

# Grafos

*Programação Dinâmica em DAGs*

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**Faculdade UnB Gama**

## **Relação entre DAGs e programação dinâmica**

## Relação entre DAGs e programação dinâmica

- ★ É possível utilizar algoritmos de programação dinâmica (DP) em um grafo  $G$ , se  $G$  é direcionado e acíclico (DAG – *directed acyclic graph*)

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- ★ De fato, há uma relação direta entre uma DP e um DAG

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- ★ É possível utilizar algoritmos de programação dinâmica (DP) em um grafo  $G$ , se  $G$  é direcionado e acíclico (DAG – *directed acyclic graph*)
- ★ De fato, há uma relação direta entre uma DP e um DAG
- ★ Uma DP induz um DAG cujos vértices são os estados e as arestas indicam as transições entre estados

**Aplicação: número de caminhos de  $u$  a  $v$**

## Aplicação: número de caminhos de $u$ a $v$

- ★ É possível computar o número de caminhos distintos entre os vértices  $u, v \in V$  de um DAG  $G(V, E)$

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★ Seja  $p_u(x)$  o número de caminhos de  $u$  a  $x$

★ Há um único caminho de  $u$  a  $u$ : permanecer onde está

★ Assim,  $p_u(u) = 1$  é o caso base

## Aplicação: número de caminhos de $u$ a $v$

★ Para os demais vértices  $x \in V$ , vale que

$$p_u(x) = \sum_{(v_i, x) \in E} p_u(v_i)$$

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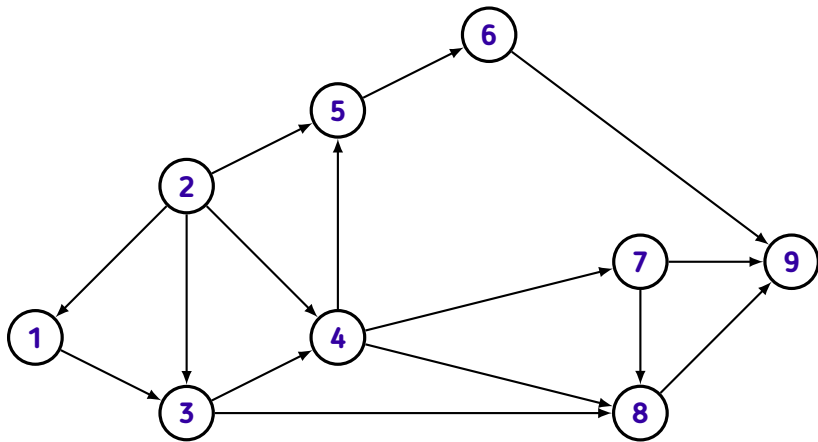
- ★ O cálculo de  $p_u(x)$  depende da ordem de processamento dos vértices

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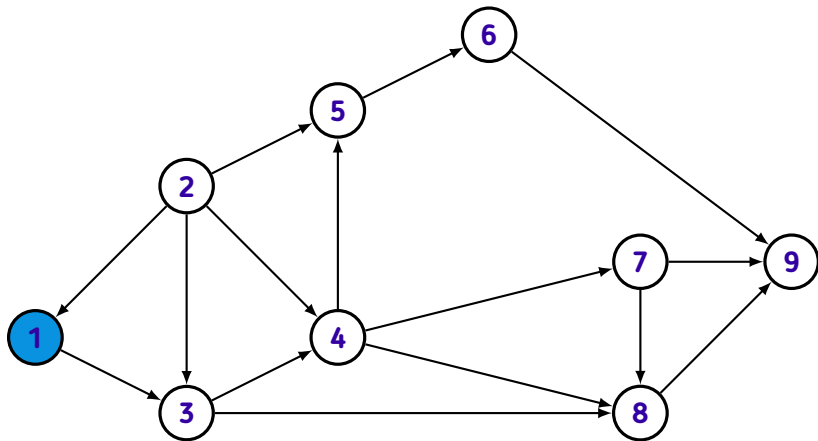
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- ★ O cálculo de  $p_u(x)$  depende da ordem de processamento dos vértices
- ★ Como  $G$  é um DAG, basta usar a ordenação topológica para computar  $p_u(x)$



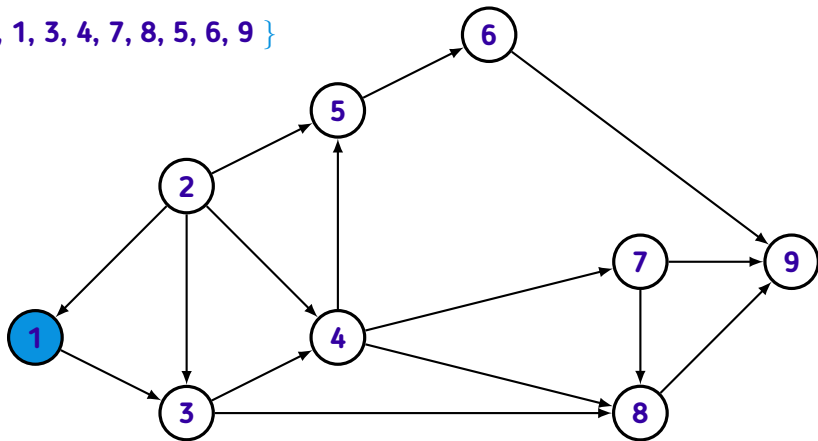




	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

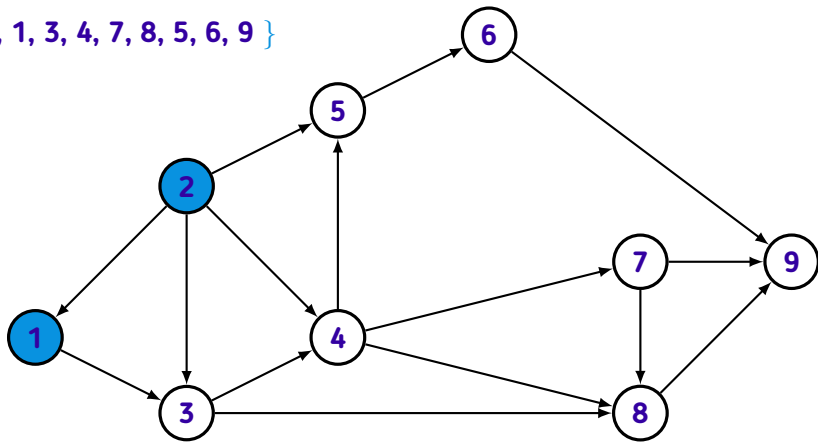


$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



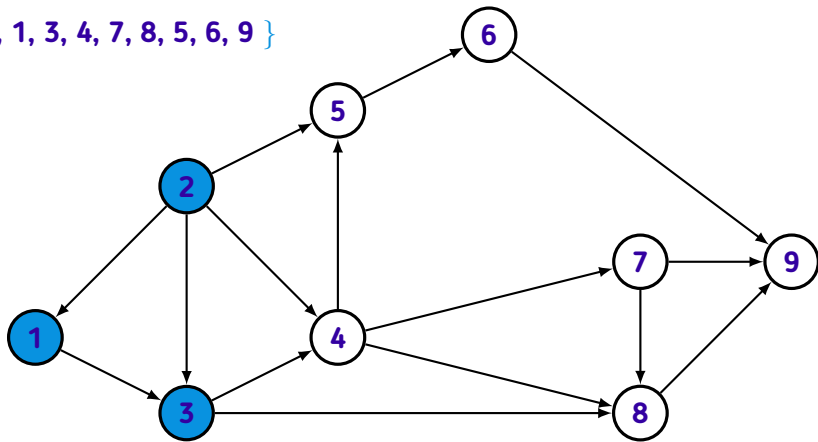
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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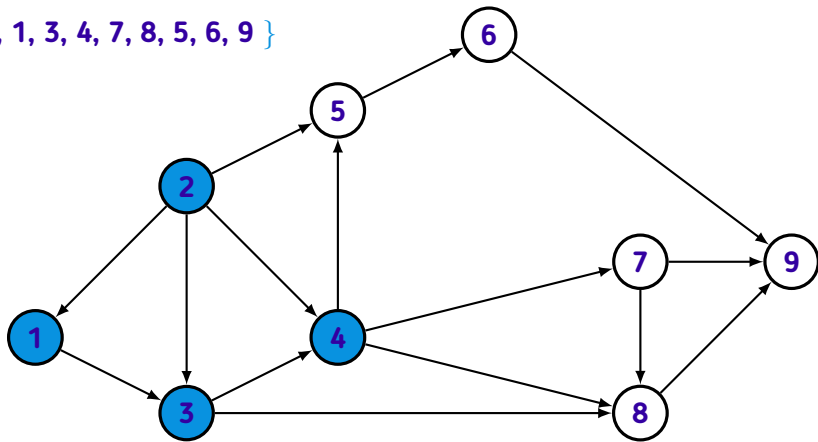
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



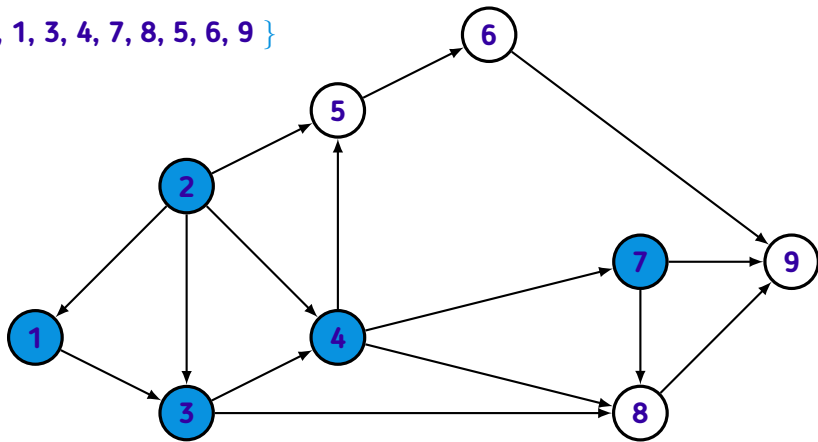
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



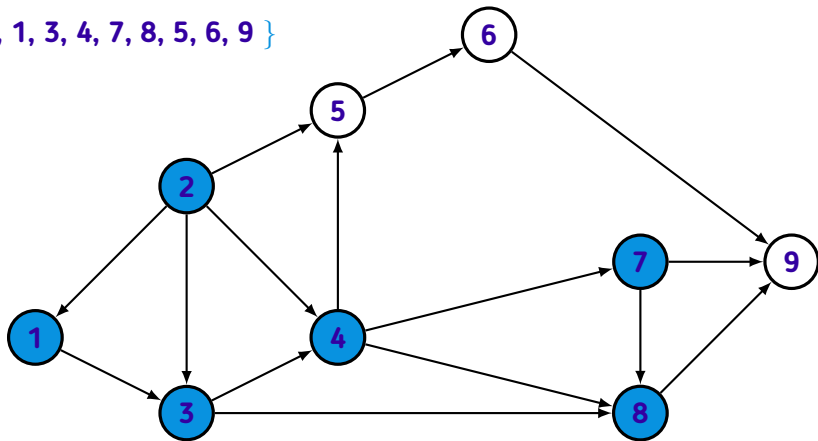
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



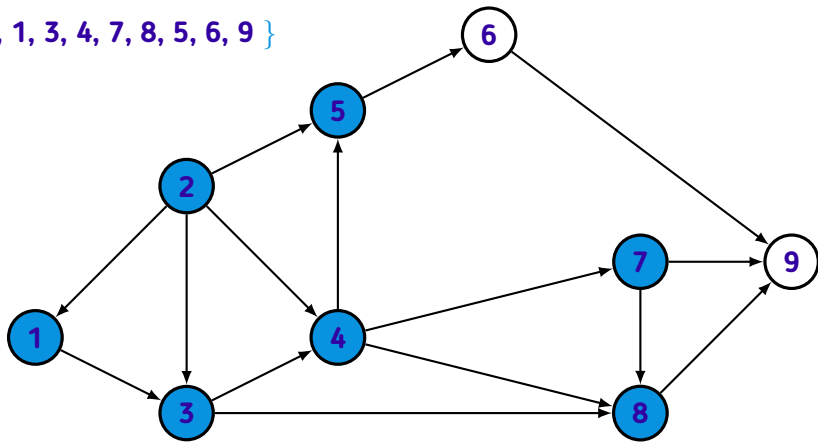
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	-	-	1	-	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



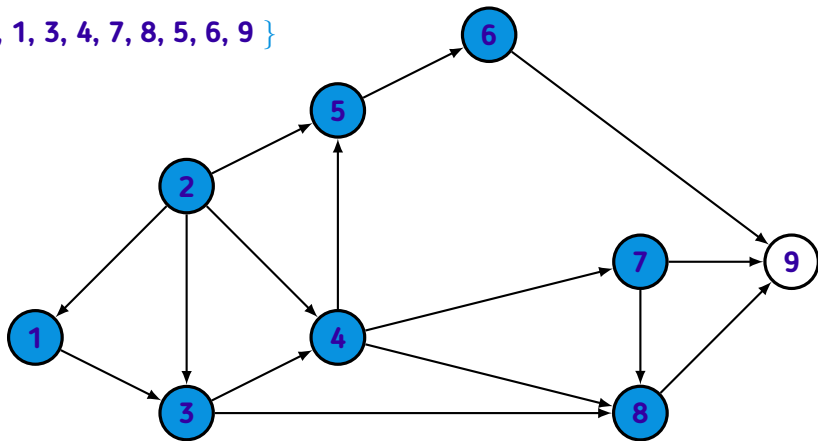
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	-	-	1	3	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	1	-	1	3	-

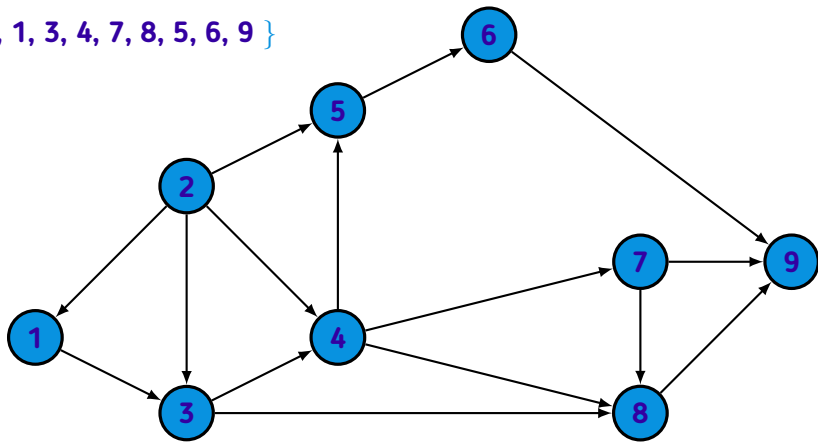
$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	1	<b>1</b>	1	3	-



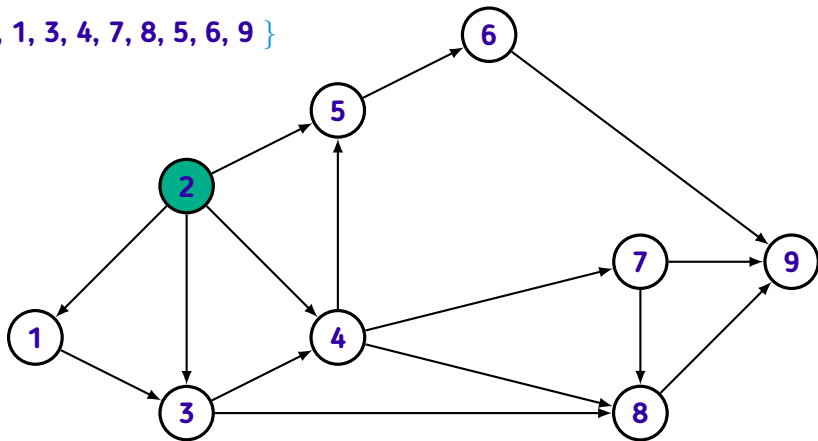
$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_1(x) =$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	5



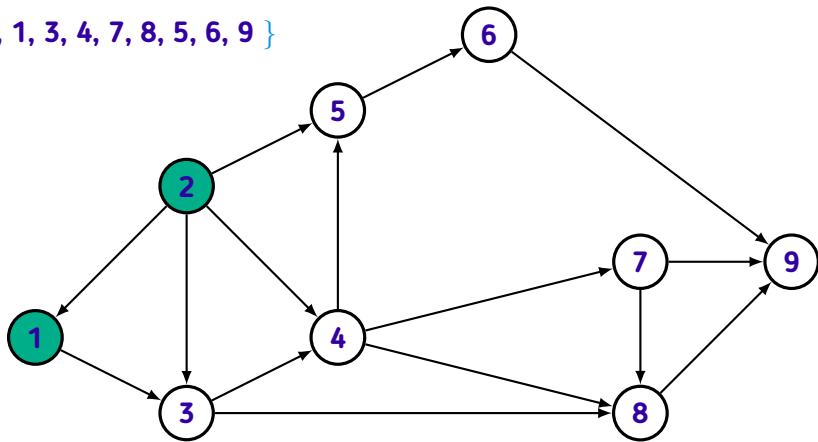
$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



$$p_2(x) =$$

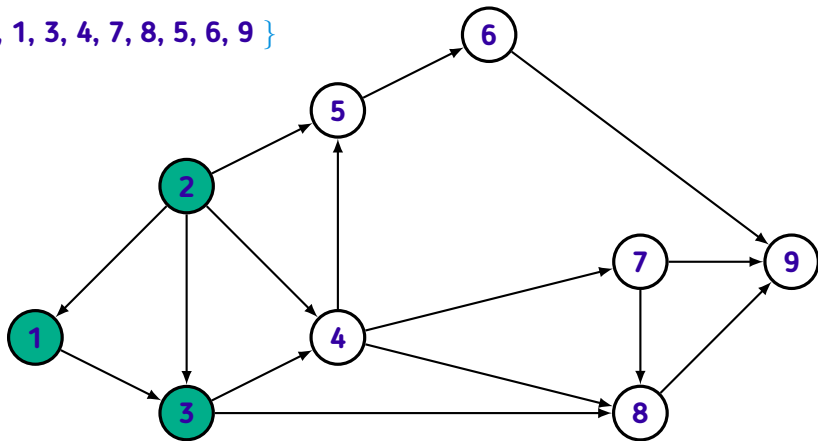
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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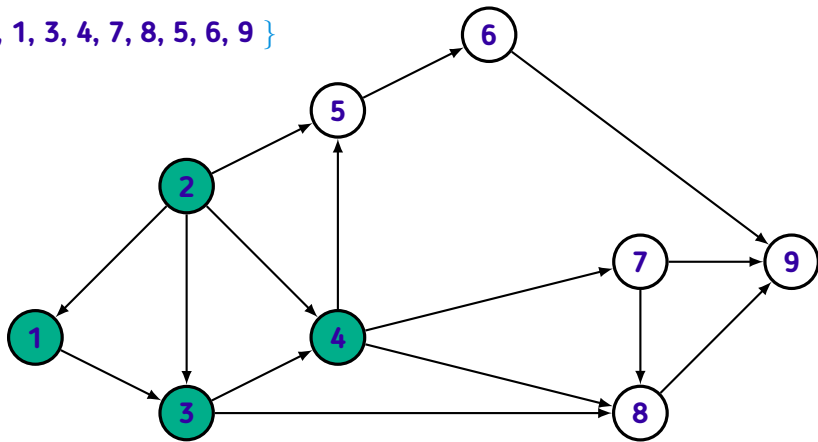
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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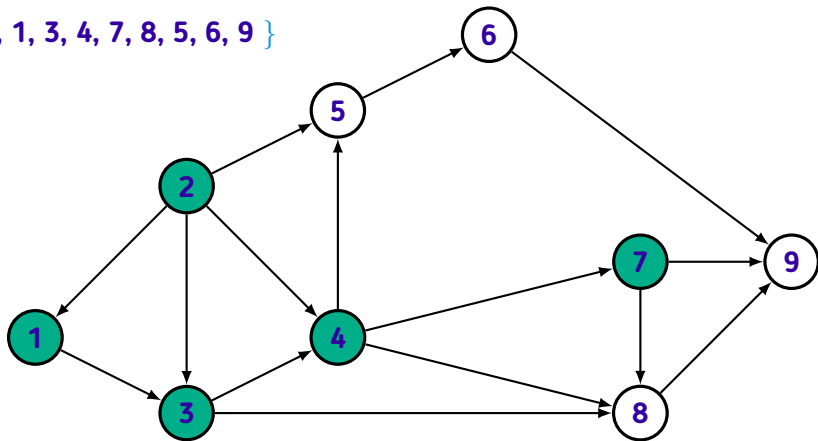
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

$$O = \{ 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 5, 6, 9 \}$$



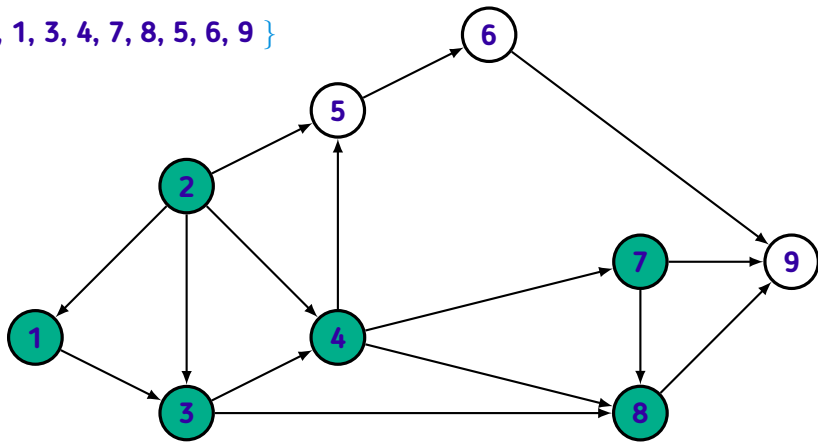
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-

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$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	-

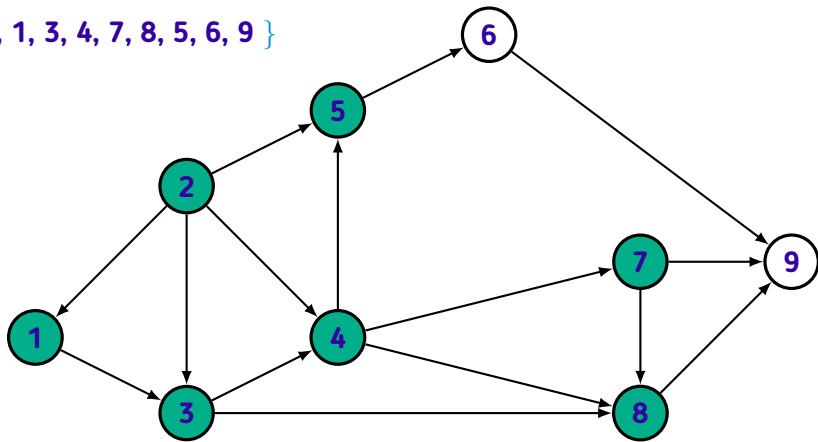
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	3	-	-	3	8	-

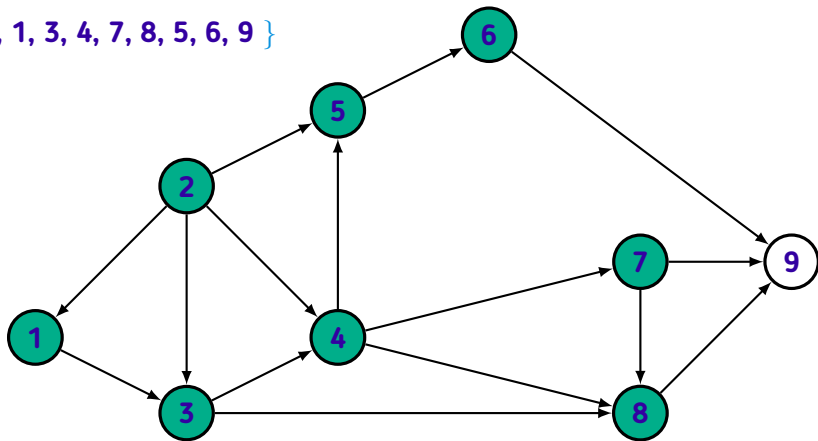


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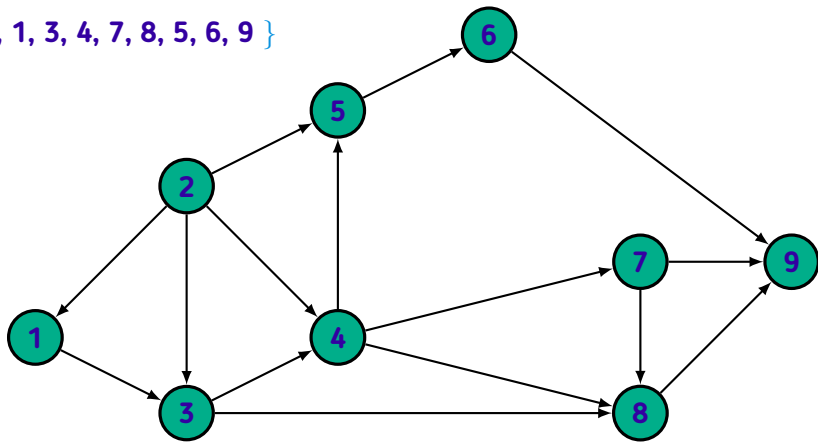
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	3	4	-	3	8	-

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$p_2(x) =$	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	8	15

```
vector<int> paths(int u, int N)
{
    auto o = topological_sort(N);

    vector<int> ps(N + 1, 0);
    ps[u] = 1;

    for (auto x : o)
        for (auto v : in[x])
            ps[x] += ps[v];

    return ps;
}
```

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- ★ O algoritmo de Dijkstra induz um DAG que indica, para cada vértice do grafo original, como atingir os demais vértices por caminhos mínimos

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- ★ Assim, pode-se usar DP neste grafo

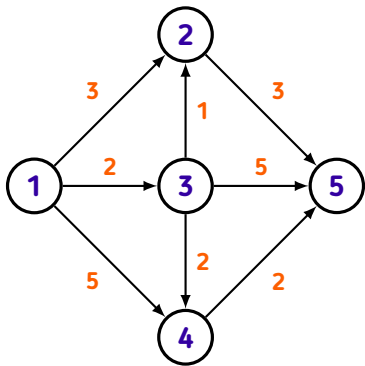
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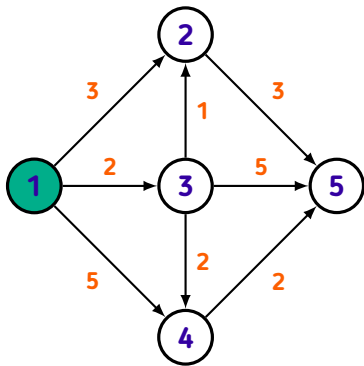
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- ★ Assim seria possível, por exemplo, computar o número de caminhos mínimos de  $u$  a  $v$
- ★ O algoritmo seria o mesmo usado para computar o número de caminhos, com a ordenação  $O$  sendo substituída pela ordenação de Dijkstra



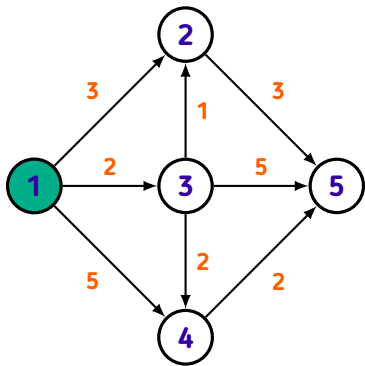
$d_1(x) =$

1	2	3	4	5
-	-	-	-	-



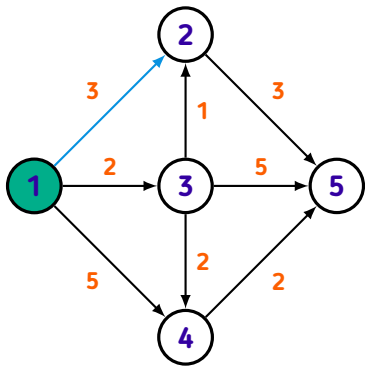
$d_1(x) =$

1	2	3	4	5
0	-	-	-	-



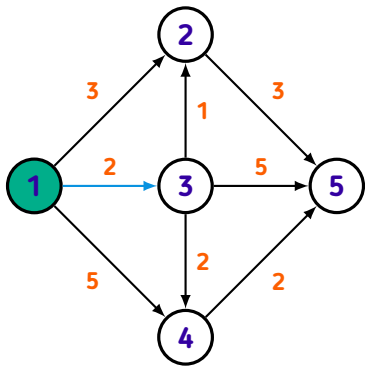
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	0	-	-	-	-



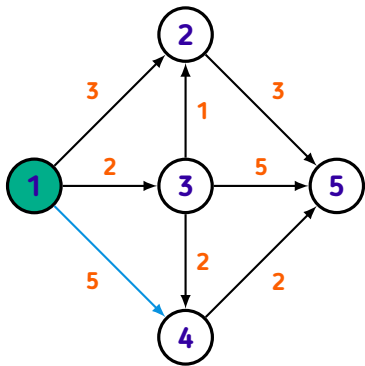
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	-	-	-



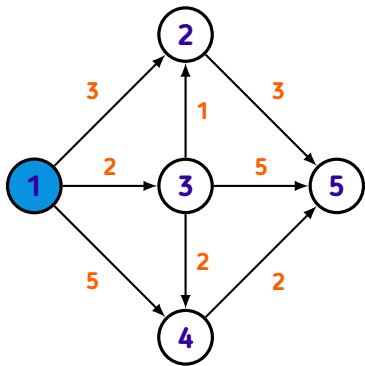
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	-	-



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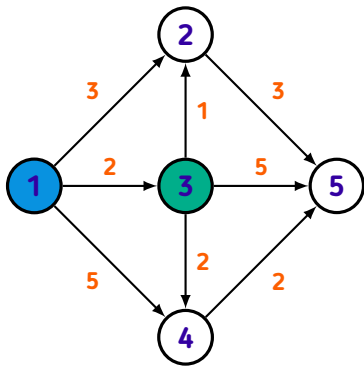
	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	5	-



$$d_1(x) =$$

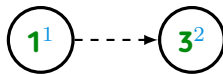
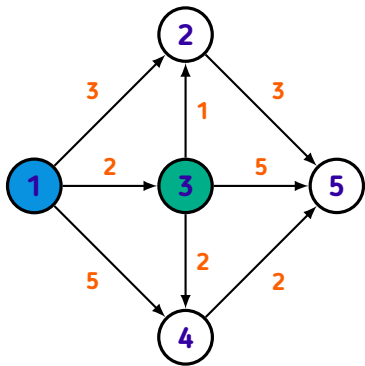
1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	5	-





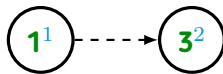
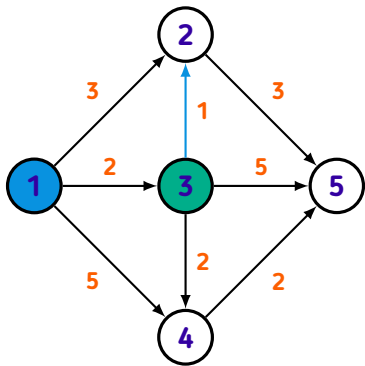
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	5	-



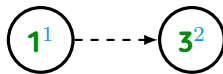
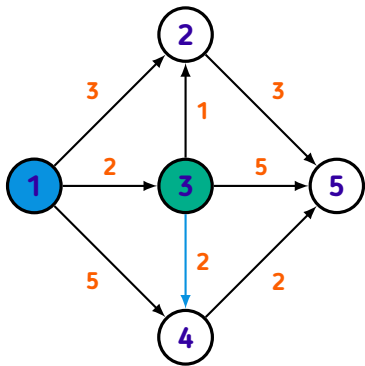
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	5	-



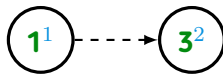
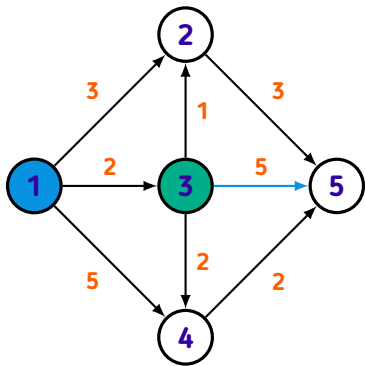
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	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	5	-



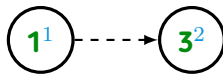
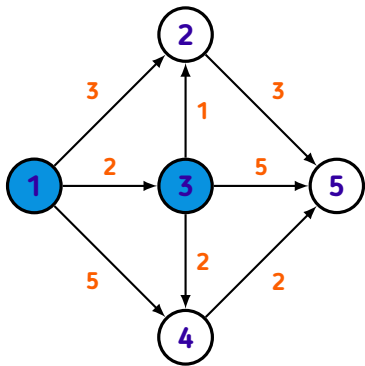
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	-



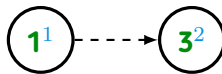
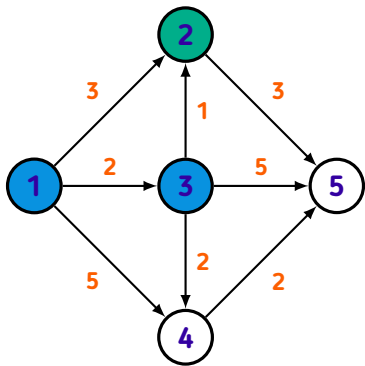
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	7



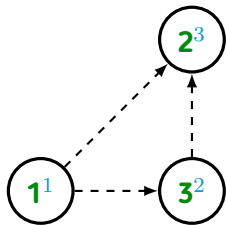
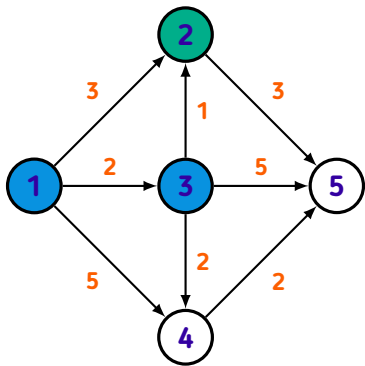
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	7



$$d_1(x) =$$

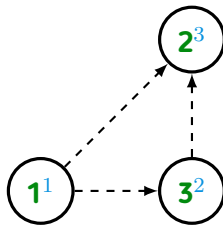
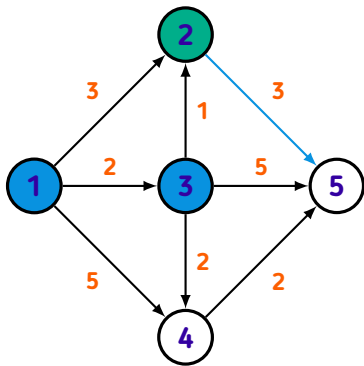
	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	7



$$d_1(x) =$$

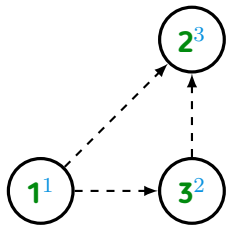
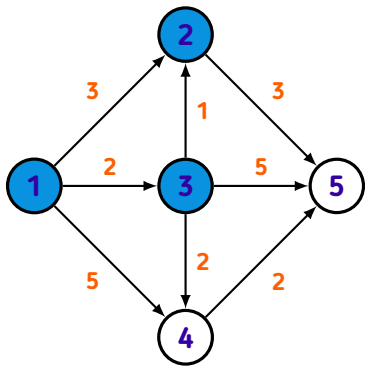
1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	7





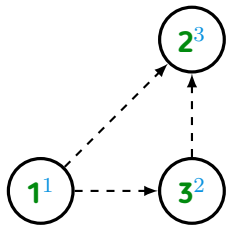
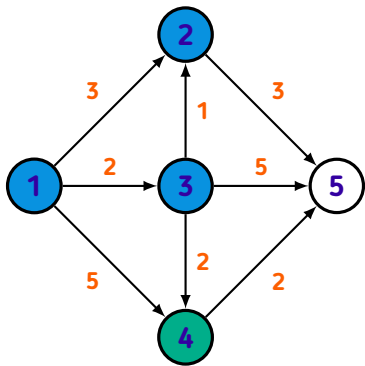
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



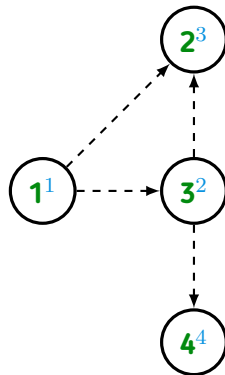
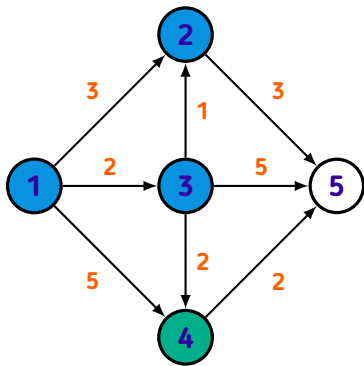
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	6



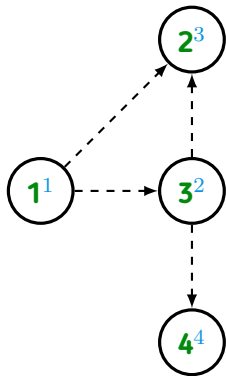
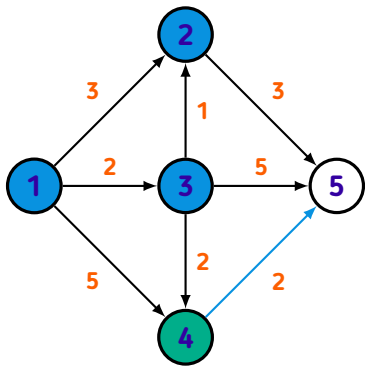
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



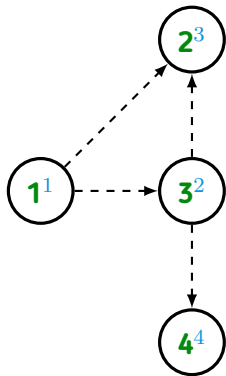
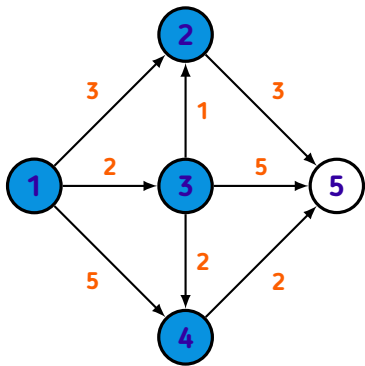
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



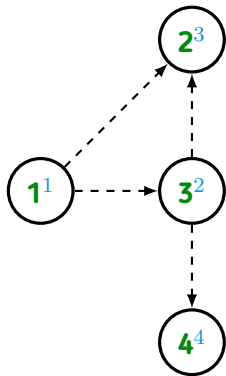
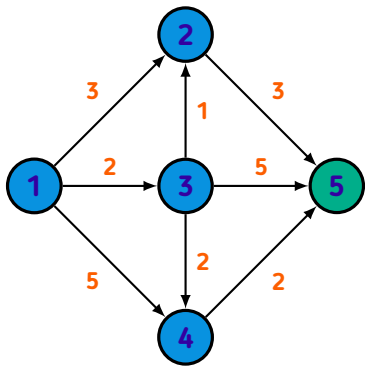
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



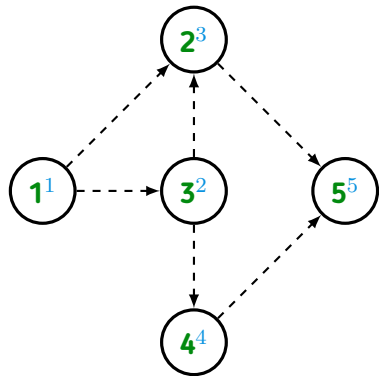
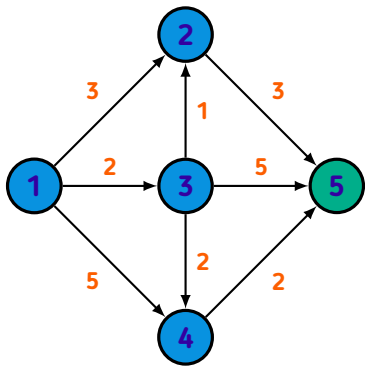
$$d_1(x) =$$

1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



$$d_1(x) =$$

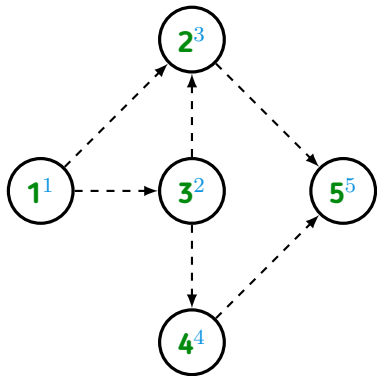
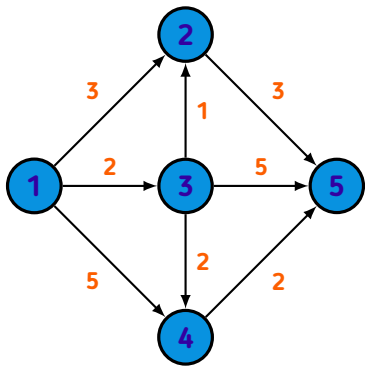
1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



$$d_1(x) =$$

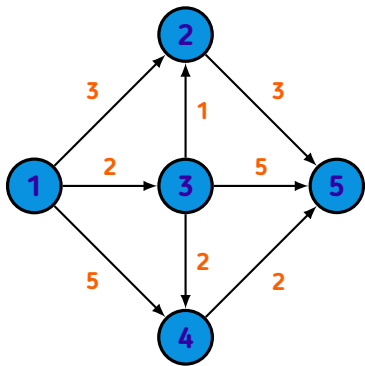
1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



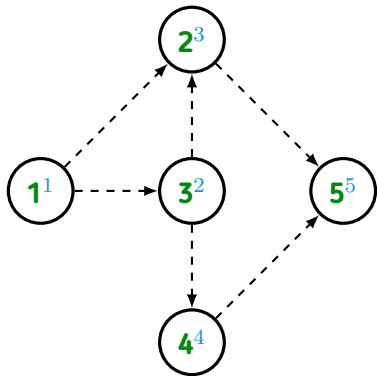


$$d_1(x) =$$

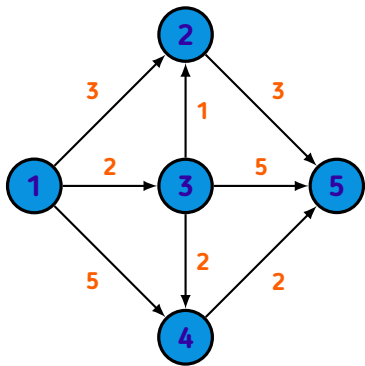
1	2	3	4	5
0	3	2	4	6



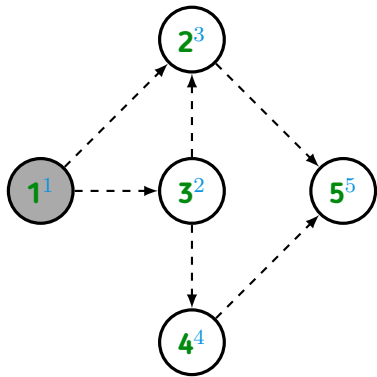
$$d_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$$



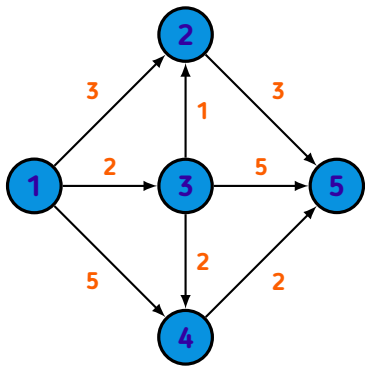
$$p_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline - & - & - & - & - \end{array}$$



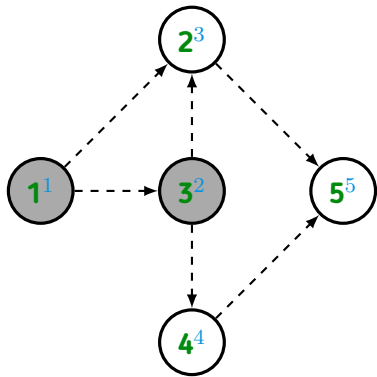
$$d_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$$



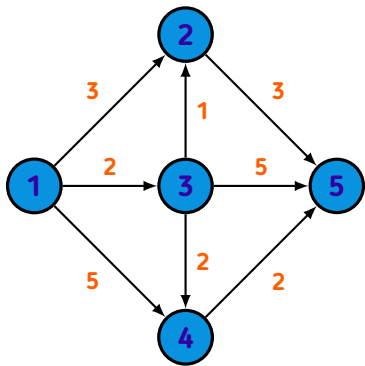
$$p_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & - & - & - & - \end{array}$$



$$d_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$$

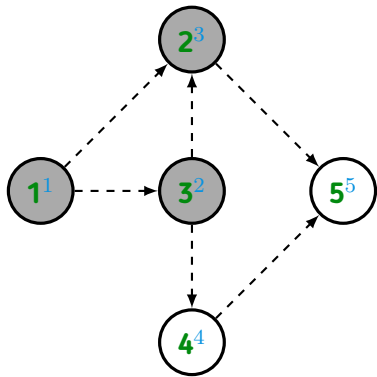


$$p_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & - & 1 & - & - \end{array}$$



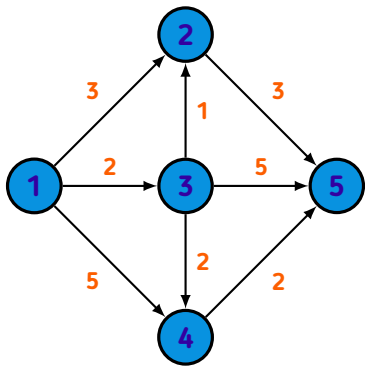
$$d_1(x) =$$

	1	2	3	4	5
	0	3	2	4	6

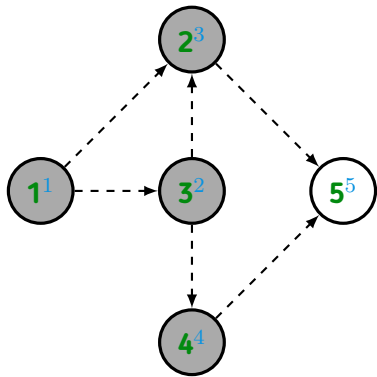


$$p_1(x) =$$

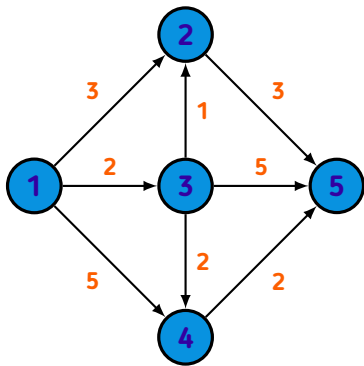
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	1	-	-



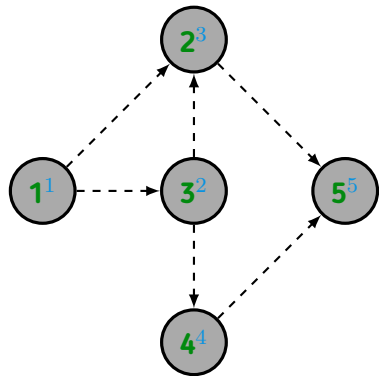
$$d_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} \\ \hline & 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$$



$$p_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & \mathbf{1} & - \end{array}$$



$$d_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} \\ \hline & 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}$$



$$p_1(x) = \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & \mathbf{3} \end{array}$$

```
vector<int> min_paths(int s, int N)
{
    vector<int> ps(N + 1, 0);
    ps[s] = 1;

    auto o = dijkstra_order(s, N);

    for (auto x : o)
        for (auto v : in[x])
            ps[x] += ps[v];

    return ps;
}
```



```
vector<int> dijkstra_order(int s, int N)
{
    vector<int> dist(N + 1, oo), order;
    dist[s] = 0;

    processed.reset();

    priority_queue<ii, vector<ii>, greater<ii>> pq;
    pq.emplace(0, s);

    while (not pq.empty())
    {
        auto [d, u] = pq.top();
        pq.pop();

        if (processed[u])
            continue;
    }
}
```

```
    order.emplace_back(u);  
    processed[u] = true;  
  
    for (auto [v, w] : adj[u])  
    {  
        if (dist[v] > d + w)  
        {  
            dist[v] = d + w;  
            pq.emplace(dist[v], v);  
            in[v] = { u };  
        } else if (dist[v] == d + w)  
            in[v].push_back(u);  
    }  
}  
  
return order;  
}
```

## Problemas sugeridos

1. CSES 1202 – Investigation
2. HackerEarth – Counting on Tree
3. SPOJ DAGCNT2 – Counting in a DAG
4. Timus 1018 – Binary Apple Tree

## Referências

1. Codeforces. *DP on Trees Tutorial*, acesso em 14/09/2021.
2. DUMOL, Tim. *IOI Training Week 5 – DP on Trees and DAGs*.
3. HALIM, Felix; HALIM, Steve. *Competitive Programming 3*, 2010.
4. LAAKSONEN, Antti. *Competitive Programmer's Handbook*, 2018.