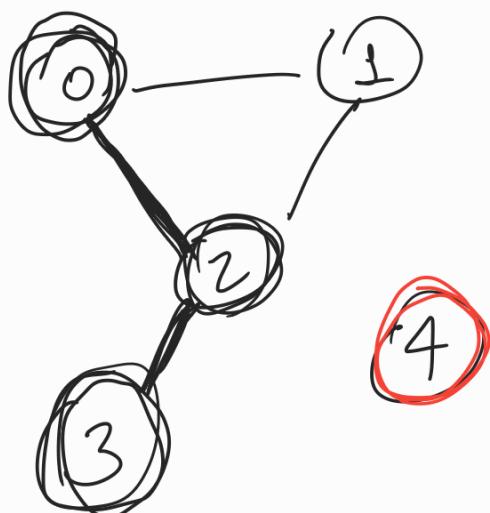


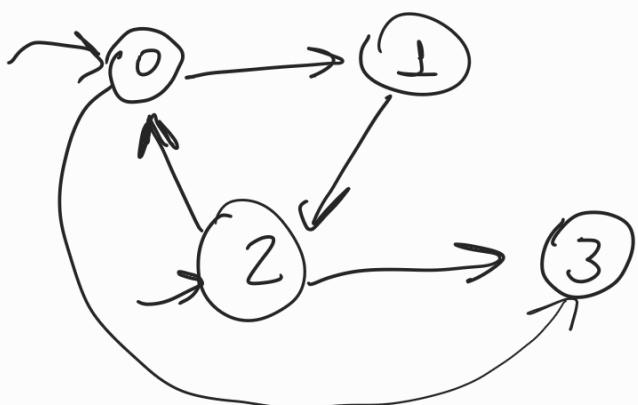
→ O que é um grafo?

↳ Um conjunto de Vértices e  
um conjunto de arestas

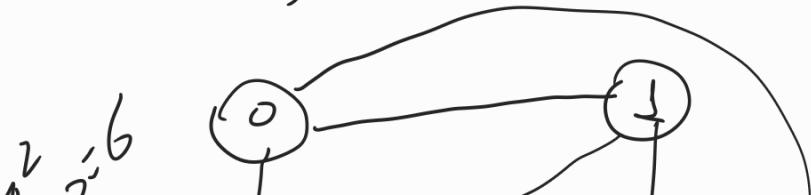
Vértices são numerados de  $\underline{0}$  a  $\underline{V-1}$



→ Grafos dirigidos

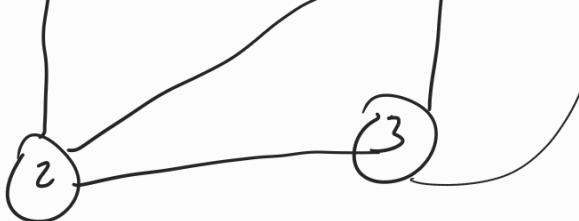


→ Grafo completo



Um grafo com  
V vértices tem no  
máximo  $\frac{1}{2}V(V-1)$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3}{2}$$



Máximo

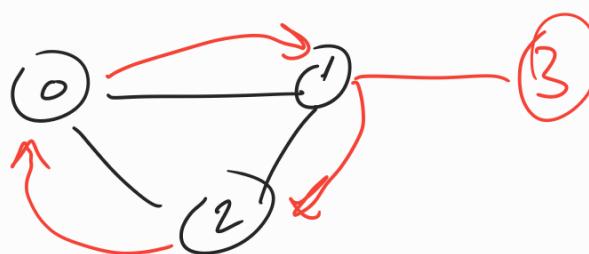
$$\frac{V(V-1)}{2}$$

arestas

→ Caminho no grafo é uma sequência de vértices em que cada vértice sucessivo é adjacente ao predecessor no caminho.

↳ Caminho simples → os vértices e arestas são distintos

↳ Um ciclo é um caminho que é simples exceto pelo primeiro e último vértice que são os mesmos



→ Um grafo é conexo se há um caminho de cada vértice para todo outro vértice no grafo.

↳ Um grafo que não é conexo consiste de um conjunto de componentes conexos

→ Um grafo conexo acíclico também é chamado de ÁRVORE

↳ Um conjunto de árvores é chamado de FLORESTA

→ ADT

typedef struct int v; int u; Edge;

Edge EDGE(int, int);

typedef struct graph Graph;

Graph GRAPHinit(int);      Quantidade  
    de vértices

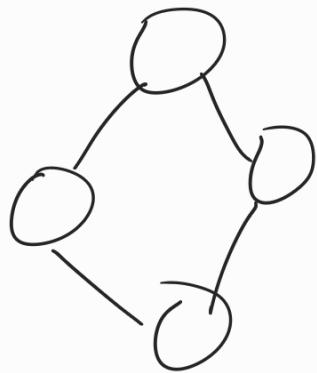
void GRAPHInsertE(Graph, Edge);

void GRAPHRemoveE(Graph, Edge);

int GRAPHEdges(Edge[], Graph G);

Graph GRAPHCopy(Graph);

void GRAPHDestroy(Graph);



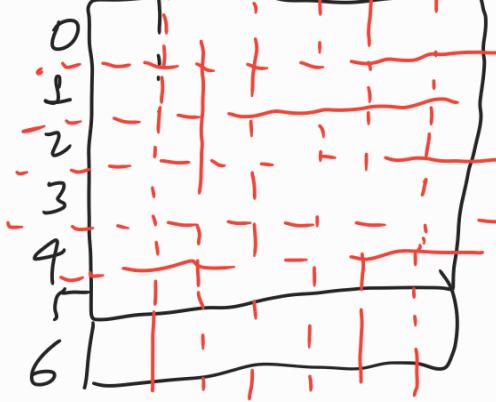
→ Matriz de Adjacência       $A + g + 8 = 16$

struct graph {int V; int E; int \*\*adj;};

=> graph G = {4, 6, adj};

0|1|2|3|4|5|6

Graph GRAPHInit( $\text{int } V$ )



Graph  $G = \text{malloc}(\text{sizeof}(*G))$ ;

$G \rightarrow V = V; G \rightarrow E = 0$ ;

$G \rightarrow \text{adj} = \text{MATRIXInit}(V, V, 0)$ ;

return  $G$ ;

① ② ③  
④ ⑤ ⑥  
⑦

Void GRAPHInsertE(Graph  $G$ , Edge  $e$ )

int  $v = e.v, u = e.u$ ;

if ( $G \rightarrow \text{adj}[v][u] == 0$ )  $G \rightarrow E++$ ;

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[v][u] = 1$ ;

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u][v] = 1$ ;

Void GRAPHRemoveE(Graph  $G$ , Edge  $e$ )

int  $v = e.v, u = e.u$ ;

if ( $G \rightarrow \text{adj}[v][u] == 1$ )  $G \rightarrow E--$ ;

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[v][u] = 0$ ;

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u][v] = 0$ ;

1.  $(\text{for } i = 0 \text{ to } V - 1)$

int GRAPHedges (Edge adj[], Graph G)

int v, u, E = 0;

for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++)

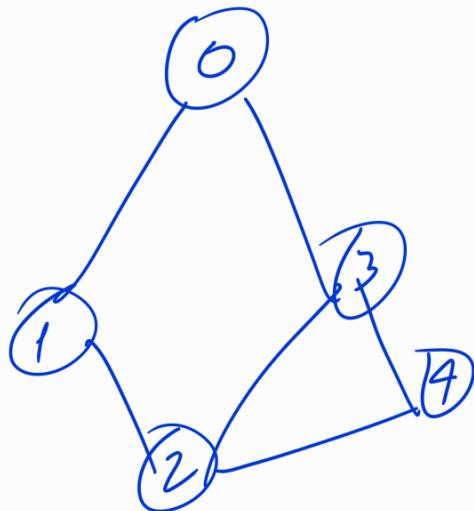
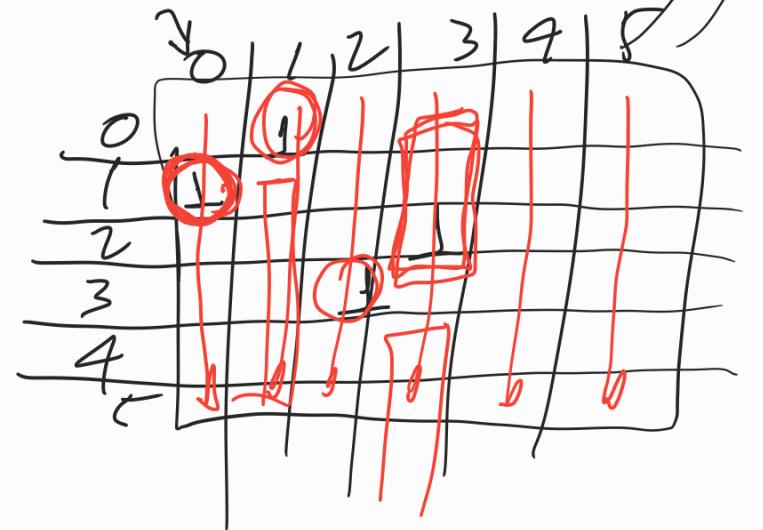
    for (u = v + 1; u < G->V; u++)

        if (G->adj[v][u] == 1)

            E++;

return E;

{0, 1, 2, 3, }



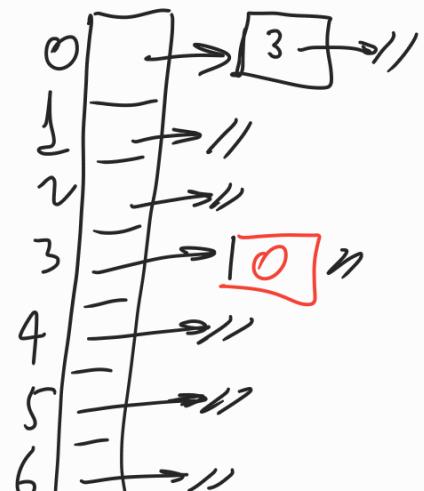
→ linked Adjacencies

typedef struct node \*link;

struct node { int v; link next; };

struct graph { int V, E;

    link adj[]; }



link NEW(int  $\underline{v}$ , link  $\underline{\underline{next}}$ )

3 link  $x = \text{malloc}(\text{sizeof } *x);$   
if ( $x == \text{NULL}$ )  $\text{tele\_argul}();$   
 $x \rightarrow v = v; x \rightarrow next = next;$   
return  $x;$

4 Graph GRAPHInit(int V)

int V;  
Graph G = malloc(sizeof(\*G));

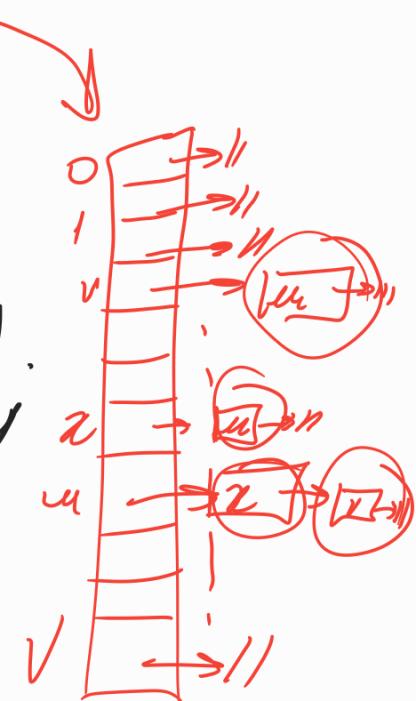
$G \rightarrow V = V; G \rightarrow E = 0;$

$G \rightarrow adj = \text{malloc}(V * \text{sizeof(link)});$

for ( $v = 0; v < V; v++$ )

$G \rightarrow adj[v] = \text{NULL};$

return G;



5 void GRAPHInsert(Graph G, Edge e)

int  $v = e.v, u = e.u;$

$G \rightarrow adj[v] = \text{NEW}(u, G \rightarrow adj[v]);$

$G \rightarrow \text{adj}[\alpha] = \text{Neu}(v, G \rightarrow \text{adj}[\alpha])$

$G \rightarrow E++;$

4

int GRAPHSEdges(Edge @[], Graph G)

↳ init  $V, E=0$ ; link  $t$ ;

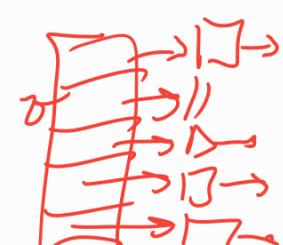
for( $v=0; v < G \rightarrow V; v++$ )

    for( $t = G \rightarrow \text{adj}[\Sigma v]; t != NULL; t = t \rightarrow \text{next}$ )  
        if ( $v < t \rightarrow v$ )  $\alpha[E++] = \text{EDGE}(v, t \rightarrow v);$

return  $E$ ;

3

	Vetor de Aristas	Matriz Adj	histo Adj
espejo	$E$	$V^{28}$	$V+E$
Inicializar	$1$	$V^2$	$V$
copy	$\Sigma$	$V^2$	$E$
destruir	$1$	$V$	$E$
Insertar $E$	$1$	$1$	$1$
(Encontrar) Remover $E$	$E$	$1$	$V$



V é isolado?  $\Sigma E$   
 Caminho  $V$   
 de  $u$  para  $v$  por  $E \cdot \lg V$   
 $\Sigma v$

→ Busca em Profundidade (DFS)

Void dfsR(Graph G, Edge e) Edge(v, u)  
 {  
 int t, m = e.m;  
Pre[m] = cnt++;

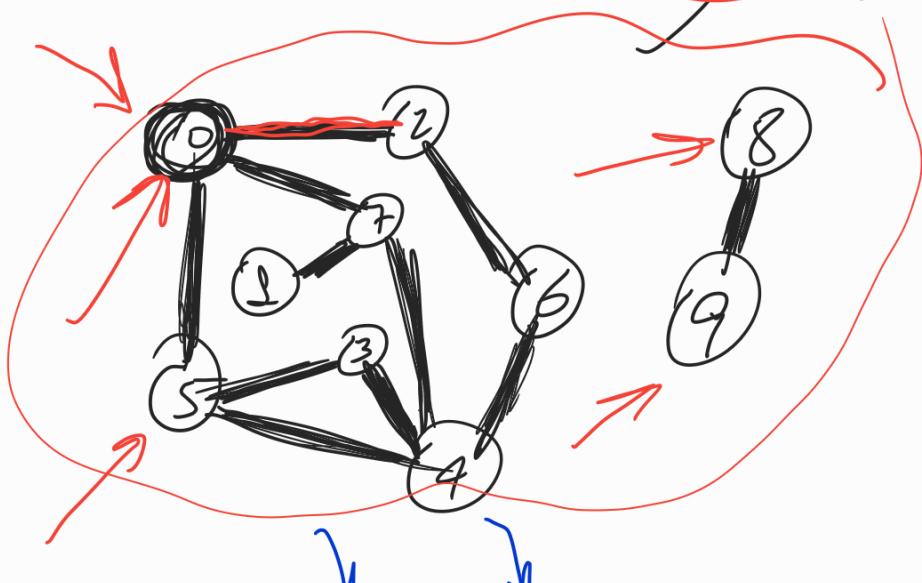
for(t=0; t < G.V, t++)  
 if (G.adj[m][t] != 0)  
 if (Pre[t] = -1)  
 dfsR(G, EDGE(u, t));

int pre[V];

int main()

INICIA GRAPH(),  
 for(int v=0; v < G.V; v++)  
Pre[v] = -1;

dfsR(G, EDGE(0, 0)).



```
static int cnt, pre[maxV];
void GRAPHSearch(Graph G)
```

```
int v; int conexos = 0;
```

```
cnt = 0;
```

```
for (v=0; v < G->V; v++) pre[v] = -1;
```

```
for (v=0; v < G->V; v++)
```

```
if (pre[v] == -1) {
```

```
dfsR(G, EDGE(v, v)); ✓
```

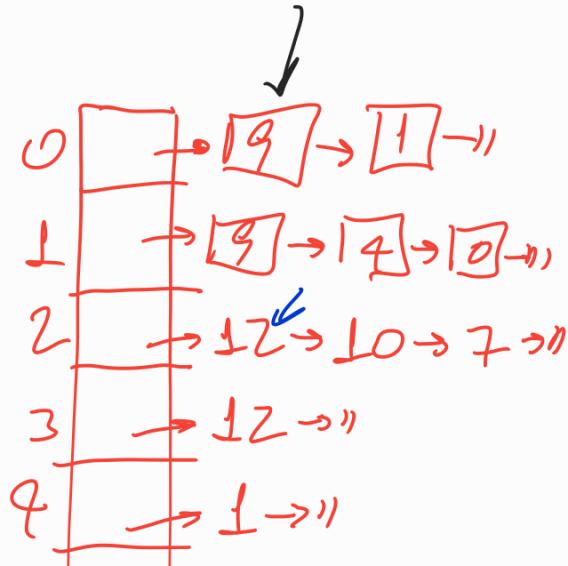
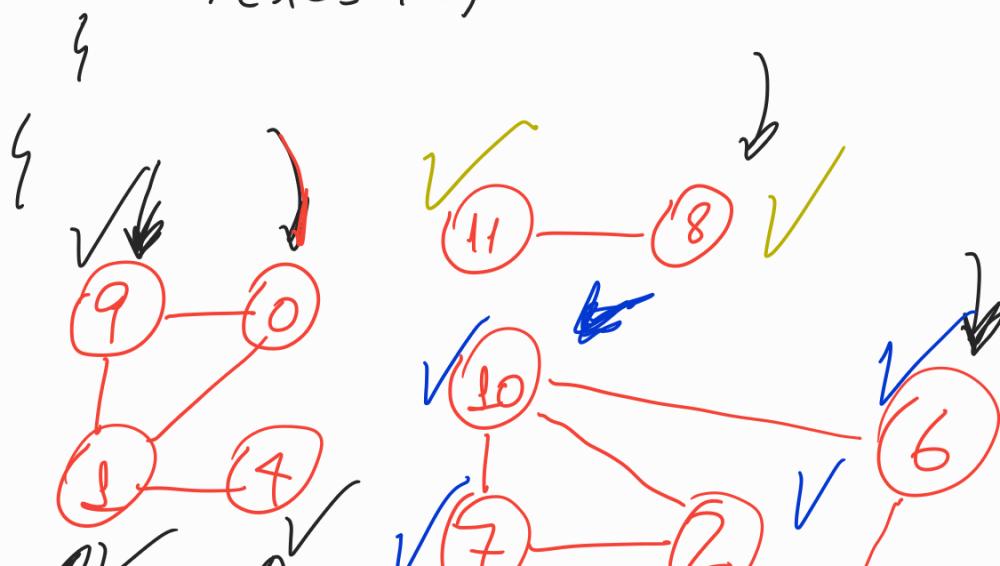
```
conexos++;
```

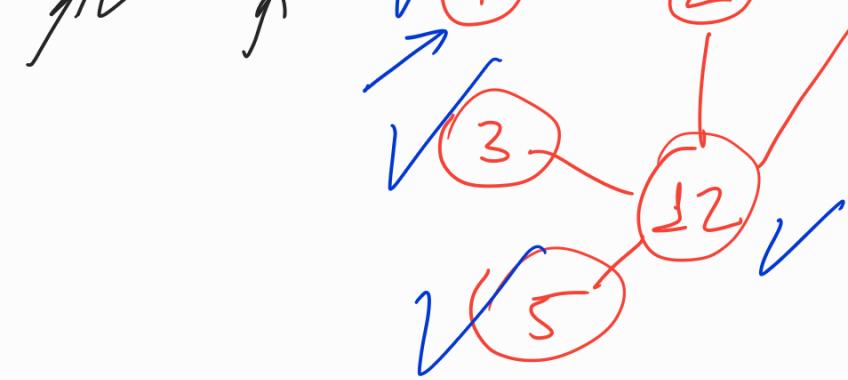
$v = \emptyset$   $\neq$   $\neq$

$\neq$   $\neq$   $\neq$   $\neq$

$\neq$   $\neq$   $\neq$   $\neq$

13





PNR

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	2	4	10	3	9	6	8	11	1	7	12	5

5	→ 12 → 11
6	→ 12 → 10 → 11
7	→ 10 → 2 → 11
8	→ 11 → 11
9	→ 1 → 0 → 11
10	→ 7 → 6 → 2 → 11
11	→ 8 → 11
12	→ 6 → 5 → 3 → 2 → 11

$\text{cnt} = \emptyset * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * 13$

$\text{conexos} = \emptyset * * * * 3$

Void  $\text{dfsR}(\text{Graph } G, \text{Edge } e)$

int  $t, u = e.u$ ; link  $l$ ;

$\text{pre}[u] = \text{cnt}++;$

for( $l = G \rightarrow \text{adj}[u]$ ;  $l \neq \text{NULL}$ ;  $l = l \rightarrow \text{next}$ )

$t = l \rightarrow v$

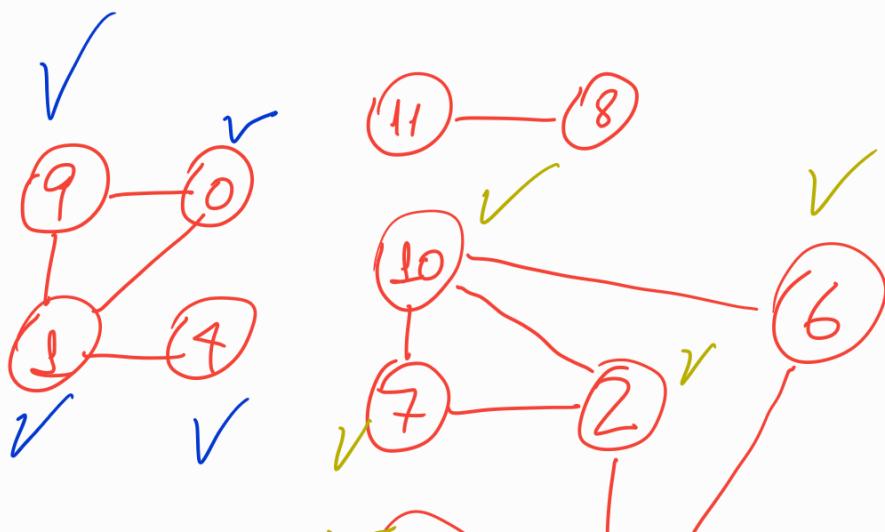
if ( $\text{pre}[t] = -1$ )

$\text{dfsR}(G, \text{EDGE}(u, t));$

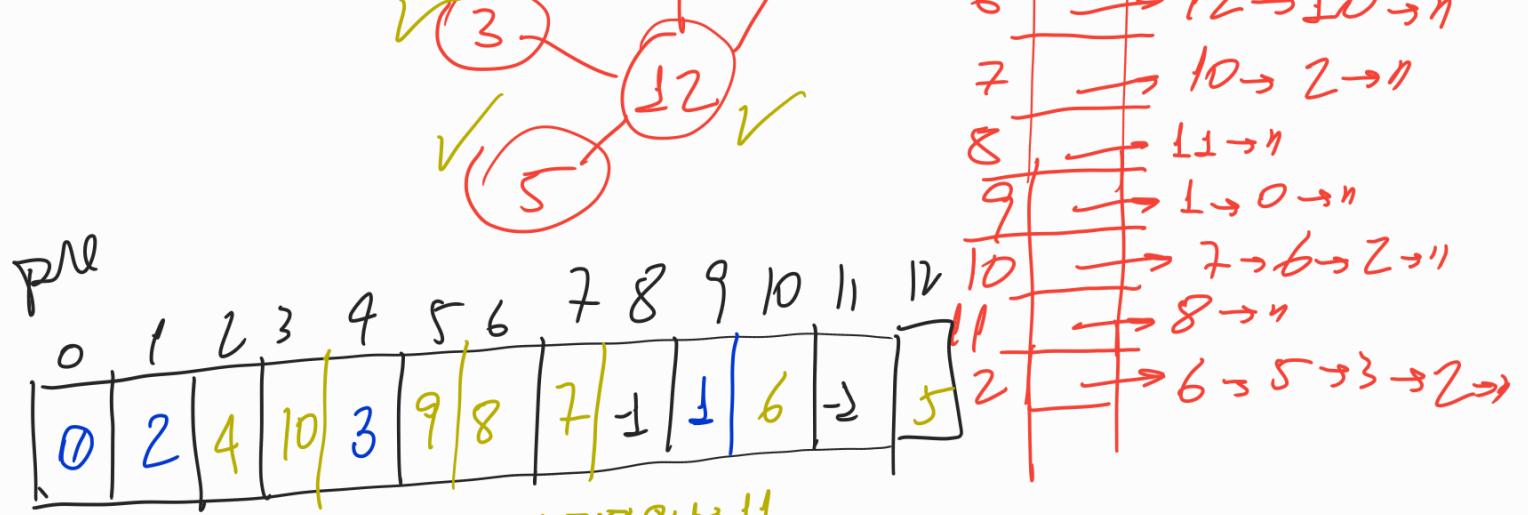
```

Void bfs(Graph G, Edge e) {
    int v, u;
    QueuePut(e); pre[e.u] = cnt++;
    while (!QUEUEempty())
        e = QUEUEget();
        u = e.u;
        for(l=G->adj[u]; l!=NULL; l=l->next)
            t = l->v;
            if (pre[t] == -1) {
                QueuePut(EDGE(u, t));
                pre[t] = cnt++;
            }
}

```



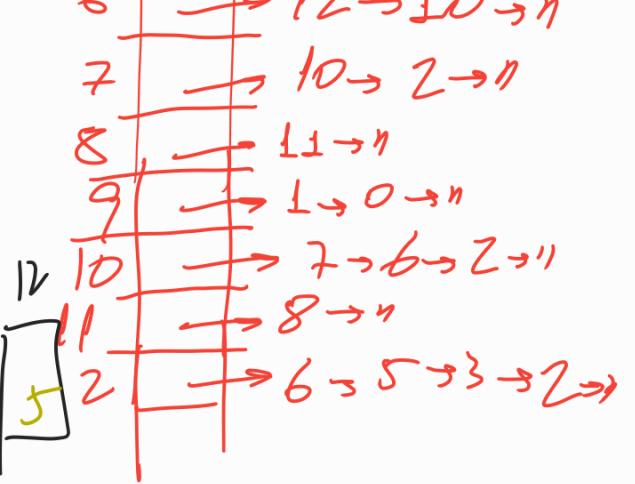
0	→ [9] → [1] → "
1	→ [9] → [4] → [0] → "
2	→ 12 → 10 → 7 → "
3	→ 12 → "
4	→ 1 → "
5	→ 12 → "
6	→ 13 → 2 → "



$CNT = 0 \ 2 \ 4 \ 10 \ 3 \ 9 \ 8 \ 7 \ 1 \ 1 \ 6 \ 2 \ 11$

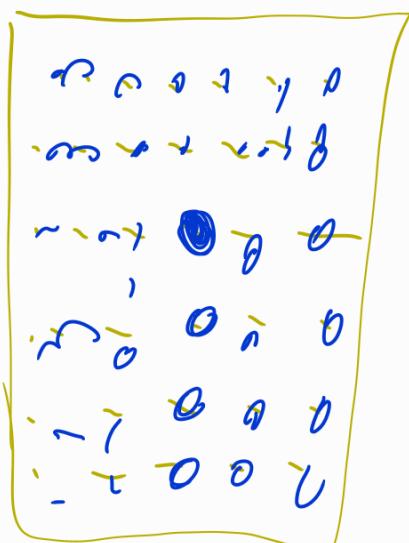
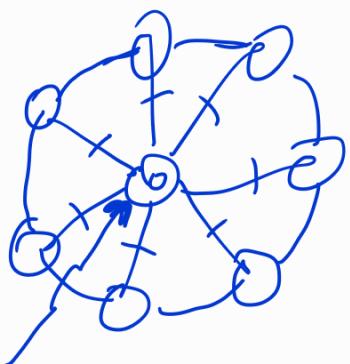
$f: [12] \rightarrow [11]$

$e = \{12, 3\}$

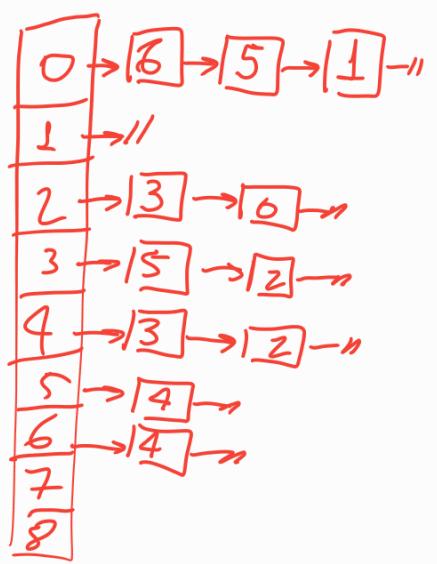
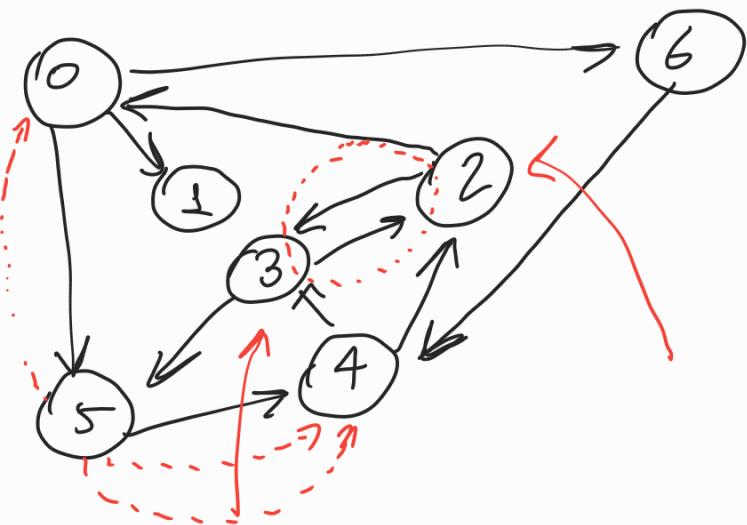


dfs {2, 12, 10, 7, 6, 5, 3}

dfs {2, 12, 6, 10, 7, 5, 3}



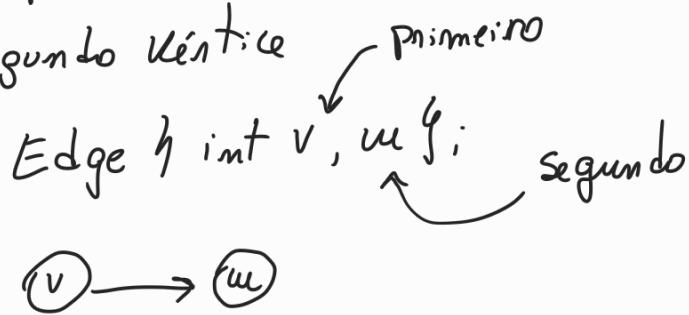
→ Graphs of Digraphs (Digraphs)



<#Vertices>  
 0 6 7  
 0 1  
 0 5

→ Regras do jogo

: Grafo dirigido (ou digrafo) é um conjunto de vértices e um conjunto de arestas dirigidas que conectam um par de vértices (SEM ARESTAS DUPLICADAS). Dizemos que uma aresta vai de um vértice <sup>primeiro</sup> para o seu segundo vértice



: Caminho dirigido em um digrafo é uma lista de vértices no qual existe uma aresta dirigida conectando cada vértice da lista a seu sucessor. Dizemos de um vértice  $t$  é alcançável de um vértice  $s$  se existe um caminho dirigido de  $s$  a  $t$ .

Quantidade de arestas em um grafo não dirigido é  $\frac{V^2}{2}$ , já em um grafo dirigido temos  $2^{V^2}$

→ Como inverter as arestas de um grafo dirigido?

Graph GRAPH reverse (Graph G)

$\downarrow$   
 int v; link t;

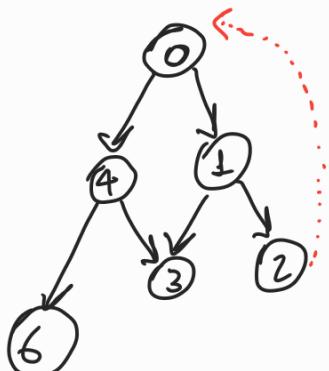
```

Graph R = GRAPHinit(G → V);
for (v=0; v < G → V; v++)
    for (t = G → adj[v]; t != NULL; t = t → next)
        GRAPHinsert(R, EDGE(t → v, v));
return R;

```

$\hookrightarrow$

: Grafo dirigido Acíclico (DAG - directed acyclic graph)  
é um grafo dirigido que não possui ciclos.

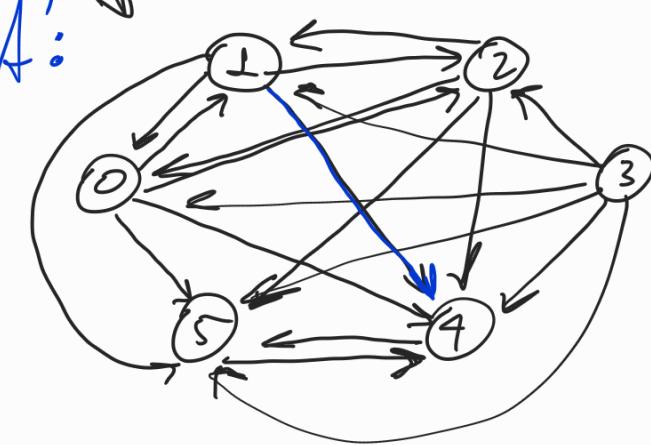
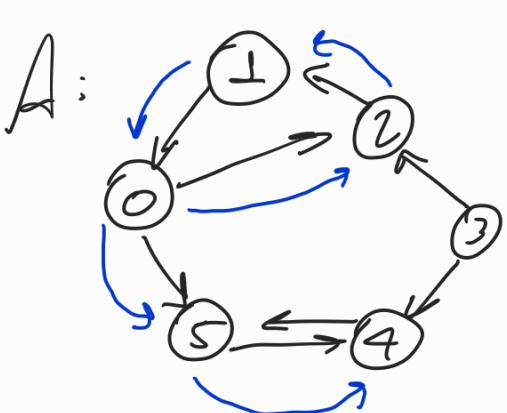


: Grafo dirigido fortemente conexo: se todos os vértices  
não alcançáveis a partir de todos os vértices



→ Alcanceabilidade e fecho transitivo

fecho transitivo de um grafo dirigido é um grafo  
dirigido com o mesmo conjunto de vértices mas com  
uma nova de 1. E no fecho transitivo se e  
somente se existe um caminho dirigido de s a t  
no grafo dirigido.



→ Floyd Warshall

Void GRAPH tc(Graph G)

↳ int i, s, t;

↳  $G \rightarrow tc = MATRIX \text{int}(G \rightarrow V, G \rightarrow V, \emptyset);$

for ( $s=0$ ;  $s < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $s++$ )

    for ( $t=0$ ;  $t < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $t++$ )

$G \rightarrow tc[s][t] = G \rightarrow adj[s][t];$

    for ( $s=0$ ;  $s < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $s++$ )  $G \rightarrow tc[s][s] = 1;$

    for ( $i=0$ ;  $i < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $i++$ )

        for ( $s=0$ ;  $s < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $s++$ )

            if ( $G \rightarrow tc[s][i] == 1$ )

                for ( $t=0$ ;  $t < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $t++$ )

                    if ( $G \rightarrow tc[i][t] == 1$ )

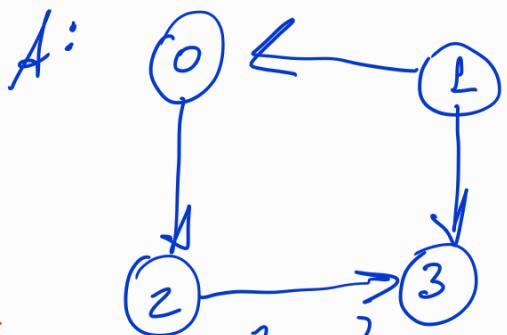
$G \rightarrow tc[s][t] = 1;$

↳

int GRAPH nreach(Graph G, int  $\underline{s}$ , int  $\underline{t}$ )

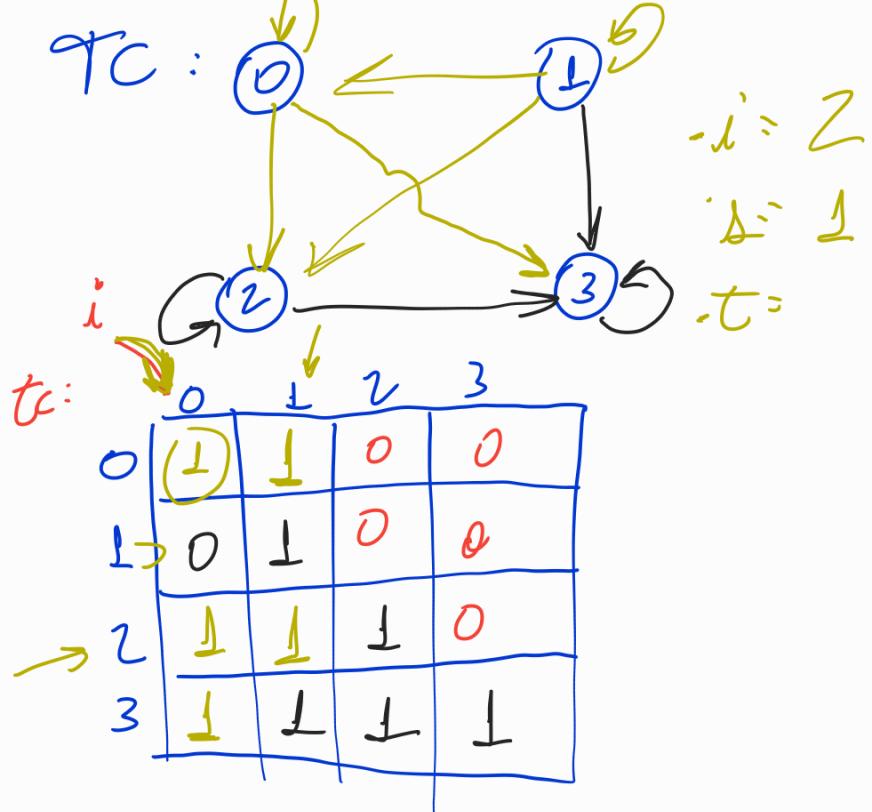
    return  $G \rightarrow tc[\underline{s}][\underline{t}];$

↳

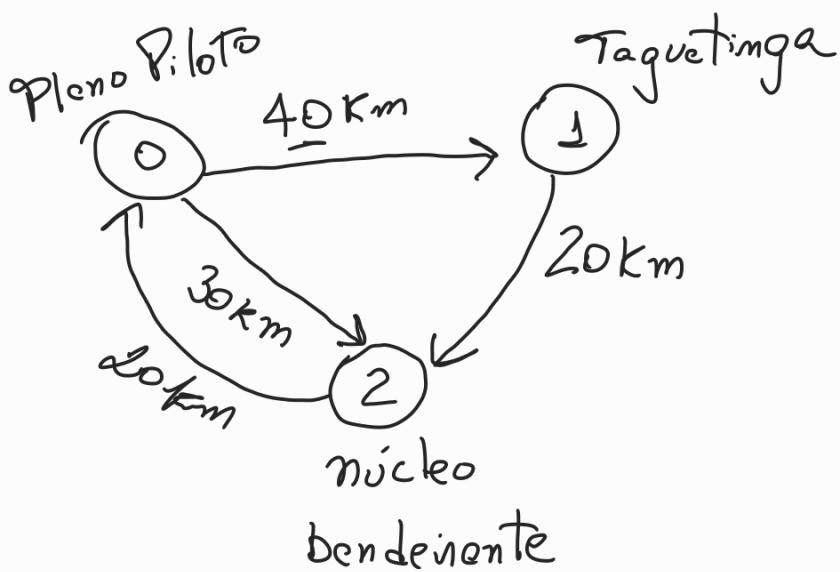


Adj:

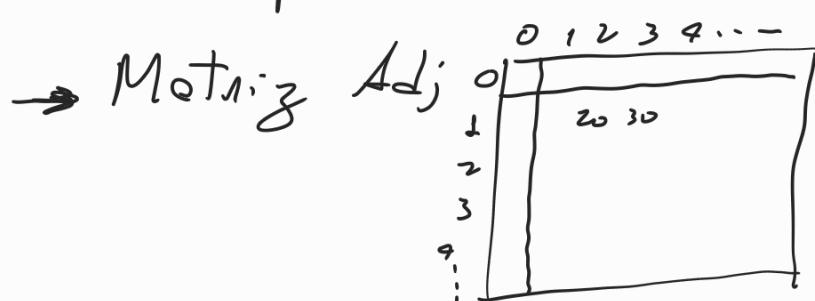
	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	2	3
1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	1	0



→ Peso nas arestas



→ Como implementar o peso na aresta?



→ Listo Adj  
struct Edge { int v, int c, link next};

→ Bellman Ford)

→ Dijstra)

bool GRAPHcpBF(Graph G, int s, int \*pa, int \*d, st)  
{  
 bool onqueue[1000];  
 for (int v = 0; v < G.V(); v++)  
 pa[v] = -1, dist[v] = INT-MAX, onqueue[v] = false;

pa[s] = 1; dist[s] = 0;

Queue init(G → E);

Queue put(s);

onqueue[s] = true;

Queue put(v); int k = 0;

while (1)

{  
 int v = Queueget();

if (v ≤ V)

{

for (link a: G → adj[v]; a != NULL; a = a → next)

{

    if (d.st[v] + a → c < d.st[a → v])

        d.st[a → v] = d.st[v] + a → c;

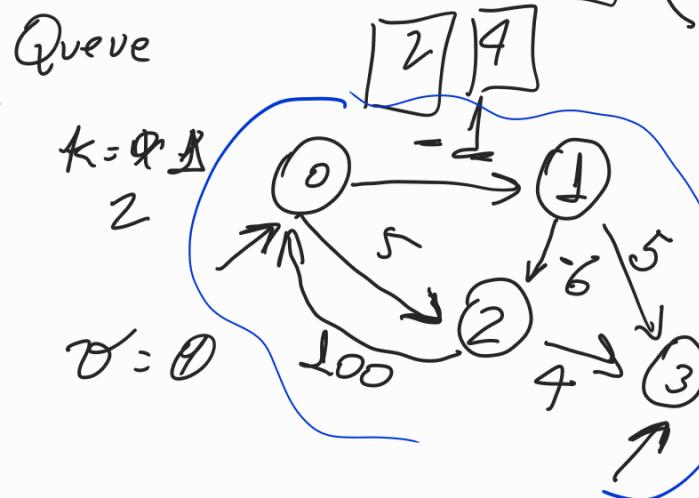
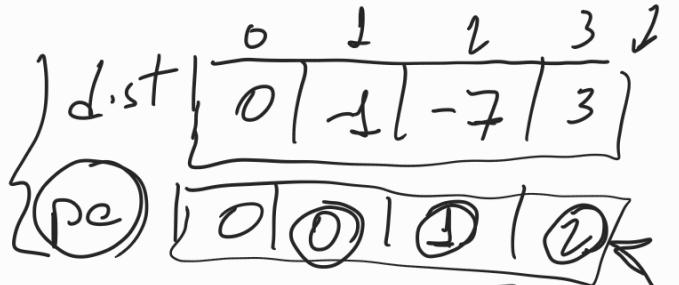
        pa[a → v] = v;

        if (onqueue[a → v] == false)

{

            Queueput(a → v);

            onqueue[a → v] = true;



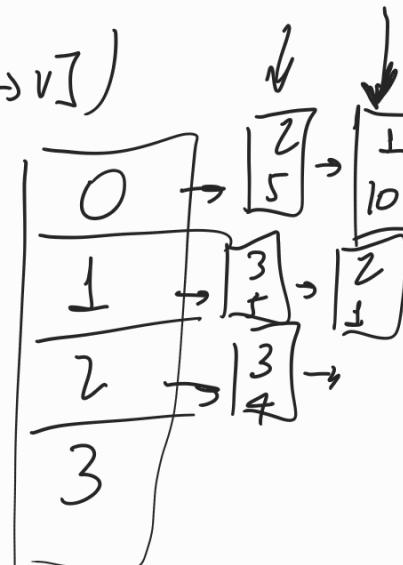
v=0

v=1

v=2

v=3

v=4



```

    ↴
    ↴
    ↴
else
{
    ↴ if (Queueempty ()) return true;
    ↴ if (++k >= G->V) return false;
    ↴ Queueput (V)
    ↴ for (int t=0; t<G->V; t++)
        ↴ onqueue [t]=false;
}

```

→ Dijkstra (ingênuo)

↳ caminhos mínimos

↳ Somente pesos positivos!

Void GRAPHcpTDL (Graph G, int s, int \*pc,  
int \*d, st)

}

bool mature [1000];

for (int  $v=0$ ;  $v < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $v++$ )

$pa[v] = -1$ , mature $[v] = \text{false}$ , dist $[v] = INT\text{-MAX}$ ;

{  $pa[s] = 1$ ; dist $[s] = \emptyset$ ;

while (true)

{ int min = INT-MAX;

int y;

for (int y = 0;  $y < G \rightarrow V$ ;  $y++$ )

{ if (mature $[y]$ ) continue;

if (dist $[y] < min$ )

min = dist $[y]$ , y = y;

{

if (min == INT-MAX) break;

for (link  $a = G \rightarrow adj[y]$ ;  $a \neq \text{NULL}$ ;  $a = a \rightarrow next$ )

{ if (mature $[a \rightarrow v]$ ) continue;

if (dist $[y] + a \rightarrow c < dist[a \rightarrow v]$ )

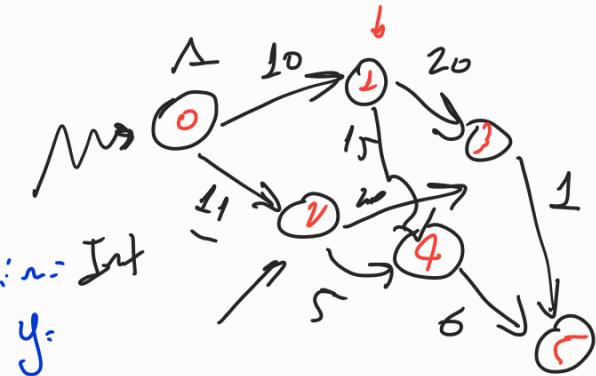
{ dist $[a \rightarrow v] = dist[y] + c \rightarrow c$ ;

pa $[a \rightarrow v] = y$ ;

{

mature $[y] = \text{true}$ ;

3  
1  
0  
0



0	1	2	3	4		
pa	0	0	0	1	2	4

0	1	2	3	4		
dist	0	10	11	30	16	22

0	1	2	3	4		
mature	1	1	1	1	1	1

γ