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

Prof. André Gustavo Hochuli

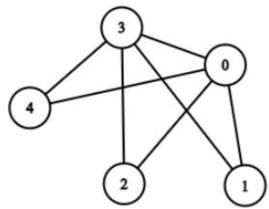
gustavo.hochuli@pucpr.br aghochuli@ppgia.pucpr.br

Plano de Aula

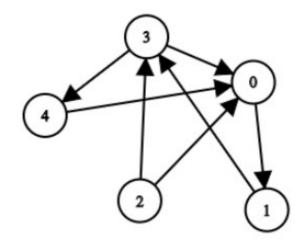
- Grafos
 - Busca Profundidade
 - Busca Largura
 - Busca A*
- Dijkstra

Grafos

- Conjunto de Vértices e Arestas
 - Direcionado ou Não
 - Define graus de relacionamento entre objetos (arestas

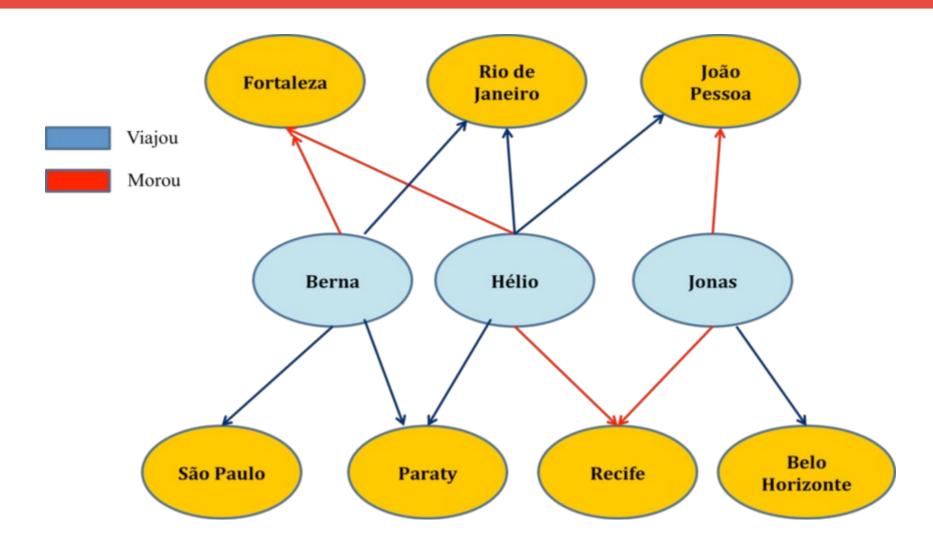


- Utilizado na modelagem de problemas
 - Redes Sociais
 - Relacionamento entre Empresas, Pessoas, etc
 - Roteamento
 - Redes de Computadores
 - Rotas Rodoviárias, Aéreas, Malha Elétrica....

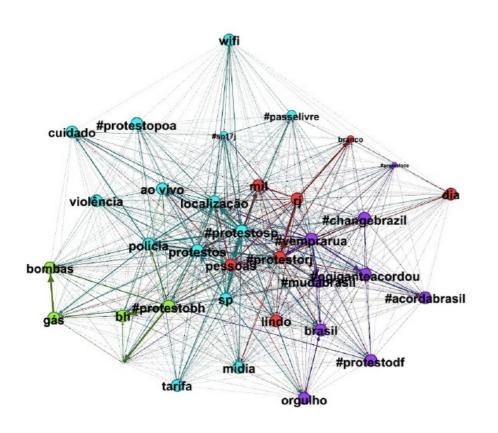


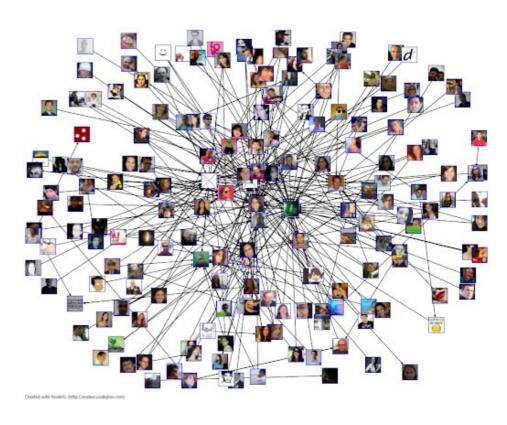
Programação Orientada a Objetos (Classes)

Grafos (Relacionamentos)

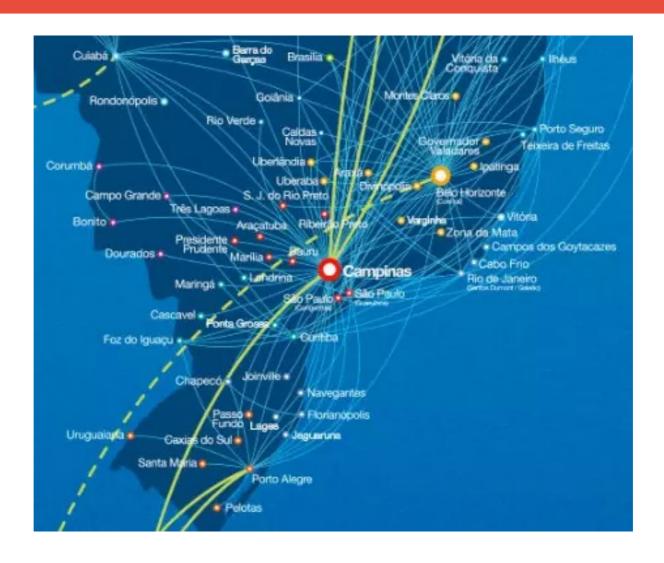


Grafos (Redes Sociais)

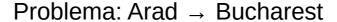


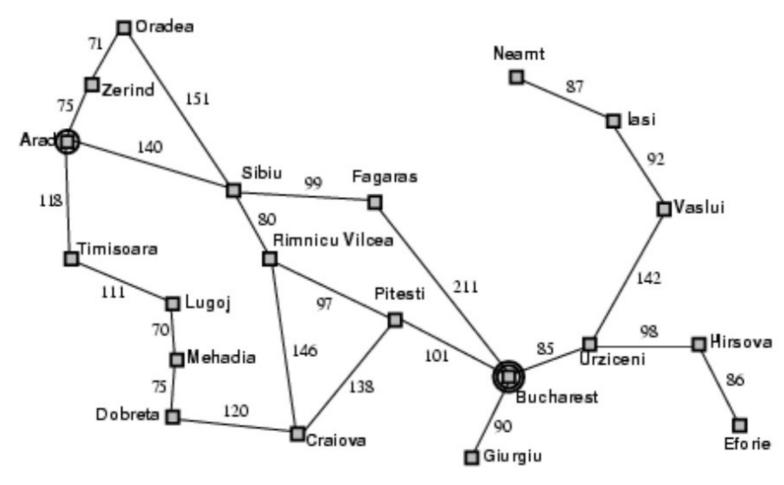


Grafos (Roteamento)

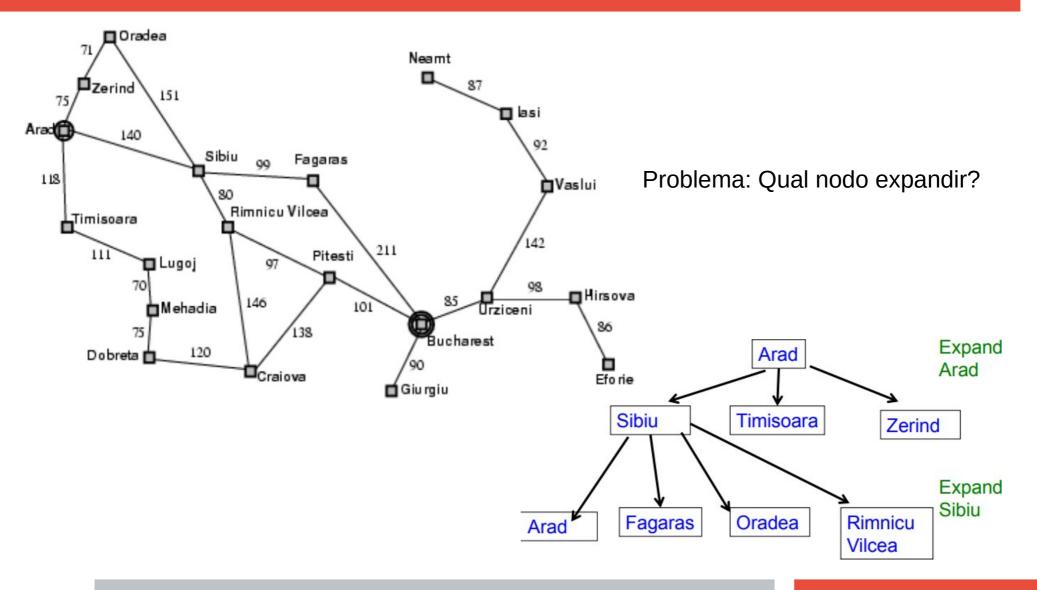


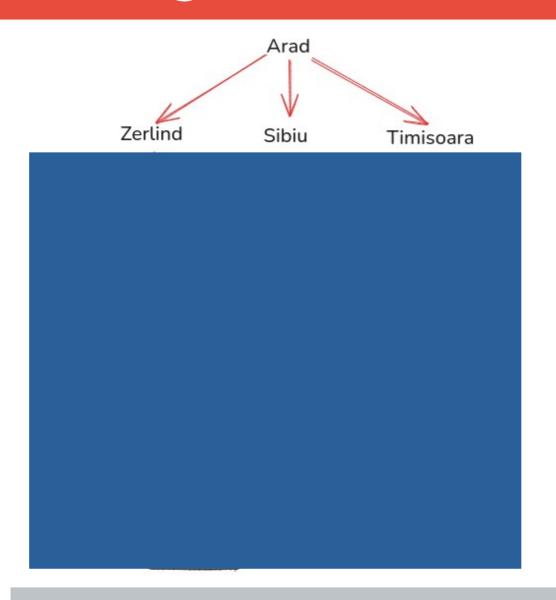
Busca Cegas (Sem Informação)

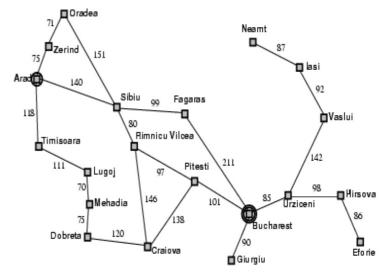


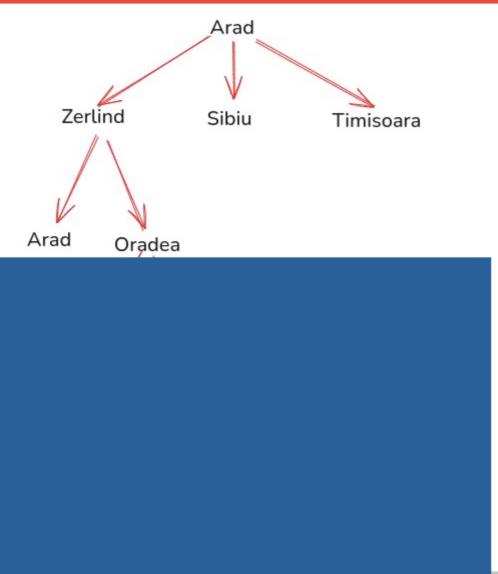


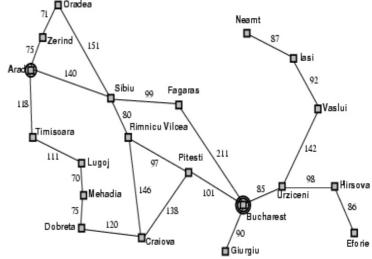
Busca Cegas (Sem Informação)

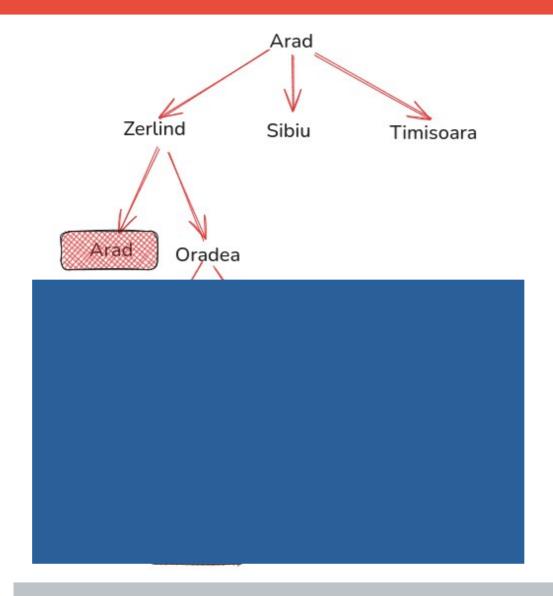


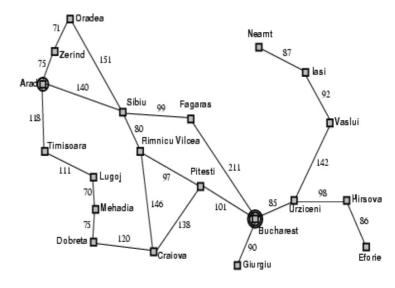


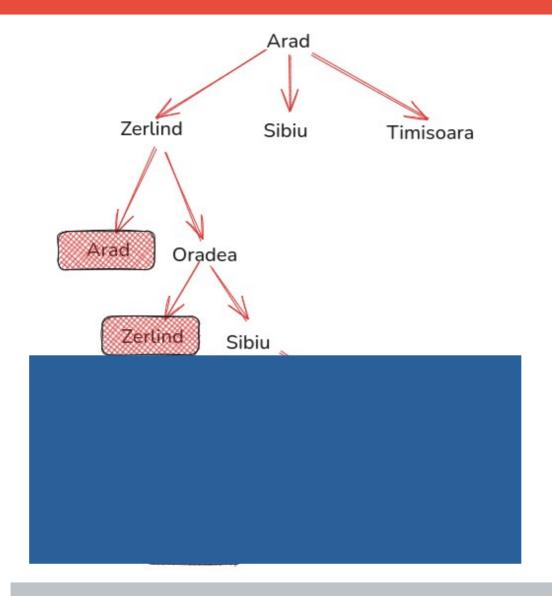


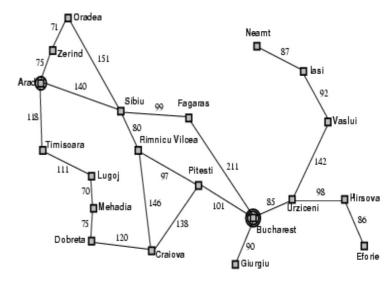


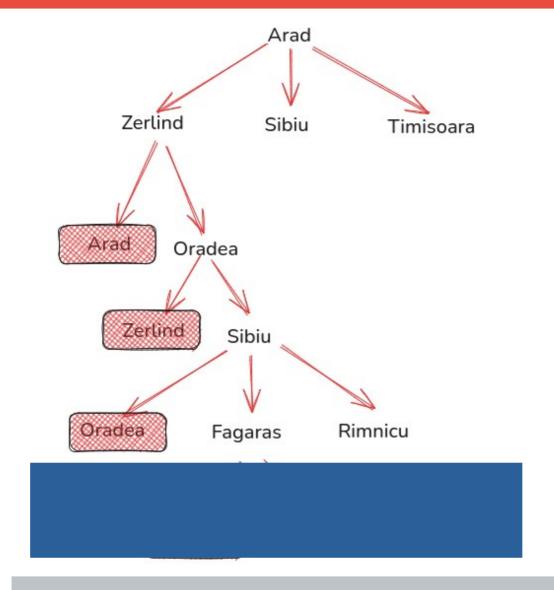


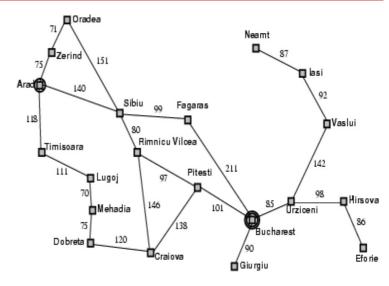


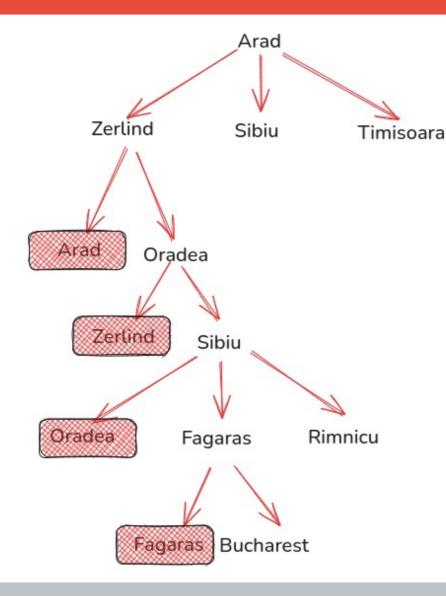


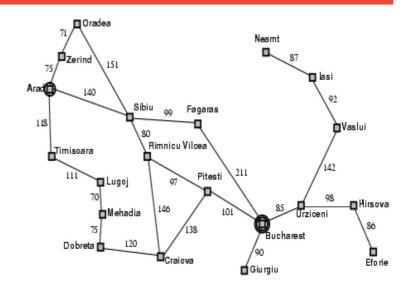






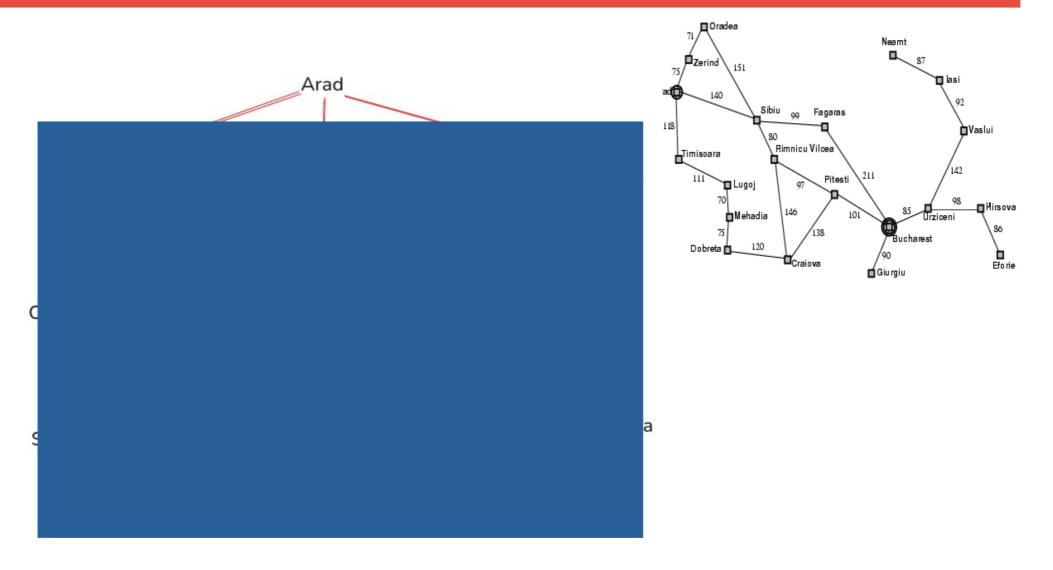


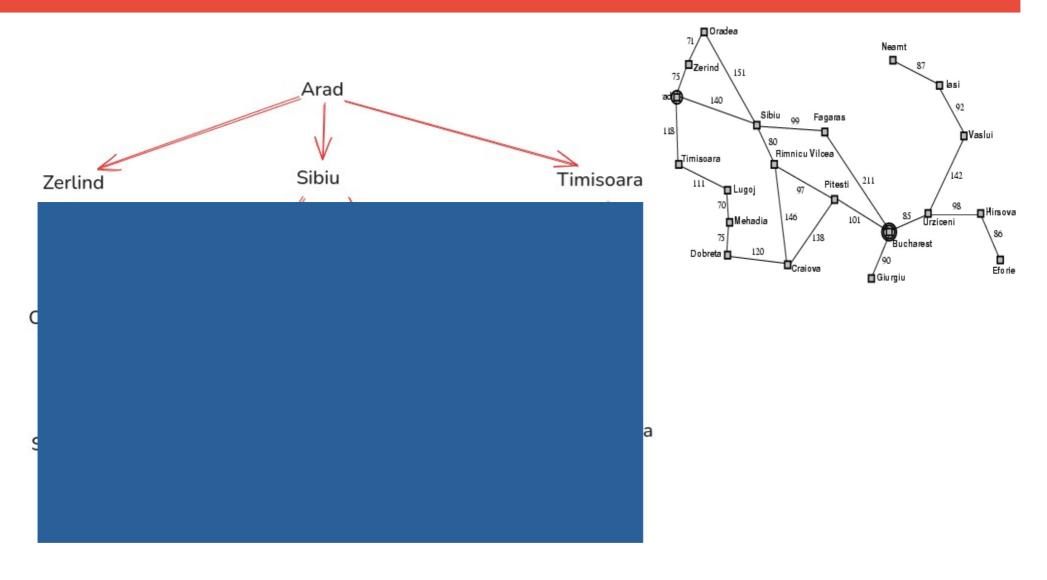


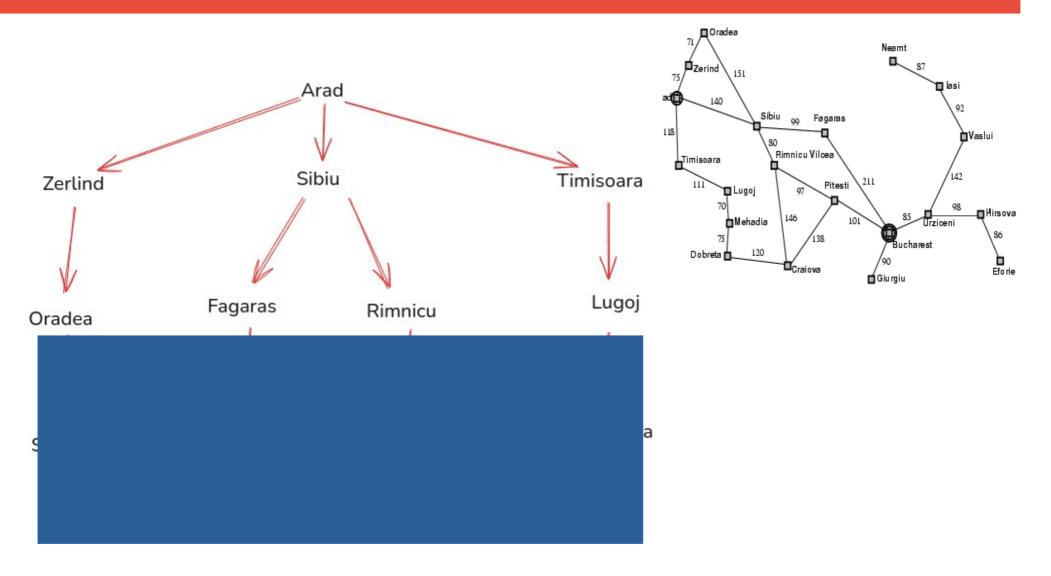


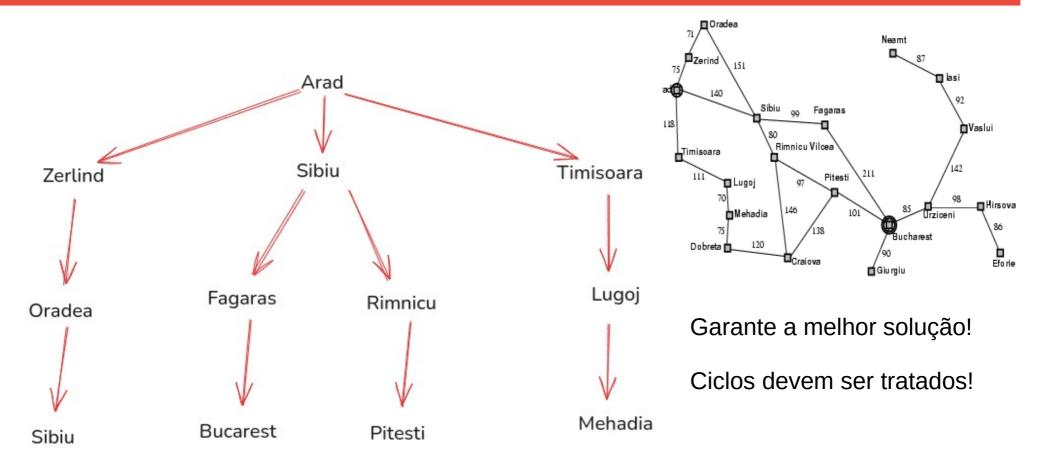
Não Garante a melhor solução!

Ciclos devem ser tratados!







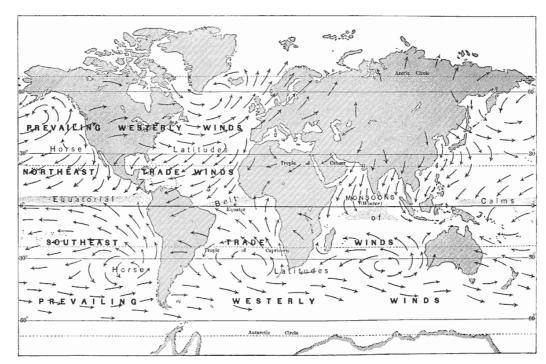


- Bons resultados para arvores com pouca profundidade
- Caso contrário, o custo computacional é alto
- Exemplo
 - Ramificação b=10, 1 M nodos/seg , 1 KB por node

		1+b ¹ +b ² +(b ³	$1+b^1+b^2+(b^3-b) = 1+10+100+(1000-10) = 1101$		
profundidade	nós	tempo	memória		
2	(1100)	0,11 seg	1 MB		
4	111.100	11 seg	106 MB		
6	107	19 min	10 GB		
8	10^{9}	31 horas	1 TeraB		
10	10^{11}	129 dias	101 TeraB		
12	1013	35 anos	10 PentaB		
14	1015	3.523 anos	1 exaB		

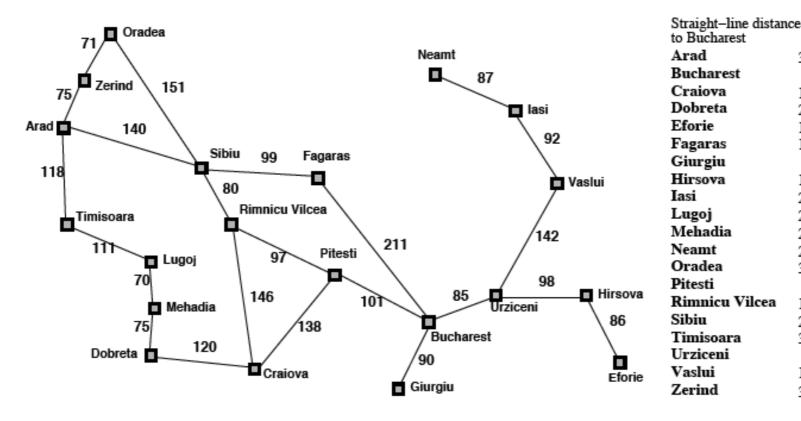
Busca Heuristica (Informada)

- 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



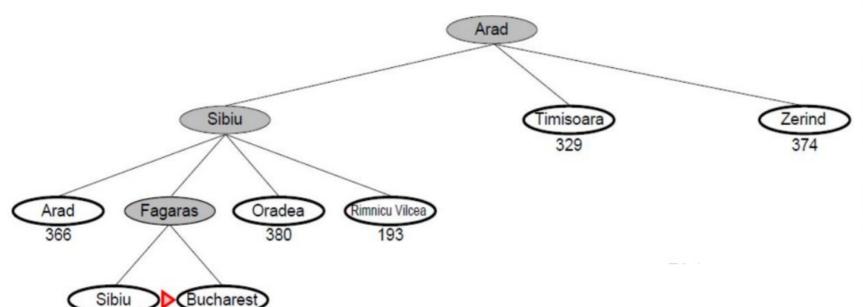
Straight-line distance				
straight–line distand to Bucharest				
Arad	366			
Bucharest	0			
Craiova	160			
Dobreta	242			
Eforie	161			
Fagaras	178			
Giurgiu	77			
Hirsova	151			
lasi	226			
Lugoj	244			
Mehadia	241			
Neamt	234			
Oradea	380			
Pitesti	98			
Rimnicu Vilcea	193			
Sibiu	253			
Fimisoara	329			
Urziceni	80			
Vaslui	199			
Zerind	374			

Busca Heurística: Ganânciosa (Greedy Search)

• f(n) = h(n)

253

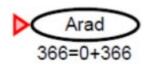
h(n): Custo de n até folha (n→destino)



st	raig	ht-l	ine	dis	tan	ces
to	Bu	cha	res	t		

Arad	366
Bucharest	(
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

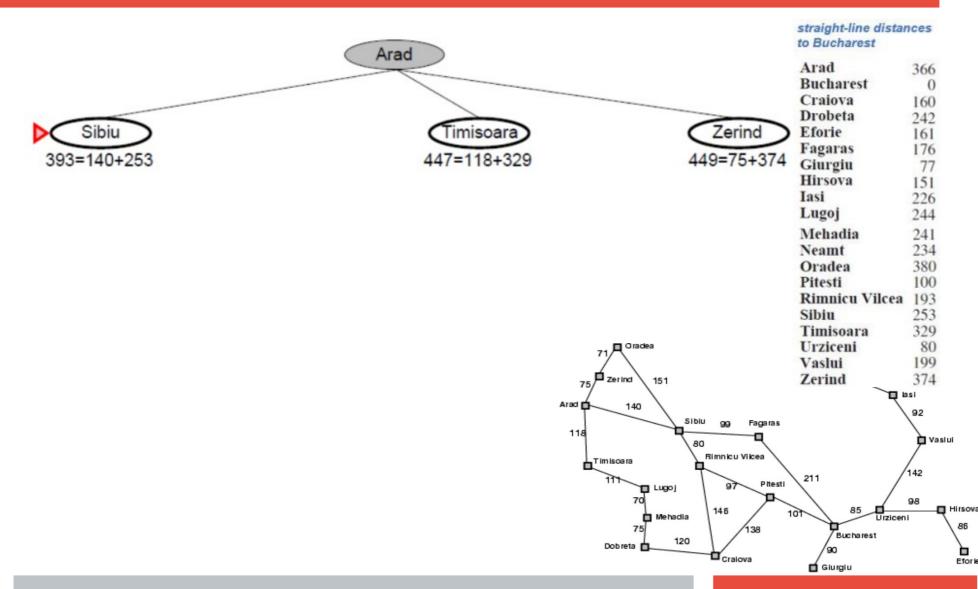
• f(n) = g(n) + h(n)

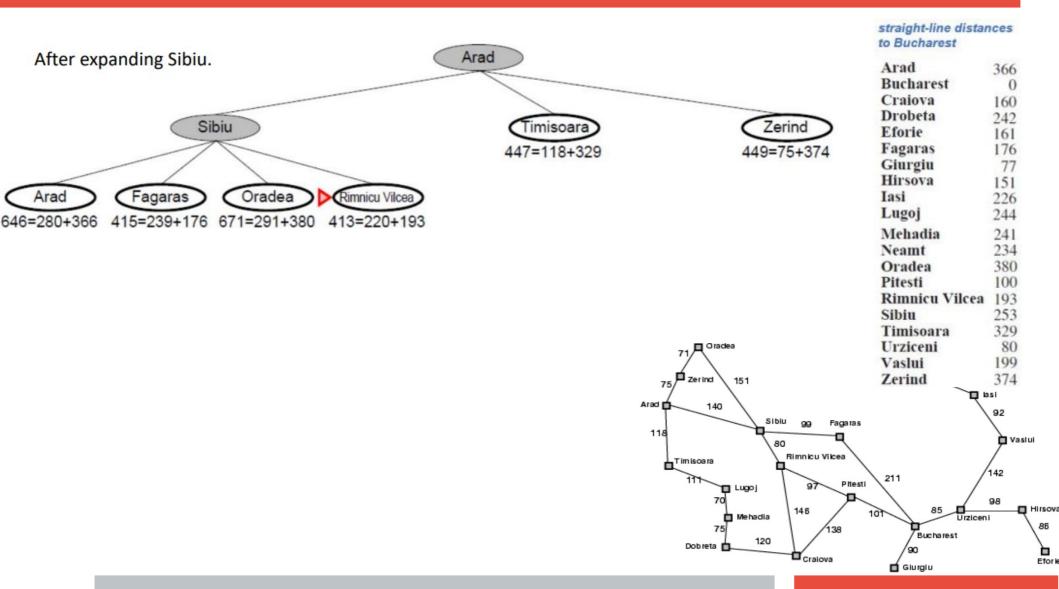


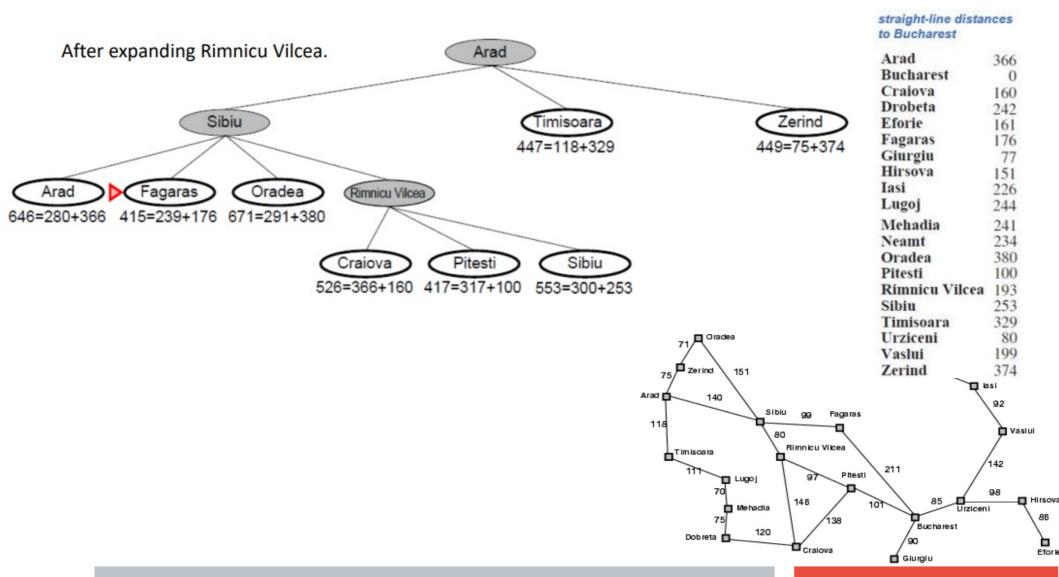


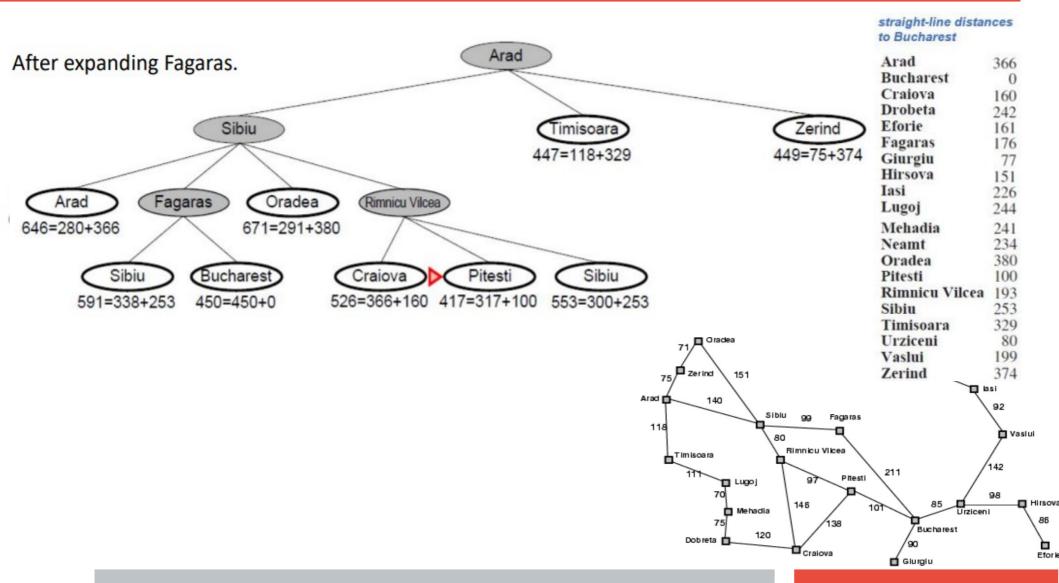
Arad 366 Bucharest Crajova 160 Drobeta 242 Eforie 161 Fagaras 176 Giurgiu Hirsova 151 Iasi 226 Lugoj 244 Mehadia 241 Neamt 234 Oradea 380 Pitesti 100 Rimnicu Vilcea 193 253 Sibiu 329 Timisoara Urziceni

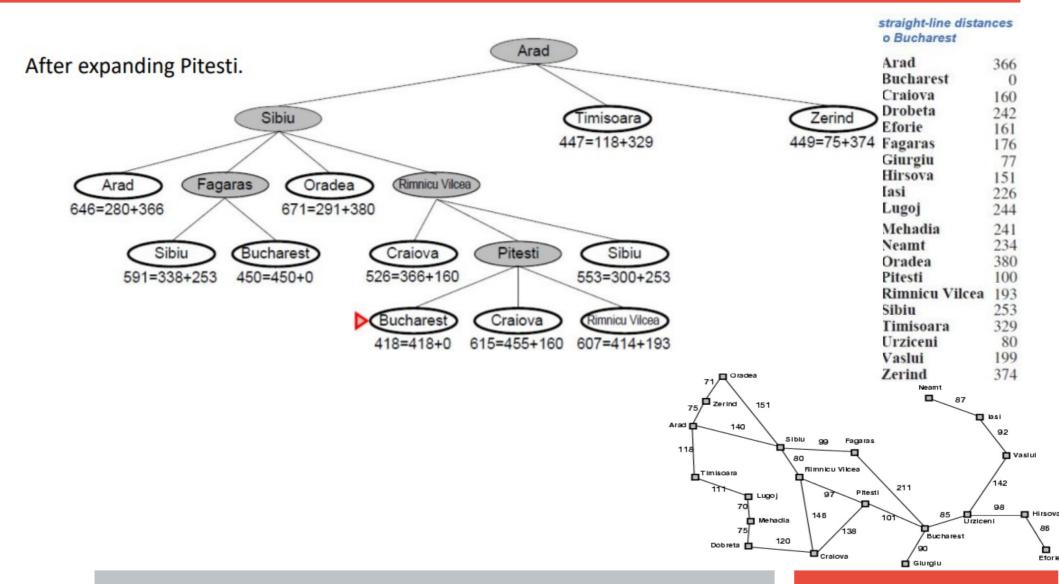








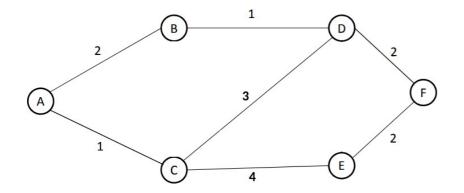


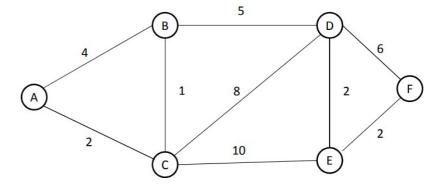


Aula 06

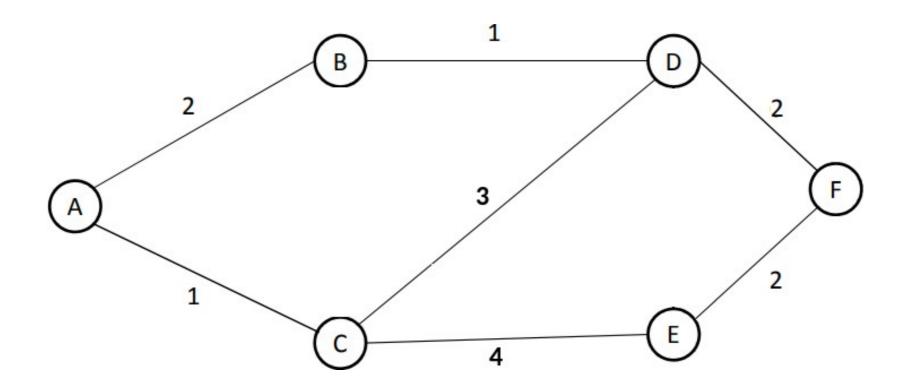
Algoritmo de Dijkstra

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

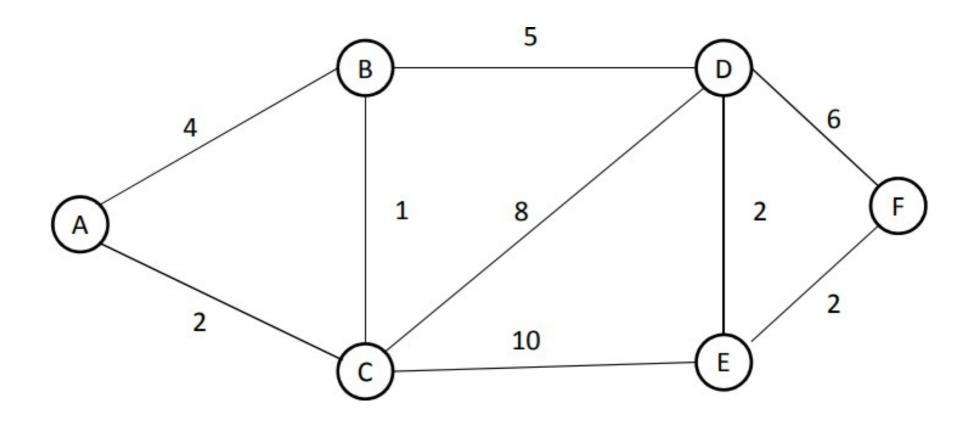




Algoritmo de Dijkstra



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
- VERIFIQUE OS DETALHES NO AVA!!