

ALG 2 GRAFURI

CURS 6.

Arborei partiali în grafuri cu muchii ponderate1. Def. Not. Ex

$$G = (V, E) \text{ graf. conex, } E \neq \emptyset$$

$$w: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{ pondere}$$

$$G' \leq G \iff \begin{cases} V' \subseteq V \\ E' \subseteq E \end{cases}$$

$$w(G') := \sum_{e \in E'} w(e)$$

P x, y lant.

$$x, y \in V$$

$$d(x, y) = \min \{ w(P) \mid P \text{ } x, y \text{-lant în } G \}$$

Obs: Dacă G nu este conex

$d(x, y) = \infty$ dacă x, y aparțin la două comp. conexe diferite.

Prop 1:

$G = (V, E)$ și w pondere, și fct d .

$$1) d(x, x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in V$$

$$2) d(x, y) = d(y, x) \quad \forall x, y \in V$$

$$3) d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$$

D

1., 2.

3.



p - lent

$$d(x, y) = w(p)$$

$$0 : d(y, z) = w(q)$$

$$d(x, y) + d(y, z) = w(p) + w(q) = w(x \xrightarrow{p} y \xrightarrow{q} z)$$

$$\geq d(x, z) \quad \square$$

$$x \in V : e(x) = \max \{ d(x, y) \mid y \in V \}$$

$$\text{raza lui } G \quad \text{rad}(G) = \min \{ e(x) \mid x \in V \}$$

$$\text{diam}(G) = \max \{ e(x) \mid x \in V \} = \max_x \max_y \{ d(x, y) \mid x, y \in V \}$$

$$\text{centr}(G) = \{ x \mid e(x) = \text{rad } G \}$$



P_2

$$G = (V, E), w, d$$

$$\boxed{\text{rad}(G) \leq \text{diam}(G) \leq 2 \text{ rad } G}$$

Dem: Fie $u, v \in V$ cu $d(u, v) = \text{diam } G$
 $w \in \text{centr } G$.

$$\text{diam}(G) = d(u, v) = d(u, w) + d(w, v) \leq \text{rad}(G) + \text{rad}(G) \leq 2 \text{rad}(G)$$

$\text{centr } G \leq \text{rad } G$

2. Arbori partiali

$G = (V, E)$ gf. conex.

$$\mathcal{T}(G) = \{T \mid T \text{ arbore partial in } G\} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{arbore} \\ V(T) = V(G) \\ E(T) \subseteq E(G) \end{cases}$$

$$T \in \mathcal{T}(G)$$

$$w(T)$$

$$|\mathcal{T}(G)| < \infty$$

Alg Prim $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \in \mathcal{T}(G) \text{ } T \text{ arbore partial optim / economic / de pond. minime} \\ \Rightarrow w(T) = \min \{ w(T') \mid T' \in \mathcal{T}(G) \} \end{array} \right.$

$v \in V$, fixat

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \in \mathcal{T}(G) \text{ } T \text{ arbore partial al distantei vf. } v. \Leftrightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$$d_T(v, x) = d_G(v, x), \forall x \in V.$$

\geq

Alg.
Dijkstra

3. Alg lui PRIM și alg lui DIJKSTRA

$v \in V$ fixat

$G=(V,E)$ $|V|=n$

$T = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$

$T_0 = T$

T_1
 T_2

\vdots
 T_k

$T_0 < T_1 < T_2 < \dots < T_{m-1}$

$V_i = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i\}$

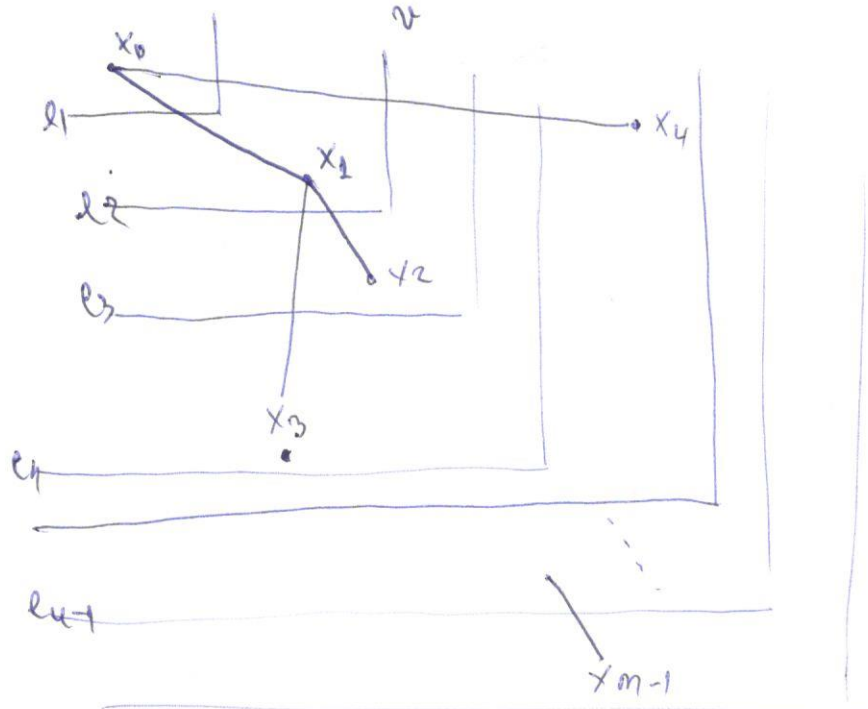
$E_i = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_i\}$

$T_i = (V_i, E_i)$

$\{x_0\} = V_0 \leq V_1 \leq V_2 \leq \dots \leq V_{n-1}$

\parallel
 v

$\{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\} = V(G)$



Alg. Prim $T = (\{v\}, \emptyset)$

Se execută de $n-1$ ori:

$$V(G) - V(T)$$

Pas i

Se selectează $x \in V(T)$ $y \in V(T)$
cu $w(xy)$ minim
 $T + [x, y] \xrightarrow{[e]} T$

Alg. DIKSTRA $T = (\{v\}, \emptyset)$

Se execută de $n-1$ ori:

Pas i. Se selectează $x \in V(T)$, $y \in V(T)$

cu $d_T(v, x) + w(x, y)$ minim

$T + [x, y] \xrightarrow{[e]} T$

T₁ Arborele T obținut prin alg. lui PRIM este arb. optim.

T₂ Dijkstra este un arbore al distanțelor varful $x_0 = v$

DT 1: Fie T un arb. produs prin alg. lui PRIM.

\tilde{T} un arbore economic

$$V(T) = V(\tilde{T})$$

V cu dim. $w(T) = w(\tilde{T})$

$$|E(T)| = |E(\tilde{T})|$$

$$E(T) = E(\tilde{T})$$

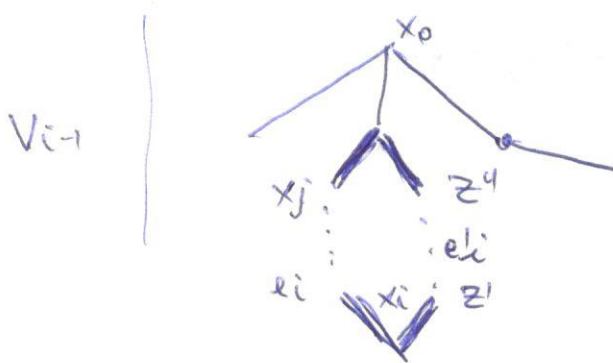
$$a) E(T) = E(\tilde{T})$$

$$E(T)$$

$$b) E(T) \neq E(\tilde{T}) \Rightarrow T = \tilde{T} (\in T \text{ arb. econ})$$

Fie i minim cu $e_i \notin E(\tilde{T})$: $e_i = x_j x_i$

$$j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, i-1\}$$



Fie P x_j, x_i - lant în \tilde{T}

Fie z^4 primul vf. dem V_{i-1} al lantului P la o ritare de la $x_j \rightarrow x_i$

Fie z^4 varful interior lui z' în P . $z^4 \in V_{i-1}$
Notăm $e_i' = z^4 z'$

$$\tilde{T}' := \tilde{T} + e_i - e_i'$$

\tilde{T}' este arbore $\begin{cases} \text{cu } n-1 \text{ muchii} \\ \text{este conex (exerc)} \end{cases}$

$$(*) \quad \underline{w(\tilde{T}') = w(\tilde{T})}$$

$$\begin{cases} w(e_i) \leq w(e_i') \dots \text{crit. de selecție.} \\ w(e_i) \geq w(e_i') \text{ demonst.} \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{w(\tilde{T})} \leq w(\tilde{T}') = \cancel{w(\tilde{T})} + w(e_i) - w(e_i')$$

$\Rightarrow (*) \quad \underline{\Rightarrow \tilde{T}' \text{ arbore economic}}$

Aven:

$$e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_{i-1}, e_i \in E(\tilde{T}) \\ \in E(\tilde{T}')$$

\tilde{T} arb. economic.

$$\tilde{T}, \tilde{T}^{-1} : \tilde{T}(P) = T$$

$$w(T) = w(\tilde{T}(P)) = w(\tilde{T}) \square$$

$$\underline{DT2} : T_0 < T_1 < T_2 < \dots < T_i < \dots < T_{n-1}$$

Obs: $x, y \in V_K \quad d_{T_K}(x, y) = d_{T_l}(x, y) \quad \forall K \leq l \leq n-1$

T_0 conserve distanțele.

T_1 cons. distanțe.

x_0

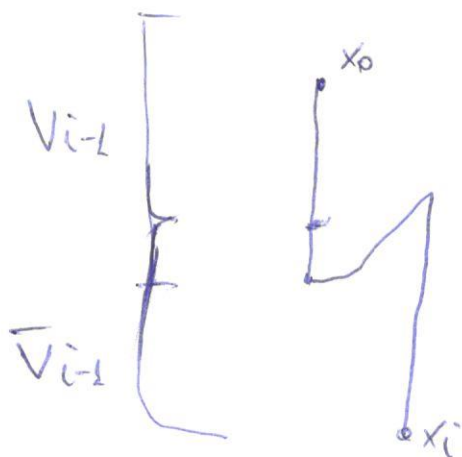
x_0
 x_1

$$J_K \quad d_{T_K}(x_0, b) = d_G(x_0, b)$$

$$x_0 = w/$$

$$J(1), \dots, J(i-1) \Rightarrow J(i) \quad 3 \leq i \leq n-1$$

$$\underline{d_{T_i}(x_0, x_i) = d_G(x_0, x_i)}$$



Fie P x_0, x_i -lant optima în G

Fie z' primul vf din P care nu aparține lui V_{i-1} (\exists , cun $x_i \notin V_{i-1}$)

z'' vf. punctat în P lui z'

$z'' \in V_{i-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} d_G(x_0, x_i) &\geq d_G(x_0, z'') = w(x_0, z'') + w(z'', z') = \\ &= d_{T_{i-1}}(x_0, z'') + w(z'', z') \geq d_{T_i}(x_0, x_i) \end{aligned}$$

cu sublant al
unui lant
economic este
economic.

$z'' \in V_{i-1}$
 $z' \in V_{i-1}$

\square