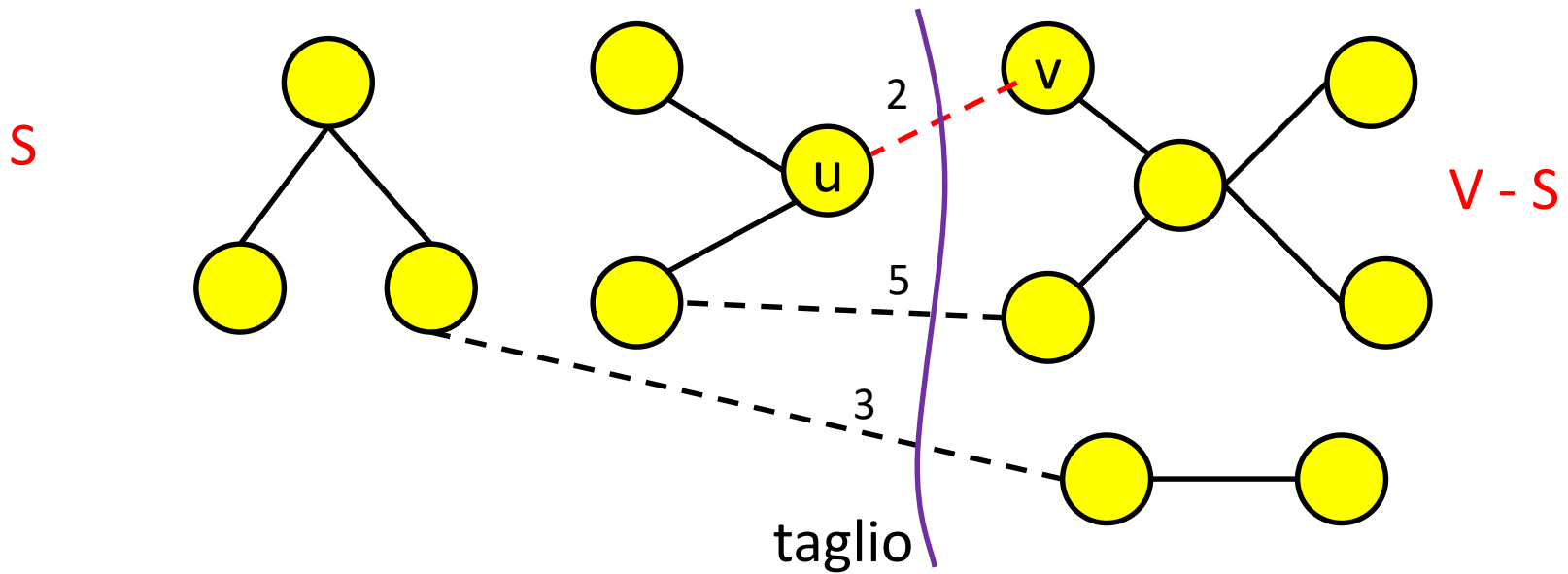
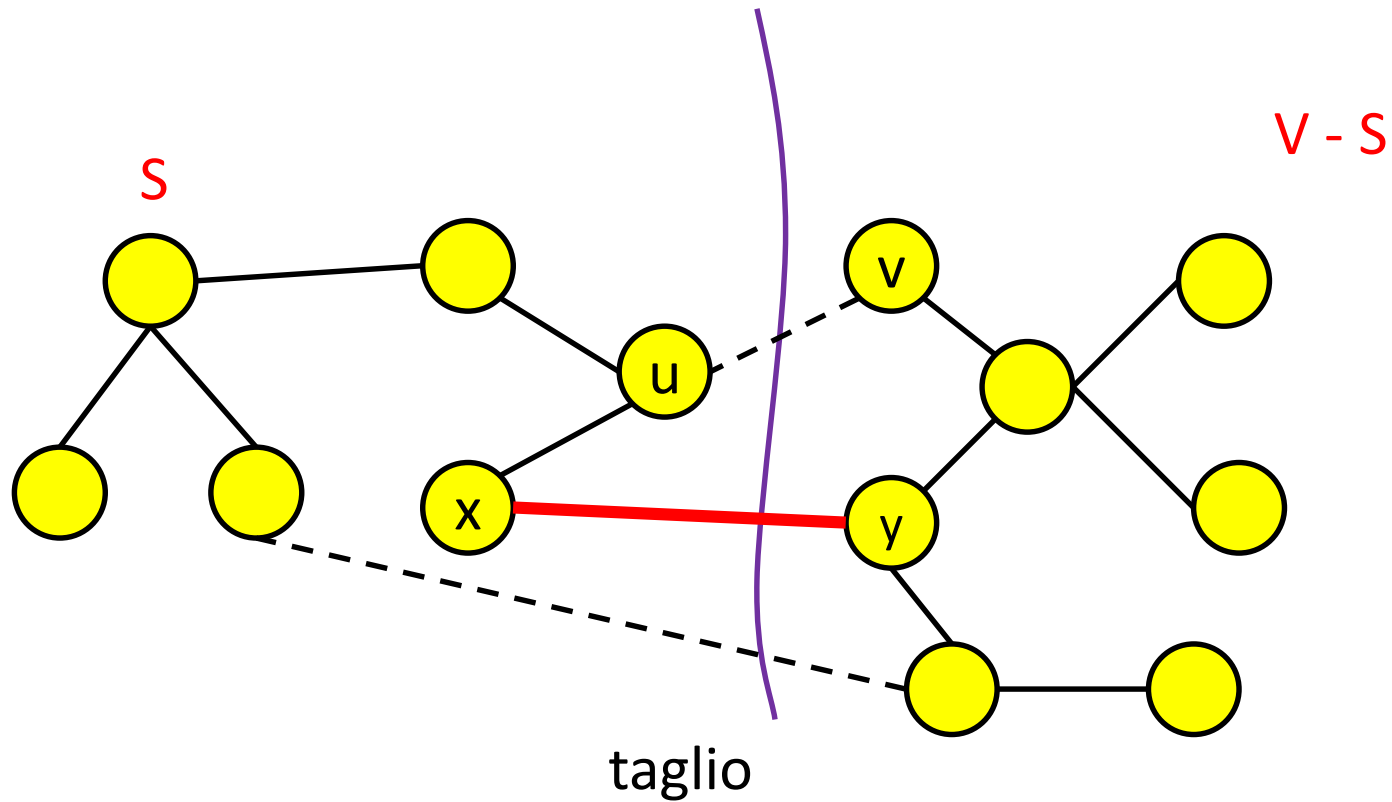


LEMMA DEL TAGLIO

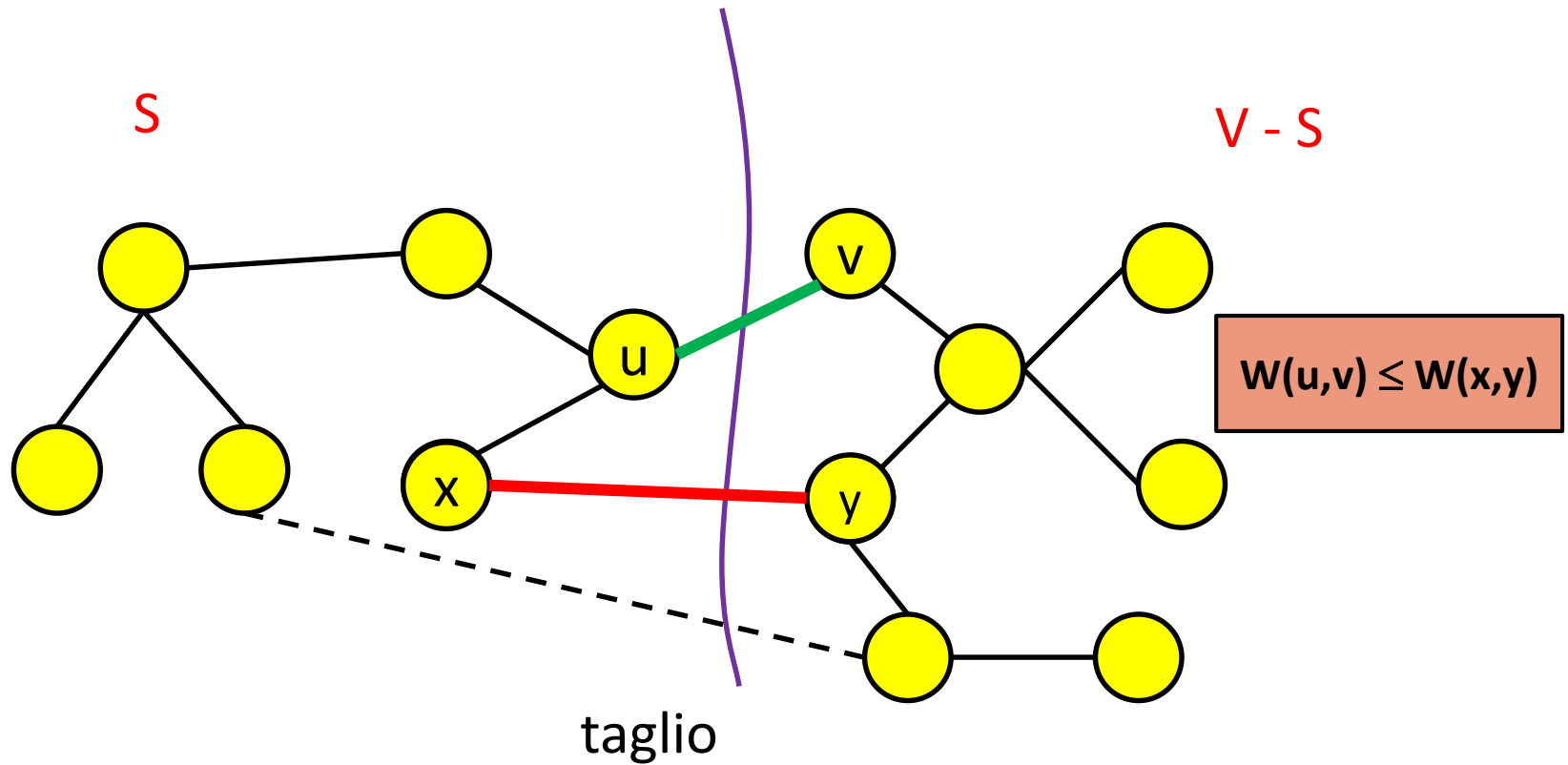
Dimostrazione del lemma - I



Dimostrazione del lemma - III



Dimostrazione del lemma - IV



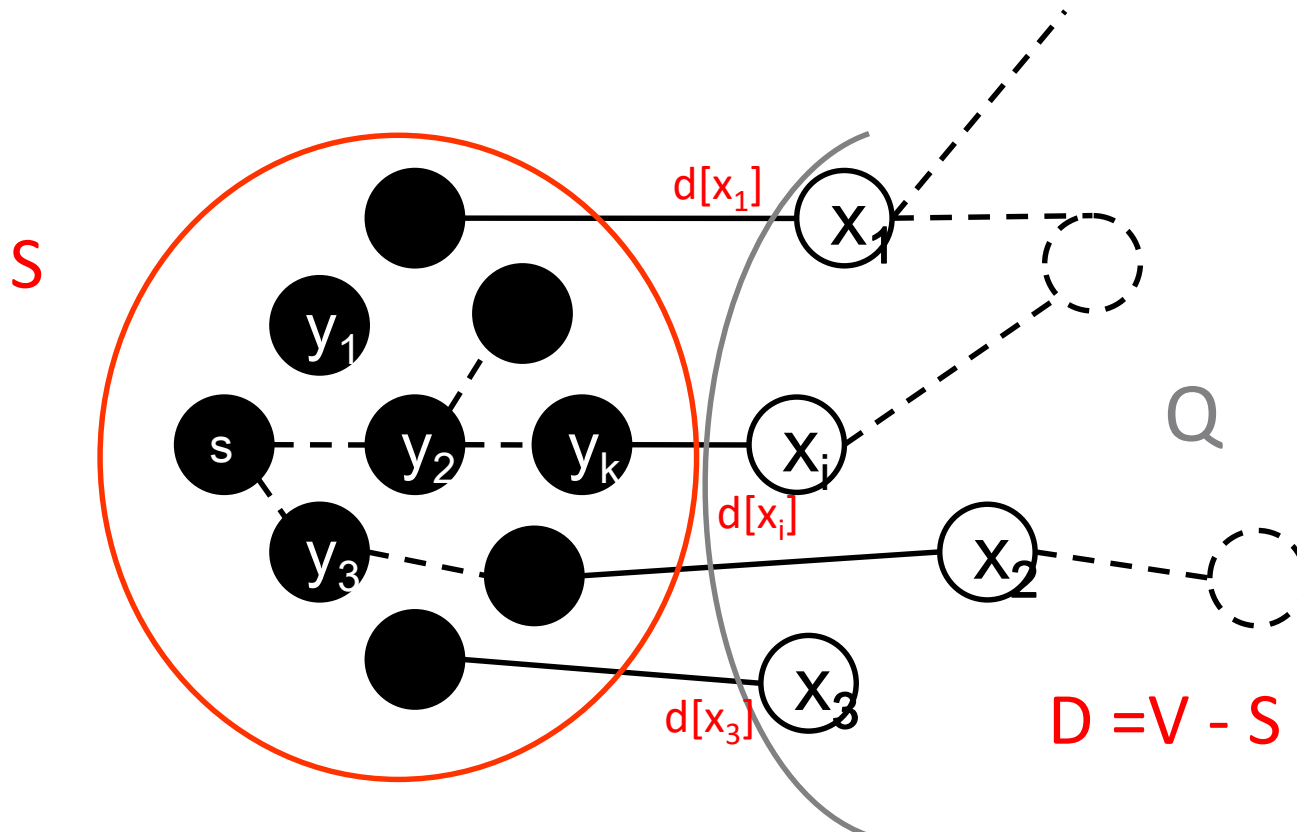
CORRETTEZZA PRIM

Invarianti

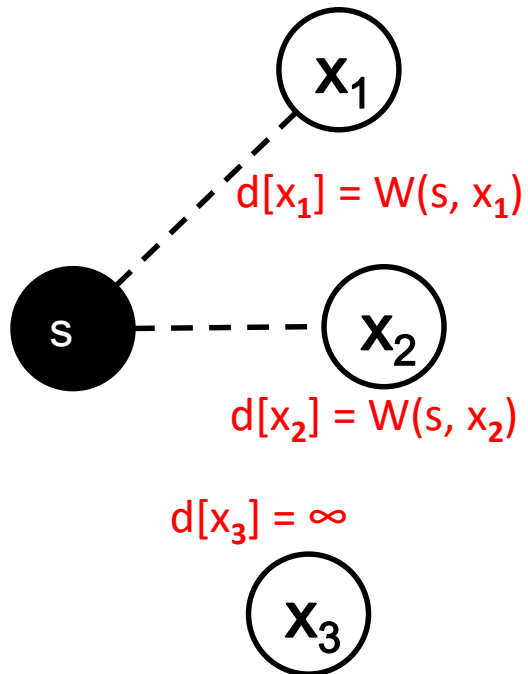
Definiamo gli invarianti

IS)

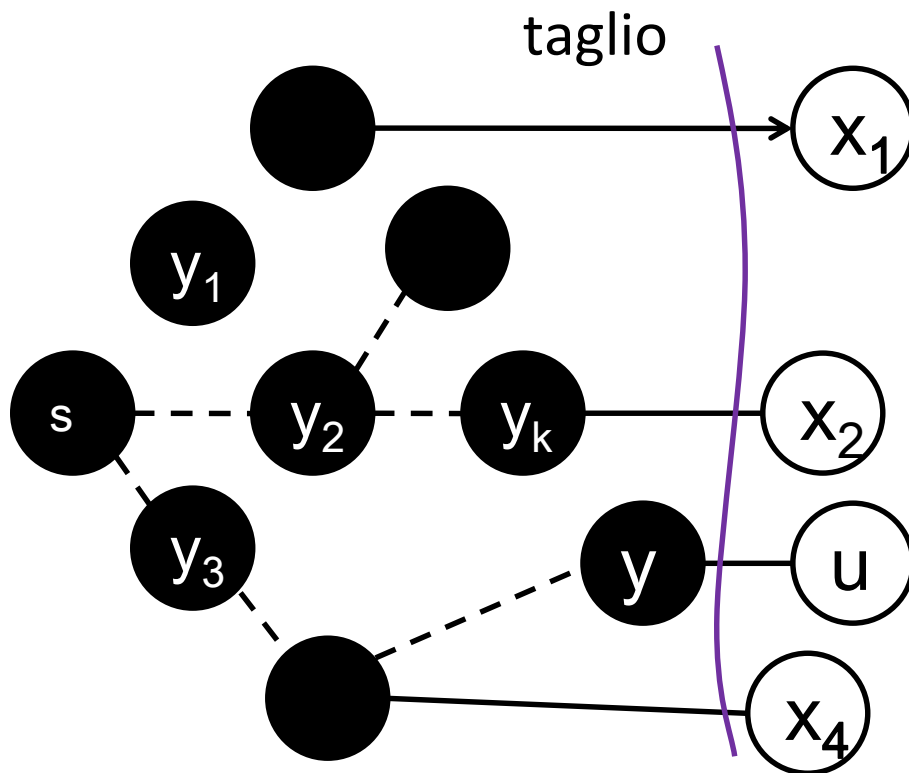
ID)



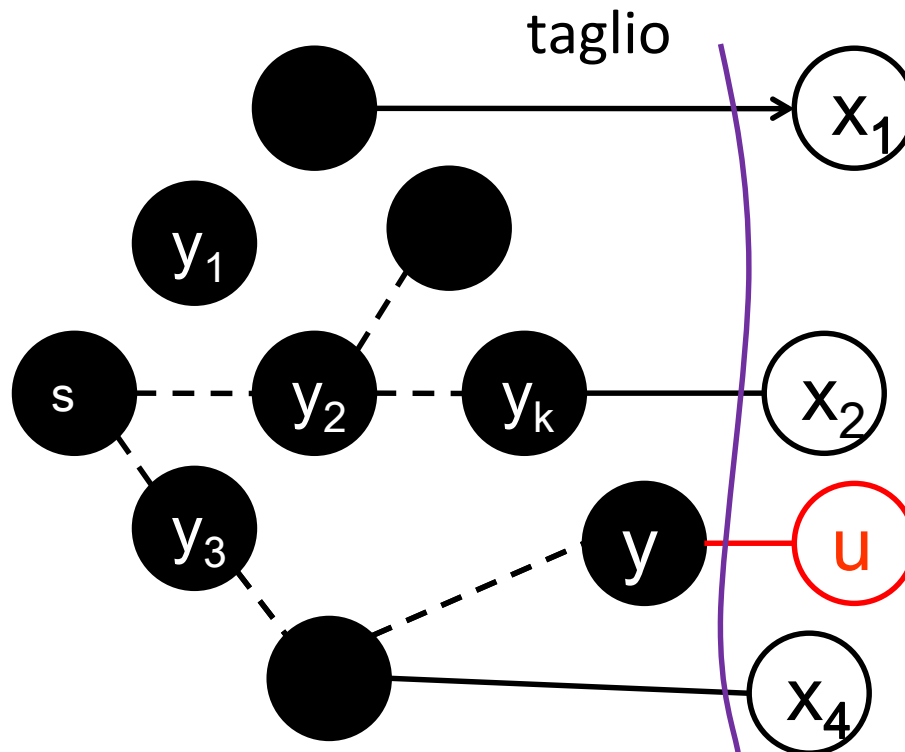
Esempio base



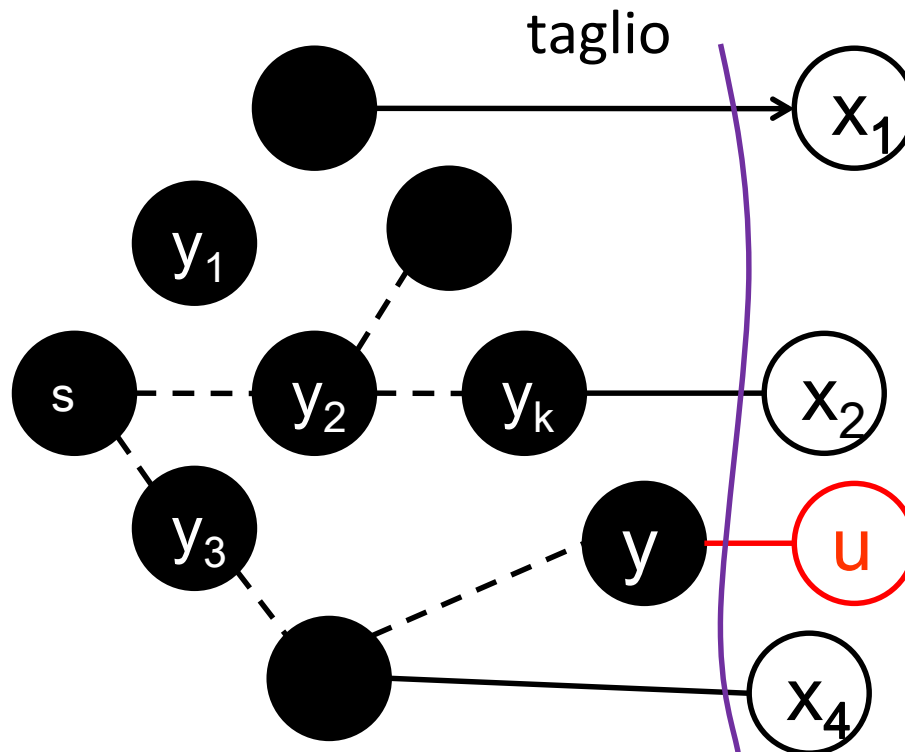
Correttezza – passo



Correttezza – passo II



Correttezza – passo III



Correttezza – passo IV

```
...  
for ogni  $v$  adj ad  $u$  then  
    if  $\text{def}[v] = \text{false}$  and  $d[v] > W(u,v)$  then  
         $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$   
         $d[v] \leftarrow W(u,v)$   
         $\text{decrease\_key}(D, v, d[v])$   
    end for  
...
```

Correttezza – conclusione

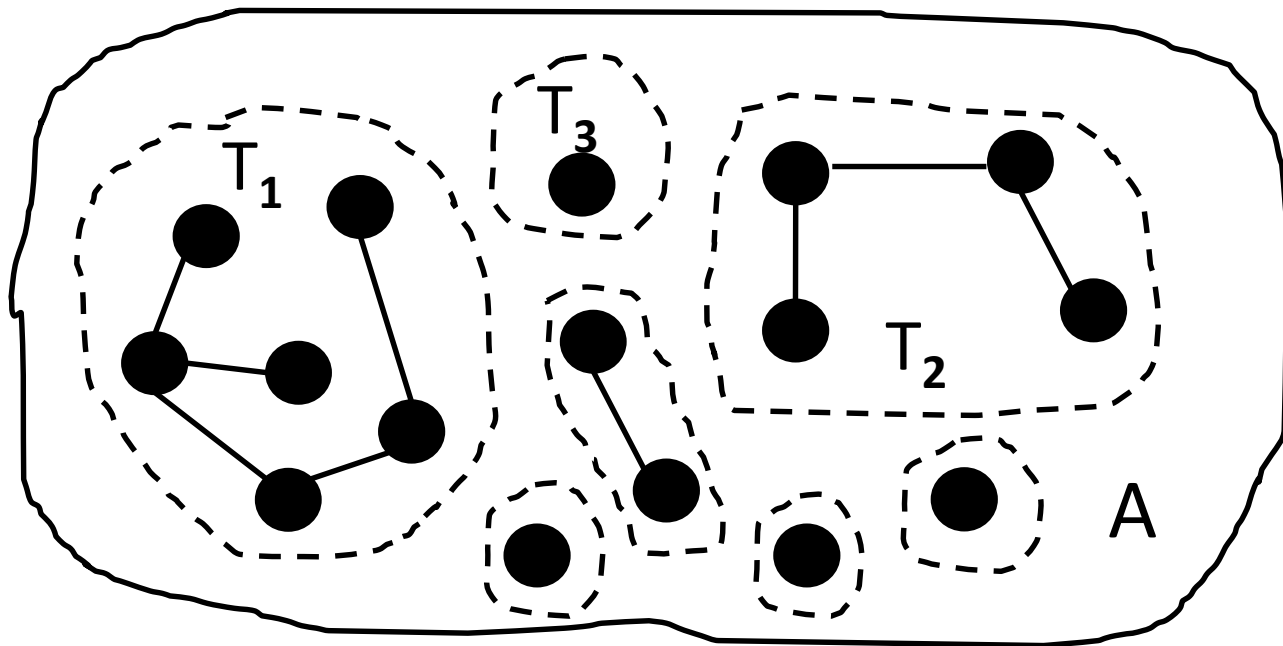


Quindi, **S è un Minimo Albero Ricoprente** di G.

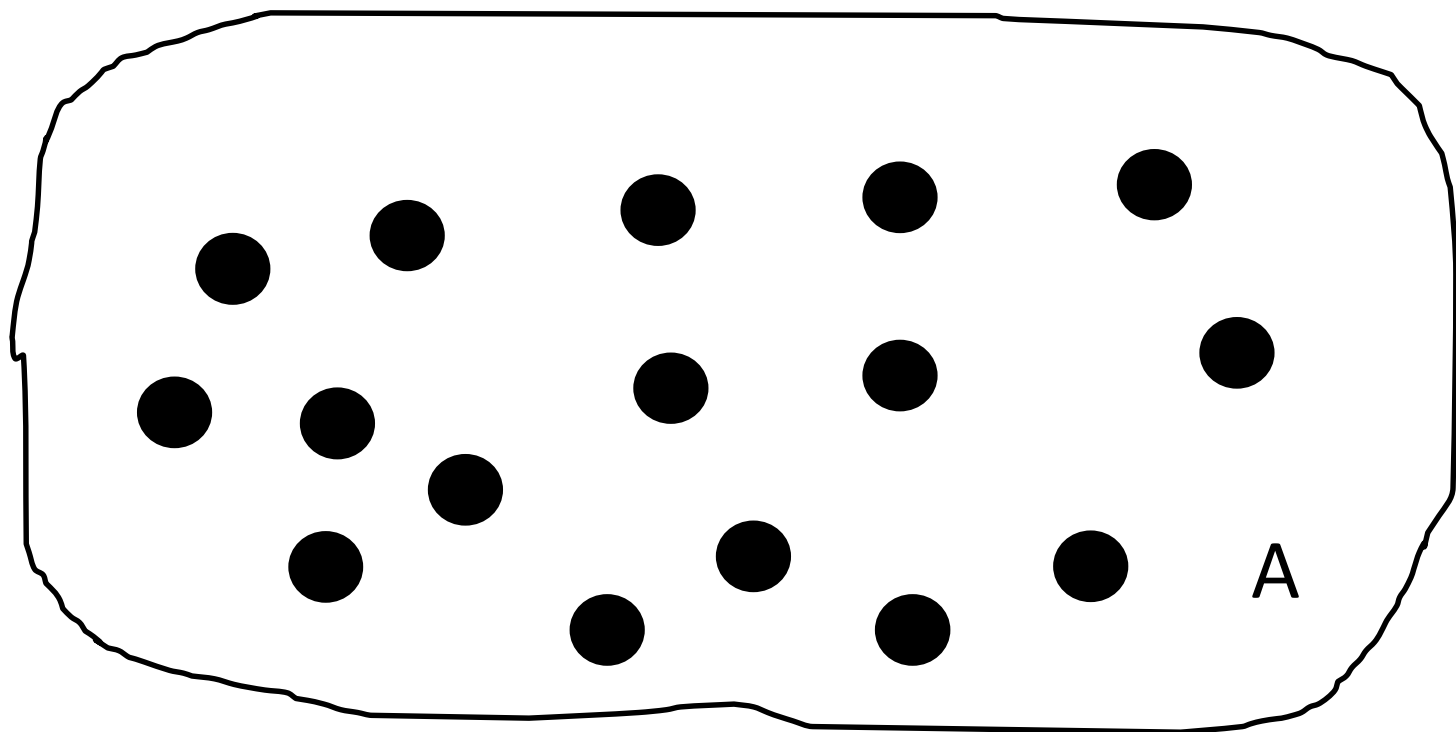
CORRETTEZZA KRUSKAL

Correttezza

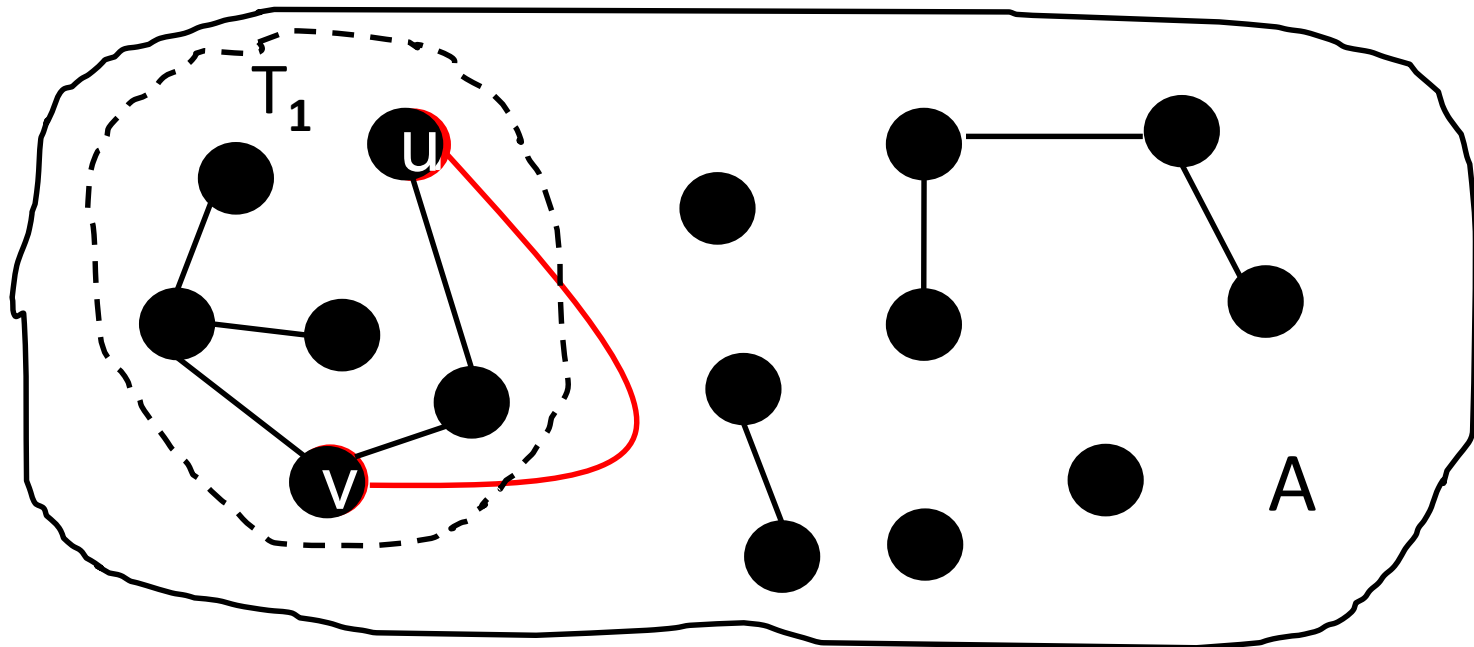
Definiamo un invariante.



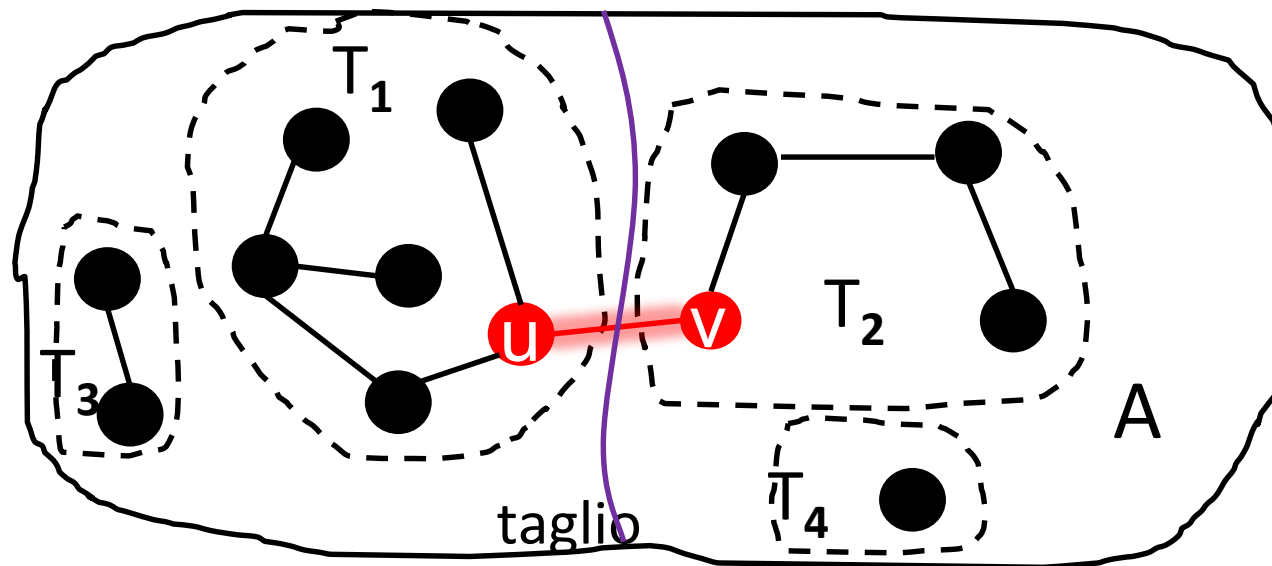
Caso Base

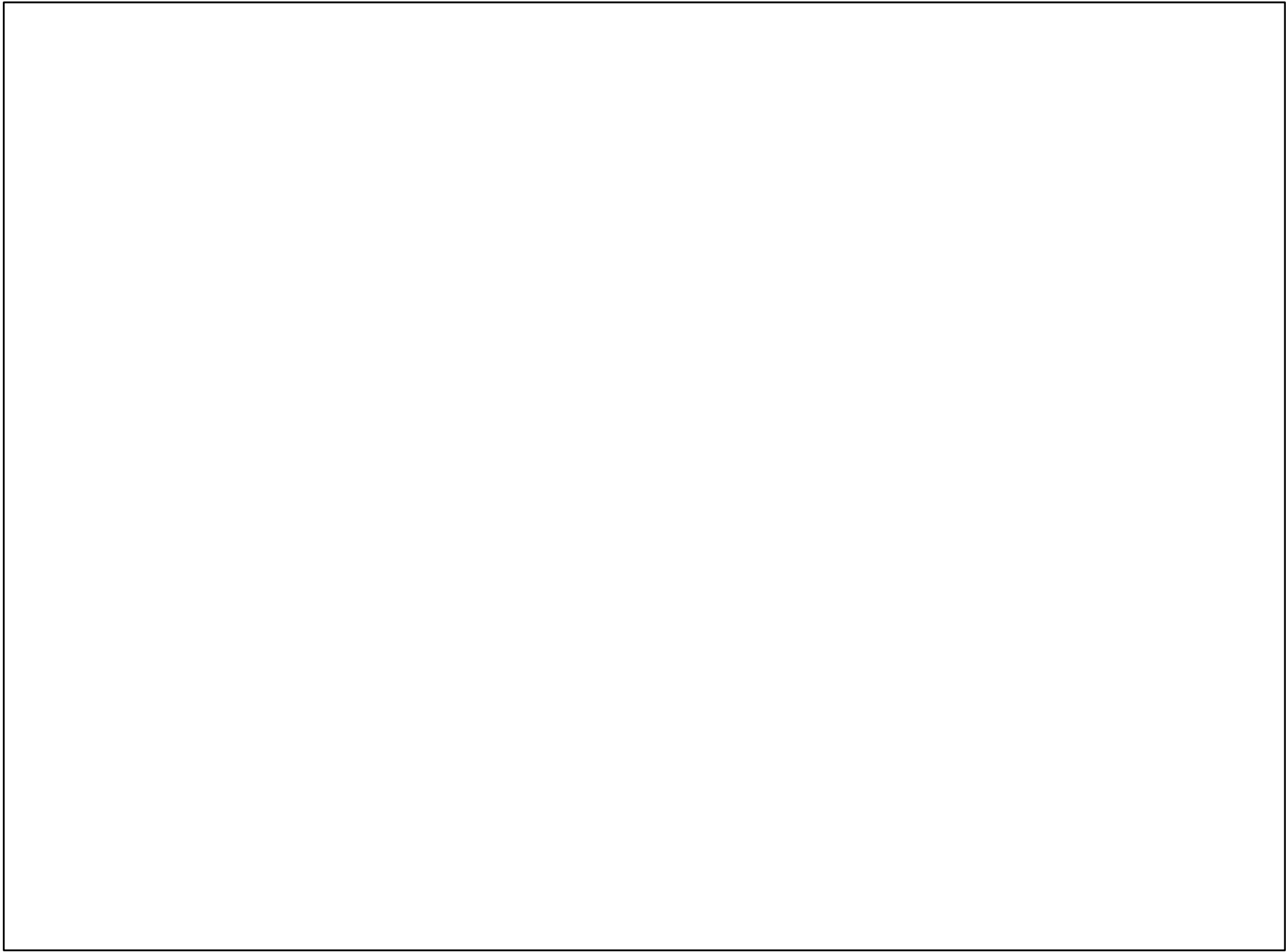


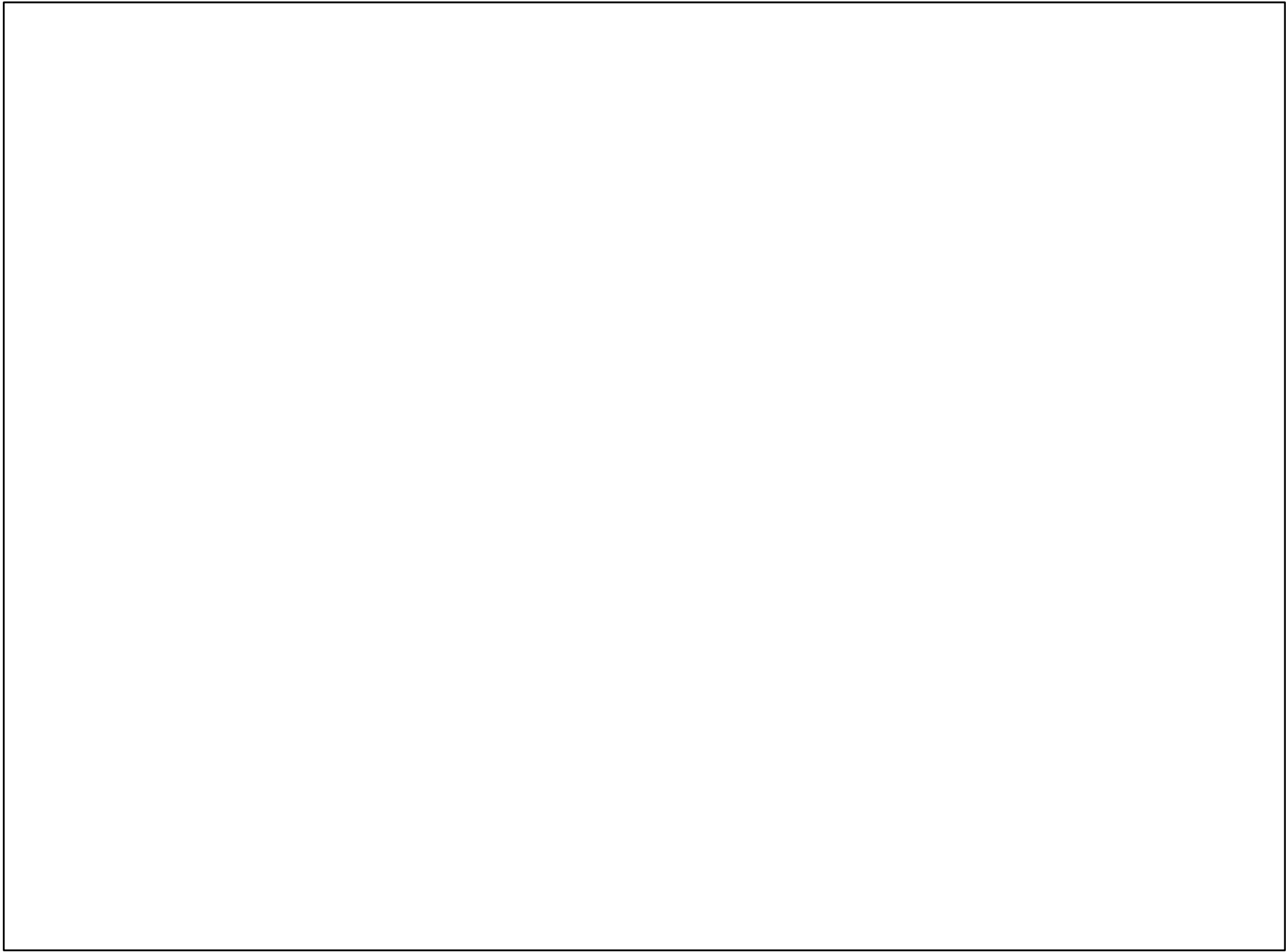
Passo – caso 1

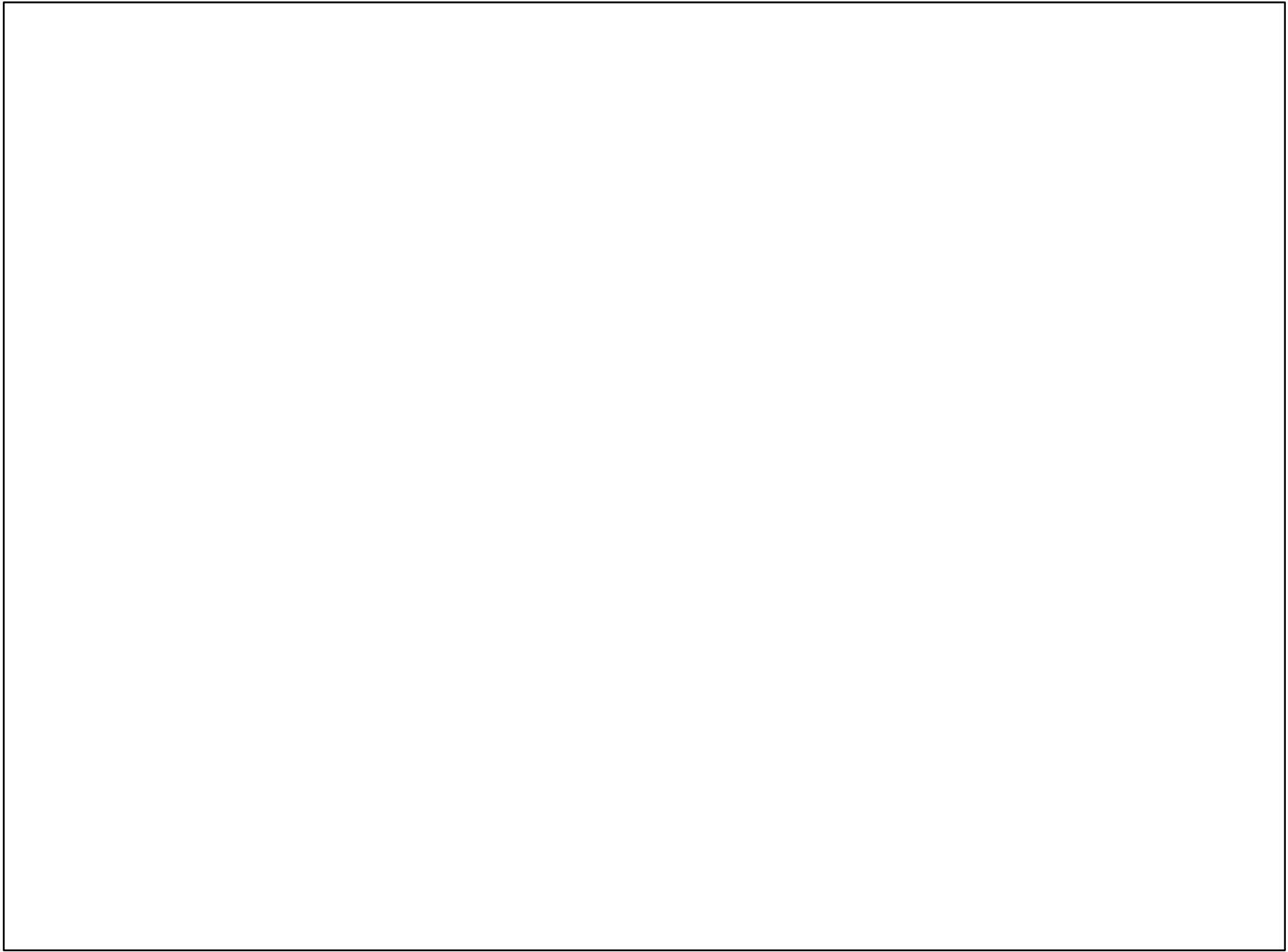


Passo – caso 2









**CORRETTEZZA
BELLMAN FORD**

CORR PRIM Correttezza

Definiamo l'invariante **KPATH**:

Dopo la k-esima iterazione

Correttezza - II

Sia v_{k+1} un nodo il cui cammino minimo $s \rightsquigarrow v_k \rightsquigarrow v_{k+1}$ è composto da $k+1$ archi. Si ha dunque:

$$\delta(s, v_{k+1}) = W(s \rightsquigarrow v_k \rightsquigarrow v_{k+1}) = W(s \rightsquigarrow v_k) + W(v_k, v_{k+1})$$

Ma $s \rightsquigarrow v_k \rightsquigarrow v_{k+1}$ è un cammino minimo e (per proprietà dei sottocammini minimi) $s \rightsquigarrow v_k$ è un cammino minimo quindi $W(s \rightsquigarrow v_k) = \delta(s, v_k)$ quindi

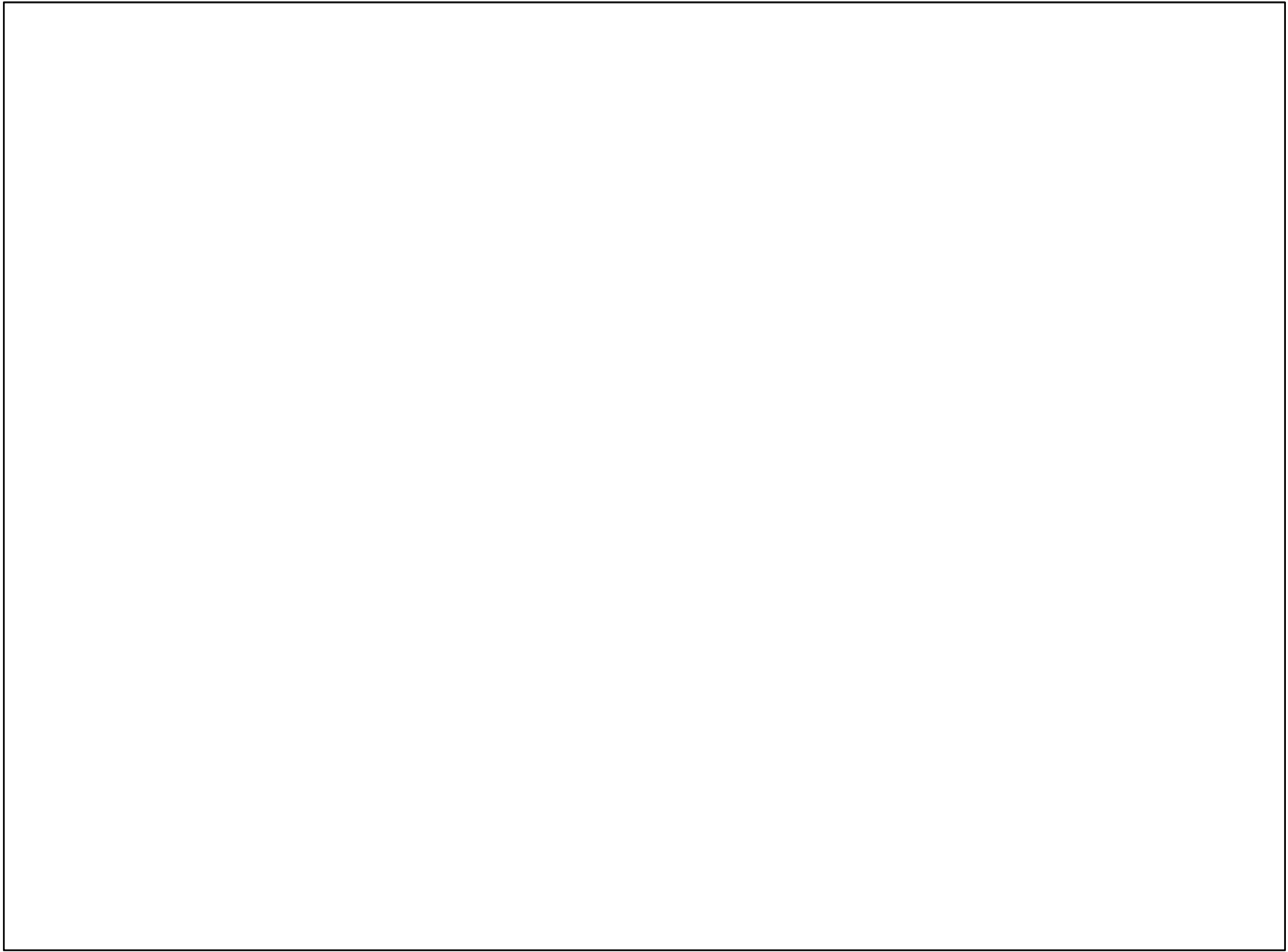
$$\delta(s, v_{k+1}) = \delta(s, v_k) + W(v_k, v_{k+1})$$

Ma il cammino $s \rightsquigarrow v_k$ ha k archi, e quindi per ipotesi induttiva

$$d[v_k] = \delta(s, v_k).$$

Quindi nel corpo del ciclo:

- Se $d[v_{k+1}]$ viene aggiornata,
 $d[v_{k+1}] = d[v_k] + W(v_k, v_{k+1}) = \delta(s, v_k) + W(v_k, v_{k+1}) = \delta(s, v_{k+1})$
- Se $d[v_{k+1}]$ non viene aggiornata, poiché $d[v_{k+1}] \geq \delta(s, v_{k+1})$ ($d[v_{k+1}]$ è il peso di un cammino da s a v_{k+1} in G) e non essendo stata aggiornata $d[v_{k+1}] \leq d[v_k] + W(v_k, v_{k+1}) = \delta(s, v_{k+1})$, possiamo avere solo
 $d[v_{k+1}] = \delta(s, v_{k+1})$ quindi il cammino trovato è comunque minimo.



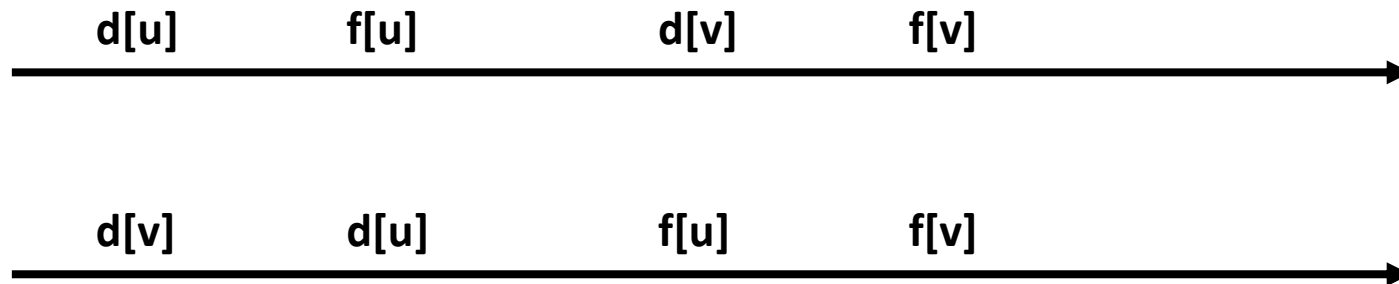
ORDINAMENTO TOPOLOGICO

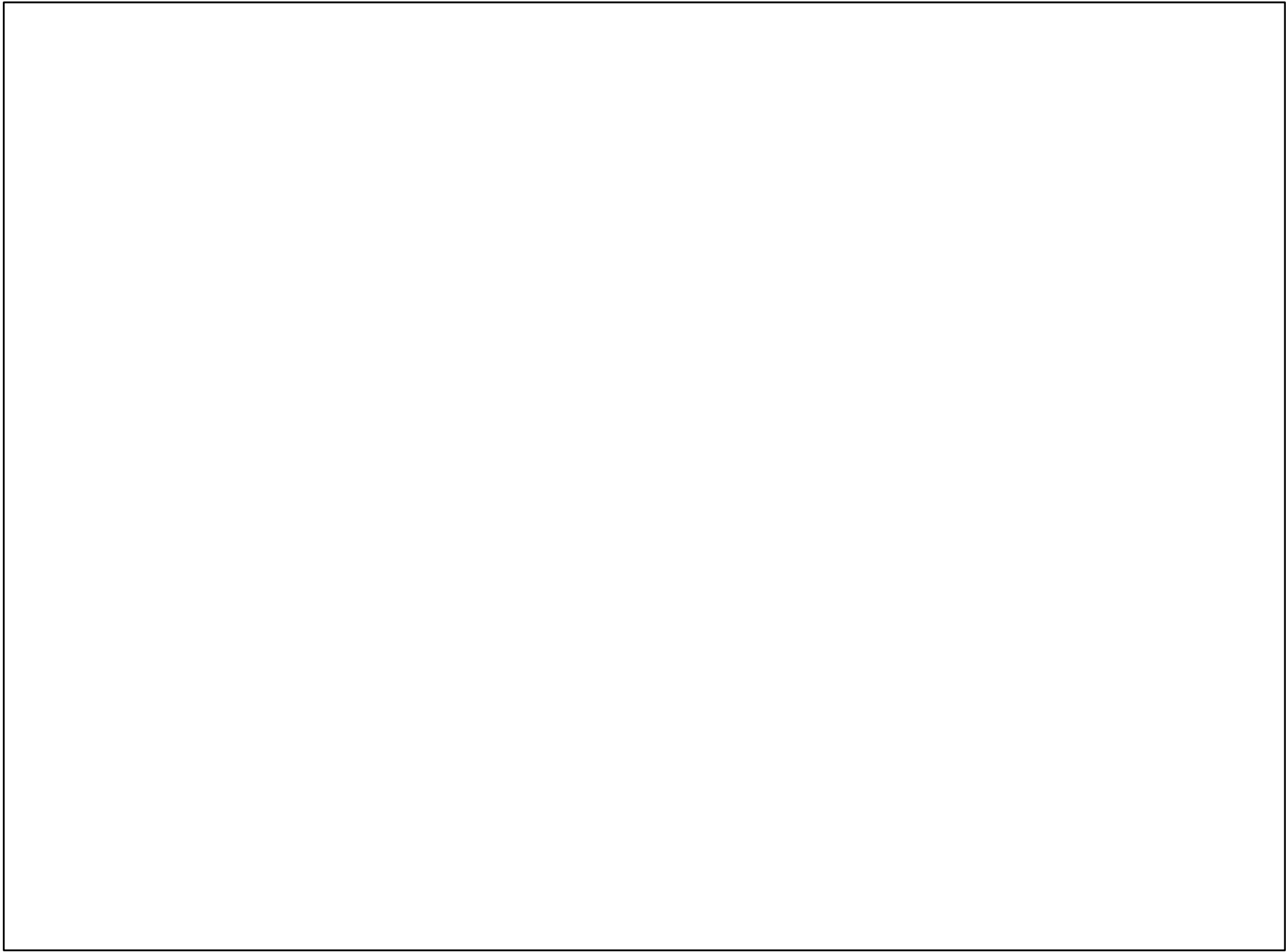
Teorema dell'ordinamento topologico

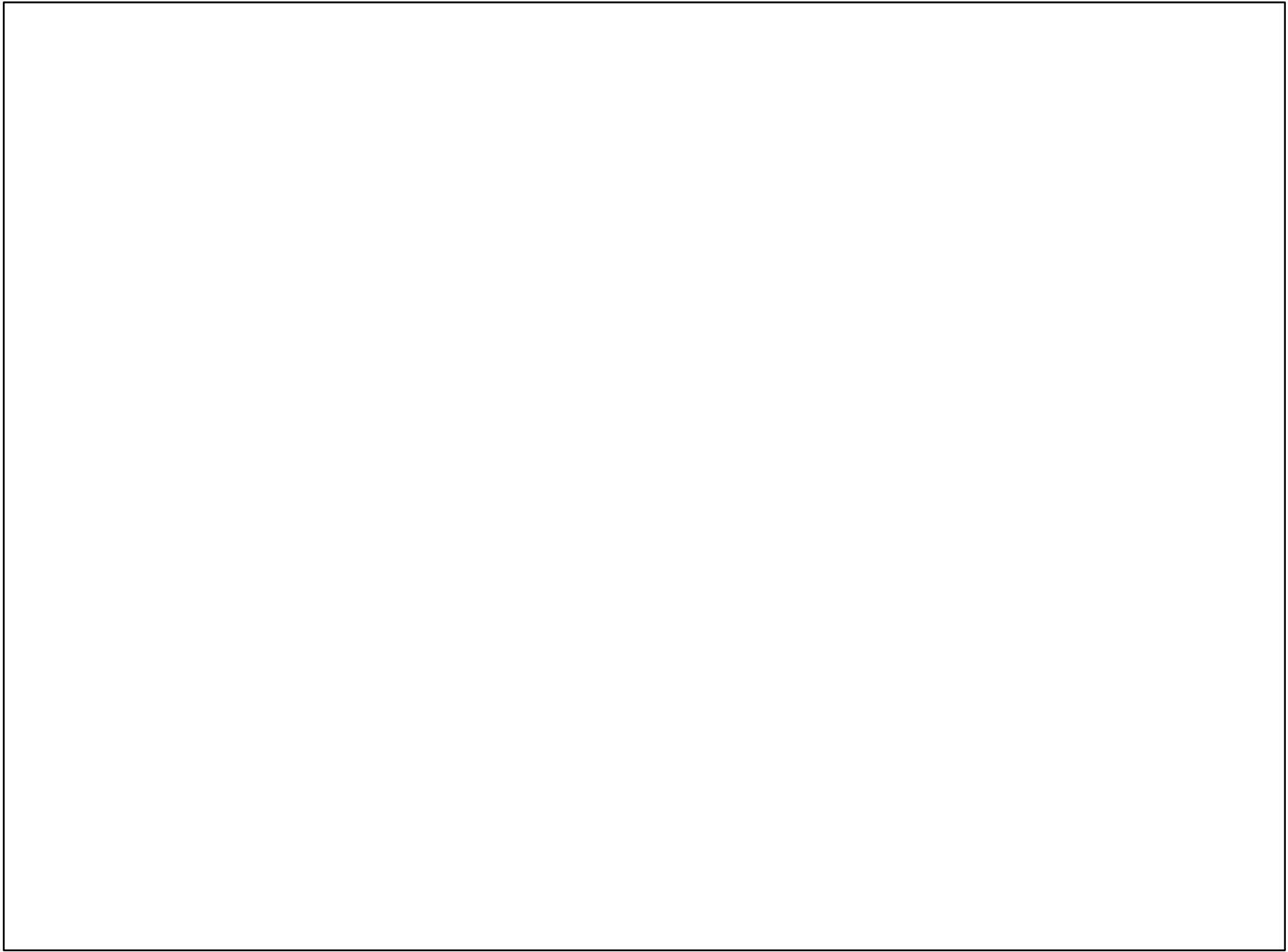
Teorema. Una (qualunque) DFS di un grafo orientato aciclico associa ai vertici tempi di fine visita tali che:

$f[v] < f[u]$ per ogni arco $\langle u, v \rangle$ del grafo.

Dimostrazione. assurdo

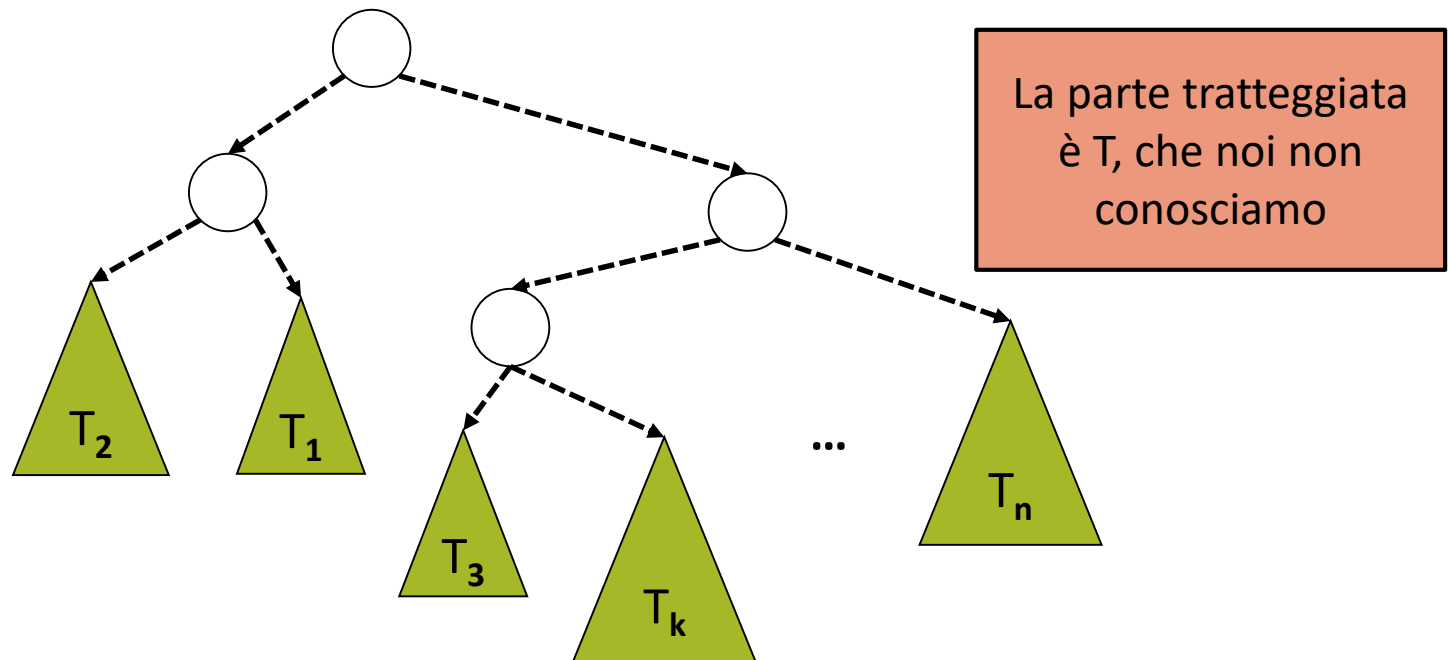






HUFFMAN

Invariante di Ciclo



Base dell'induzione

$c_1:f_1$

$c_2:f_2$

$c_3:f_3$

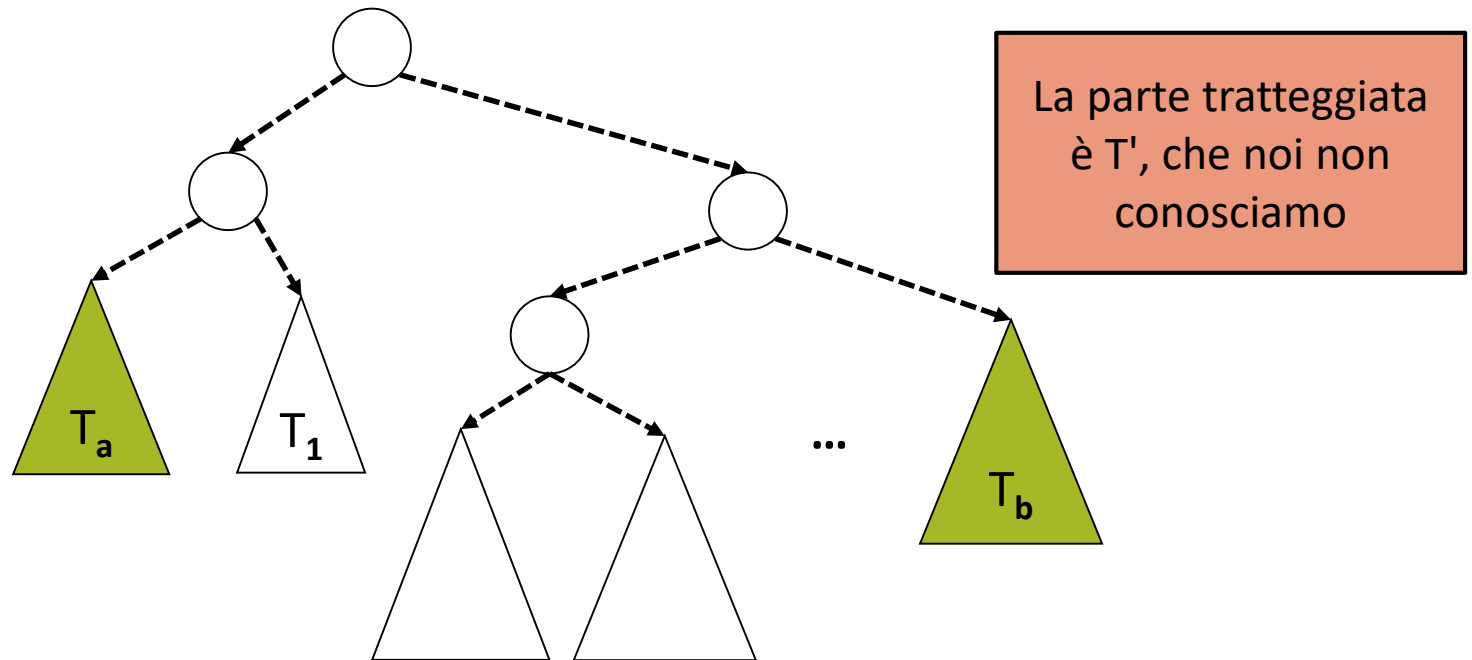
...

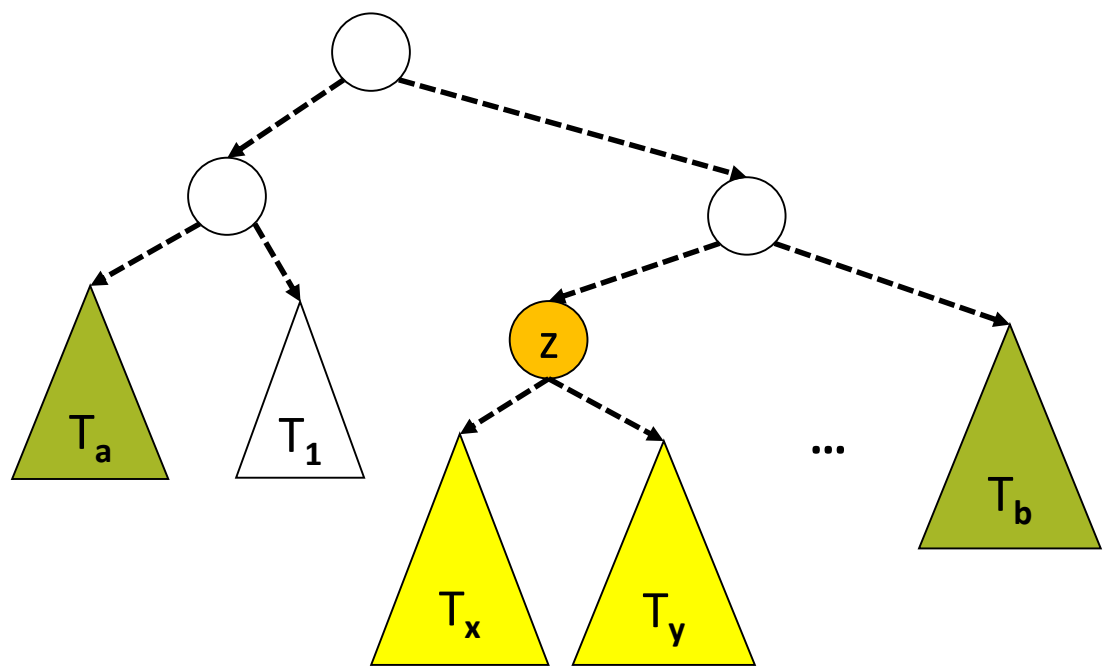
...

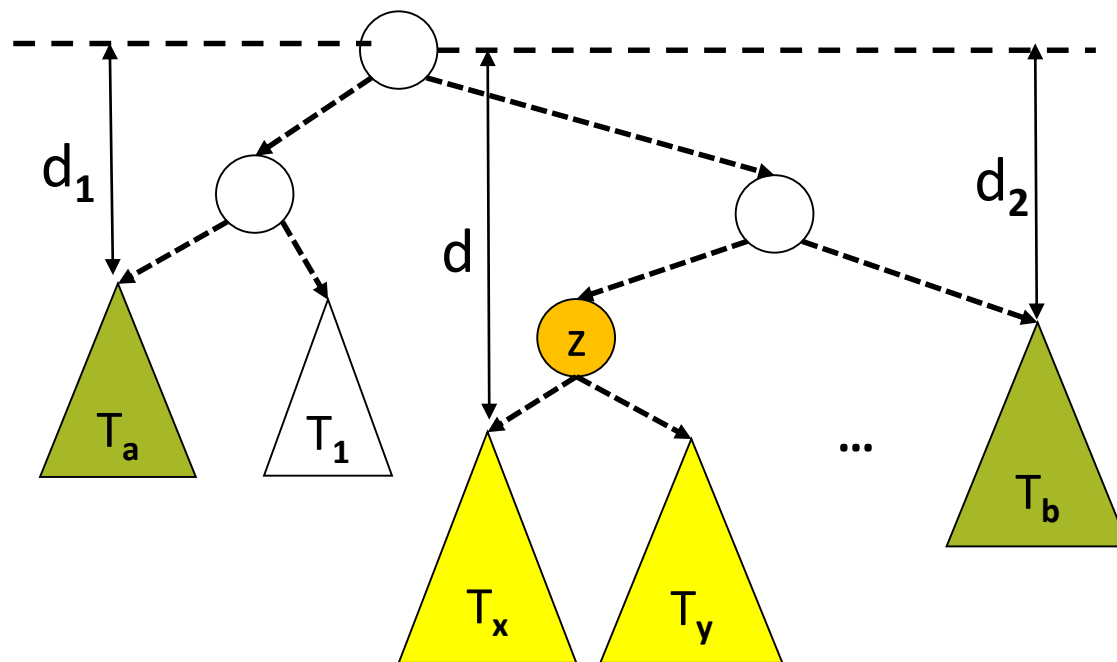
...

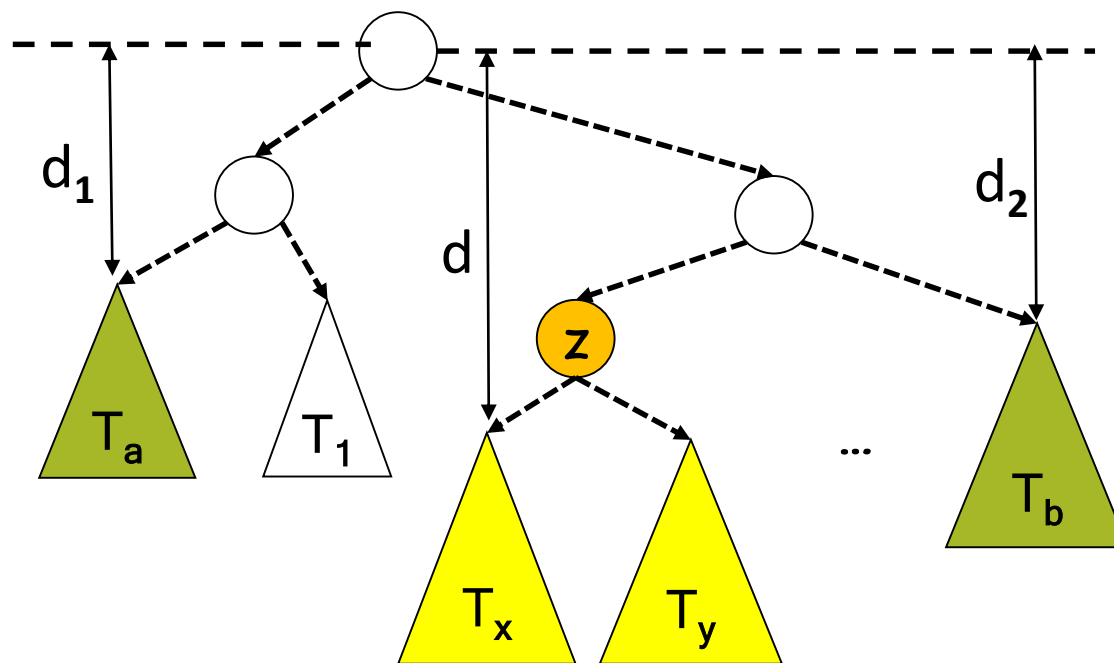
$c_n:f_n$

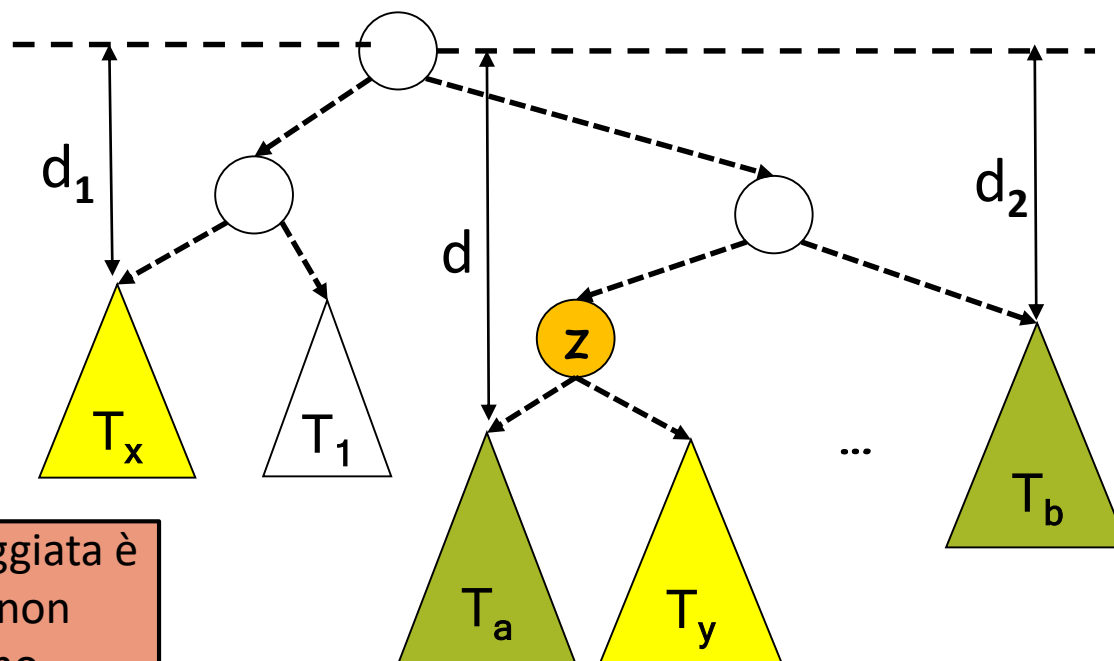
Dimostrazione del passo induttivo





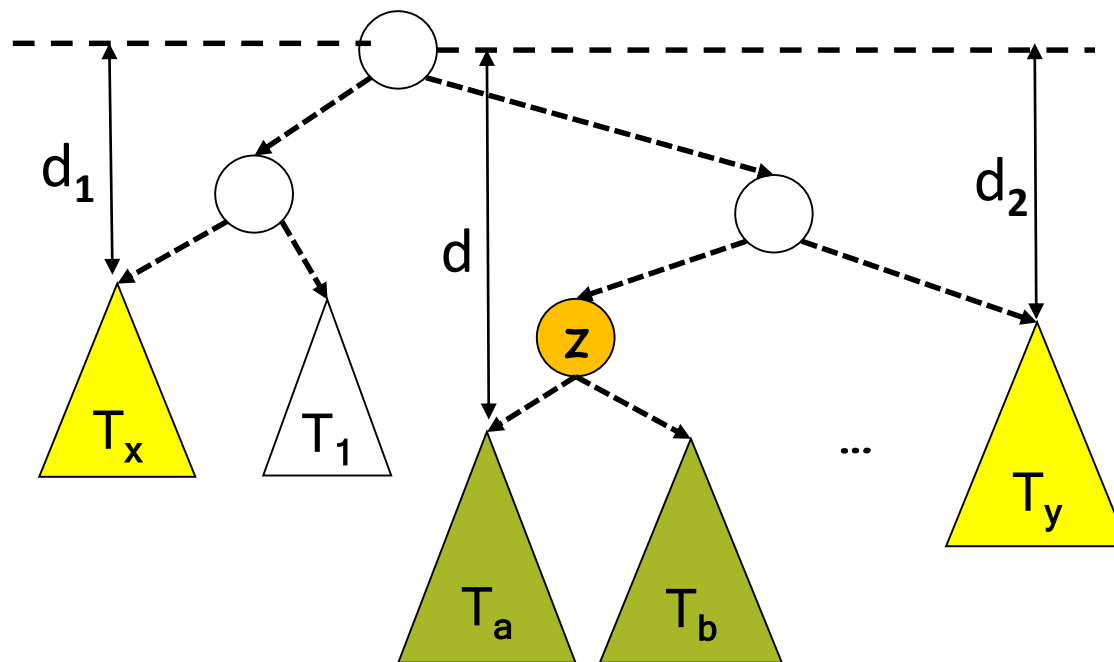


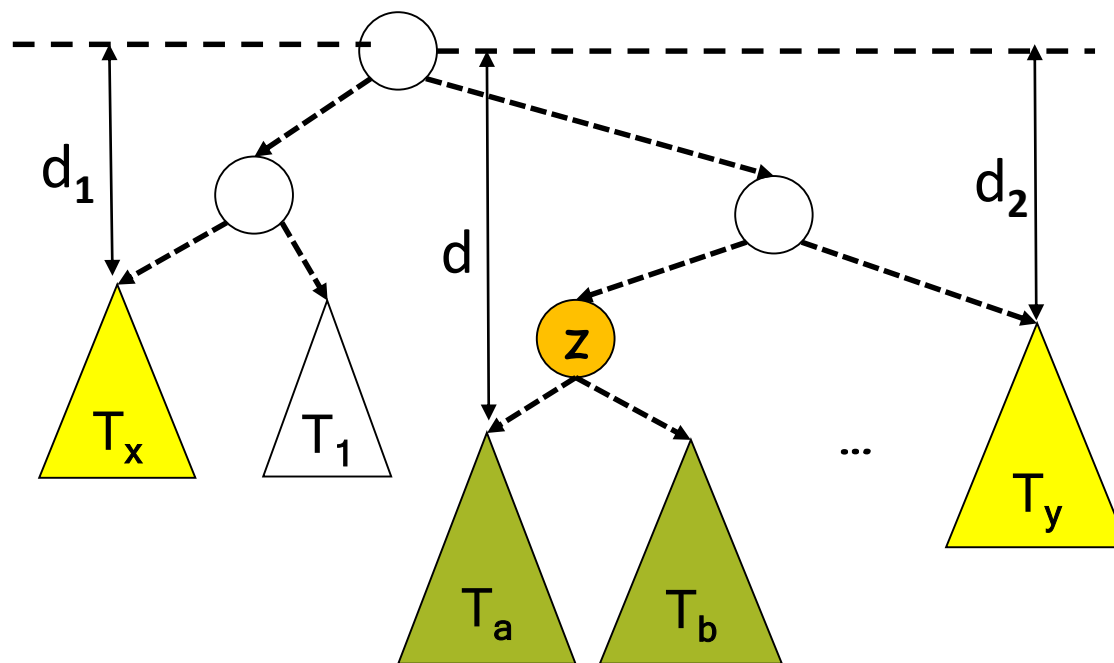


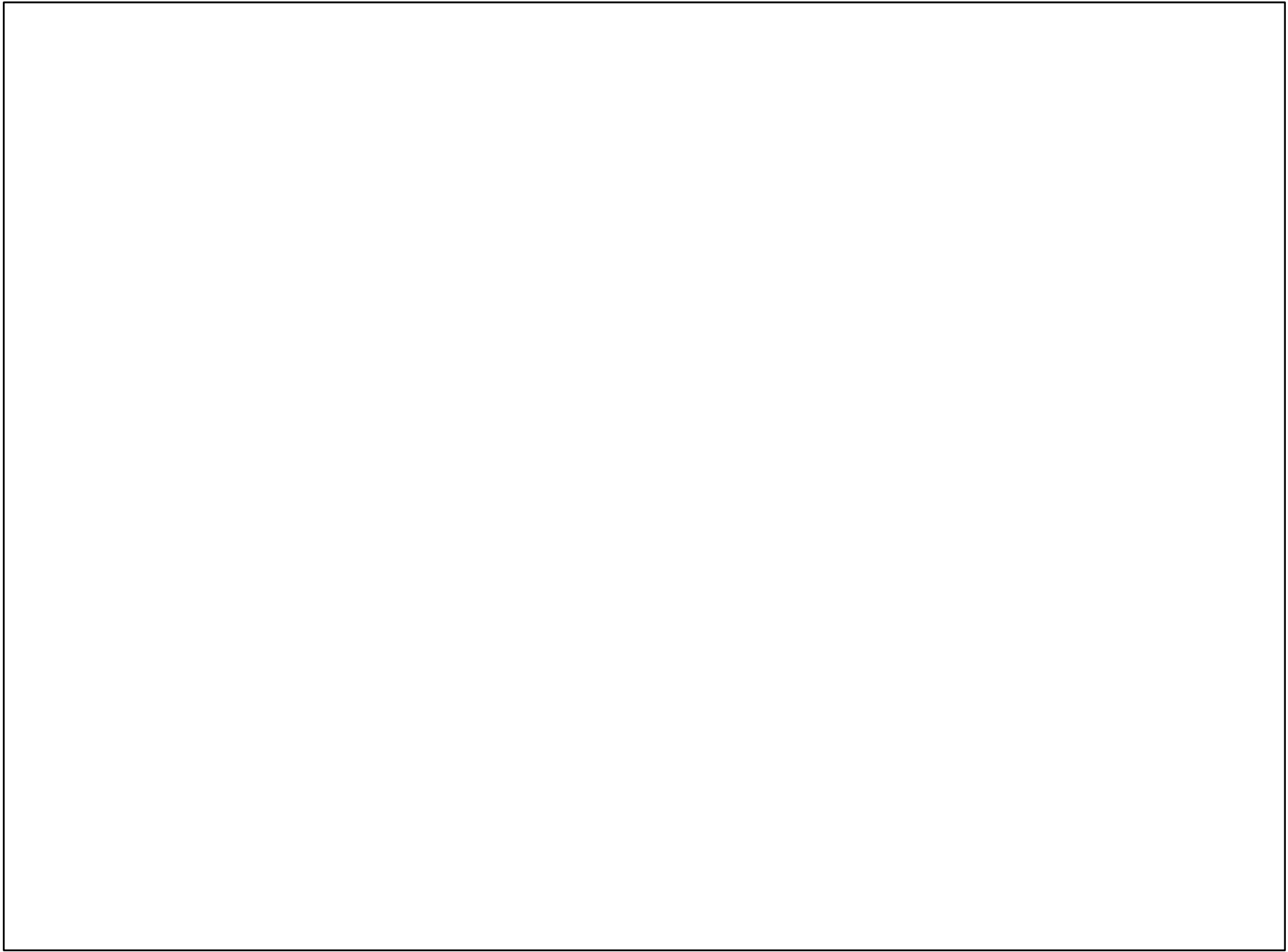


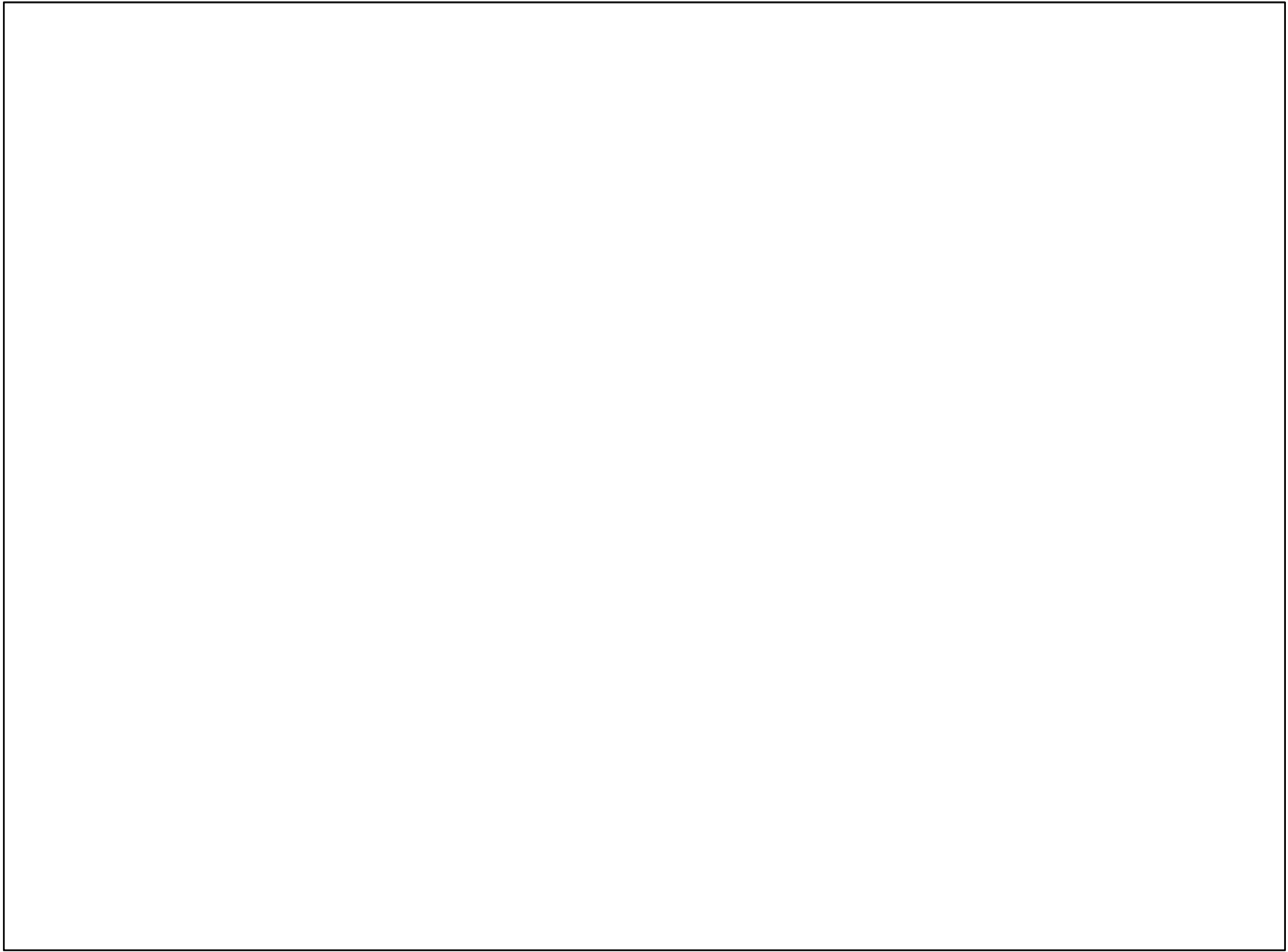
La parte tratteggiata è T' , che noi non conosciamo

La parte tratteggiata è T''' , che noi non conosciamo







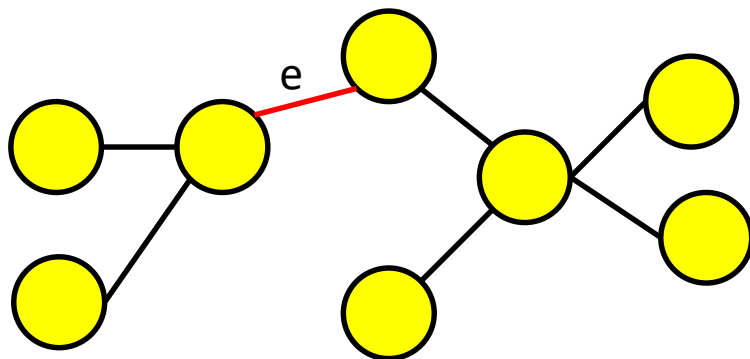


UNICITÀ MAR

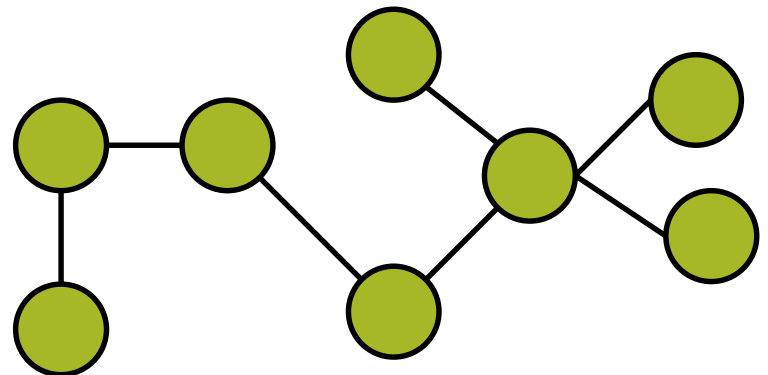
Teorema dell'unicità del MAR

TEOREMA.

DIMOSTRAZIONE.

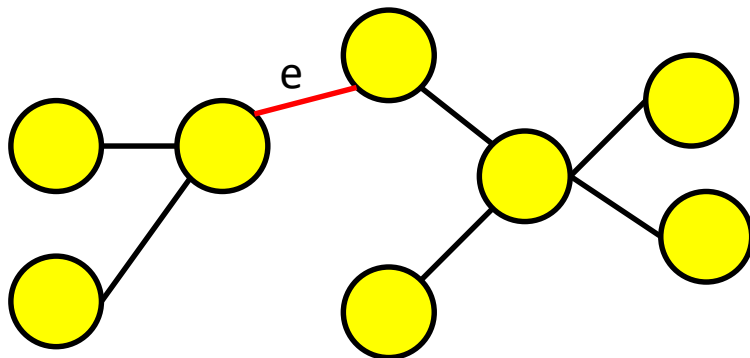


M1

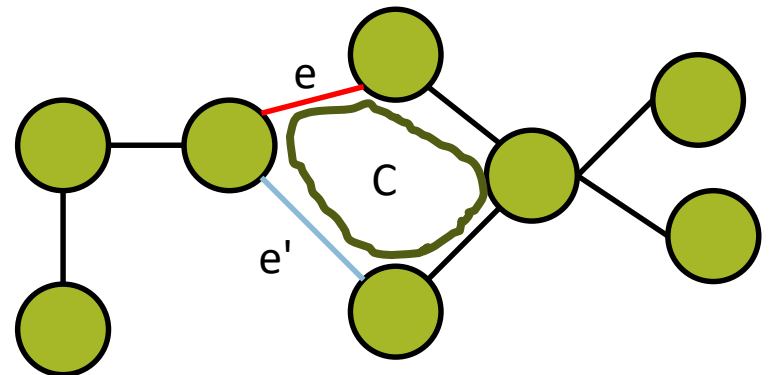


M2

Teorema dell'unicità del MAR

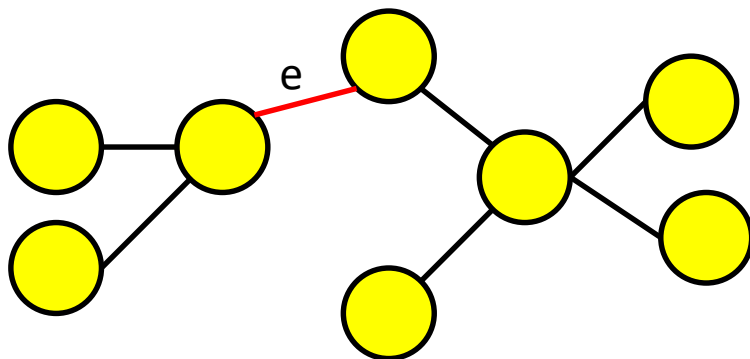


M1

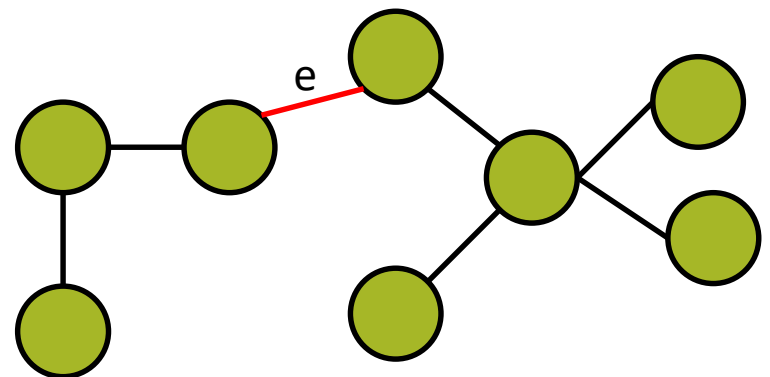


M2

Teorema dell'unicità del MAR - II



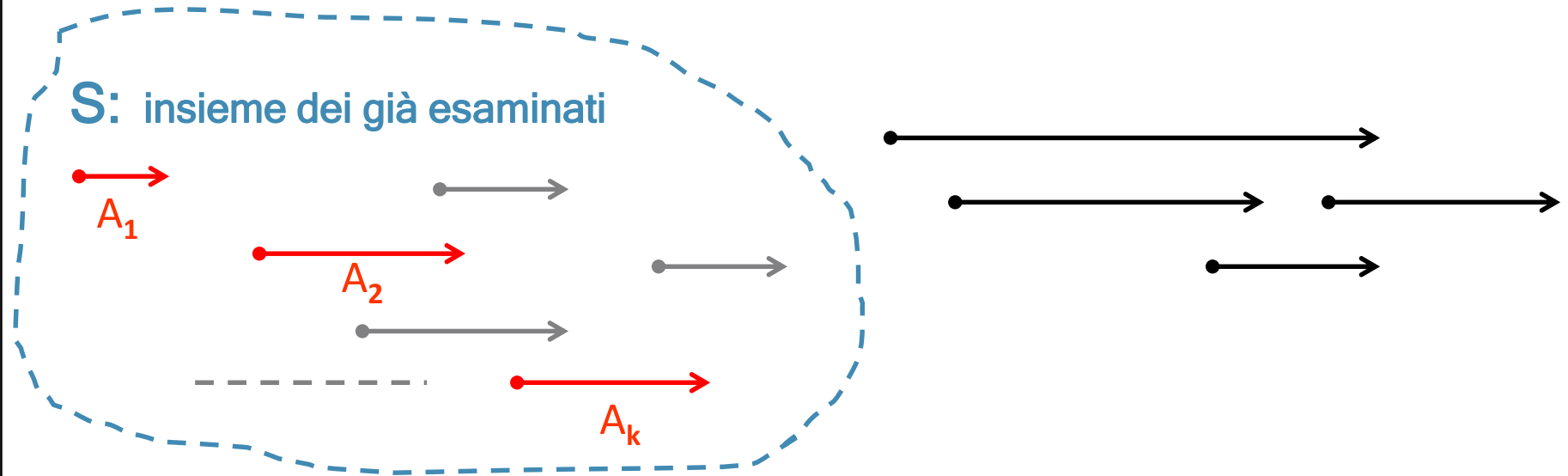
M1



M'2

INTERVALLI DISGIUNTI

Dimostrazione di correttezza



Situazione a un generico passo intermedio (Invarianti), dove
sia **S** è l'insieme di tutti gl'intervalli finora esaminati:

1. **MAX**
2. **PRIMAMAX**
3. **PRIMAVISTI**

Dimostrazione di correttezza (per induzione): la base

Max:

PrimaMax:

PrimaVisti:

Dimostrazione di correttezza: il passo.

S: insieme dei già esaminati

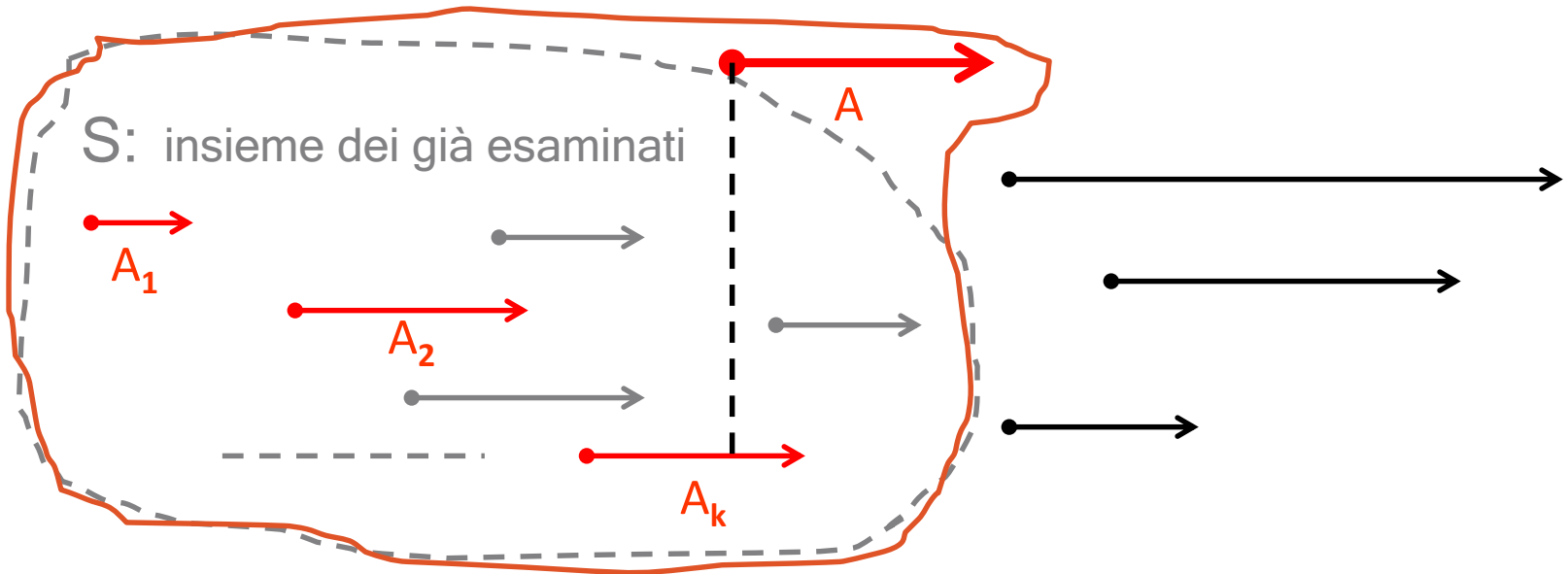
A_1

A_2

A_k

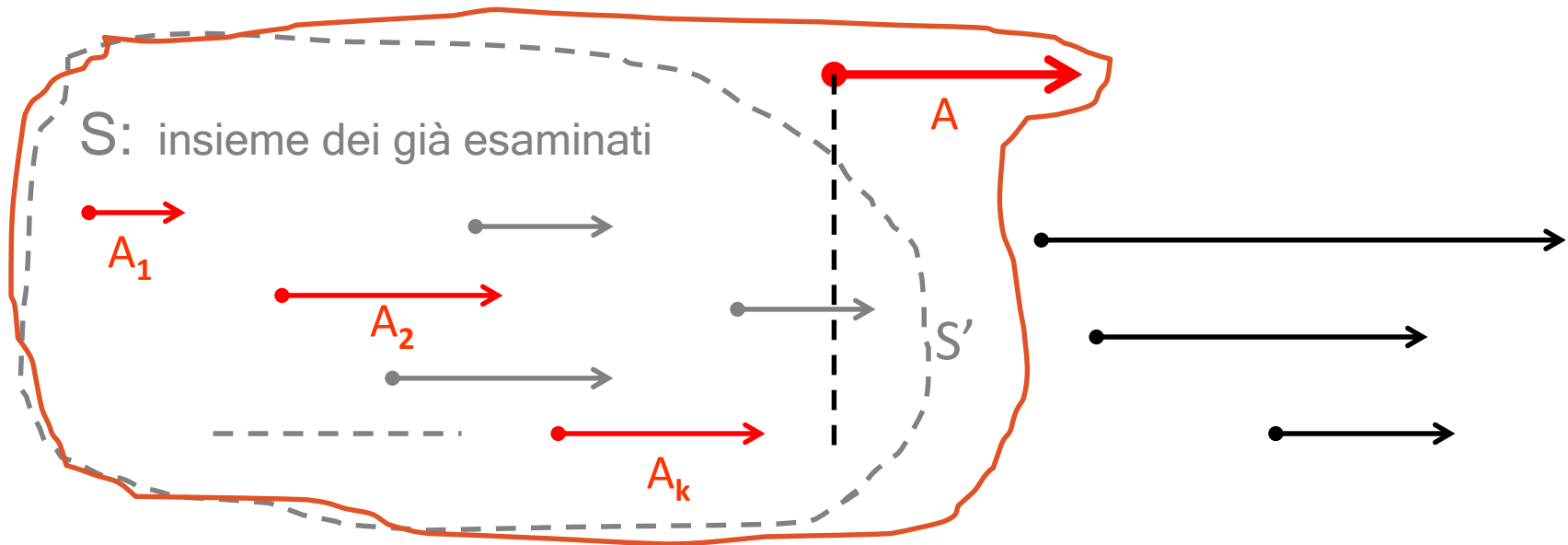
A

Dimostrazione del passo: caso 1.



caso 1)

Dimostrazione del passo: caso 2.



caso 2)

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