

Tree isomorphism

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Motivation

In some applications the chemical structures are often trees with millions of vertices:

- gene splicing,
- protein analysis,
- molecular biology.

Difference between $O(n)$, $O(n \log n)$, and $O(n^2)$ isomorphism algorithms is not just theoretical importance.

Graph isomorphism

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Isomorphism of graphs $G_1(V_1, E_1)$ and $G_2(V_2, E_2)$ is a bijection between the vertex sets $\varphi : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ such that

$$\forall u, v \in V_1 \quad (u, v) \in E_1 \Leftrightarrow (\varphi(u), \varphi(v)) \in E_2.$$

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- No algorithm, other than brute force, is known for testing whether two arbitrary graphs are isomorphic.
- It is still an open question (!) whether graph isomorphism is \mathcal{NP} complete.
- Polynomial time isomorphism algorithms for various graph subclasses such as trees are known.

Rooted trees

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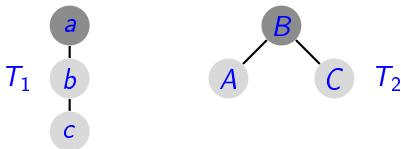
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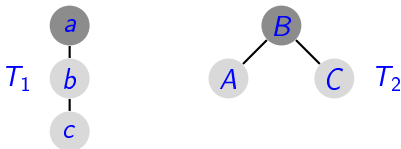
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Example

T_1 and T_2 are isomorphic as *graphs* but **not** as *rooted trees*!



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 - 1 each tree has only one center (c_1 and c_2 respectively)
return $\mathcal{A}(T_1, c_1, T_2, c_2)$

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 - 3 trees has different count of centers
return False



Diameter and center

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Algorithm

- 1: Choose a random root r .
- 2: Find a vertex v_1 — the farthest from r .
- 3: Find a vertex v_2 — the farthest from v_1 .
- 4: Diameter is a length of path from v_1 to v_2 .
- 5: Center is a median element(s) of path from v_1 to v_2 .

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It is $O(n)$ algorithm.

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Note

Starting from the next slide *tree* means *rooted tree*!

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Observation

The level number of a vertex is a tree isomorphism invariant.

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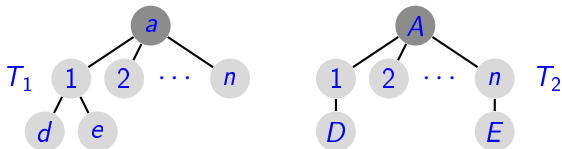
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Candidate 2 (part 2)

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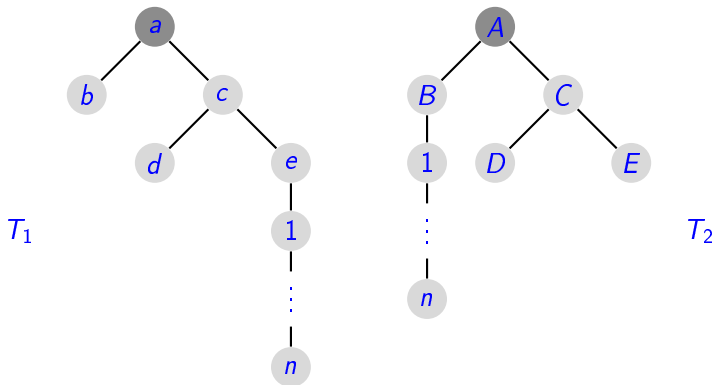
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If two trees have the same degree spectrum at each level, then they must automatically have the same numbers of levels, the same numbers of vertices at each level, and the same global degree spectrum!

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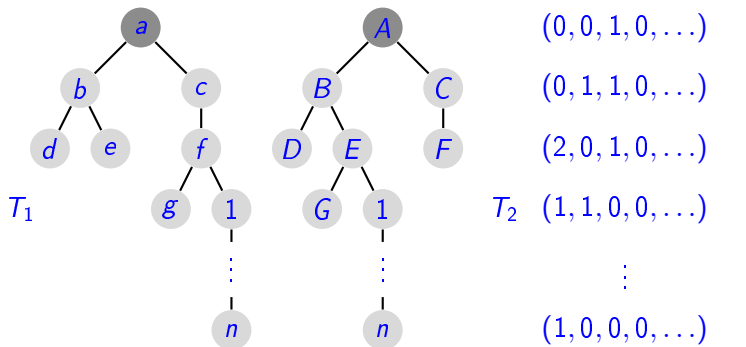
If two trees have the same degree spectrum at each level, then they must automatically have the same numbers of levels, the same numbers of vertices at each level, and the same global degree spectrum!

Observation

The number of leaf descendants of a vertex and the level number of a vertex are both tree isomorphism invariants.

Candidate 3 (part 2)

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Algorithm by Aho, Hopcroft and Ullman

- Determine tree isomorphism in time $O(|V|)$.
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Let's discuss AHU algorithm. We start from $O(|V|^2)$ version and then I tell how to make it faster ($O(|V|)$).

Understanding AHU algorithm

Knuth tuples

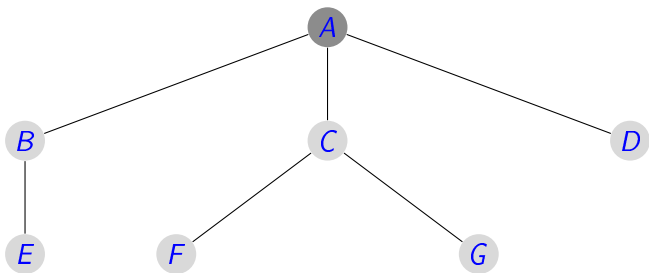
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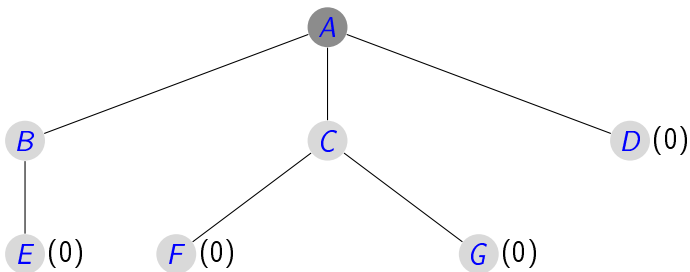


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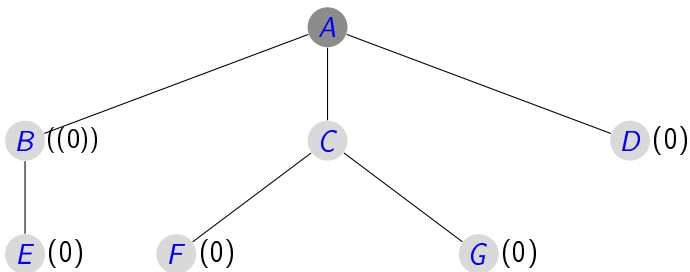


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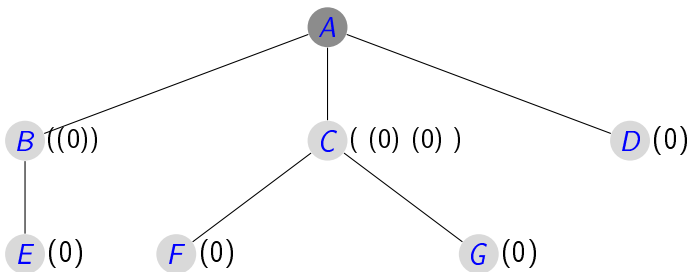


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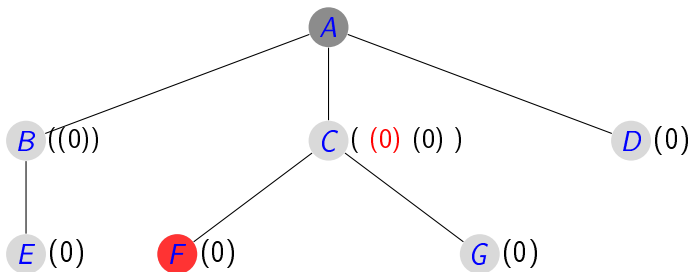


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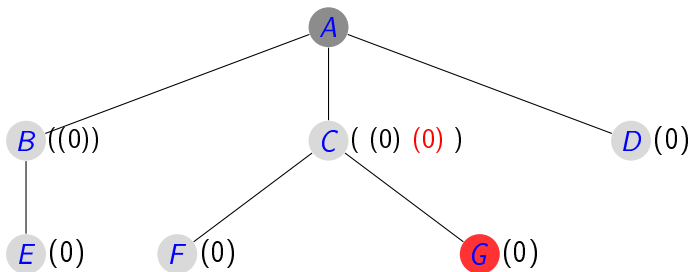


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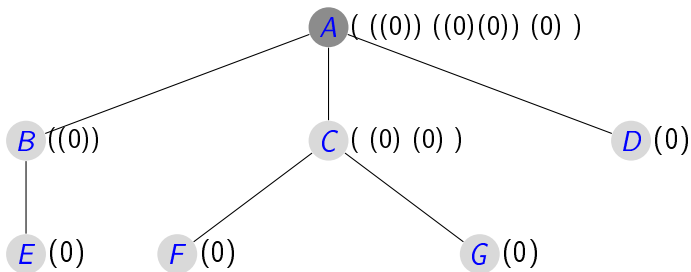


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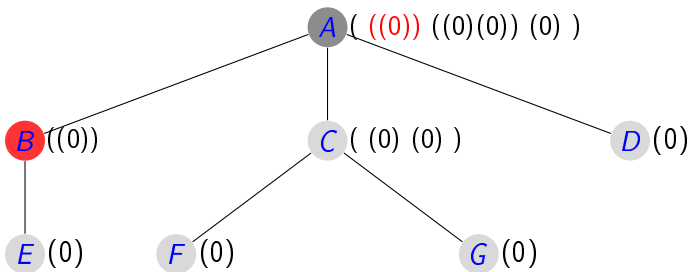


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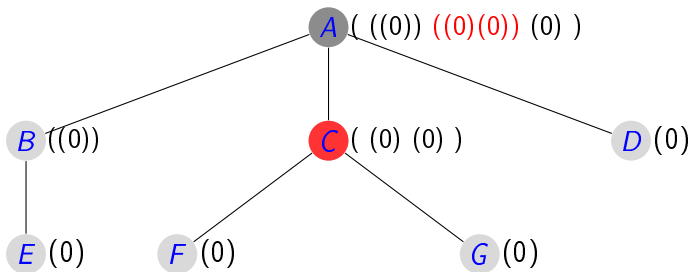


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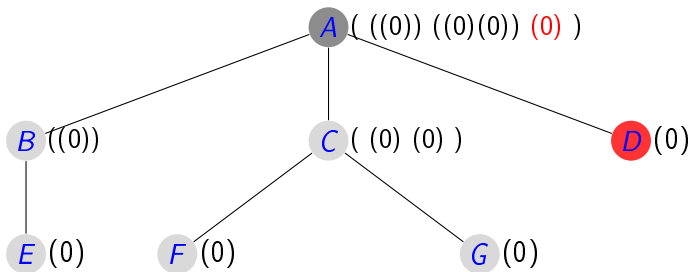


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Understanding AHU algorithm (part 2)

There is algorithm `ASSIGN-KNUTH-TUPLES(v)` that visits every vertex once or twice.

`ASSIGN-KNUTH-TUPLES(v)`

- 1: **if** *v* is a leaf **then**
- 2: Give *v* the tuple name (0)
- 3: **else**
- 4: **for all** child *w* of *v* **do**
- 5: `ASSIGN-KNUTH-TUPLES(w)`
- 6: **end for**
- 7: **end if**
- 8: Concatenate the names of all children of *v* to *temp*
- 9: Give *v* the tuple name *temp*

Understanding AHU algorithm (part 3)

Observation

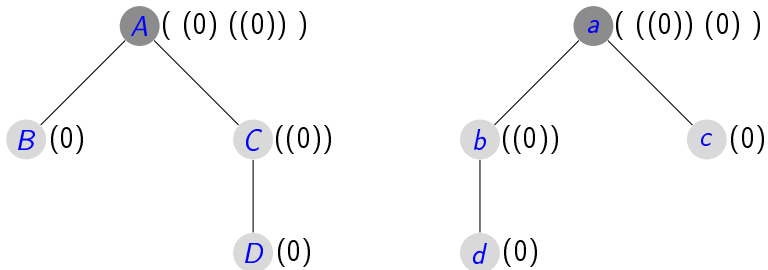
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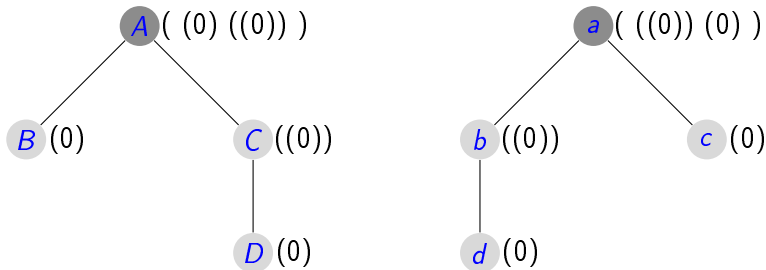


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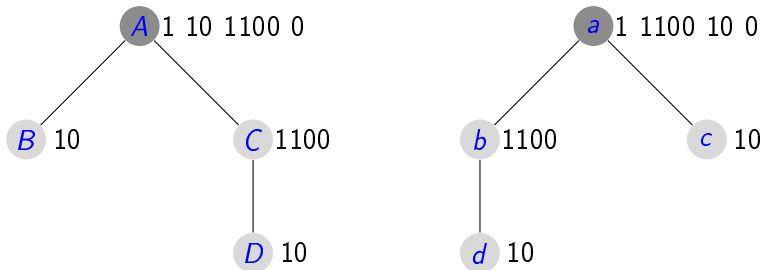
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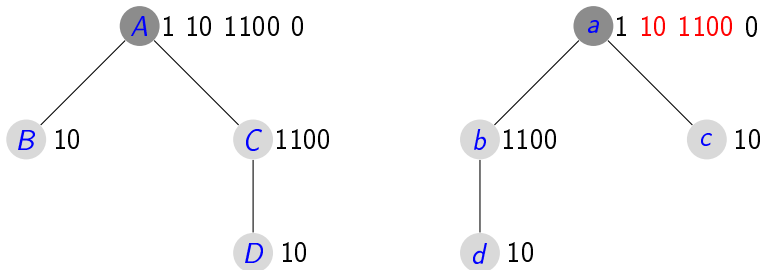
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Understanding AHU algorithm (part 4)

ASSIGN-CANONICAL-NAMES(v)

- 1: **if** v is a leaf **then**
- 2: Give v the tuple name “10”
- 3: **else**
- 4: **for all** child w of v **do**
- 5: ASSIGN-CANONICAL-NAMES(v)
- 6: **end for**
- 7: **end if**
- 8: Sort the names of the children of v
- 9: Concatenate the names of all children of v to $temp$
- 10: Give v the name $1temp0$

Understanding AHU algorithm (part 5)

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AHU-TREE-ISOMORPHISM($T_1(V_1, E_1, r_1)$, $T_2(V_2, E_2, r_2)$)

- 1: ASSIGN-CANONICAL-NAMES(r_1)
- 2: ASSIGN-CANONICAL-NAMES(r_2)
- 3: **if** name(r_1) = name(r_2) **then**
- 4: **return True**
- 5: **else**
- 6: **return False**
- 7: **end if**

AHU algorithm improvement

Observation

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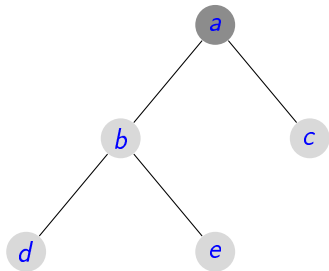
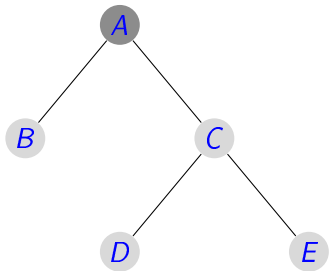
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The idea 2

Assign canonical names level and if canonical level names agree than replace canonical names with integers.

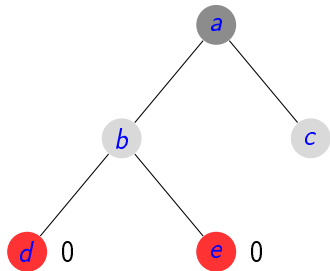
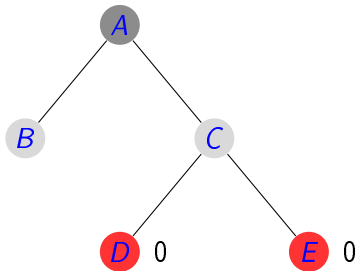
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Example



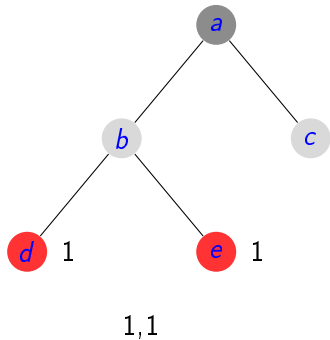
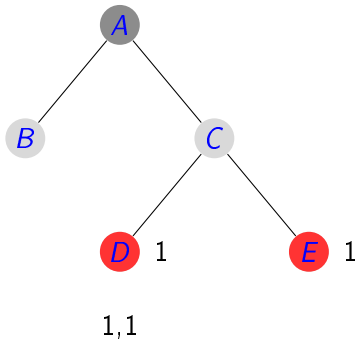
AHU algorithm example

Example



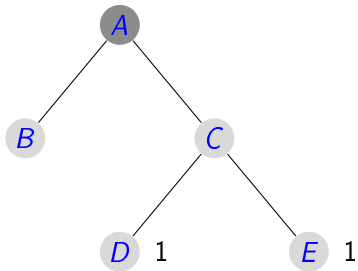
AHU algorithm example

Example

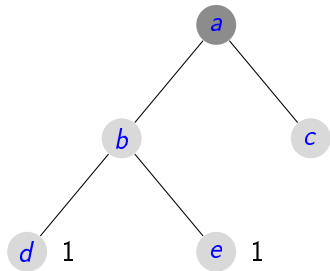


AHU algorithm example

Example



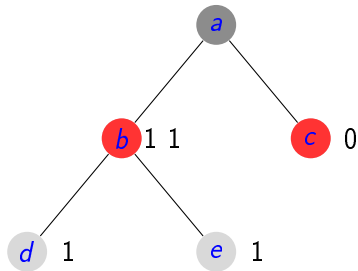
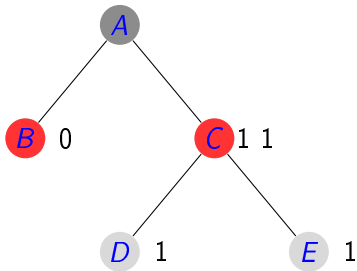
1,1



1,1

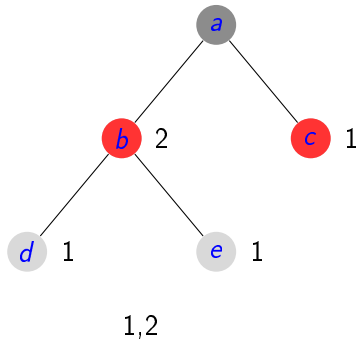
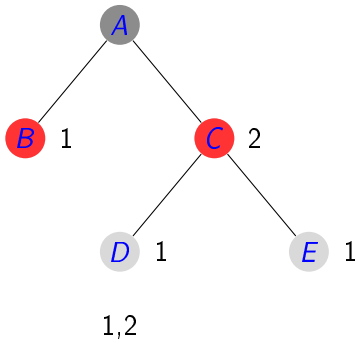
AHU algorithm example

Example



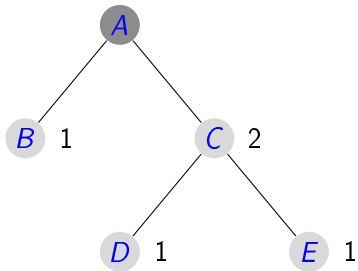
AHU algorithm example

Example

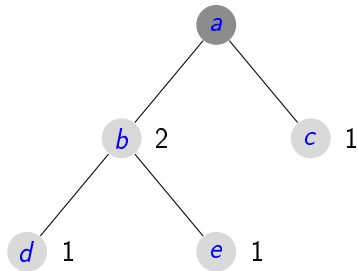


AHU algorithm example

Example



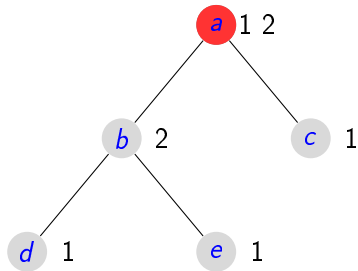
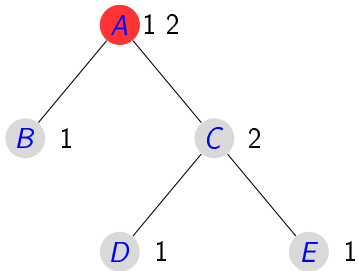
1,2



1,2

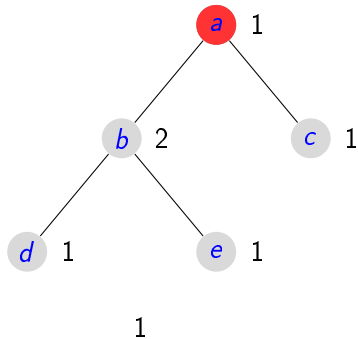
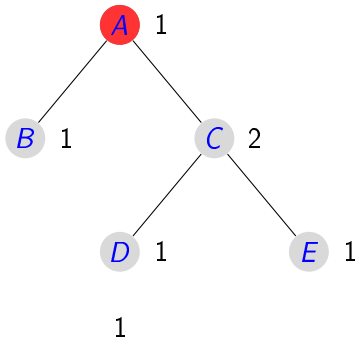
AHU algorithm example

Example



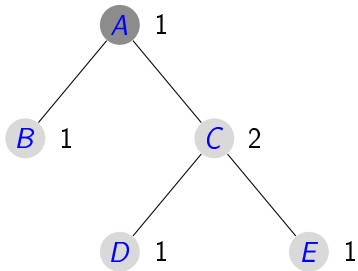
AHU algorithm example

Example

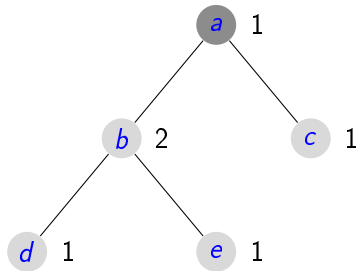


AHU algorithm example

Example



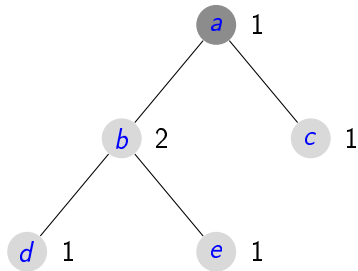
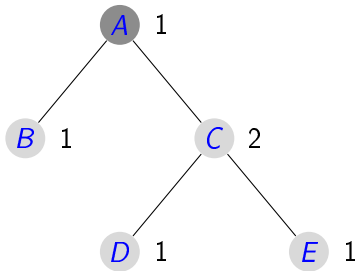
1



1

AHU algorithm example

Example



OK

Resume

- We have three unsuccessful tries to construct complete tree isomorphism invariant.
- We discussed $O(|V|^2)$ version of AHU algorithm.
- We discussed ways of improvement of AHU algorithm to make it work in $O(|V|)$ time.

Thank you for your attention!
Any questions?