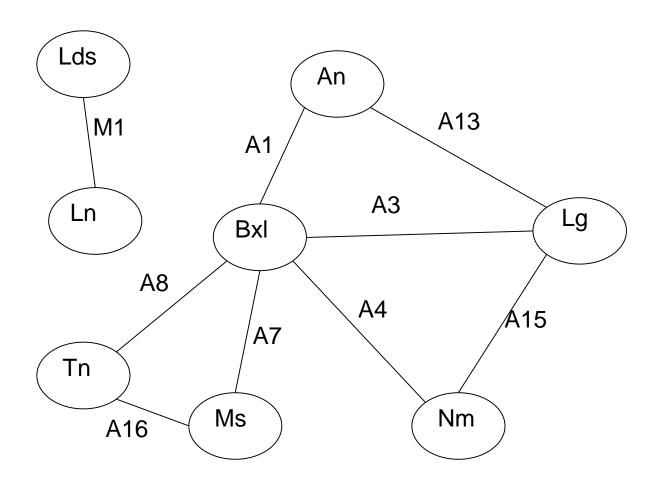
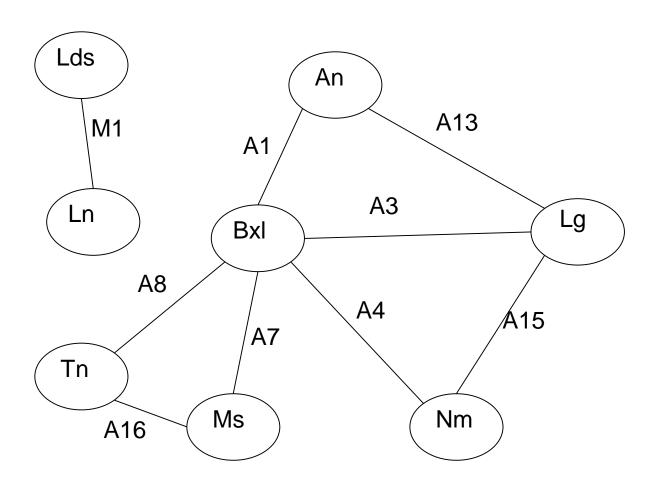
# Les Graphes

(slides basés sur ceux de A. Dupont et M. Marchand)

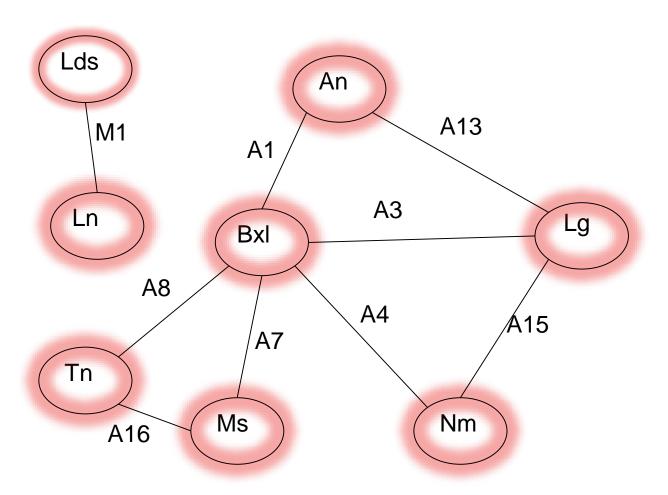
### Exemple 1 : graphe non dirigé



#### Les sommets

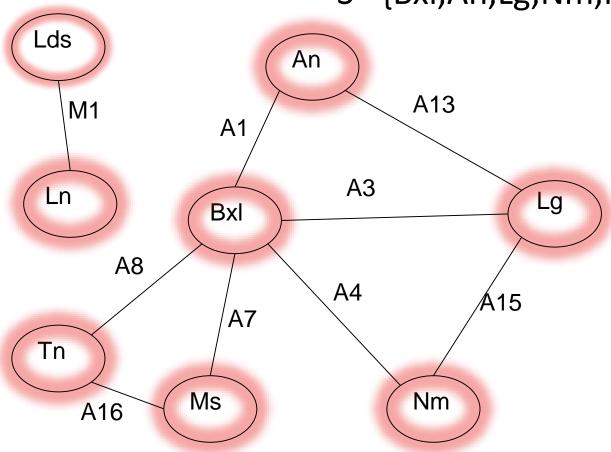


#### Les sommets

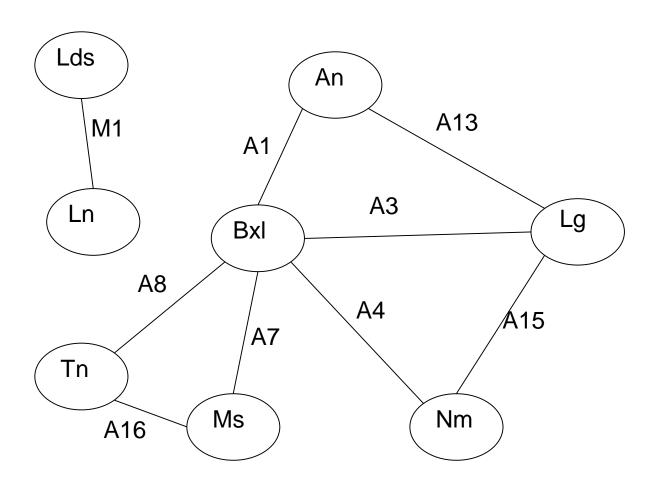


#### Les sommets

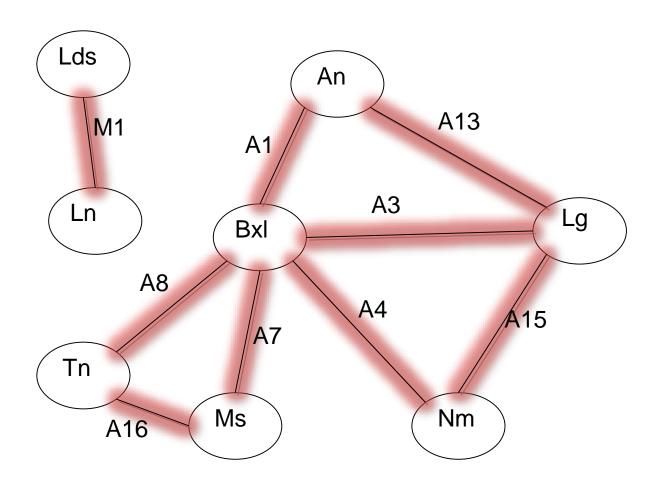
S ={Bxl,An,Lg,Nm,Ms,Tn,Ln,Lds}



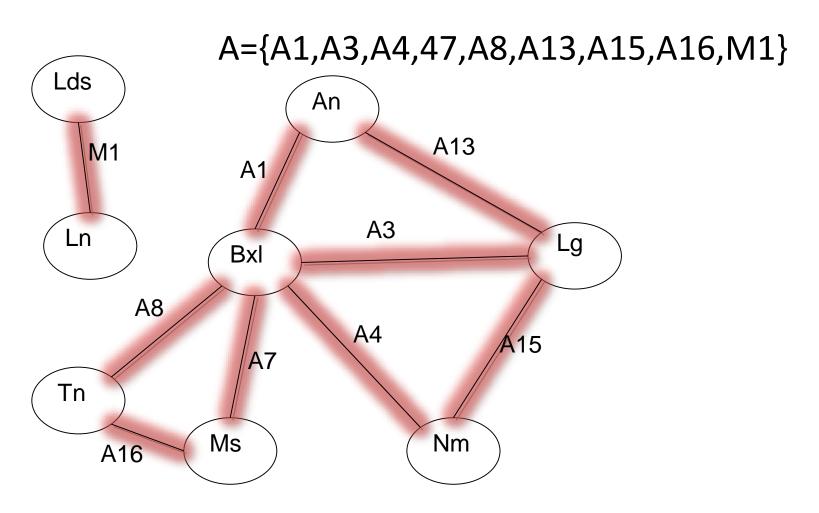
#### Les arcs



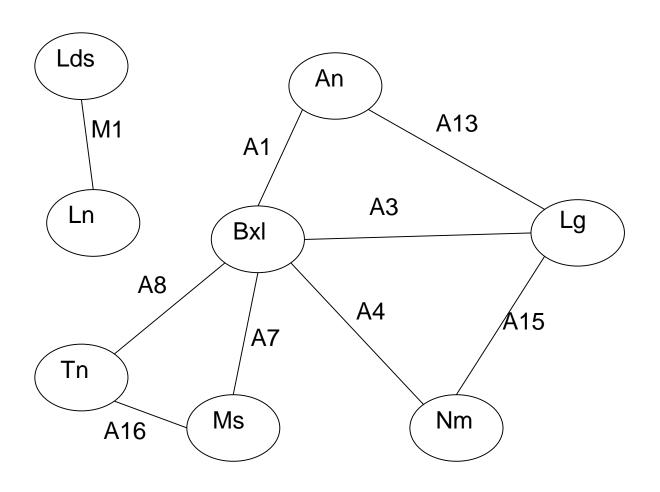
#### Les arcs



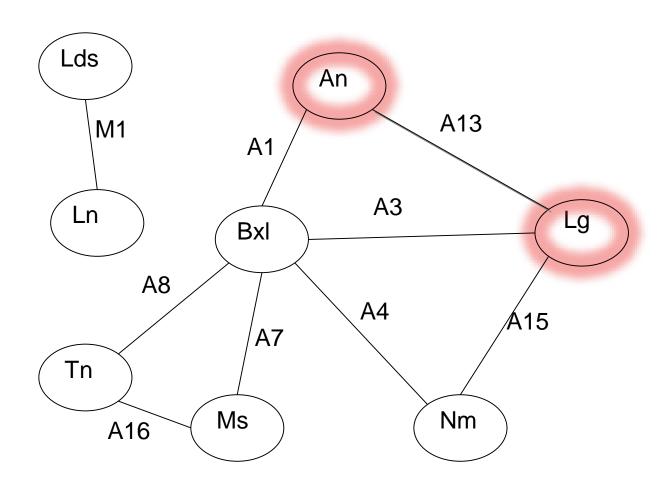
#### Les arcs



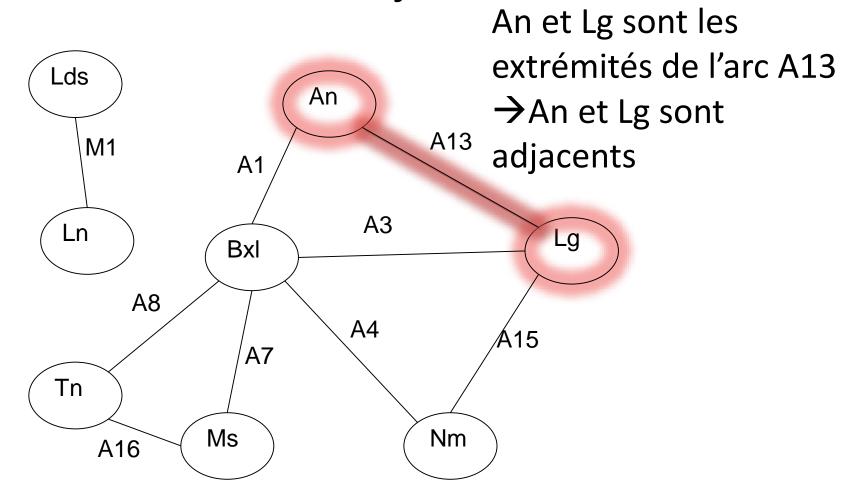
### Sommets adjacents



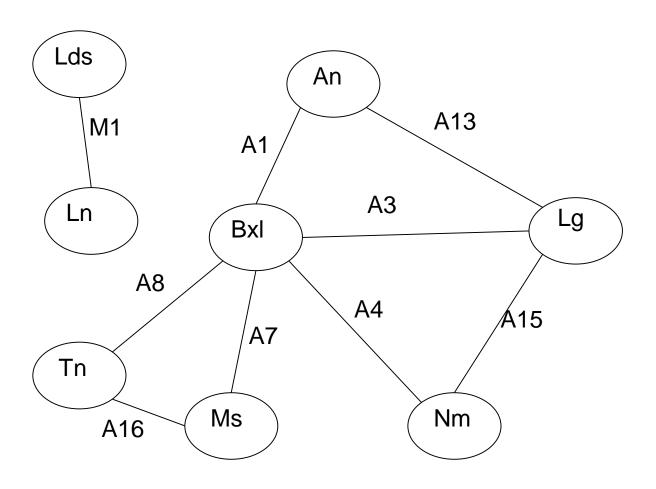
### Sommets adjacents



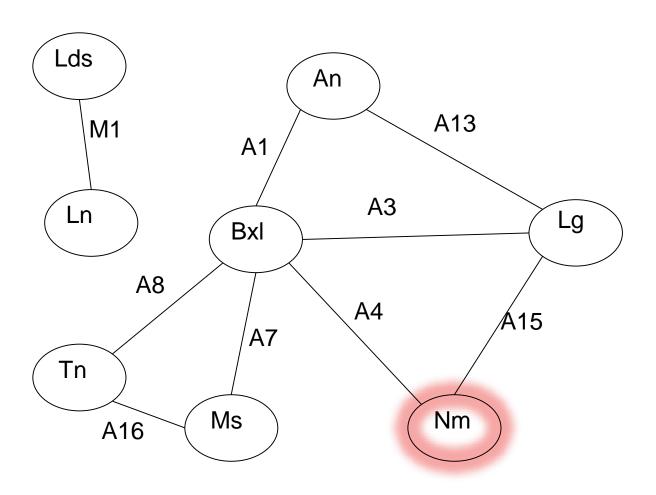
#### Sommets adjacents



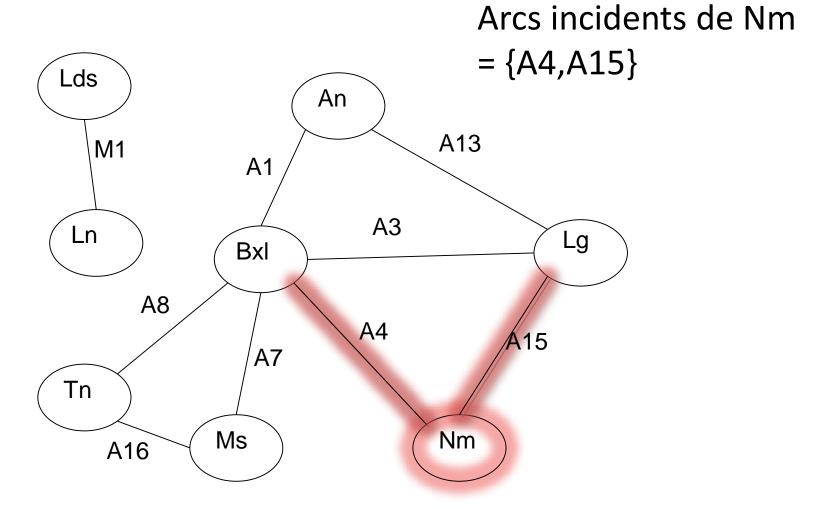
#### **Arcs incidents**

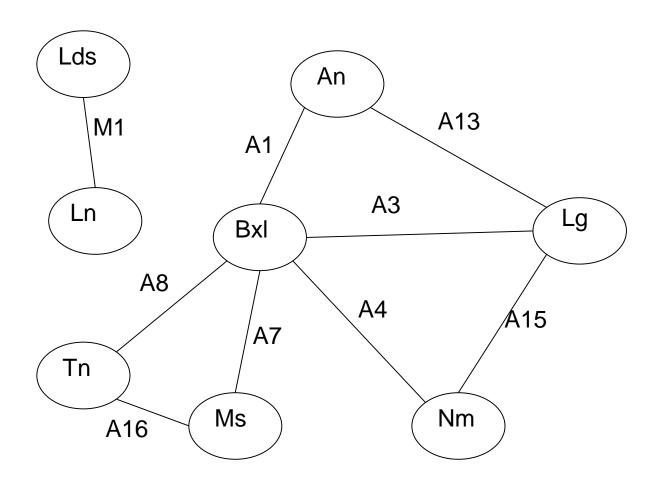


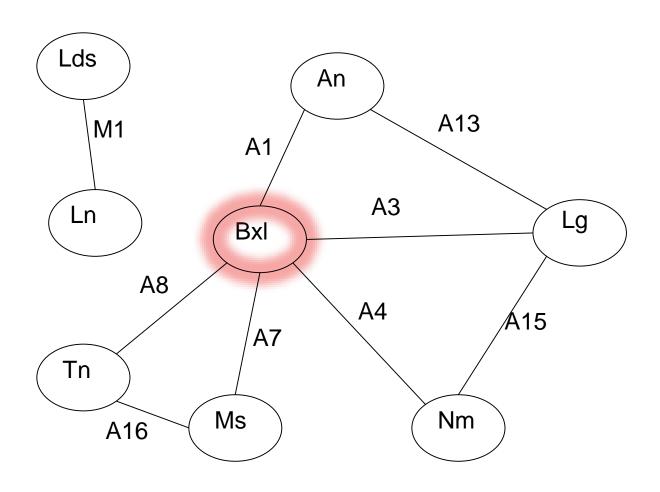
#### **Arcs incidents**

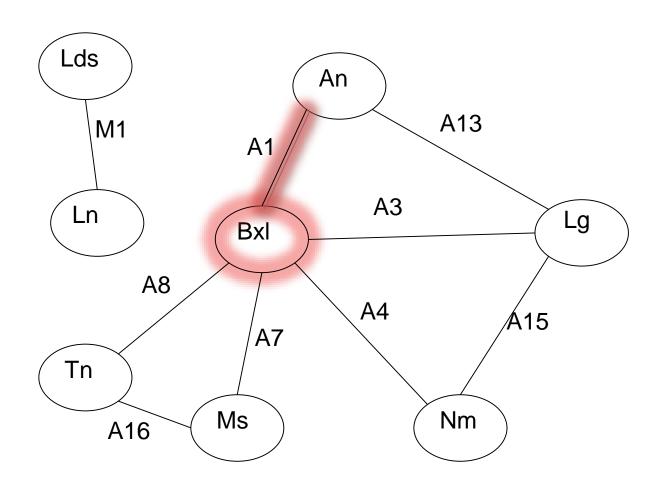


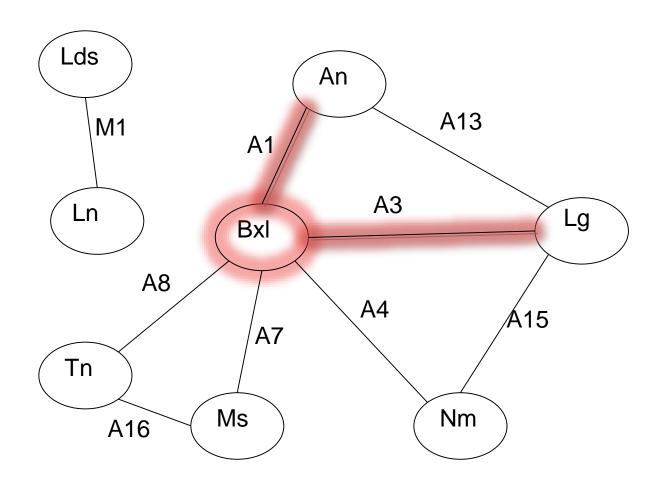
#### **Arcs incidents**

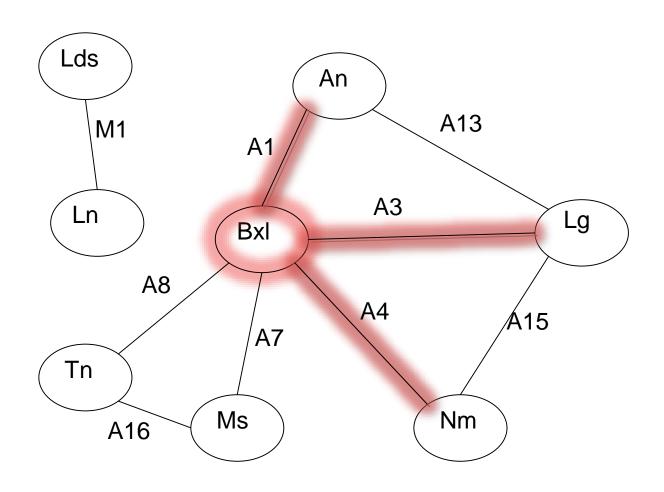


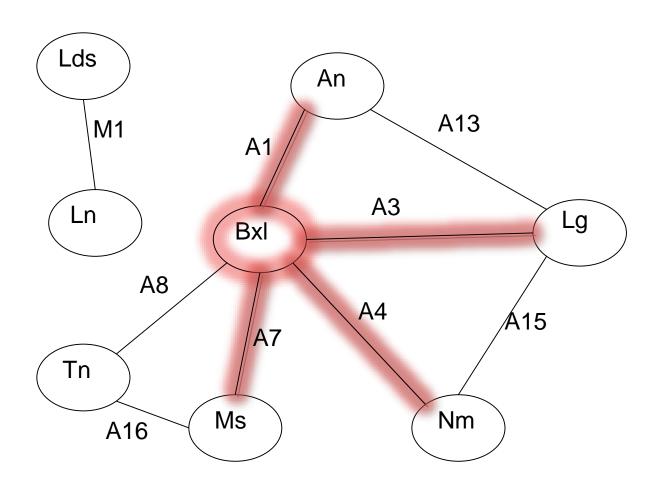


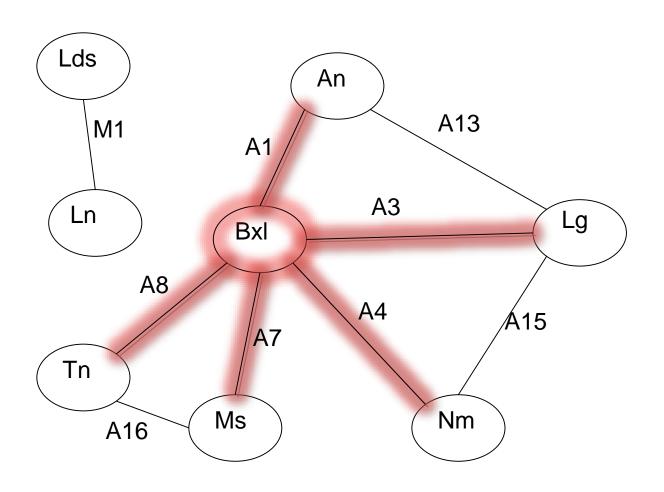


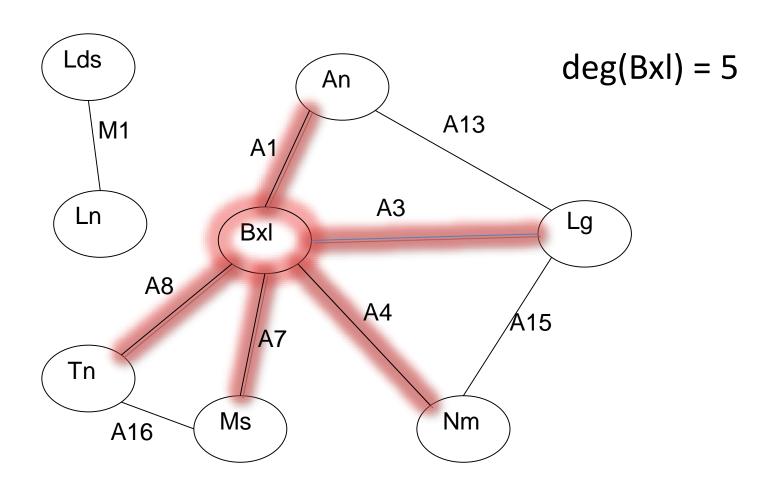


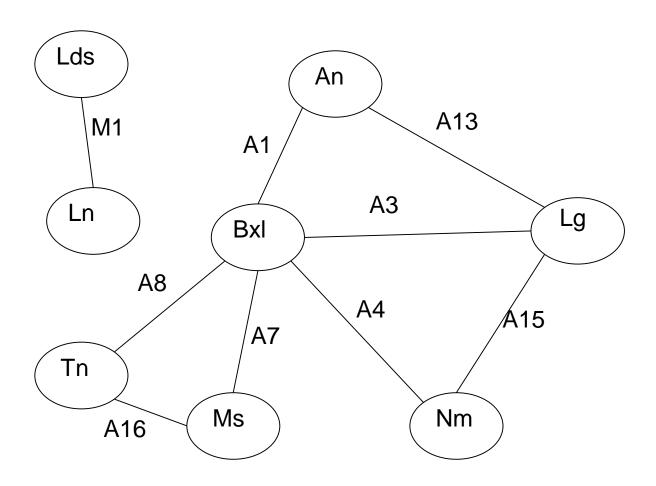




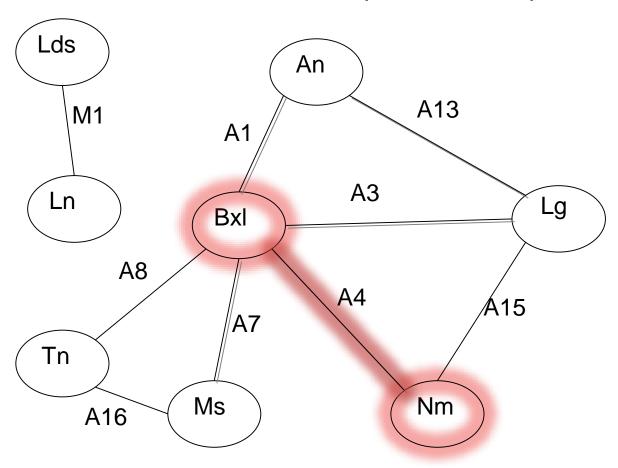




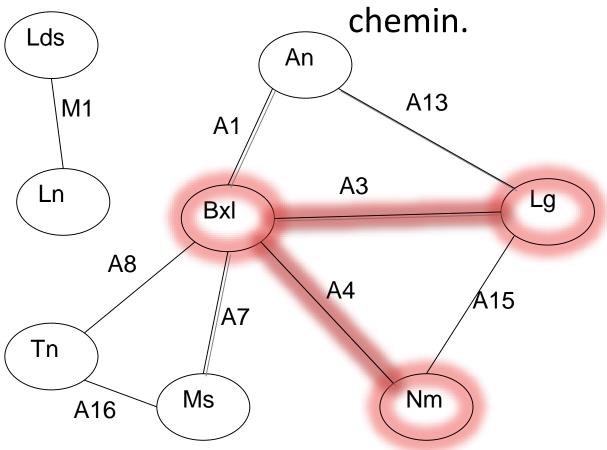




(Nm,A4,Bxl) est un chemin.

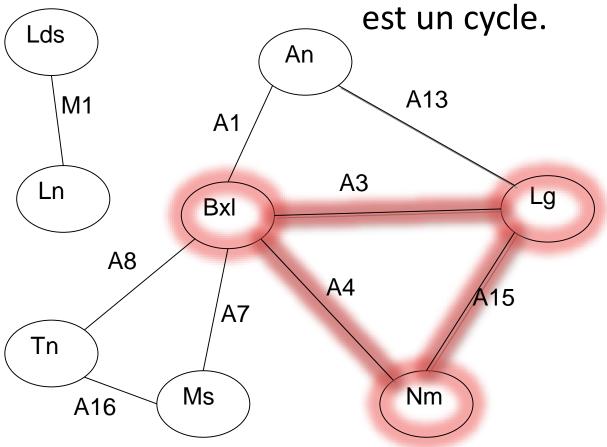


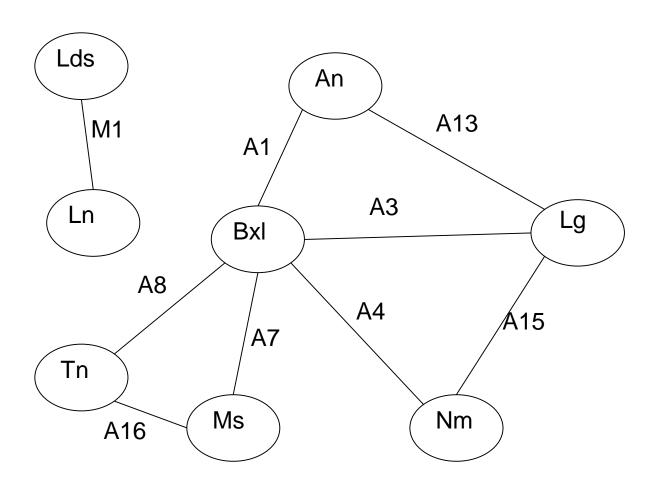
(Nm,A4,Bxl,A3,Lg) est un chemin.

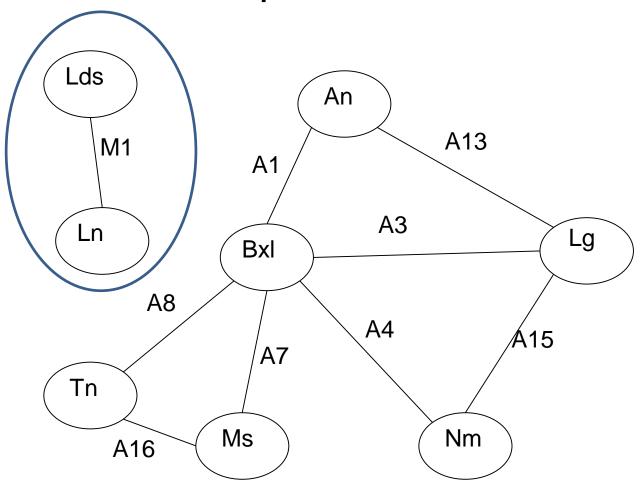


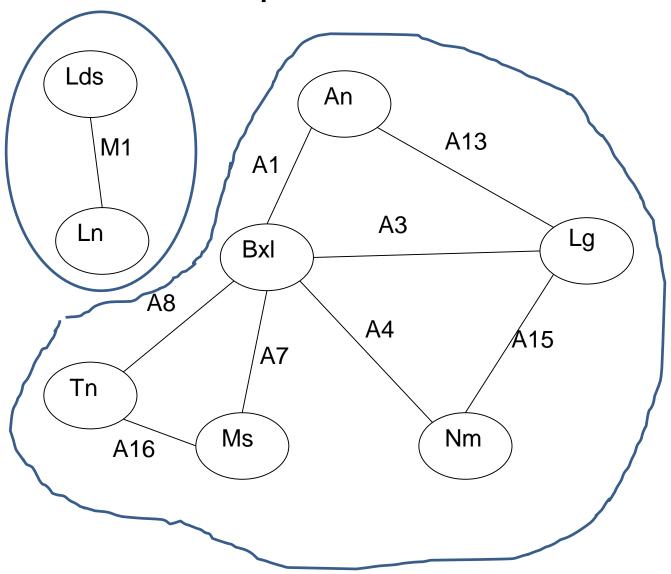
(Nm,A4,Bxl,A3,Lg,A13,An,A1 ,Bxl,A7,Ms) est un chemin. Lds An A13 M1 **A1 A3** Ln Lg Bxl **A8** A4 Á15 **A**7 Tn Ms Nm A16

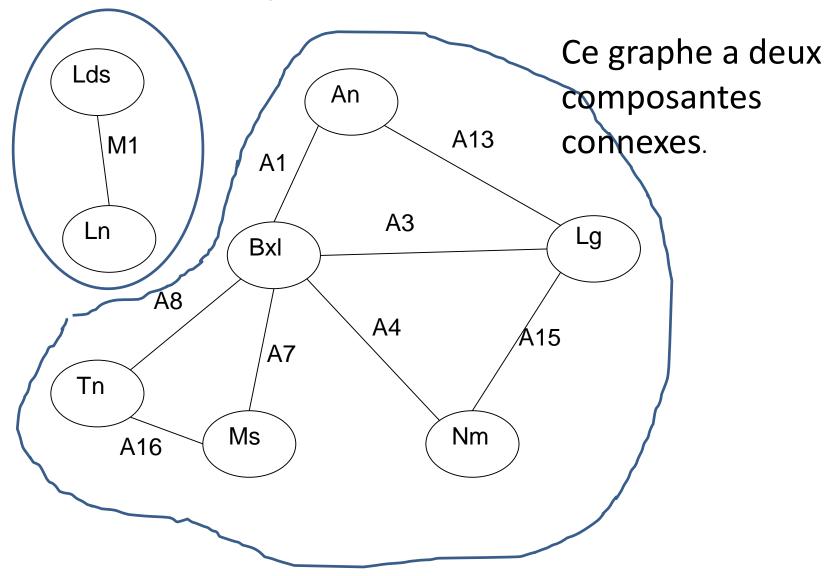
(Nm,A4,Bxl,A3,Lg,A15,Nm) est un cycle.



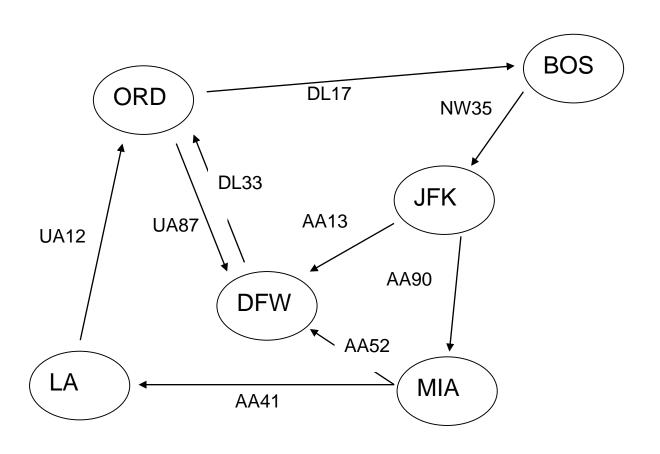




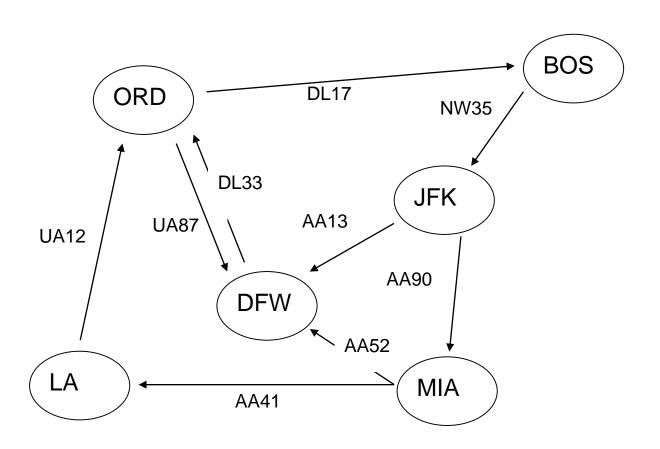




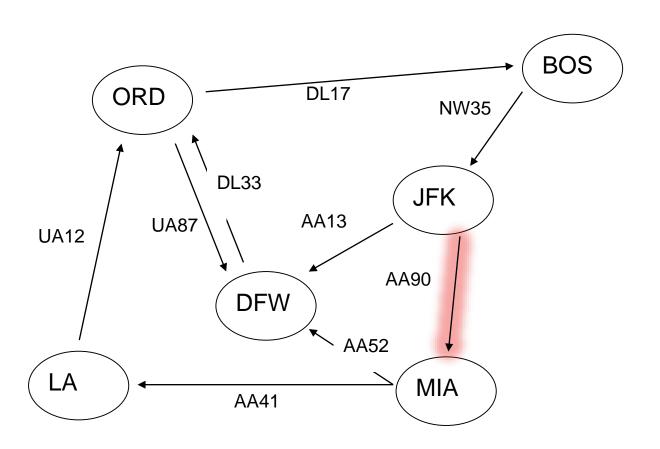
### Exemple 2 : graphe dirigé



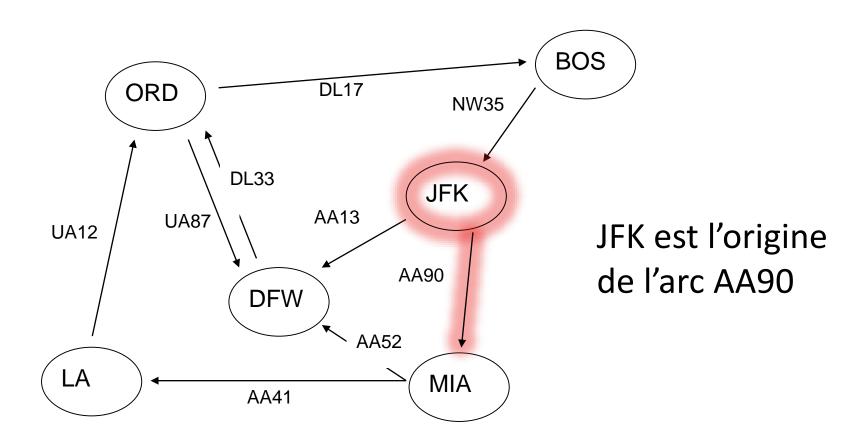
# Origine



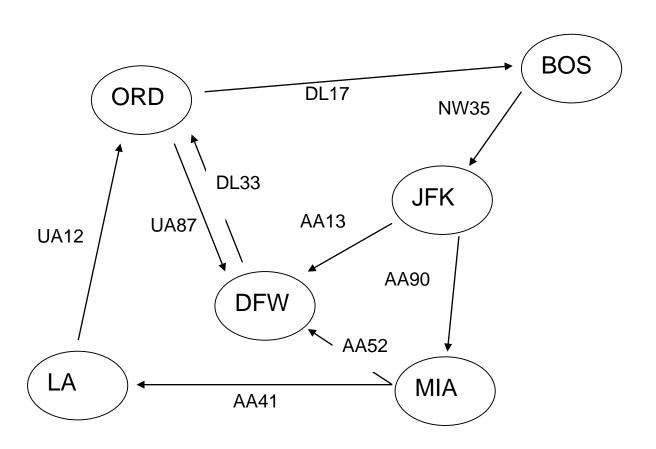
# Origine



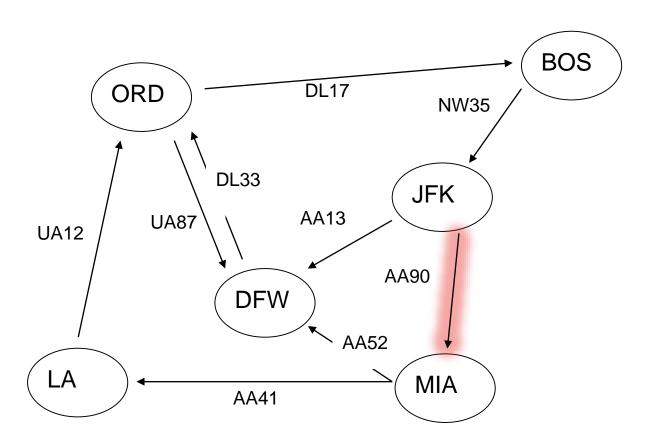
### Origine



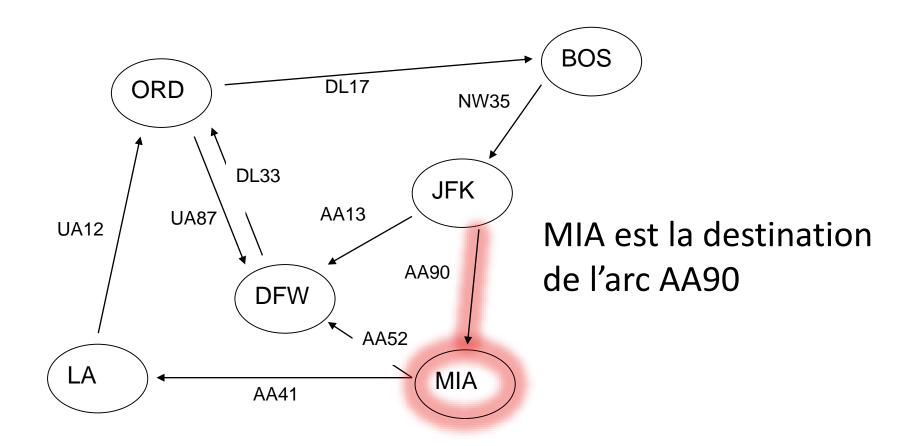
#### **Destination**



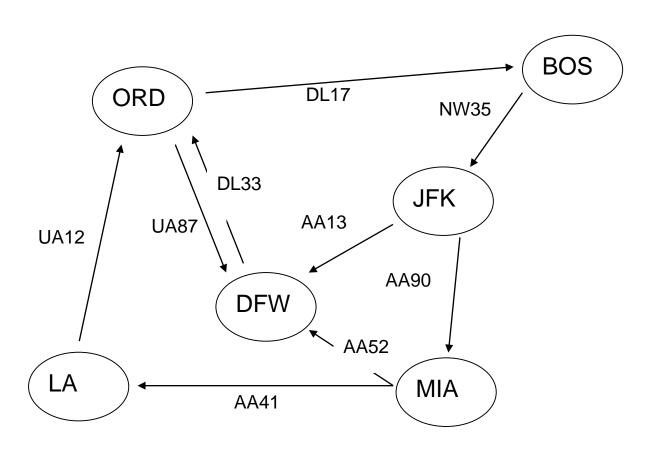
## **Destination**



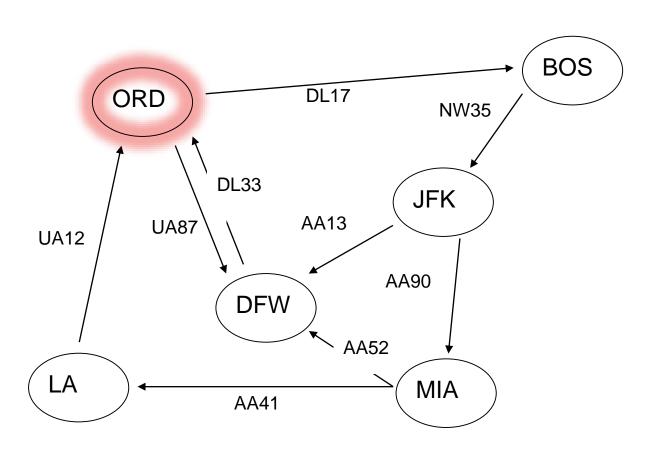
#### Destination



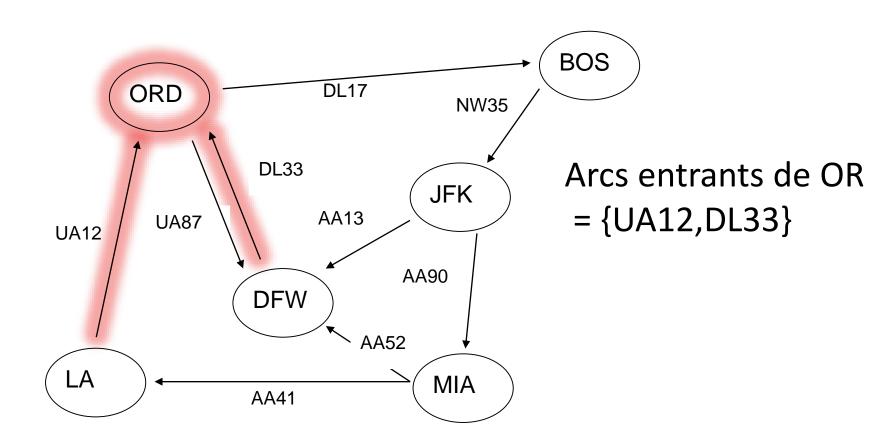
#### Arcs entrants



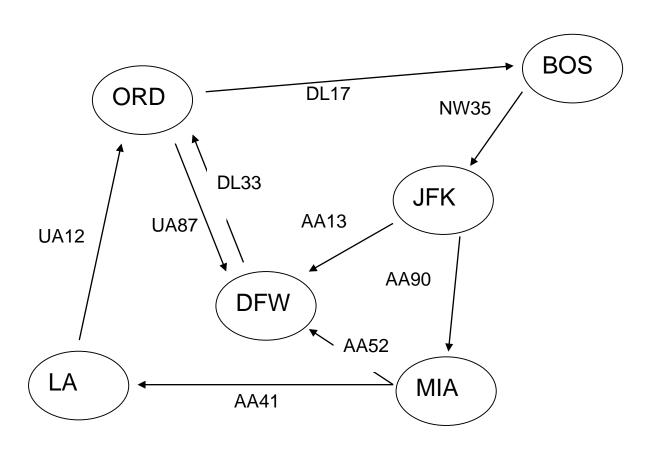
#### Arcs entrants



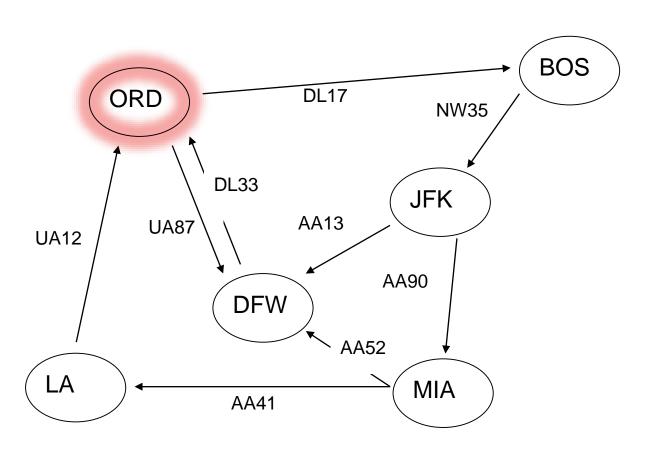
#### Arcs entrants



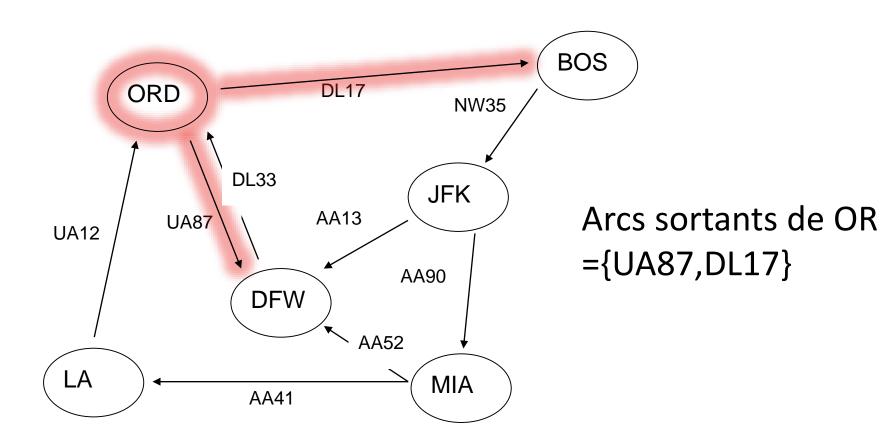
#### **Arcs sortants**

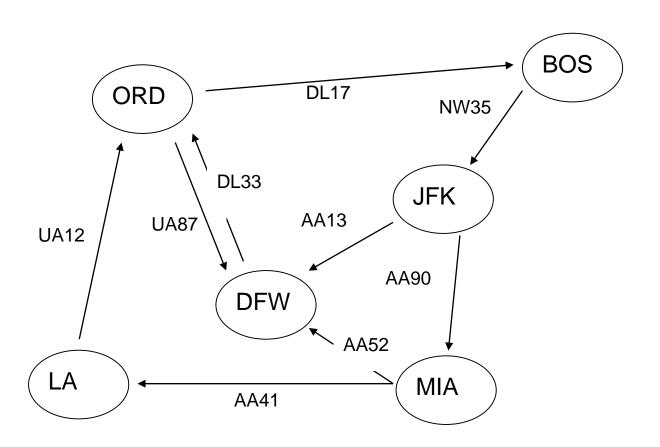


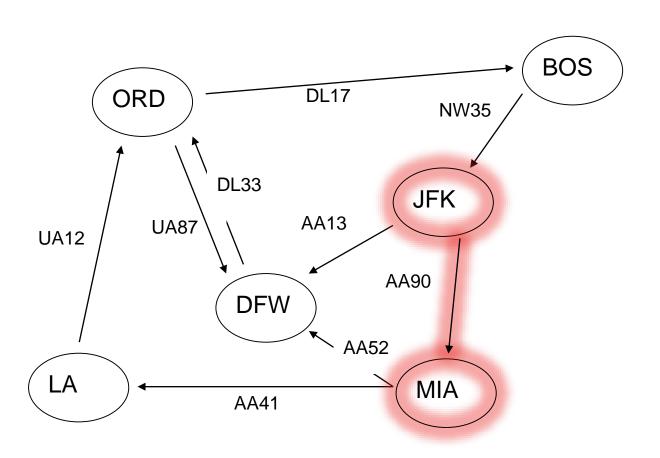
#### **Arcs sortants**

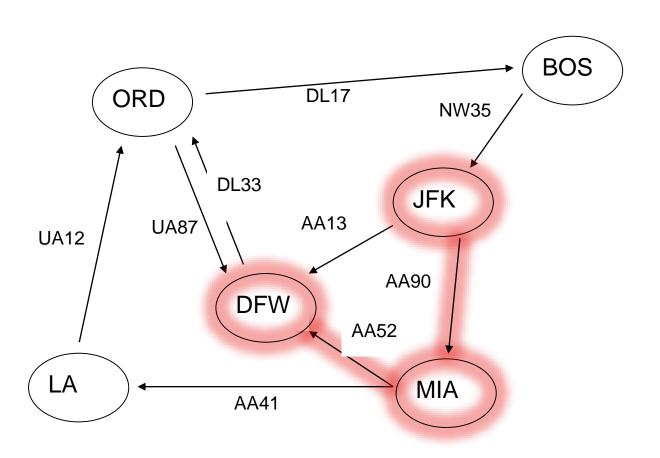


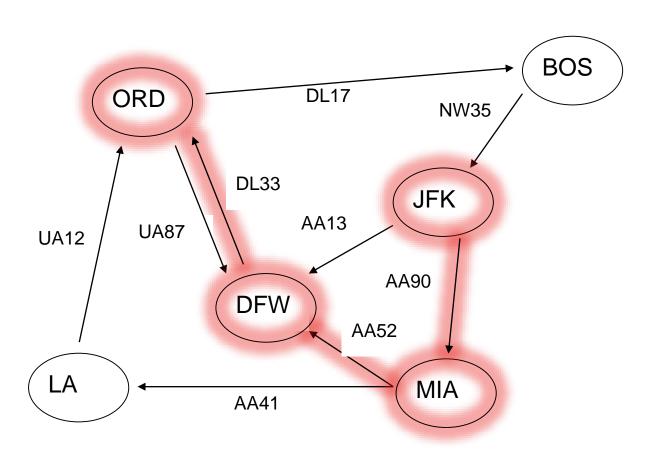
#### **Arcs sortants**



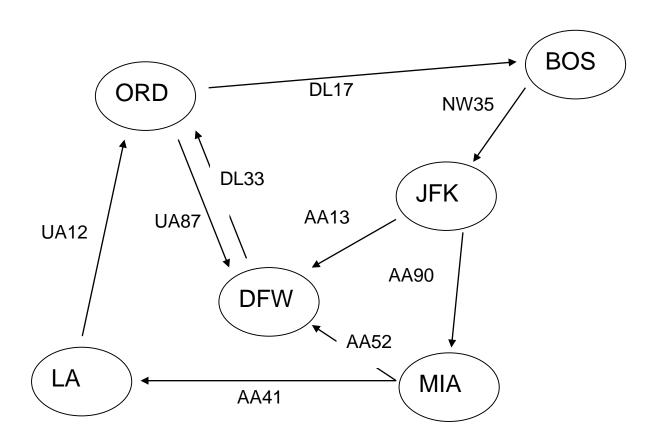




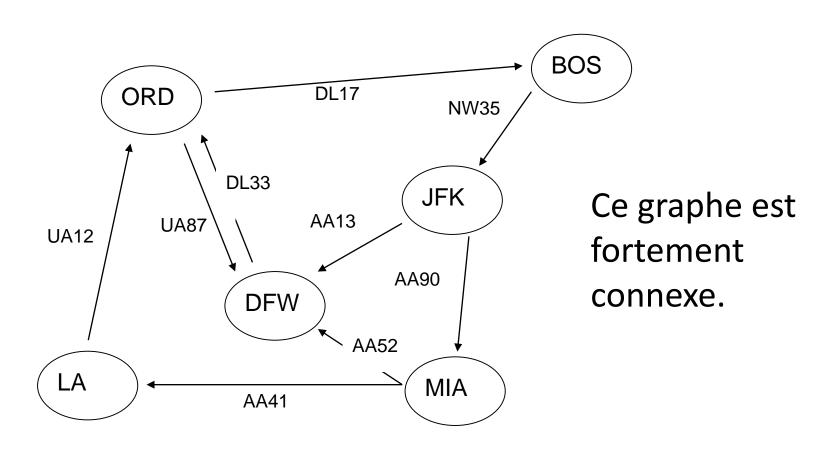




## Connexité



## Connexité



# Exemple d'implémentation des graphes

#### Classe Sommet

valeur du sommet

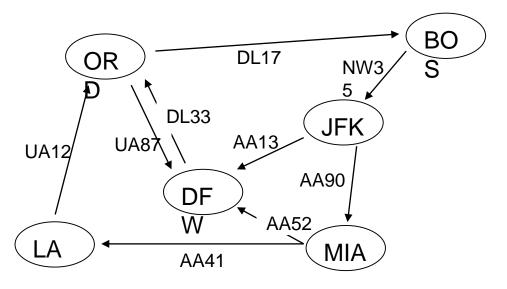
#### Classe Arc

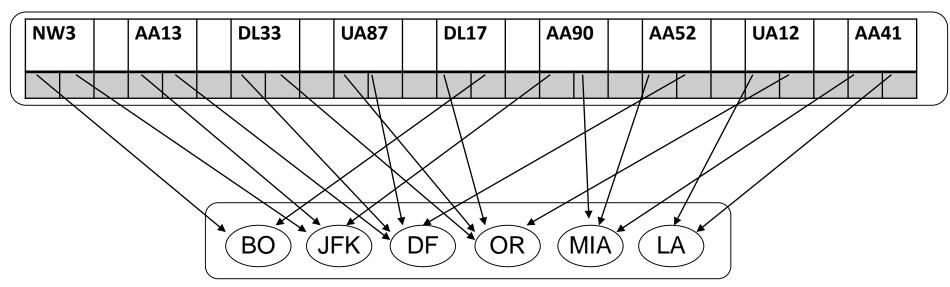
- valeur de l'arc
- référence vers le sommet origine
- référence vers le sommet destination

# 3 exemples d'implémentation d'un graphe

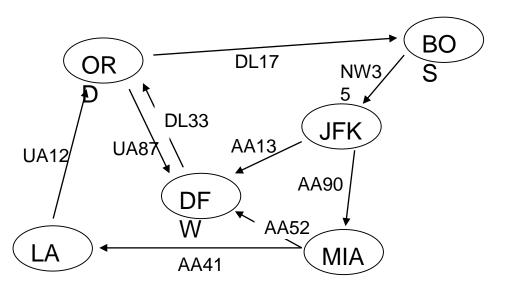
- Liste d'arcs
- Matrice d'adjacence
- Liste d'adjacence

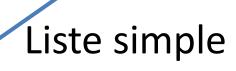
## Liste d'Arcs

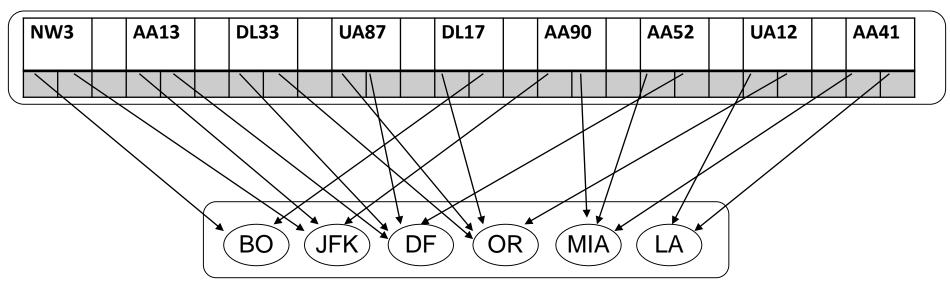




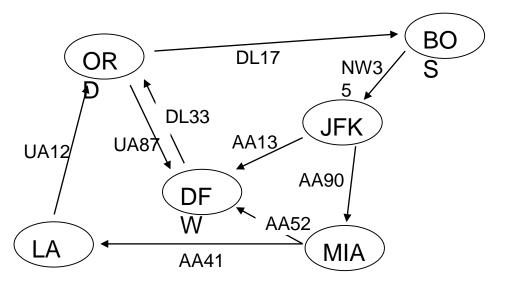
#### Liste d'Arcs

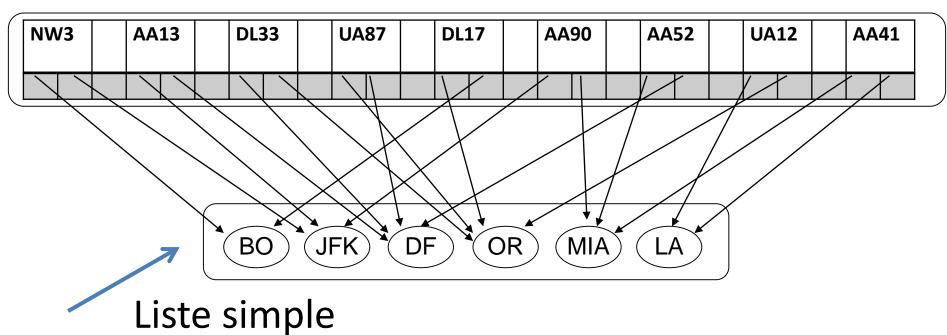


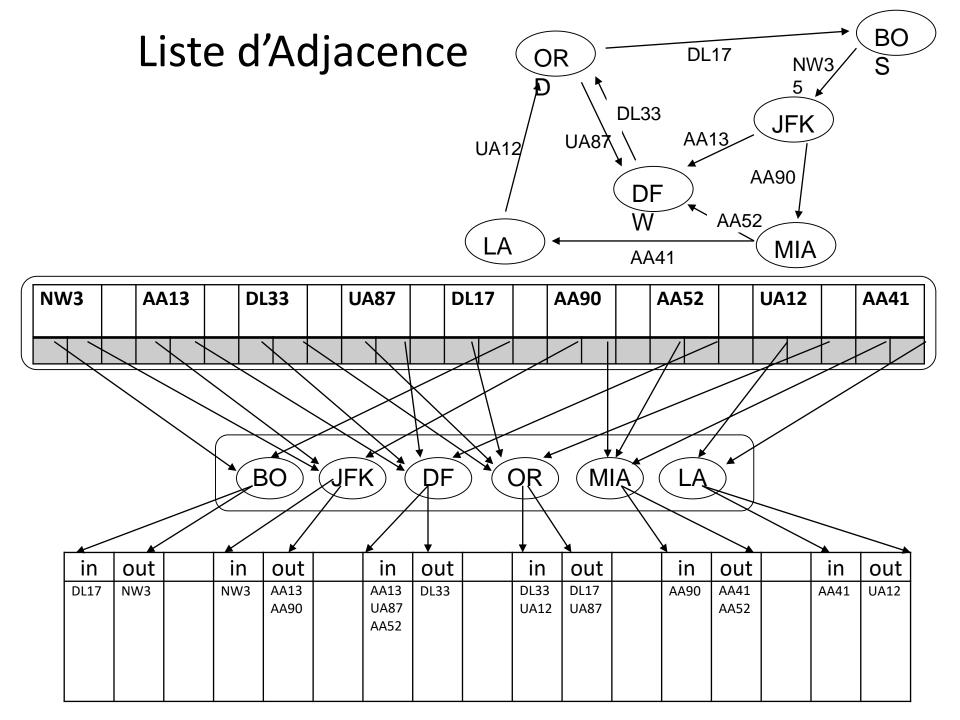




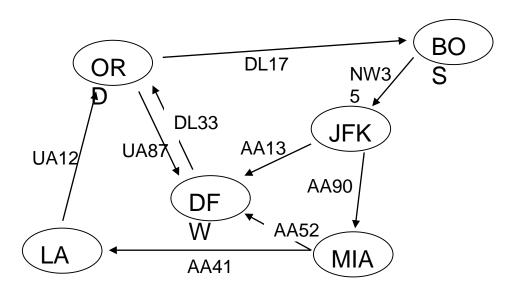
#### Liste d'Arcs







# Matrice d'Adjacence



	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	ı	DL17	ı	ı	UA87	ı
1	ı	ı	ı	NW3	ı	ı
2	UA12	-	ı	ı	ı	ı
3	ı	ı	ı	ı	AA13	AA90
4	DL33	-		-	-	-
5	-	-	AA41	-	AA52	-

0	1	2	3	4	5
OR	ВО	LA	JFK	DF	MIA

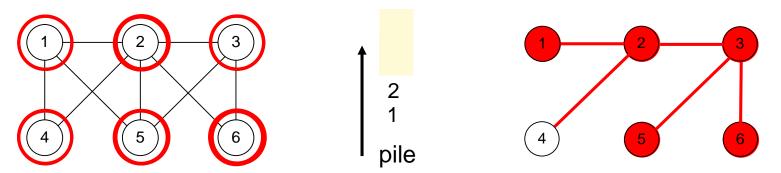
# Algorithmes sur le graphes

- Depth First Search (DFS)
- Breadth First Search (BFS)
- Algorithme du plus court chemin (Dijkstra)

# Depth First Search

Objectif: construire « en profondeur » un arbre couvrant pour un graphe connexe.

#### **Exemple**



- 1° Fixer un sommet de départ (sommet courant)
- 2° Utiliser une « pile » auxiliaire
- 3° Sélectionner dans l'adjacence du sommet courant un nouveau sommet et le relier au sommet courant
- 4° Si c'est impossible, remonter au sommet précédent (dépiler)

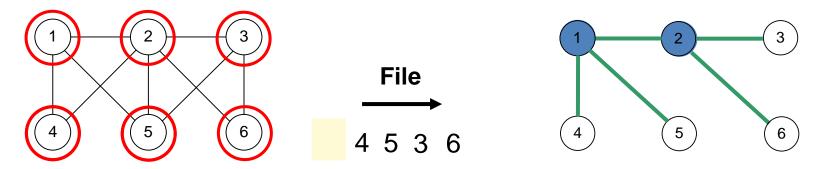
## **DFS**

- Pour un graphe quelconque, le processus prend fin quand
  - On a capté tous les sommets
    - Le graphe est alors connexe
  - Ou lorsque la pile est vide
    - Le graphe est non connexe
    - On a construit un arbre couvrant pour la composante connexe du sommet de départ

## **Breadth-First Search**

Objectif: construire « en largeur » un arbre couvrant pour un graphe connexe.

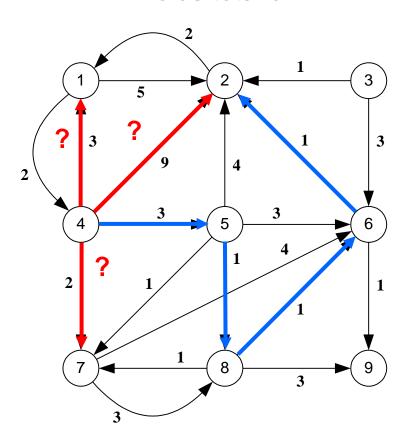
#### **Exemple**



- 1° Fixer un sommet de départ (sommet courant)
- 2° Dans l'adjacence du sommet courant sélectionner tous les sommets non encore atteints, et les stocker dans une « file »
- 3° Le « premier » de file devient le nouveau courant

# Algorithme du plus court chemin





Rechercher le chemin de **poids total minimum**, d'un sommet *d* à un sommet *a* dans un digraphe pondéré.

Par exemple, quel est le « meilleur chemin » de 4 à 2 ?

Comment choisir?

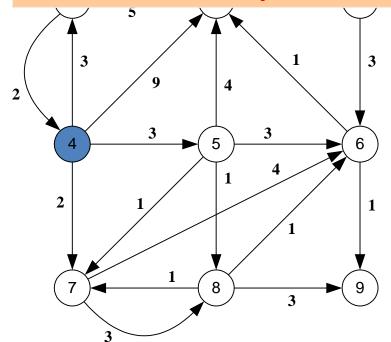
Comment concevoir un algorithme permettant de découvrir le « meilleur chemin » d'un sommet à un autre ?

# La réponse de Dijkstra

Dijkstra apporte une réponse à sommet de départ : 4

« quel est le meilleur chemin

d'un sommet de départ fixé à chacun des autres sommets? »



donnent les poids des meilleurs chemins du sommet de départ vers chacun des sommets accessibles.

Etiquettes définitives :

3 6 - 0 3 5 2 4 6

etc....