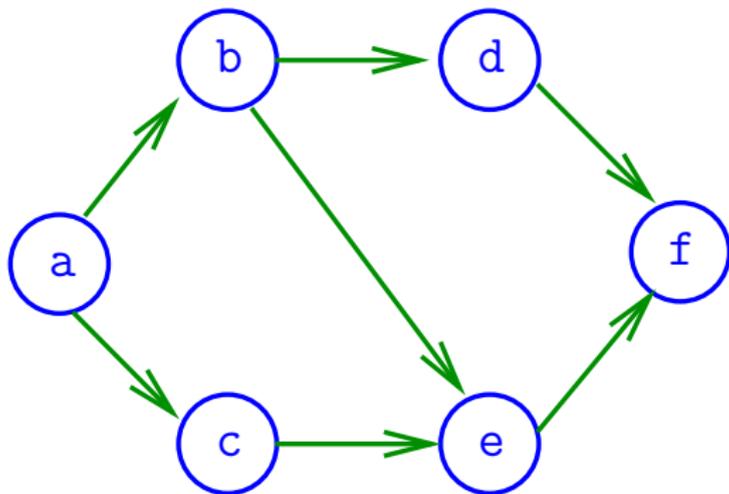


AULA 20

Digrafos

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

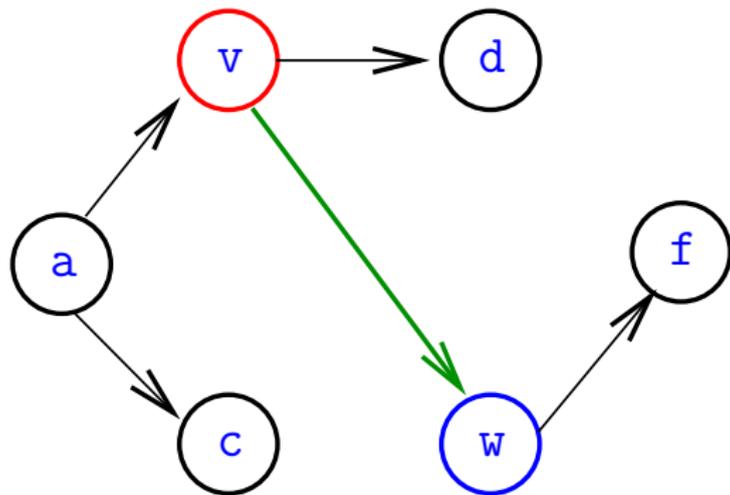
Exemplo: representação de um digrafo



Ponta inicial e final

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

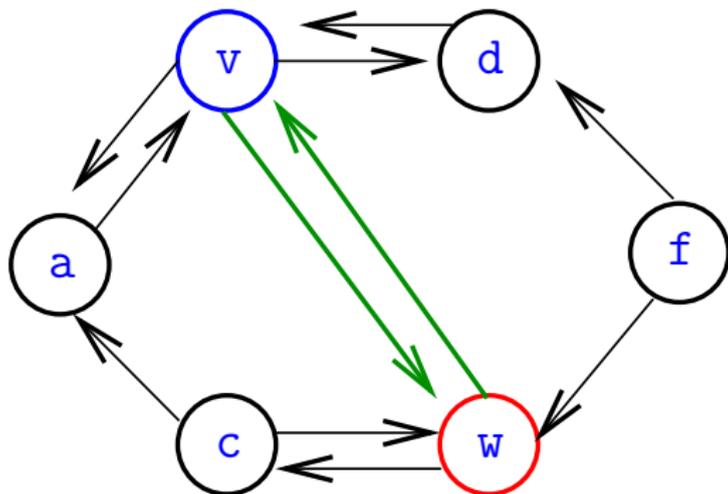
Exemplo: v é ponta inicial e w é ponta final de $v-w$



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

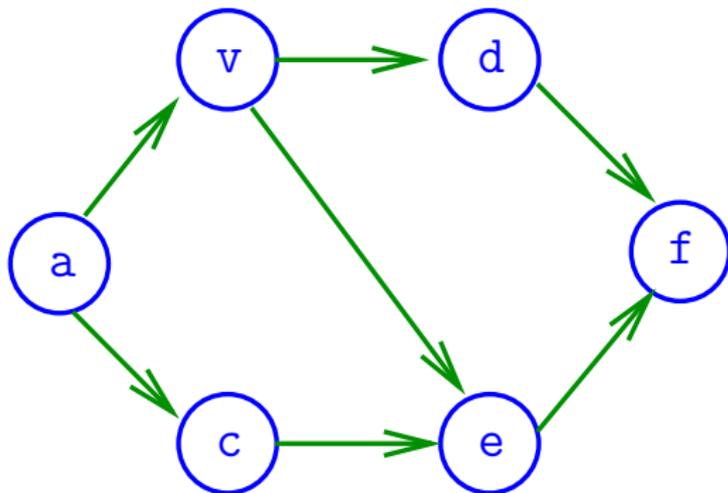


Graus de entrada e saída

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?

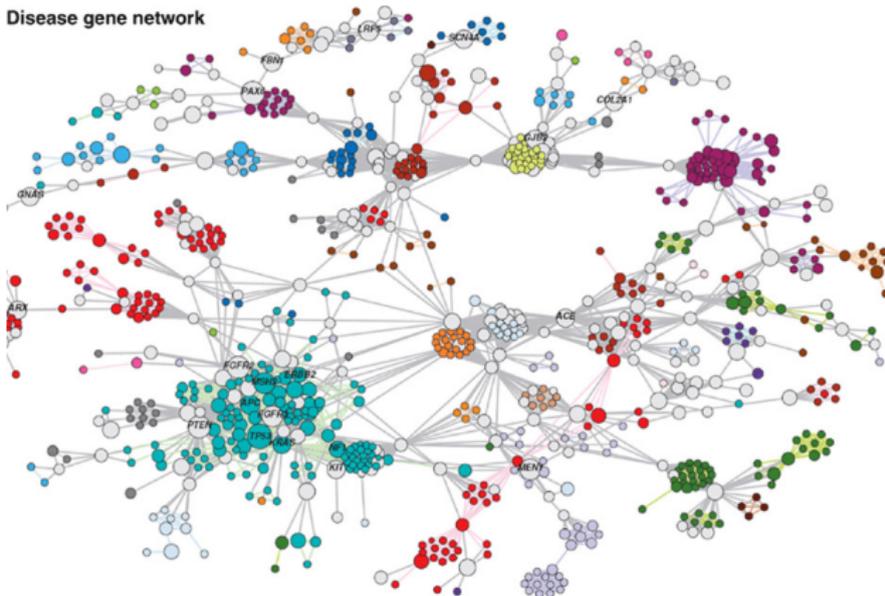
A resposta é $V \times (V - 1) = \Theta(V^2)$

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

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

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

Grafos



Fonte: [Scaling Computation of Graph Structured Data with NScale](#)

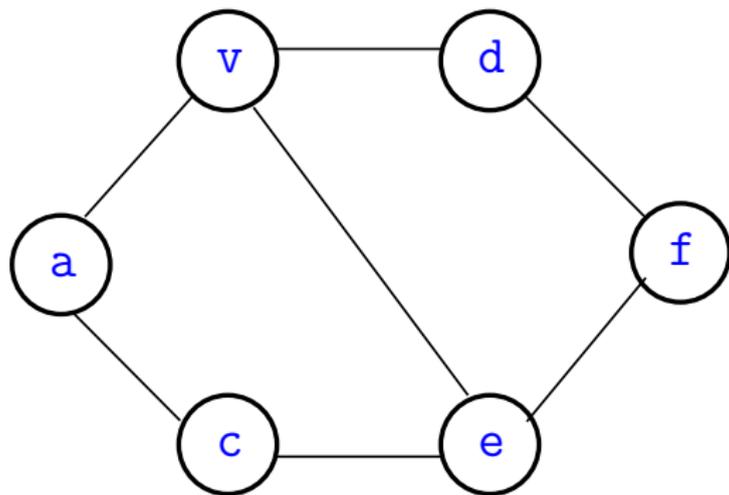
Referências: [Undirected graphs \(SW\): slides](#), [vídeo](#).

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?

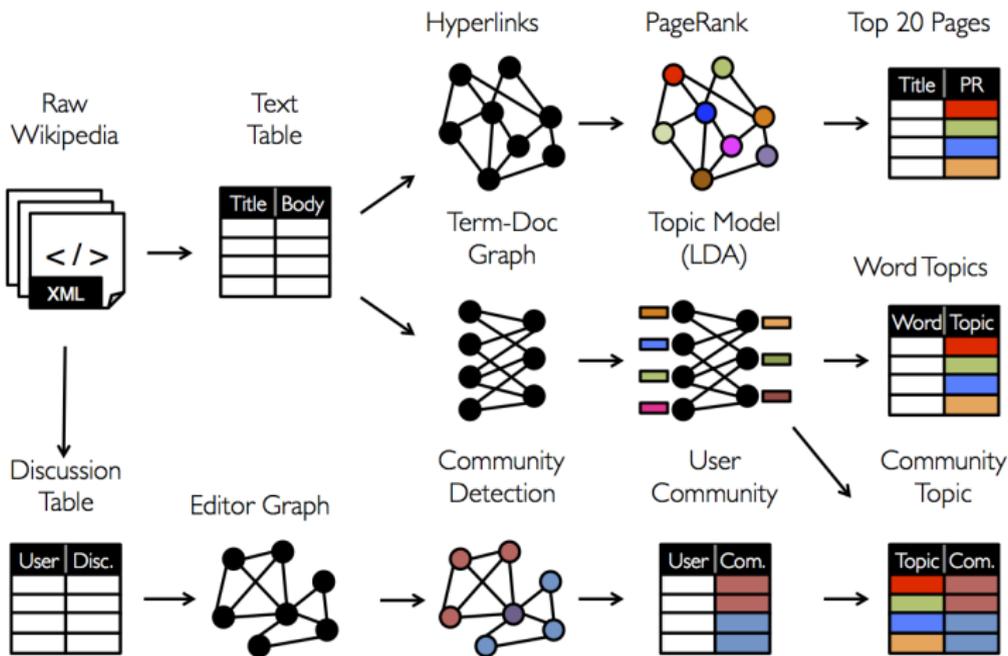
Número de arestas

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

Digrafos no computador



Fonte: [GraphX Programming Guide](#)

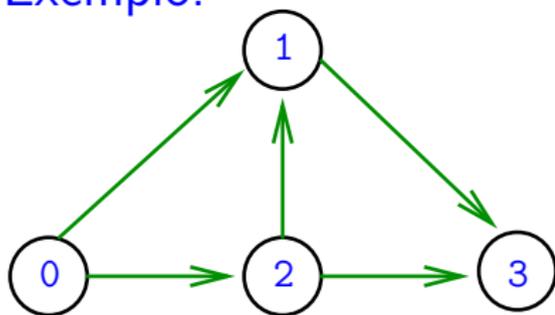
Matriz de adjacência de digrafos

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

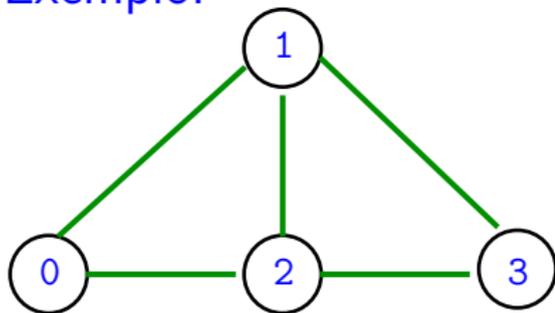
Matriz de adjacência de grafos

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:



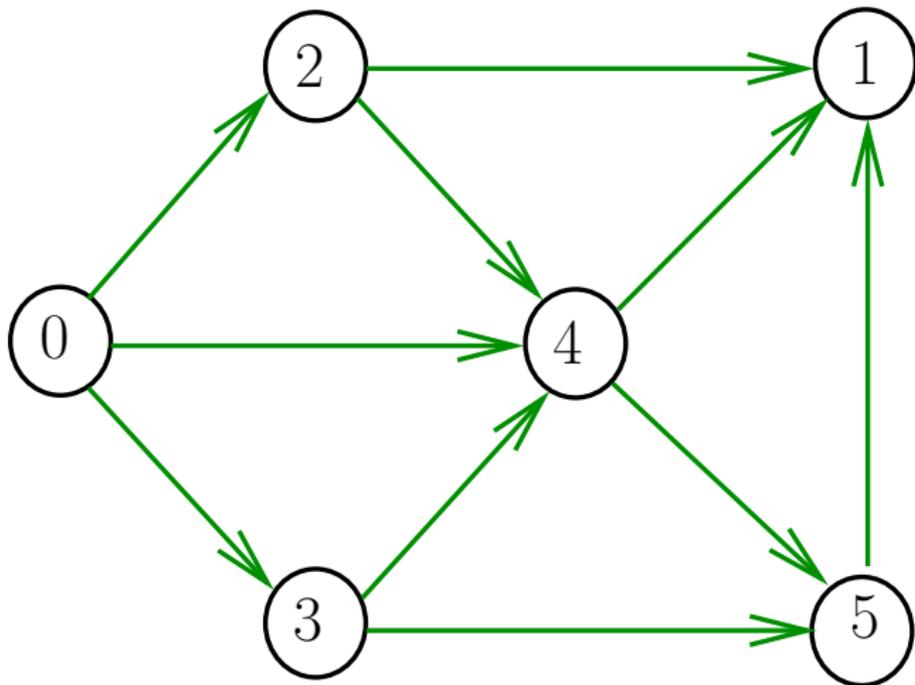
	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
2	1	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	0

Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V^2)$

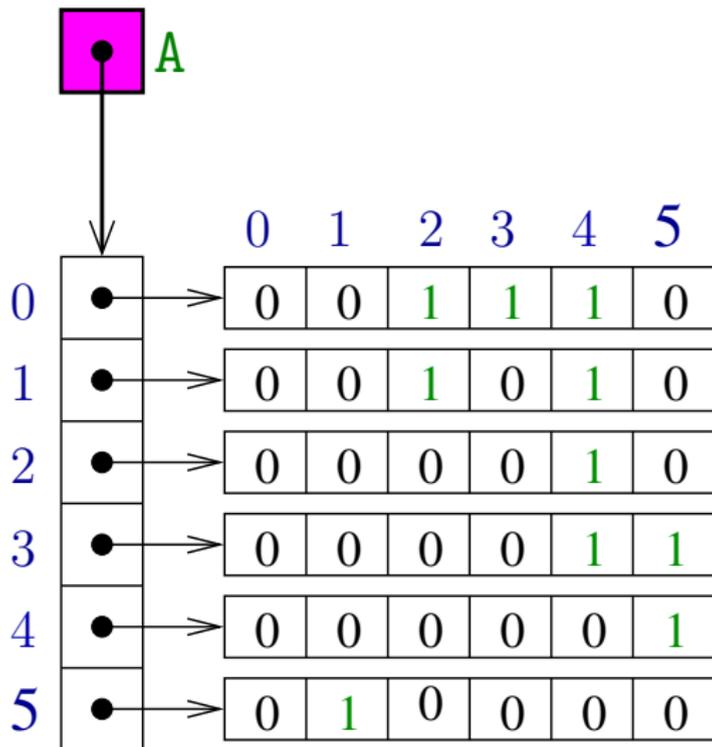
fácil de implementar

Digrafo

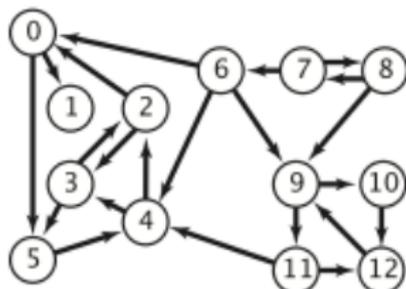
Digraph G



Estruturas de dados



Digrafos no `algs4`



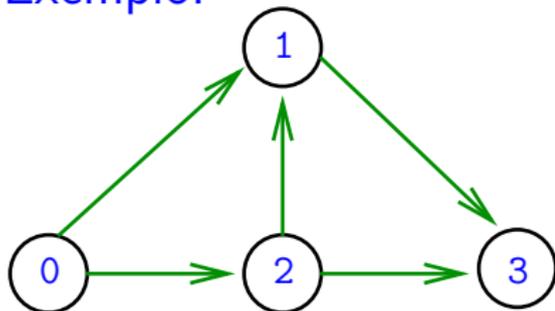
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	T	T	T	T	T	T							
1		T											
2	T	T	T	T	T	T							
3	T	T	T	T	T	T							
4	T	T	T	T	T	T							
5	T	T	T	T	T	T							
6	T	T	T	T	T	T	T			T	T	T	T
7	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
8	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
9	T	T	T	T	T	T				T	T	T	T
10	T	T	T	T	T	T				T	T	T	T
11	T	T	T	T	T	T				T	T	T	T
12	T	T	T	T	T	T				T	T	T	T

original edge (red) (pointing to the 'T' at row 2, column 6)
self-loop (gray) (pointing to the 'T' at row 5, column 5)
 12 is reachable from 6 (with an arrow pointing to the 'T' at row 6, column 12)

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: $\Theta(V + A)$

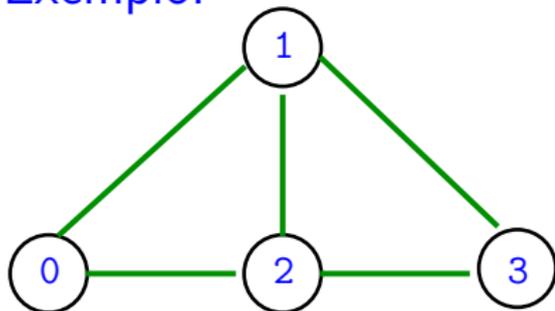
Manipulação eficiente

(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

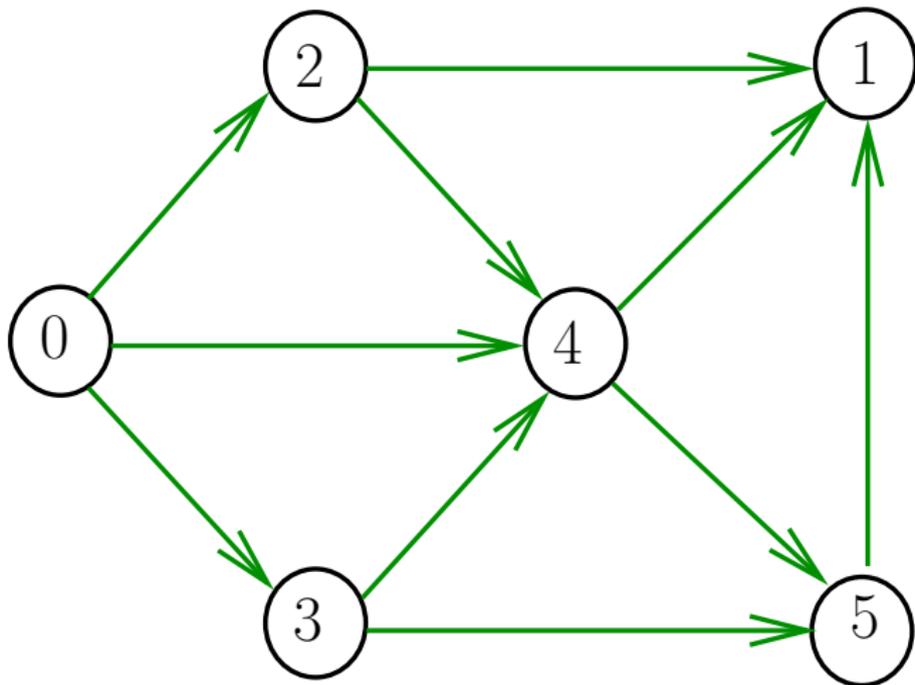
Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V + A)$

(linear)

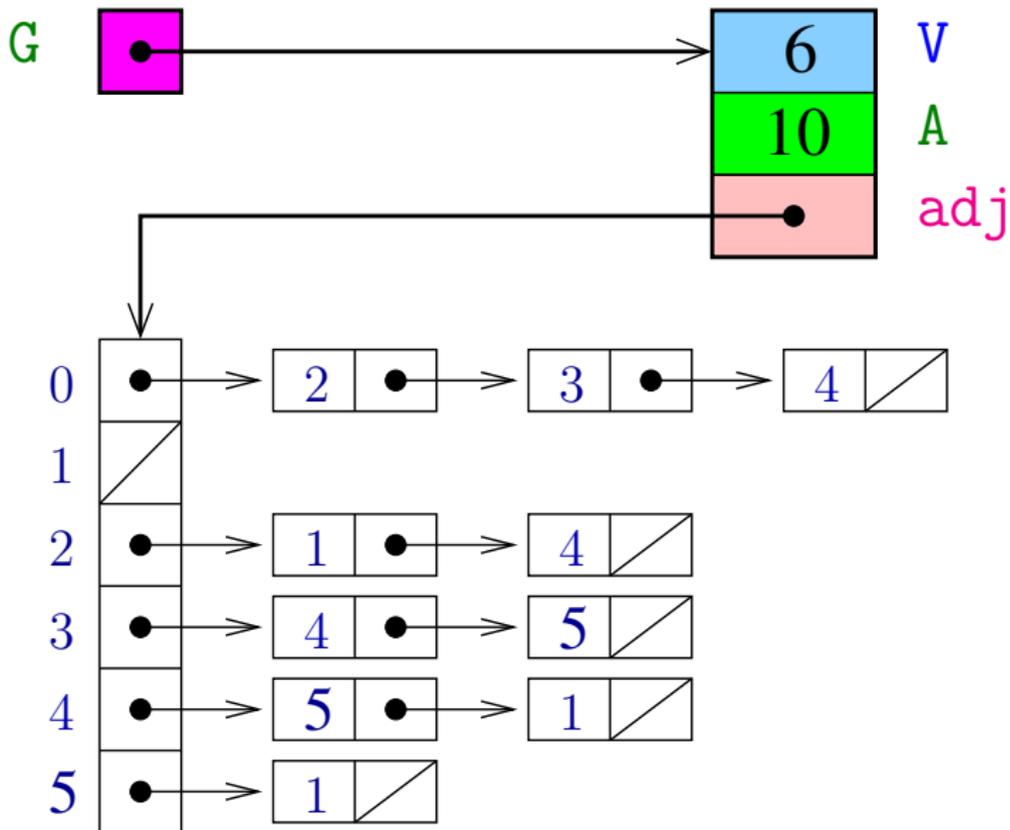
Manipulação eficiente

Digrafo

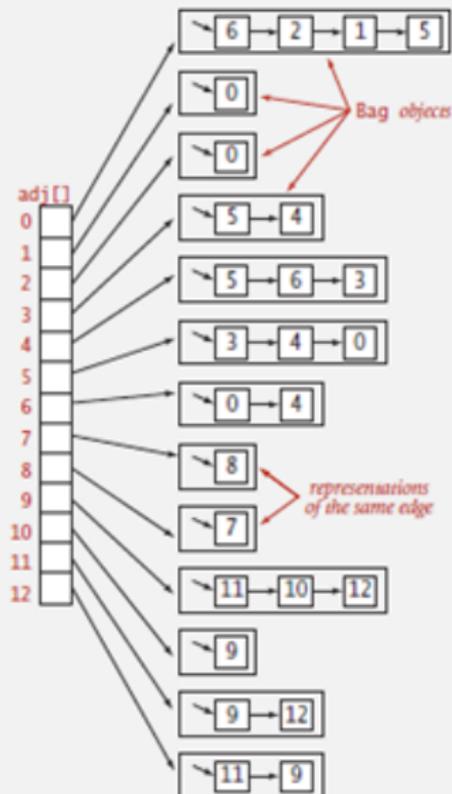
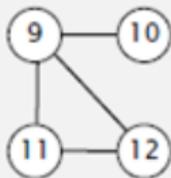
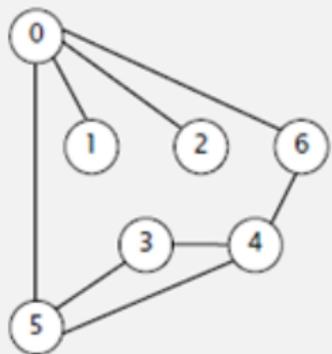
Digraph G



Estruturas de dados



Grafos no `algs4`



Esqueleto da classe Digraph

```
public class Digraph {  
    private int V; // no. vértices  
    private int E; // no. arcos  
    private Bag<Integer>[] adj;  
    private int[] indegree;  
    public Digraph(int V) {...}  
    public int V() { return V; }  
    public int E() { return E; }  
    public void addEdge(int v, int w) { }  
    public Iterable<Integer> adj(int v) { }  
    public int outdegree(int v) {...}  
    public int indegree(int v) {...}  
    public Digraph reverse() { ...}  
}
```

Digraph

```
public Digraph(int V) {  
    this.V = V;  
    this.E = 0;  
    indegree = new int[V];  
    adj = (Bag<Integer>[] ) new Bag[V];  
    for (int v = 0; v < V; v++) {  
        adj[v] = new Bag<Integer>();  
    }  
}
```

Digraph

```
// insere um arco
public void addEdge(int v, int w) {
    adj[v].add(w);
    indegree[w]++;
    E++;
}

// retorna a lista de adjacência de v
public Iterable<Integer> adj(int v) {
    return adj[v];
}
```

Digraph

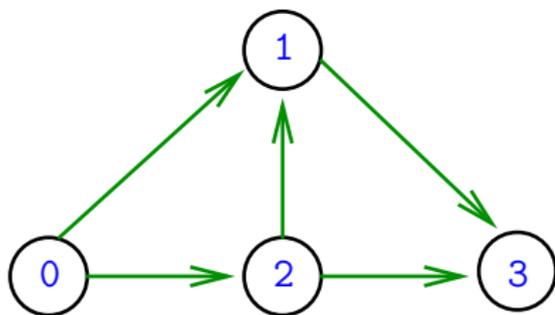
```
// retorna o grau de saída de v
public int outdegree(int v) {
    return adj[v].size();
}
// retorna o grau de entrada de v
public int indegree(int v) {
    return indegree[v];
}
```

Digraph

```
// retorna o sigrafo reverso
public Digraph reverse() {
    Digraph reverse = new Digraph(V);
    for (int v = 0; v < V; v++) {
        for (int w : adj(v)) {
            reverse.addEdge(w, v);
        }
    }
    return reverse;
}
```

Matriz de incidência de digrafos

Uma **matriz de incidências** de um digrafo tem **linhas** indexadas por **vértices** e **colunas** por **arcos** e cada entrada $[k] [vw]$ é -1 se $k = v$, $+1$ se $k = w$, e 0 em caso contrário.



	0-1	0-2	2-1	2-3	1-3
0	-1	-1	0	0	0
1	+1	0	+1	0	-1
2	0	+1	-1	-1	0
3	0	0	0	+1	+1

Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(nm)$

Interessante do ponto de vista de **otimização linear**.

Caminhos em digrafos

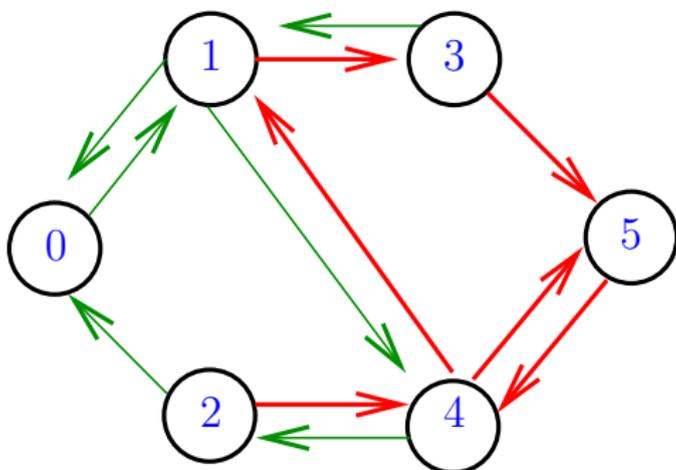


Fonte: [Finding Your Way & Making You A Priority](#)

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 $k = 1, \dots, p$.

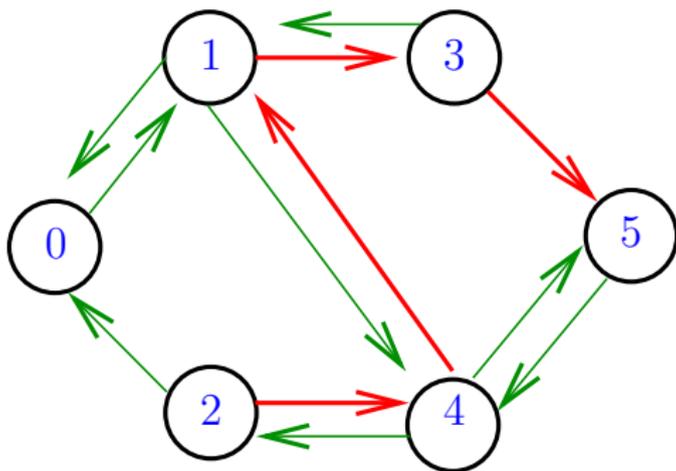
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5-4-5 é um caminho com **origem** 2 é **término** 5



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 caminhos

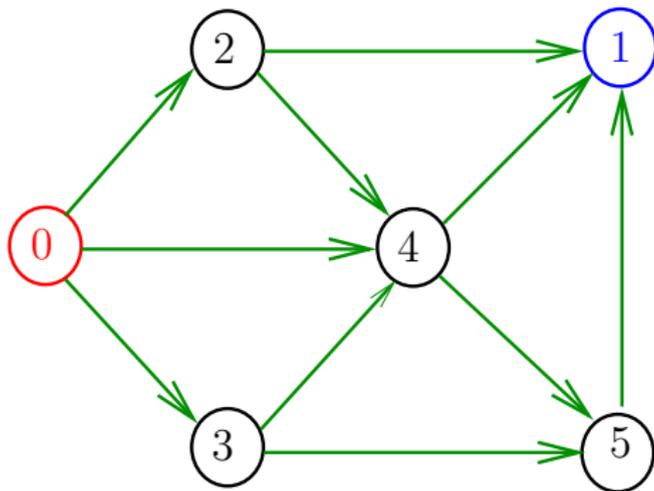


Fonte: [Mincecraft maze created by Carl Eklof \(algs4\)](#)

Procurando um caminho

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

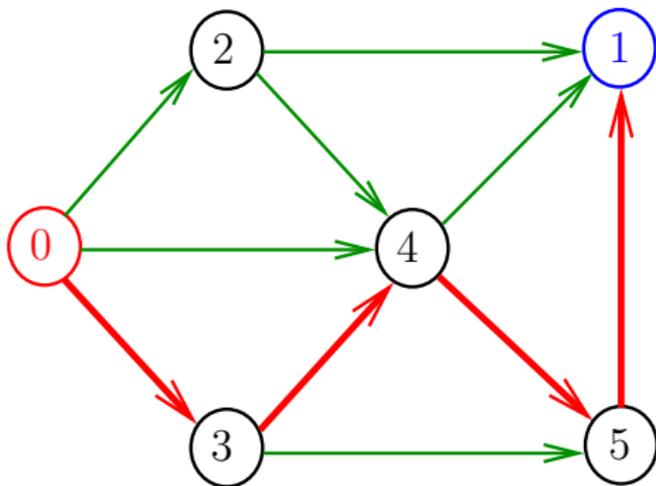
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é SIM



Procurando um caminho

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

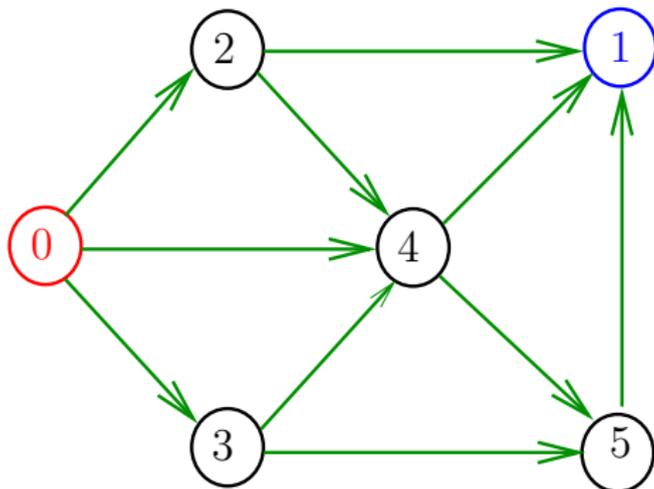
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é **SIM**



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

A classe `DFSpaths` recebe um digrafo `G` e um vértice `s` e determina todos os vértices alcançáveis a partir de `s`.

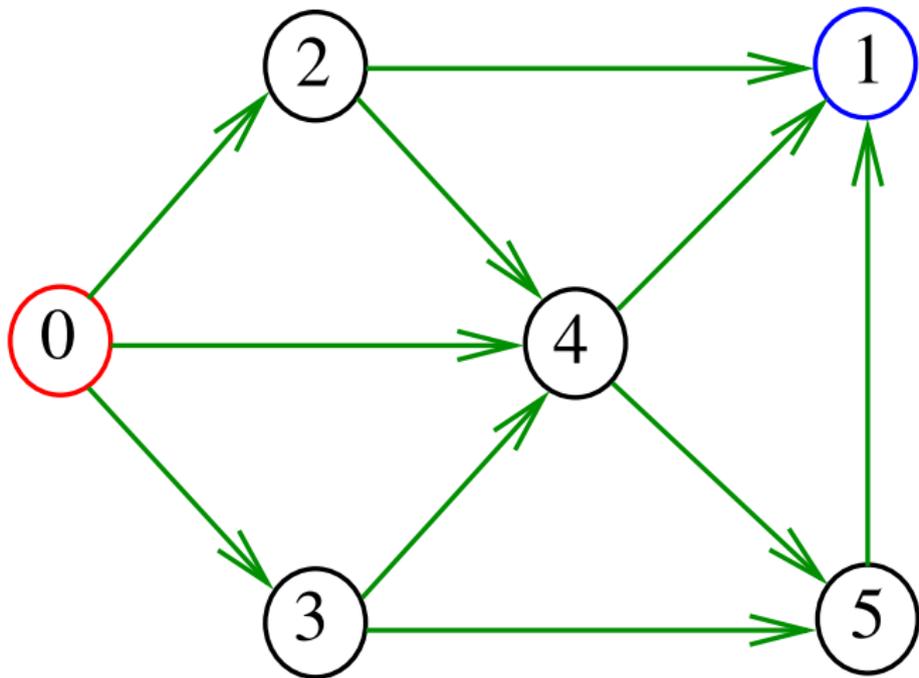
A classe implementa a técnica chamada *busca em profundidade* (*Depth First Search*).

```
public class DFSpaths{
    public void DFSpaths(Digraph G,int s){}

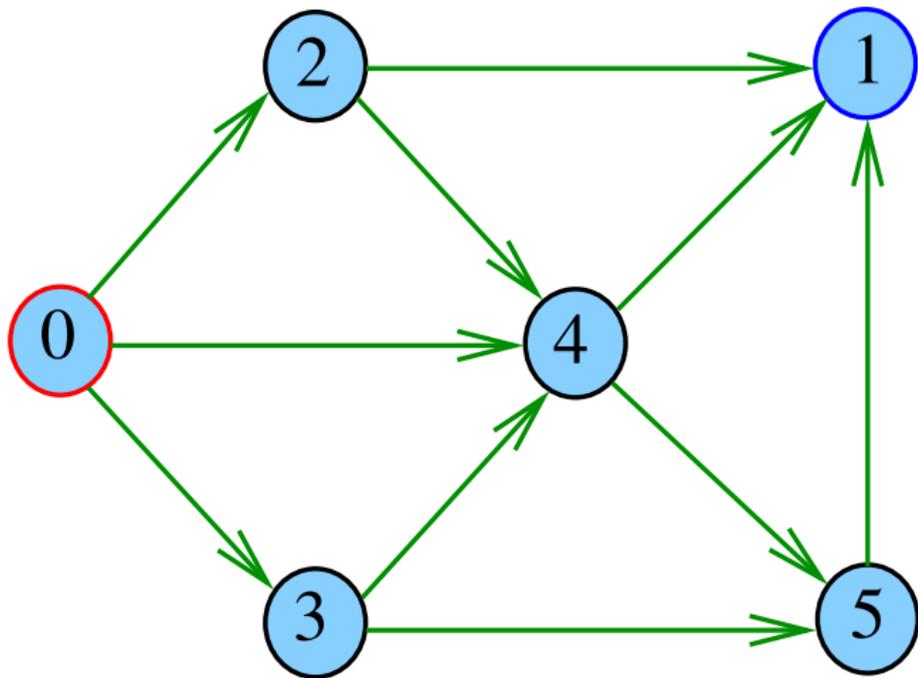
    // retorna true se há caminho de s a v
    public boolean hasPath(int v){ ...}

    private void dfs(Digraph G, int v) { }
}
```

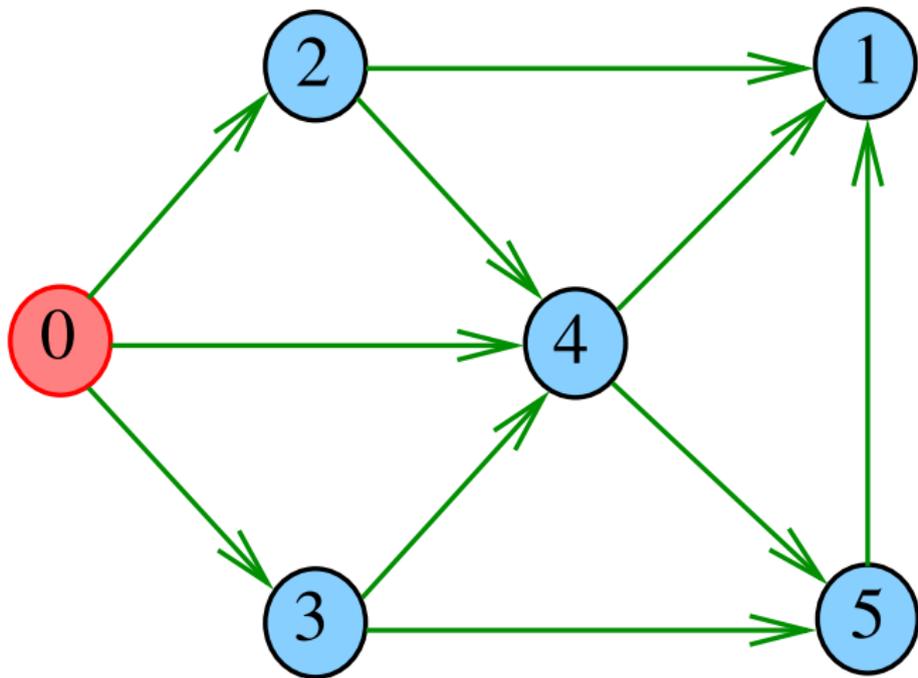
DFSpaths($G, 0$)



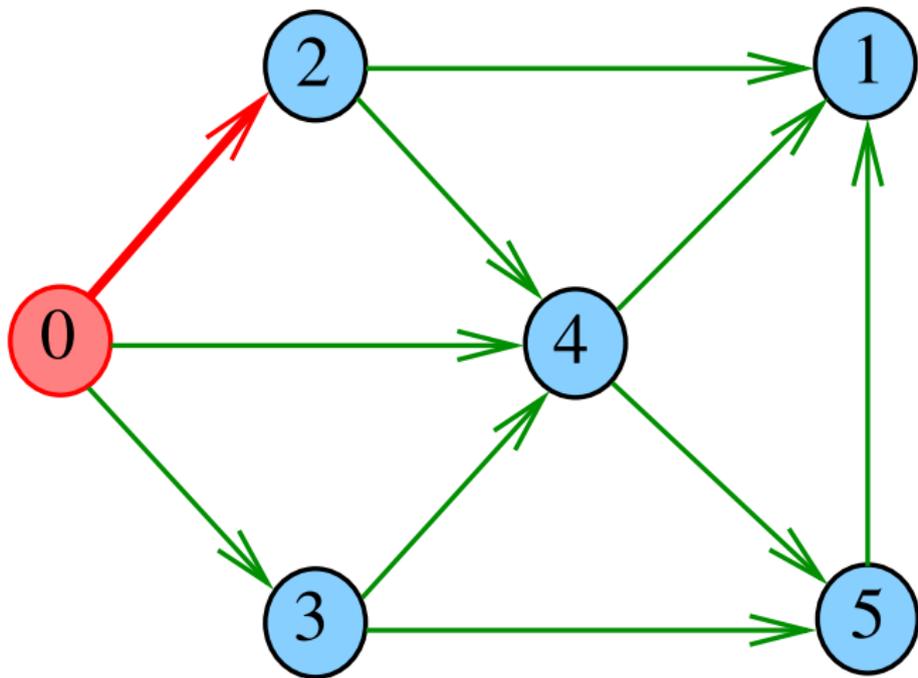
DFSpaths($G, 0$)



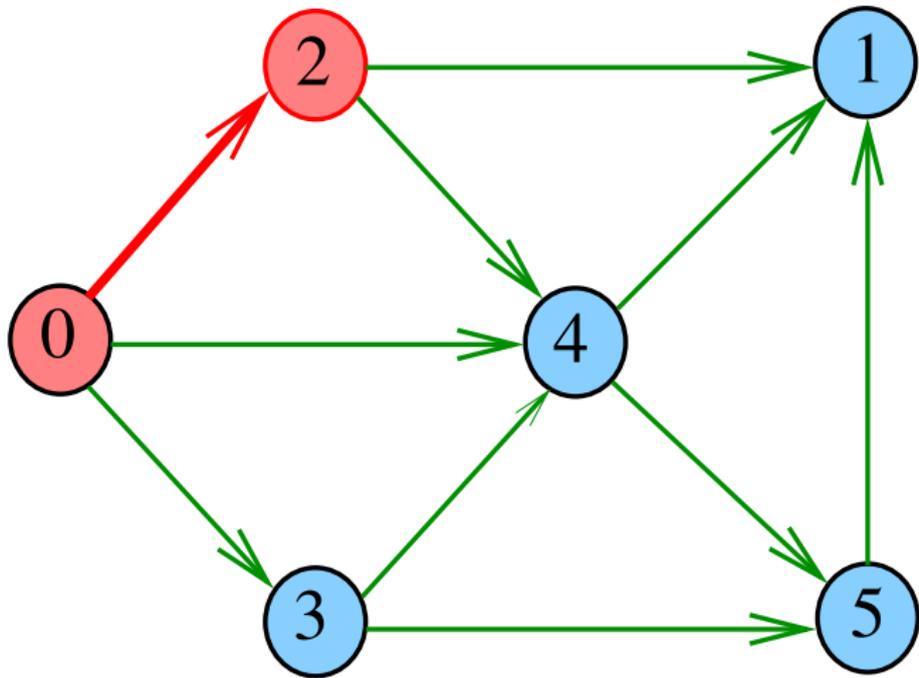
dfs(G, 0)



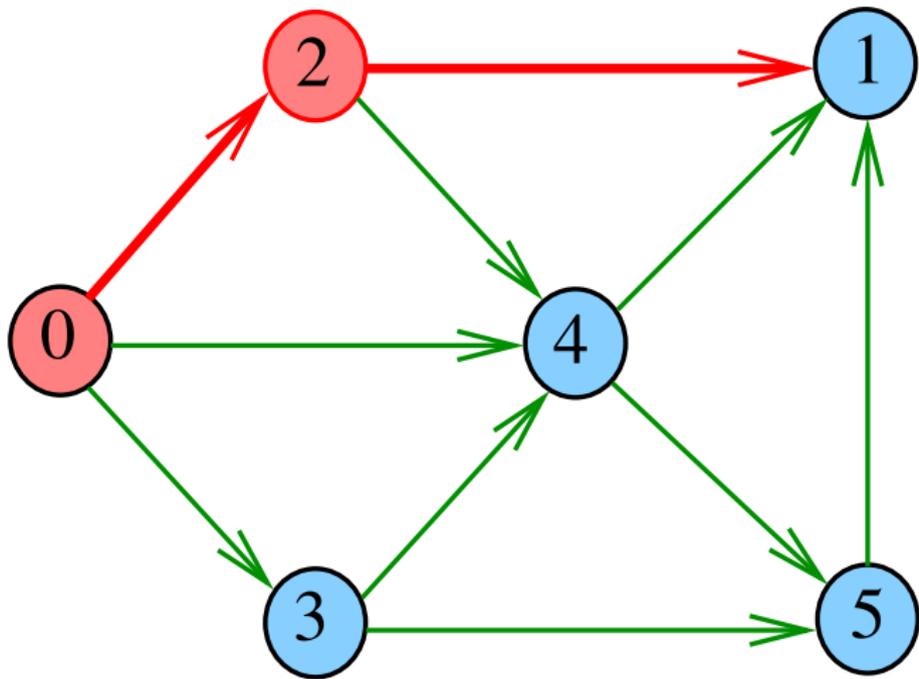
dfs(G, 0)



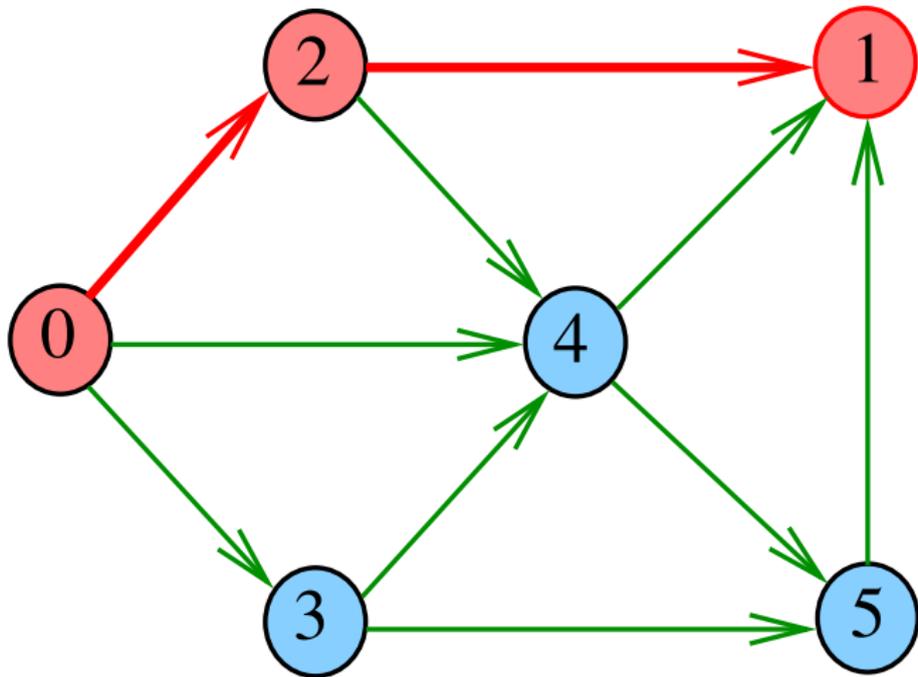
dfs(G, 2)



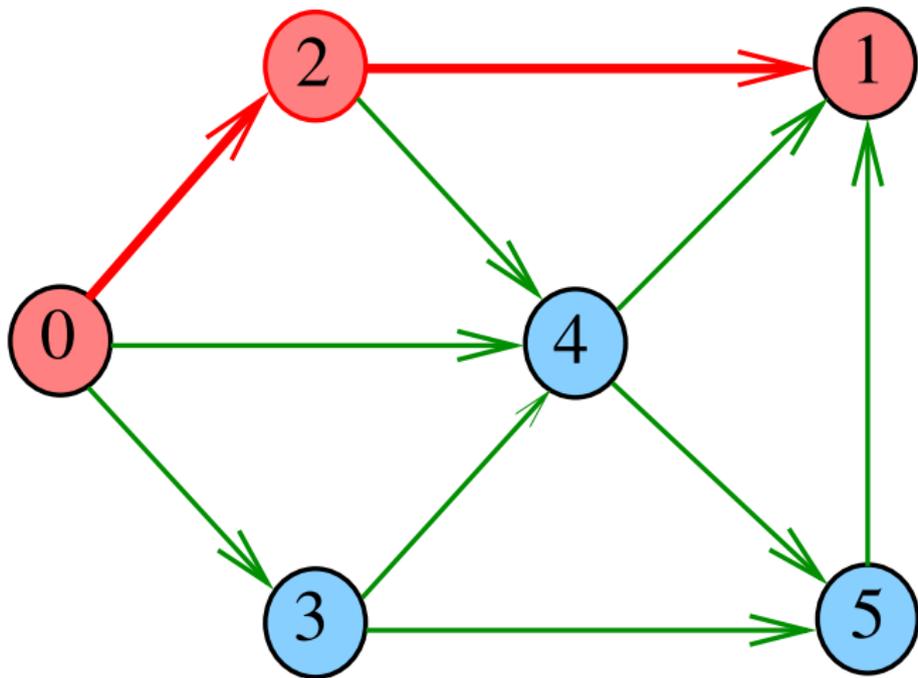
dfs(G, 2)



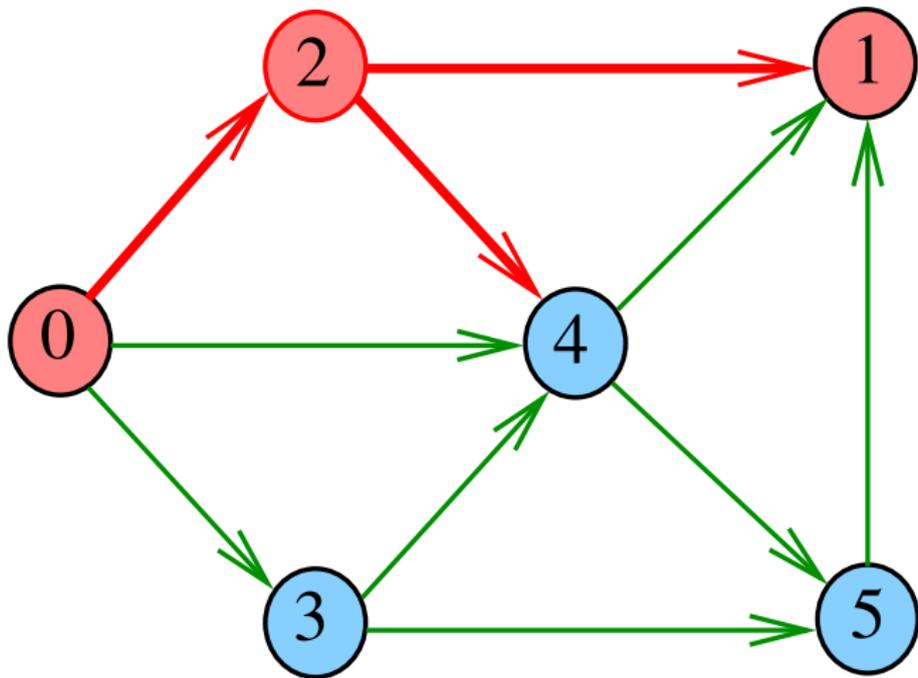
dfs(G, 1)



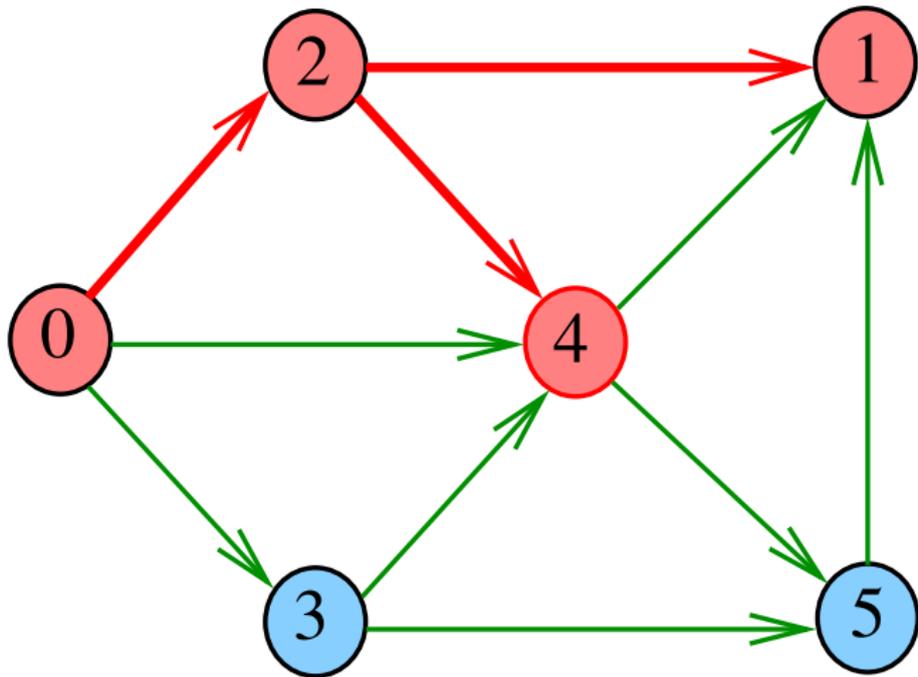
dfs(G, 2)



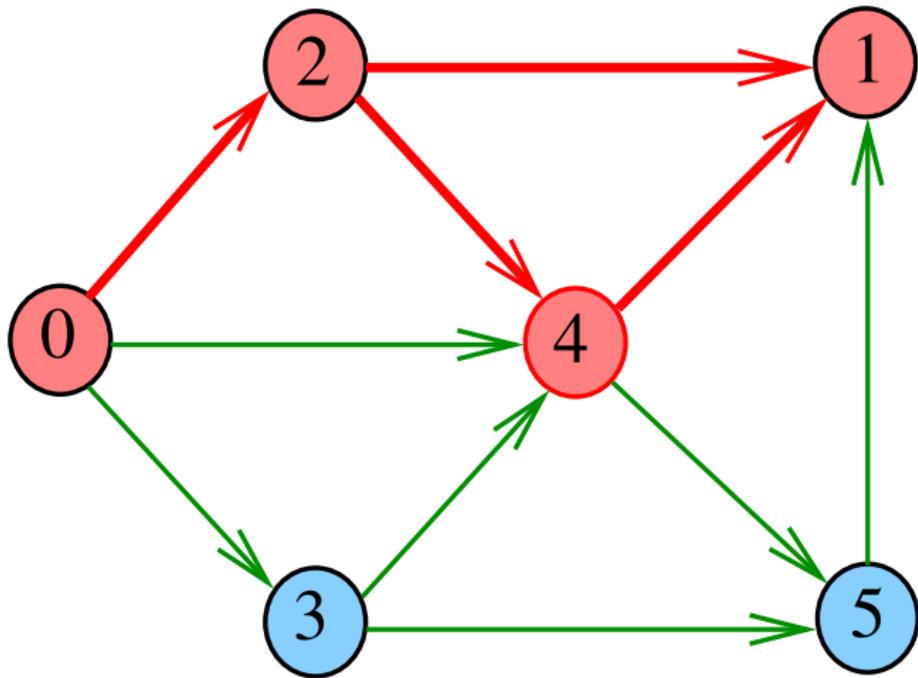
dfs(G, 2)



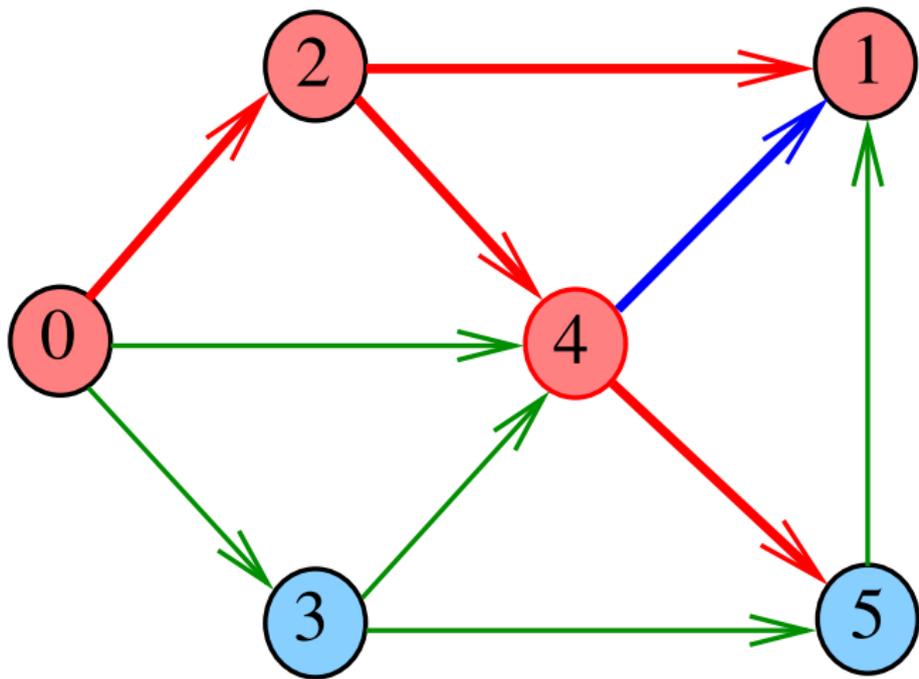
dfs(G, 4)



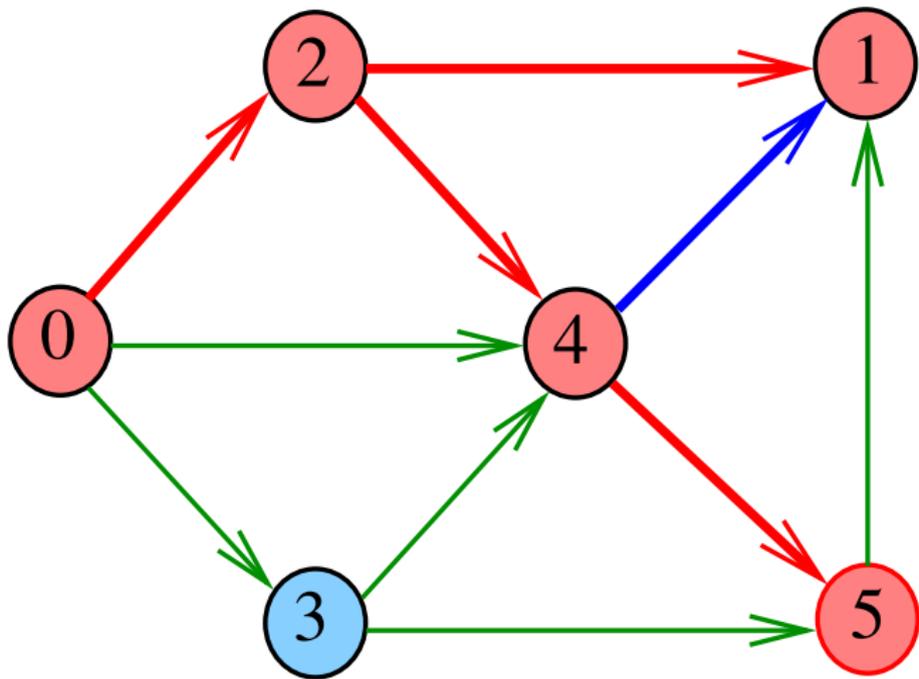
dfs(G, 4)



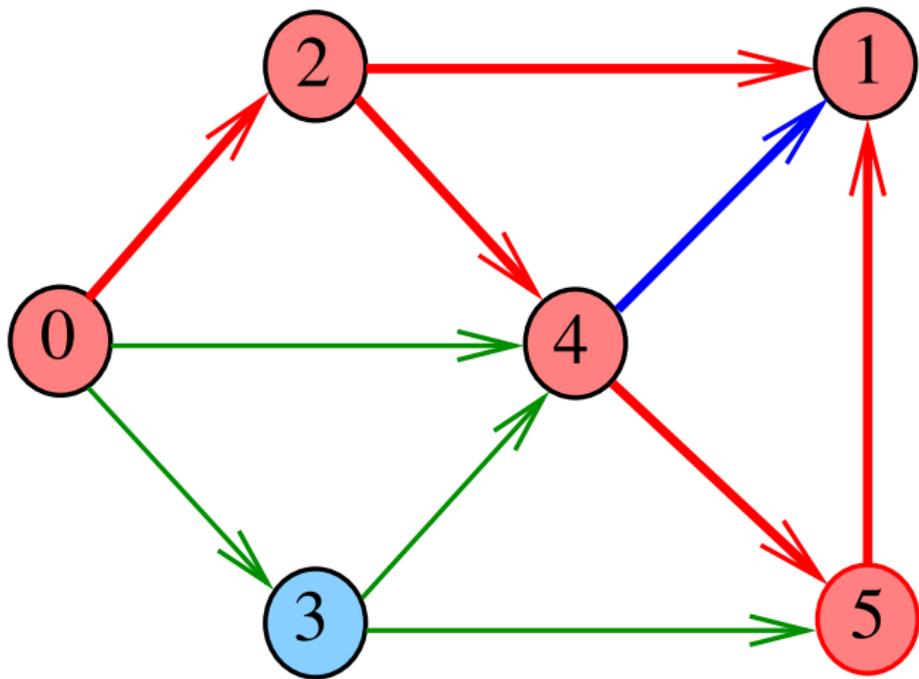
dfs(G, 4)



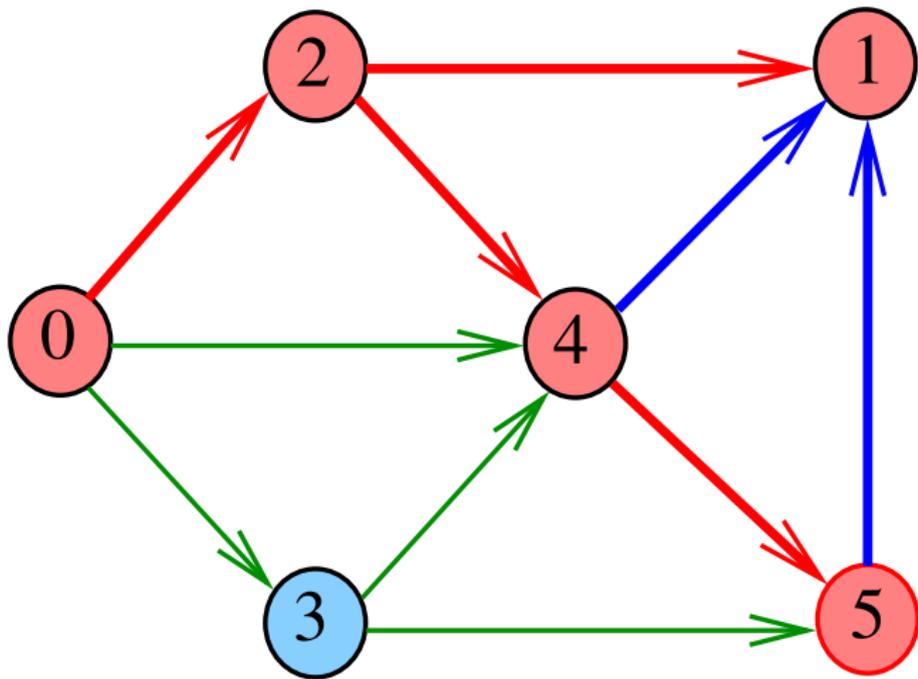
dfs(G, 5)



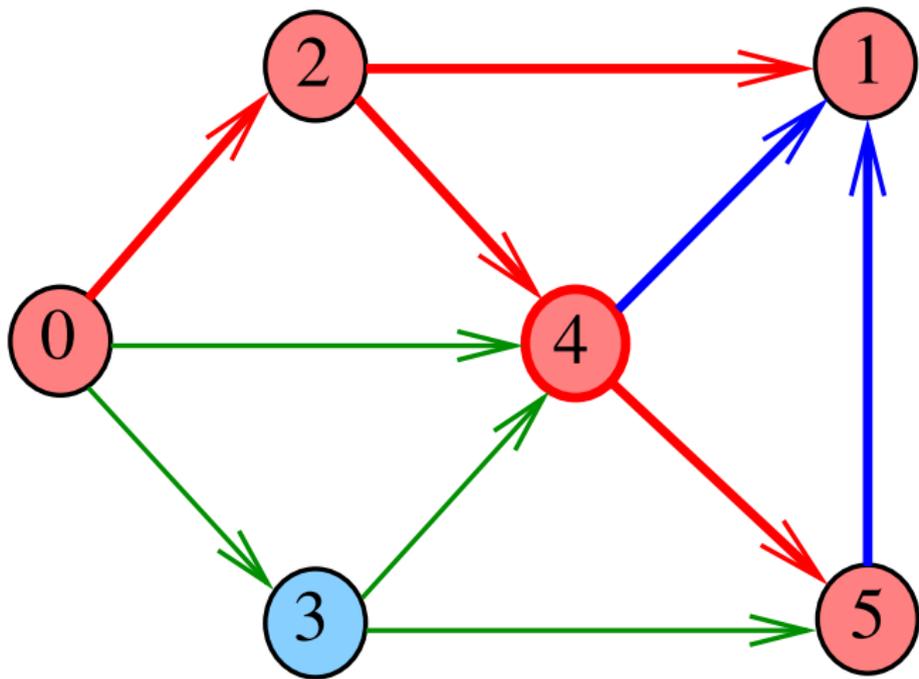
dfs(G, 5)



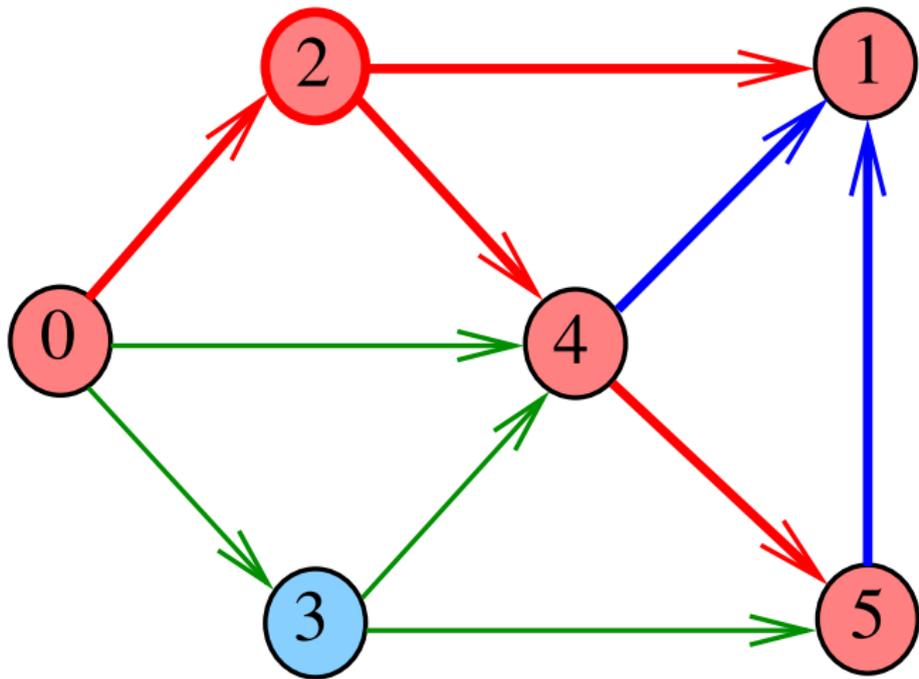
dfs(G, 5)



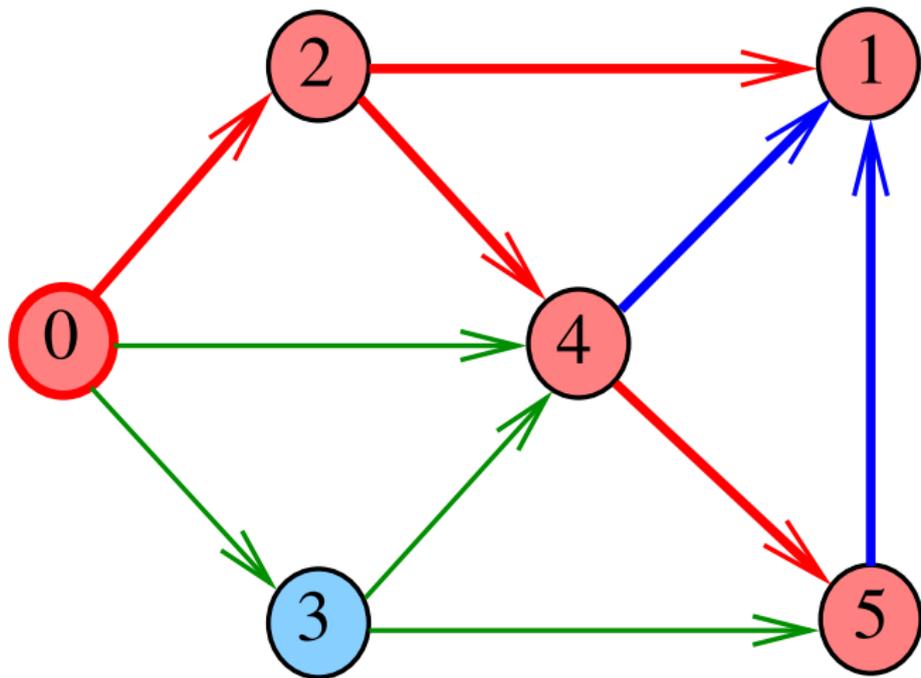
dfs(G, 4)



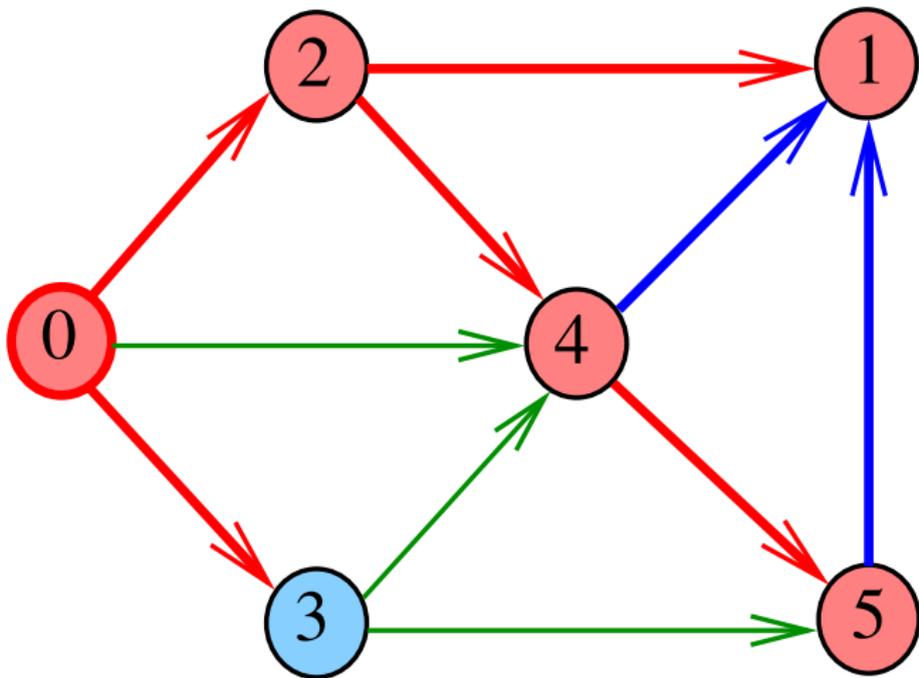
dfs(G, 2)



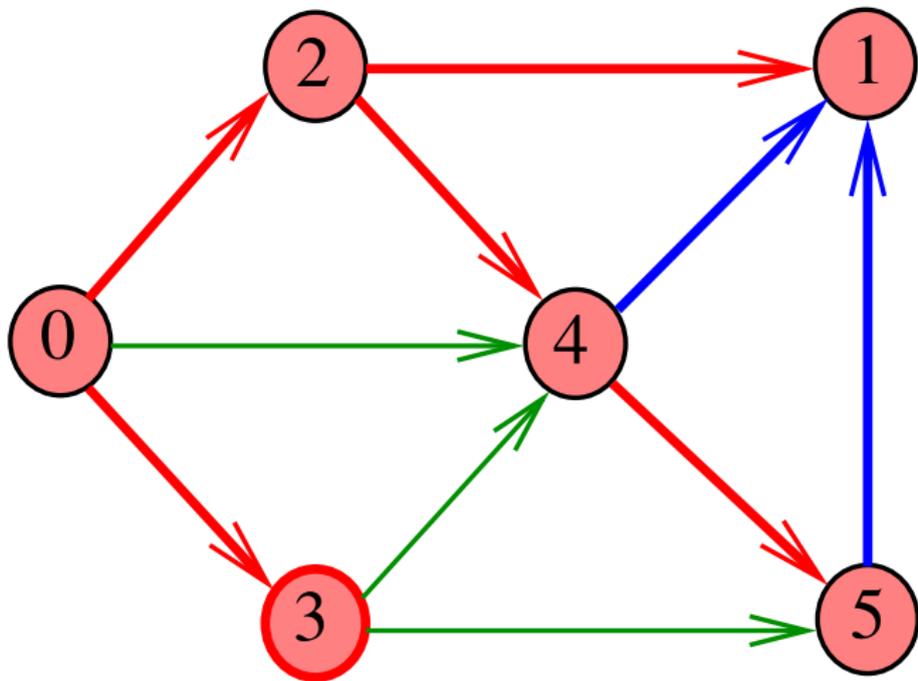
dfs(G, 0)



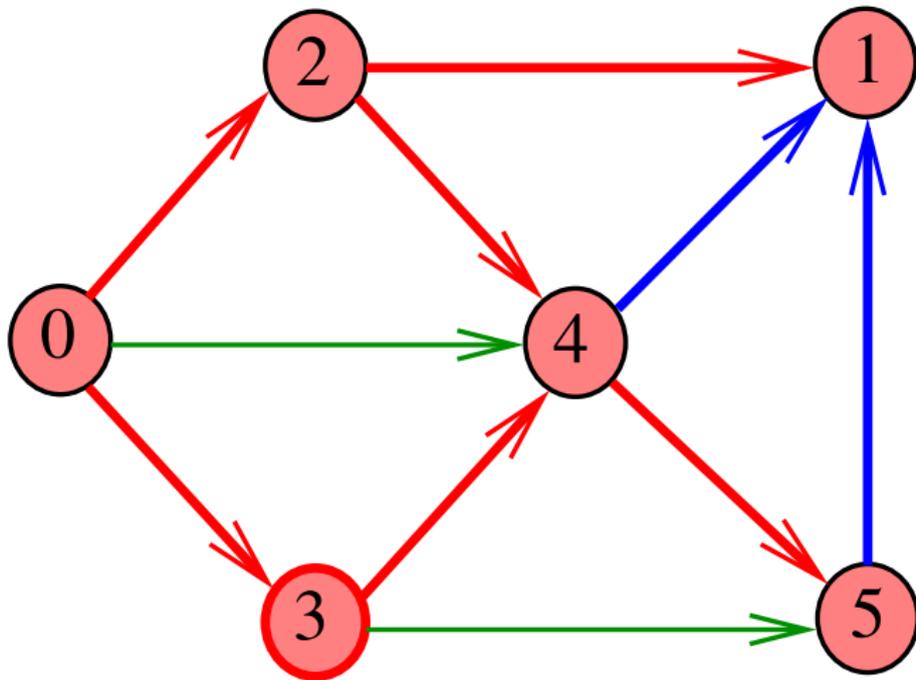
dfs(G, 0)



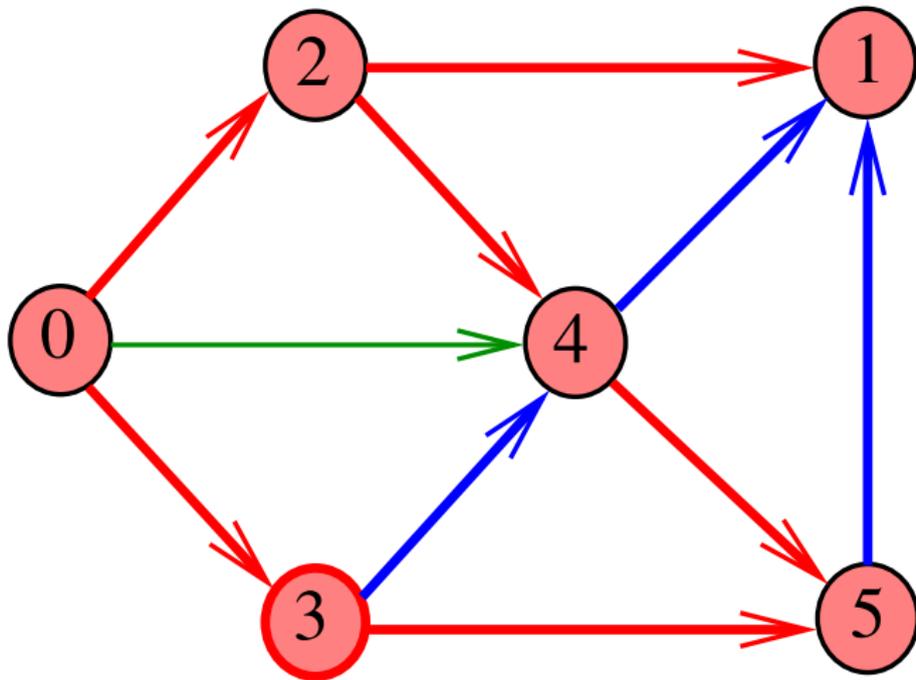
dfs(G, 3)



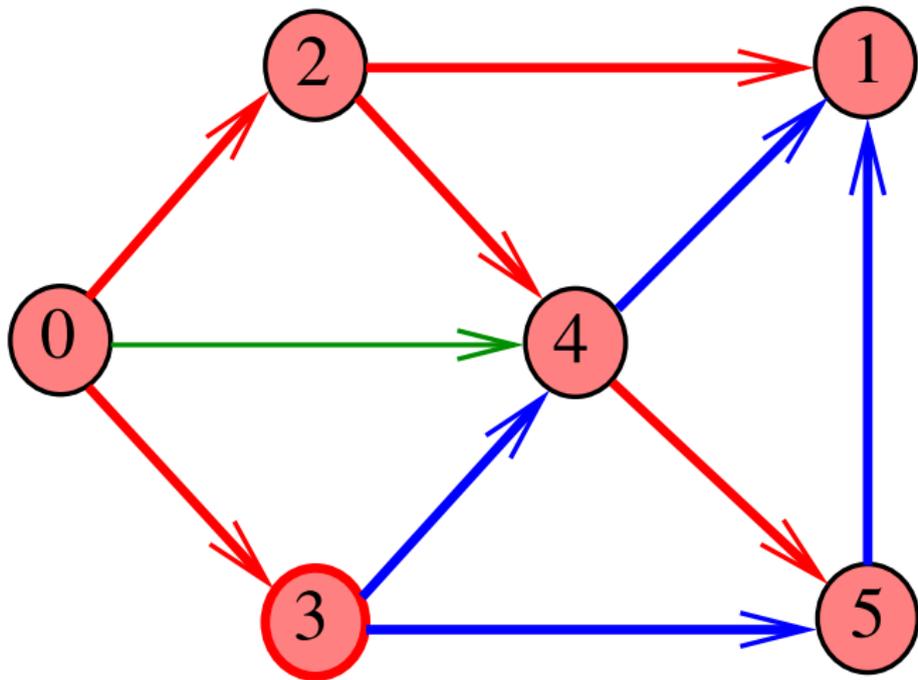
dfs(G, 3)



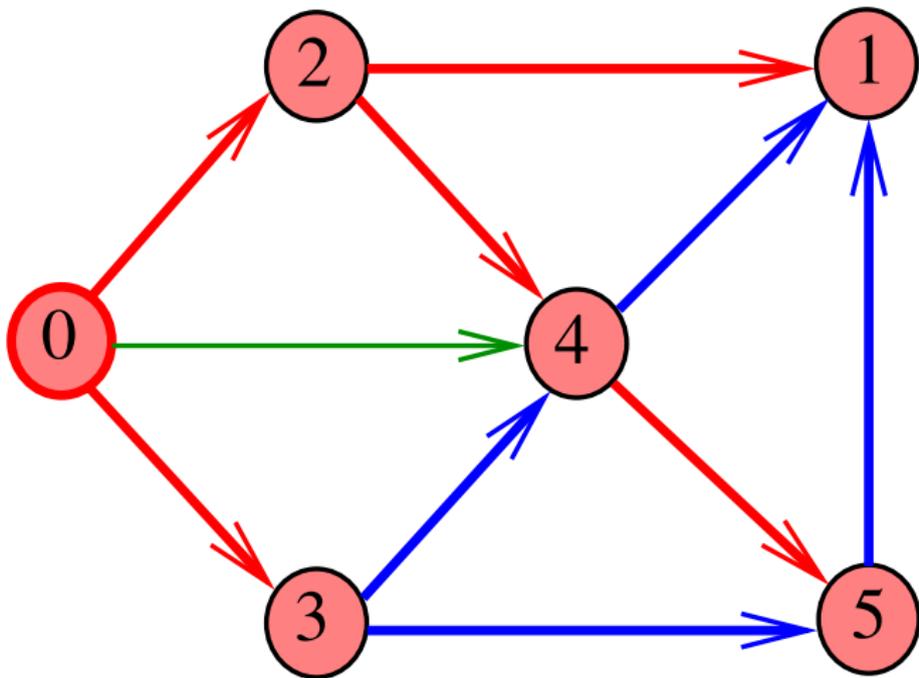
dfs(G, 3)



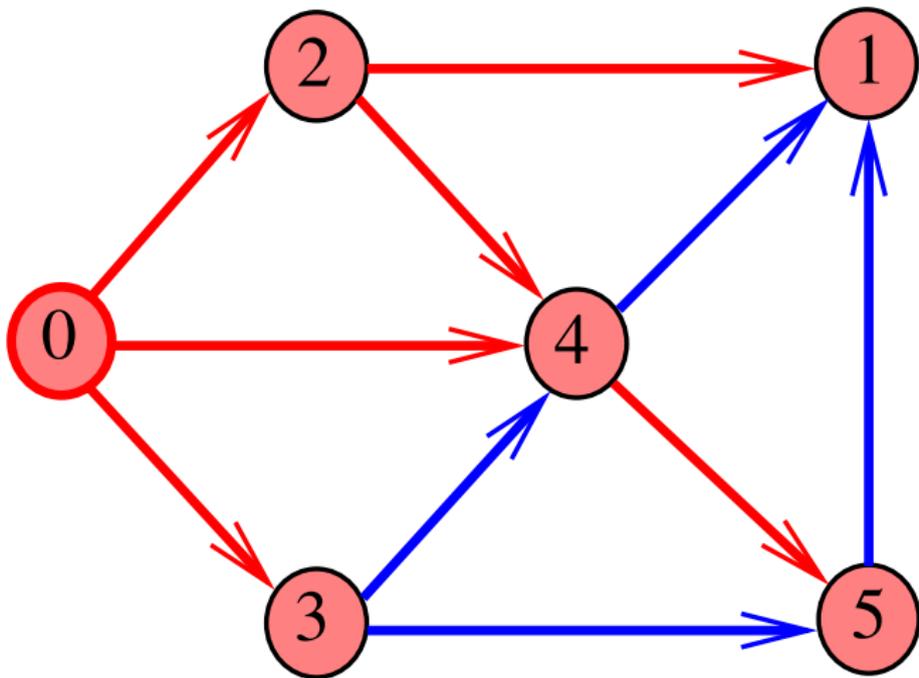
dfs(G, 3)



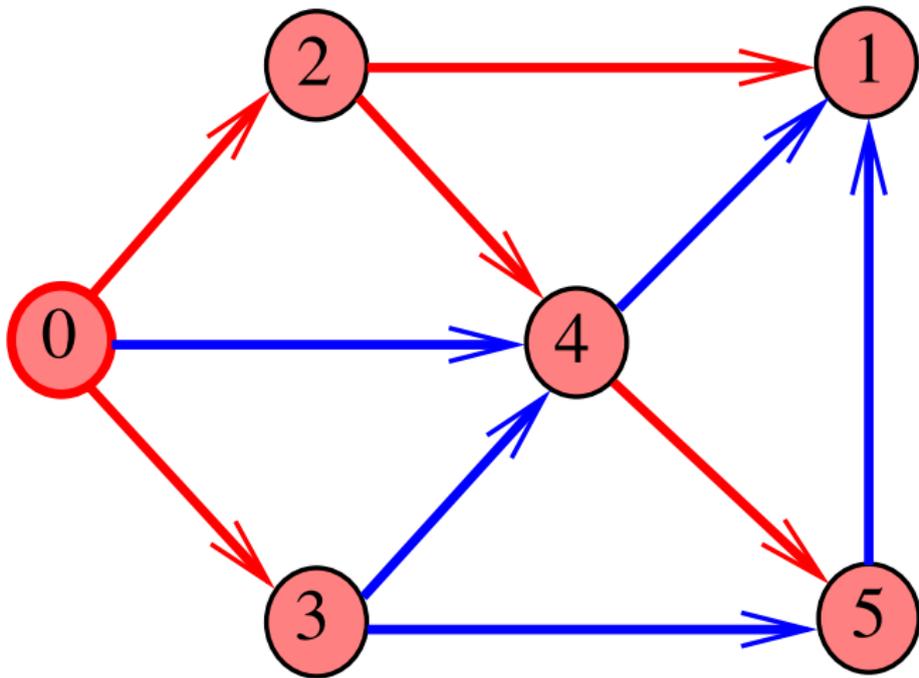
dfs(G, 0)



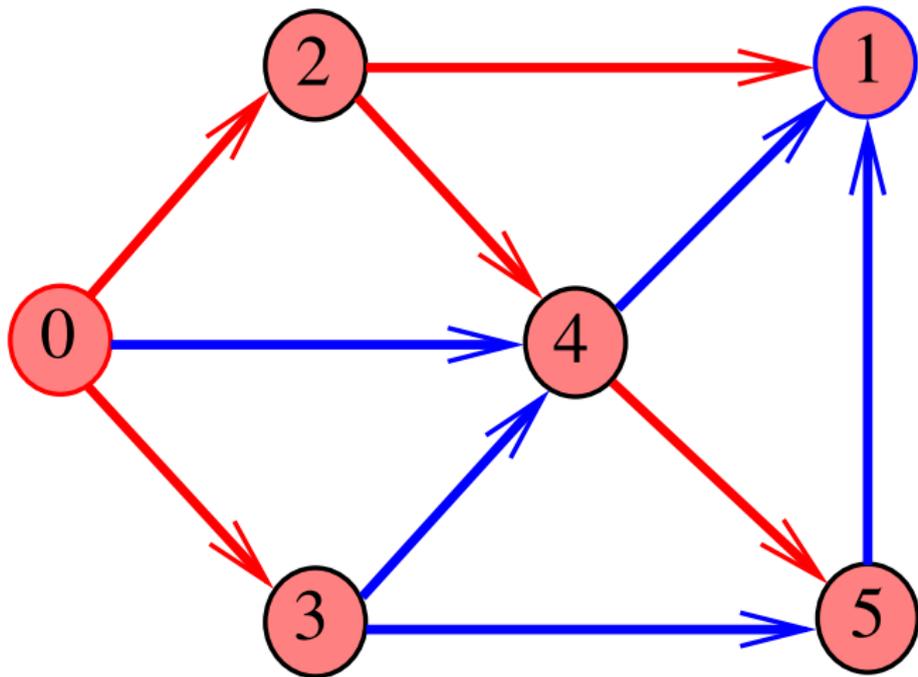
dfs(G, 0)



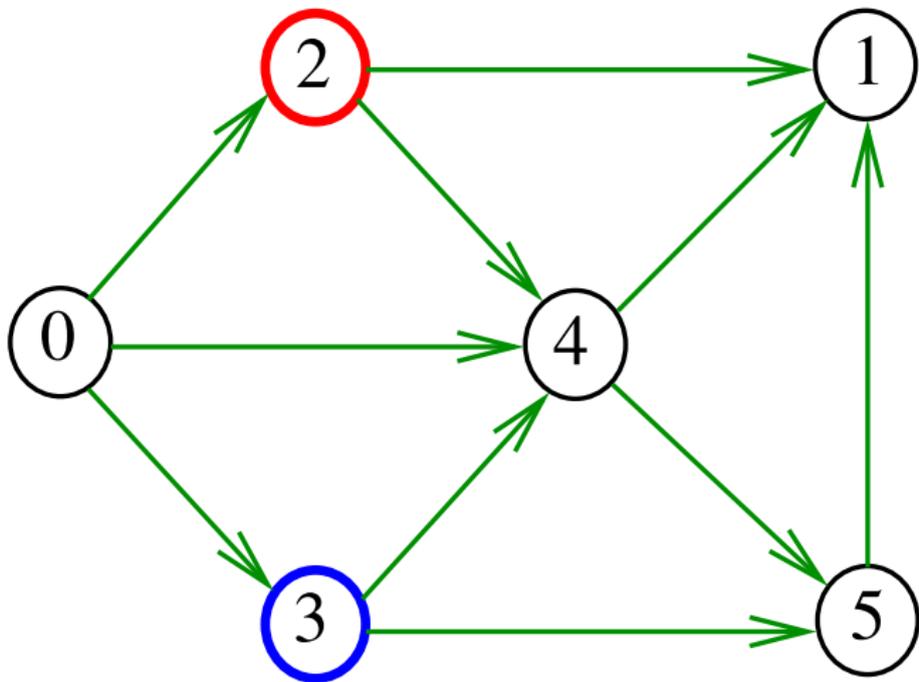
dfs(G, 0)



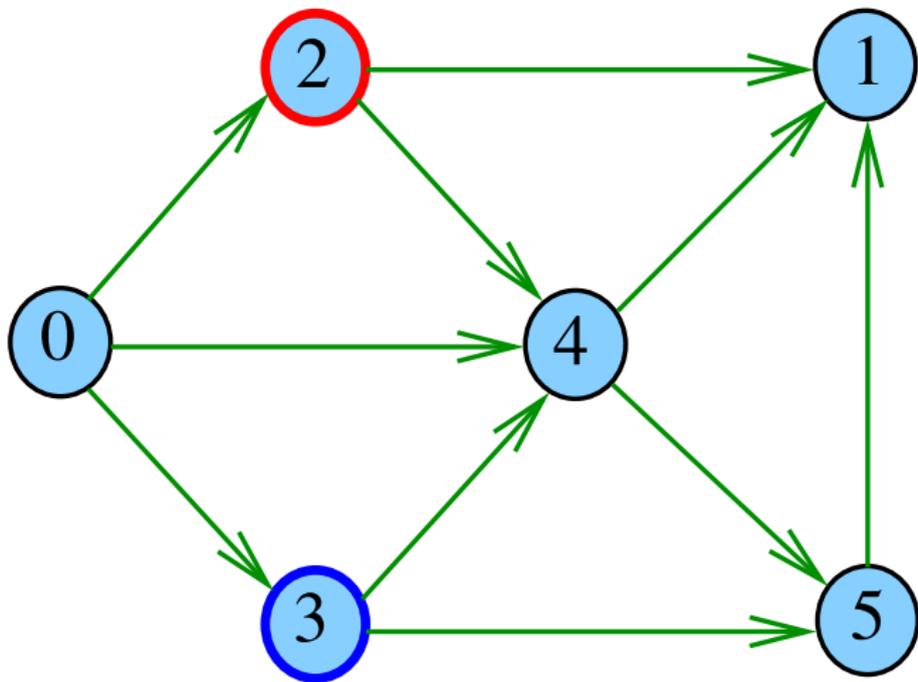
DFSpaths($G, 0$)



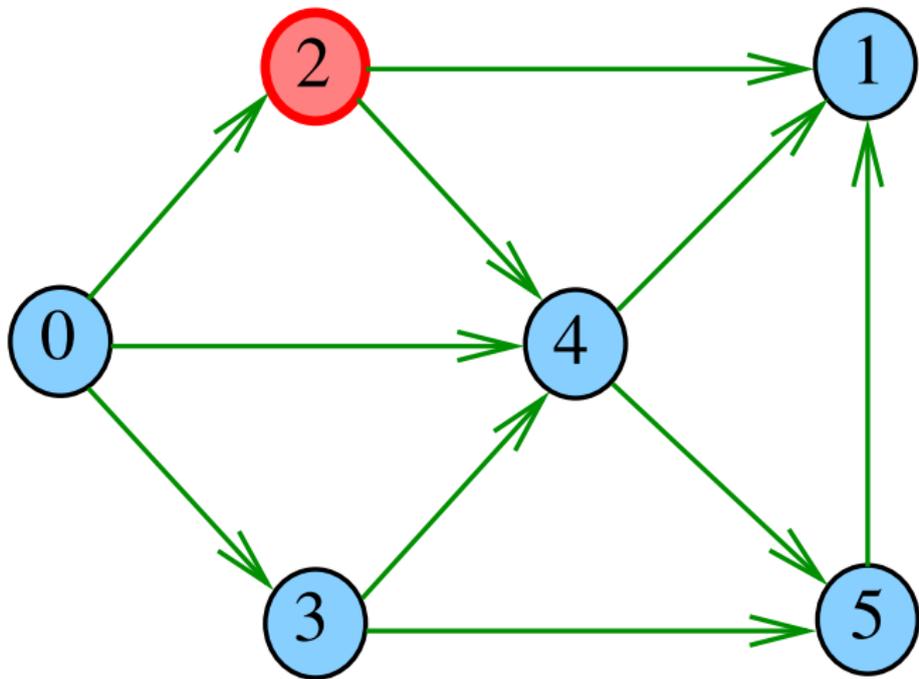
DFSpaths($G, 2$)



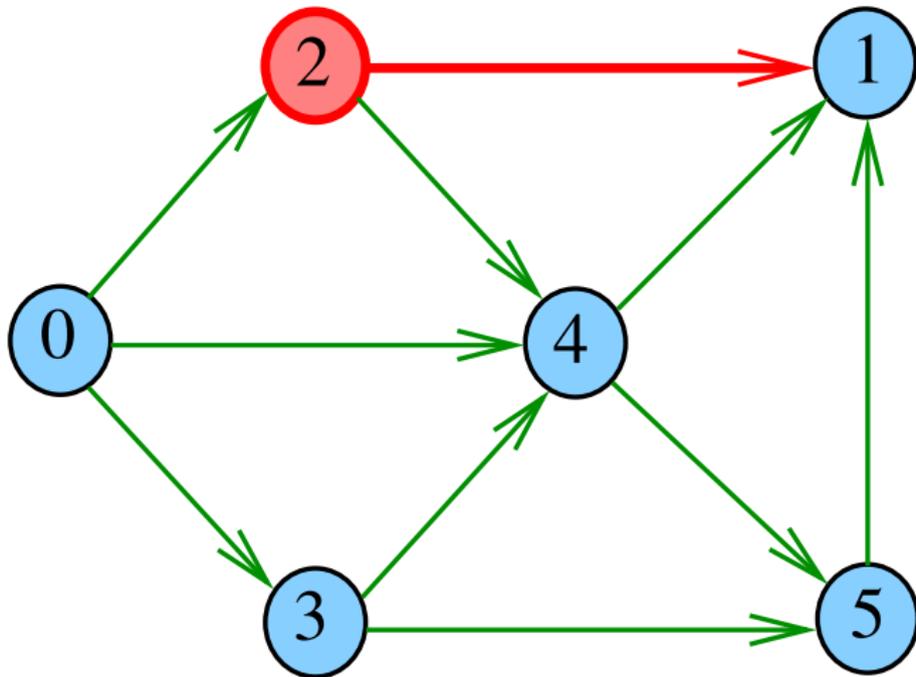
DFSpaths($G, 2$)



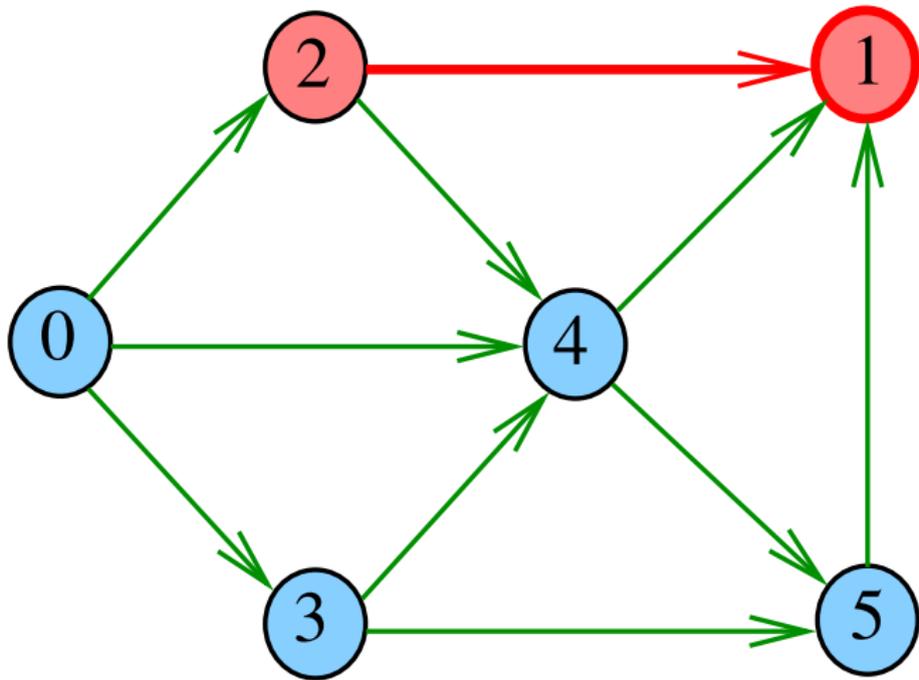
dfs(G, 2)



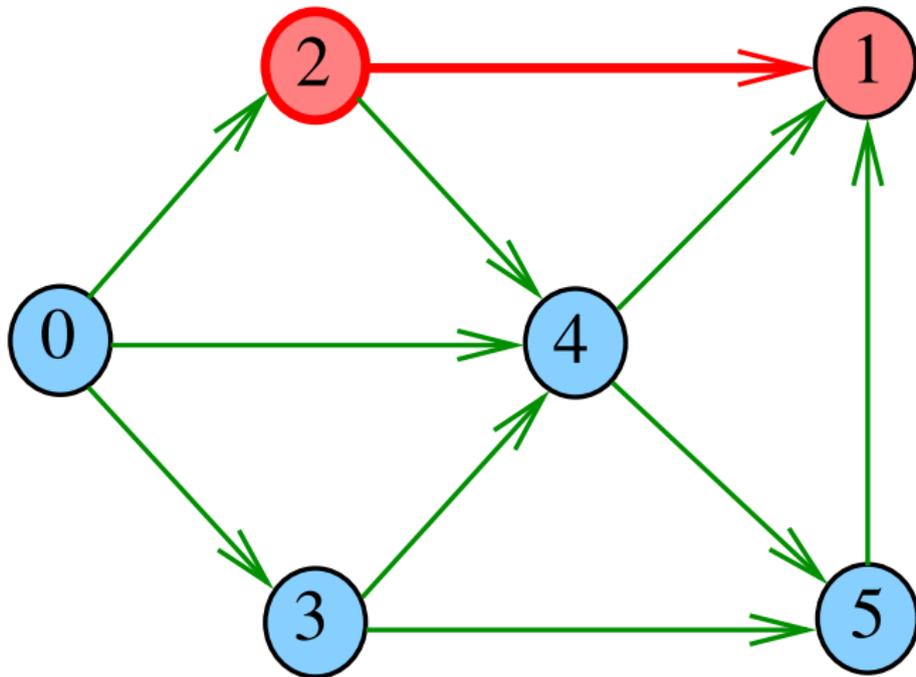
dfs(G, 2)



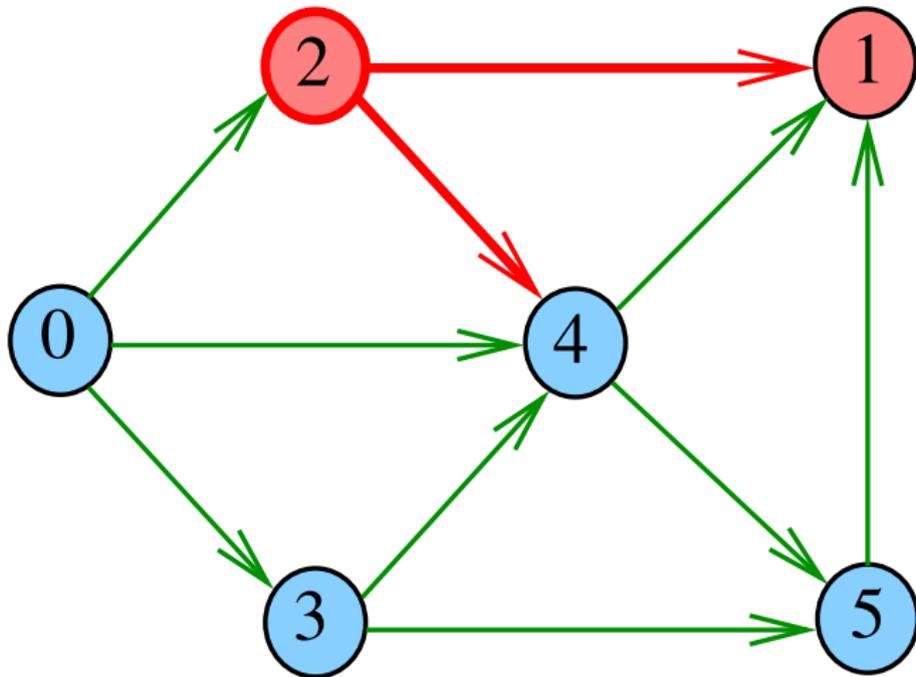
dfs(G, 1)



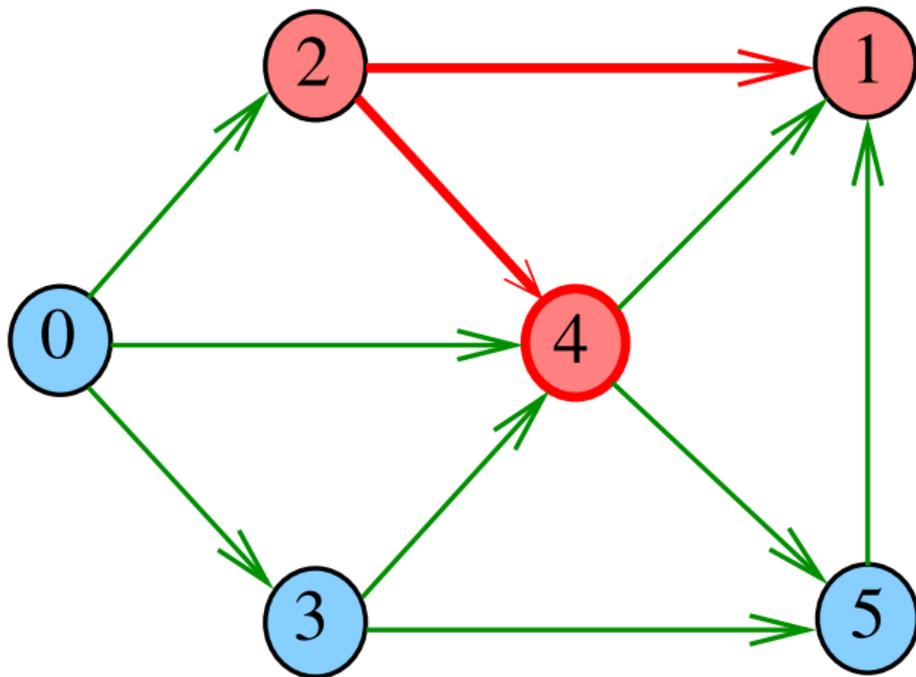
dfs(G, 2)



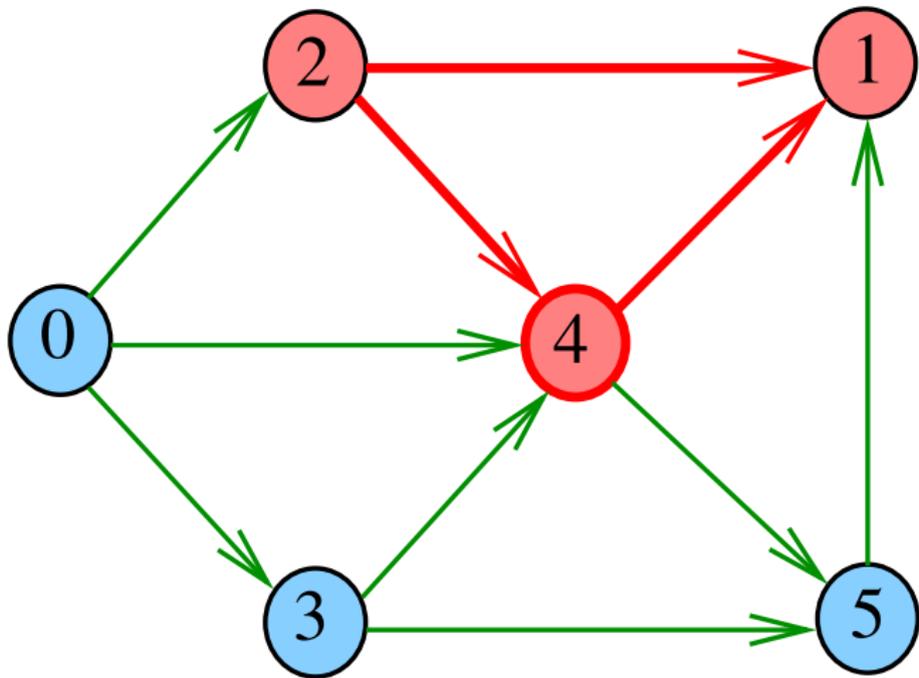
dfs(G, 2)



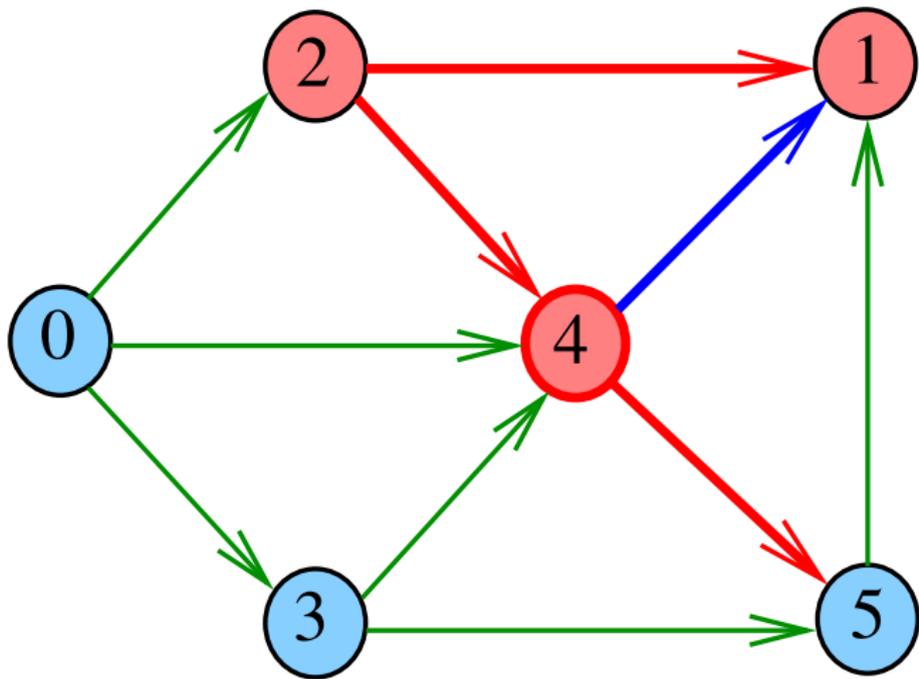
dfs(G, 4)



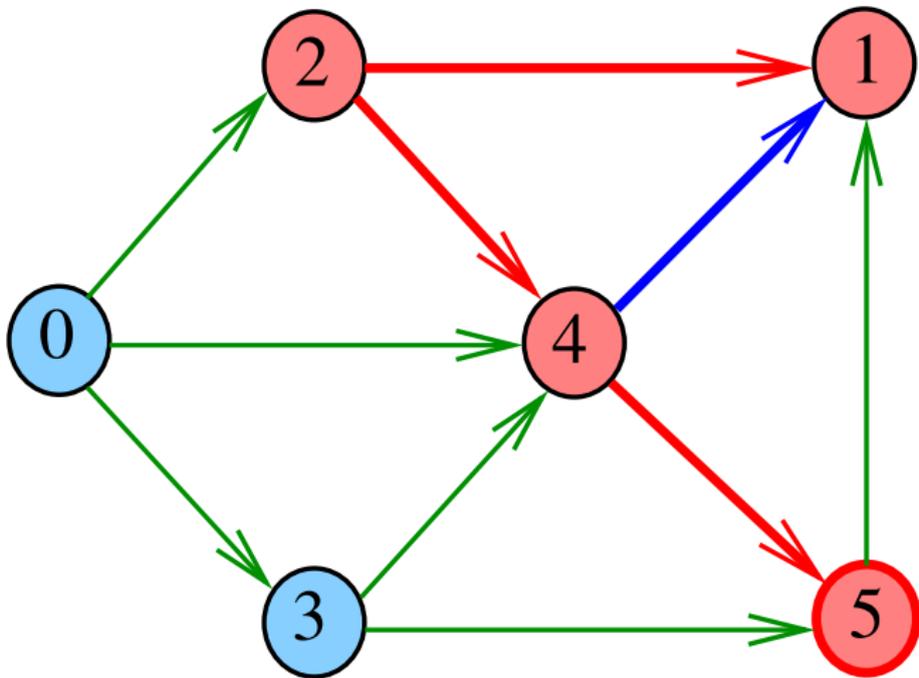
dfs(G, 4)



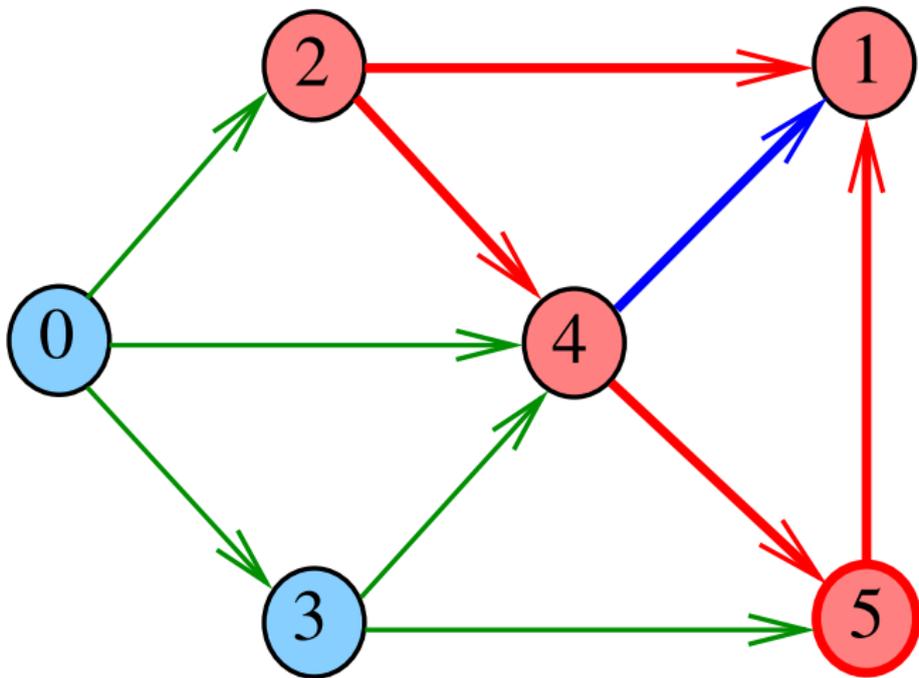
dfs(G, 4)



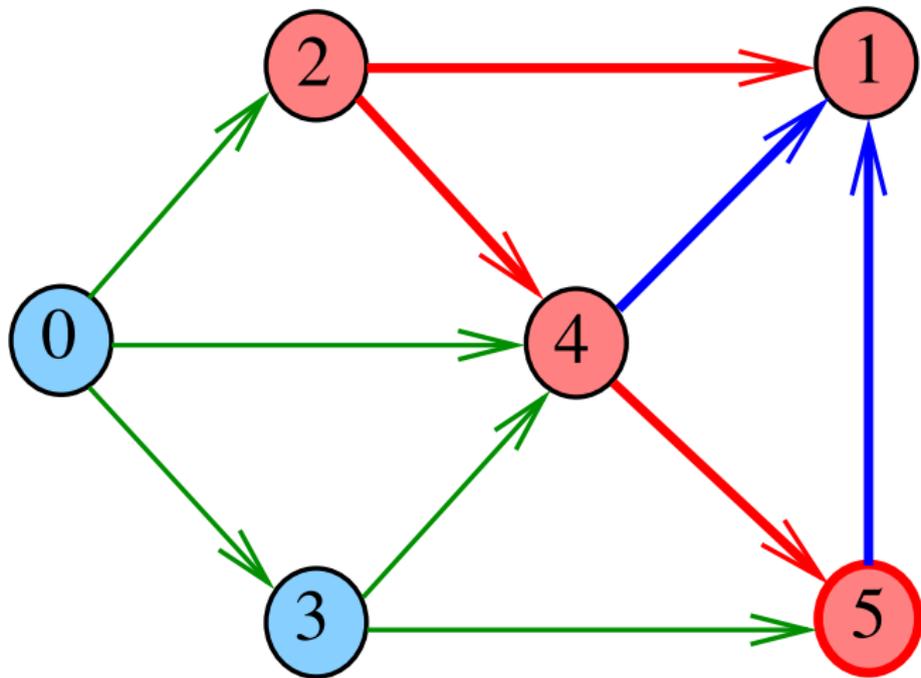
dfs(G, 5)



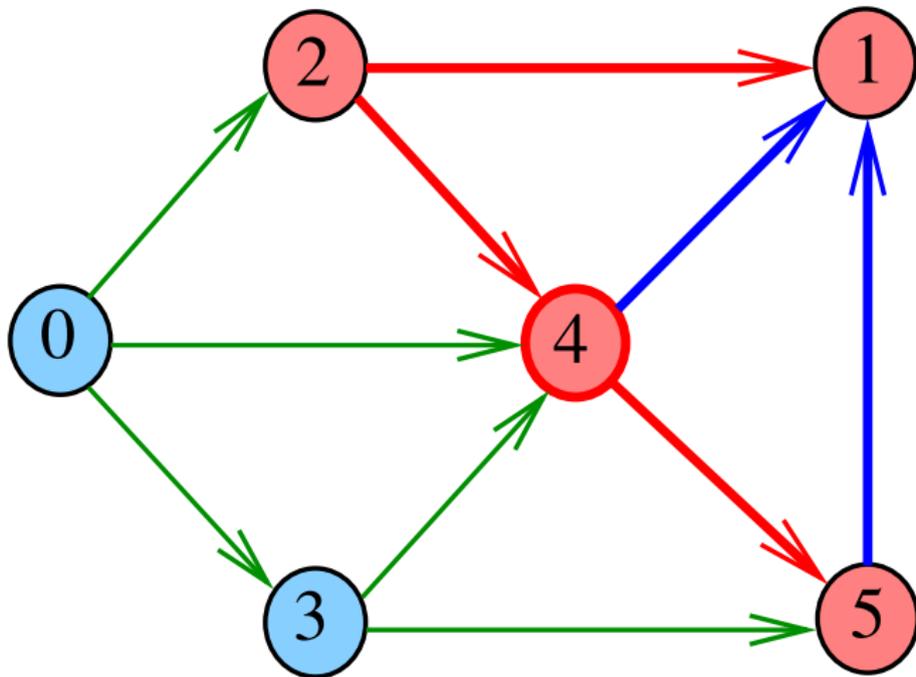
dfs(G, 5)



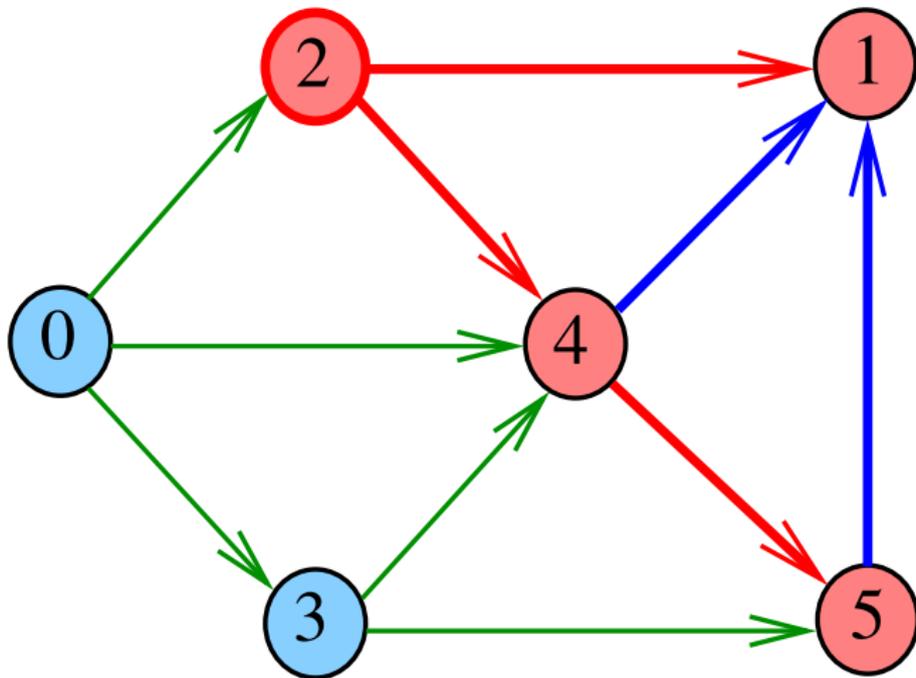
dfs(G, 5)



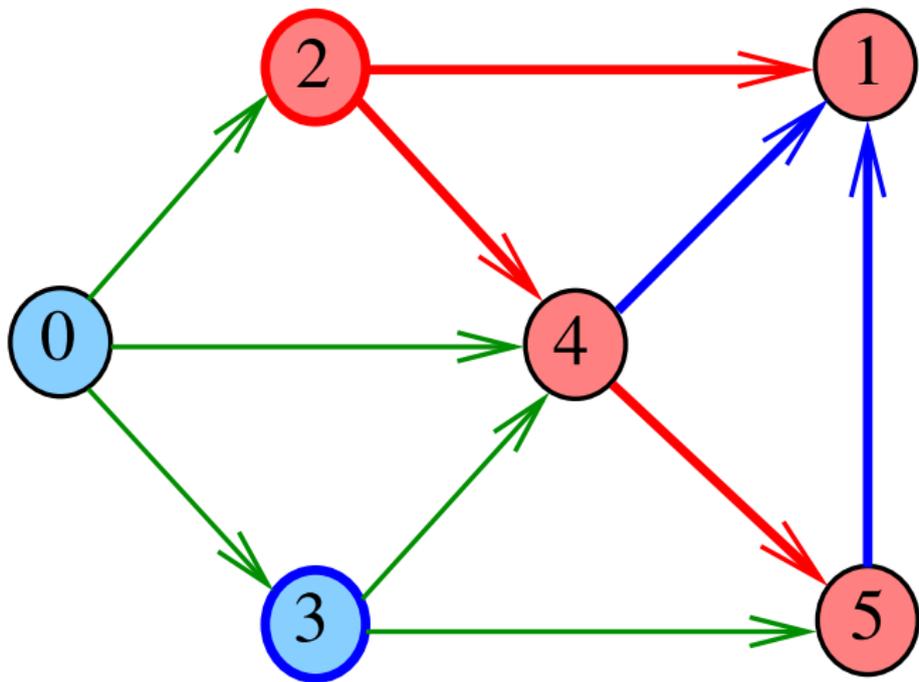
dfs(G, 4)



dfs(G, 2)



DFSpaths($G, 2$)



DFSpaths

```
public class DFSpaths {  
    private final int s;  
    private boolean[] marked;  
    public DFSpaths(Digraph G, int s) {}  
    private void dfs(Digraph G, int v) {}  
    public boolean hasPath(int v) {}  
}
```

DFSpaths

Encontra um caminho de **s** a todo vértice alcançável a partir de **s**.

```
public DFSpaths(Digraph G, int s) {  
    marked = new boolean[G.V()];  
    this.s = s;  
    dfs(G, s);  
}
```

DFSpaths

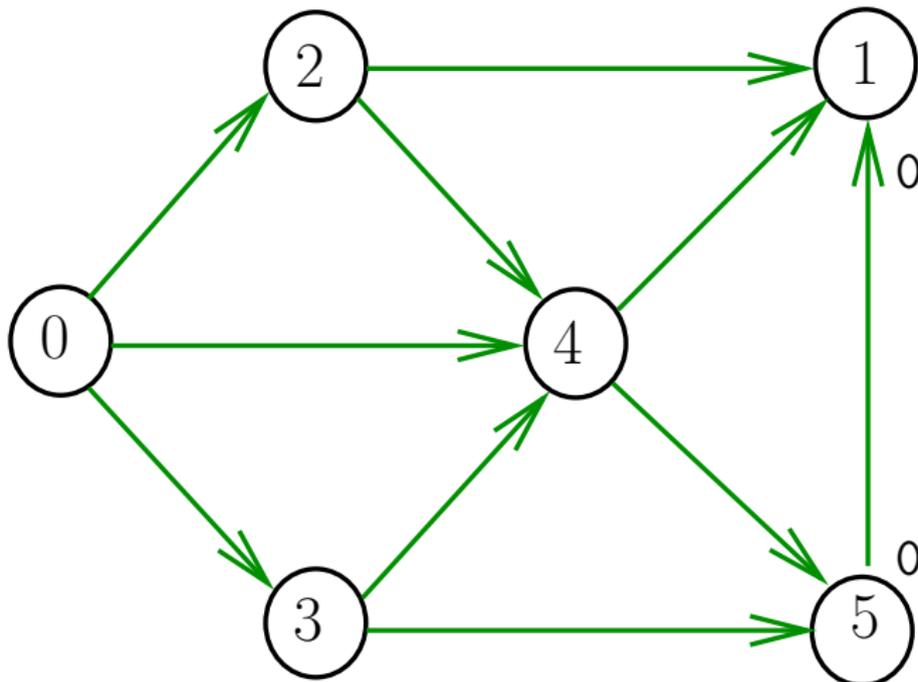
```
private void dfs(Digraph G, int v) {  
    marked[v] = true;  
    for (int w : G.adj(v)) {  
        if (!marked[w]) {  
            dfs(G, w);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

DFSpaths

Há um caminho de **s** a **v**?

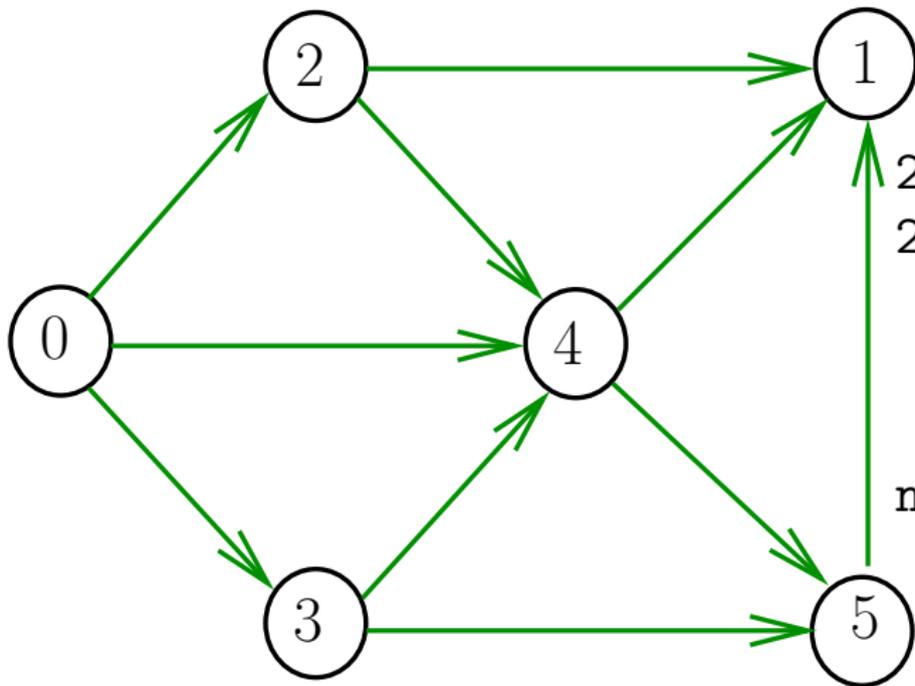
```
public boolean hasPath(int v) {  
    return marked[v];  
}
```

DFSpaths(G, 0)



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

DFSpaths(G, 2)



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

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo de `DFSpaths`?

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo de `DFSpaths`?

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

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo de `DFSpaths` é $\Theta(V)$ mais o consumo de tempo da função `dfs()`.

Conclusão

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

O consumo de tempo de `DFSpaths` para vetor de listas de adjacência é $\sim O(V + E)$.

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função `dfs()` para **matriz de adjacências** é $O(V^2)$.

O consumo de tempo de `DFSpaths` para **matriz de adjacências** é $O(V^2)$.