

Graph Algorithms: MST

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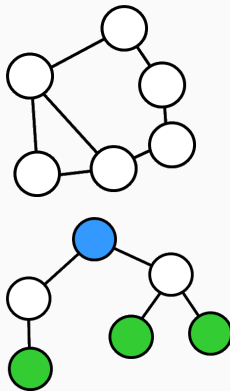
14. February 2017

Swiss Olympiad in Informatics

Minimum Spanning Tree

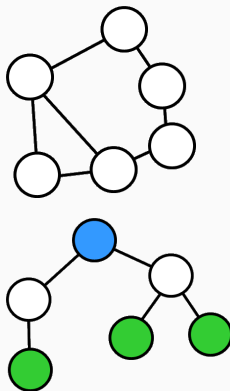
What is a Tree

- Graph Type
 - n vertices
 - m edges
 - undirected



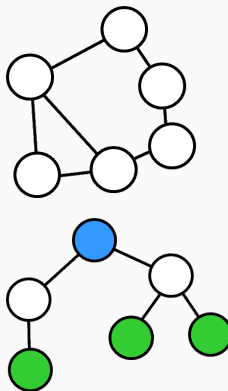
What is a Tree

- Graph Type
 - n vertices
 - m edges
 - undirected
- Tree definition
 - connectivity
 - no cycles, unique path

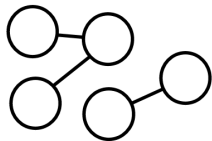
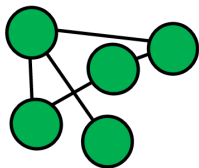
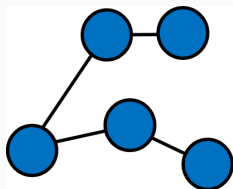


What is a Tree

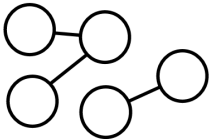
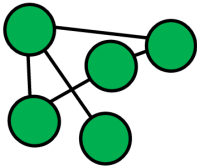
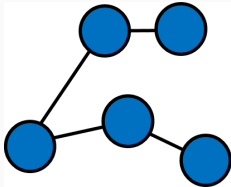
- Graph Type
 - n vertices
 - m edges
 - undirected
- Tree definition
 - connectivity
 - no cycles, unique path
- Special properties
 - root
 - leaf
 - exactly $n - 1$ edges
 - height of a tree



Spot the Trees



Spot the Trees



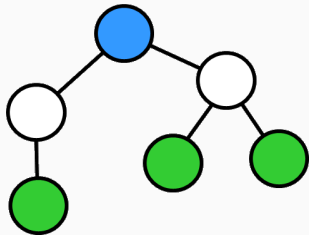
blue = tree

green \neq tree - has a cycle

white \neq tree - is not
connected, is a forest (group
of trees)

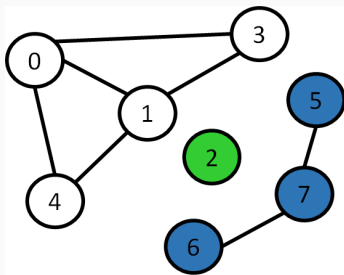
Minimum Spanning Tree

- Weight of a Spanning Tree
 - find a tree in the graph
 - sum of all edges in the tree
- Multiple Trees
 - MST = sum is minimal
- 2 Algorithms
 - Kruskal (union find)
 - Prim (dijkstra mod.)



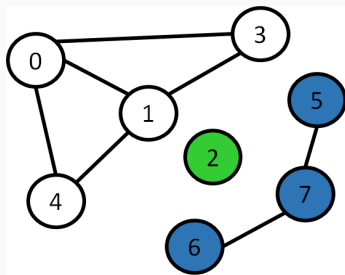
Union Find

- Datastructure
 - create new set
 - merge sets
 - ask if two elements are in the same set
- bfs, dfs
- very EASY



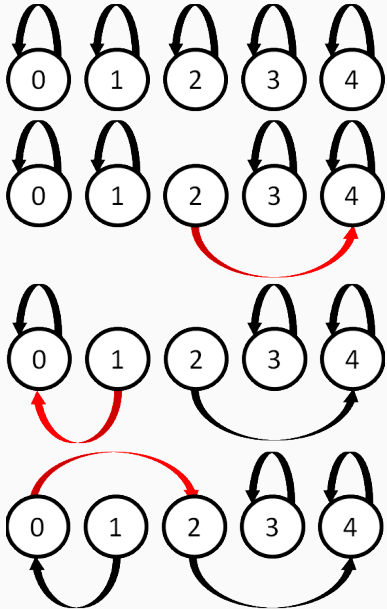
Union Find

- Datastructure
 - create new set
 - merge sets
 - ask if two elements are in the same set
- bfs, dfs
- very EASY
- Friends/Boss Idea
 - every employee has exactly one boss
 - there is a CEO
 - same company - same boss
 - company merge - new boss



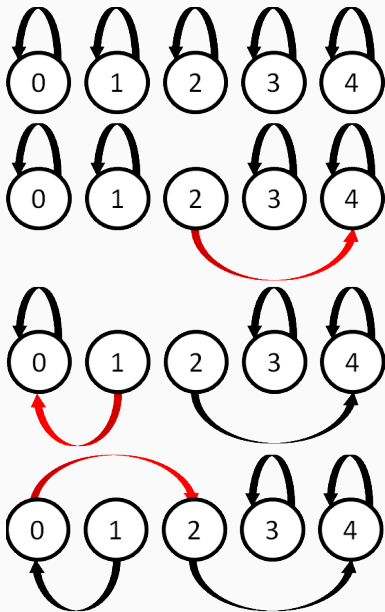
Union Find

- initialize
 - n companies
 - own boss
- merge = change reference
- long paths!



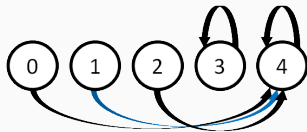
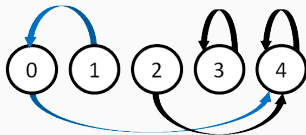
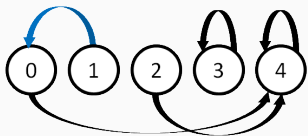
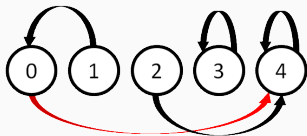
Union Find

- initialize
 - n companies
 - own boss
- merge = change reference
- long paths!
- optimize
 - path compression
 - randomization
- Efficiency
 - $O(\alpha(n)) \approx O(1)$
- Skript



Union Find

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- optimize
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Implementation

```
vector<int> parent;

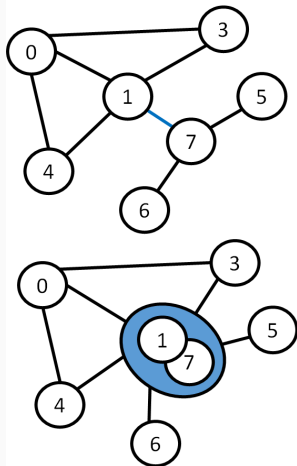
int find(int x){
    if(parent[x] == x){
        return x;
    }
    return parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
}

void unite(int a, int b){
    a = find(a);
    b = find(b);
    parent[a] = b;
}
```

- Which edges should be part of the MST?

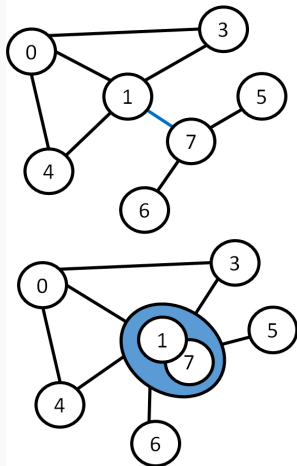
Kruskal

- Which edges should be part of the MST?
- search cheapest edge
- "merge" vertices
- same problem, repeat again
- "merge process"
 - check if same component
 - do efficiently with Union Find



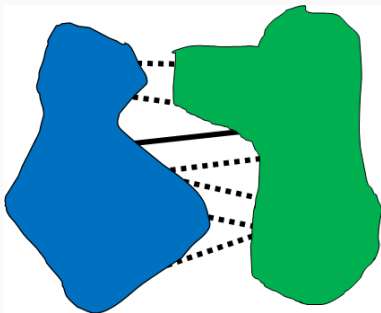
Kruskal

- init Union Find
- Determine cheapest edge
- Sort all edges
- Loop through all edges
- Check if part of the MST
 - yes - unite, add to cost
 - no - do nothing



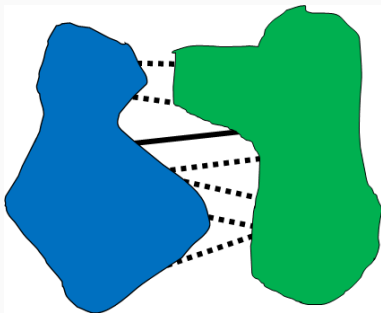
Kruskal Correct

- Why is it correct?
- Imagine optimal solution
- Delete smallest edge
- Two separate components
- Merge again
 - Look at all edges between
 - which one is the best?
- Efficiency

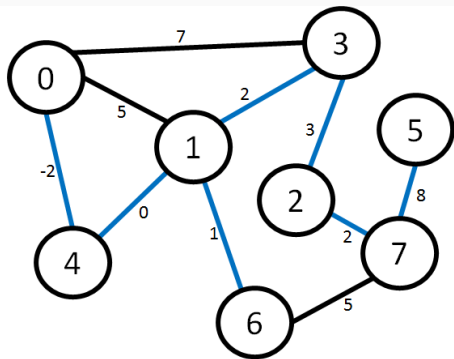
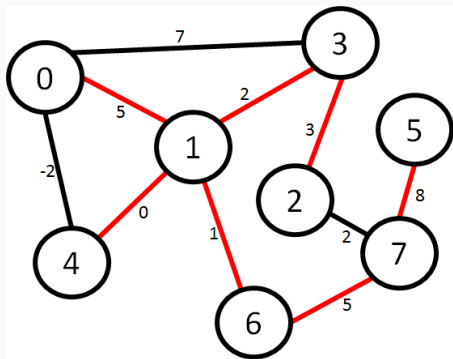


Kruskal Correct

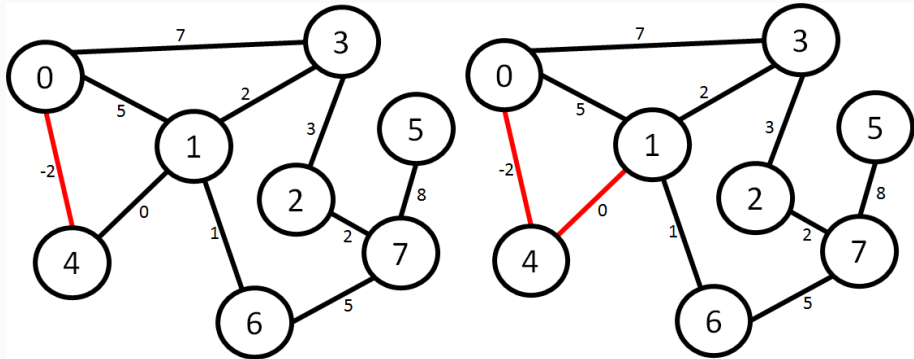
- Why is it correct?
- Imagine optimal solution
- Delete smallest edge
- Two separate components
- Merge again
 - Look at all edges between
 - which one is the best?
- Efficiency
- $O(m \cdot \log(m))$
 - sort
 - union find



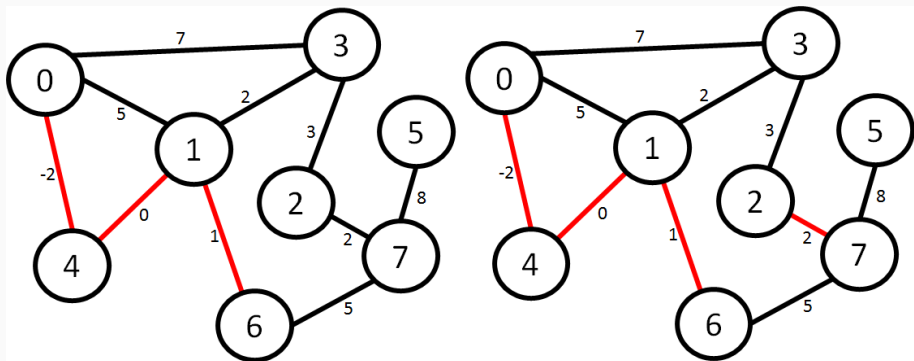
Kruskal Visualization



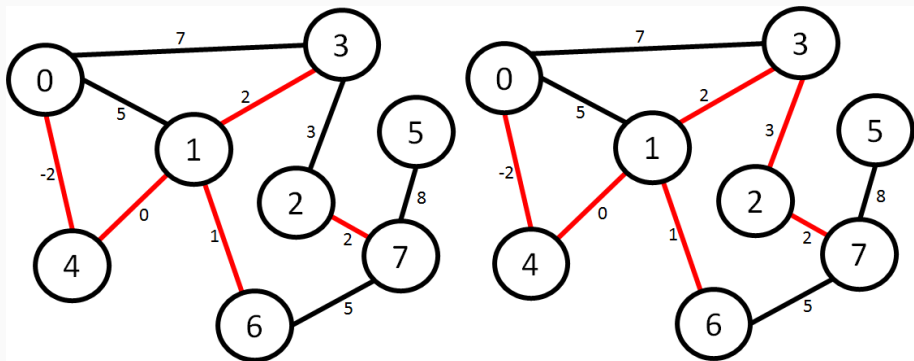
Kruskal Visualization



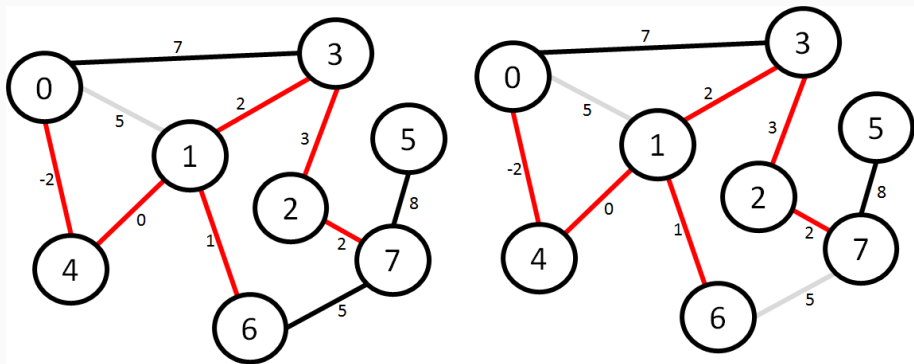
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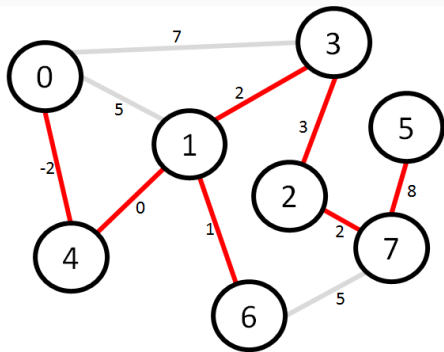
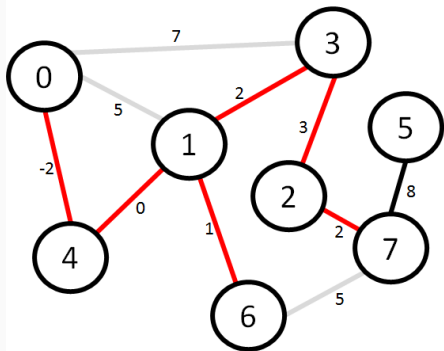
Kruskal Visualization



Kruskal Visualization



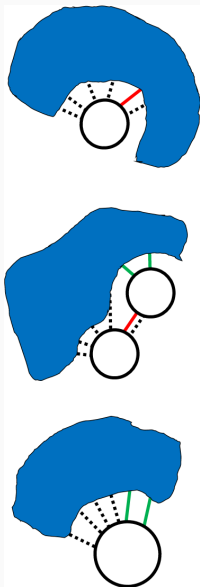
Kruskal Visualization



Kruskal Code

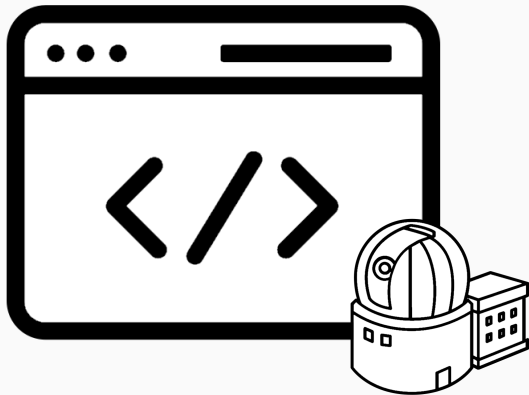
```
int kruskal(vector<vector<pair<int,int> > > &graph){  
    vector<pair<int,pair<int,int> > > edges;  
    int weight = 0;  
  
    for(int i=0;i<(int)graph.size();i++){  
        parent.push_back(i);  
        for(int j=0;j<(int)graph[i].size();j++){  
            int from = i;  
            int to = graph[i][j].first;  
            int w = graph[i][j].second;  
            if(from > to){continue;}  
            edges.push_back({w, {from, to}});  
        }  
    }  
    sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());  
  
    for(int i=0; i<(int)edges.size();i++){  
        int from = edges[i].second.first;  
        int to = edges[i].second.second;  
        int w = edges[i].first;  
  
        if(find(to) == find(from)){  
            continue;  
        }  
        unite(to, from);  
        weight += w;  
    }  
    return weight;  
}
```

- Dijkstra
 - don't add to total distance
- construct from a single point
- keep track of the costs
- no union find



Additional Resources

- SOI Scripts with Code-Samples
- Union Find
- https://soi.ch/wiki/union-find_de/
- Minimum Spanning Tree
- https://soi.ch/wiki/mst_de/



Much of the excitement we get out of our work is that we don't really know what we are doing