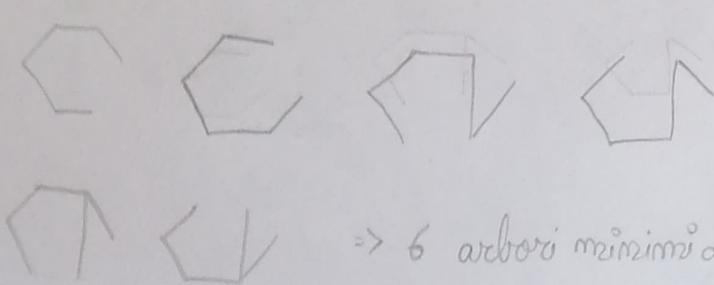
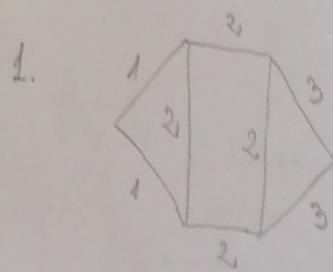


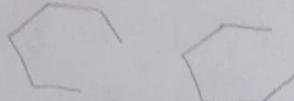
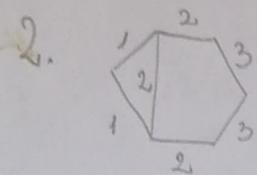
MĂRIRE

ARBORE MINIM ACOPERIRE

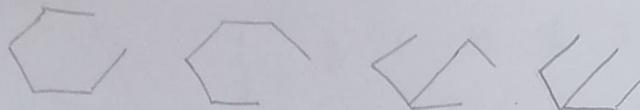
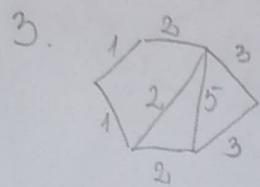
ARBORE MINIM ACOPERIRE



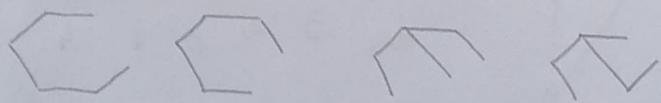
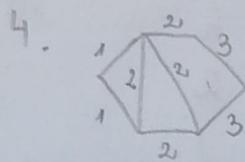
$\Rightarrow 6$ arbori minimi de acoperire



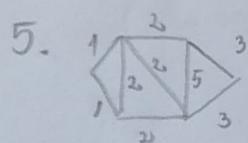
$\Rightarrow 2$ arme



$\Rightarrow 4$ arme



$\Rightarrow 4$ arme



$\Rightarrow 4$ arme

(ieșim dintr-o mărimi și te nici nu duci muchii spre ce ai deja cunoscut).

BELLMAN-FORD

1. false, avem ciclu negativ (dacă mergeam pe margini)

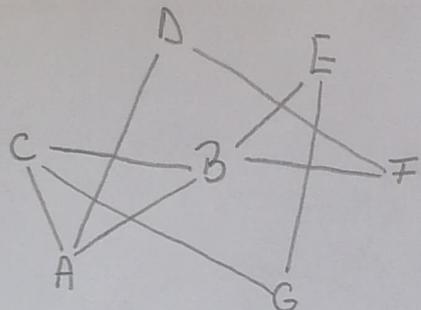
2. false, avem

3. Modificarea algoritmului constă în înlocuirea primului for cu un while, care se repetă până nu mai putem îmbunătăți (cu o variabilă booleană).

4.

BFS

1.



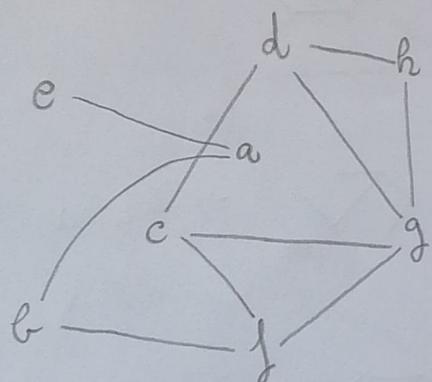
mod: A B C D E F G

d: 0 1 1 1 2 2 2

ii: mil A A A B B C

(incapănd cu A)

2.



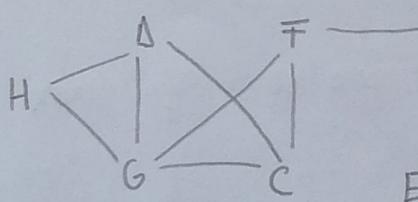
mod: a b c d e f g h

d: 3 2 0 1 4 1 1 2

ii: b f mil c a c c d

(incapănd cu C)

3.



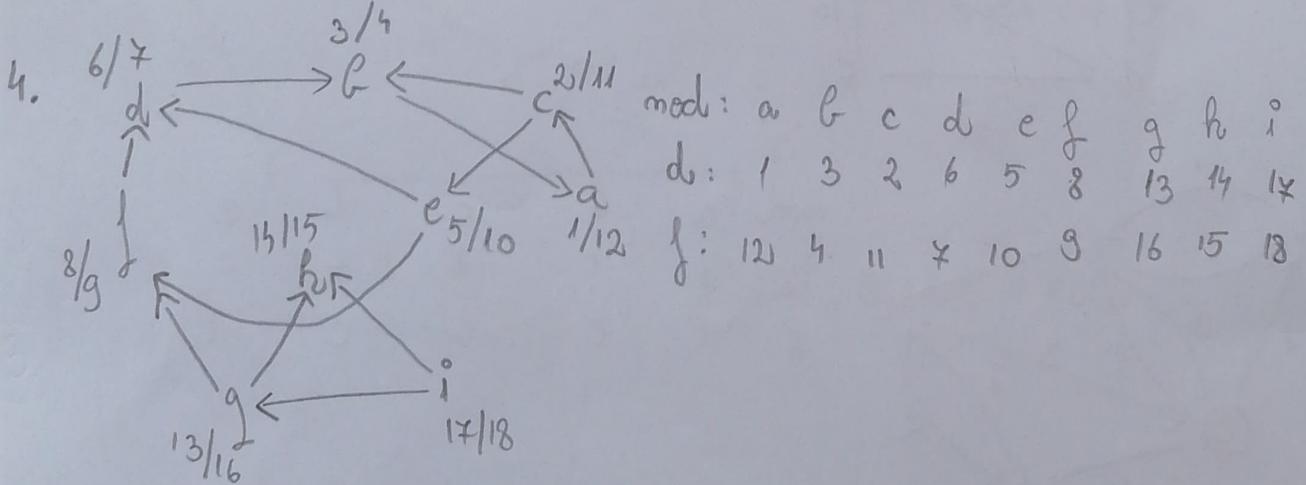
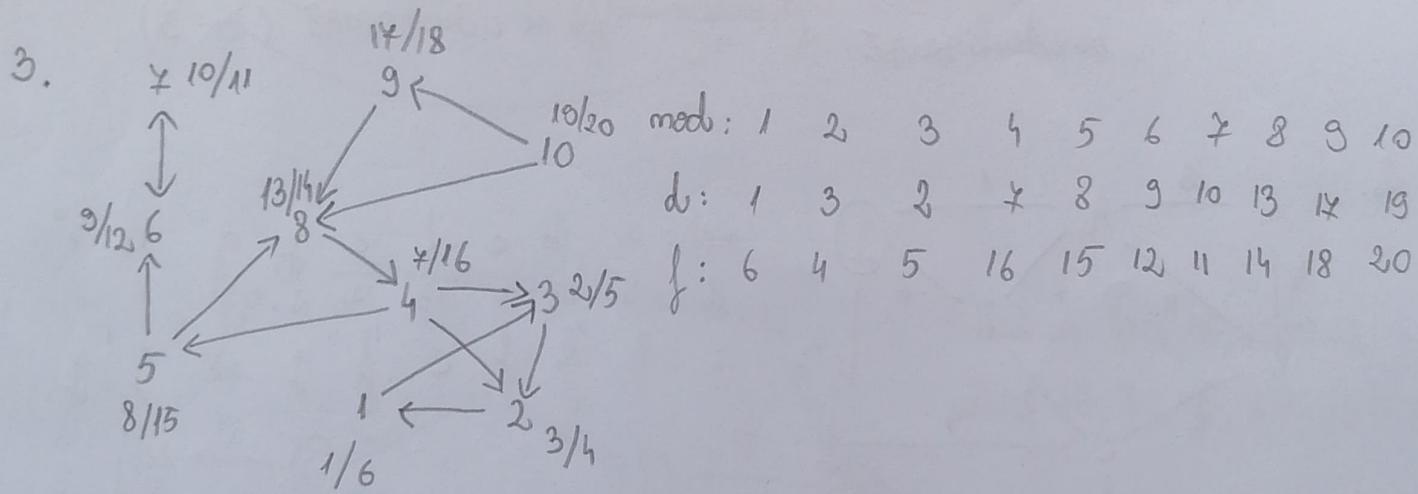
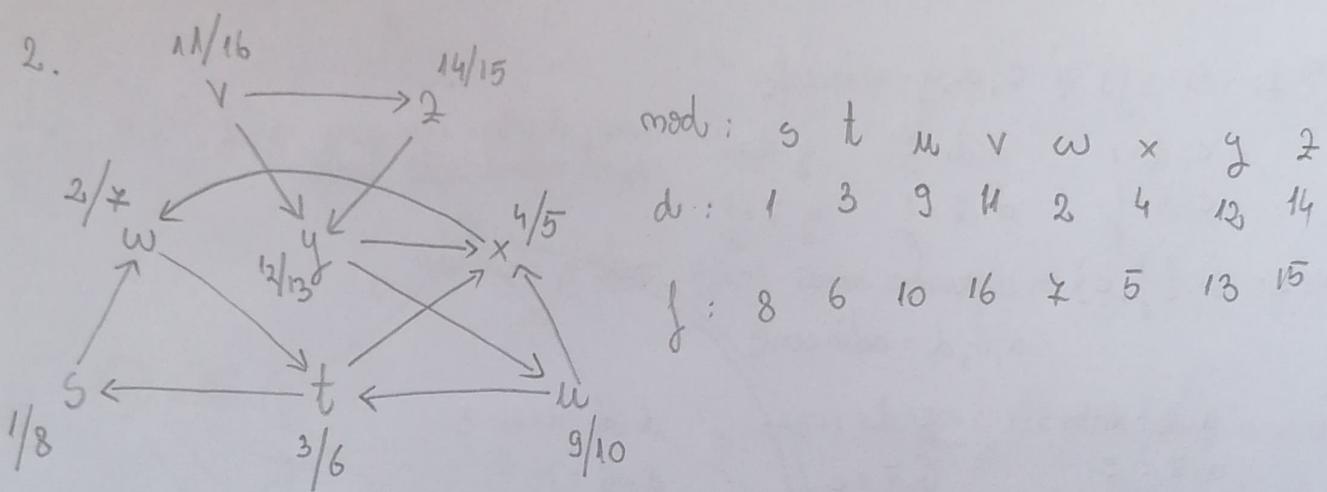
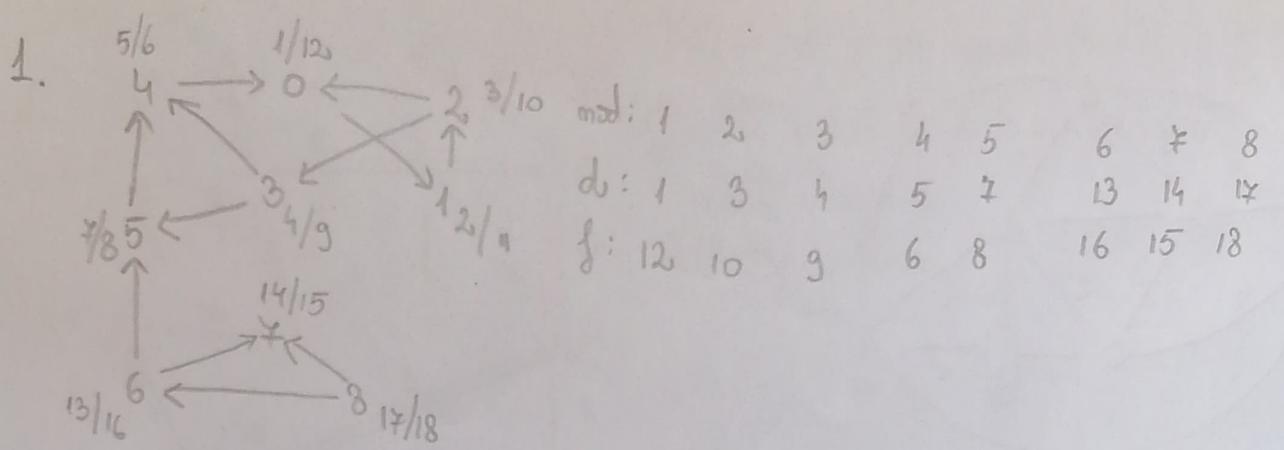
mod: A B C D E F G H

d: 0 1 3 4 1 2 3 4

ii: mil A F C A B F G

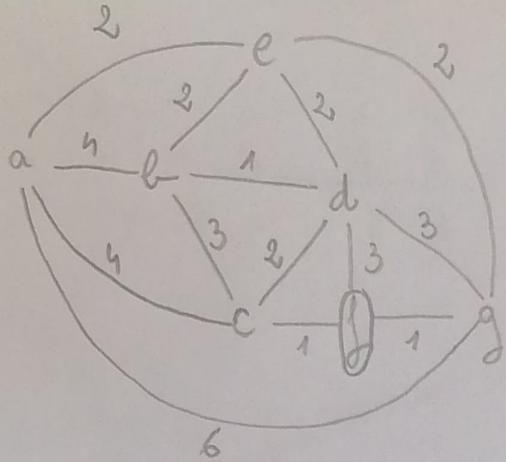
(incapănd cu A)

DFS



DIJKSTRA

1.



mod:	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
d:	5	4	1	3	3	0	1
ii:	c	c	f	f	g	nil	f

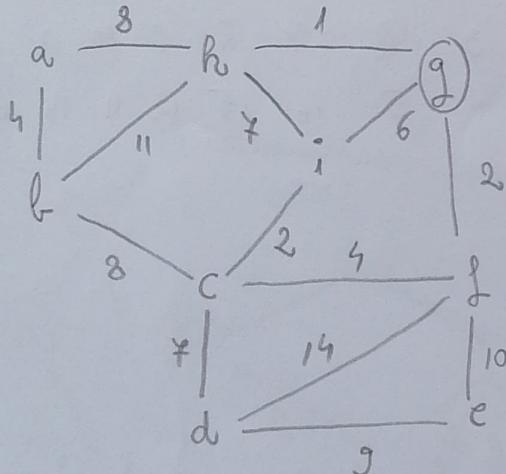
pas 1: $S = \{f\}$ și c, d, g - adiacente

$$\begin{array}{lll} c \cdot d = 1 & d \cdot d = 3 & g \cdot d = 1 \\ c \cdot ii = f & d \cdot ii = f & g \cdot ii = f \end{array} \text{ sunt actualizate toate}$$

pas 2: $S = \{f, c\}$ - căreia mai mică val. a distanței
a, b, d - adiacente

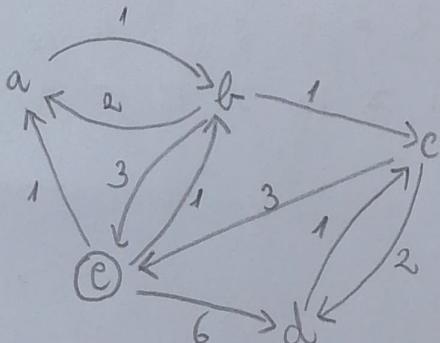
$$\begin{array}{lll} a \cdot d = 1 + 4 = 5 & b \cdot d = 1 + 3 = 4 & d \cdot d = 1 + 2 = 3 \\ a \cdot ii = c & b \cdot ii = c & d \cdot ii = c \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & \text{se actualizează} & \text{nu se actualizează } (3=3) \end{array}$$

2.



mod:	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
d:	9	12	6	13	12	2	0	1	6
ii:	h	h	f	c	f	g	nil	g	g

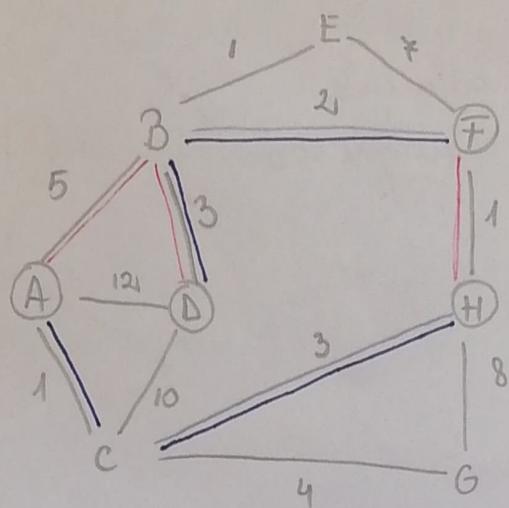
3.



mod:	a	b	c	d	e
d:	1	1	2	4	0
ii:	e	e	b	c	nil

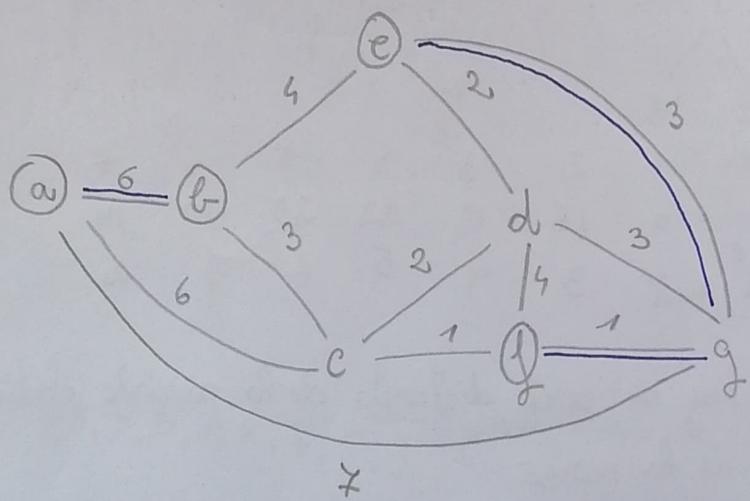
EULERIAN

1.



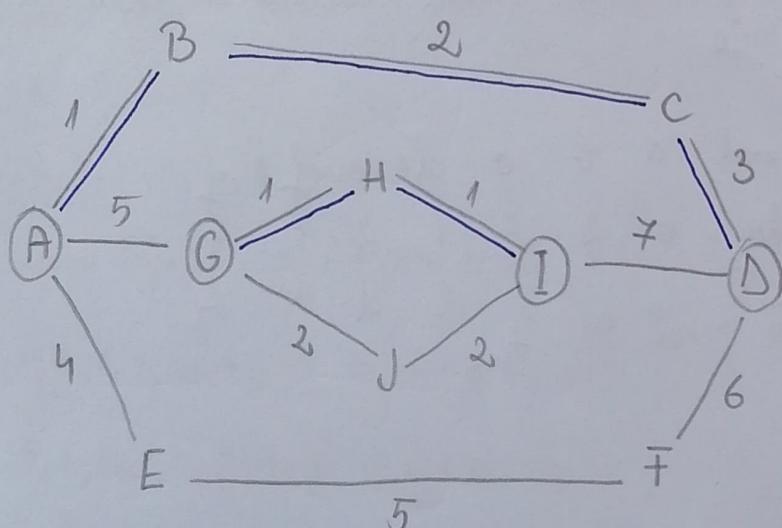
trebuie să facem grad par la toate nodurile
 → sunt 2 variante de transformare
 rosu: adaugă 9
 albastru: adaugă 9

2. a, b, f, e nu au grad par



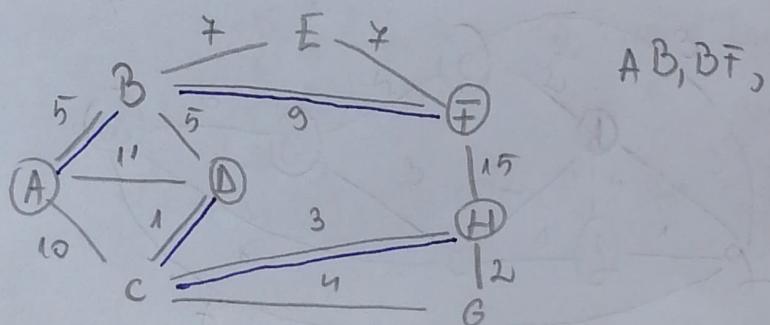
se adaugă 10
 → arătări ex 5, dar arătm
 AC, CB, EG, GF
 526

3.



dacă ar face AG, ID → 12
 dar AB, BC, CD, GH, HI → 8
 → arătări ex 6

4.

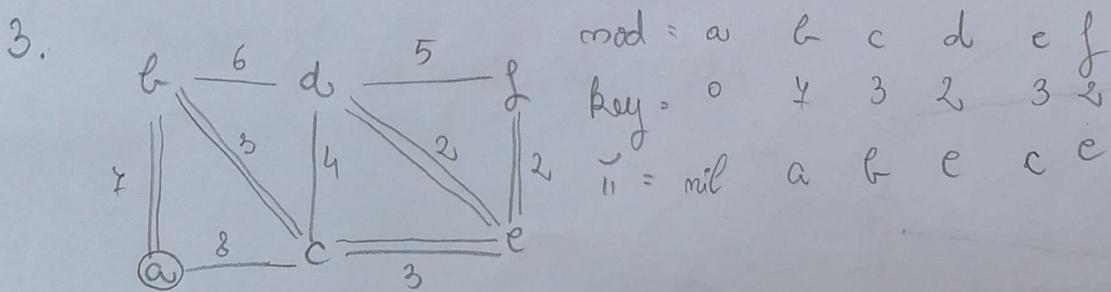
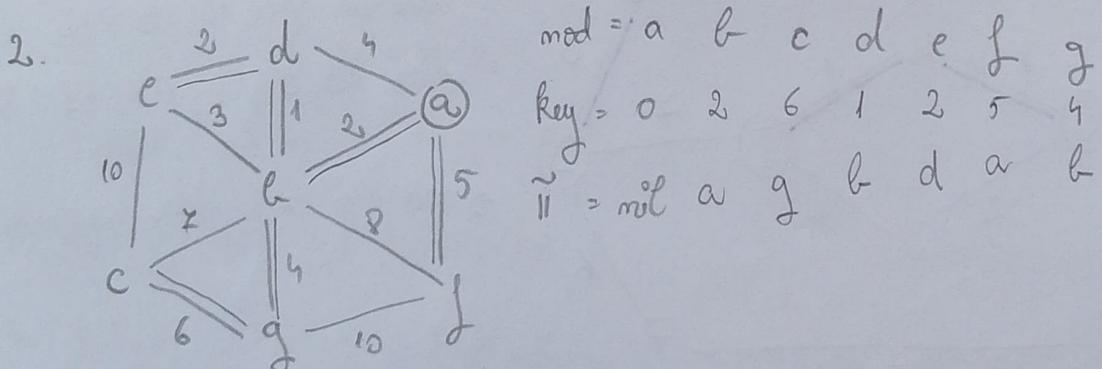
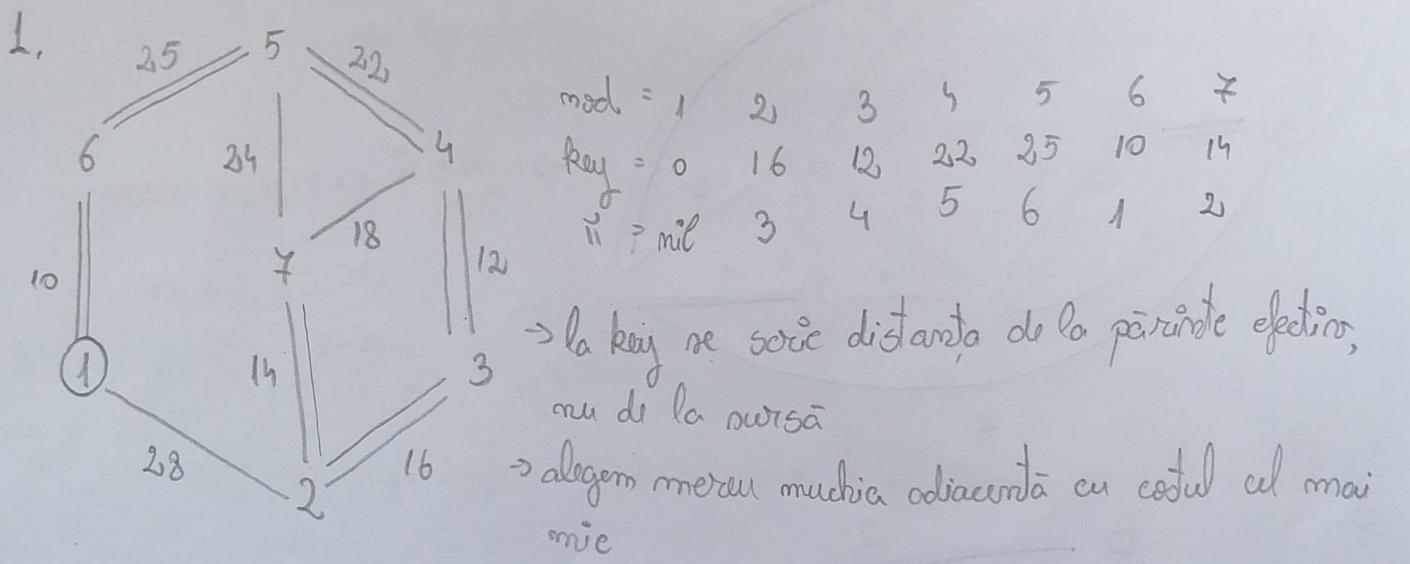


AB, BF, DC, CH → 18

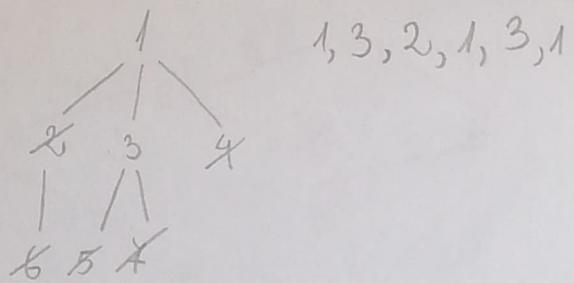
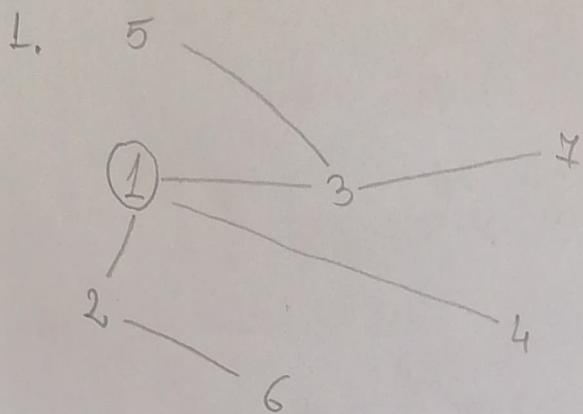
120MORFE

1. nu : muchiile cu grad 2 ar trebui să fie adiacente
2. da : verifică pe rând muchiile muchiilor și adiacențele lor
3. da : deoarece evident
4. da : par e evident
5. da: am lucrat iar pe grămezi și adiacente
6. nu : muchiile cu grad 3 nu sunt legate direct
7. nu: muchiile cu grad 4 arătă că 2 cu grad 1 și 2 cu grad 2 (nu 3)

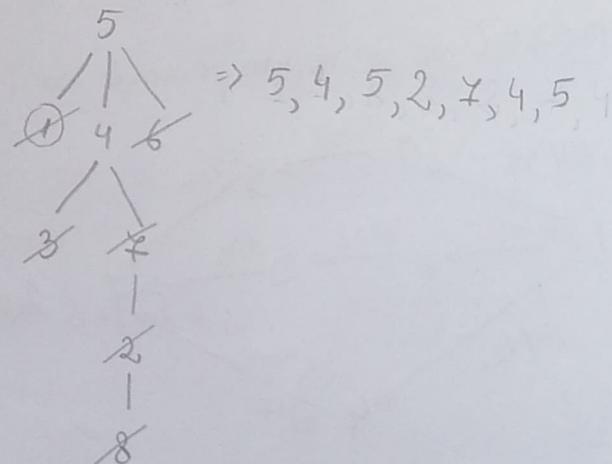
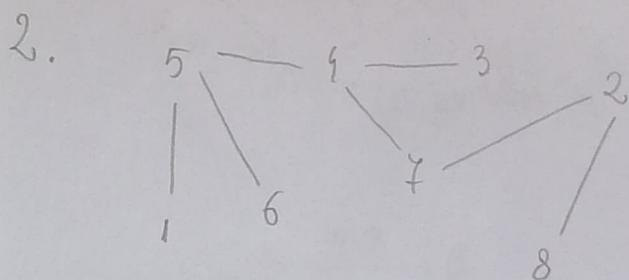
PRIM



PROBLEME



\Rightarrow căutăm frunza minimă, punem paranteze ei în creștere și o tăiem



3. $1, 5, 3, 3, 1, x, 7, 5, \underline{7}$ \Rightarrow rădăcina

\rightarrow fiecare varf are grad impar \Rightarrow rădăcina aparține nr. impar de ori și restul de nr. par

$\Rightarrow x = 7$

4. $3, 4, 3, x, 4, 2, 1 \Rightarrow x = 2$

1 apare deși de nr. impar de ori

5. $1, 1, \underline{x}, 3, 3, \underline{3}, \underline{7}, 6, \underline{7} \Rightarrow x = 6$

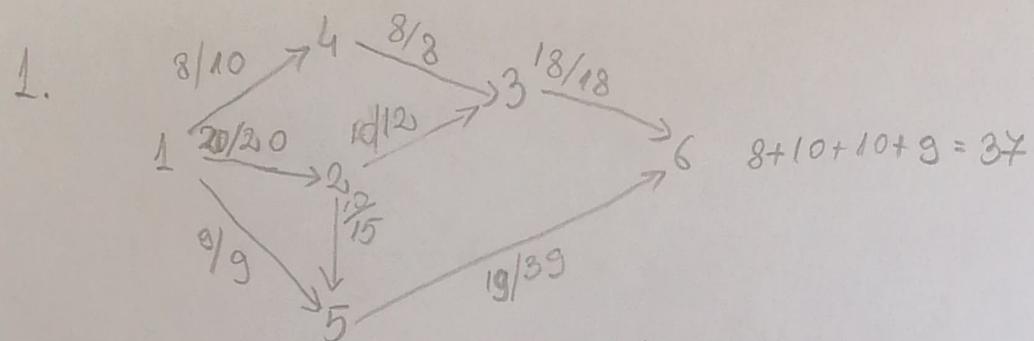
6. $1, 5, 3, 3, 1, x, \underline{7}, 5, \underline{7} \Rightarrow x = 7$

7. $10, x, 3, 3, 1, \underline{7}, \underline{7}, \underline{1}, \underline{1} \Rightarrow x = 10$

8. $2, 1, 2, x, 1, \underline{7}, 5 \Rightarrow x = 7$

9. $1, 2, x, 3, 2, \underline{1}, 4, 4, \underline{1} \Rightarrow x = 3$

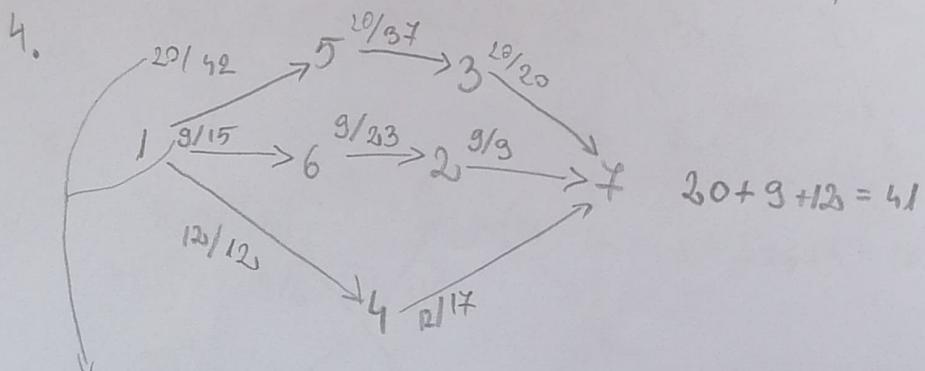
FORD FULKERSON



basically avem de găsit fluxul maxim

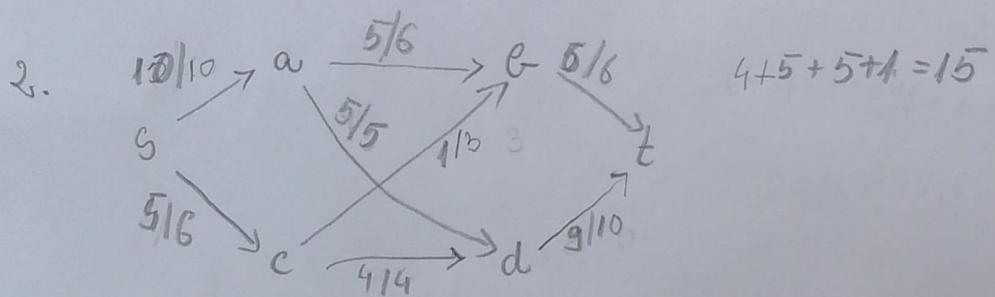
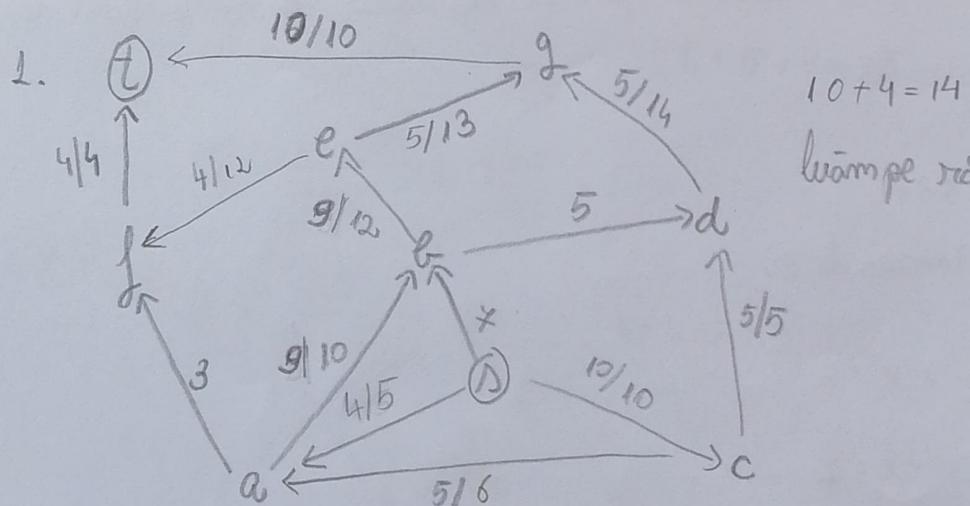
2. $20 + 20 = 40$

3. $10 + 10 = 20$ (pe jos m-am pe unde să-i trimit pe ultimii 5)

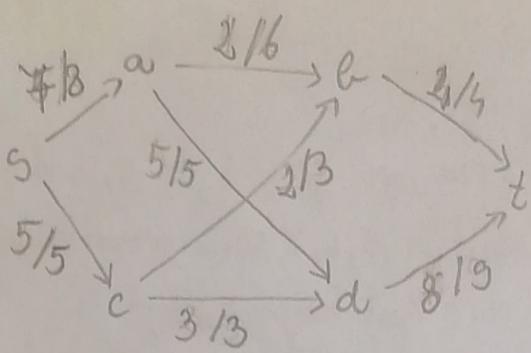


m-am pe unde să trimit ultimele unități

FLUX

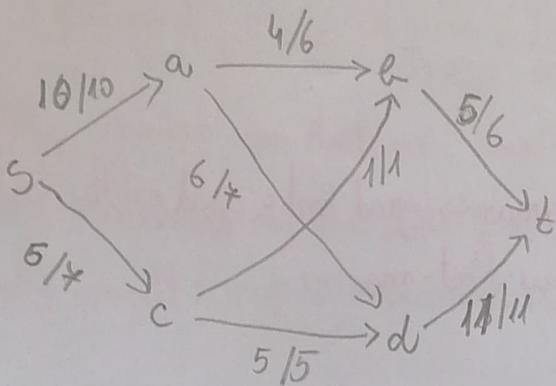


3.



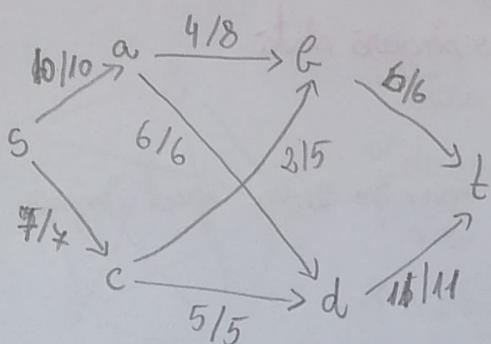
$$5+5+2=12$$

4.



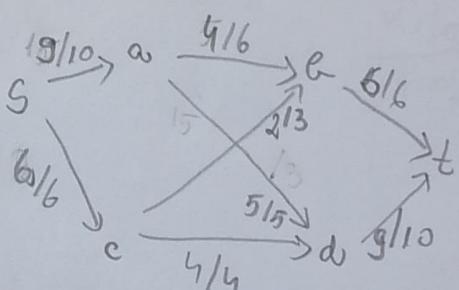
$$5+6+1+5=17$$

5.



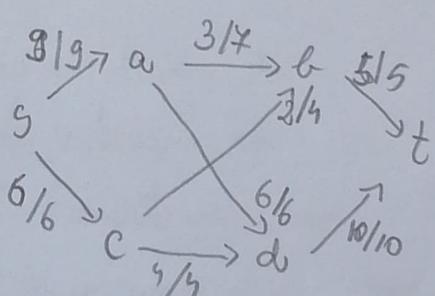
$$5+2+6+4=17$$

6.



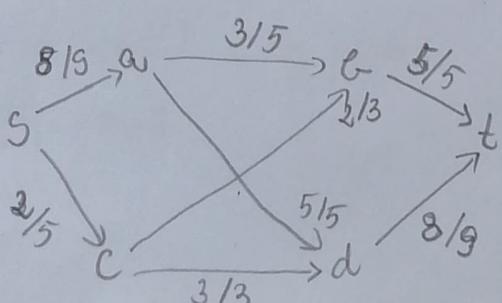
$$4+2+5+4=15$$

7.



$$4+2+6+3=15$$

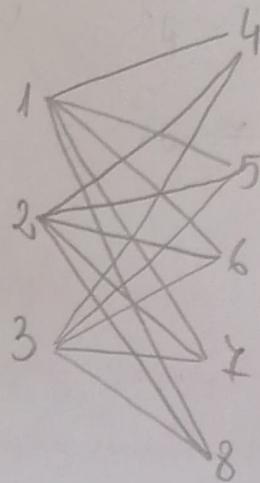
8.



$$3+2+5+3=13$$

BIPARTITE

1. $K_{3,5}$ conține:



- × cuplaj perfect: nu, ar fi 1-4, 2-5, 3-6 și 7, 8 fără
- × lant eulerian: nu e, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 au grad impar
- × ciclu hamiltonian: nu e (pot fi circa 10k)
- × ciclu eulerian: dacă nu ar fi lant, nu ar fi ciclu
⇒ răspuns corect

⇒ graf orientat eulerian \Leftrightarrow grad int = grad ext la toate sau maxim și au $|int - max| = 1$

→ lant eulerian: trase prim fișcări o singură dată

→ lant hamiltonian: trase prim fișcări o singură dată

→ cuplaj perfect: conține toate modurile

pt. lant eulerian: toate au grad par sau $|max - 2|$ cu grad impar

2. drumuri de lungime 2 în $K_{15,12} \Rightarrow$

$$\text{formula: } C_m^2 m + C_m^2 m \quad C_m^k = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

3. drumuri de lungime 2 în $K_{11,18} \Rightarrow$

4. drumuri de lungime 2 în $K_{15,7} \Rightarrow$

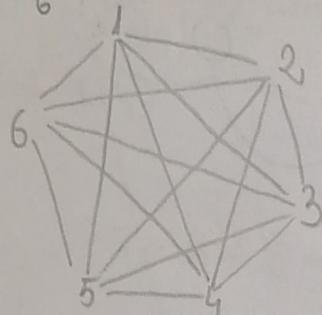
5. lungime 2 în $K_{15,18} \Rightarrow$

6. lungime 2 în $K_{21,10} \Rightarrow$

7. lungime 2 în $K_{21,12} \Rightarrow$

COMPLETE

1. K_6



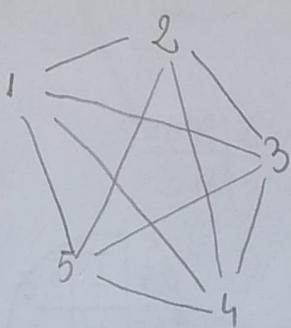
- ✓ ciclu hamiltonian: are $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1$
- ✓ cuplaj maxim
- \times drum eulerian: nu are toate muchiile cu grad impar
- ✓ cuplaj complet $1-2, 3-4, 5-6$
- \times ciclu eulerian: nu are, nu are nici drum

cuplaj maxim: am luat nr. maxim de perechi efectiv posibile (am ales binet)

cuplaj maximal: nu mai poate fi largit (posibilitate de aleas prost)

cuplaj complet: cred ca inseamna cuplaj perfect, adica intr-o toata muchie

2. K_5



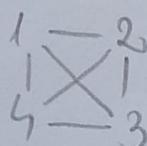
- ✓ ciclu eulerian: da, au toate grad par
- ✓ drum eulerian: da
- ✓ ciclu hamiltonian: da $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 1$
- \times cuplaj complet: $1-2, 3-4, 5$ fara
- ✓ cuplaj maxim: orice graf are

4. K_2

$1 - 2$

- ✓ drum eulerian: da
- \times ciclu eulerian: nu
- \times ciclu hamiltonian: nu
- nu are pe undu sa se intoarca
- ✓ cuplaj complet: o sg. pereche
- ✓ cuplaj maxim

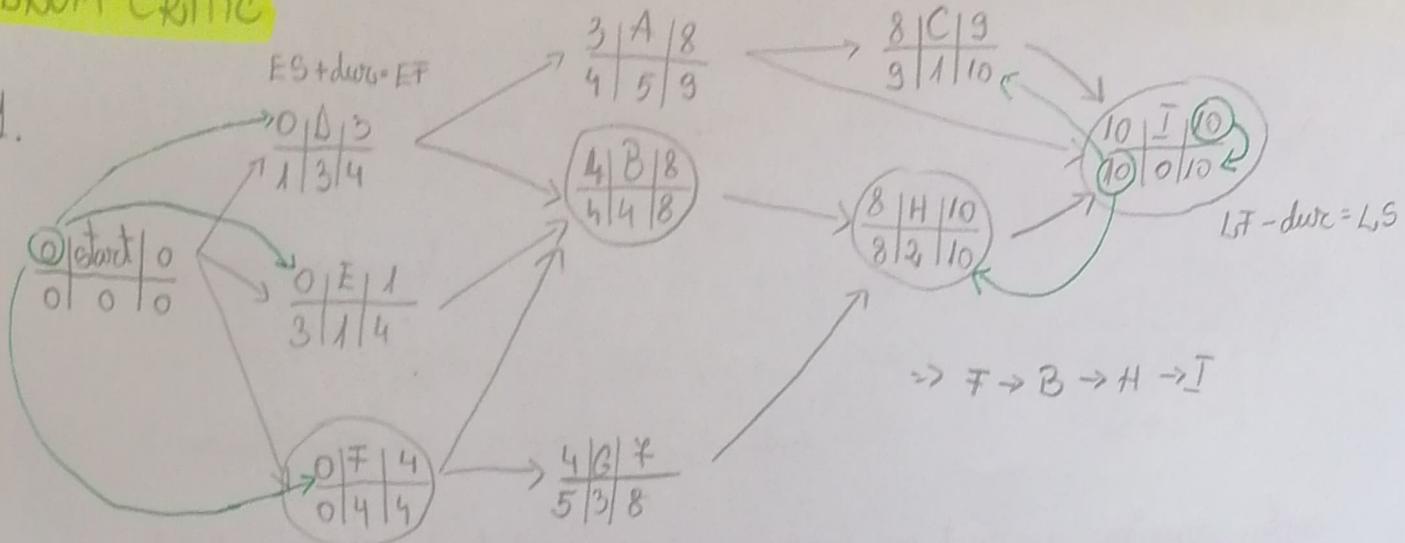
3. K_4



- ✓ cuplaj maxim
- ✓ cuplaj perfect: $1-2, 3-4$
- \times ciclu eulerian {avem grad impar la 3 noduri}
- \times drum eulerian
- ✓ ciclu hamiltonian: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1$

DRUM CRITIC

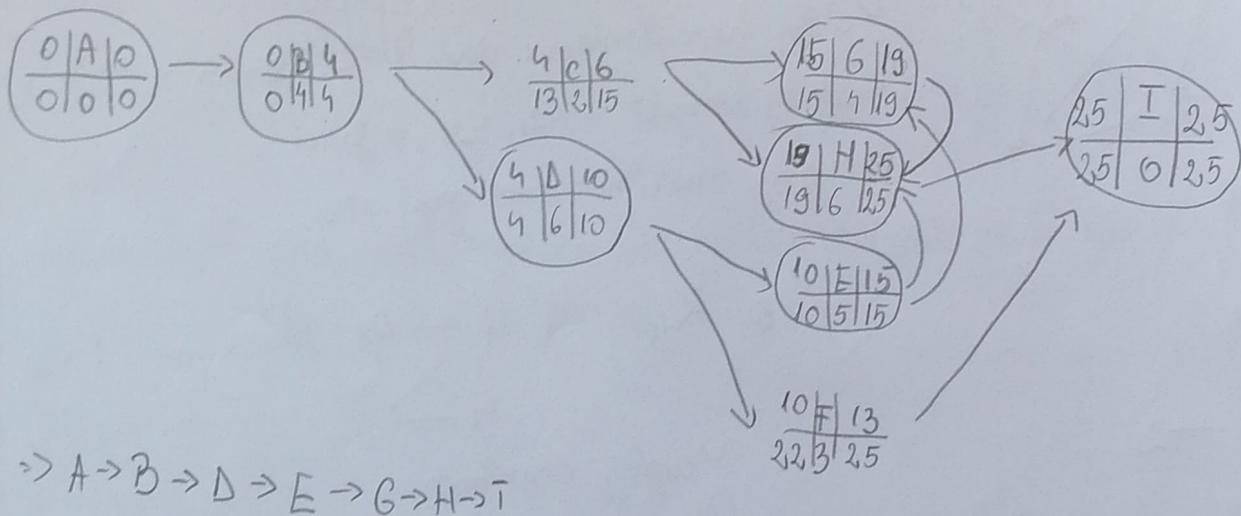
1.



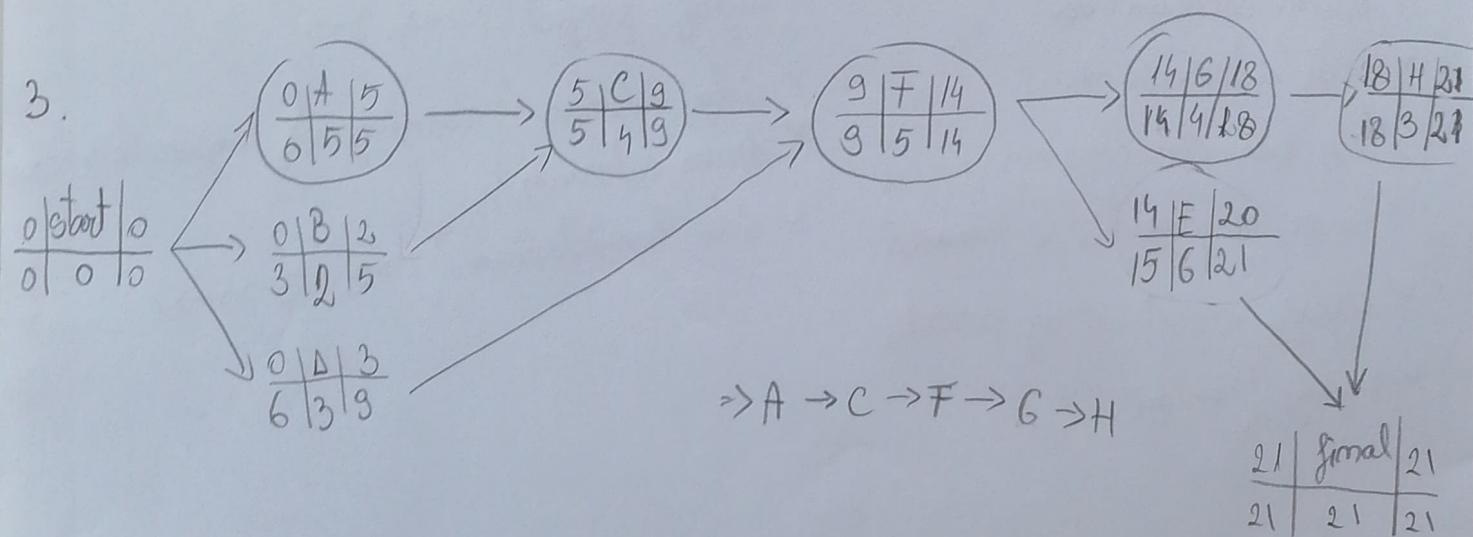
ES	act.	EF
LS	dur.	LF

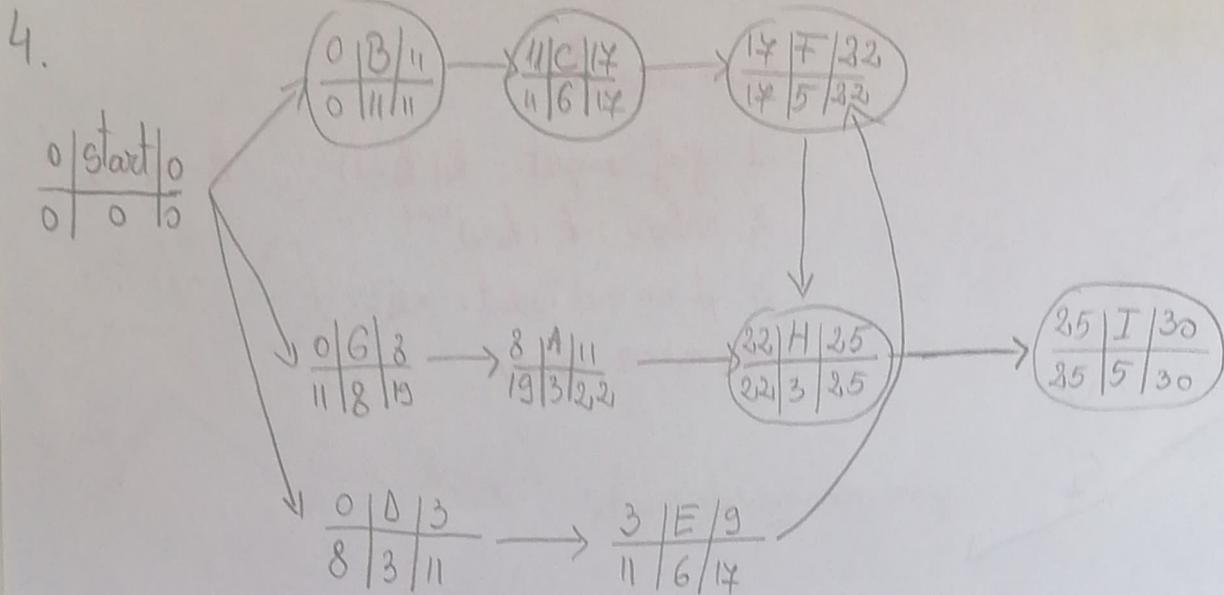
- dacă depinde de mai multe (ca și B) iau EF cel mai mare
- $L_{F_u} = \min(L_{S_v})$ unde $v \in adj[u]$ (modifică după →)
- drumul critic e cel care are $ES=LS$ și $EF=LF$

2.

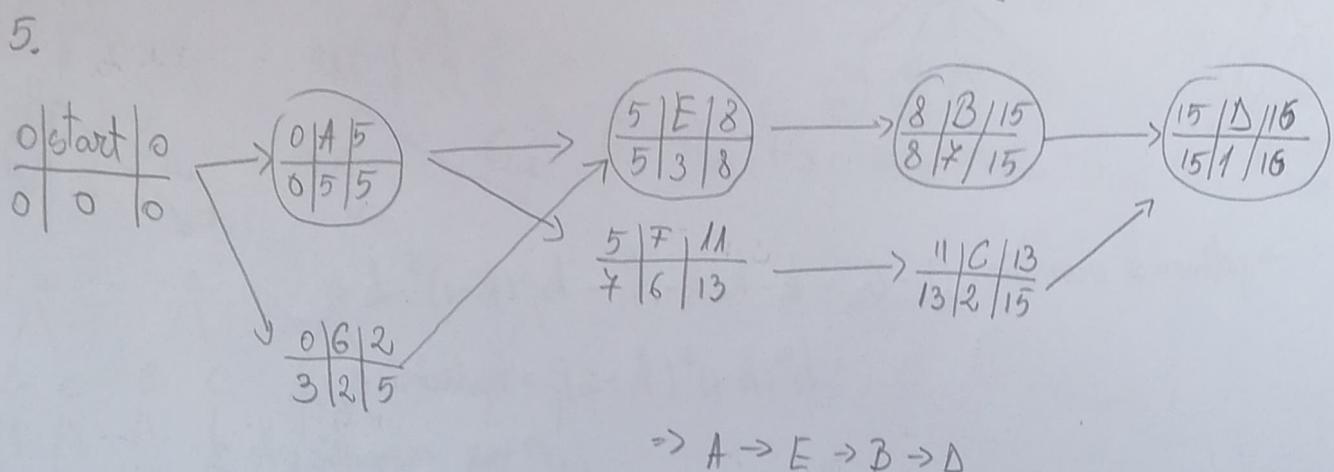


3.





$\Rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow F \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$

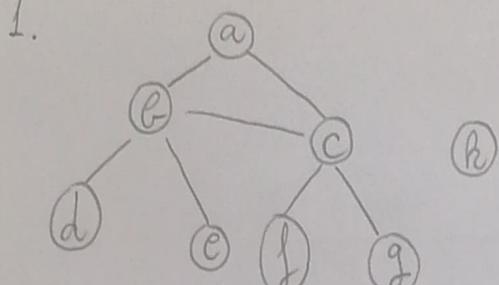


$\Rightarrow A \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$

\Rightarrow pun start daca sunt mai multe moduri cei care se incepe si final daca sunt mai multe moduri de finish

POLINOM CROMATIC

1.

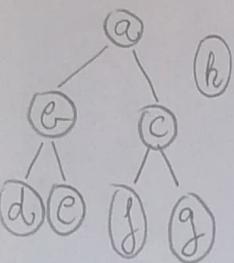


cazuri cunoscute:

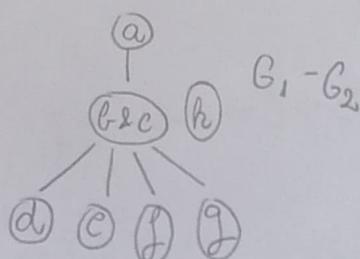
1. graf complet: $k(k-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (k-m+1)$
2. arbori: $k(k-1)^{m-1}$
3. pt. un nod izolat: $*k$
unde $m = \text{nr. muchii}$

G_1 G_2

primă eliminare de muchie



CUNOSCUT



CUNOSCUT

$G_1 - G_2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{polinomul cromatic: } G_1 - G_2 = k \cdot k(k-1)^6 - k \cdot (k-1)^5 \cdot k =$$

$$= k^2(k-1)^5(k-2) \Rightarrow \text{rădăcini } 0, 1, 2$$

\Rightarrow nr. cromatic este 3

graful poate fi colorat în 3 culori

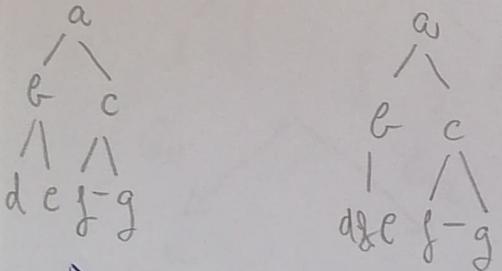
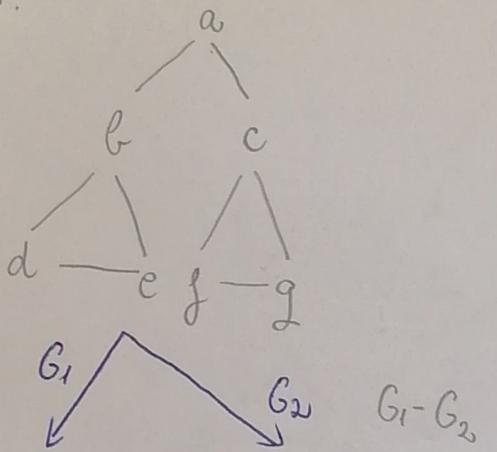
\Rightarrow nr. de colorări posibile se obține înlocuind nr. cromatic în polinom

\Rightarrow primă eliminare de muchie $\Rightarrow G_1 - G_2$

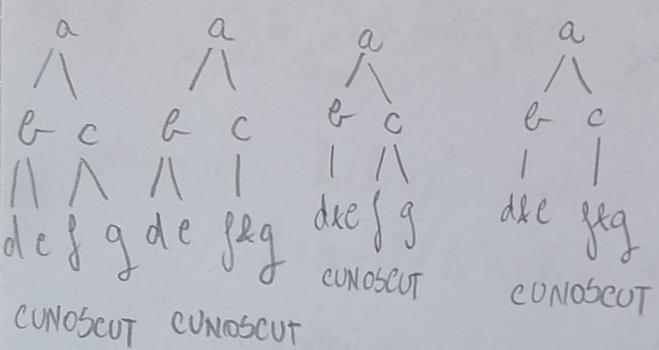
primă adăugare de muchie $\Rightarrow G_1 + G_2$

$$\Rightarrow \text{nr. colorări posibile: } 3^2 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 1 = 9 \cdot 32 = 270 + 18 = 288$$

2.



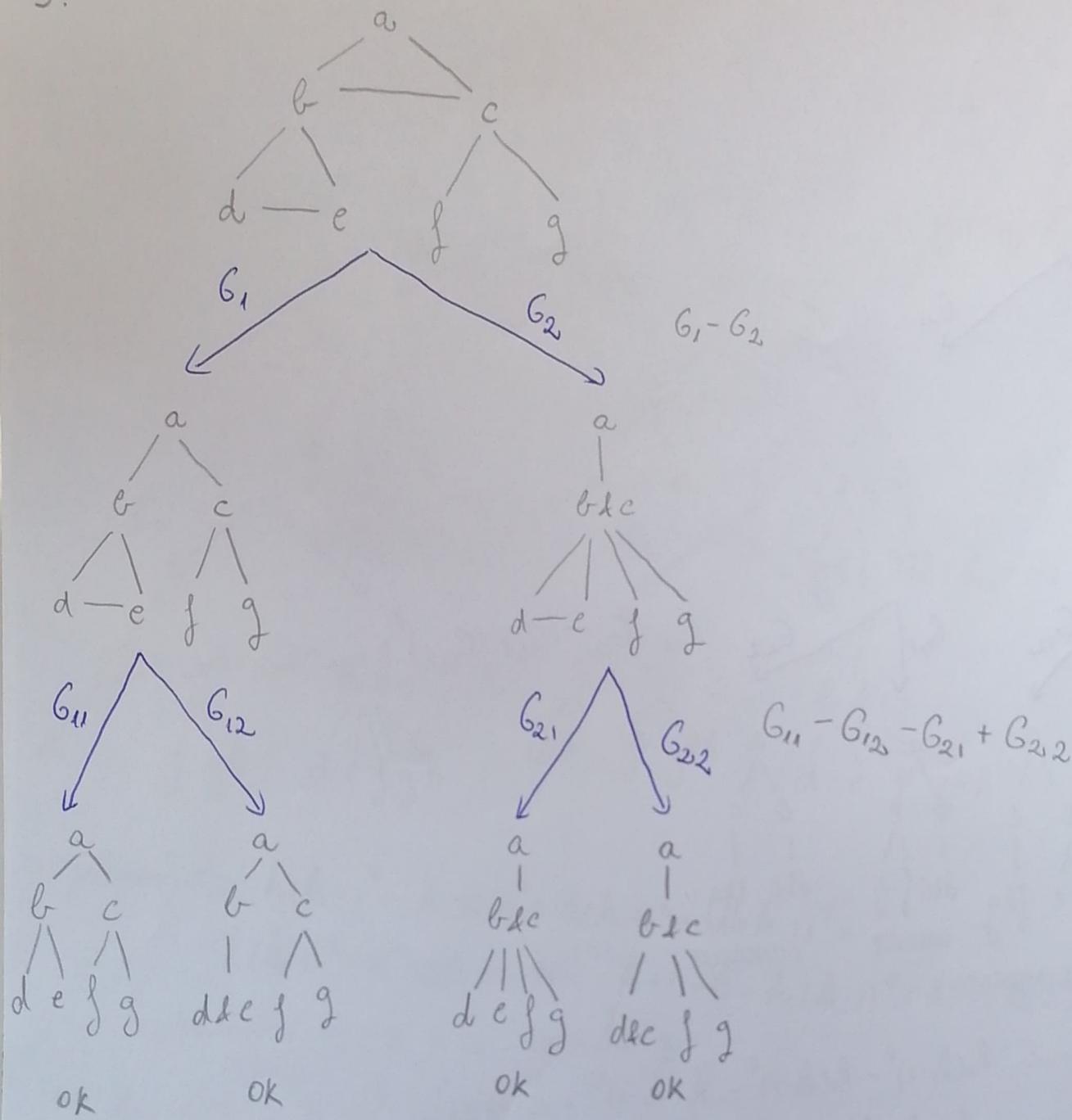
$$G_{11} - G_{12} - (G_{21} - G_{22}) = G_{11} - G_{12} - G_{21} + G_{22}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \text{polinomul } k_1(k_1-1)^6 - k_1(k_1-1)^5 - k_1(k_1-1)^5 + k_1(k_1-1)^4 = \\ &= k_1(k_1-1)^4 (k^2 - 2k + 1 - k + 1 - k + 1 + 1) = \\ &= k_1(k_1-1)^4 (k^2 - 4k + 4) \Rightarrow \text{rădăcini } 0, 1, 2 \Rightarrow \text{nr. cromatice } 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{nr. de colorari posibile : } 3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot (9 - 12 + 4) = 48 \cdot 1 = 48$$

3.



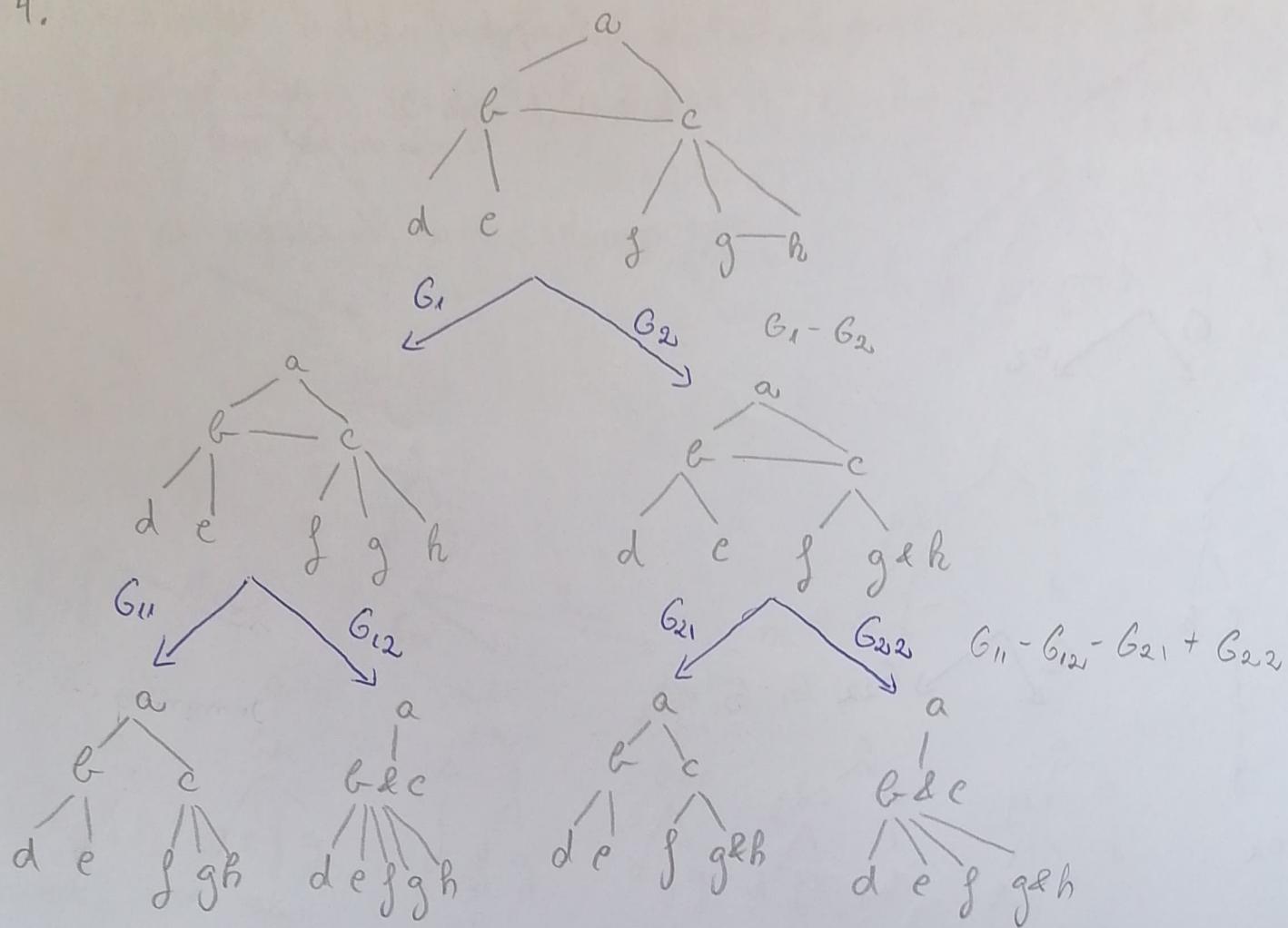
$$k(k-1)^6 - k(k-1)^5 - k(k-1)^5 + k(k-1)^4 =$$

$$= k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 2k + 1 - k + 1 - k + 1 + 1) =$$

$$= k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 4k + 4) \Rightarrow \text{radaci} 0, 1, 2 \Rightarrow \text{nr. aromatic} 3$$

nr. de colorari 48

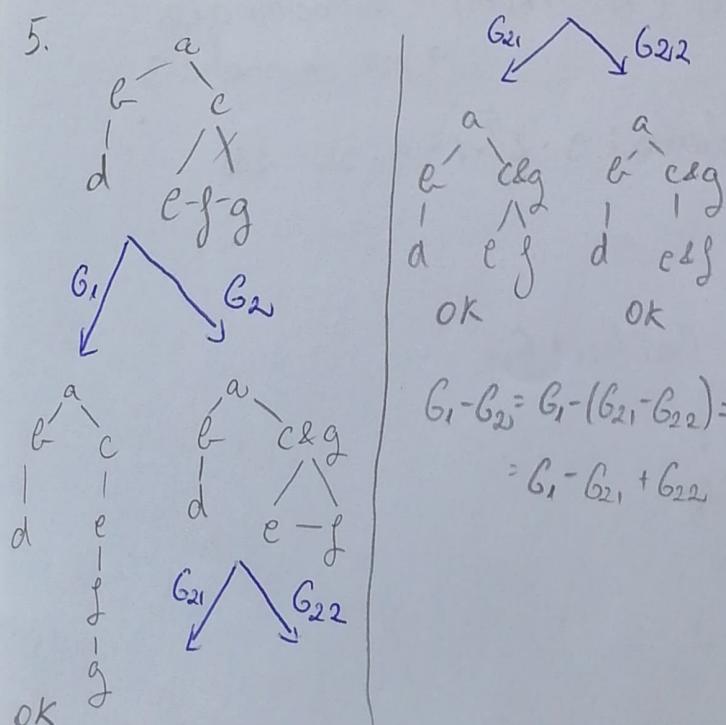
4.



$$\Rightarrow \text{polinomial: } k(k-1)^4 - k(k-1)^5 - k(k-1)^6 + k(k-1)^5 = \\ = k(k-1)^5 (k^2 - 2k + 1 - k + 1 - k + 1 + 1) = k(k-1)^5 (k^2 - 4k + 4) \\ \Rightarrow \text{rădăcini } 0, 1, 2 \Rightarrow \text{nr. cromatic } 3$$

$$\text{nr. de colorari: } 3 \cdot 2^5 \cdot (9 - 12 + 4) = 3 \cdot 32 \cdot 1 = 96 \text{ colorari}^\circ$$

5.



$$\Rightarrow \text{polinomial } k(k-1)^6 - k(k-1)^5 + k(k-1)^4 =$$

$$= k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 2k + 1 - k + 1 + 1) =$$

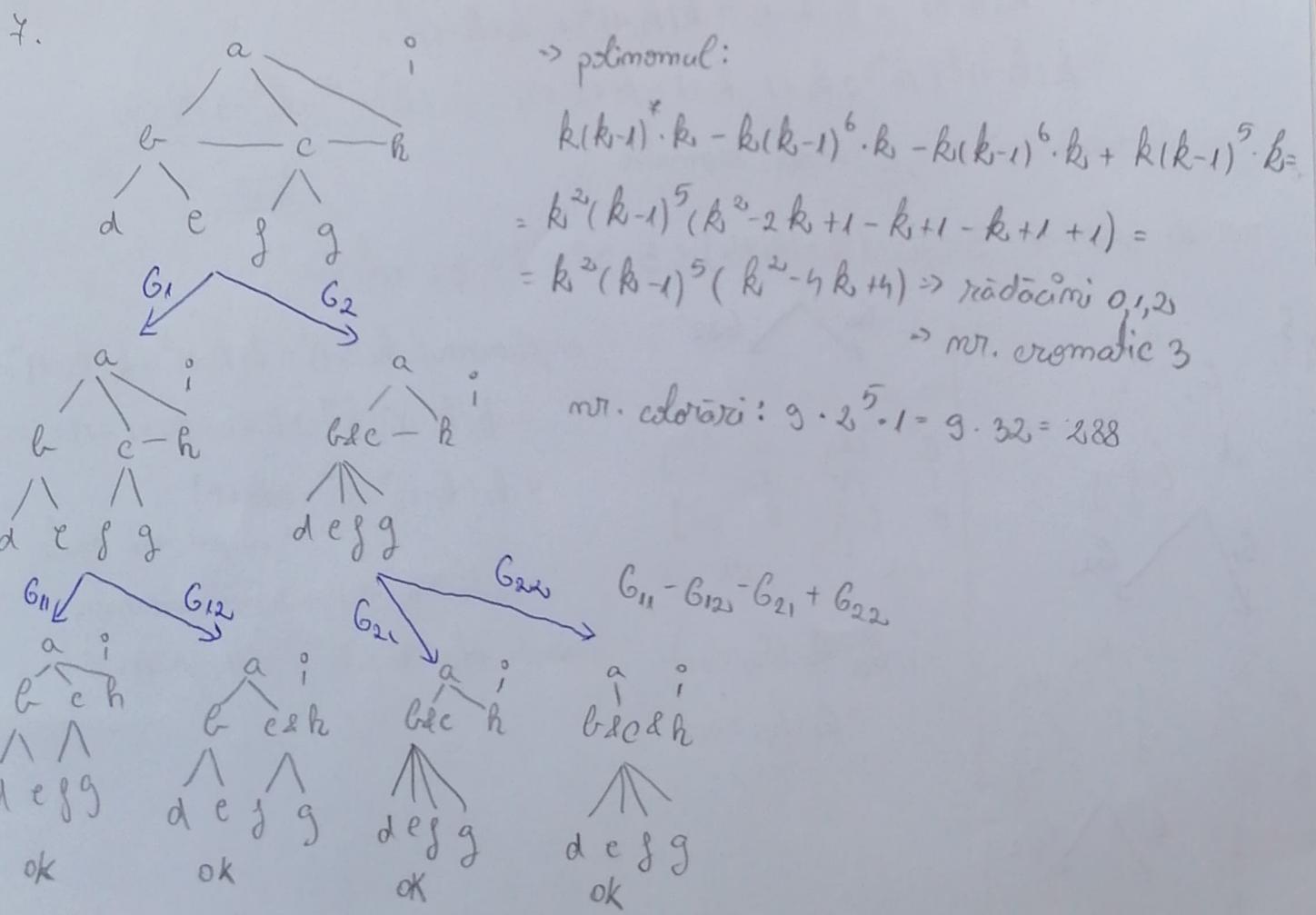
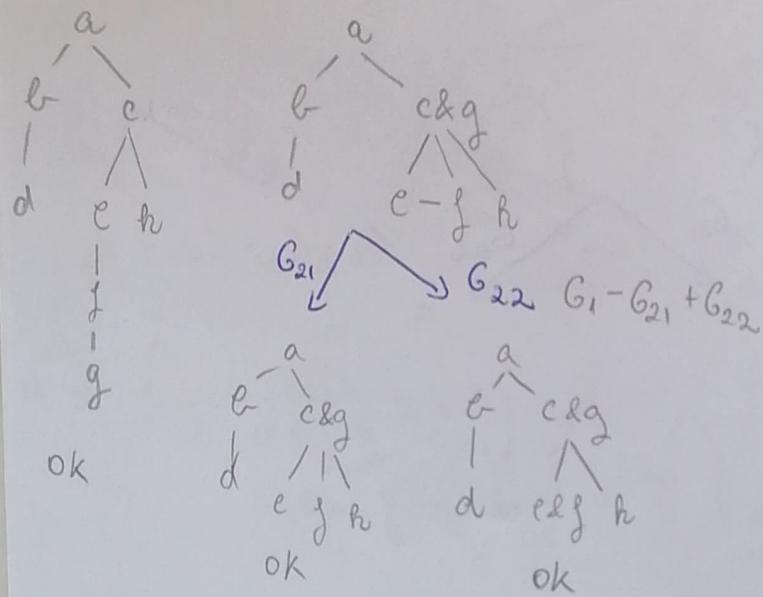
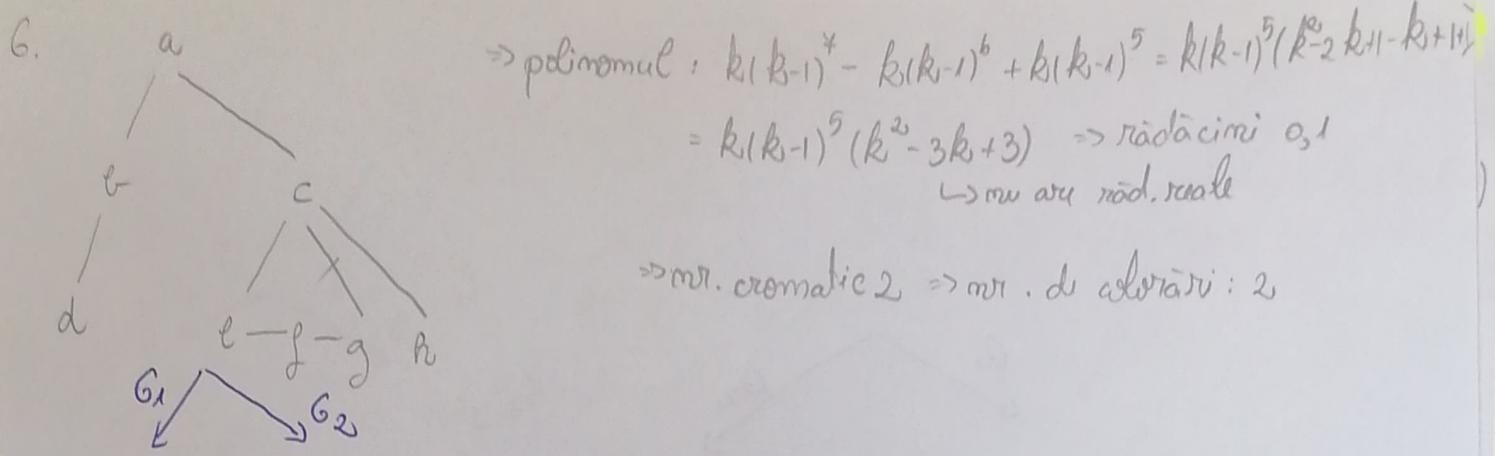
$$= k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 3k + 3)$$

\hookrightarrow nr. arc răd reale

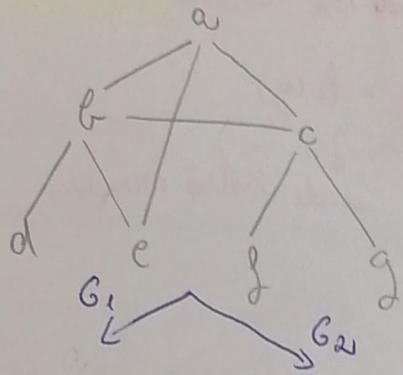
\Rightarrow rădăcini 0, 1 \Rightarrow 2 nr. cromatic

$$\Rightarrow \text{nr. colorari} = 2 \cdot 1^4 \cdot (4 - 6 + 3) =$$

$$= 2$$

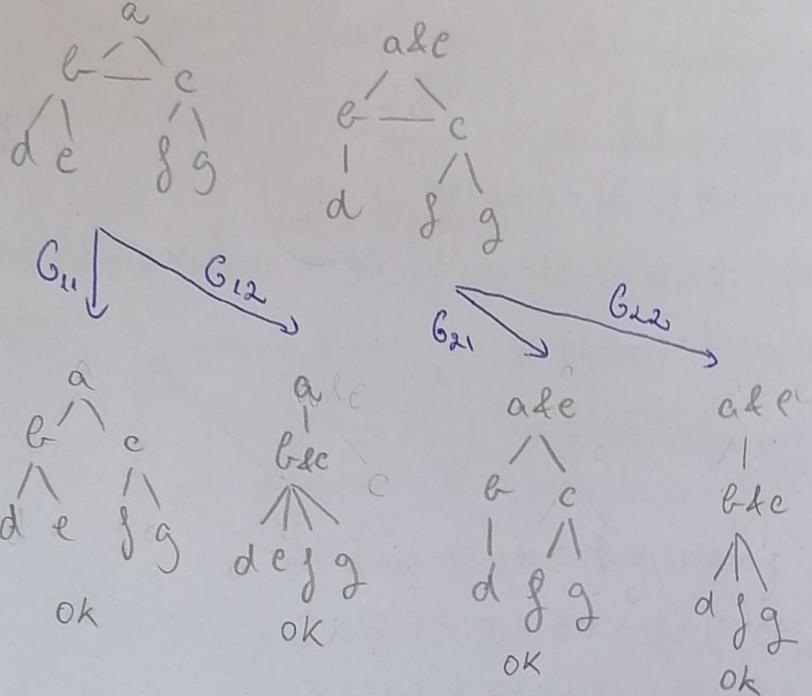


8.

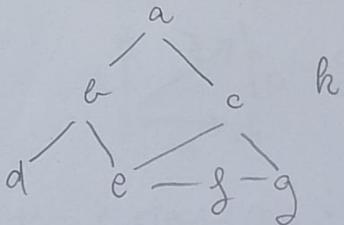


$$\Rightarrow \text{polinomul } k(k-1)^6 - k(k-1)^5 - k(k-1)^5 + k(k-1)^4 = \\ = k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 2k + 1 - k + 1 + 1) = \\ = k(k-1)^4 (k^2 - 4k + 4)$$

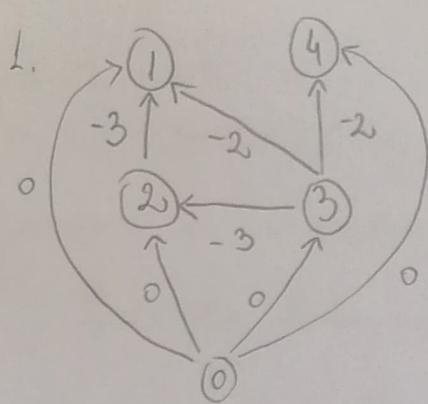
\Rightarrow rădăcină 0, 1, 2 \Rightarrow m.s. erom. 3
mr. colorără :



9.



REPONDERARE



$$\hat{\omega}(x, y) = \omega(x, y) + f_u(x) - f_v(y)$$

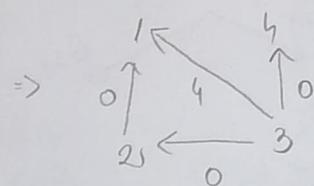
↓ cat era inițial ↓ unde intră muchia

$$0 \rightarrow 1 : -6$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : -3$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow 4 : -2$$



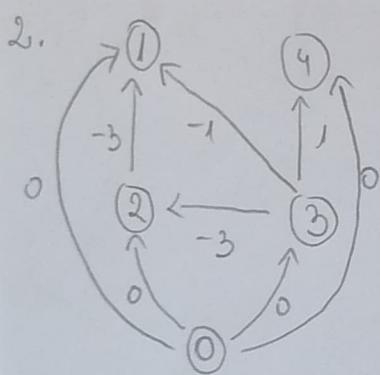
$$\hat{\omega}(2, 1) = -3 + (-3) - (-6) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 2) = -3 + 0 - (-3) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 1) = -2 + 0 - (-6) = 4$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 4) = -2 + 0 - (-2) = 0$$

(se iau muchiile existente pe rând)



$$0 \rightarrow 1 : -6$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : -3$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : 0$$

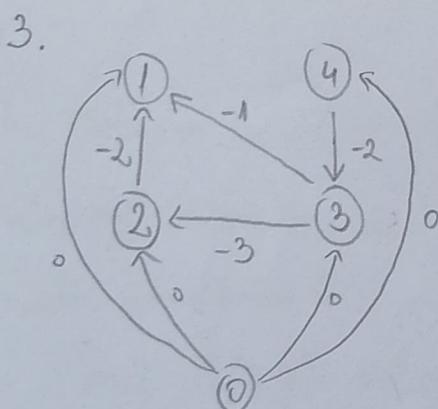
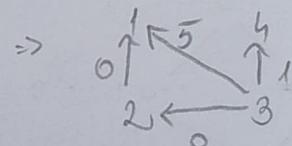
$$0 \rightarrow 4 : 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(2, 1) = -3 + (-3) - (-6) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 2) = -3 + 0 - (-3) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 1) = -1 + 0 - (-6) = 5$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 4) = 1 + 0 - 0 = 1$$



$$0 \rightarrow 1 : -7$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : -5$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : -2$$

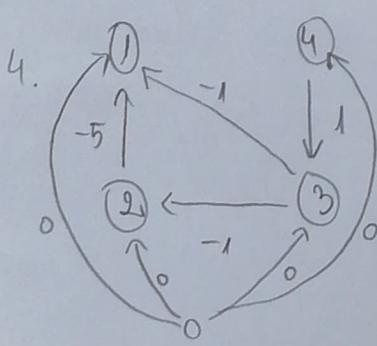
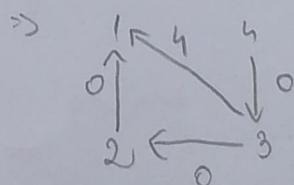
$$0 \rightarrow 4 : 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(2, 1) = -2 + (-3) - (-5) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 2) = -3 + (-2) - (-5) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 1) = -1 + (-2) - (-7) = 4$$

$$\hat{\omega}(4, 3) = -2 + 0 - (-2) = 0$$



$$0 \rightarrow 1 : -6$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : -1$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : 0$$

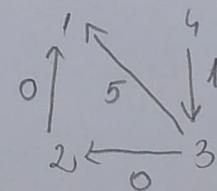
$$0 \rightarrow 4 : 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(2, 1) = -5 + (-1) - (-6) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 2) = -1 + 0 - (-1) = 0$$

$$\hat{\omega}(3, 1) = -1 + 0 - (-6) = 5$$

$$\hat{\omega}(4, 3) = 1 + 0 - 0 = 1$$



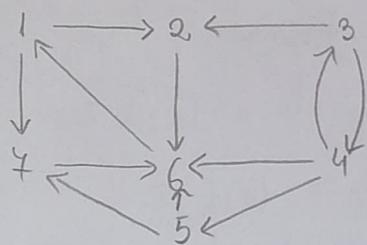
DEMONSTRATII

1. Un graf conex minimul cu n noduri are $n-1$ muchii (graf conex minimul = dacă eliminăm o muchie își pierde proprietatea de conexitate). Orice graf conex minimul e un arbore.

Dacă prin eliminarea unei muchii \Rightarrow 2 componente \Rightarrow graf conex minimul. Un graf fără cicluri, cu $n-1$ muchii este un arbore \Rightarrow graf conex minimul.

\Rightarrow afirmațiile sunt echivalente

2.



a) componente tare conexe: 1,2,6,7 3,4 5

b) drum: nu se pot repeta noduri (path)

$3 \rightarrow 6 : 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6$

$3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6$

$3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6$

c) lant (walk): se pot repeta noduri $3 \rightarrow 6$

$3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6$

$4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6$

d) cicluri: $2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$

$1 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1$

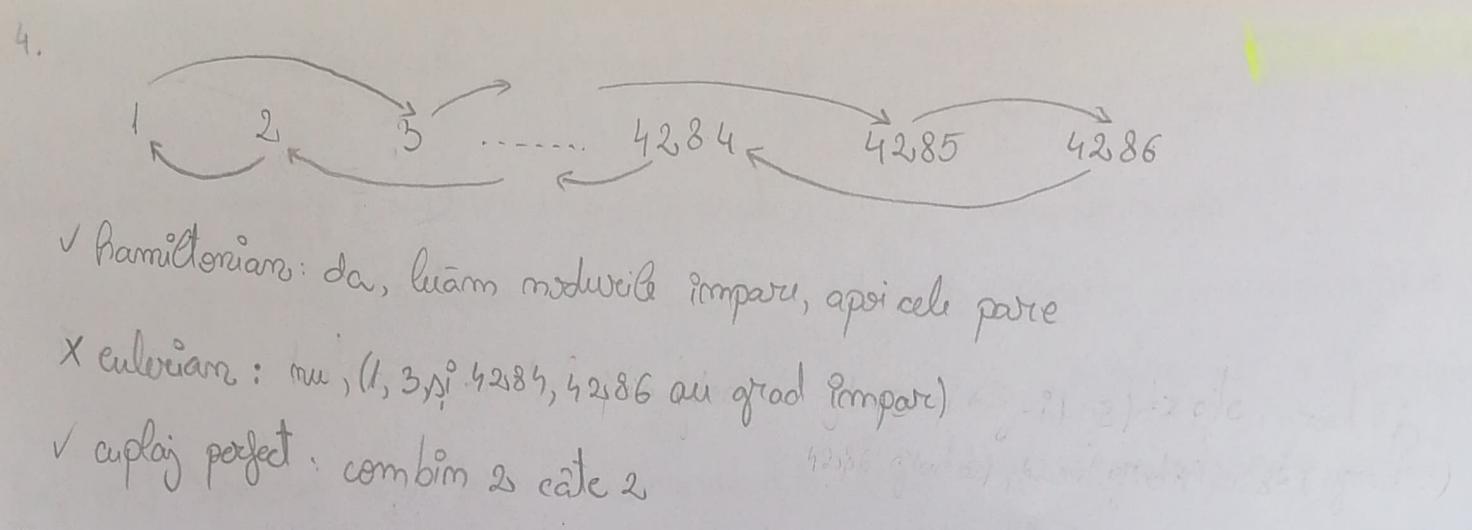
2. Notiunea de arbore are la bază un graf conex minimul. Într-un graf conex minimul oricărui 2 noduri sunt conectate printr-un lant simplu (nu și cicluri, orice muchie am eliminat \Rightarrow 2 componente conexe) \Rightarrow afirmațiile sunt echivalente.

* dacă nu există cicluri se pot trasa oricările lanturi fără a se repeta noduri.

3. orice 2 varfuri sunt conectate printr-un lant simplu = arbore

orice muchie ștersă rezultă în 2 componente conexe = graf conex minimul

arbore = graf conex minimul, afirmațiile sunt echivalente



✓ hamiltonian: da, lucărmodurile impari, apoi cele pare

✗ eulerian: nu, $(1, 3, \dots, 4284, 4286)$ are grad impar

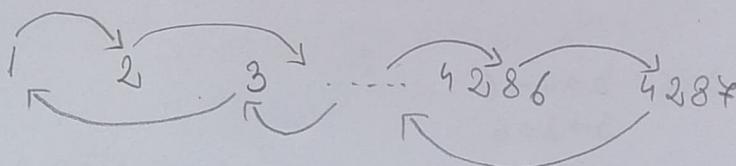
✓ cuplaj perfect: combină 2 căi de 2

5. acum doar pără la 4284

✗ cuplaj perfect: nr. impar, nu se mai formează perchi

✗ eulerian: avem mai mult de 2 moduri cu grad impar

✓ hamiltonian: da, explicația ca și sus



6.

1 2 3

1109 1110 1111

✗ eulerian

✓ hamiltonian

✗ cuplaj perfect

8. Singurule grafuri aciclice sunt arbori (sau arbori cu noduri izolate). Pp. că complementarul unei arboare nu conține cicluri. Nr. muchii arbori: $n-1$, m noduri.

\Rightarrow impreună pot avea maxim $2(n-1)$ muchii pt. a fi ambele aciclice

Dar de au impreună $\frac{m(n-1)}{2}$ muchii $> 2(n-1) \Rightarrow$ unul sigur conține un ciclu

$\frac{n^2 - 3m + 1}{2}$ ar trebui să fie $< n-1$ pt. să nu există cicluri (pt. $m \geq 5$)

impari: $n^2 - 3m + 1 < n-1 \Rightarrow$ există cicluri

$n > 3$

$n \geq 5$

10. $m \geq 3$ unde m - muchii pt. un graf planar
 $\sum m \leq 3m - 6$ m - varfuri

11. $\delta(G) \leq 5$ pt. orice graf planar

\rightarrow dacă $m \leq 6 \Rightarrow$ orice varf are grad $\leq 5 \Rightarrow \delta(G) \leq 5$

\rightarrow dacă $m > 6$ notăm $D = \sum_{v \in V} d(v) \Rightarrow D = 2m \leq 2(3m - 6) = 6m - 12$

dacă $\delta(G) \geq 6$ atunci $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) \geq \sum_{v \in V} 6 = 6m$ contradicție
 $\Rightarrow \delta(G) \leq 5$ are loc

7. $3k \geq 6$ cu grade 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, ..., 1, 2, 3. Dem. că G are un ciclu

\rightarrow pp. că nu cicluri, avem k vf. grad 1, k_1 vf. grad 2, k_2 vf. grad 3.

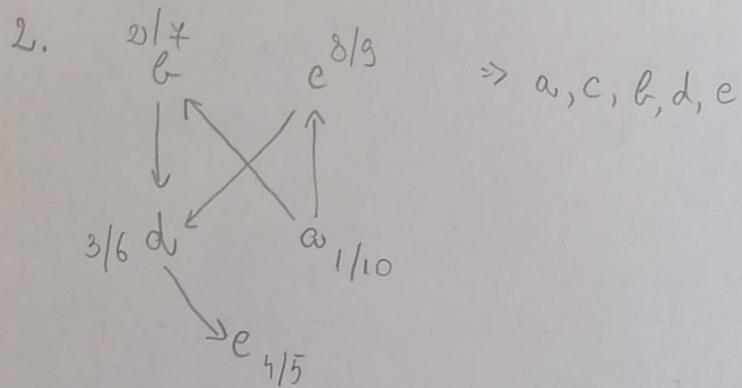
\rightarrow graful aciclic cu $3k$ varfură are $k+1$ vf. grad 1, k_1 vf. grad 2 și k_2 vf. grad 3
 e necesar să facem un ciclu pt. a respecta gradele \Rightarrow pp. falsă

8. Ce se obține dacă înmulțim o matrice de incidentă cu transpusa ei?

SORȚARE TOPOLOGICĂ

1. Dacă graful conține un ciclu \Rightarrow nu se poate sorta topologic.

ciclu: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$



Se fac DFS, apoi scriem nodurile în ordine inversă (ordonăm descrescător după al doilea nr - aka momentul când s-au terminat de parcurs).

