

# Fundamentos de Algoritmos e Estrutura de Dados – Aula 06 - Grafos

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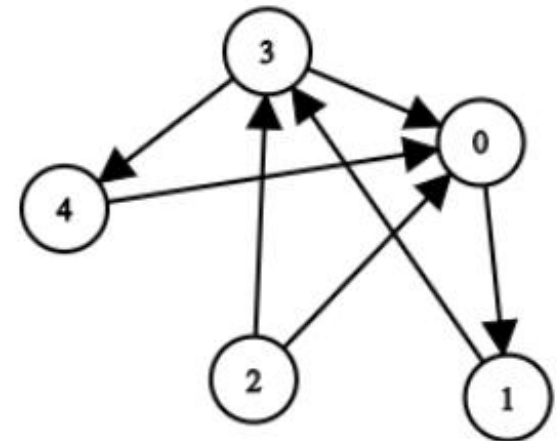
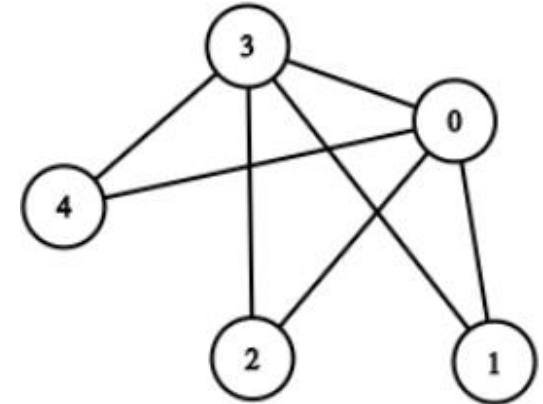
[aghochuli@ppgia.pucpr.br](mailto:aghochuli@ppgia.pucpr.br)

# Plano de Aula

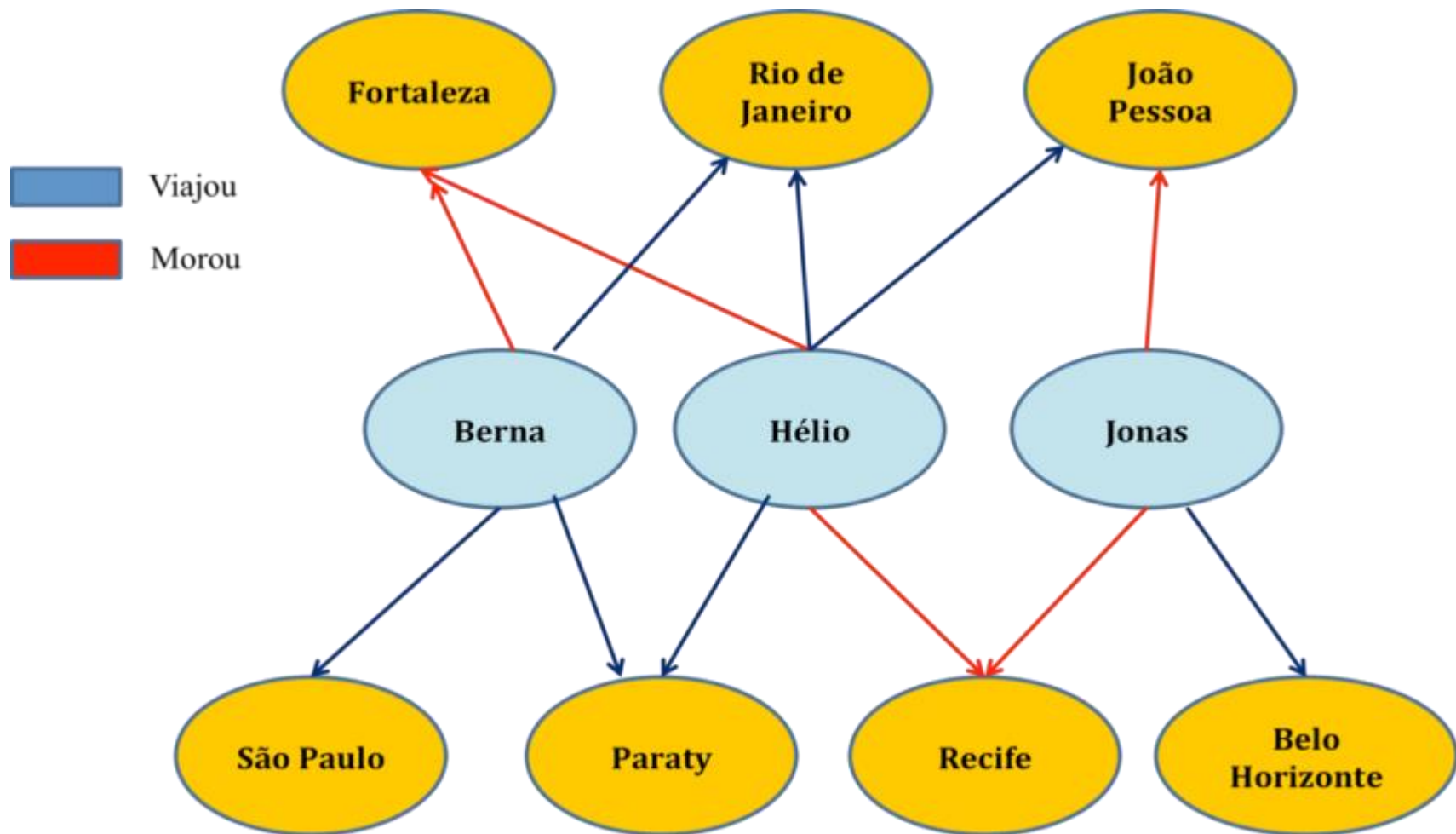
- Grafos
  - Busca Profundidade
  - Busca Largura
  - Busca A\*
- Dijkstra

# Grafos

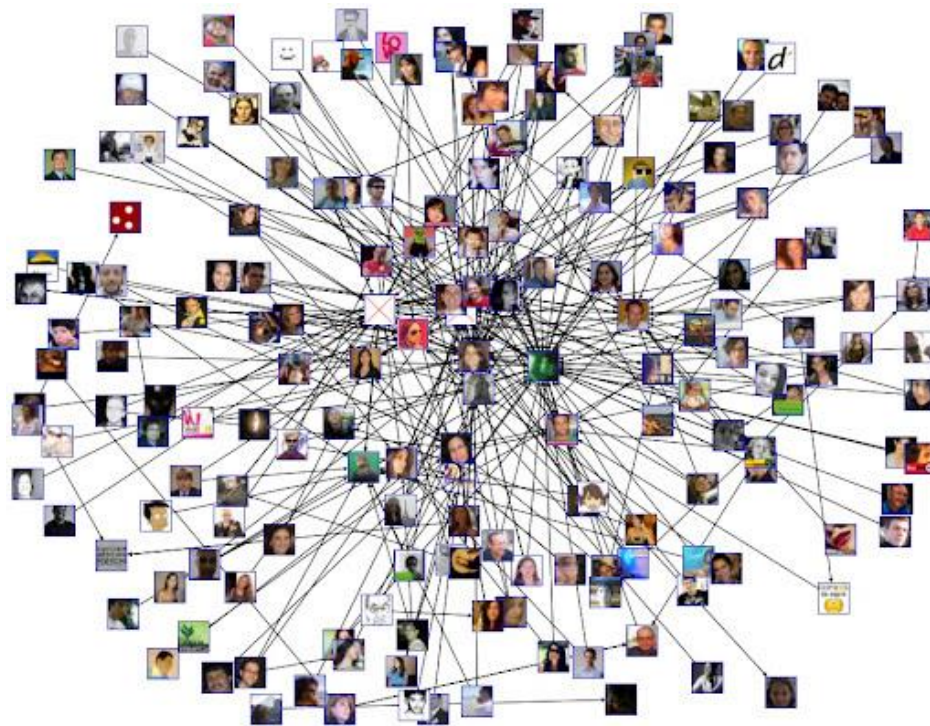
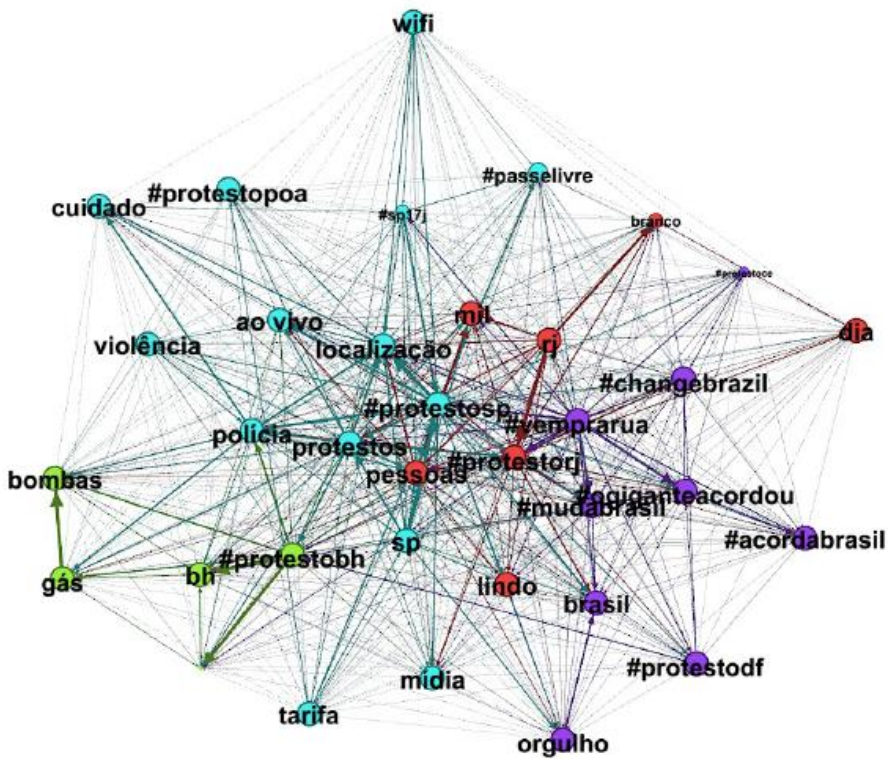
- Conjunto de Vértices e Arestas
  - Direcionado ou Não
  - Define graus de relacionamento entre objetos (arestas e vértices)
- Utilizado na modelagem de problemas
  - Redes Sociais
    - Relacionamento entre Empresas, Pessoas, etc
  - Roteamento
    - Redes de Computadores
    - Rotas Rodoviárias, Aéreas, Malha Elétrica....
  - Programação Orientada a Objetos (Classes)



# Grafos (Relacionamentos)



# Grafos (Redes Sociais)



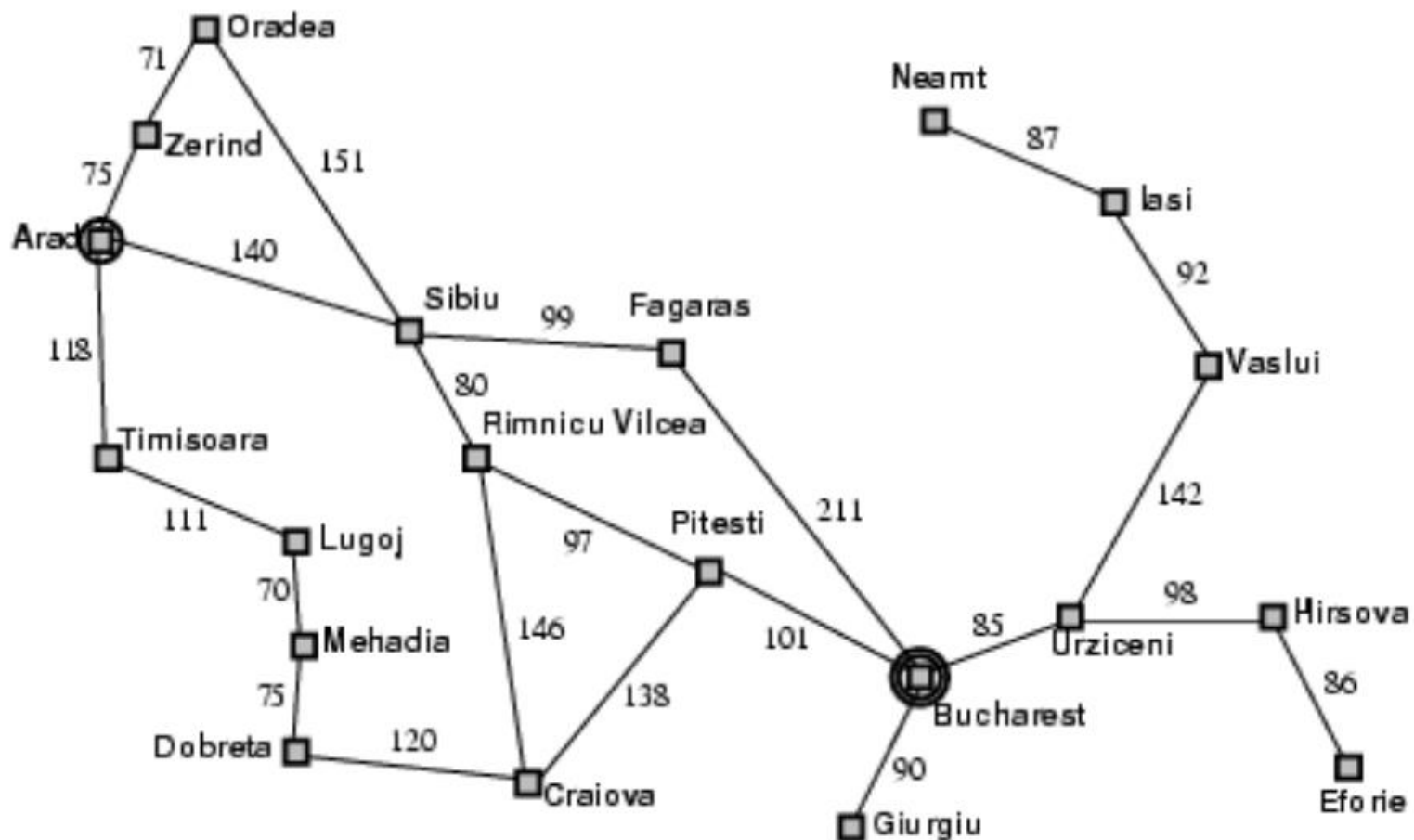


# Grafos (Roteamento)

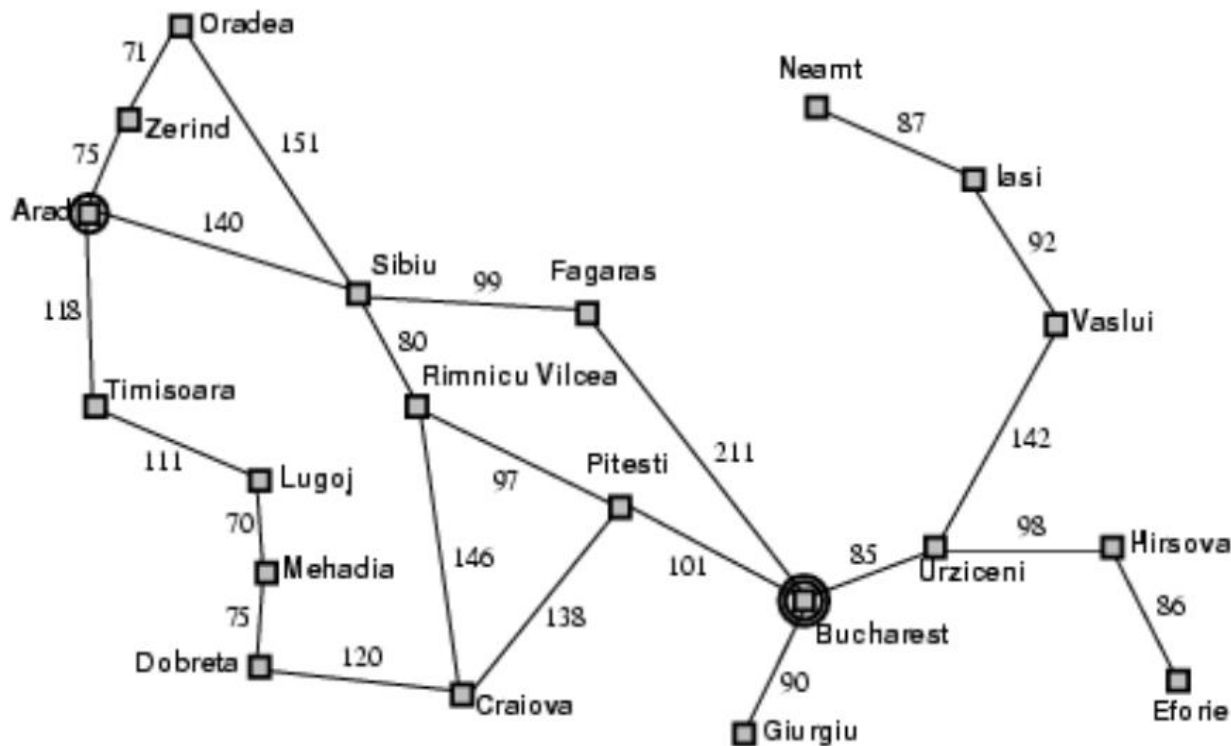


# Busca Cegas (Sem Informação)

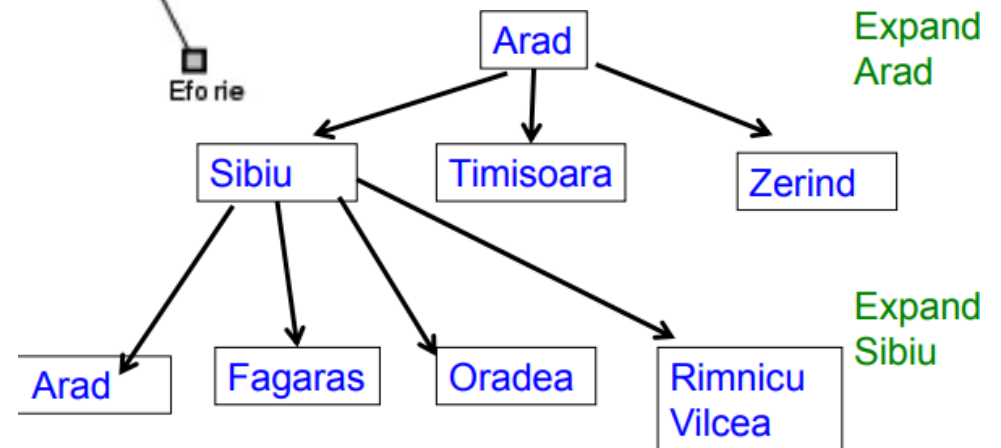
Problema: Arad → Bucharest



# Busca Cegas (Sem Informação)

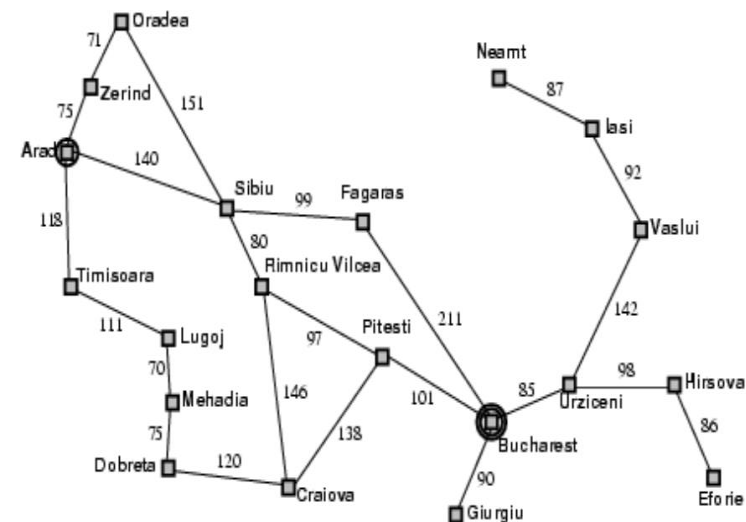


Problema: Qual nodo expandir?

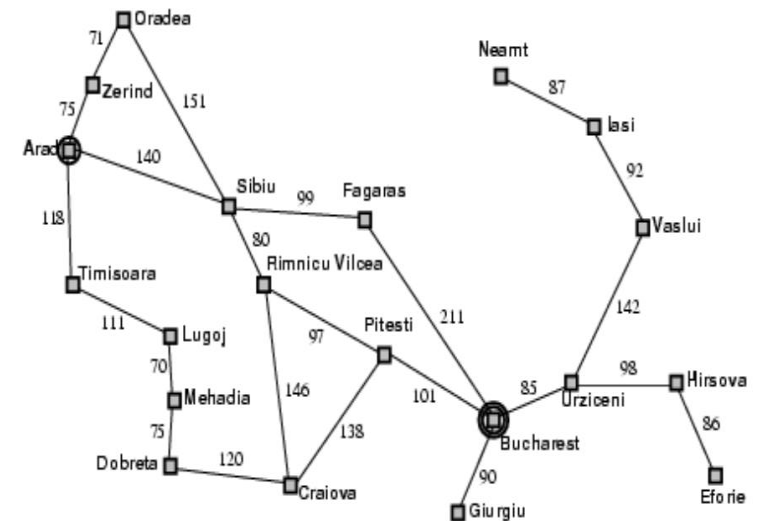




# Busca Cega: Profundidade



# Busca Cega: Largura



# Busca Cega: Largura

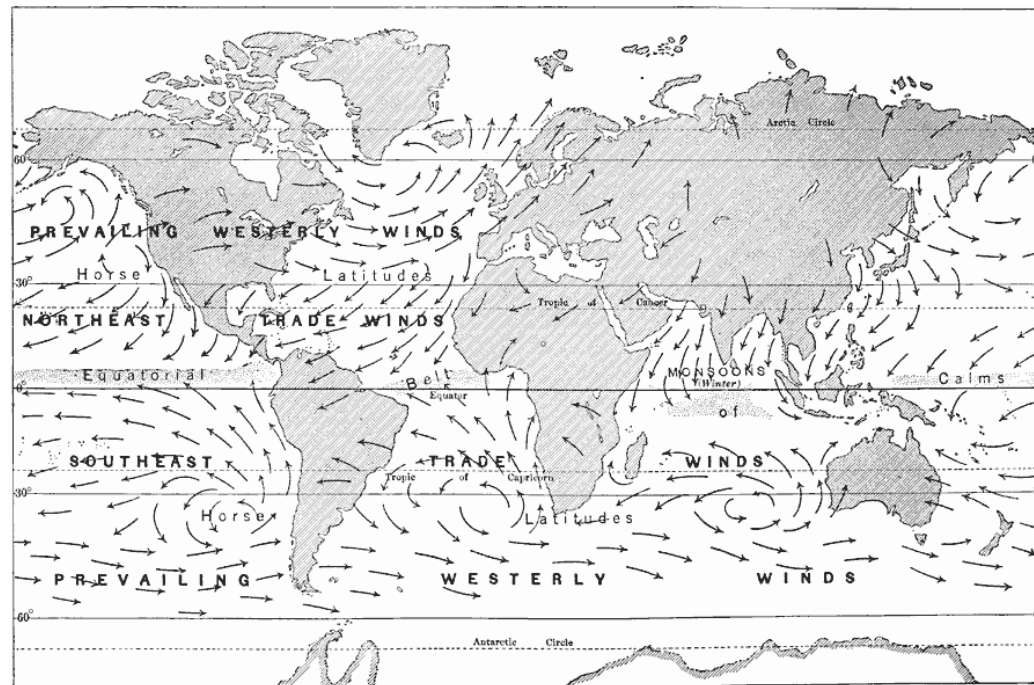
- Bons resultados para arvores com pouca profundidade
- Caso contrário, o custo computacional é alto
- Exemplo
  - Ramificação  $b=10$ , 1 M nodos/seg , 1 KB por node

profundidade	nós	tempo	memória
2	1100	0,11 seg	1 MB
4	111.100	11 seg	106 MB
6	$10^7$	19 min	10 GB
8	$10^9$	31 horas	1 TeraB
10	$10^{11}$	129 dias	101 TeraB
12	$10^{13}$	35 anos	10 PentaB
14	$10^{15}$	3.523 anos	1 exaB

$1+b^1+b^2+(b^3-b) = 1+10+100+(1000-10) = 1101$

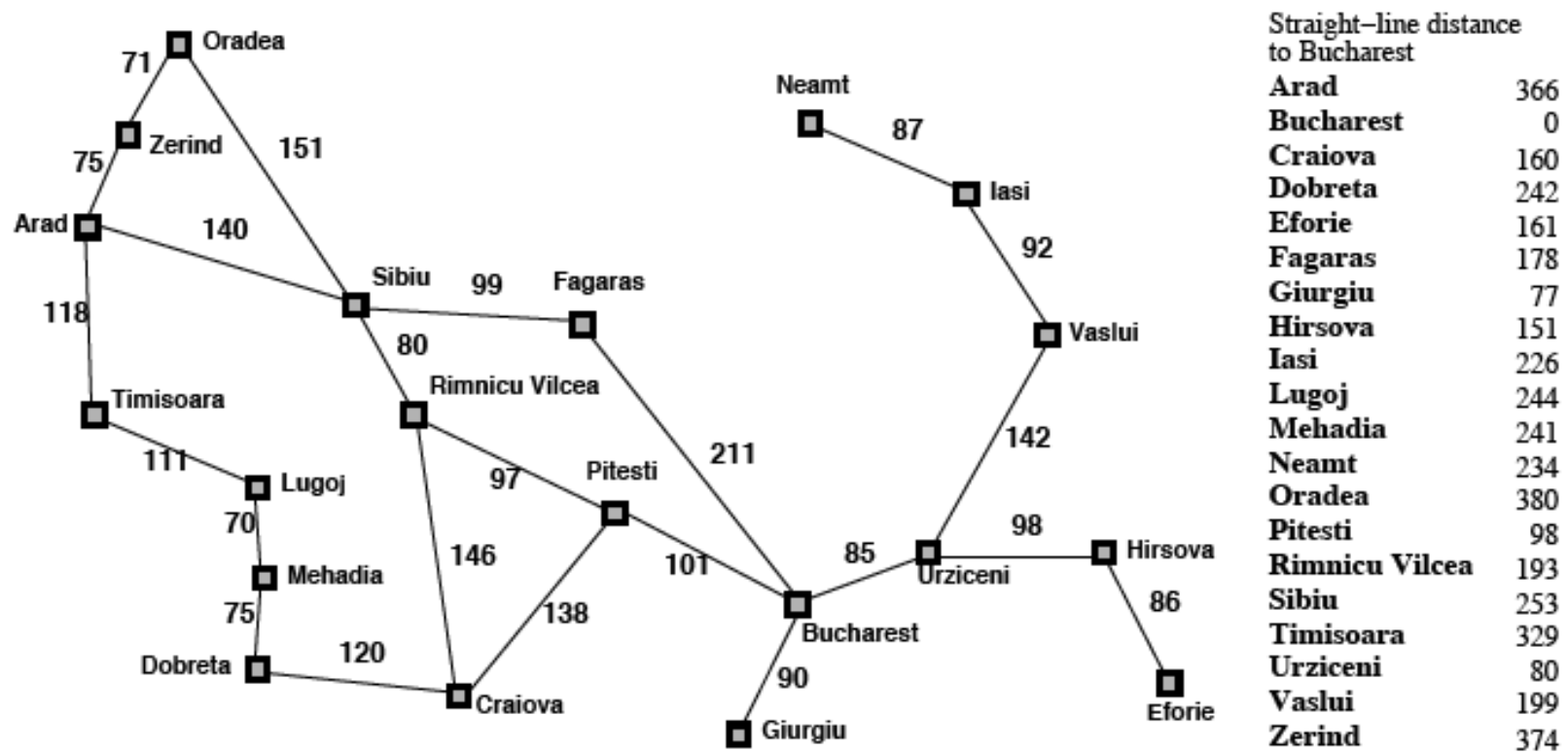
# Busca Heurística (Informada)

- Utiliza uma função heurística para determinar a próxima expansão
- Problema: Procurar um barco no oceano
  - Cega: M2 por M2
  - Heurística: Corrente Marítima, Ventos, ...



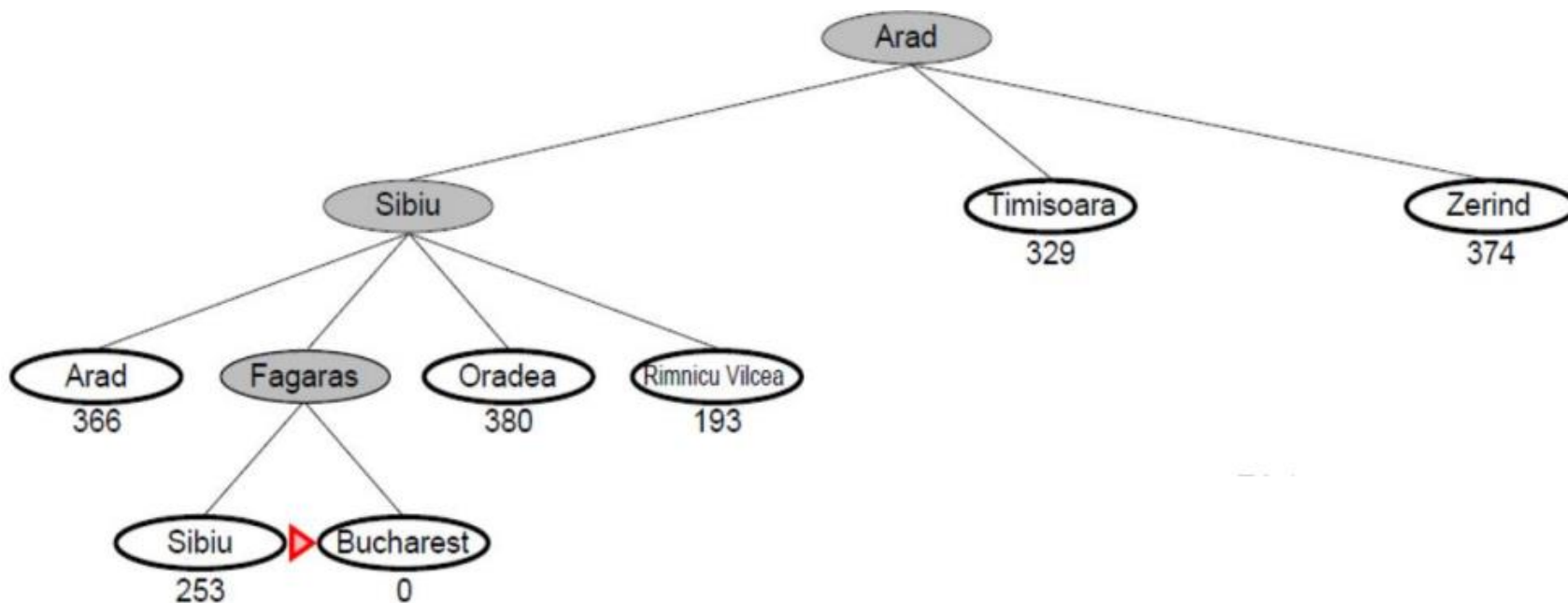
# Busca Heurística

## Romania with step costs in km



# Busca Heurística: Gulosa (Greedy Search)

- $f(n) = h(n)$
- $h(n)$ : Custo de  $n$  até folha ( $n \rightarrow$  destino)



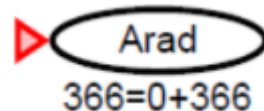
*straight-line distances  
to Bucharest*

Arad	366
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	176
Giurgiu	77
Hirsova	151
Iasi	226
Lugoj	244
Mehadia	241
Neamt	234
Oradea	380
Pitesti	100
Rimnicu Vilcea	193
Sibiu	253
Timisoara	329
Urziceni	80
Vaslui	199
Zerind	374



# Busca Heurística: A\*

- $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$

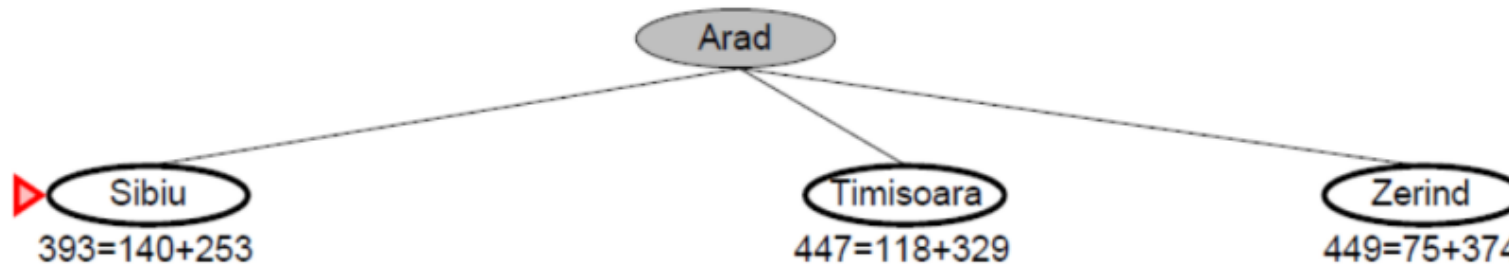


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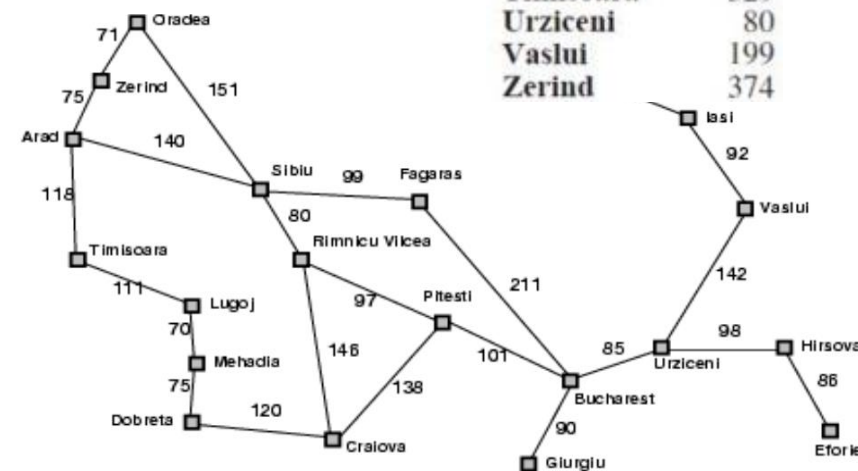


# Busca Heurística: A\*



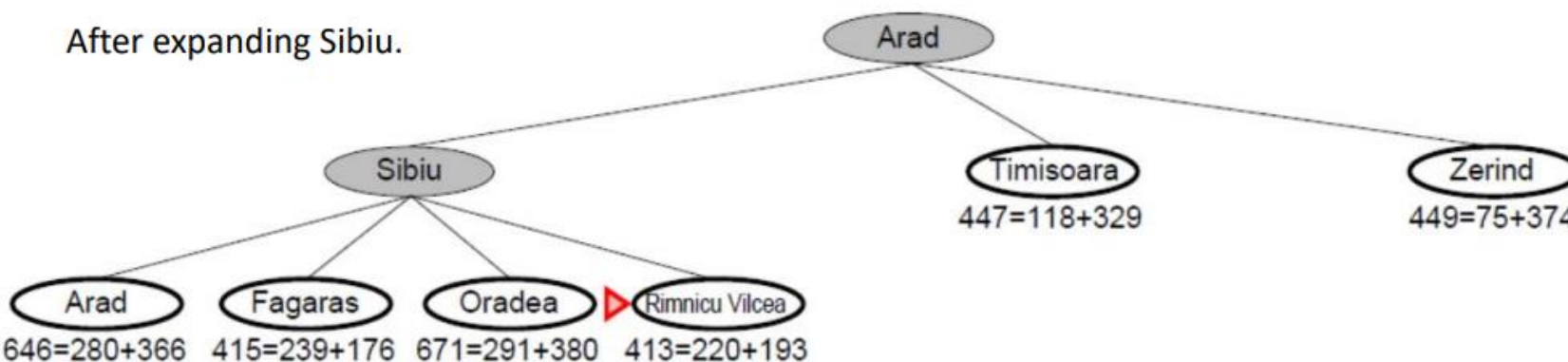
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# Busca Heurística: A\*

After expanding Sibiu.



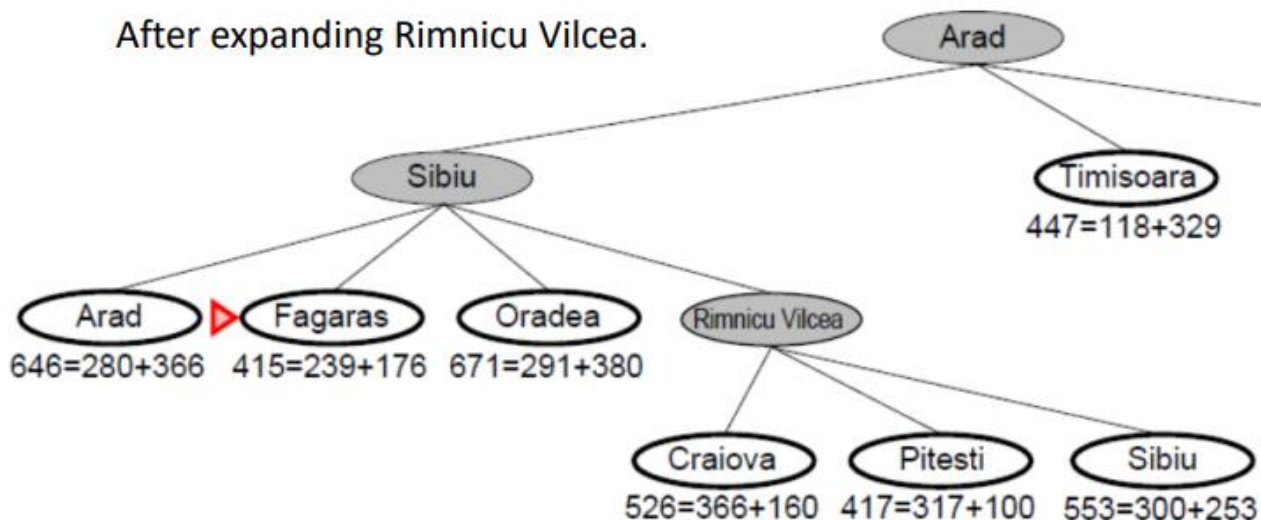
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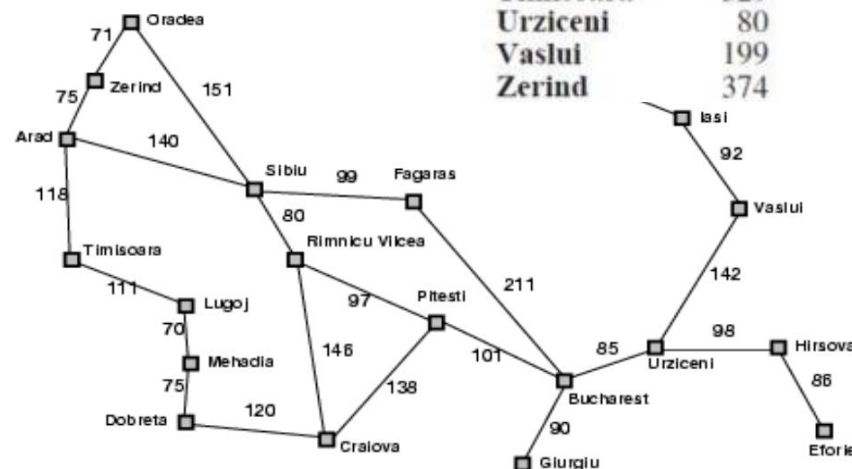
# Busca Heurística: A\*

After expanding Rimnicu Vilcea.



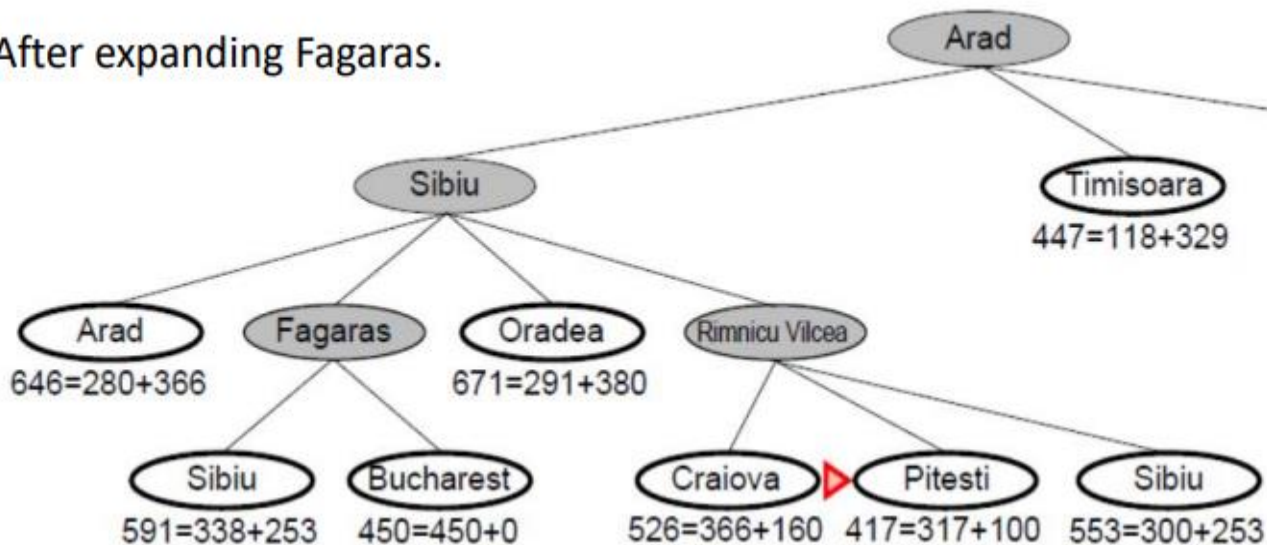
straight-line distances  
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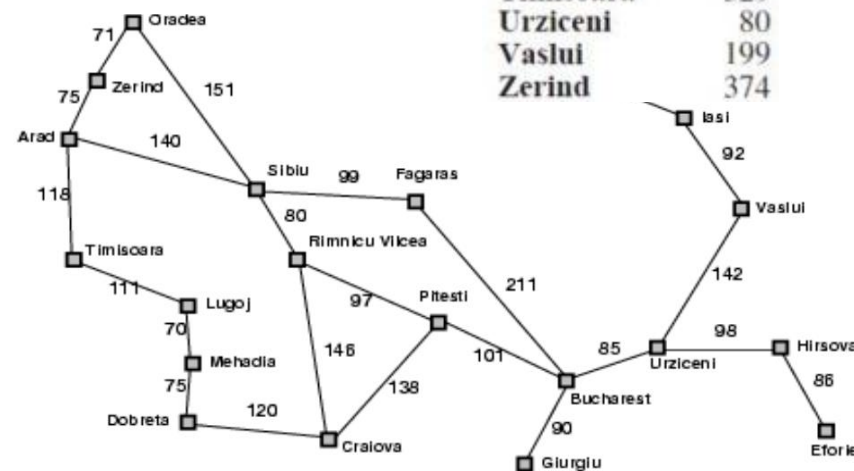
# Busca Heurística: A\*

After expanding Fagaras.



straight-line distances  
to Bucharest

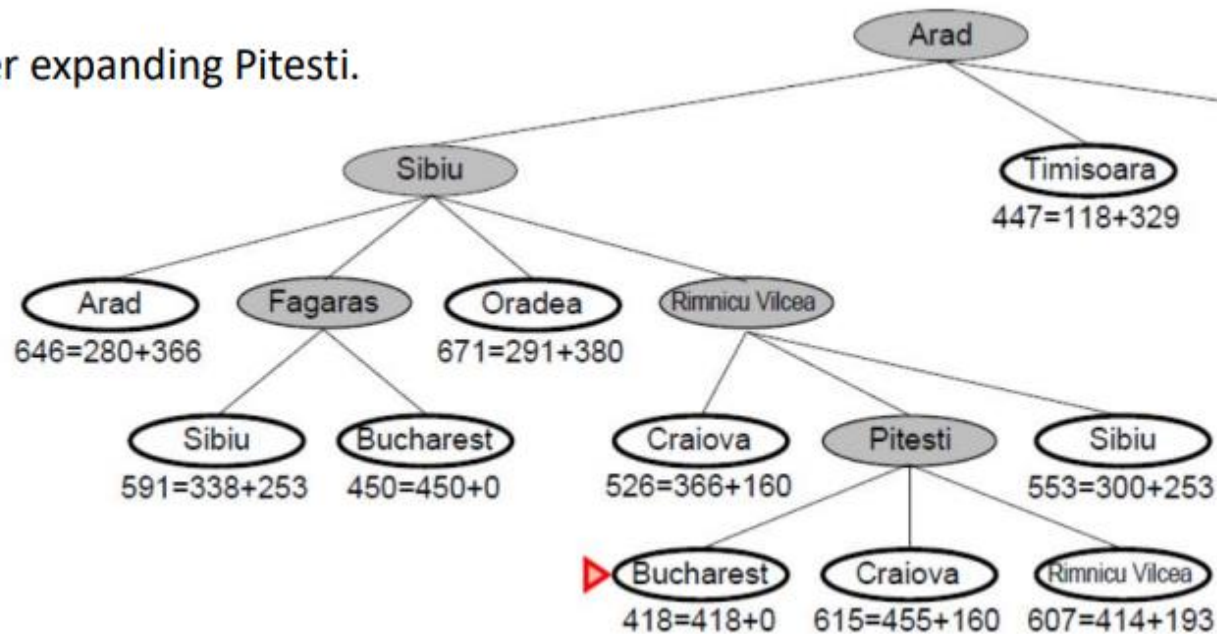
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Bucharest	0
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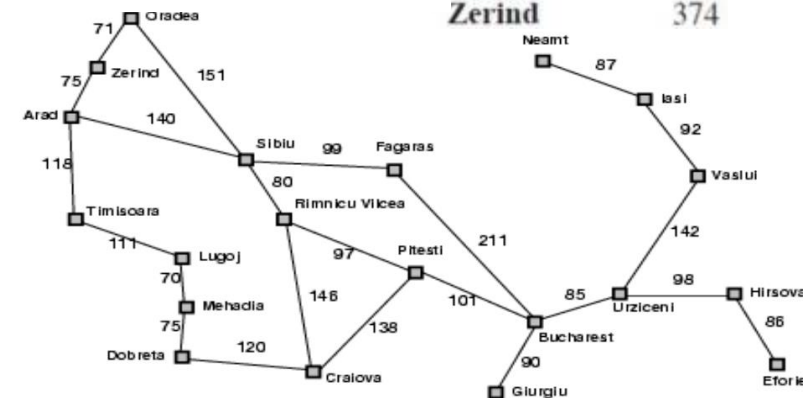
# Busca Heurística: A\*

After expanding Pitesti.



straight-line distances  
o Bucharest

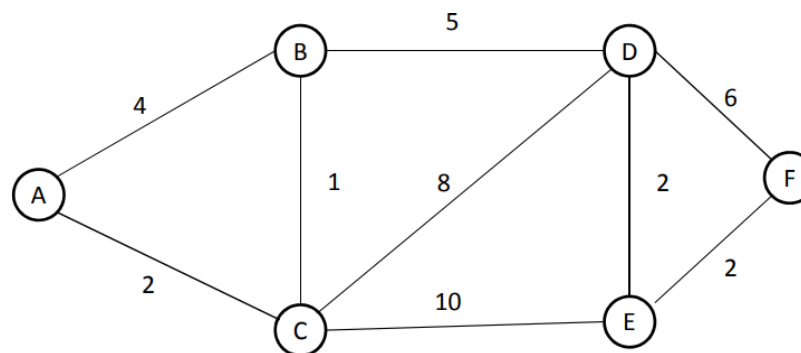
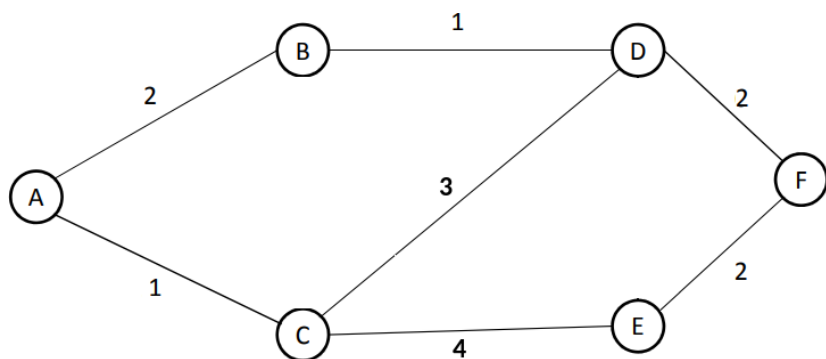
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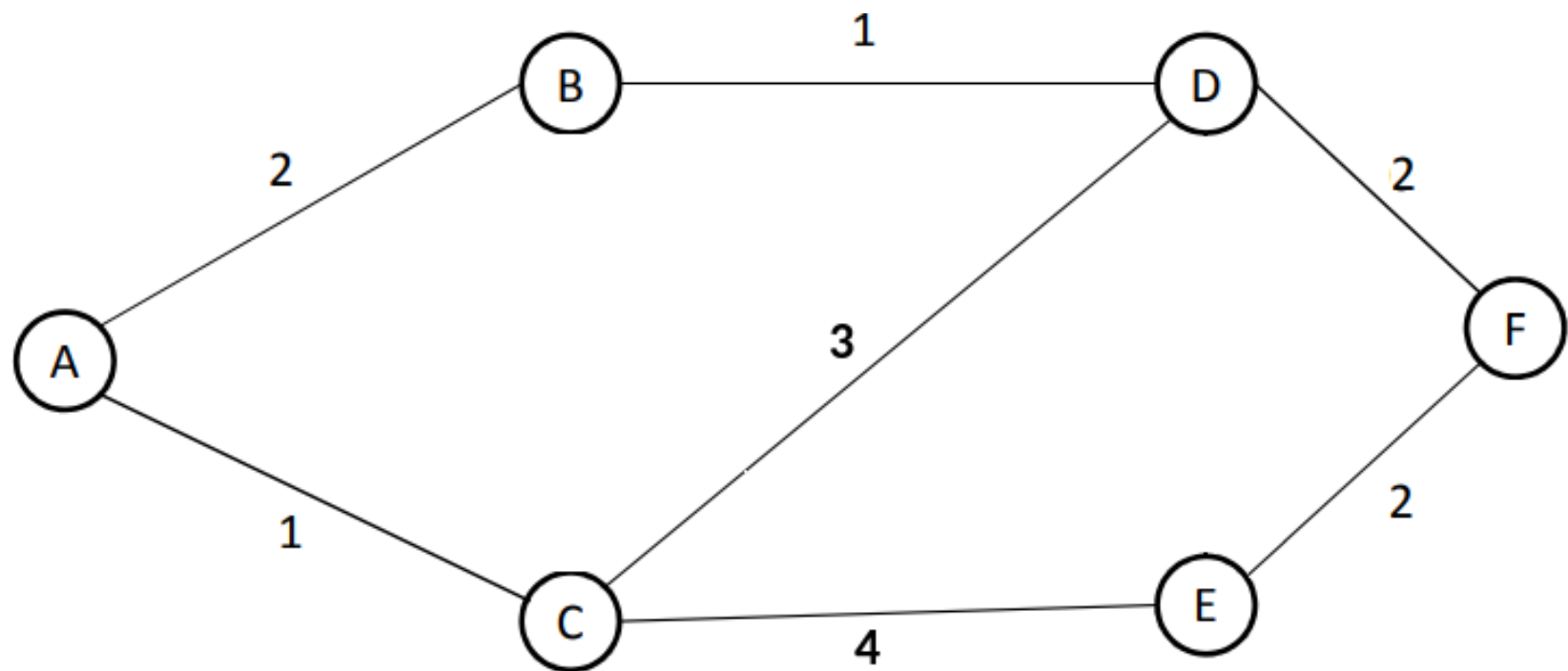


# Algoritmo de Dijkstra

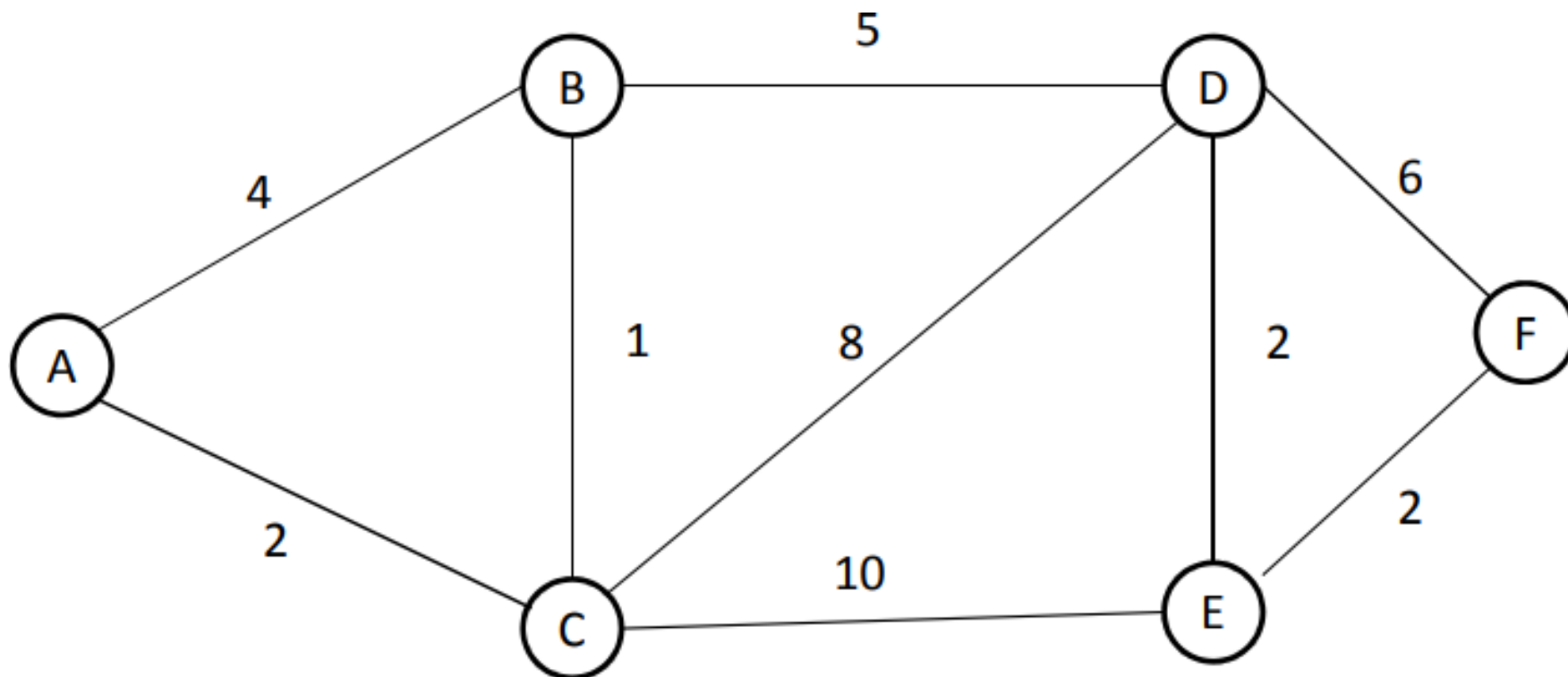
- Edsger Dijkstra – 1959
- Caminho mais curto em grafo
- De A para F



# Algoritmo de Dijkstra



# Algoritmo de Dijkstra



# Codificando Grafos

- [LINK DEEPNOTE](#)

# Trabalho

- Implementação do algoritmo de Dijkstra
  - Monte um grafo que represente um problema real
  - Aplique o algoritmo de Dijkstra
  - Utilize a biblioteca pyvis para ilustrar o grafo
- 
- Entrega via AVA