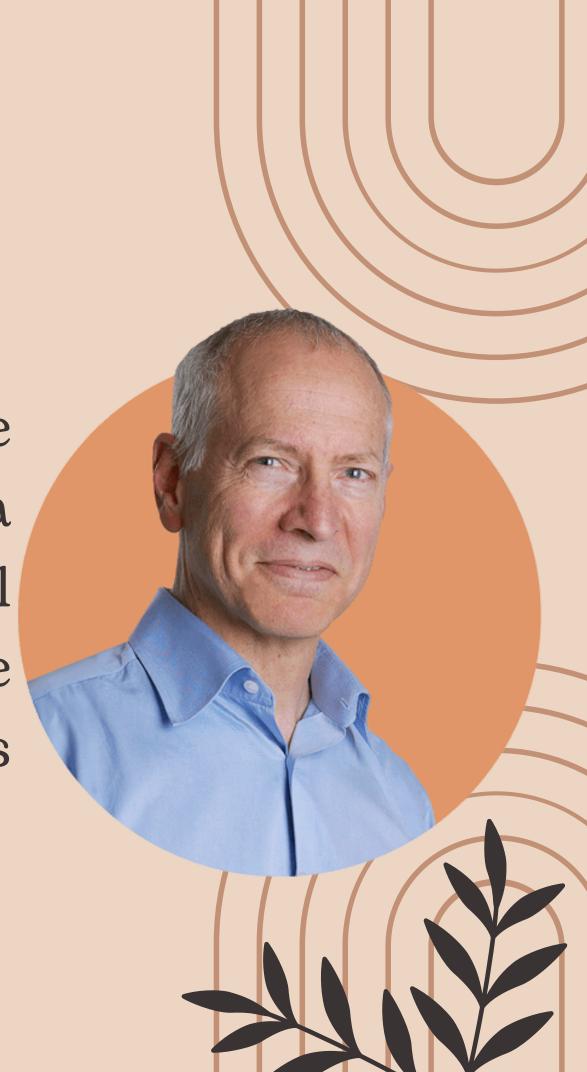


Robert Tarjan

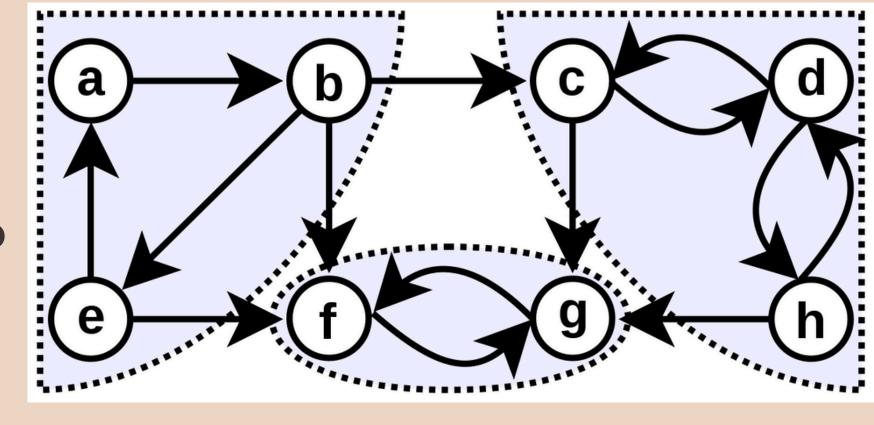
Informático y matemático estadounidense conocido por sus trabajos en algoritmos de teoría de grafos y estructuras de datos, incluyendo el algoritmo de componentes fuertemente conectados en un grafo y el algoritmo de los árboles Splay (co-inventor).



Un breve resumen

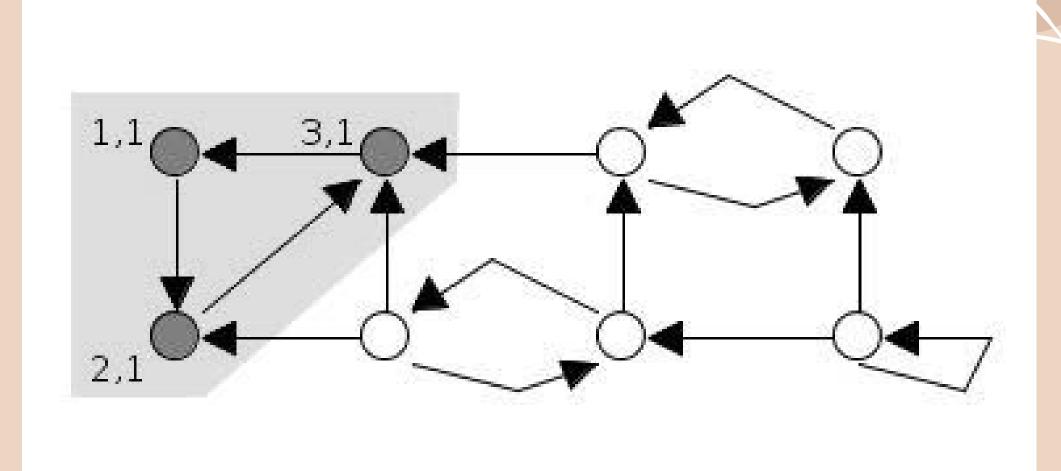
- Un grafo dirigido es fuertemente
 conexo si para cada par de vértices U
 y V existe un camino desde U a V y
 desde V a U
- Un componente fuertemente conexo

 de un grafo dirigido, es un subconjunto
 de vértices tal que para cada par de
 vértices C y D existe un camino desde C a
 D y desde D a C

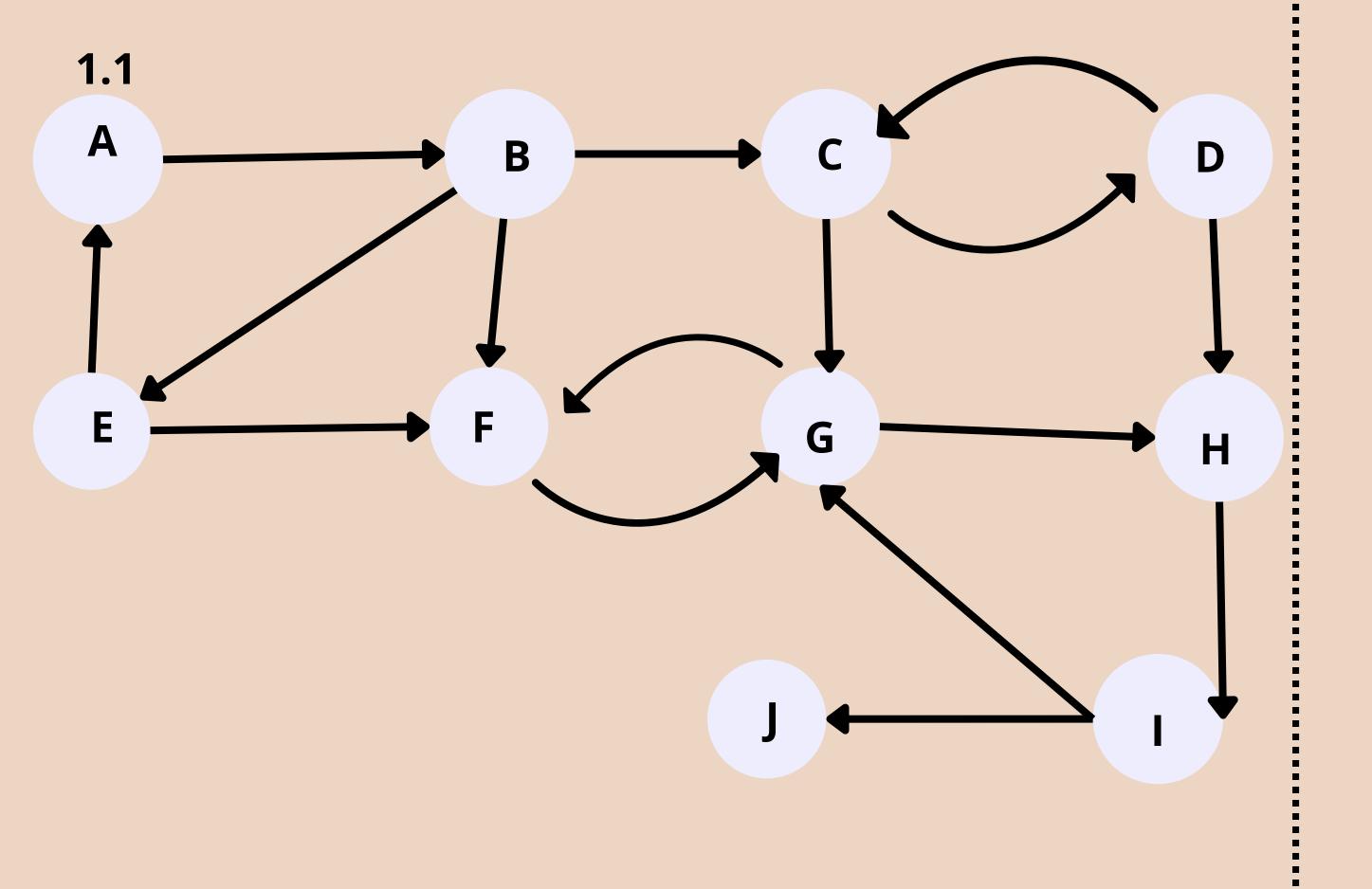


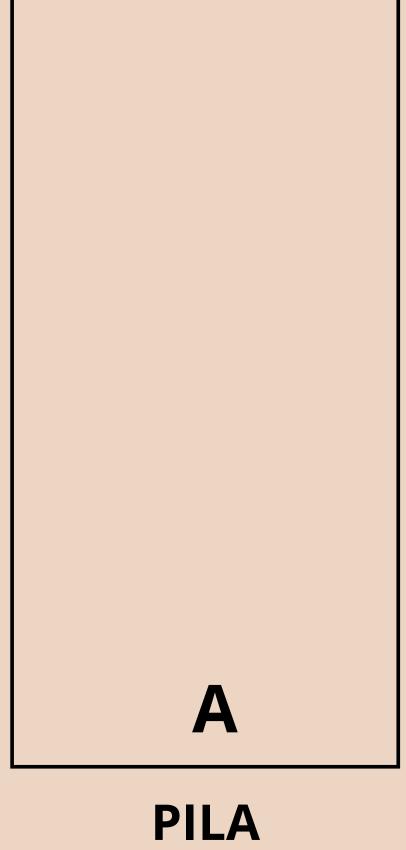
Funcionamiento

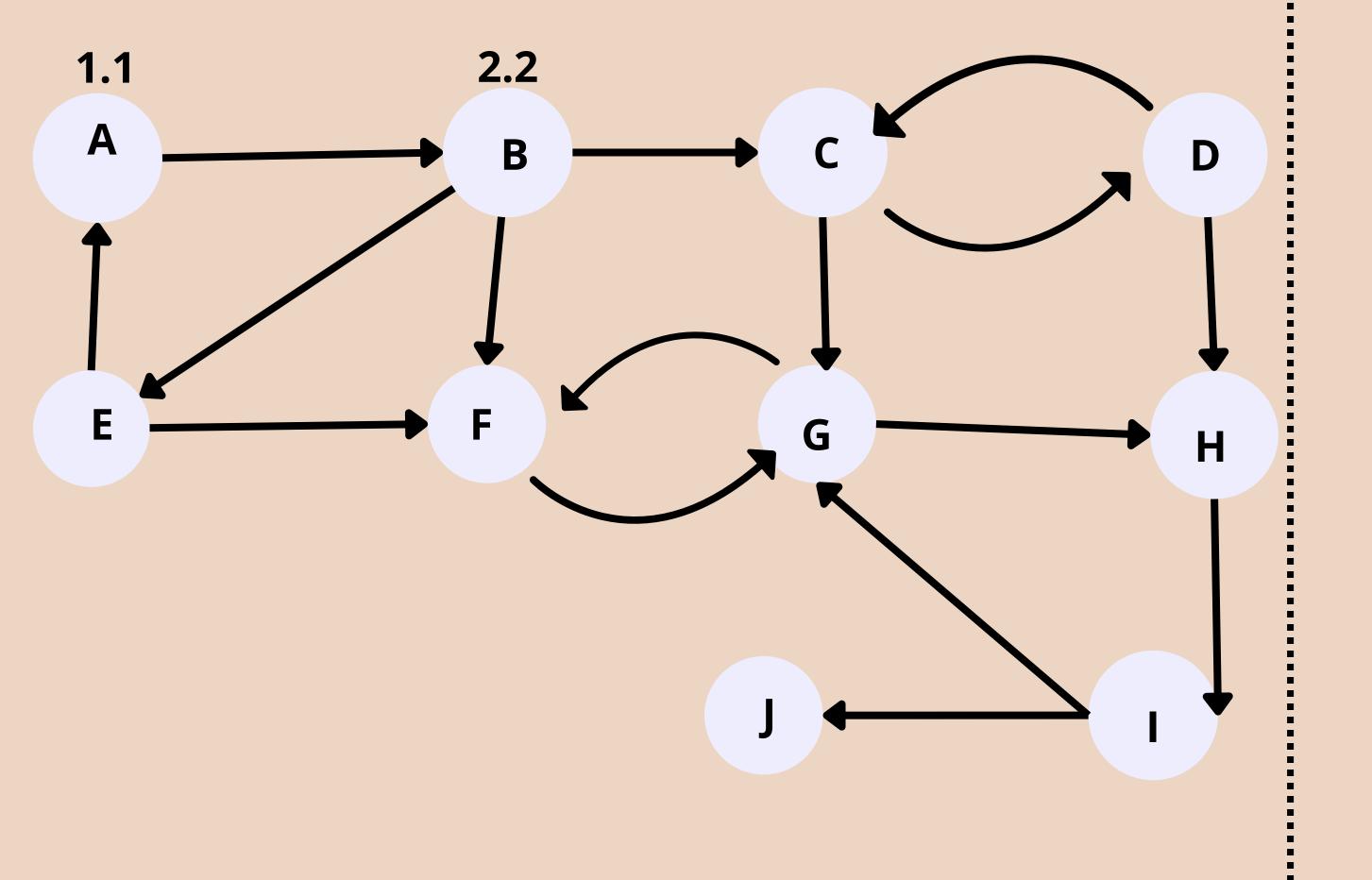
- Realiza un recorrido en profundidad (DFS)desde un vértice arbitrario.
- A medida que se recorren vértices se agregan a una pila
- Los vértices que se recorren se van marcando con un valor de "visitado" y un valor de "enlace".

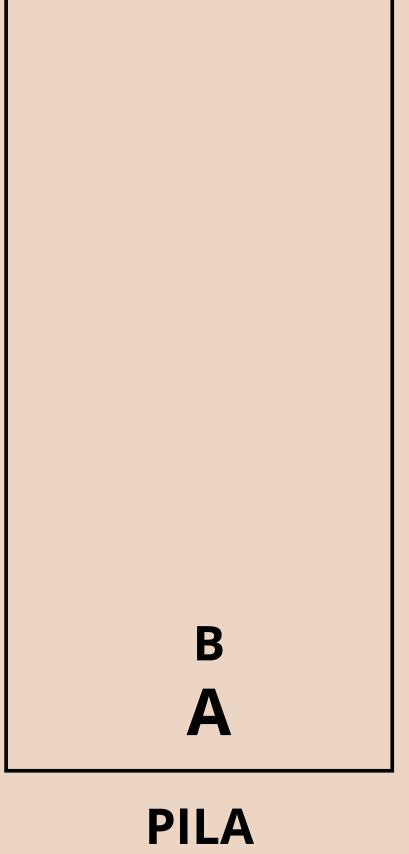


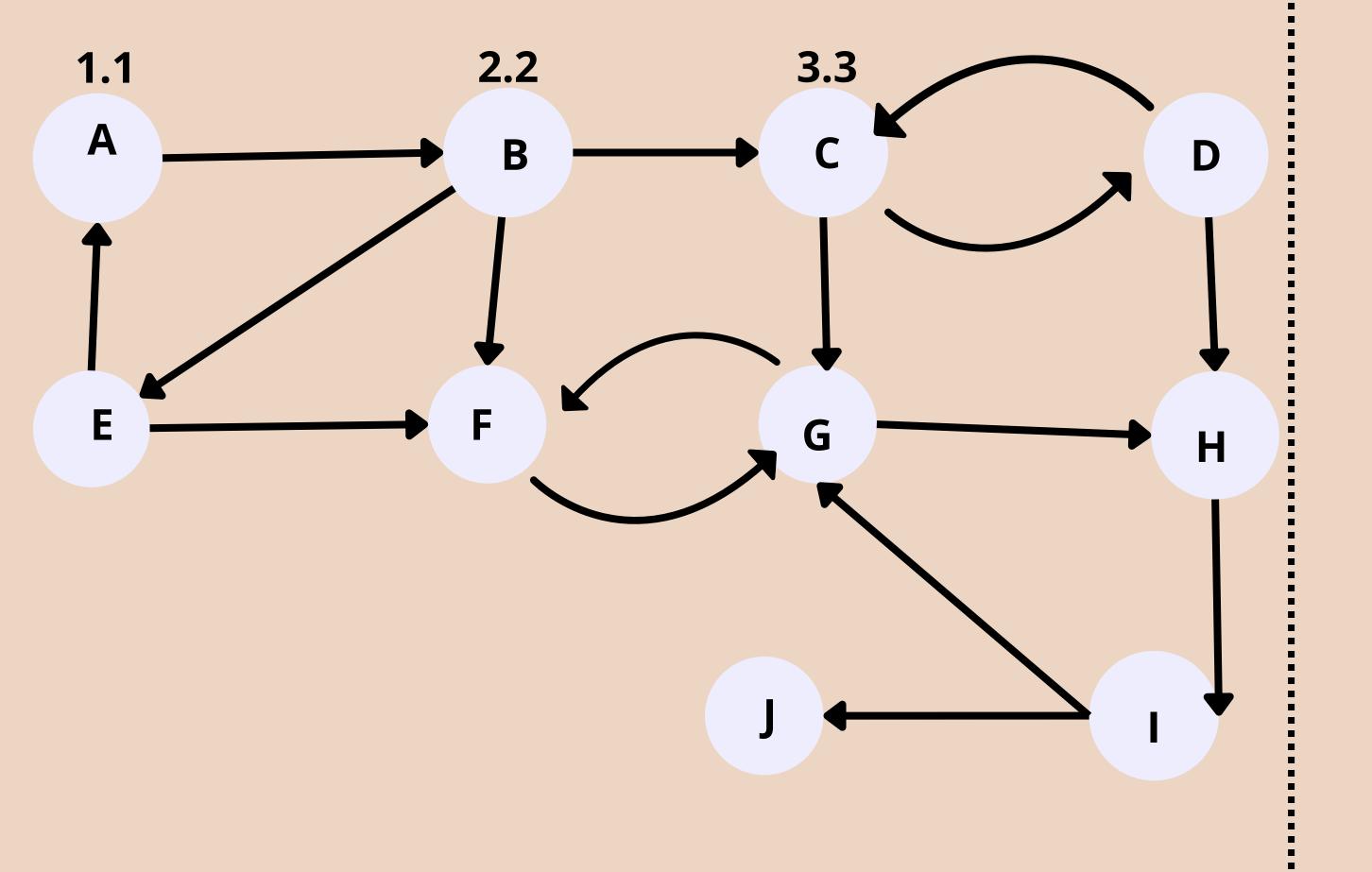
• Solo se remueven elementos de la pila si hallamos un nodo raíz (V.V = V.E)

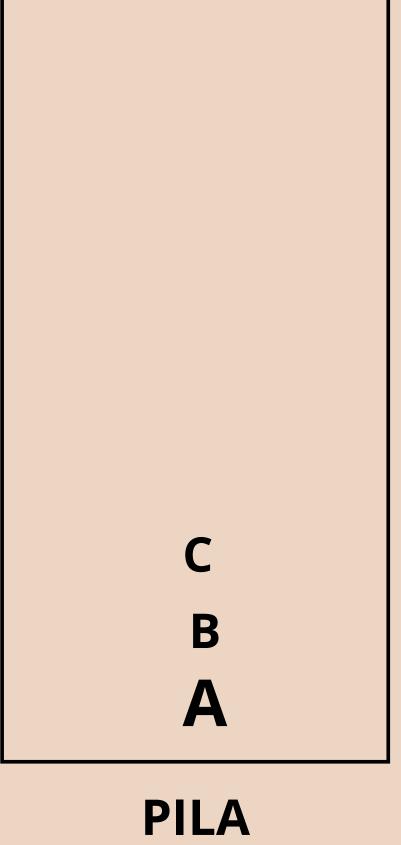


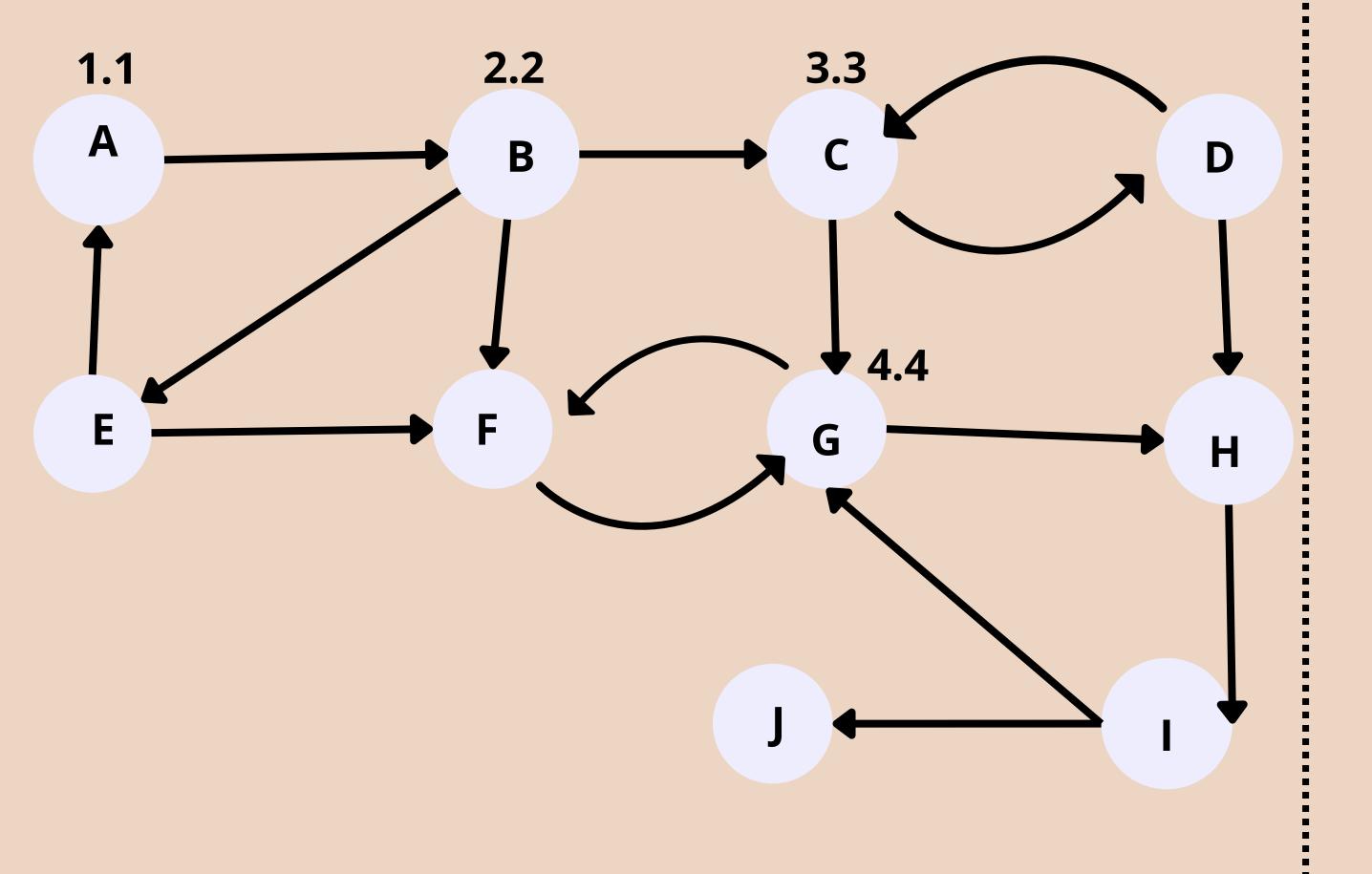


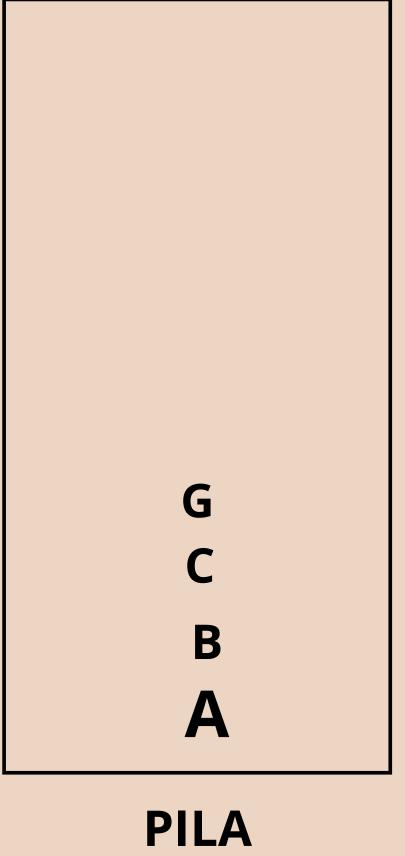


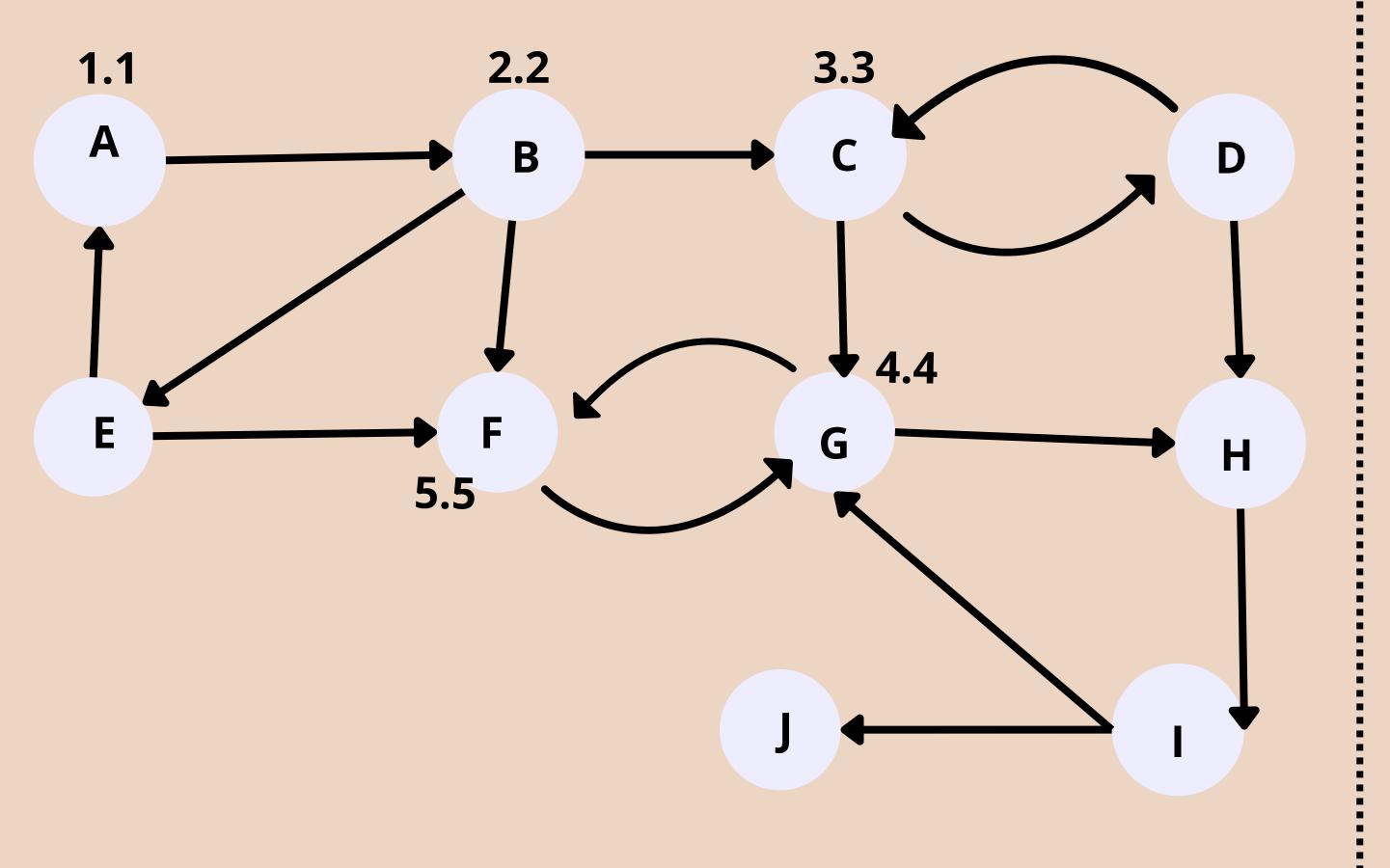


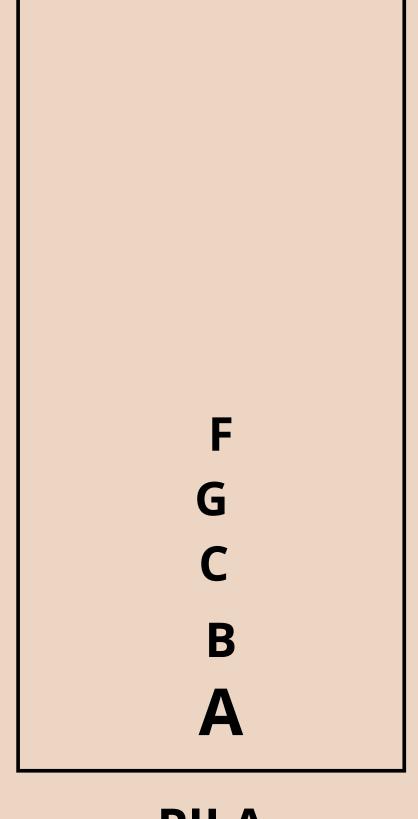




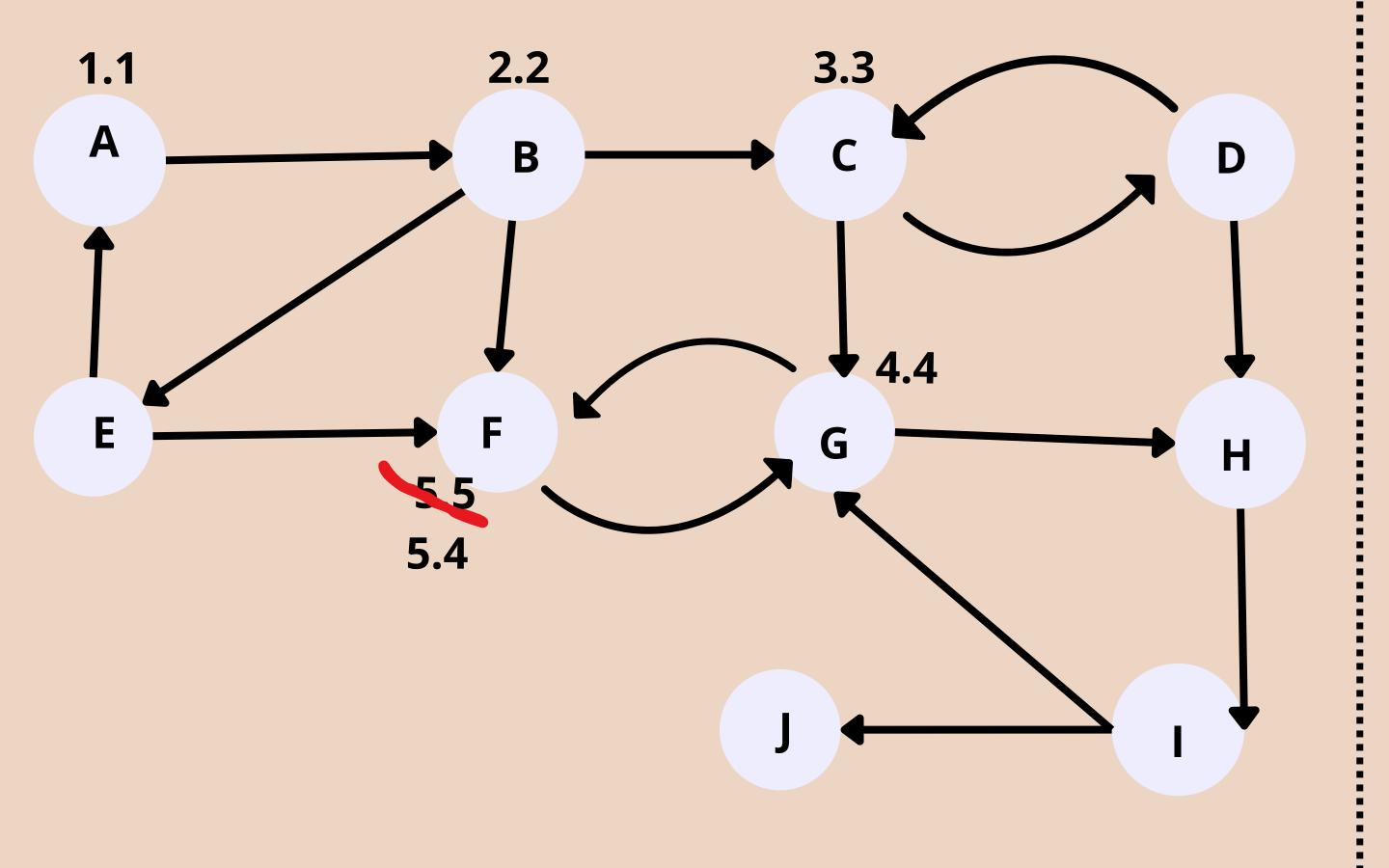


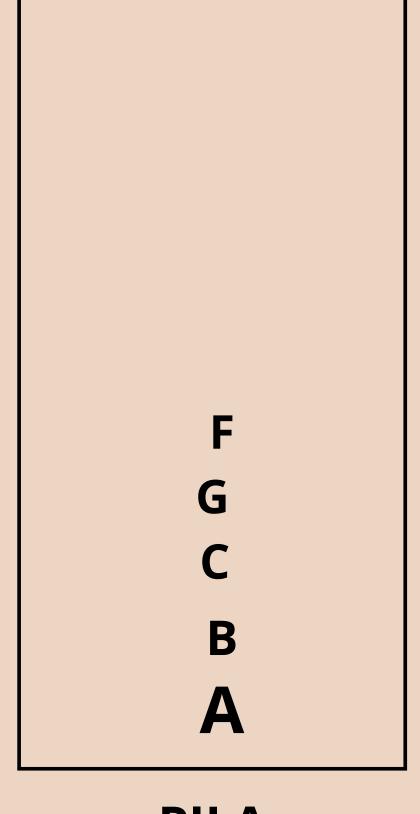




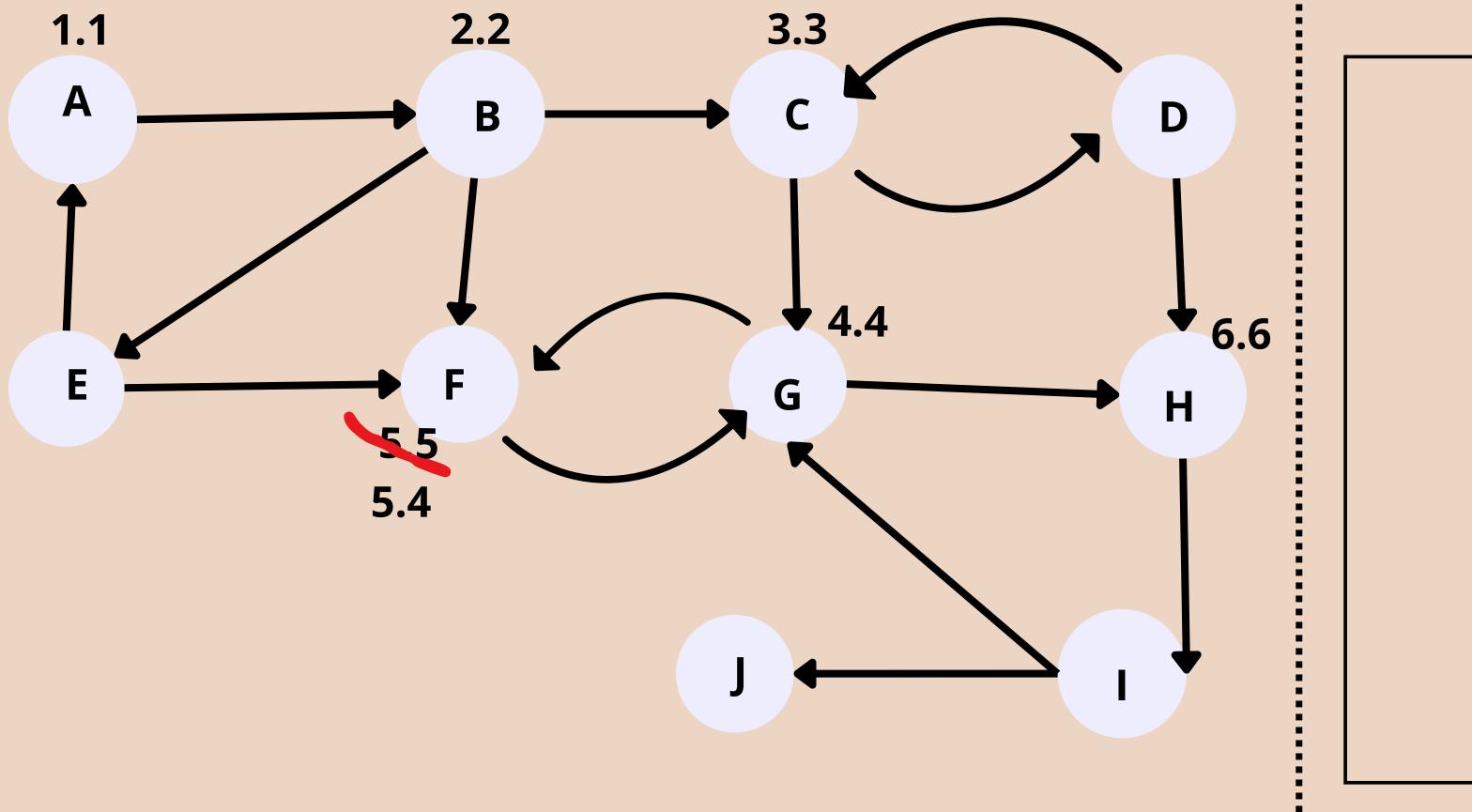


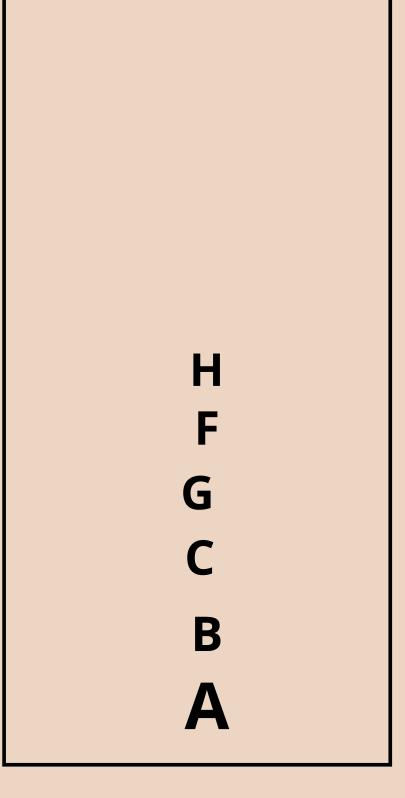
PILA



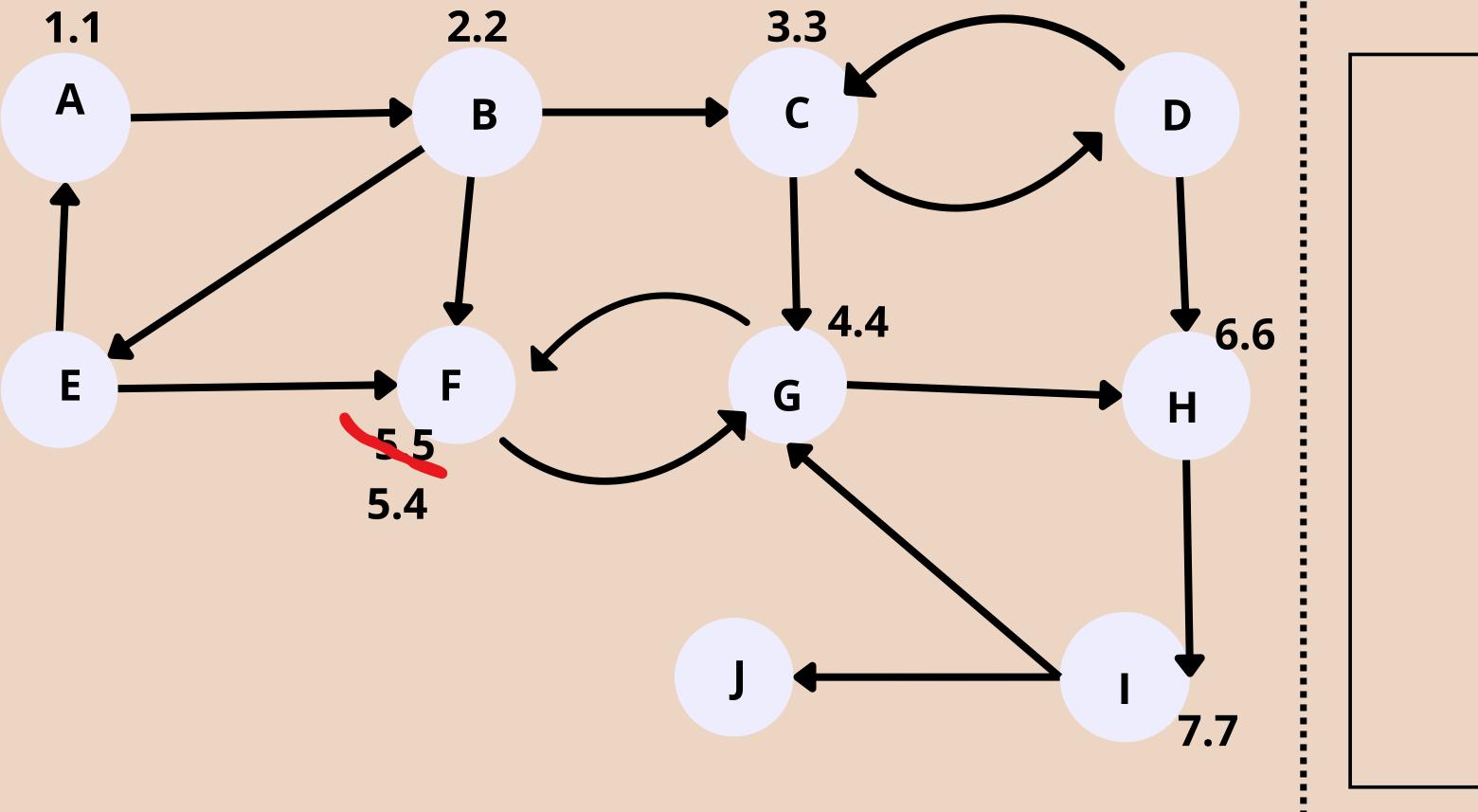


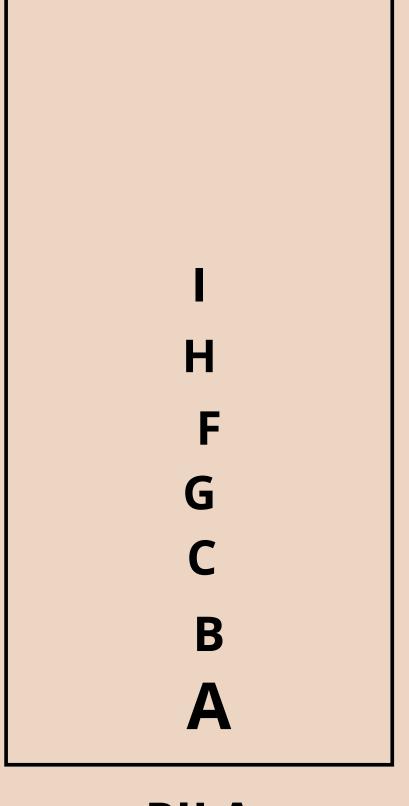
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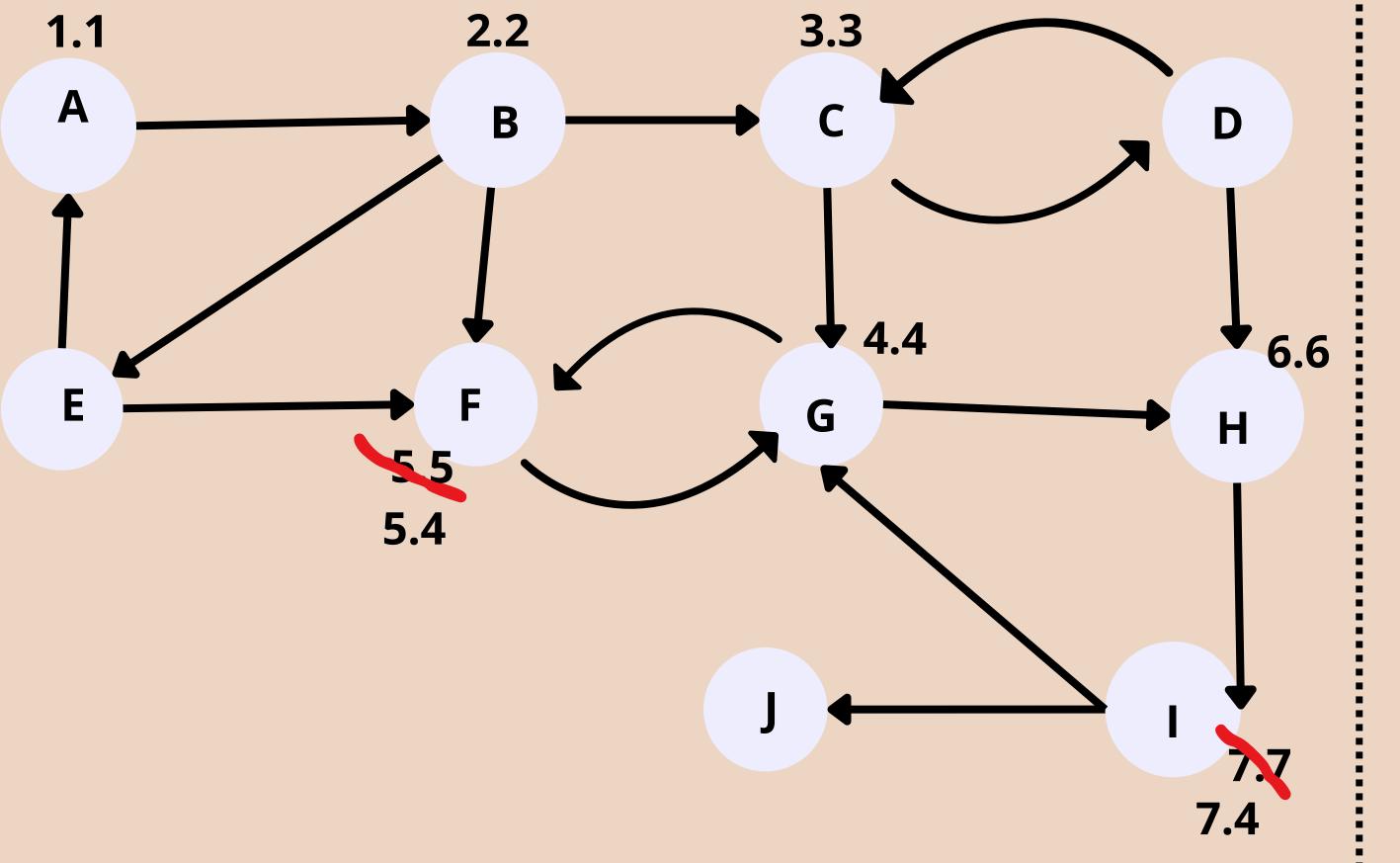


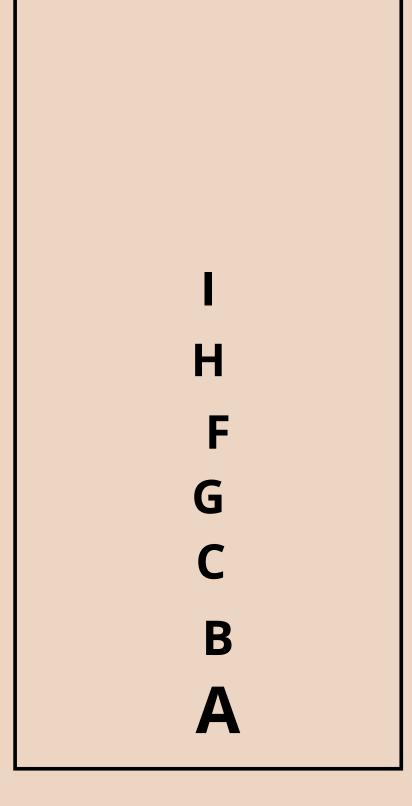
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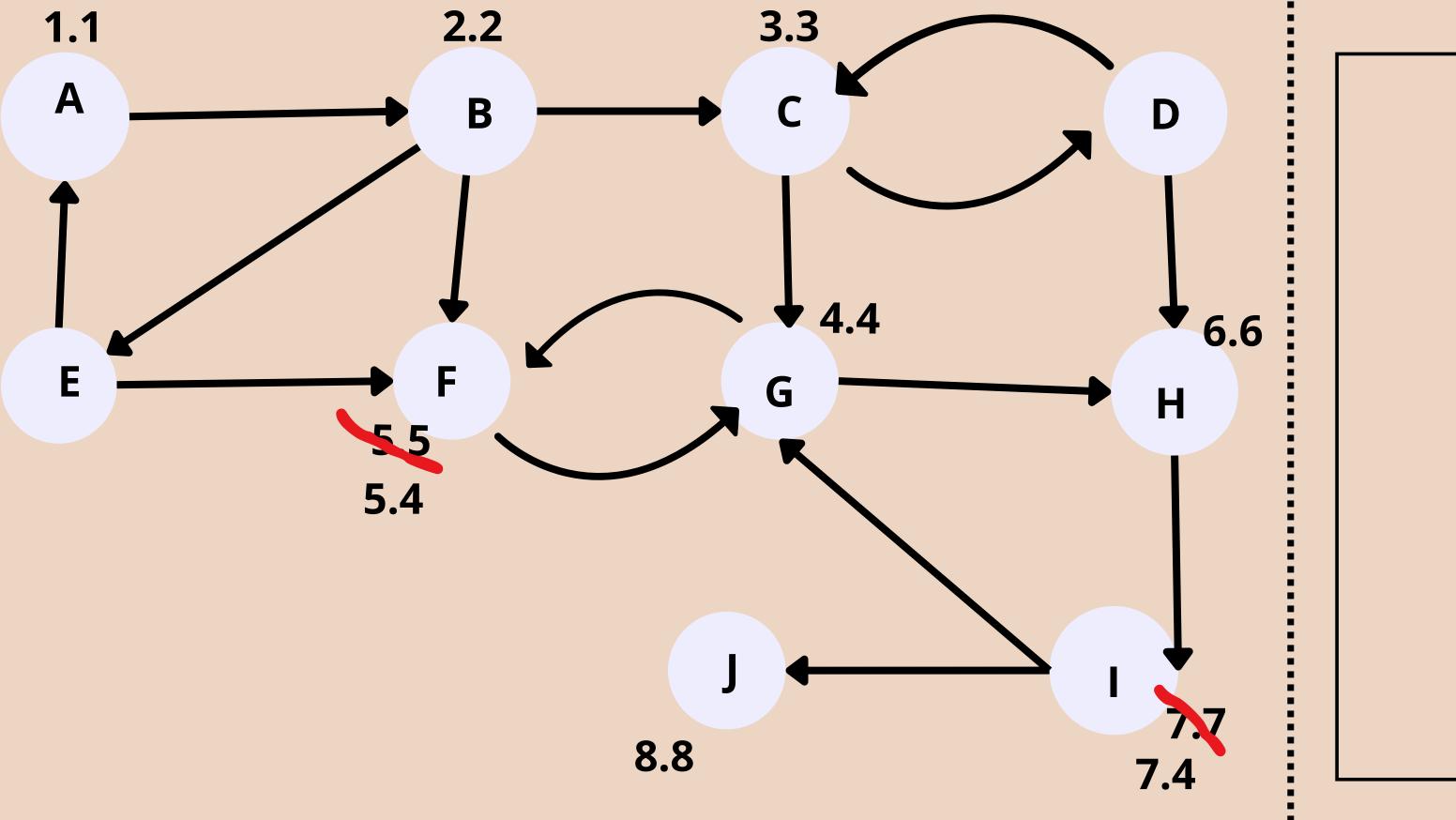


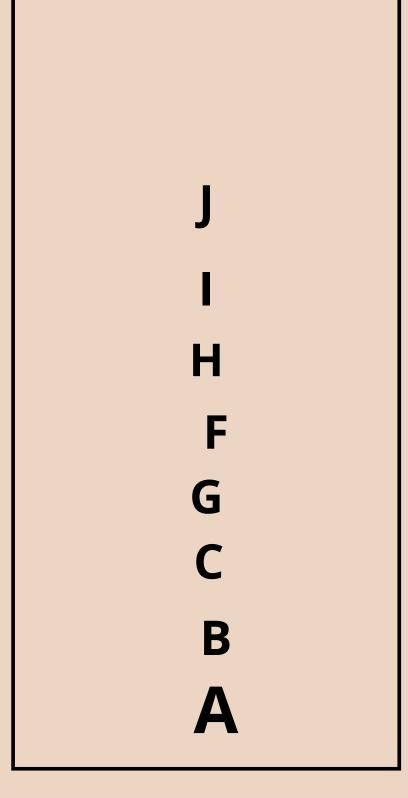
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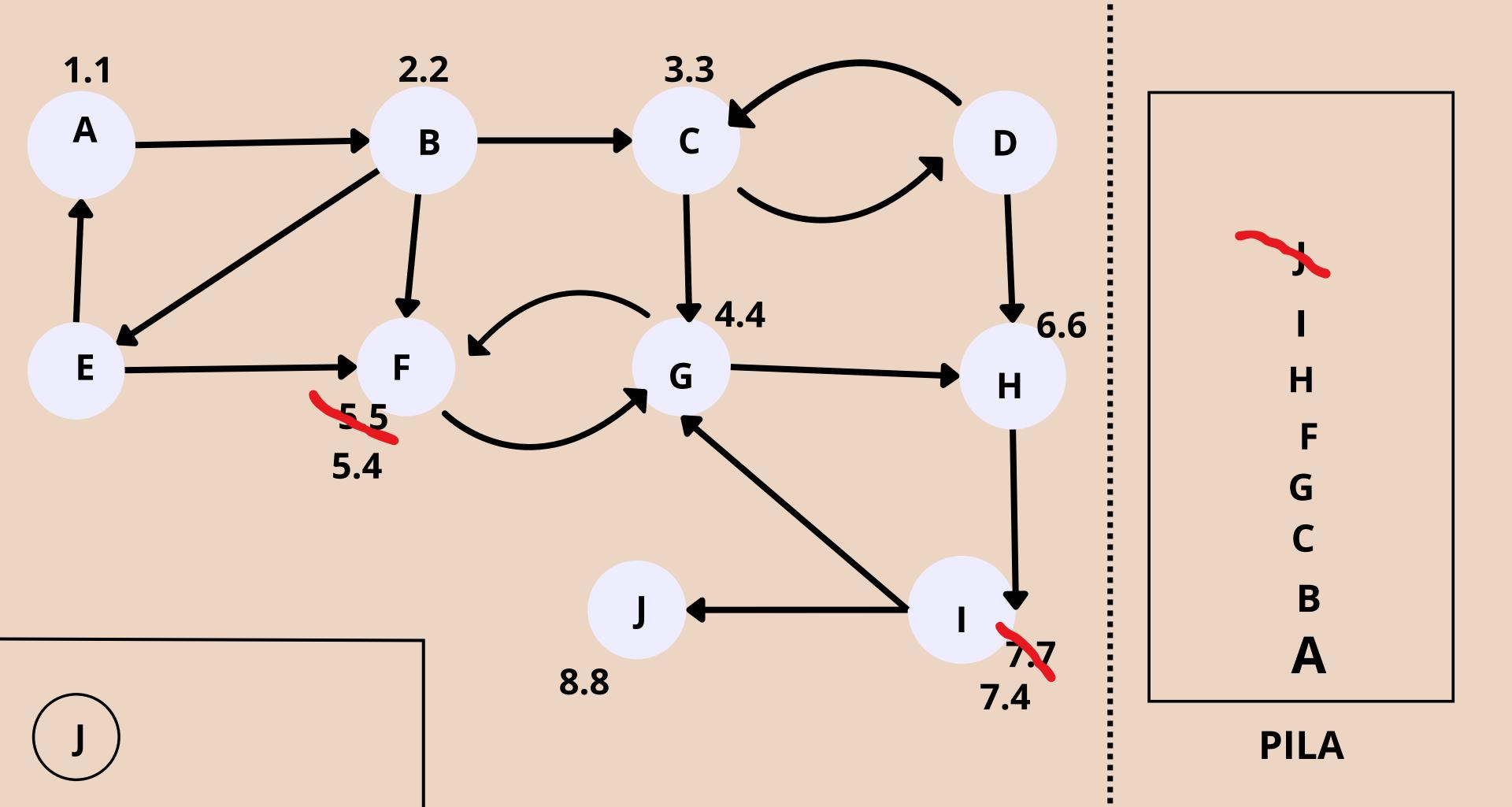


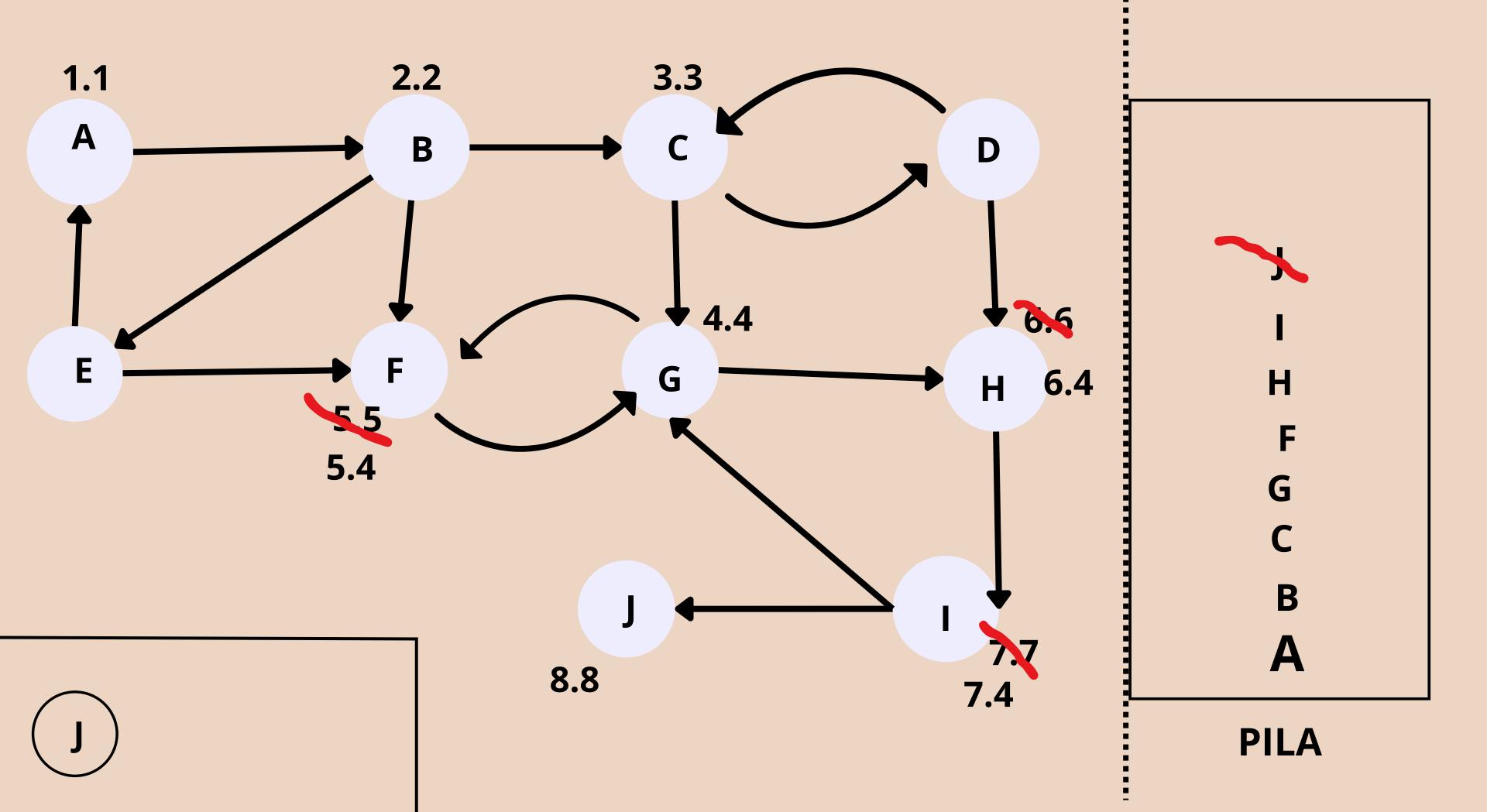
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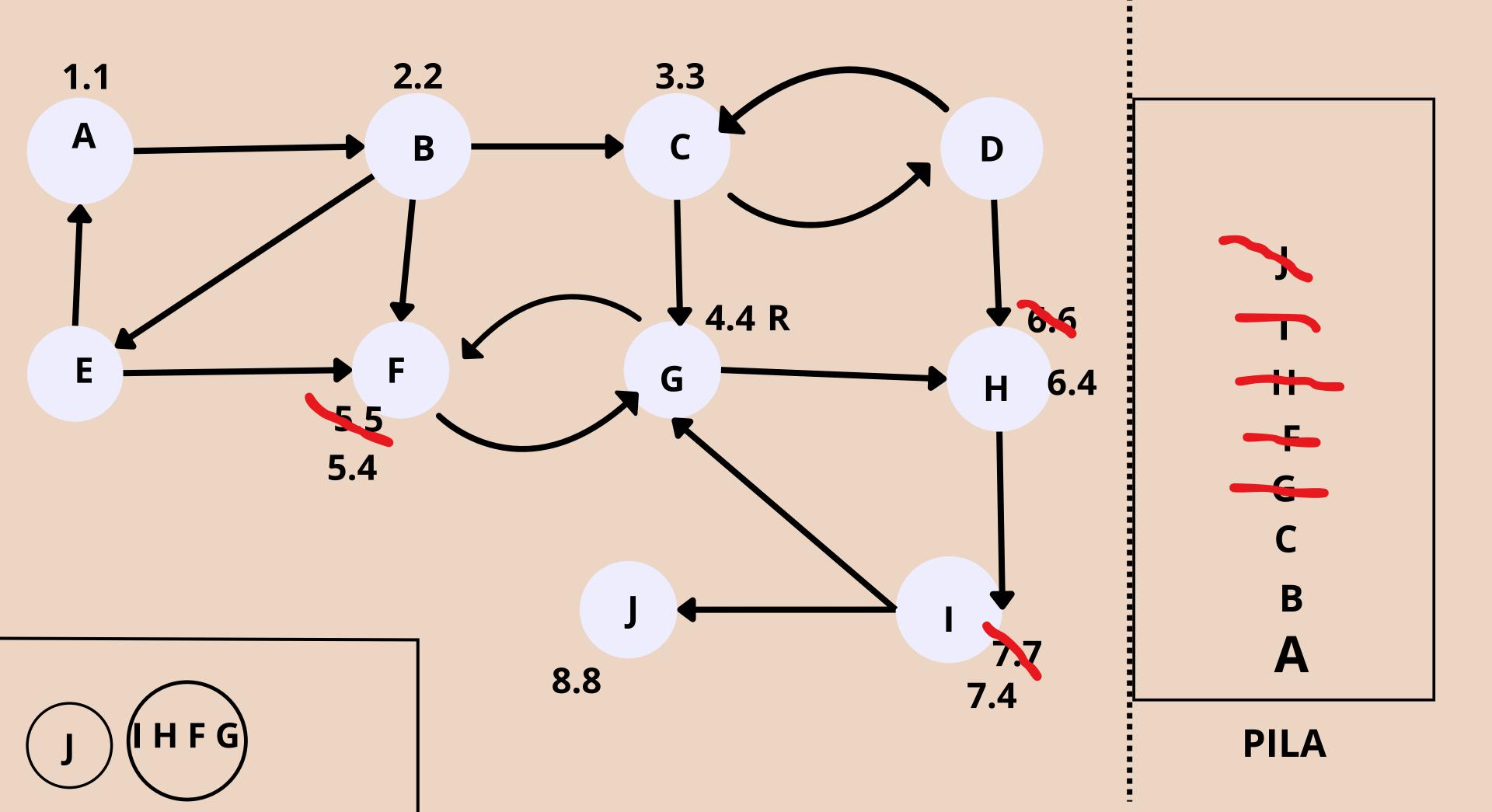


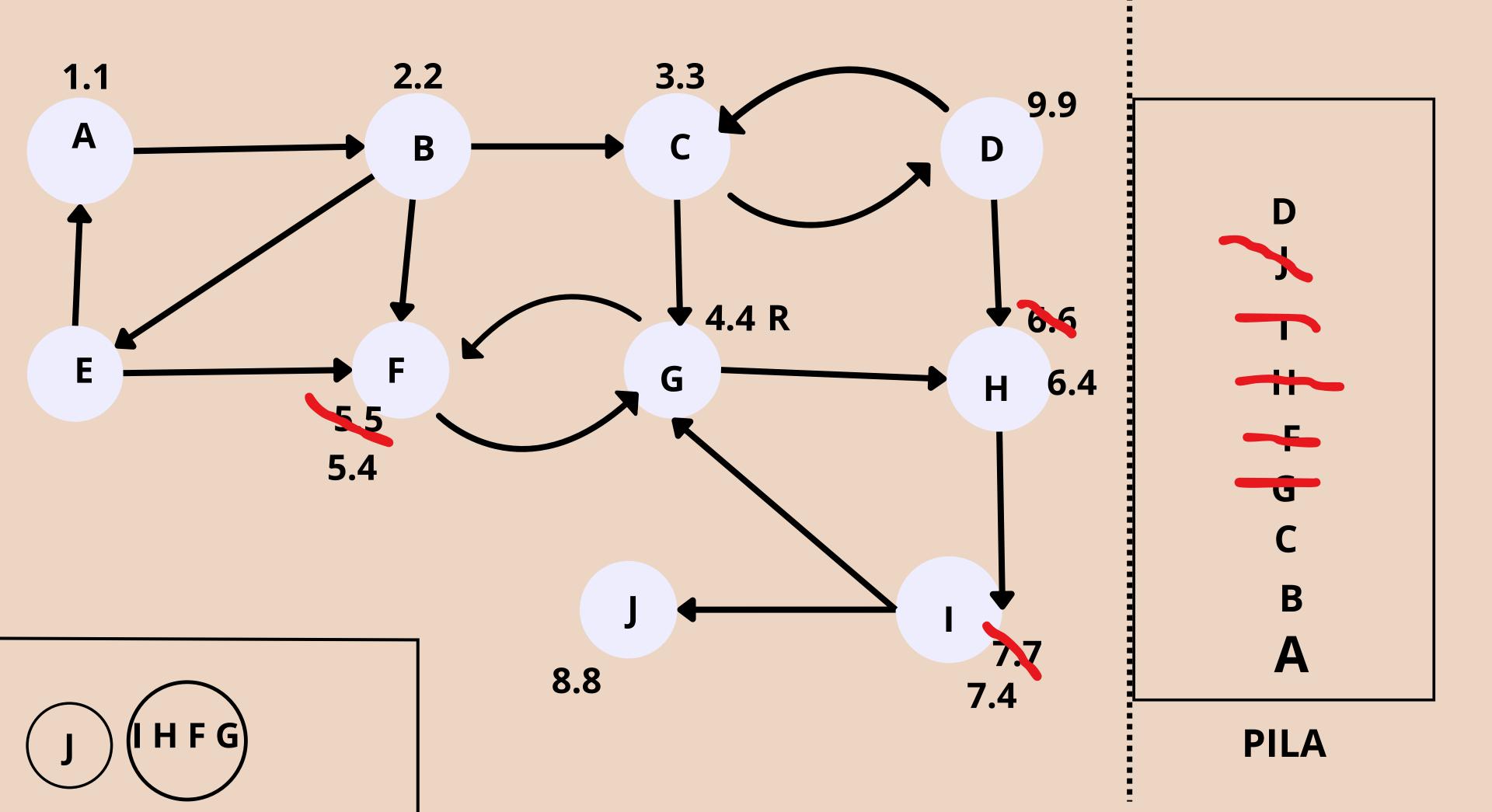


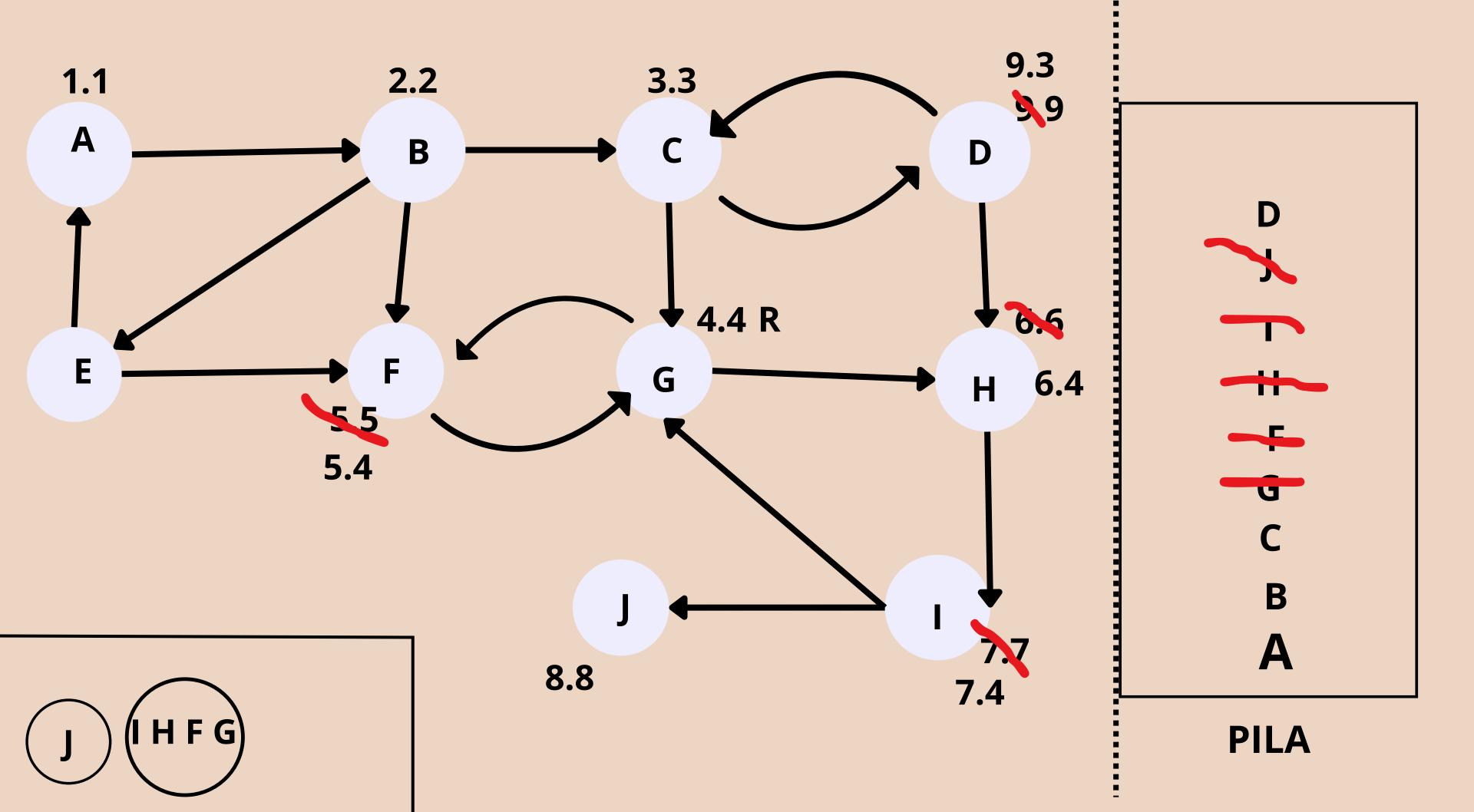
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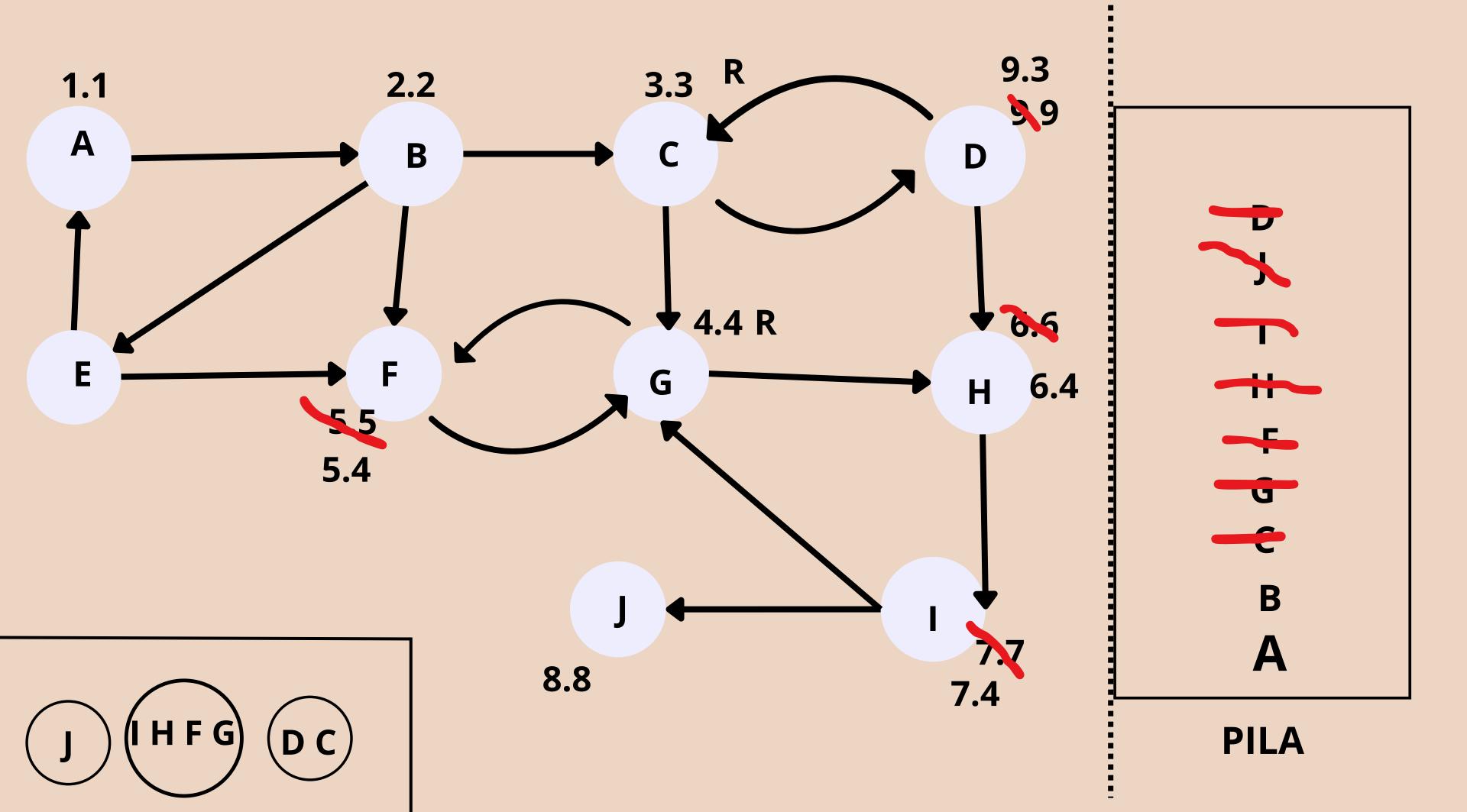


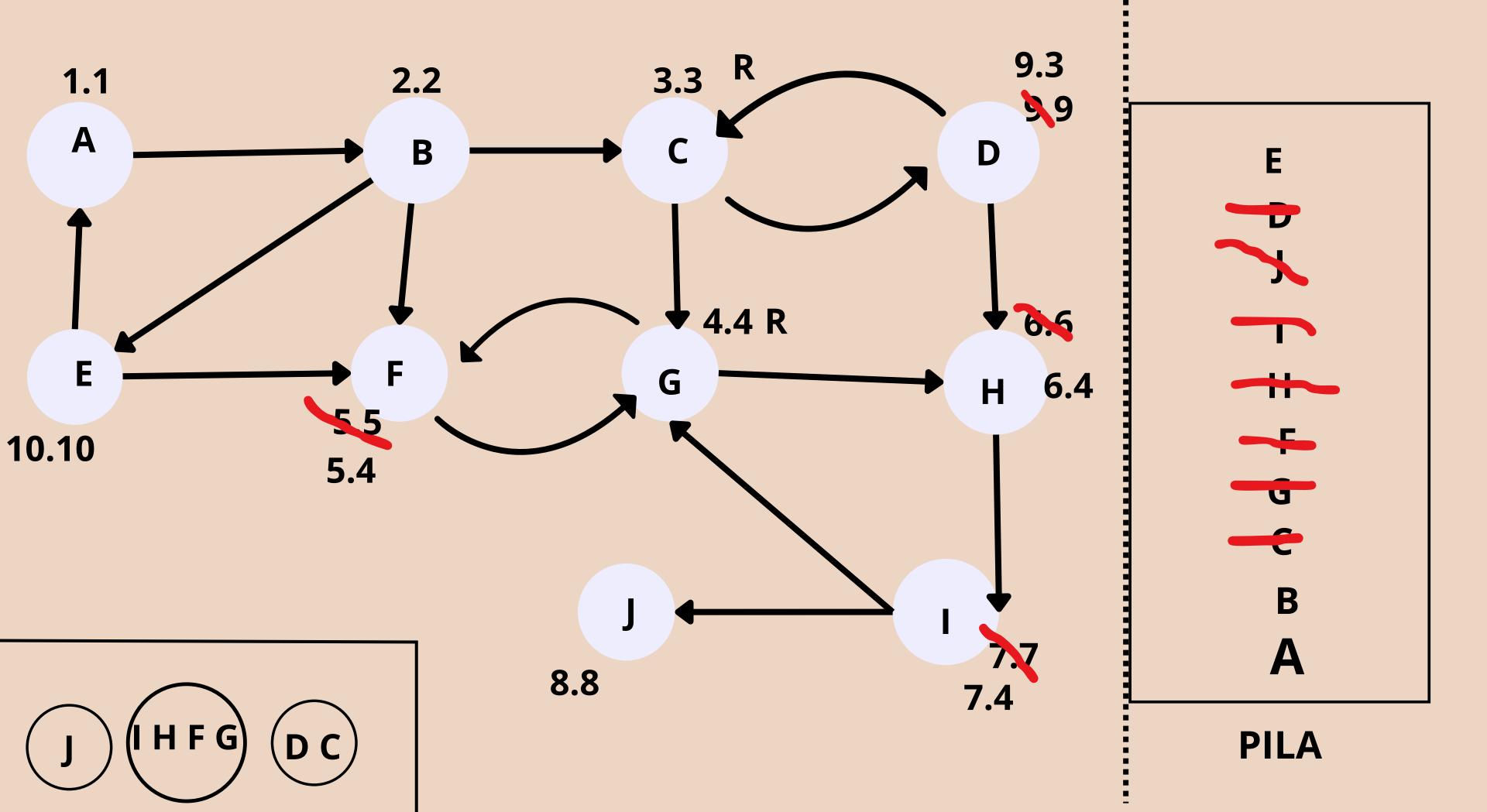


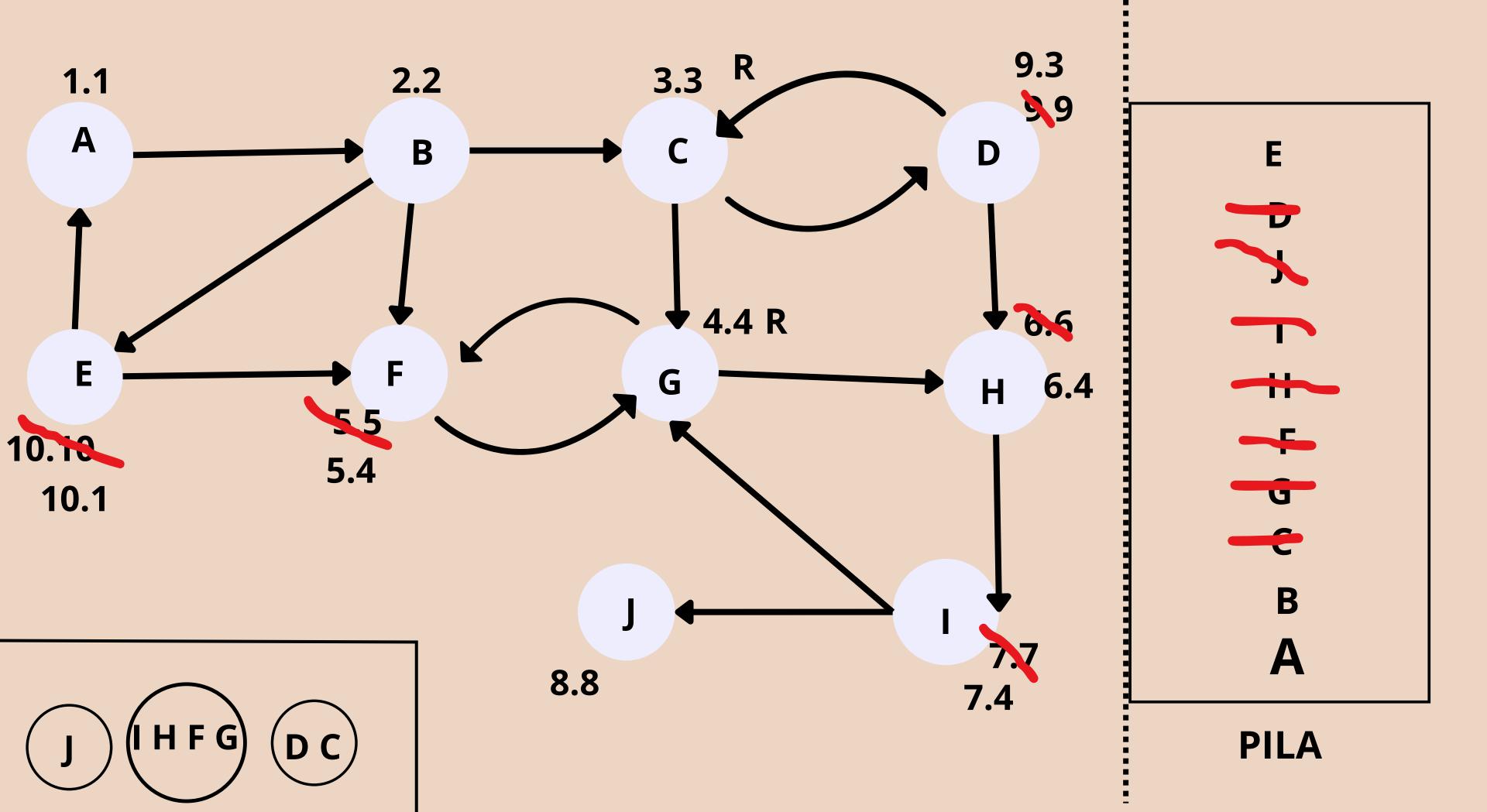


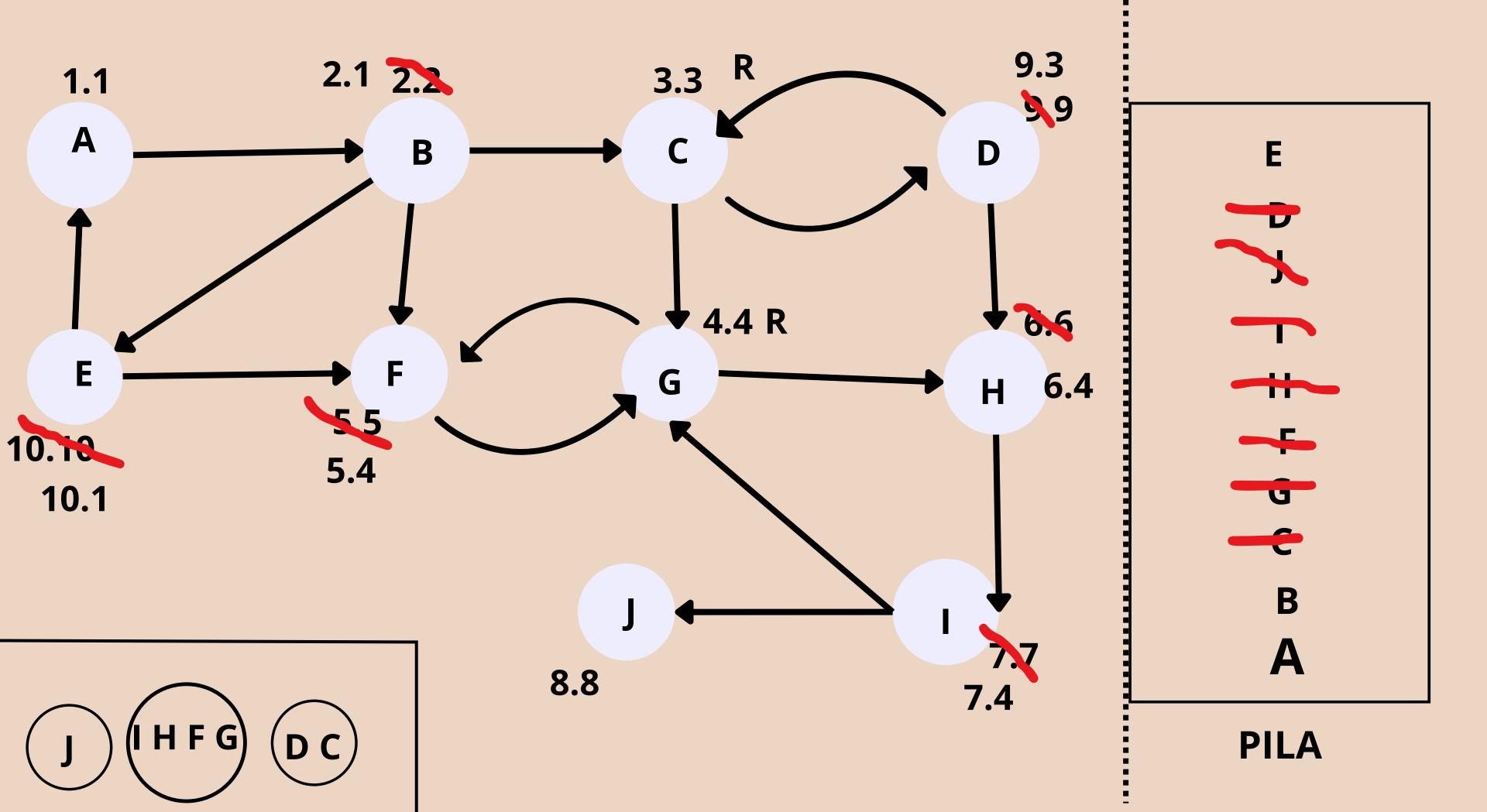


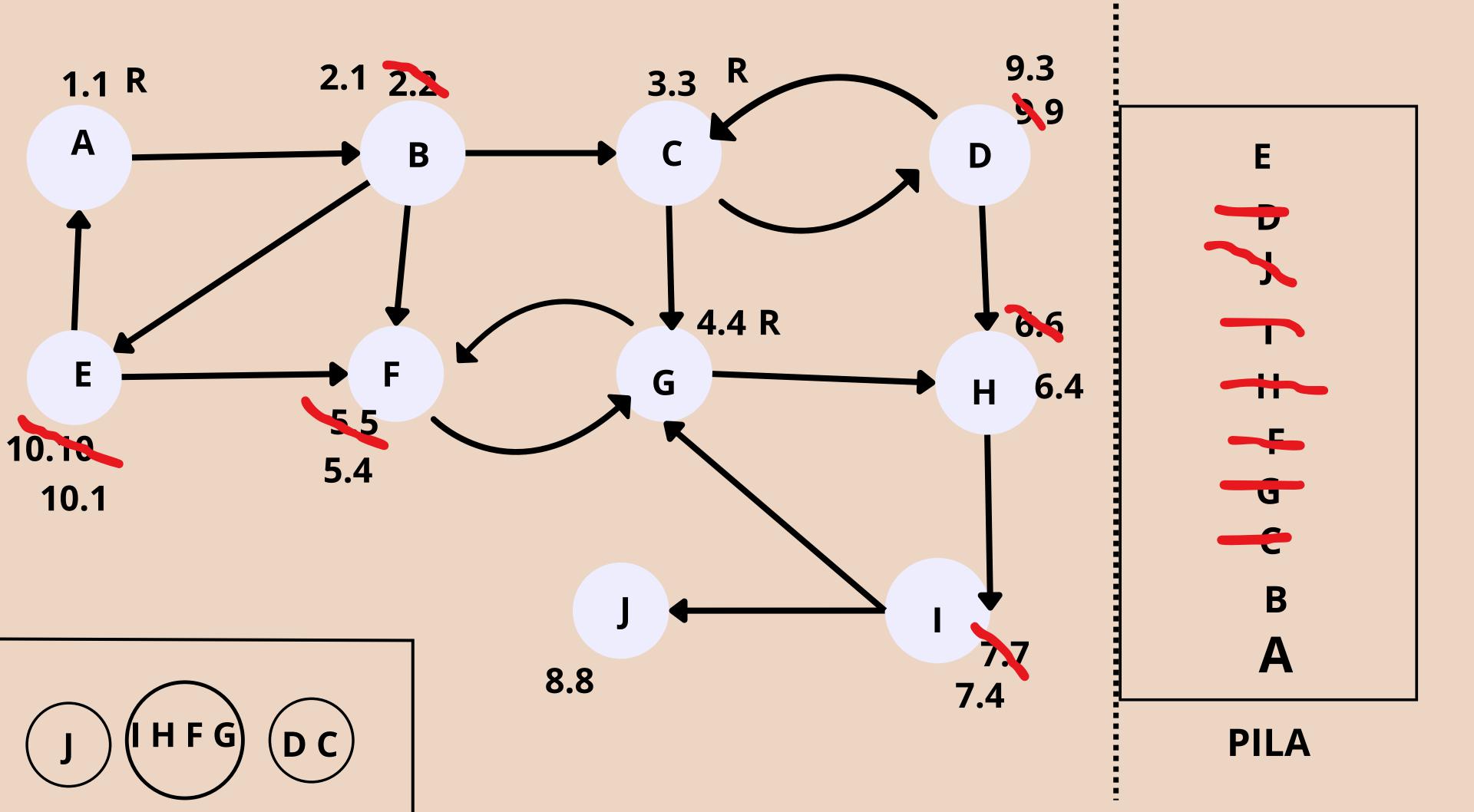


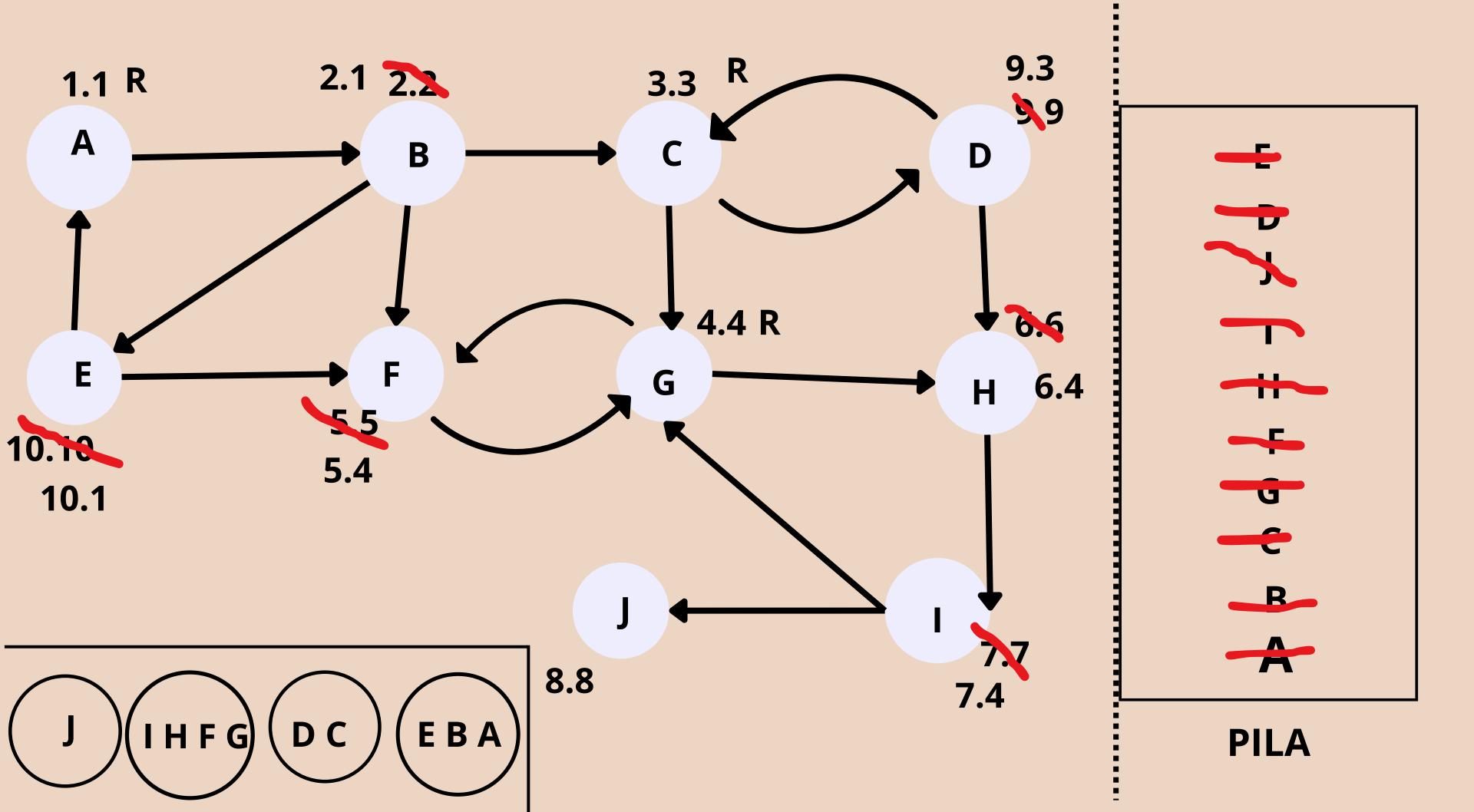








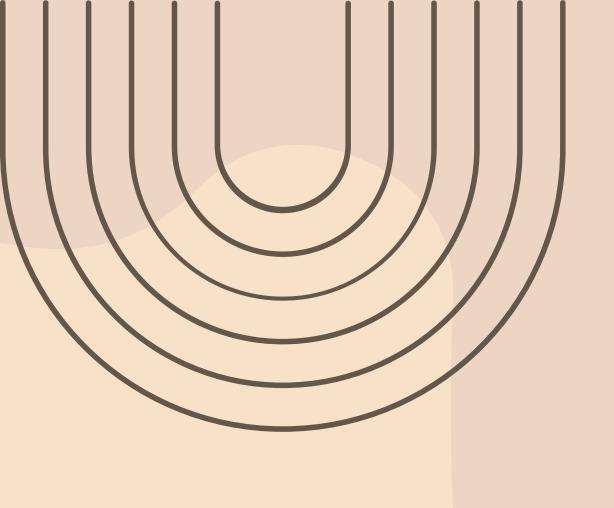




Complejidad

- Realiza un recorrido DFS con listas de adyacencias (O(V+A))
- Realiza operaciones adicionales(actualiza índices y pila) en tiempo constante

Tiempo total = O(V+A) "lineal"



Gracias por su atención!