Grafos

Grafos de sucessores

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Faculdade UnB Gama



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Um grafo G(V,E) é um grafo de sucessores se, para qualquer $u\in V$, o grau de saída de u é igual a 1.

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Um grafo de sucessores também é denominado grafo funcional, pois está associado a uma função succ : $V \to V$ que define o conjunto de arestas

$$E = \{ (u, \mathsf{succ}(u)) \mid u \in V \}$$

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- \star Há, no mínimo, um ciclo em G
- \star De fato, G é composto por k componentes, cada um deles com ao menos um ciclo e um ou mais caminhos que levam a estes ciclos
 - \star Cada nó u tem um sucessor $\operatorname{succ}(u)$ único

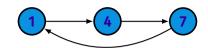
		2								
succ[u] =	4	5	3	7	2	8	1	9	6	8

							7			
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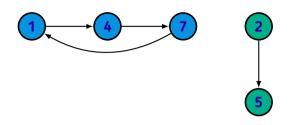
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
succ[u] =	4	5	3	7	2	8	1	9	6	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
succ[u] =	4	15	3	7	2	8	1	9	6	8

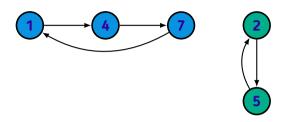


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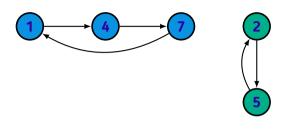
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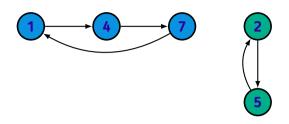


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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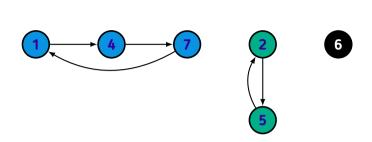


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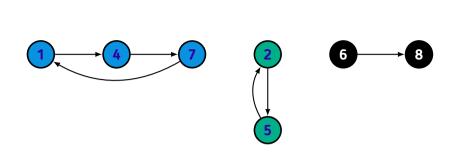


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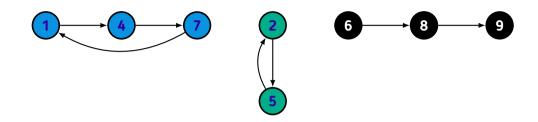


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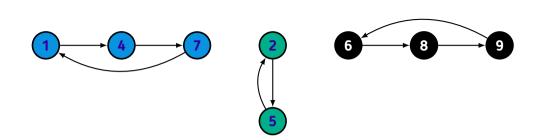


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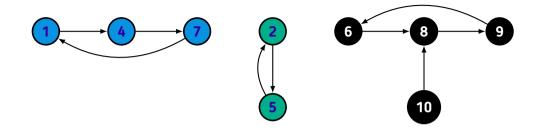


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k-ésimo sucessor

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Seja G um grafo de sucessores. O k-ésimo sucessor de um vértice u é definido como

$$succ(u, k) = succ^k(u) = succ(succ(...succ(u)))$$

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Seja G um grafo de sucessores. O k-ésimo sucessor de um vértice u é definido como

$$\operatorname{succ}(u,k) = \operatorname{succ}^k(u) = \underbrace{\operatorname{succ}(\operatorname{succ}(\ldots\operatorname{succ}(u)))}_{k \text{ VPZPS}}$$

Cálculo de $\operatorname{succ}(u,k)$ em $O(\log k)$

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- \star Basta pré-computar, para cada $u\in V$, os valores de $\mathrm{succ}(u,2^i)$, para cada $i=0,1,\ldots,M$ tal que $2^M\le k$, por meio da recursão:

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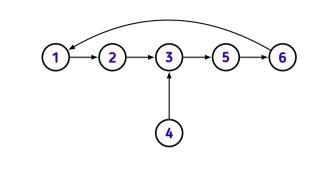
$$\operatorname{succ}(u,2^i) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{succ}(u), & \text{se i = 0} \\ \operatorname{succ}(\operatorname{succ}(u,2^{i-1}),2^{i-1}), & \operatorname{caso contrário} \end{array} \right.$$

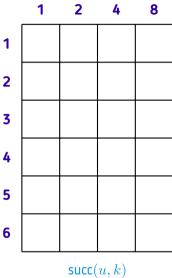
 \star Estes valores podem ser pré-computados em $O(|V| \log k)$

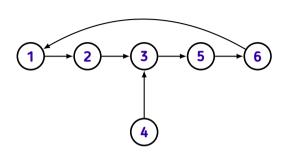
- \star Estes valores podem ser pré-computados em $O(|V|\log k)$
- \star De posse destes valores, $\operatorname{succ}(u,k)$ é dado por

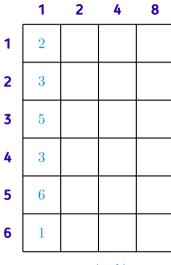
$$\operatorname{succ}(u,k) = \operatorname{succ}(\operatorname{succ}(\operatorname{succ}(u,2^{\alpha}),2^{\beta}),\ldots),2^{\omega}),$$

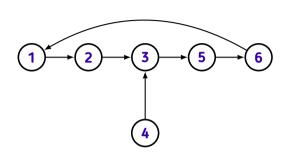
onde
$$k=2^{\alpha}2^{\beta}\dots 2^{\omega}$$



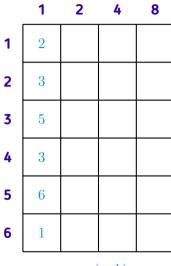


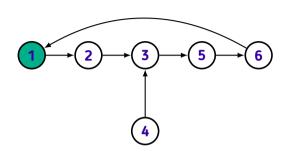






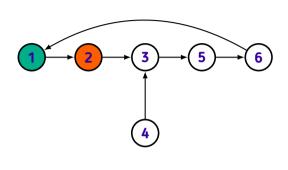
succ(u, k)



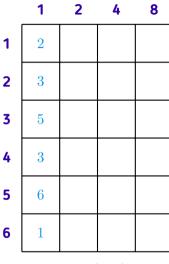


succ(u, k)



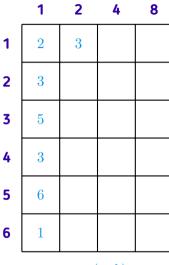


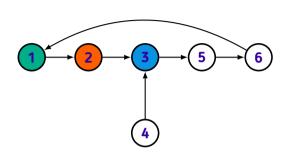
succ(u, k)



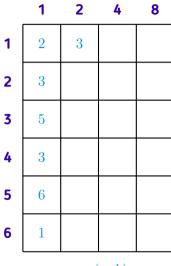
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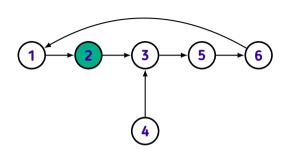
succ(u, k)



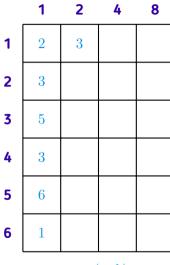


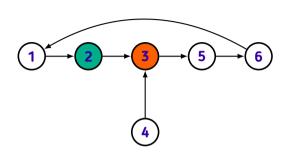
succ(u, k)



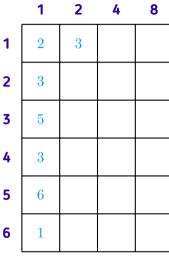


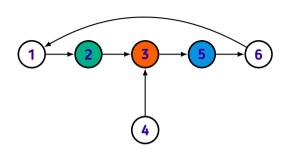
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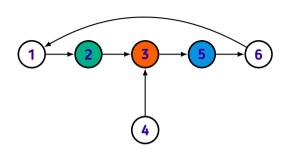
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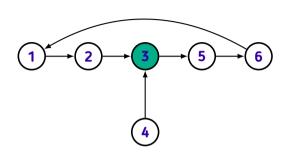
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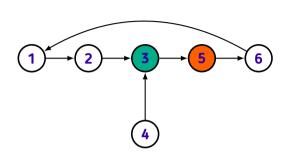
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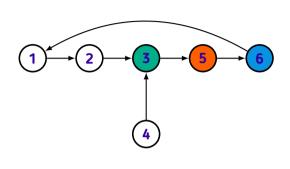
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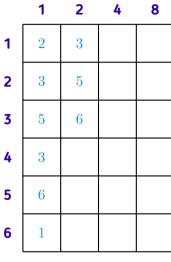


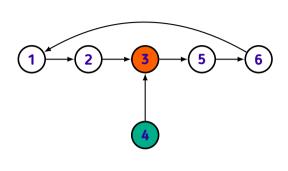
1 2 3 5 6

succ(u, k)



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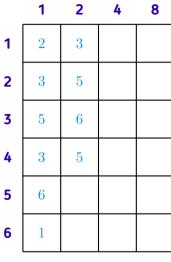


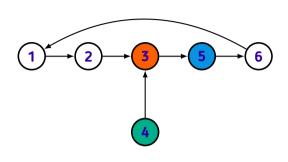


succ(u, k)

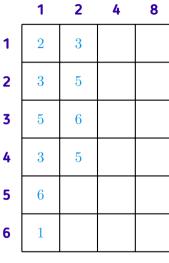


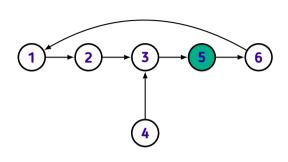
succ(u, k)



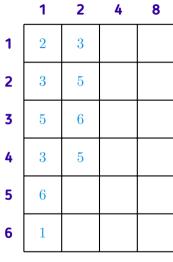


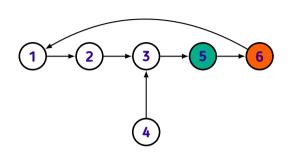
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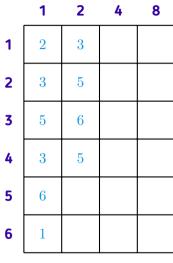


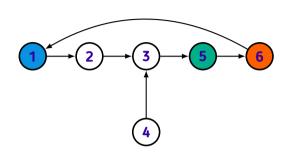
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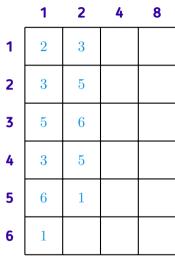


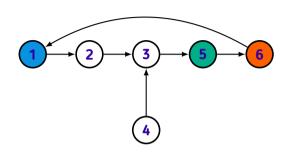
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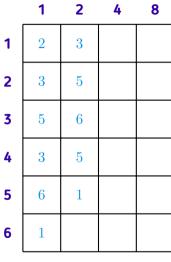


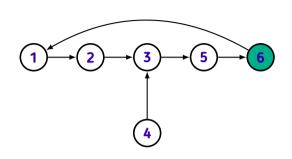
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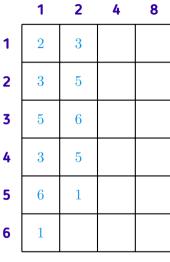


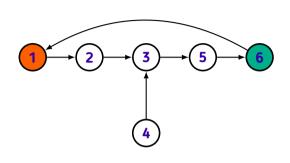
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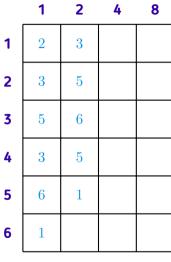


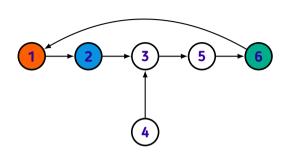
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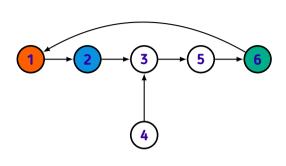


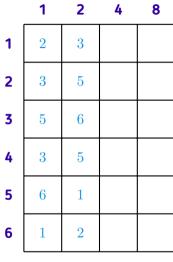


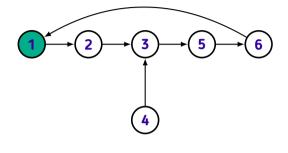
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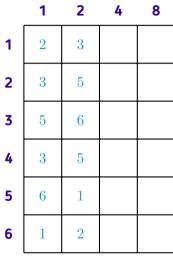


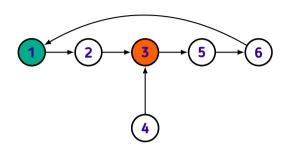




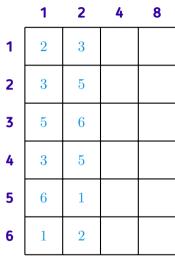


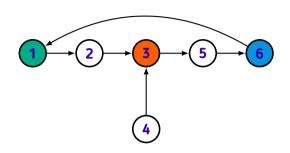
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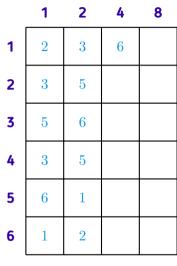


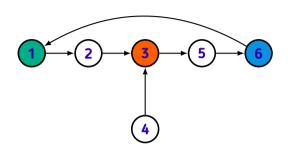
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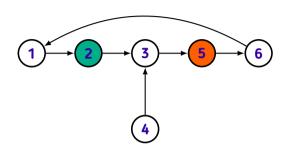
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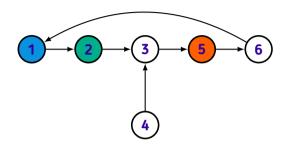
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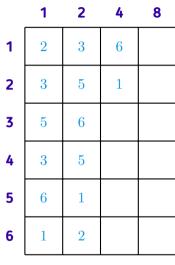


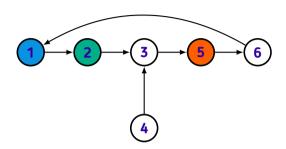
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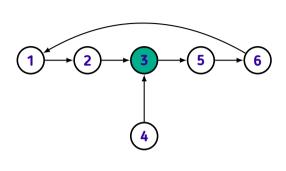


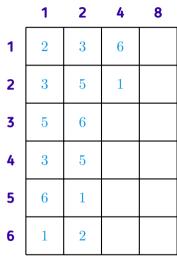


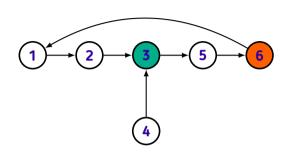
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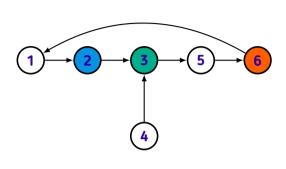


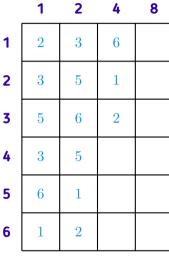


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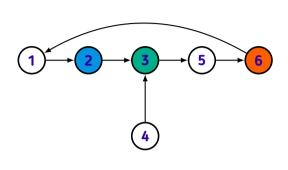


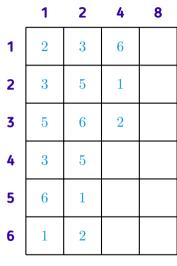


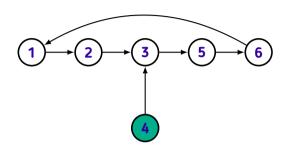




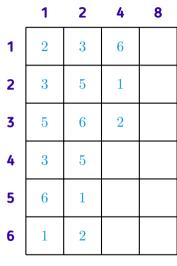


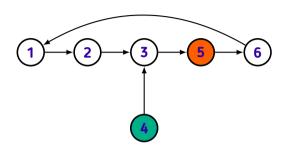






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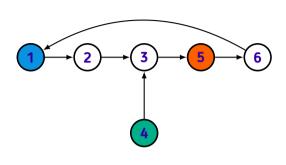


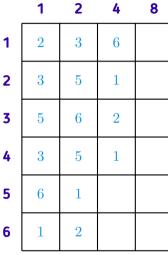


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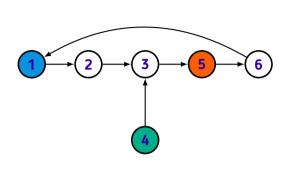






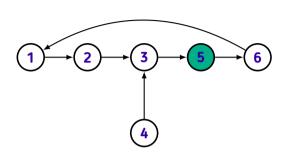






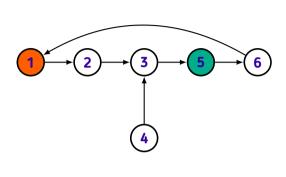






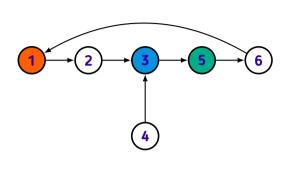


succ(u, k)



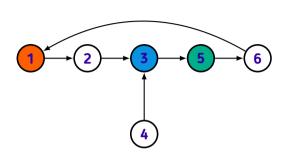


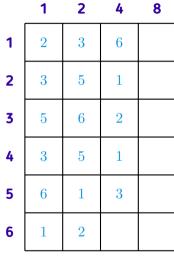
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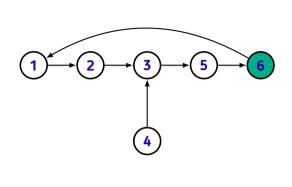


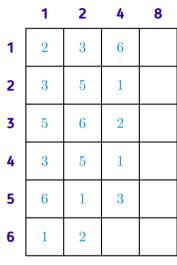




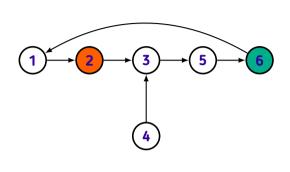


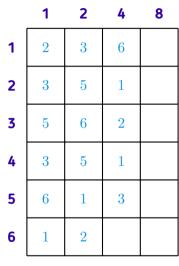
succ(u, k)

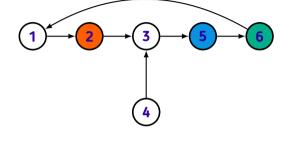




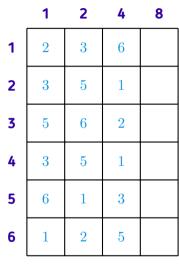
succ(u, k)







succ(u, k)

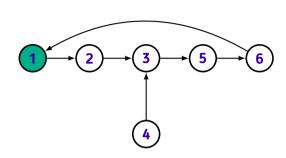


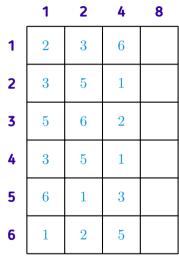


succ(u, k)

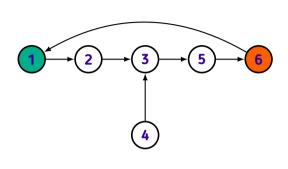


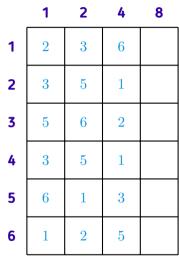
 $\mathsf{succ}(u,k)$



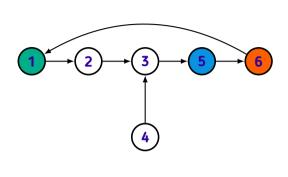


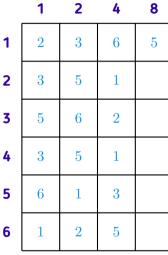






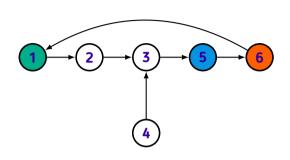
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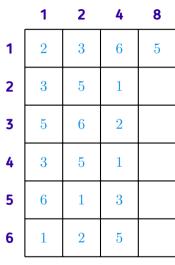




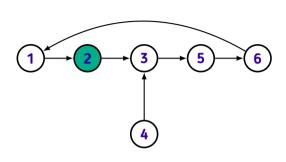


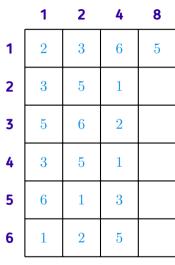
succ(u, k)



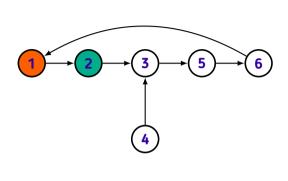


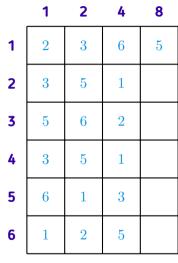




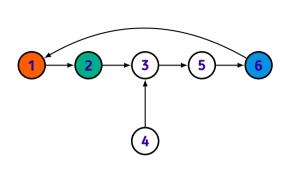


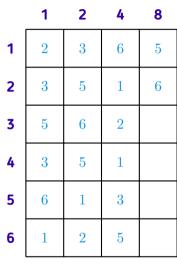




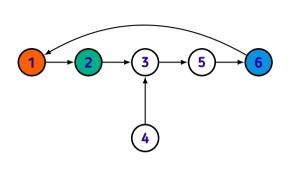


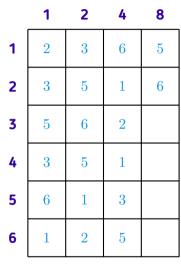
succ(u, k)

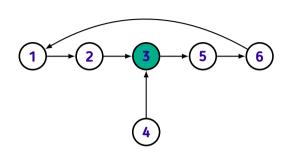




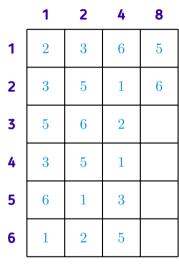




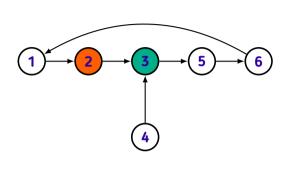


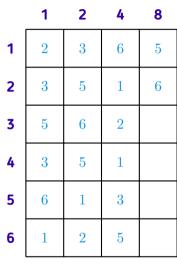


succ(u, k)

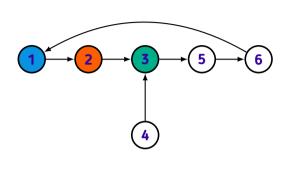


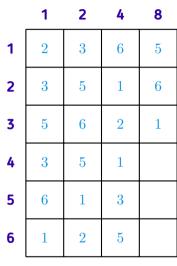
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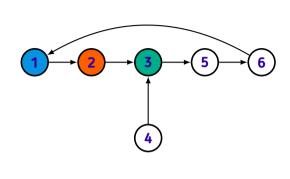


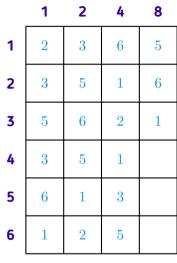




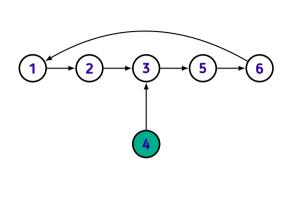


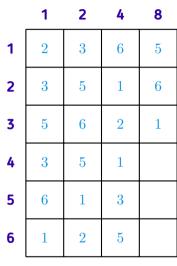
succ(u, k)



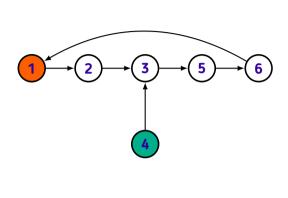


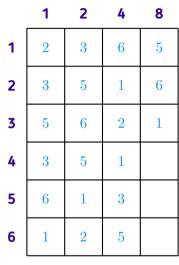
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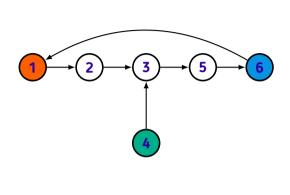


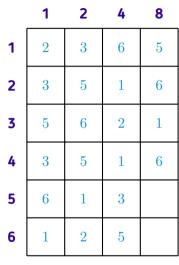
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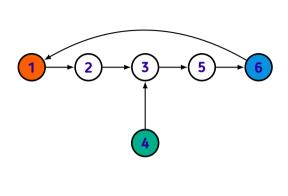


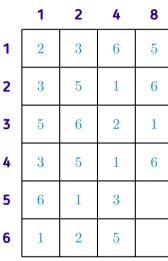
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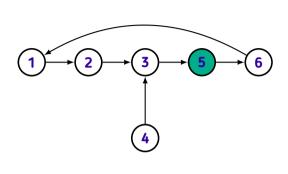


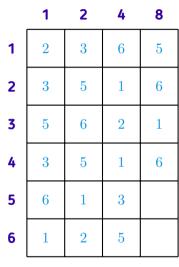
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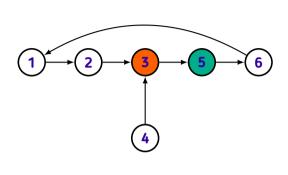


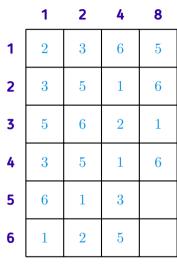




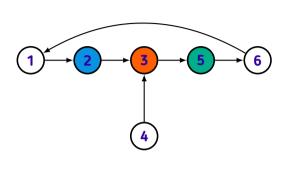


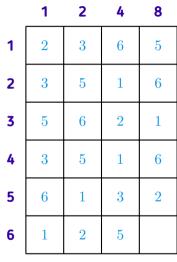
succ(u, k)



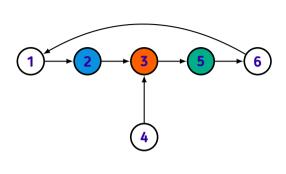


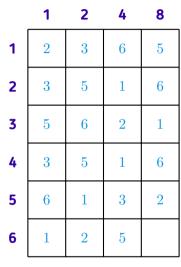


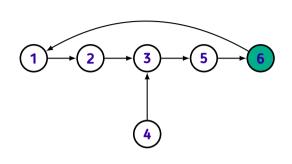




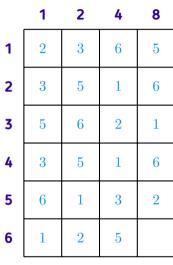




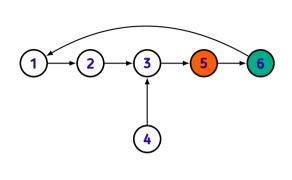


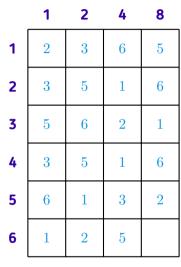


succ(u, k)

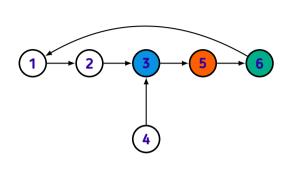


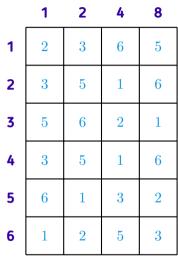
succ(u, k)

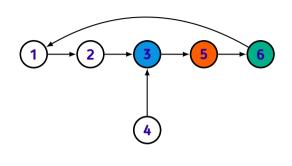




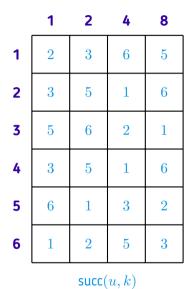
succ(u, k)

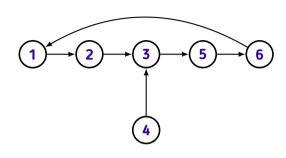




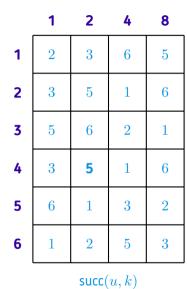


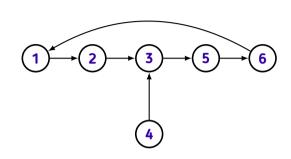
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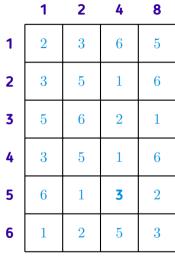


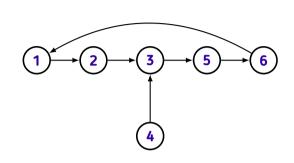
 $\mathsf{succ}(4,14) = \mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(4,2),4),8)$





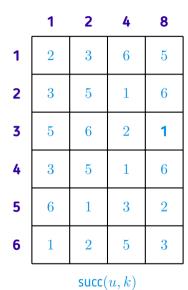
 $\mathsf{succ}(4,14) = \mathsf{succ}(\mathsf{succ}(5,4),8)$

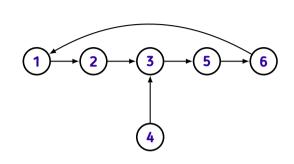




 $\mathrm{succ}(4,14)=\mathrm{succ}(3,8)$

succ(u, k)





 $\mathsf{succ}(4,14) = 1$

```
void precomp(int N, int M, const vector<int>& s)
    for (int u = 1; u \le N; ++u)
        S[u][0] = s[u]:
    for (int i = 1; i <= M; ++i)
        for (int u = 1; u \le N; ++u)
            S[u][i] = S[S[u][i - 1]][i - 1];
int succ(int u, int k)
{
    for (int i = 0; (1 << i) <= k; ++i)
        if (k & (1 << i))
            u = S[u][i];
    return u;
```

Problemas sugeridos

- 1. CSES 1750 Planets Queries I
- 2. USACO 2017 December Contest, Silver Problem 3: The Bovine Shuffle

Referências

- 1. HALIM, Felix; HALIM, Steve. Competitive Programming 3, 2010.
- 2. LAAKSONEN, Antti. Competitive Programmer's Handbook, 2018.
- 2. USACO, Guide. Introduction to Functional Graphs, acesso em 21/09/2021.