

# Introduction à l'informatique CM7

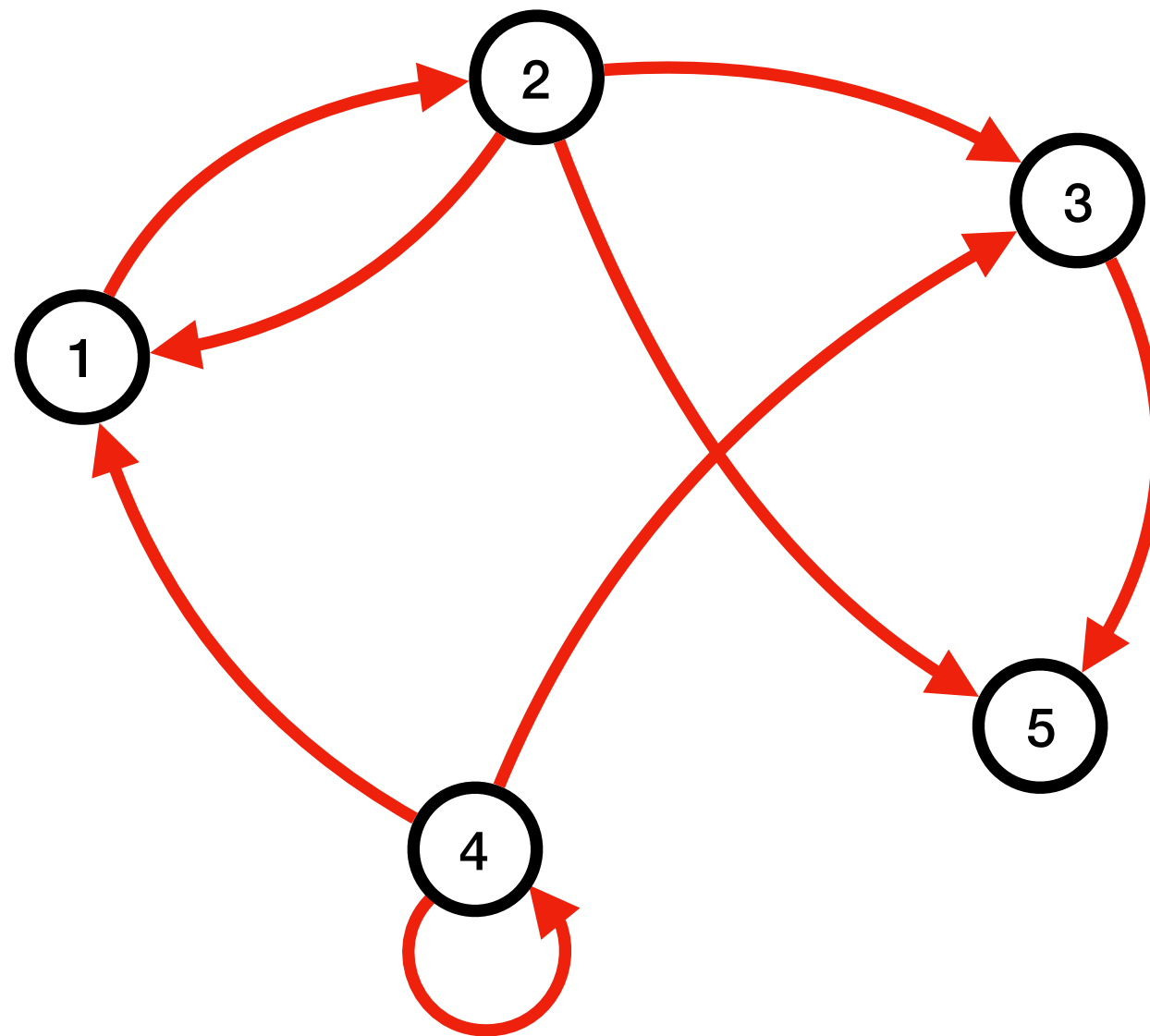
Antonio E. Porreca

<https://aeporreca.org/introinfo>

# Graphes

# Graphes (orientés)

sommets  
(nœuds,  
points)



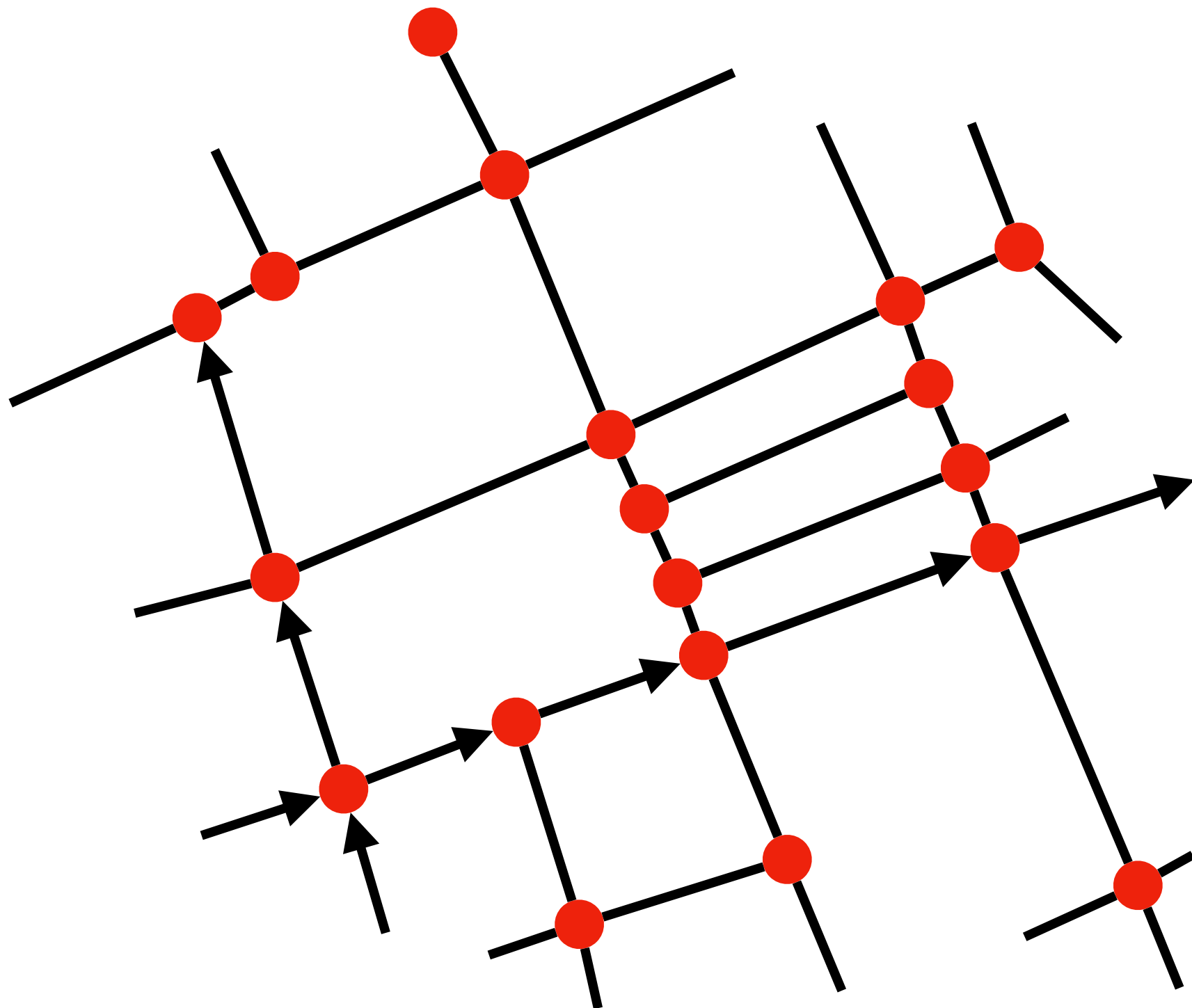
arcs



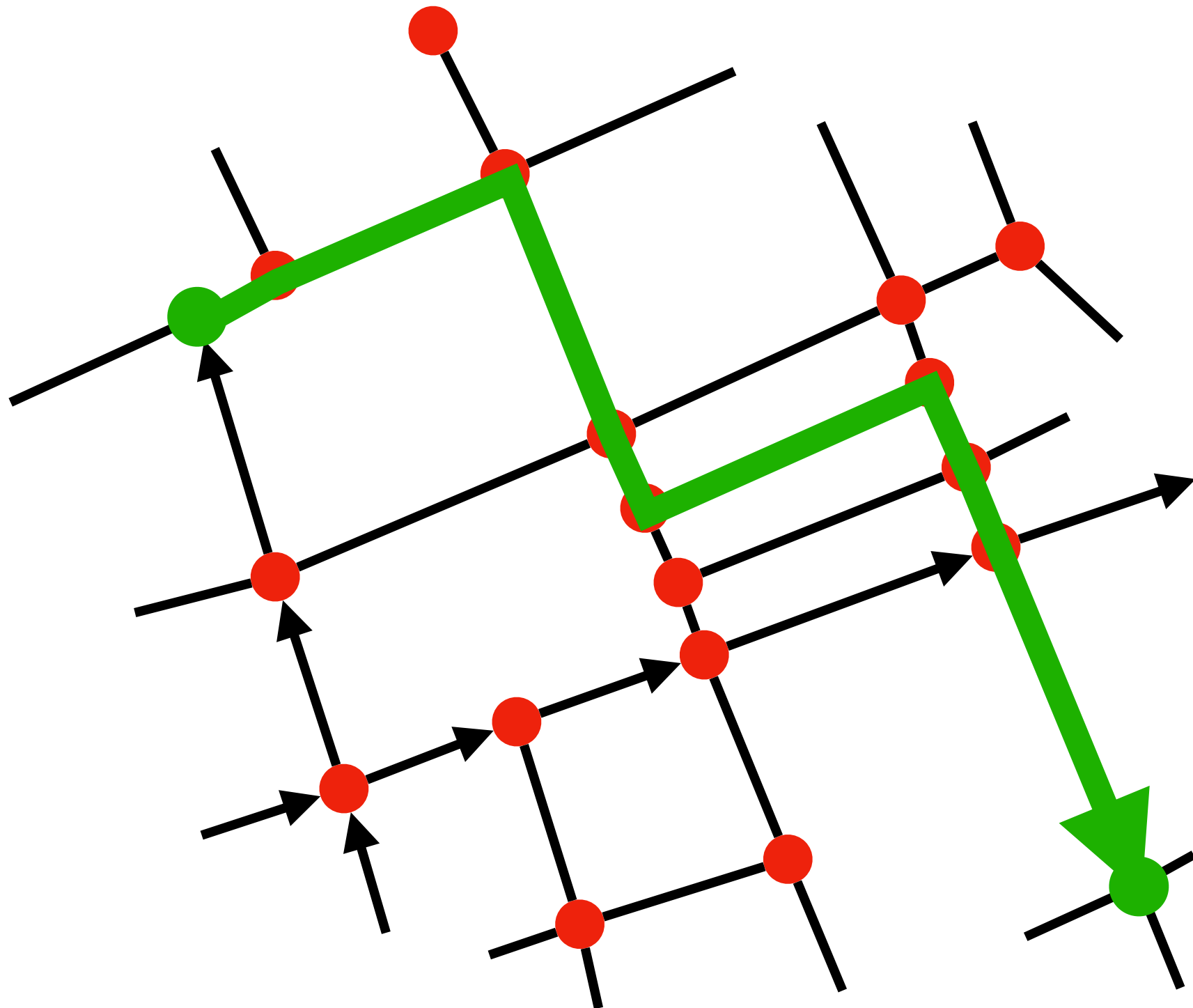




# Plan d'une ville

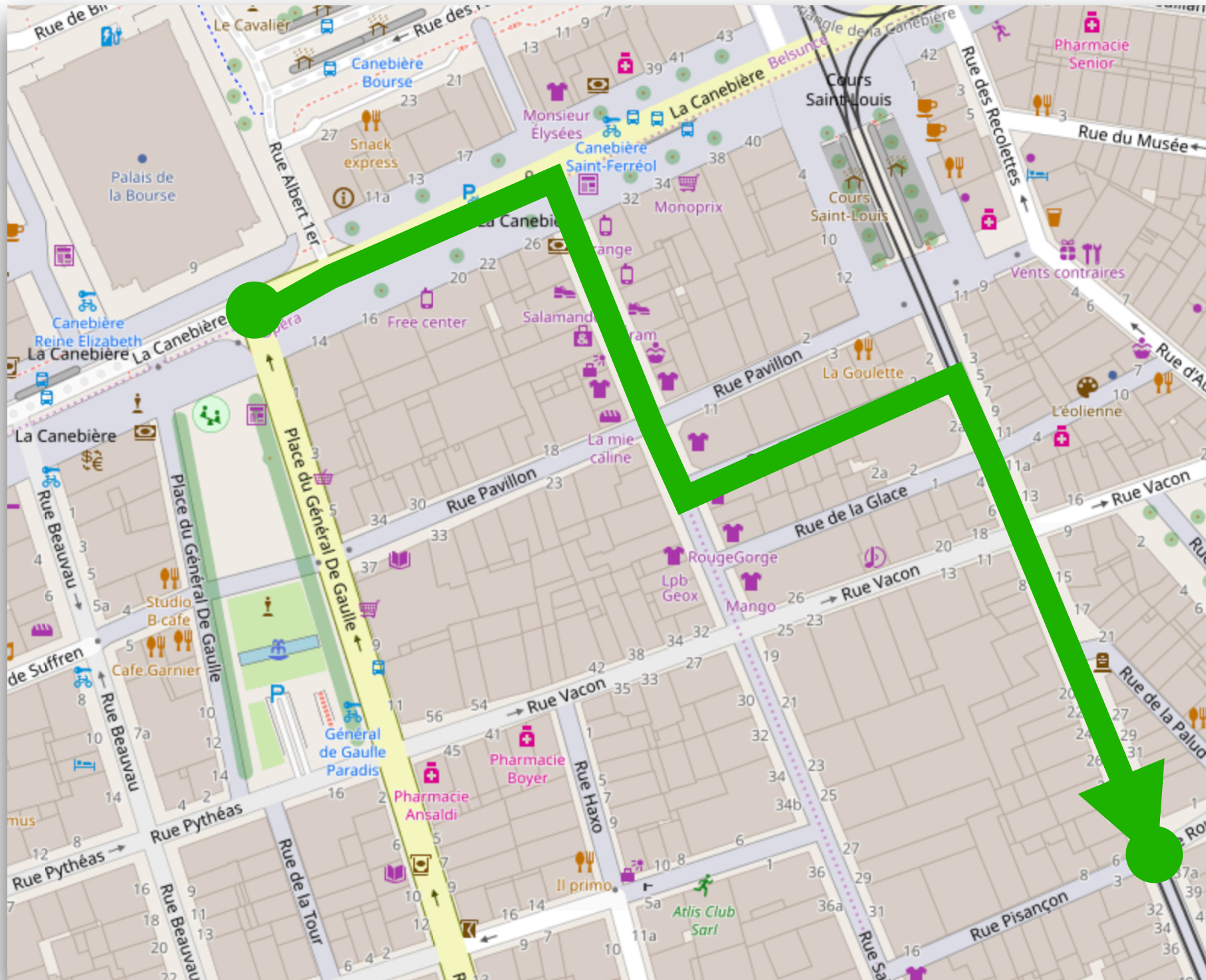


# Plan d'une ville



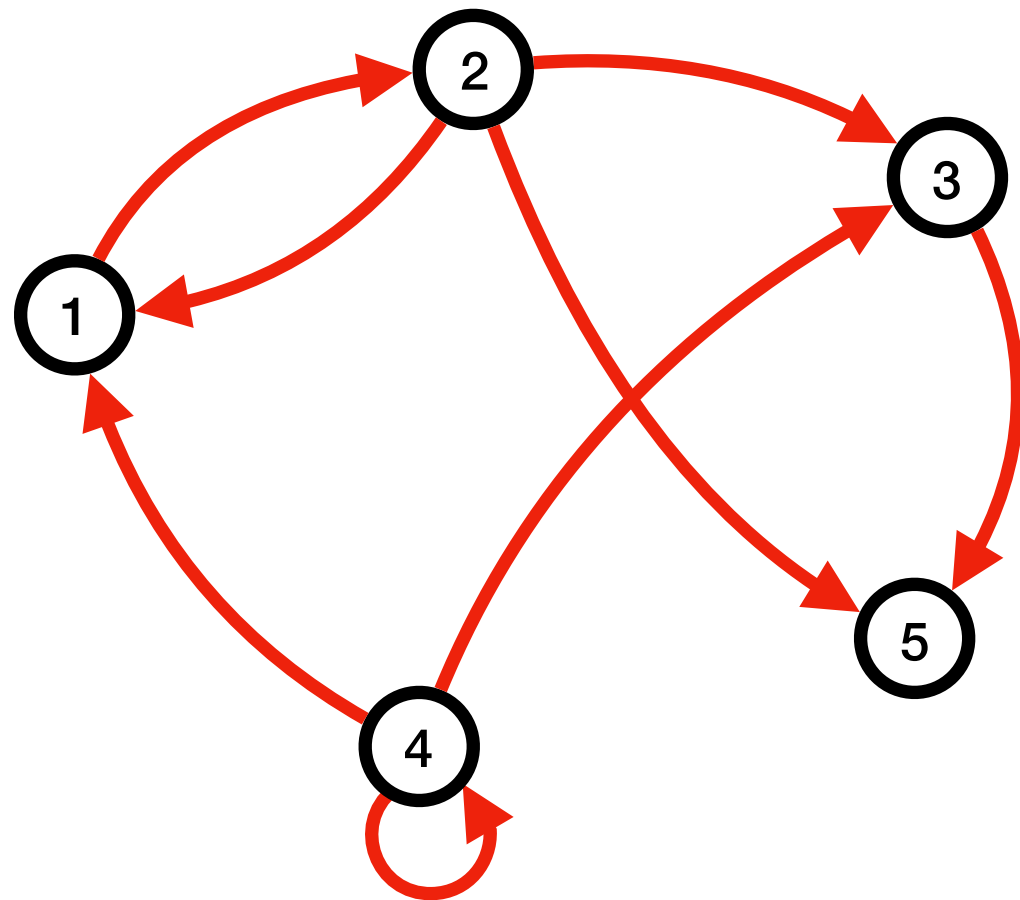


# Plan d'une ville

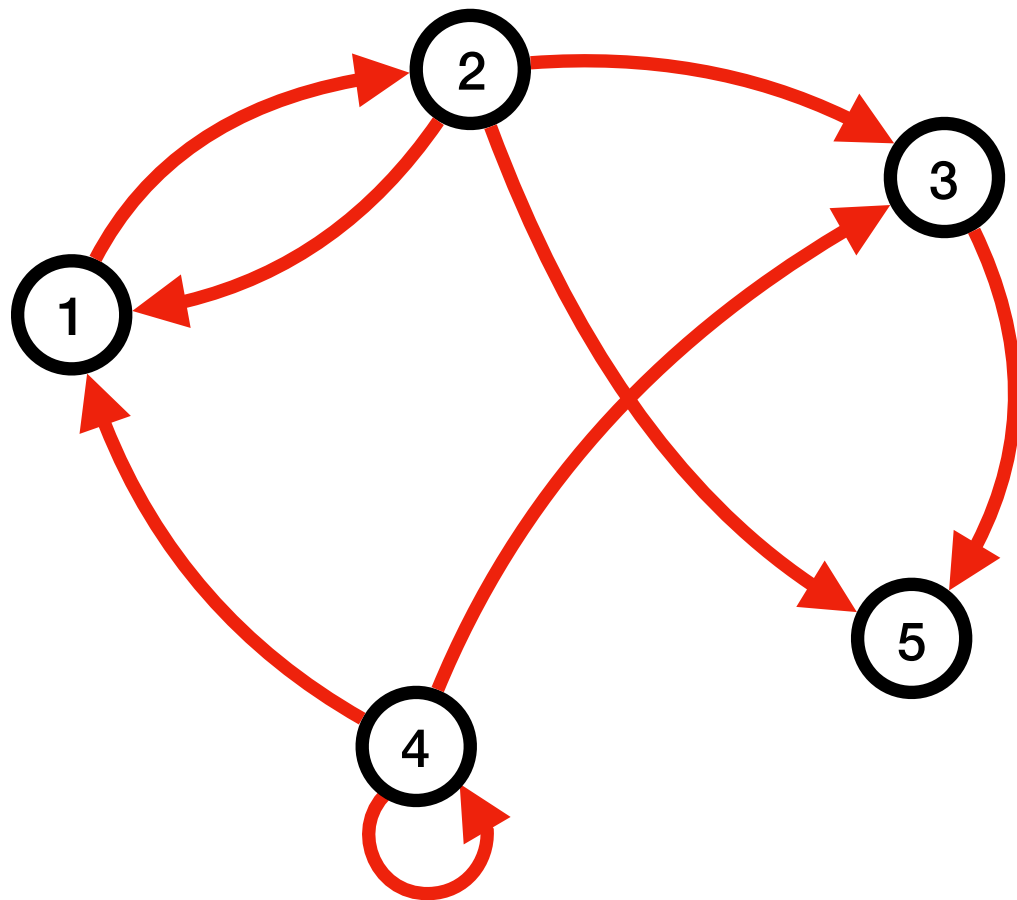




# Matrices d'adjacence

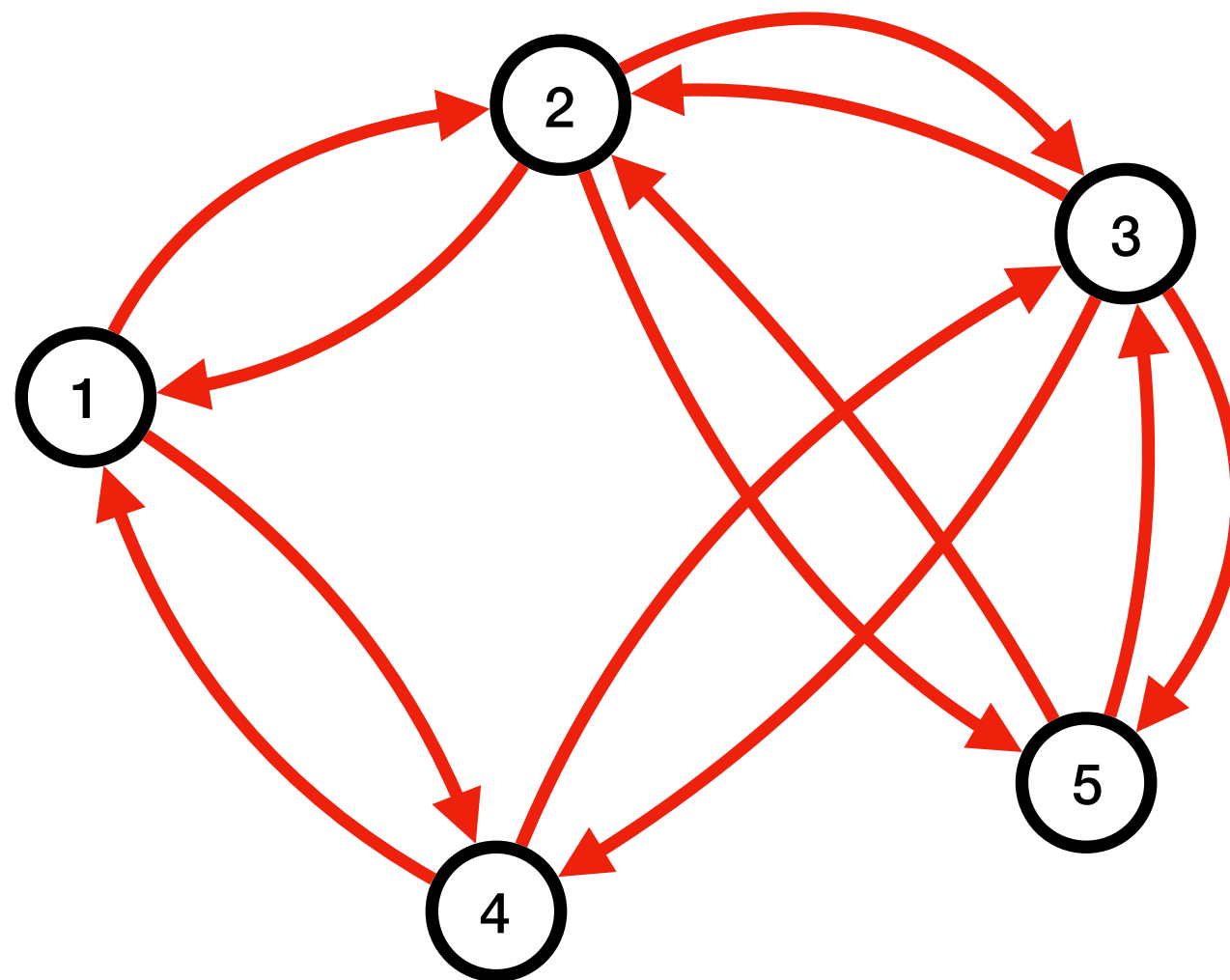


# Matrices d'adjacence

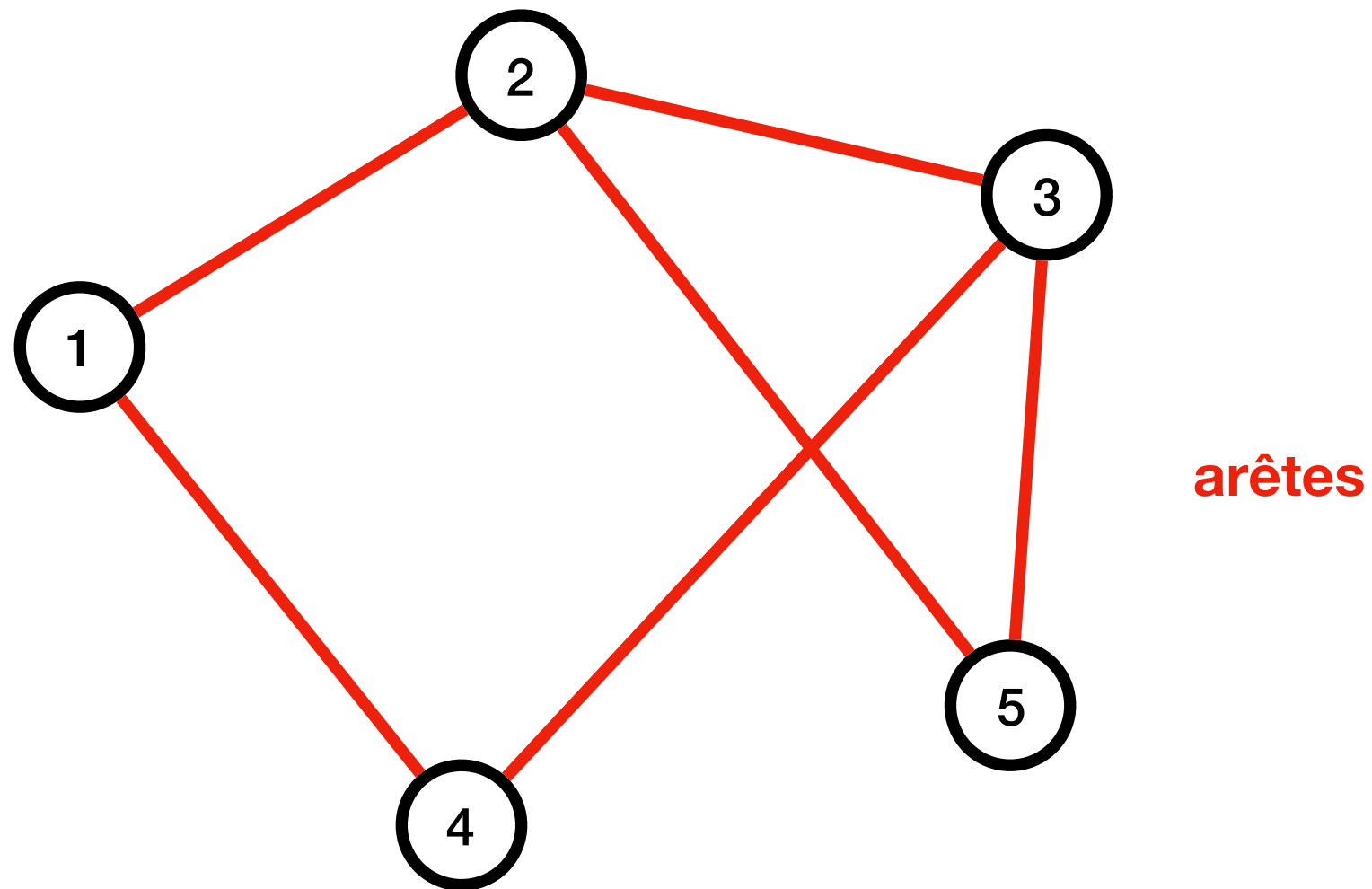


	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	1	1	0
5	0	0	0	0	0

# Graphes non orientés

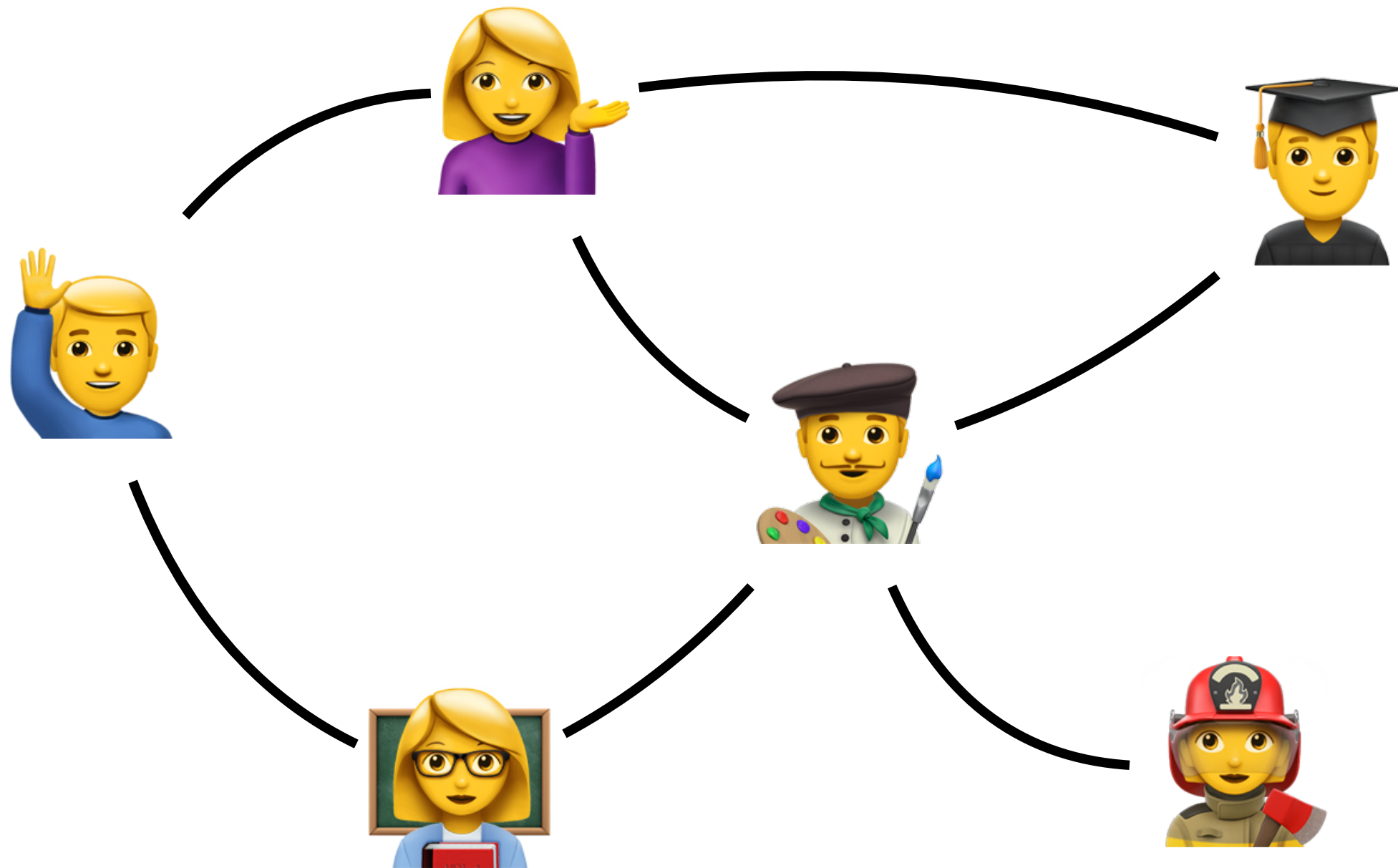


# Graphes non orientés





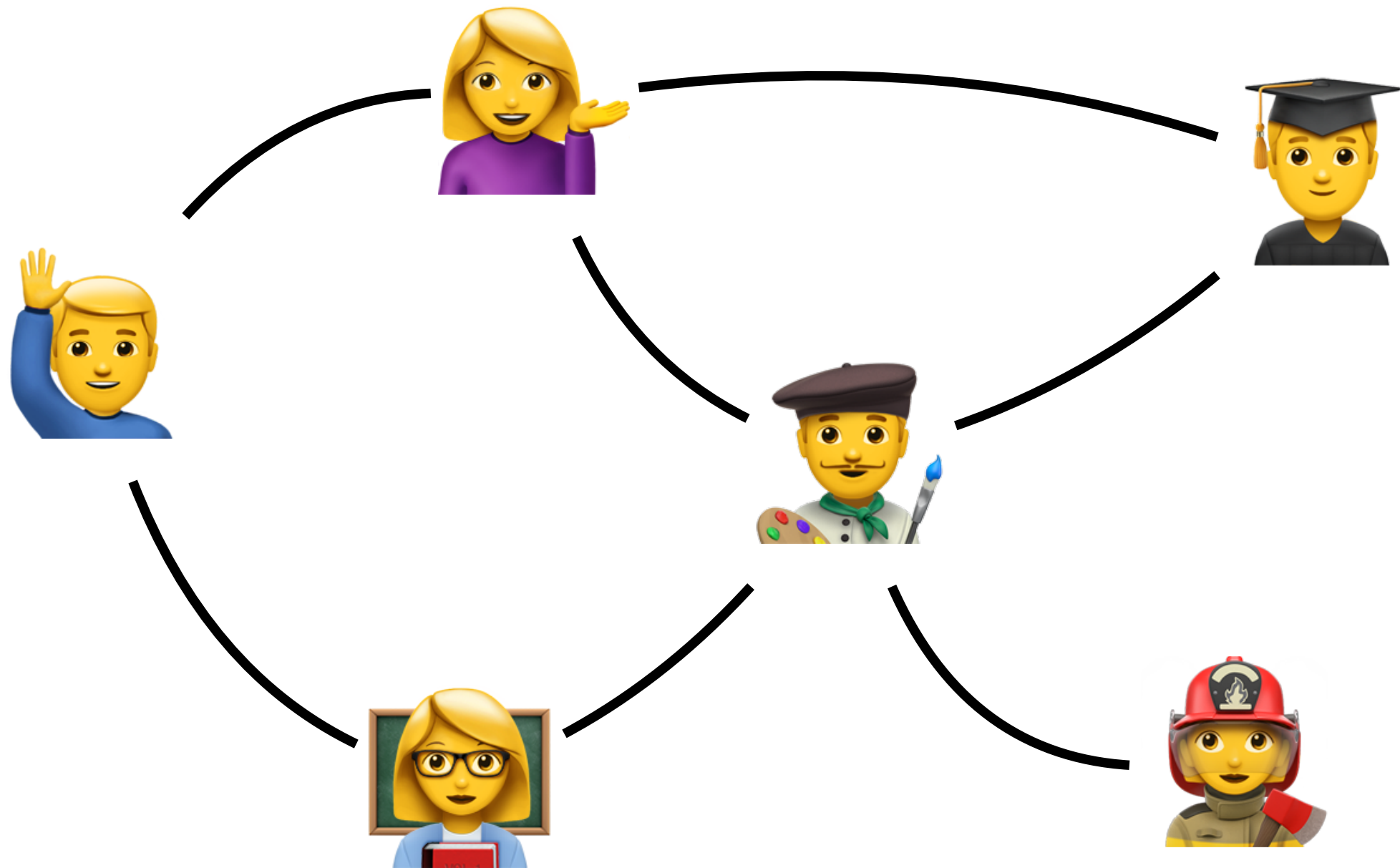
# Réseau social (symétrique)



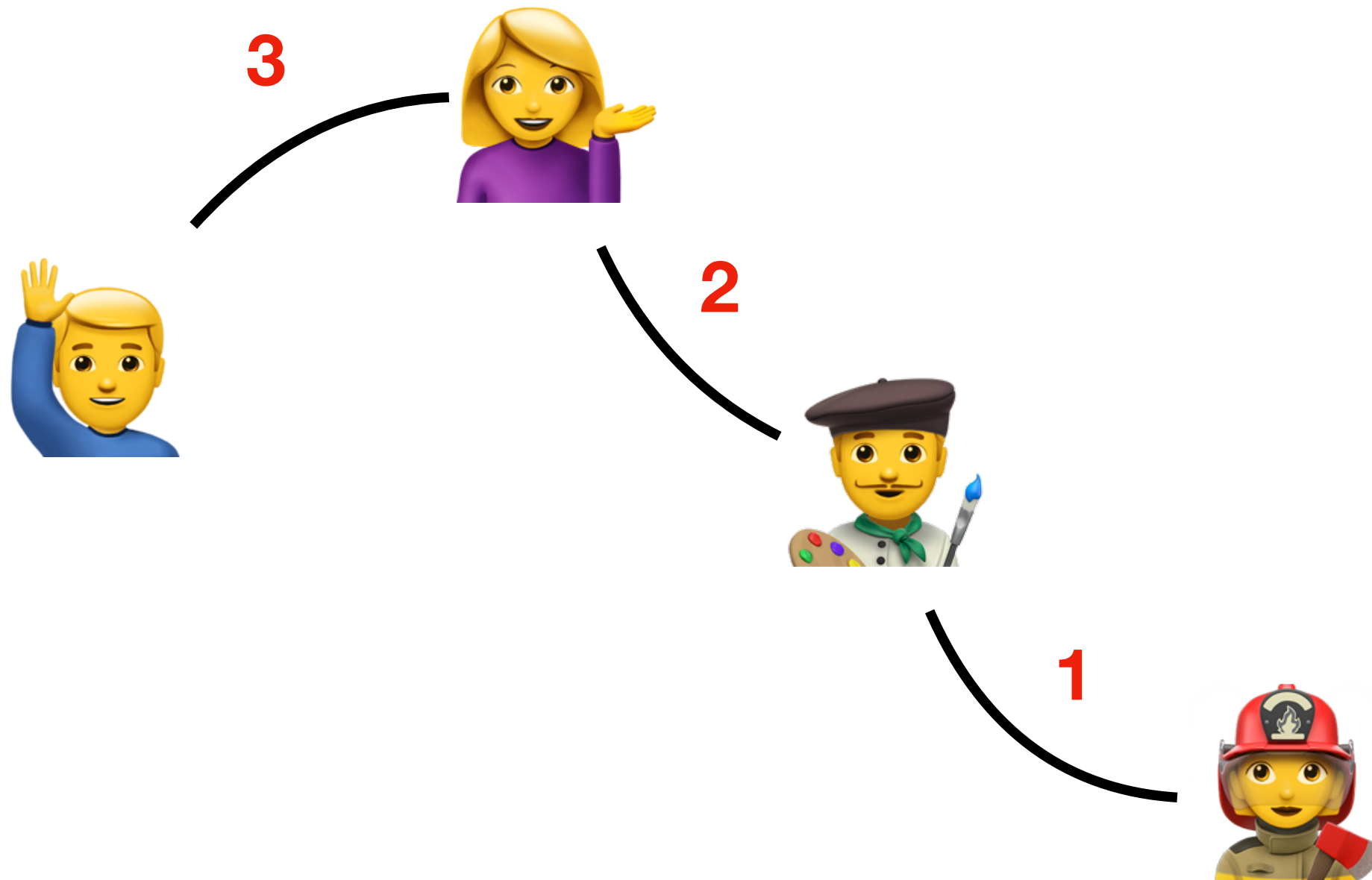
**Each person in the world (at least among the  
1.59 billion people active on Facebook)  
is connected to every other person  
by an average of three and a half other people.**

<https://research.fb.com/three-and-a-half-degrees-of-separation/>

# Diamètre d'un graphe

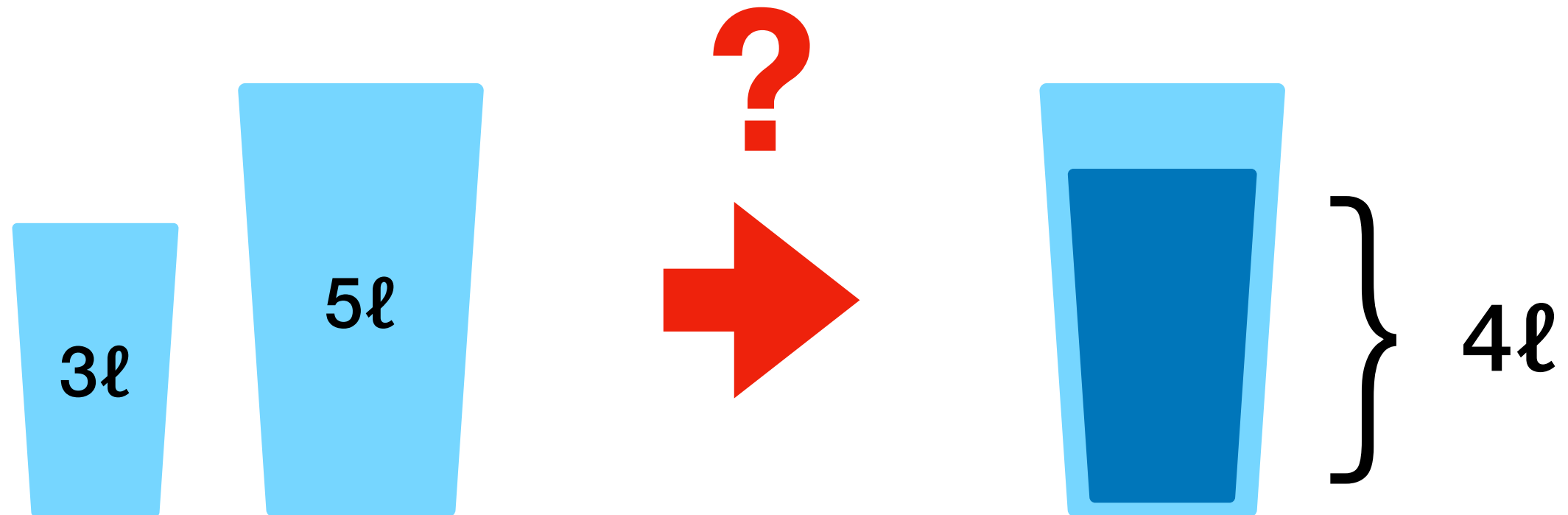


# Diamètre d'un graphe

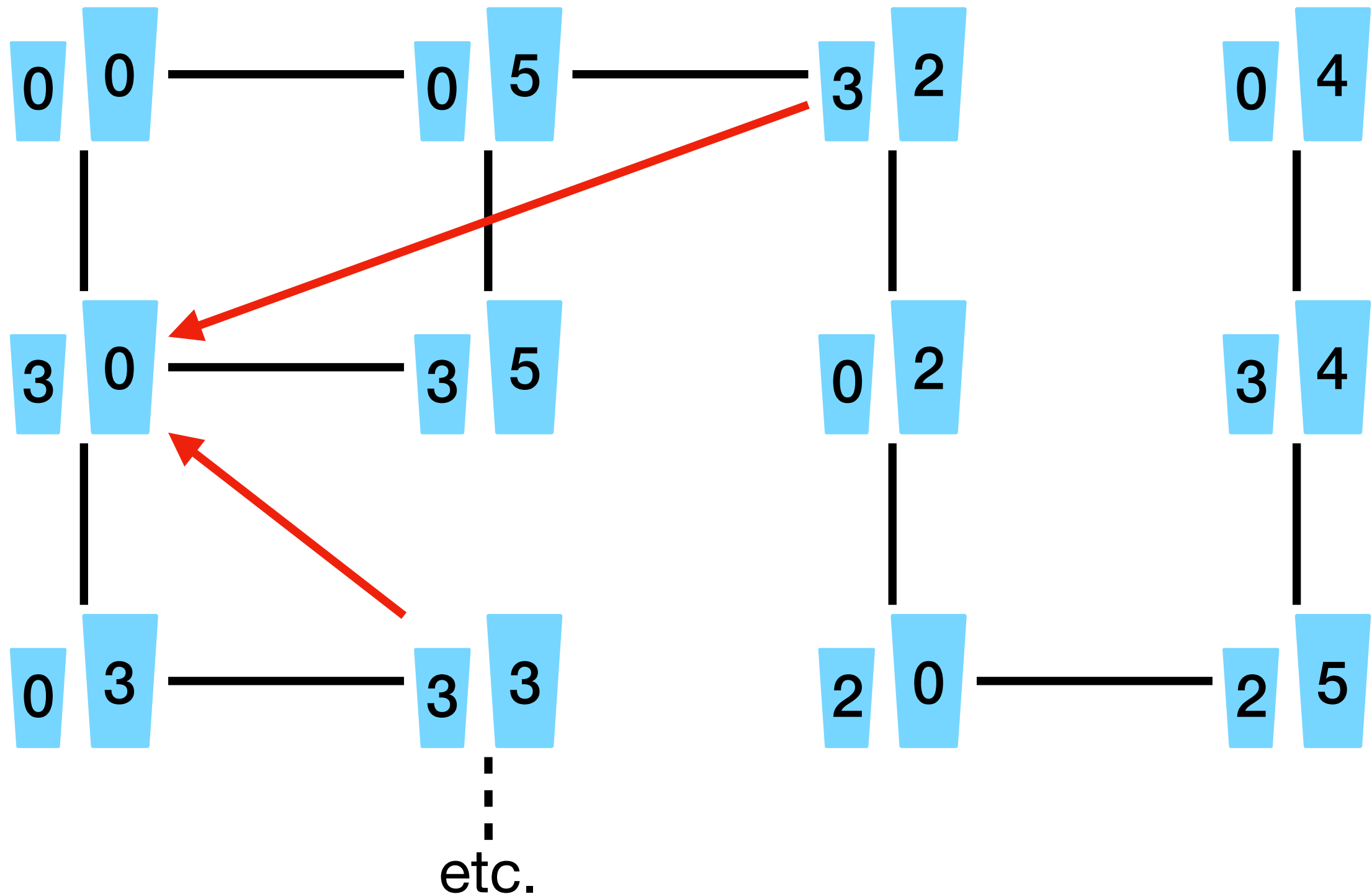




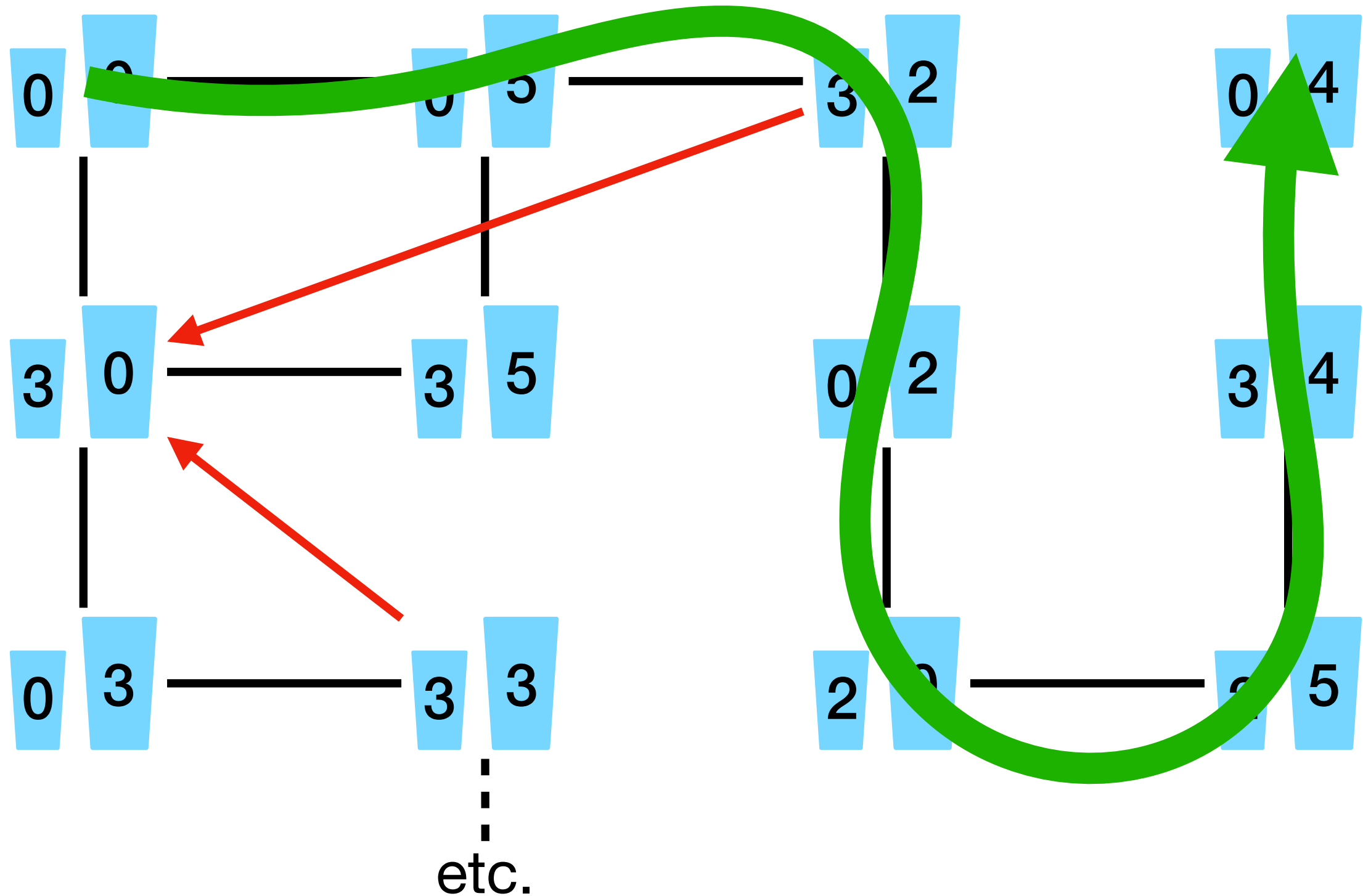
# Enigme des récipients



# Graphe des configurations



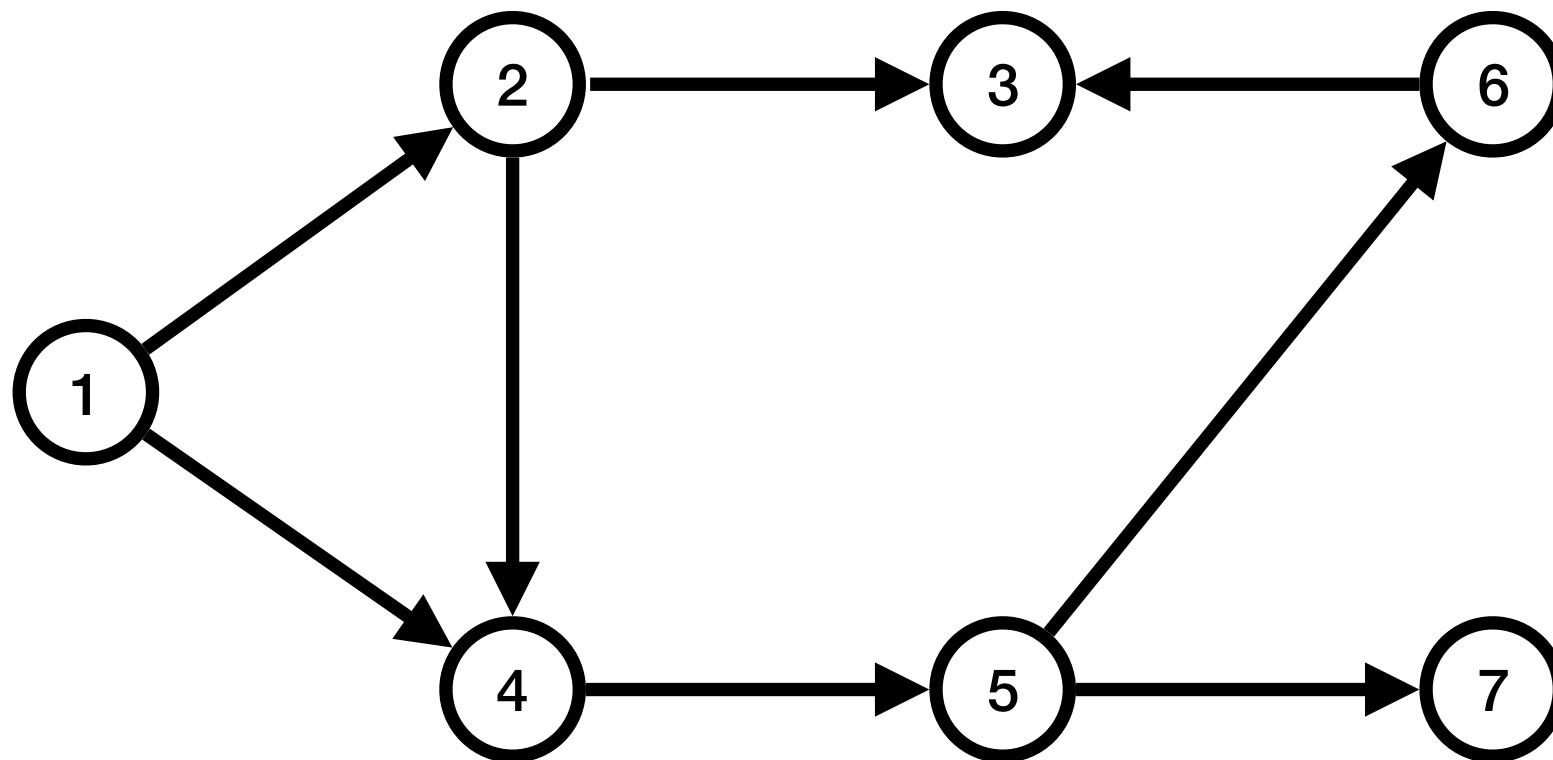
# Graphe des configurations



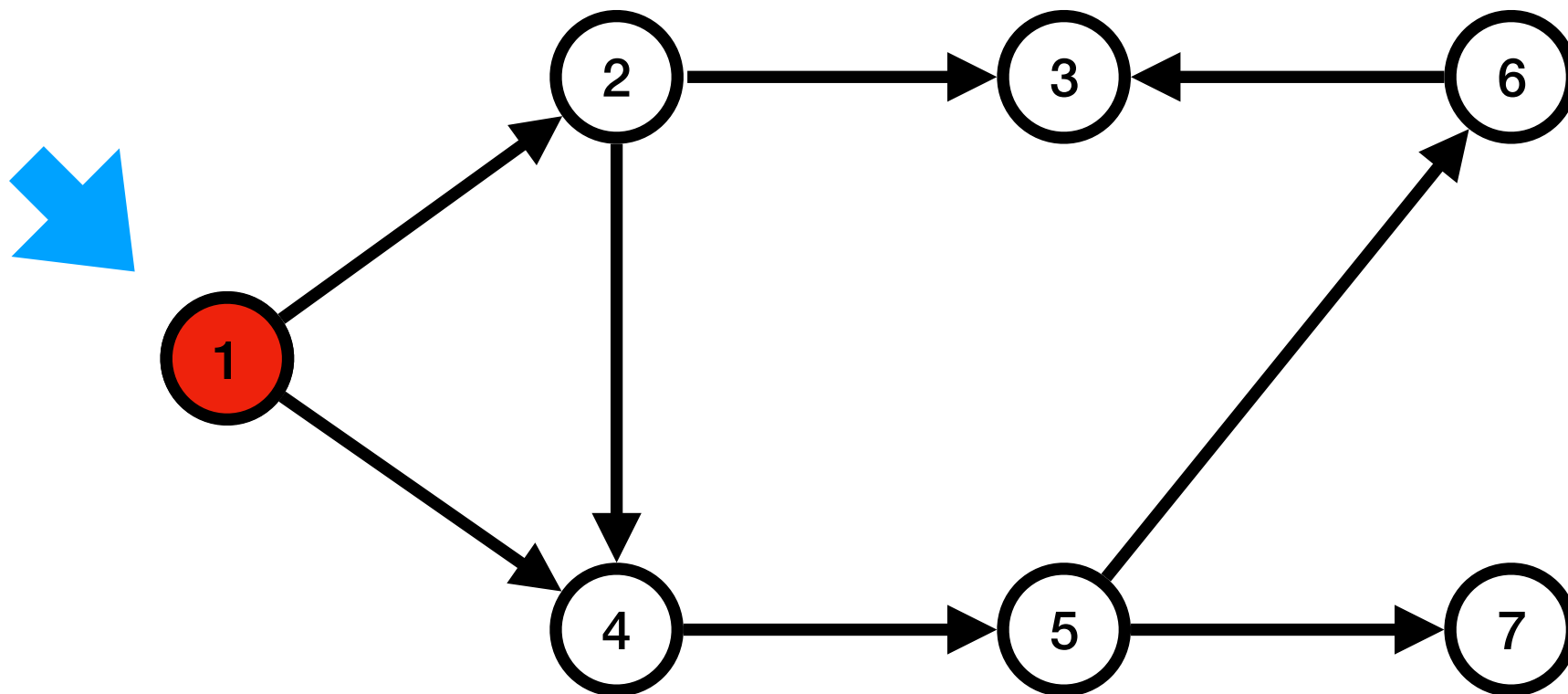
# Parcours de graphes



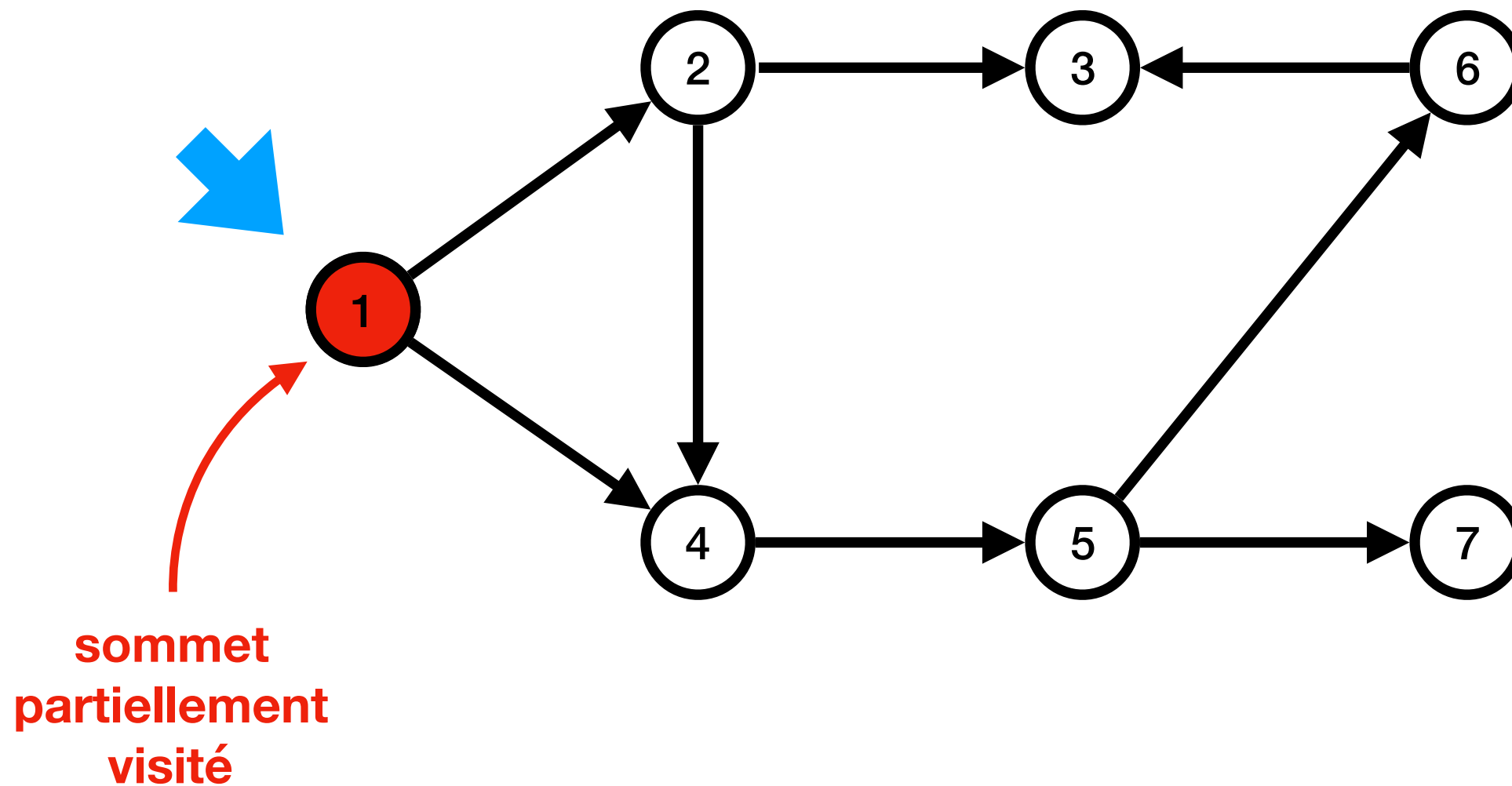
# Parcours en largeur



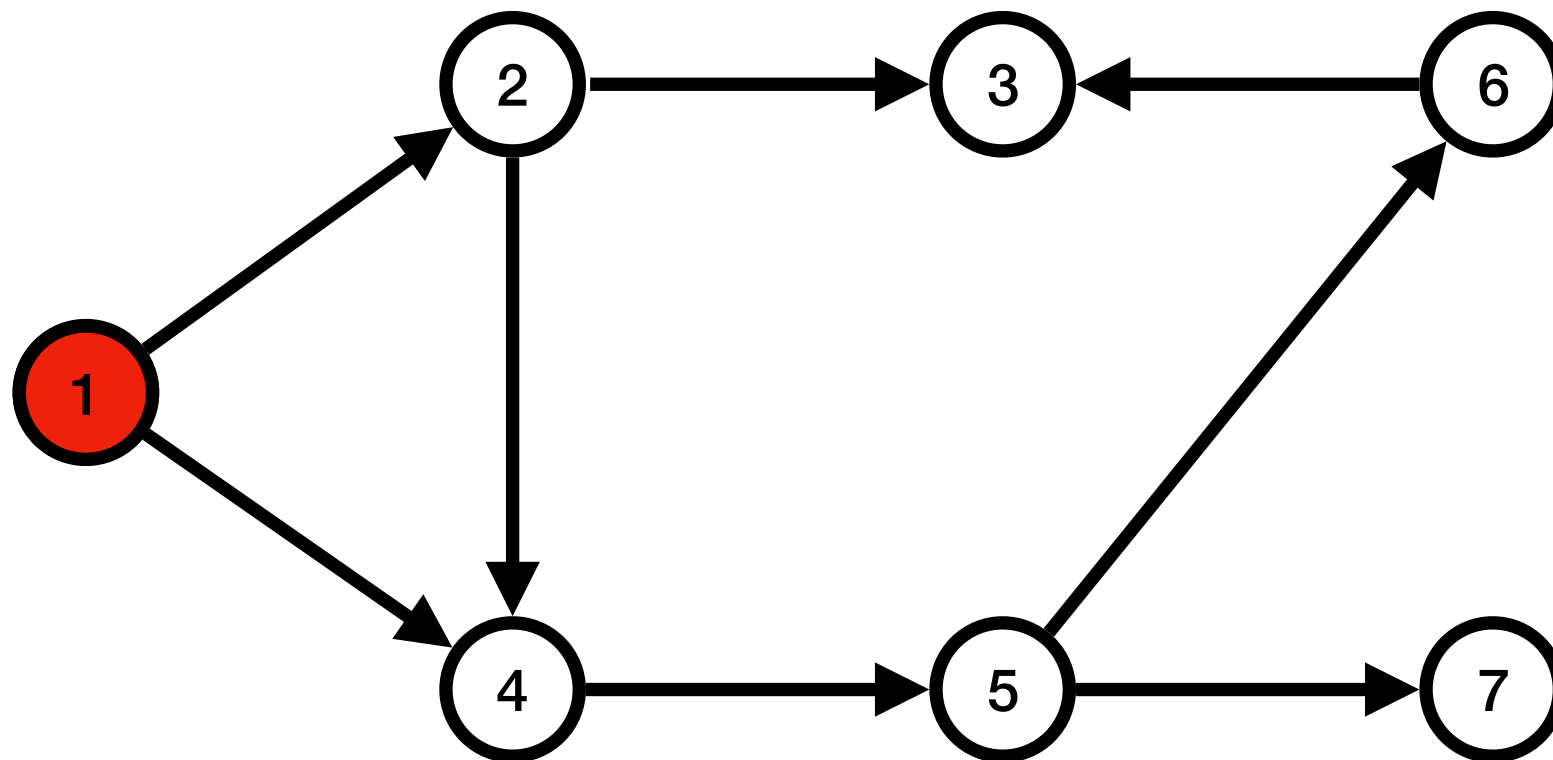
# Parcours en largeur



# Parcours en largeur



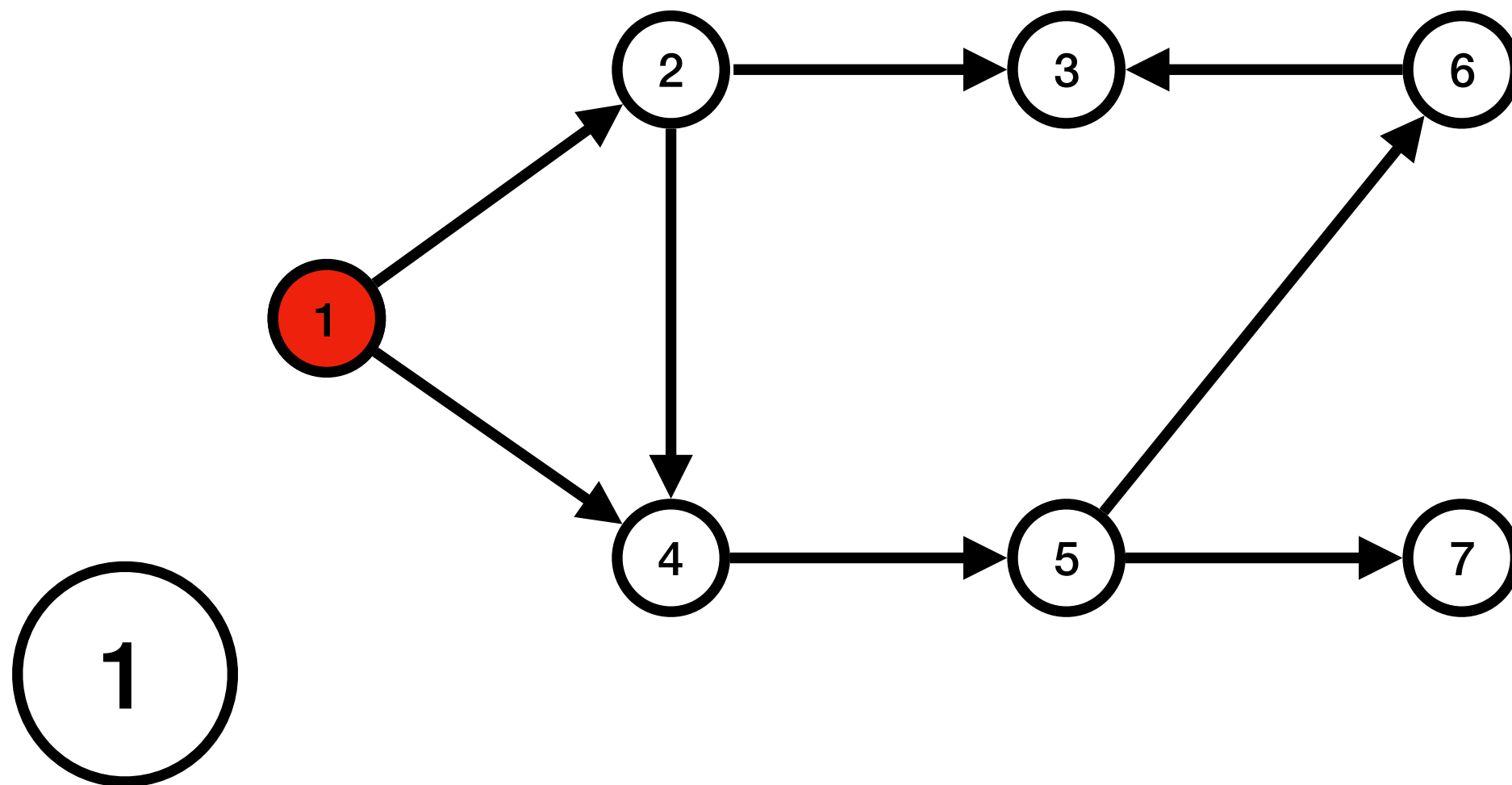
# Parcours en largeur



File → 1

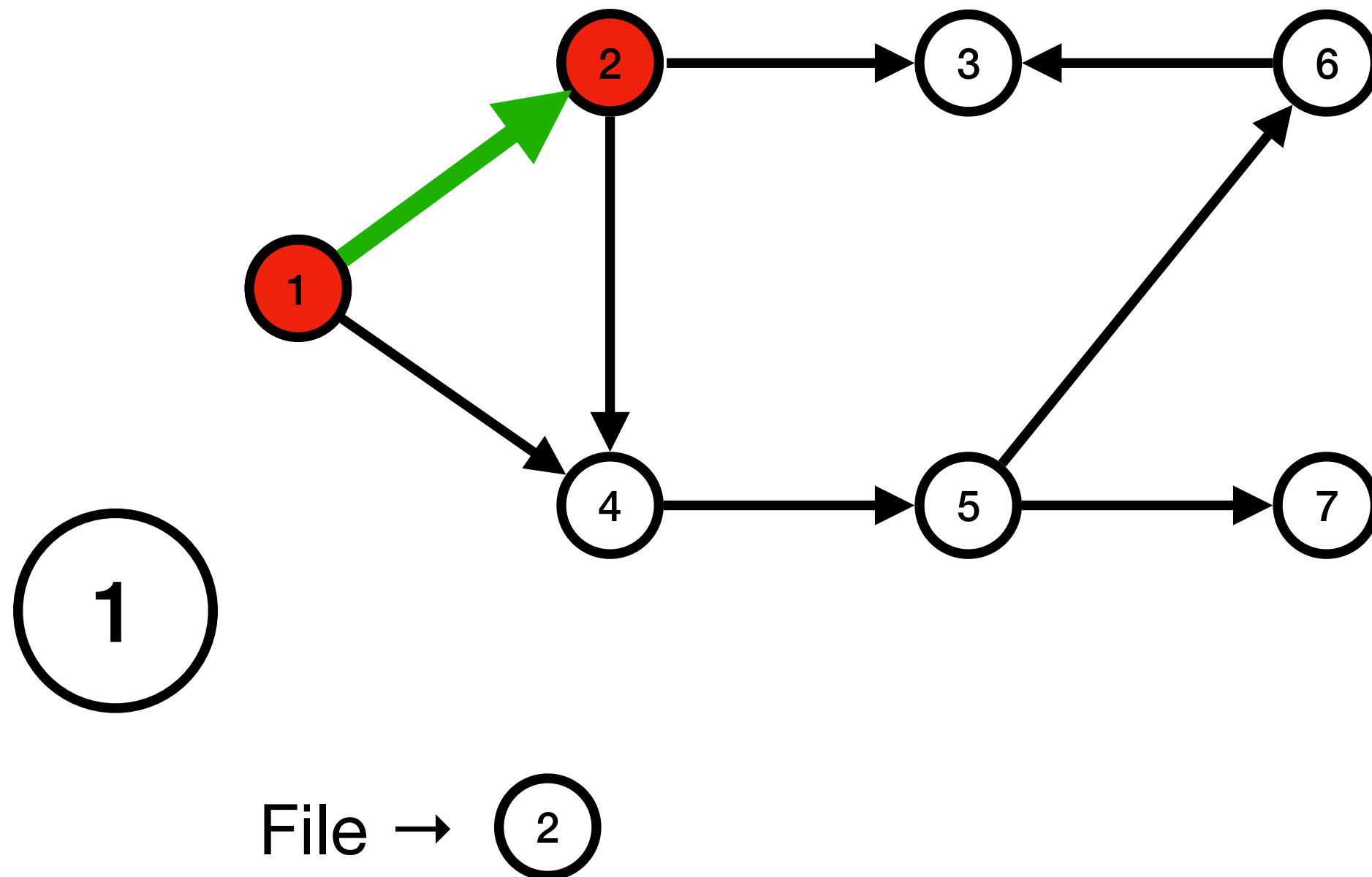


# Parcours en largeur

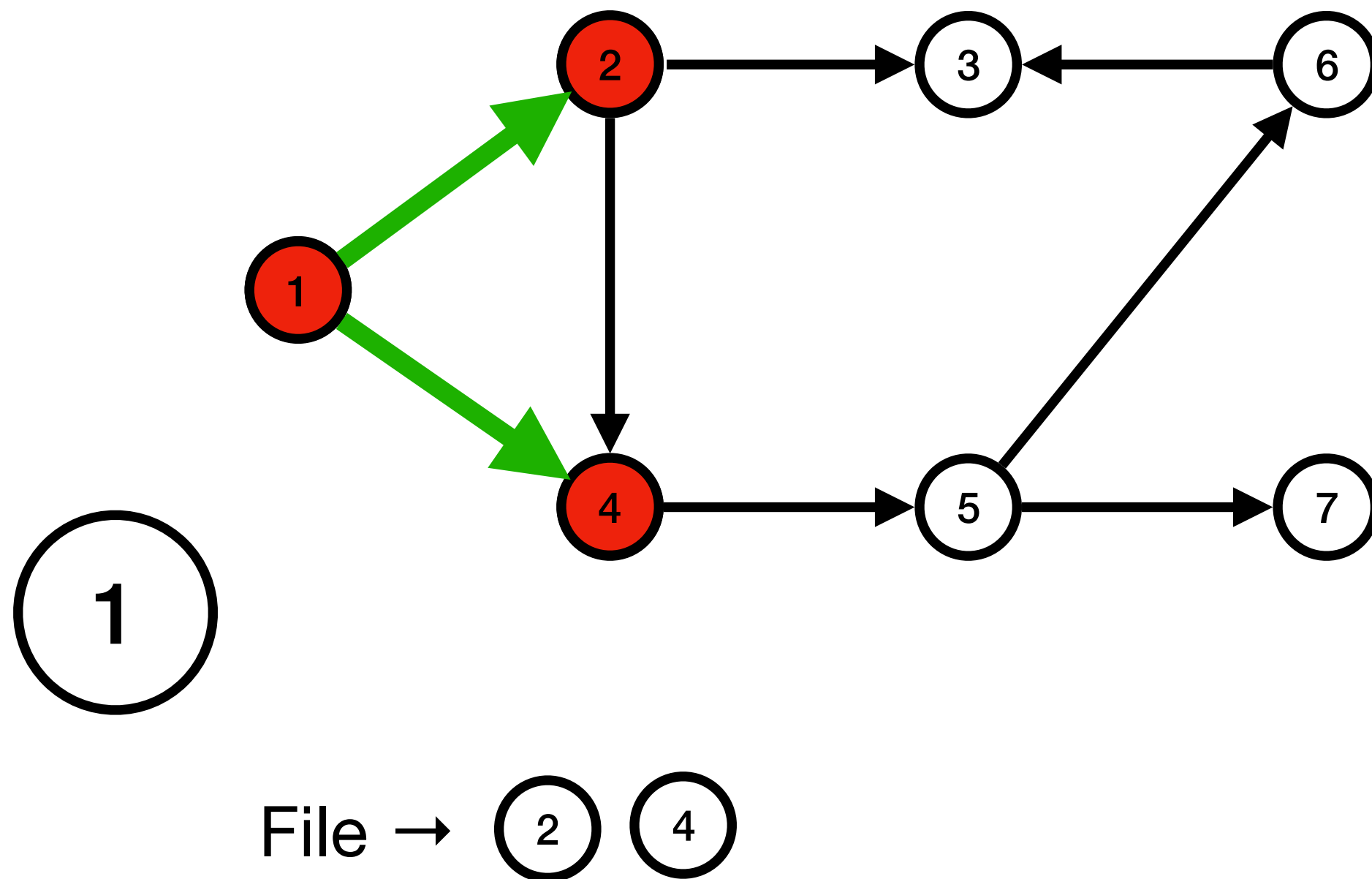


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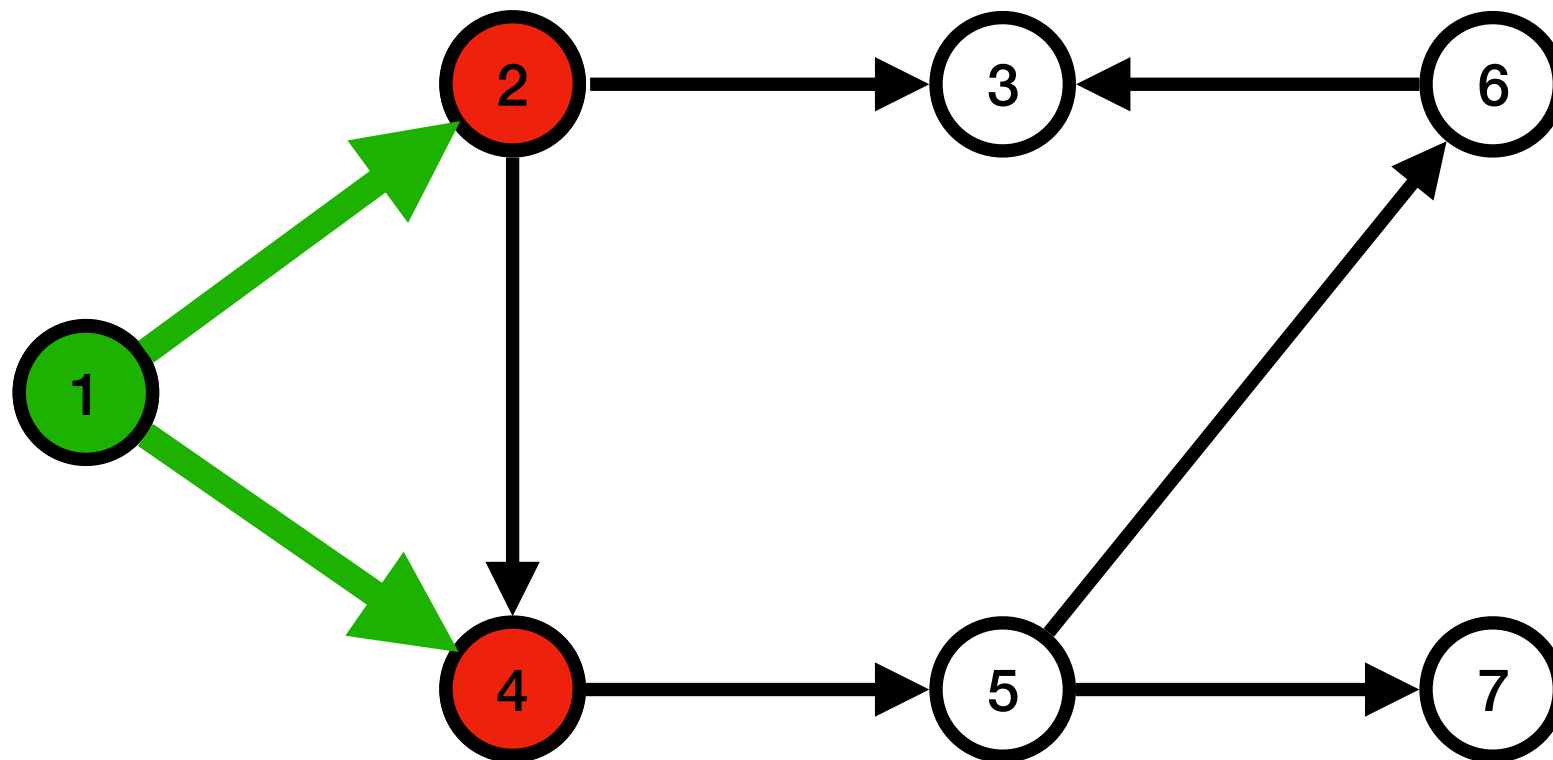
# Parcours en largeur



# Parcours en largeur

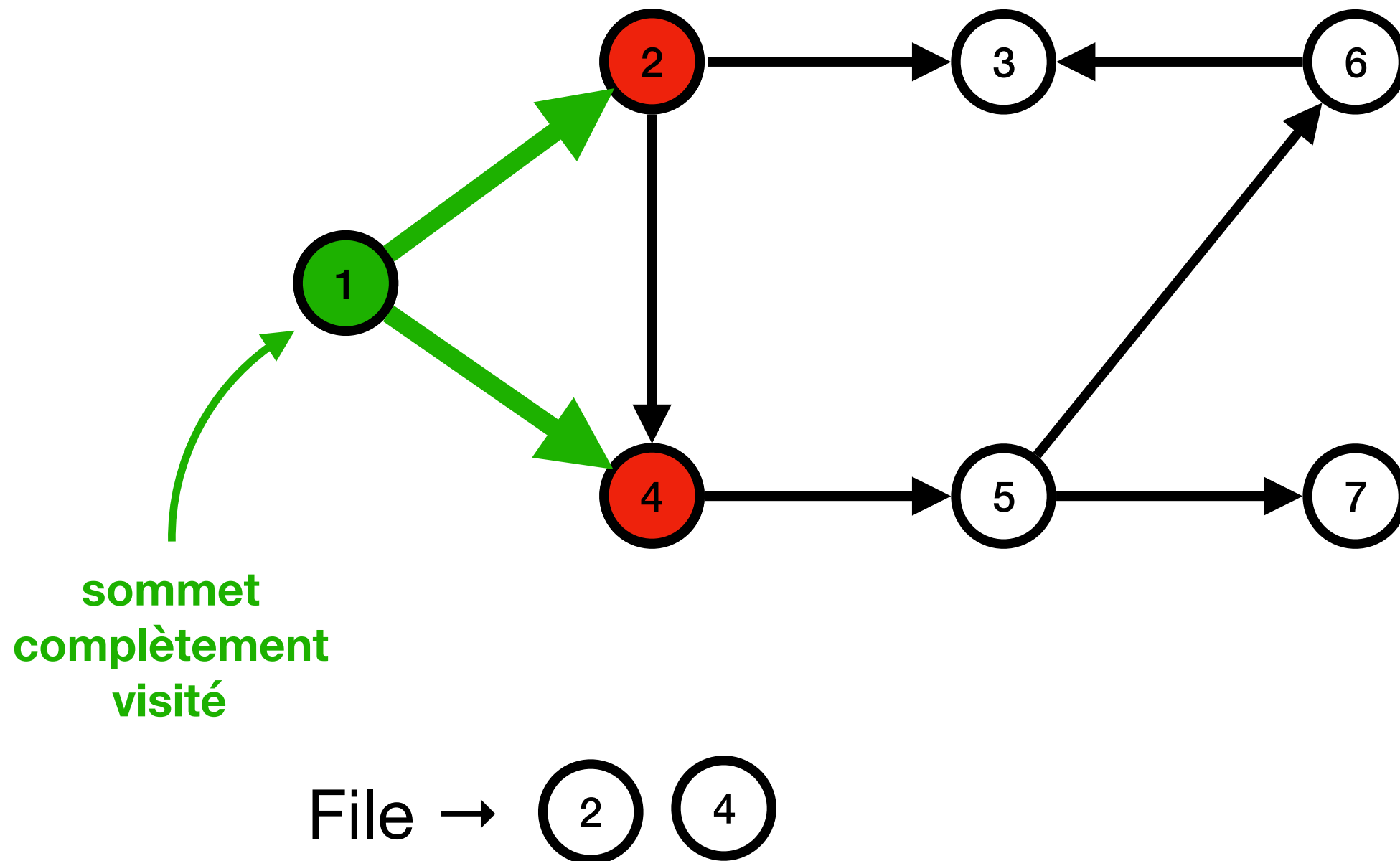


# Parcours en largeur

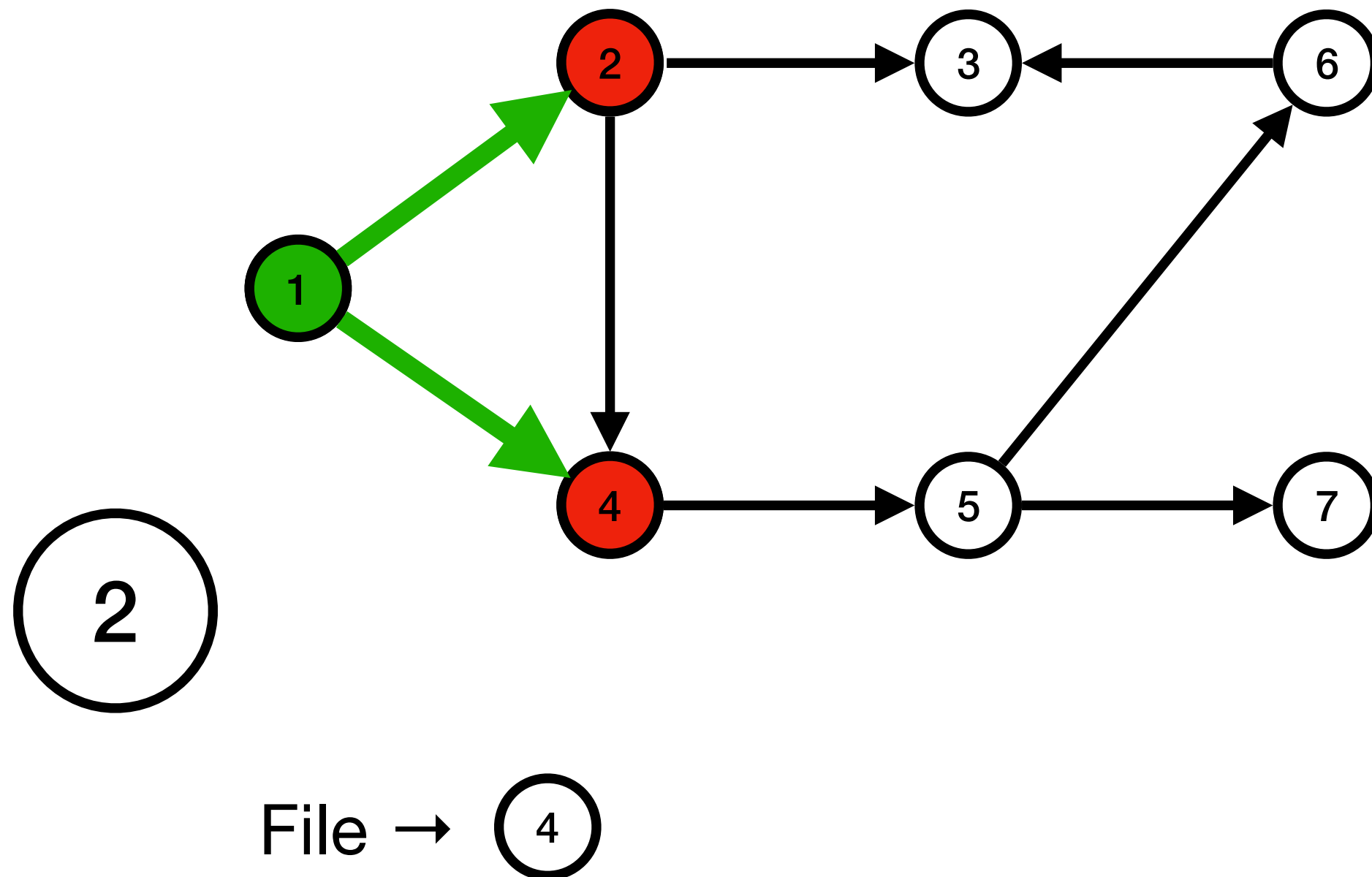


File → 2 4

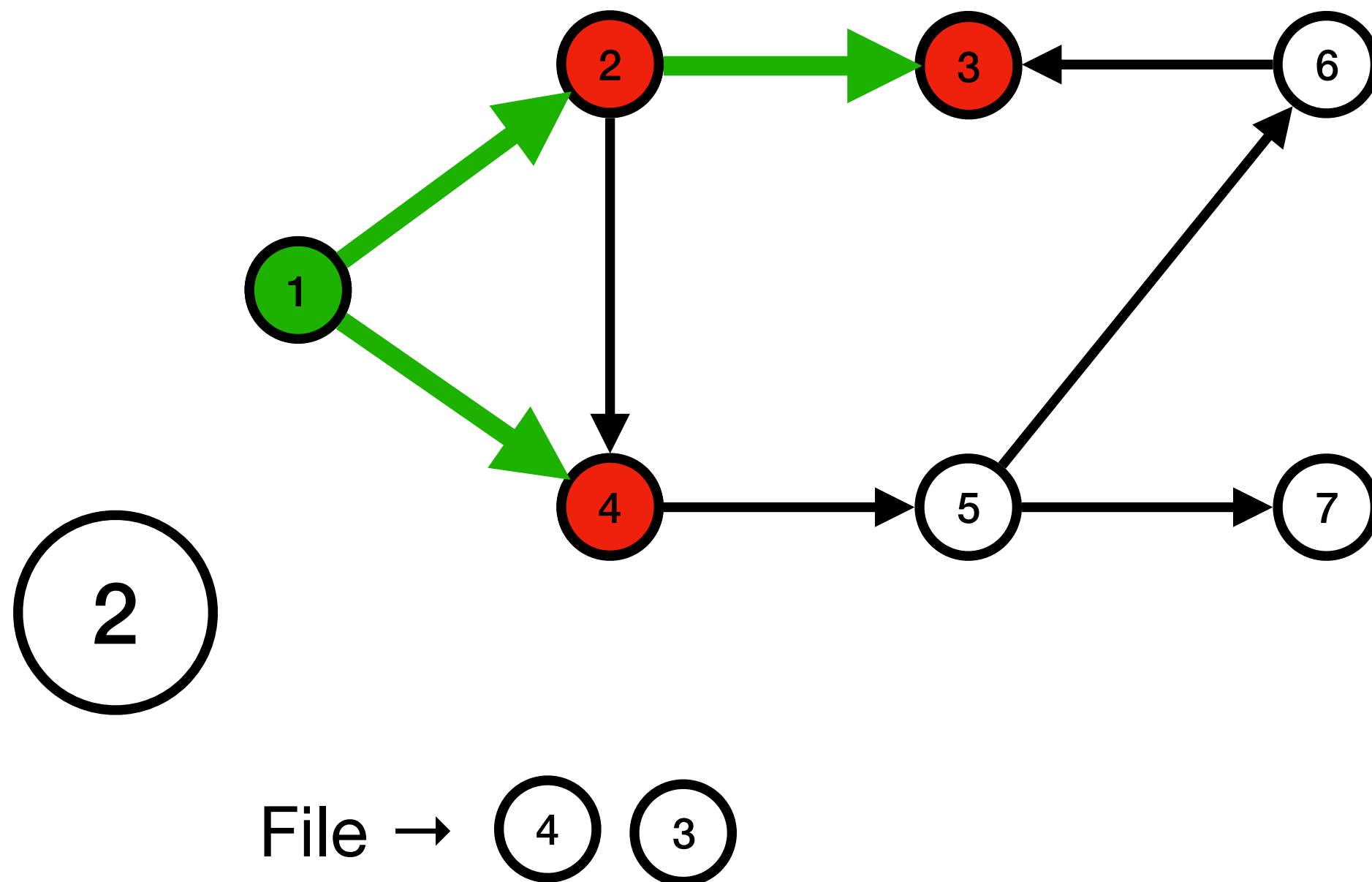
# Parcours en largeur



# Parcours en largeur

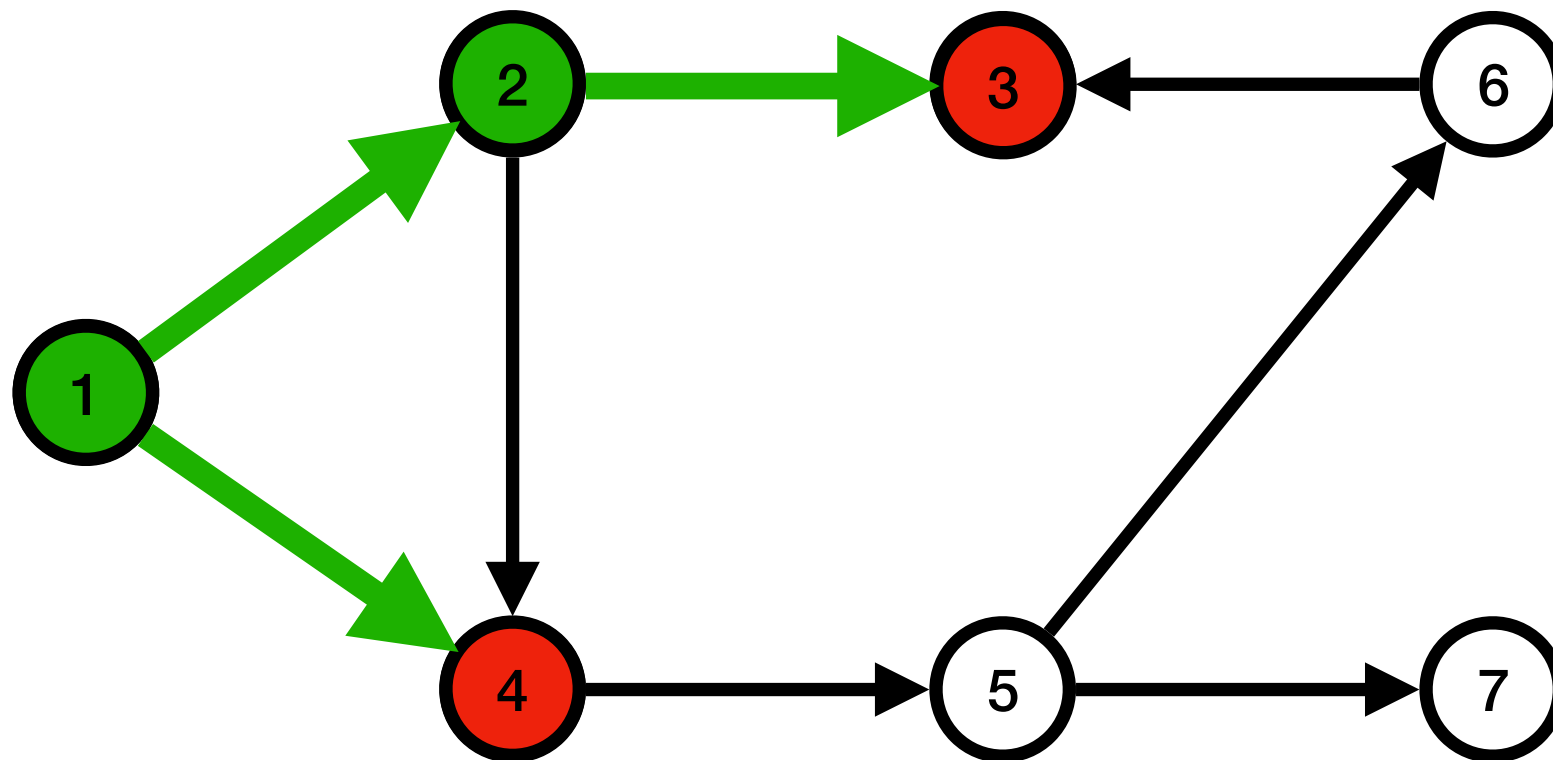


# Parcours en largeur



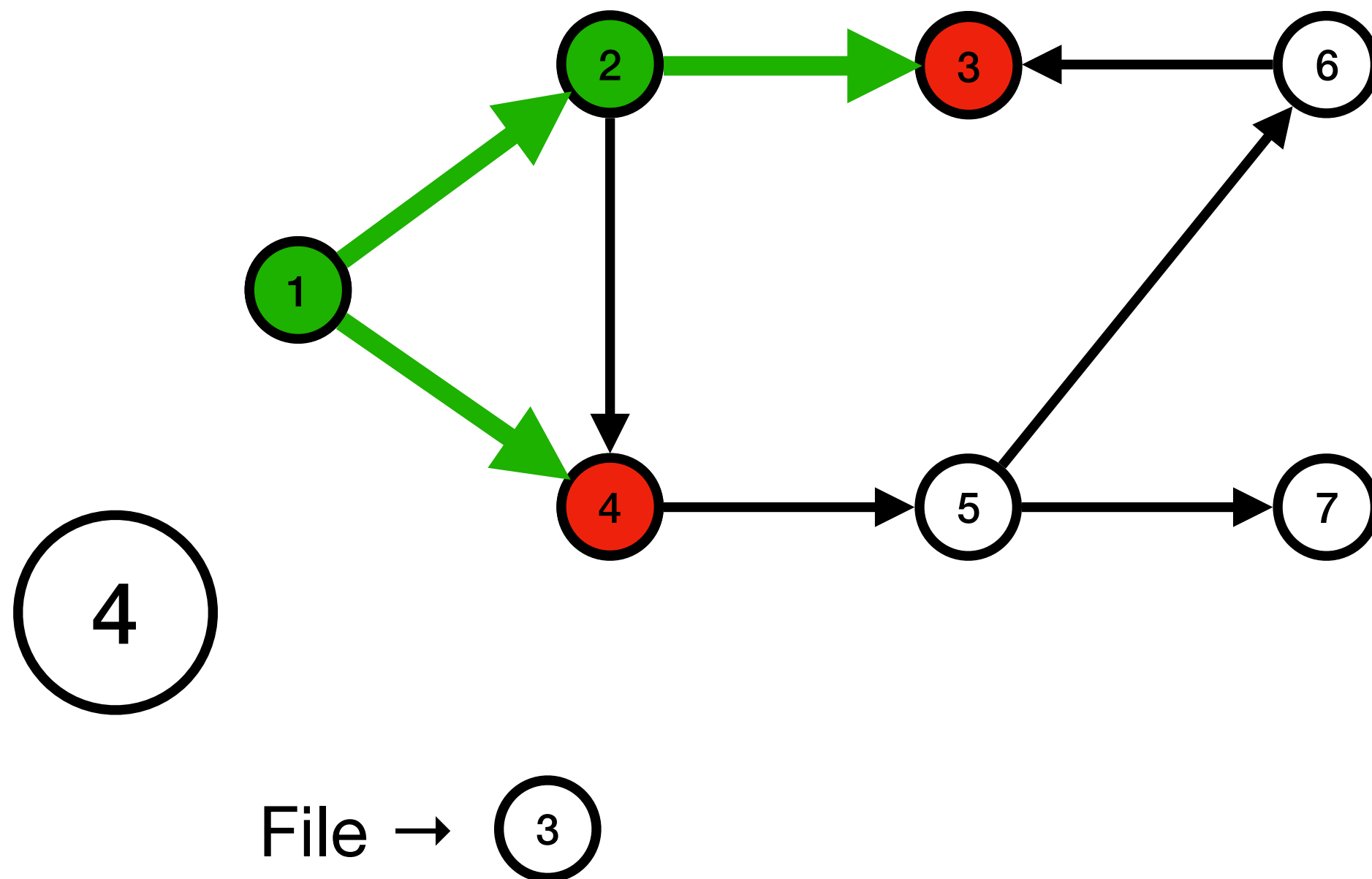


# Parcours en largeur

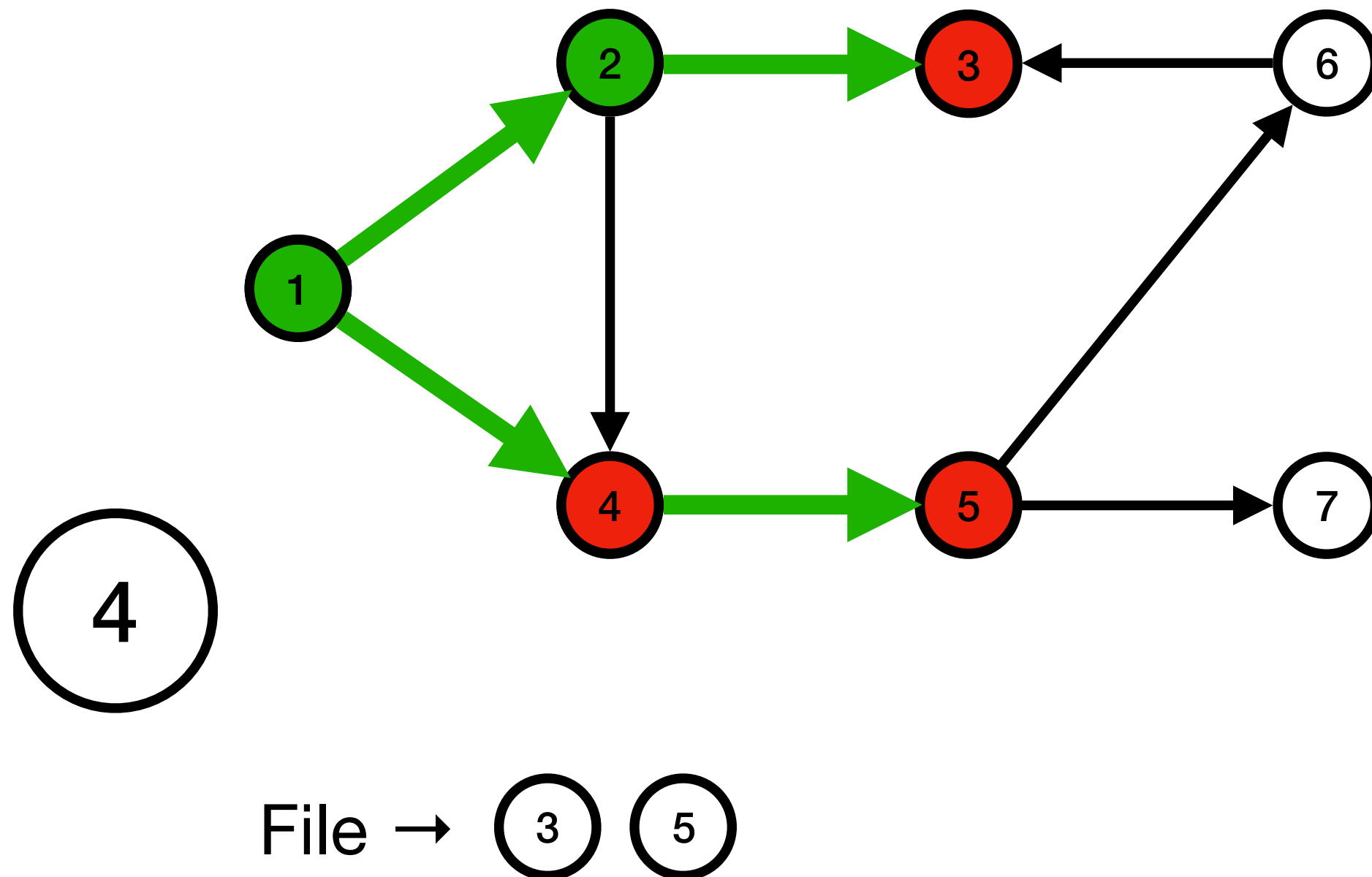


File → 4 3

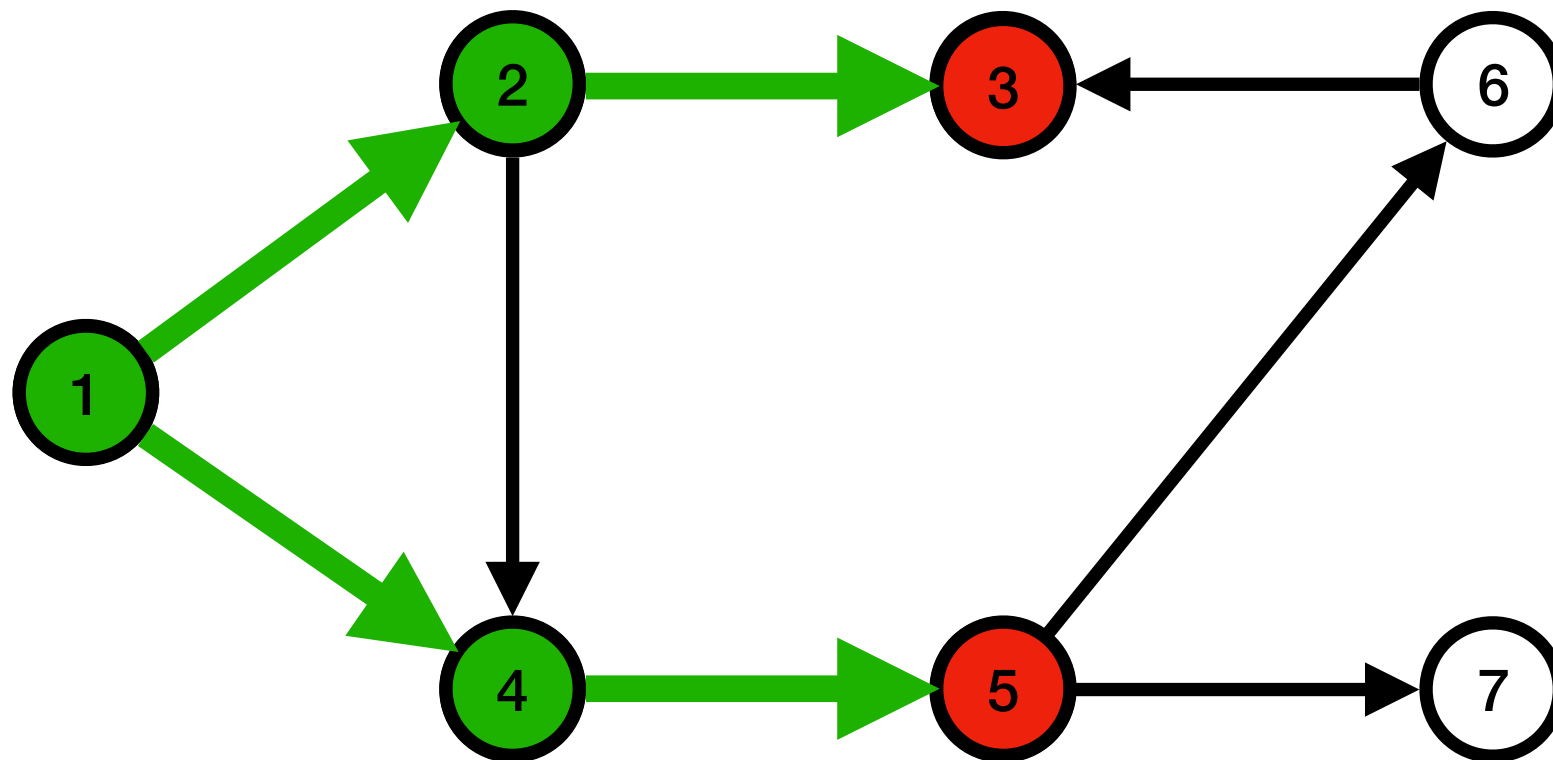
# Parcours en largeur





# Parcours en largeur

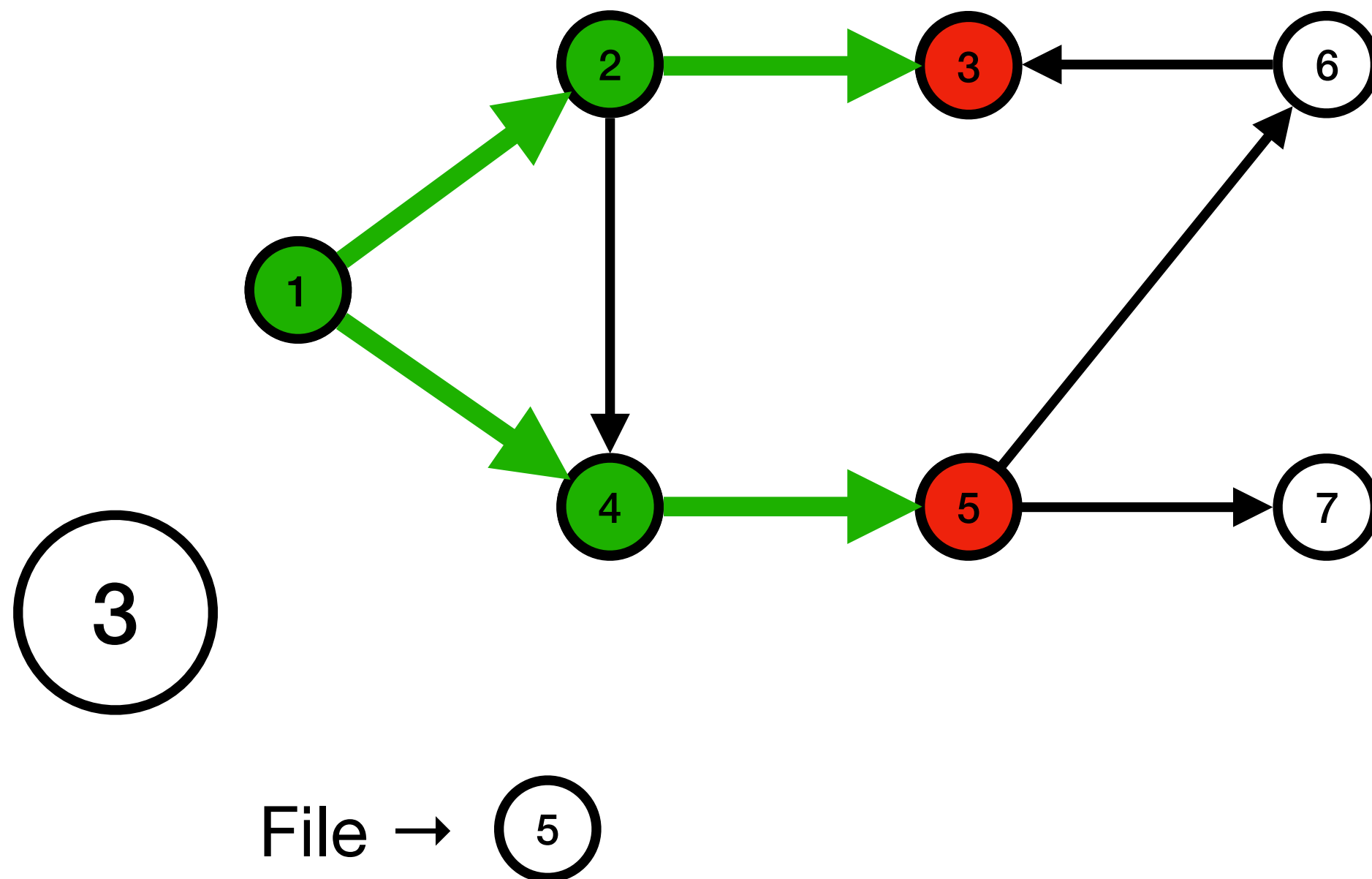


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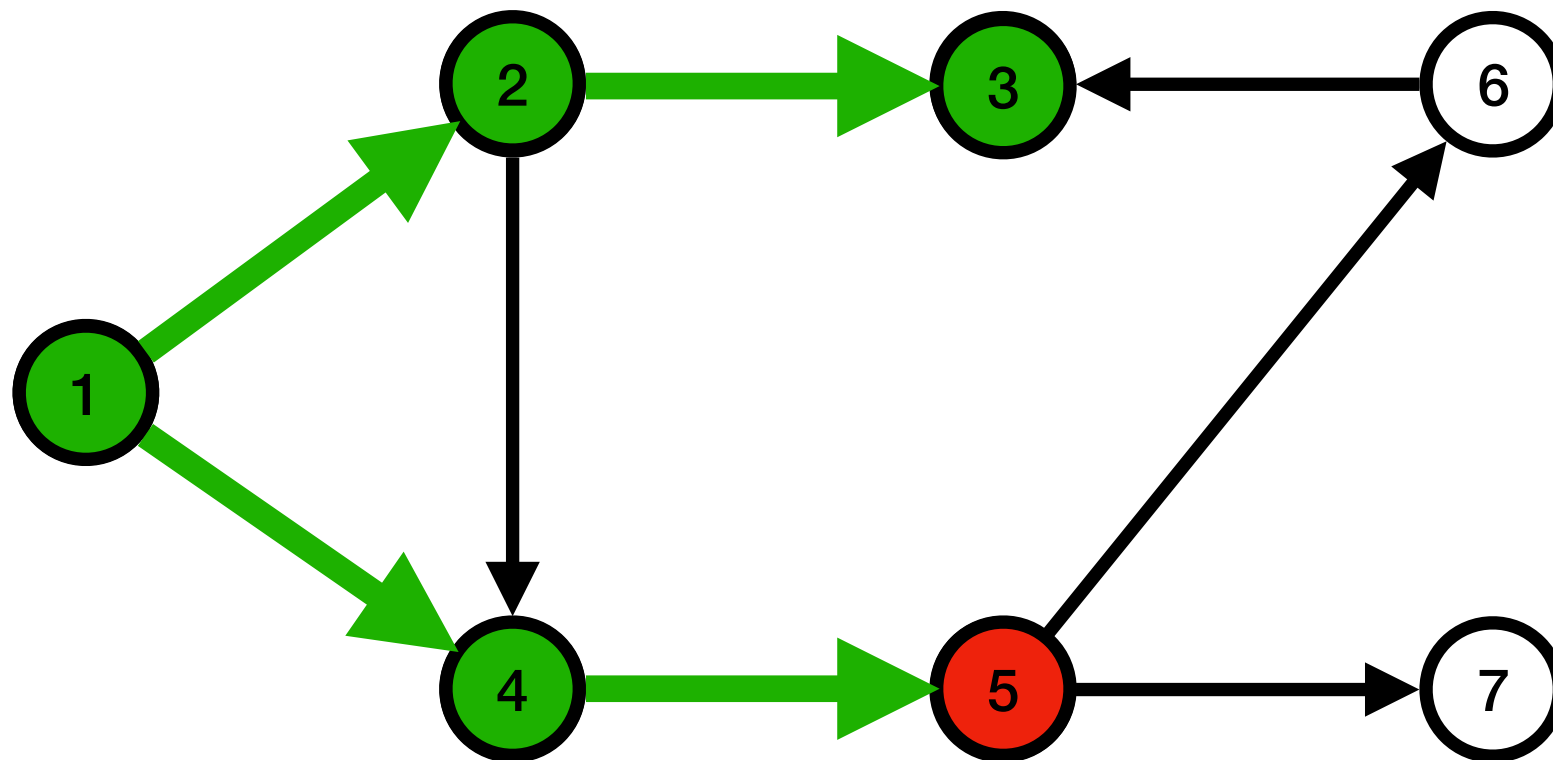


File →  

# Parcours en largeur

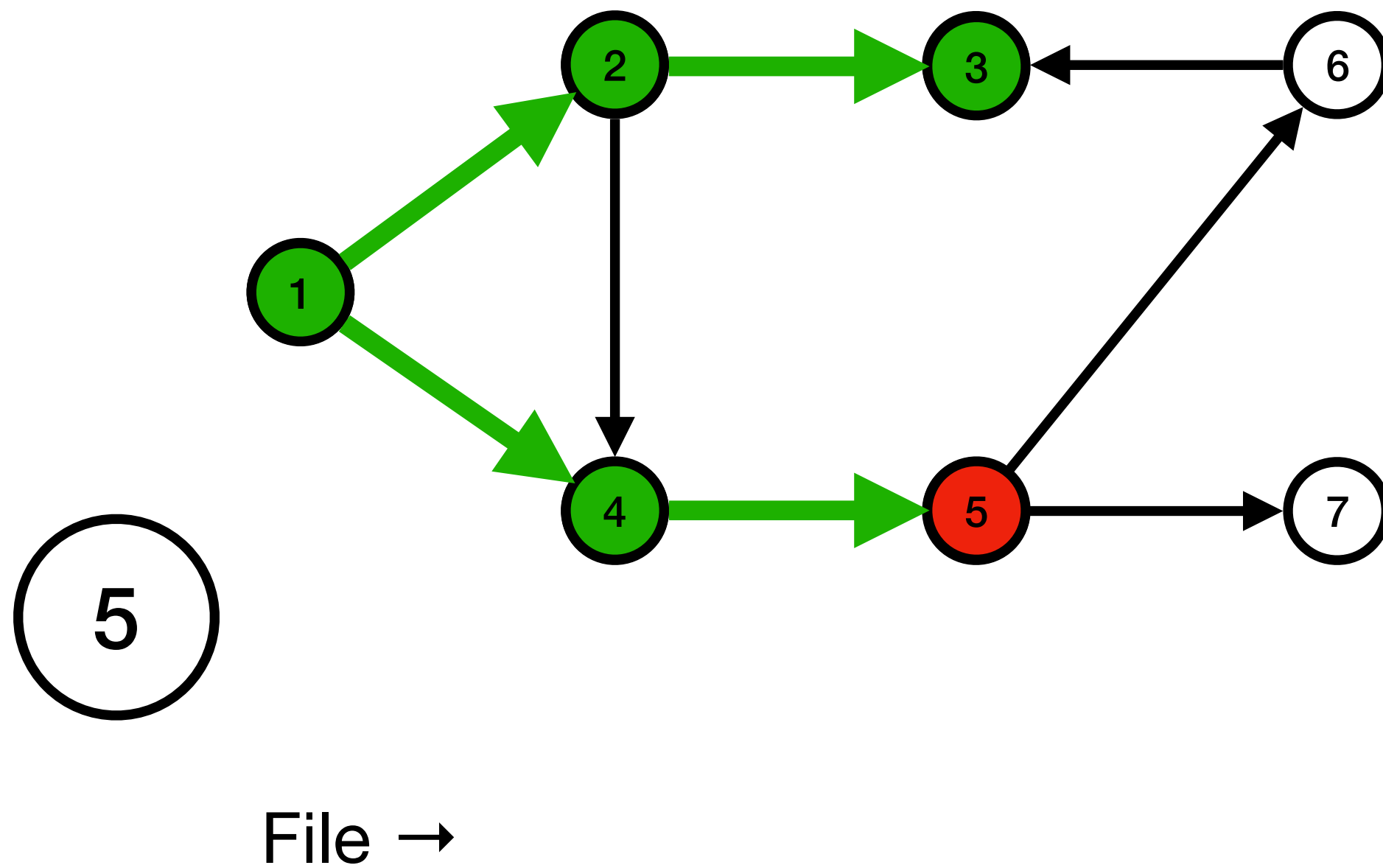


# Parcours en largeur

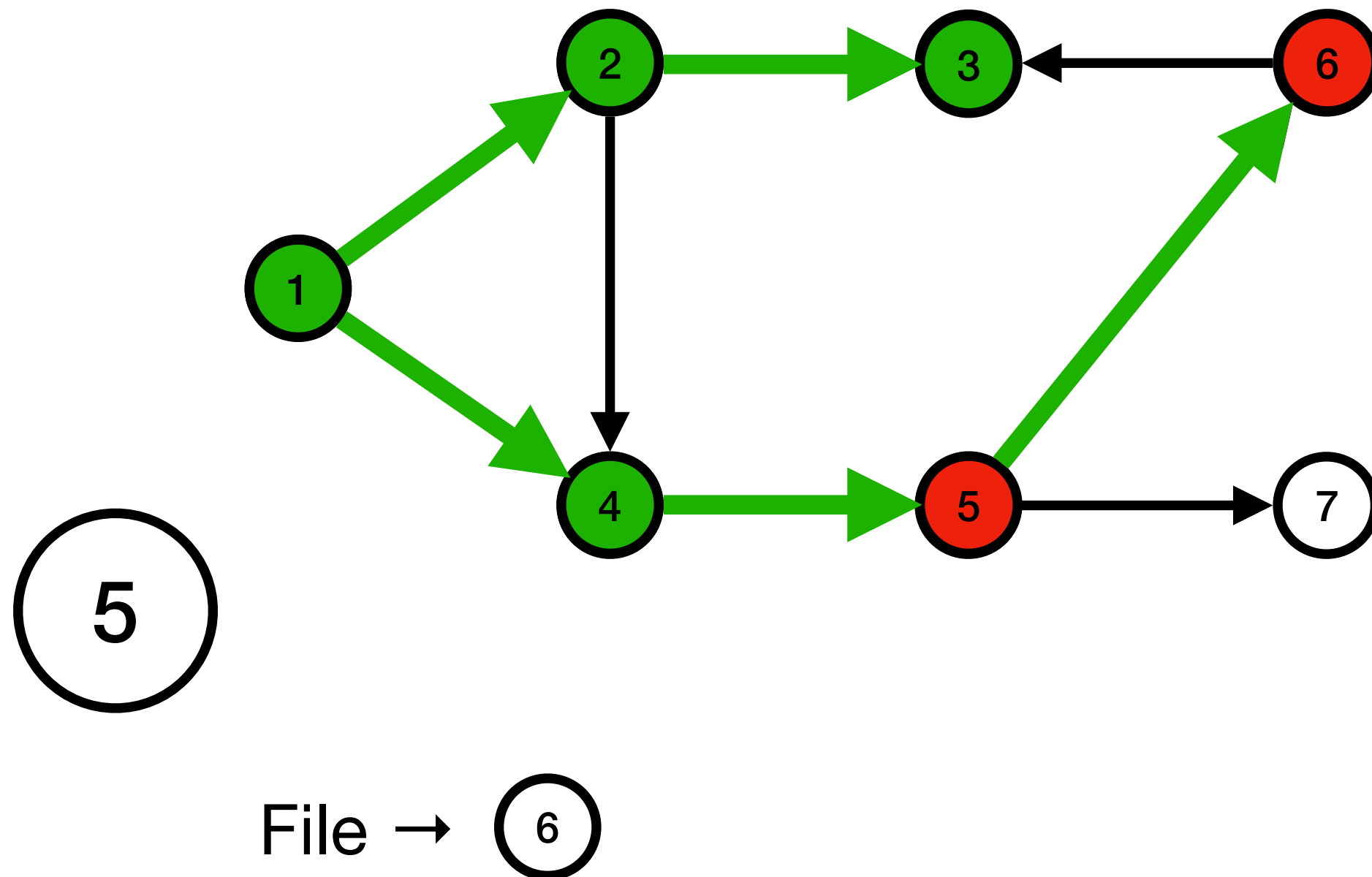


File → 5

# Parcours en largeur

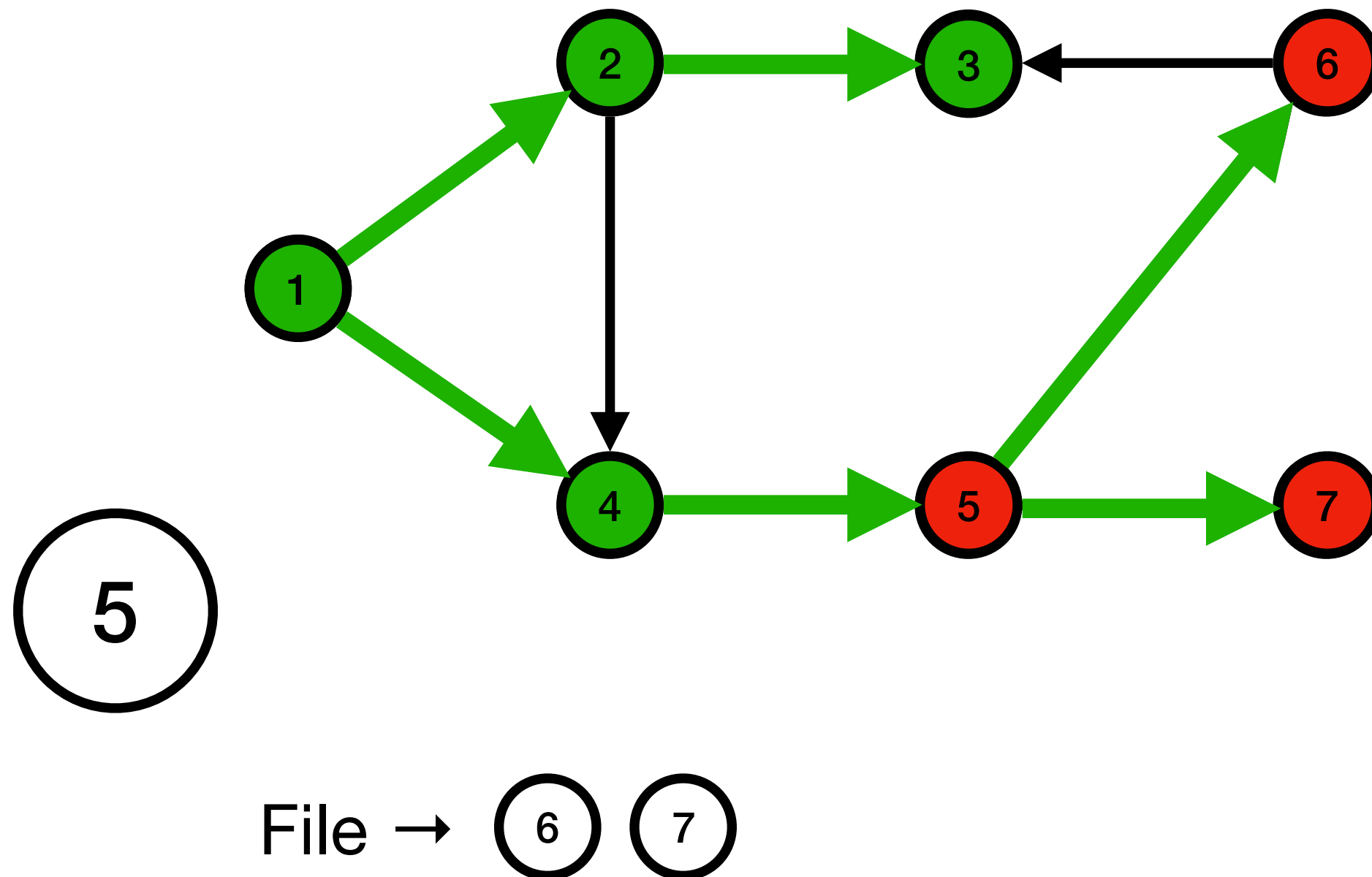


# Parcours en largeur

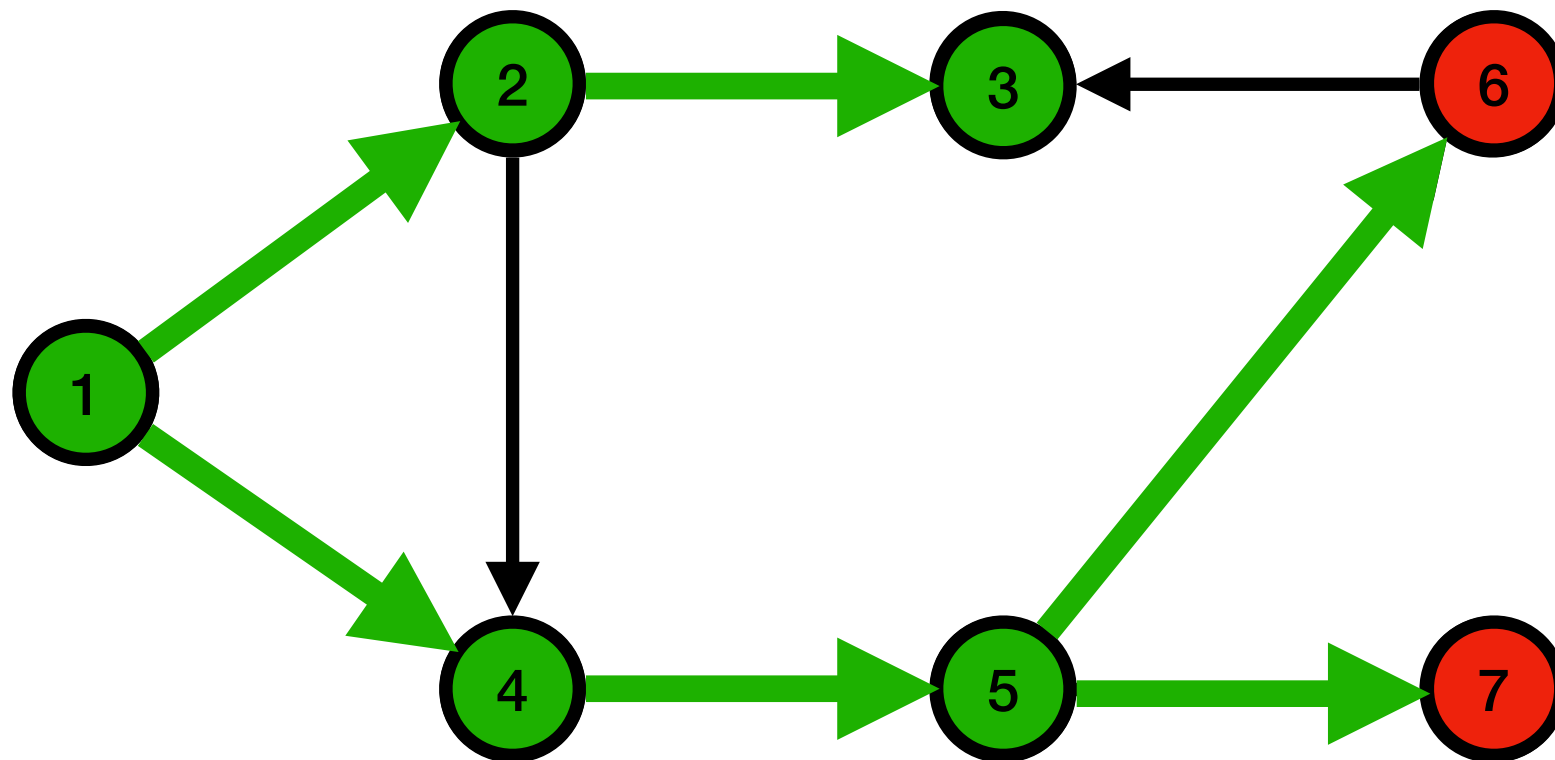




# Parcours en largeur

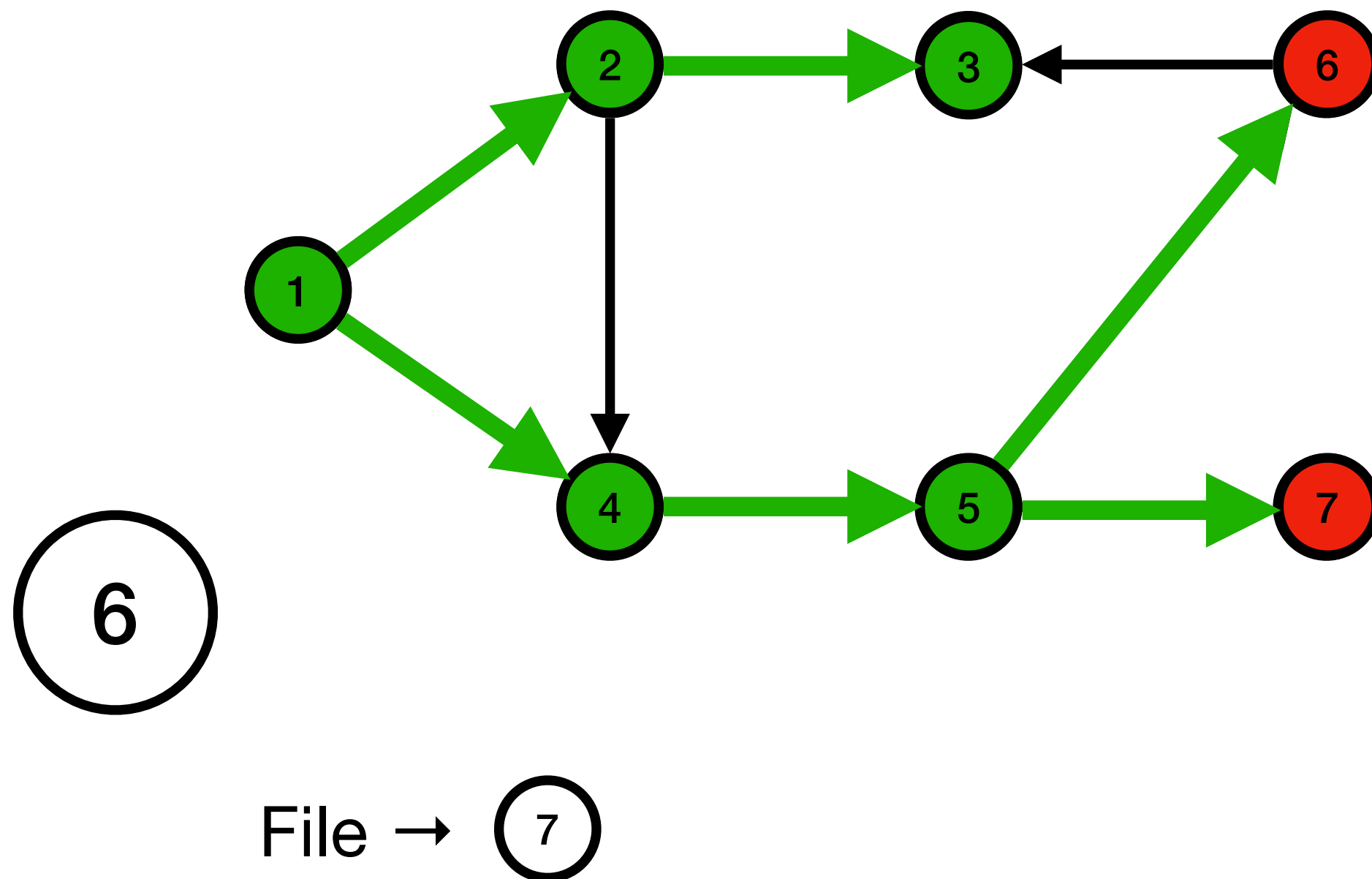


# Parcours en largeur

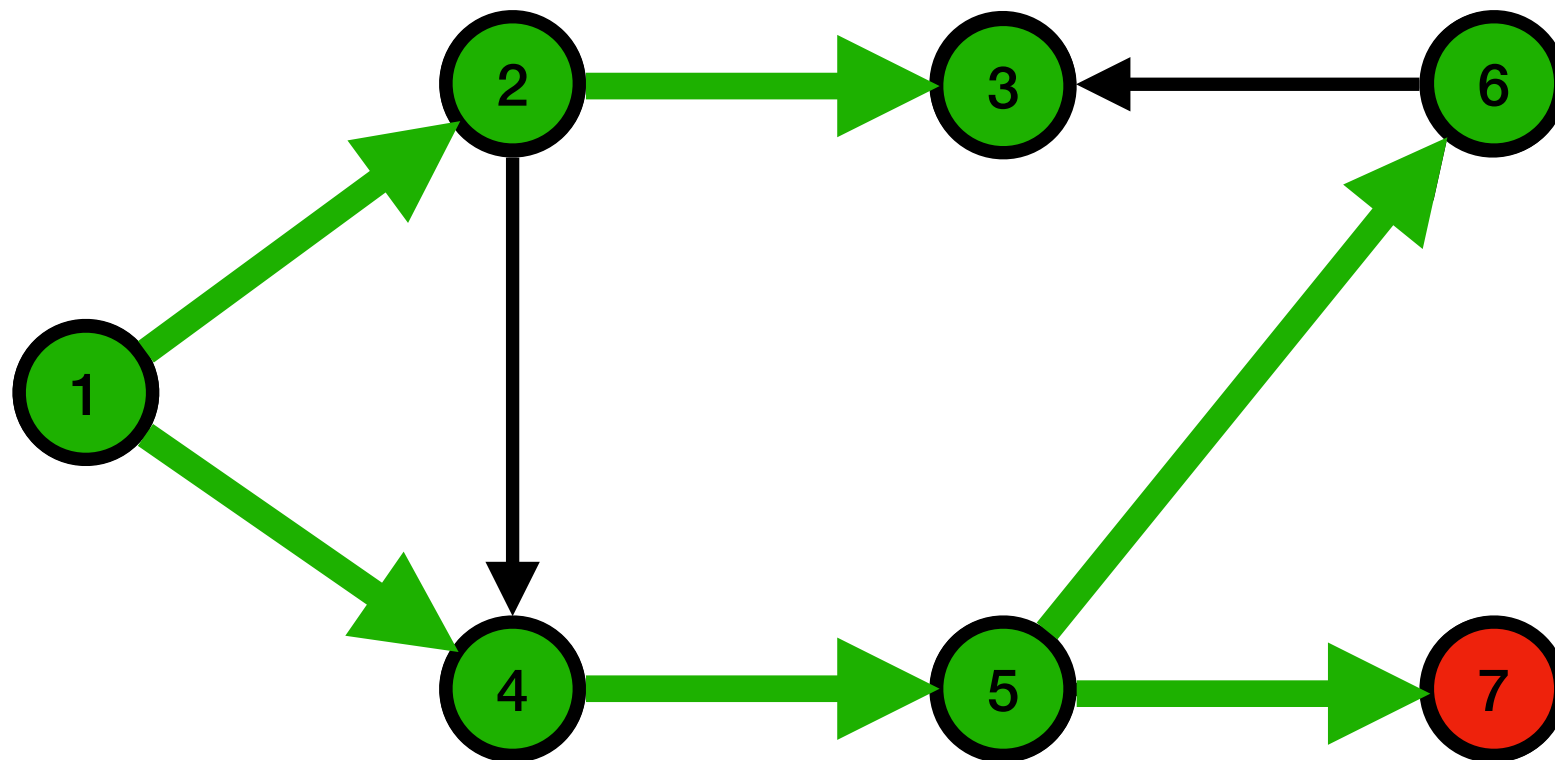


File → (6) (7)

# Parcours en largeur

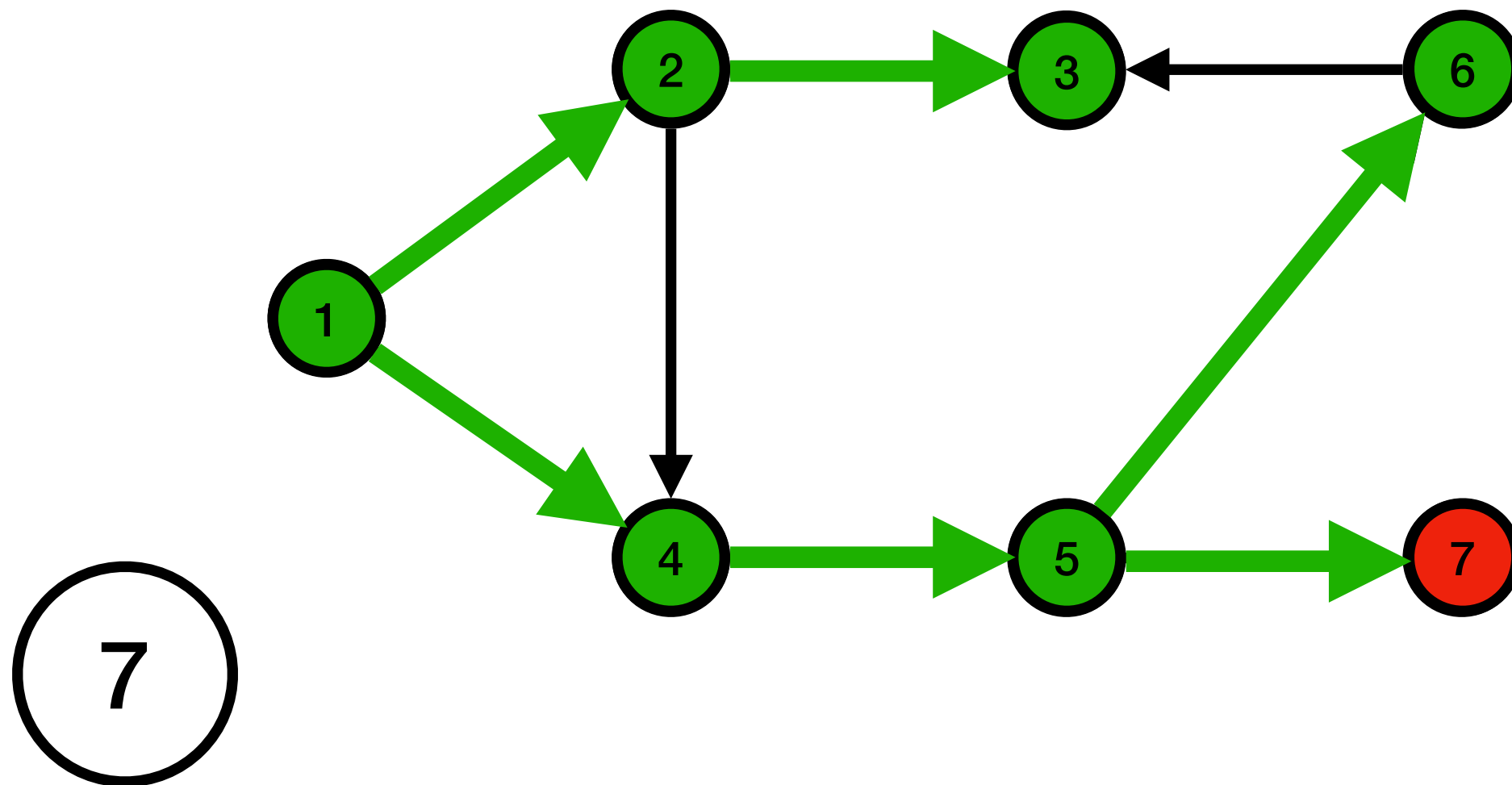


# Parcours en largeur

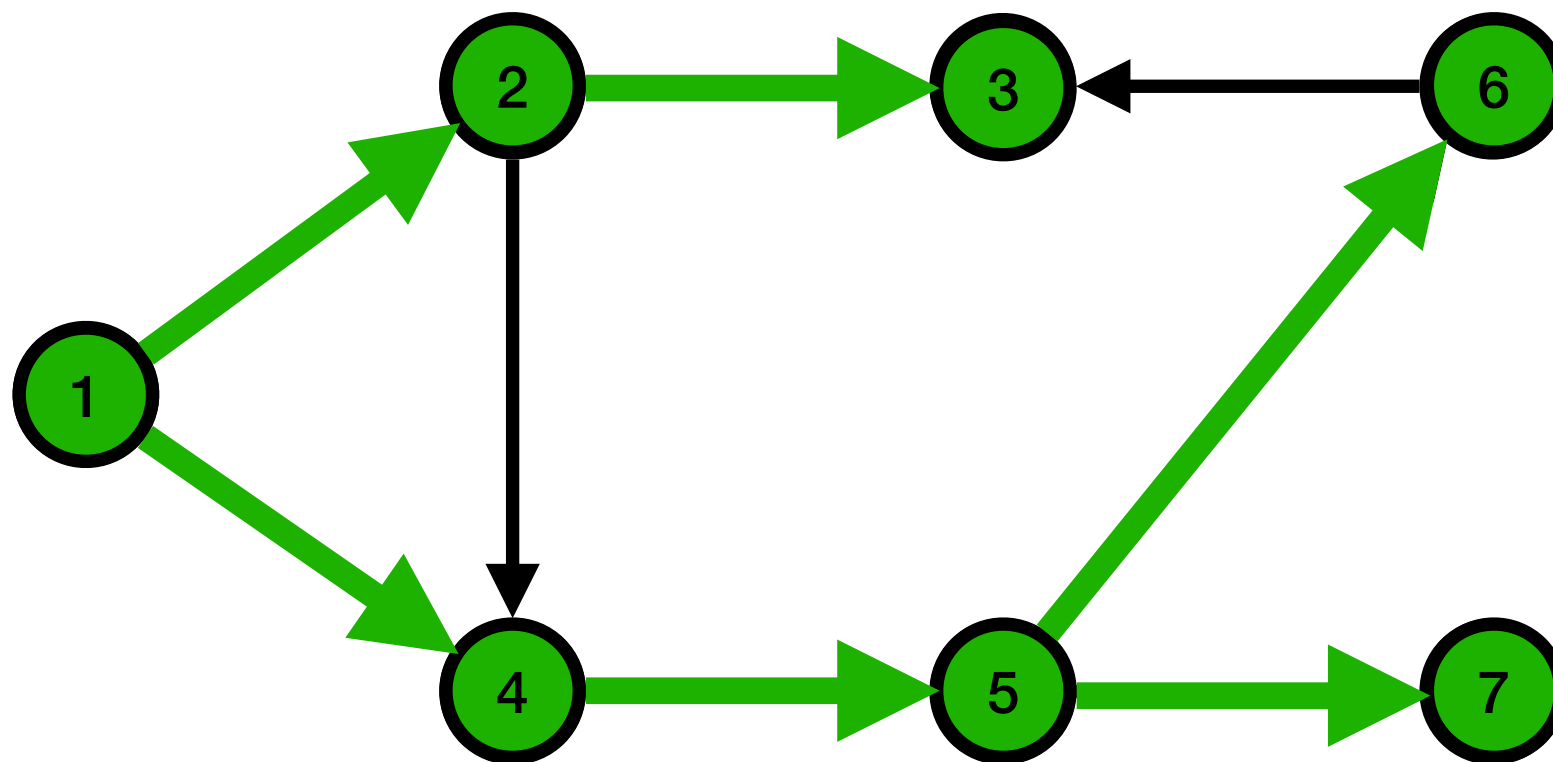


File → (7)

# Parcours en largeur

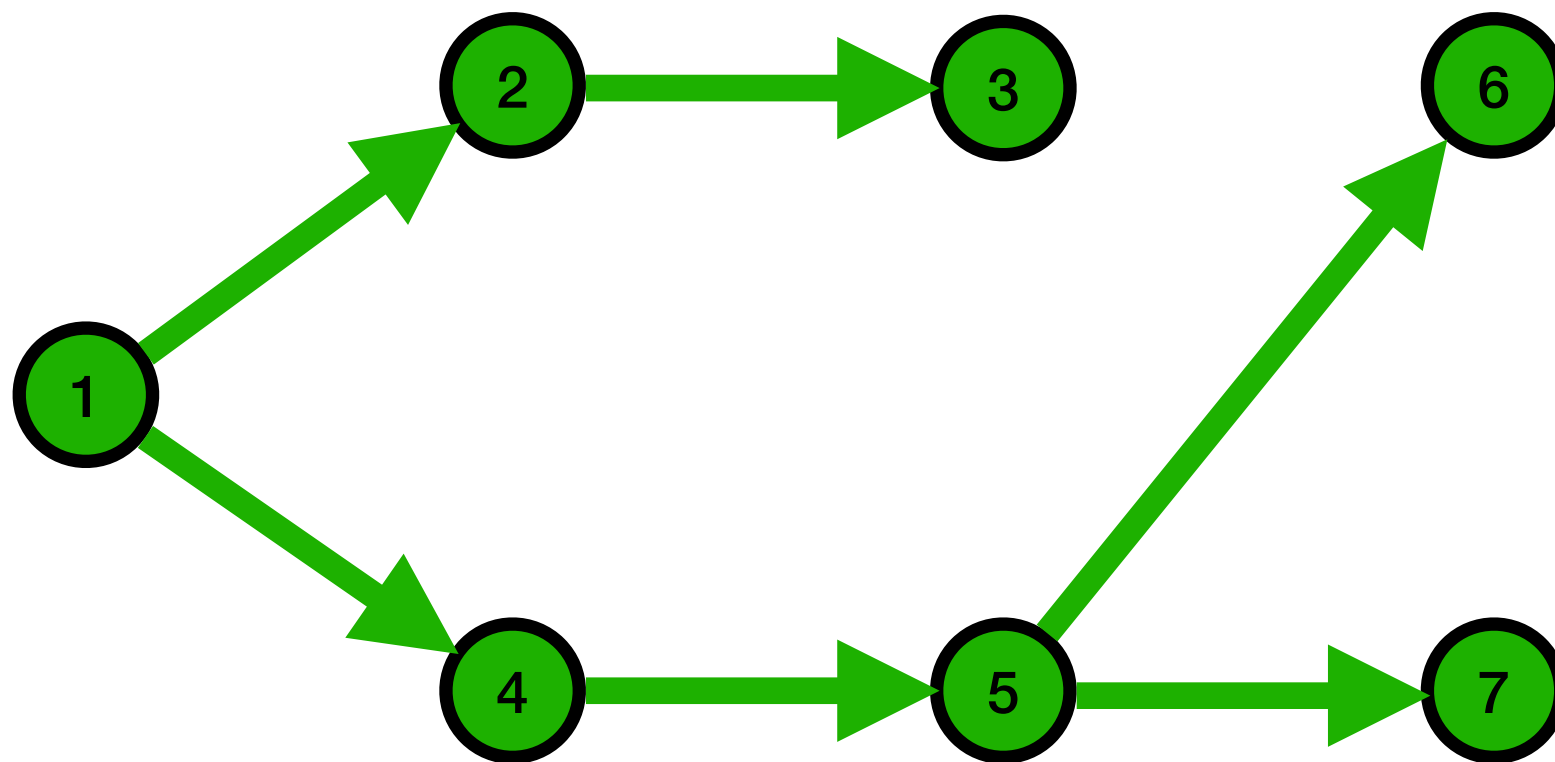


# Parcours en largeur



File →

# Parcours en largeur



# Structure de données « file »

$$F := \emptyset$$



# Structure de données « file »

$$F := \emptyset$$

$$F \rightarrow$$

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 1)

F →

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 1)

$F \rightarrow 1$

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 2)

F → 1 2

# Structure de données « file »

$x := \text{défiler}(F)$

$F \rightarrow 2$

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 3)

F → 2 3

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 4)

F → 2 3 4

# Structure de données « file »

enfiler(F, 5)

F → 2 3 4 5



# Structure de données « file »

$x := \text{défiler}(F)$

$F \rightarrow 3 \quad 4 \quad 5$

# Structure de données « file »

$x := \text{défiler}(F)$

$F \rightarrow 4 \quad 5$

# Structure de données « file »

$x := \text{défiler}(F)$

$F \rightarrow 5$

# Structure de données « file »

$x := \text{défiler}(F)$

$F \rightarrow$

# Structure de données « file »

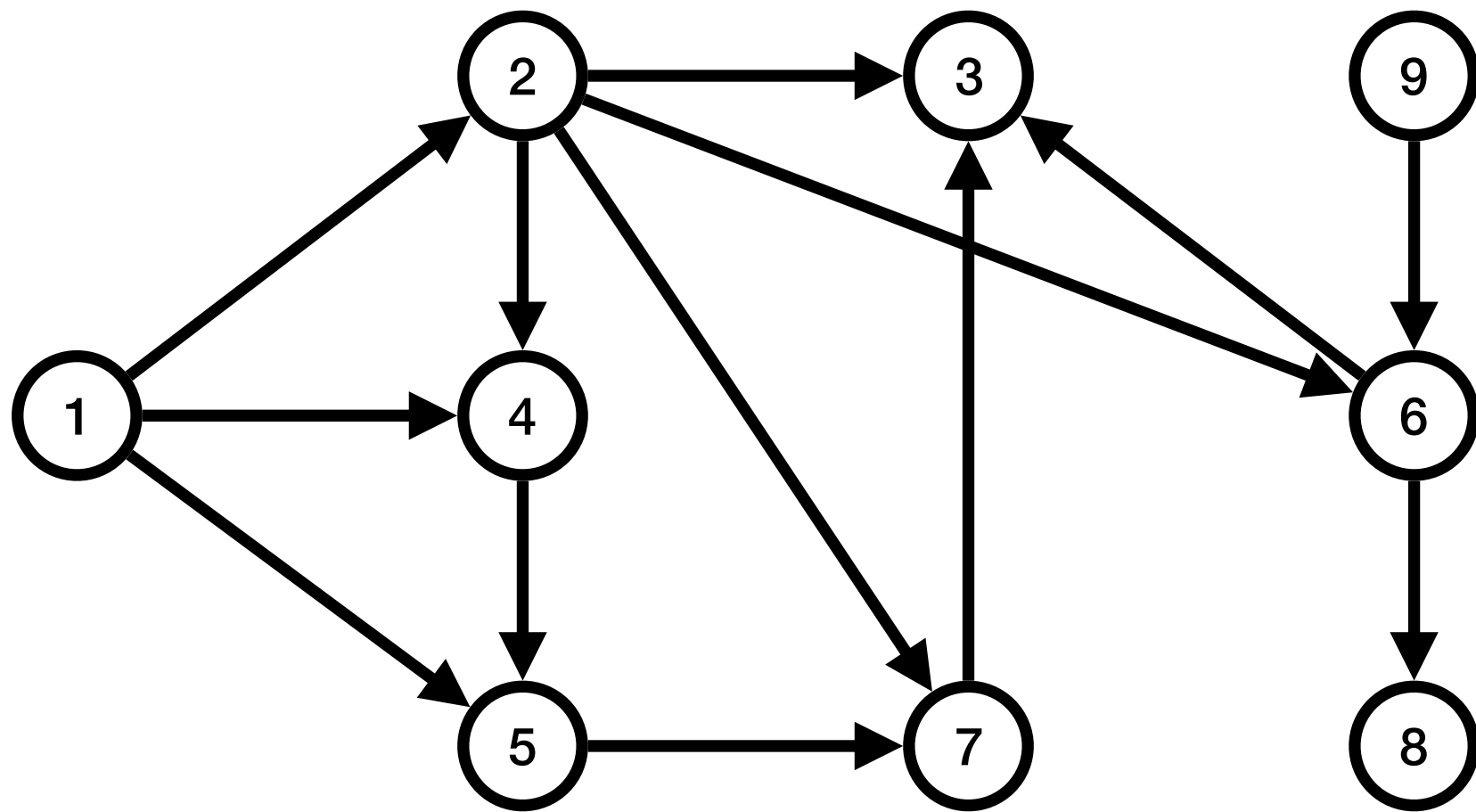
$F \rightarrow$

```

fonction parcours-en-largeur(G, s)
  n := |G| (nombre de sommets)
  pour v := 0 jusqu'à n – 1 faire
    couleur[v] := blanc
  fin pour
  H := graphe(n) (graphe vide)
  F := ∅ (file vide)
  couleur[s] := rouge
  enfiler(F, s)
  tant que F ≠ ∅ faire
    u := défiler(F)
    pour v := 0 jusqu'à n – 1 faire
      si G[u, v] = 1 et couleur[v] = blanc alors
        couleur[v] := rouge
        H[u, v] := 1
        enfiler(F, v)
      fin si
    couleur[u] := vert
  fin pour
fin tant que
  retourner H (graphe des chemins minimaux)
fin fonction

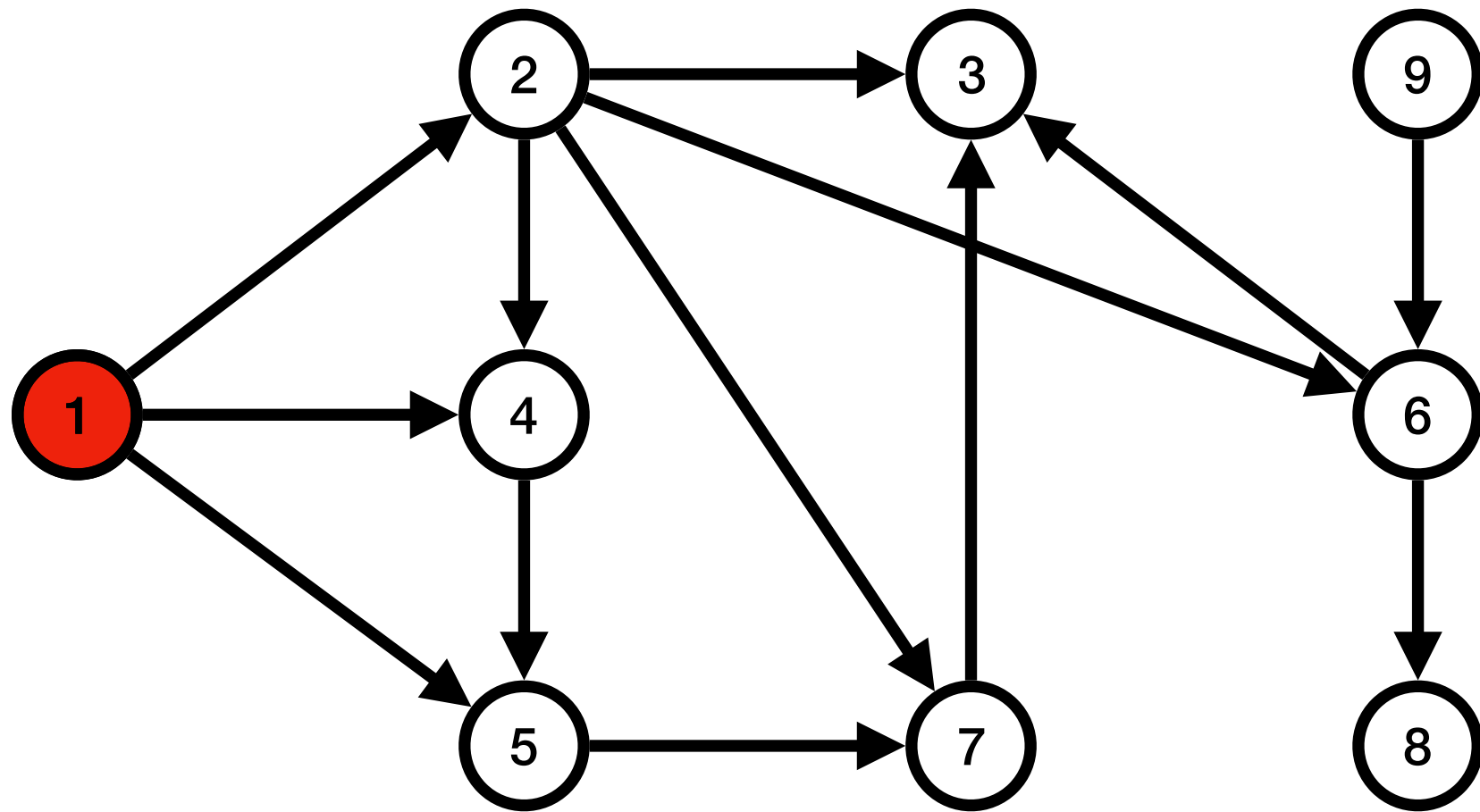
```


# Un autre exemple



File →

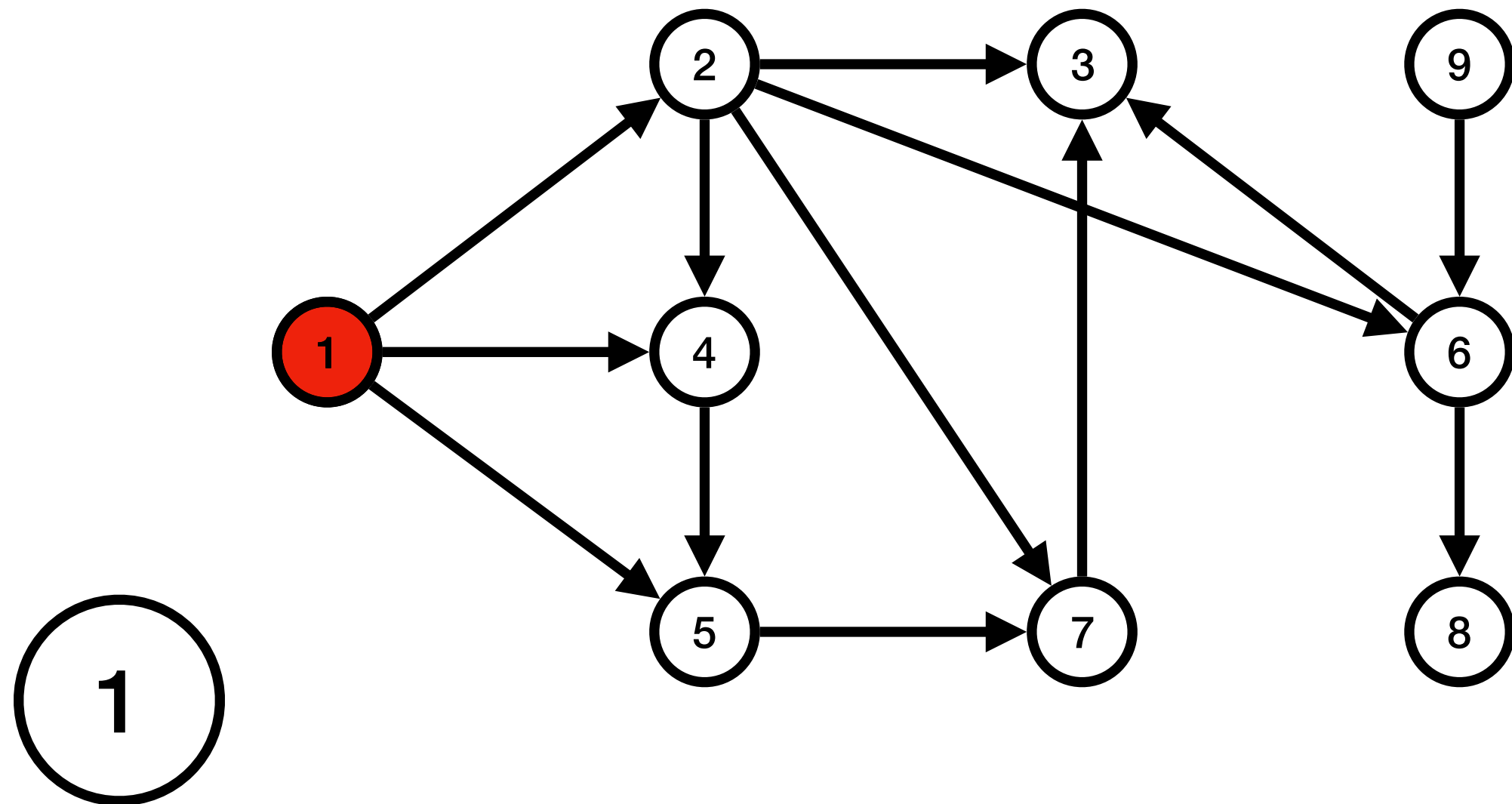
# Un autre exemple



File → 

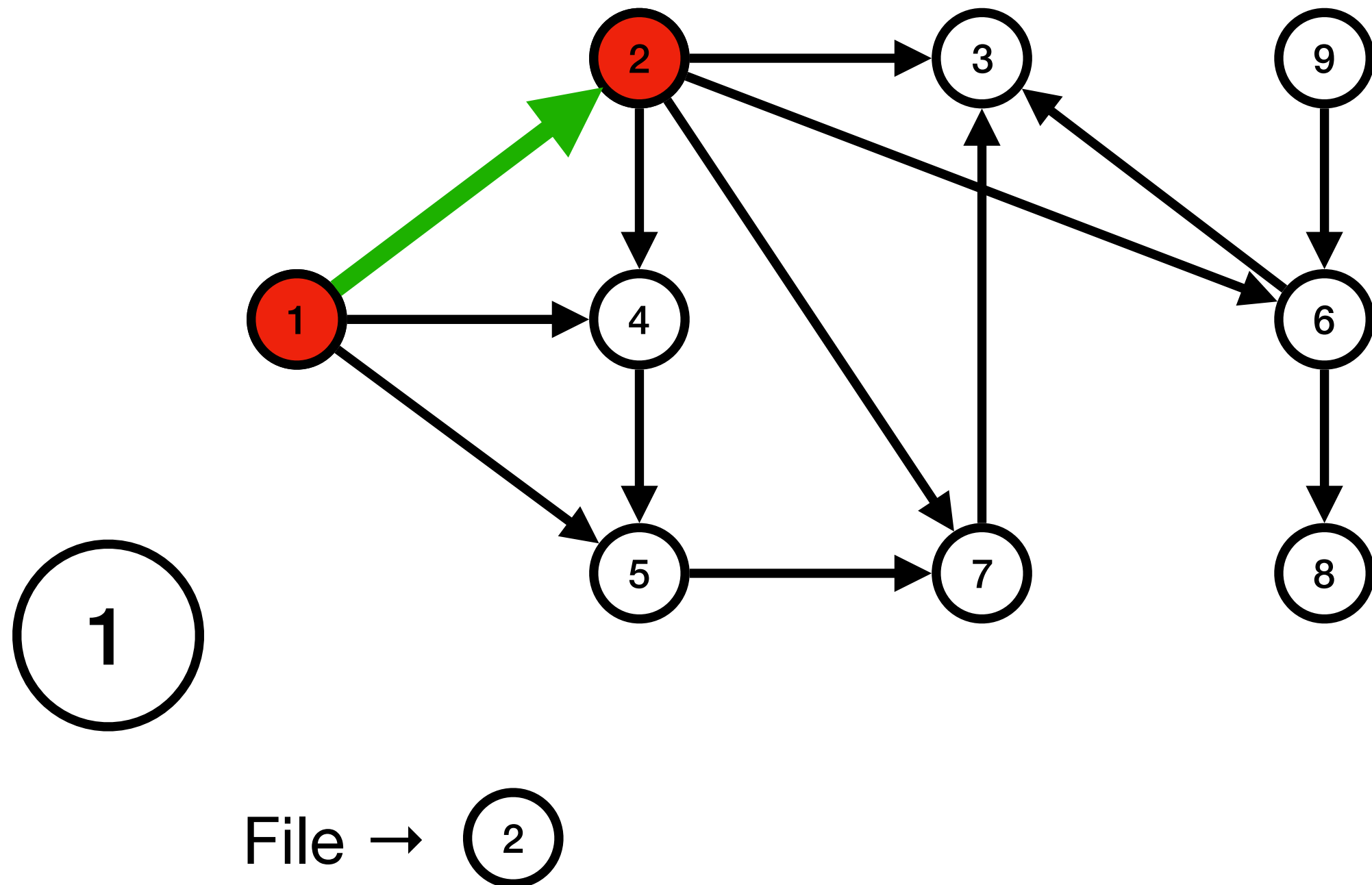


# Un autre exemple

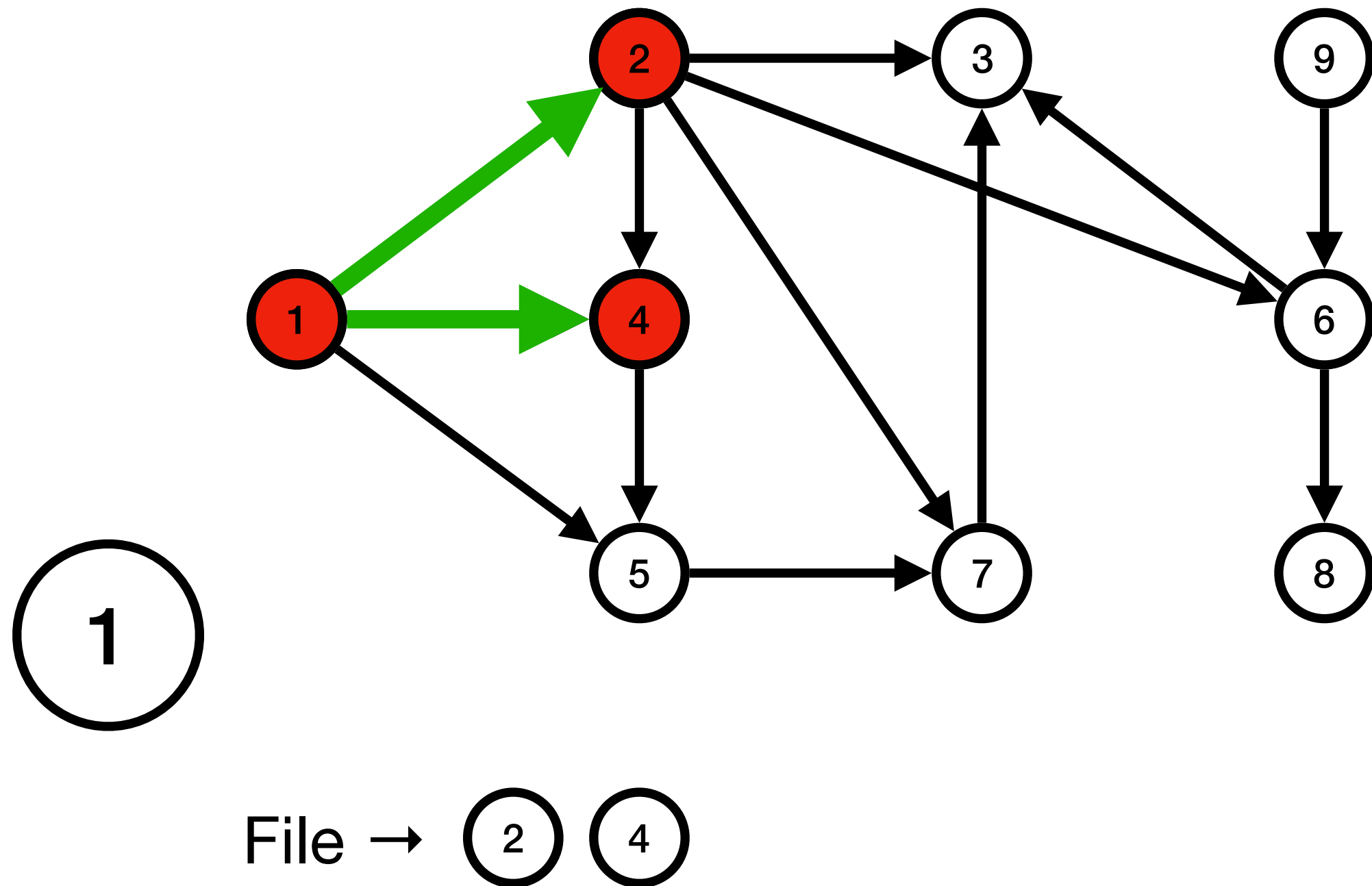


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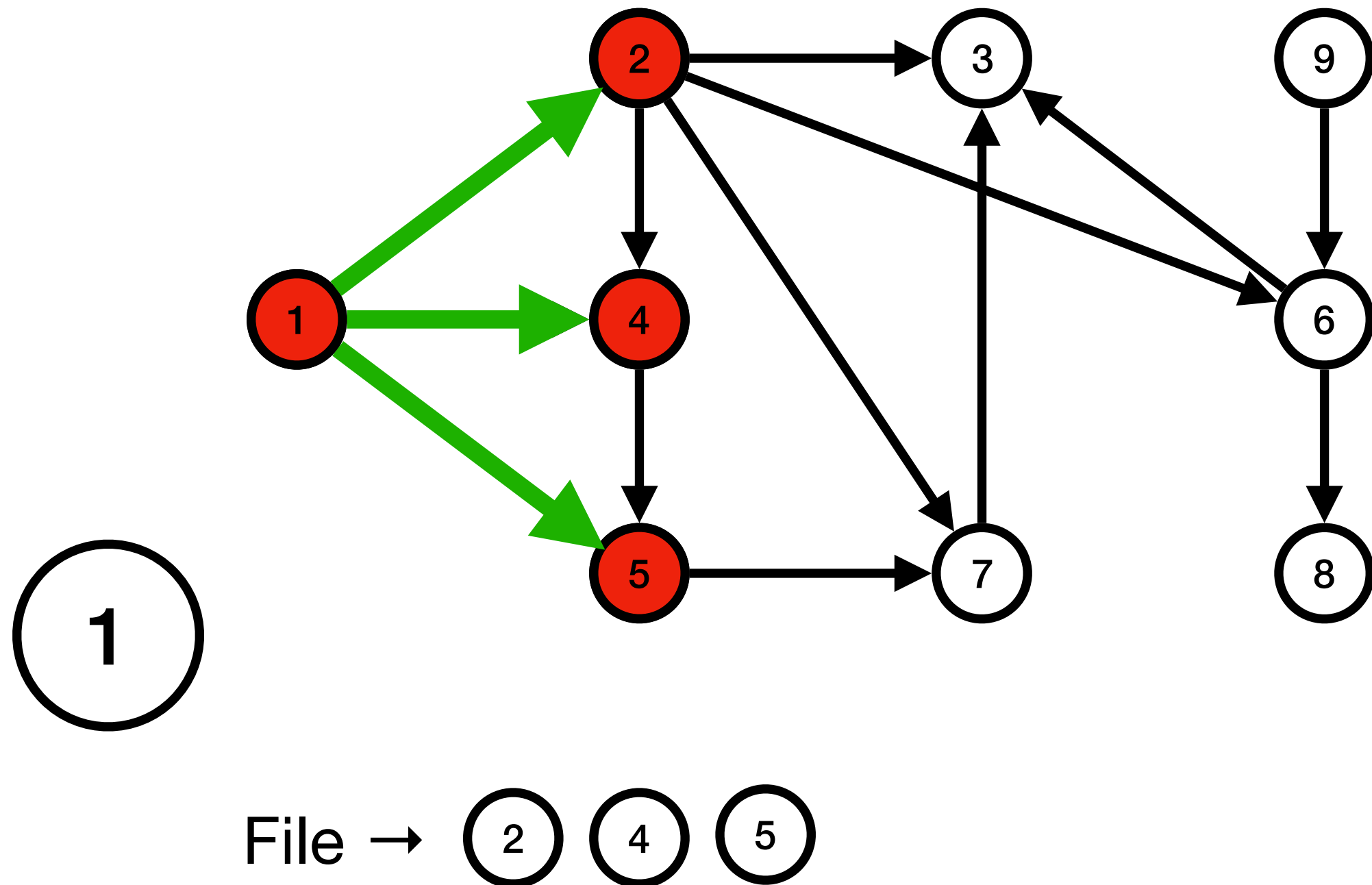
# Un autre exemple



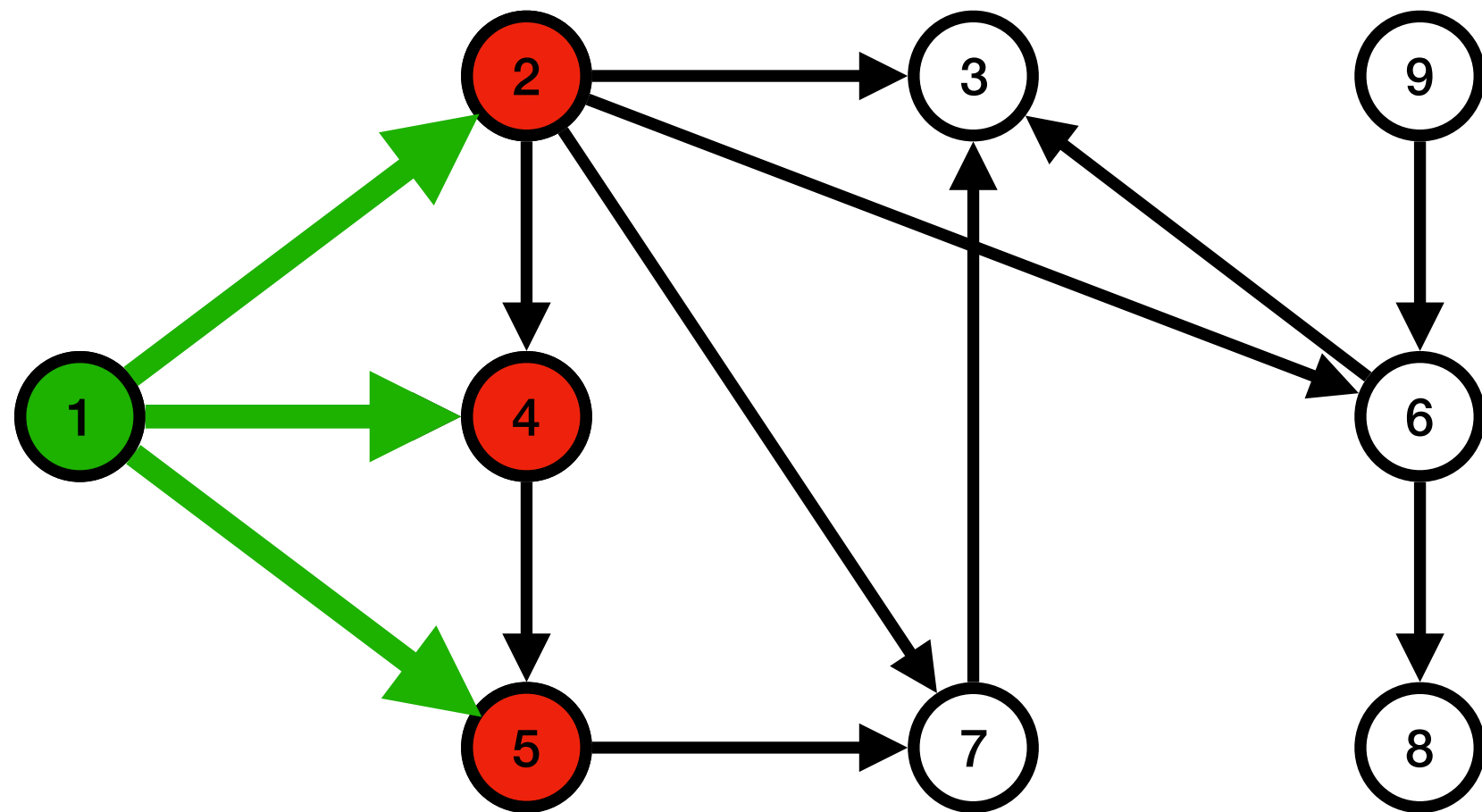
# Un autre exemple



# Un autre exemple

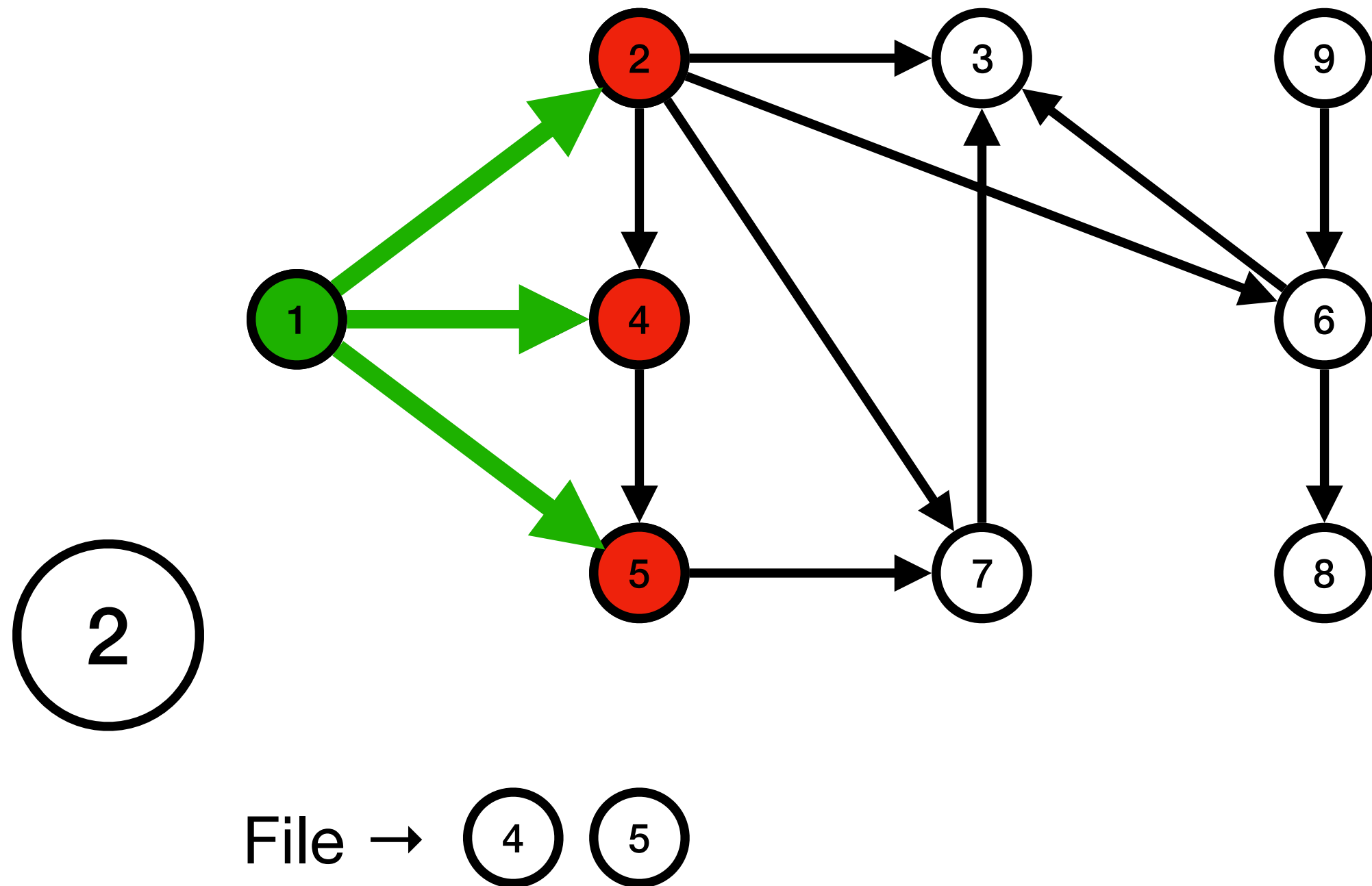


# Un autre exemple

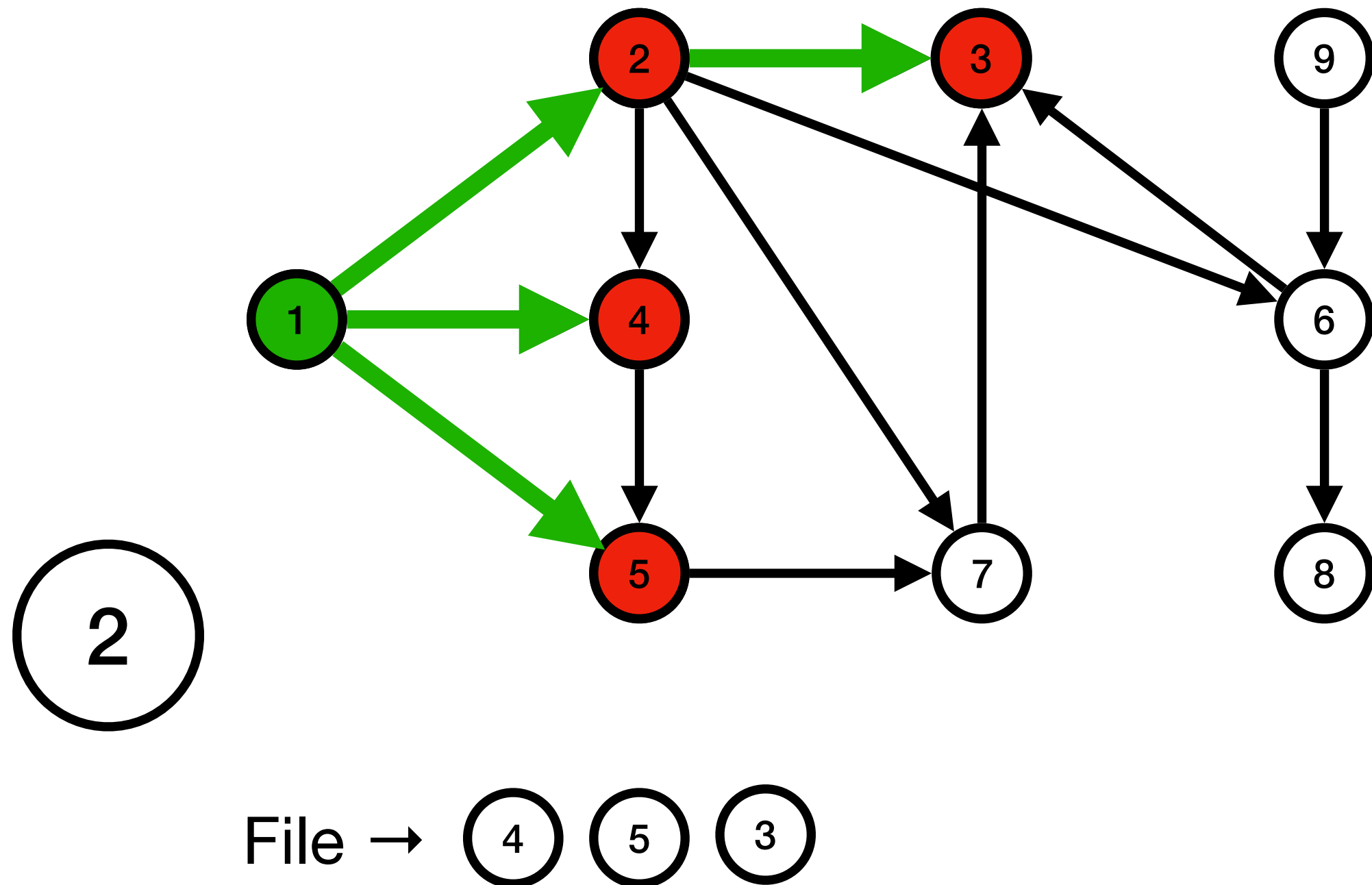


File → 2 4 5

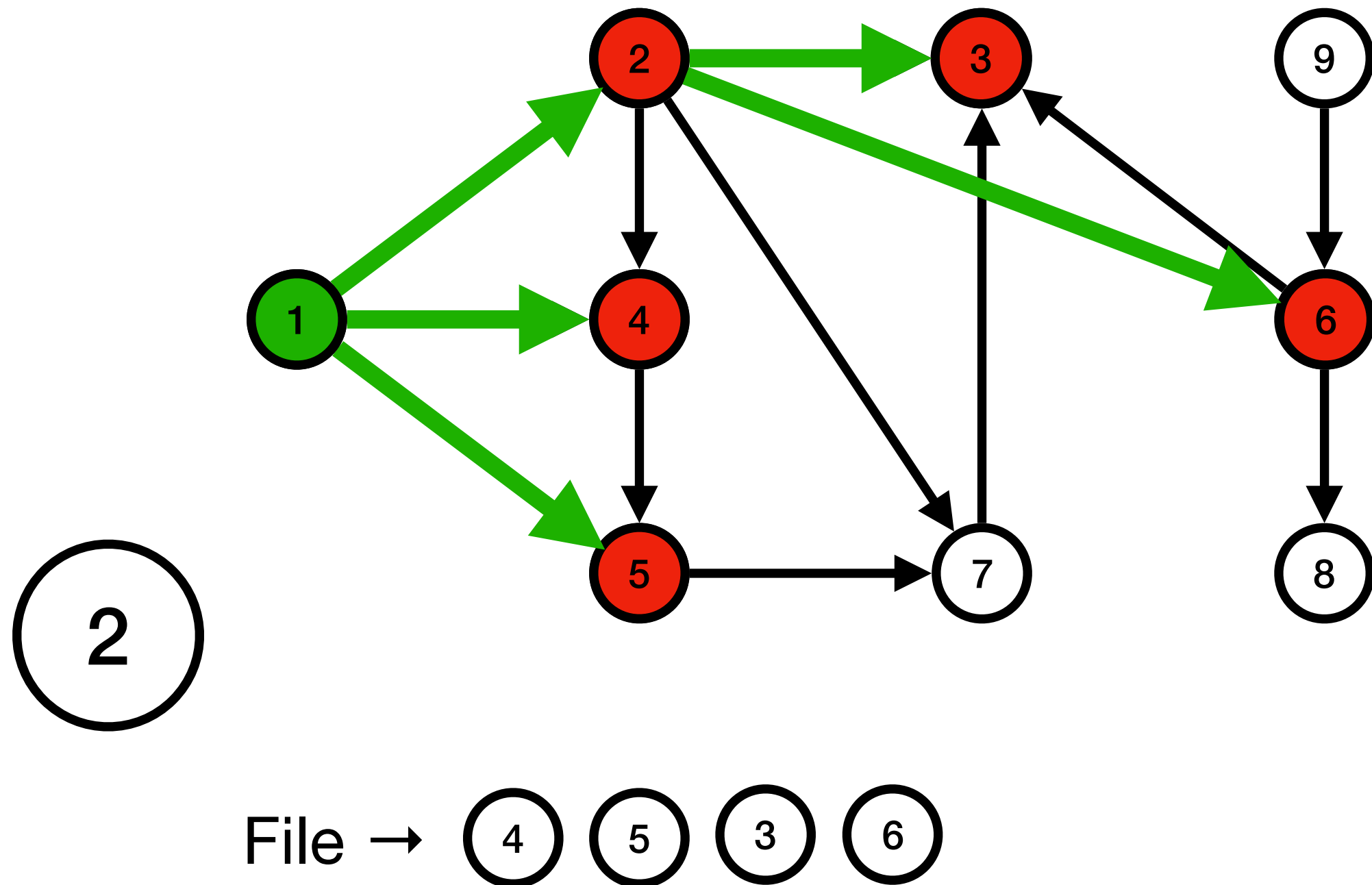
# Un autre exemple



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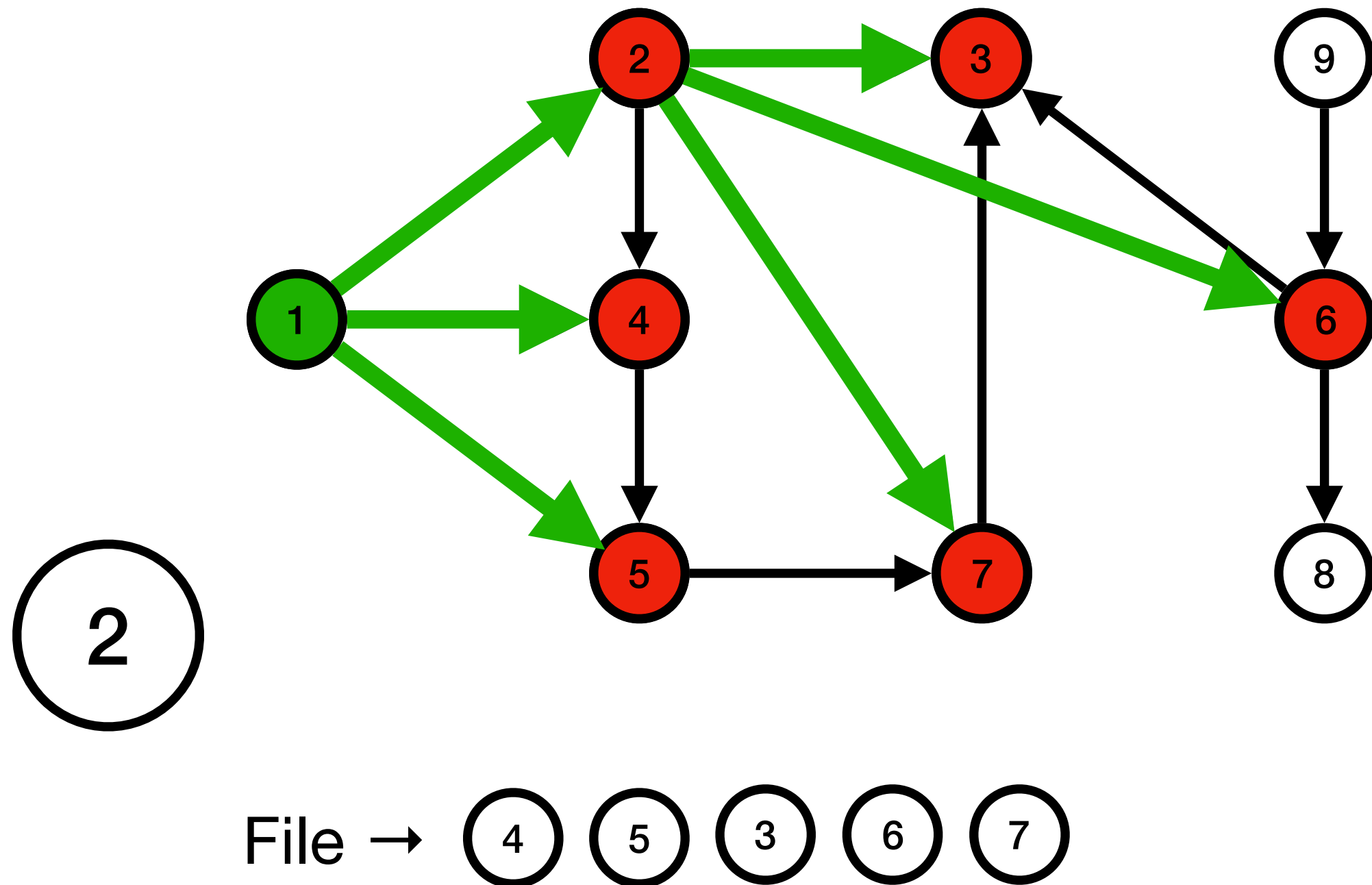


# Un autre exemple

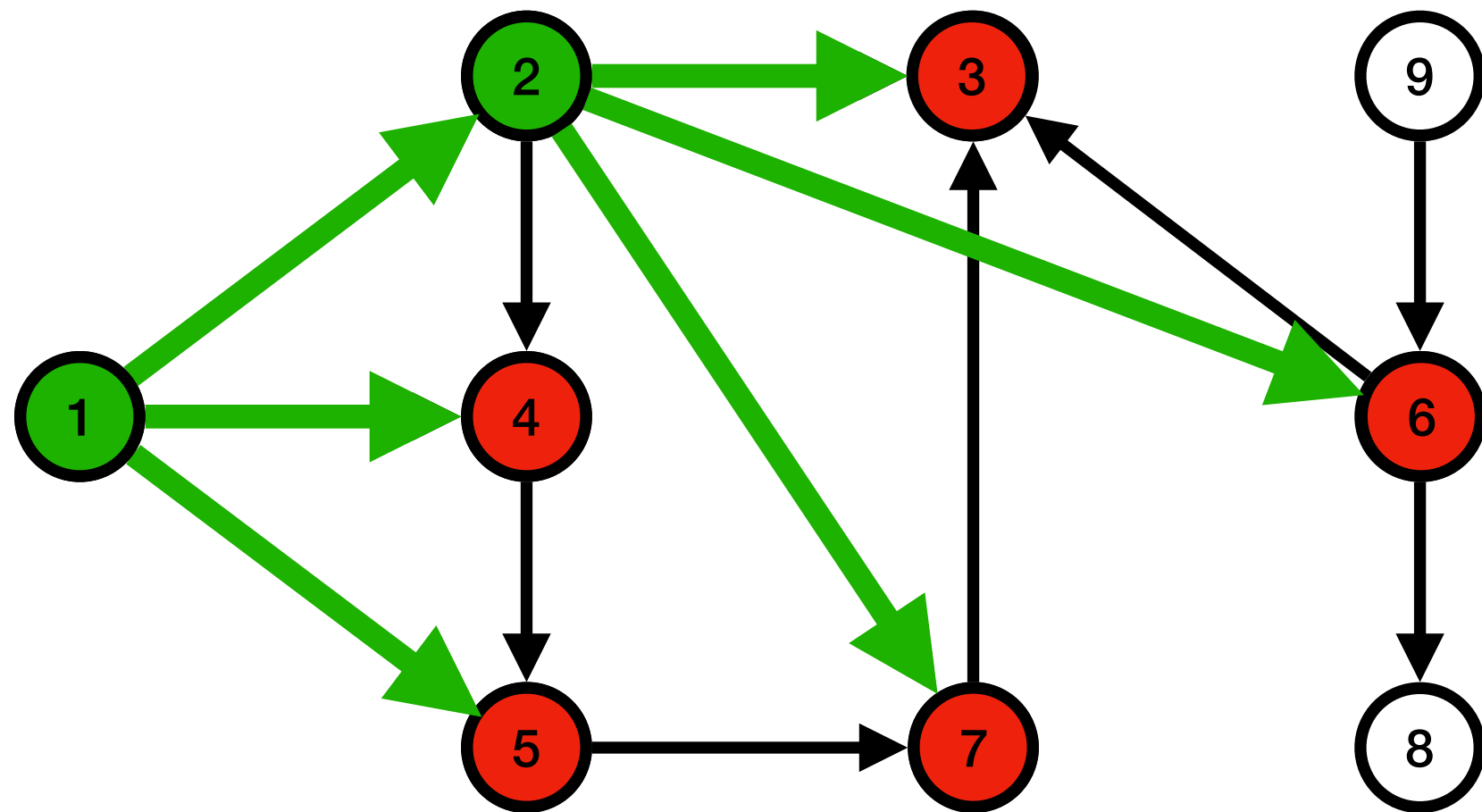




# Un autre exemple

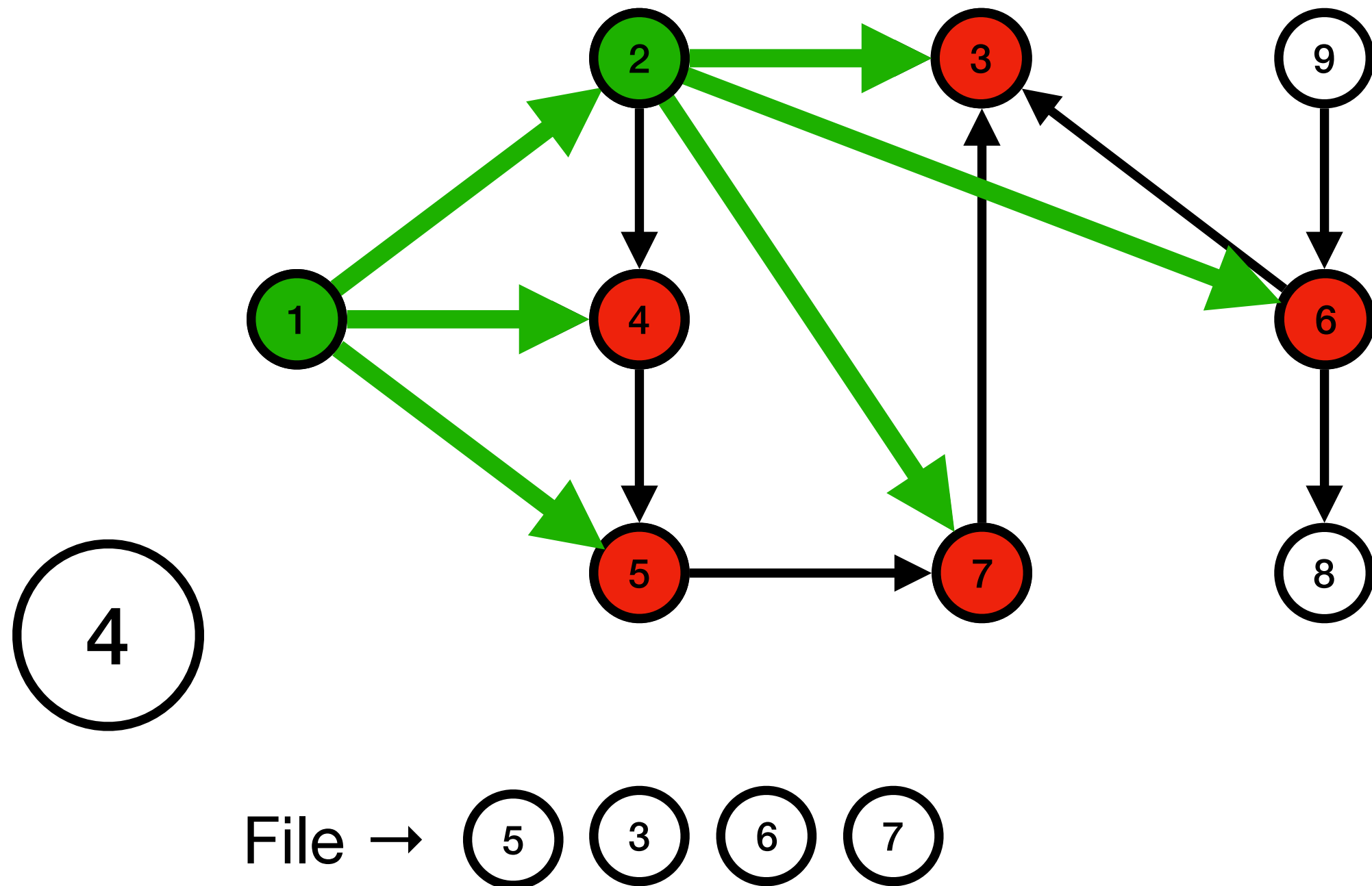


# Un autre exemple

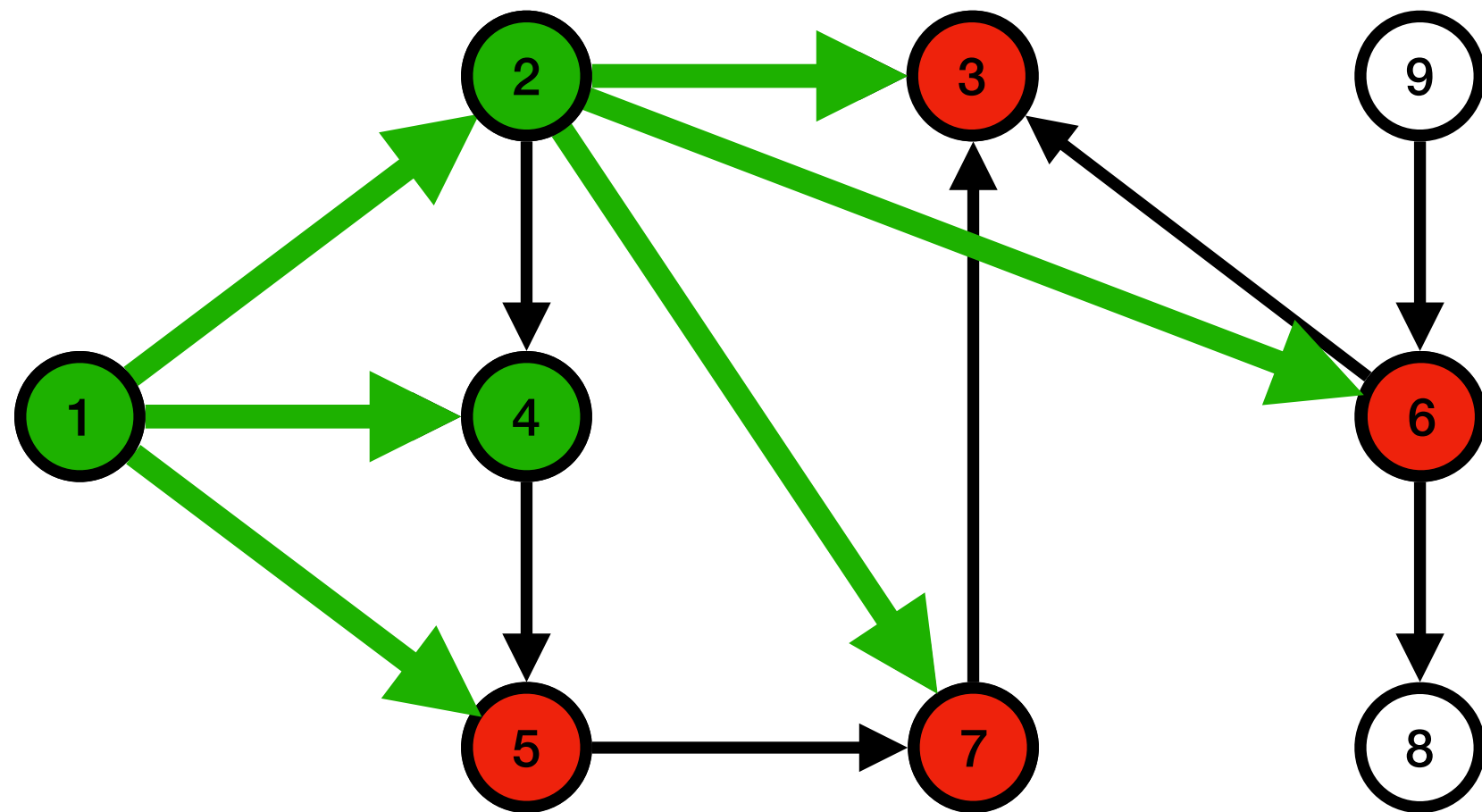


File → 

# Un autre exemple

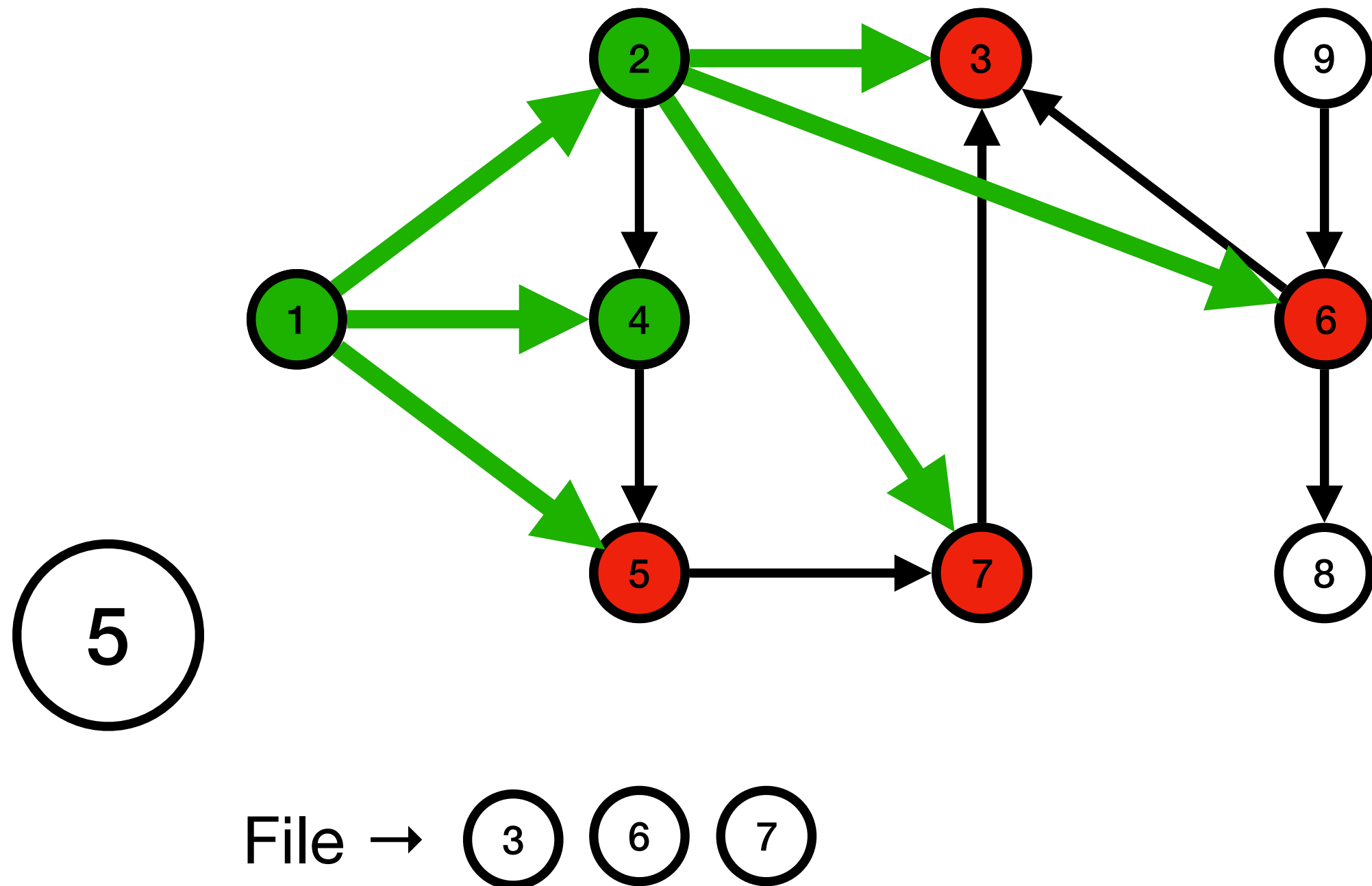


# Un autre exemple

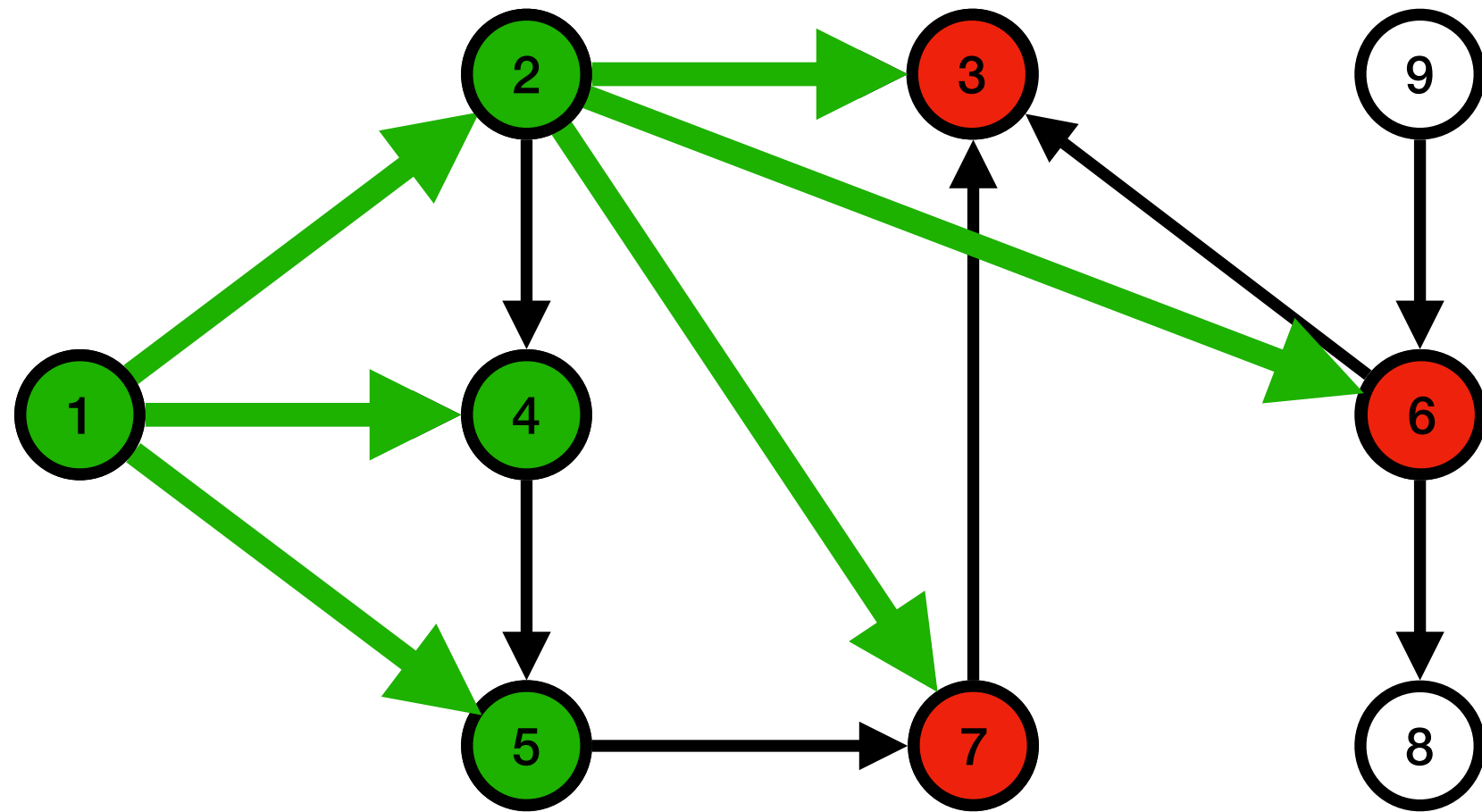


File → 5 3 6 7

# Un autre exemple

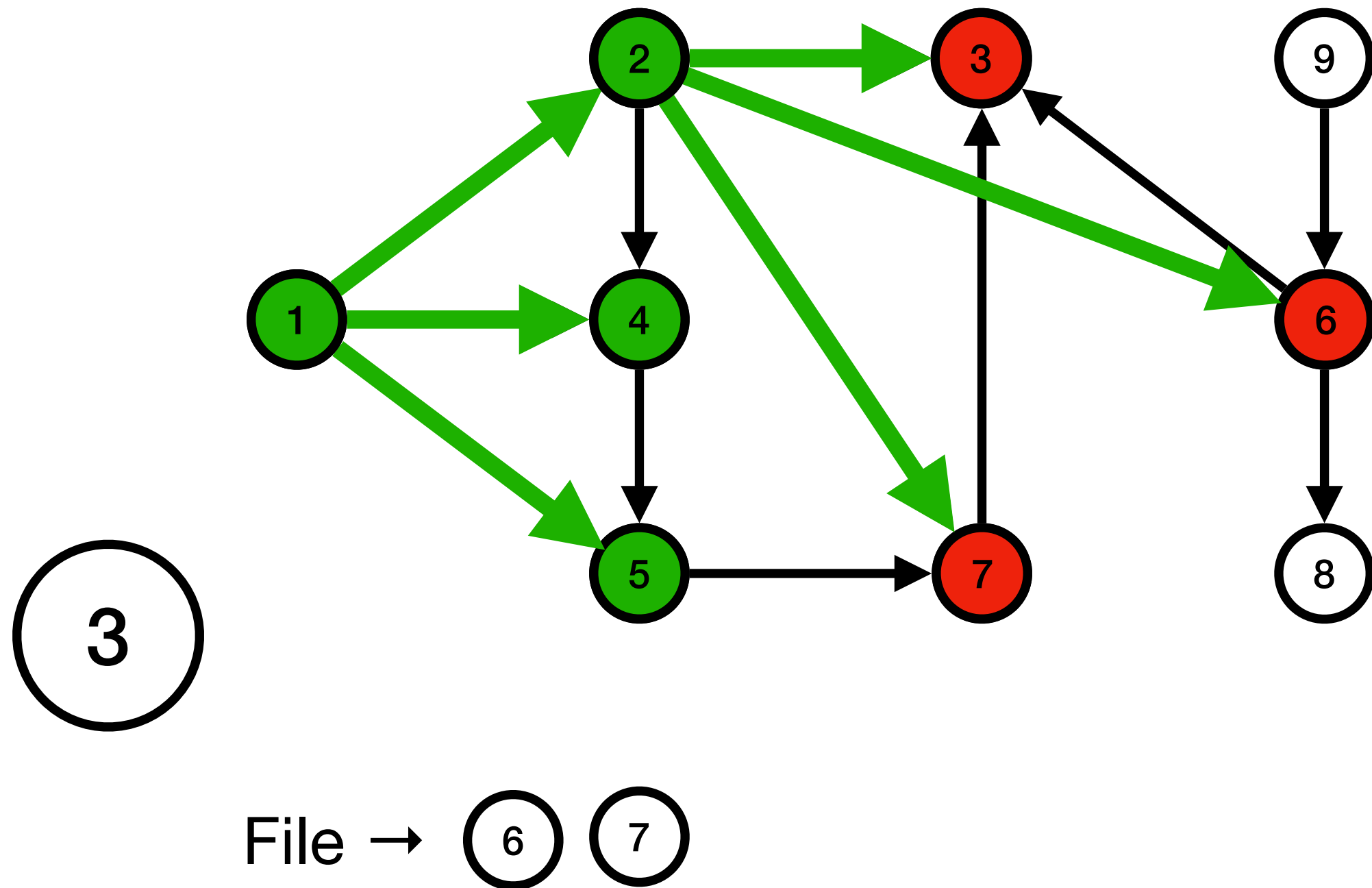


# Un autre exemple

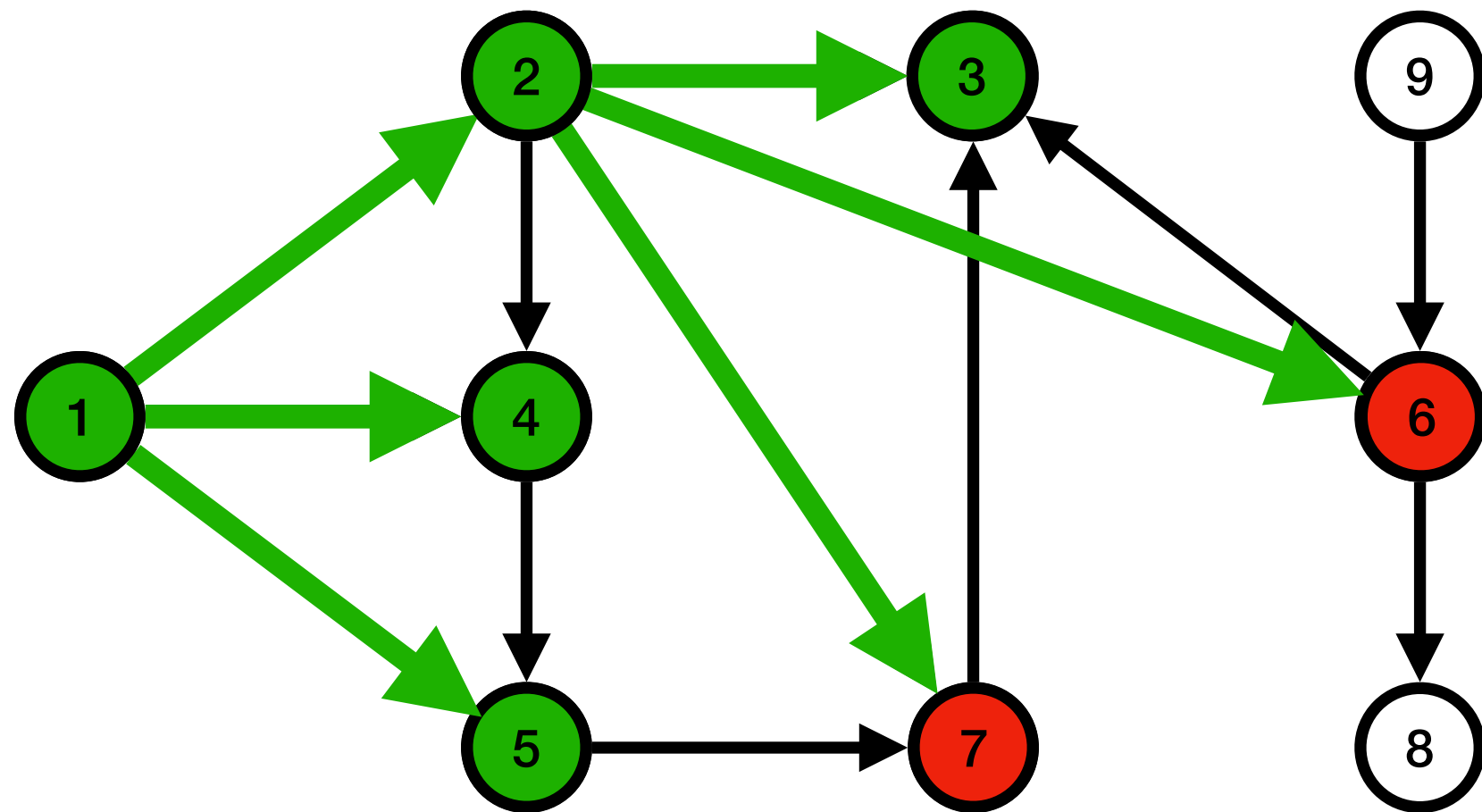


File → 3 6 7

# Un autre exemple



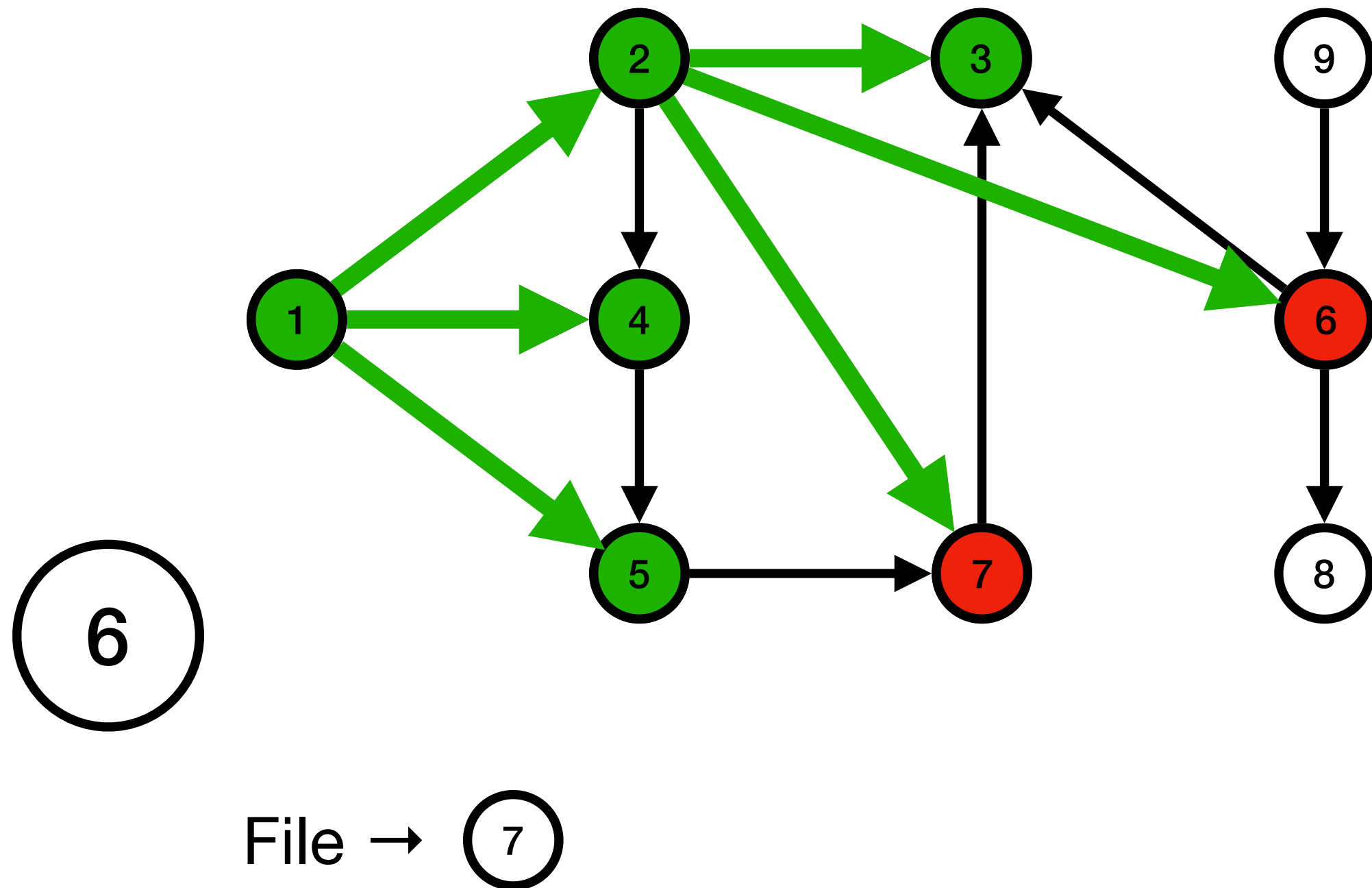
# Un autre exemple



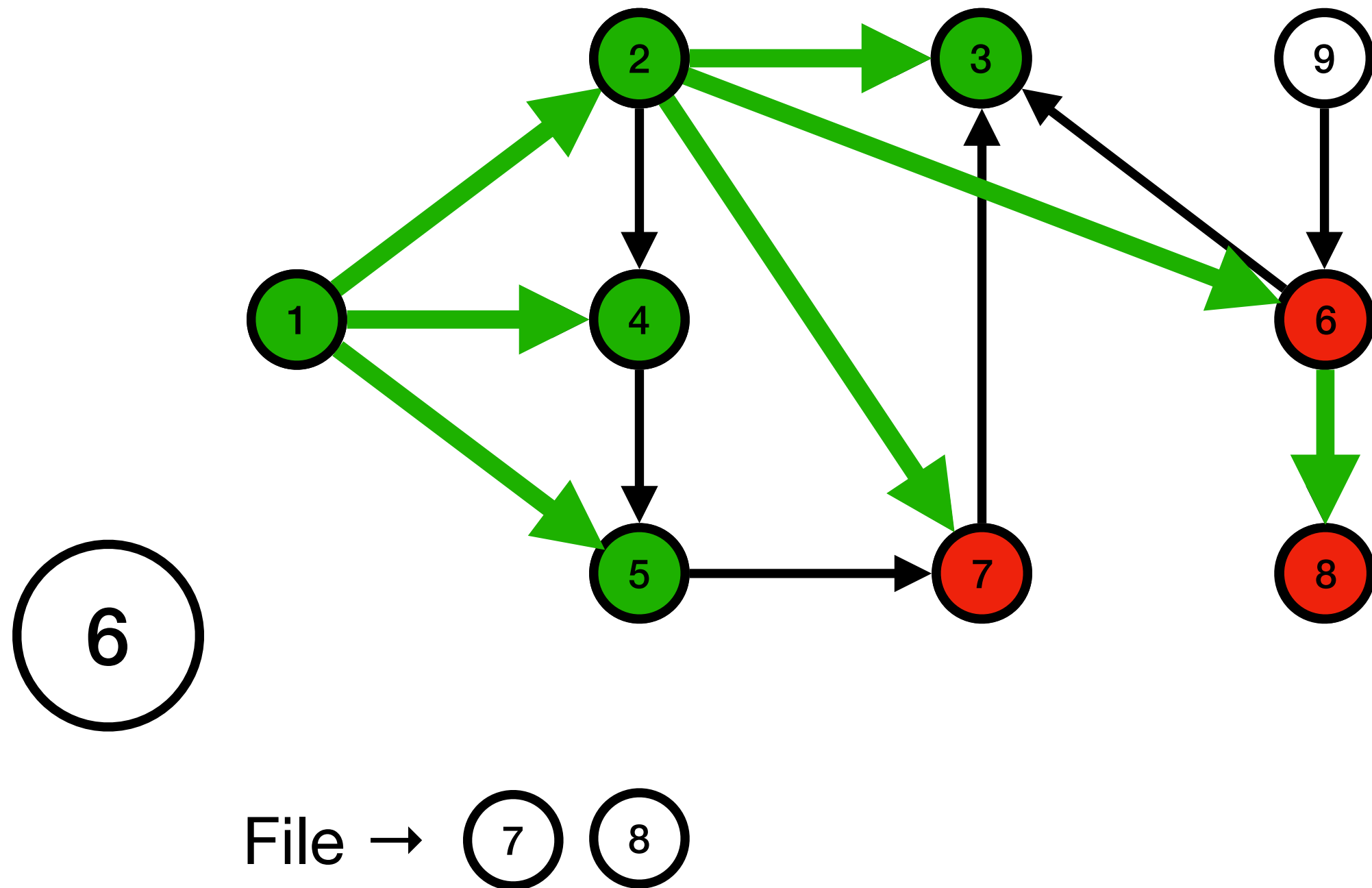
File → (6) (7)



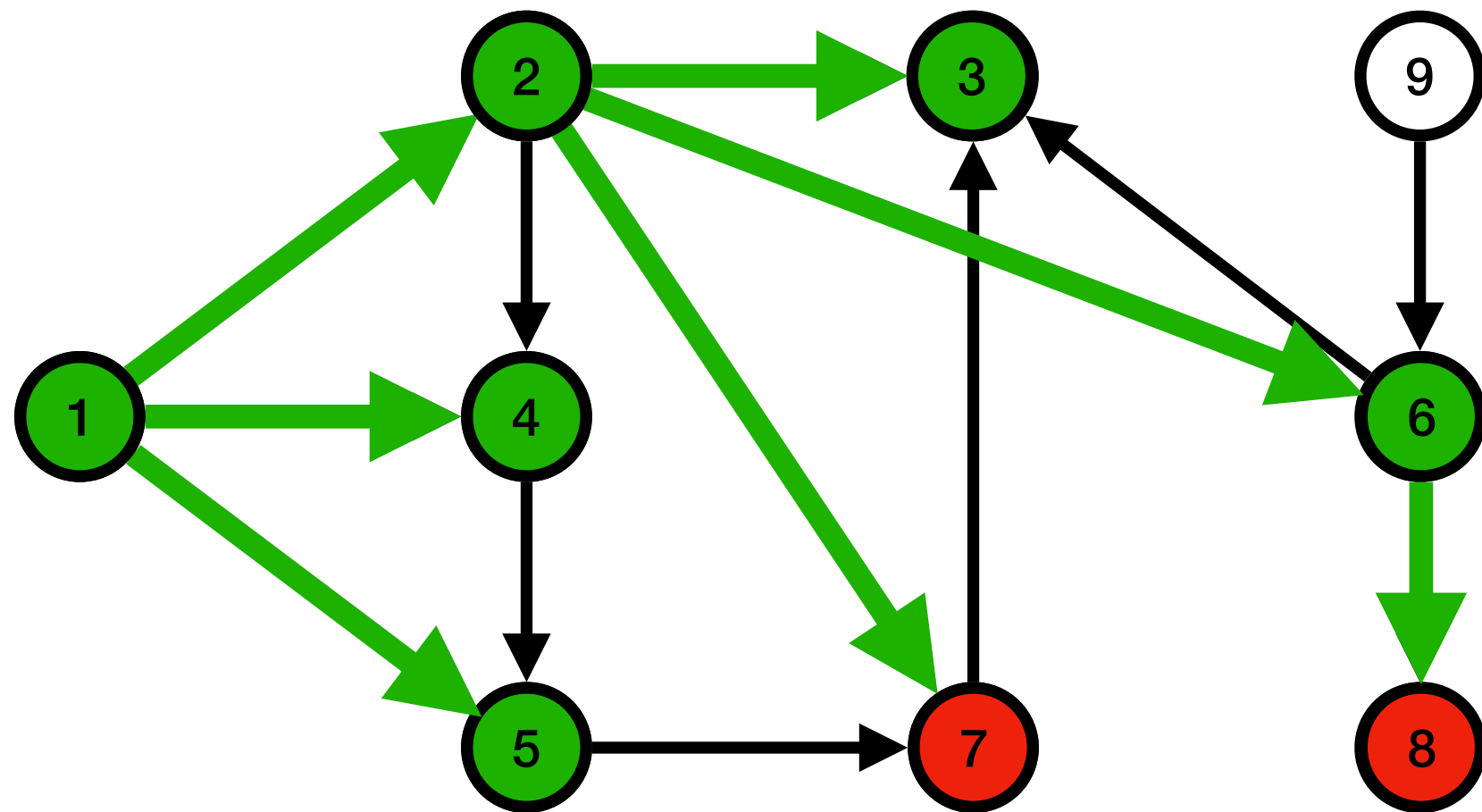
# Un autre exemple



# Un autre exemple

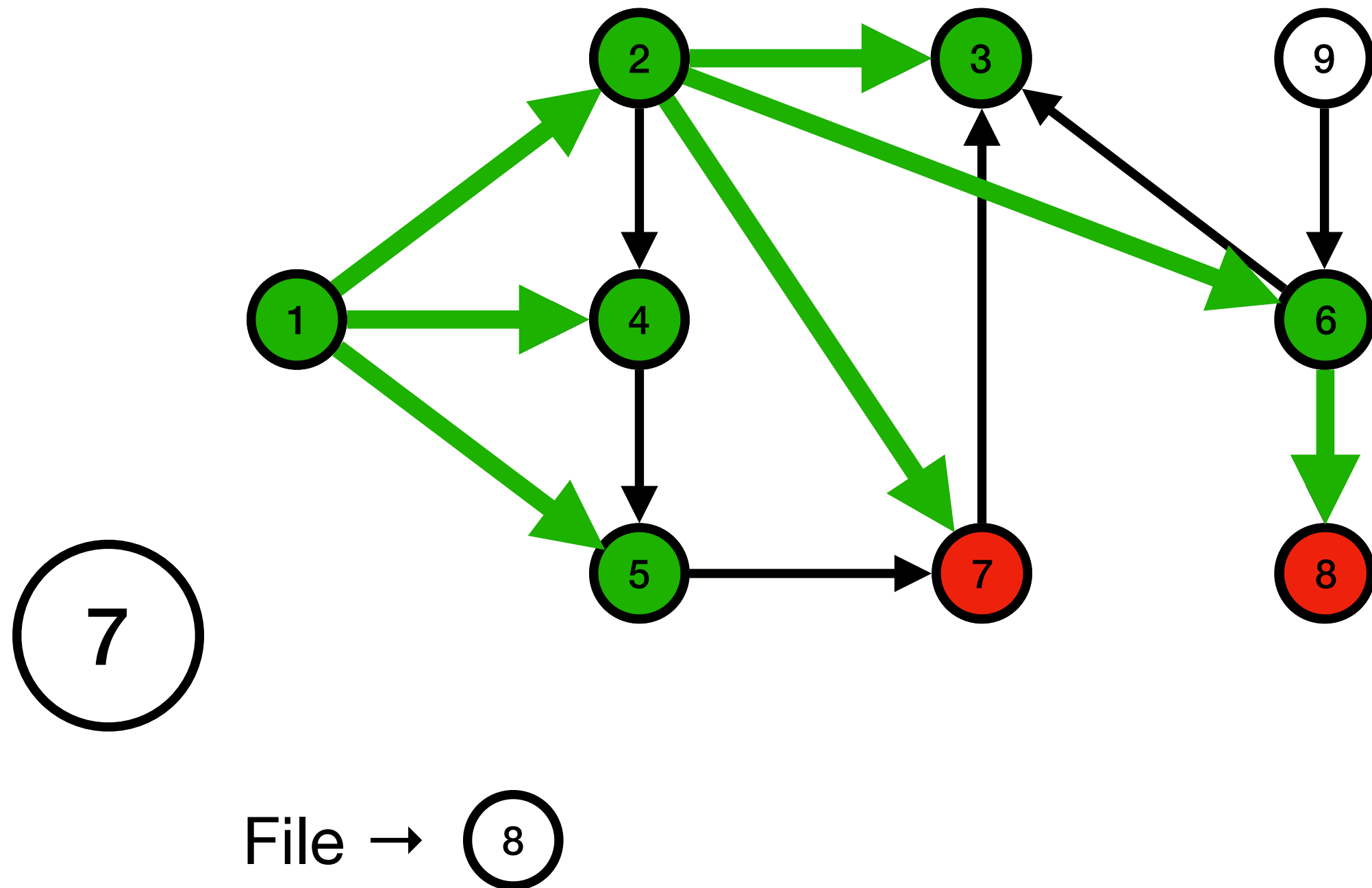


# Un autre exemple

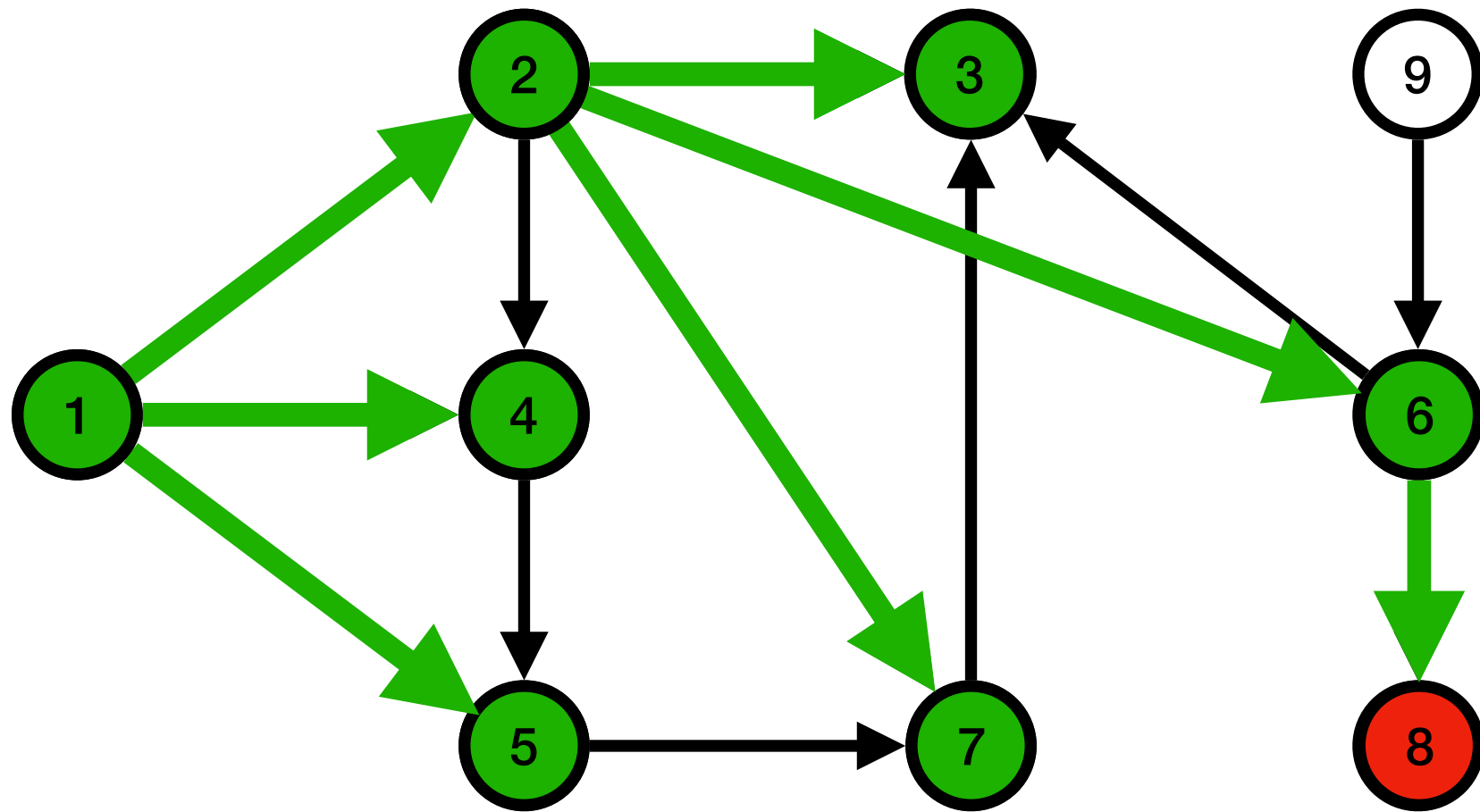


File → (7) (8)

# Un autre exemple

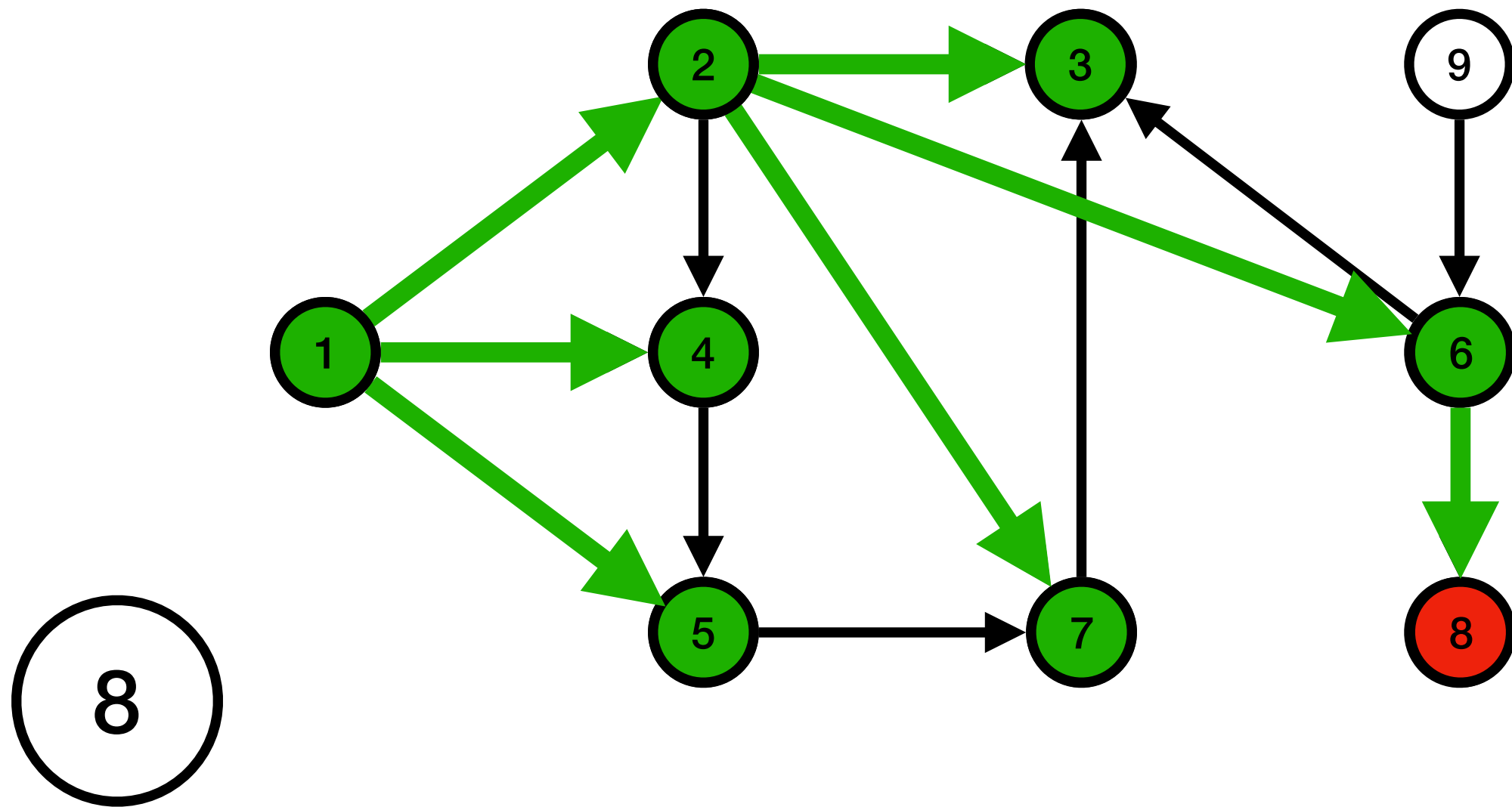


# Un autre exemple



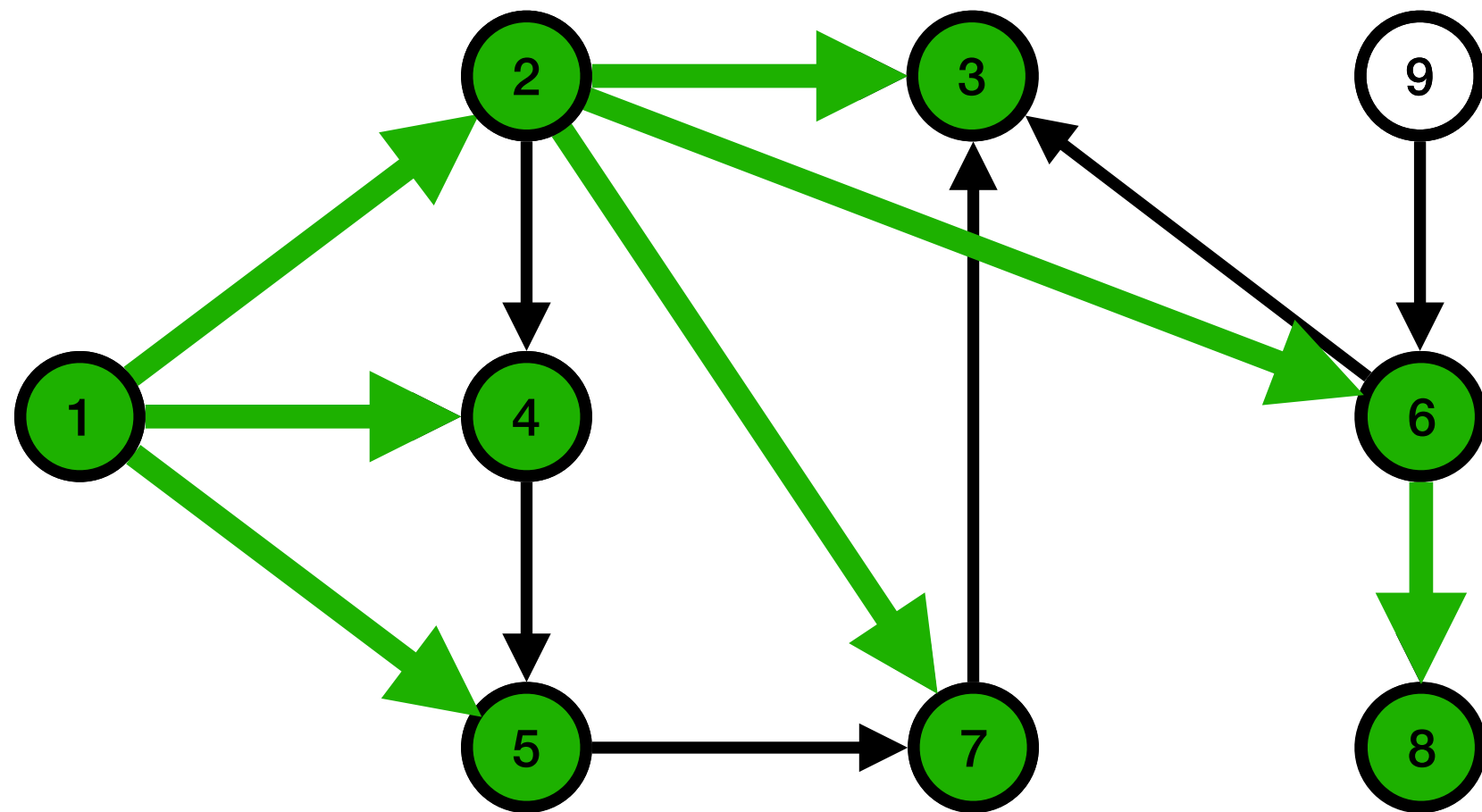
File → 8

# Un autre exemple



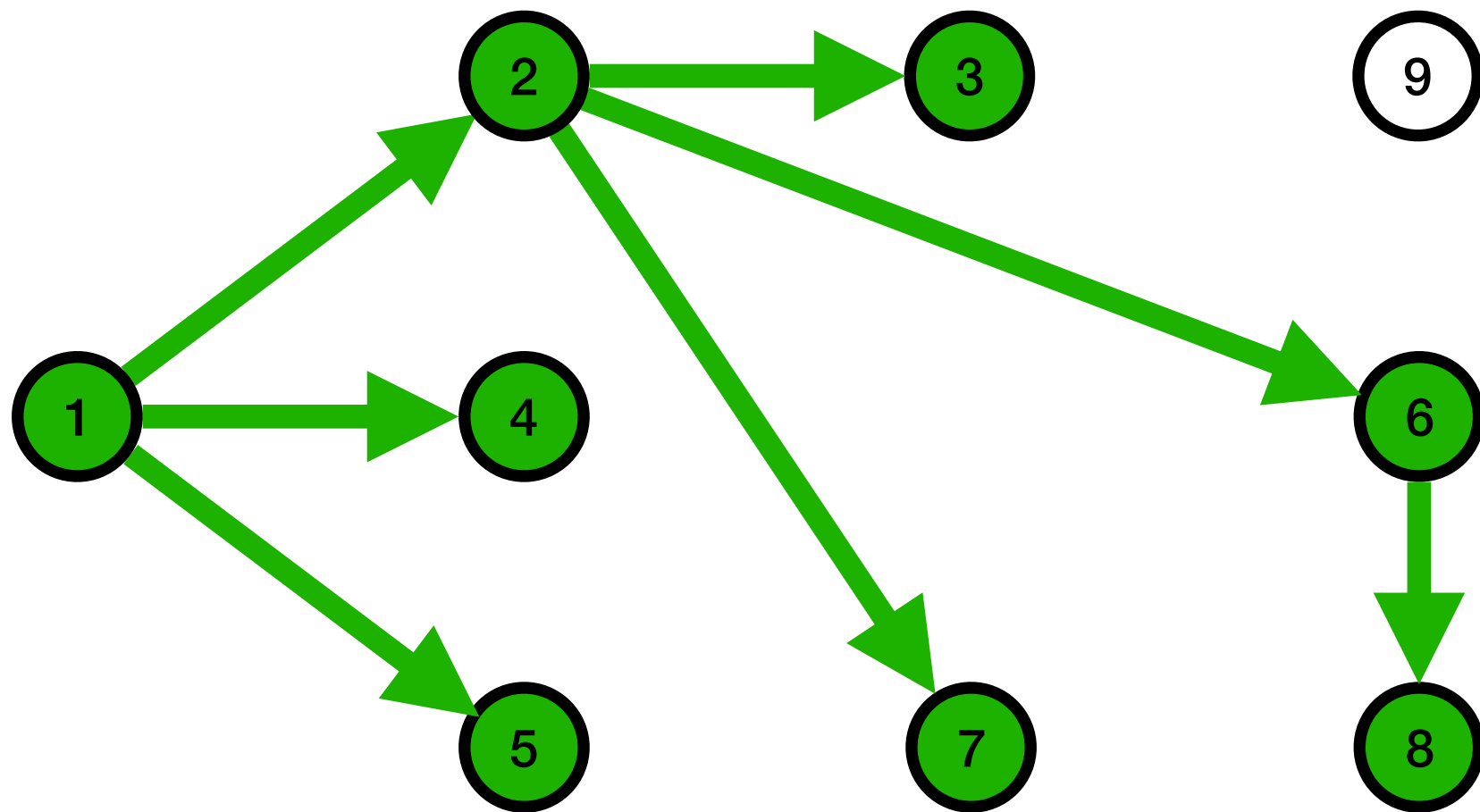
File →

# Un autre exemple



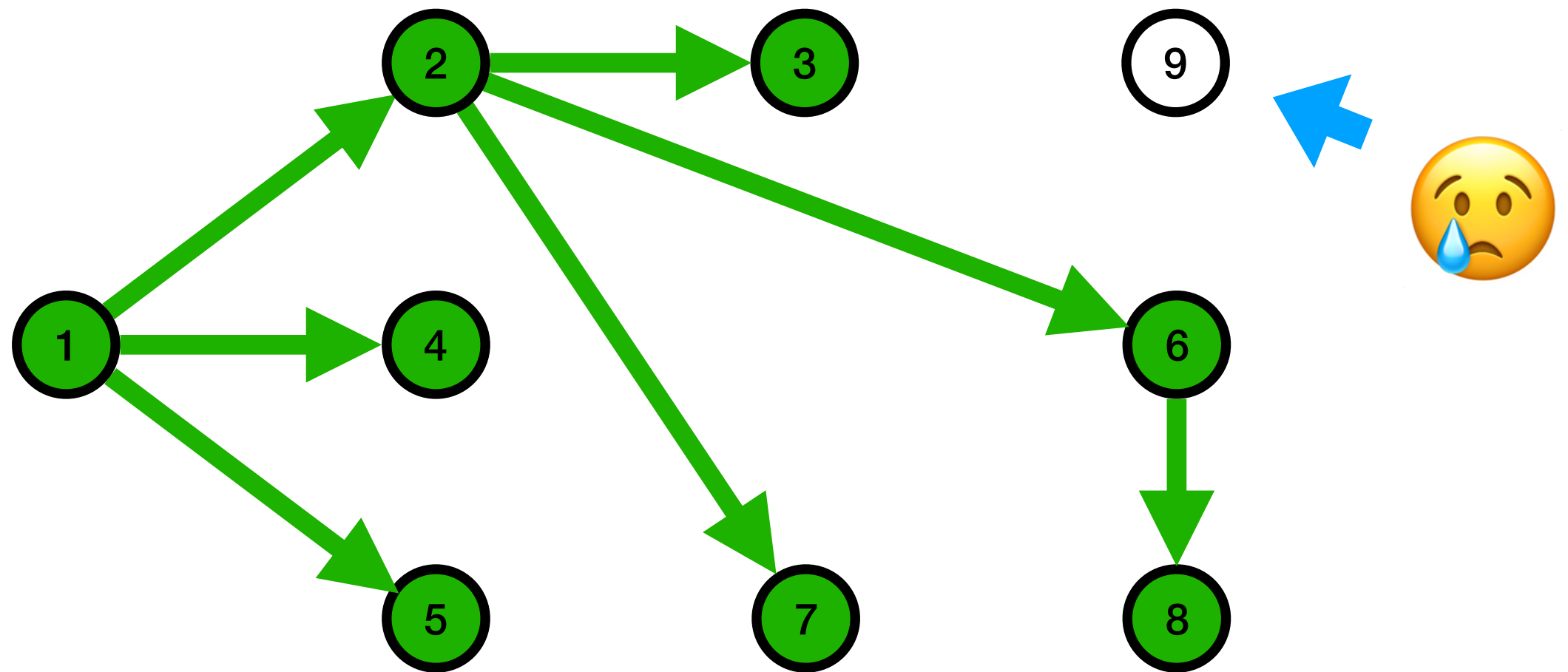
File →

# Un autre exemple



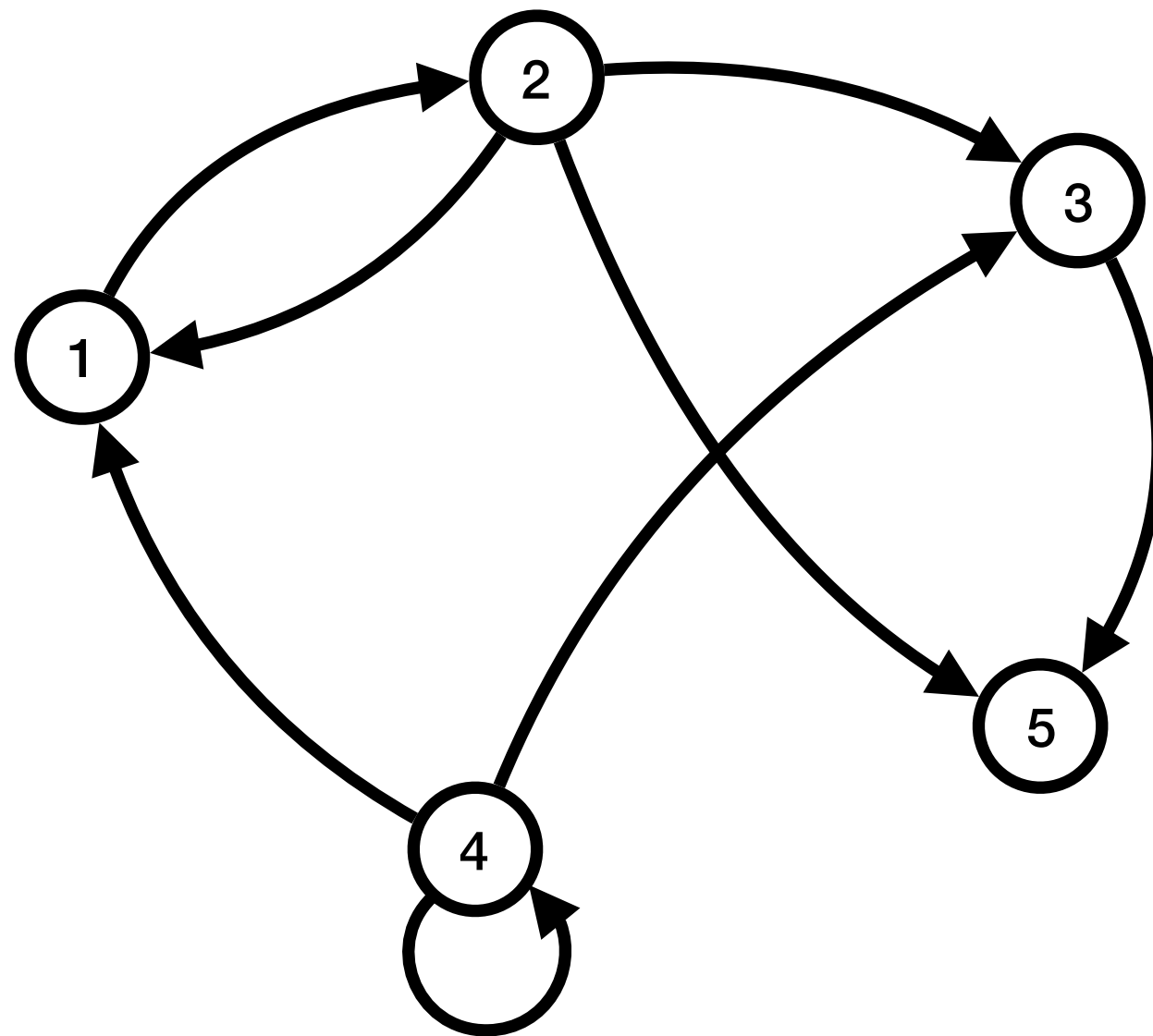


# Un autre exemple

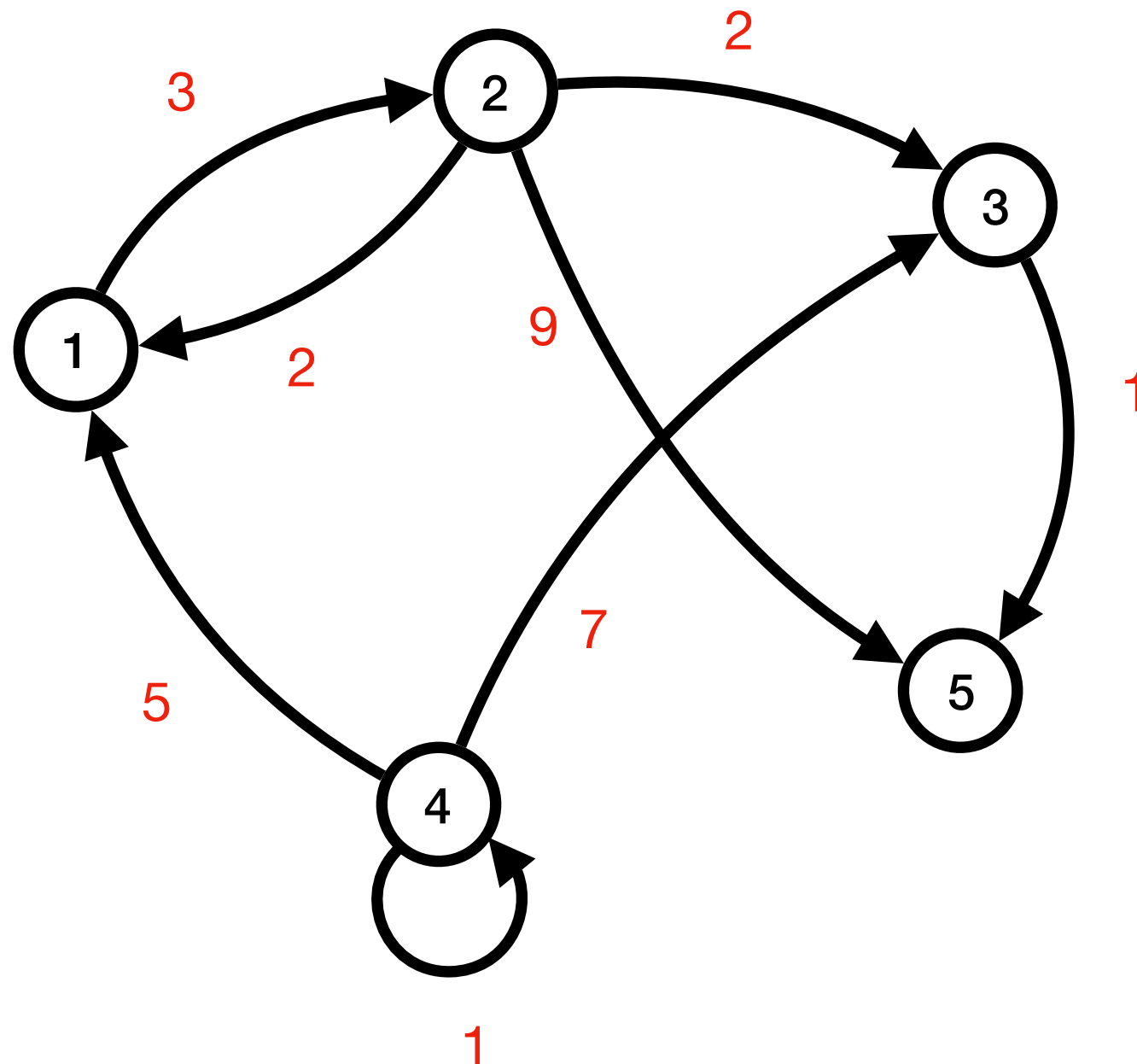


**Le plus court chemin**

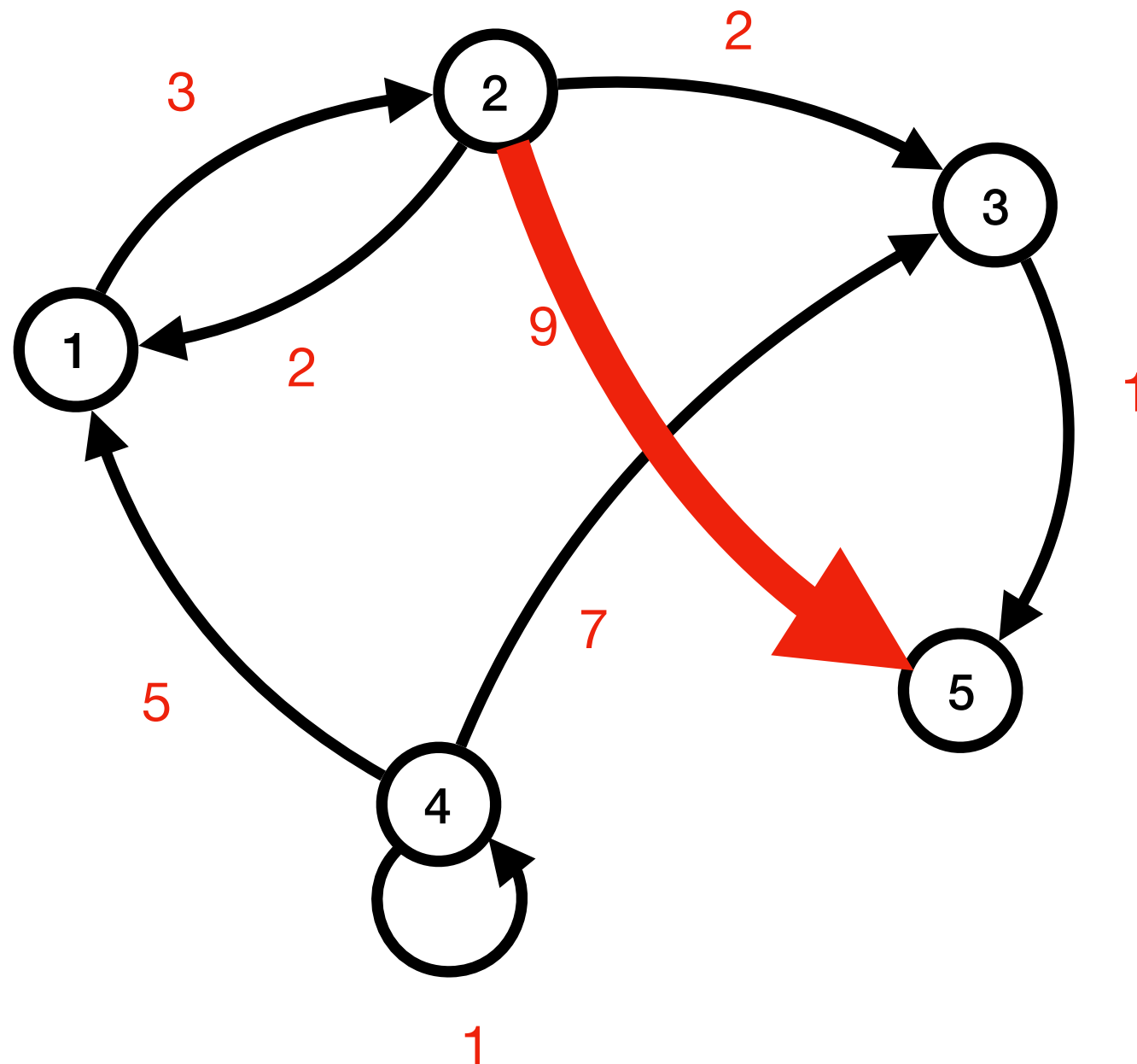
# Graphes pondérés



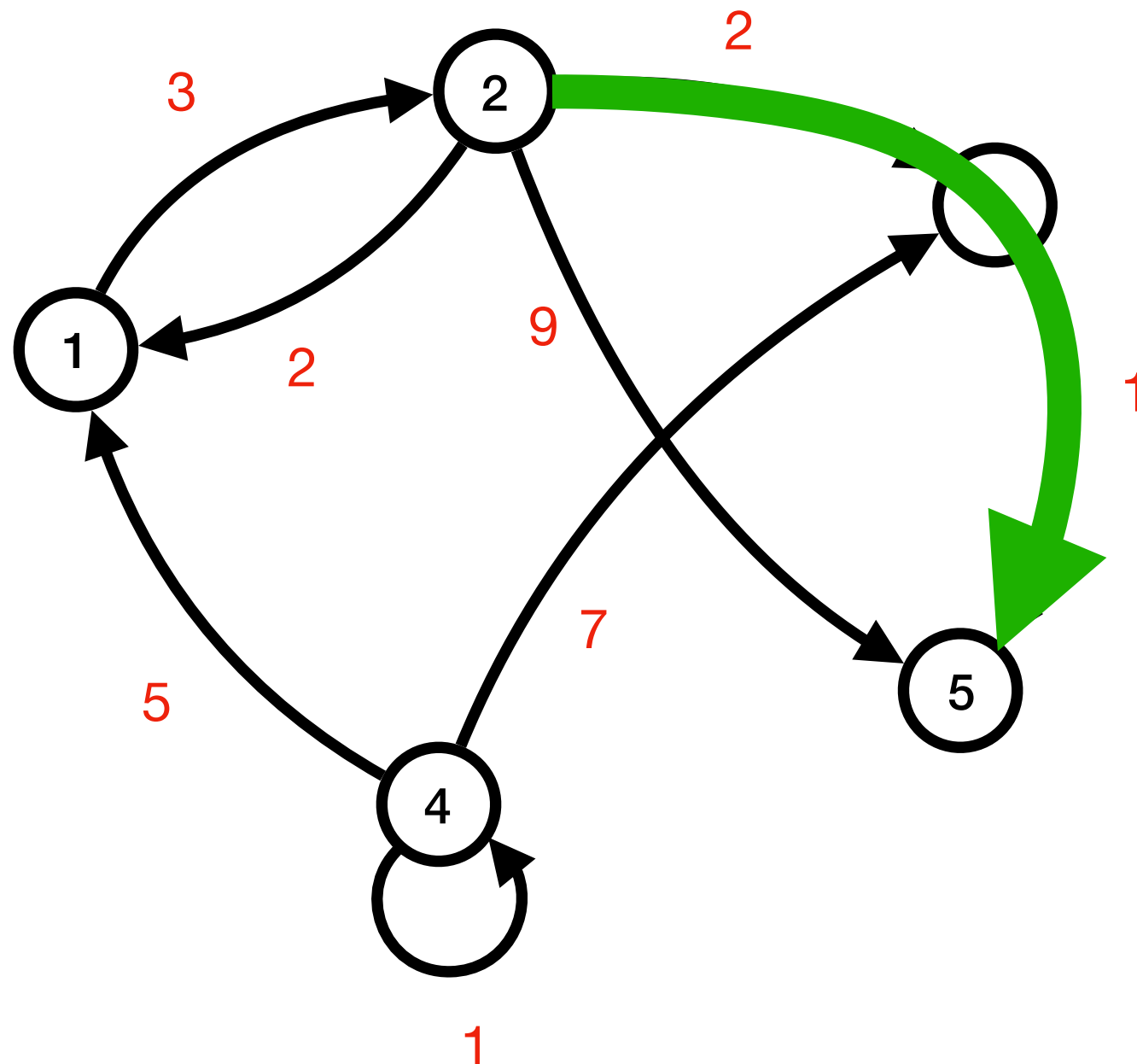
# Graphes pondérés



# Graphes pondérés

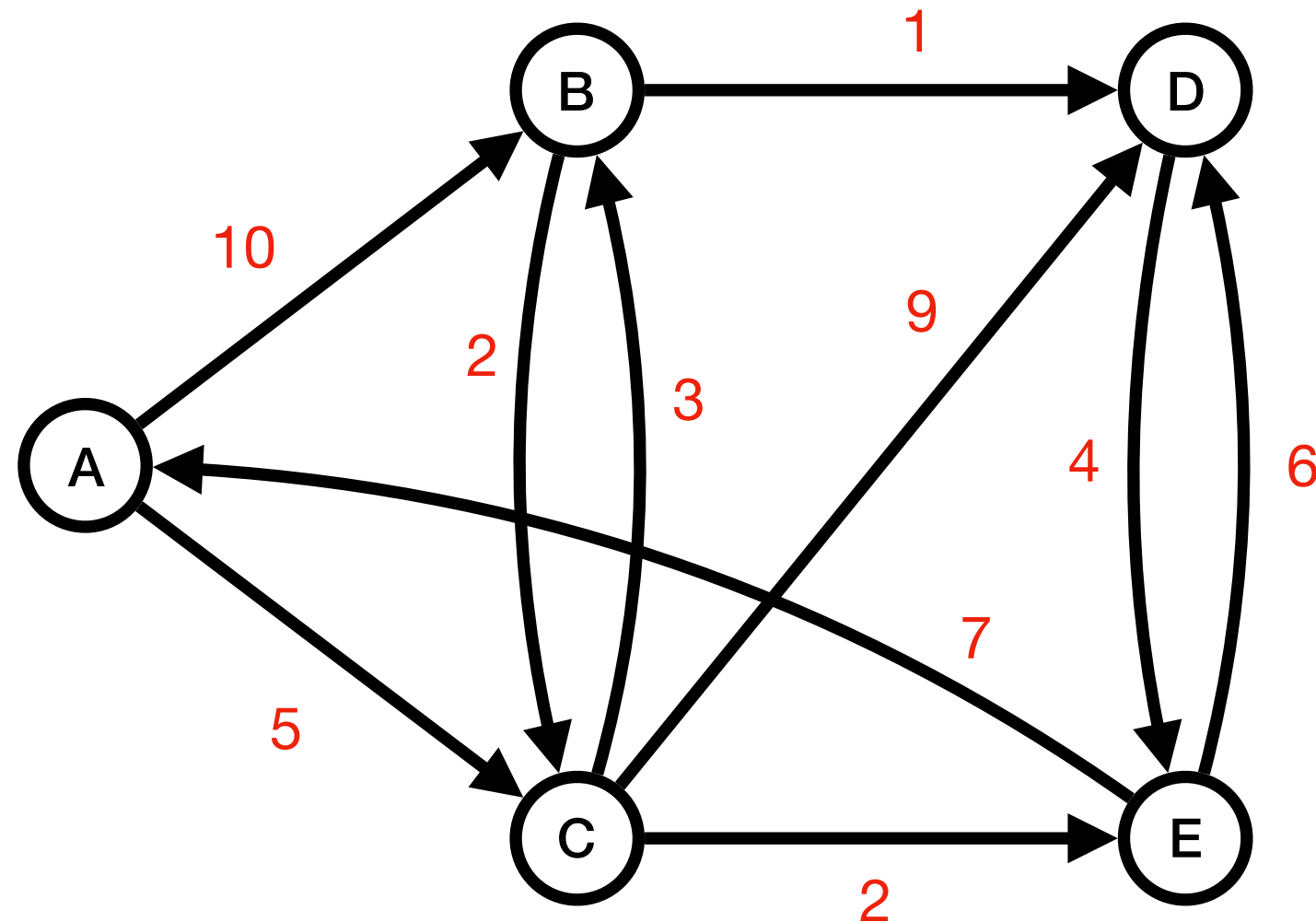


# Graphes pondérés



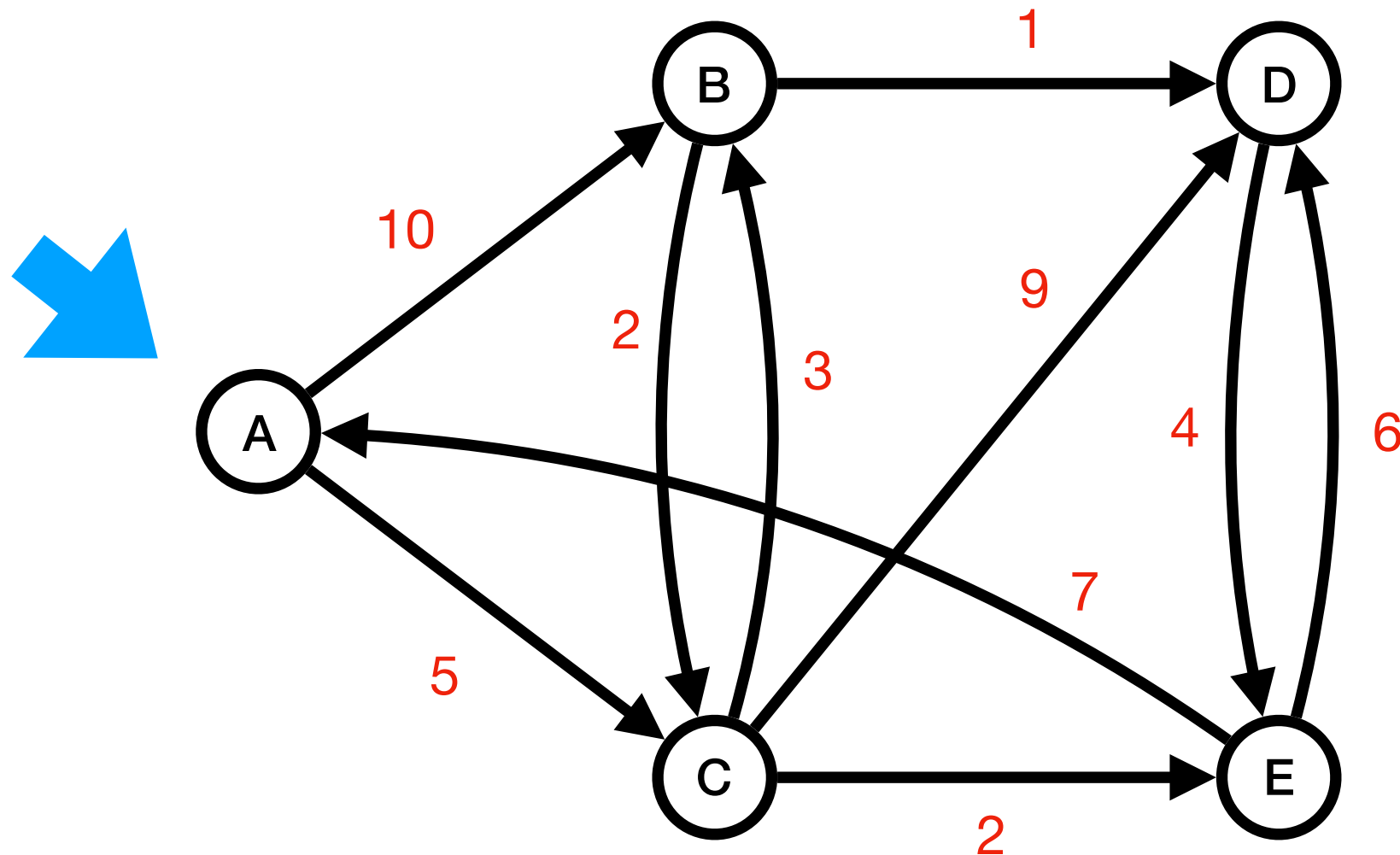
**L'algorithme de parcours  
en largeur ne garantit pas  
d'obtenir un chemin minimal  
sur un graphe pondéré**

# Algorithme de Dijkstra

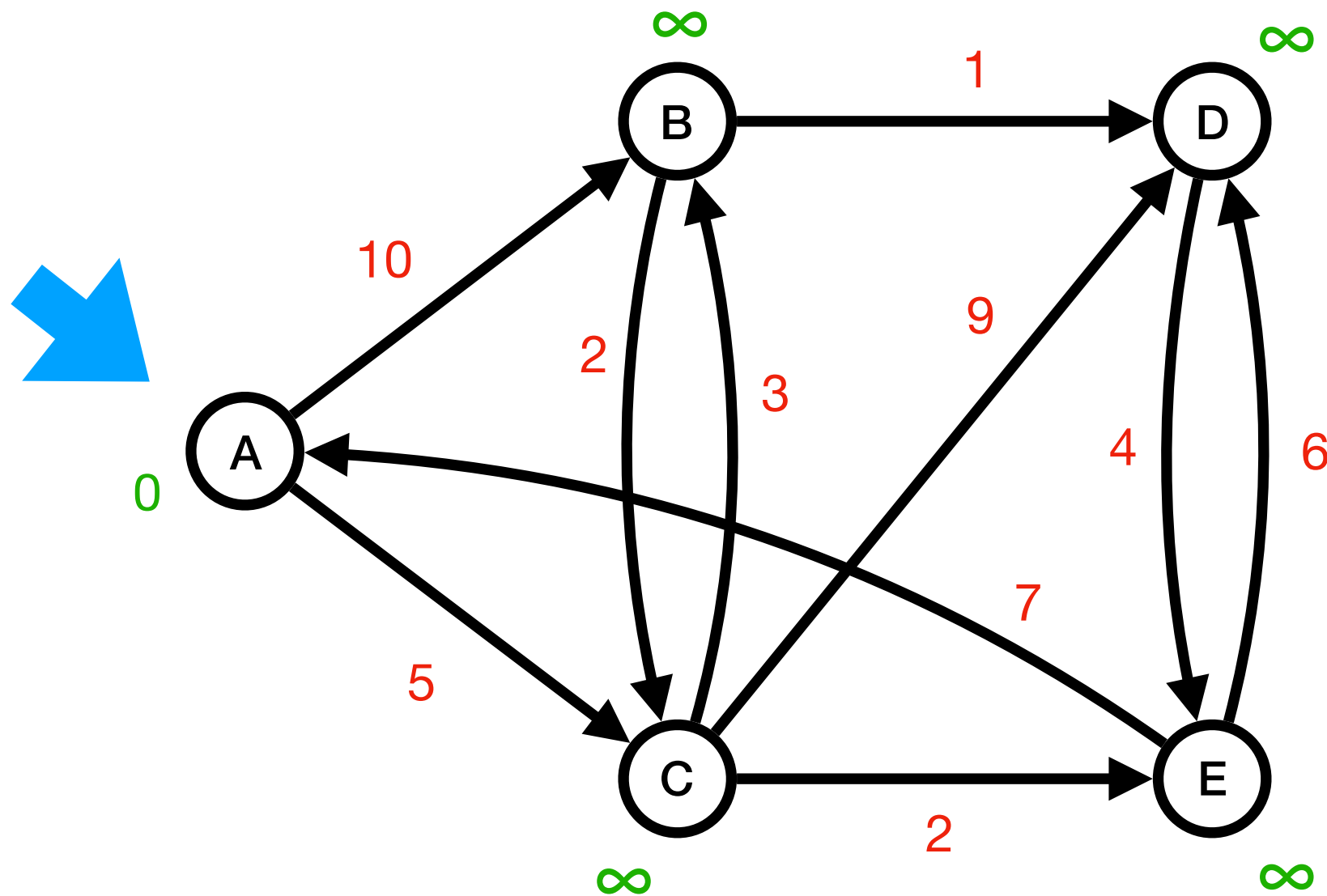




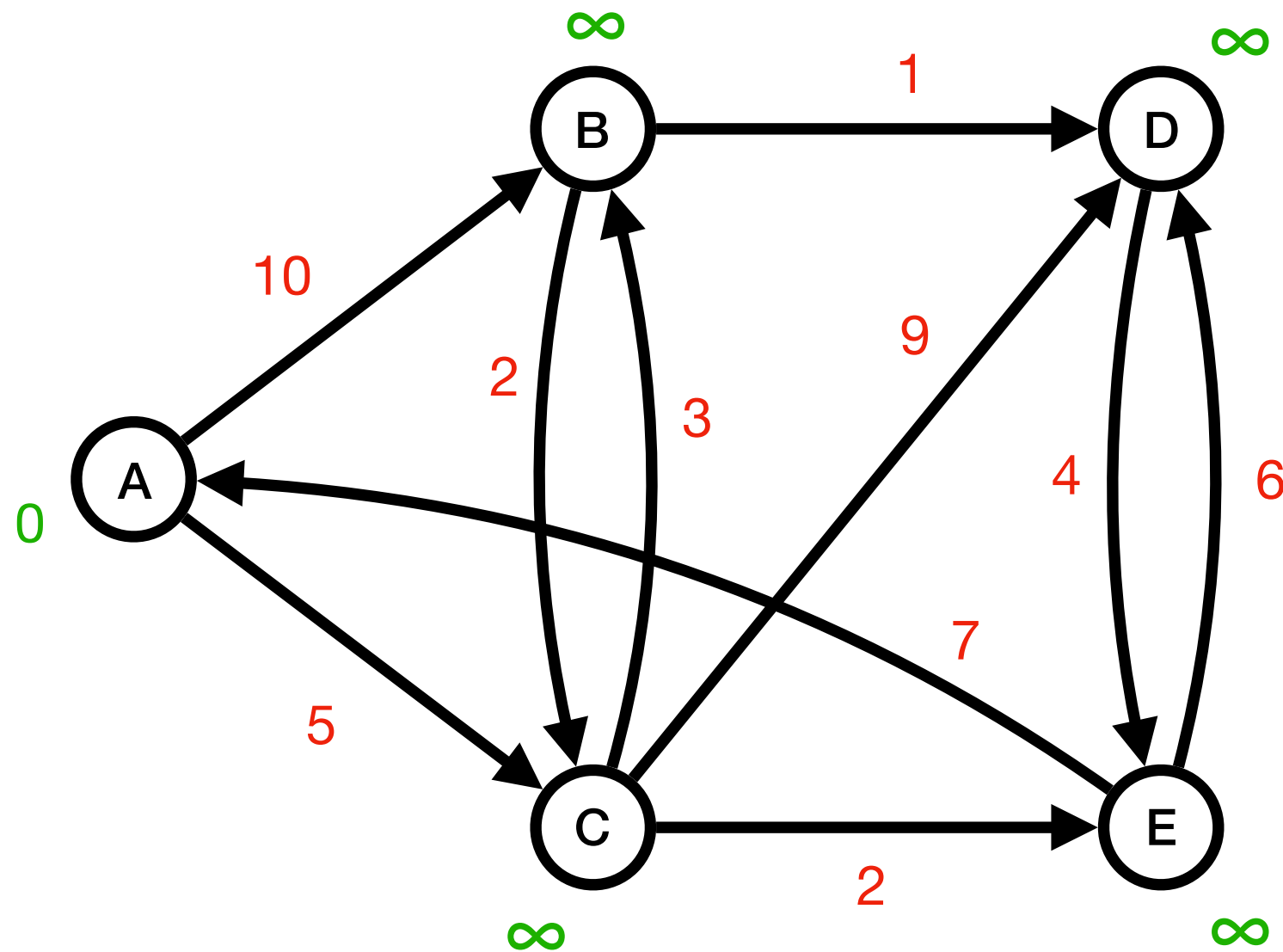
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



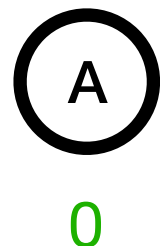
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



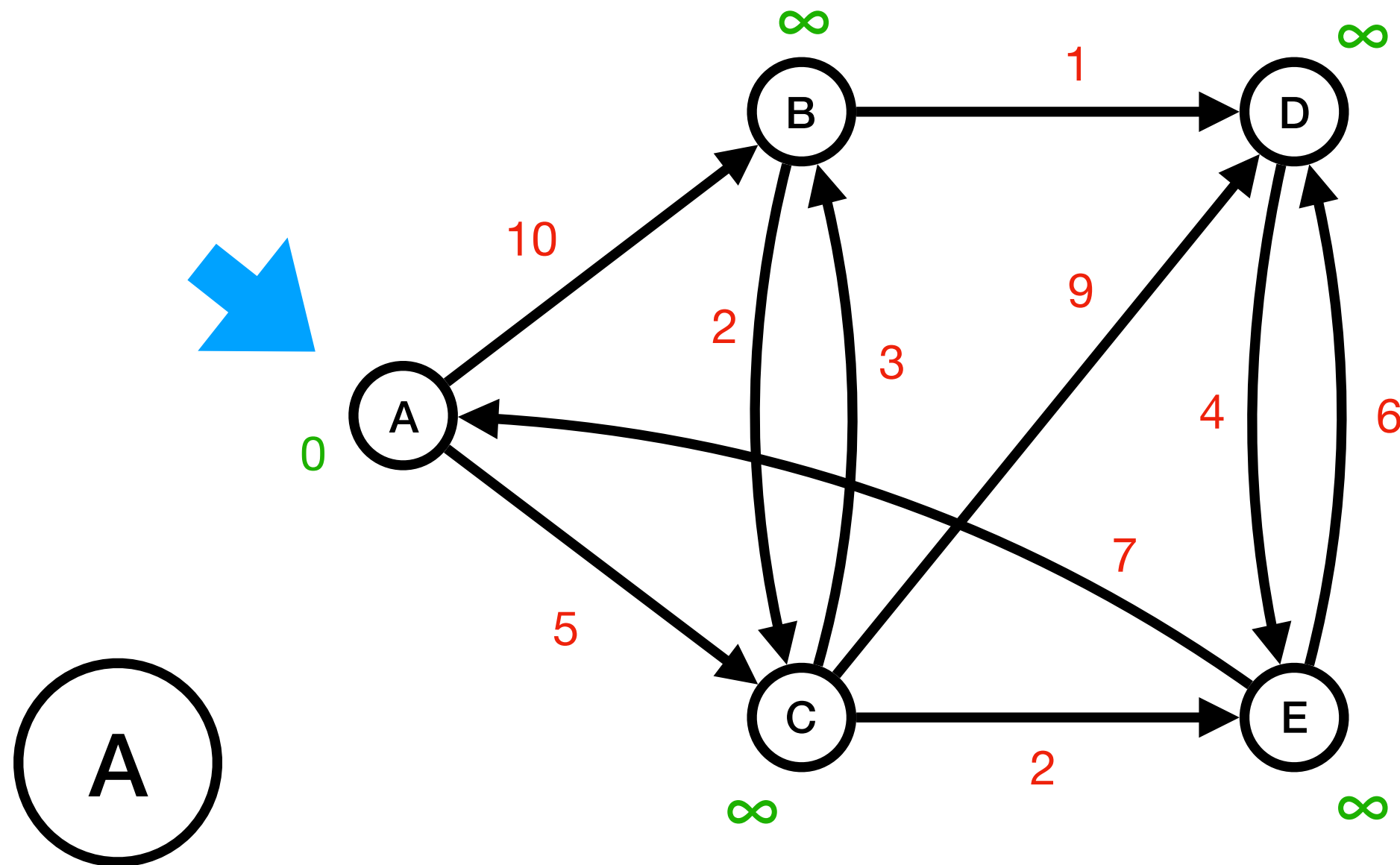
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



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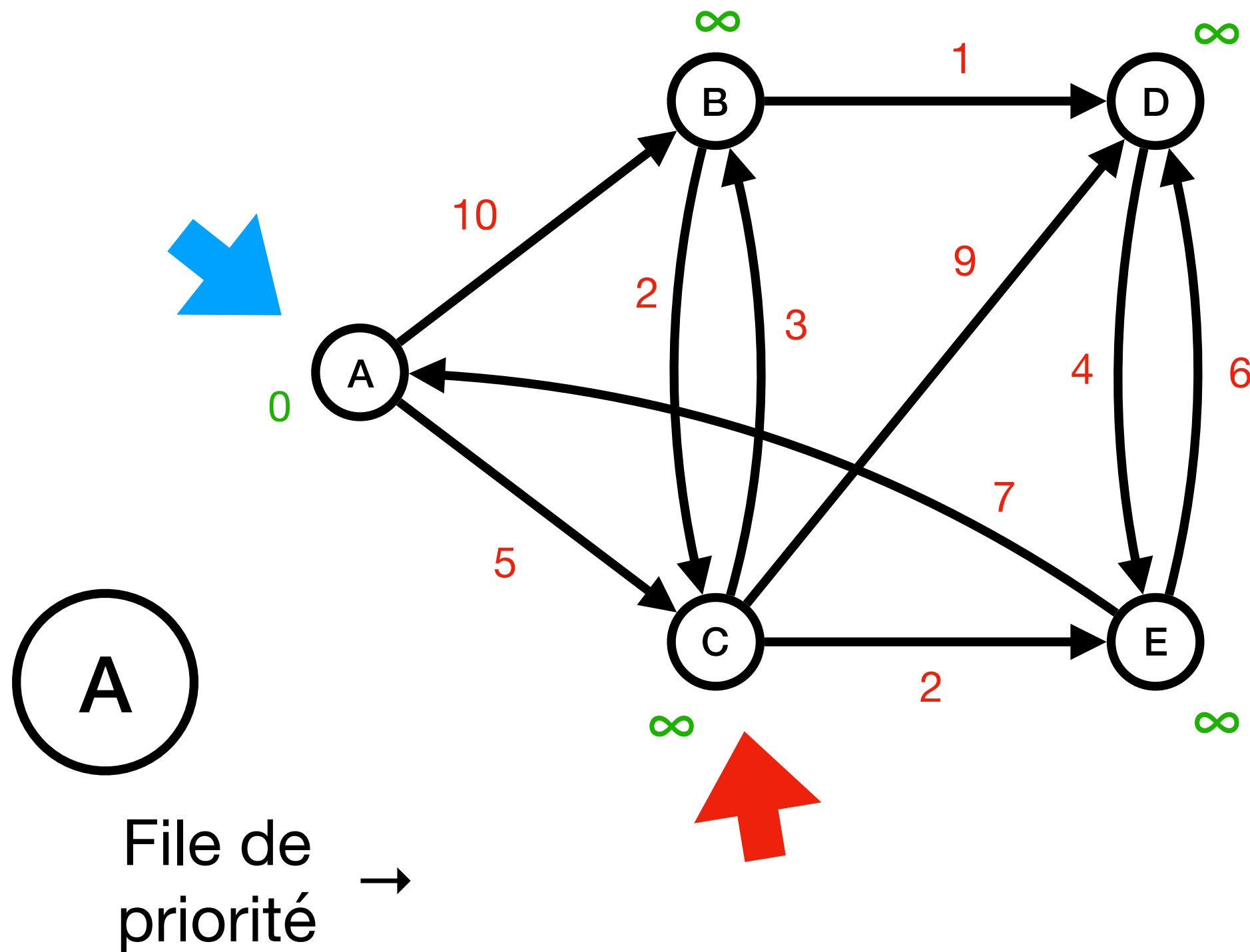


# Algorithme de Dijkstra

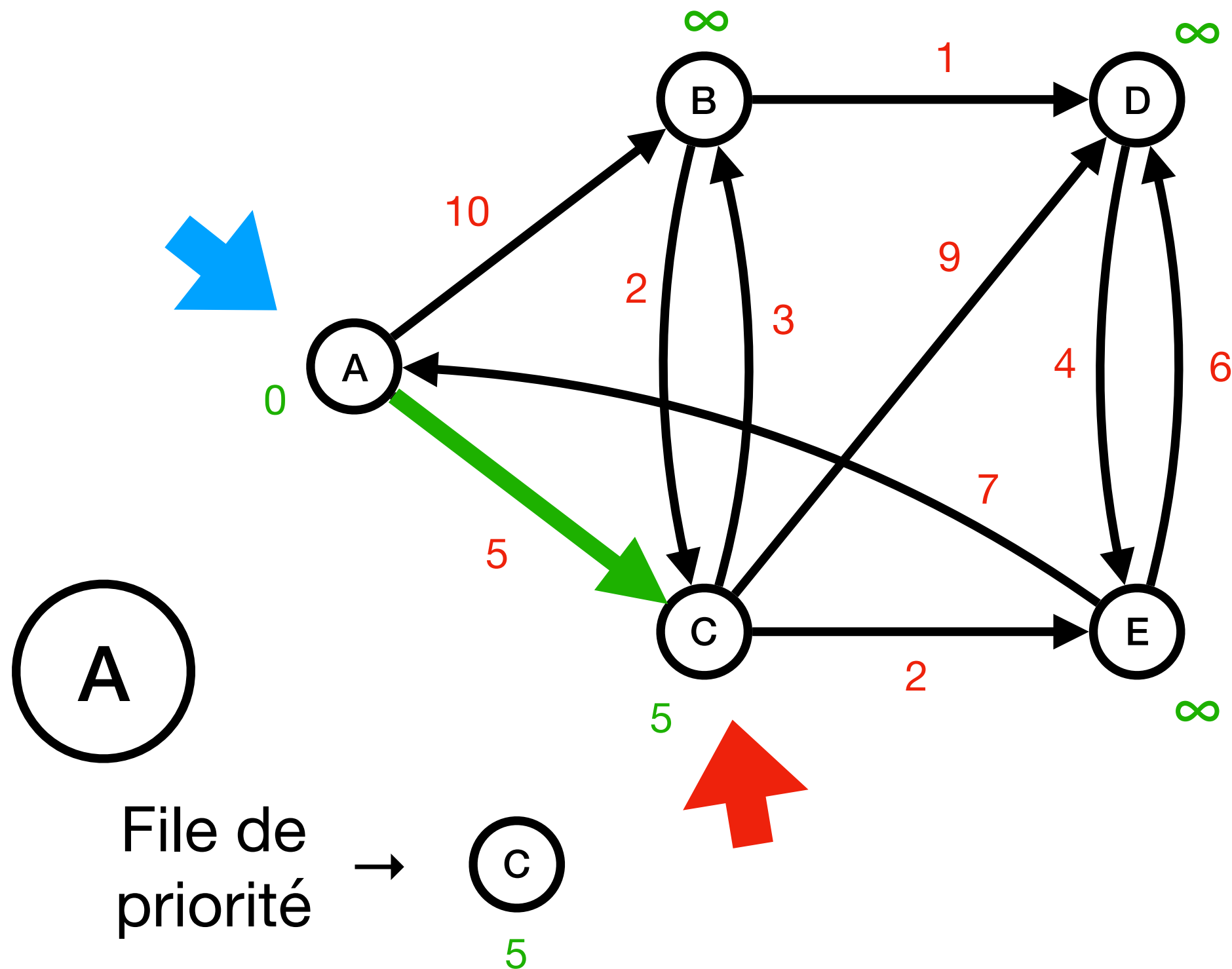


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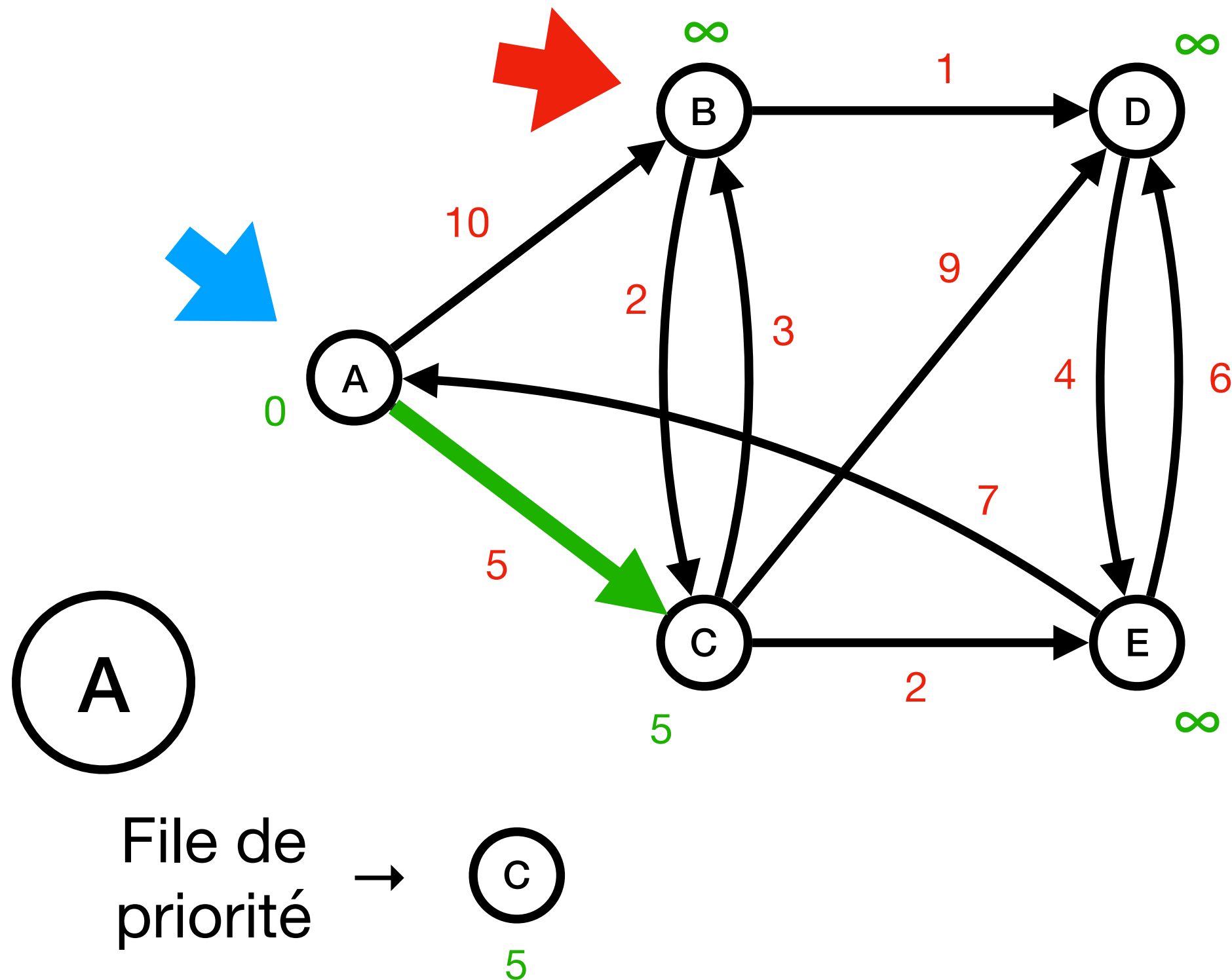
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



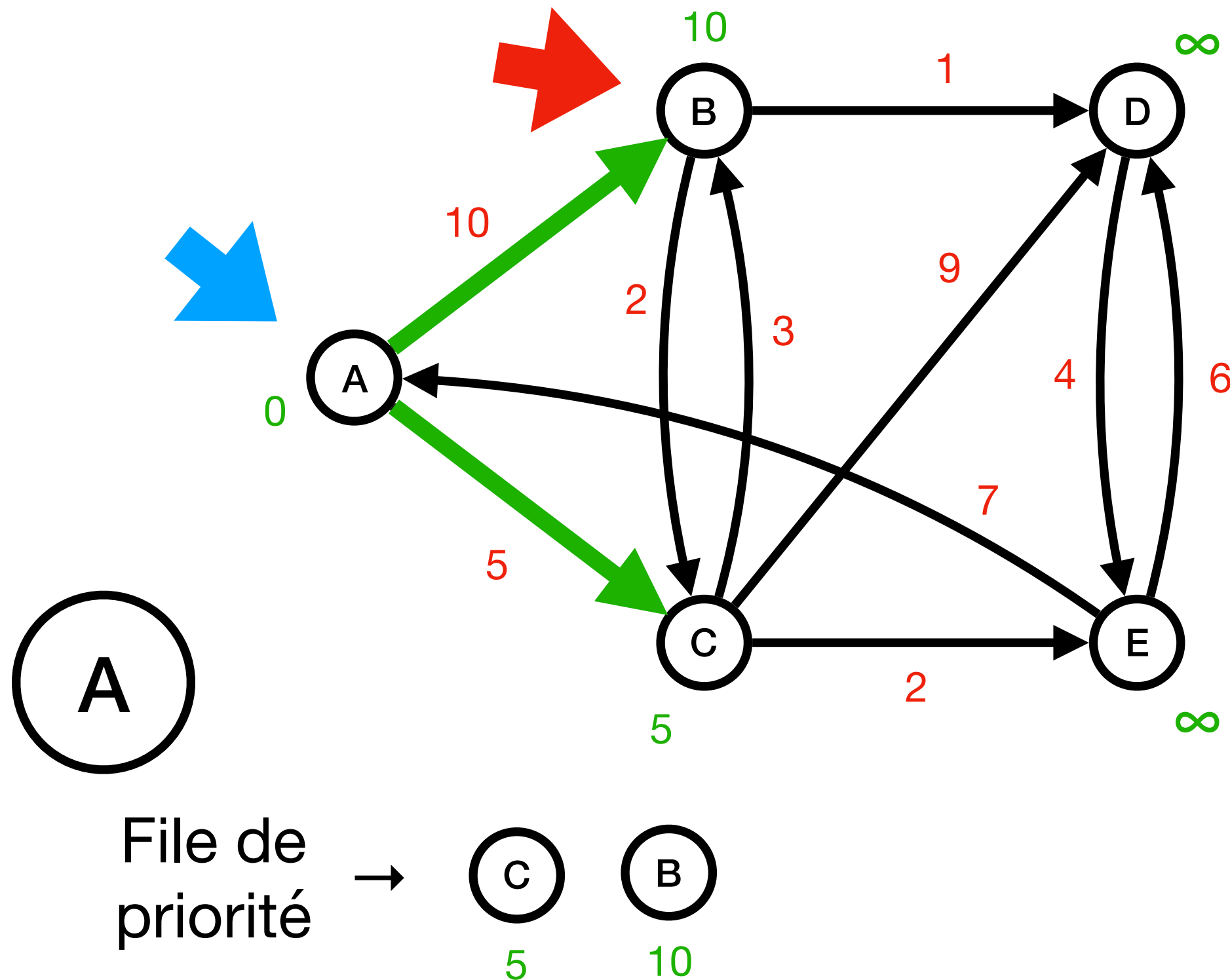
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



# Algorithme de Dijkstra

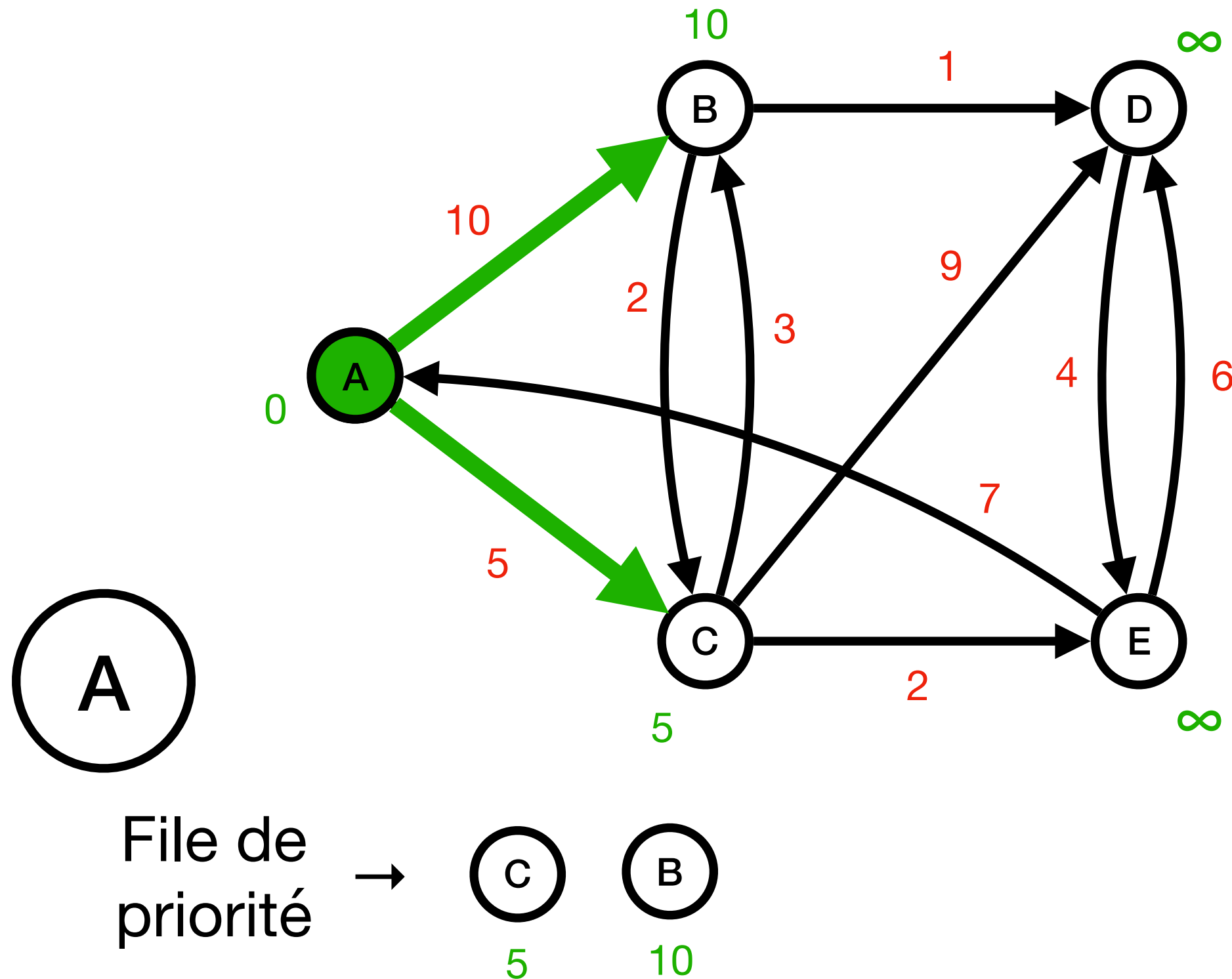


# Algorithme de Dijkstra

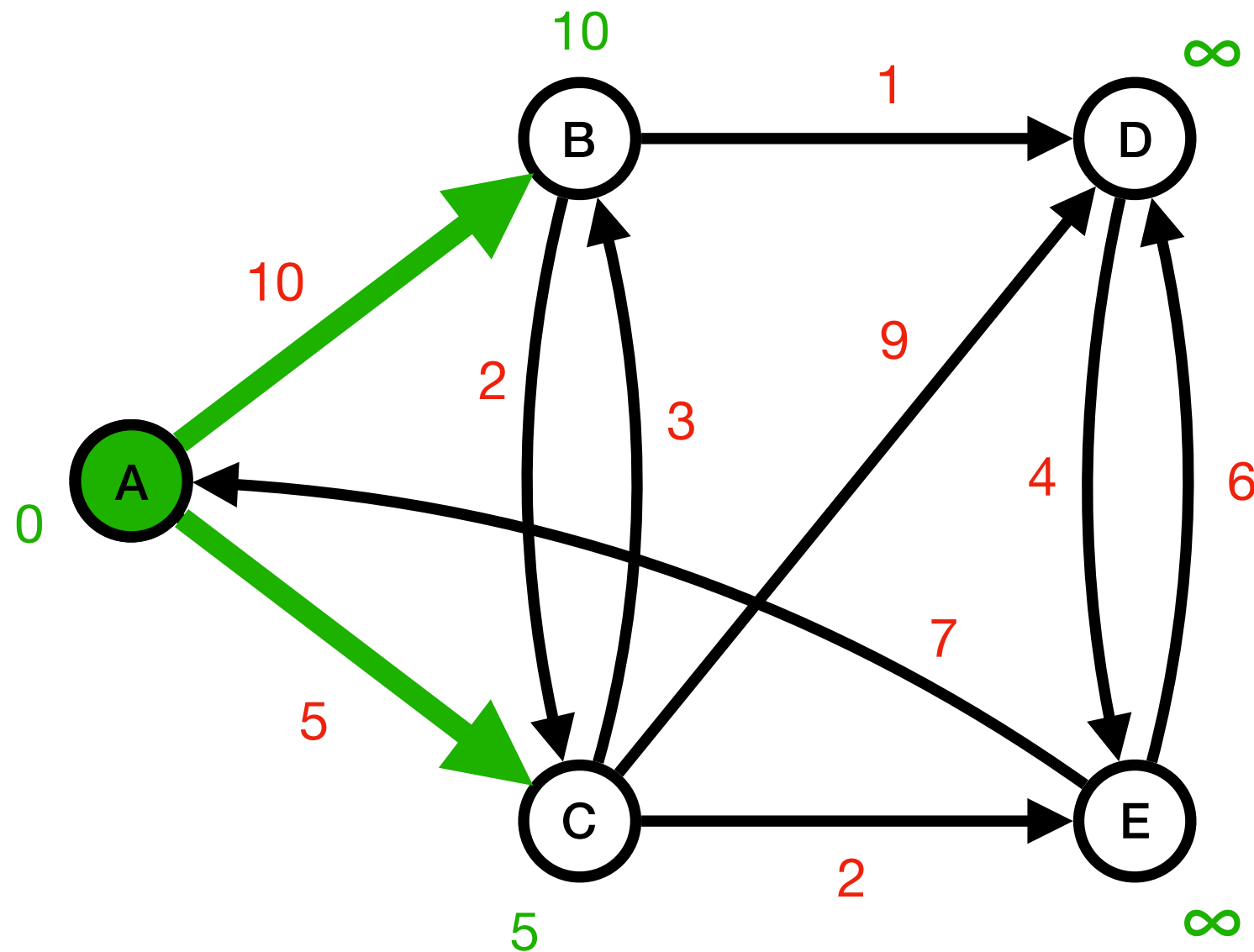




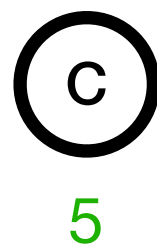
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



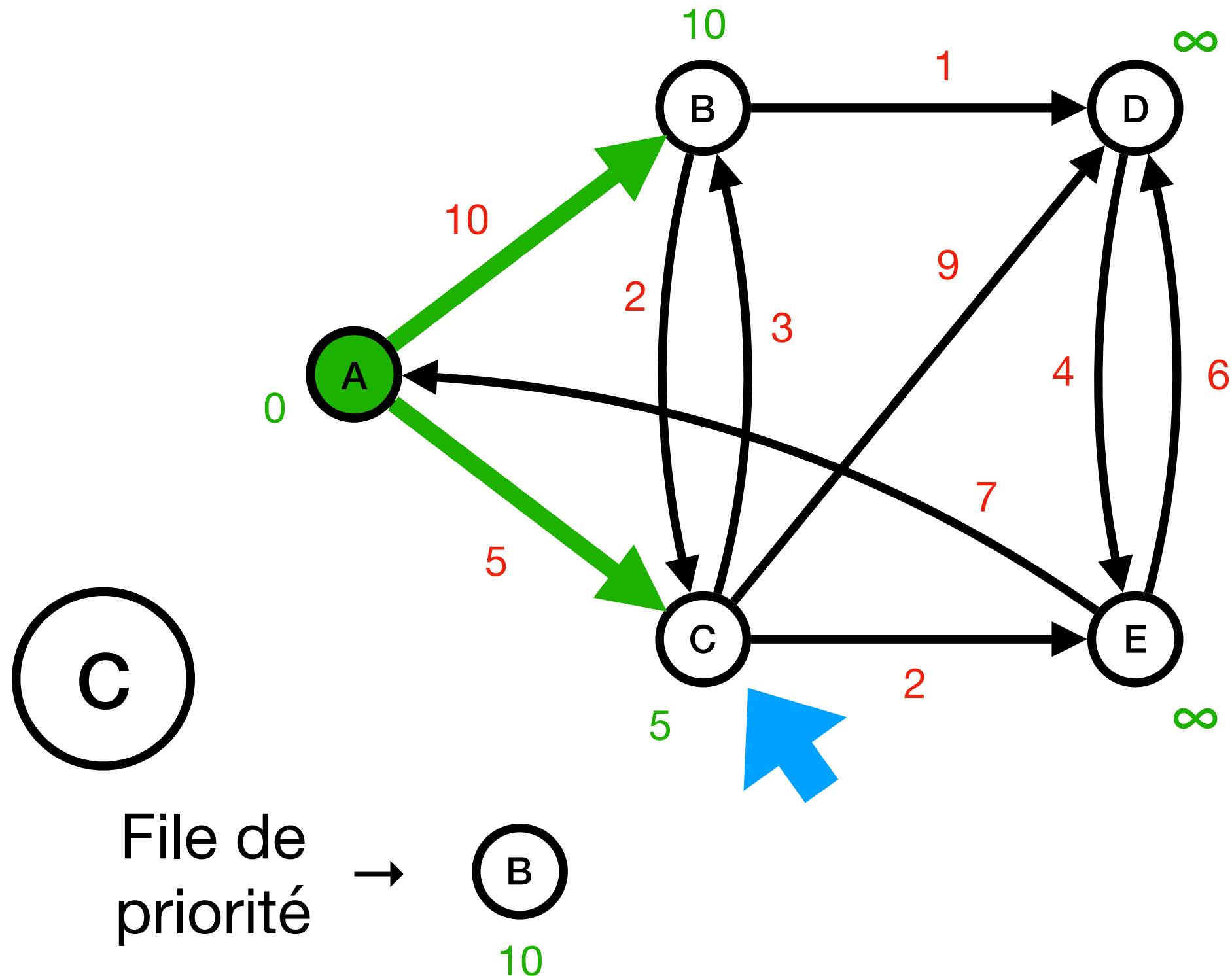
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



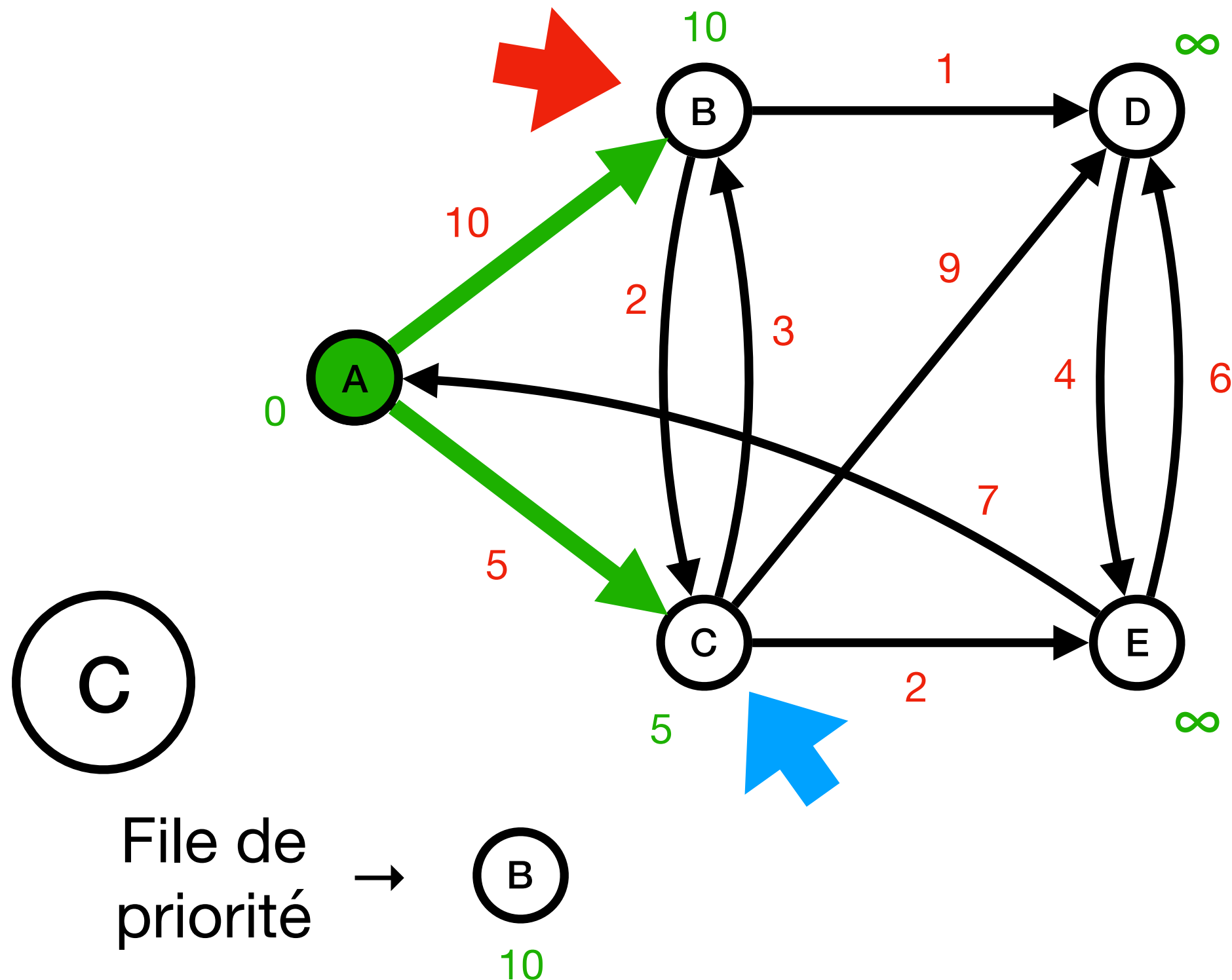
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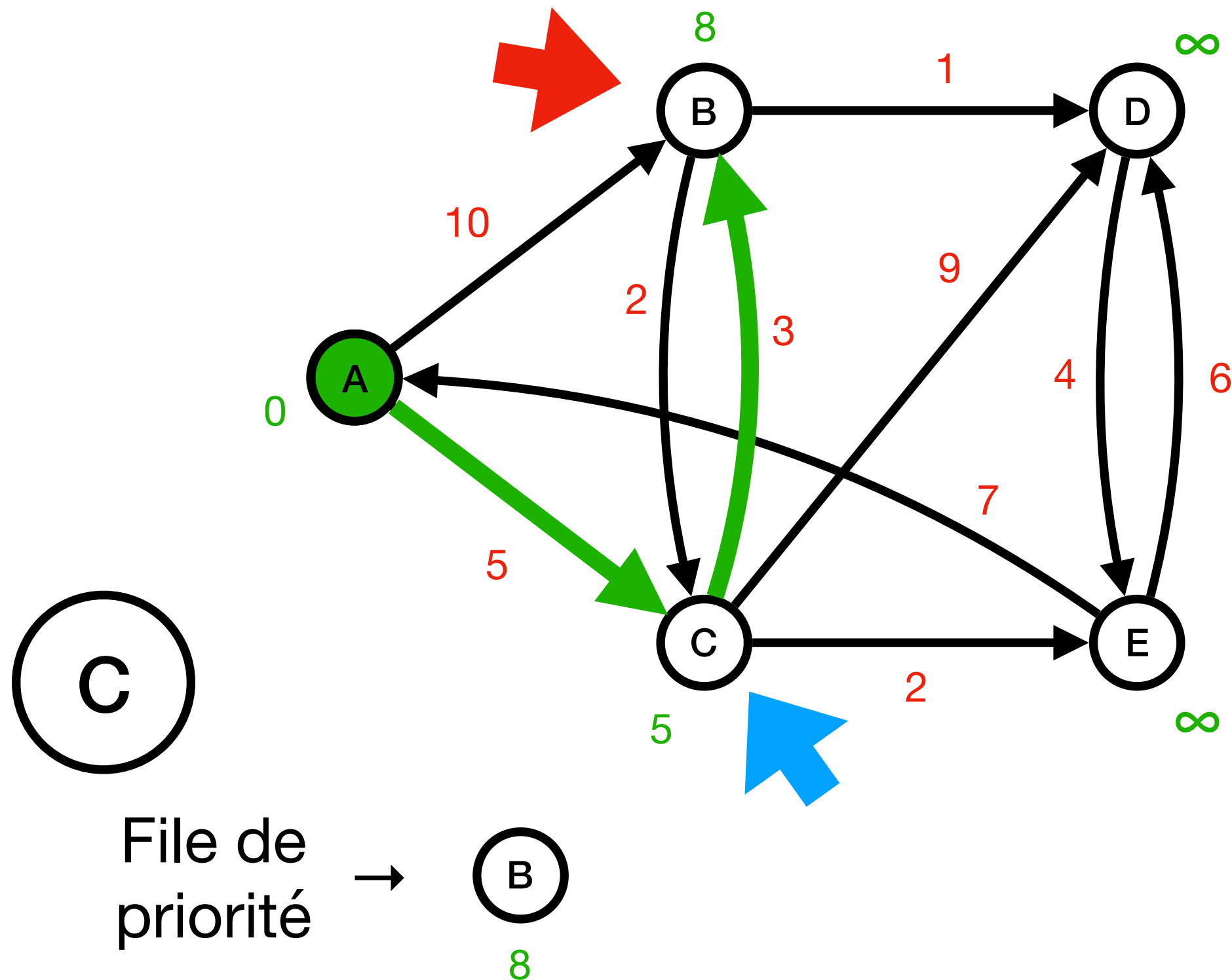
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



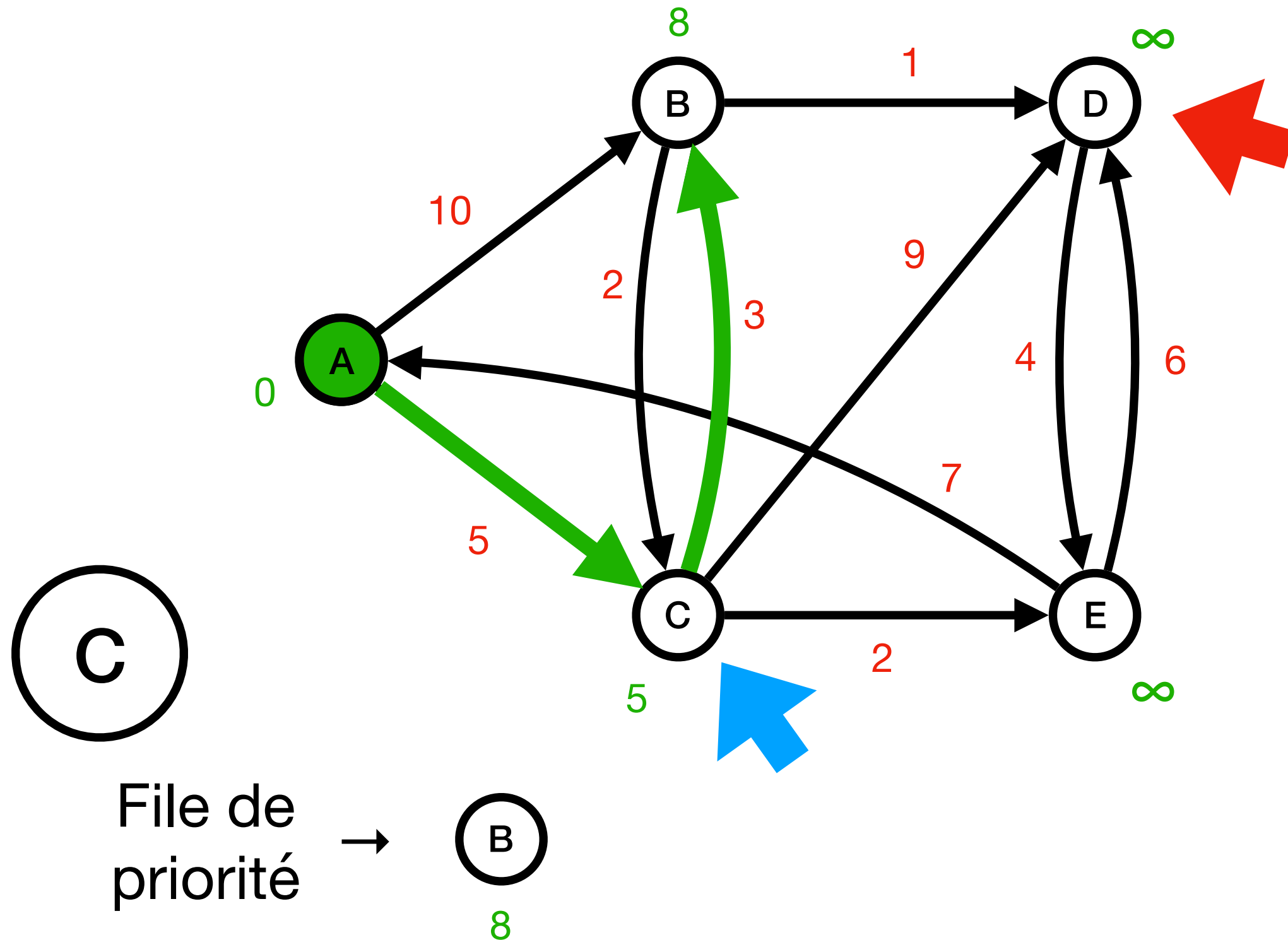
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



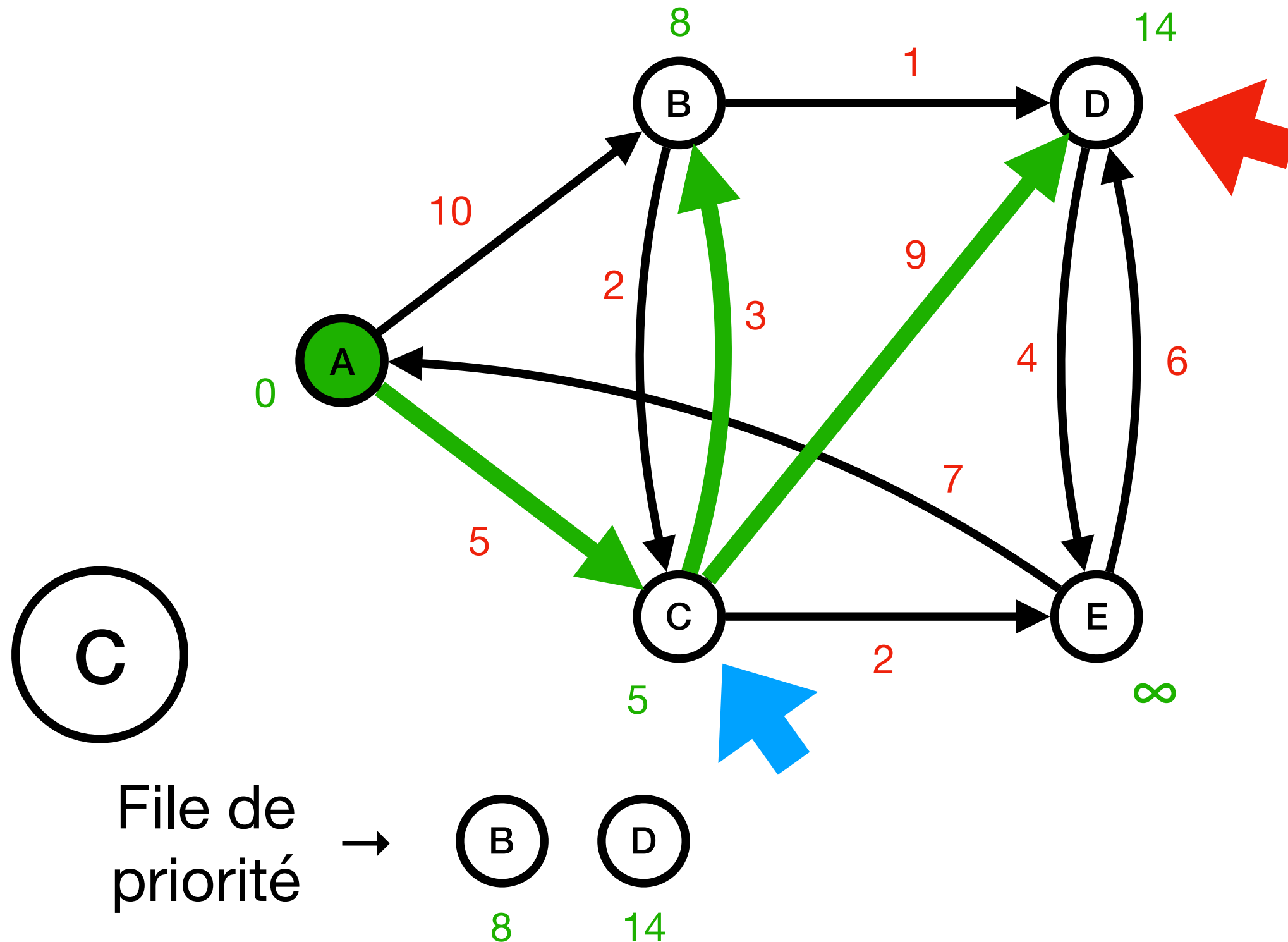
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



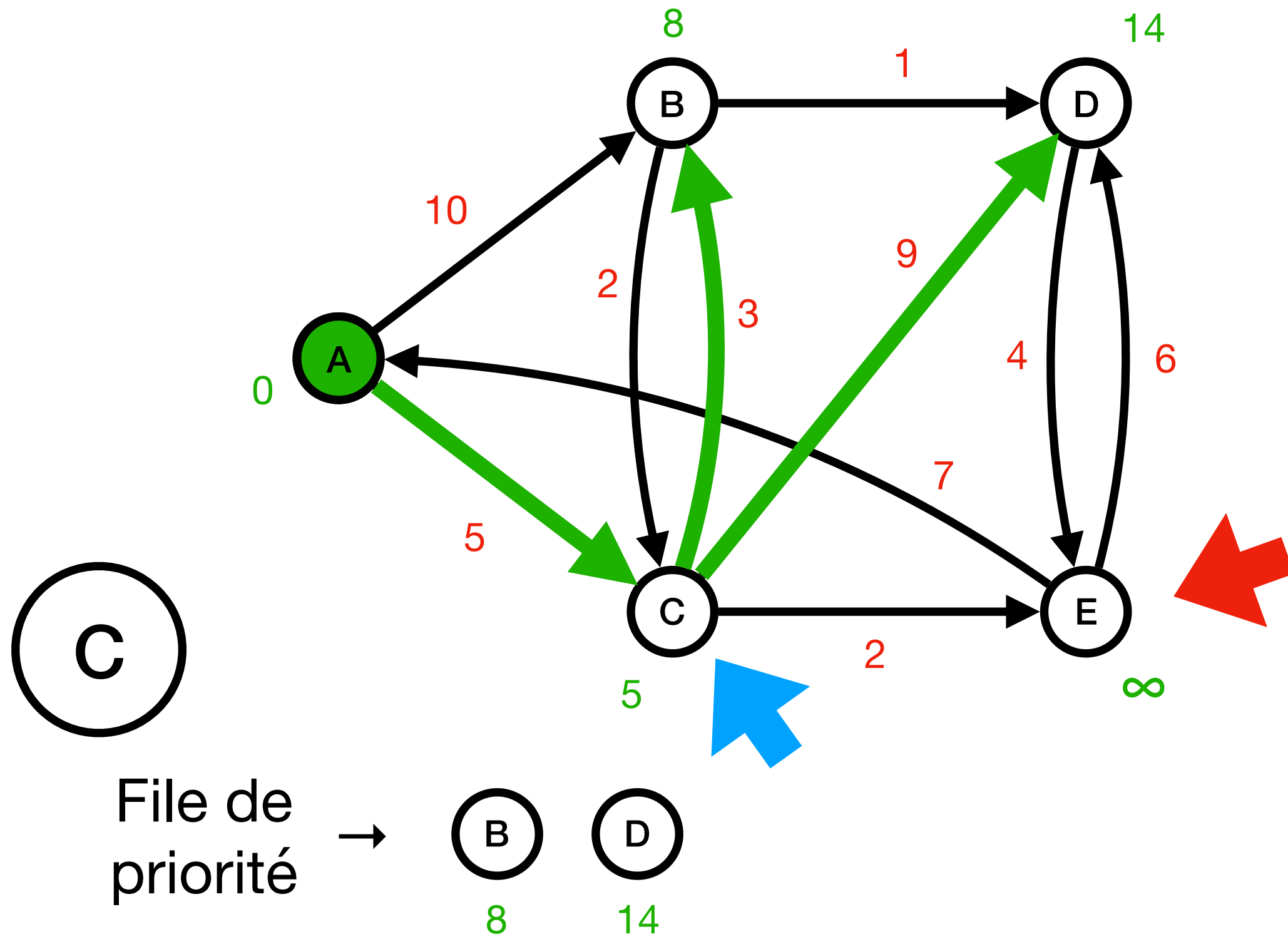
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



# Algorithme de Dijkstra

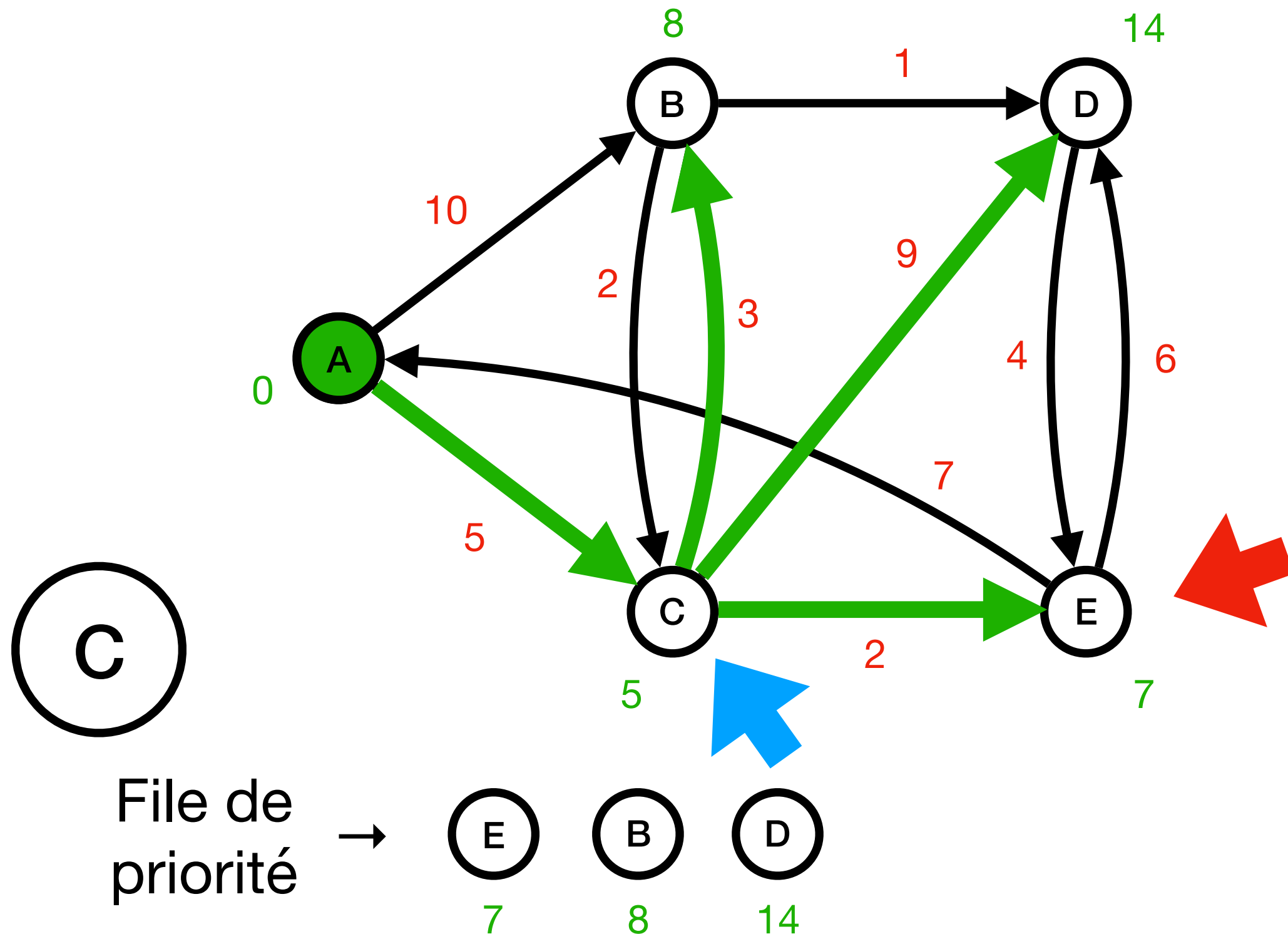


# Algorithme de Dijkstra

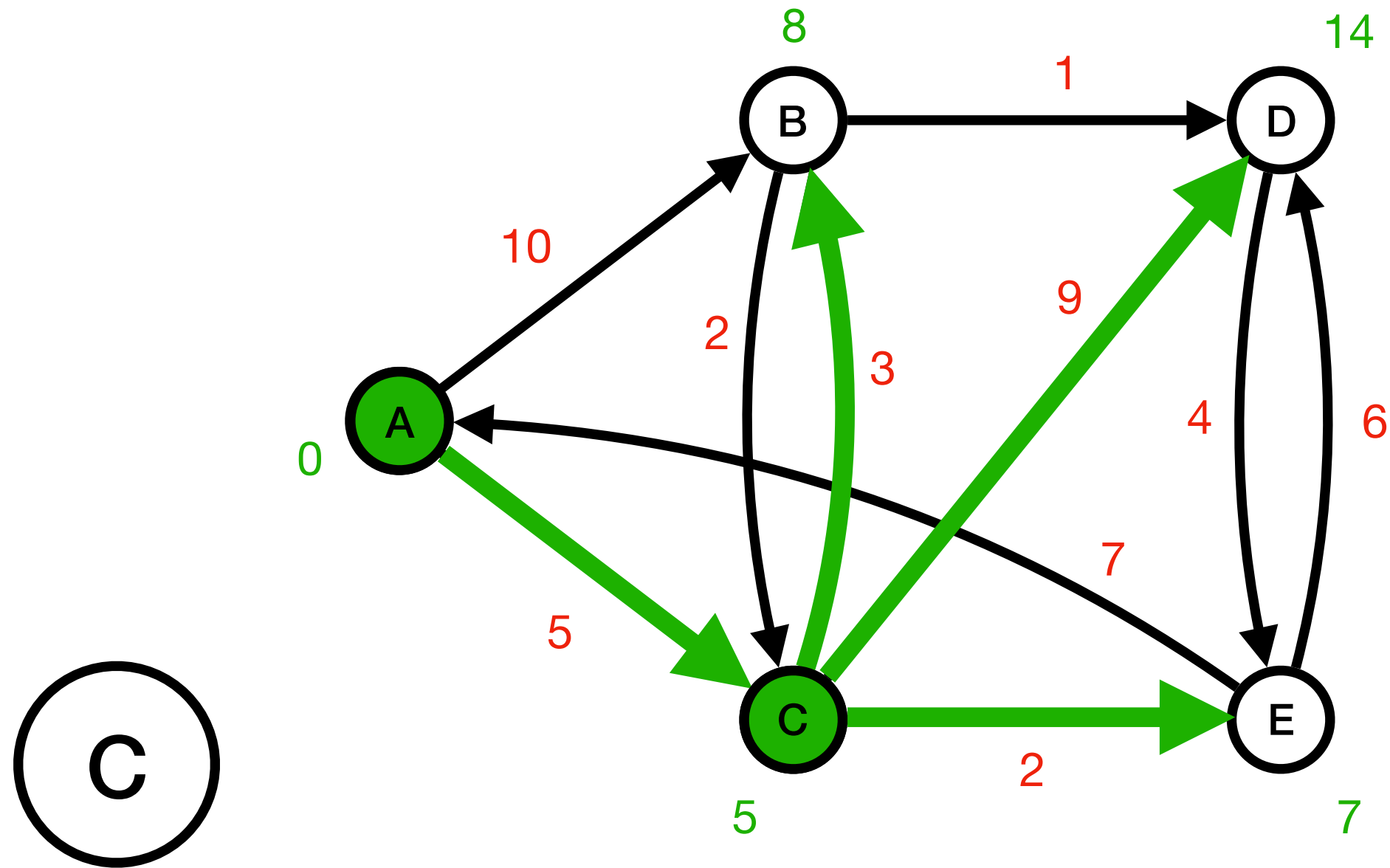




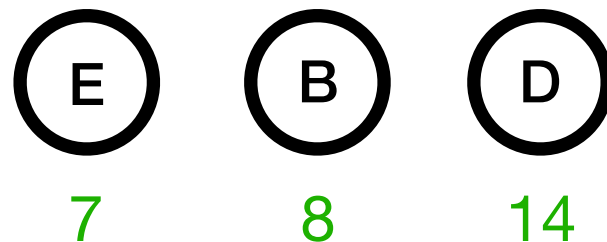
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



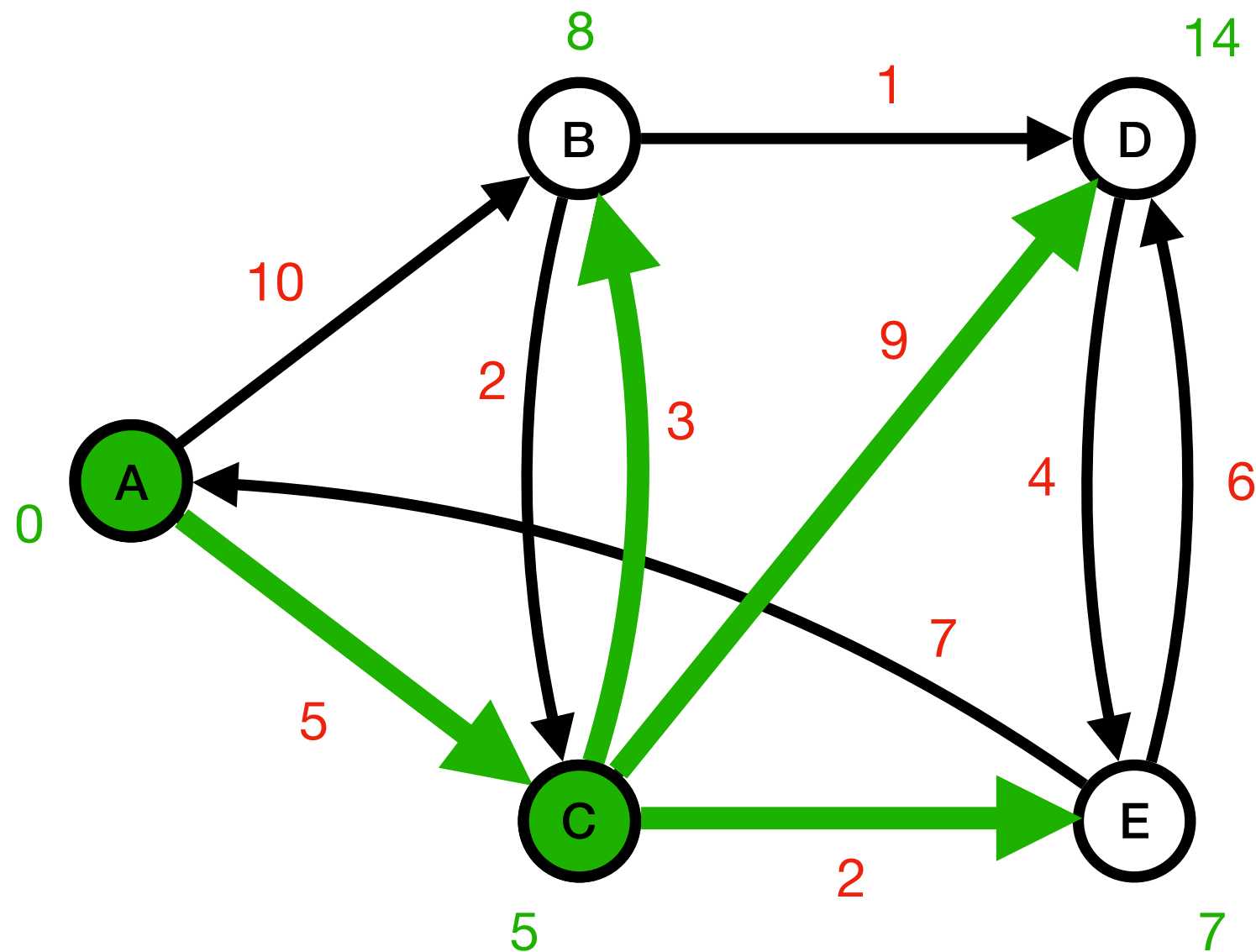
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



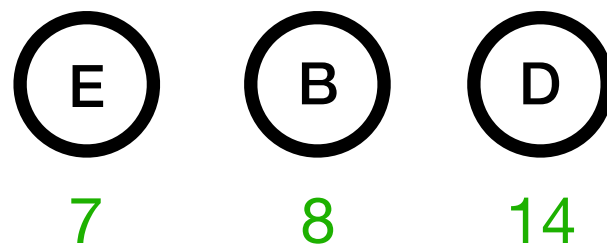
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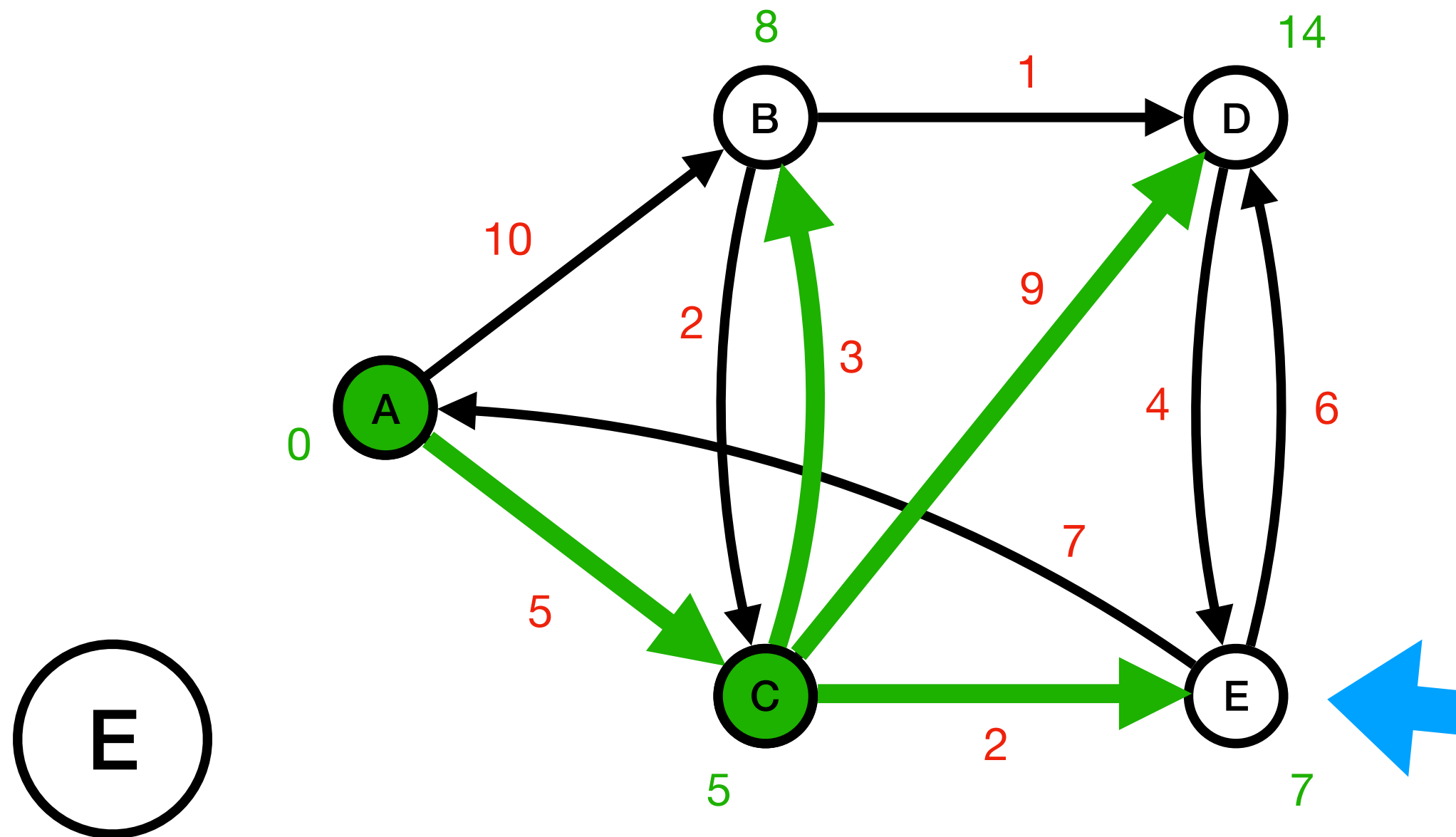
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



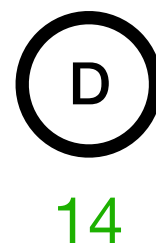
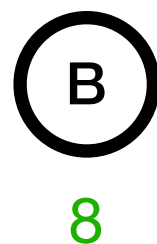
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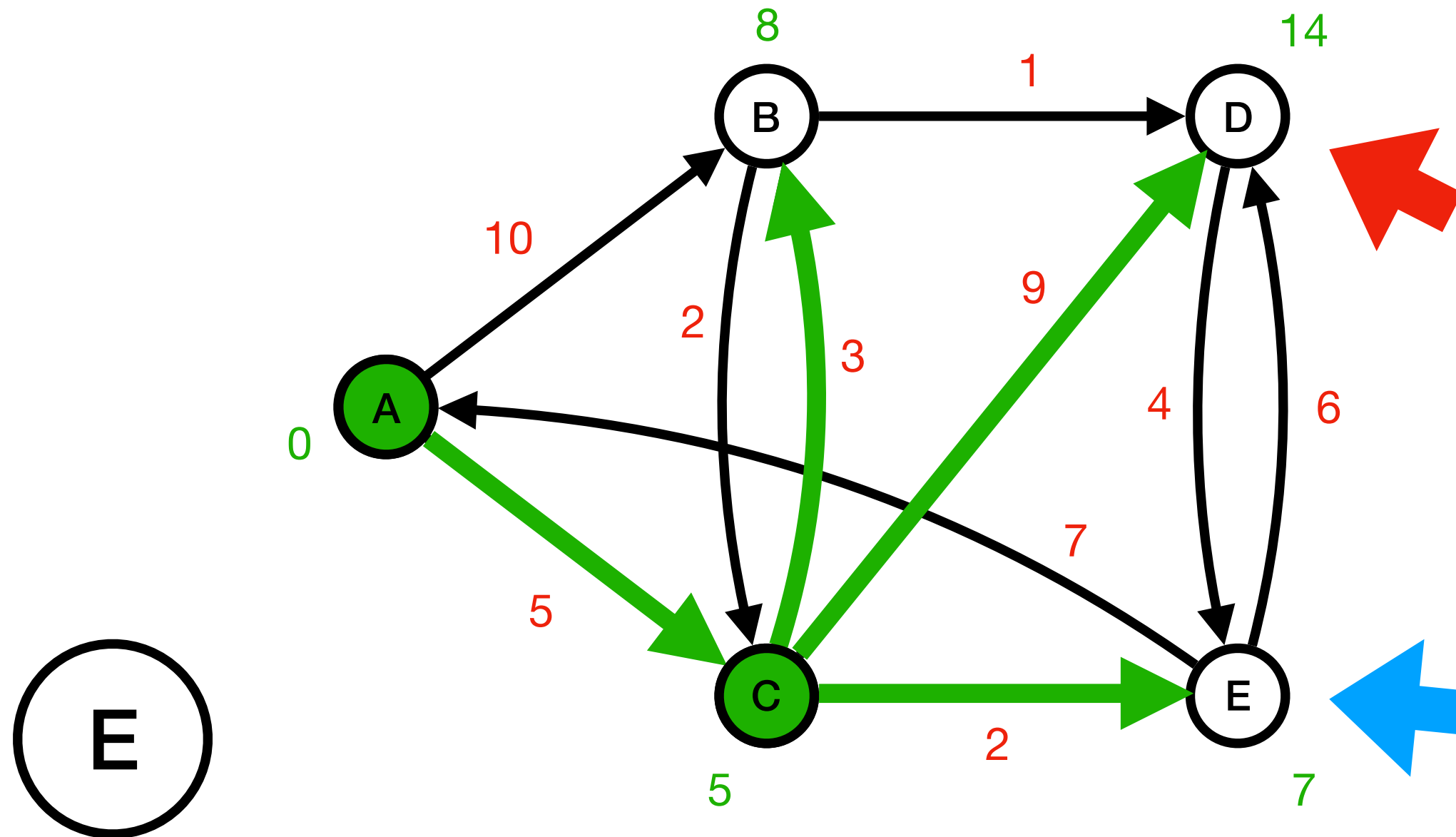
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



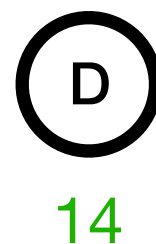
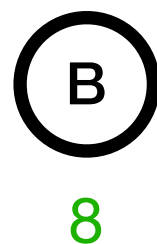
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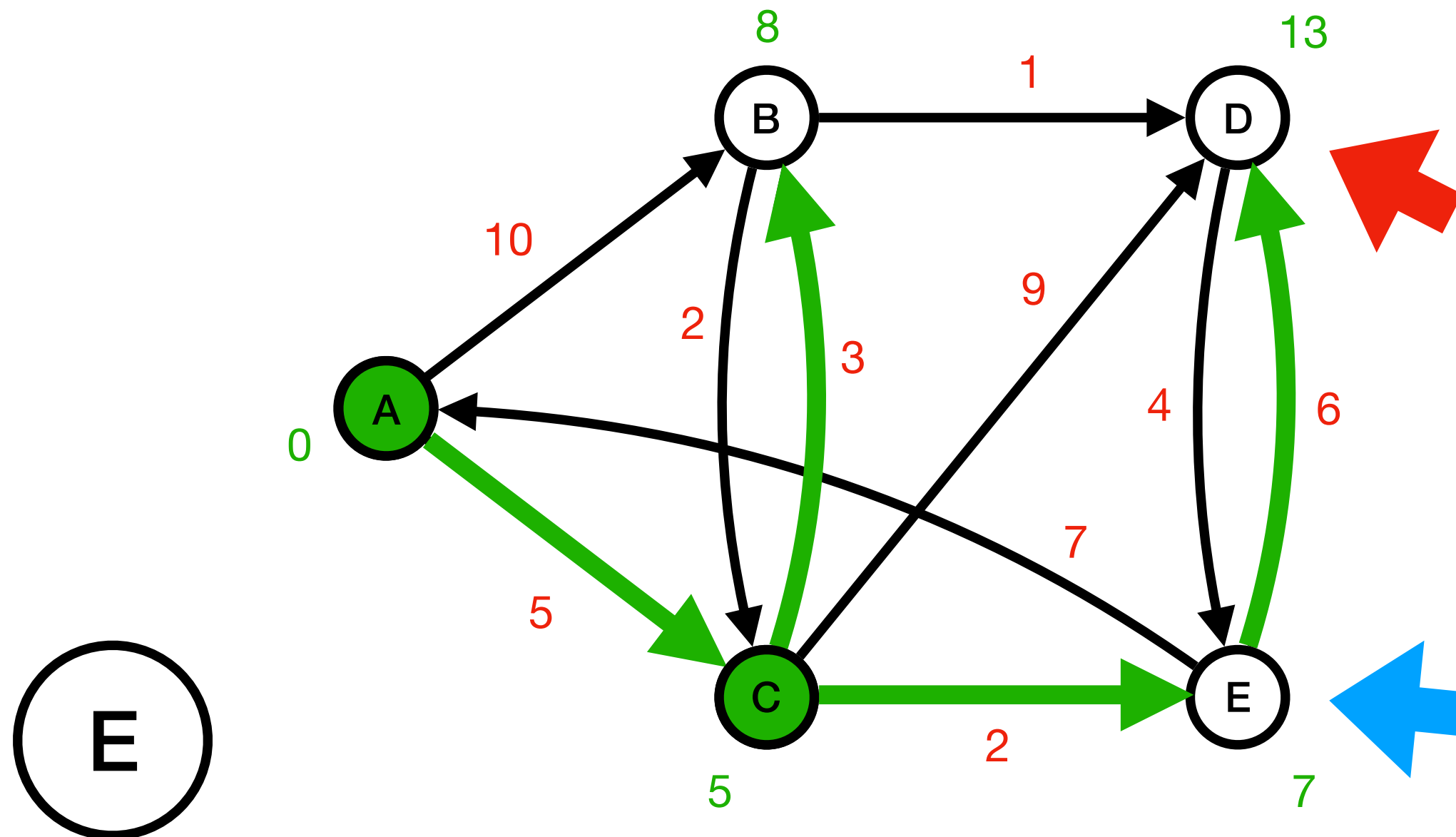
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



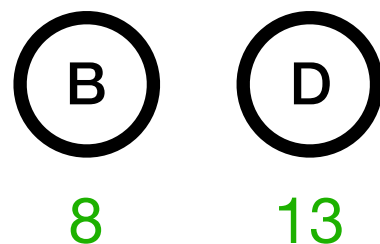
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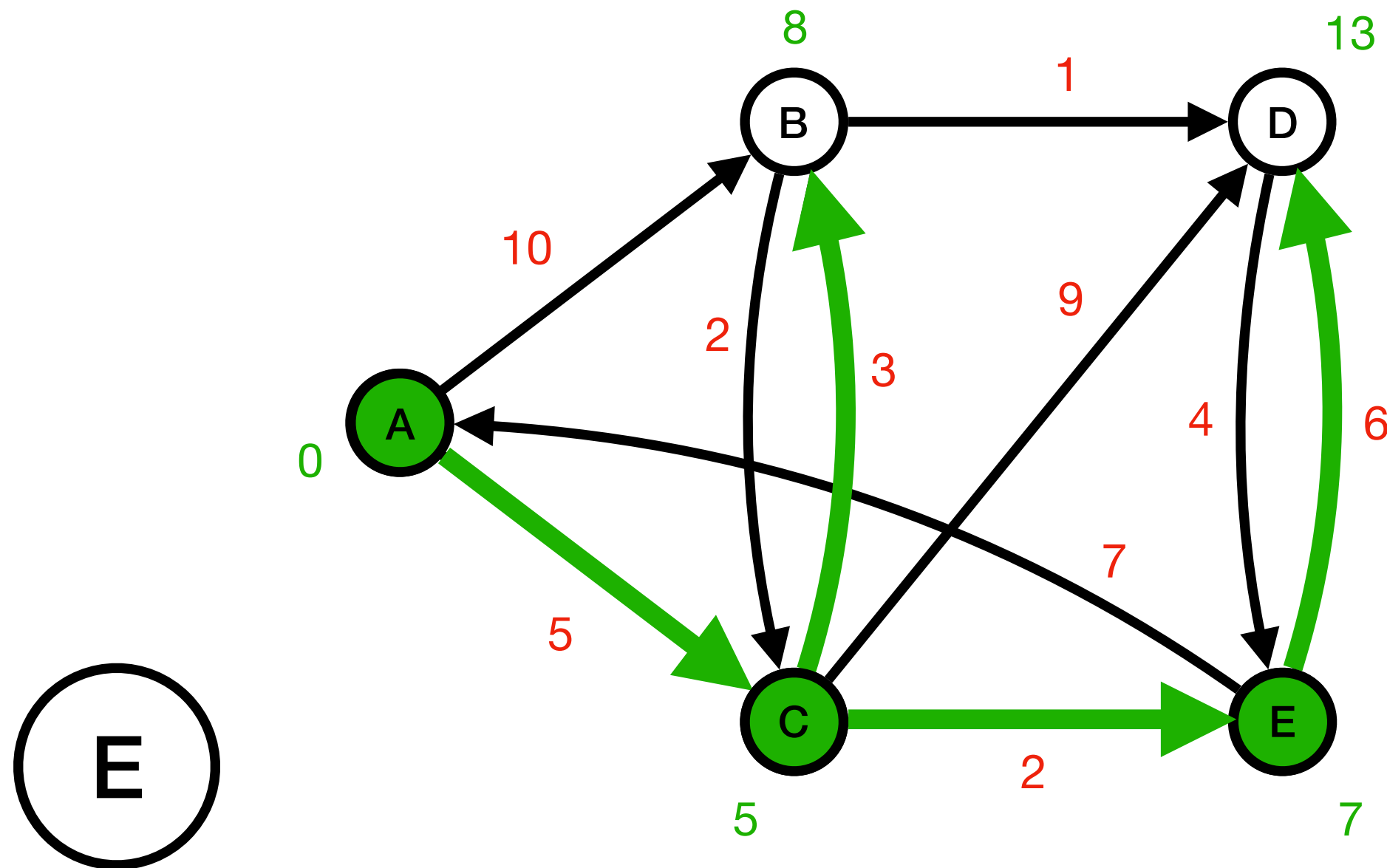
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



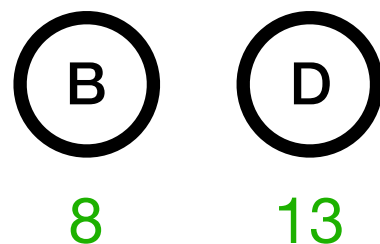
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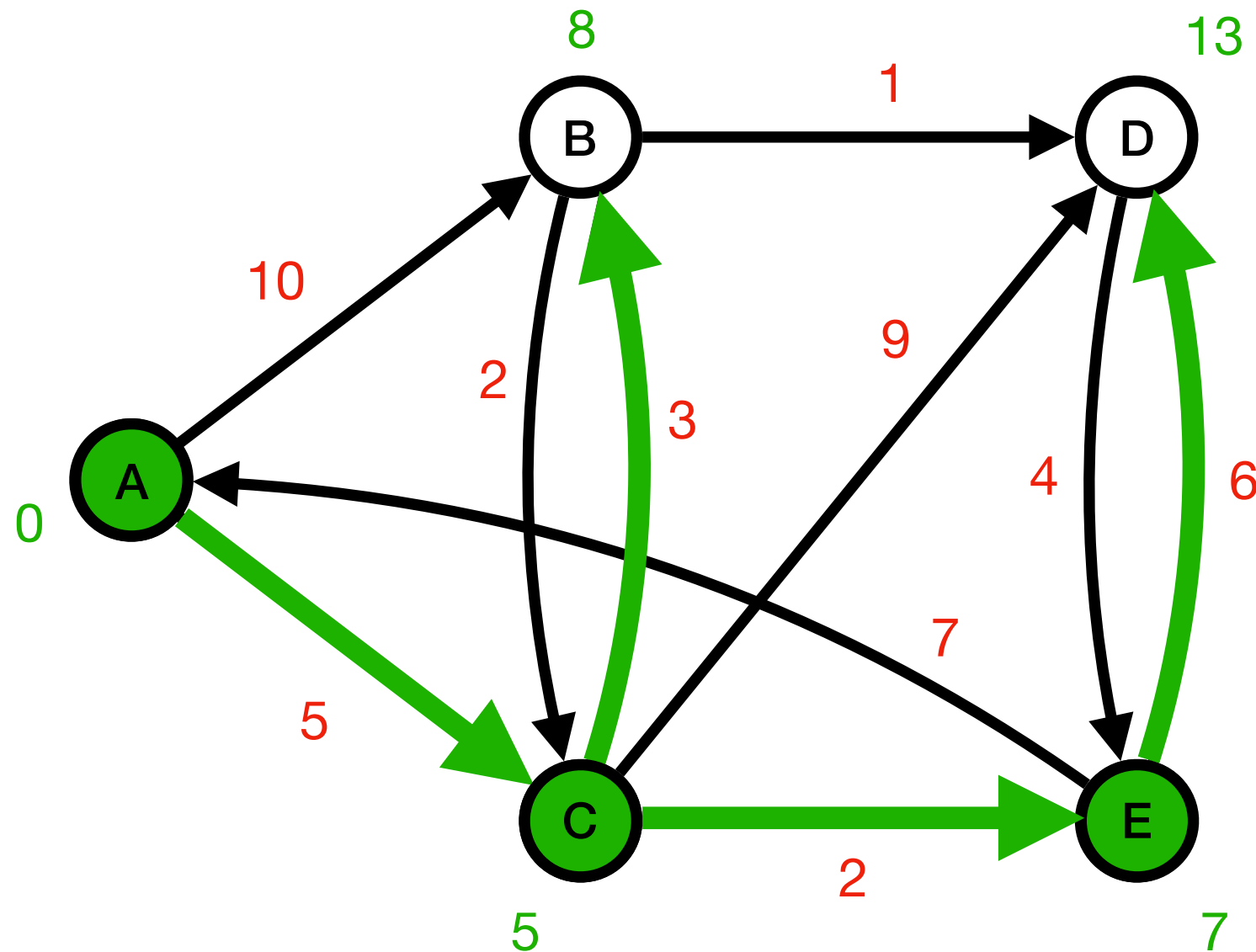
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



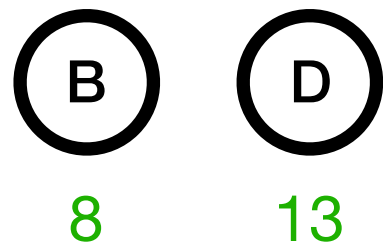
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# Algorithme de Dijkstra

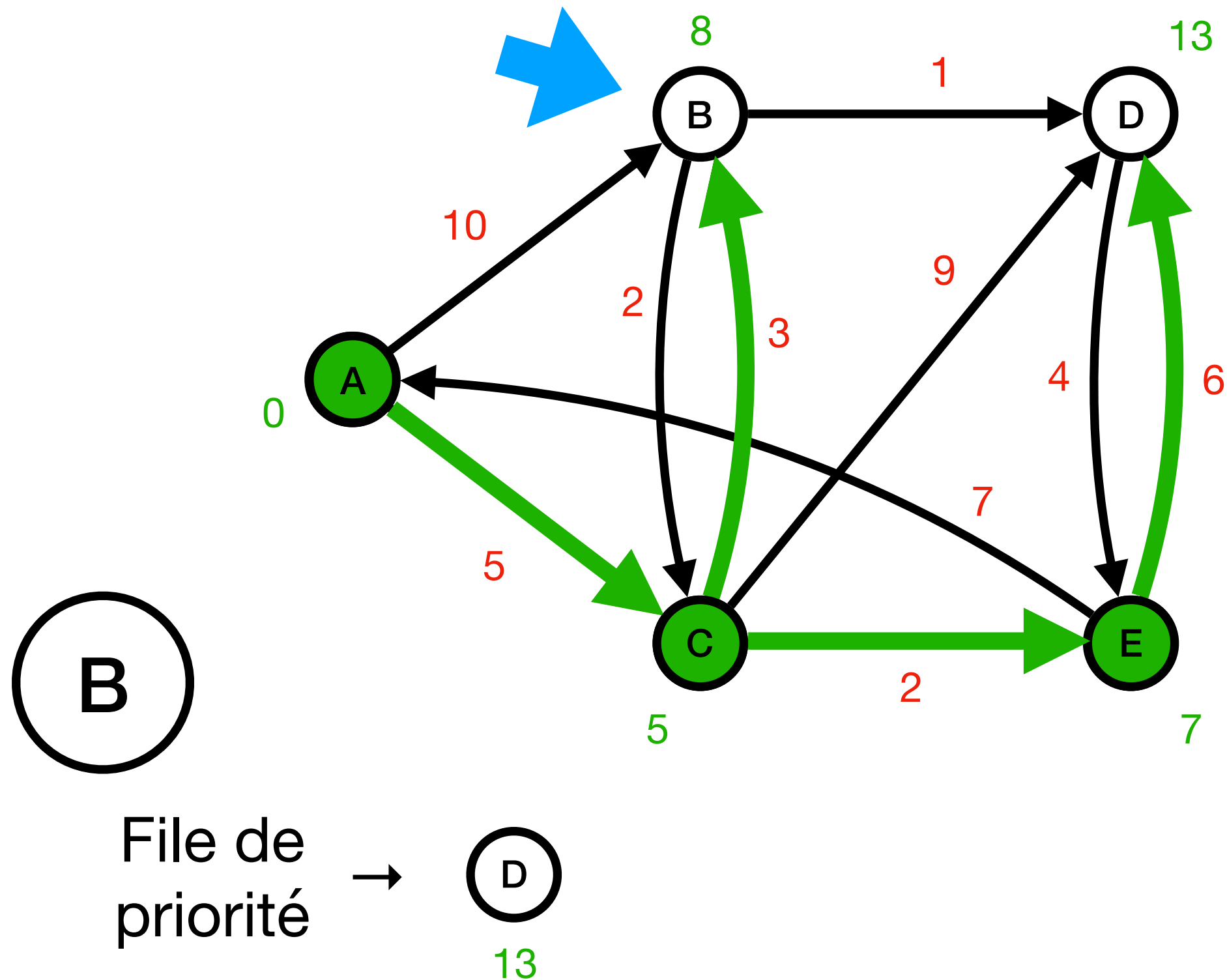


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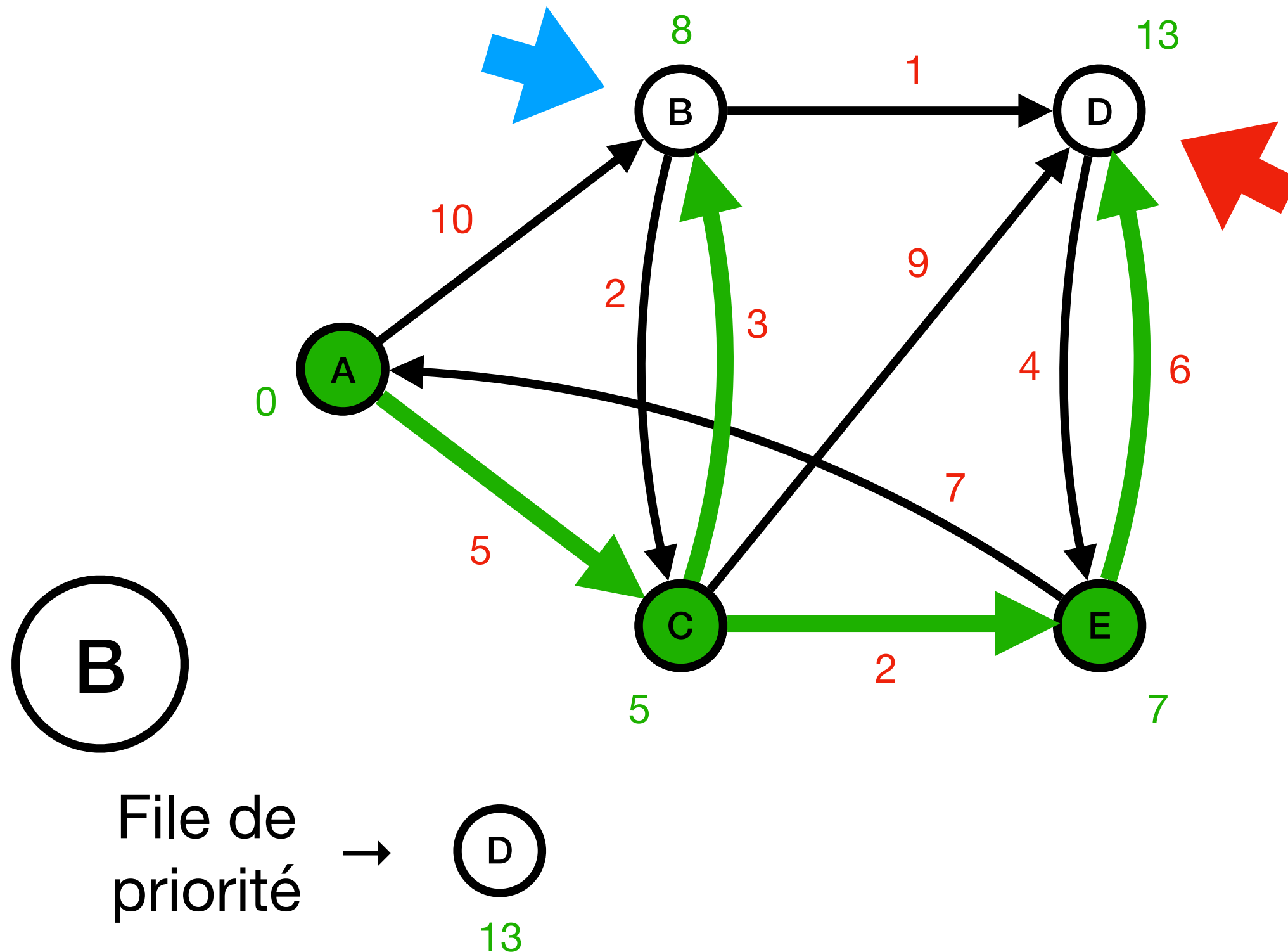




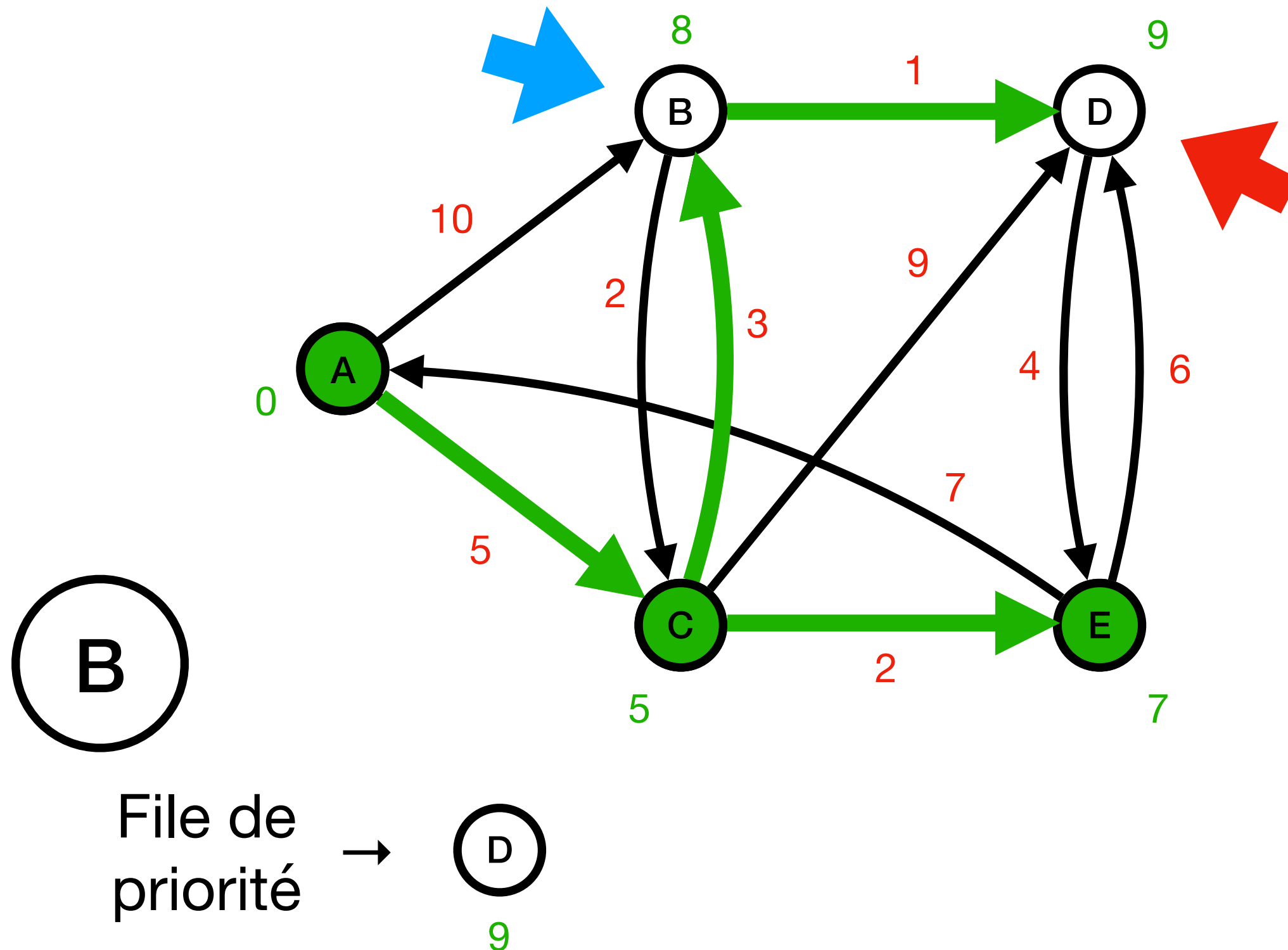
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



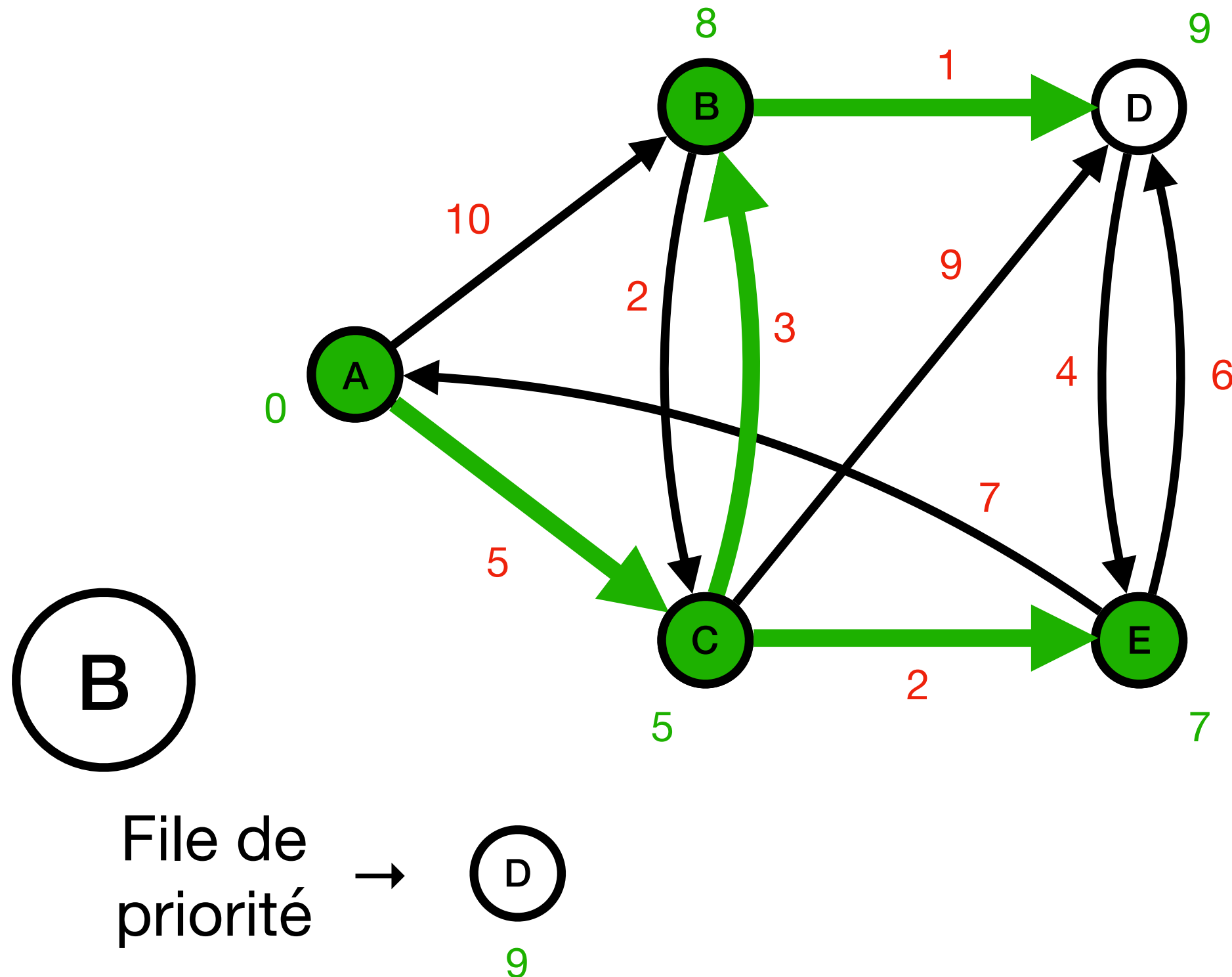
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



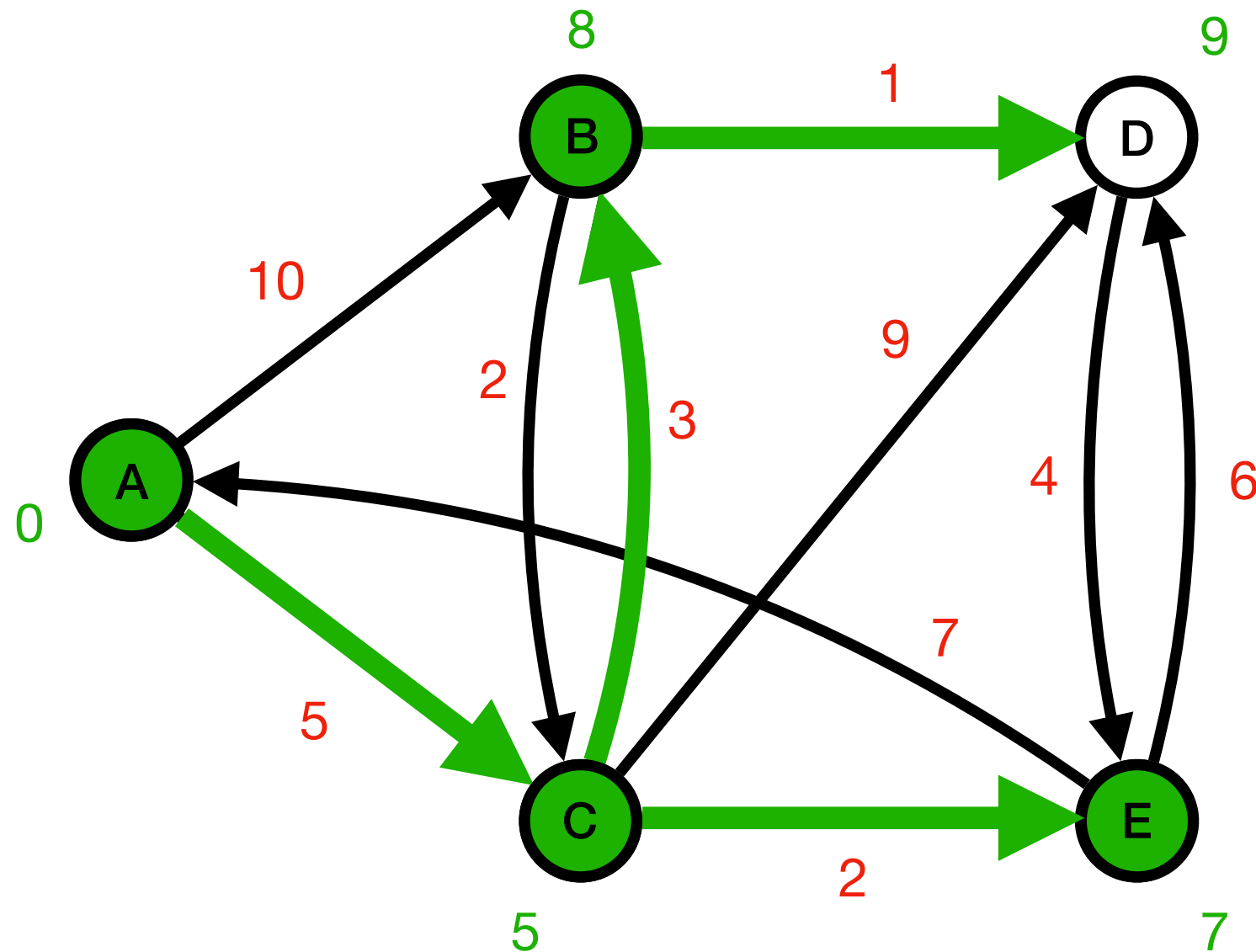
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



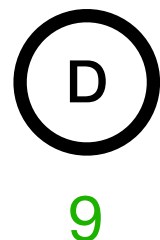
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



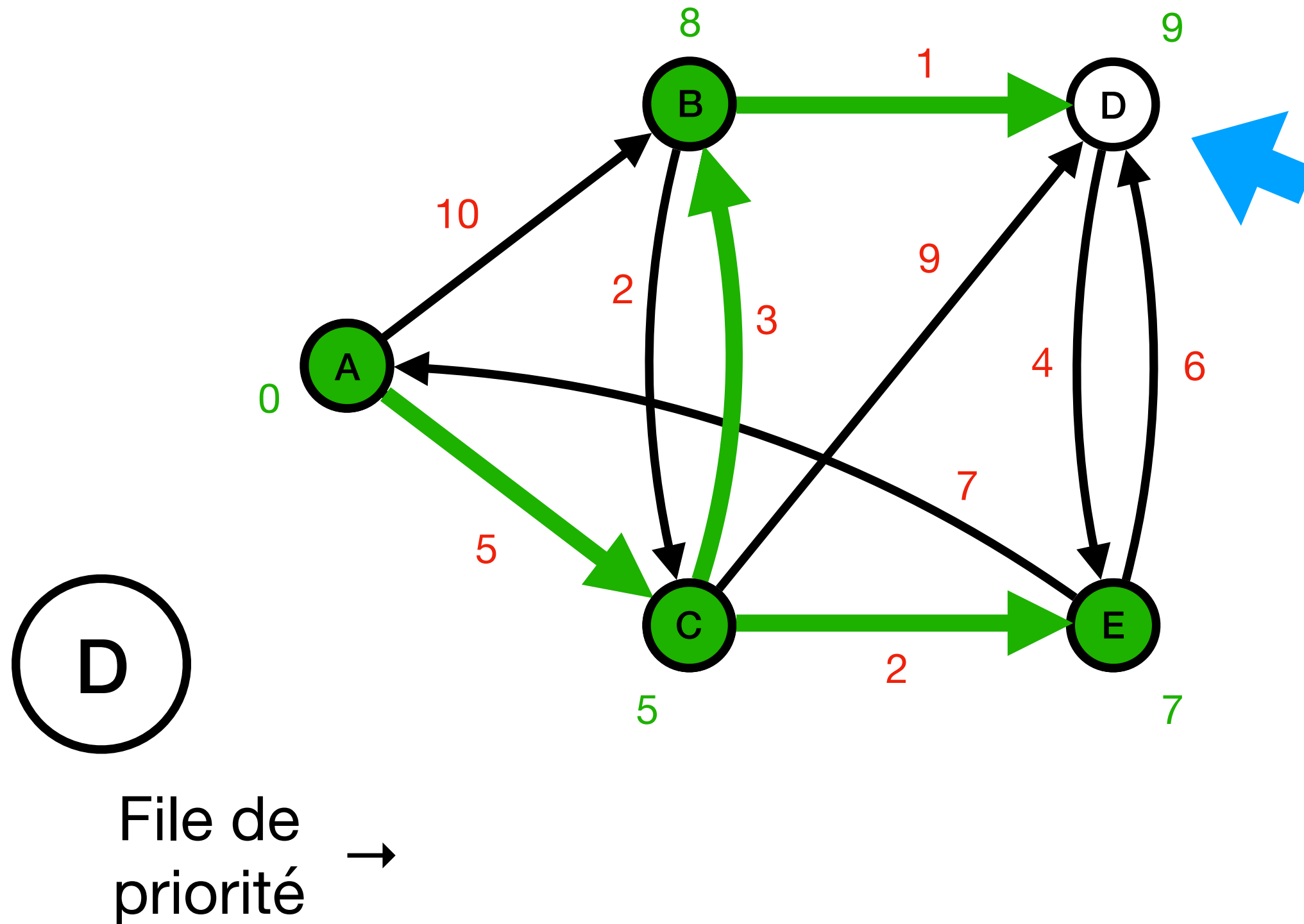
# Algorithme de Dijkstra



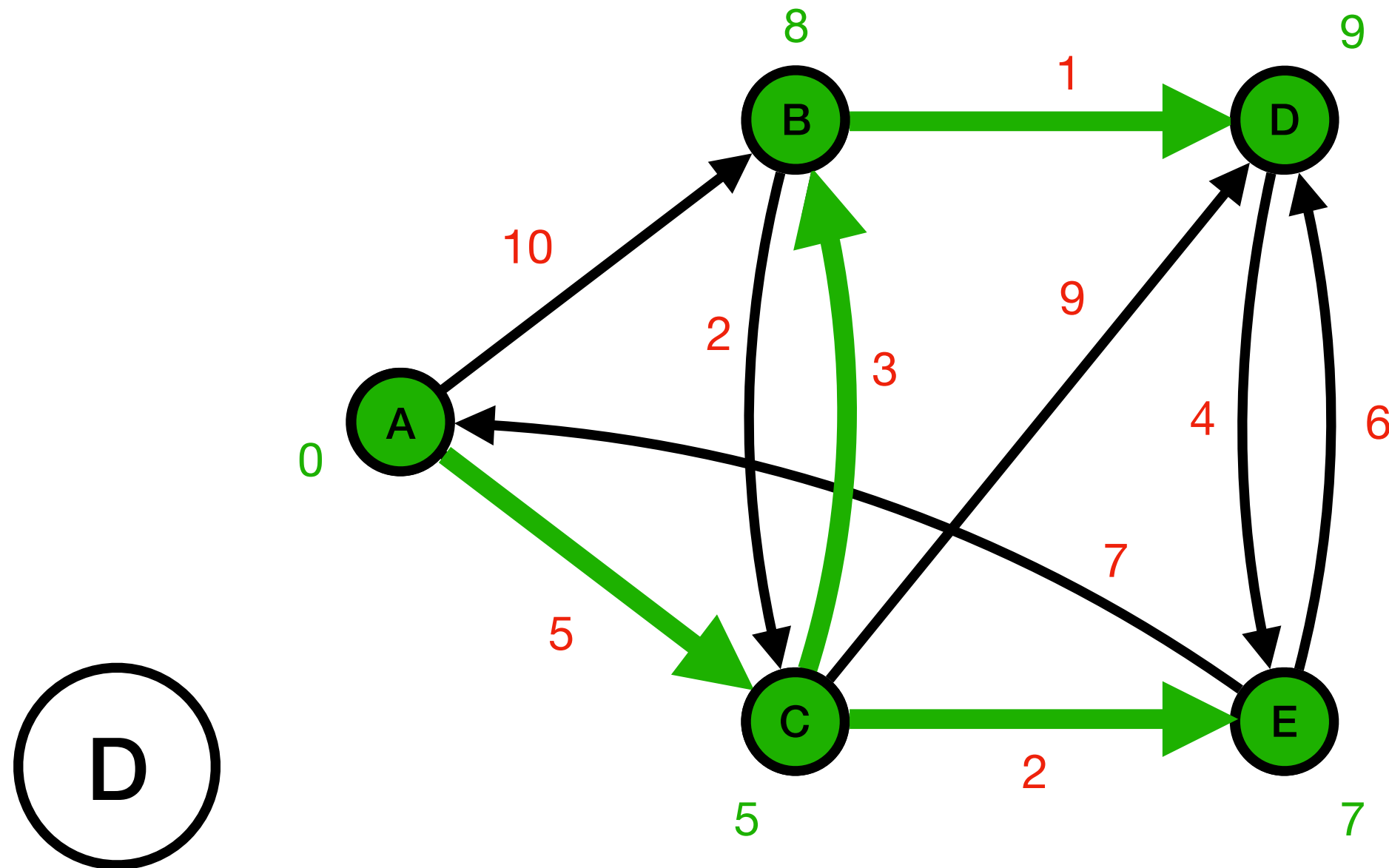
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# Algorithme de Dijkstra

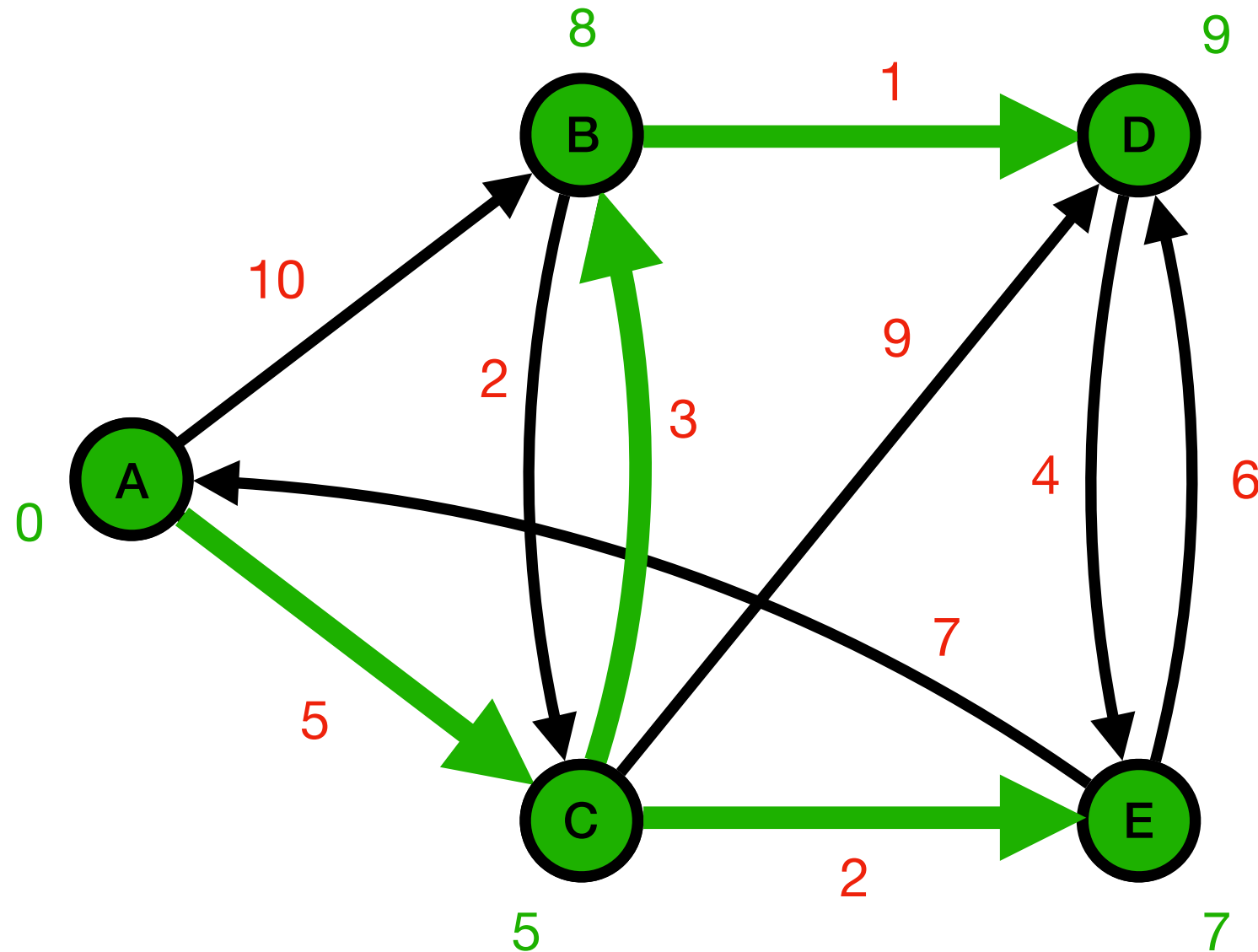


# Algorithme de Dijkstra



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# Algorithme de Dijkstra



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# Algorithme de Dijkstra

