

Union-Find

- ◆ **Application in Kruskal's Algorithm**
- ◆ **Optimizing Union and Find Methods**

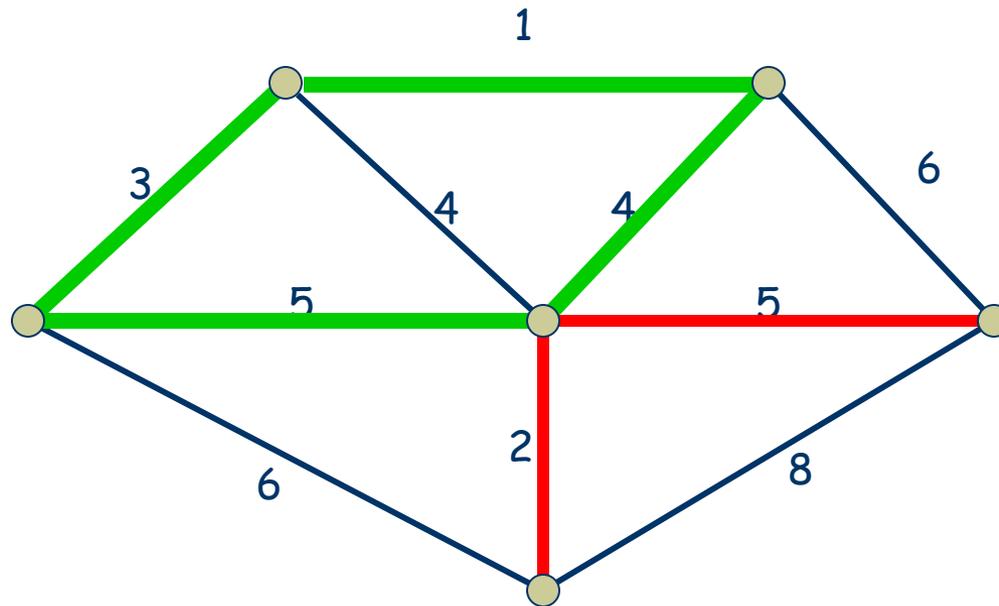
Minimum Spanning Trees

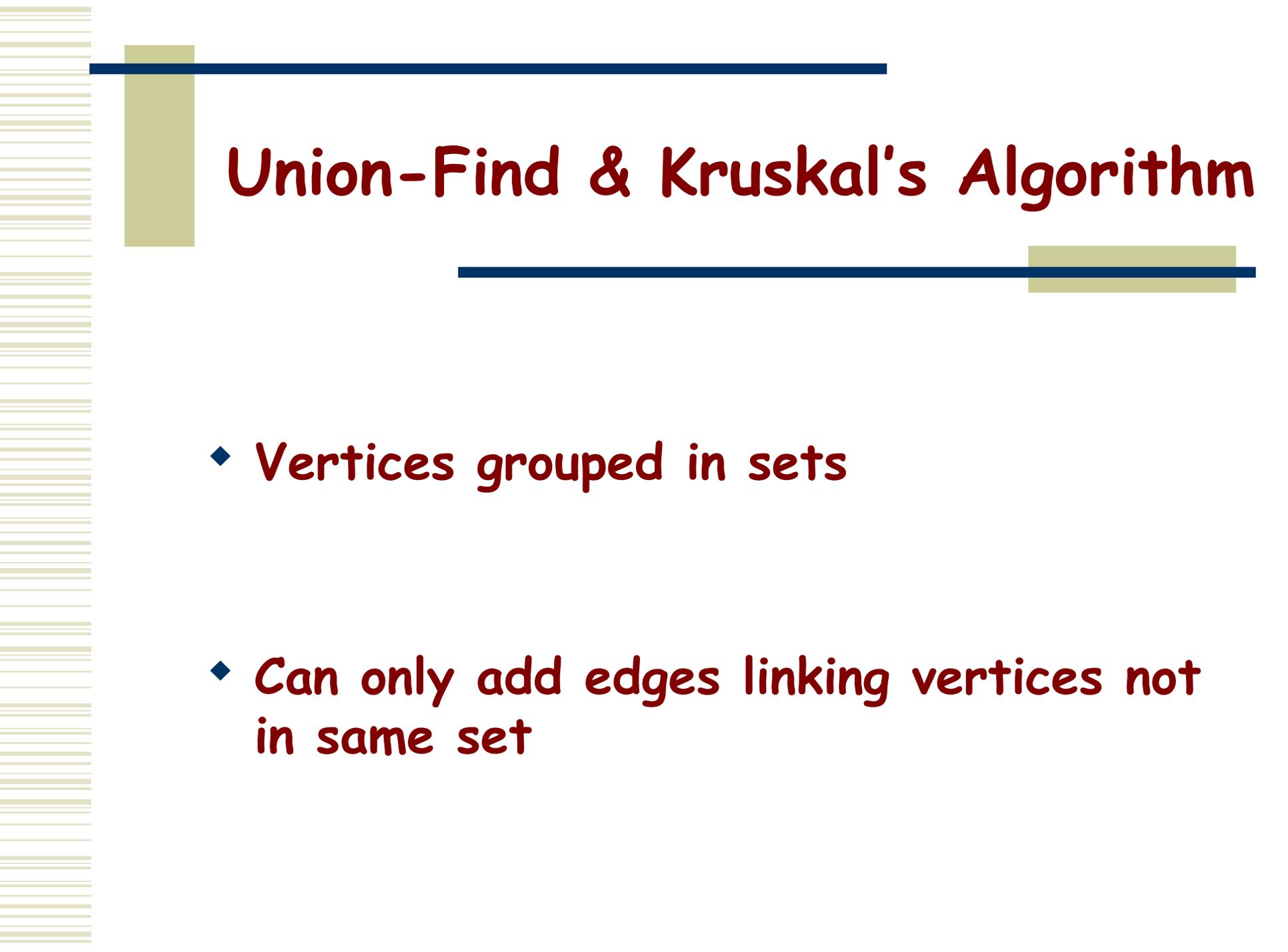
- ◆ Tree that connects all vertices of a graph
- ◆ Sum of the edge weights is a minimum

Kruskal's Algorithm

- ◆ Sort edges in order of weights
- ◆ Start adding edges to sub-graph:
 - ◆ Start from lowest weight
 - ◆ Skip edge if it makes the sub-graph cyclic

Kruskal's Algorithm





Union-Find & Kruskal's Algorithm

- ◆ Vertices grouped in sets
- ◆ Can only add edges linking vertices not in same set

Non-Optimal Solution

- ◆ Array of labels
- ◆ Change labels for a union
- ◆ $O(n)$ for each union
- ◆ $O(n^2)$

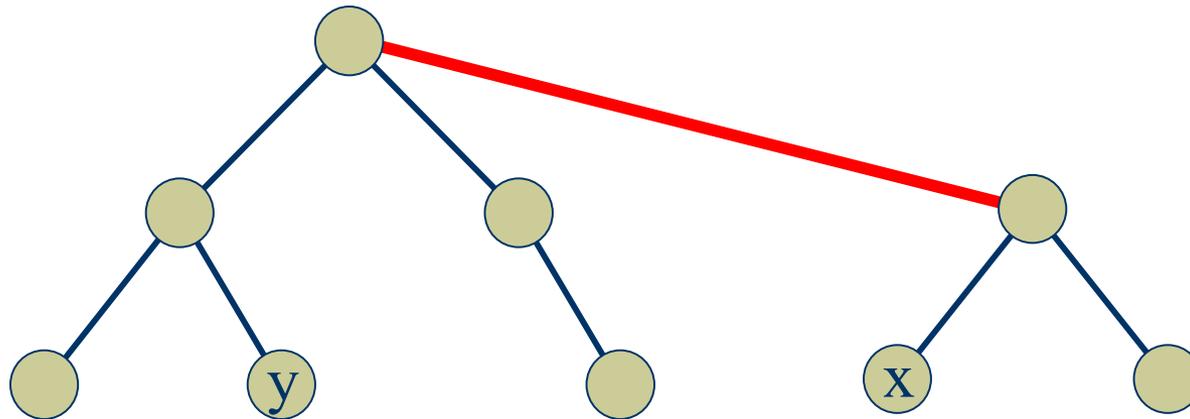
Union-Find Methods

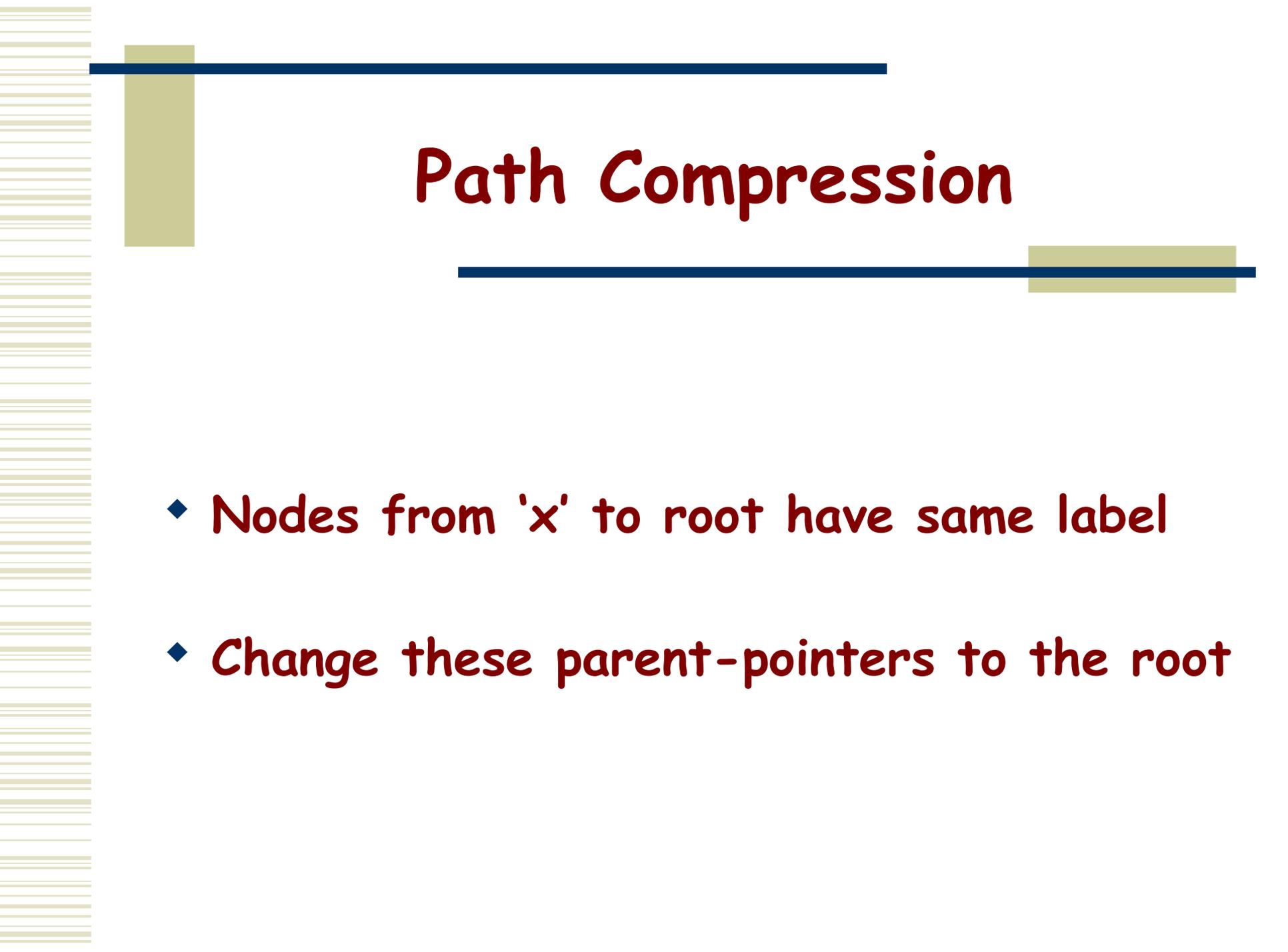
- ◆ `makeSet (x)`
- ◆ `union (x , y)`
- ◆ `find (x)`

Optimizing Union(x, y)

- ◆ Sets of vertices stored in trees
- ◆ Root of tree is label of set
- ◆ union(x, y) by joining two trees
- ◆ Root of smaller tree points to root of larger tree

Union(x, y) Illustration

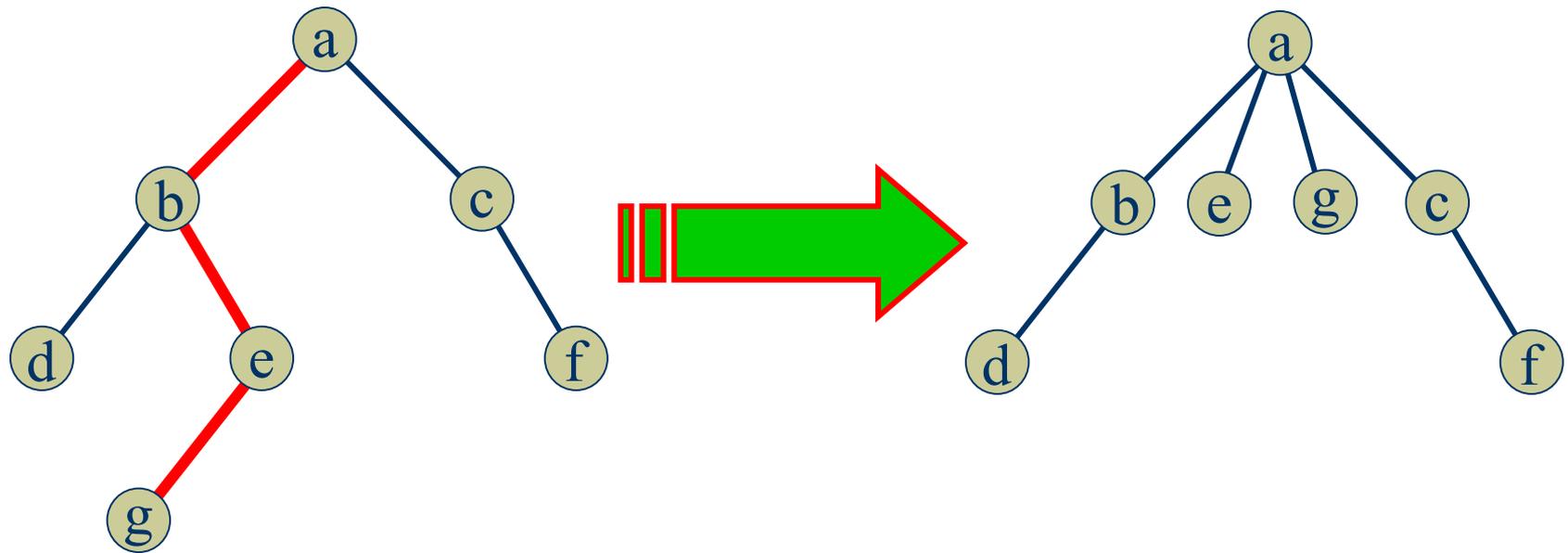




Path Compression

- ◆ Nodes from 'x' to root have same label
- ◆ Change these parent-pointers to the root

Path Compression Illustration



Time Efficiency

- ◆ Sorting is $O(e \log e)$
- ◆ Find maximum is $O(\log n)$
- ◆ Path compression makes future finds $O(1)$
- ◆ Calling find many times gives $O(1)$ average
- ◆ Union is 2 finds and a pointer change: $O(1)$
- ◆ Kruskal becomes $O(e \log e)$