

فصل ۲۲ کتاب – الگوریتمهای پایه گراف



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- ۲۲.۲: جستجوی اول سطح
- ۲۲.۳؛ جستجوی اول عمق
- ۲۲.۴: مرتبسازی توپولوژیکی

VI Graph Algorithms

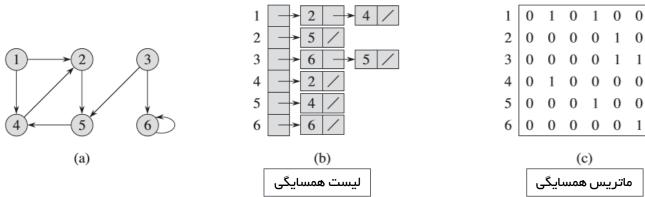
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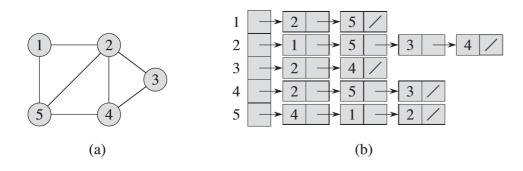
گراف و نحوه نمایش آن

 $G(V,\!E)$ یک گراف را معمولا به صورت دو مجموعه رئوس و یالها نمایش میدهیم \cdot

• گراف جهت دار: گرافی است که یال ها جهت دارند و یال بصورت یک زوج مرتب بیان میشود



• گراف بدون جهت: در صورت وجود یک رابطه بین دو گره حتما بر عکس آن نیز وجود دارد



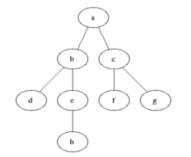
الگوریتم جستجوی اول سطح (BFS)



- الگوریتمهای جستجوی گراف بصورت کلی:
- از گره source شروع و با پیمایش سیستماتیک یالهای گراف کشف تمام گره های قابل دسترسی از گره منبع
 - الگوریتم جستجوی اول سطح یا Breadth-first search
 - source و گره G=(V,E) و گره ullet
- خروجی: ۱. محاسبه فاصله بین گرههای قابل دسترسی از گره s تا گره s (کمترین تعداد یالها) s فستند اول سطح (breadth-first tree) با ریشه s که شامل تمام گرههای قابل دسترسی از s هستند

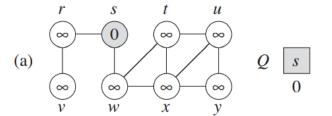
مسیر ساده از s به گره دلخواه v در درخت اول سطح در واقع کوتاهترین مسیر از گره s به v در گراف v

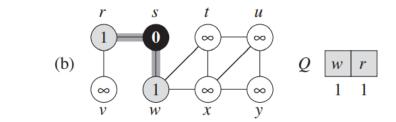
- علت نامگذاری:
- در BFS همه گرههای با فاصله K از گره Source حتما قبل از گرههایی با فاصله K+1 مشاهده میشوند Source



الگوریتم جستجوی اول سطح – نحوه عملکرد

- در روند اجرای BFS گره ها به سه رنگ سفید طوسی مشکی رنگ میشوند
- ابتدای کار رنگ تمام گرهها <mark>سفید</mark> می باشند و در ادامه شاید <mark>طوسی</mark> و سپس <mark>مشکی</mark> شوند
 - هر گره وقتی برای اولین بار کشف میشود به رنگ غیر سفید در میآید
 - به همین دلیل گرههای طوسی و مشکی گرههایی هستند که کشف شده اند
- دلیل رنگگذاری متفاوت طوسی و مشکی دستیابی به هدف <mark>سطح اول</mark> در روند جستجو میباشد
 - استفاده از ساختمان داده صف (queue) در روند جستجو





الگوریتم جستجوی اول سطح – شبه کد

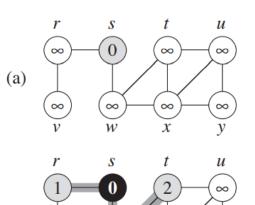


BFS(G, s)			
1	for each vertex $u \in G.V - \{s\}$	10	while $Q \neq \emptyset$
2	u.color = WHITE	11	u = DEQUEUE(Q)
3	$u.d = \infty$	12	for each $v \in G.Adj[u]$
4	$u.\pi = NIL$	13	if $v.color == WHITE$
5	s.color = GRAY	14	v.color = GRAY
6	s.d = 0	15	v.d = u.d + 1
7	$s.\pi = NIL$	16	$v.\pi = u$
8	$Q = \emptyset$	17	$ENQUEUE(Q, \nu)$
9	ENQUEUE(Q, s)	18	u.color = BLACK

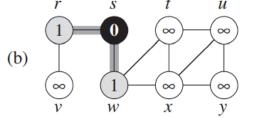
درس طراحی الگوریتم (ترم اول ۹ ۹۰۰۱) INTRODUCTION TO ALGORITHM ا

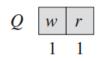
الگوریتم جستجوی اول سطح – مثال

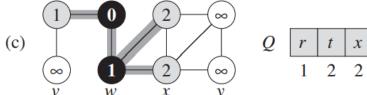


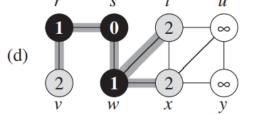


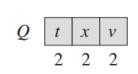


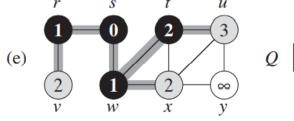


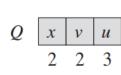


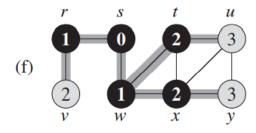


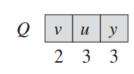


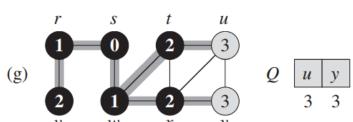


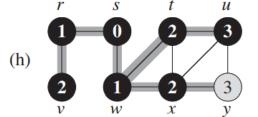




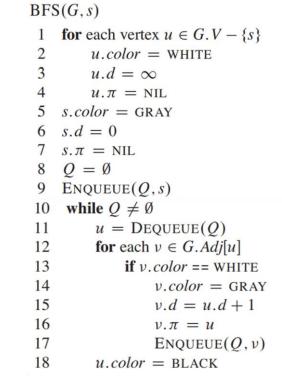


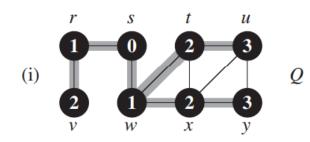












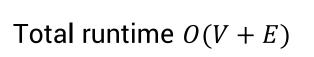
تحلیل زمانی BFS

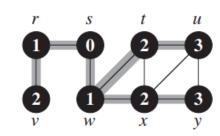
G = (V, E)

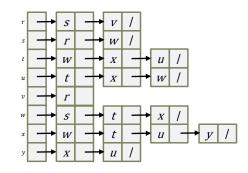
استفاده از روش تجمیعی برای محاسبه مرتبه زمانی الگوریتم

BFS(G,s)				
1 for each vertex $u \in G.V - \{s\}$	10 while $Q \neq \emptyset$			
u.color = WHITE	11 u = DEQUEUE(Q)			
$3 \qquad u.d = \infty$	12 for each $v \in G.Adj[u]$			
$u.\pi = NIL$	13 if $v.color == WHITE$			
5 s.color = GRAY	v.color = GRAY			
6 $s.d = 0$	v.d = u.d + 1			
7 $s.\pi = NIL$	$v.\pi = u$			
$8 Q = \emptyset$	17 $ENQUEUE(Q, \nu)$			
9 $\widetilde{E}NQUEUE(Q,s)$	18 $u.color = BLACK$			

- Initialization overhead O(V)
- Enqueue and Dequeue happen only once for each node. O(V).
- Sum of the lengths of adjacency lists $-\theta(E)$ (for a directed graph)







BFS و کوتاہترین مسیر

 $\delta(s, \nu)$ فاصله کوتاه ترین مسیر از S به ۷ را با $\delta(s, \nu)$ نشان میدهیم \bullet

 $v.d = \delta(s,v)$:v.d در BFS اثبات محاسبه فاصله کوتاهترین مسیر در $v.d = \delta(s,v)$

Lemma 22.1

Let G = (V, E) be a directed or undirected graph, and let $s \in V$ be an arbitrary vertex. Then, for any edge $(u, v) \in E$,

 $\delta(s, v) \leq \delta(s, u) + 1$.

Lemma 22.2

Let G = (V, E) be a directed or undirected graph, and suppose that BFS is run on G from a given source vertex $s \in V$. Then upon termination, for each vertex $v \in V$, the value v.d computed by BFS satisfies $v.d \ge \delta(s, v)$.

Lemma 22.3

Suppose that during the execution of BFS on a graph G = (V, E), the queue Q contains the vertices $\langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r \rangle$, where v_1 is the head of Q and v_r is the tail. Then, $v_r \cdot d \leq v_1 \cdot d + 1$ and $v_i \cdot d \leq v_{i+1} \cdot d$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r-1$.

Corollary 22.4

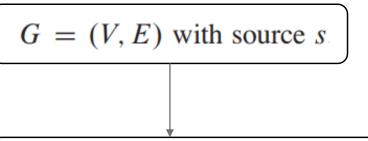
Suppose that vertices v_i and v_j are enqueued during the execution of BFS, and that v_i is enqueued before v_i . Then v_i . $d \le v_i$. d at the time that v_i is enqueued.

Theorem 22.5 (Correctness of breadth-first search)

Let G = (V, E) be a directed or undirected graph, and suppose that BFS is run on G from a given source vertex $s \in V$. Then, during its execution, BFS discovers every vertex $v \in V$ that is reachable from the source s, and upon termination, $v.d = \delta(s, v)$ for all $v \in V$. Moreover, for any vertex $v \neq s$ that is reachable from s, one of the shortest paths from s to v is a shortest path from s to $v.\pi$ followed by the edge $(v.\pi, v)$.



درخت اول سطح Breadth-first tree



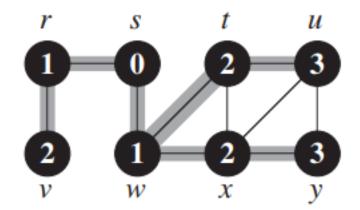
$$G_{\pi} = (V_{\pi}, E_{\pi})$$

$$V_{\pi} = \{ v \in V : v.\pi \neq \text{NIL} \} \cup \{s\}$$

$$E_{\pi} = \{ (v.\pi, v) : v \in V_{\pi} - \{s\} \}$$

PRINT-PATH(G, s, v)

1 **if** v == s2 print s3 **elseif** $v.\pi == NIL$ 4 print "no path from" s "to" v "exists" 5 **else** PRINT-PATH $(G, s, v.\pi)$ 6 print v



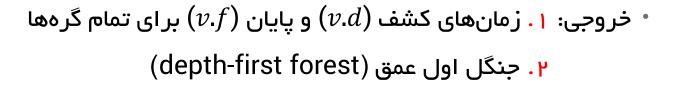
$$|E_{\pi}| = |V_{\pi}| - 1$$

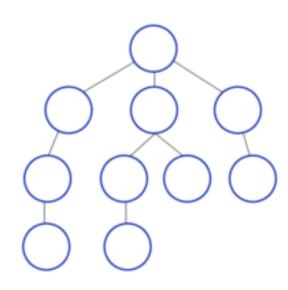
الگوریتم جستجوی اول عمق (DFS)



• مفهوم: جستجوی عمیقتر در گراف تا زمانی که امکان دارد (دقیقا عکس جستجوی اول سطح)

 $\sigma = (V,E)$ نداریمG = (V,E) نداریم $\sigma = (V,E)$ نداریم





الگوریتم جستجوی اول عمق – شبه کد



```
DFS(G)
   for each vertex u \in G.V
       u.color = WHITE
       u.\pi = NIL
   time = 0
   for each vertex u \in G.V
       if u.color == WHITE
6
           DFS-VISIT(G, u)
```

```
DFS-VISIT(G, u)

1 time = time + 1  // white vertex u has just been discovered

2 u.d = time

3 u.color = GRAY

4 for each \ v \in G.Adj[u]  // explore edge (u, v)

5 if \ v.color == WHITE

6 v.\pi = u

7 DFS-VISIT(G, v)

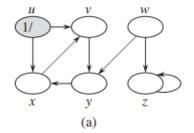
8 u.color = BLACK  // blacken u; it is finished

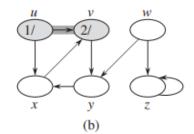
9 time = time + 1

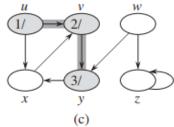
10 u.f = time
```

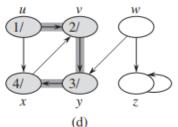
الگوریتم جستجوی اول عمق – مثال

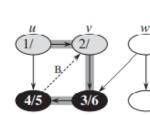


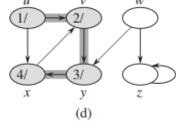


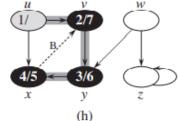


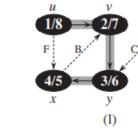


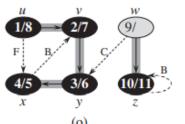


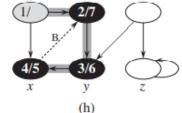


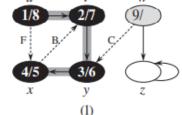


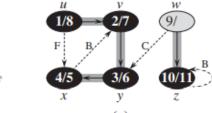


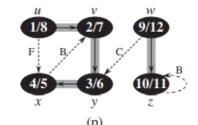












DFS(G)

for each vertex $u \in G.V$ u.color = WHITE $u.\pi = NIL$

time = 0

for each vertex $u \in G.V$

if u.color == WHITE

DFS-VISIT(G, u)

DFS-VISIT(G, u)

time = time + 1

u.d = time

u.color = GRAY

for each $v \in G.Adj[u]$

if v.color == WHITE

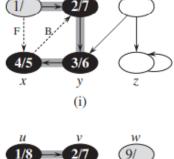
 $\nu.\pi = u$

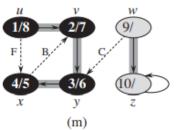
DFS-VISIT(G, v)

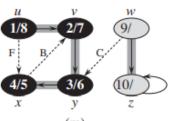
u.color = BLACK

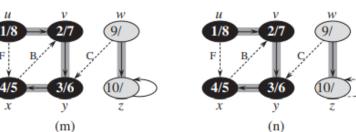
time = time + 1

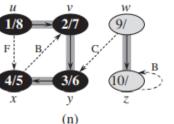
u.f = time











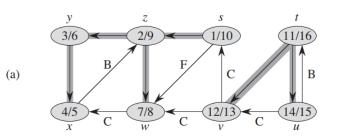
ویژگیهای DFS

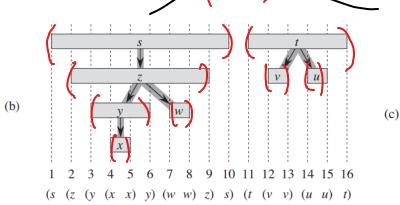
دانشگاه صنعتی امیر کبیر (بلی تکنیک تجران)

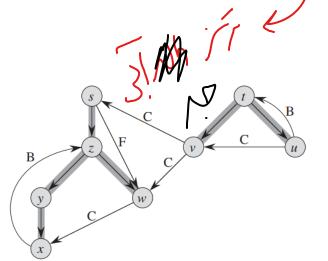
In any depth-first search of a (directed or undirected) graph G = (V, E), for any two vertices u and v, exactly one of the following three conditions holds:

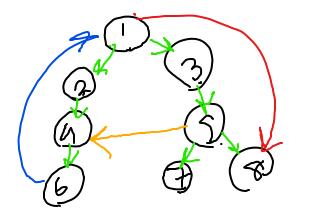
- the intervals [u.d, u.f] and [v.d, v.f] are entirely disjoint, and neither u nor v is a descendant of the other in the depth-first forest,
- the interval [u.d, u.f] is contained entirely within the interval [v.d, v.f], and u is a descendant of v in a depth-first tree, or

• the interval [v.d, v.f] is contained entirely within the interval [u.d, u.f], and v is a descendant of u in a depth-first tree.









انواع یالها در DFS bree farmand cross back





- 1. Tree edges are edges in the depth-first forest G_{π} . Edge (u, v) is a tree edge if v was first discovered by exploring edge (u, v).
- 2. **Back edges** are those edges (u, v) connecting a vertex u to an ancestor v in a depth-first tree. We consider self-loops, which may occur in directed graphs, to be back edges.
- 3. Forward edges are those nontree edges (u, v) connecting a vertex u to a descendant ν in a depth-first tree.
- 4. *Cross edges* are all other edges. They can go between vertices in the same depth-first tree, as long as one vertex is not an ancestor of the other, or they can go between vertices in different depth-first trees.

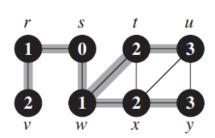


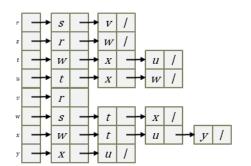
تحلیل زمانی DFS



G = (V, E)

استفاده از روش تجمیعی برای محاسبه مرتبه زمانی الگوریتم





DFS(G)

```
1 for each vertex u \in G.V

2 u.color = WHITE

3 u.\pi = NIL

4 time = 0

5 for each vertex u \in G.V

6 if u.color == WHITE

7 DFS-VISIT(G, u)
```

DFS-VISIT(G, u)

```
1 time = time + 1

2 u.d = time

3 u.color = GRAY

4 for each v \in G.Adj[u]

5 if v.color == WHITE

6 v.\pi = u

7 DFS-VISIT(G, v)

8 u.color = BLACK

9 time = time + 1

10 u.f = time
```

- O(V) مقدار دهی اولیه: \bullet
- O(V):DFS-VISIT تعداد فراخوانهایullet
 - $\Theta(E)$ مجموع لیست همسایگیها: \bullet

BFS and DFS – possible applications

- Exploration algorithms in Artificial Intelligence
- Possible to use in routing / exploration wherever travel is involved. E.g.,
 - I want to explore all the nearest pizza places and want to go to the nearest one with only two intersections.
 - Find distance from my factory to every delivery center.
 - Most of the mapping software (GOOGLE maps, YAHOO(?) maps) should be using these algorithms.
 - Companies like Waste Management, UPS and FedEx?
- Applications of DFS
 - Topologically sorting a directed acyclic graph.
 - List the graph elements in such an order that all the nodes are listed before nodes to which they have outgoing edges.
 - Finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph.
 - List all the subgraphs of a strongly connected graph which themselves are strongly connected.

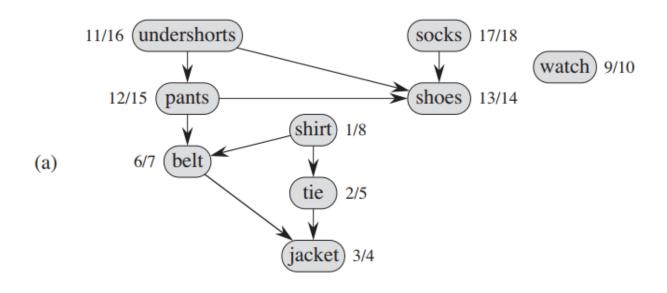


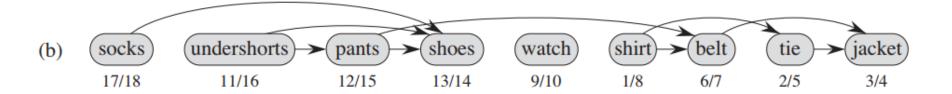
مرتبسازی توپولوژیکی یا Topological Sort



یک ترتیب خطی از همه رئوس گراف بهطوریکه هر گره قبل از همه گرههایی میآید که از آن به آنها یال خارج شدهاست

directed acyclic graph, or a "dag"

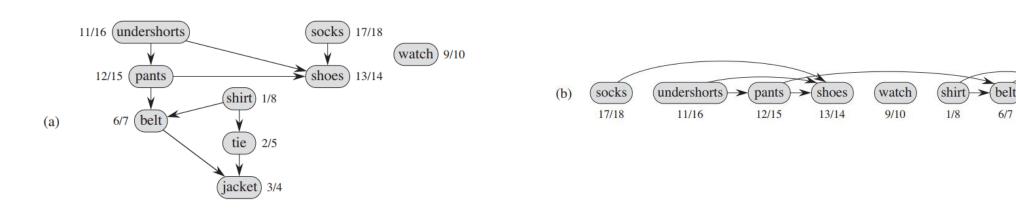




tie

مرتبسازی توپولوژیکی یا Topological Sort





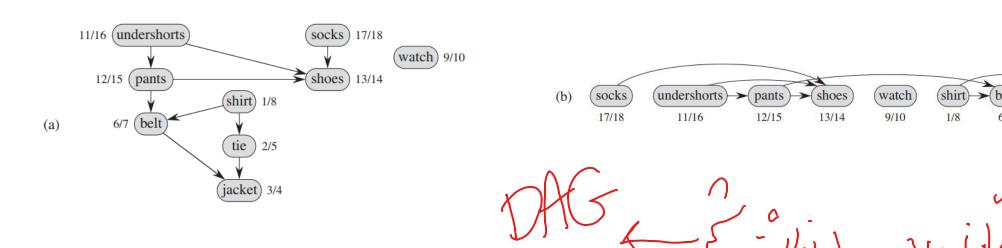
TOPOLOGICAL-SORT(G)

- 1 call DFS(G) to compute finishing times νf for each vertex ν
- 2 as each vertex is finished, insert it onto the front of a linked list
- 3 **return** the linked list of vertices

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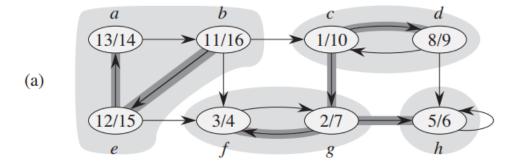


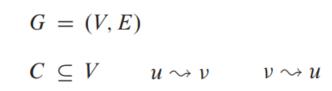


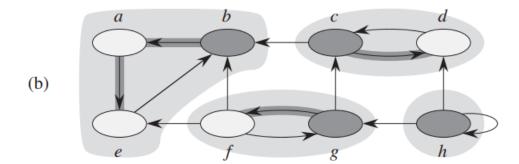
TOPOLOGICAL-SORT(G)

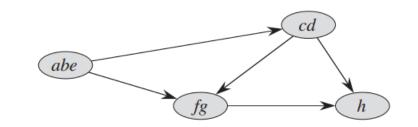
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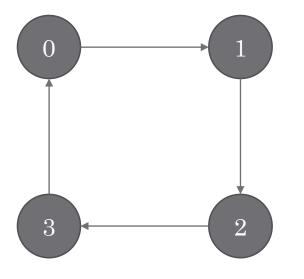






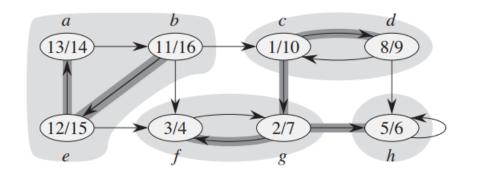
(c)





گراف قویا همبند

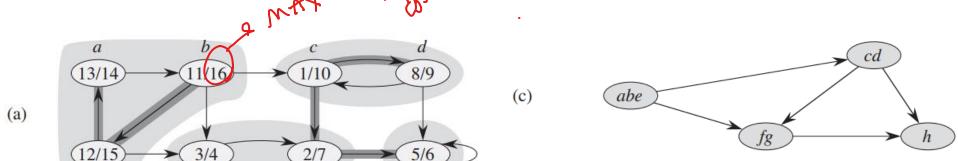
اجزا با همبندی قوی

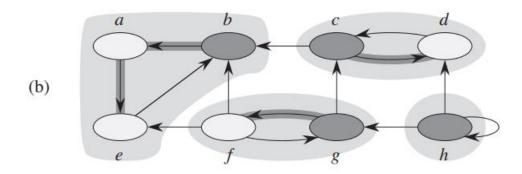


$$G = (V, E)$$

$$C \subseteq V$$

$$u \rightsquigarrow v \quad v \rightsquigarrow u$$





لر أبعي المعاني

STRONGLY-CONNECTED-COMPONENTS (G)

- 1 call DFS(G) to compute finishing times u.f for each vertex u
- 2 compute G^{T}
- 3 call DFS(G^T), but in the main loop of DFS, consider the vertices in order of decreasing u.f (as computed in line 1)
- output the vertices of each tree in the depth-first forest formed in line 3 as a separate strongly connected component

DFS(G)

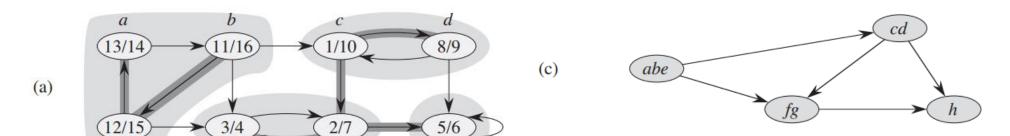
for each vertex $u \in G.V$ u.color = WHITE $u.\pi = NIL$ time = 0**for** each vertex $u \in G.V$ **if** u.color == WHITE7 DFS-VISIT(G, u)

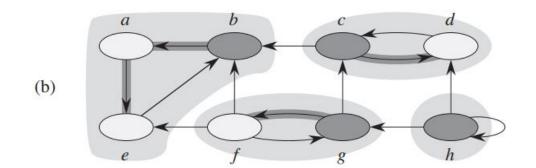
DFS-VISIT(G, u)

time = time + 1u.d = timeu.color = GRAY**for** each $v \in G.Adj[u]$ **if** v.color == WHITE $v.\pi = u$ 7 DFS-VISIT(G, v)u.color = BLACKtime = time + 1

u.f = time







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