

# Алгоритмы поиска пути в графе

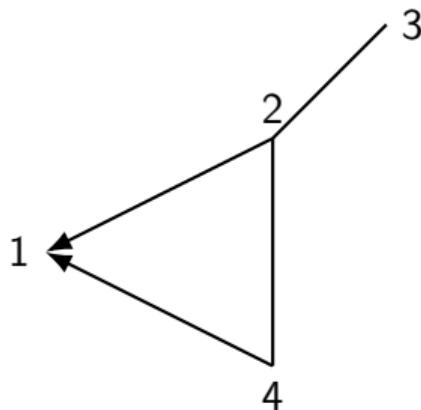
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# Очень краткое введение в оценку ассимптотики

$$f(x) = O(g(x)) \Leftrightarrow \exists C = const : \forall x : \frac{|f(x)|}{|g(x)|} \leq C$$

# Способы хранения графа



- Матрица смежности

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

- Список смежности

1: —

2: 1 3 4

3: 2

4: 1 2

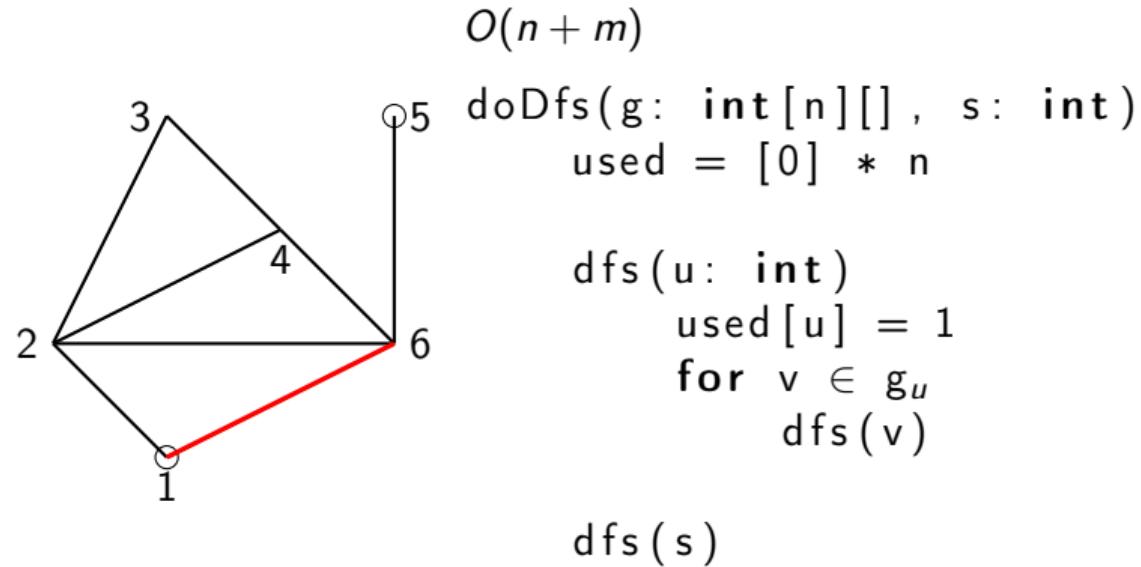
- Список ребер

2–1; 2–3; 2–4; 3–2; 4–1; 4–2

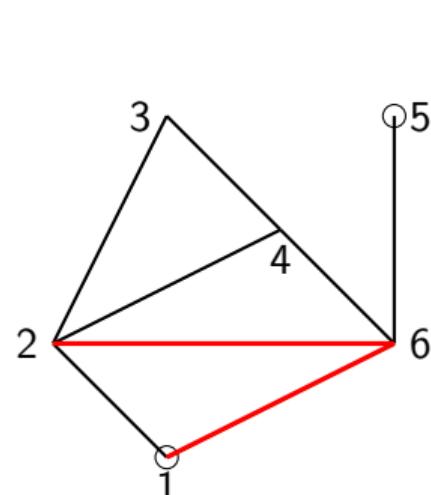
# Обозначения

- $G$  — матрица смежности
- $g$  — список смежности
- $E$  — список ребер
- $n = |V|$  — количество вершин
- $m = |E|$  — количество ребер

# Depth-first search



# Depth-first search



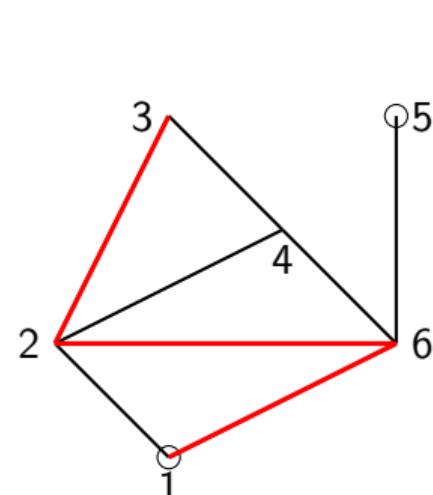
$O(n + m)$

```
doDfs(g: int[n][], s: int)
    used = [0] * n
```

```
dfs(u: int)
    used[u] = 1
    for v ∈ gu
        dfs(v)
```

`dfs(s)`

# Depth-first search



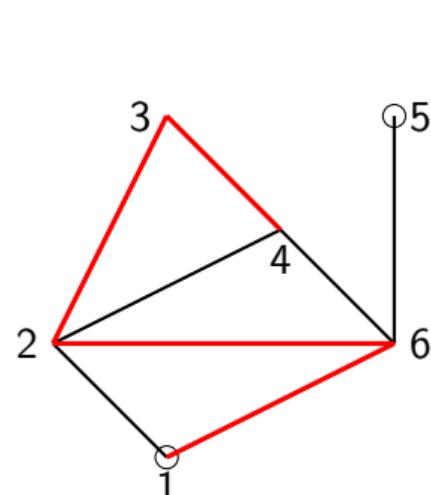
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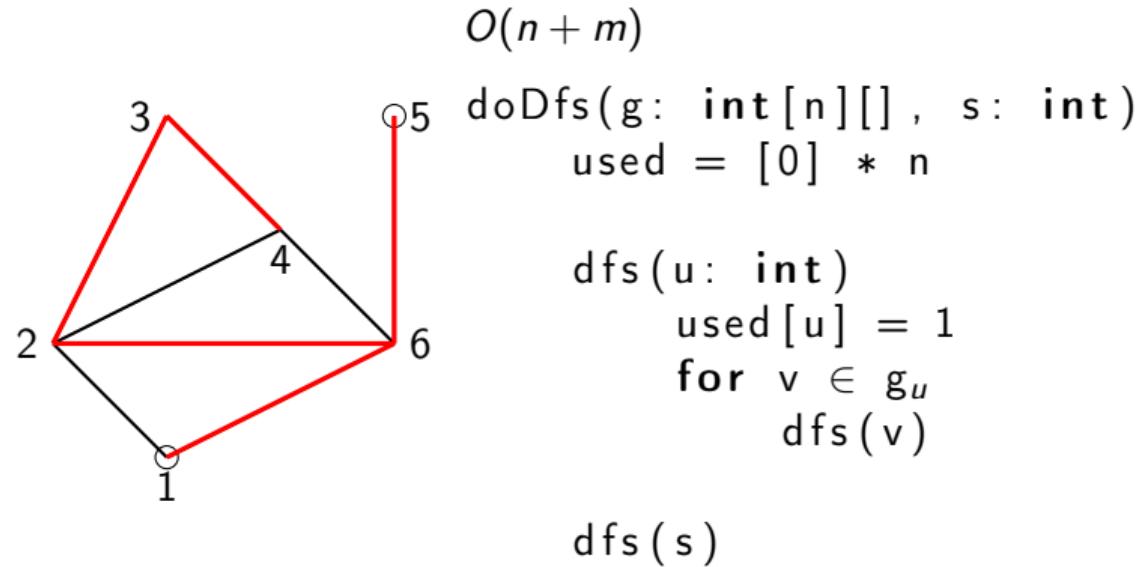
$O(n + m)$

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doDfs(g: int[n][], s: int)
    used = [0] * n
```

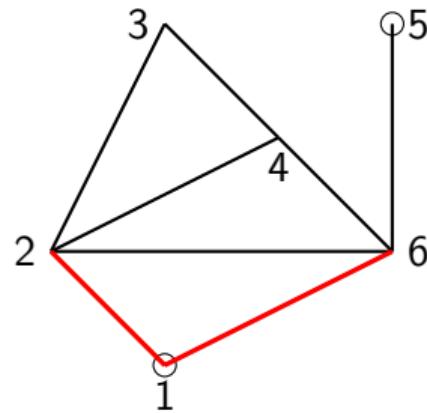
```
dfs(u: int)
    used[u] = 1
    for v ∈ g_u
        dfs(v)
```

`dfs(s)`

# Depth-first search



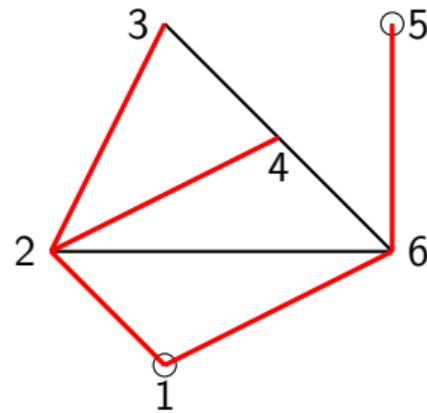
# Breadth-first search



$O(n + m)$

```
doBfs(g: int[n][], s: int)
    dist = [-1] * n
    queue q
    q.push(s)
    dist[u] = 0
    while q ≠ ∅
        u = q.pop()
        for v ∈ gu
            if dist[v] == -1
                dist[v] = dist[u] + 1
                q.push(v)
```

# Breadth-first search



$O(n + m)$

```
doBfs(g: int[n][], s: int)
    dist = [-1] * n
    queue q
    q.push(s)
    dist[u] = 0
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        for v ∈ gu
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```