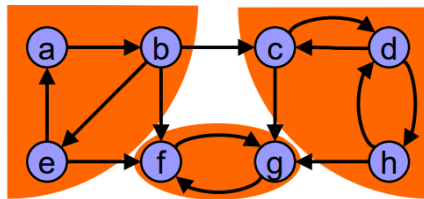


# [3] Directed graphs, Strongly Connected Components, Euler trail

- **silně souvislé komponenty (strongly connected components)**
  - o Orientovaný graf  $G=(V,E)$  se nazývá silně souvislý, existuje-li v každém směru mezi každými dvěma uzly v grafu cesta.
  - o Silně souvislé komponenty grafu  $G$  jsou jeho maximální silně souvislé podgrafy.
  - o  $\text{SCC}(v) = \{u \in V \mid \text{existuje cesta v } G \text{ z } u \text{ do } v \text{ a cesta z } v \text{ do } u\}$



## Kosaraju-Sharirův algoritmus

**input:** graph  $G = (V, E)$

**output:** set of strongly connected components (sets of vertices)

1.  $S =$  empty stack;
2. **while**  $S$  does not contain all vertices **do**  
Choose an arbitrary vertex  $v$  not in  $S$ ;  
DFS-Walk'( $v$ ) and each time that DFS finishes expanding a vertex  $u$ , push  $u$  onto  $S$ ;
3. Reverse the directions of all arcs to obtain the transpose graph;
4. **while**  $S$  is nonempty **do**  
 $v = \text{pop}(S)$ ;  
**if**  $v$  is UNVISITED **then** DFS-Walk( $v$ );  
The set of visited vertices will give the strongly connected component containing  $v$ ;

## DFS-Walk

**input:** Graph  $G$ .

- ```
1) procedure DFS-Walk(Vertex  $u$ ) {
2)   state[ $u$ ] = OPEN;  $d[u] = ++\text{time}$ ;
3)   for each Vertex  $v$  in succ( $u$ )
4)     if (state[ $v$ ] == UNVISITED) then { $p[v] = u$ ; DFS-Walk( $v$ );}
5)   state[ $u$ ] = CLOSED;  $f[u] = ++\text{time}$ ;
6) }
```
- 
- ```
7) procedure DFS-Walk'(Vertex  $u$ ) {
8)   state[ $u$ ] = OPEN;  $d[u] = ++\text{time}$ ;
9)   for each Vertex  $v$  in succ( $u$ )
10)    if (state[ $v$ ] == UNVISITED) then { $p[v] = u$ ; DFS-Walk'( $v$ );}
11)   state[ $u$ ] = CLOSED;  $f[u] = ++\text{time}$ ; push  $u$  to  $S$ ;
12) }
```

**output:** array  $p$  pointing to predecessor vertex, array  $d$  with times of vertex opening and array  $f$  with time of vertex closing.

## Optimalizovaný DFS-Walk

**input:** Graph  $G$ .

```
1) procedure DFS-Walk(Vertex  $u$ ) {
2)   state[ $u$ ] = OPEN;
3)   for each Vertex  $v$  in succ( $u$ )
4)     if (state[ $v$ ] == UNVISITED) then DFS-Walk( $v$ );
5)   state[ $u$ ] = CLOSED;
6) }

7) procedure DFS-Walk'(Vertex  $u$ ) {
8)   state[ $u$ ] = OPEN;
9)   for each Vertex  $v$  in succ( $u$ )
10)    if (state[ $v$ ] == UNVISITED) then DFS-Walk'( $v$ );
11)   state[ $u$ ] = CLOSED; push  $u$  to  $S$ ;
12) }
```

- Kosaraju-Sharir uskuteční dva kompletní průchody grafem.
- Je-li graf reprezentován seznamem sousedů, pak má lineární složitost  $\Theta(|V| + |E|)$ .
- Je-li graf reprezentován maticí sousednosti, pak má složitost  $O(|V|^2)$ .

// Vizualizace algoritmů přikládám, ze šetrnostních důvodů, až na konec souboru.

## Tarjanův algoritmus

**input:** graph  $G = (V, E)$

**output:** set of strongly connected components

```
// every node has following fields:
// index: a unique number to ID node
// lowlink: ties node to others in SCC
// pred: pointer to stack predecessor
// instack: true if node is in stack
```

```
procedure push(  $v$  )
```

```
// stack may be null
```

```
   $v$ .pred =  $S$ ;
```

```
   $v$ .instack = true;
```

```
   $S$  =  $v$ ;
```

```
end push;
```

```
function pop(  $v$  )
```

```
// val param  $v$  is stack copy
```

```
   $S$  =  $v$ .pred;
```

```
   $v$ .pred = null;
```

```
   $v$ .instack = false;
```

```
  return  $v$ ;
```

```
end pop;
```

```
procedure find_scc(  $v$  )
```

```
   $v$ .index =  $v$ .lowlink = ++index;
```

```
  push(  $v$  );
```

```
  foreach node  $w$  in succ(  $v$  ) do
```

```
    if  $w$ .index = 0 then // not yet visited
```

```
      find_scc(  $w$  );
```

```
       $v$ .lowlink = min(  $v$ .lowlink,  $w$ .lowlink );
```

```
    elseif  $w$ .instack then
```

```
       $v$ .lowlink = min(  $v$ .lowlink,  $w$ .index );
```

```
    end if
```

```
  end foreach
```

```
  if  $v$ .lowlink =  $v$ .index then //  $v$ : head of SCC
```

```
    SCC++ // track how many SCCs found
```

```
    repeat
```

```
       $x$  = pop(  $S$  );
```

```
      add  $x$  to current strongly connected component;
```

```
    until  $x$  =  $v$ ;
```

```
    output the current strongly connected component;
```

```
  end if
```

```
end find_scc;
```

```
index = 0; // unique node number > 0
```

```
 $S$  = null; // pointer to node stack
```

```
SCC = 0; // number of SCCs in  $G$ 
```

```
foreach node  $v$  in  $V$  do
```

```
  if  $v$ .index = 0 then // yet unvisited
```

```
    find_scc(  $v$  );
```

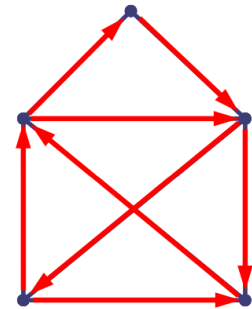
```
  end if
```

```
end foreach;
```

- Tarjan uskuteční jediný kompletní průchod grafem.
- seznam sousedů  $\rightarrow$  lineární složitost  $\Theta(|V|+|E|)$
- matice sousednosti  $\rightarrow$  složitost  $\mathcal{O}(|V|^2)$
- Tarjan poběží rychleji než Kosaraju-Sharir.

## Eulerovský tah (Euler's trail)

- Existuje v (orientovaném či neorientovaném) grafu  $G$  tah, který navštíví každý uzel právě jednou?
- **tah** je podobný cestě, ale hrany se nemohou opakovat (uzly ano)
- **[Theorem]** Graf  $G$  obsahuje eulerovský tah, právě tehdy když je souvislý a má 0 či 2 uzly lichého stupně.
- lze rozlišit dva případy:
  - o Eulerův tah začíná a **končí ve stejném uzlu** (Eulerian tour)
    - každý uzel musí mít sudý stupeň
  - o začíná a končí **v různých uzlech**
    - oba uzly musí mít lichý stupeň a ostatní uzly musí mít sudý stupeň



**input:** graph  $G = (V, E)$

**output:** trail (as a stack with edges)

- Euler uskuteční jen jeden kompletní průchod grafem.
- seznam sousedů  $\rightarrow$  lineární složitost  $\Theta(|V|+|E|)$
- matice sousednosti  $\rightarrow$  složitost  $\mathcal{O}(|V|^2)$

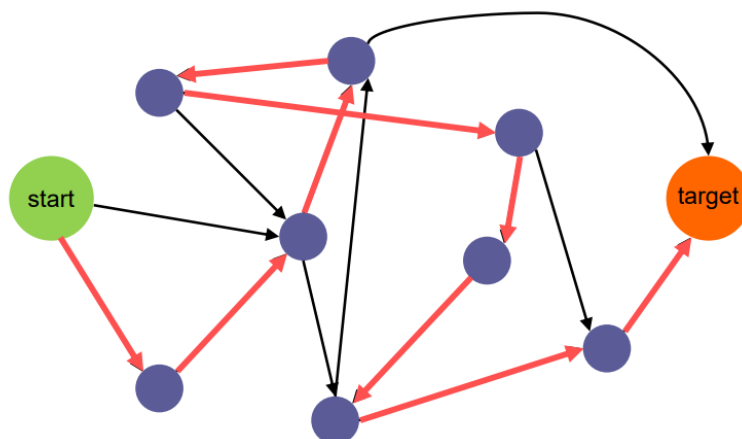
```

procedure euler-trail(vertex  $v$ );
{
  foreach vertex  $u$  in succ( $v$ ) do {
    remove edge( $v,u$ ) from graph;
    euler-trail( $u$ );
    push(edge( $v,u$ ));
  }
}

```

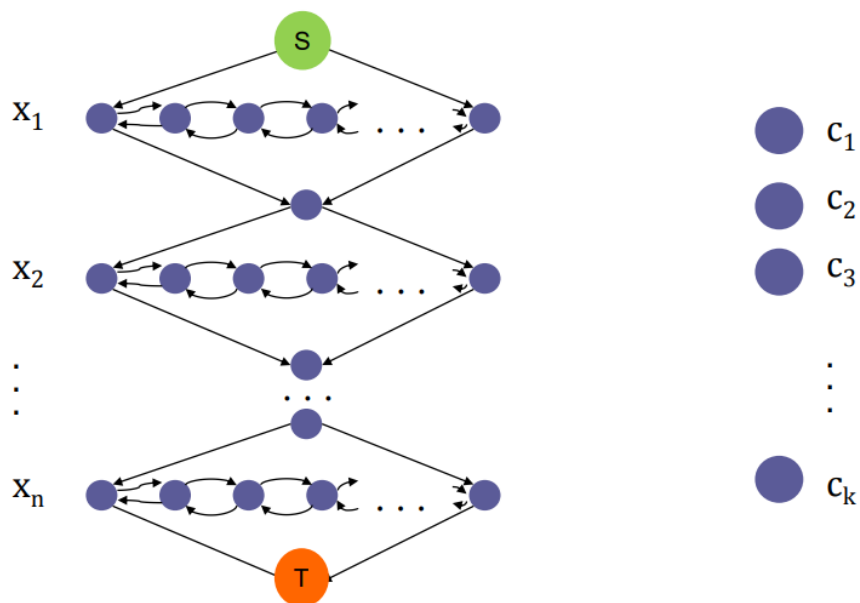
## Hamiltonovská cesta (Hamiltonian Path)

- Existuje v (orientovaném či neorientovaném) grafu  $G$  cesta, která navštíví každý uzel právě jednou?



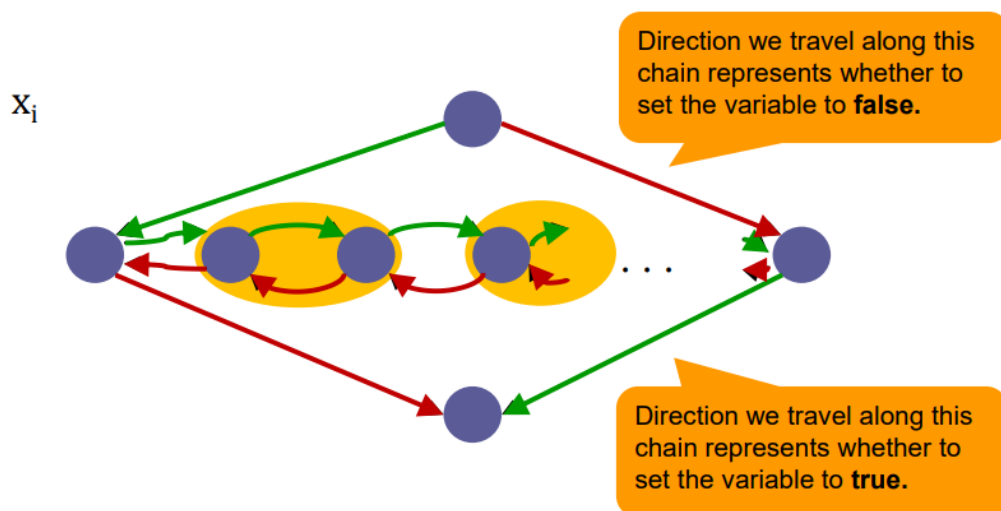
- velice složitý problém (**NP-úplný**)
- nápad na redukci:
  - o Předpokládejme, že máme black box na řešení Hamiltonovské cesty.
  - o Známe již NP-úplný problém splnitelnosti výrokových formulí (SAT – satisfiability)
  - o Ideou je v polynomiálním čase převést vstup v podobě SAT instancí na instance vhodné pro náš black box, a to tak, že řešení z black boxu bude přímo reprezentovat SAT řešení daného vstupu.
  - o Vyřešíme-li tedy black box v polynomiálním čase, tak můžeme v polynomiálním čase vyřešit i SAT.

- **high-level struktura:**

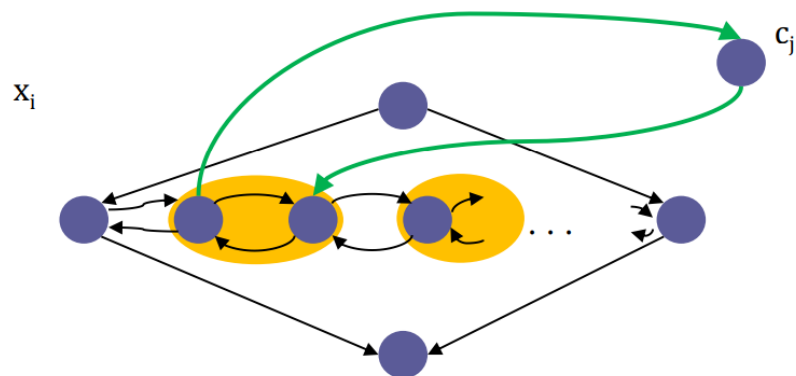


- **interní struktura proměnné  $x_i$ :**

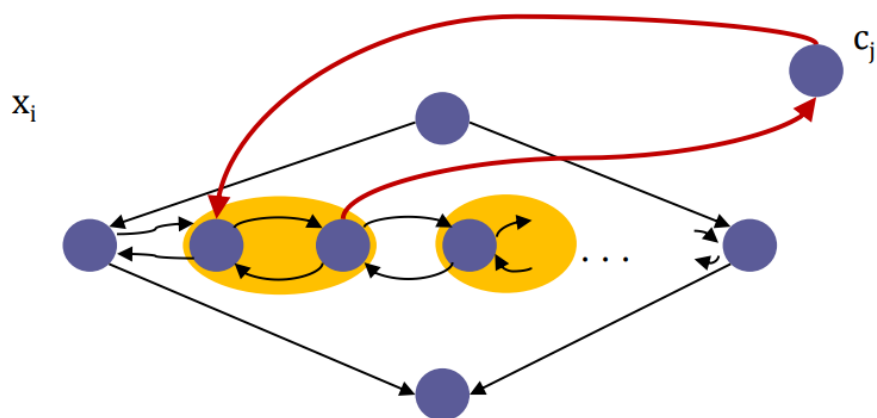
- o počet výskytů proměnné  $x_i$  v celém SAT přesně koresponduje s počtem dvojic ve žlutých oválech



- pokud  $c_j$  obsahuje **pozitivní** literál:  $x_i$



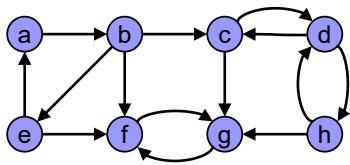
- pokud  $c_j$  obsahuje **negativní** literál:  $\neg x_i$



**Zdroj:** [https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/old/\\_media/courses/a4m33pal/2012pal03.pdf](https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/old/_media/courses/a4m33pal/2012pal03.pdf)

// Zde dokument nekončí, následují vizualizace algoritmů.

## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

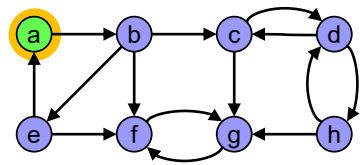


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

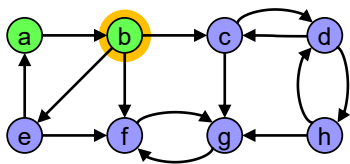


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

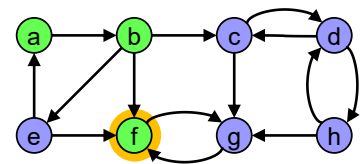


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

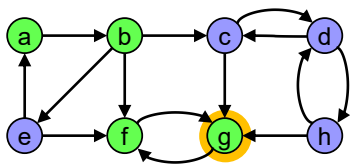


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

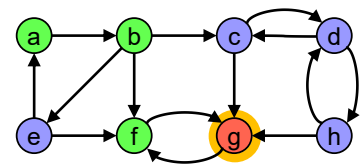


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

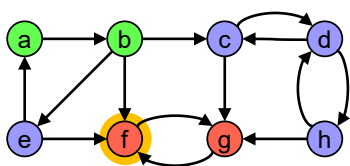


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

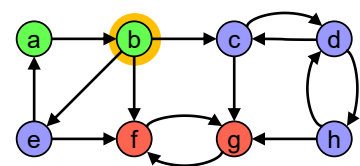


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

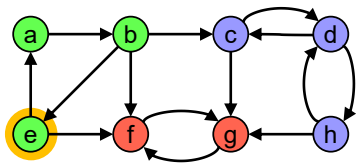


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



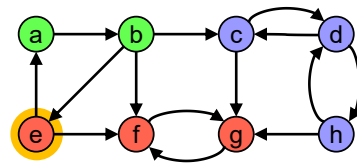
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



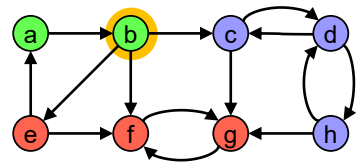
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



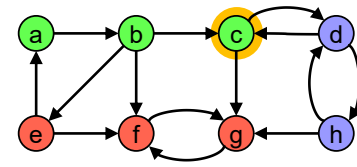
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



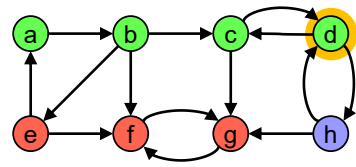
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



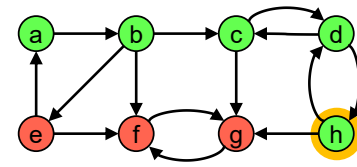
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



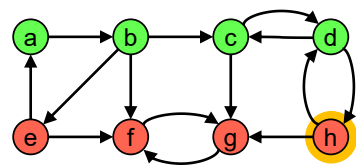
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



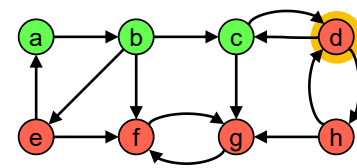
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



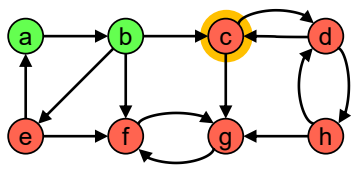
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



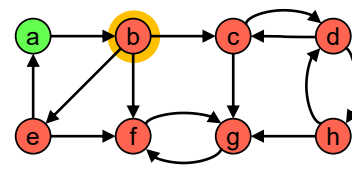
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



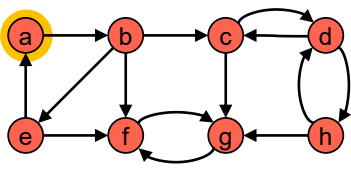
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



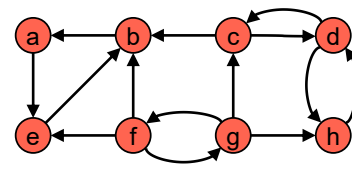
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



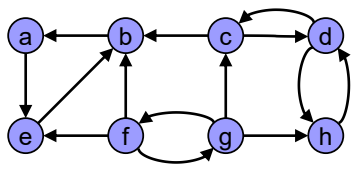
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



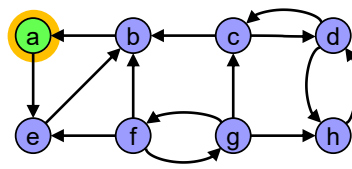
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



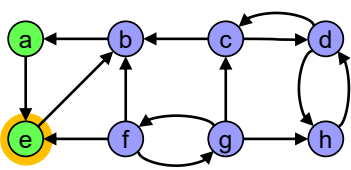
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



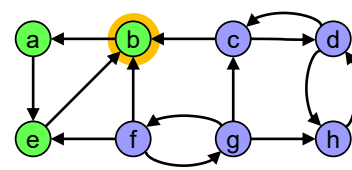
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



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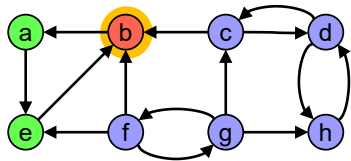
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



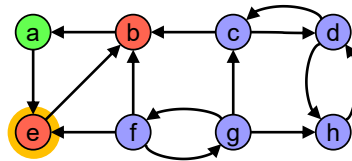
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



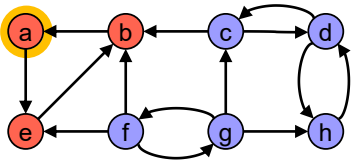
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



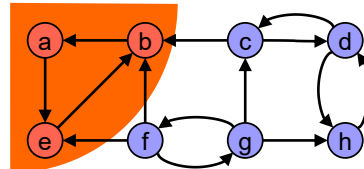
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



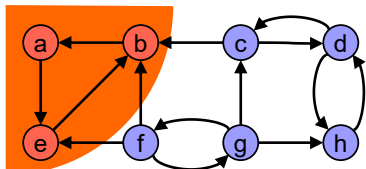
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



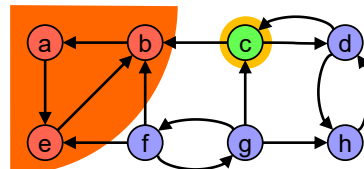
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



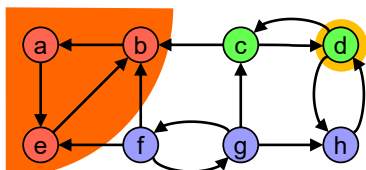
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



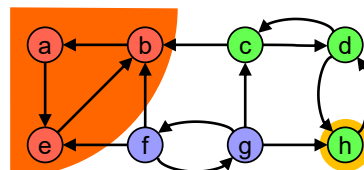
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



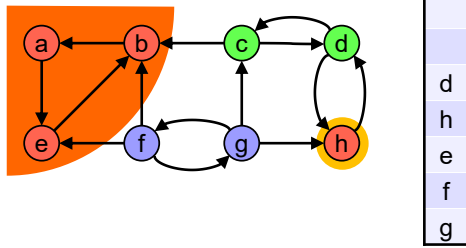
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

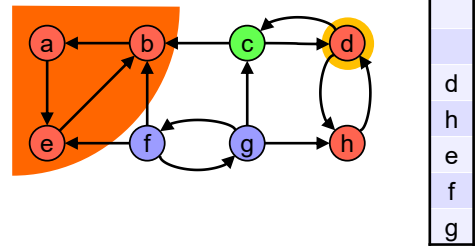


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

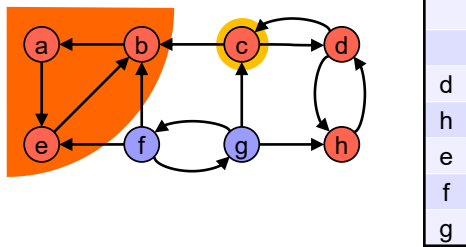


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

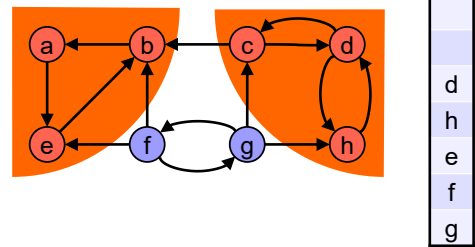


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

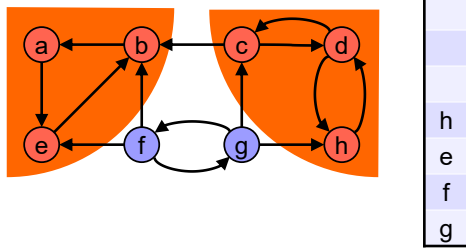


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

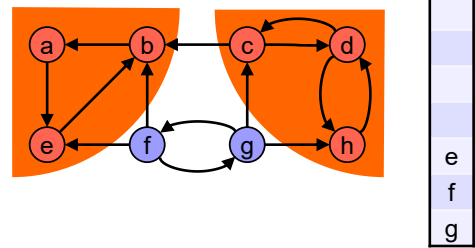


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

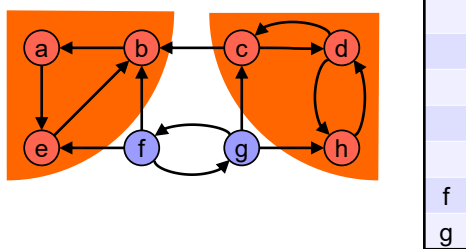


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

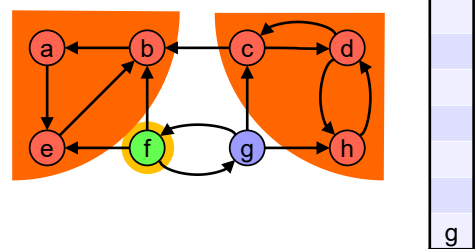


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

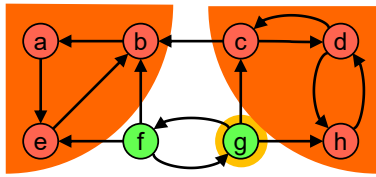


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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



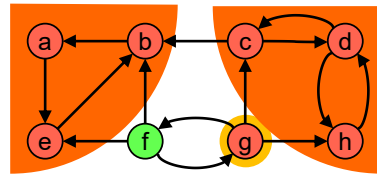
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



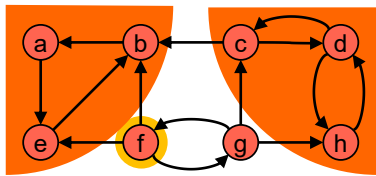
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



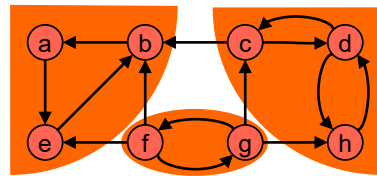
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



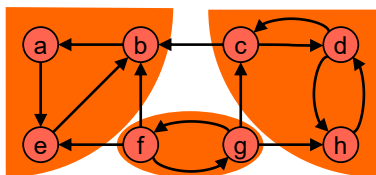
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## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm



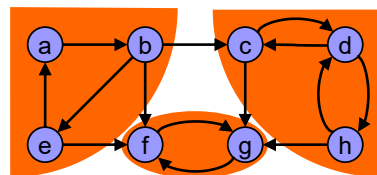
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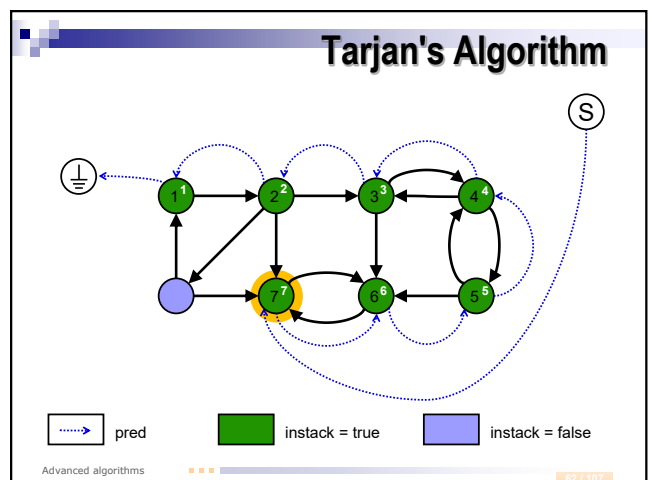
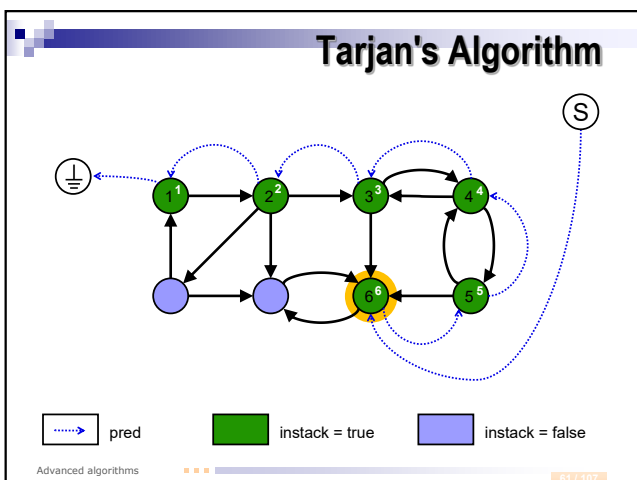
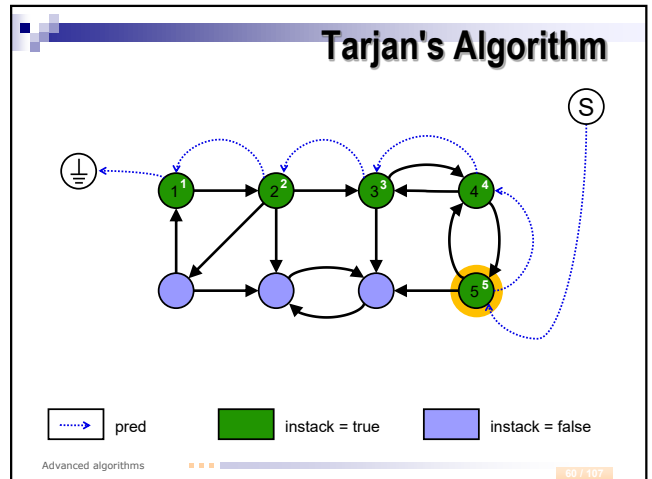
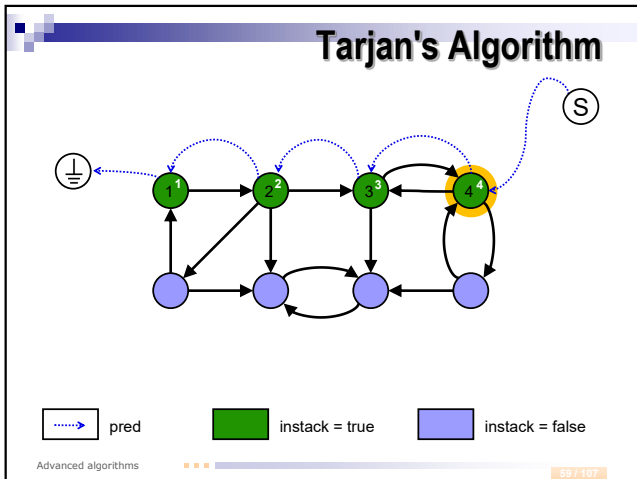
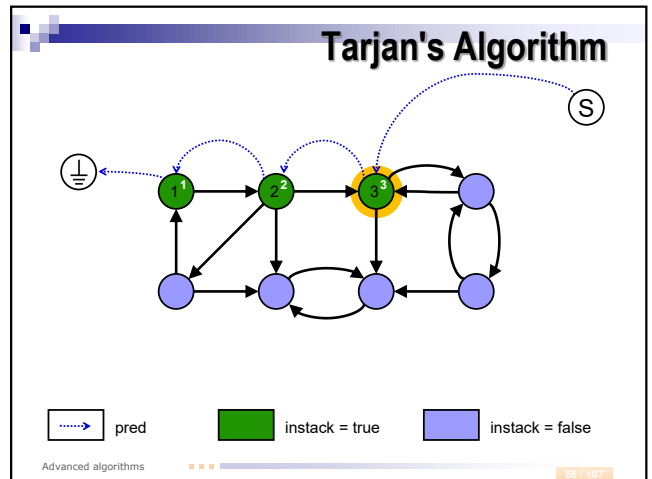
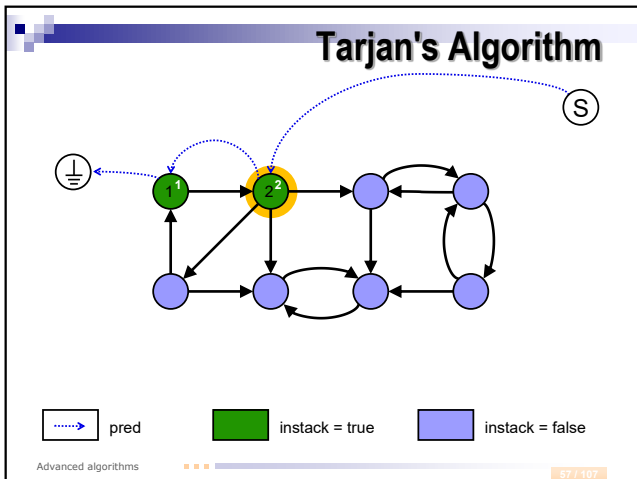
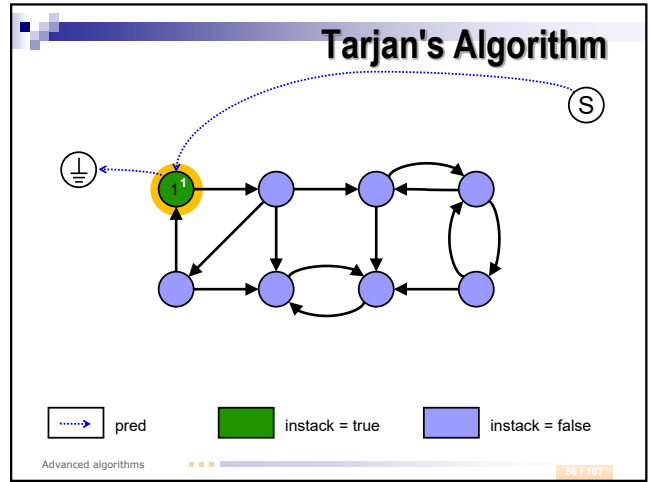
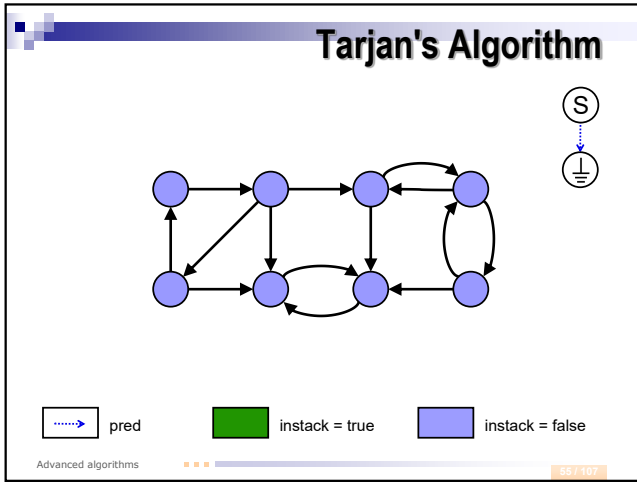
## Kosaraju-Sharir Algorithm

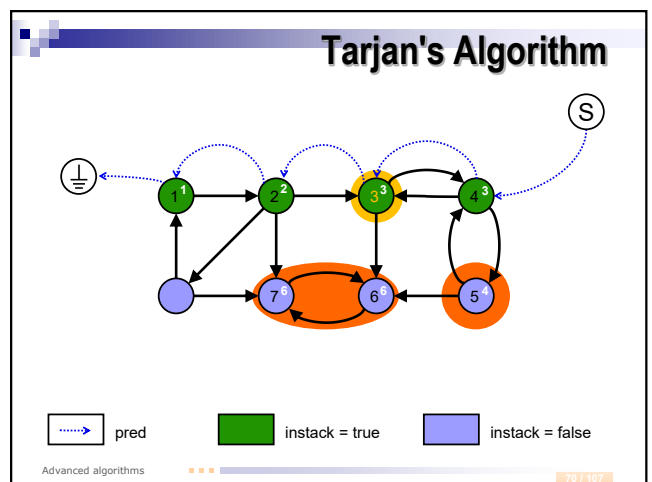
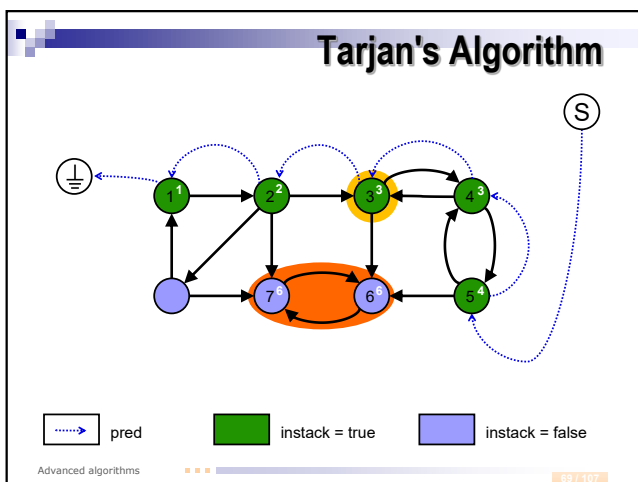
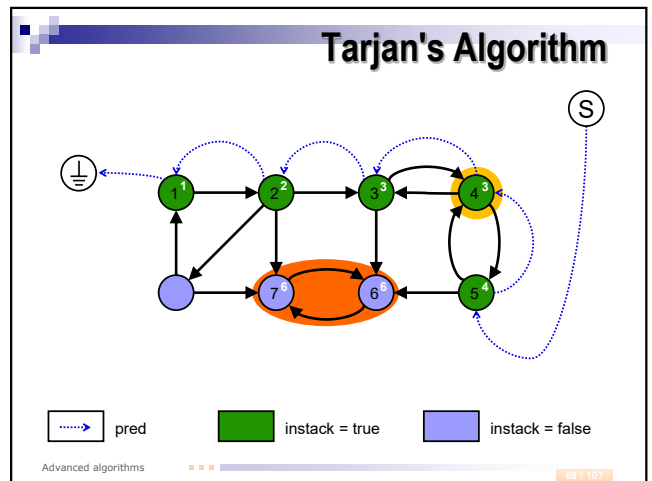
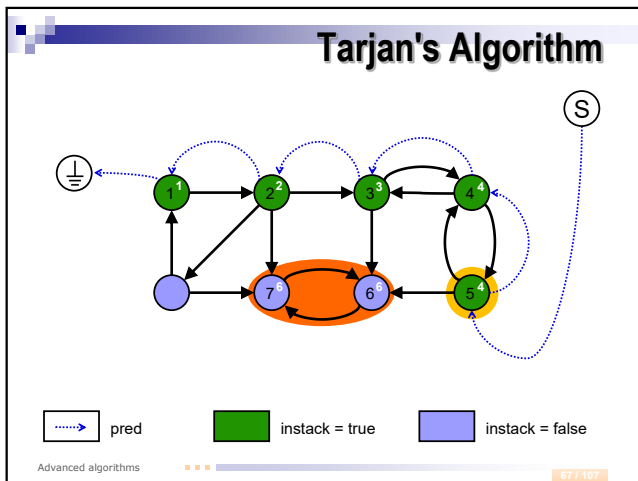
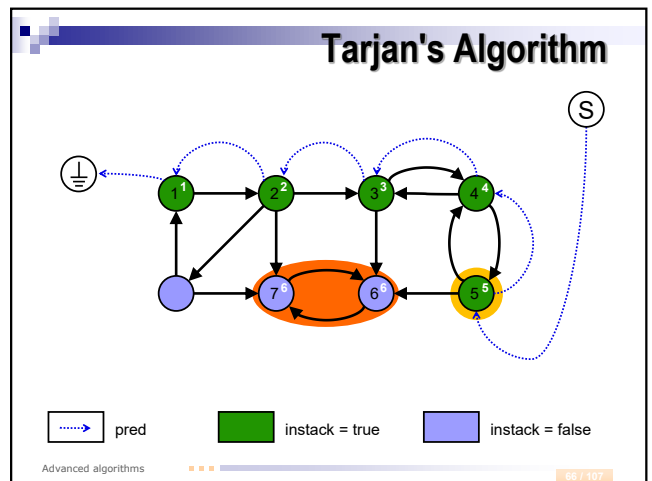
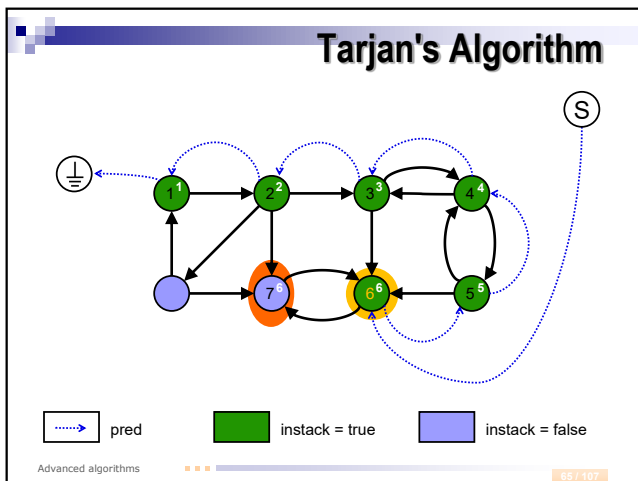
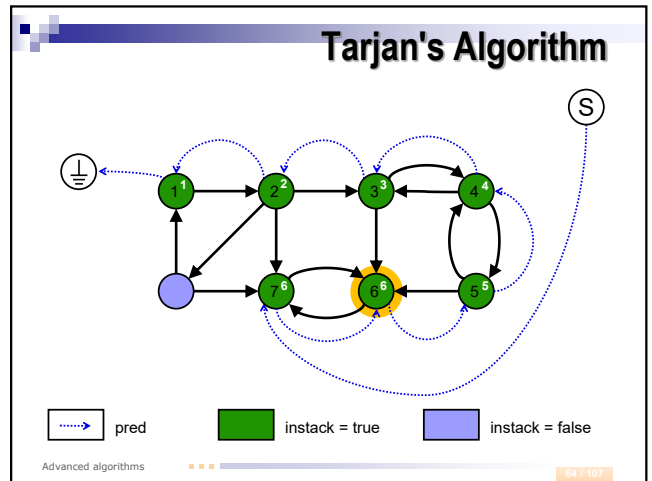
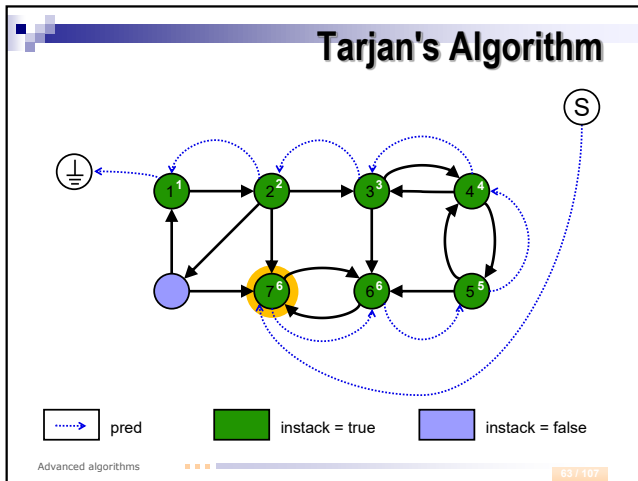


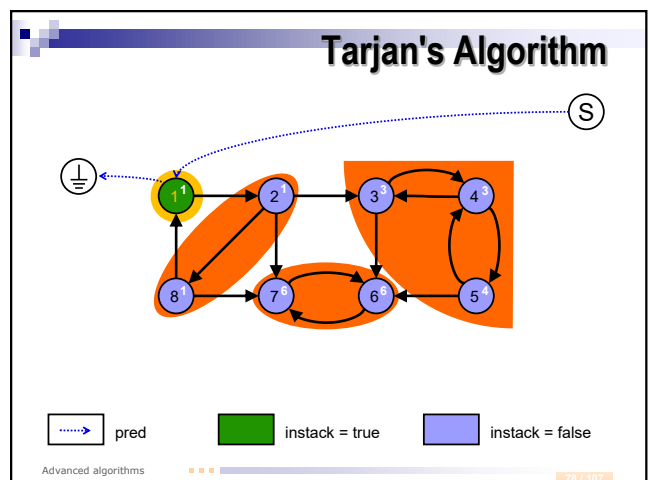
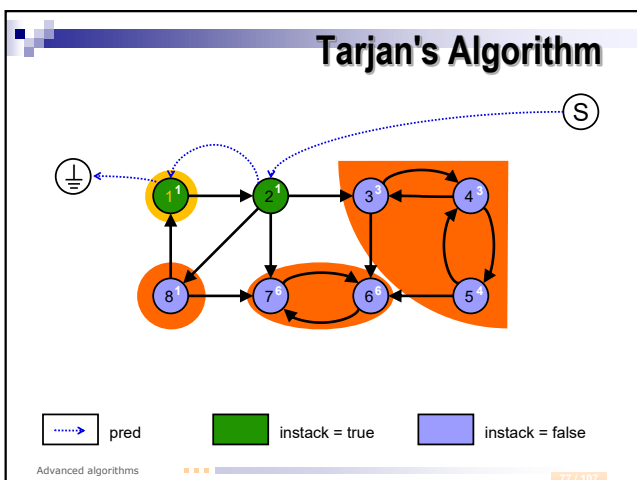
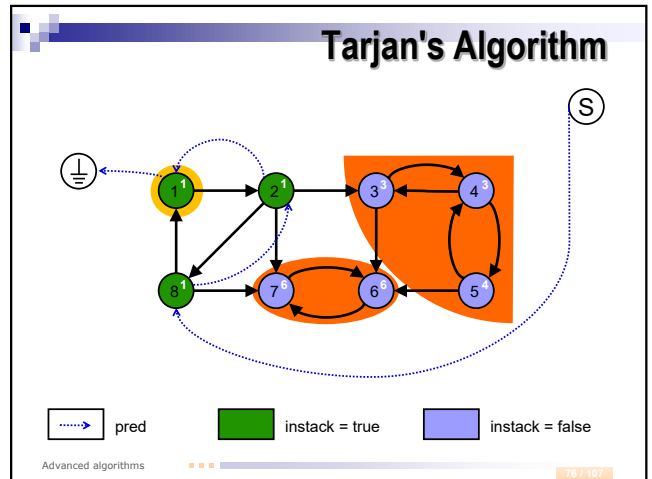
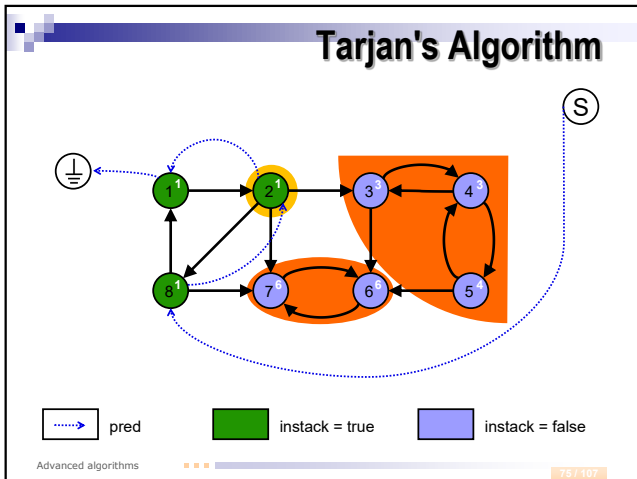
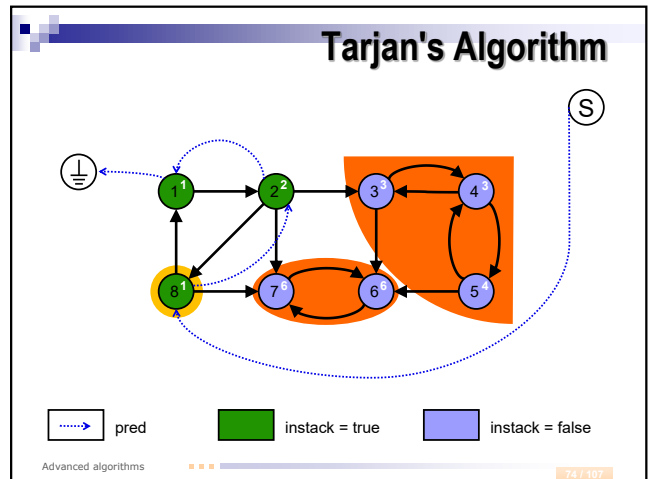
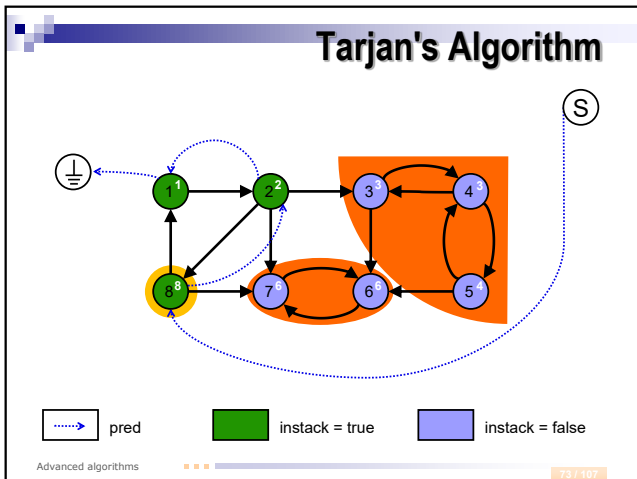
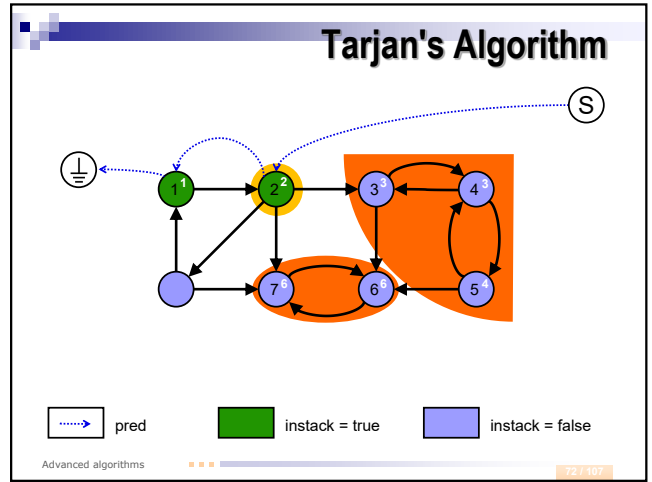
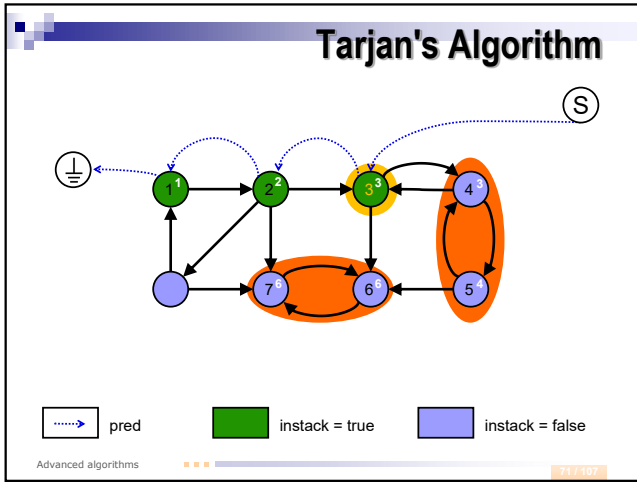
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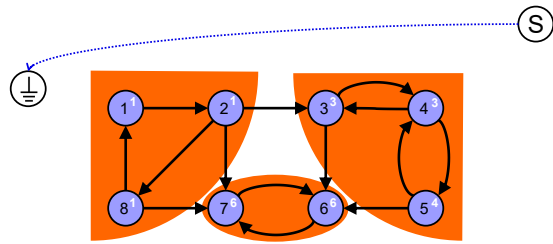
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# Tarjan's Algorithm

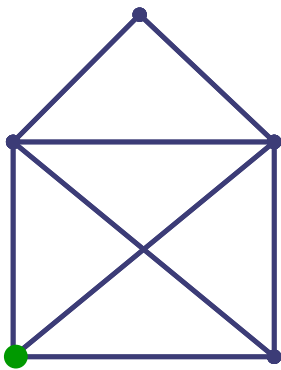


pred

instack = true

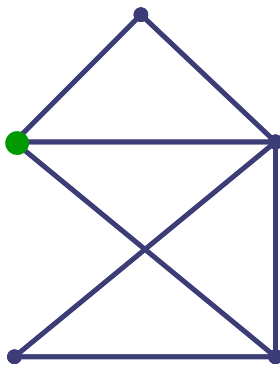
instack = false

## Euler Trail



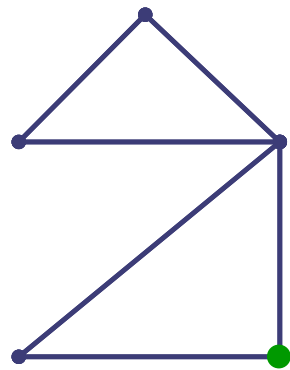
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## Euler Trail



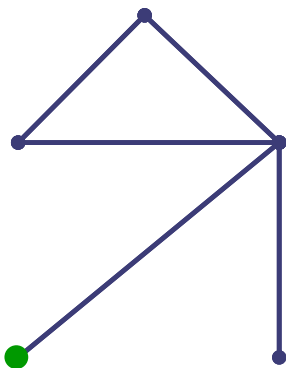
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## Euler Trail



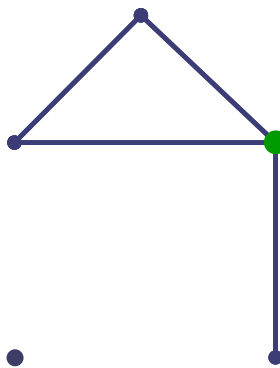
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## Euler Trail



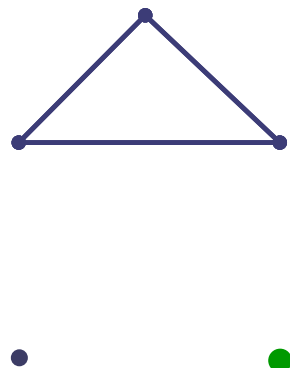
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## Euler Trail



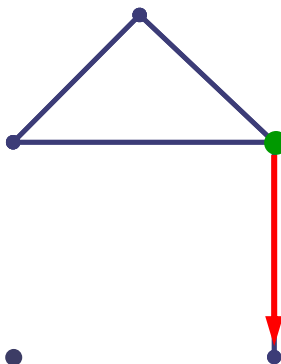
87 / 107

## Euler Trail



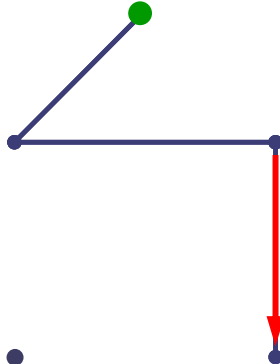
88 / 107

## Euler Trail



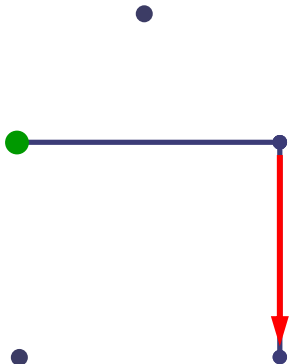
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## Euler Trail



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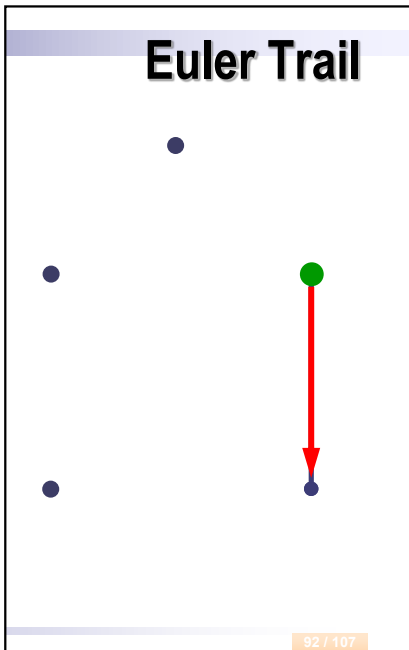
## Euler Trail



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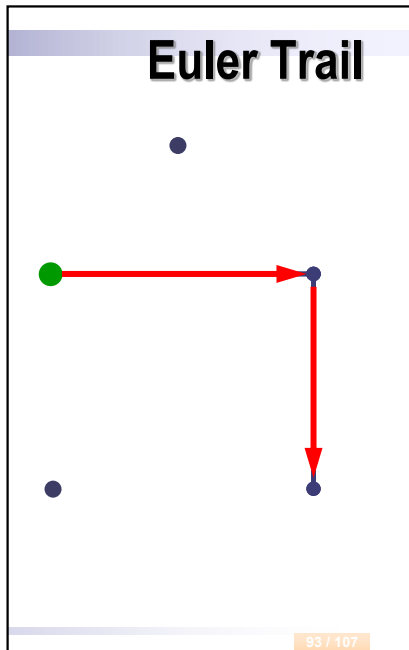


## Euler Trail



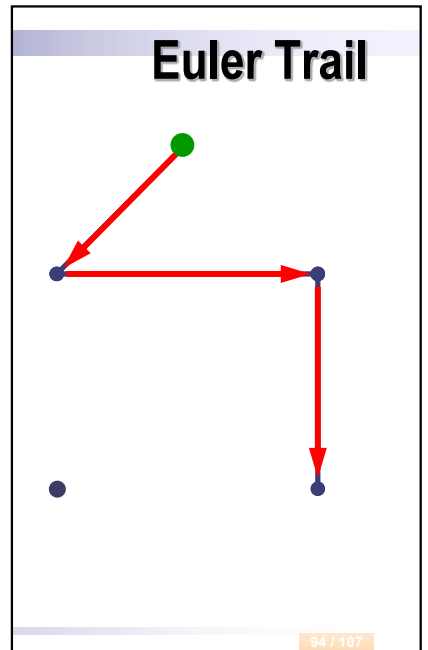
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## Euler Trail



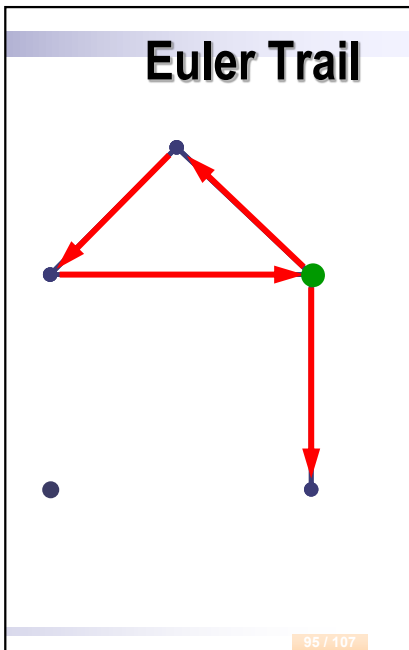
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## Euler Trail



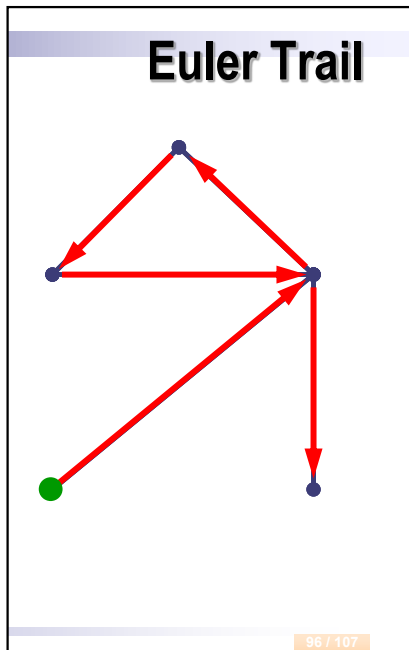
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## Euler Trail



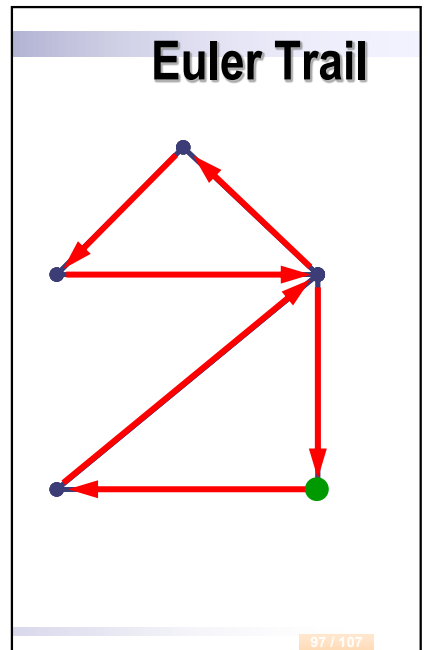
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## Euler Trail



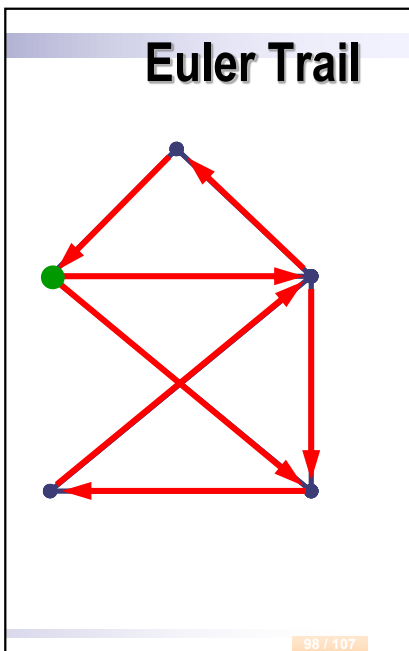
96 / 107

## Euler Trail



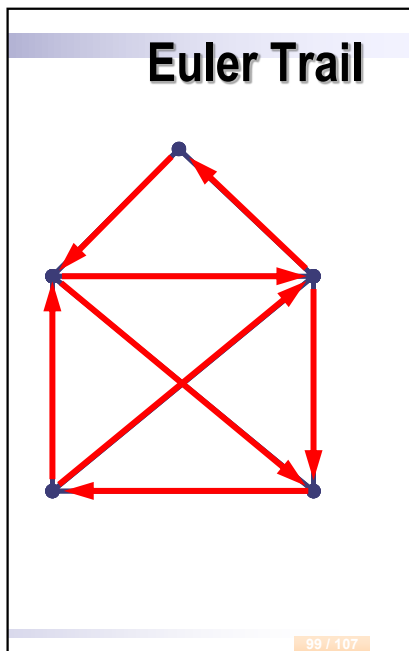
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## Euler Trail



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## Euler Trail



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