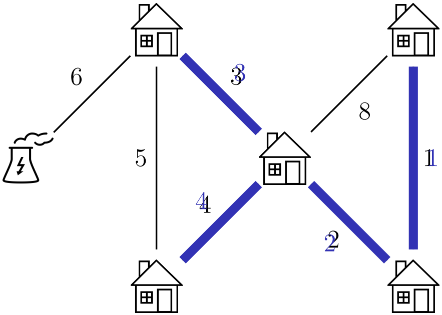
28. Minimum Spanning Trees

Motivation, Greedy, Algorithm Kruskal, General Rules, ADT Union-Find, Algorithm Jarnik, Prim, Dijkstra , Fibonacci Heaps [Ottman/Widmayer, Kap. 9.6, 6.2, 6.1, Cormen et al, Kap. 23, 19]

Cheapest Electricity Grid

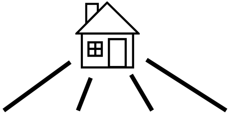
Given: Houses and costs to connect the houses with electricity.



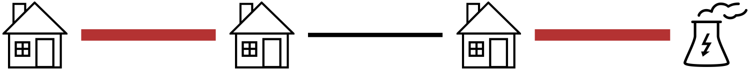
Wanted: Cheapest electricity grid that reaches every house.

Requirements for the power grid

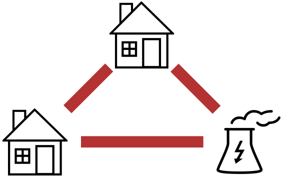
- Every house must have at least one power line.



- The power grid needs to be connected (just one grid).

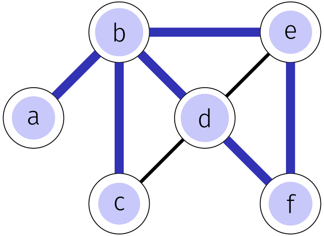


- The power grid should not have cycles.



Spanning Tree

Given: undirected, connected graph $G = (V, E)$



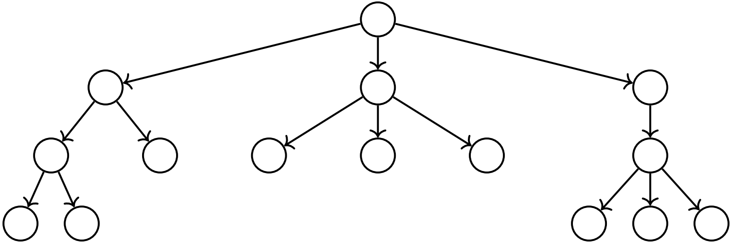
Spanning Tree of G: Subgraph $T = (V', E')$ with $V' \subseteq V, E' \subseteq E$ such that

- Spanning: $V' = V$ (spans all nodes)
- Tree: connected and cycle-free

$\Rightarrow$ for each pair of nodes: exactly one connecting path

$\Rightarrow$ spanning tree has exactly $|V| - 1$ edges $(|E'| = |V| - 1)$

Trees

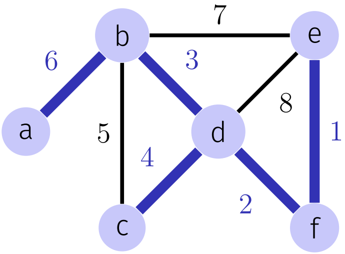


Up to this point trees were directed trees!

- connected
- cycle-free
- directed from parents to children

Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

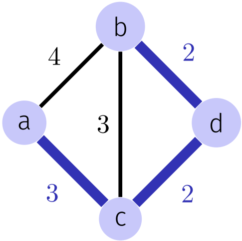
Given: undirected, weighted, connected graph $G = (V, E, c)$ with edge weights $c\colon E \to \mathbb{R}$



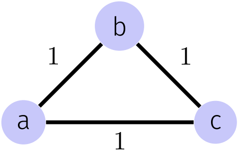
Wanted: Spanning tree $T = (V, E')$ of G with minimum weight $\sum_{e \in E'} c(e)$

Observations

- Is that the same as shortest paths? No!

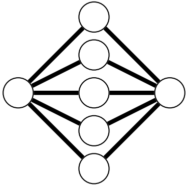


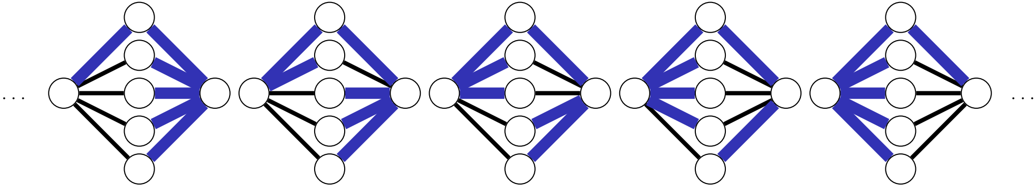
- Is the minimum spanning tree unique? Not always.



Trivial brute force algorithm?

Try out all spanning trees?



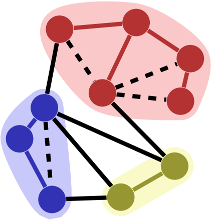


$\Rightarrow$ Inefficient: There are graphs with exponentially many spanning trees.

28.2 Algorithm of Kruskal

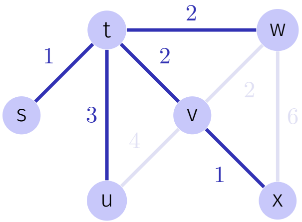
Kruskal's Algorithm

Idea: add lightest edge if it does not lead to a cycle
Invariant: After i steps, i edges of the MST and the corresponding components are known



Beispiel

Construct T by adding the cheapest edge that does not generate a cycle.



(Solution is not unique.)

Algorithm MST-Kruskal(G)

Input: Weighted Graph $G = (V, E, c)$
Output: Minimum spanning tree with edges A.

Sort edges by weight $c(e_1) \leq ... \leq c(e_m)$
$A \leftarrow \emptyset$
for $k = 1$ **to** $|E|$ **do**
    if $(V, A \cup \{e_k\})$ acyclic **then**
        $A \leftarrow A \cup \{e_k\}$

return (V, A, c)

(Corrrectness proof in handout.)

[Correctness]

At each point in the algorithm (V, A) is a forest, a set of trees.

MST-Kruskal considers each edge e_k exactly once and either chooses or rejects e_k

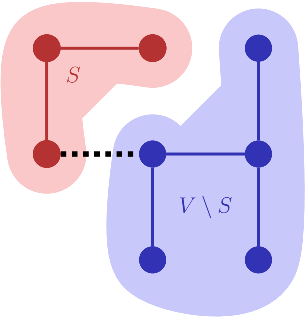
Notation (snapshot of the state in the running algorithm)

- A: Set of selected edges
- R: Set of rejected edges
- U: Set of yet undecided edges

[Cut]

A cut of G is a partition $S, V - S$ of V. ($S \subseteq V$).

An edge crosses a cut when one of its endpoints is in S and the other is in $V \setminus S$.



[Rules]

1. Selection rule: choose a cut that is not crossed by a selected edge. Of all undecided edges that cross the cut, select the one with minimal weight.
2. Rejection rule: choose a cycle without rejected edges. Of all undecided edges of the cycle, reject those with maximal weight.

[Rules]

Kruskal applies both rules:

1. A selected e_k connects two connection components, otherwise it would generate a cycle. e_k is minimal, i.e. a cut can be chosen such that e_k crosses and e_k has minimal weight.
2. A rejected e_k is contained in a cycle. Within the cycle e_k has minimal weight.

[Correctness]

Theorem 28

Every algorithm that applies the rules above in a step-wise manner until $U = \emptyset$ is correct.

Consequence: MST-Kruskal is correct.

[Selection invariant]

Invariant: At each step there is a minimal spanning tree that contains all selected and none of the rejected edges.

If both rules satisfy the invariant, then the algorithm is correct. Induction:

- At beginning: $U = E$, $R = A = \emptyset$. Invariant obviously holds.
- Invariant is preserved at each step of the algorithm.
- At the end: $U = \emptyset$, $R \cup A = E \Rightarrow (V, A)$ is a spanning tree.

Proof of the theorem: show that both rules preserve the invariant.

[Selection rule preserves the invariant]

At each step there is a minimal spanning tree T that contains all selected and none of the rejected edges.

Choose a cut that is not crossed by a selected edge. Of all undecided edges that cross the cut, select the egde e with minimal weight.

- Case 1: $e \in T$ (done)
- Case 2: $e \notin T$. Then $T \cup \{e\}$ contains a cycle that contains e Cycle must have a second edge e' that also crosses the cut.[43] Because $e' \notin R$, $e' \in U$. Thus $c(e) \leq c(e')$ and $T' = T \setminus \{e'\} \cup \{e\}$ is also a minimal spanning tree (and $c(e) = c(e')$).

[43]Such a cycle contains at least one node in S and one node in $V \setminus S$ and therefore at lease to edges between S and $V \setminus S$.

[Rejection rule preserves the invariant]

At each step there is a minimal spanning tree T that contains all selected and none of the rejected edges.

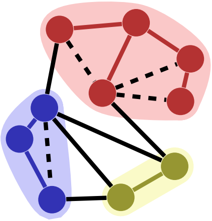
Choose a cycle without rejected edges. Of all undecided edges of the cycle, reject an edge e with maximal weight.

- Case 1: $e \notin T$ (done)
- Case 2: $e \in T$. Remove e from T, This yields a cut. This cut must be crossed by another edge e' of the cycle. Because $c(e') \leq c(e)$, $T' = T \setminus \{e\} \cup \{e'\}$ is also minimal (and $c(e) = c(e')$).

Implementation Issues

Consider a set of sets $i \equiv V_i \subset V$.

To identify cycles: membership of the both ends of an edge to sets?



Implementation Issues

General problem: partition (set of subsets) .e.g.
$\{\{1,2,3,9\},\{7,6,4\},\{5,8\},\{10\}\}$
Required: Abstract data type “Union-Find” with the following operations

- Make-Set(i): create a new set represented by i.
- Find(e): name of the set i that contains e .
- Union(i,j): union of the sets with names i and j.

Union-Find Algorithm MST-Kruskal(G)

Input: Weighted Graph $G = (V, E, c)$
Output: Minimum spanning tree with edges A.

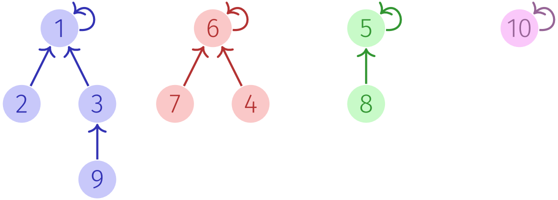
Sort edges by weight $c(e_1) \leq ... \leq c(e_m)$
$A \leftarrow \emptyset$
for $k = 1$ **to** $|V|$ **do**
    MakeSet(k)

for $k = 1$ **to** m **do**
    $(u, v) \leftarrow e_k$
    if Find(u) $\neq$ Find(v) **then**
        Union(Find(u), Find(v))
        $A \leftarrow A \cup e_k$
    else // conceptual: $R \leftarrow R \cup e_k$

return (V, A, c)

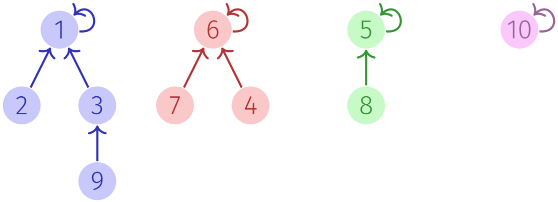
Implementation Union-Find

Idea: tree for each subset in the partition,e.g.
$\{\{1,2,3,9\},\{7,6,4\},\{5,8\},\{10\}\}$



roots = names (representatives) of the sets,
trees = elements of the sets

Implementation Union-Find



Representation as array:

Index	**1**	2	3	4	**5**	**6**	7	8	9	**10**
Parent	1	1	1	6	5	6	6	5	3	10

Implementation Union-Find

Index	**1**	2	3	4	**5**	**6**	7	8	9	**10**
Parent	1	1	1	6	5	6	6	5	3	10

Make-Set(i)	$p[i] \leftarrow i$; **return** i
Find(i)	**while** $(p[i] \neq i)$ **do** $i \leftarrow p[i]$ **return** i
Union(i, j) [44]	$p[j] \leftarrow i$;

[44] i and j need to be names (roots) of the sets. Otherwise use Union(Find(i),Find(j))

Optimisation of the runtime for Find

Tree may degenerate. Example: Union($8, 7$), Union($7, 6$), Union($6, 5$), ...

Index	**1**	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	..
Parent	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..

Worst-case running time of Find in $\Theta(n)$.

Optimisation of the runtime for Find

Idea: always append smaller tree to larger tree. Requires additional size information (array) g

Make-Set(i)	$p[i] \leftarrow i$; $g[i] \leftarrow 1$; **return** i
Union(i, j)	**if** $g[j] > g[i]$ **then** swap(i, j) $p[j] \leftarrow i$ **if** $g[i] = g[j]$ **then** $g[i] \leftarrow g[i] + 1$

$\Rightarrow$ Tree depth (and worst-ase running time for Find) in $\Theta(\log n)$

[Observation]

Theorem 29

The method above (union by size) preserves the following property of the trees: a tree of height h has at least 2^h nodes.

Immediate consequence: runtime Find = $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$.

[Proof]

Induction: by assumption, sub-trees have at least 2^{h_i} nodes. WLOG: $h_2 \leq h_1$

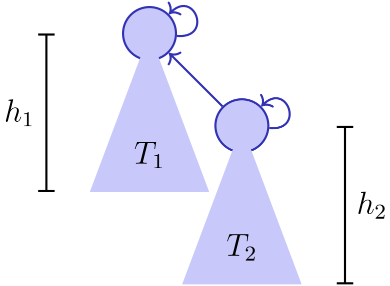
- $h_2 < h_1$:

$$h(T_1 \oplus T_2) = h_1 \Rightarrow g(T_1 \oplus T_2) \geq 2^h$$

- $h_2 = h_1$:

$$g(T_1) \geq g(T_2) \geq 2^{h_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(T_1 \oplus T_2) = g(T_1) + g(T_2) \geq 2 \cdot 2^{h_2} = 2^{h(T_1 \oplus T_2)}$$



Alterantive improvement

Link all nodes to the root when Find is called.

Find(i):

$j \leftarrow i$
while $(p[i] \neq i)$ **do** $i \leftarrow p[i]$
while $(j \neq i)$ **do**
  $t \leftarrow j$
  $j \leftarrow p[j]$
  $p[t] \leftarrow i$
return i

Cost: amortised *nearly* constant (inverse of the Ackermann-function).[45]

[45] When combined with union by size, we do not go into any details here. Cf. Cormen et al, Kap. 21.4

Running time of Kruskal's Algorithm

- Sorting of the edges: $\Theta(|E| \log |E|) = \Theta(|E| \log |V|)$. [46]
- Initialisation of the Union-Find data structure $\Theta(|V|)$
- $|E| \times$ Union(Find(x),Find(y)): $\mathcal{O}(|E| \log |E|) = \mathcal{O}(|E| \log |V|)$.

Overal $\Theta(|E| \log |V|)$.

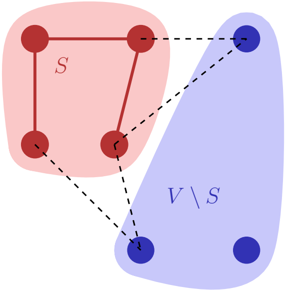
[46] because G is connected: $|V| \leq |E| \leq |V|^2$

28.5 Algorithm Jarnik, Prim, Dijkstra

Algorithm of Jarnik (1930), Prim, Dijkstra (1959)

Idea: start with some $v \in V$ and grow the spanning tree from here by the acceptance rule.

$A \leftarrow \emptyset$
$S \leftarrow \{v_0\}$
for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** $|V|$ **do**
    Choose cheapest (u, v) mit $u \in S$, $v \notin S$
    $A \leftarrow A \cup \{(u, v)\}$
    $S \leftarrow S \cup \{v\}$ // (Coloring)



Remark: a union-Find data structure is not required. It suffices to color nodes when they are added to S.

Implementation and Running time

Implementation like with Dijkstra's ShortestPath. Only difference:

Shortest Paths

Relax (u, v):

if $d_s[v] > d[u] + c(u, v)$ then

$d_s[v] \leftarrow d_s[u] + c(u, v)$

$\pi_s[v] \leftarrow u$

$\Longrightarrow$

Minimum Spanning Tree

Relax (u, v):

if $d_s[v] > c(u, v)$ then

$d_s[v] \leftarrow c(u, v)$

$\pi_s[v] \leftarrow u$

- With Min-Heap: costs $\mathcal{O}(|E| \cdot \log |V|)$:
  - Initialization (node coloring) $\mathcal{O}(|V|)$
  - $|V| \times$ ExtractMin = $\mathcal{O}(|V| \log |V|)$,
  - $|E| \times$ Insert or DecreaseKey: $\mathcal{O}(|E| \log |V|)$,
- With a Fibonacci-Heap: $\mathcal{O}(|E| + |V| \cdot \log |V|)$.

Application Examples

- Network-Design: find the cheapest / shortest network that connects all nodes.
- Approximation of a solution of the travelling salesman problem: find a round-trip, as short as possible, that visits each node once.

28.7 Fibonacci Heaps

Fibonacci Heaps

Data structure for elements with key with operations

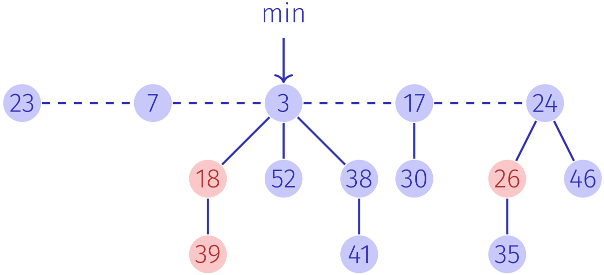
- MakeHeap(): Return new heap without elements
- Insert(H, x): Add x to H
- Minimum(H): return a pointer to element m with minimal key
- ExtractMin(H): return and remove (from H) pointer to the element m
- Union(H_1, H_2): return a heap merged from H_1 and H_2
- DecreaseKey(H, x, k): decrease the key of x in H to k
- Delete (H, x): remove element x from H

Advantage over binary heap?

	Binary Heap (worst-Case)	Fibonacci Heap (amortized)
MakeHeap	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
Insert	$\Theta(\log n)$	$\Theta(1)$
Minimum	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(1)$
ExtractMin	$\Theta(\log n)$	$\Theta(\log n)$
Union	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$
DecreaseKey	$\Theta(\log n)$	$\Theta(1)$
Delete	$\Theta(\log n)$	$\Theta(\log n)$

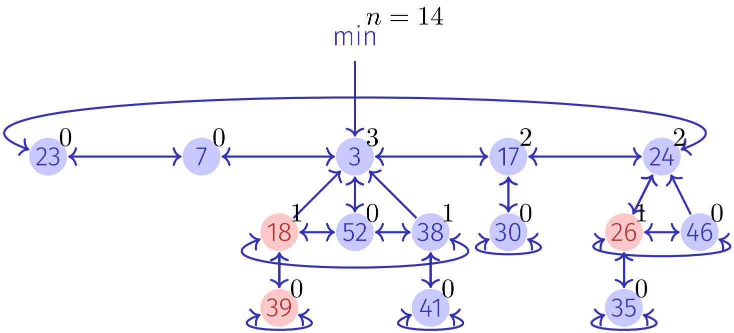
Structure

Set of trees that respect the Min-Heap property. Nodes that can be marked.



Implementation

Doubly linked lists of nodes with a marked-flag and number of children.
Pointer to minimal Element and number nodes.



Simple Operations

- MakeHeap (trivial)
- Minimum (trivial)
- Insert(H, e)
  1. Insert new element into root-list
  2. If key is smaller than minimum, reset min-pointer.
- Union (H_1, H_2)
  1. Concatenate root-lists of H_1 and H_2
  2. Reset min-pointer.
- Delete(H, e)
  1. DecreaseKey$(H, e, -\infty)$
  2. ExtractMin(H)

ExtractMin

1. Remove minimal node m from the root list
2. Insert children of m into the root list
3. Merge heap-ordered trees with the same degrees until all trees have a different degree:
   Array of degrees $a[0, \ldots, n]$ of elements, empty at beginning. For each element e of the root list:

   a Let g be the degree of e
   b If $a[g] = nil$: $a[g] \leftarrow e$.
   c If $e' := a[g] \neq nil$: Merge e with e' resutling in e'' and set $a[g] \leftarrow nil$. Set e'' unmarked. Re-iterate with $e \leftarrow e''$ having degree $g + 1$.

DecreaseKey (H, e, k)

1. Remove e from its parent node p (if existing) and decrease the degree of p by one.
2. Insert(H, e)
3. Avoid too thin trees:
   a. If $p = nil$ then done.
   b. If p is unmarked: mark p and done.
   c. If p marked: unmark p and cut p from its parent pp. Insert (H, p). Iterate with $p \leftarrow pp$.

A sketch of the amoritized analysis is in the handout.

[Estimation of the degree]

Theorem 30

Let p be a node of a F-Heap H. If child nodes of p are sorted by time of insertion (Union), then it holds that the ith child node has a degree of at least $i-2$.

Proof: p may have had more children and lost by cutting. When the ith child p_i was linked, p and p_i must at least have had degree $i-1$. p_i may have lost at least one child (marking!), thus at least degree $i-2$ remains.

[Estimation of the degree]

Theorem 31

Every node p with degree k of a F-Heap is the root of a subtree with at least F_{k+1} nodes. (F: Fibonacci-Folge)

Proof: Let S_k be the minimal number of successors of a node of degree k in a F-Heap plus 1 (the node itself). Clearly $S_0 = 1$, $S_1 = 2$. With the previous theorem $S_k \geq 2 + \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} S_i, k \geq 2$ (p and nodes p_1 each 1). For Fibonacci numbers it holds that (induction) $F_k \geq 2 + \sum_{i=2}^{k} F_i, k \geq 2$ and thus (also induction) $S_k \geq F_{k+2}$.

Fibonacci numbers grow exponentially fast ($\mathcal{O}(\varphi^k)$) Consequence: maximal degree of an arbitrary node in a Fibonacci-Heap with n nodes is $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$.

[Amortized worst-case analysis Fibonacci Heap]

$t(H)$: number of trees in the root list of H, $m(H)$: number of marked nodes in H not within the root-list, Potential function $\Phi(H) = t(H) + 2 \cdot m(H)$. At the beginnning $\Phi(H) = 0$. Potential always non-negative.

Amortized costs:

- Insert(H, x): $t'(H) = t(H) + 1$, $m'(H) = m(H)$, Increase of the potential: 1, Amortized costs $\Theta(1) + 1 = \Theta(1)$
- Minimum(H): Amortized costs = real costs = $\Theta(1)$
- Union(H_1, H_2): Amortized costs = real costs = $\Theta(1)$

[Amortized costs of ExtractMin]

- Number trees in the root list $t(H)$.
- Real costs of ExtractMin operation $\mathcal{O}(\log n + t(H))$.
- When merged still $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ nodes.
- Number of markings can only get smaller when trees are merged
- Thus maximal amortized costs of ExtractMin

$$\mathcal{O}(\log n + t(H)) + \mathcal{O}(\log n) - \mathcal{O}(t(H)) = \mathcal{O}(\log n).$$

[Amortized costs of DecreaseKey]

- Assumption: DecreaseKey leads to c cuts of a node from its parent node, real costs $\mathcal{O}(c)$
- c nodes are added to the root list
- Delete $(c-1)$ mark flags, addition of at most one mark flag
- Amortized costs of DecreaseKey:

$$\mathcal{O}(c) + (t(H) + c) + 2 \cdot (m(H) - c + 2)) - (t(H) + 2m(H)) = \mathcal{O}(1)$$