

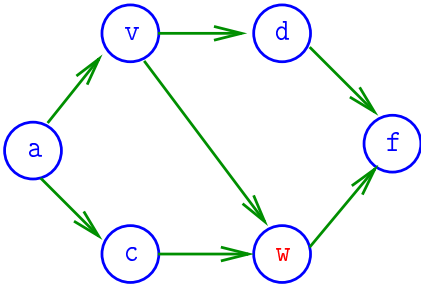
# Digrafos

S 17.0, 17.1

## Arcos

Um **arco** é um par ordenado de vértices

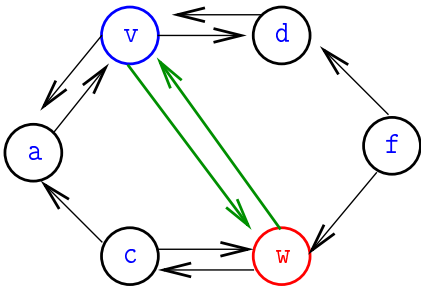
Exemplo:  $v$  e  $w$  são vértices e  $v-w$  é um arco



## Arcos anti-paralelos

Dois arcos são **anti-paralelos** se a ponta inicial de um é ponta final do outro

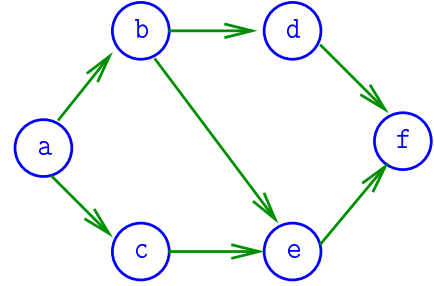
Exemplo:  $v-w$  e  $w-v$  são anti-paralelos



# Digrafos

Um **digrafo** (*directed graph*) consiste de um conjunto de **vértices** (bolas) e um conjunto de **arcos** (flechas)

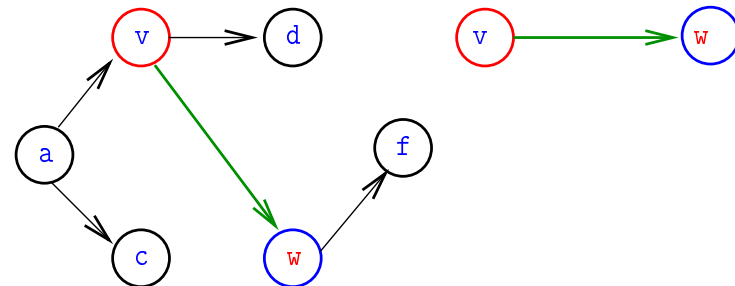
Exemplo: representação de um grafo



## Ponta inicial e final

Para cada arco  $v-w$ , o vértice  $v$  é a **ponta inicial** e  $w$  é a **ponta final**

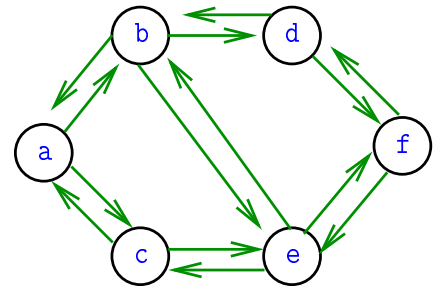
Exemplo:  $v$  é ponta inicial e  $w$  é ponta final de  $v-w$



## Digrafos simétricos

Um digrafo é **simétrico** se cada um de seus arcos é anti-paralelo a outro

Exemplo: digrafo simétrico

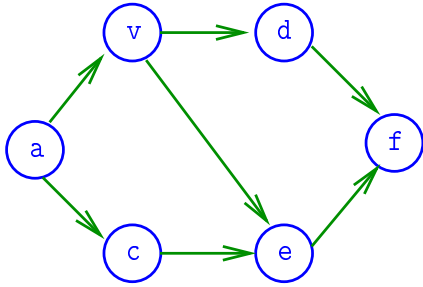


## Graus de entrada e saída

**grau de entrada** de  $v$  = no. arcos com ponta final  $v$

**grau de saída** de  $v$  = no. arcos com ponta inicial  $v$

Exemplo:  $v$  tem grau de entrada 1 e de saída 2



## Número de arcos

Quantos arcos, no máximo, tem um digrafo com  $V$  vértices?

A resposta é  $V \times (V - 1) = \Theta(V^2)$

digrafo **completo** = todo par ordenado de vértices distintos é arco

digrafo **denso** = tem “muitos” muitos arcos

digrafo **esparso** = tem “poucos” arcos

## Grafos

S 17.0, 17.1

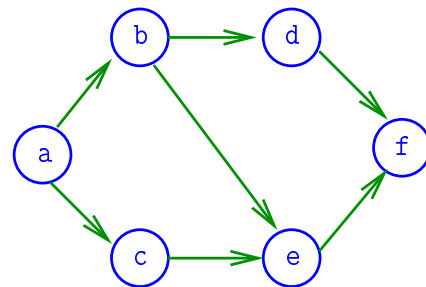
## Número de arcos

Quantos arcos, no máximo, tem um digrafo com  $V$  vértices?

## Especificação

Digrafos podem ser especificados através de sua lista de arcos

Exemplo:

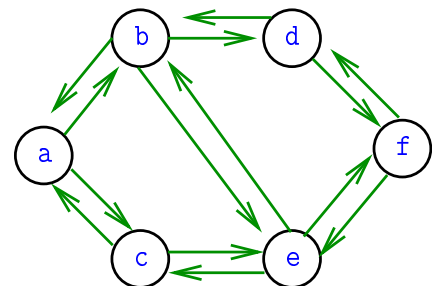


d-f  
b-d  
a-c  
b-e  
e-f  
a-b

## Grafos

Um **grafo** é um digrafo **simétrico**

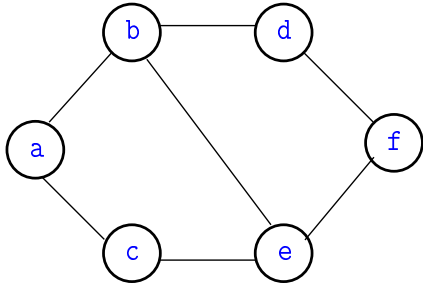
Exemplo: um grafo



## Grafos

Um **grafo** é um digrafo **simétrico**

Exemplo: representação usual

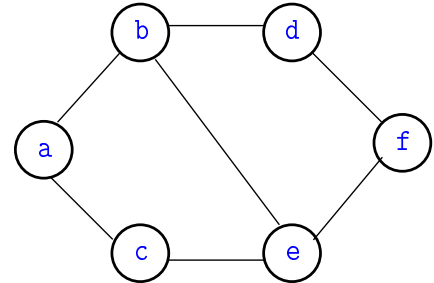


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## Arestas

Uma **aresta** é um par de arcos anti-paralelos.

Exemplo: b-a e a-b são a **mesma** aresta

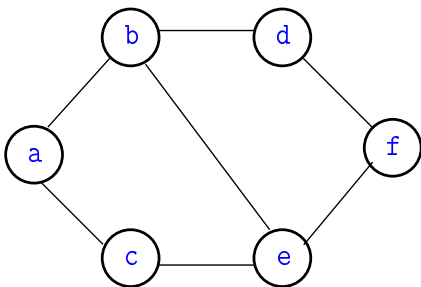


< > < > < > < > < > < >

## Especificação

Grafos podem ser especificados através de sua lista de arestas

Exemplo:



f-d  
b-d  
c-a  
e-b  
e-f  
a-b

< > < > < > < > < > < >

## Número de arestas

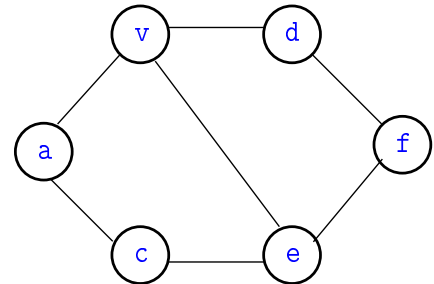
Quantas arestas, no máximo, tem um grafo com  $V$  vértices?

## Graus de vértices

Em um grafo

**grau** de  $v$  = número de arestas com ponta em  $v$

Exemplo:  $v$  tem grau 3



< > < > < > < > < > < >

## Número de arestas

Quantas arestas, no máximo, tem um grafo com  $V$  vértices?

A resposta é  $V \times (V - 1) / 2 = \Theta(V^2)$

grafo **completo** = todo par **não**-ordenado de vértices distintos é aresta

< > < > < > < > < > < >

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# Matrizes de adjacência

S 17.3

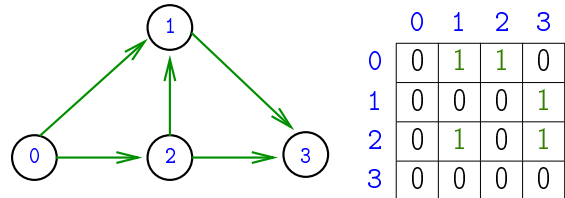
# Matriz de adjacência de digrafos

**Matriz de adjacência** de um digrafo tem linhas e colunas indexadas por vértices:

$$\text{adj}[v][w] = 1 \text{ se } v \rightarrow w \text{ é um arco}$$

$$\text{adj}[v][w] = 0 \text{ em caso contrário}$$

Exemplo:



Consumo de espaço:  $\Theta(V^2)$

fácil de implementar

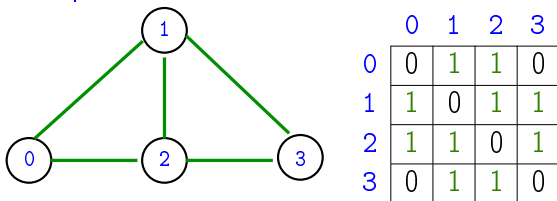
# Matriz de adjacência de grafos

**Matriz de adjacência** de um grafo tem linhas e colunas indexadas por vértices:

$$\text{adj}[v][w] = 1 \text{ se } v-w \text{ é um aresta}$$

$$\text{adj}[v][w] = 0 \text{ em caso contrário}$$

Exemplo:

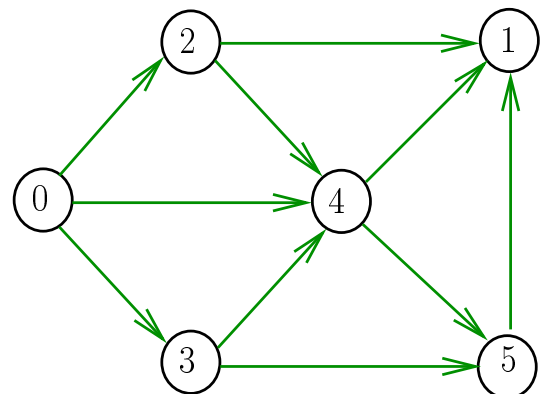


Consumo de espaço:  $\Theta(V^2)$

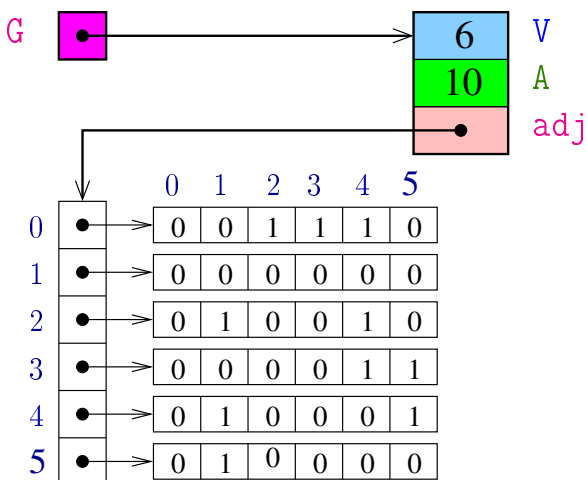
fácil de implementar

# Digrafo

Digraph G



# Estruturas de dados



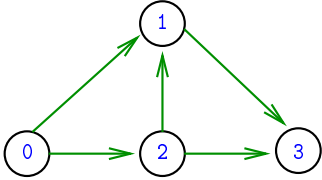
S 17.4

# Vetor de listas de adjacência

## Vetor de listas de adjacência de digrafos

Na representação de um digrafo através de **listas de adjacência** tem-se, para cada vértice  $v$ , uma lista dos vértices que são vizinhos  $v$ .

Exemplo:



0: 1, 2  
1: 3  
2: 1, 3  
3:

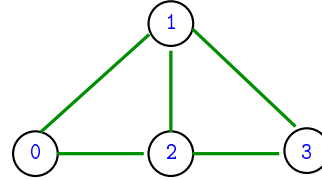
Consumo de espaço:  $\Theta(V + A)$   
Manipulação eficiente

(linear)

## Vetor de lista de adjacência de grafos

Na representação de um grafo através de **listas de adjacência** tem-se, para cada vértice  $v$ , uma lista dos vértices que são pontas de arestas incidentes a  $v$

Exemplo:



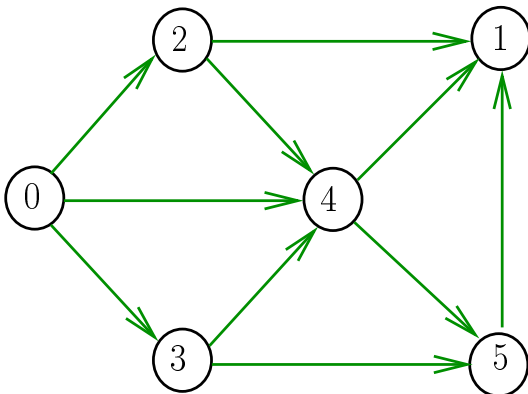
0: 1, 2  
1: 3, 0, 2  
2: 1, 3, 0  
3: 1, 2

Consumo de espaço:  $\Theta(V + A)$   
Manipulação eficiente

(linear)

## Digrafo

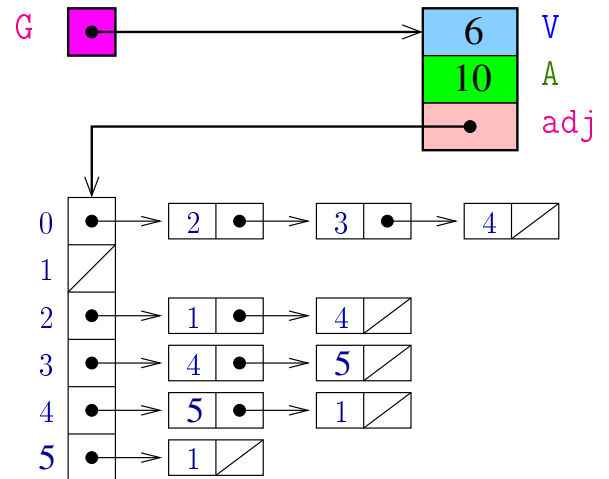
Digraph  $G$



## Caminhos em digrafos

S 17.1

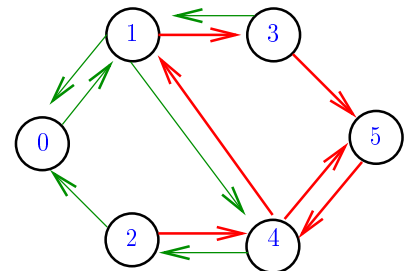
## Estruturas de dados



## Caminhos

Um **caminho** num digrafo é qualquer seqüência da forma  $v_0-v_1-v_2-\dots-v_{k-1}-v_p$ , onde  $v_{k-1}-v_k$  é um arco para  $k = 1, \dots, p$ .

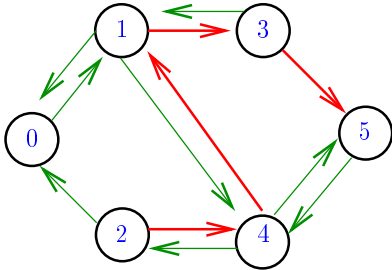
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5-4-5 é um caminho com **origem** 2 é **término** 5



## Caminhos simples

Um caminho é **simples** se não tem vértices repetidos

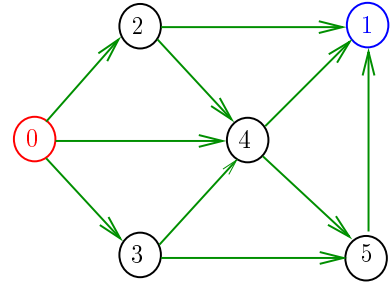
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5 é um caminho simples de 2 a 5



## Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo  $G$  e dois vértices  $s$  e  $t$  decidir se existe um caminho de  $s$  a  $t$

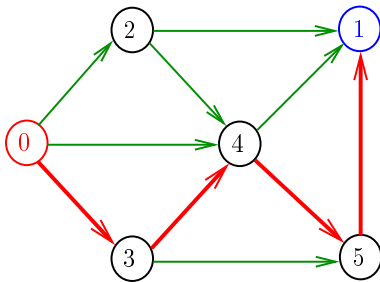
Exemplo: para  $s = 0$  e  $t = 1$  a resposta é SIM



## Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo  $G$  e dois vértices  $s$  e  $t$  decidir se existe um caminho de  $s$  a  $t$

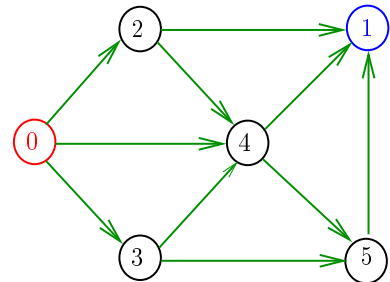
Exemplo: para  $s = 0$  e  $t = 1$  a resposta é SIM



## Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo  $G$  e dois vértices  $s$  e  $t$  decidir se existe um caminho de  $s$  a  $t$

Exemplo: para  $s = 5$  e  $t = 4$  a resposta é NÃO



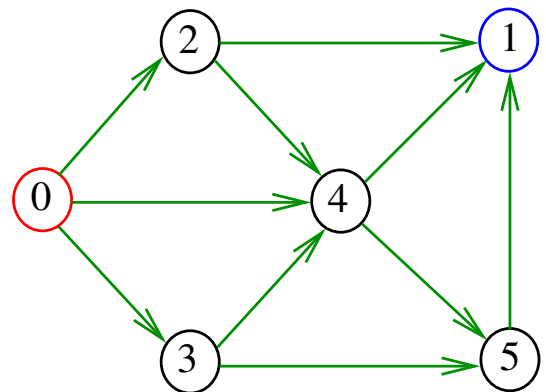
## DFSpaths

Recebe um digrafo  $G$  e vértices  $s$  e  $t$  e devolve **1** se existe um caminho de  $s$  a  $t$  ou devolve **0** em caso contrário

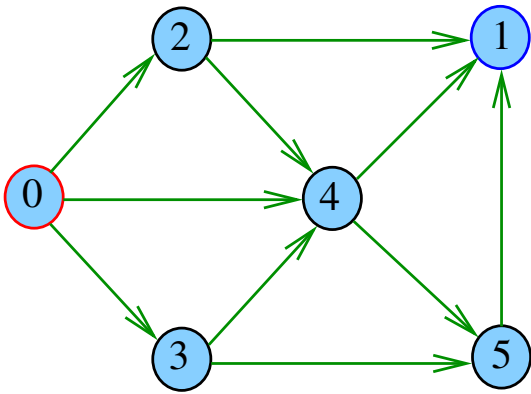
Supõe que o digrafo tem no máximo  $\text{maxV}$  vértices.

```
public class DFSpaths
public boolean hasPathTo(int v)
public Iterable<Integer> pathTo(int v)
```

## DFSpaths( $G,0,1$ )

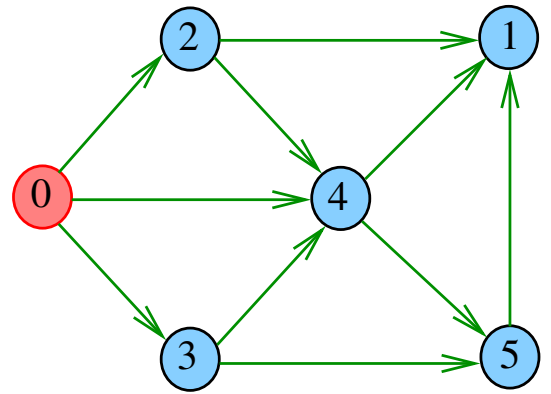


DFSpaths(G,0,1)



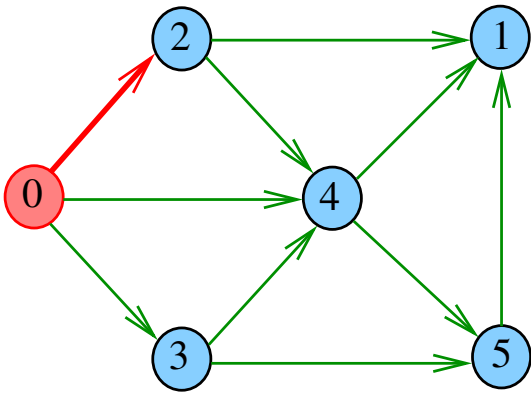
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,0)



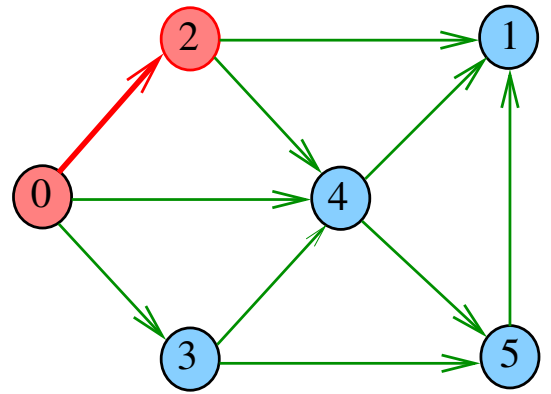
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,0)



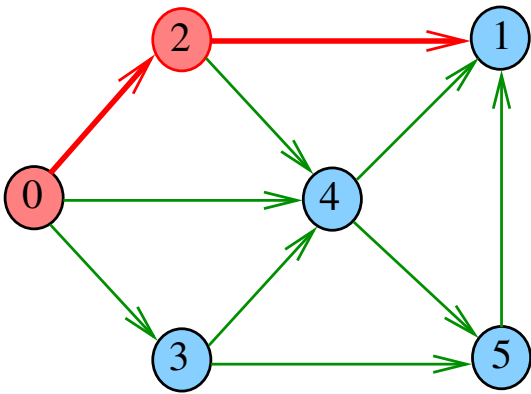
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,2)



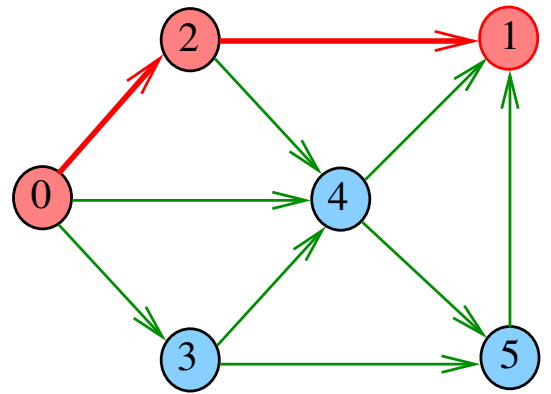
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,2)



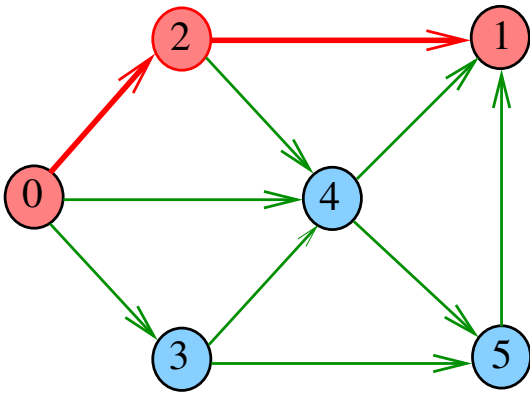
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,1)



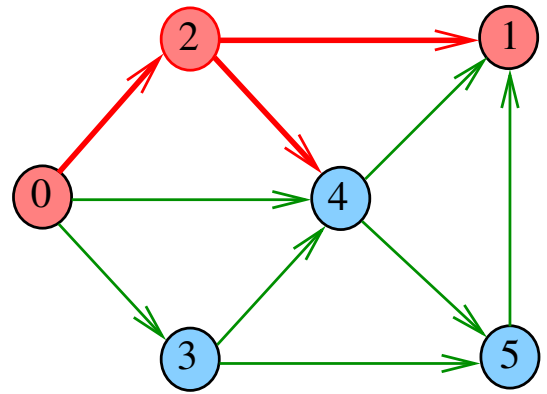
Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

dfs(G,2)



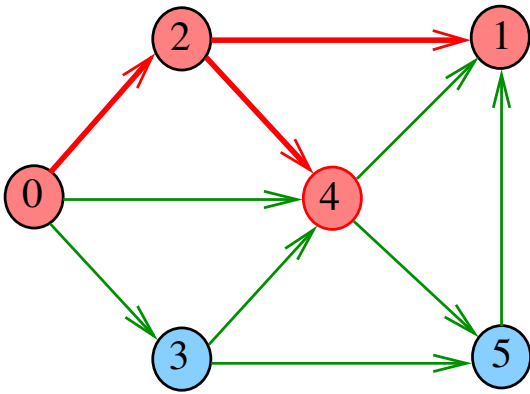
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



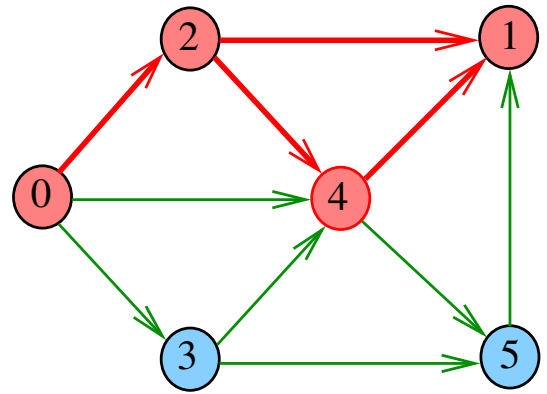
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



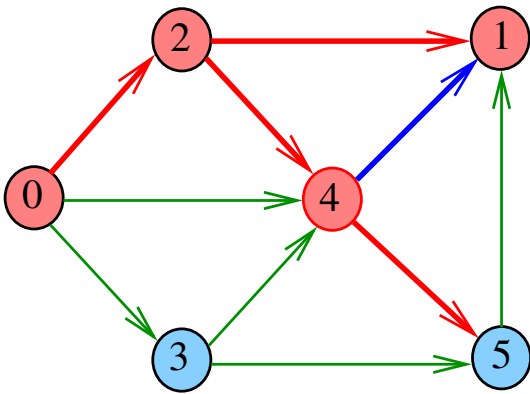
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



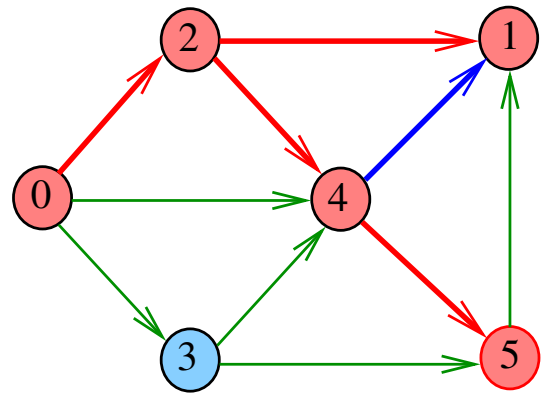
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



Navigation icons

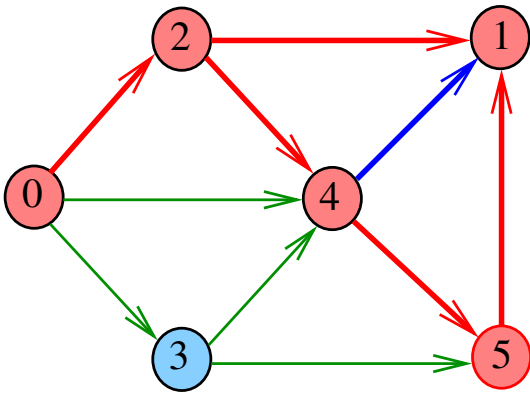
dfs(G,5)



Navigation icons

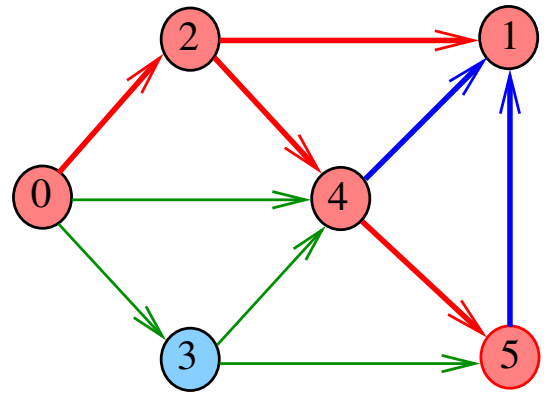


dfs(G,5)



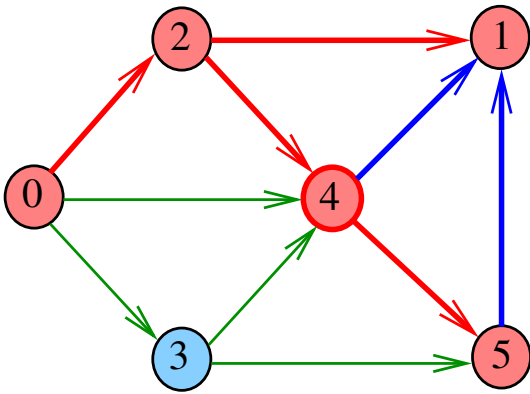
Navigation icons

dfs(G,5)



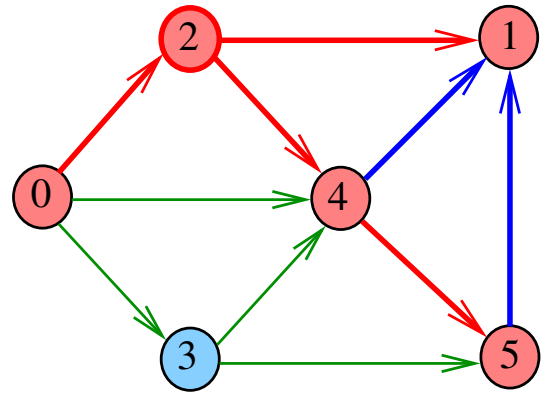
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



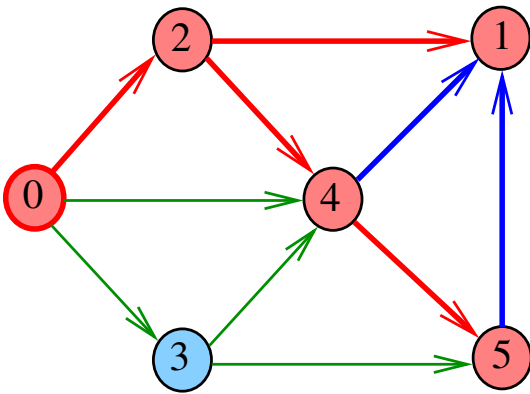
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



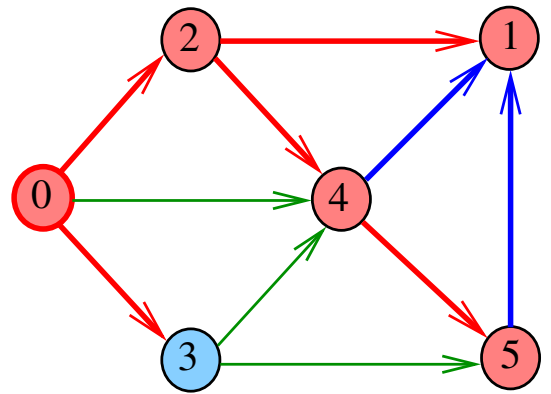
Navigation icons

dfs(G,0)



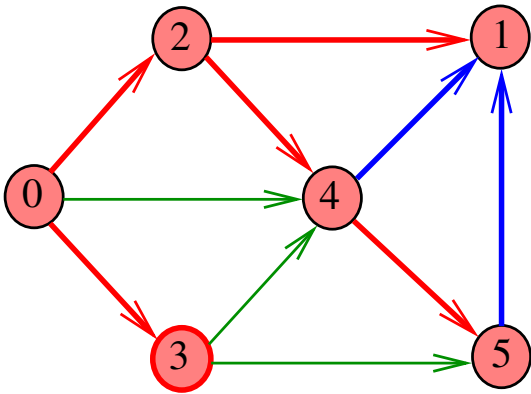
Navigation icons

dfs(G,0)



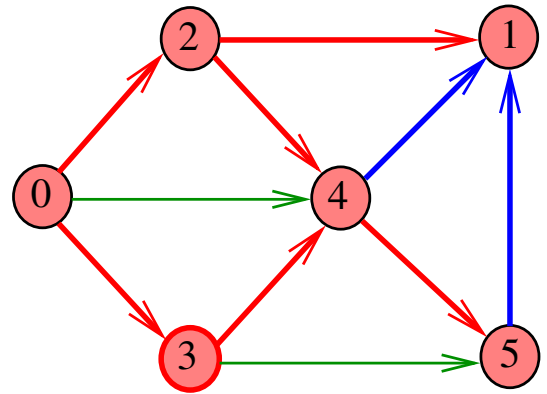
Navigation icons

dfs(G,3)



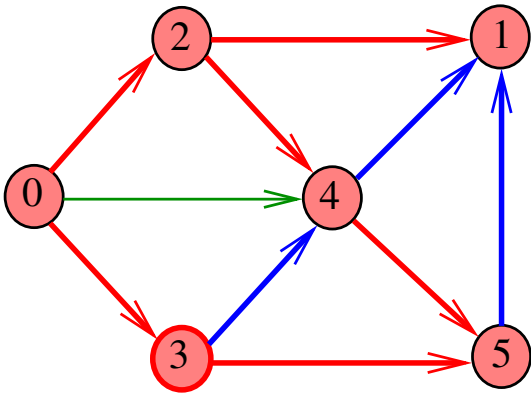
Navigation icons

dfs(G,3)



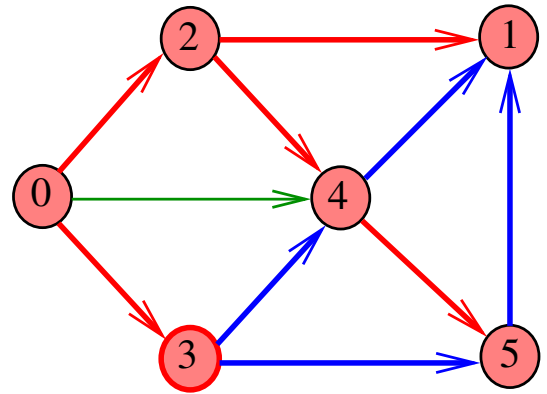
Navigation icons

dfs(G,3)



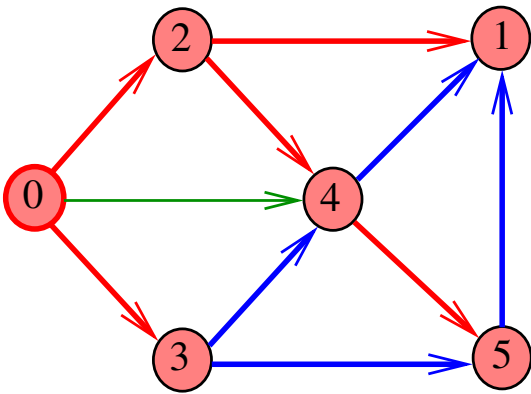
Navigation icons

dfs(G,3)



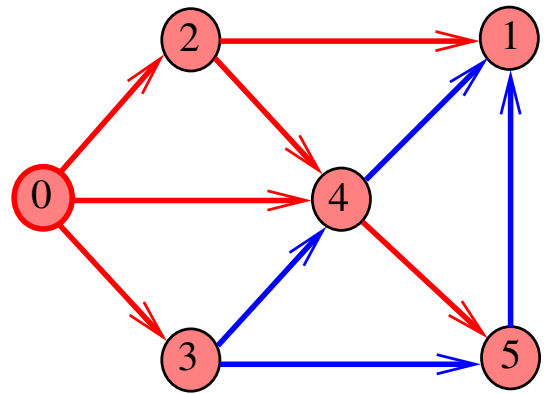
Navigation icons

dfs(G,0)



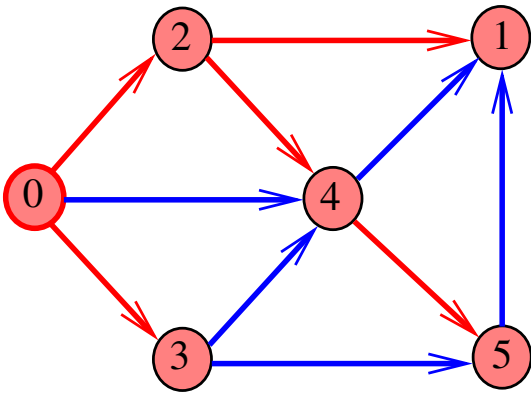
Navigation icons

dfs(G,0)



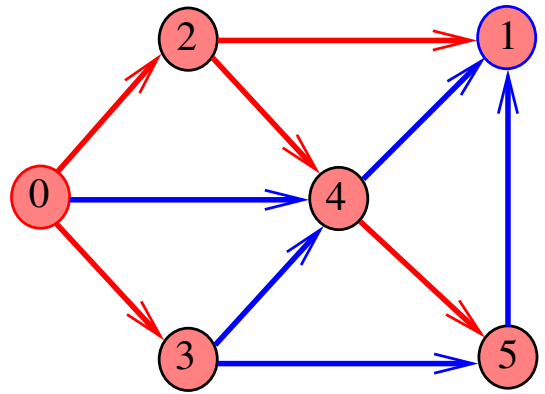
Navigation icons

dfs(G,0)



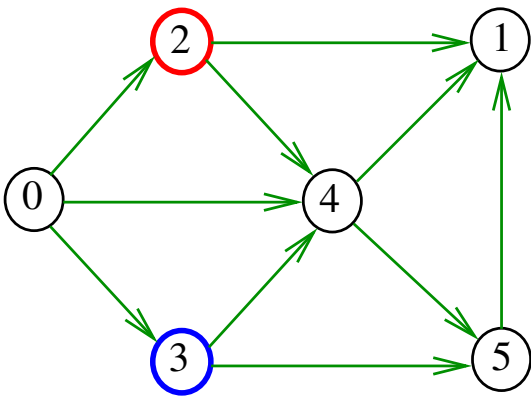
Navigation icons

DFSpaths(G,0,1)



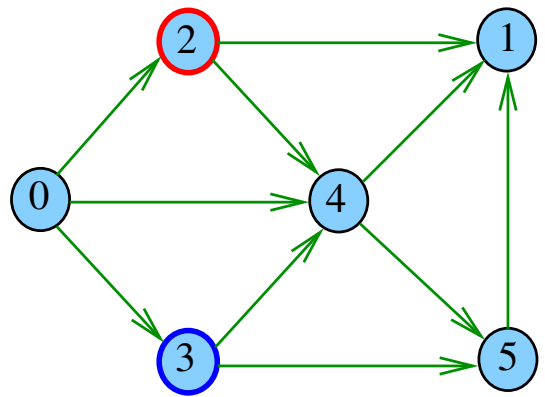
Navigation icons

DFSpaths(G,2,3)



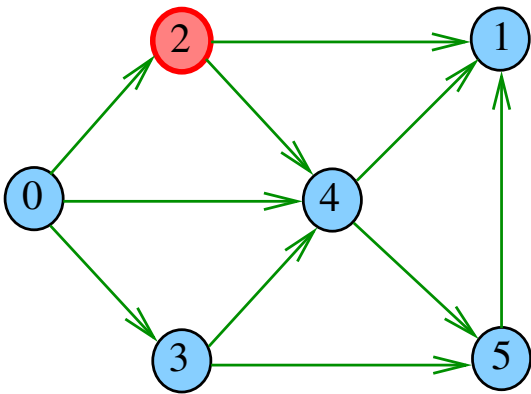
Navigation icons

DFSpaths(G,2,3)



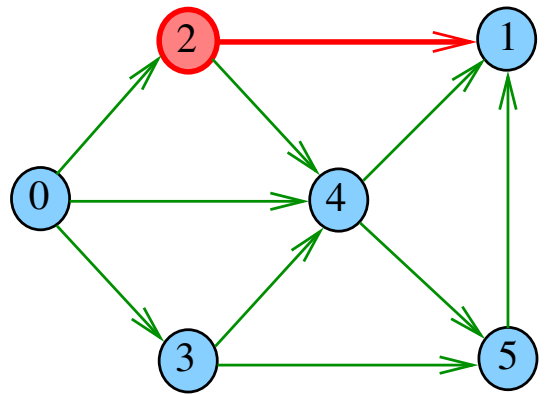
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



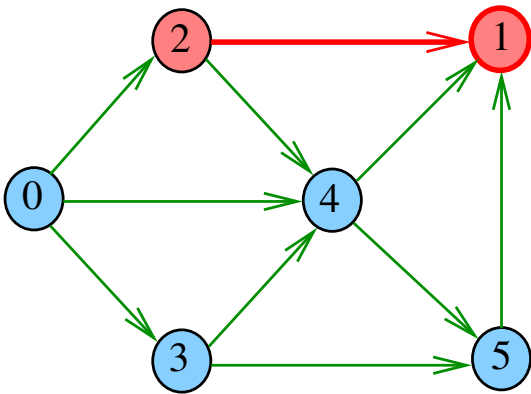
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



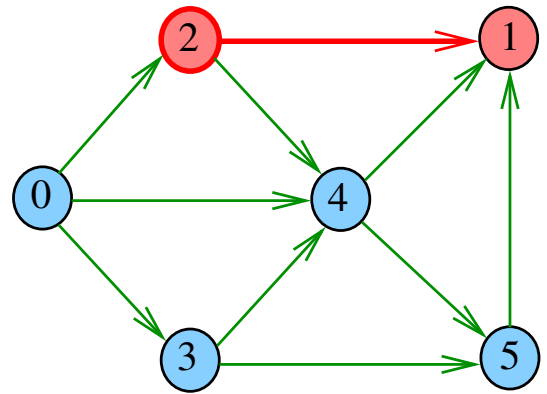
Navigation icons

dfs(G,1)



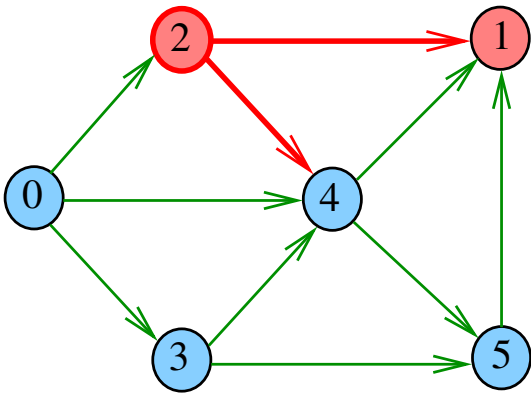
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



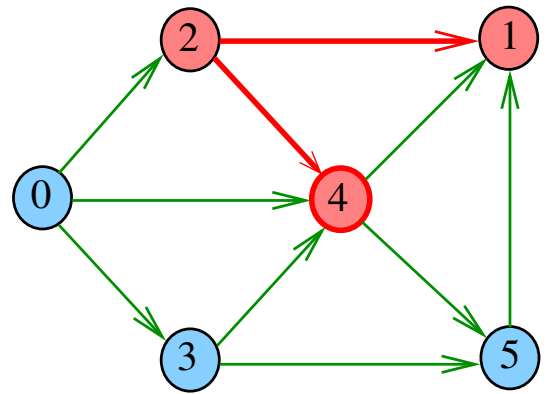
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



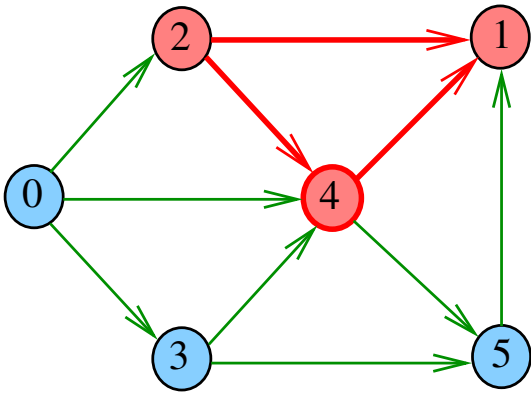
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



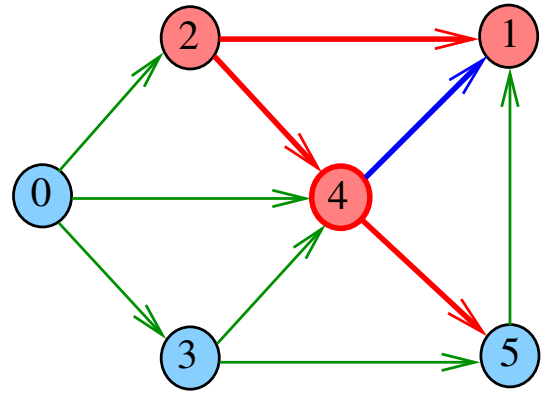
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



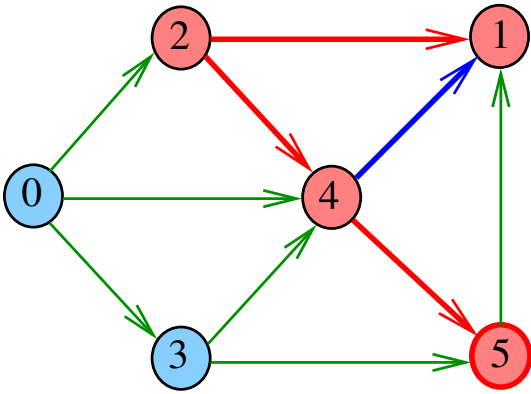
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



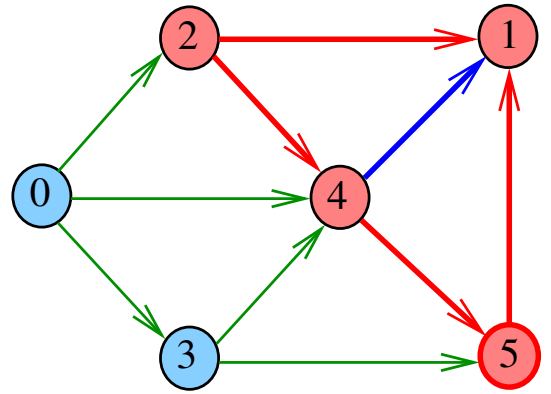
Navigation icons

dfs(G,5)



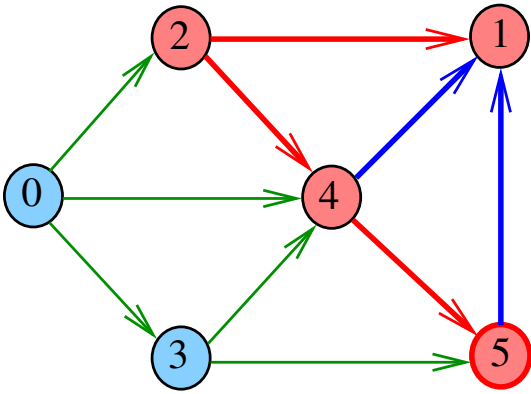
Navigation icons

dfs(G,5)



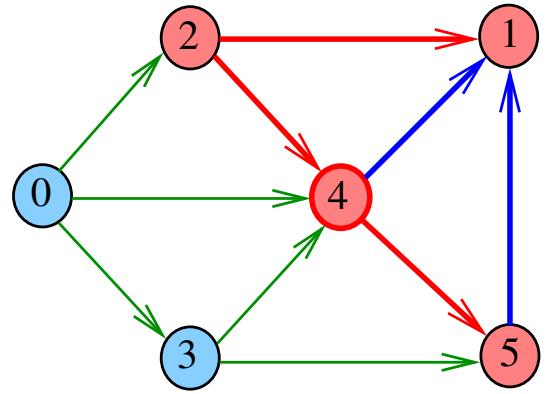
Navigation icons

dfs(G,5)



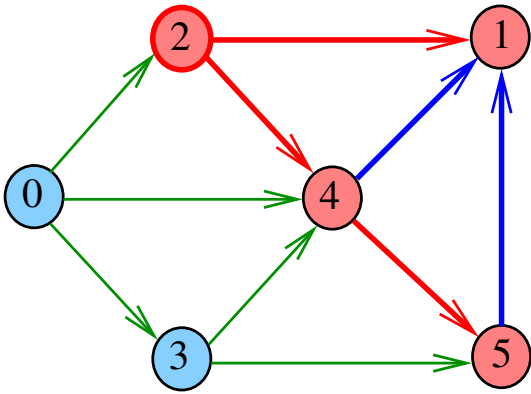
Navigation icons

dfs(G,4)



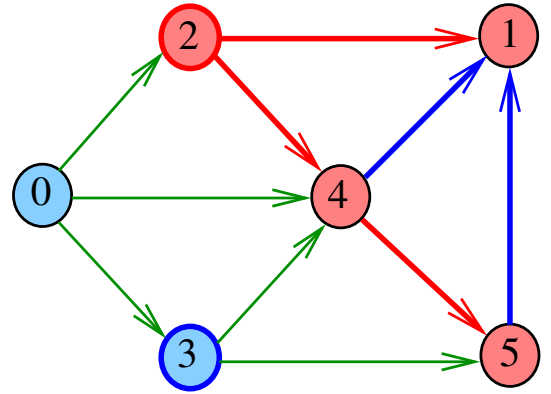
Navigation icons

dfs(G,2)



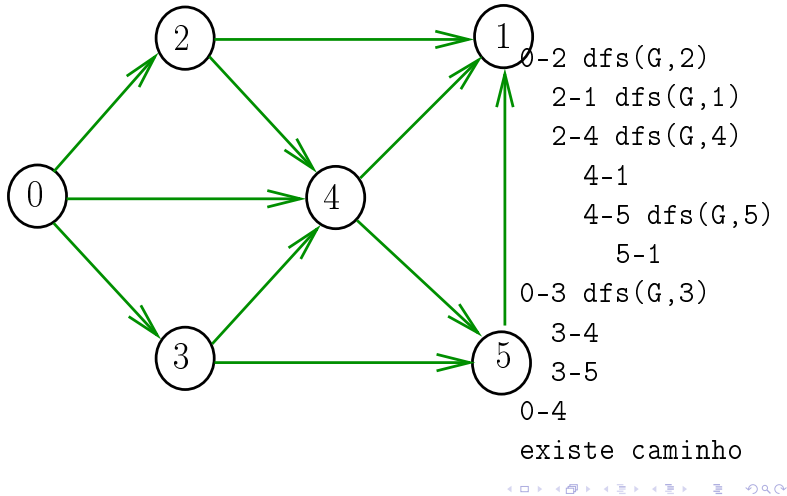
Navigation icons

DFSpaths(G,2,3)



Navigation icons

### DFSpath(G,0,1)



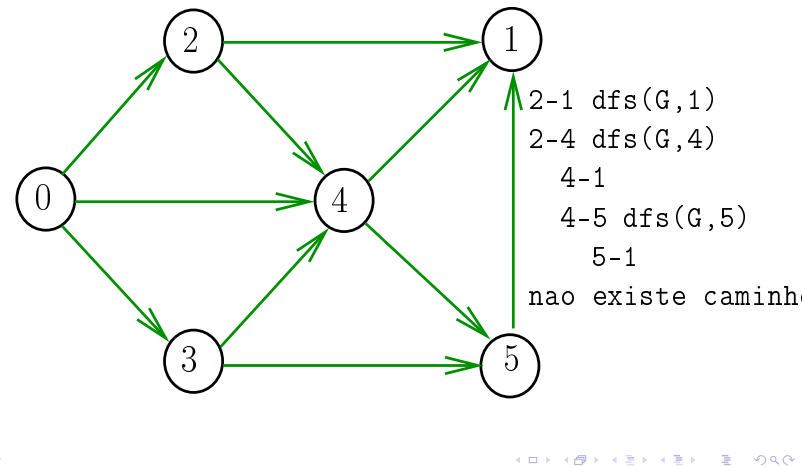
Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função **DFSpaths**?

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função **DIGRAPHpath** é  $\Theta(V)$  mais o consumo de tempo da função **dfsR**.

### DFSpath(G,2,3)



Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função **DFSpaths**?

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função **dfs()**?

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função **dfs()** para **vetor de listas de adjacência** é  $\sim V + E$ .

O consumo de tempo de **DFSPaths** para **vetor de listas de adjacência** é  $\sim V + E$ .