

ALG & GRAFURI

CURS 3)

ARBORI

1. Def: Notatî. Exemple

$T = (V, E)$ graf. simplu

T s.m. arb $\Leftrightarrow T$ conex și aciclic (fără cicluri)

$$n = |V| = 1$$

$$n = 2$$



$$n = 3$$



$$n = 4$$



2. Proprietăți

$$|V| \geq 2$$

P1: $T = (V, E)$ arbore $\Rightarrow \exists a, b \in T : d_T(a) = d_T(b) = 1$.

P2: $T = (V, E)$ arbore $\Rightarrow |V| - |E| = 1$ (u-1 muchii)

P3: $T = (V, E)$ arbore $\Leftrightarrow T$ conex și $|V| - |E| = 1$

P4: $T = (V, E)$ arbore $\Leftrightarrow T$ aciclic și $|V| - |E| = 1$

P5: $T = (V, E)$ arbore $\Leftrightarrow T$ conex cu muchii minime.

\Downarrow
 T conex și $\forall e = ab \in E$
 $T - e$ neconex,
 $(V, E - \{e\})$

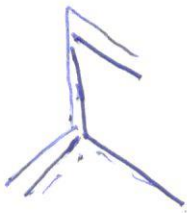
$P_6: T=(V,E)$ arbore $\Rightarrow T$ aciclic muchie maximal

T aciclic $\nexists \forall a \neq b \in V$ cu $a, b \notin E$:

$\rightarrow T$ + ab contine un ciclu.

$P_7: T=(V,E)$ arbore $\Rightarrow T$ este conex prin lanțuri unice

Dem P_1



Fie P lanț elementar de lungime maximă $\Rightarrow P$ este maximal (nu este inclus în niciun alt lanț diferit) (*)

a, b capetele lui P $a \neq b$

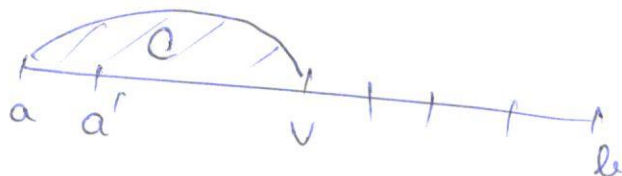
Ducă $d_T(a) = 1$

$$N_T(a) = \{v \mid v \in V, a, v \in E\} \subseteq V(P) \text{ (dilu*)}$$

~~Fie $v \in$~~ Dacă $|N_T(a)| \geq 2 \Rightarrow$ Fie $v \in N_T(a)$ cu
 \parallel
 $d_T(a)$

$v \neq a'$ $a' =$ vf. adiacent în P lui a .

Atunci $C = [a \rightarrow v, a]$ este ciclu elem ab, T -aciclic.



Dacă $|N_T(a)| = 1$

\parallel
 $d_T(a)$

Analog $d_T(b) = 1 \square$

Dem P₂

$$m = |V|$$

$$J(u)$$

$$J(1) \text{ adaro } T \circ \quad |V| - |E| = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$$J(2) \text{ adaro. } T \circ \circ \quad |V| - |E| = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

$$J(3) \text{ adu. } T \circ \circ \circ \quad |V| - |E| = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$J(u-1) \rightarrow J(u-1)$$

Fix $T = (V, E)$ un arb cu $u \geq |V| \geq 4$

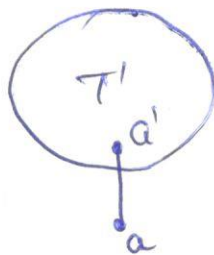
$$\text{Conf } P_1 \Rightarrow \exists a \in V : d_T(a) = 1.$$

Fix $a' \in V$ cu $a' a \in E$

Notăm $T' = T - a$

Avem T' aciclic (deoarece T aciclic și $T' \subset T$)

T' conex \Rightarrow



$\Rightarrow T'$ arbore $m-1$ vî.

$$J(m-1) \Rightarrow |V'| - |E'| = 1.$$

$$\text{Avem } |V| - |E| = (|V'| + 1) - (|E'| + 1) = |V'| - |E'| = 1 \quad \square$$

Dem P₃

\Rightarrow conform P₂. (clar)

$\Leftarrow T$ conex

$$|V| - |E| = 1$$

$\Rightarrow T$ arb

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{conex } \checkmark \\ \text{aciclic?} \end{array} \right.$

Alg: Dacă \exists Cicle C în T ~~selec~~ selectăm $e \in E(C)$
 și $T - e \rightarrow T$ mult muchide
 gaj C .

Dacă Dem \nexists stop $\textcircled{1}$

Notăm T' rezultatul

$$T' = (V, E') \begin{cases} \text{conex} \\ \text{aciclic} \end{cases} \Rightarrow |V| - |E'| = 1.$$

$$\forall E' \subseteq E, |V| - |E'| = 1.$$

$$E' = E \Rightarrow T = T' \Rightarrow T \text{ arbore.}$$

Dem P4

\Rightarrow clar (cf. P2)

$$\leftarrow T \begin{cases} \text{aciclic} \\ |V| - |E| = 1 \end{cases} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} T \text{ arbore} \begin{cases} \text{conex?} \\ \text{aciclic} \checkmark \end{cases} \text{ — Notăm } T = T_L + \dots + T_P$$

desc. în comp. conexe.

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, p\}$$

$$T_i \begin{cases} \text{conex} \\ \text{aciclic} \end{cases} \rightarrow T_i \text{ arb} \rightarrow |V_i| - |E_i| = 1.$$

$$\underbrace{|V| - |E| = 1}_{\text{cf. ipotezei.}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^p |V_i| - \sum_{i=1}^p |E_i| \Rightarrow p = 1 \quad T = T_1 \quad T \text{ conex.}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \underbrace{(|V_i| - |E_i|)}_1 = p$$

Dem P5:

$$\Rightarrow T \text{ arbore} \begin{cases} \text{conex} \\ \text{aciclic} \end{cases} \Rightarrow T \begin{cases} \text{conex} \checkmark \\ \text{m. minimal} \end{cases} (V, E - \{e\})$$

$$\text{RA } \exists e = ab \in E(T) : T' = T - e \text{ conex} \\ \Rightarrow \exists P \text{ ab. lat în } T'$$

★ $C = [a \text{ --- } b]$ cycle de T de T acyclic.

\Leftarrow " T connex
u. multiconn $\Rightarrow T$ arboresc $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{connex} \checkmark \\ \text{acyclique} \end{array} \right.$

RA $\exists C$ cycle in T $\exists e = ab \in E(C)$

red. abs. \checkmark $T' = T - e$ connex! ab

Dém P 6
 $\Rightarrow T$ arboresc $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{connex} \\ \text{acc} \end{array} \right. \xRightarrow{?} T \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{acc} \checkmark \\ m \text{ max} (\text{exerc}) \end{array} \right.$

\Leftarrow " $T \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{acyclique} \\ m \text{ max} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow T$ arboresc connex acyclique \checkmark

$\exists a, b \in V$ $a \neq b$ $\exists P$ a, b la plus

1. $ab \in E(T) : P = [a, b]$

2. $ab \notin E(T)$

$T \neq ab$ e

T 8 \exists $s_0 = (d_1 + \dots + d_n) \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$

$\exists T = (V, E)$ arboresc en $s(T) = s_0 \Leftrightarrow d_1 + \dots + d_n = 2(n-1)$

Dém:

$\Rightarrow T$ arboresc $s(T) = s_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{x \in V} d_T(x) = d_1 + \dots + d_n$

$2|E| = 2(|V| - 1) = 2(n-1)$

$1 \leq d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_n$ - ord cresc.

$d_1 + \dots + d_n = 2(n-1)$

1. $d_1 = 1$

P.P. $d_1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow d_1 - d_u \geq 2$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} d_1 + \dots + d_u \geq 2u \\ 2(u-1) \end{array} \right\} \text{d.b.}$

2. Inductie (n)

$I(u)$

$I(2)$ adv. $1 \leq d_1 \leq d_2$ $\left| \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = 1 \right.$
 $d_1 + d_2 = 2(2-1) = 2$



$I(3)$ adv. $1 \leq d_1 \leq d_2 \leq d_3$ $\left| \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} d_1 = 1, \\ d_2 = 1, \\ d_3 = 2 \end{array} \right.$
 $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 = 2(3-1) = 4$
 $\quad \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad 2$

$I(u-1) \Rightarrow I(u)$

$1 = d_1 \leq d_2 \leq d_3 \leq \dots \leq d_{u-1} \leq d_u$

$d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + \dots + d_u = 2(u-1)$

$s_0 = (d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{u-1}, d_{u-1})$

$m-1$ termeni.

$d_2, d_3, \dots, d_{u-1} + (d_{u-1}) = 2(m-1) - 2.$

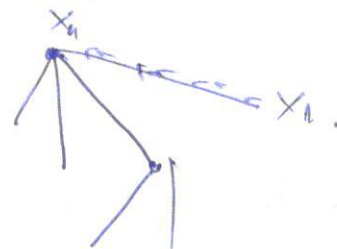
$I(u-1) \Rightarrow \exists T' \text{ arbore cu } s(T') = s_0.$

$x' = \{x_2, x_3, \dots, x_u\}$

$d_{T'}(x_2) = d_2$

$d_{T'}(x_{u-1}) = d_{u-1}$

$d_{T'}(x_u) = d_{u-1}$



Completare

$d_u \geq 2$

$$1 = d_L \leq \text{---} \leq d_{u-1}.$$

$$\text{R.A. } d_u = 1 \Rightarrow d_L = \text{---} = d_{u-1} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{d_L + \text{---} + d_u}_{2(u-1)} = u. \quad \left. \vphantom{\underbrace{d_L + \text{---} + d_u}} \right\} m=2.$$