Grafos

Fundamentos

Prof. Edson Alves

Faculdade UnB Gama

 \star Os grafos abstraem todas as outras estruturas de dados

 \star Os grafos abstraem todas as outras estruturas de dados

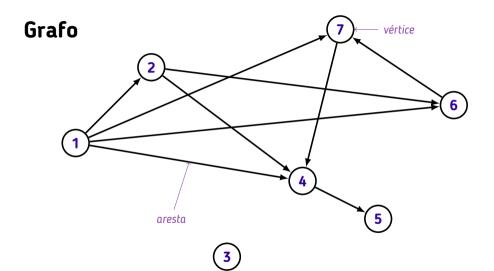
 \star Grafos modelam muitos problemas reais

- \star Os grafos abstraem todas as outras estruturas de dados
- * Grafos modelam muitos problemas reais
- * Travessias em grafos são eficientes e úteis

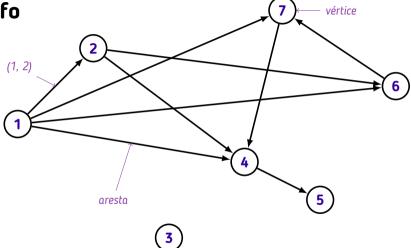
- \star Os grafos abstraem todas as outras estruturas de dados
- * Grafos modelam muitos problemas reais
- * Travessias em grafos são eficientes e úteis
- * Algoritmos clássicos resolvem problemas recorrentes

Grafo

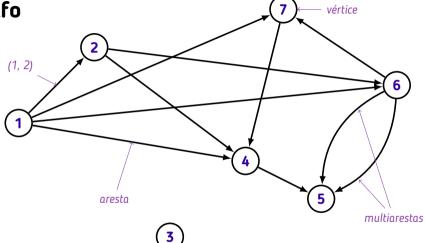
Grafo vértice

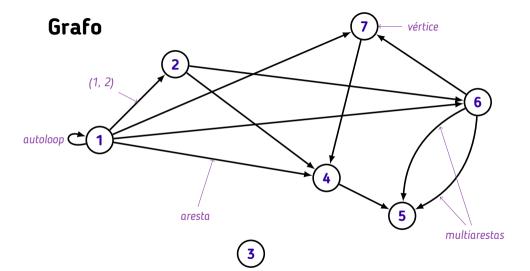


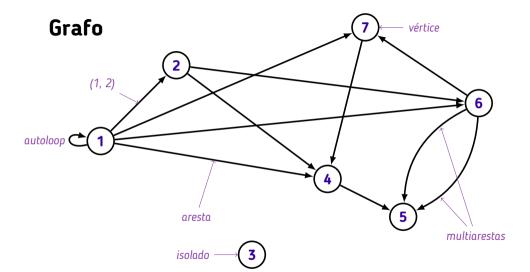
Grafo



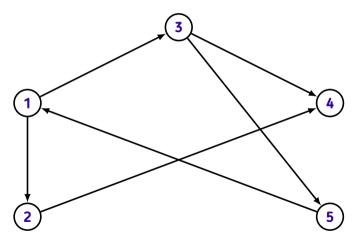
Grafo



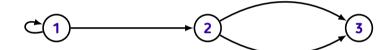




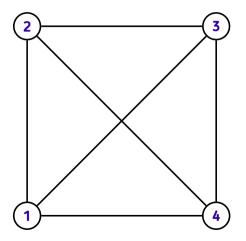
Grafo simples



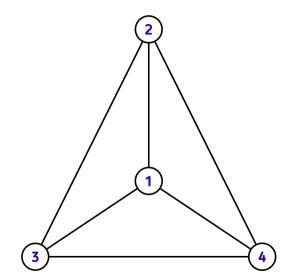
Multigrafo



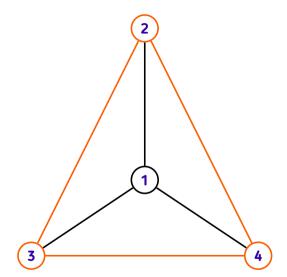
Grafo completo



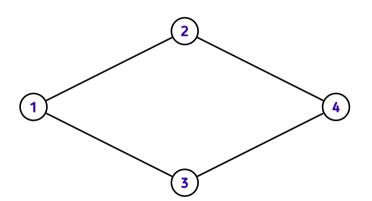
Subgrafo



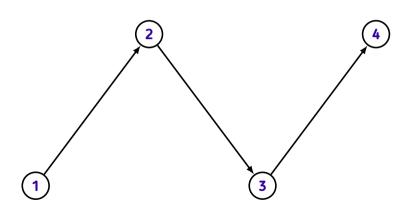
Subgrafo

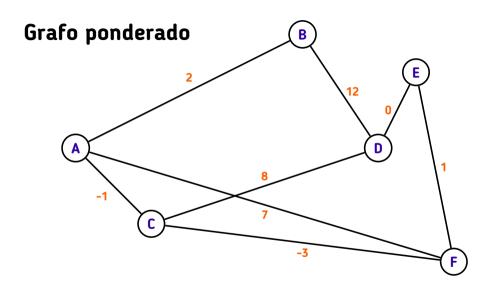


Grafo não-direcionado

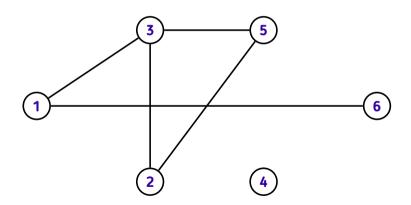


Grafo direcionado

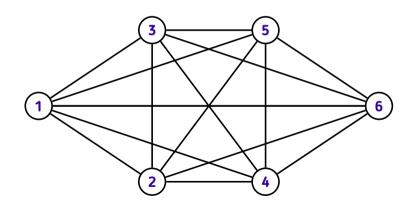




Grafo esparso



Grafo denso

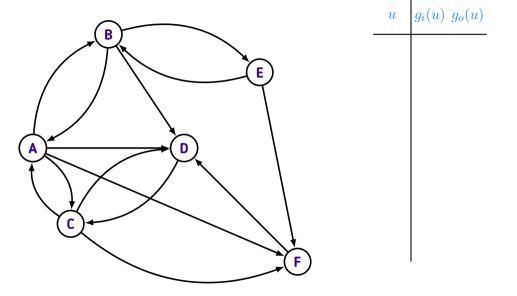


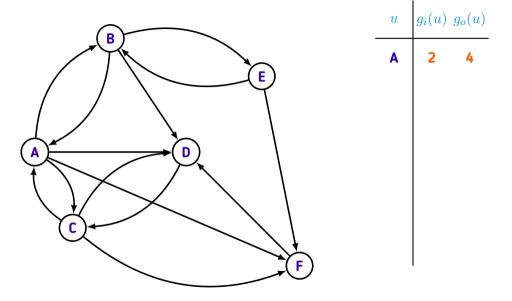
 \star Grau de entrada $g_i(u)$: # vértices que chegam em u

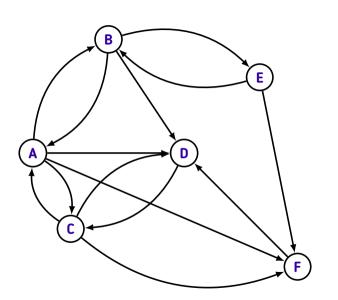
 \star Grau de entrada $g_i(u)$: # vértices que chegam em u

 \star Grau de saída $g_o(u)$: # vértices que partem de u

- \star Grau de entrada $g_i(u)$: # vértices que chegam em u
- \star Grau de saída $g_o(u)$: # vértices que partem de u
- \star Se G é não-direcionado, então $g_i(u)=g_o(u)$, $orall u\in V$









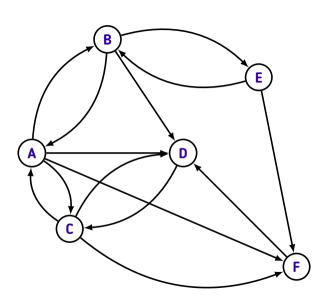
u

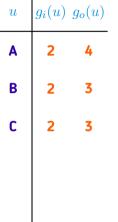
A

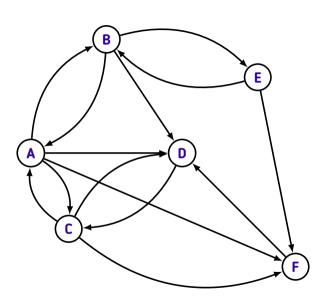
В

2 4

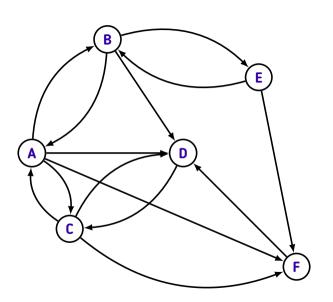
2



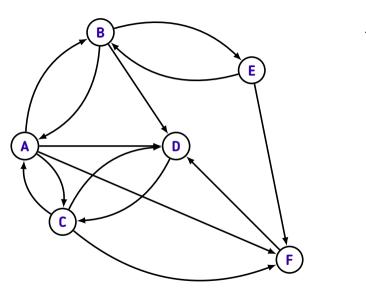




$g_i(u)$	$g_o(u)$
2	4
2	3
2	3
4	1
	2 2 2



u	$g_i(u)$	$g_o(u)$
A	2	4
В	2	3
С	2	3
D	4	1
E	1	2



u	$g_i(u)$	$g_o(u)$
A	2	4
В	2	3
С	2	3
D	4	1

Caminhos

Um caminho é uma sequência não-nula de vértices da forma

$$(u, w_1), (w_1, w_2), (w_2, w_3), \dots, (w_{n-1}, w_n), (w_n, v)$$

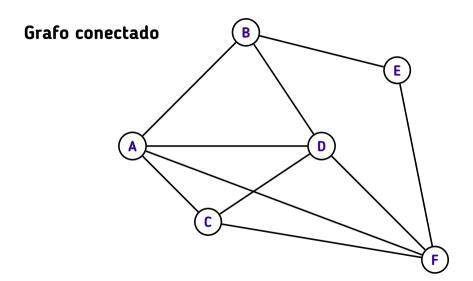
onde \boldsymbol{u} é o ponto de partida e \boldsymbol{v} o ponto de chegada

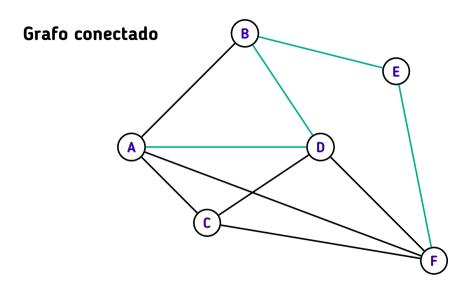
Caminhos

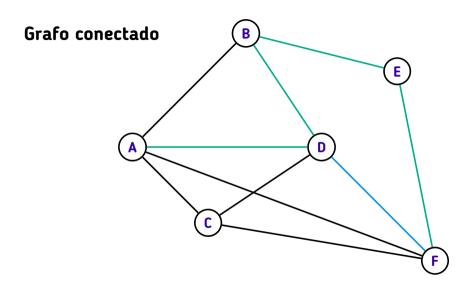
Um caminho é uma sequência não-nula de vértices da forma

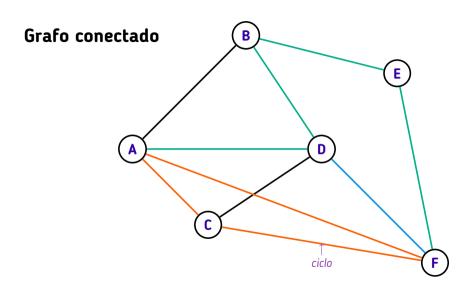
$$(u, w_1), (w_1, w_2), (w_2, w_3), \dots, (w_{n-1}, w_n), (w_n, v)$$

onde u é o ponto de partida e v o ponto de chegada









Referências

- 1. HALIM, Felix; HALIM, Steve. Competitive Programming 3, 2010.
- 2. LAAKSONEN, Antti. Competitive Programmer's Handbook, 2018.
- 3. SKIENA, Steven; REVILLA, Miguel. Programming Challenges, 2003.