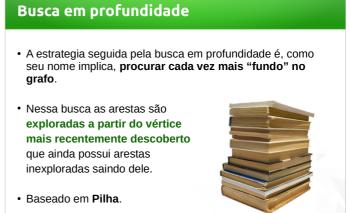
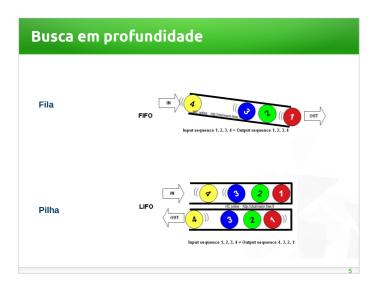
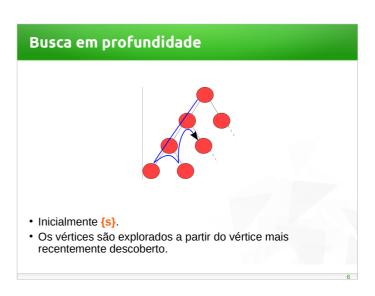


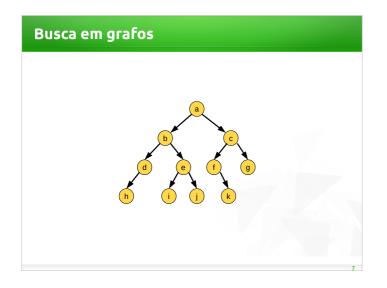
Algoritmo de busca em largura.

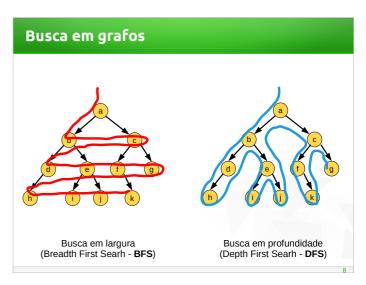
Busca em profundidade



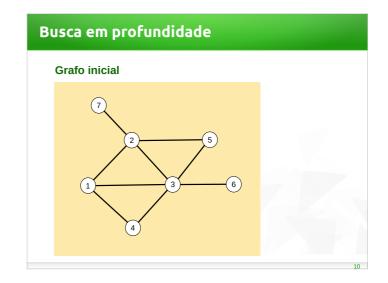


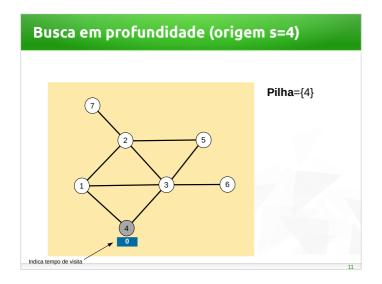


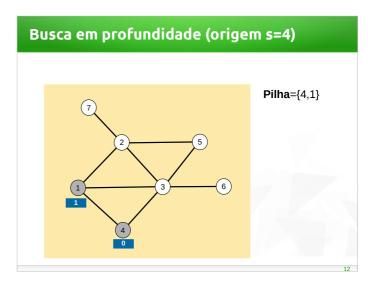


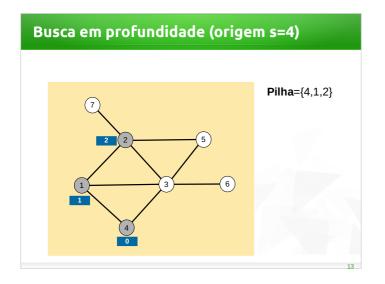


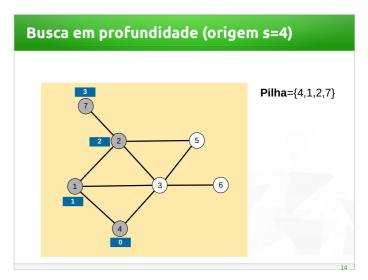
Busca em profundidade O algoritmo de busca em profundidade também atribuirá cores a cada vértice Cor branca = "não visitado". Inicialmente todos os vértices são brancos. Cor cinza = "visitado pela primeira vez". Cor preta = "teve seus vizinhos visitados".

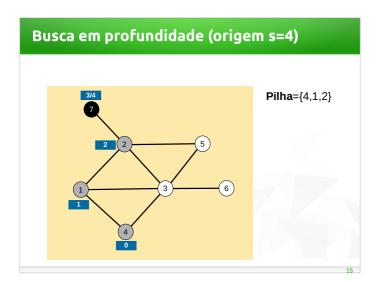


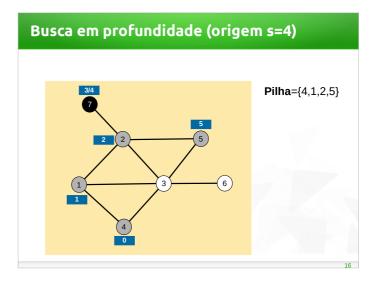


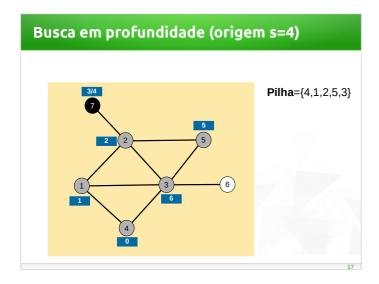


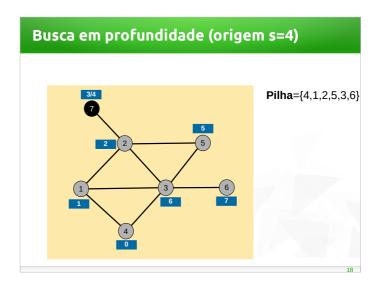


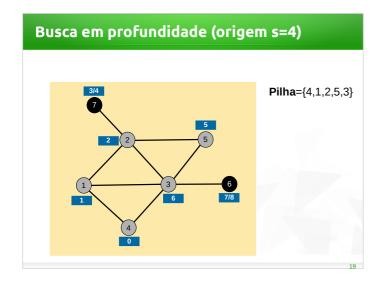


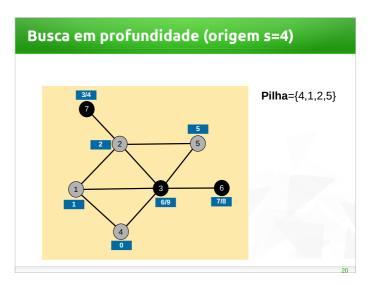


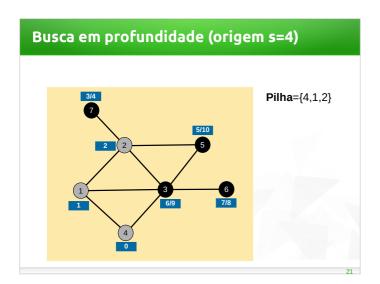


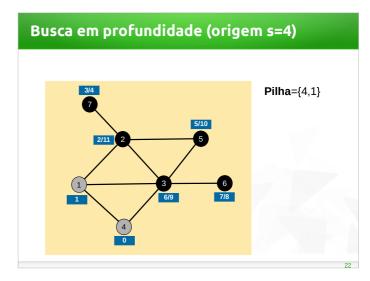


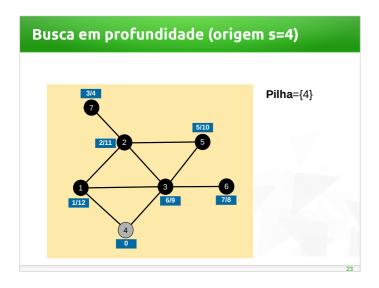


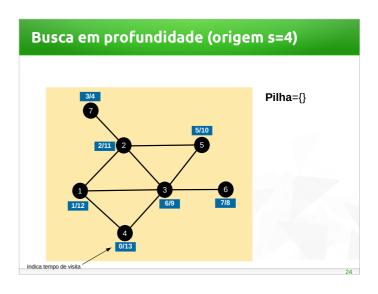












Busca em profundidade (Algoritmo)

Constantes:

• BRANCO, CINZA, PRETO, INFINITO

Variáveis:

• P (Pilha), s (vértice de origem)

Propriedades do vértice v:

- v.cor (cor do vértice)
- v.t1 (tempo de visita inicial do vértice v)
- v.t2 (tempo de visita final do vértice v)

Funções:

- Insere(P,v), permite inserir o vértice v na pilha P.
- Remove(P), permite remover um vértice da pilha P.
- Consulta(P), permite consultar o último vértice na pilha P.

```
DFS(G,s):
Para cada vértice v em G.V-{s} faça
v.cor = BRANCO
v.t1 = INFINITO
v.t2 = INFINITO
tempo = 0
s.cor = CINZA
s.t1 = tempo
P = VAZIO
Insere(P,s)

Enquanto P ≠ VAZIO faça
u = Topo(P)
Se u tem pelo menos um vértice adjacente BRANCO
v = escolhe um dos vértices adjacentes com v.cor=BRANCO
v.cor = CINZA
tempo = tempo+1
v.t1 = tempo
Insere(P,v)
Caso-contrário
u.cor = PRETO
tempo = tempo+1
v.t2 = tempo
Remove(P)
```

Busca em profundidade (Depth First Search)

```
DFS(G,s):

Para cada vértice v em G.V-{s} faça

v.cor = BRANCO

v.tl = INFINITO

v.t2 = INFINITO

tempo = 0

s.cor = CINZA

s.tl = tempo
P = VAZIO

Insere(P,s)

Enquanto P ≠ VAZIO faça

u = Topo(P)

Se u tem pelo menos um vértice adjacente BRANCO

v = escolhe um dos vértices adjacentes com v.cor=BRANCO

v.cor = CINZA

tempo = tempo+1

v.tl = tempo

Insere(P,v)

Caso-contrário

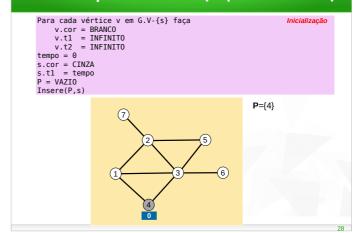
u.cor = PRETO

tempo = tempo+1

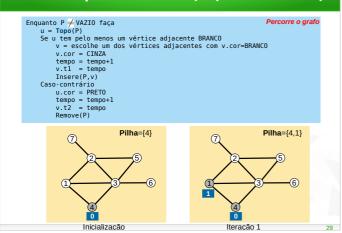
v.t2 = tempo

Remove(P)
```

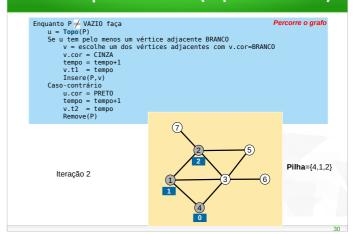
Busca em profundidade (Depth First Search)

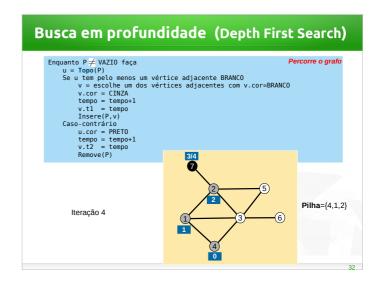


Busca em profundidade (Depth First Search)



Busca em profundidade (Depth First Search)





Busca em profundidade

 O algoritmo anterior pode ser transformado a uma versão RECURSIVA.

Dado um grafo ${\bf G}$ e um vértice ${\bf v}$, seja percorrido todo o grafo ${\bf G}$ usando a busca em profundidade.

 O algoritmo recursivo, é uma variante que simplifica o uso da estrutura de pilha (P).

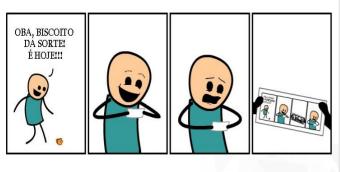
Recursividade

Uma função (programa) recursivo é uma função que se "chama a si mesma".



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Recursividade



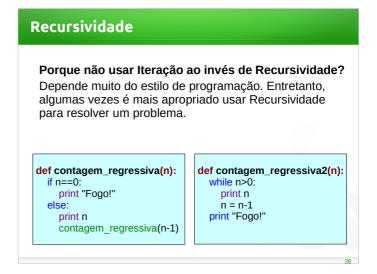
Recursividade é uma das coisas mágicas e interessantes em Programação.

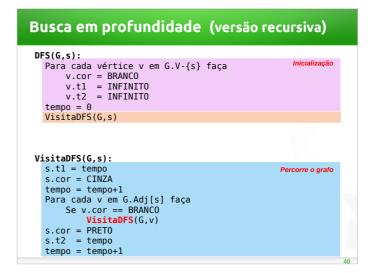
Recursividade

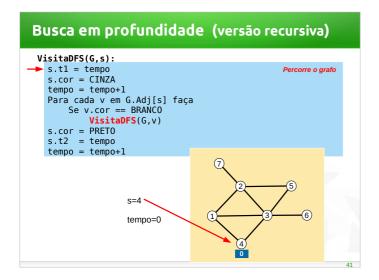
Anuncio de cacao com uma imagem recursiva.

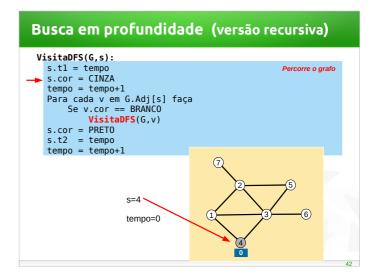


def contagem_regressiva(n): if n==0: print "Fogo!" else: print n contagem_regressiva(n-1)

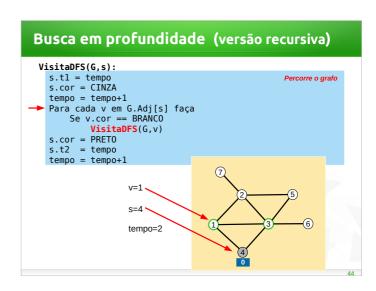


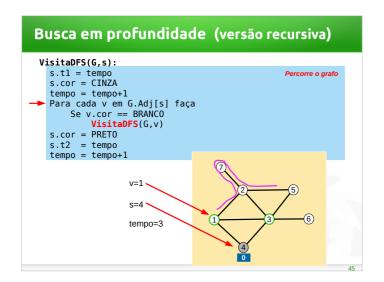


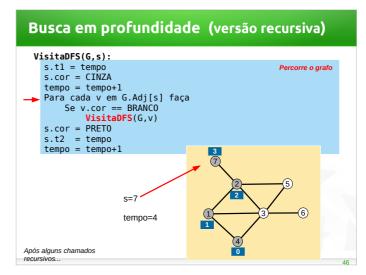


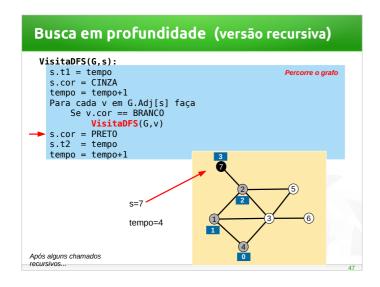


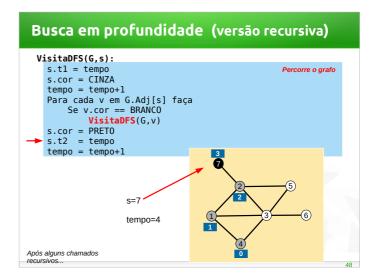
WisitaDFS(G,s): s.tl = tempo s.cor = CINZA tempo = tempo+1 → Para cada v em G.Adj[s] faça Se v.cor == BRANCO VisitaDFS(G,v) s.cor = PRETO s.t2 = tempo tempo = tempo+1

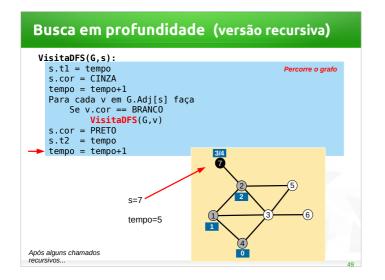


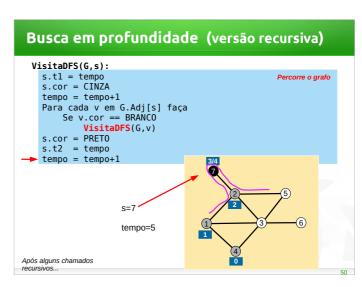


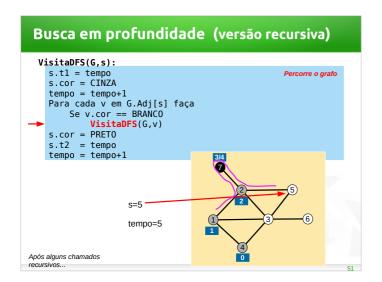


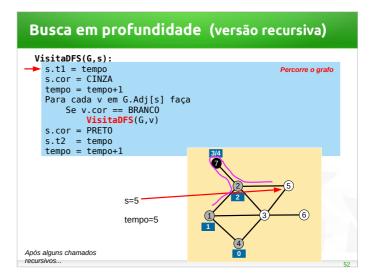


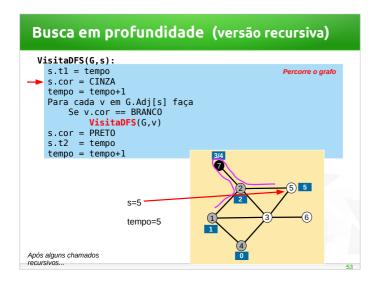




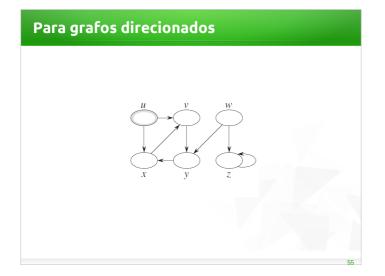


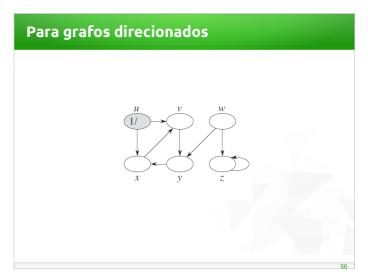


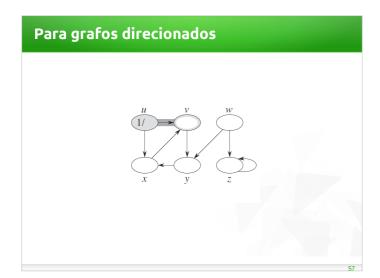




















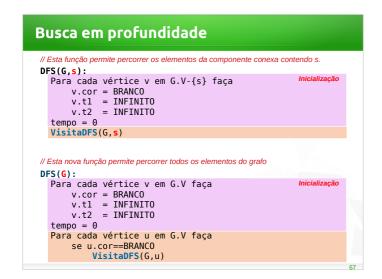














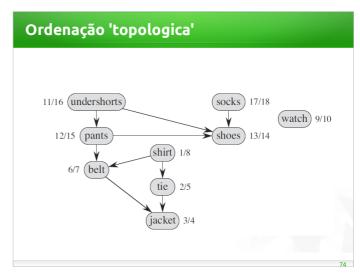


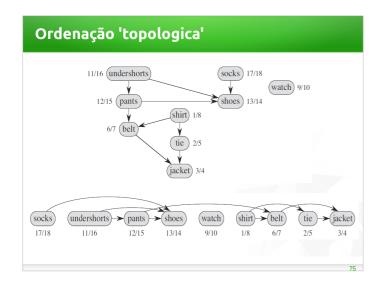


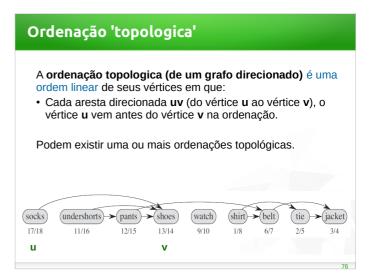


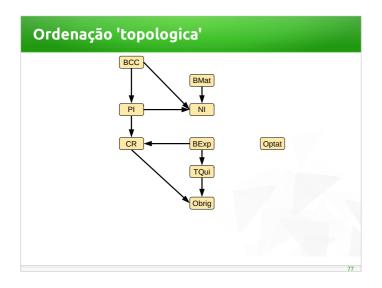


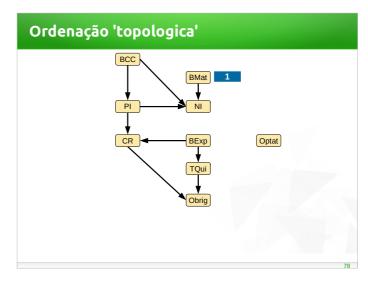


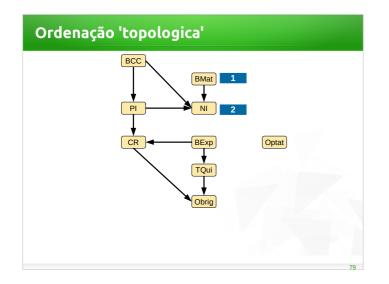


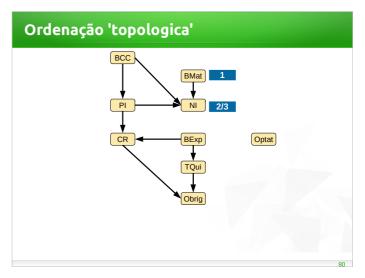


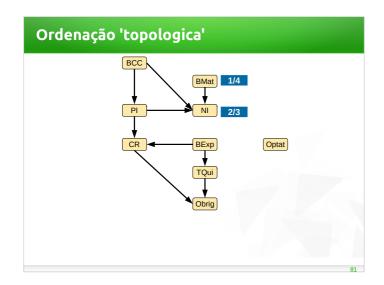


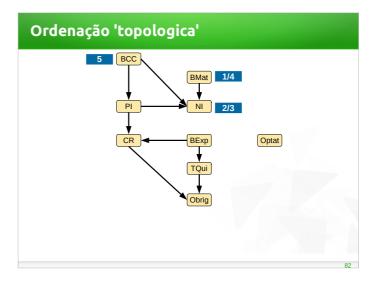


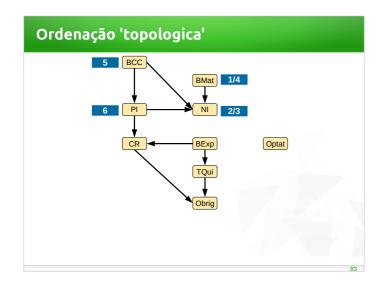


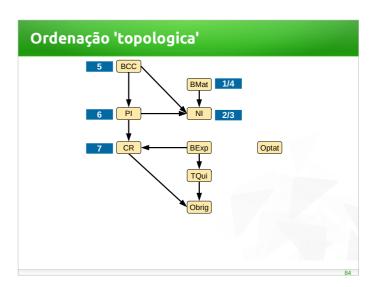


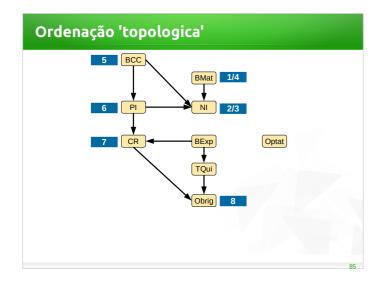


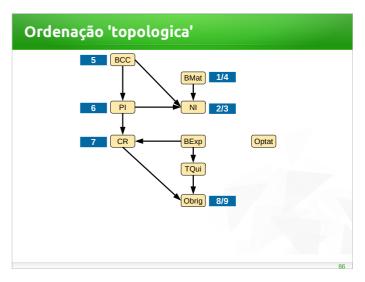


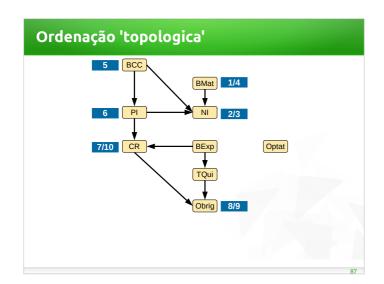


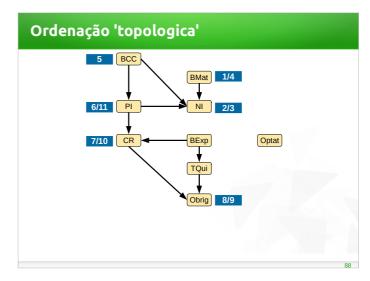


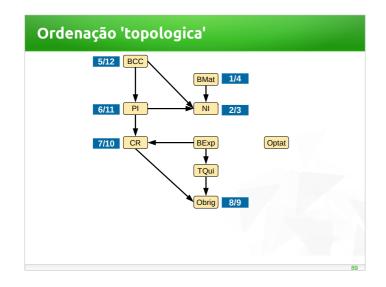


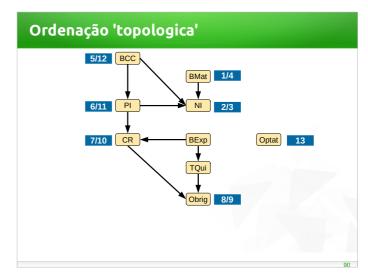


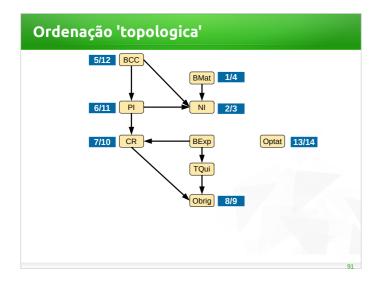


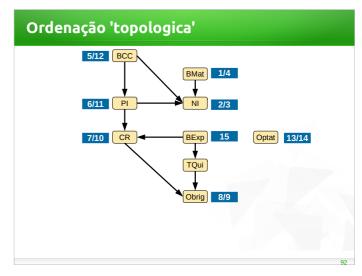


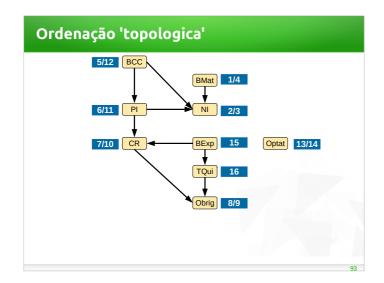


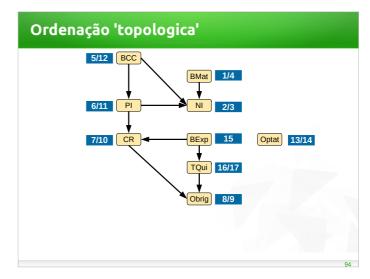


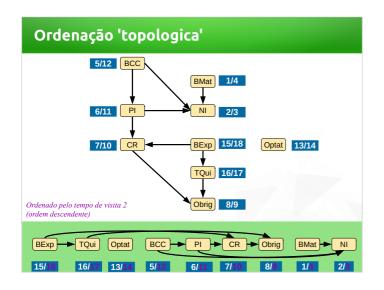










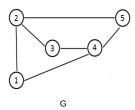


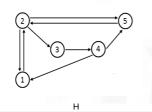


Atividade Prática

- 1. Para os grafos G e H abaixo, execute a busca em profundidade a partir do vértice 1:
- (a) Dando preferência para vértices de **menor** índice.
- (b) Dando preferência para vértices de maior índice.

Para cada exercício indique a sequência de vértices visitados.





Atividade Prática

Grafo G:

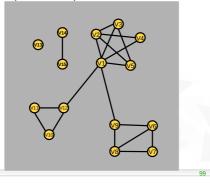
- (a) Dando preferência para vértices de menor índice.
 <1,2,3,4,5>
- (b) Dando preferência para vértices de **maior** índice. <1,4,5,2,3>

Grafo H:

- (a) Dando preferência para vértices de menor índice.
 <1,2,3,4,5>
- (b) Dando preferência para vértices de maior índice.
 <1,2,5,3,4>

Atividade Prática

- **2.** Execute o algoritmo de Busca em Profundidade a partir do vértice 1 do grafo. Indique a sequência de vértices visitados, considerando na busca a preferência para vértices de:
- a) menor índice
- b) maior índice



Atividade Prática

2. Execute o algoritmo de Busca em Profundidade a partir do vértice 1 do grafo. Indique a sequência de vértices visitados, considerando na busca a preferência para vértices de:

(a) menor índice	1,2,3,5,4,9,6,7,8,12,10,11
(b) maior índice	1,12,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,3,2,4

100