size;  
  
    DisjointSet(int _n) : n(_n), parent(n), size(n, 1) {  
        iota(parent.begin(), parent.end(), 0);  
    }  
  
    int find_root(int x);  
    bool same(int x, int y);  
    void uni(int x, int y);  
};
```

Only the size of each rooted tree's root is correct, but it is enough.

index	0	1	2	3	4
parent	0	1	2	3	4
size	1	1	1	1	1

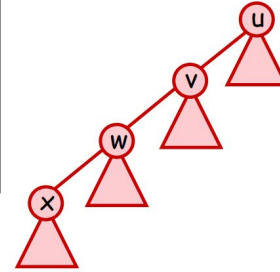
DSU- find_root()

```
int DisjointSet::find_root(int x) {  
    if (x == parent[x]) return x;  
    else return find_root(parent[x]);  
}
```

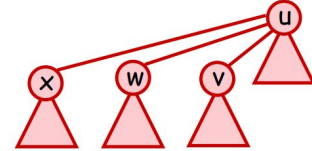
DSU- optimization: path compression

```
int DisjointSet::find_root(int x) {  
    if (x == parent[x]) return x;  
    else return find_root(parent[x]);  
}
```

Before Find(x)



After Find(x)



```
int DisjointSet::find_root(int x) {  
    if (x == parent[x]) return x;  
    else return parent[x] = find_root(parent[x]);  
}
```


DSU- same()

```
bool DisjointSet::same(int x, int y) {  
    return find_root(x) == find_root(y);  
}
```

Time Complexity

- m operations: $\Theta(m \alpha(n))$ (with both)
- m operations: $\Theta(m \log n)$ (with Union by size Only) (why?)
- m operations: $\Theta(m \log n)$ (with Path Compression Only)

Sample Code:

Path Compression + Union By Size:

<https://pastebin.com/ff2yg6mM>

What Disjoint Set can do?

- Use Disjoint Set to count the number of connected components
- Use Disjoint Set to check whether a graph contains cycles
- Use Disjoint Set to check whether a graph is bipartite
- Use Disjoint Set to find bridge
- Some offline RMQ problem
- ...