

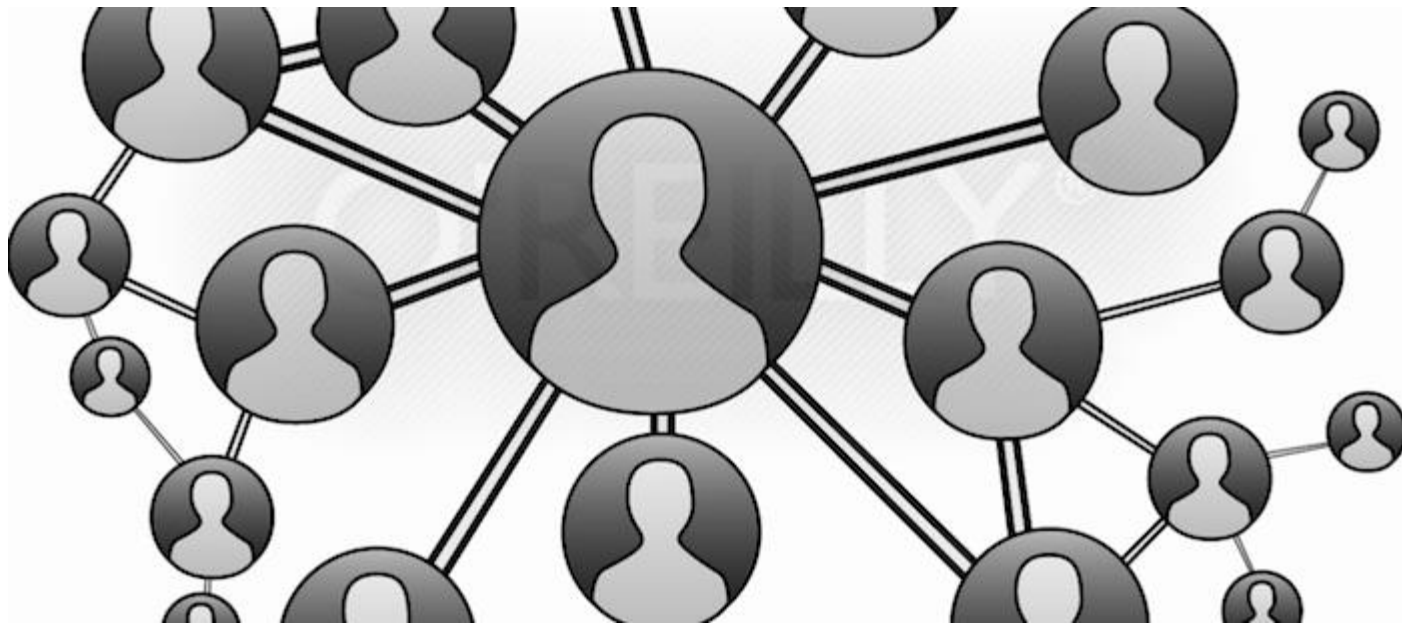
Design and Analysis of Algorithms

Introduction to graphs, representations of a graph

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From
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Why graphs are important

- Graphs are used a lot in computer science
 - Social network (face book, linked in)



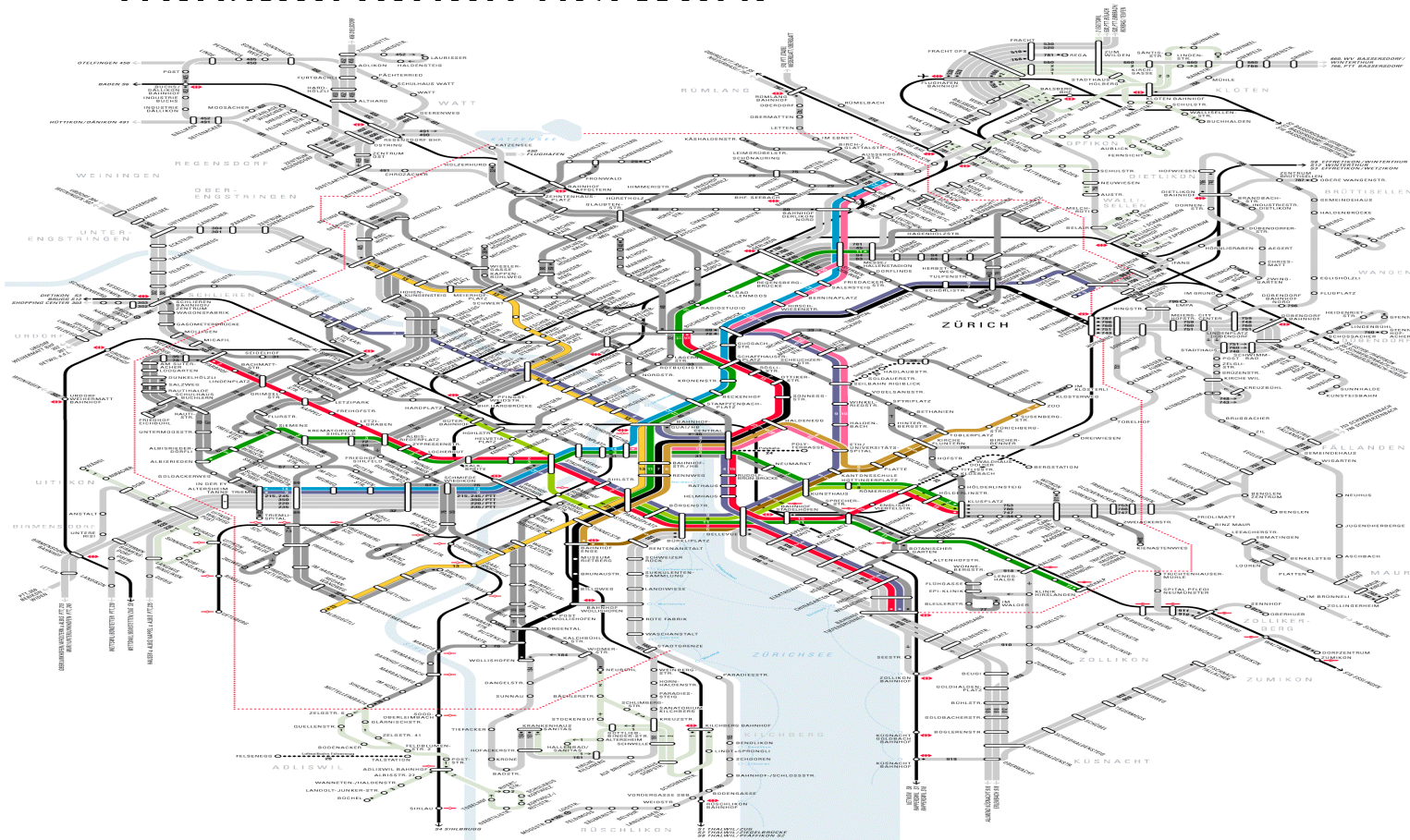
Why graphs are important

- Graphs are used a lot in computer science
 - Computer networks



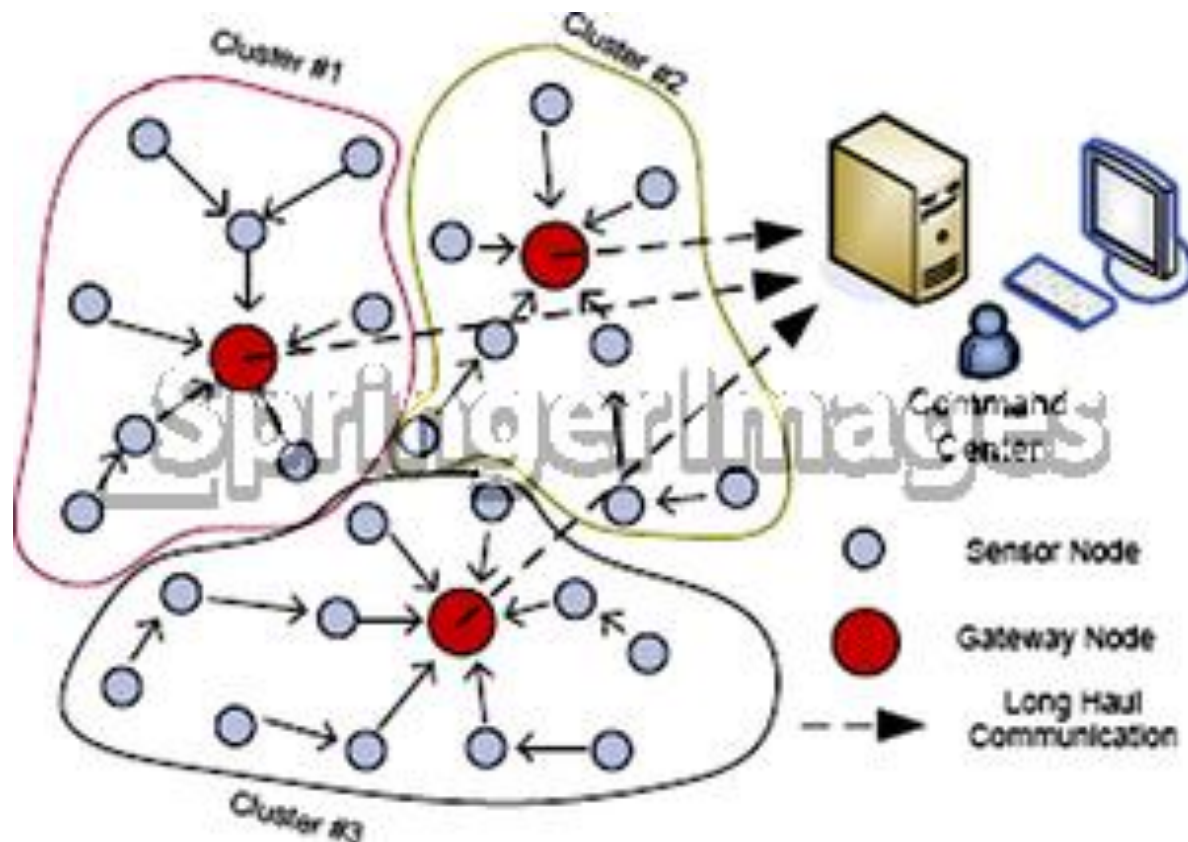
Why graphs are important

- Graphs are used a lot in computer science
 - Transportation network



Why graphs are important

- Graphs are used a lot in computer science
 - Wireless sensors



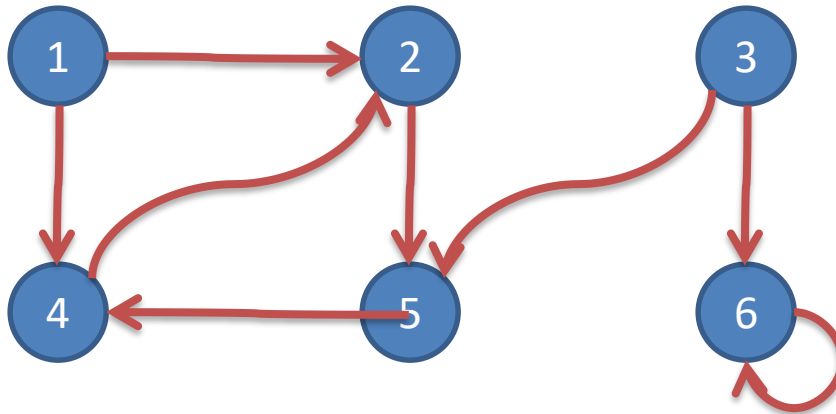
What are graphs?

- A set of vertices V and a set of edges E
- Each edge is a ordered pair of two vertices
- $G = (V, E)$
- E.g.
 - $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 - $E = \{<1, 2>, <1, 4>, <2, 5>, <3, 6>, <3, 5>, <4, 2>, <5, 4>, <6, 6>\}$

What are graphs?

$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$E = \{<1, 2>, <1, 4>, <2, 5>, <3, 6>, <3, 5>, <4, 2>, <5, 4>, <6, 6>\}$



What are graphs?

- Undirected graph

- A special graph

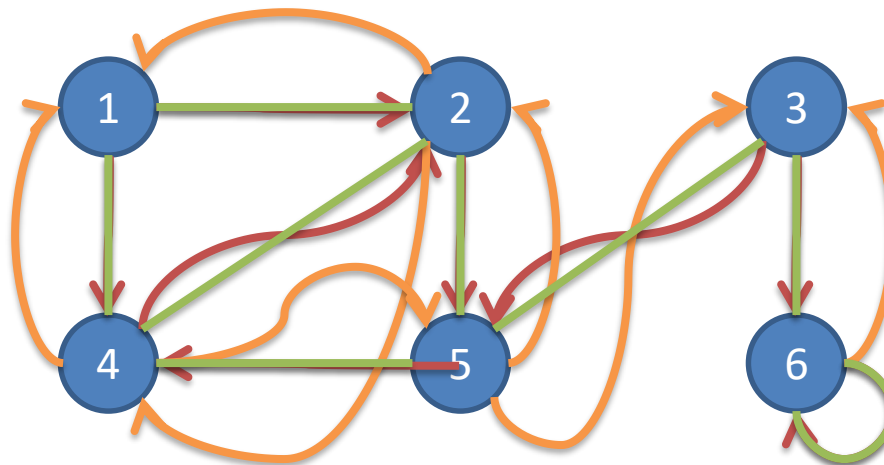
- If $v_i \neq v_j$ $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle \in E, \langle v_j, v_i \rangle \in E$

- E.g.

$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$E = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 5 \rangle, \langle 3, 6 \rangle, \langle 3, 5 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 5, 4 \rangle, \langle 6, 6 \rangle\}$

$\cup \{\langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 5, 2 \rangle, \langle 6, 3 \rangle, \langle 5, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 5 \rangle\}$



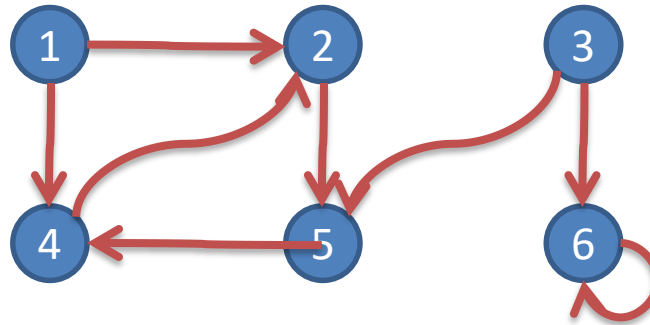
Use a undirected line to indicate a pair of edges or a self edge

How to represent a graph?

- Adjacency-matrix
 - A $|V| \times |V|$ matrix
 - if $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle \in E$, the matrix element $a_{ij} = 1$
 - if $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle \notin E$, the matrix element $a_{ij} = 0$
- E.g. ...

How to represent a graph?

- E.g.



	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1

What is the space complexity? $S(n) = \Theta(|V|^2)$

How to represent a graph?

- Adjacency-matrix
 - Advantage
 - Simple
 - For some operations, it is efficient, e.g.: `isConnected(< v_i , v_j >)`
 - Disadvantage
 - When $|E|$ is small, $\Theta(|V|^2)$ is a waste of space

Can we improve the space complexity?

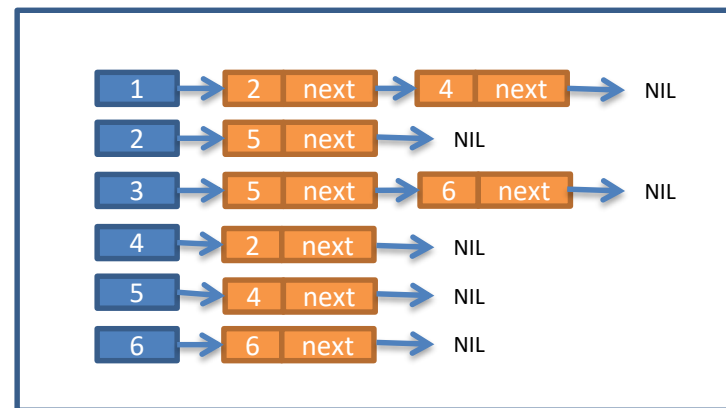
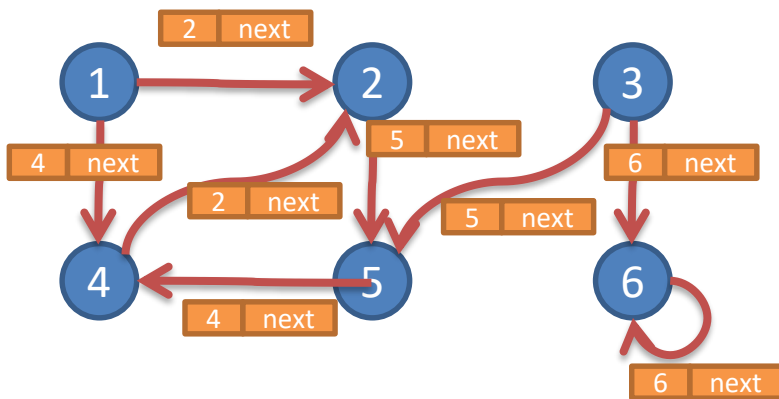
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1

How to represent a graph?

- Adjacency-list
 - A arc adjacency list($\text{Adj}[]$) with a size of $|V|$
 - After each element in the adjacency list, there is a arc node list
 - A arc node is:
 - {Destination vertex;
 - Next arc node}
 - For each $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle \in E$, there is a arc node:
 - In the arc node list of $\text{Adj}[i]$
 - With the destination vertex j

How to represent a graph?

- Adjacency-list
 - An adjacency list with size of $|V|$
 - After each arc head, there is a arc list
 - For each $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle \in E$, there is a arc node.



Adjacency-list