

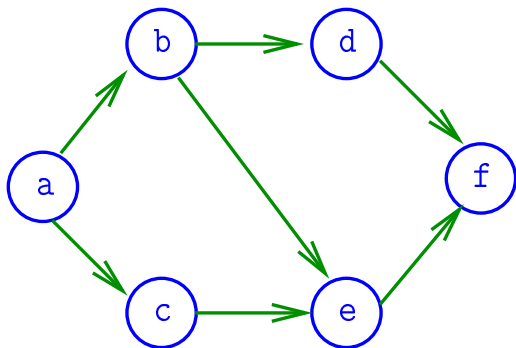
Digrafos

S 17.0, 17.1

Digrafos

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

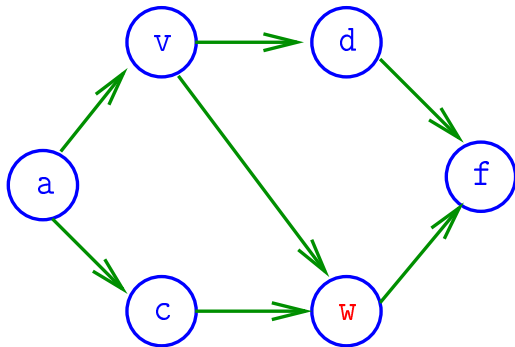
Exemplo: representação de um grafo



Arcos

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

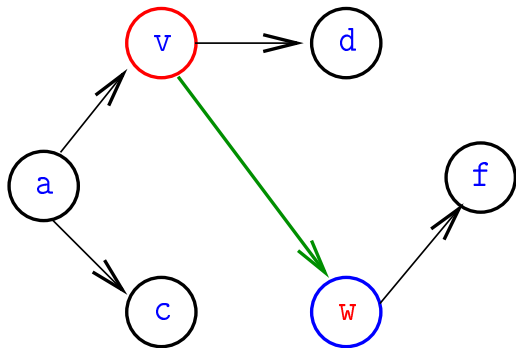
Exemplo: **v** e **w** são vértices e **v-w** é um arco



Ponta inicial e final

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

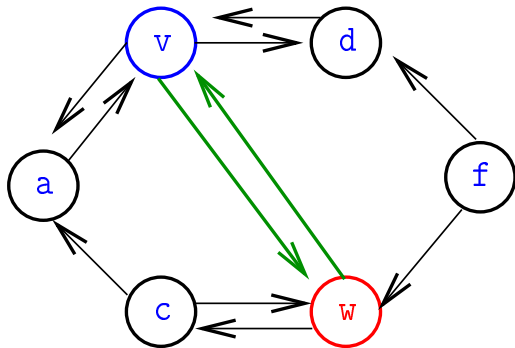
Exemplo: v é ponta inicial e w é ponta final de $v-w$



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

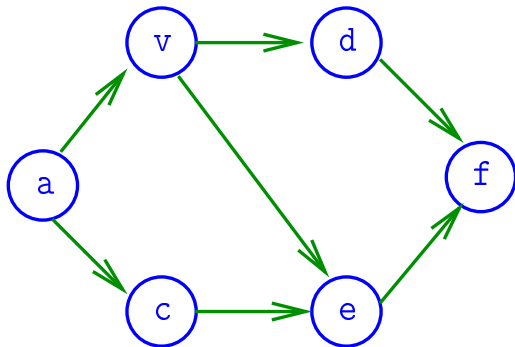


Graus de entrada e saída

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?

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

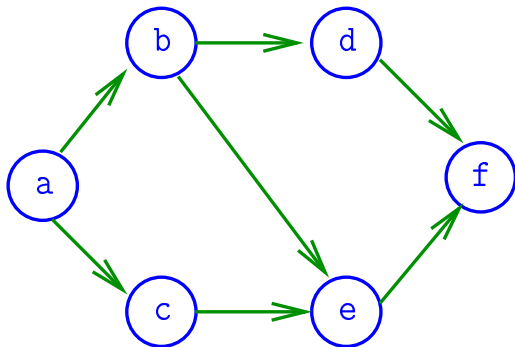
digrafo **denso** = tem “muitos” muitos arcos

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

Especificação

Digrafos podem ser especificados através de sua lista de arcos

Exemplo:



d-f

b-d

a-c

b-e

e-f

a-b

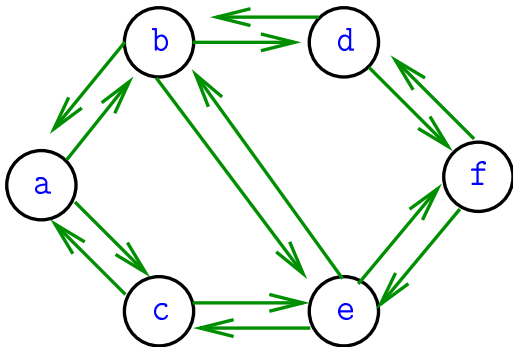
Grafos

S 17.0, 17.1

Grafos

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

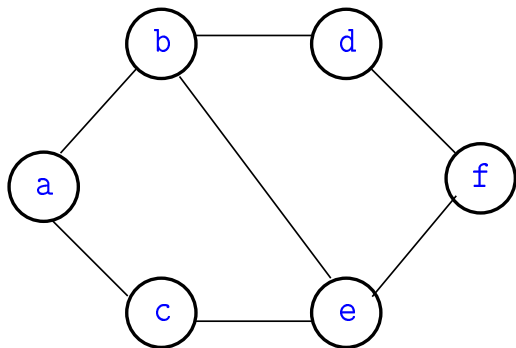
Exemplo: um grafo



Especificação

Grafos podem ser especificados através de sua lista de arestas

Exemplo:



f-d

b-d

c-a

e-b

e-f

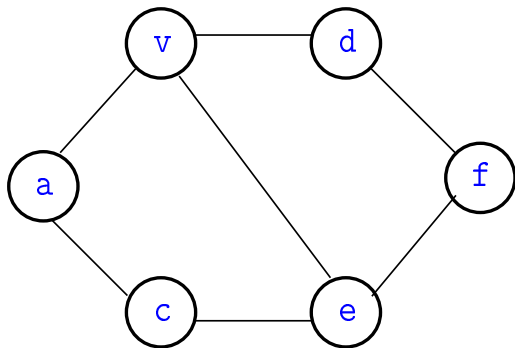
a-b

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?

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

Matrizes de adjacência

S 17.3

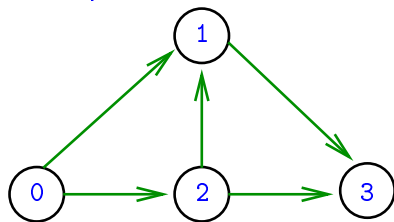
Matriz de adjacência de digrafos

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

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

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

Exemplo:



	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	0	0

Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V^2)$

fácil de implementar

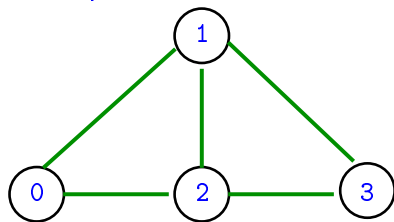
Matriz de adjacência de grafos

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

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

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

Exemplo:



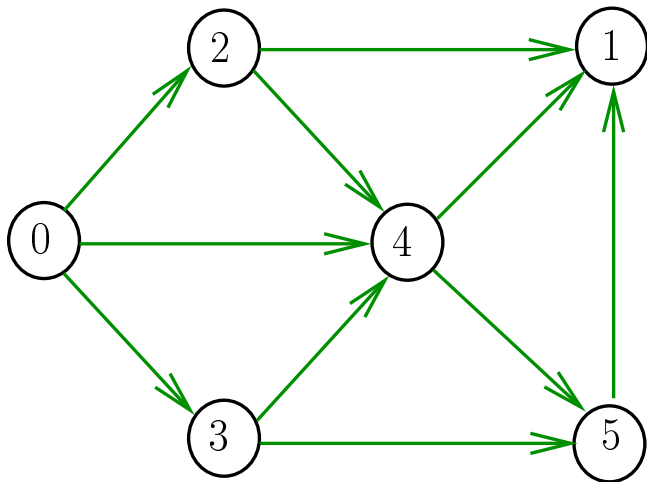
	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
2	1	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	0

Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V^2)$

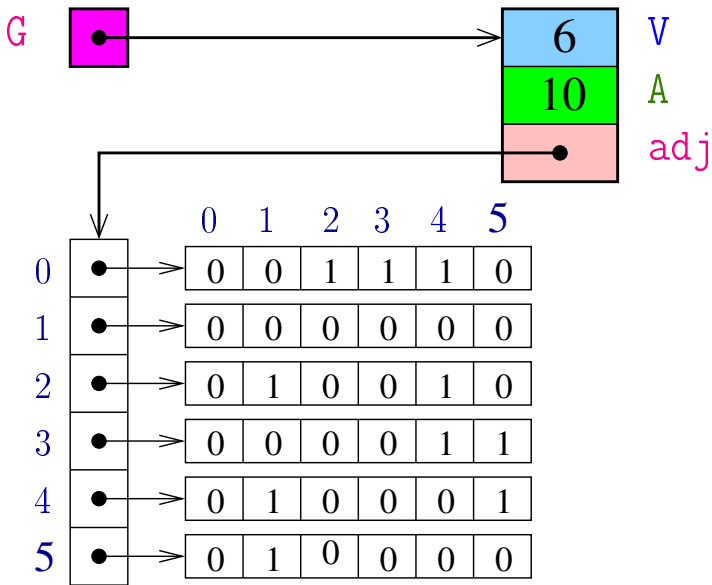
fácil de implementar

Digrafo

Digraph G



Estruturas de dados



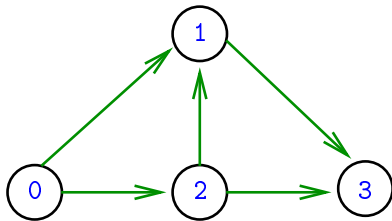
Vetor de listas de adjacência

S 17.4

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: $\Theta(V + A)$

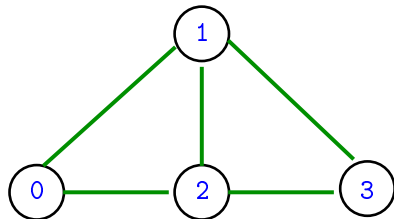
(linear)

Manipulação eficiente

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

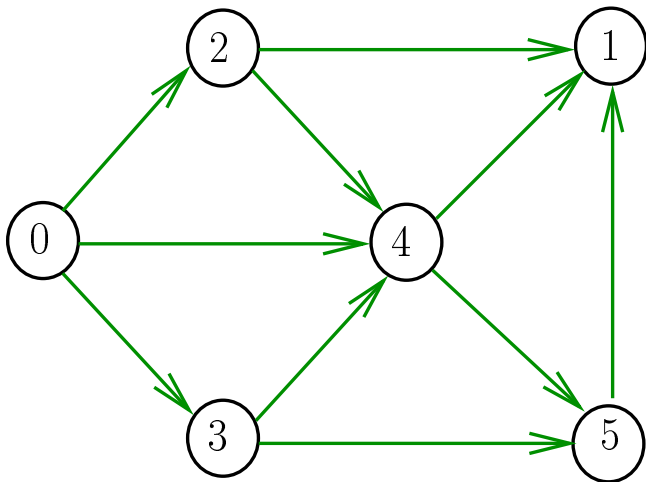
Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V + A)$

(linear)

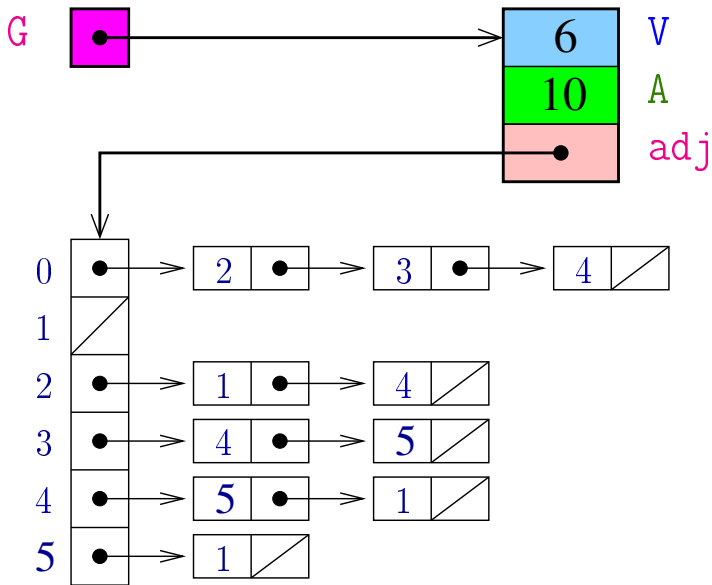
Manipulação eficiente

Digrafo

Digraph G



Estruturas de dados



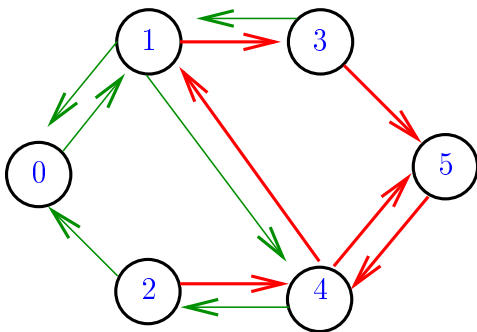
Caminhos em digrafos

S 17.1

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 $k = 1, \dots, p$.

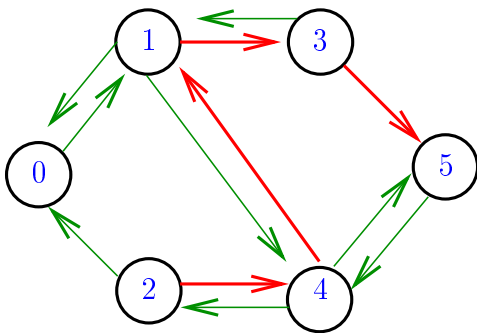
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5-4-5 é um caminho com **origem** 2 é **término** 5



Caminhos simples

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

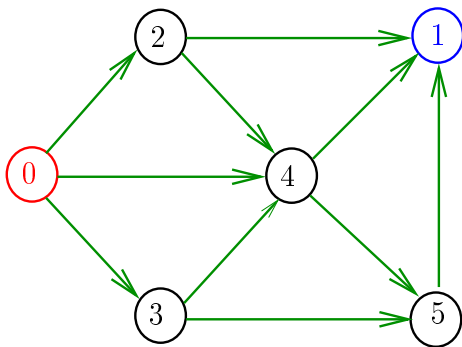
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5 é um caminho simples de 2 a 5



Procurando um caminho

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

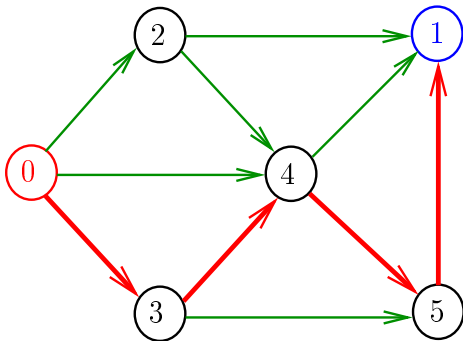
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é SIM



Procurando um caminho

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

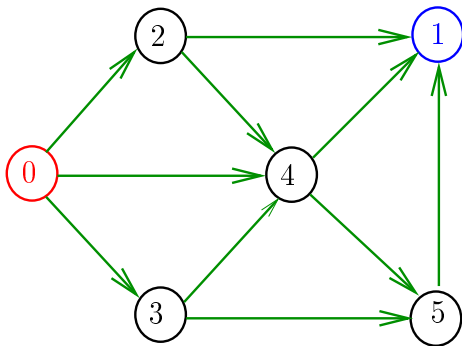
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é **SIM**



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**



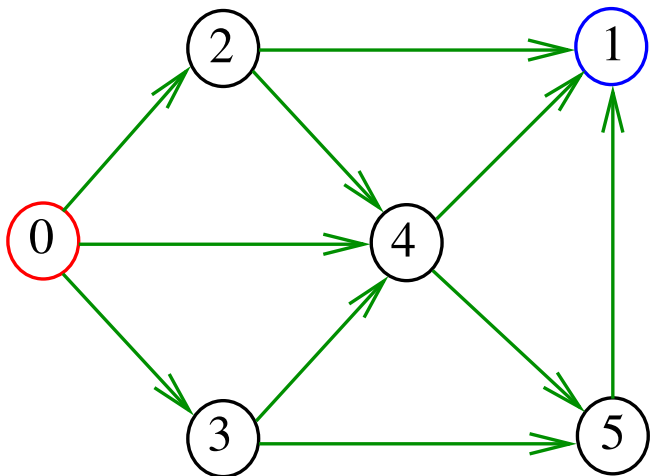
DFSpaths

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

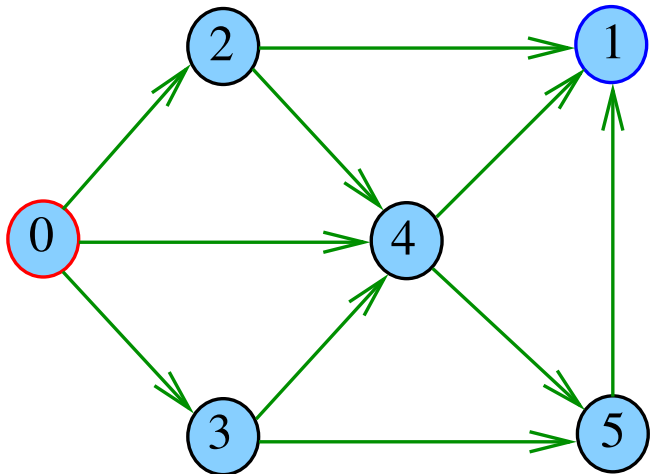
Supõe que o digrafo tem no máximo maxV vértices.

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

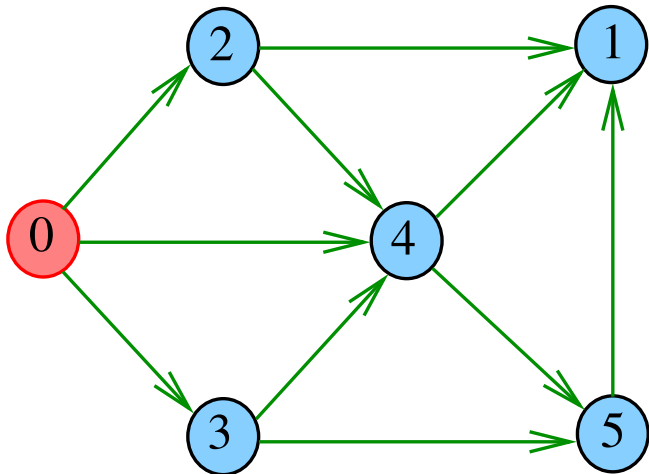
DFSpaths($G, 0, 1$)



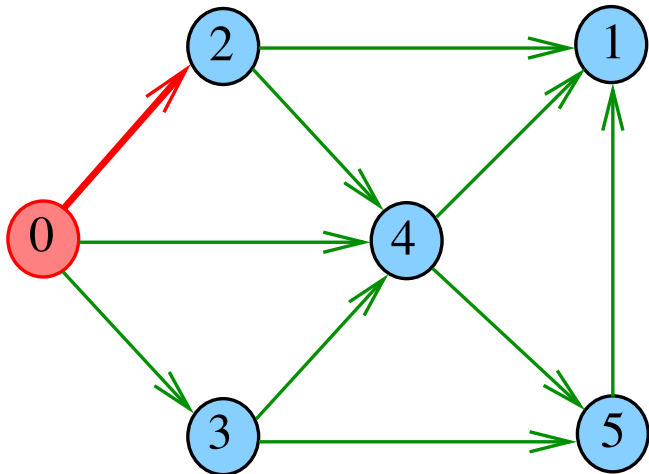
DFSpaths($G, 0, 1$)



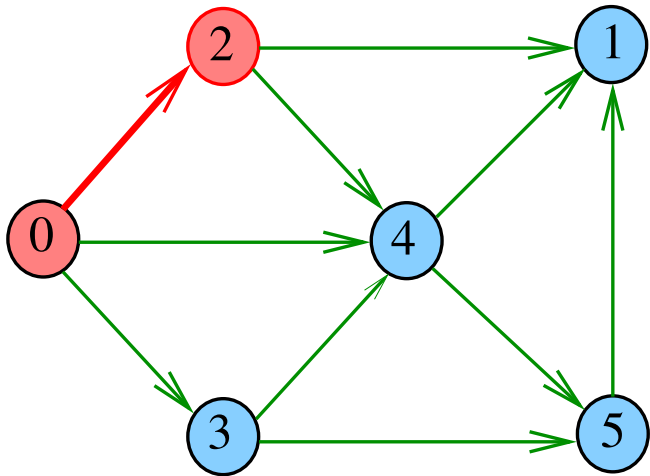
dfs(G,0)



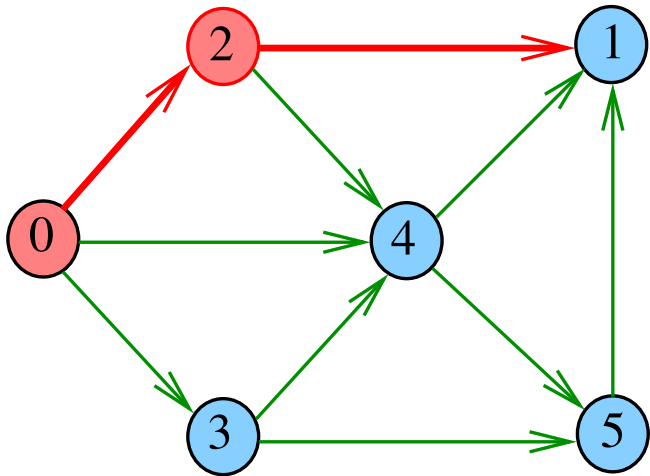
dfs(G,0)



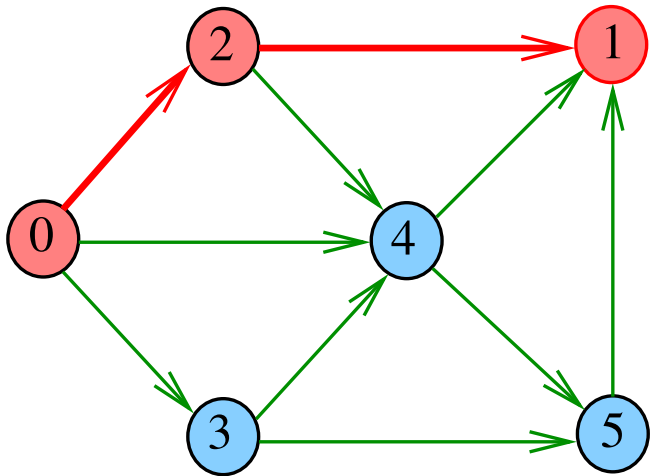
dfs(G,2)



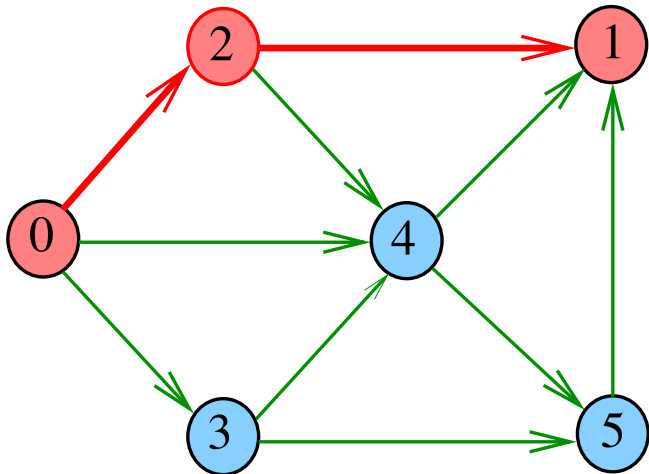
dfs(G,2)



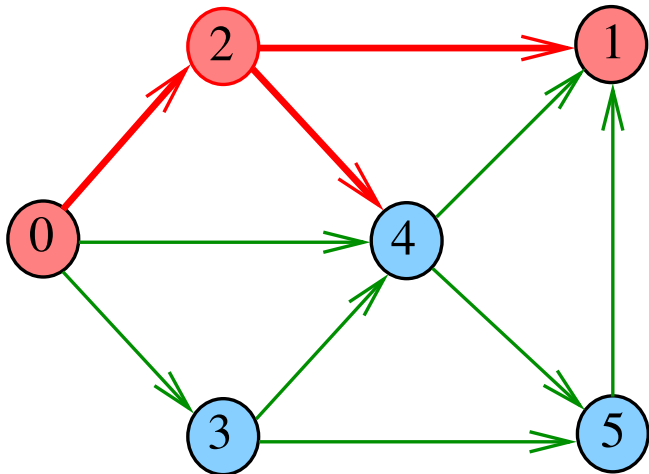
dfs(G,1)



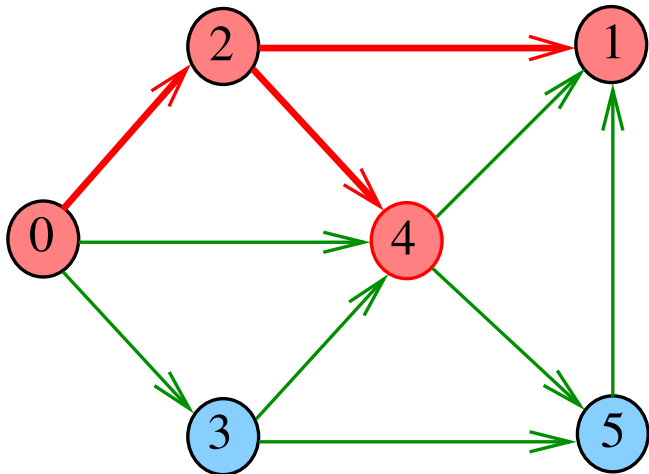
dfs(G,2)



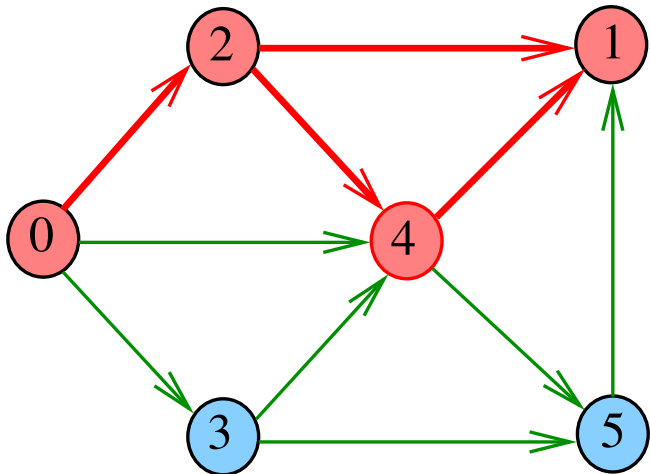
dfs(G,2)



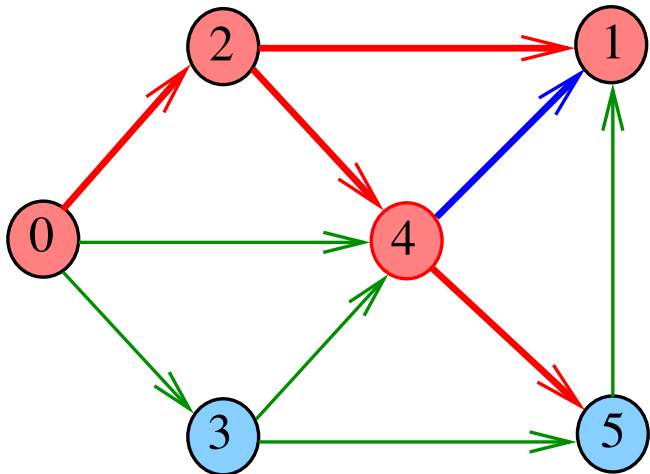
dfs(G,4)



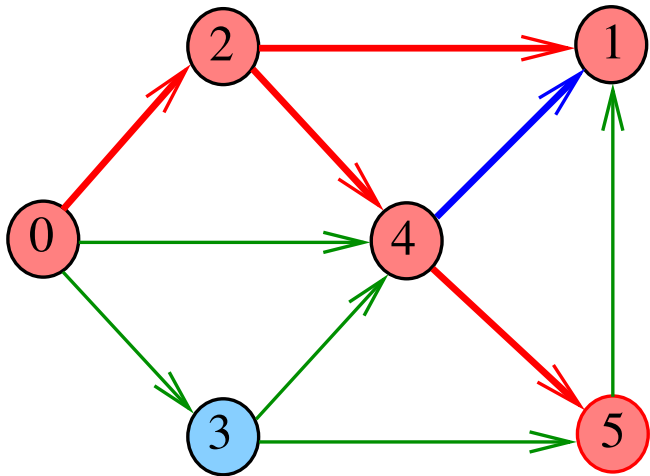
dfs(G,4)



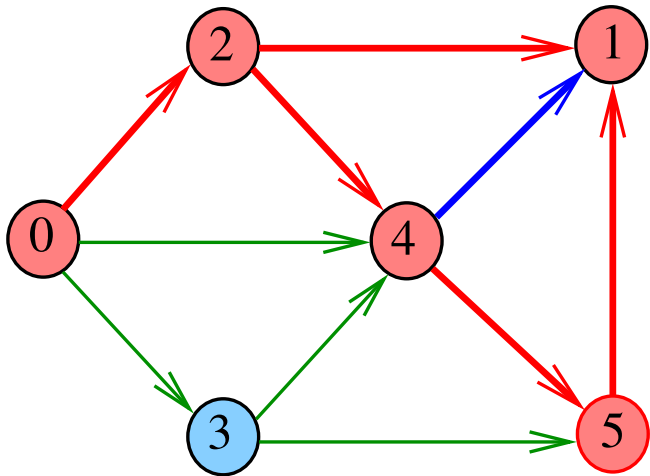
dfs(G,4)



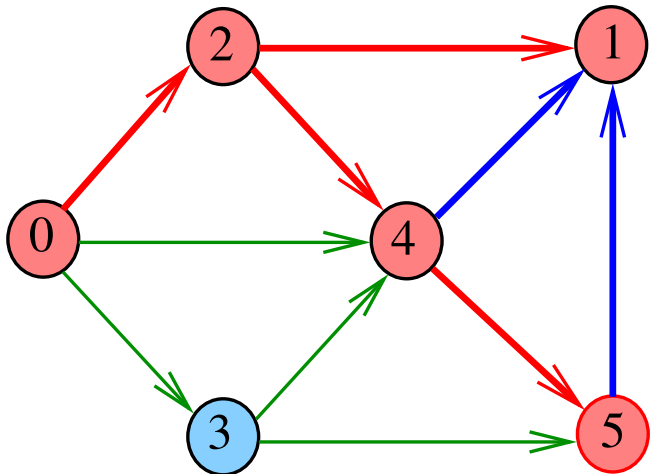
dfs(G, 5)



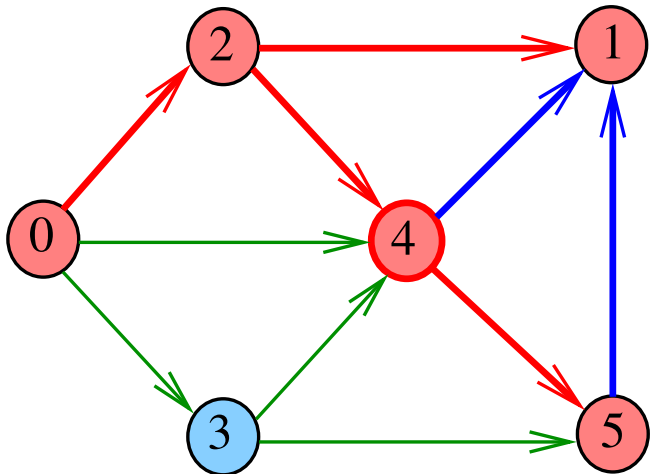
dfs(G, 5)



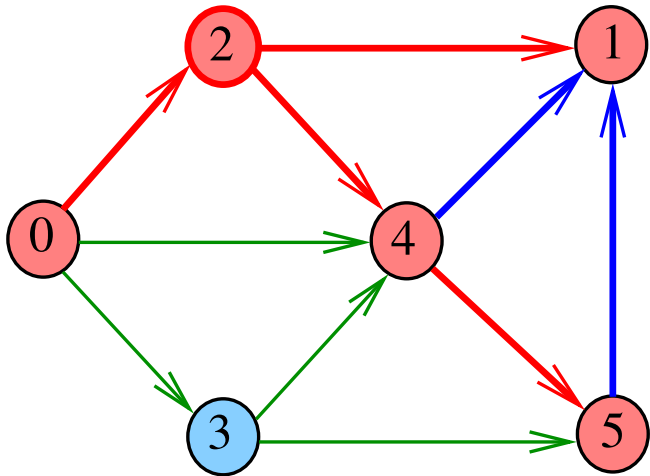
dfs(G, 5)



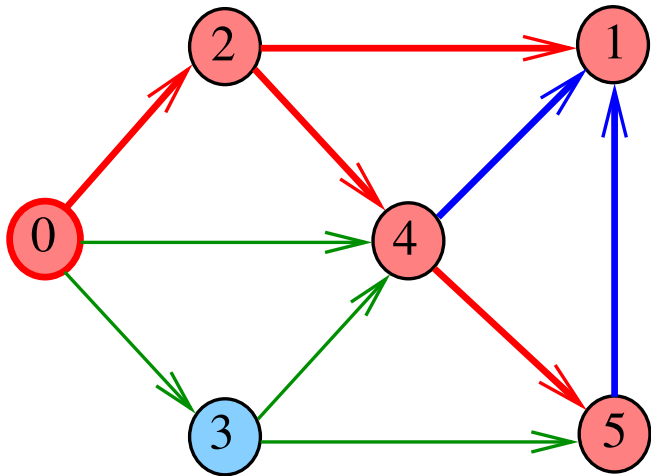
dfs(G,4)



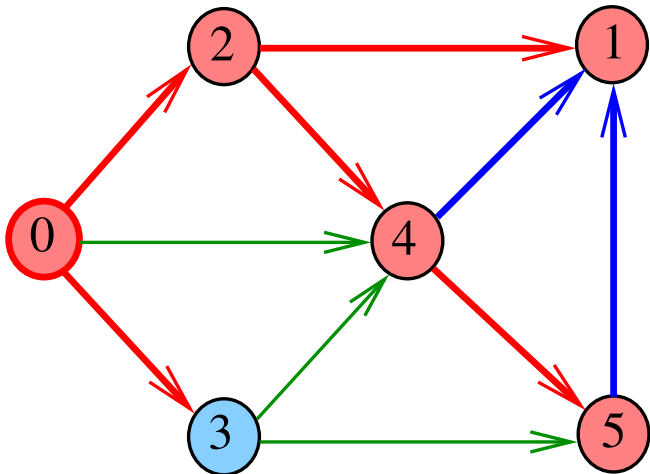
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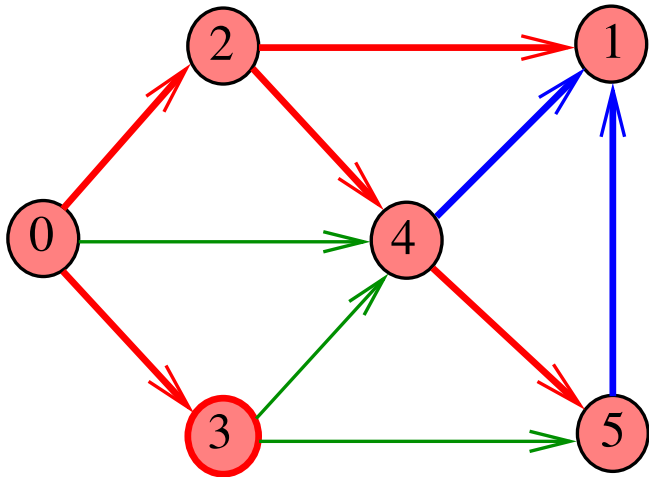
dfs(G,0)



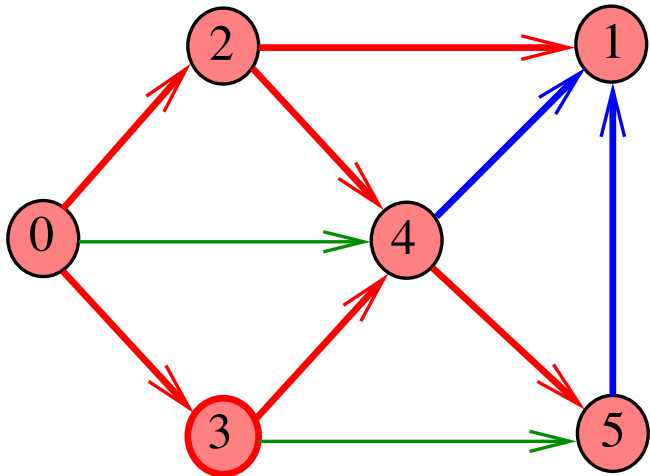
dfs(G,0)



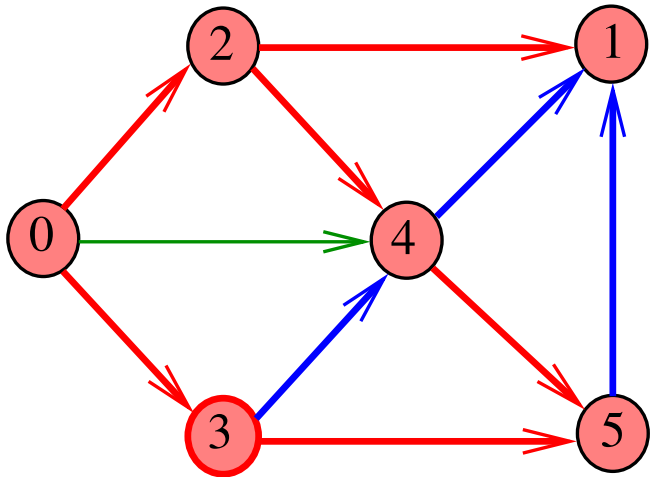
dfs(G,3)



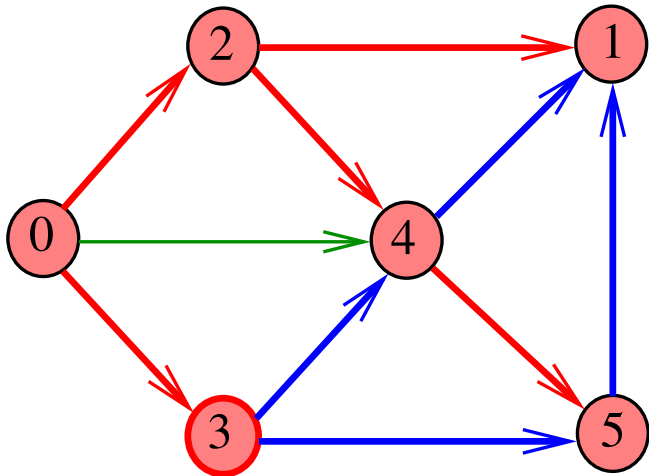
dfs(G,3)



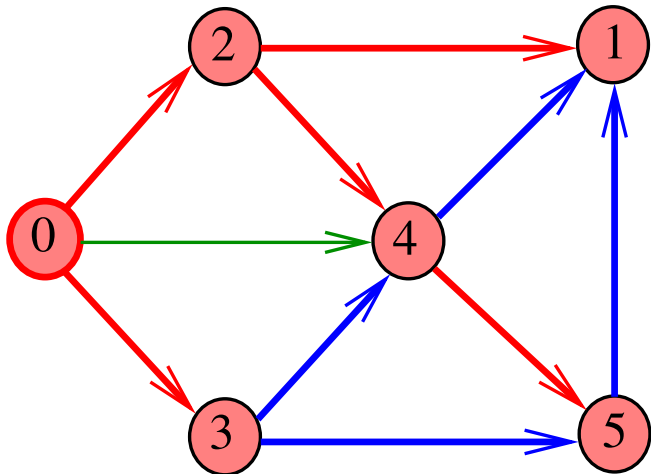
dfs(G,3)



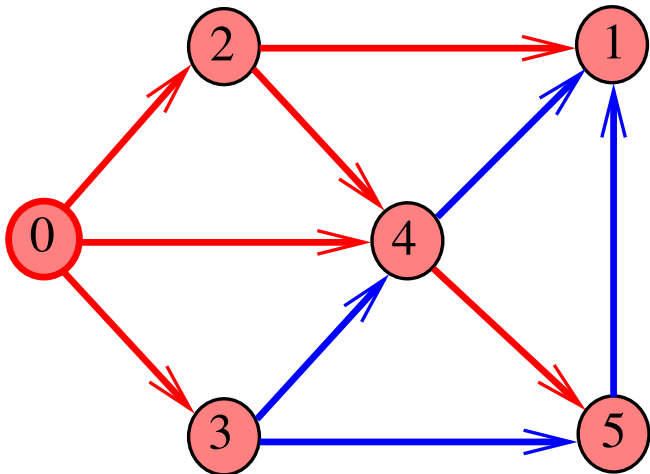
dfs(G,3)



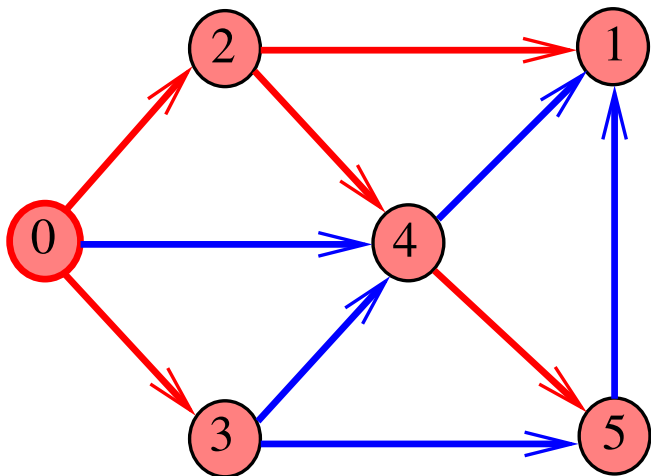
dfs(G,0)



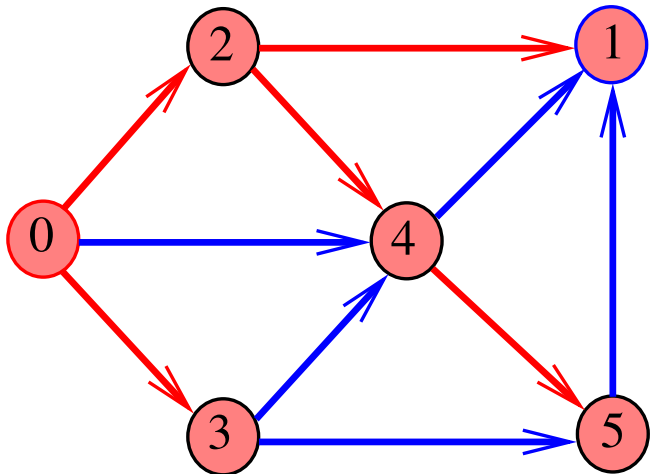
dfs(G,0)



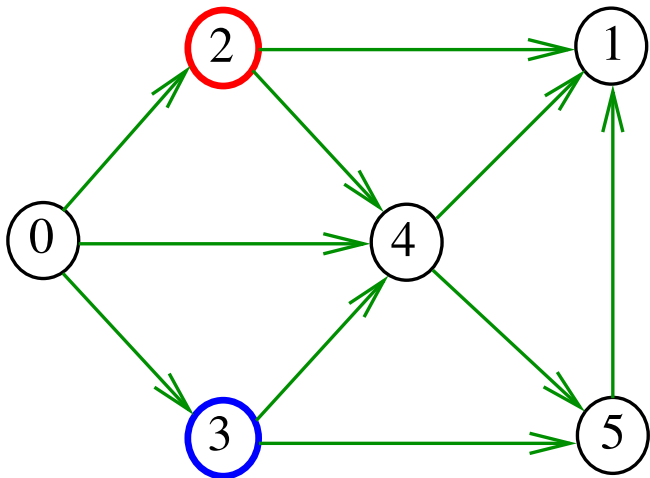
dfs(G,0)



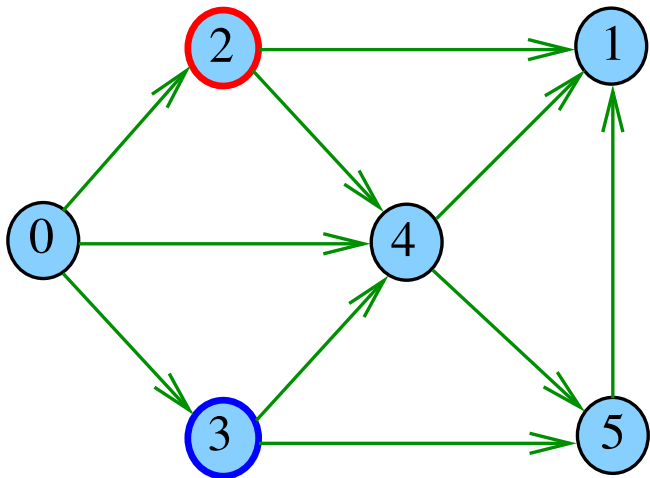
DFSpaths($G, 0, 1$)



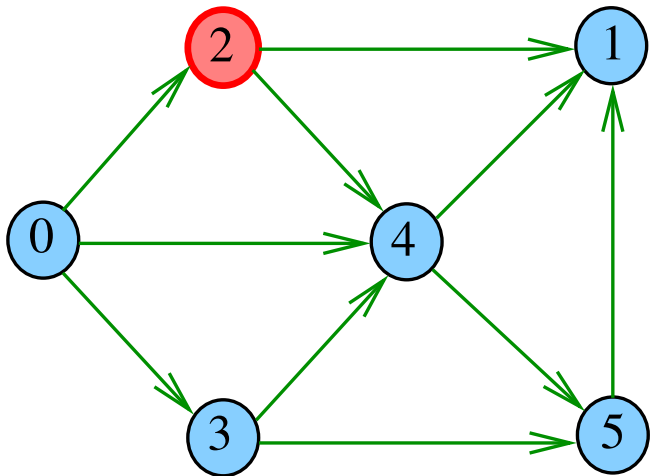
DFSpaths($G, 2, 3$)



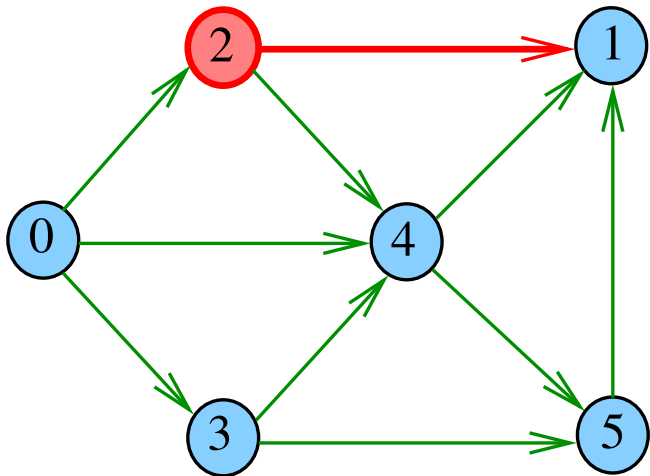
DFSpaths($G, 2, 3$)



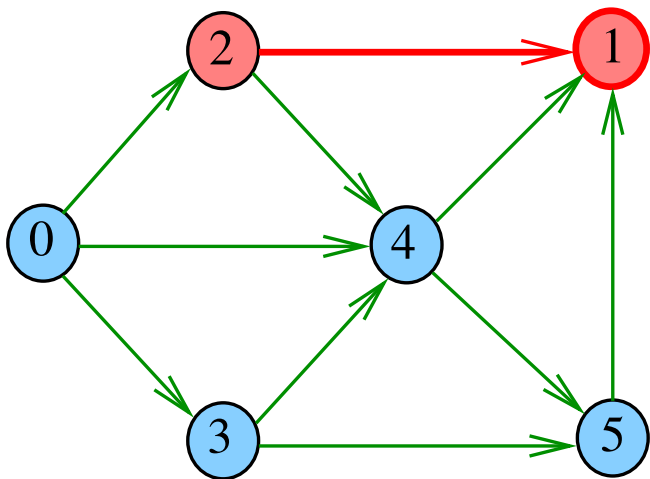
dfs(G,2)



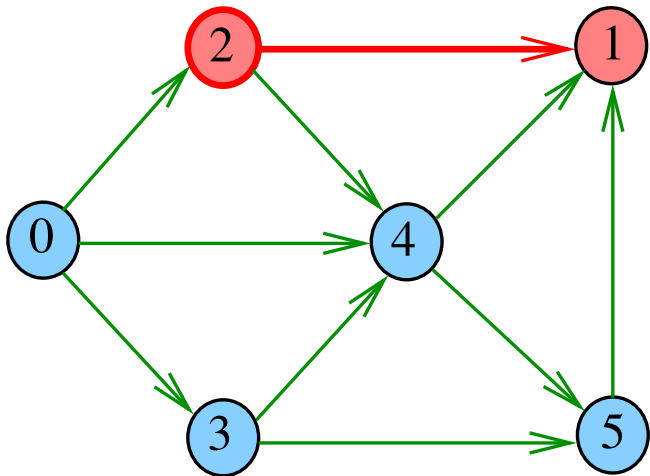
dfs(G,2)



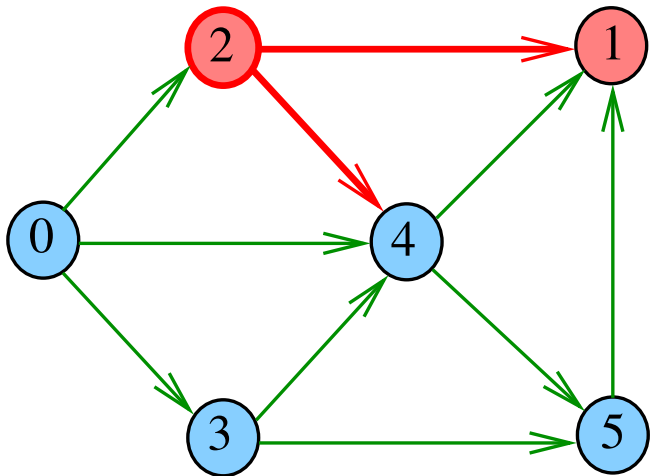
dfs(G,1)



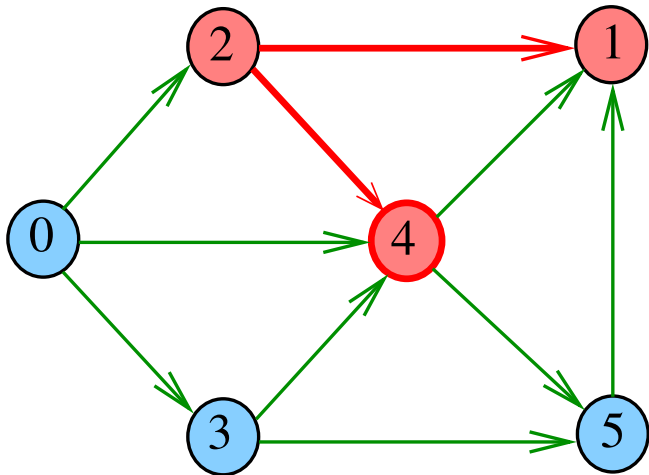
dfs(G,2)



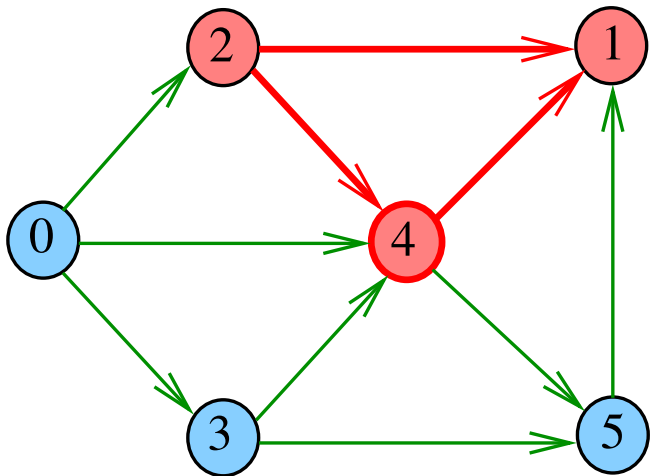
dfs(G,2)



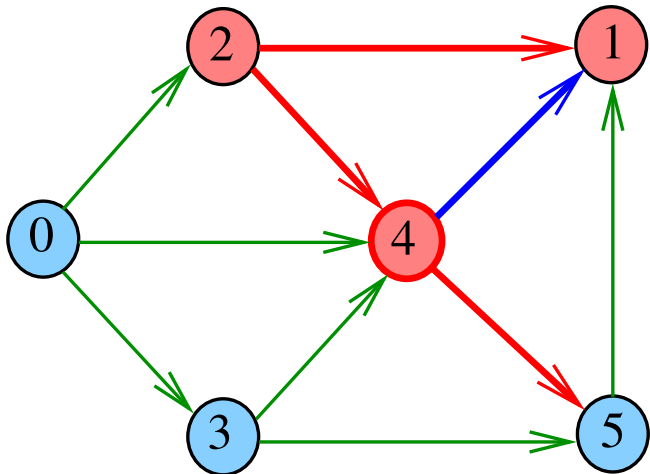
dfs(G,4)



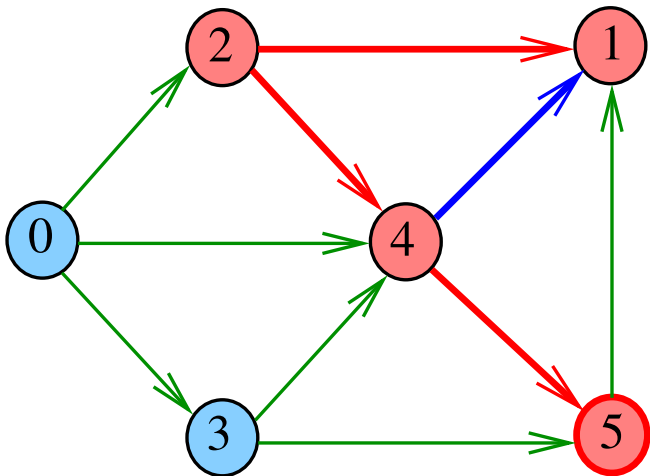
dfs(G,4)



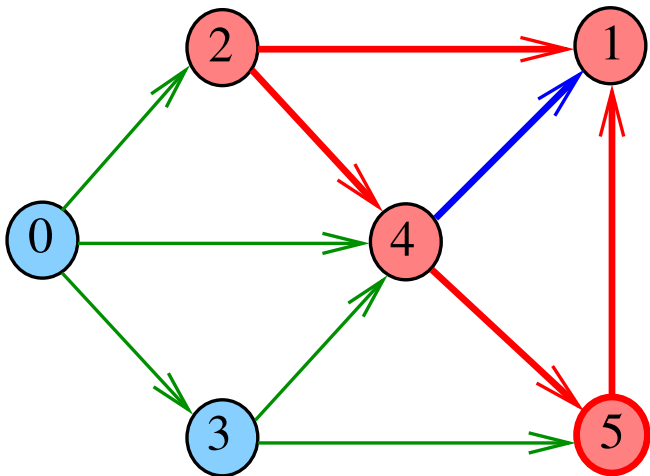
dfs(G,4)



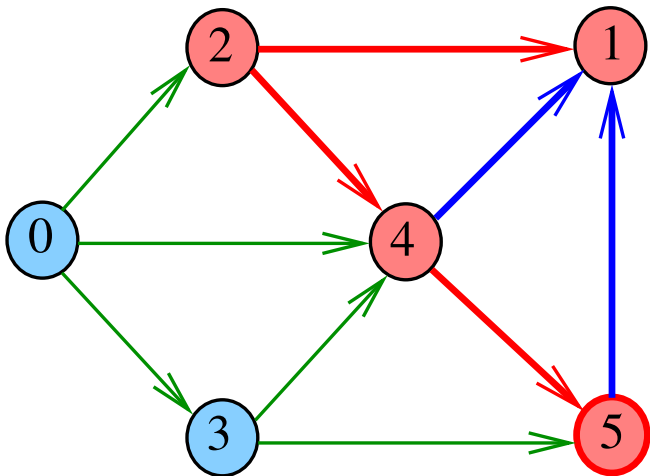
dfs(G,5)



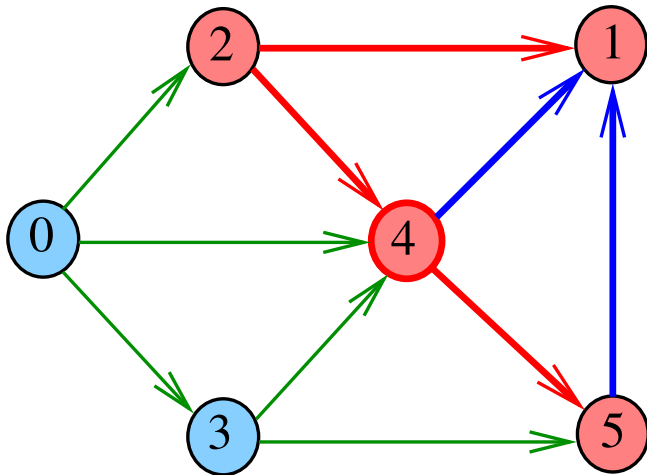
dfs(G,5)



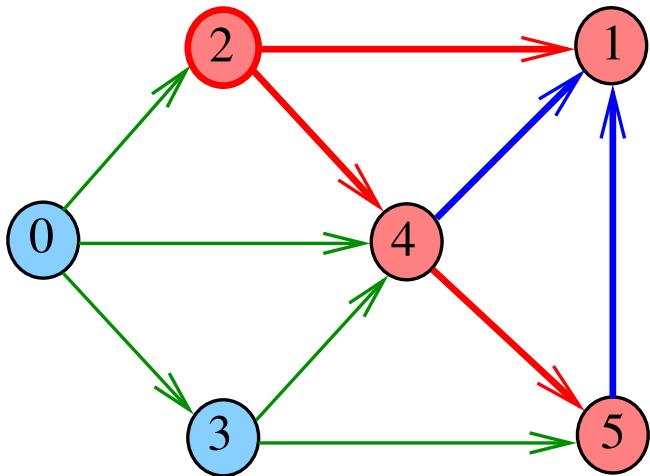
dfs(G,5)



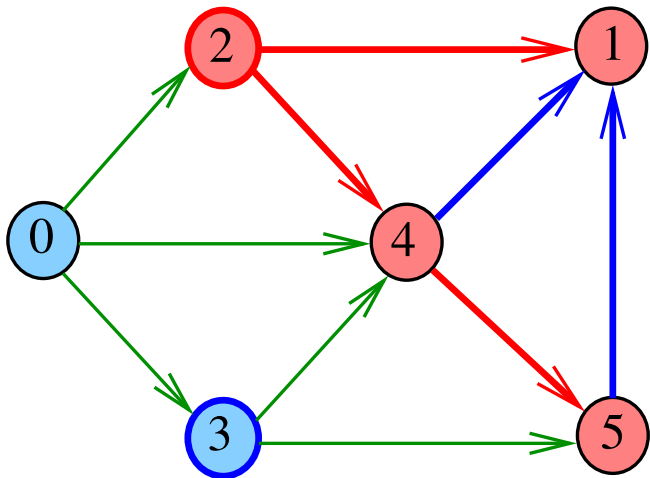
dfs(G,4)



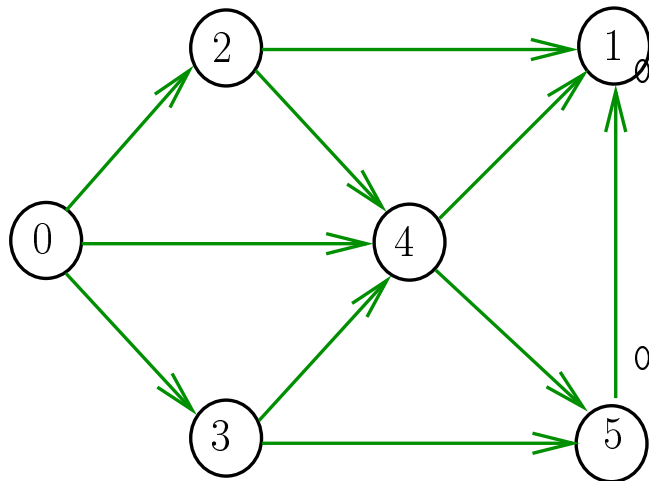
dfs(G,2)



DFSpaths($G, 2, 3$)

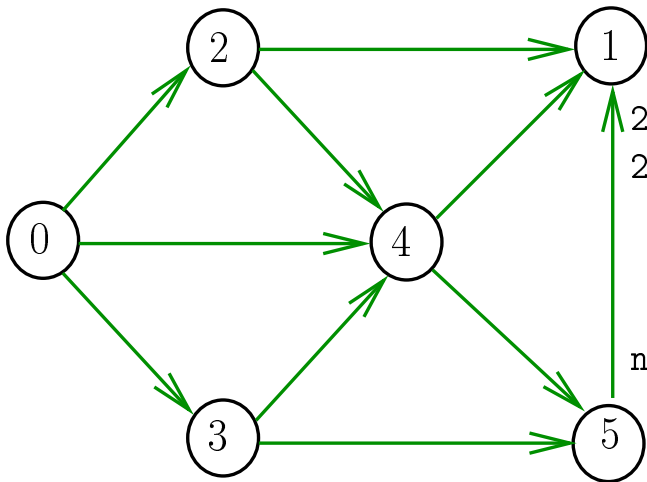


DFSpath(G,0,1)



0-2 dfs(G,2)
2-1 dfs(G,1)
2-4 dfs(G,4)
4-1
4-5 dfs(G,5)
5-1
0-3 dfs(G,3)
3-4
3-5
0-4
existe caminho

DFSpath(G,2,3)



2-1 dfs(G,1)
2-4 dfs(G,4)
4-1
4-5 dfs(G,5)
5-1
nao existe caminho

Consumo de tempo

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

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

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 $\sim V + E$.