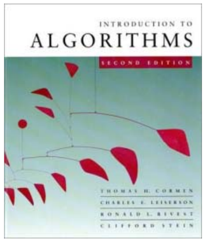
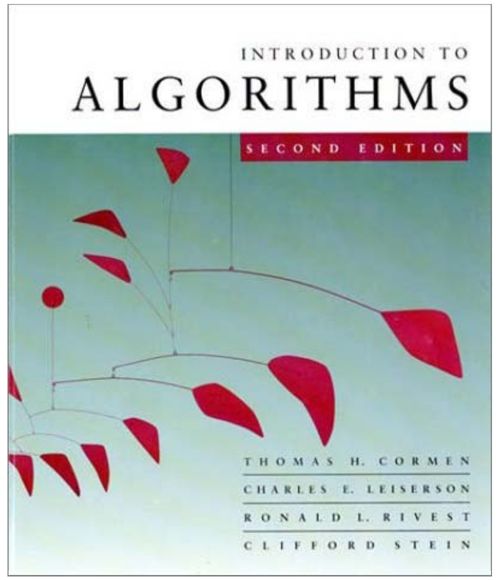


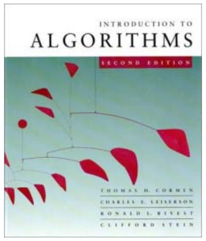
CS 5633 -- Spring 2011



Union-Find Data Structures

Carola Wenk

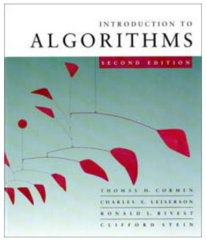
Slides courtesy of Charles Leiserson with small changes by Carola Wenk



Disjoint-set data structure (Union-Find)

Problem:

- Maintain a dynamic collection of *pairwise-disjoint* sets $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_r\}$.
- Each set S_i has one element distinguished as the representative element, $rep[S_i]$.
- Must support 3 operations:
  - MAKE-SET(x): adds new set $\{x\}$ to $\mathcal{S}$ with $rep[\{x\}] = x$ (for any $x \notin S_i$ for all i)
  - UNION(x, y): replaces sets S_x, S_y with $S_x \cup S_y$ in $\mathcal{S}$ (for any x, y in distinct sets S_x, S_y)
  - FIND-SET(x): returns representative $rep[S_x]$ of set S_x containing element x



Union-Find Example

The representative is underlined

$S = \{\}$

MAKE-SET(2) $S = \{\{\underline{2}\}\}$

MAKE-SET(3) $S = \{\{\underline{2}\}, \{\underline{3}\}\}$

MAKE-SET(4) $S = \{\{\underline{2}\}, \{\underline{3}\}, \{\underline{4}\}\}$

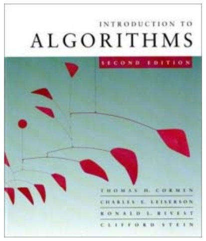
FIND-SET(4) = 4

UNION(2, 4) $S = \{\{\underline{2}, 4\}, \{\underline{3}\}\}$

FIND-SET(4) = 2

MAKE-SET(5) $S = \{\{\underline{2}, 4\}, \{\underline{3}\}, \{\underline{5}\}\}$

UNION(4, 5) $S = \{\{\underline{2}, 4, 5\}, \{\underline{3}\}\}$



Application: Dynamic connectivity

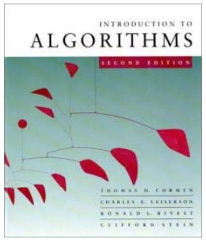
Suppose a graph is given to us ***incrementally*** by

- Add-Vertex(v)
- Add-Edge(u, v)

and we want to support ***connectivity*** queries:

- Connected(u, v):
  Are u and v in the same connected component?

For example, we want to maintain a spanning forest, so we check whether each new edge connects a previously disconnected pair of vertices.



Application: Dynamic connectivity

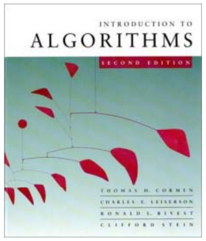
Sets of vertices represent *connected components*.
Suppose a graph is given to us ***incrementally*** by

- Add-Vertex(v) : Make-Set(v)
- Add-Edge(u, v) : **if** not Connected(u, v)
  then Union(u, v)

and we want to support ***connectivity*** queries:

- Connected(u, v): Find-Set(u) = Find-Set(v)
  Are u and v in the same connected component?

For example, we want to maintain a spanning forest, so we check whether each new edge connects a previously disconnected pair of vertices.

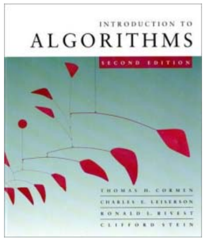


Disjoint-set data structure (Union-Find) II

- In all operations pointers to the elements *x*, *y* in the data structure are given.

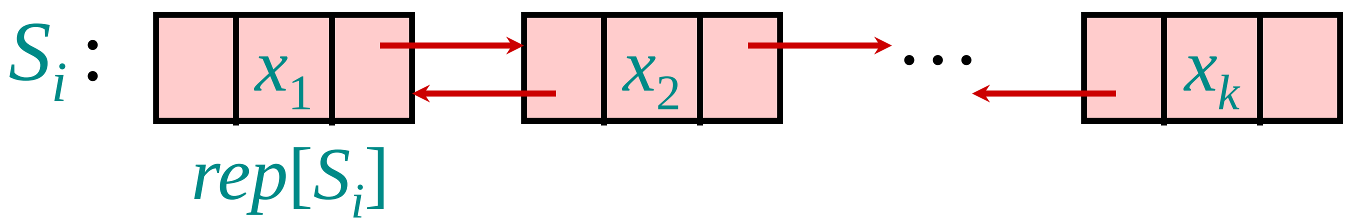
- Hence, we do not need to first search for the element in the data structure.

- Let *n* denote the overall number of elements (equivalently, the number of MAKE-SET operations).

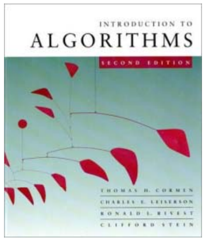


Simple linked-list solution

Store each set $S_i = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\}$ as an (unordered) doubly linked list. Define representative element $rep[S_i]$ to be the front of the list, x_1.



- $\Theta(1)$ • MAKE-SET(x) initializes x as a lone node.
- $\Theta(n)$ • FIND-SET(x) walks left in the list containing x until it reaches the front of the list.
- $\Theta(n)$ • UNION(x, y) calls FIND-SET on y, finds the last element of list x, and concatenates both lists, leaving rep. as FIND-SET[x].



Simple balanced-tree solution

maintain how?

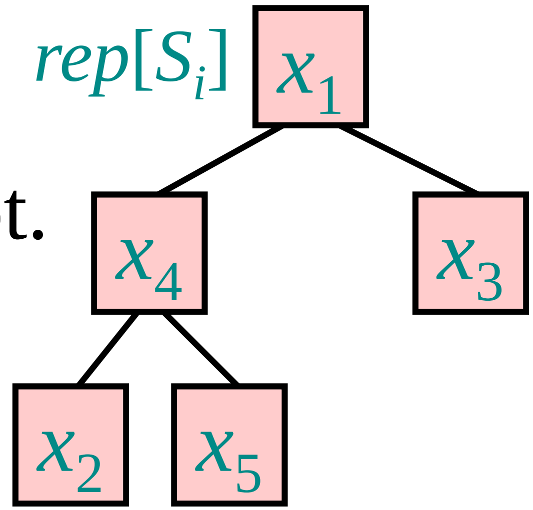
Store each set $S_i = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\}$ as a balanced tree (ignoring keys). Define representative element $rep[S_i]$ to be the root of the tree.

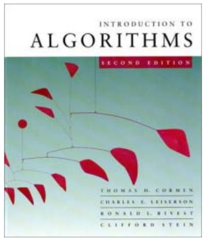
- $\Theta(1)$ MAKE-SET(x) initializes x as a lone node.
- $\Theta(\log n)$ FIND-SET(x) walks up the tree containing x until reaching root.
- $\Theta(\log n)$ UNION(x, y) calls FIND-SET on y, finds a leaf of x and concatenates both trees, changing rep. of y

How?

$S_i = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

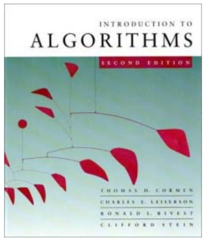
$rep[S_i]$





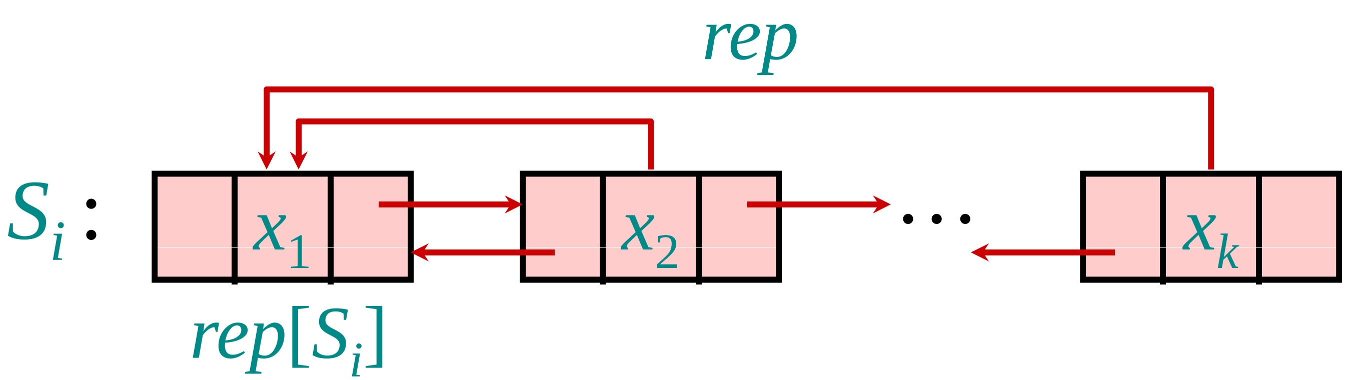
Plan of attack

- We will build a simple disjoint-union data structure that, in an **amortized sense**, performs significantly better than $\Theta(\log n)$ per op., even better than $\Theta(\log \log n)$, $\Theta(\log \log \log n)$, ..., but not quite $\Theta(1)$.
- To reach this goal, we will introduce two key ***tricks***. Each trick converts a trivial $\Theta(n)$ solution into a simple $\Theta(\log n)$ amortized solution. Together, the two tricks yield a much better solution.
- First trick arises in an augmented linked list. Second trick arises in a tree structure.

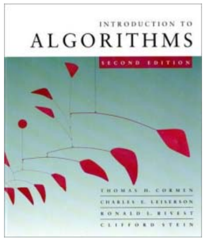


Augmented linked-list solution

Store $S_i = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\}$ as unordered doubly linked list. **Augmentation:** Each element x_j also stores pointer $rep[x_j]$ to $rep[S_i]$ (which is the front of the list, x_1).



- FIND-SET(x) returns $rep[x]$. – $\Theta(1)$
- UNION(x, y) concatenates lists containing x and y and updates the rep pointers for all elements in the list containing y. – $\Theta(n)$

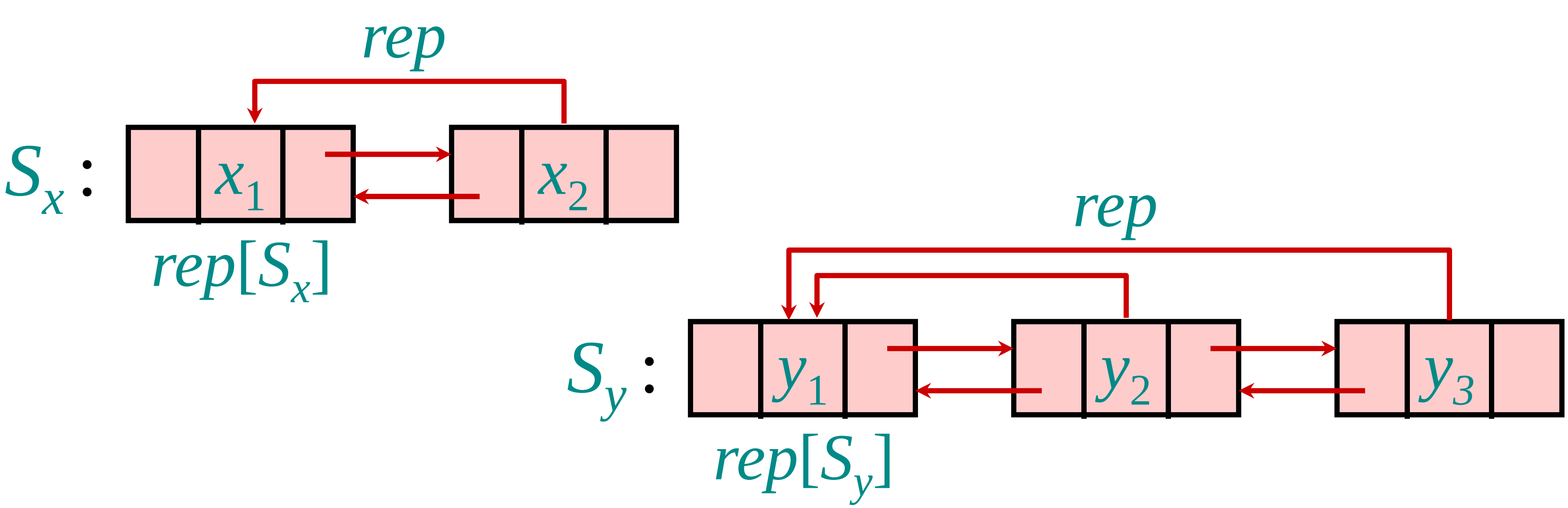


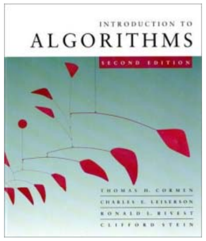
Example of augmented linked-list solution

Each element x_j stores pointer $rep[x_j]$ to $rep[S_i]$.

UNION(x, y)

- concatenates the lists containing x and y, and
- updates the *rep* pointers for all elements in the list containing y.





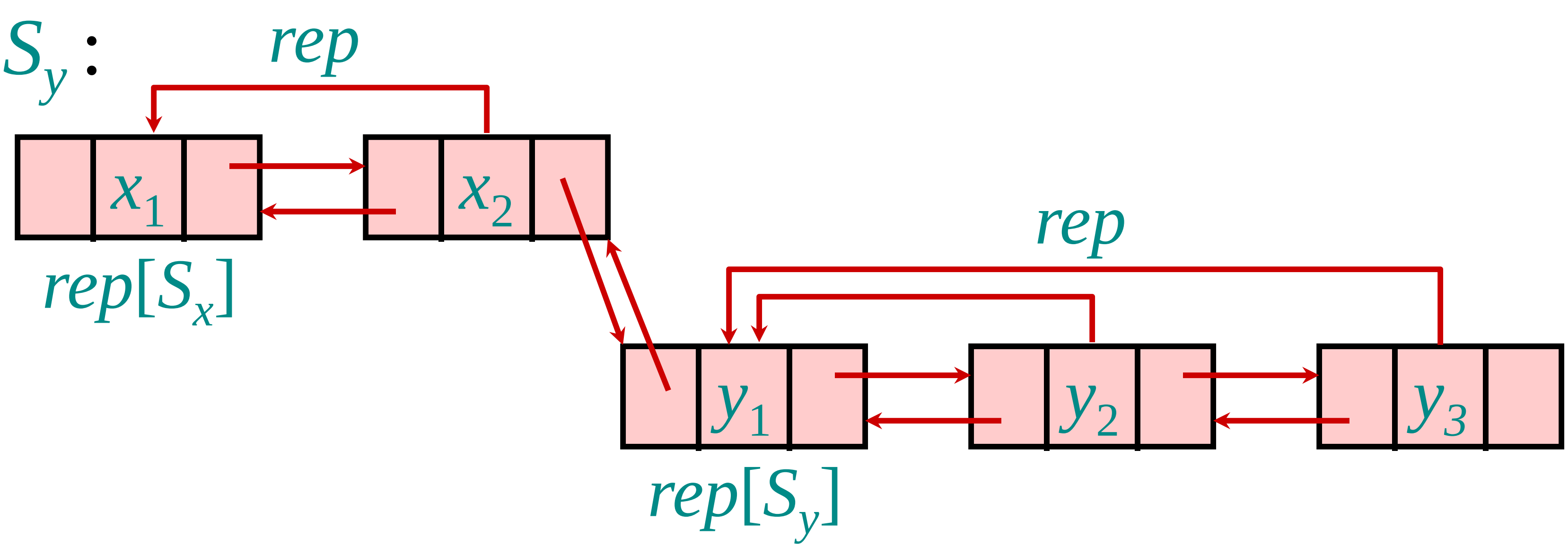
Example of augmented linked-list solution

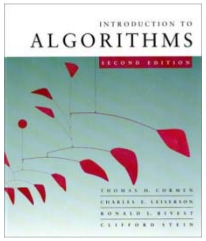
Each element x_j stores pointer $rep[x_j]$ to $rep[S_i]$.

UNION(x, y)

- concatenates the lists containing x and y, and
- updates the *rep* pointers for all elements in the list containing y.

$S_x \cup S_y$:





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Each element x_j stores pointer $rep[x_j]$ to $rep[S_i]$.

UNION(x, y)

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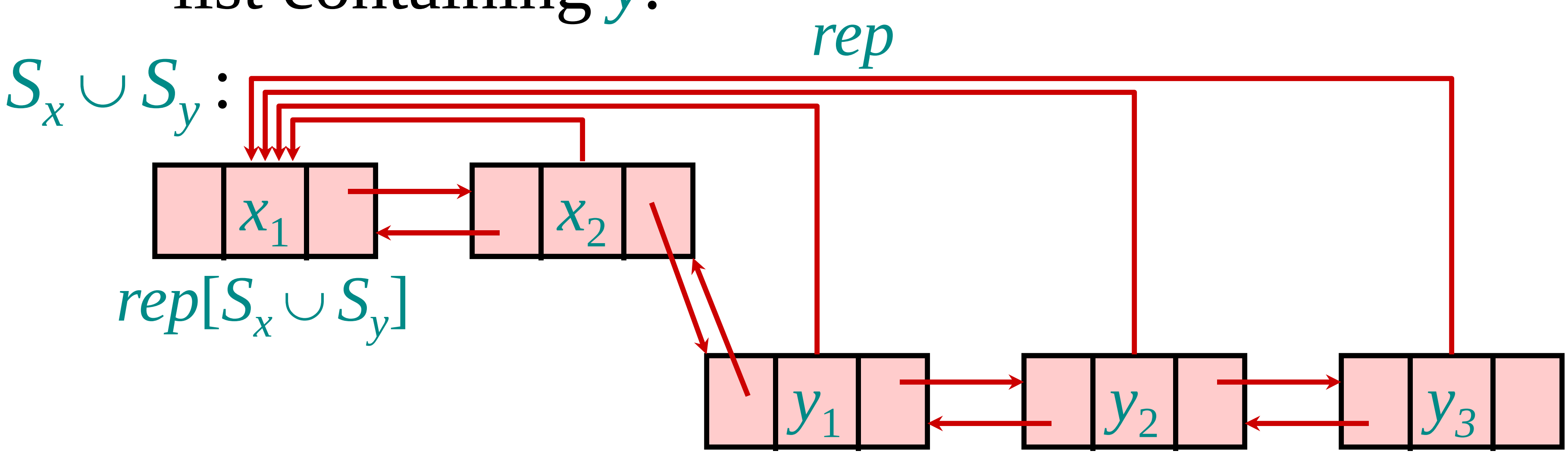
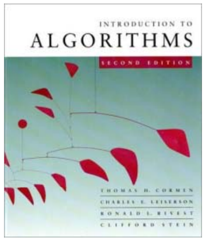
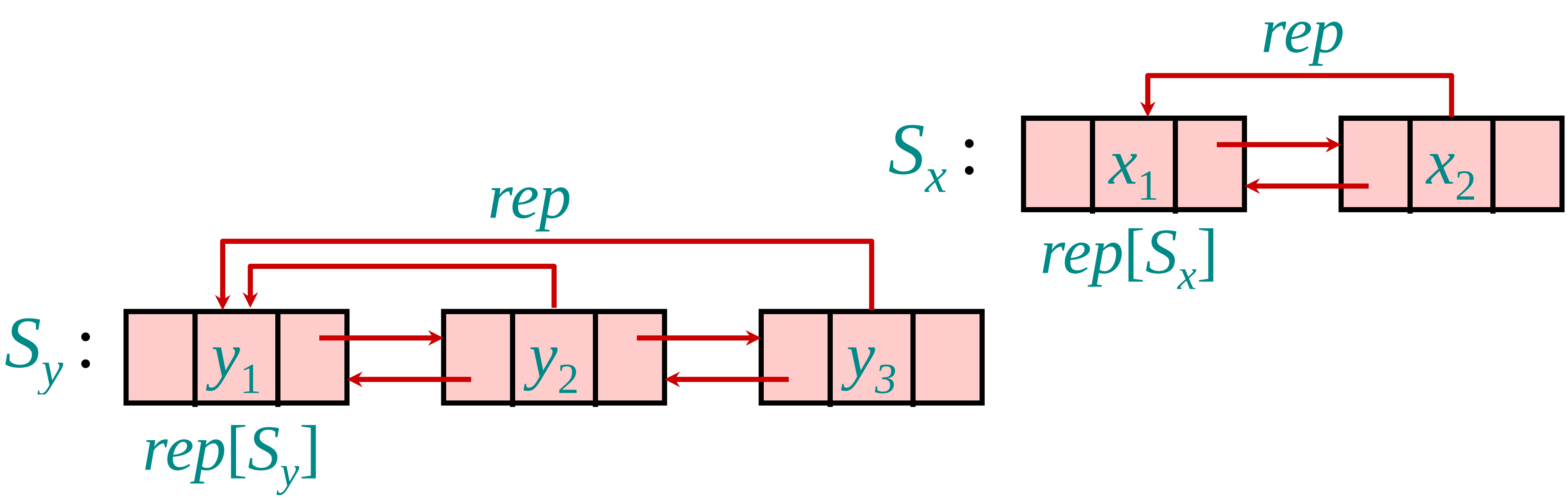


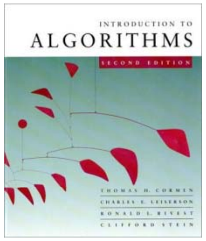


Alternative concatenation

UNION(x, y) could instead

- concatenate the lists containing y and x, and
- update the *rep* pointers for all elements in the list containing x.





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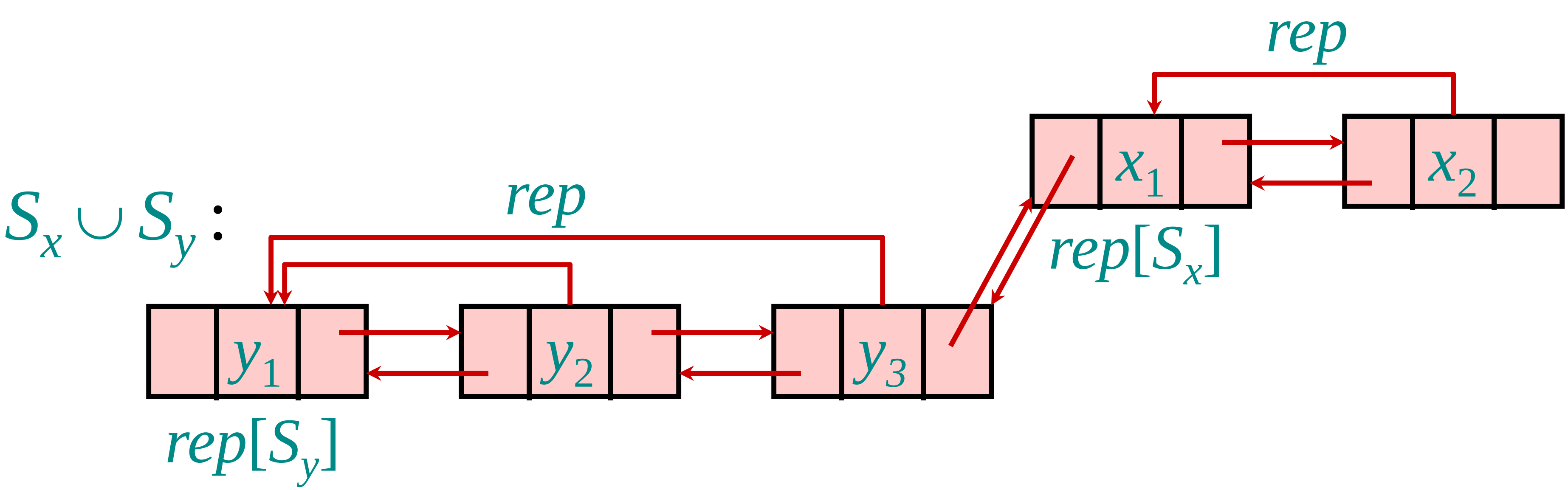

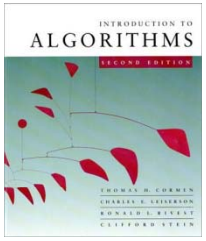

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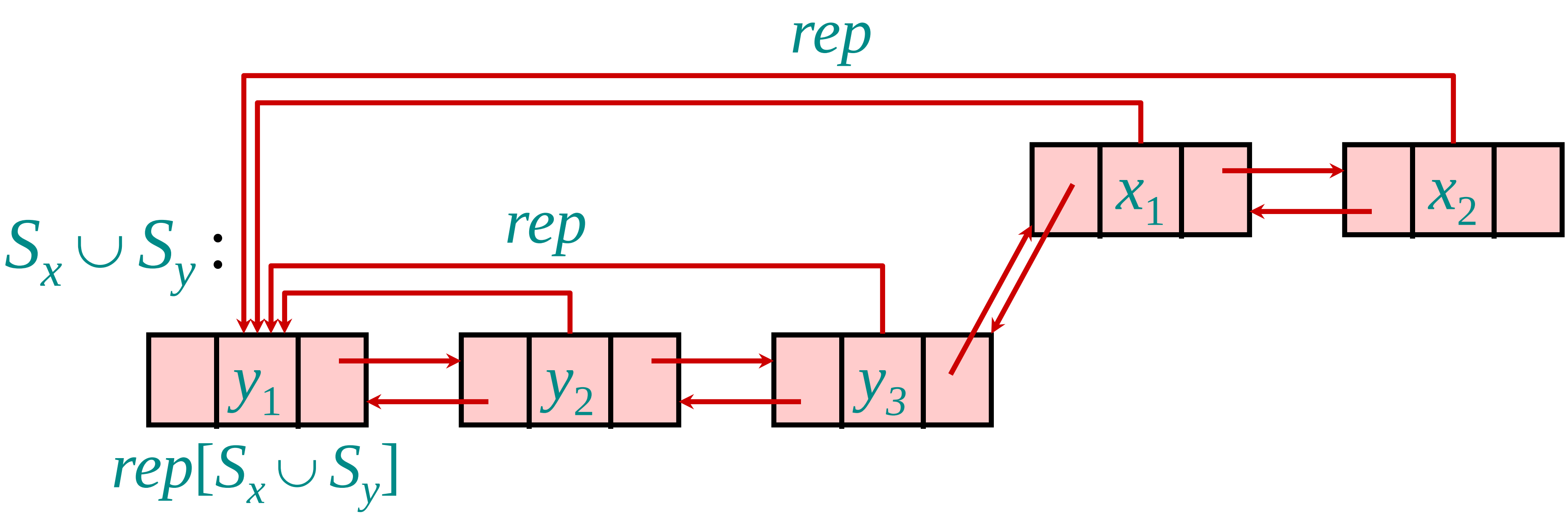
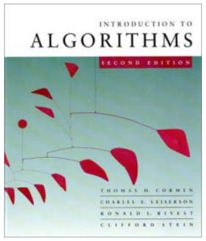




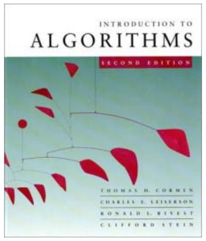
Trick 1: Smaller into larger
(weighted-union heuristic)

To save work, concatenate the smaller list onto the end of the larger list. Cost $= \Theta($length of smaller list$)$. Augment list to store its ***weight*** (# elements).

- Let n denote the overall number of elements (equivalently, the number of MAKE-SET operations).
- Let m denote the total number of operations.
- Let f denote the number of FIND-SET operations.

Theorem: Cost of all UNION's is $O(n \log n)$.

Corollary: Total cost is $O(m + n \log n)$.



Analysis of Trick 1
(weighted-union heuristic)

Theorem: Total cost of UNION's is $O(n \log n)$.

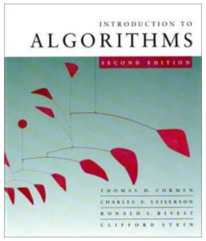
Proof. • Monitor an element x and set S_x containing it.

• After initial MAKE-SET(x), $weight[S_x] = 1$.

• Each time S_x is united with S_y:

- if $weight[S_y] \geq weight[S_x]$:
  - pay 1 to update $rep[x]$, and
  - $weight[S_x]$ at least doubles (increases by $weight[S_y]$).
- if $weight[S_y] < weight[S_x]$:
  - pay nothing, and
  - $weight[S_x]$ only increases.

Thus pay $\leq \log n$ for x. □

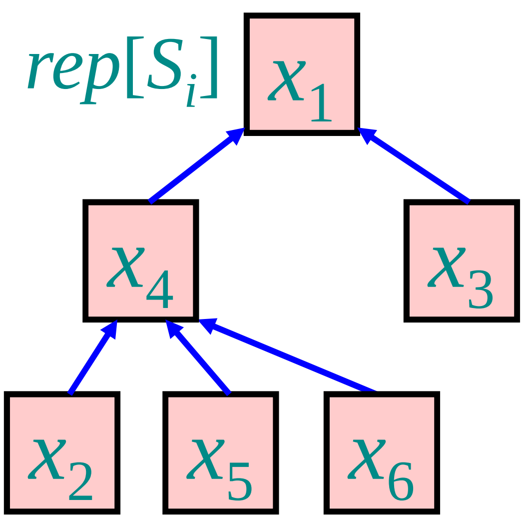


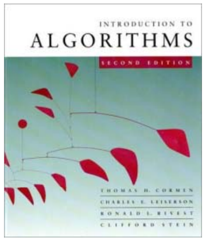
Disjoint set forest: Representing sets as trees

Store each set $S_i = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k\}$ as an unordered, potentially unbalanced, not necessarily binary tree, storing only *parent* pointers. $rep[S_i]$ is the tree root.

- MAKE-SET(x) initializes x as a lone node. – $\Theta(1)$
- FIND-SET(x) walks up the tree containing x until it reaches the root. – $\Theta(depth[x])$
- UNION(x, y) calls FIND-SET twice and concatenates the trees containing x and y… – $\Theta(depth[x])$

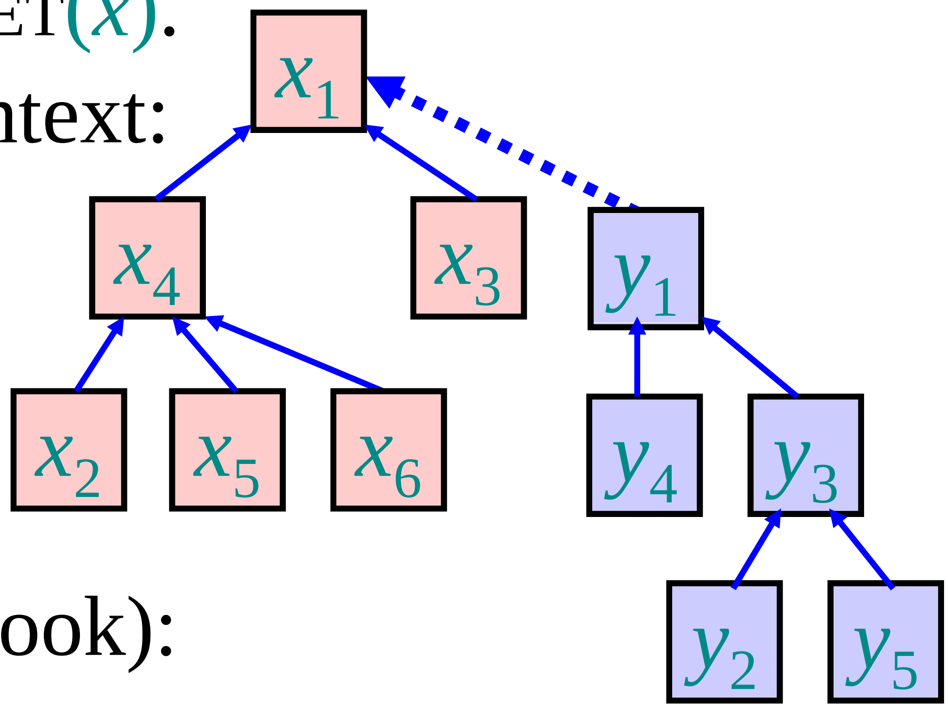
$S_i = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6\}$





Trick 1 adapted to trees

- UNION(x, y) can use a simple concatenation strategy: Make root FIND-SET(y) a child of root FIND-SET(x).
  $\Rightarrow$ FIND-SET(y) = FIND-SET(x).

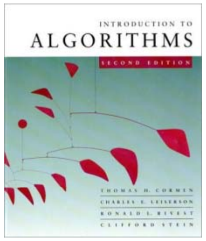


- Adapt Trick 1 to this context:

Union-by-weight:
Merge tree with smaller weight into tree with larger weight.

- Variant of Trick 1 (see book):

Union-by-rank:
rank of a tree = its height



Trick 1 adapted to trees (union-by-weight)

- Height of tree is logarithmic in weight, because:
  - Induction on n
  - Height of a tree T is determined by the two subtrees T_1, T_2 that T has been united from.
  - Inductively the heights of T_1, T_2 are the logs of their weights.
  - If T_1 and T_2 have different heights:

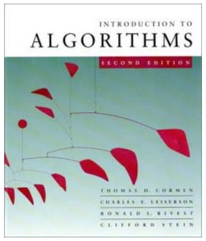
    $$\begin{aligned}\text{height}(T) &= \max(\text{height}(T_1), \text{height}(T_2)) \\ &= \max(\log \text{weight}(T_1), \log \text{weight}(T_2)) \\ &< \log \text{weight}(T)\end{aligned}$$

  - If T_1 and T_2 have the same heights:

    (Assume $2 \leq \text{weight}(T_1) < \text{weight}(T_2)$)

    $$\begin{aligned}\text{height}(T) &= \text{height}(T_1) + 1 = \log(2 * \text{weight}(T_1)) \\ &\leq \log \text{weight}(T)\end{aligned}$$

- Thus the total cost of any m operations is $O(m \log n)$.

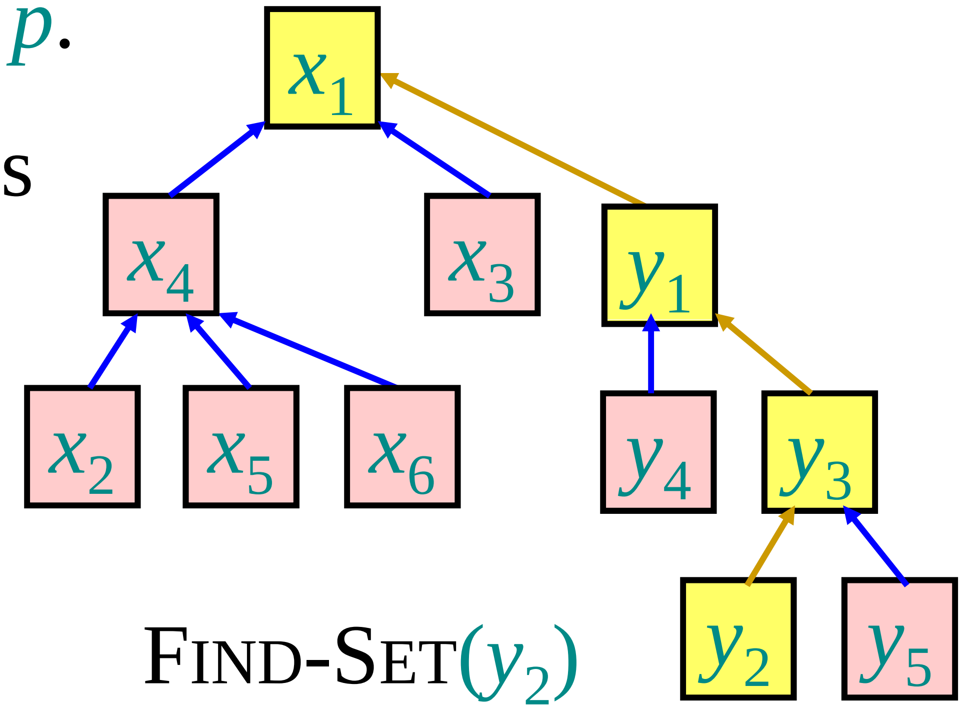


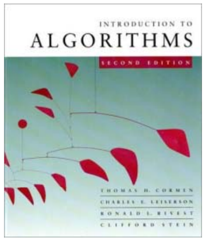
Trick 2: Path compression

When we execute a FIND-SET operation and walk up a path p to the root, we know the representative for all the nodes on path p.

Path compression makes all of those nodes direct children of the root.

Cost of FIND-SET(x) is still $\Theta(depth[x])$.





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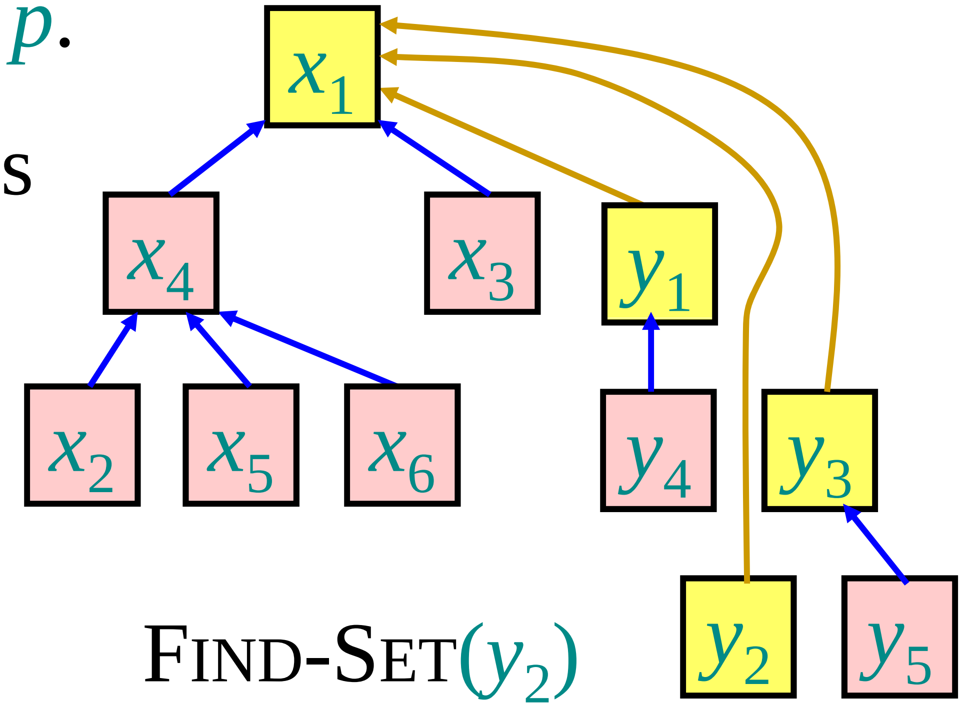

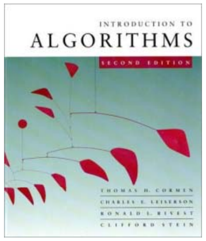

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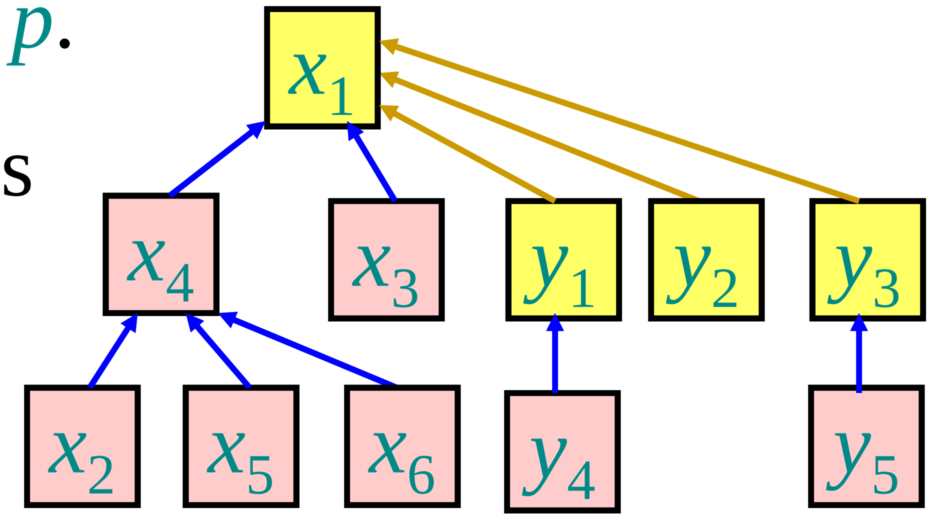
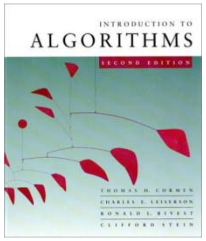
When we execute a FIND-SET operation and walk up a path p to the root, we know the representative for all the nodes on path p.

Path compression makes all of those nodes direct children of the root.

Cost of FIND-SET(x) is still $\Theta(depth[x])$.

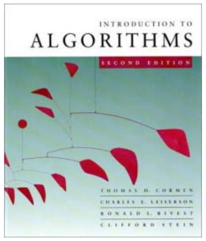


FIND-SET(y_2)



Trick 2: Path compression

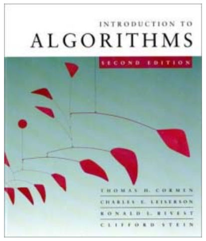
- Note that UNION(x,y) first calls FIND-SET(x) and FIND-SET(y). Therefore path compression also affects UNION operations.



Analysis of Trick 2 alone

Theorem: Total cost of FIND-SET's is $O(m \log n)$.

Proof: By amortization. Omitted.



Ackermann's function A, and it's "inverse" α

Define $A_k(j) = \begin{cases} j+1 & \text{if } k=0, \\ A_{k-1}^{(j+1)}(j) & \text{if } k \ge 1. \end{cases}$ – iterate $j+1$ times

$A_0(j) = j + 1$

$A_1(j) \sim 2j$

$A_2(j) \sim 2j\,2^j > 2^j$

$A_3(j) > \left.2^{2^{2^{\cdot^{\cdot^{\cdot^{2^j}}}}}}\right\} j$

$A_4(j)$ is a lot bigger.

$A_0(1) = 2$

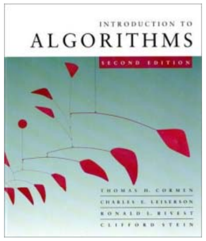
$A_1(1) = 3$

$A_2(1) = 7$

$A_3(1) = 2047$

$A_4(1) > \left.2^{2^{2^{\cdot^{\cdot^{\cdot^{2^{2047}}}}}}}\right\}$ 2048 times

Define $\alpha(n) = \min\{k : A_k(1) \ge n\} \le 4$ for practical n.



Analysis of Tricks 1 + 2
for disjoint-set forests

Theorem: In general, total cost is $O(m\,\alpha(n))$.

(long, tricky proof – see Section 21.4 of CLRS)