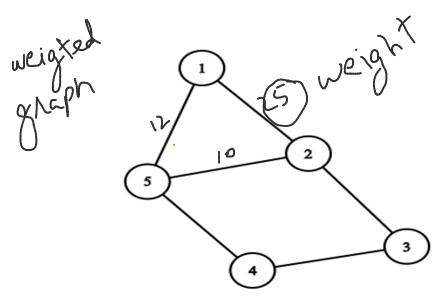
## L18 - Graph Introduction

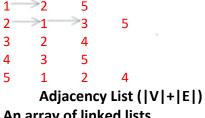
Thursday, May 21, 2020 8:35 AM

## **Basic Graph Definition**

- A set of nodes (vertices, Points)
- A set/family of edges (Arcs, Links) that relate the nodes to each other

The set/family of edges describes relationships among the vertices.





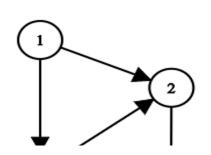
An array of linked lists

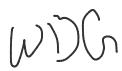
 $\theta(n+e)$ 

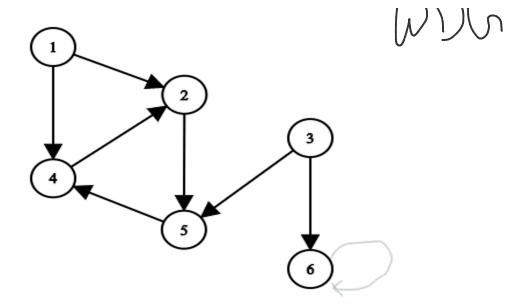
 $G_1(V_1,E_1)$  $V_1=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  $E_1=\{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}, \{4, 5\}, \{1, 5\}, \{2, 5\}\}$ 

G<sub>1</sub> is an undirected graph

A tree is an acyclical graph.







$$G_2(V_2,E_2)$$
  
 $V_2=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$   
 $E_2=\{<1, 2>,<1, 4>,<4, 2>,<2, 5>,<5,2>,<5,4>,<3, 5>,<3,6>,<6,6>\}$ 

G<sub>2</sub> is a **directed** graph

Two vertices are said to be **adjacent** if they are connected by an edge. Vertices 1 & 5 are adjacent in  $G_1$ .

An edge (v1,v2) is said to be **incident** on vertices v1 and v2.

A **Path** is a sequence of vertices such that consecutive vertices (in the sequence) are adjacent (in the graph).

(1, 2, 5, 4)

Weighted Graphs
Weights are attached to the edges.