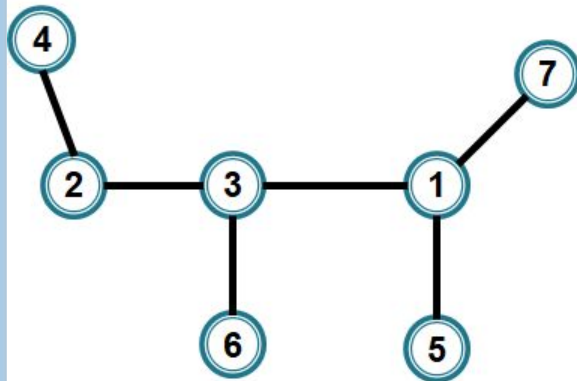


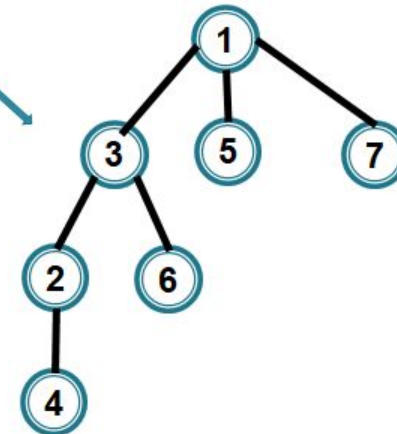
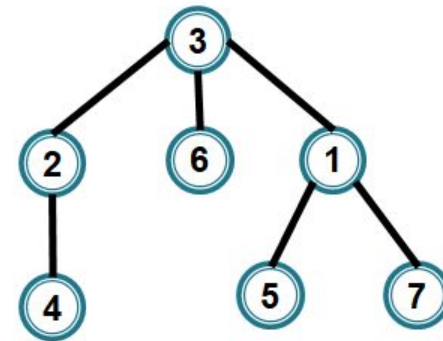
Arbori

-codificare Prufer-
-teoremele Moon si Cayley-

Arbori - definitii



Arbore = conex + aciclic



Arbore cu rădăcină

Arbori - definitii

Definiții echivalente

Fie T un graf neorientat cu $n > 1$ vârfuri. Următoarele afirmații sunt echivalente.

1. T este arbore (conex și aciclic)
2. T este conex muchie-minimal
3. T este aciclic muchie-maximal
4. T este conex și are $n-1$ muchii
5. T este aciclic și are $n-1$ muchii
6. Între oricare două vârfuri din T există un unic lanț elementar.

Arbore - reprezentări

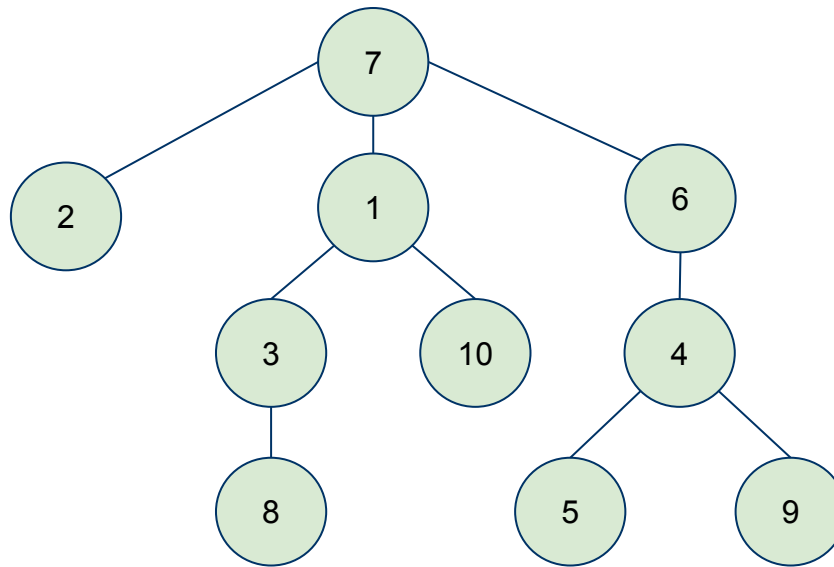
Ca pe un graf oarecare:

- liste de muchii
- liste de adiacență
- ~~matrice de adiacență~~

Reprezentări specifice:

- vectori de tați
- **codificare Prufer**

Arbori cu radacină - vector de tați



Vectorul de tați asociat:

7	7	1	6	4	7	0	3	4	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Arbori cu radacină - vector de tați

Observatie 1:

2 vectori de tati distincti pot reprezenta acelasi arbore avand fixate alte radacini

Observatie 2:

Exista vectori de n elemente care sa nu fie vectori de tati valizi

Consecinta:

Folosirea unui model pentru a reprezenta un arbore in mod unic.
De asemenea trebuie sa nu existe codificări nevalide.

Arbori - Codificare Prufer

Se codifica un Arbore cu n noduri in
un vector cu $n-2$ elemente, fiecare element având valori de la 1
la n

Arbori - Codificare Prufer

Pseudocod:

$T \leftarrow$ arbore cu n noduri

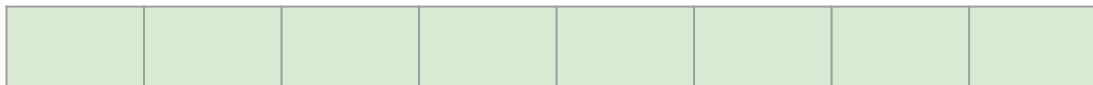
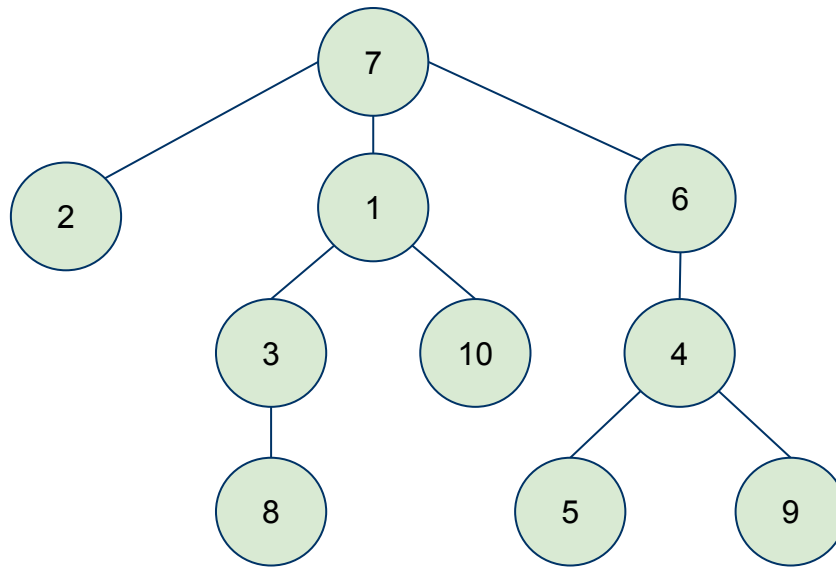
$P = \emptyset$

cat timp T are mai mult de 2 noduri:

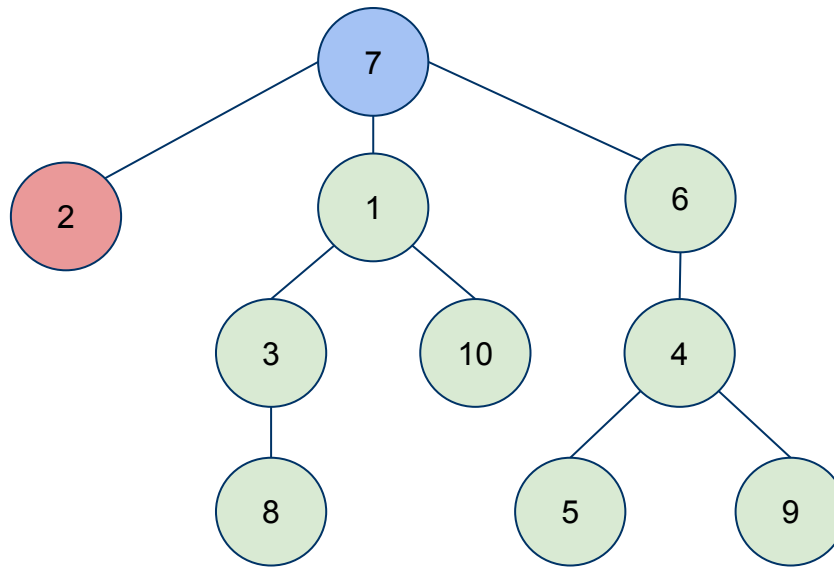
- $x \leftarrow$ terminalul cu eticheta cea mai mica din T
- $y \leftarrow$ (unicul) vecin al lui x in T
- $P = P \cup \{y\}$
- $T = T \setminus \{x\}$

return P

Arbori - Codificare Prufer

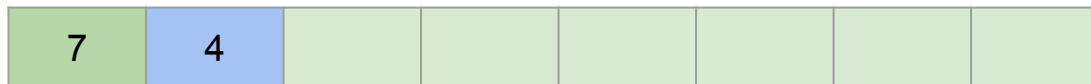
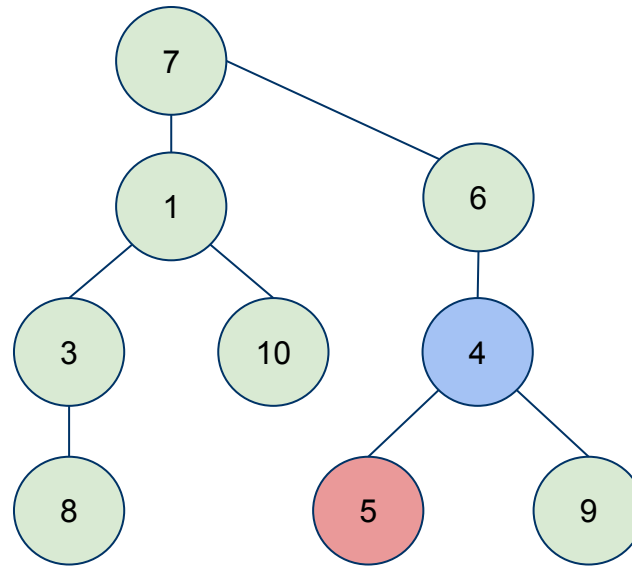


Arbori - Codificare Prufer

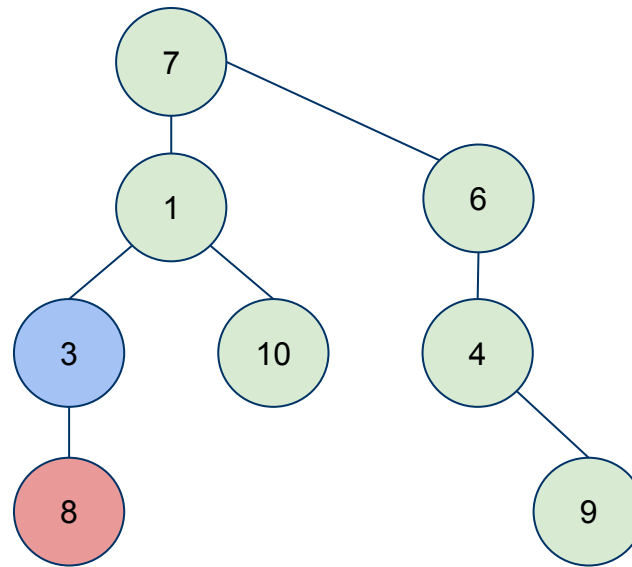


7							
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer

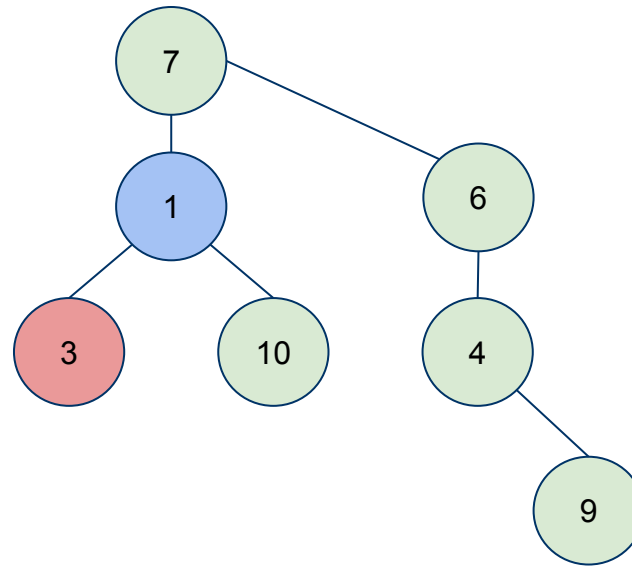


Arbori - Codificare Prufer



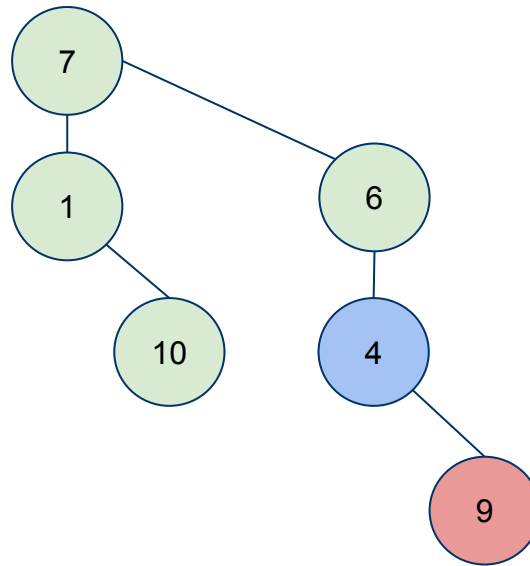
7	4	3					
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



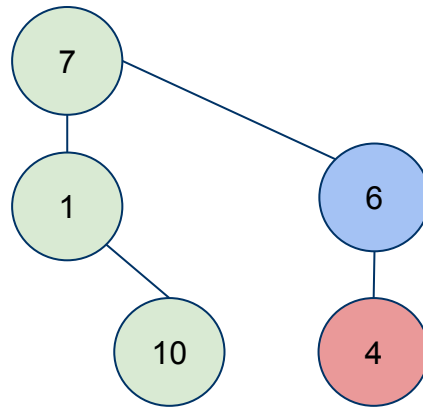
7	4	3	1				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



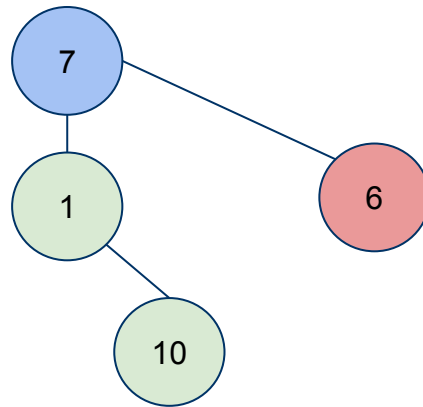
7	4	3	1	4			
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



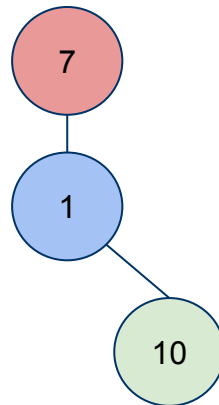
7	4	3	1	4	6		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



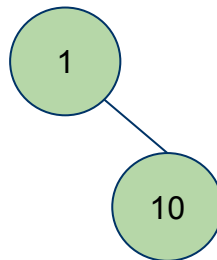
7	4	3	1	4	6	7	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



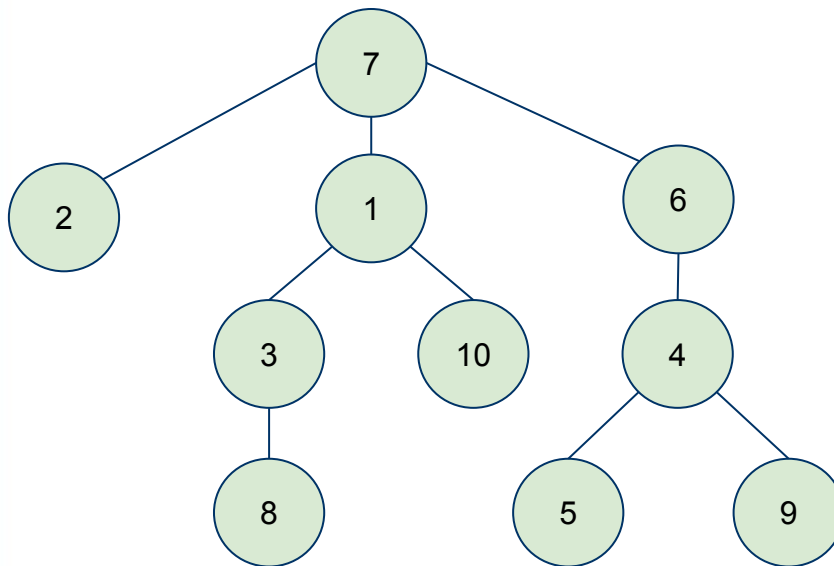
7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Arbori - Codificare Prufer



7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer



Observatie:

- Terminalele nu apar in codificare
- Daca un nod are gradul $d[i]$, atunci va apare in codificare de $d[i]-1$ ori

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

Pseudocod:

Fie **P** codificarea Prufer a unui arbore **T**

$n = \text{length}(\mathbf{P}) + 2$ //numarul de noduri al arborelui

$\mathbf{E} = \emptyset$ //lista de muchii pentru arborele **T**

Pentru $i = 1, \dots, n$

$\mathbf{D}[i] = 1 + \text{numarul de aparitii al lui } i \text{ in } \mathbf{P}$

Pentru $i = 1, \dots, n-2$

$\mathbf{x} \leftarrow$ eticheta ce mai mica ce are $\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{x}] = 1$

$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} \cup \{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P}[i])\}$

$\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{x}] = 0, \mathbf{D}[\mathbf{P}[i]]--;$

\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} cele doua etichete ramase cu gradul 1

$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} \cup \{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})\}$

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	1

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	1

E: (7,2);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1

E: (7,2);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1

E: (7,2);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	<u>1</u>	2	0	2	2	0	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8)

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8)

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	2	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>1</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6); (1,7);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6); (1,7);

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer

P:

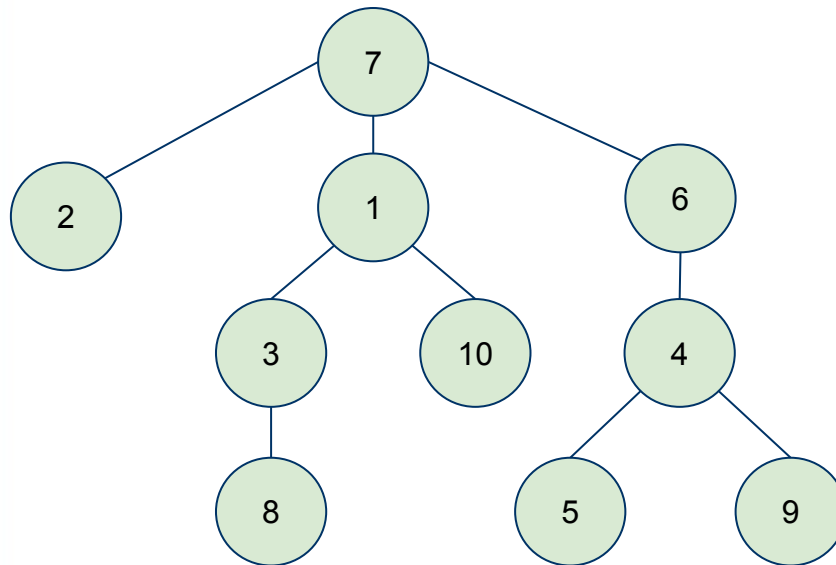
7	4	3	1	4	6	7	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E: (7,2); (4,5); (3,8); (1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6); (1,7); (1,10).

Arbori - Decodificare Prufer



E:

**(7,2); (4,5); (3,8);
(1,3); (4,9); (6,4);
(7,6); (1,7);
(1,10).**

Next-up

- Teorema lui Cayley
- Teorema lui Moon
- [BONUS] Codificare Neville

RECAP:

- BFS & DFS
- Puncte de articulatie, muchii Critice
- Componente tare conexe, algoritmul lui Tarjan

