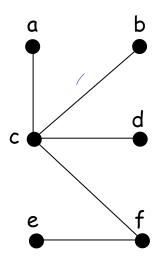
Estructuras de datos

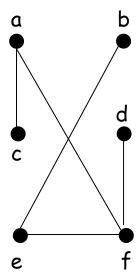
- Árboles
- Aplicaciones de los árboles
- Recorridos de los árboles
- Algoritmo de Prim
- Algoritmo de Kruskal

Árboles

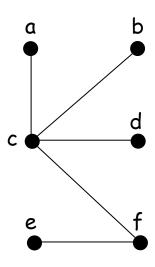


Juen Anno

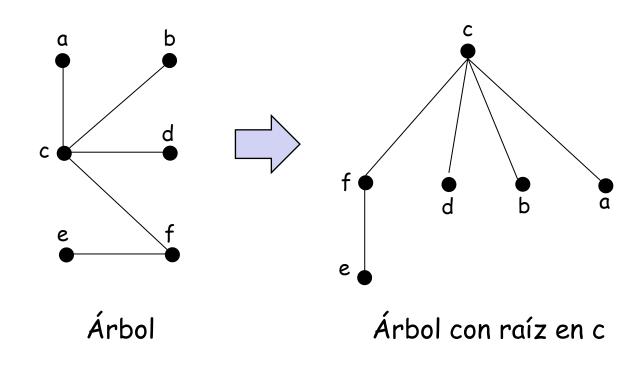


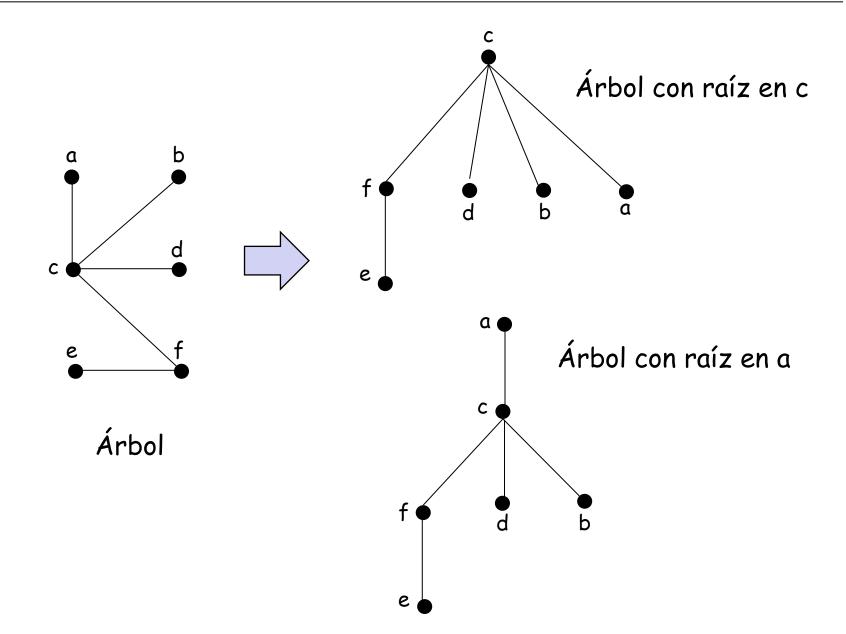


Árboles

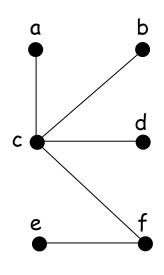


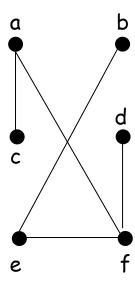
Árboles



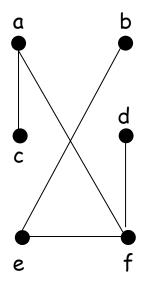


Árboles



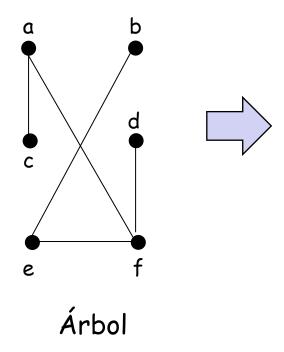


Árboles



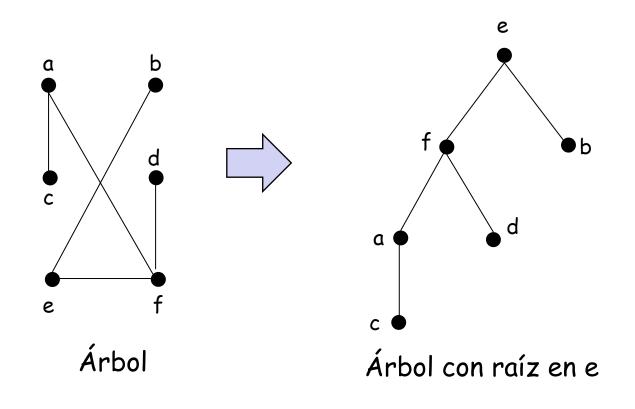
Árboles

Un árbol es un grafo conexo que no tiene circuitos



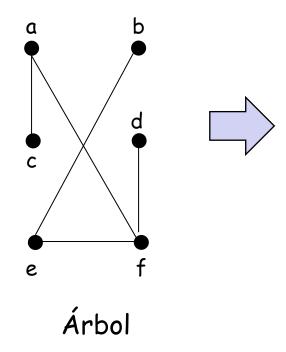
Árbol con raíz en e

Árboles



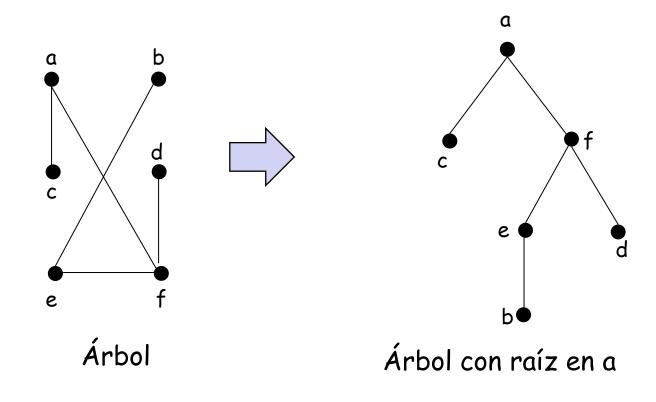
Árboles

Un árbol es un grafo conexo que no tiene circuitos

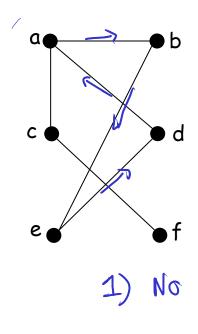


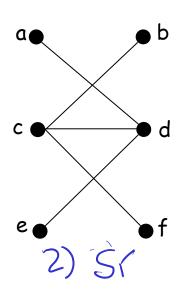
Árbol con raíz en a

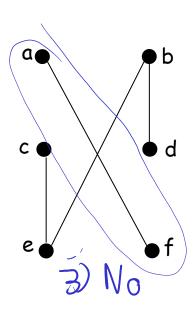
Árboles



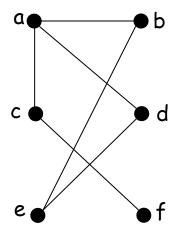
Indicar cuáles de los siguientes grafos son árboles



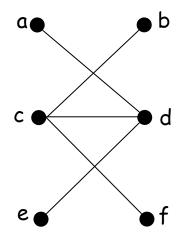




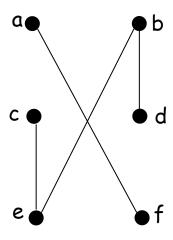
Indicar cuáles de los siguientes grafos son árboles



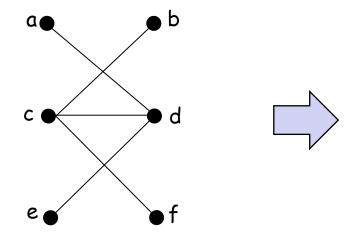
No es árbol porque hay un circuito (a→d→e→b→a)



Es un árbol

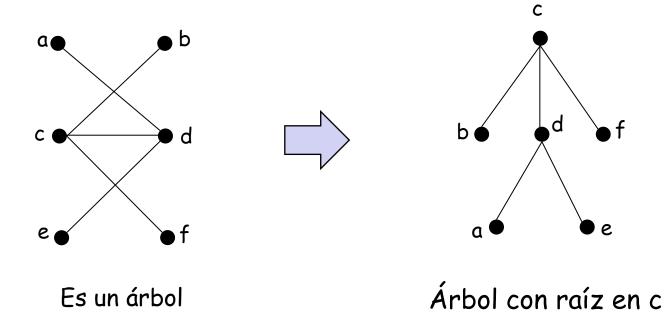


No es árbol porque no es conexo

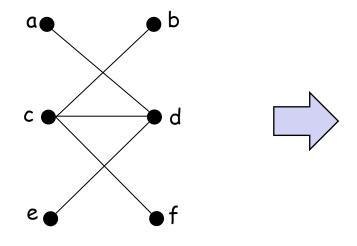


Es un árbol

Árbol con raíz en c

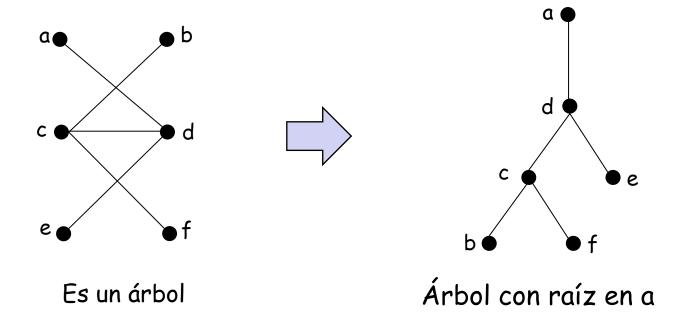


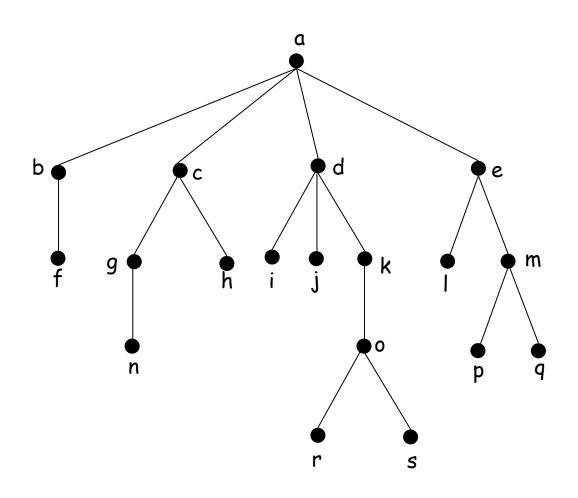
Es un árbol

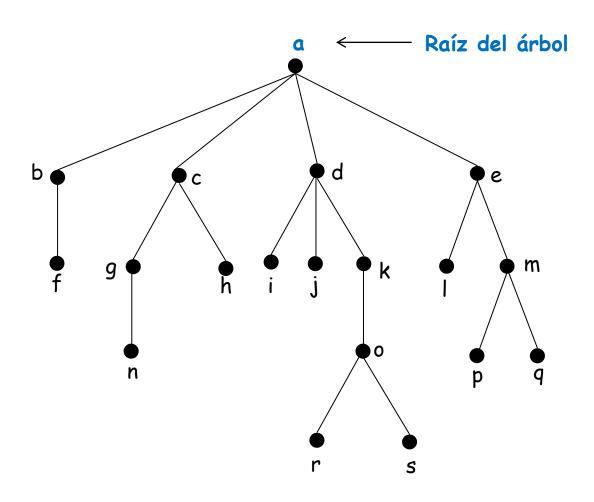


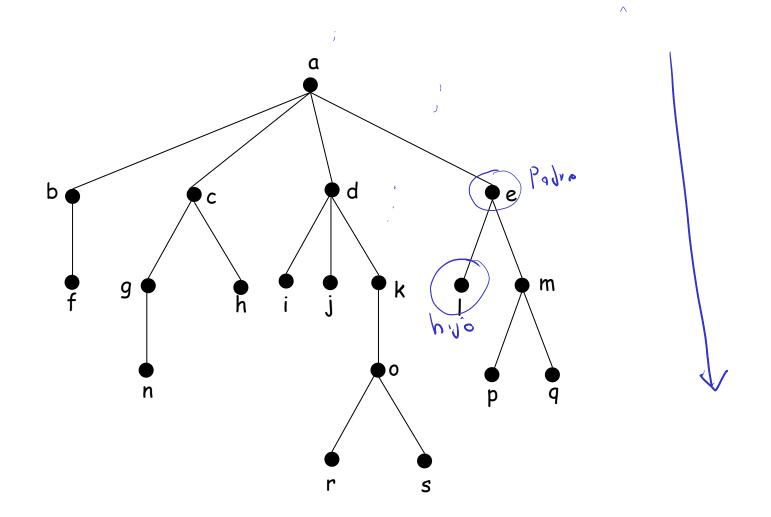
Es un árbol

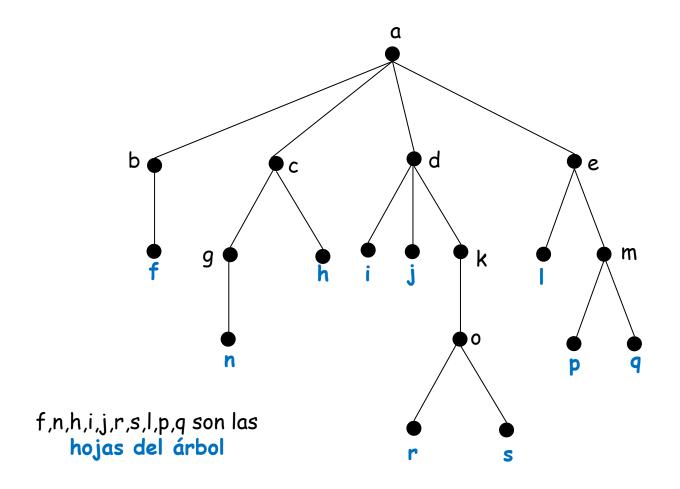
Árbol con raíz en a

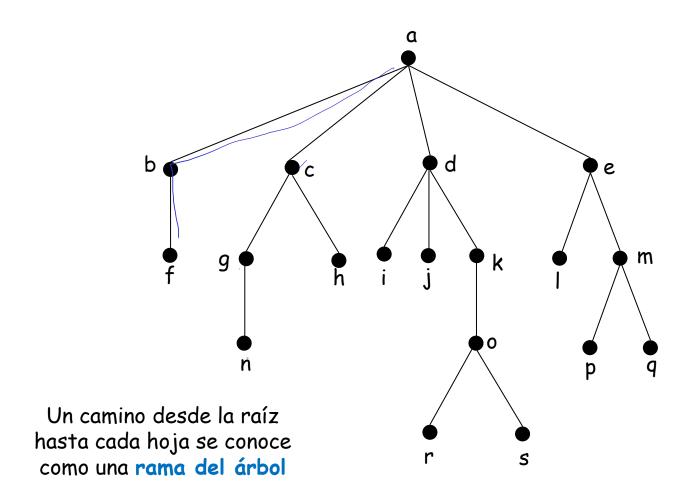


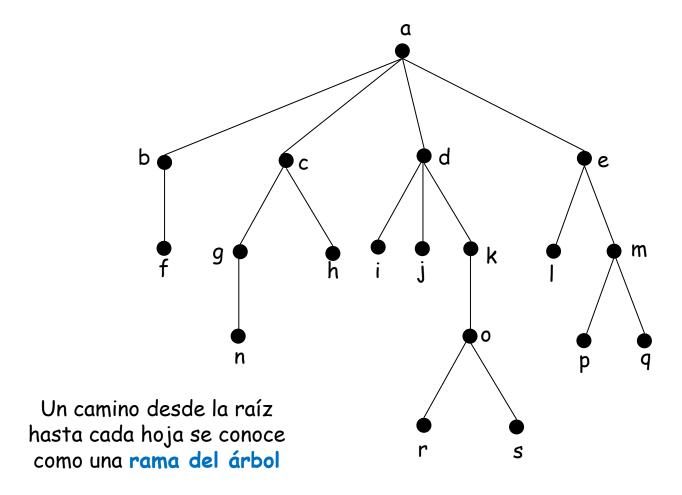




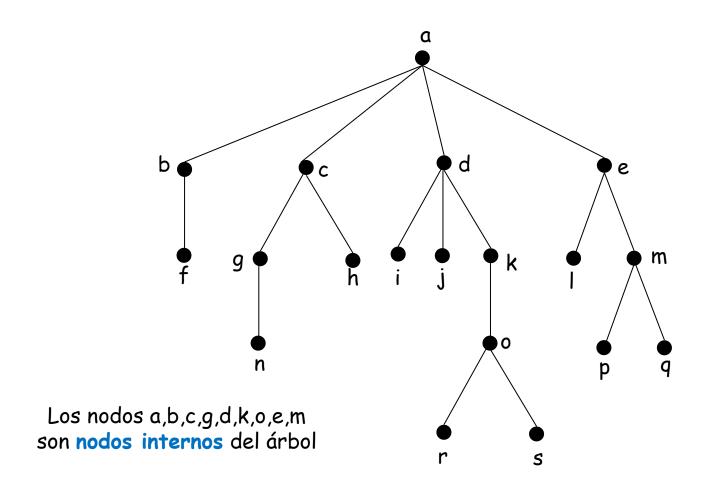


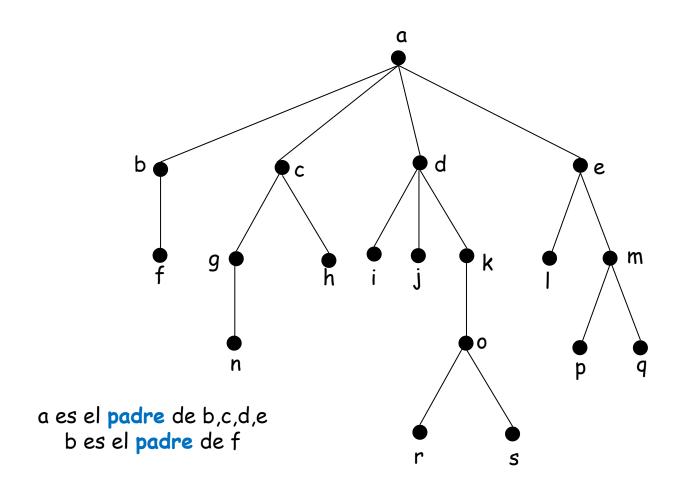


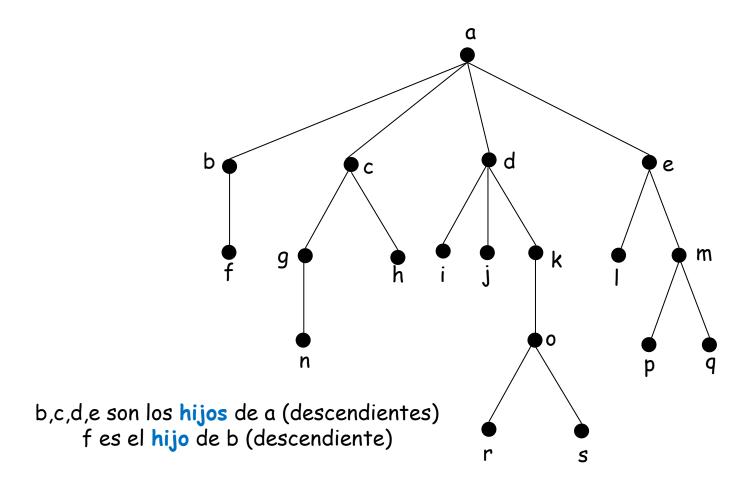


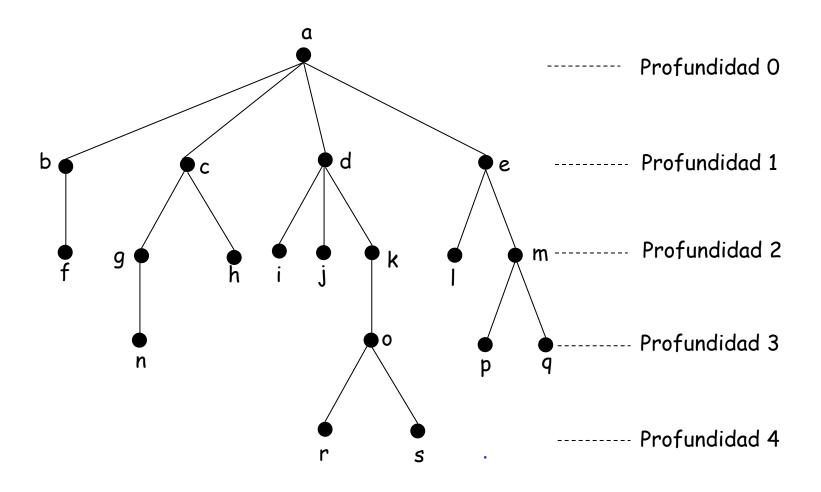


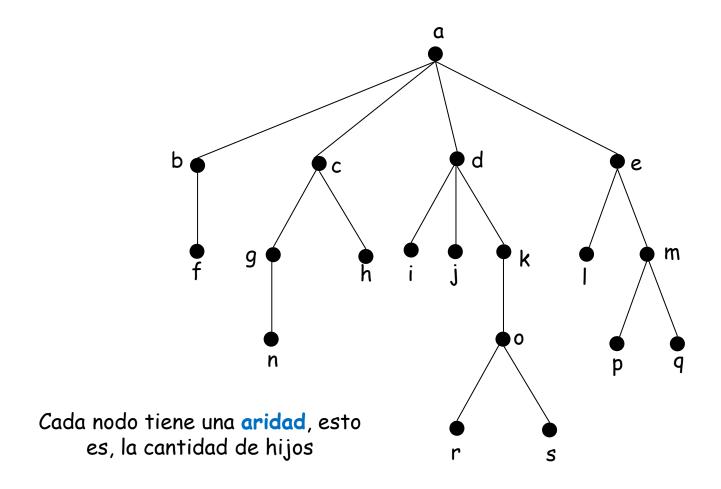
a→b→f a→d→k→o→s

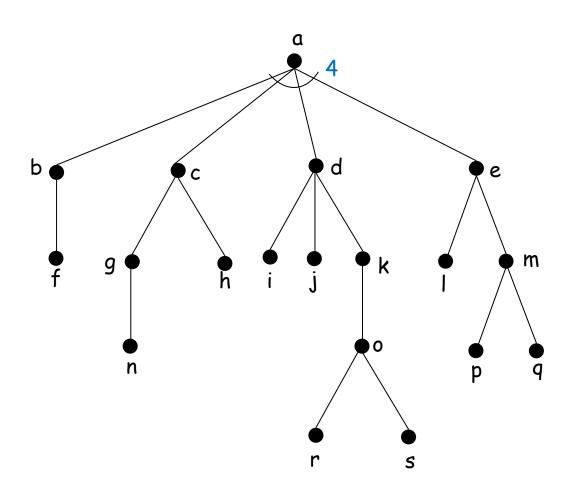


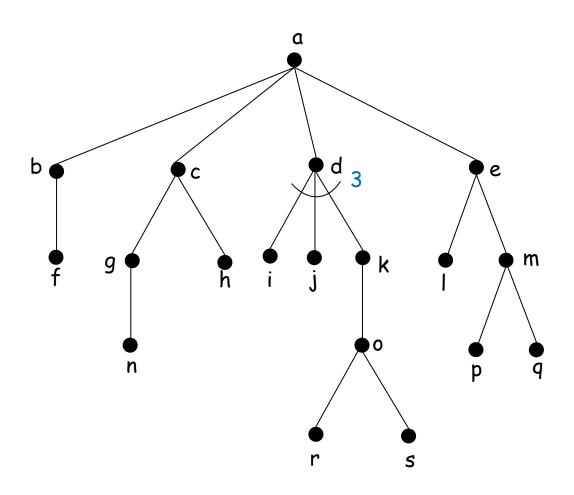


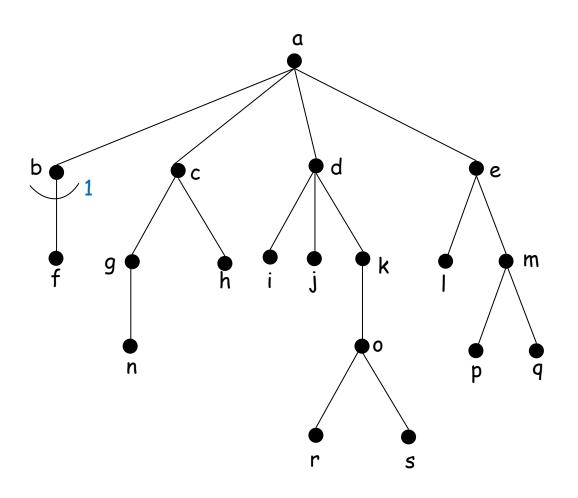


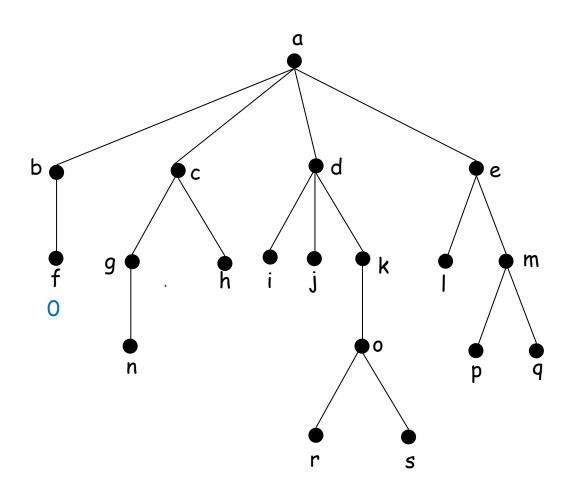






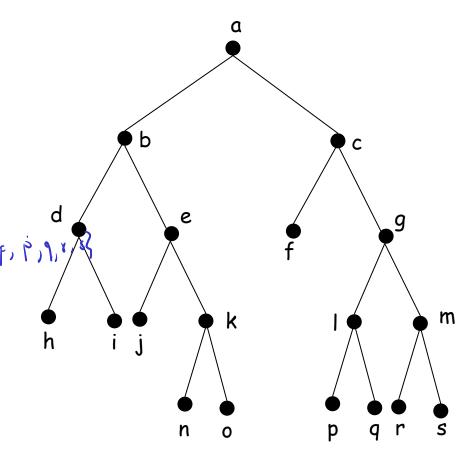






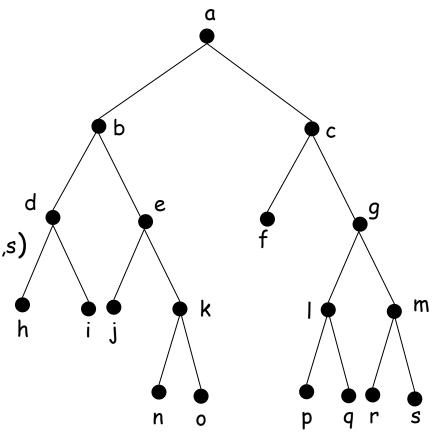
Dado el siguiente árbol indique:

- La raíz del árbol → ^Q
- El padre de e b
- Los hijos de $g \rightarrow \{1, m\}$
- La profundidad de m 3
- La profundidad de b 1
- La aridad de c
- La aridad de j



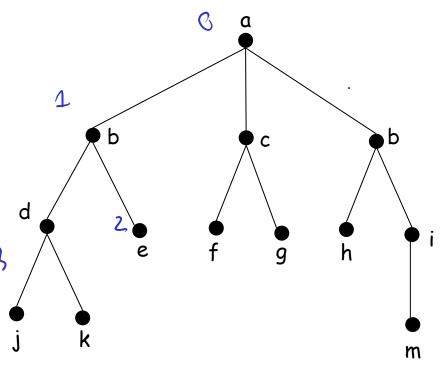
Dado el siguiente árbol indique:

- La raíz del árbol (a)
- El padre de e (b)
- Los hijos de g (l,m)
- Las hojas del árbol (h,i,j,n,o,f,p,q,r,s)
- La profundidad de m (3)
- La profundidad de b (1)
- La aridad de c (2)
- La aridad de j (0)



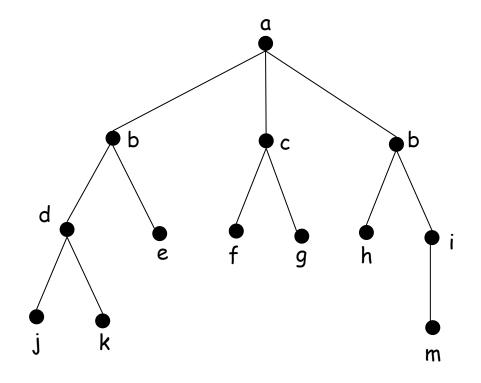
Dado el siguiente árbol indique:

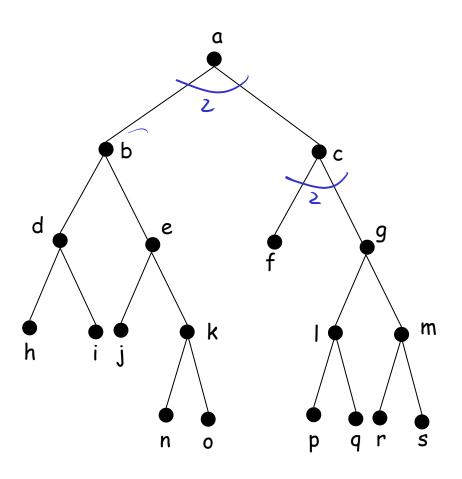
- La raíz del árbol
- El padre de i
- Los hijos de d { j, k}
- Las hojas del árbol 5j, k, e, f, b, n, 3
- · La profundidad de e 2
- La profundidad de a
- La aridad de i 1
- La aridad de a 3



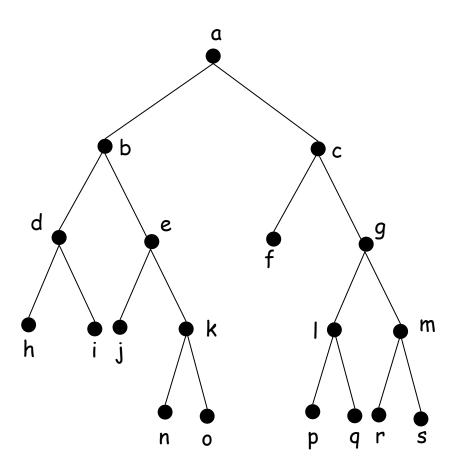
Dado el siguiente árbol indique:

- La raíz del árbol (a)
- El padre de i (b)
- Los hijos de d (j,k)
- Las hojas del árbol (j,k,e,f,g,h,m)
- La profundidad de e (2)
- La profundidad de a (0)
- La aridad de i (1)
- La aridad de a (3)

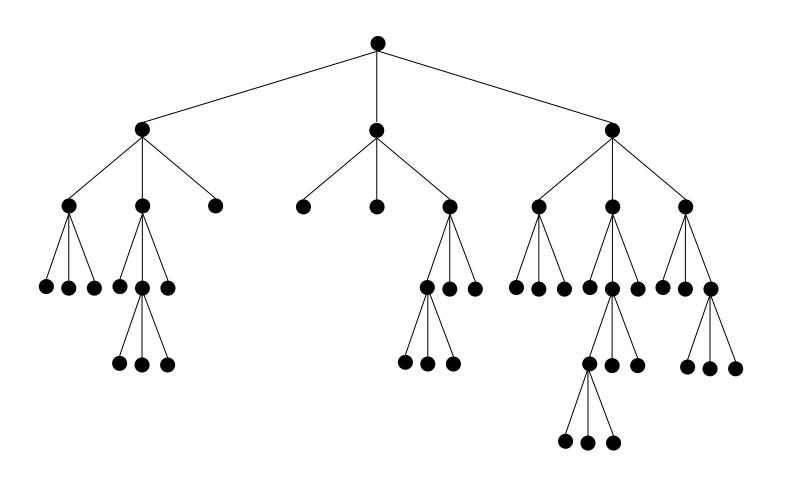


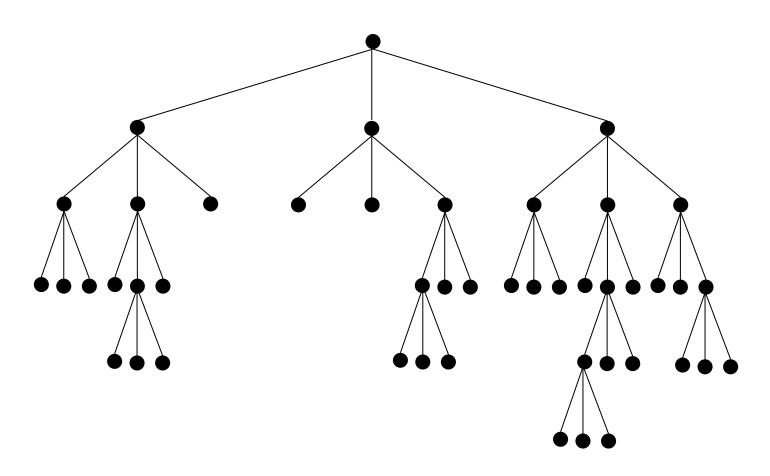


Cuál es la aridad de los nodos internos



Todos los nodos internos tienen la misma aridad

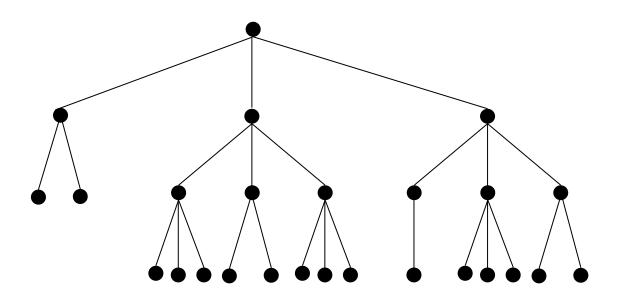


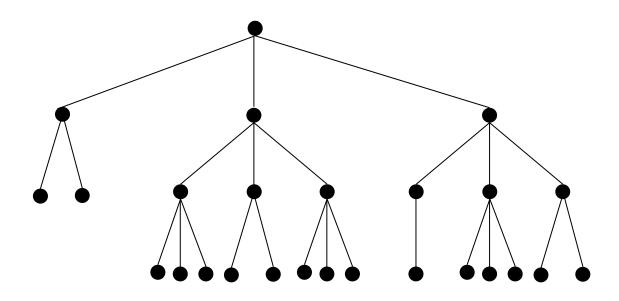


Todos los nodos internos tienen la misma aridad

Árbol n-ario completo

Un árbol es n-ario completo si cada nodo interno tiene exactamente n hijos

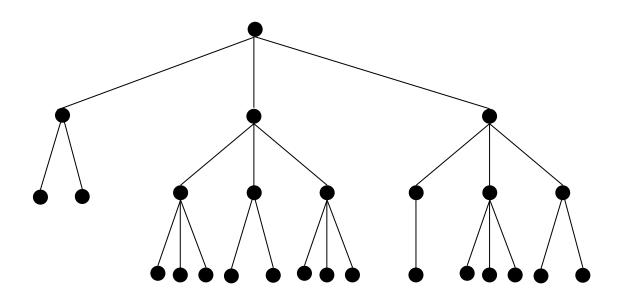




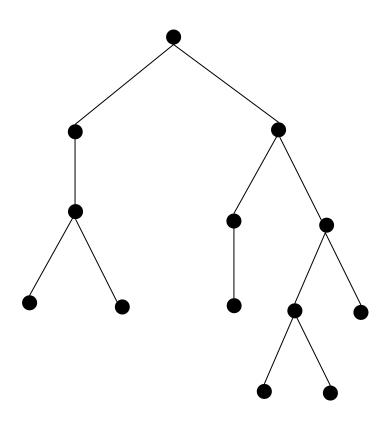
Cada nodo interno tiene aridad 1, 2, o 3

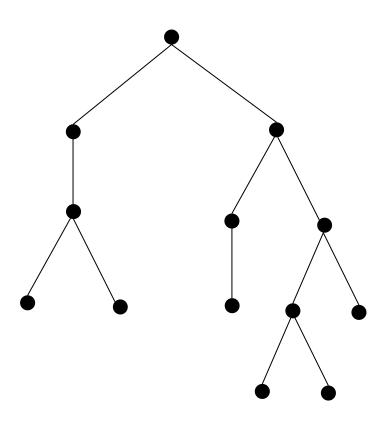
Árbol n-ario

Un árbol es n-ario si cada nodo interno no tiene más de n hijos

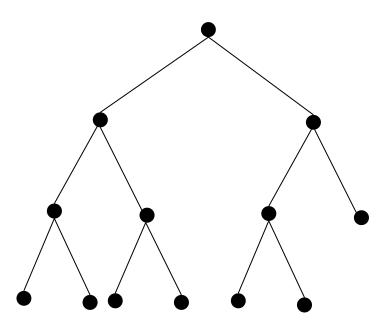


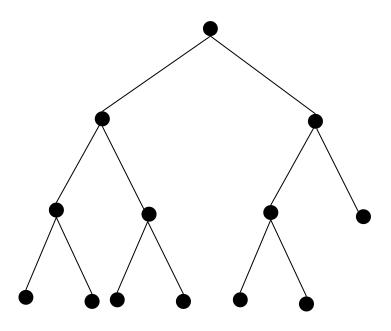
Árbol 3-ario



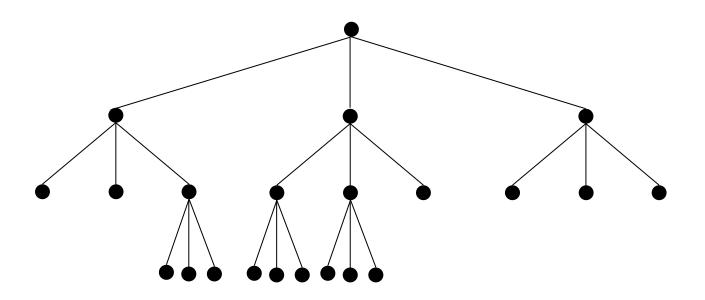


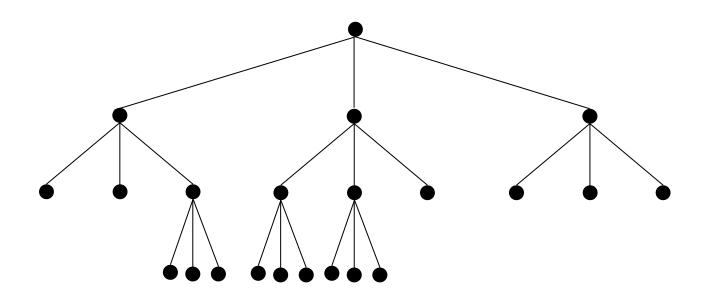
Árbol 2-ario o binario



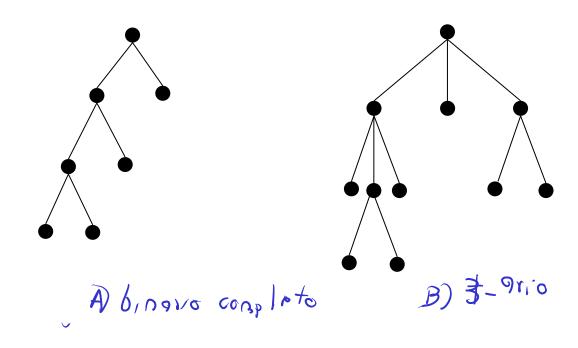


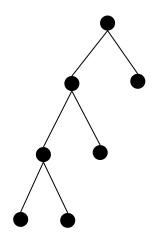
Árbol binario completo



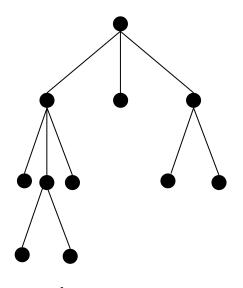


Árbol 3-ario completo

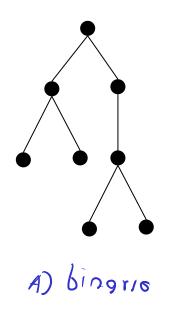


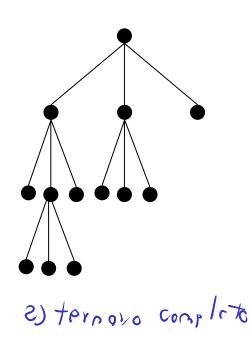


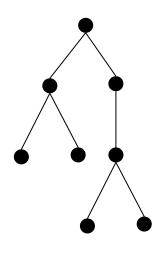
Árbol binario completo



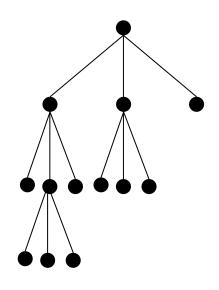
Árbol 3-ario



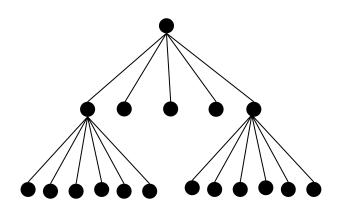


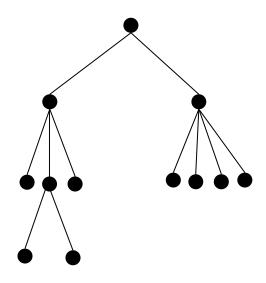


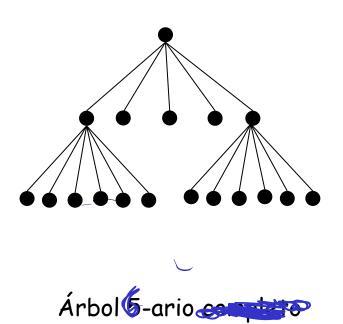
Árbol binario

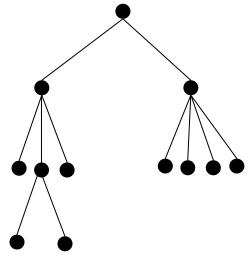


Árbol 3-ario completo



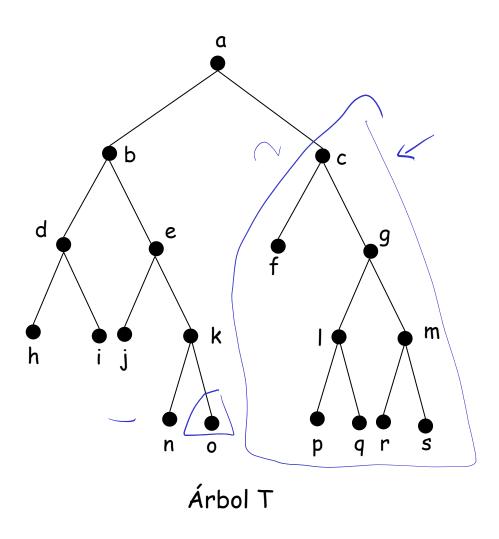




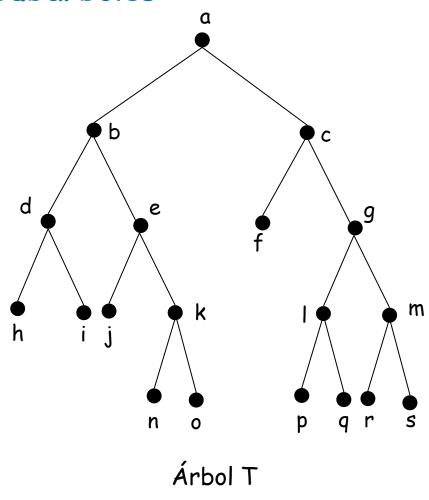


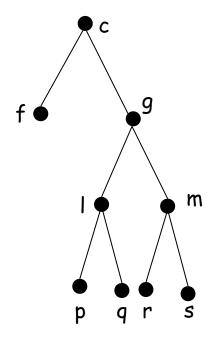
Árbol 4-ario

Subárboles



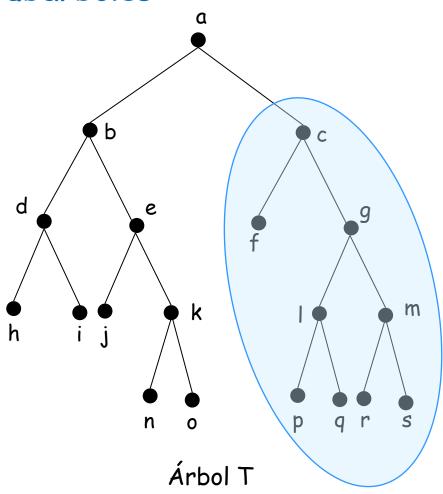
Subárboles

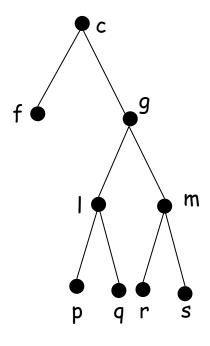




Subárbol de T con raíz en c

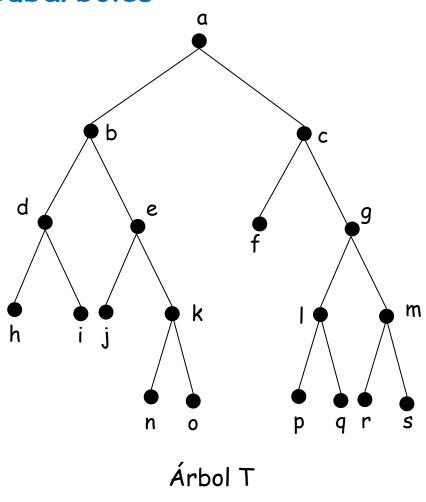
Subárboles

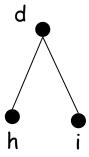




Subárbol de T con raíz en c

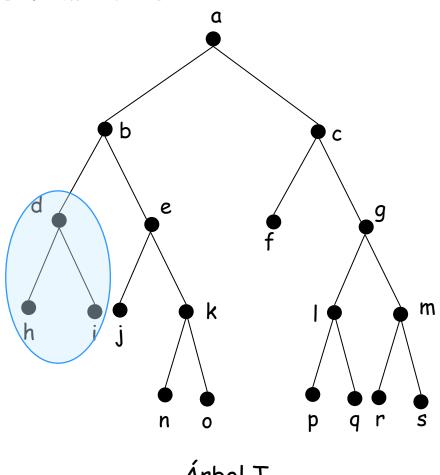
Subárboles



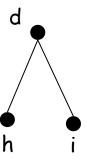


Subárbol de T con raíz en d

Subárboles

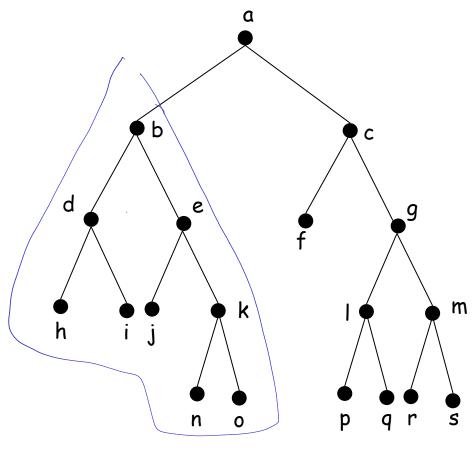






Subárbol de T con raíz en d

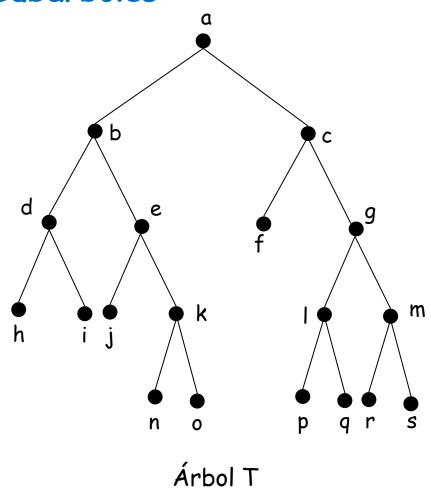
Subárboles



Árbol T

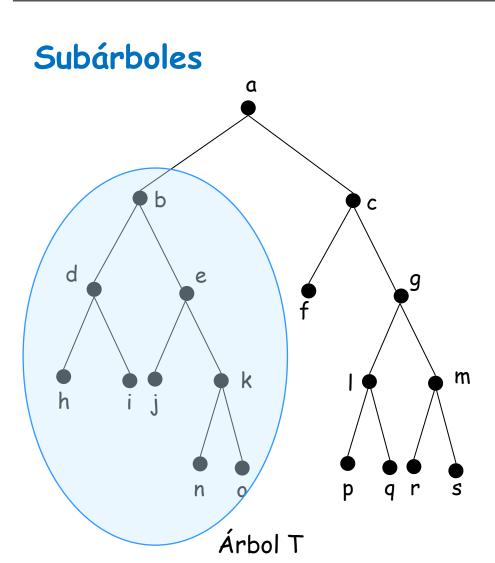
Subárbol de T con raíz en b

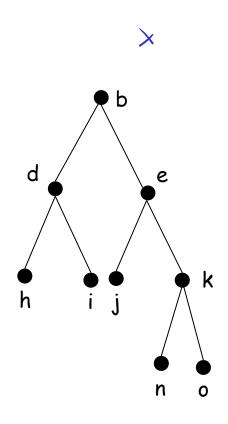
Subárboles



d e k n o

Subárbol de T con raíz en b





Subárbol de T con raíz en b

Aplicaciones de los árboles

- Árboles de juego
- · Árboles binarios de búsqueda
- Árboles de decisión

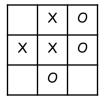
Árboles de juego

- Se modelan los posibles movimientos de cada jugador en un juego con adversario
- Sirve para analizar el efecto de las jugadas

Teoría de juegos

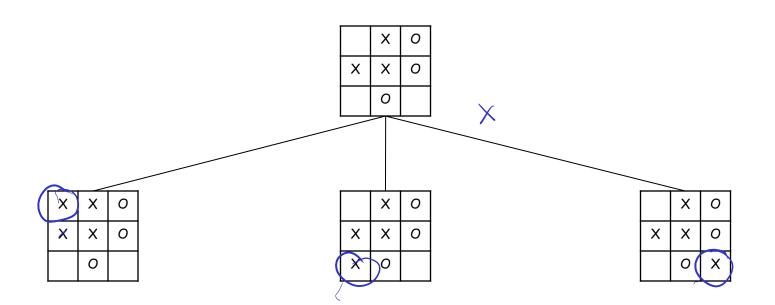
- · Construir el árbol de juego
- · Analizar el árbol

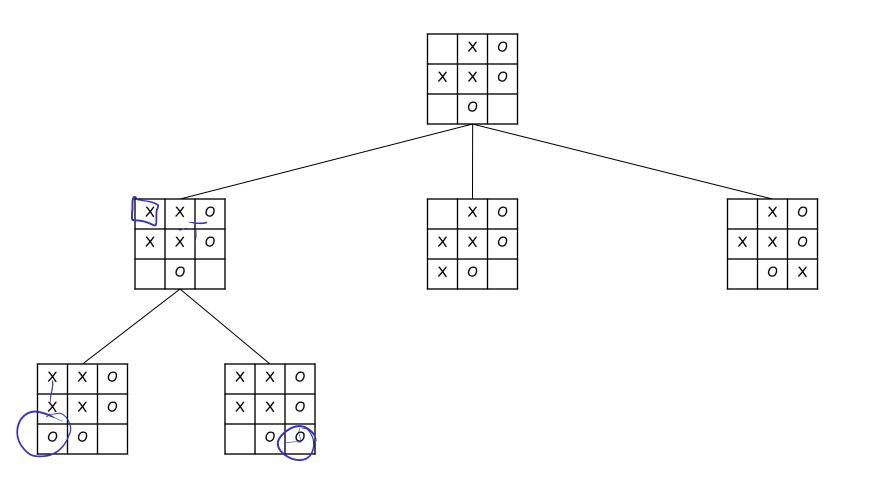
Construir el árbol de juego

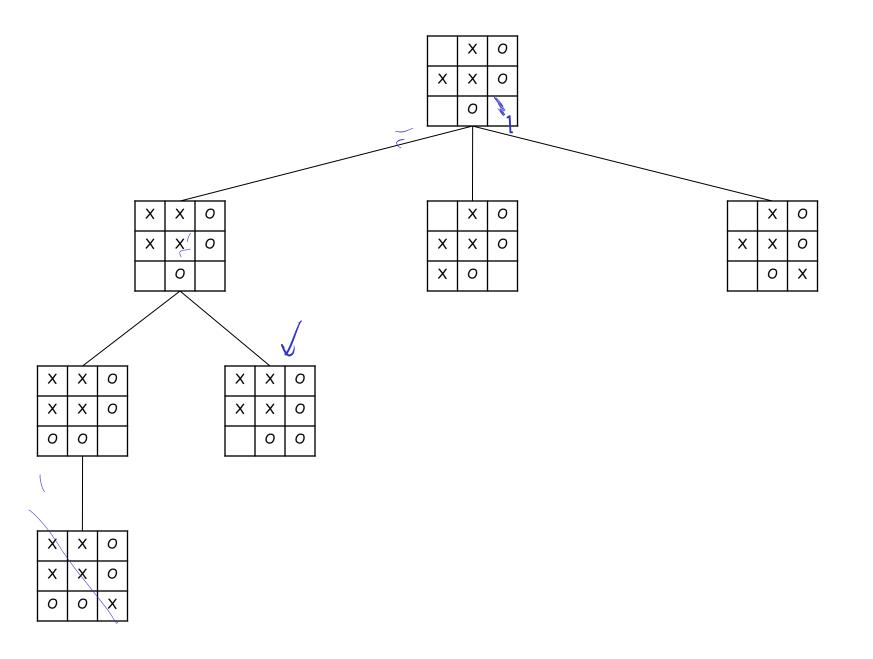


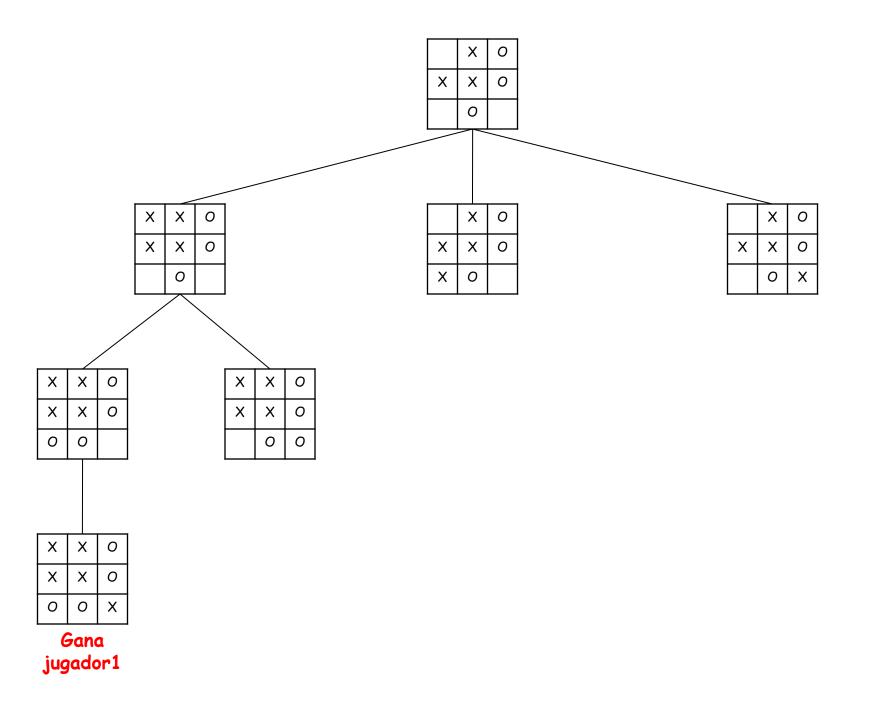
• La jugada es de (X)

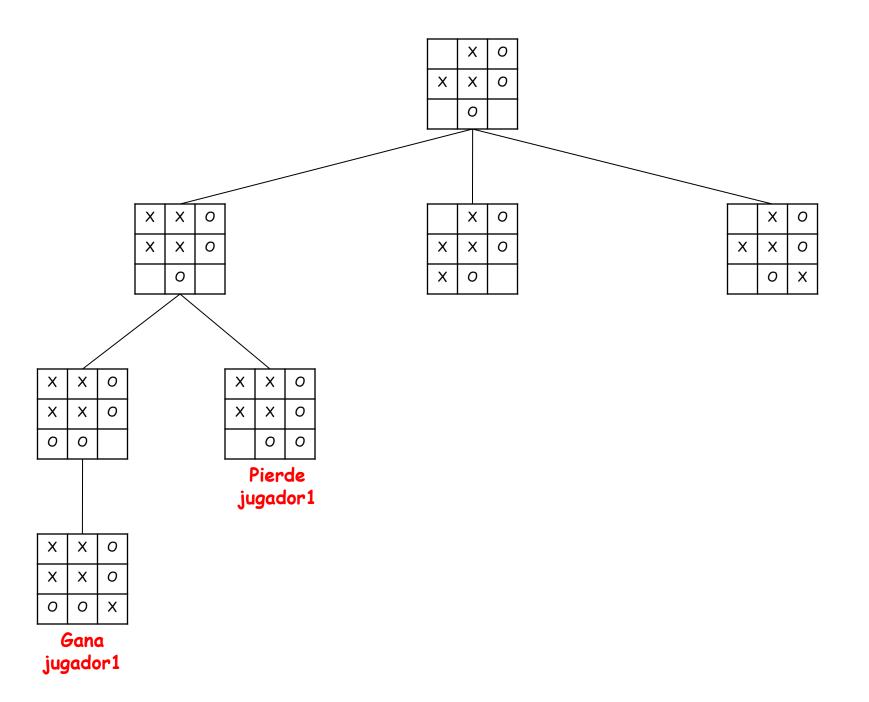
	×	0
X	×	0
	0	

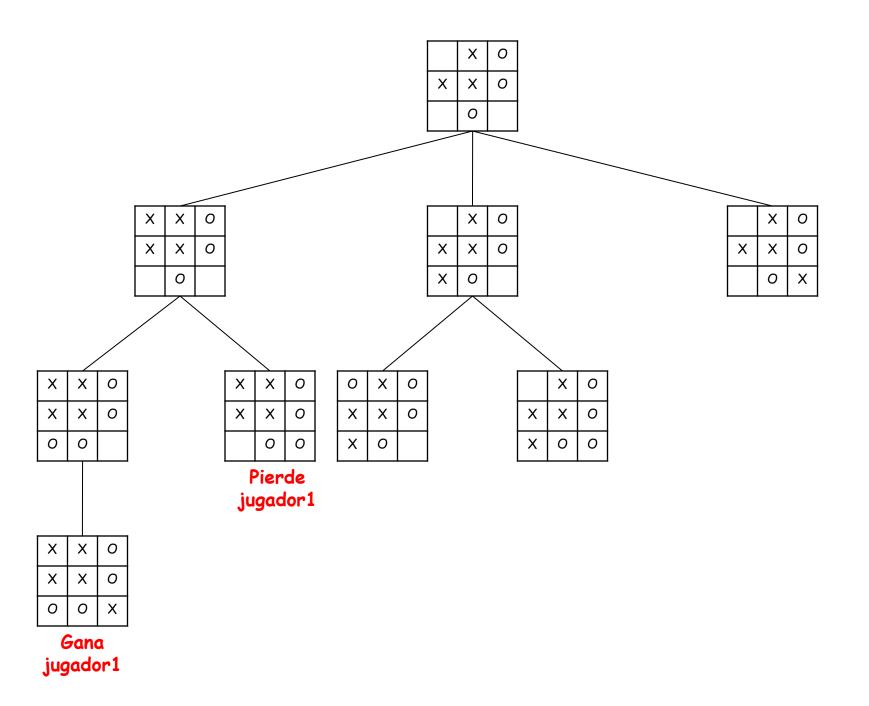


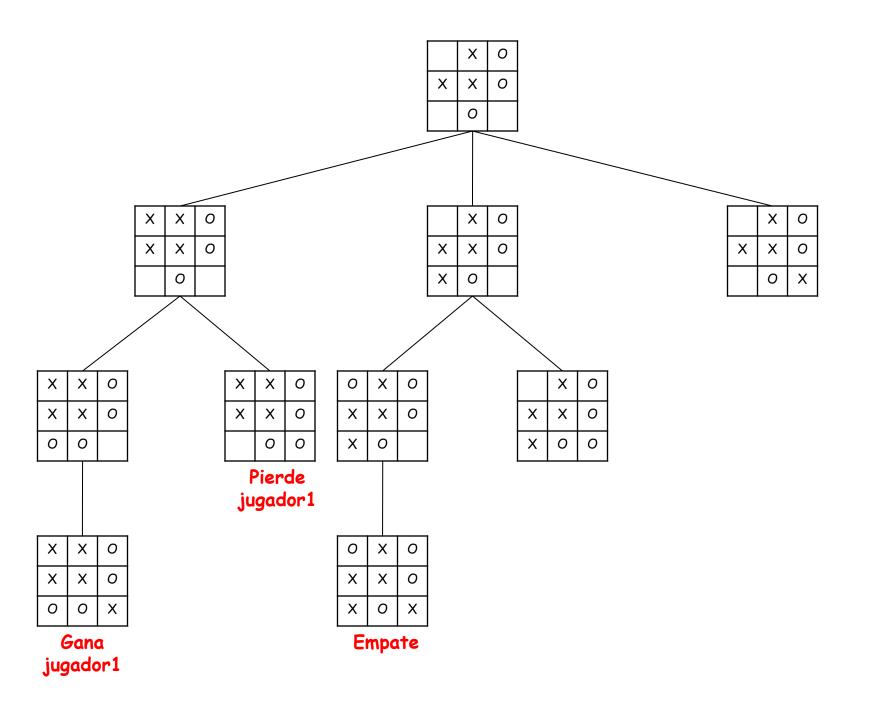


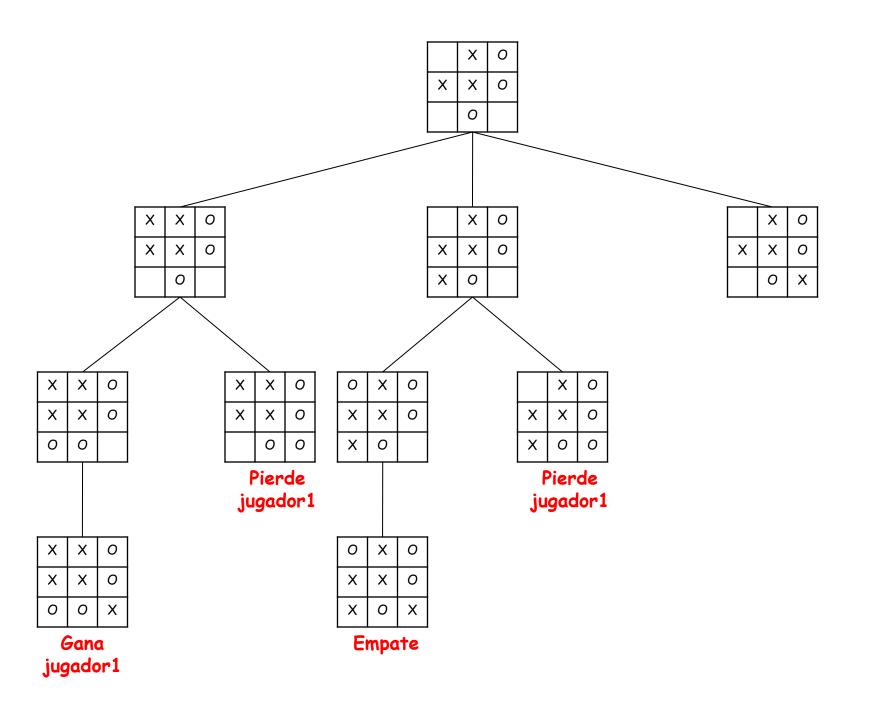


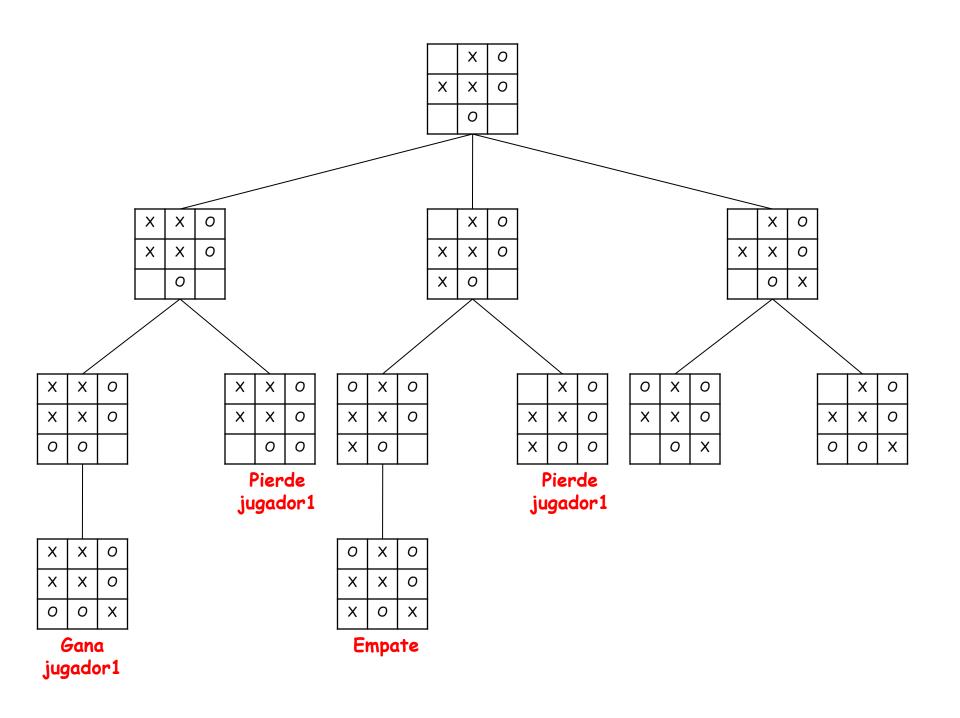


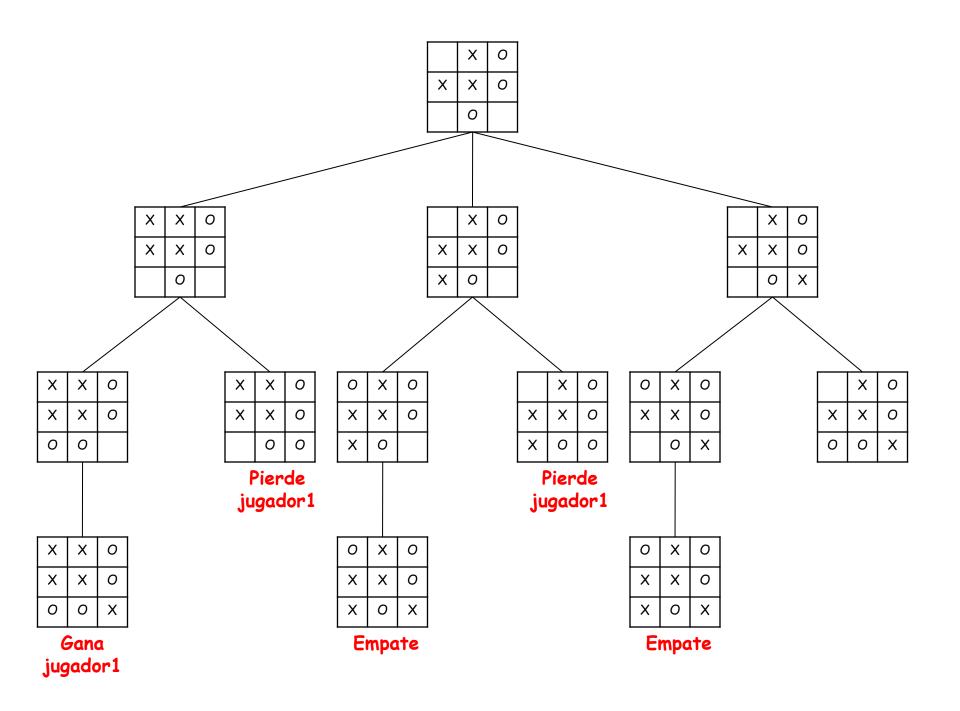


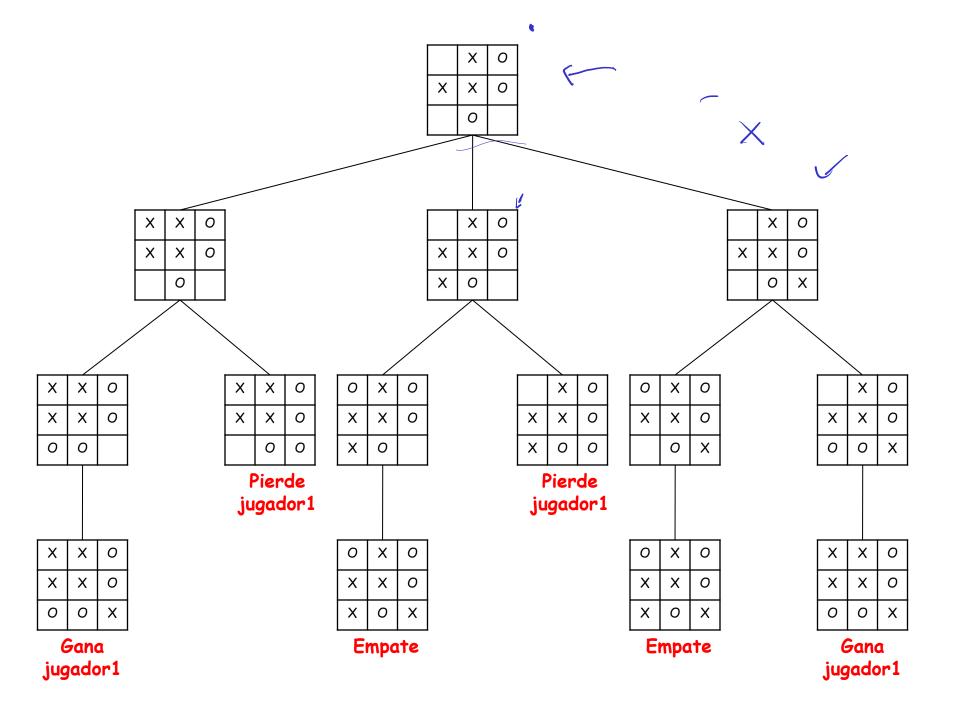


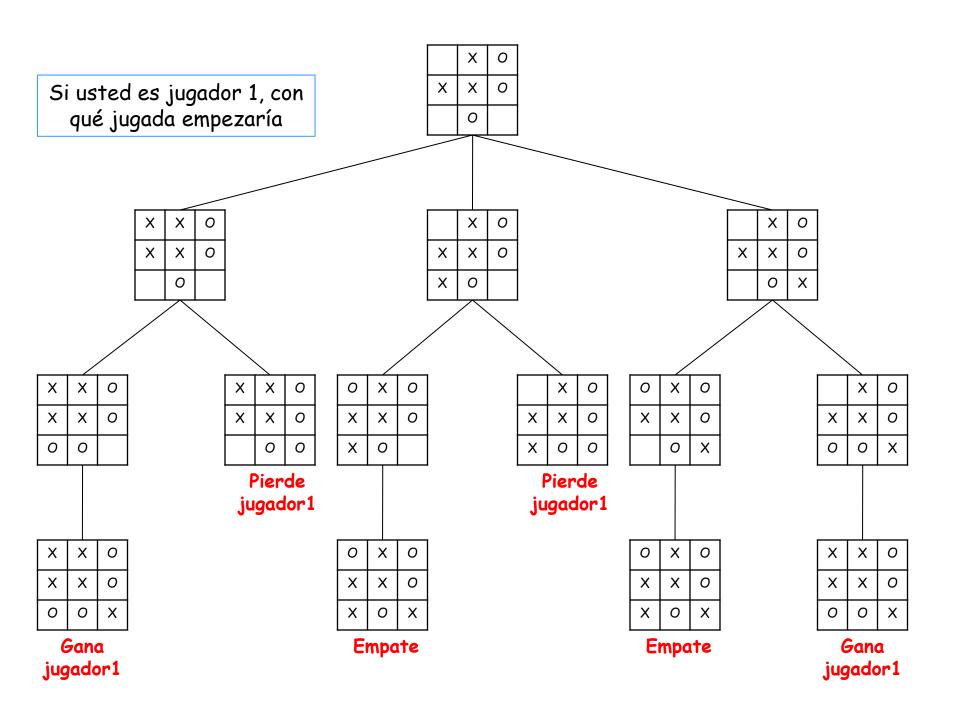


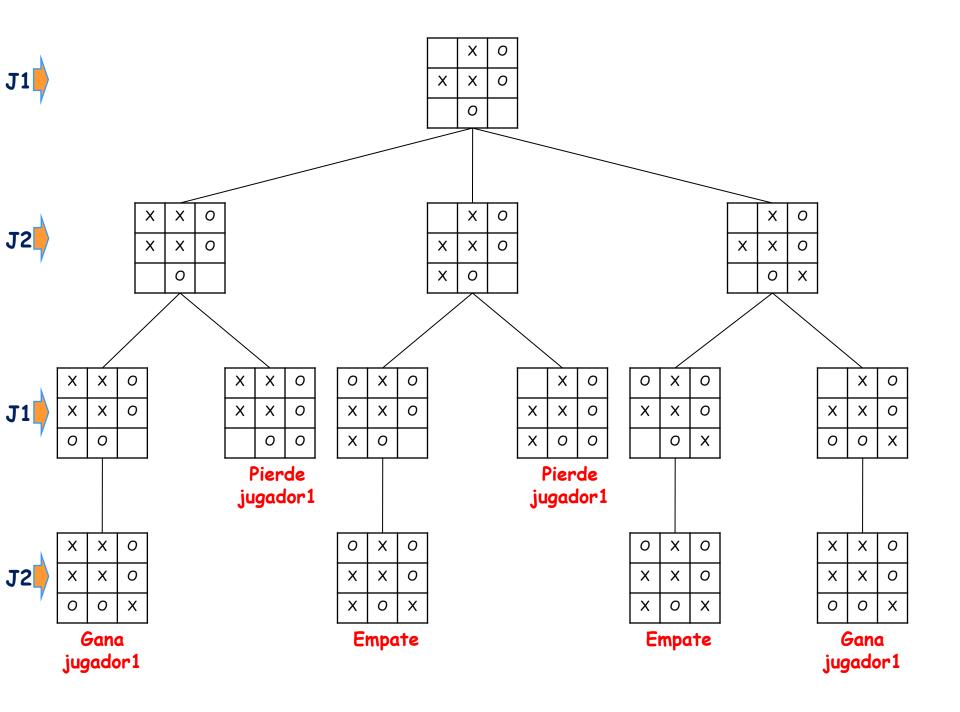
































Jugador2



. .

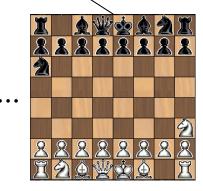


Jugador1

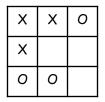




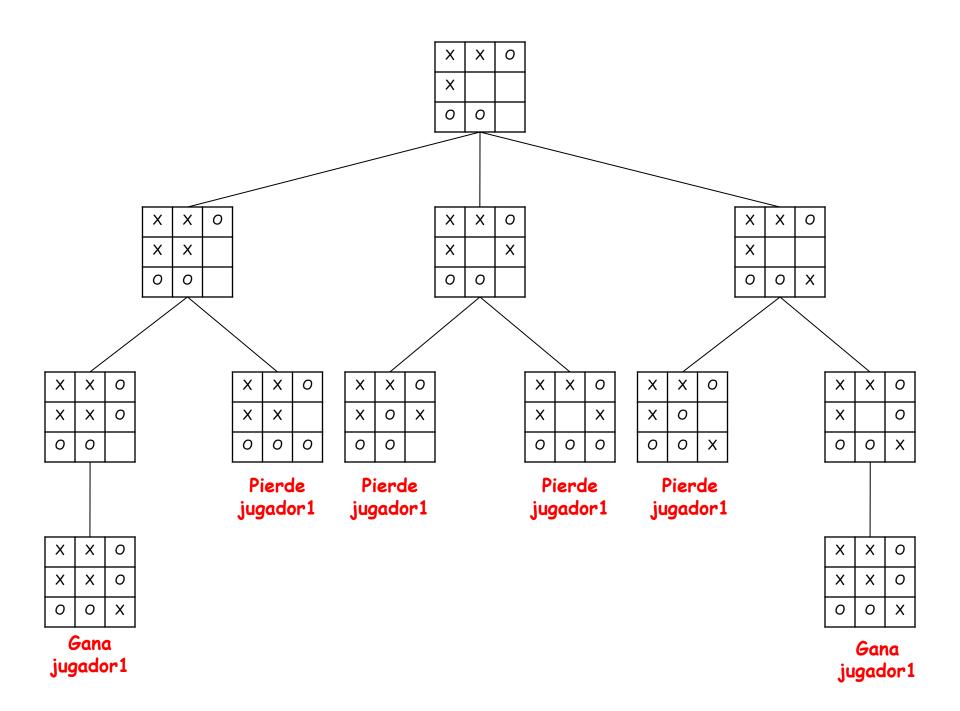


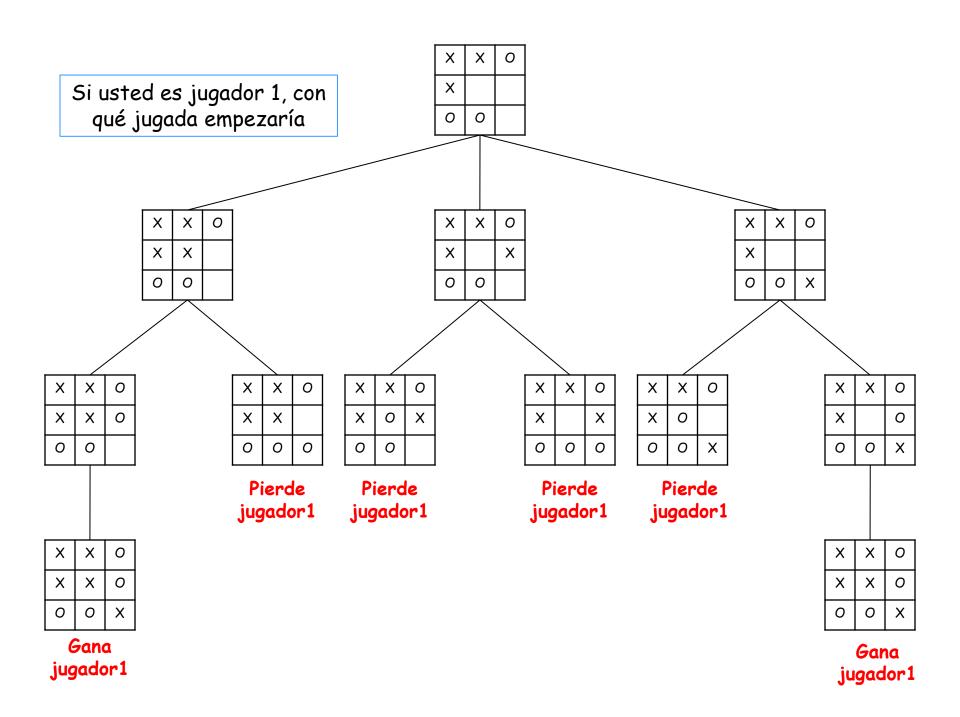


Construir el árbol de juego

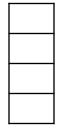


• La jugada es de (X)

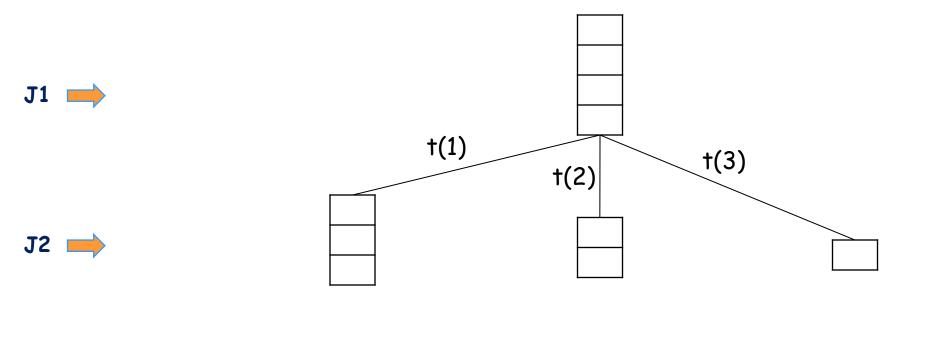


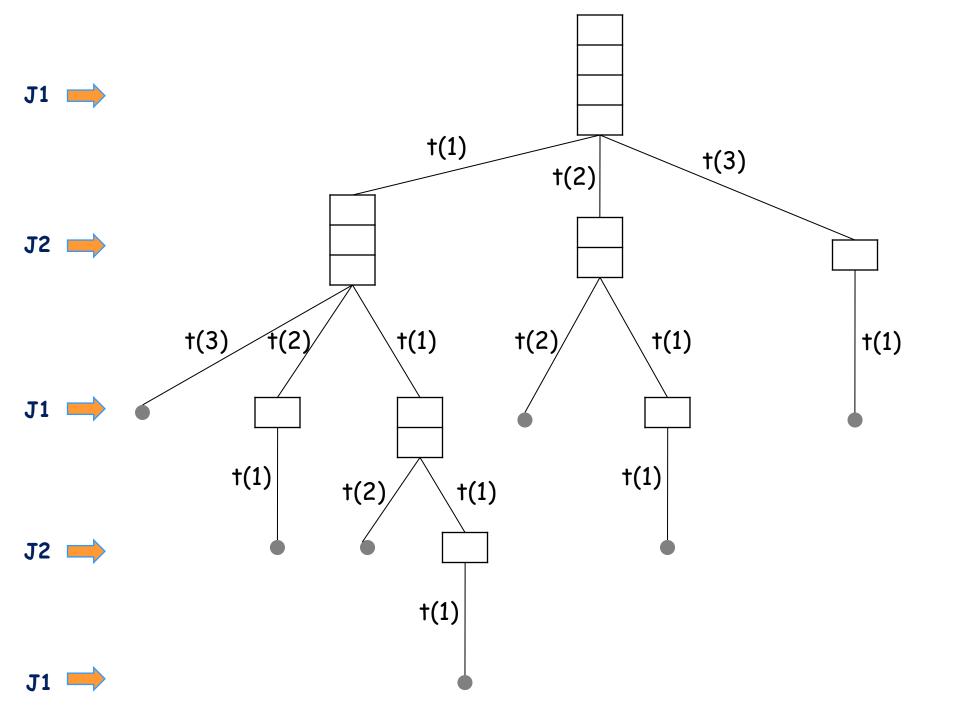


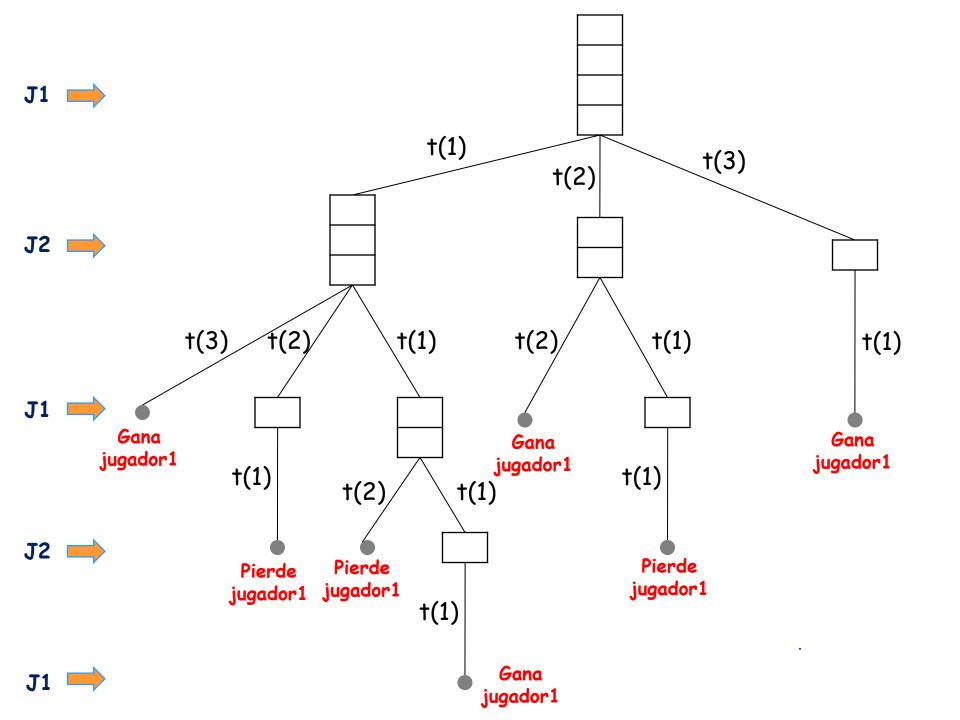
Construir el árbol de juego



• El juego del NIM. Se tiene una pila de 4 fichas de la cual cada jugador puede tomar 1, 2 ó 3. El objetivo de cada jugador es obligar a su adversario a tomar la última ficha. Como los elementos están apilados, solo se pueden tomar fichas de su tope







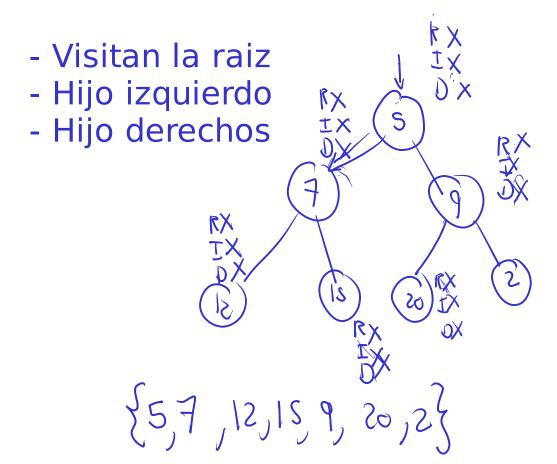
Recorridos en los árboles

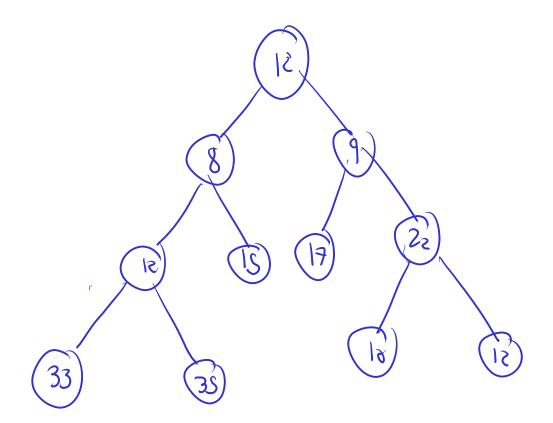
Preorden

Inorden

Posorden

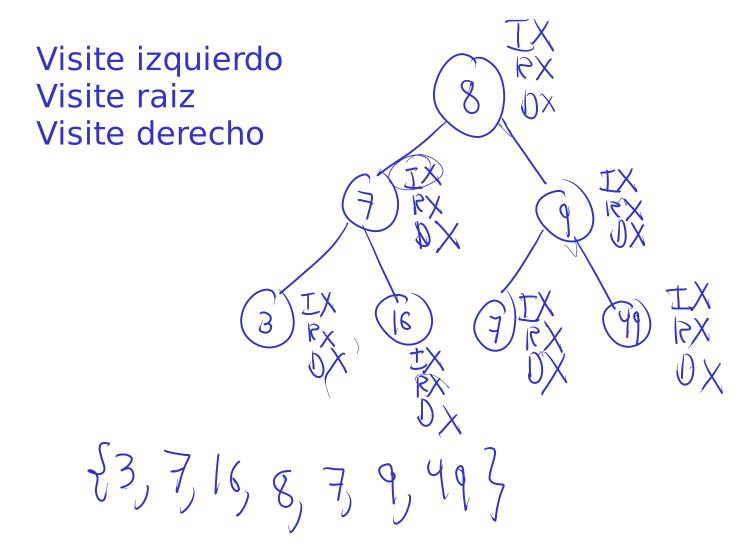
Preorden



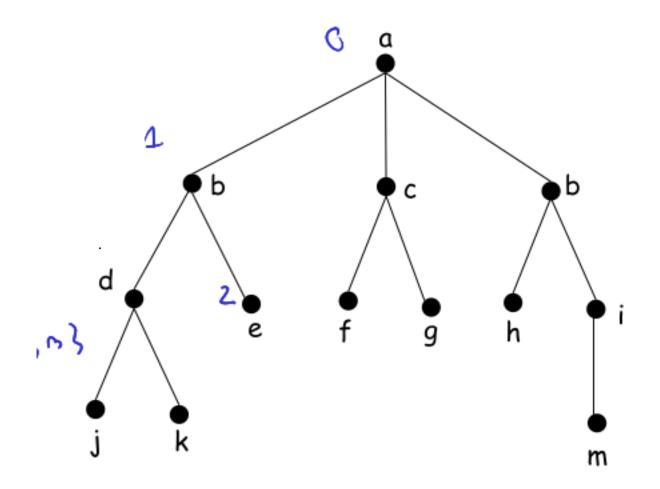


{ |2,8, |2,33,35, |5,9, |7,22, 10, 12}

Inorden



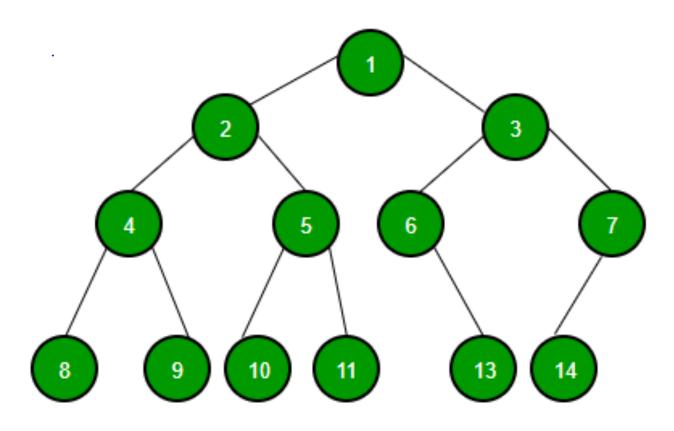
Posorden Visite izquierda Visite derecha Visite raiz £33,9,12,22,36,19,5}



Recorrido preorden RID { a, b, d, i, k, e, c, f, g, b, b, i, m}

Recorrido inorden IRD, { i, b, k, b, e, a, f, c, g, h, b, m, i}

Recorrido posorden IDR { i, k, b, e, b, f, g, c, h, m, i, b, q}



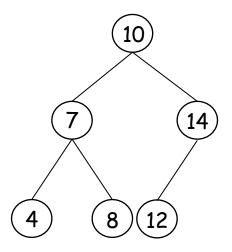
Recorrido preorden RID $\{1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11, 3, 6, 13, 7, 14\}$ Recorrido inorden IRD $\{8, 4, 9, 2, 10, 5, 11, 1, 13, 6, 3, 14, 7\}$ Recorrido posorden IDR $\{8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 5, 2, 13, 6, 14, 7, 3, 1\}$

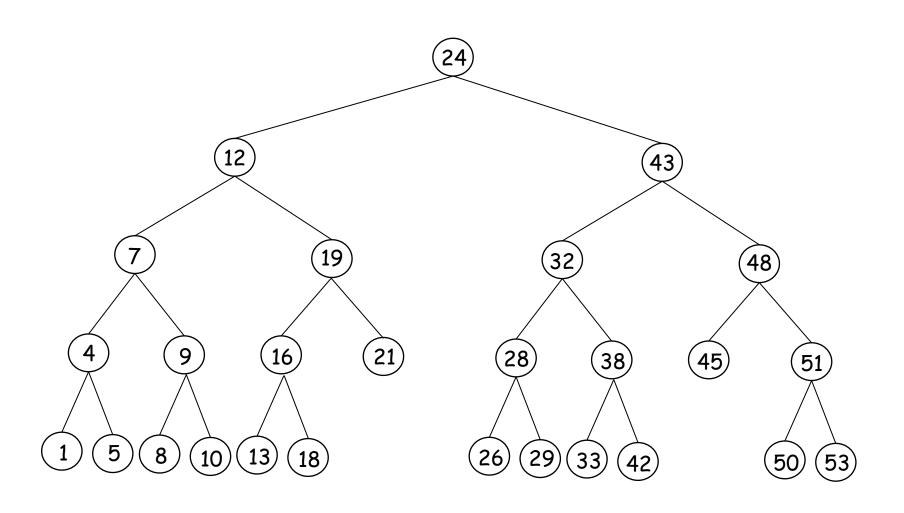
Aplicaciones de los árboles

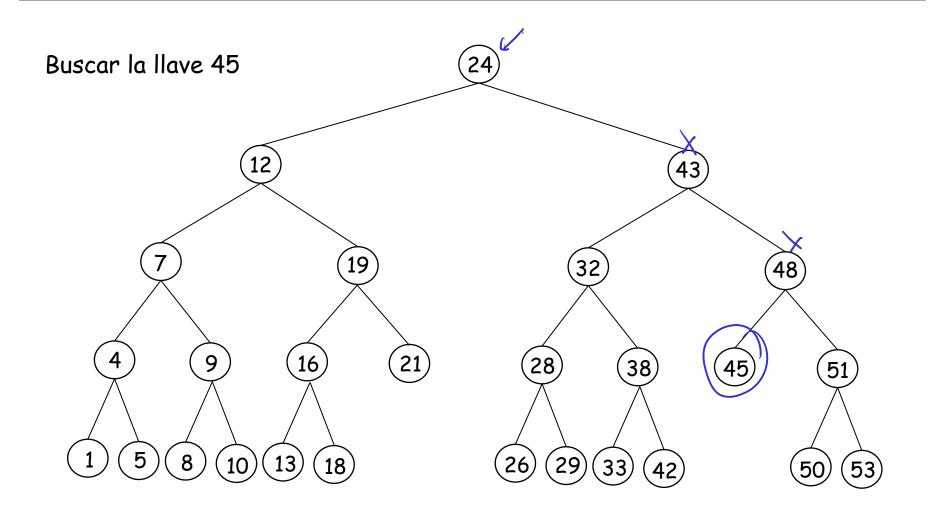
- Árboles de juego
- · Árboles binarios de búsqueda
- Árboles de decisión

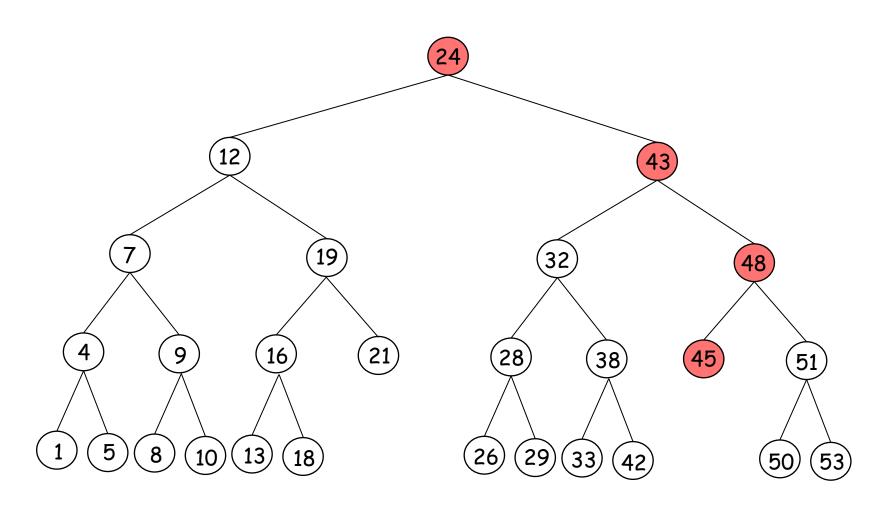
Árboles binarios de búsqueda

Es un árbol binario en el que cada vértice tiene una llave. La llave de un vértice es mayor que las llaves de los vértices del subárbol izquierdo y menor que las llaves de los vértices del subárbol derecho









Se necesitan 4 comparaciones

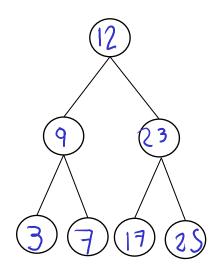
Buscar la llave 45



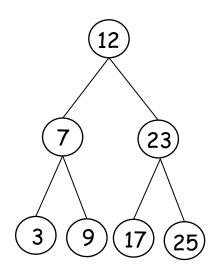


Se necesitan 14 comparaciones

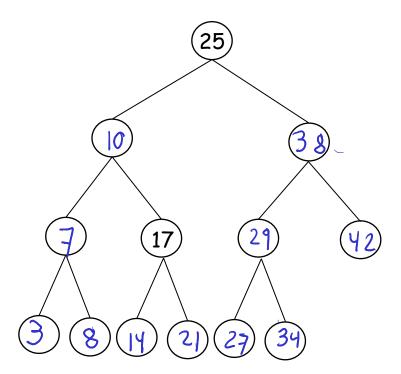
Crear un árbol de búsqueda binaria con las llaves 3,7,9,12,17,23,25 que tenga la siguiente estructura



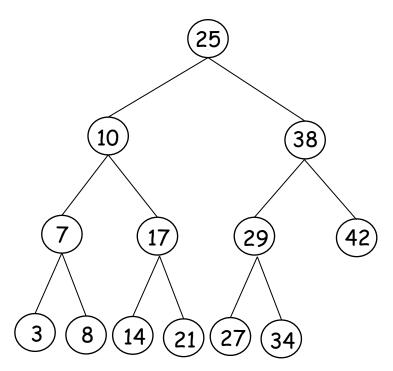
Crear un árbol de búsqueda binaria con las llaves 3,7,9,12,17,23,25 que tenga la siguiente estructura



Crear un árbol de búsqueda binaria con las llaves 3,7,8,10,14,17,21,25,27,29,34,38,42 que tenga la siguiente estructura

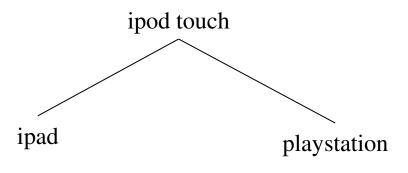


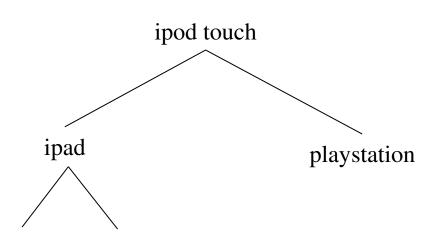
Crear un árbol de búsqueda binaria con las llaves 3,7,8,10,14,17,21,25,27,29,34,38,42 que tenga la siguiente estructura

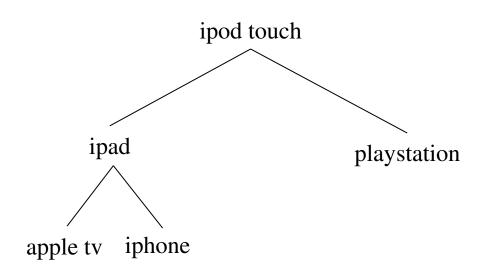


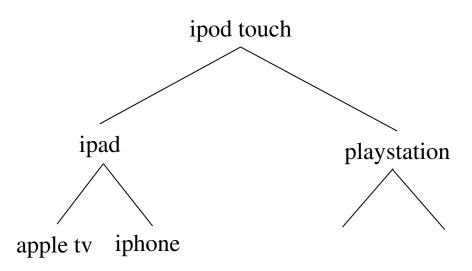
Crear un árbol de búsqueda binaria con las siguientes llaves:

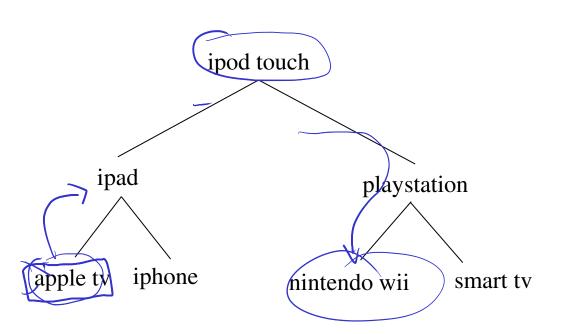
- apple tv
- ipad
- iphone
- ipod touch
- nintendo wii
- playstation
- smart tv

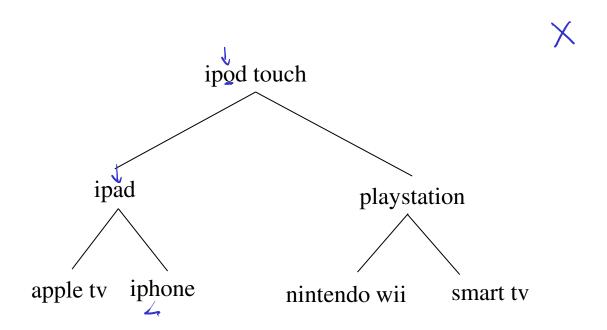




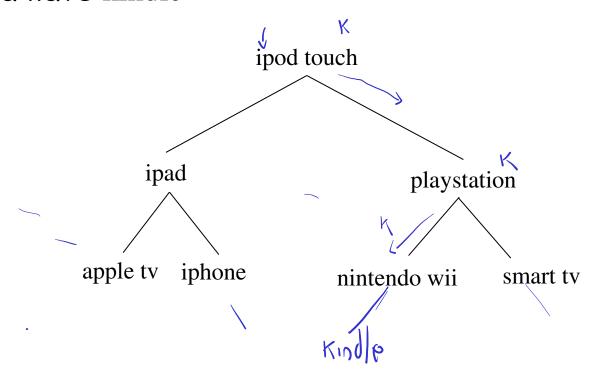


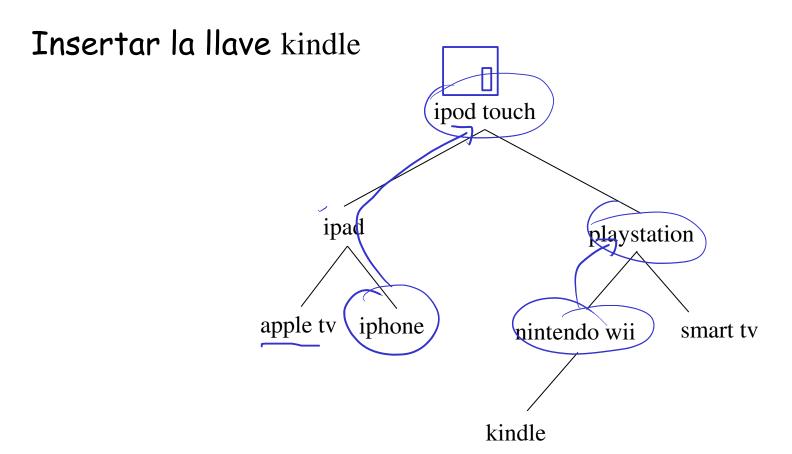






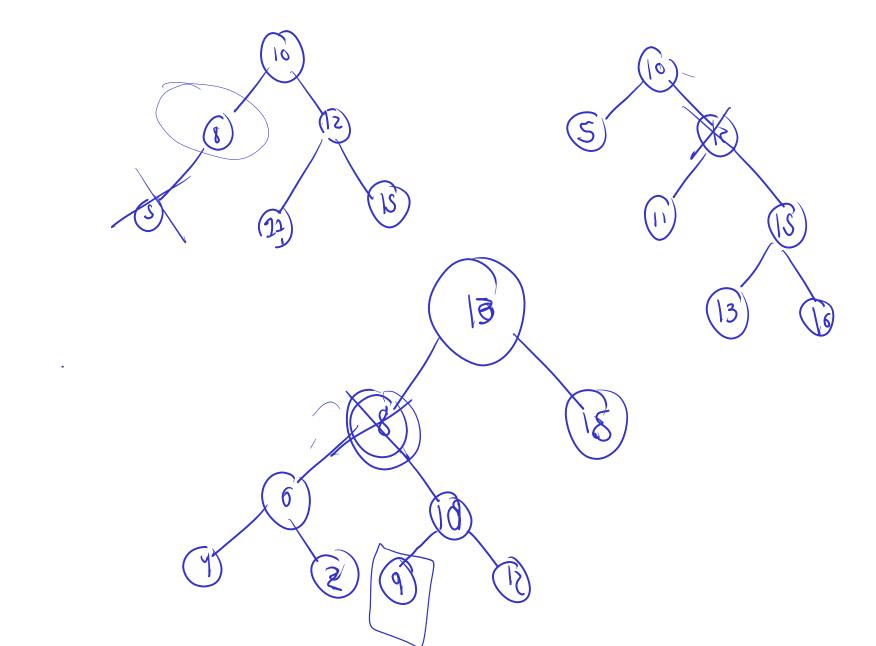
Insertar la llave kindle





Eliminación

- 1) Si el nodo no tiene hijos, se elimina sin ninguna consideración
- 2. SI el nodo tiene un hijo, se reemplaza por este
- 3. Cuando tiene dos hijos, se reemplaza el nodo por su sucesor
- ¿Como encontramos el sucesor?
- Si el nodo tiene hijo derecho, es el minimo del derecho
- pero es hijo derecho de un nodo, buscamosparando hasta que se tenga que el nodo se hijo izquierdo
 - SI es hijo izquierdo es directamente el padre

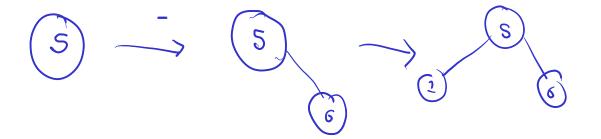


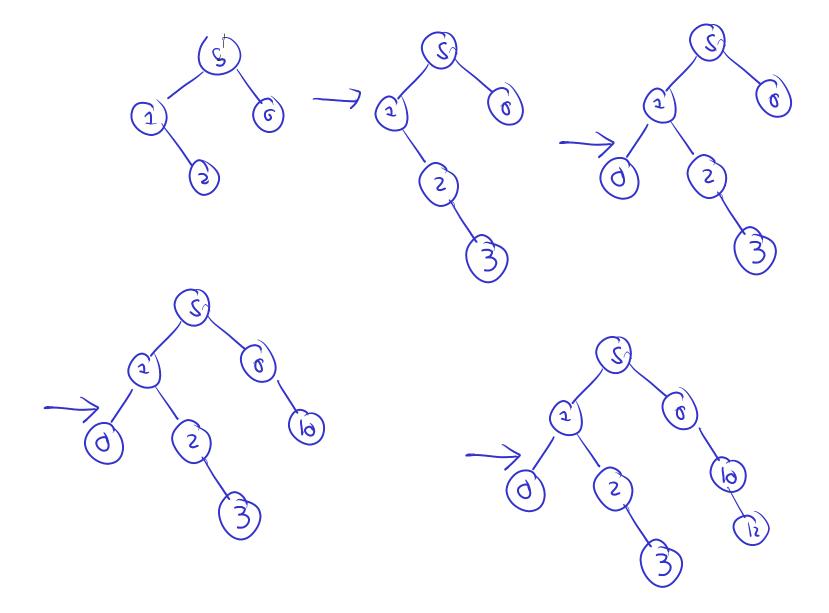
Crear un arbol binario de búsqueda insertando sucesivamente 5,6,1,2,3,0,10,12,13,8,9

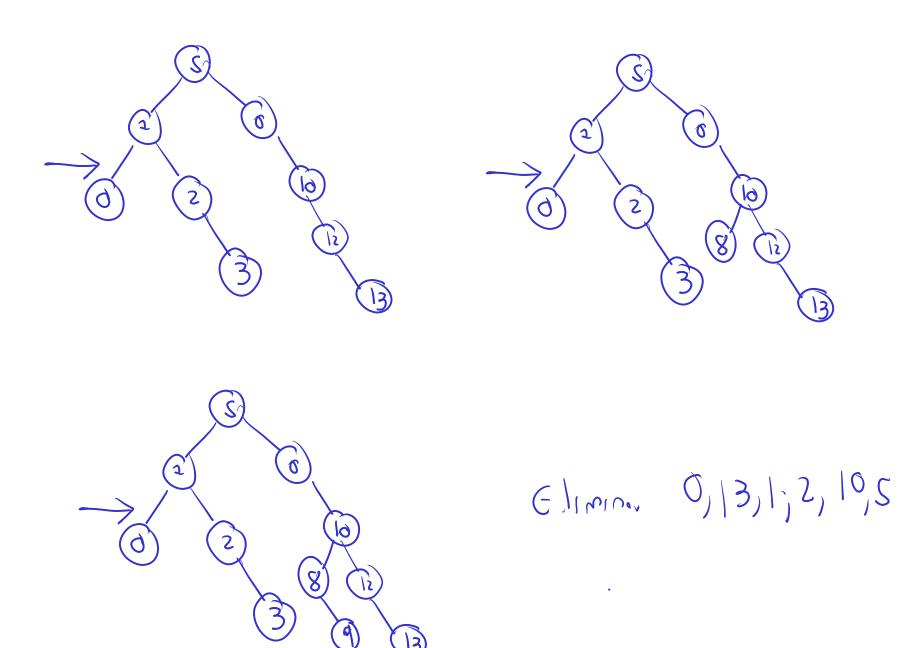
Mostrar como evoluciona el arbol enc ada caso

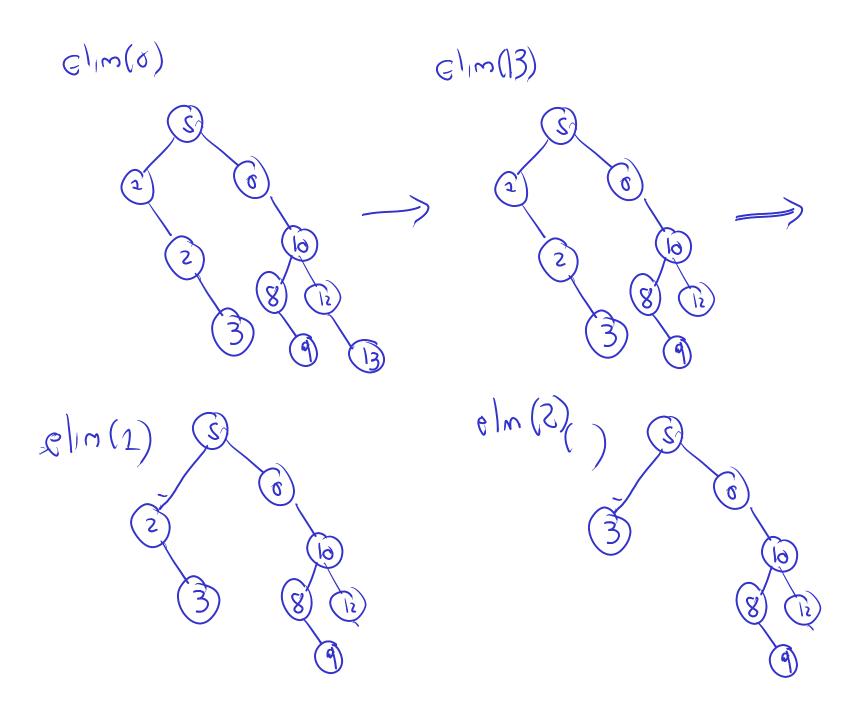
Eliminar sucesivamente las llaves 0,13,1,2,10,5

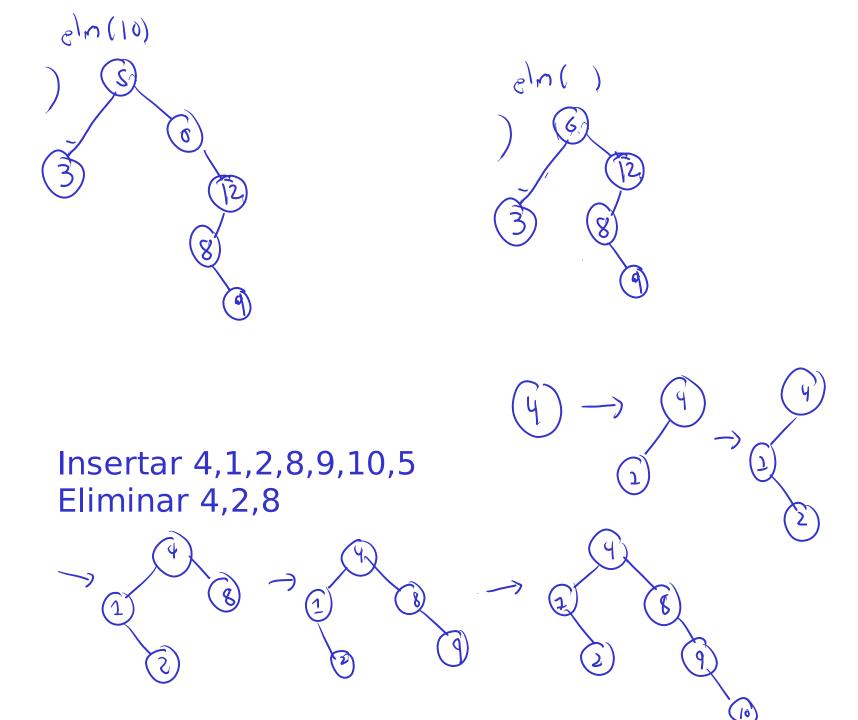
Mostrar como evolucion al arbol en cada casol.

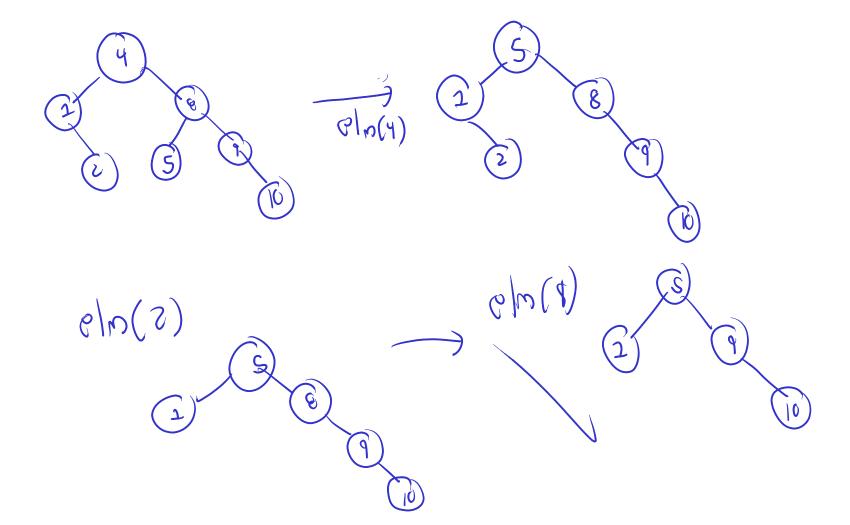










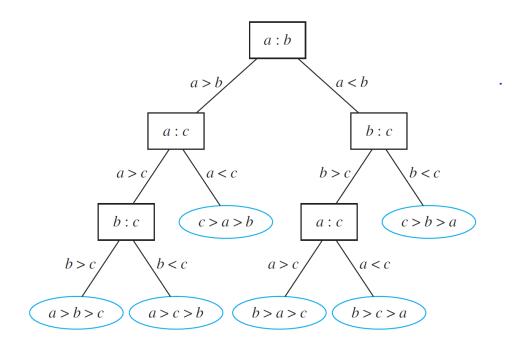


Aplicaciones de los árboles

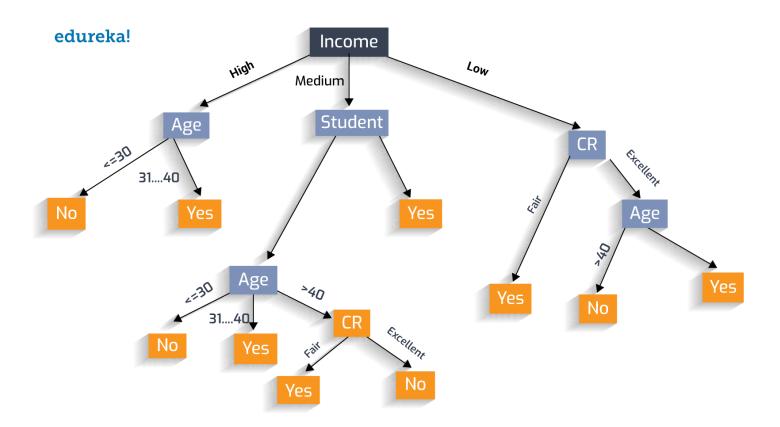
- Árboles de juego
- · Árboles binarios de búsqueda
- Árboles de decisión

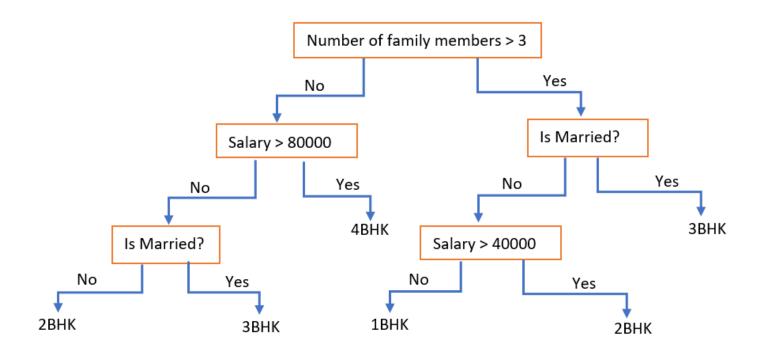
Árboles de decisión

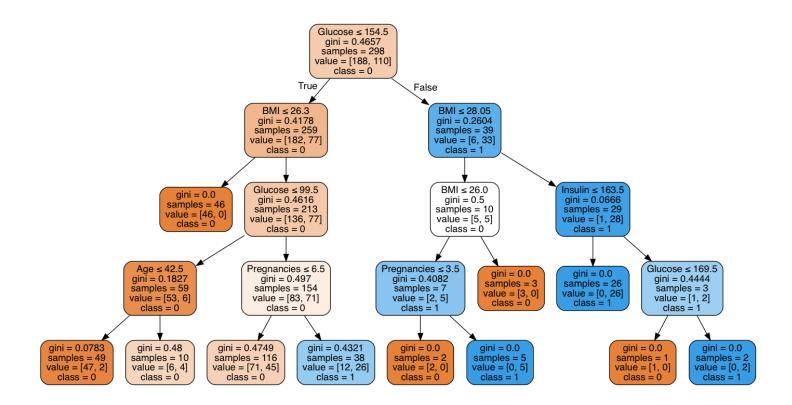
Es un árbol en cuyos vértices se tienen condiciones y en las hojas decisiones sobre un problema particular



Árbol de decisión para ordenar 3 elementos





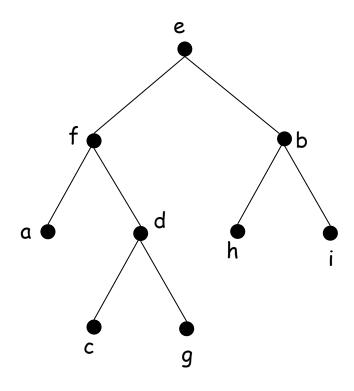


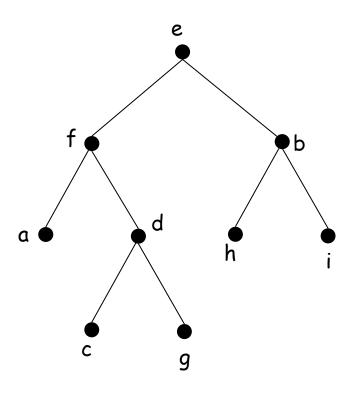
Recorridos de los árboles

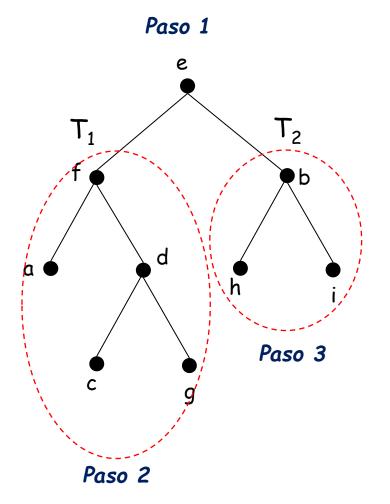
- Preorden
- Inorden
- Postorden

Recorridos en preorden

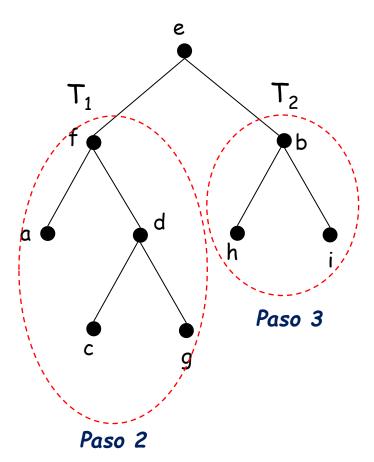
Sea T un árbol con raíz r y subárboles T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_n . El recorrido en preorden se hace visitando r, luego T_1 en preorden, T_2 en preorden, así hasta T_n en preorden





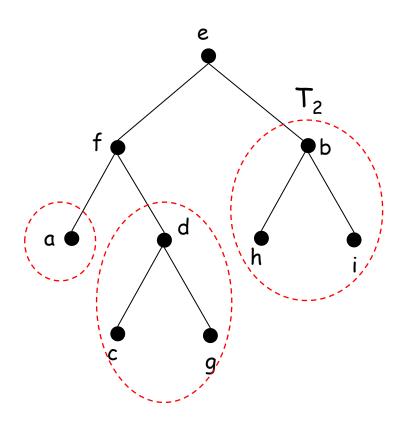


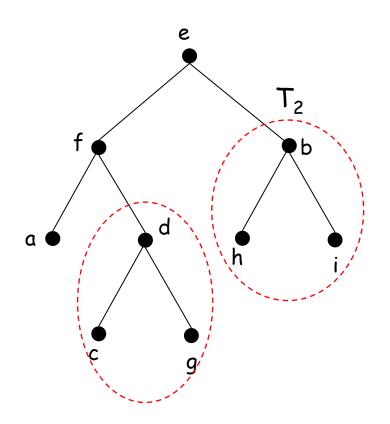


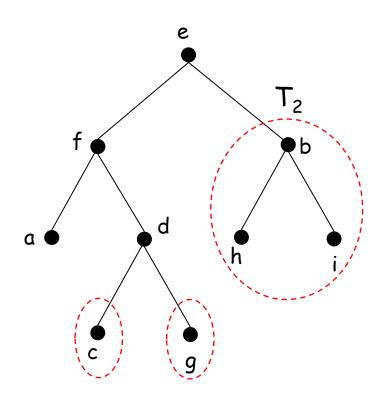


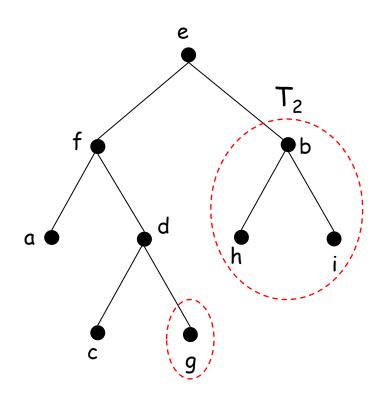
Recorrido en preorden:

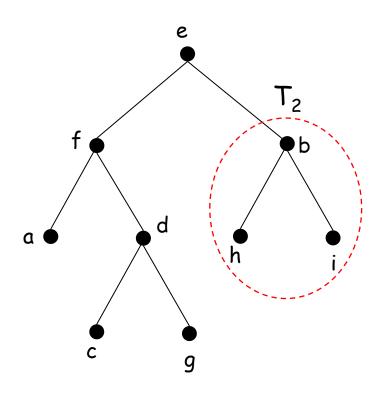
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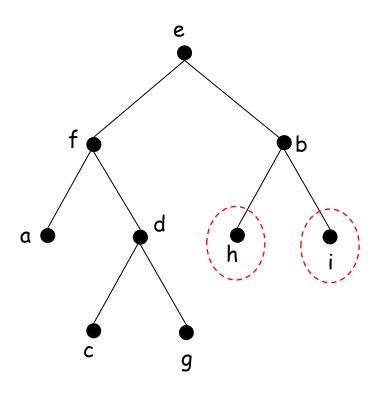


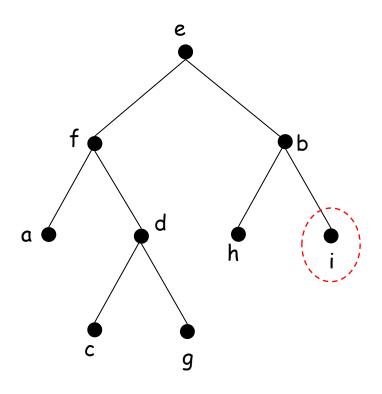


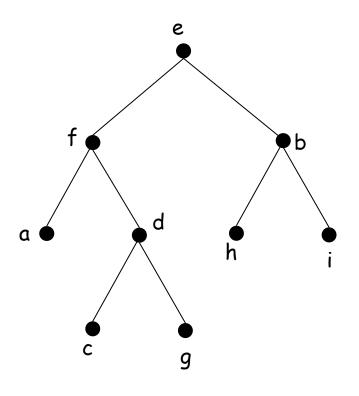


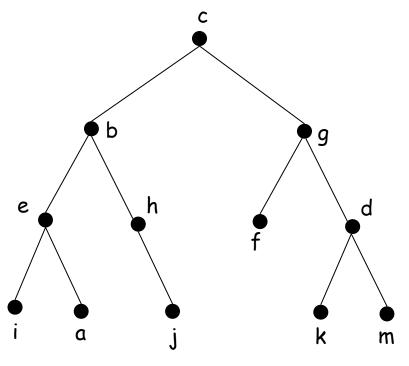


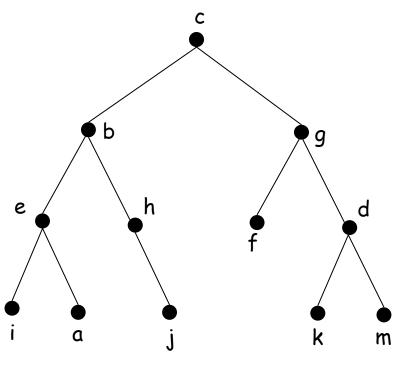


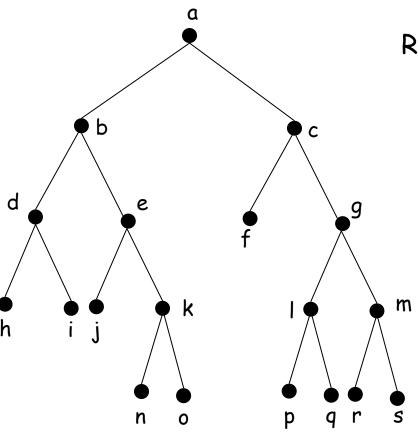


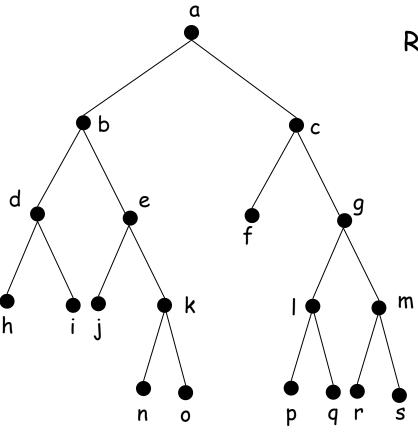






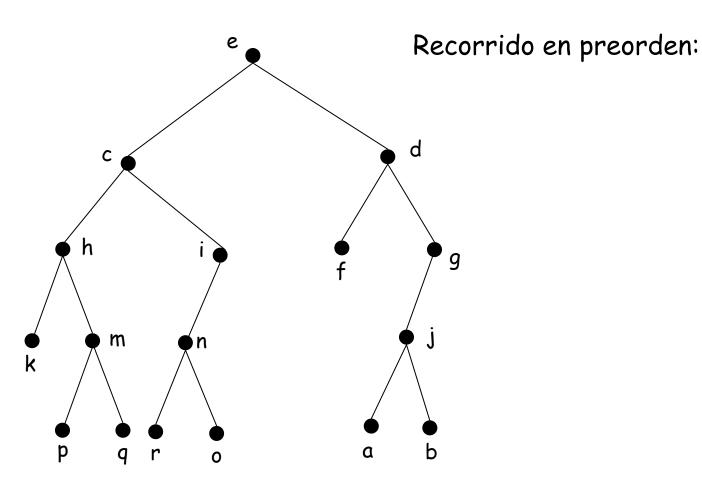


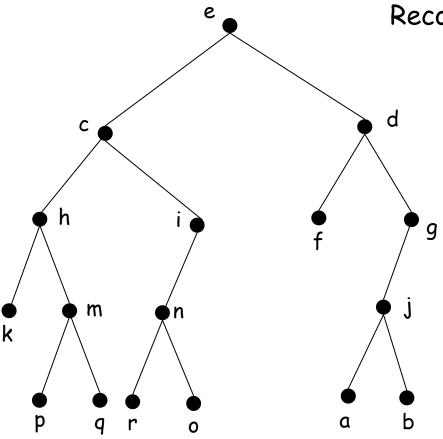




Recorrido en preorden:

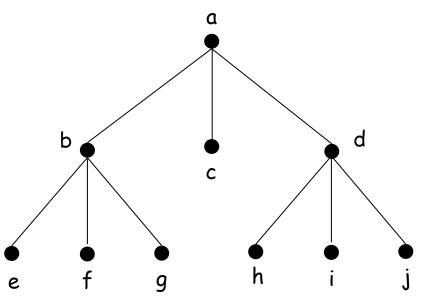
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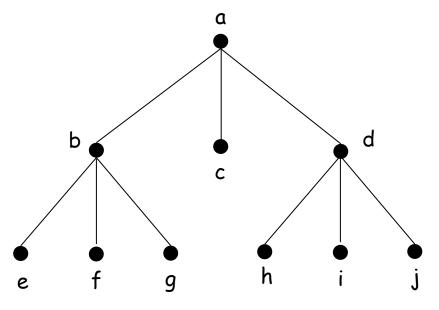


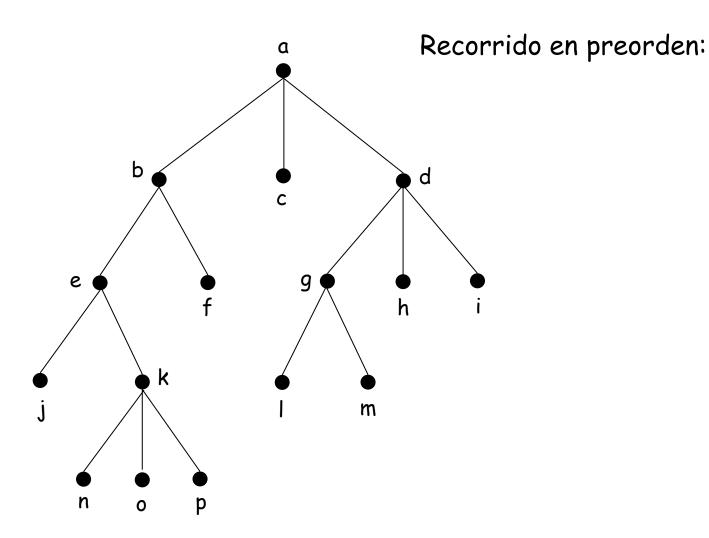


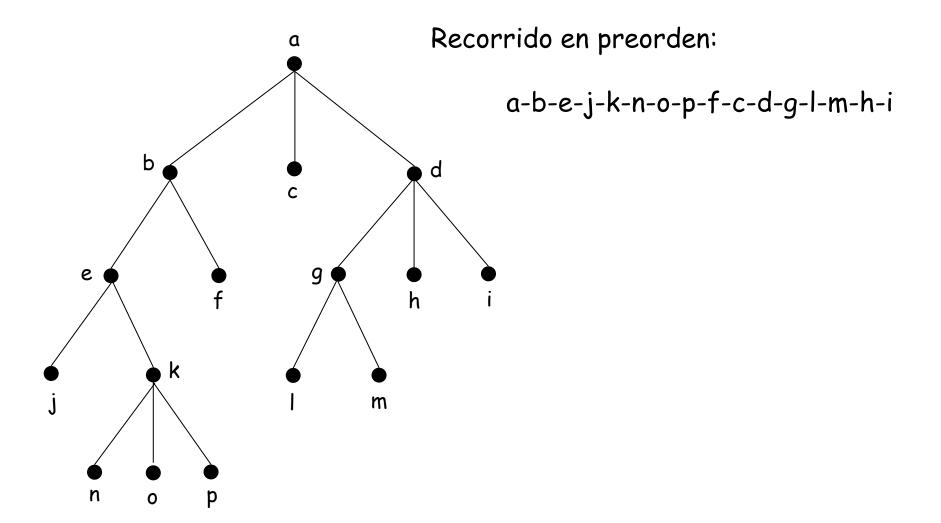
Recorrido en preorden:

e-c-h-k-m-p-q-i-n-r-o-d-f-g-j-a-b







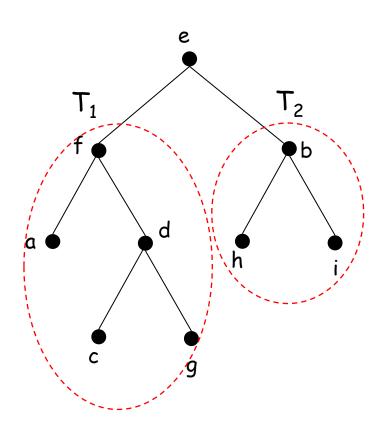


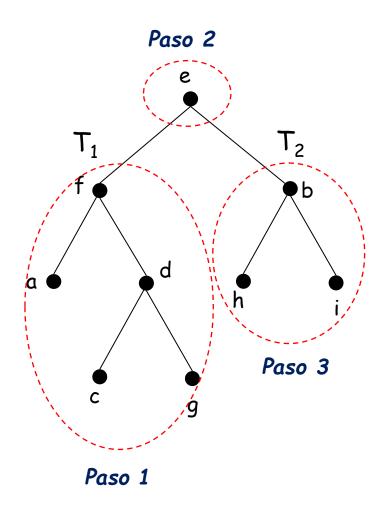
Recorridos de los árboles

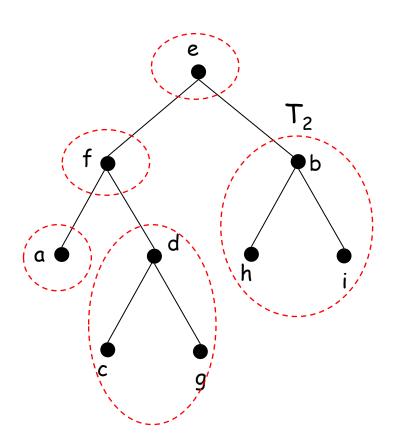
- Preorden
- Inorden
- Postorden

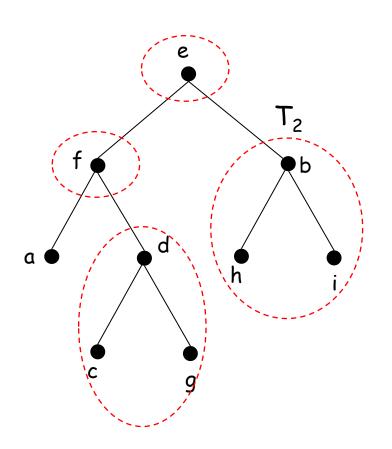
Recorridos en inorden

Sea T un árbol con raíz r y subárboles T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_n . El recorrido en inorden se hace realizando el recorrido de T_1 en inorden, luego visitando r, luego se hace el recorrido de T_2 en inorden, así hasta T_n en inorden



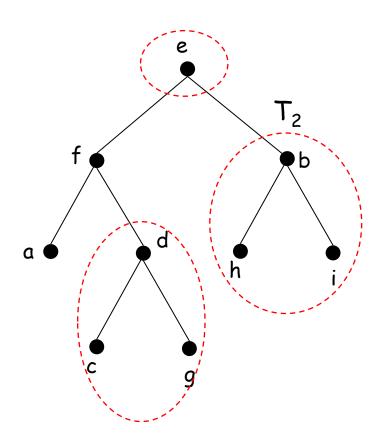


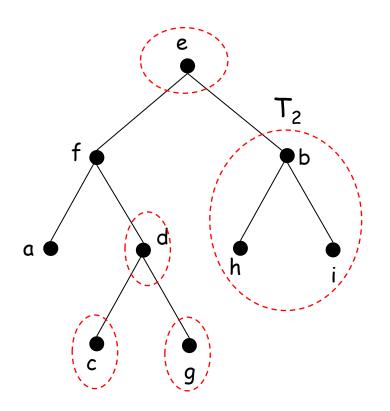


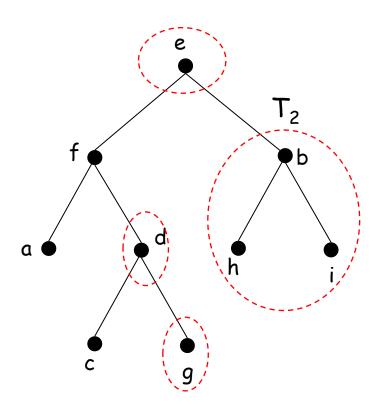


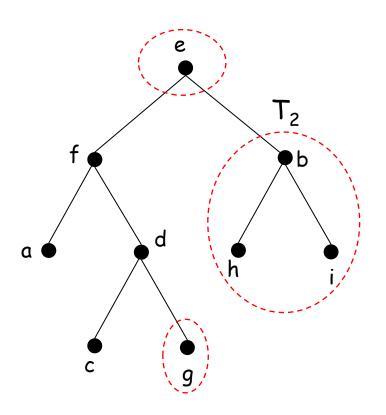
Recorrido en inorden:

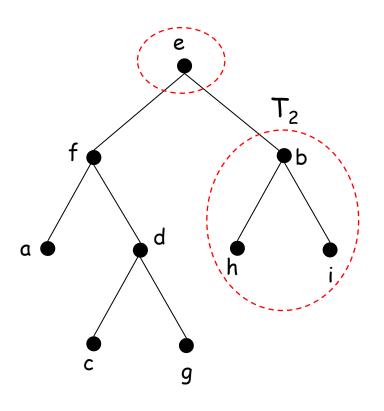
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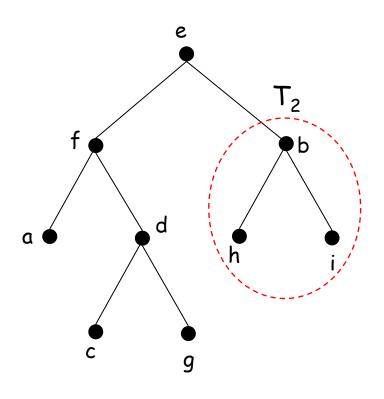


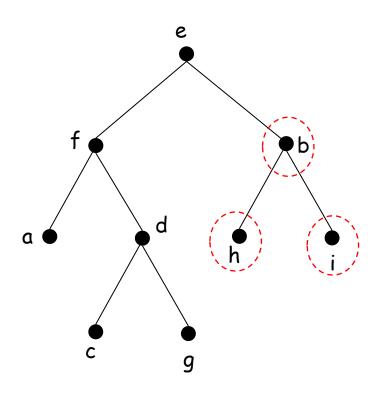


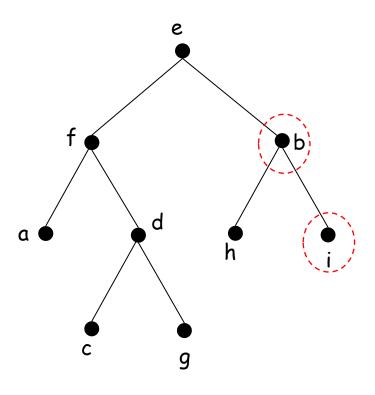


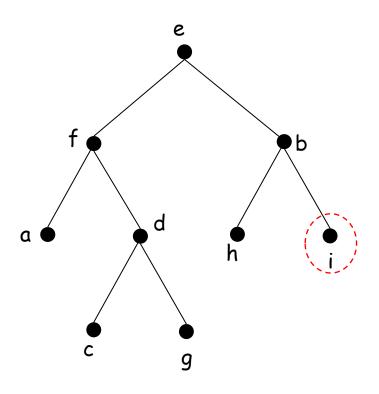


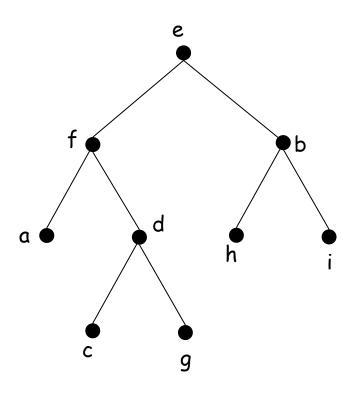


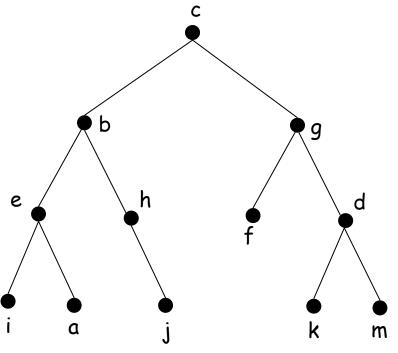


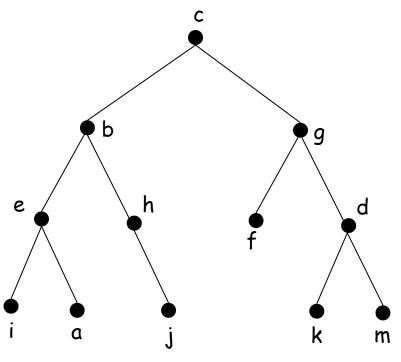


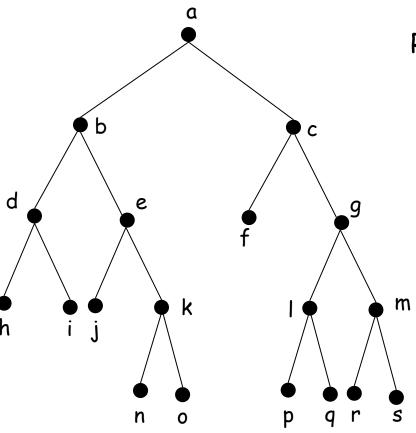


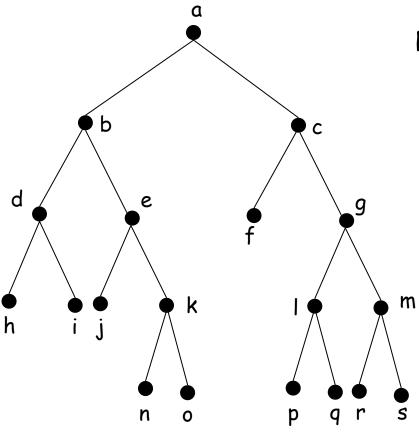






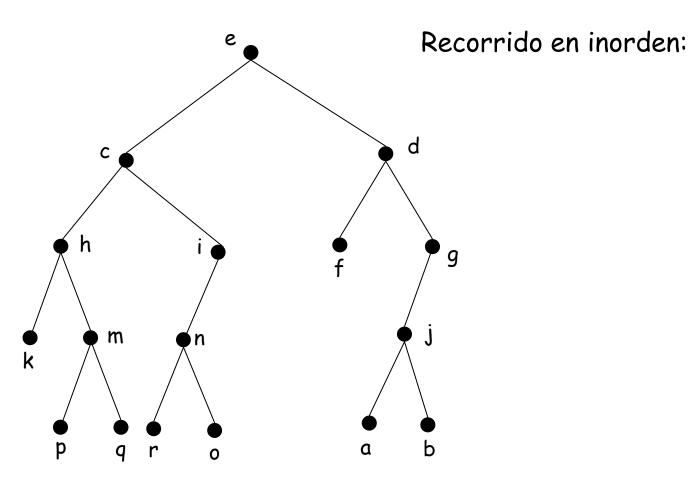


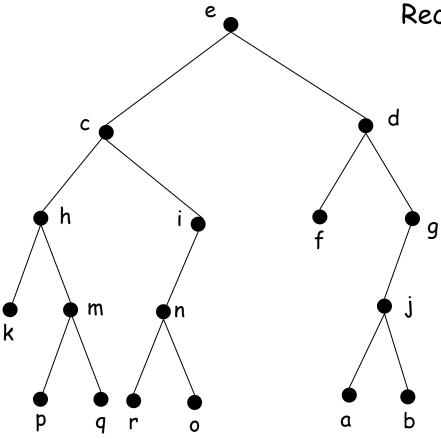




Recorrido en inorden:

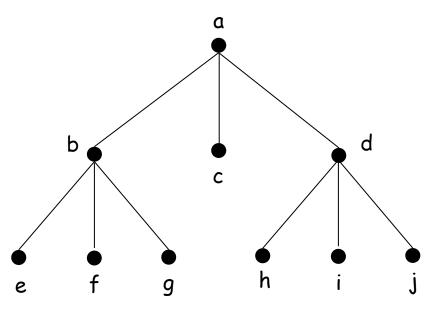
h-d-i-b-j-e-n-k-o-a-f-c-p-l-q-g-r-m-s

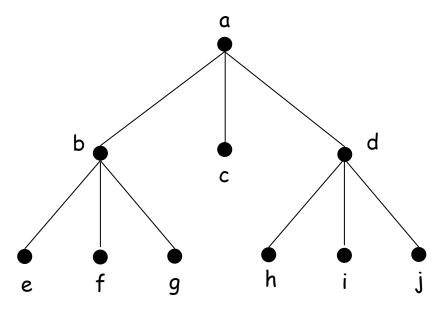


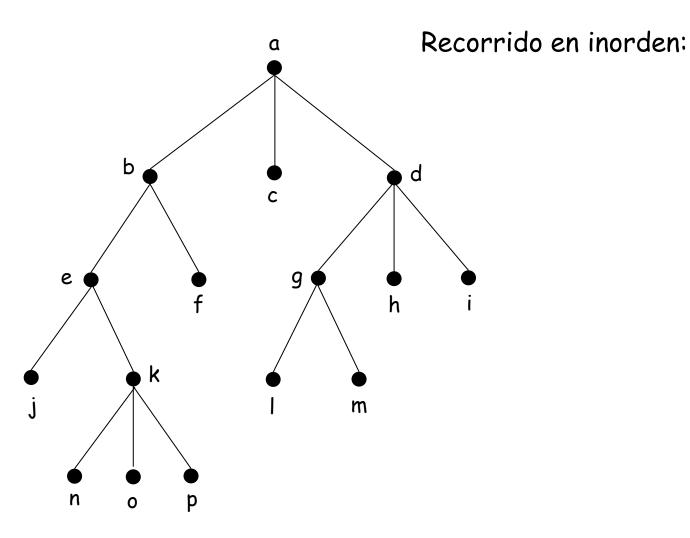


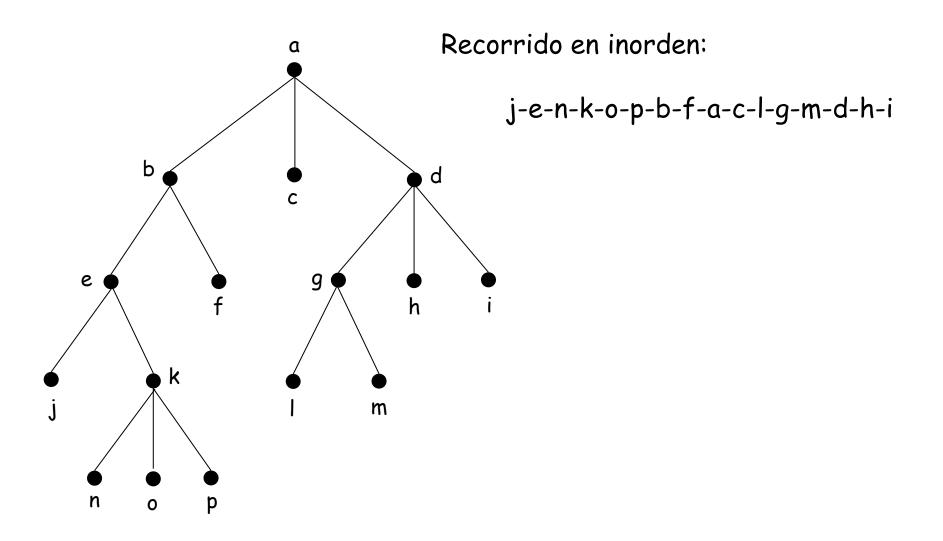
Recorrido en inorden:

k-h-p-m-q-c-r-n-o-i-e-f-d-a-j-b-g







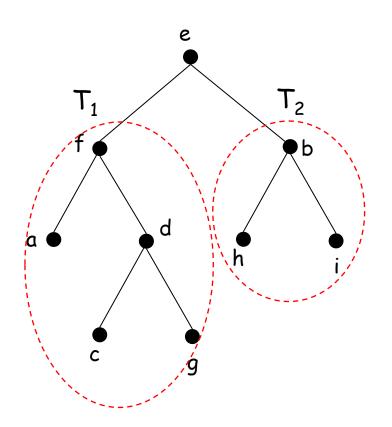


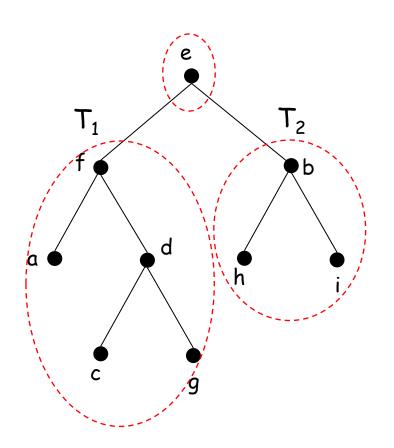
Recorridos de los árboles

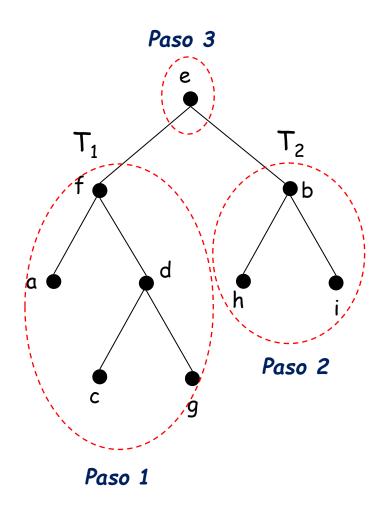
- Preorden
- Inorden
- Postorden

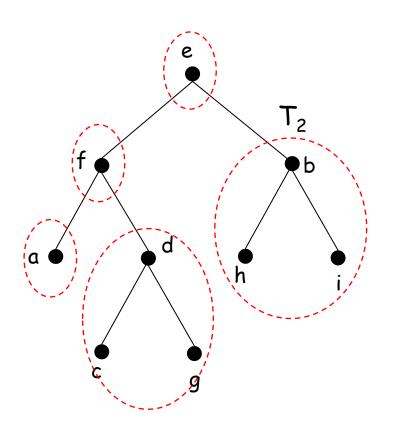
Recorridos en postorden

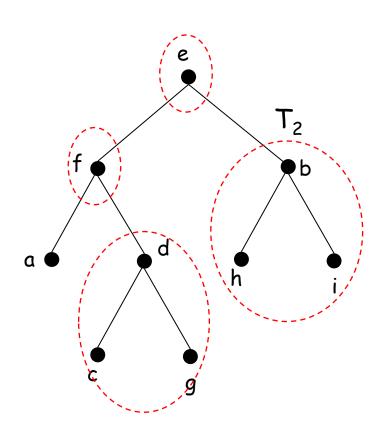
Sea T un árbol con raíz r y subárboles T_1 , T_2 , ..., T_n . El recorrido en postorden se hace realizando el recorrido de T_1 en postorden, T_2 en postorden, hasta T_n en postorden, y luego visitando r





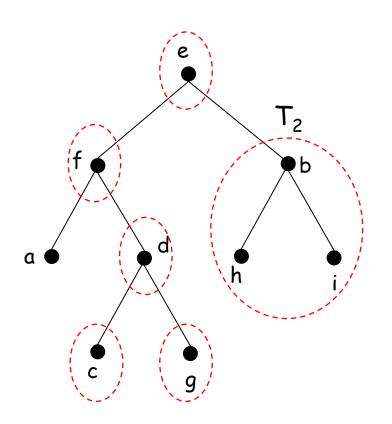






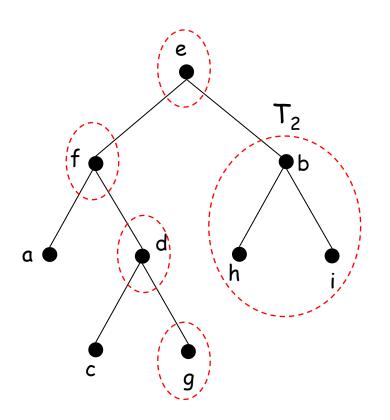
Recorrido en postorden:

a



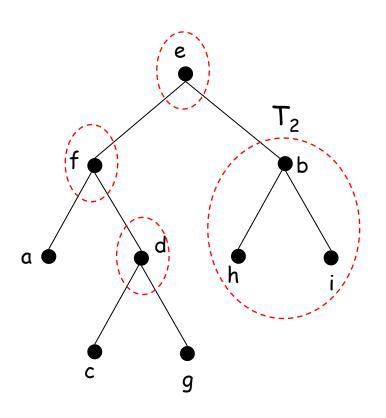
Recorrido en postorden:

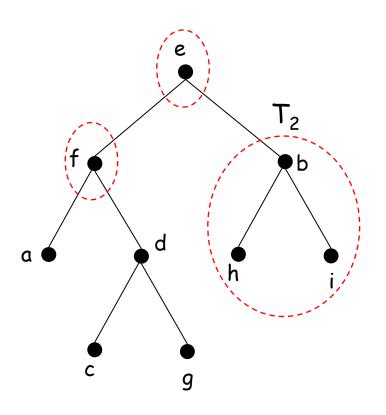
a

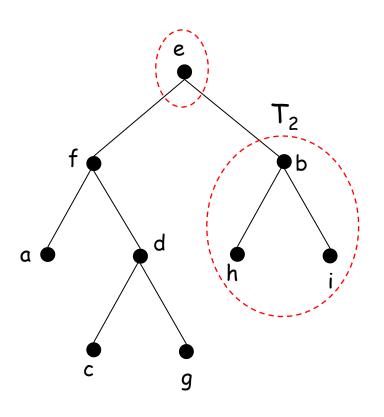


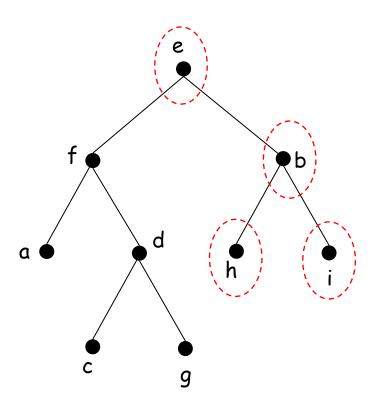
Recorrido en postorden:

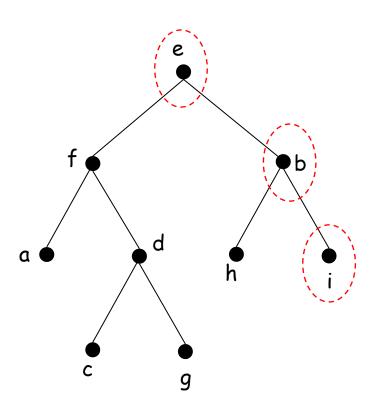
a - c

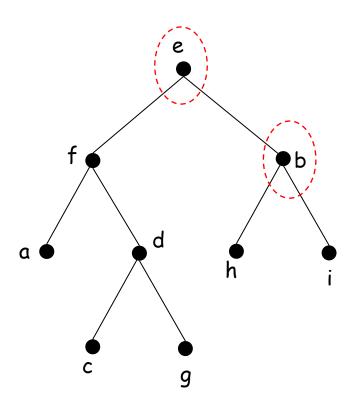


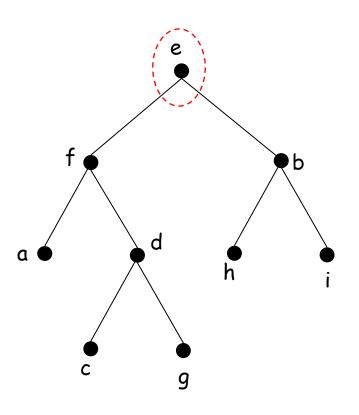


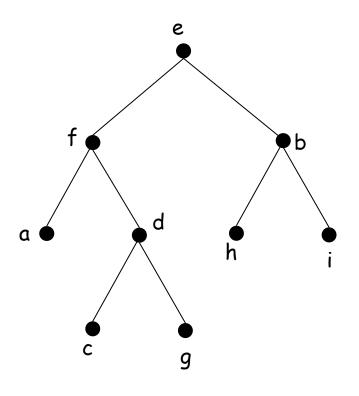


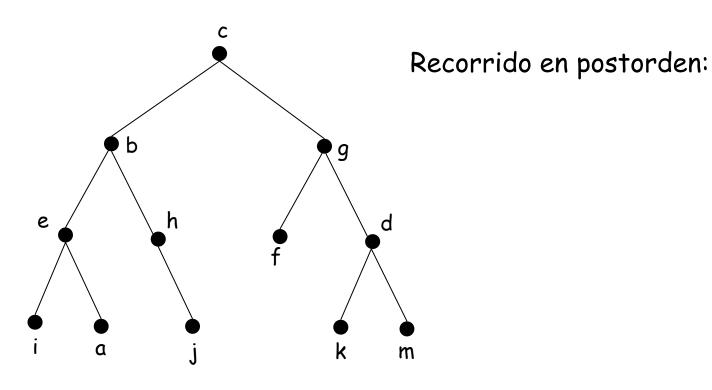


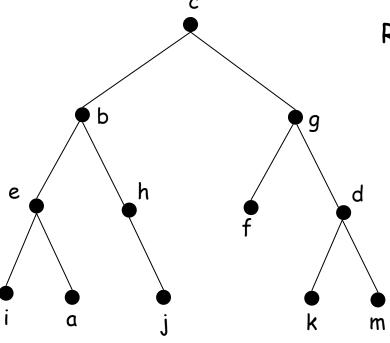


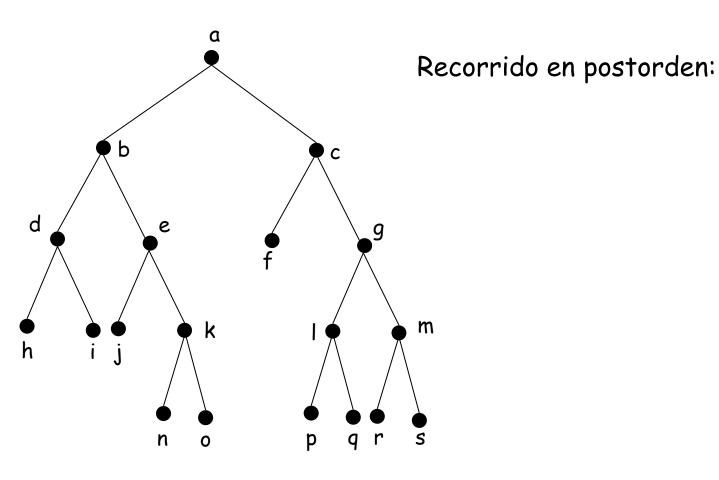


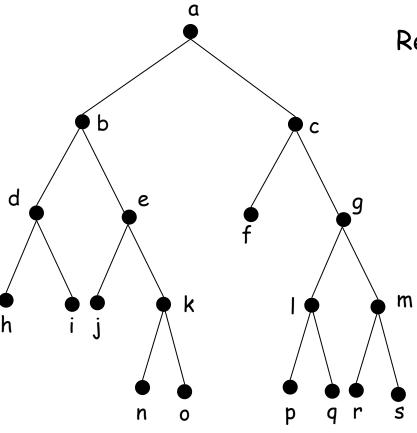






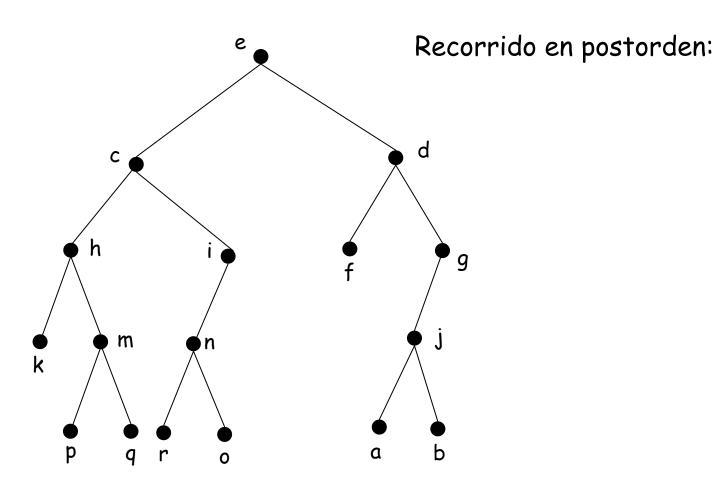


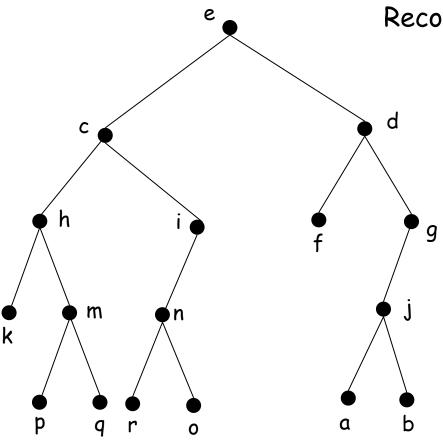




Recorrido en postorden:

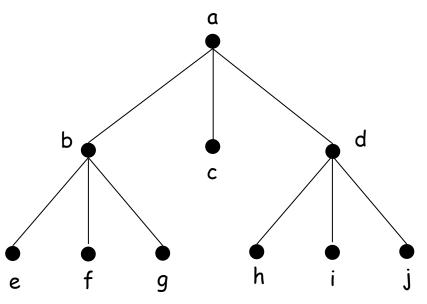
h-i-d-j-n-o-k-e-b-f-p-q-l-r-s-m-g-c-a

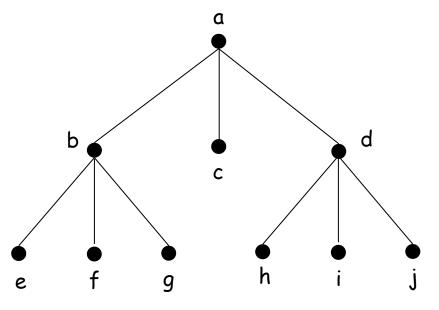


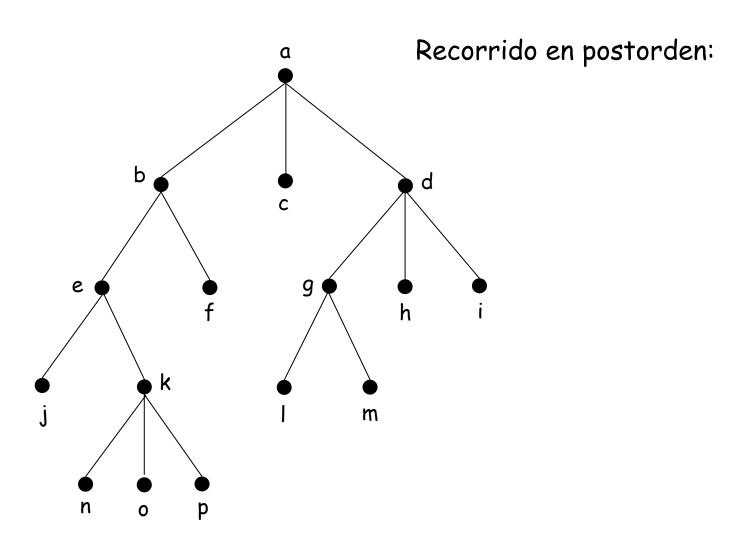


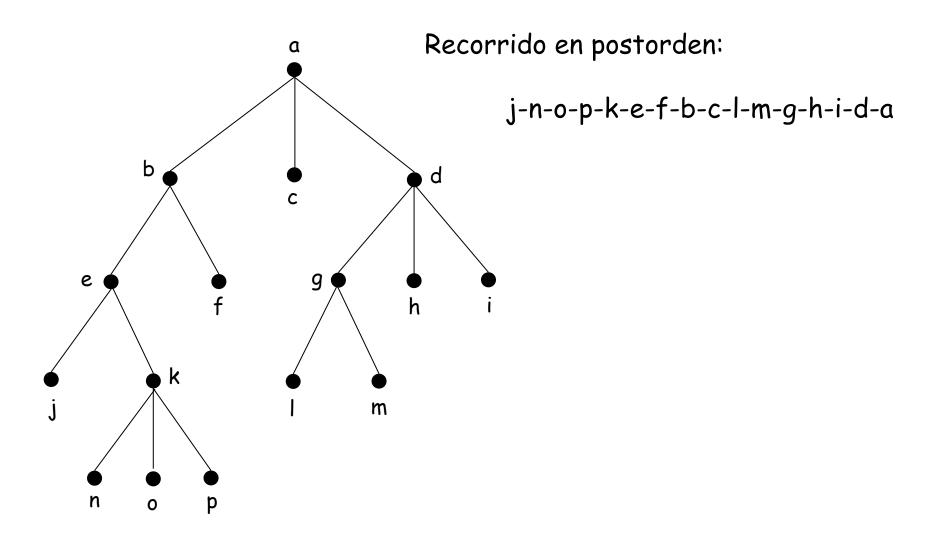
Recorrido en postorden:

k-p-q-m-h-r-o-n-i-c-f-a-b-j-g-d-e







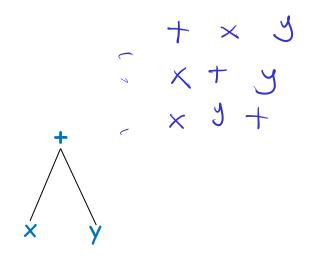


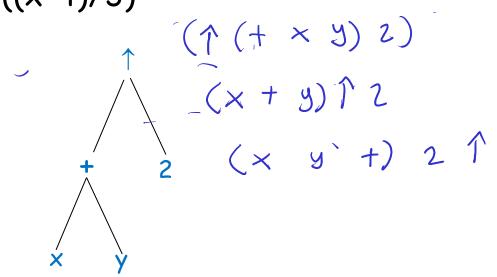
Notación infija, prefija y postfija

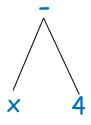
Permite representar expresiones complejas como proposiciones compuestas, combinaciones de conjuntos y expresiones aritméticas

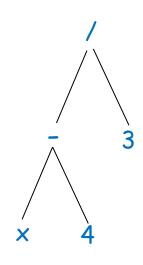
Expresiones aritméticas

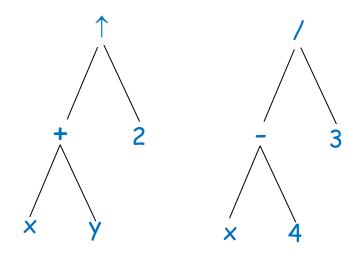
- Suma (+)
- Resta (-)
- Multiplicación (*)
- División (/)
- Potencia (↑)



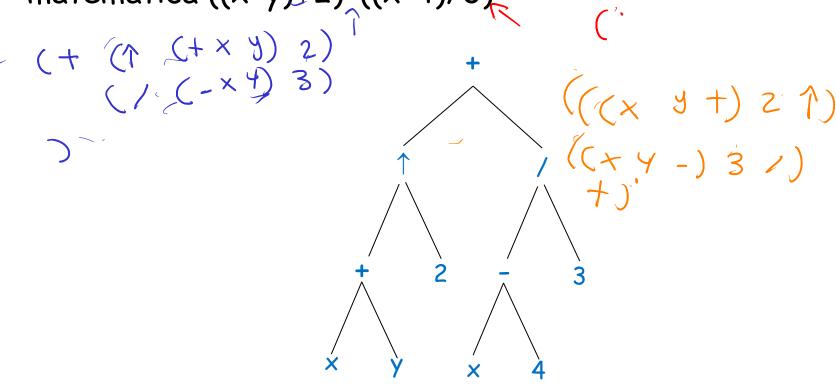




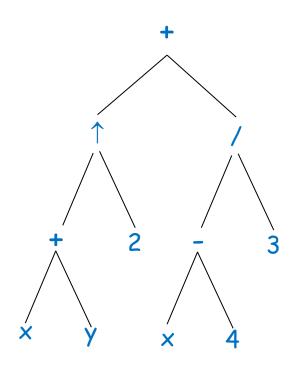




Muestre un árbol binario que represente la expresión matemática $((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$



Muestre un árbol binario que represente la expresión matemática $((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$

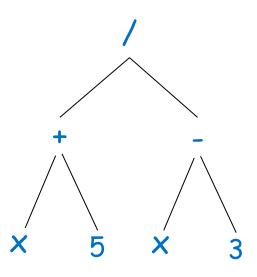


La expresión $((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$ se obtiene al hacer el recorrido en inorden

Muestre un árbol binario que represente la expresión matemática (x+5)/(x-3)

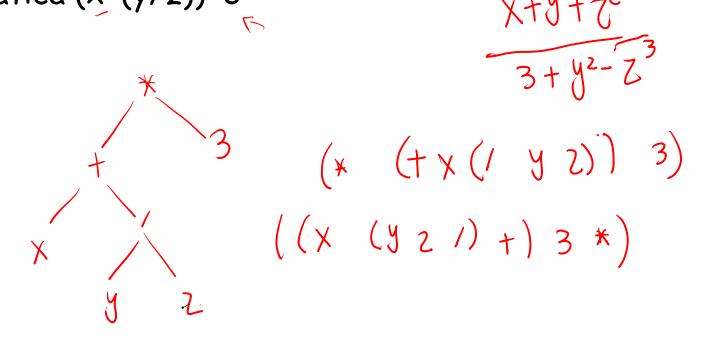
Previden
$$(/ (+ \times 5) (- \times 3))$$

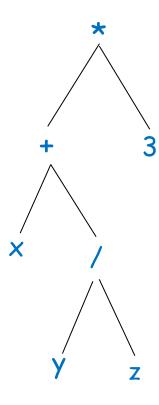
Tordin $(x+s)/(x-3)$
Posordin $(x + s)/(x - 3)$



Árbol binario que representa la expresión matemática (x+5)/(x-3)

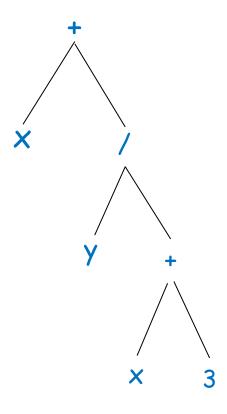
Muestre un árbol binario que represente la expresión matemática (x+(y/z))*3



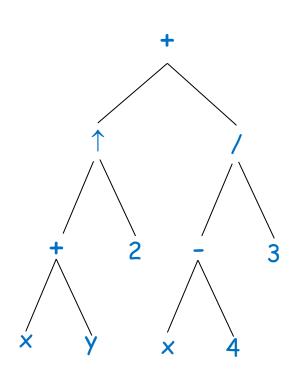


Árbol binario que representa la expresión matemática (x+(y/z))*3

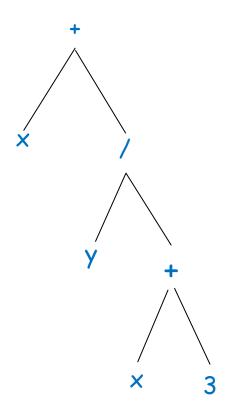
Muestre un árbol binario que represente la expresión matemática x+(y/(x+3))



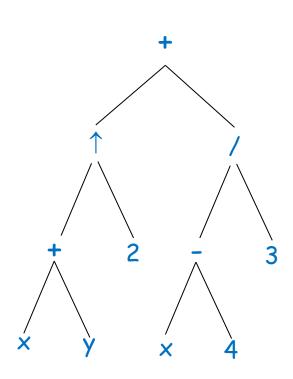
Árbol binario que representa la expresión matemática x+(y/(x+3))



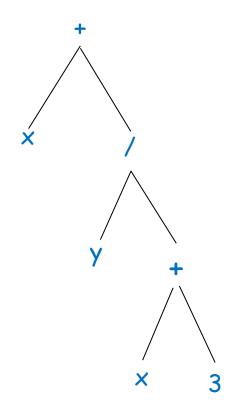
Árbol binario que representa la expresión matemática $((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$



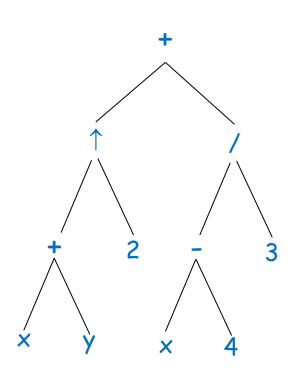
Árbol binario que representa la expresión matemática x+(y/(x+3))



Recorrido en inorden:

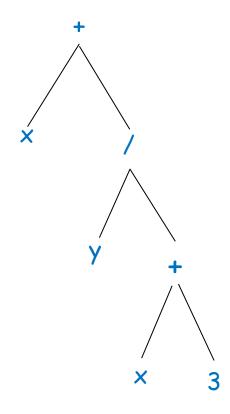


Recorrido en inorden:



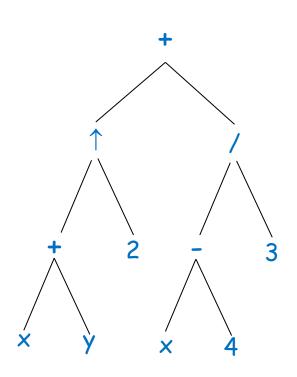
Recorrido en inorden:

$$((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$$



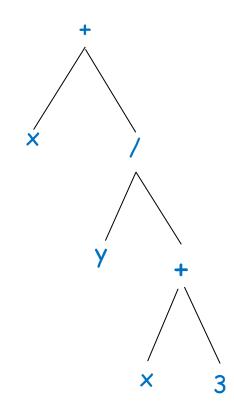
Recorrido en inorden:

$$x+(y/(x+3))$$



Recorrido en inorden:

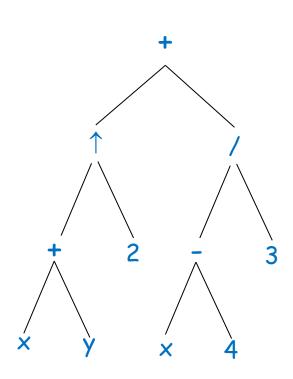
$$((x+y)^2)+((x-4)/3)$$



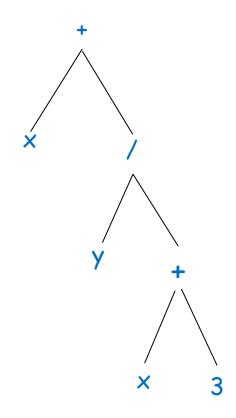
Recorrido en inorden:

$$x+(y/(x+3))$$

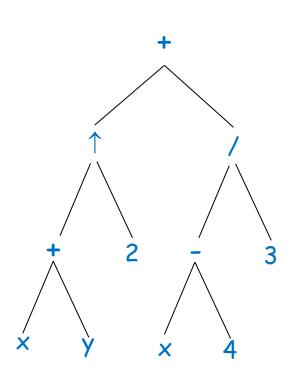
Notación infija



Recorrido en preorden:

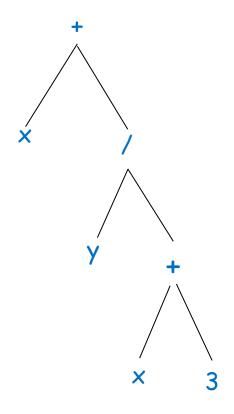


Recorrido en preorden:



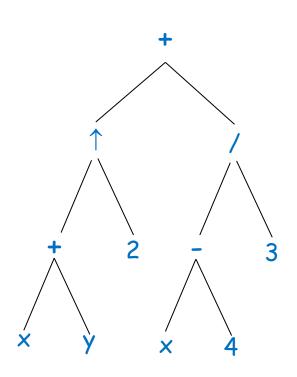
Recorrido en preorden:

$$+ \uparrow + x y 2 / - x 4 3$$



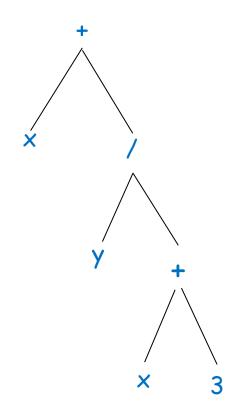
Recorrido en preorden:

$$+x/y+x$$
 3



Recorrido en preorden:

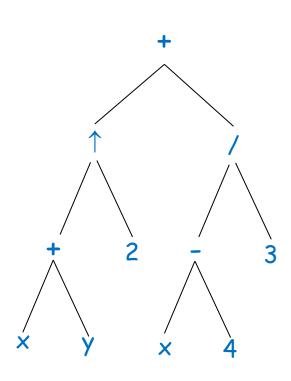
$$+ \uparrow + x y 2 / - x 4 3$$



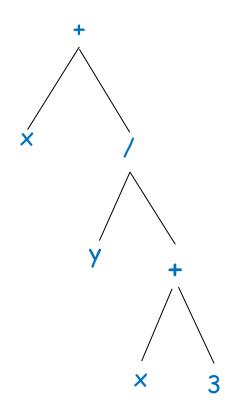
Recorrido en preorden:

$$+x/y+x$$
 3

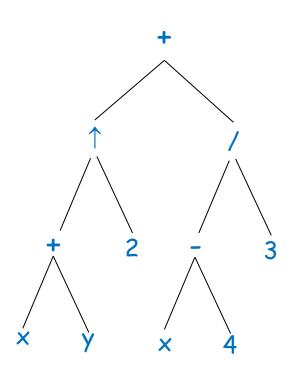
Notación prefija



Recorrido en postorden:

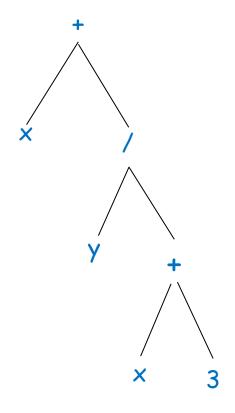


Recorrido en postorden:

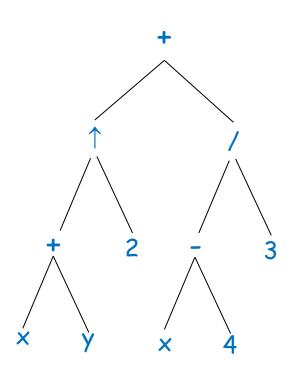


Recorrido en postorden:

$$xy + 2 \uparrow x4 - 3 / +$$

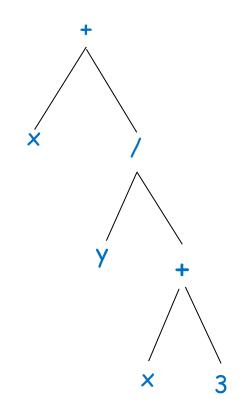


Recorrido en postorden:



Recorrido en postorden:

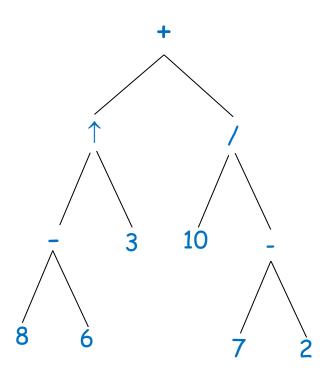
$$xy + 2 \uparrow x4 - 3 / +$$

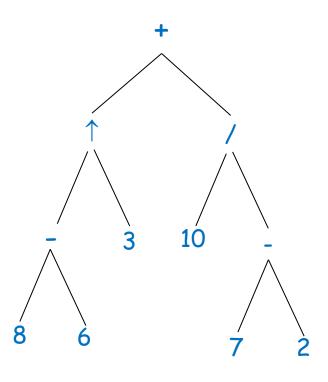


Recorrido en postorden:

Notación postfija

Representar en notación infija, prefija y postfija, la expresión matemática dada por el siguiente árbol:

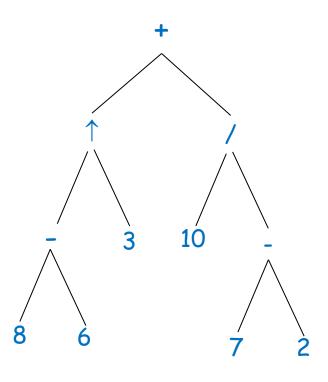




Notación **infija**: $((8-6)^{\uparrow}3)+(10/(7-2))$

Notación **prefija**: + 1 - 8 6 3 / 10 - 7 2

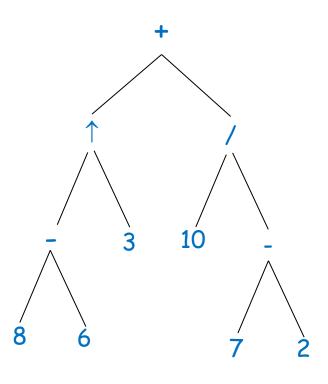
Notación **postfija**: 8 6 - 3 ↑ 10 7 2 - / +



Notación **infija**: $((8-6)^{\uparrow}3)+(10/(7-2)) = ?$

Notación **prefija**: + 1 - 8 6 3 / 10 - 7 2

Notación **postfija**: 8 6 − 3 ↑ 10 7 2 − / +



Notación **infija**: $((8-6)^{\uparrow}3)+(10/(7-2))=10$

Notación **prefija**: + 1 - 8 6 3 / 10 - 7 2

Notación **postfija**: 8 6 − 3 ↑ 10 7 2 − / +

Notación **prefija**: + 1 - 8 6 3 / 10 - 7 2

Notación **prefija**: + 1 - 8 6 3 / 10 - 7 2

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$

 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$

 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$
 $+ \uparrow 232$

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$

 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$
 $+ \uparrow 232$

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$
 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$
 $+ \uparrow 232$
 $+ 82$

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$
 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$
 $+ \uparrow 232$
 $+ 82$

Notación **prefija**:
$$+ \uparrow - 863 / 10 - 72$$
 $+ \uparrow - 863 / 105$
 $+ \uparrow - 8632$
 $+ \uparrow 232$
 $+ 82$
10

Notación **postfija**: 86 - 3 ↑ 1072 - / +

Notación **postfija**: 86 - 3 ↑ 1072 - / +

Notación **postfija**: 86 - 3 ↑ 1072 - / +

23 1072-/+

8 10 7 2 - / +

Notación **postfija**:
$$86 - 3 \uparrow 1072 - / +$$
 $23 \uparrow 1072 - / +$ $81072 - / +$

Notación **postfija**:
$$86 - 3 \uparrow 1072 - / +$$

$$23 \uparrow 1072 - / +$$

$$81072 - / +$$

$$8105/ +$$

$$82 +$$

Indique el valor de la siguiente expresión que está en notación prefija

Notación **prefija**: + - * 2 3 5 / ↑ 2 3 4

Indique el valor de la siguiente expresión que está en notación prefija

```
Notación prefija: + - * 2 3 5 / ↑ 2 3 4

+ - * 2 3 5 / 8 4

+ - * 2 3 5 2

+ - 6 5 2

+ 1 2

3
```

Indique el valor de la siguiente expresión que está en notación postfija

Notación **postfija**: 723 * - 4 ↑ 93 / +

Indique el valor de la siguiente expresión que está en notación postfija

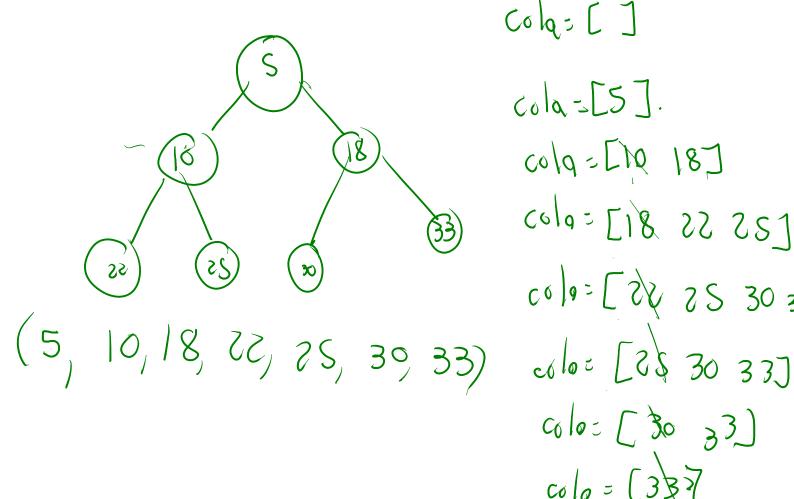
Notación **postfija**:
$$723*-4^93/+$$
 $76-4^93/+$
 $14^93/+$
 $13+$

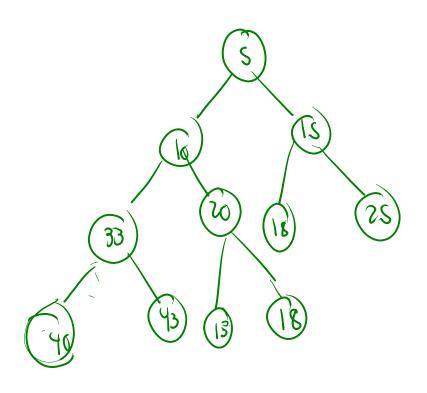
Algoritmos de búsqueda

Busqueda por amplitud

Busqueda por profundidad

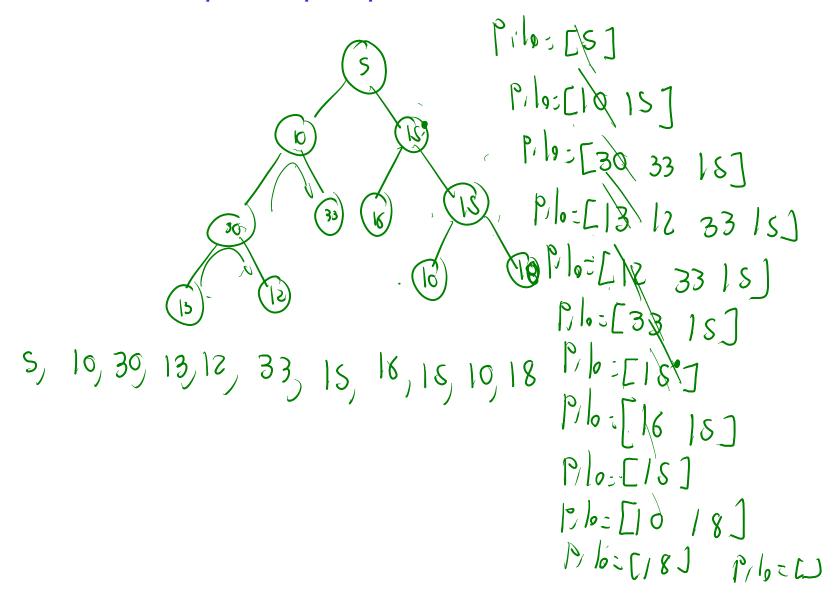
Busqueda por amplitud

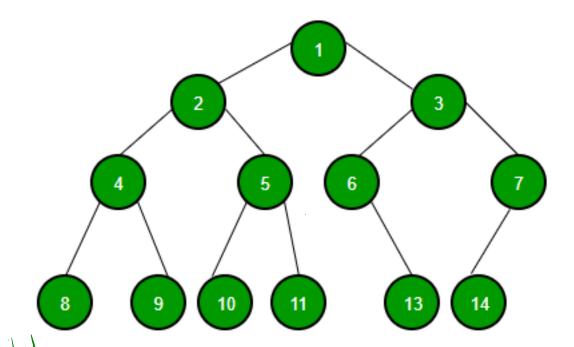


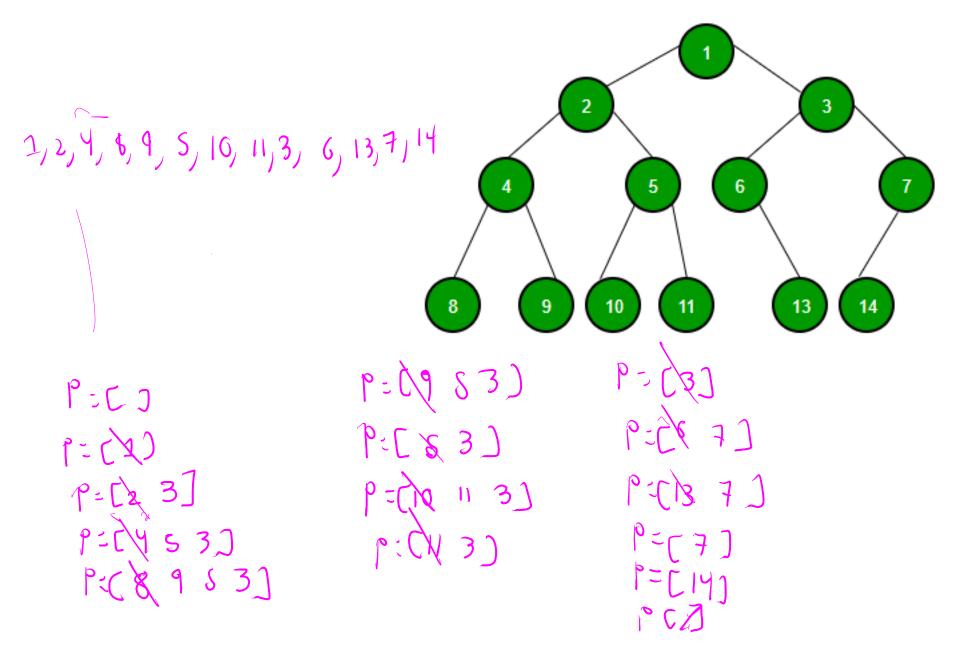


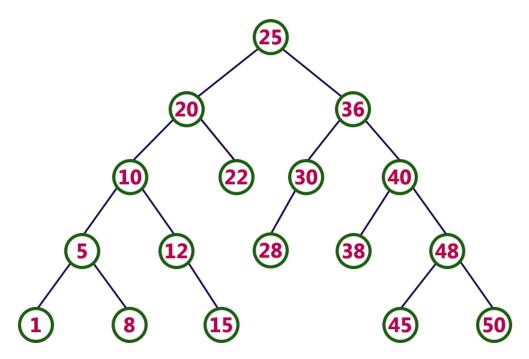
Col.30) Colo: [5] colo=[NO, 15] co 19 = [] \$ 33 20] colo=[33 20 18 25] Colo-120 18 25 40 43) colo= [18 25 4043 15 18] c6/0-[2840 43/8/8] co los [40 43 15/8] col9= [48 15/5] C0 10-[18] co 10-25)

Busqueda por profundidad









Amplitud C=C]

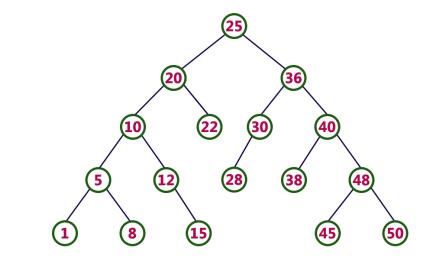
C=[36 10 22)
C=[36 10 22)

C=[8 12 28 38 48]

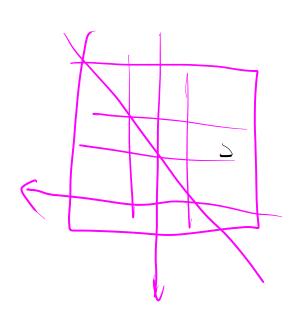
C=[8 12 28 38 48]

C=[8 12 28 38 48]

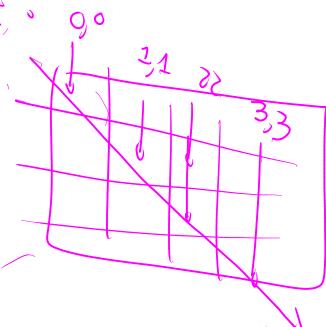
ProFundidad P=[] [25]=9 P=[20 36] P=010 22 36] 1=[S 12 22 36] P=[1 8 12 22 36] [36 J2 SI 8]² [12 22 36] P=[18 22 36] C 25 36 J P = [36]

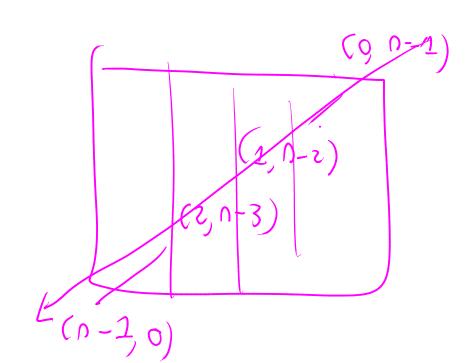


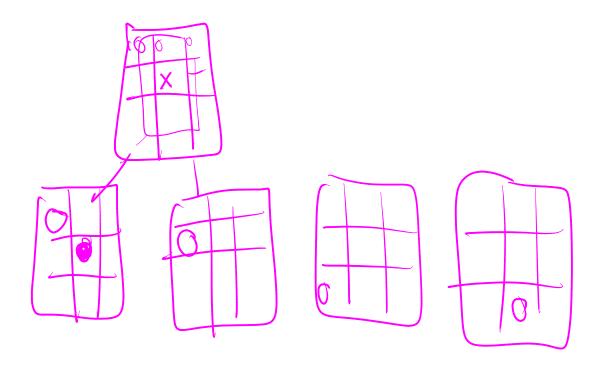
P=[30 40] P=[48 50]
P=[28 40] P=[80]
P=[40]
P=[40]
P=[40]
P=[40]
P=[40]



1 Z PZ MA

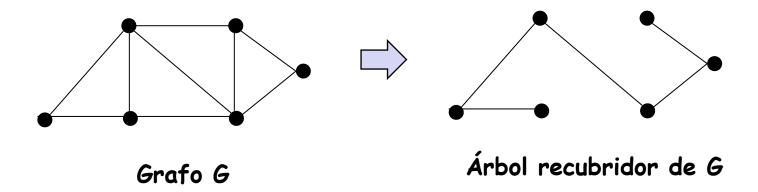






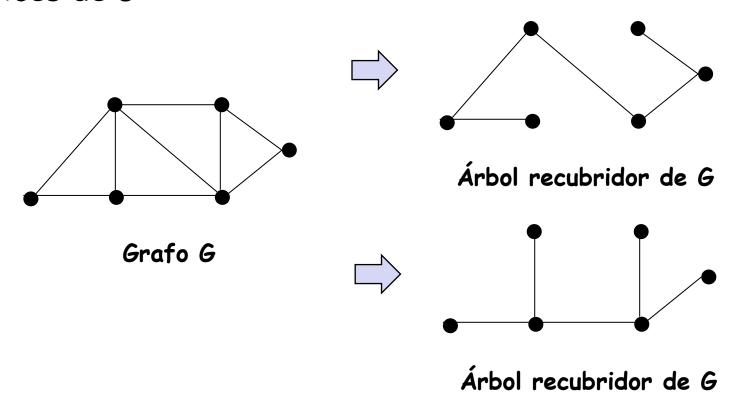
Árbol recubridor

Sea G un grafo simple, un árbol recubridor de G es un subgrafo de G que es un árbol y contiene todos los vértices de G

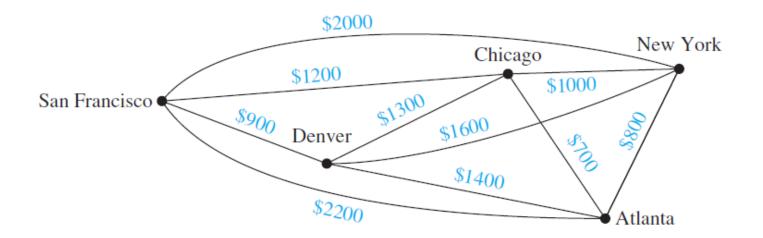


Árbol recubridor

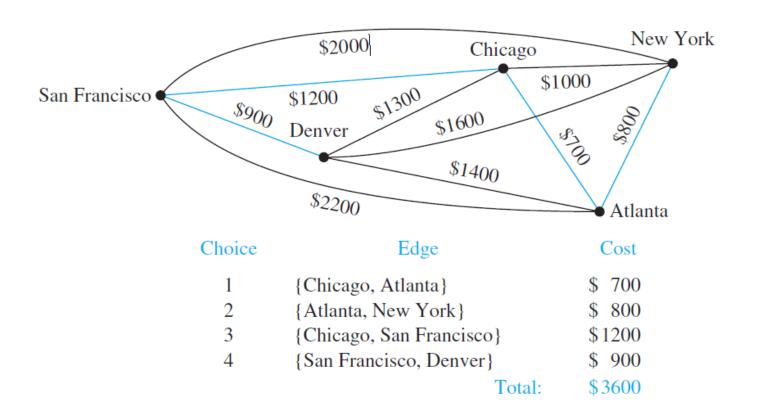
Sea G un grafo simple, un árbol recubridor de G es un subgrafo de G que es un árbol y contiene todos los vértices de G



El siguiente grafo indica los costos de una red de comunicaciones. ¿Qué enlaces se deben mantener para asegurar que hay una forma de comunicar cada dos ciudades a un costo mínimo?c



El siguiente grafo indica los costos de una red de comunicaciones. ¿Qué enlaces se deben mantener para asegurar que hay una forma de comunicar cada dos ciudades a un costo mínimo?



Algoritmo Prim

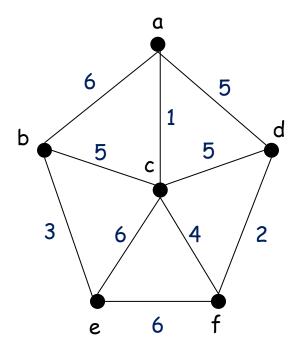
- Escoga la arista con menor peso y adiciónela al árbol recubridor
- Seleccione la arista con menor peso que sea incidente con el árbol recubridor y que no cree un circuito.
 Adiciónela al árbol.
- Repita el proceso hasta cuando el árbol tenga n-1 aristas (n es el número de vértices)

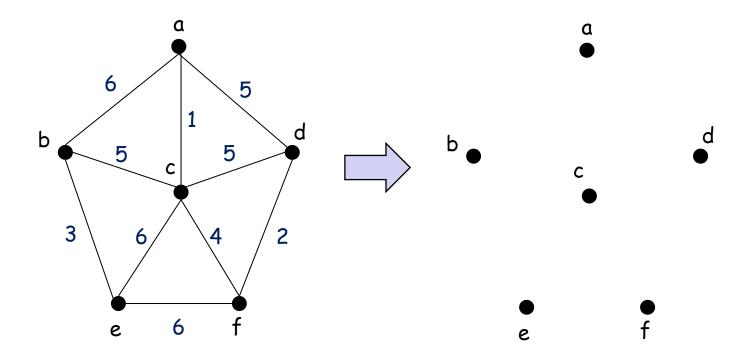
Algoritmo Prim

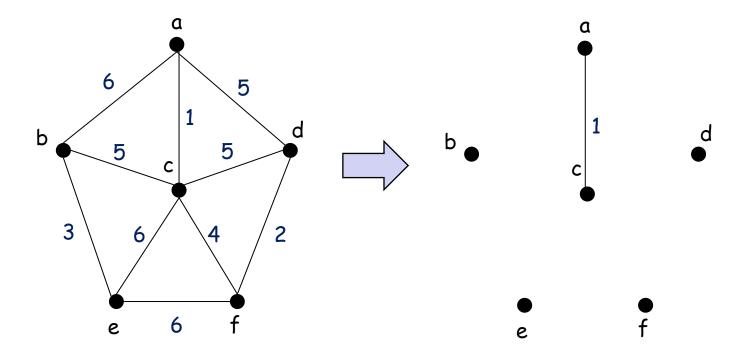
- Escoga la arista con menor peso y adiciónela al árbol recubridor
- Seleccione la arista con menor peso que sea incidente con el árbol recubridor y que no cree un circuito.
 Adiciónela al árbol.
- Repita el proceso hasta cuando el árbol tenga n-1 aristas (n es el número de vértices)

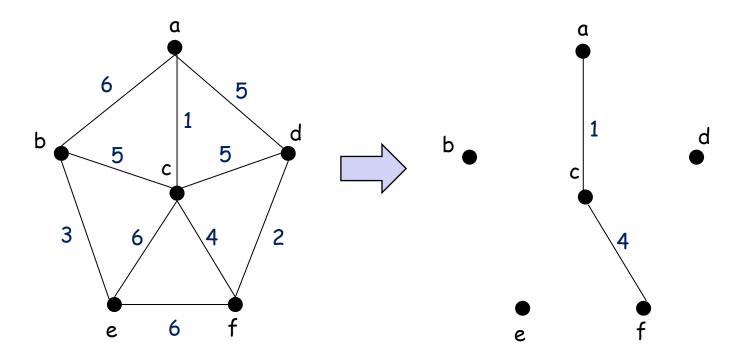
Al usar el algoritmo de Prim se pueden obtener árboles recubridores diferentes para un mismo grafo

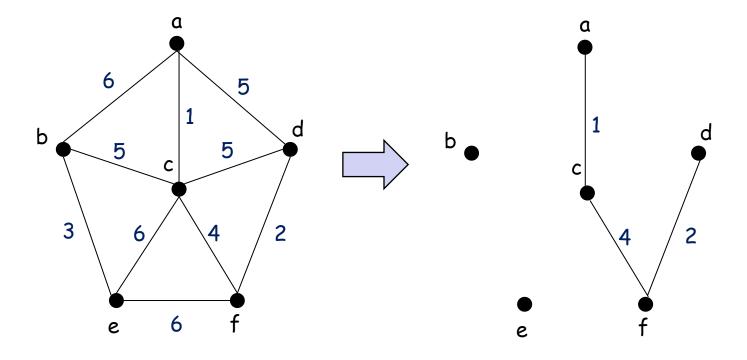
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Prim

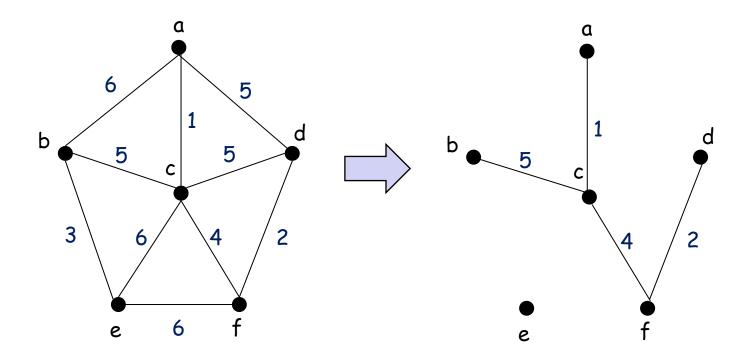


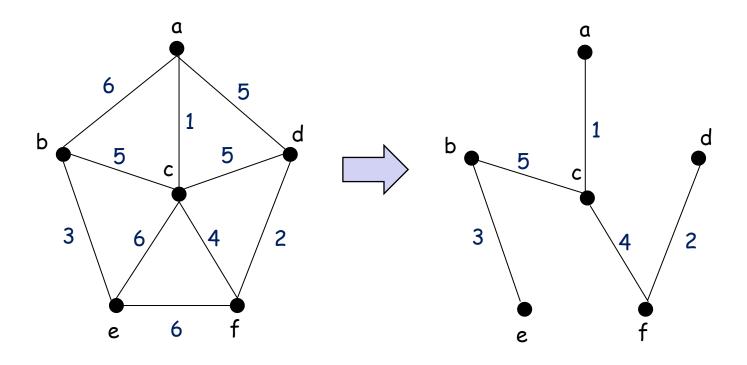




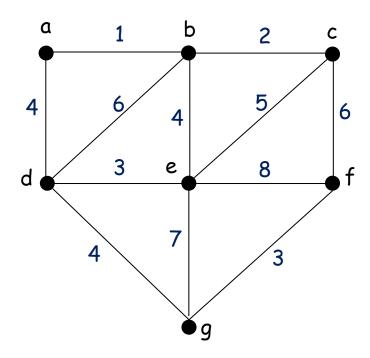


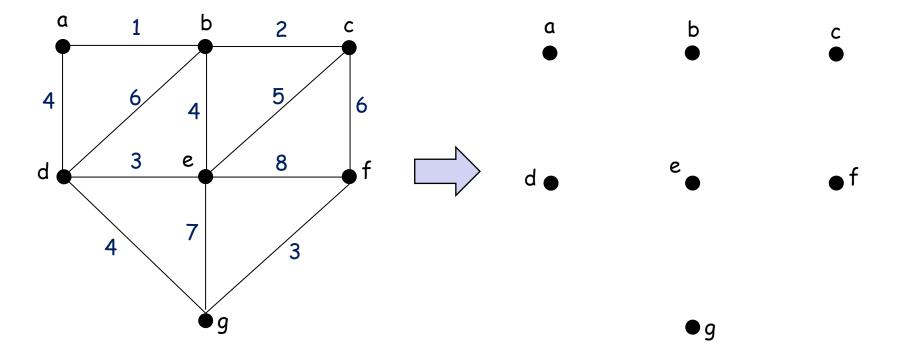


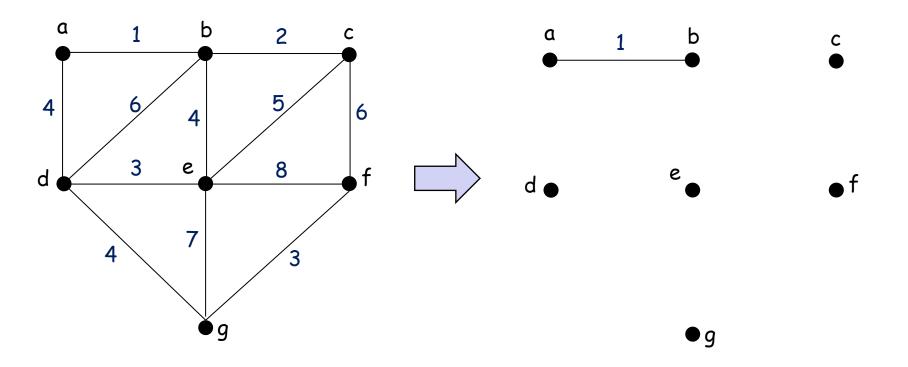


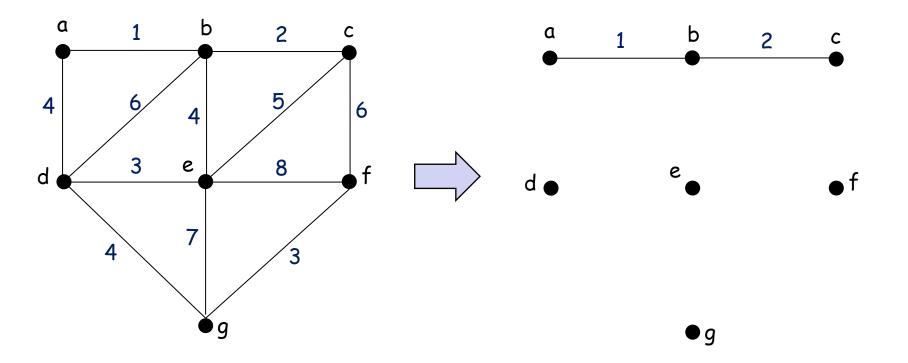


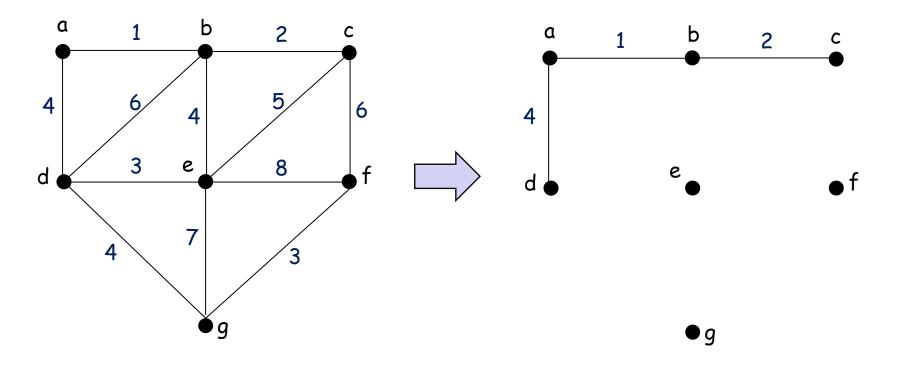
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Prim

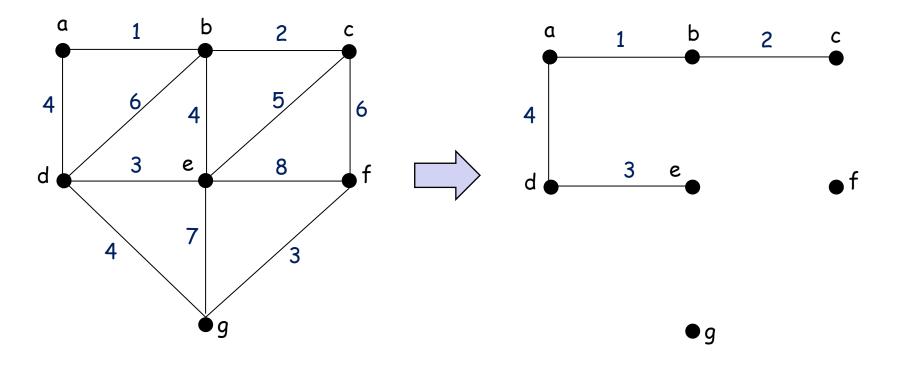


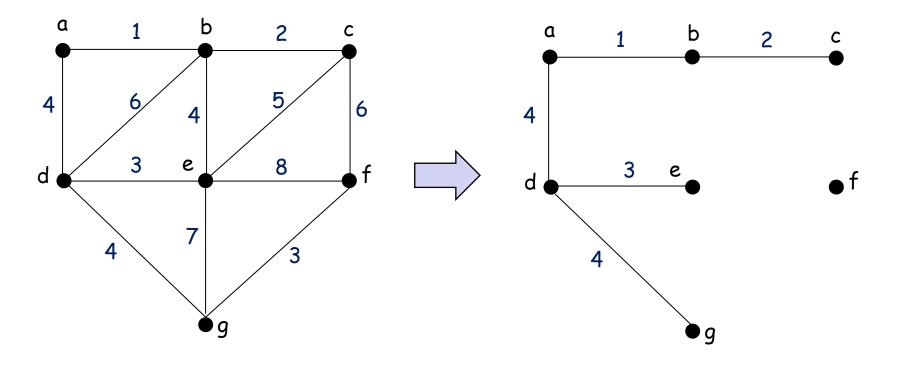


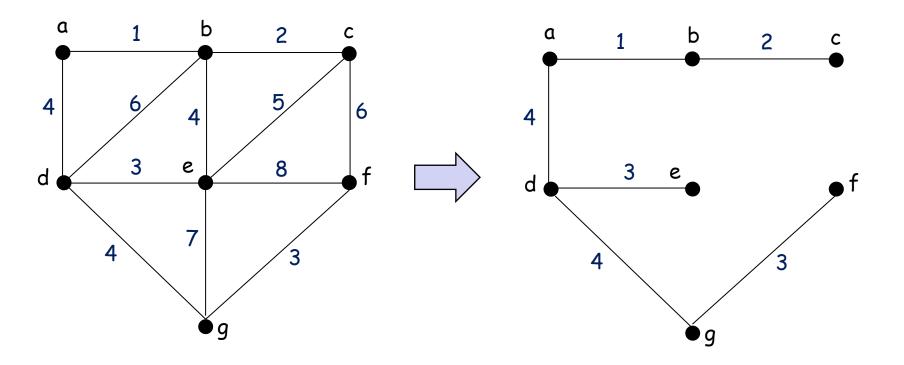




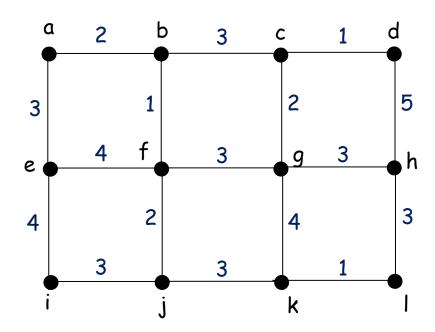


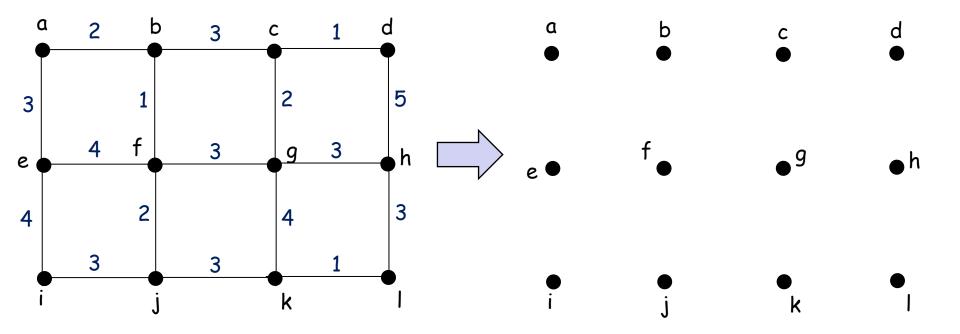


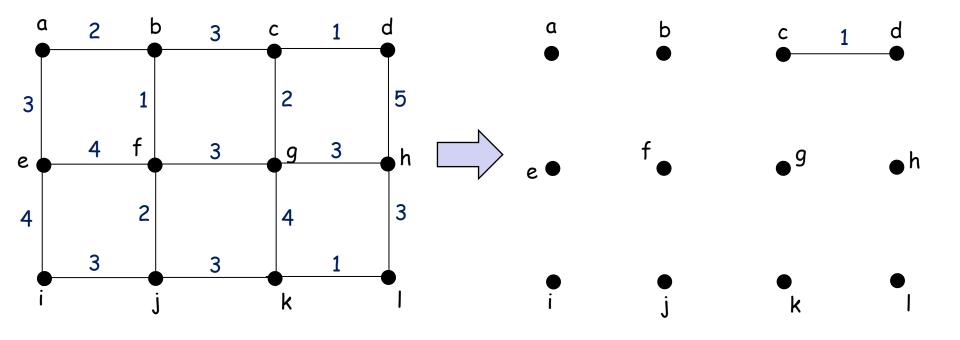


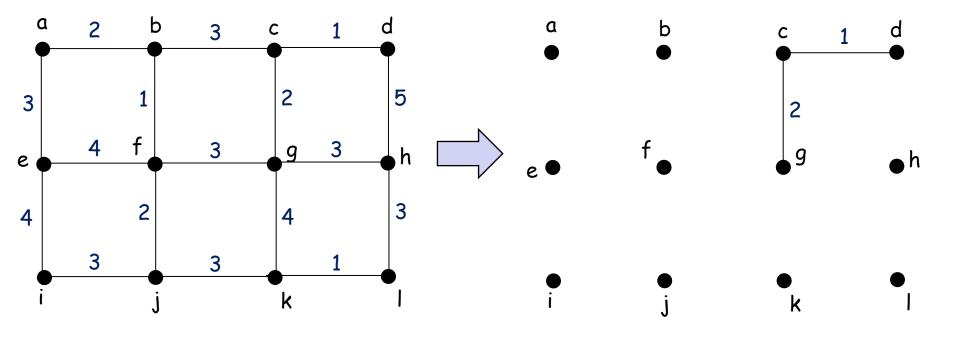


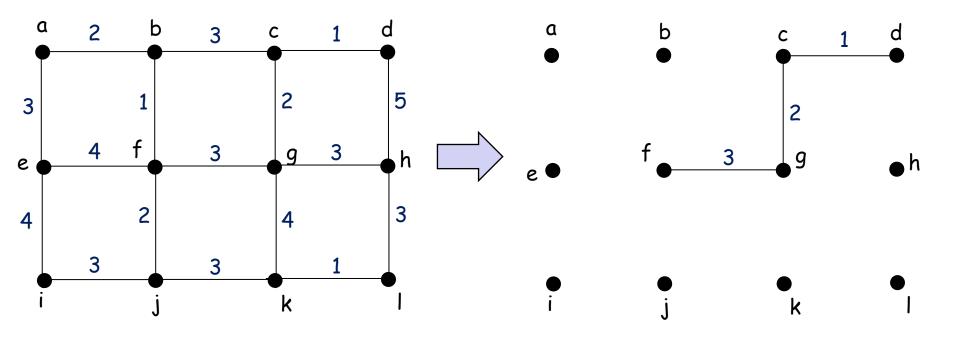
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Prim

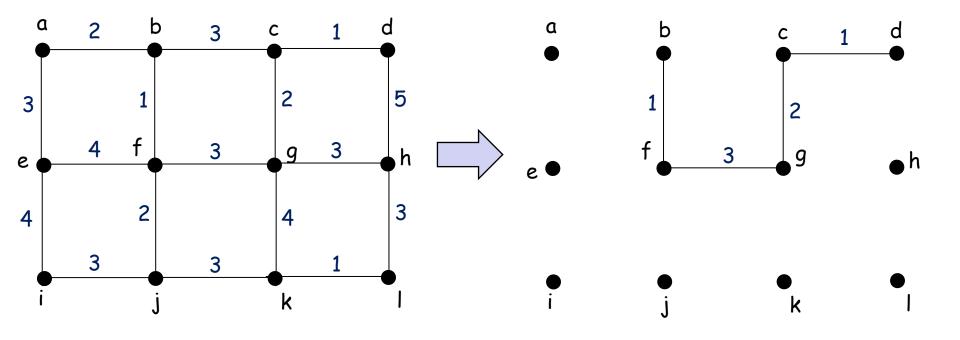


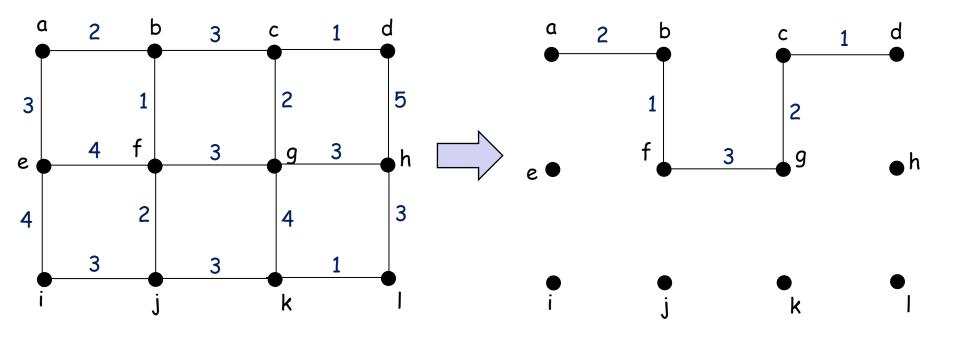


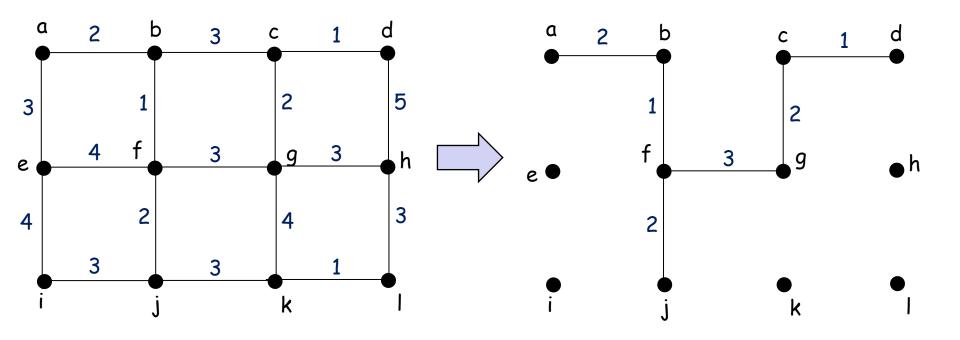


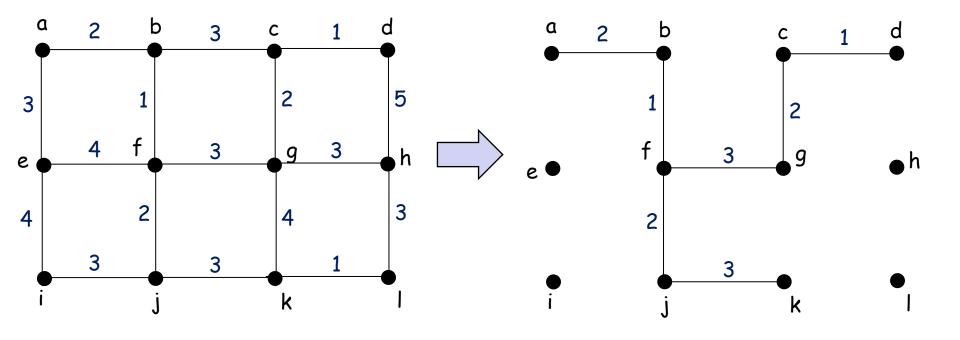


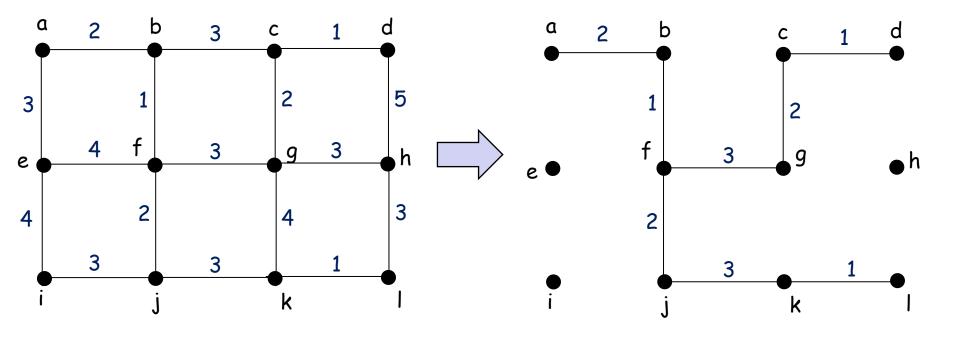


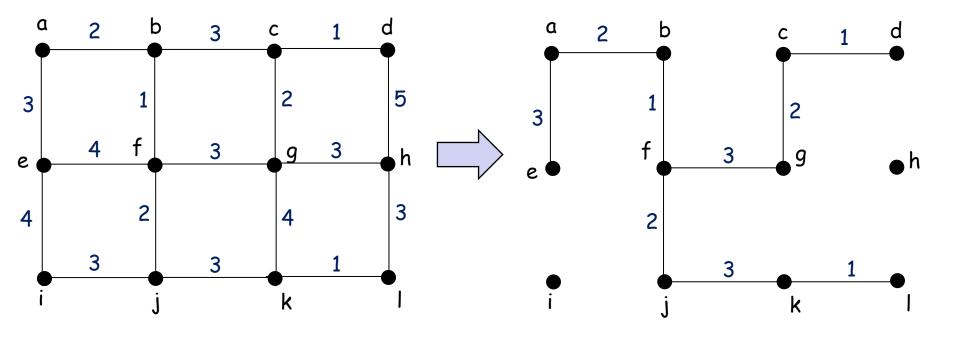


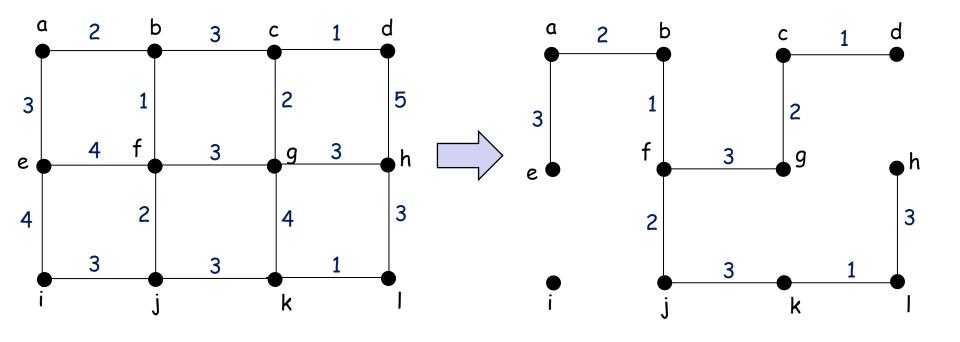




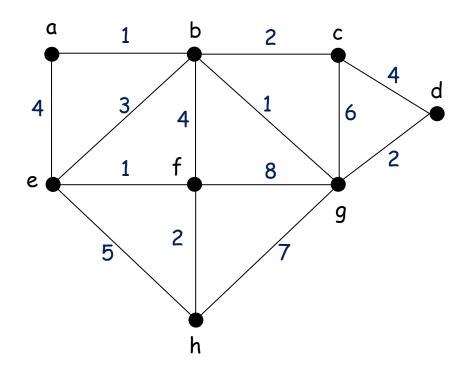


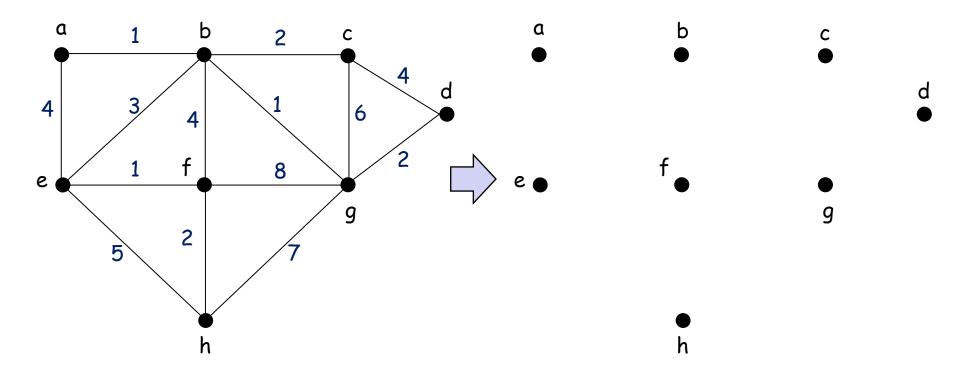


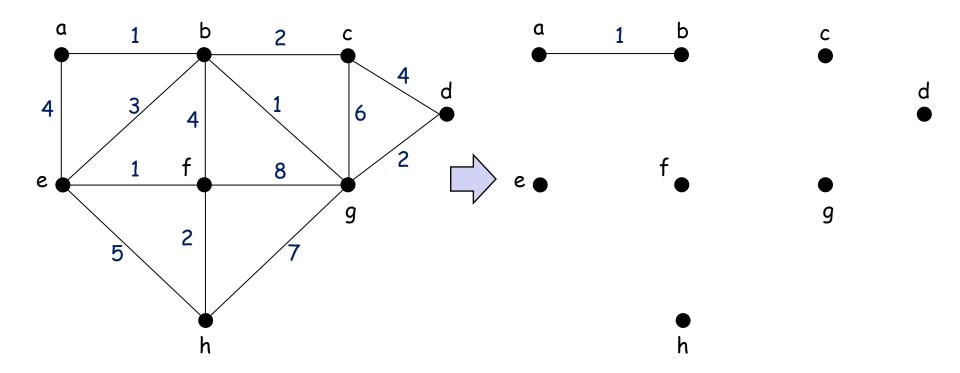


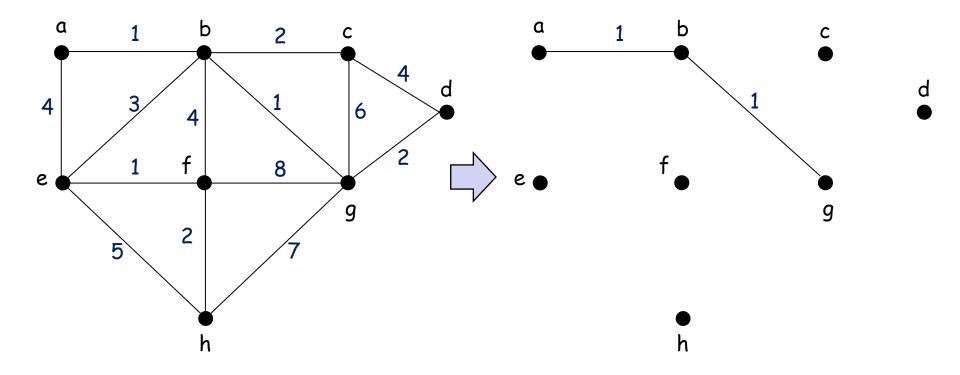


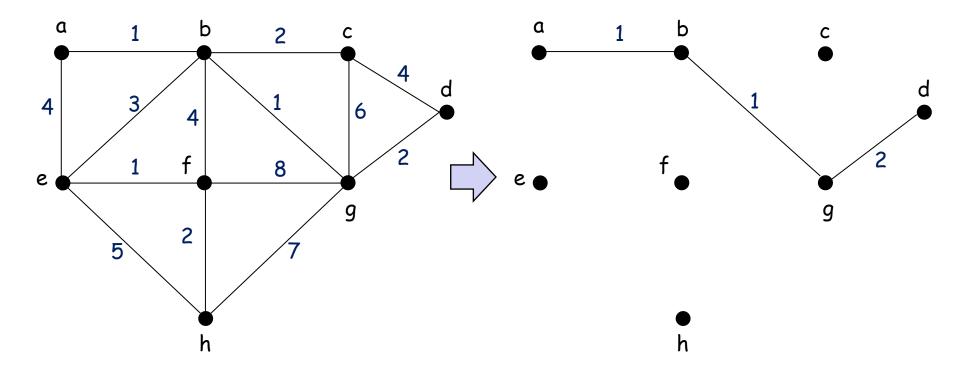
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Prim

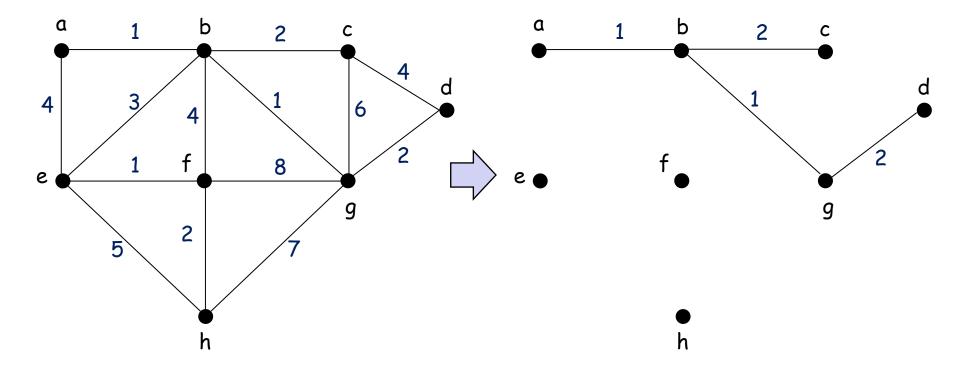


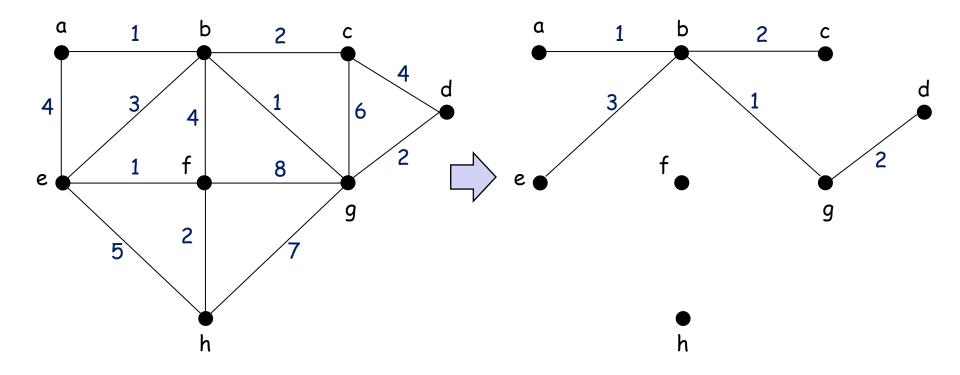


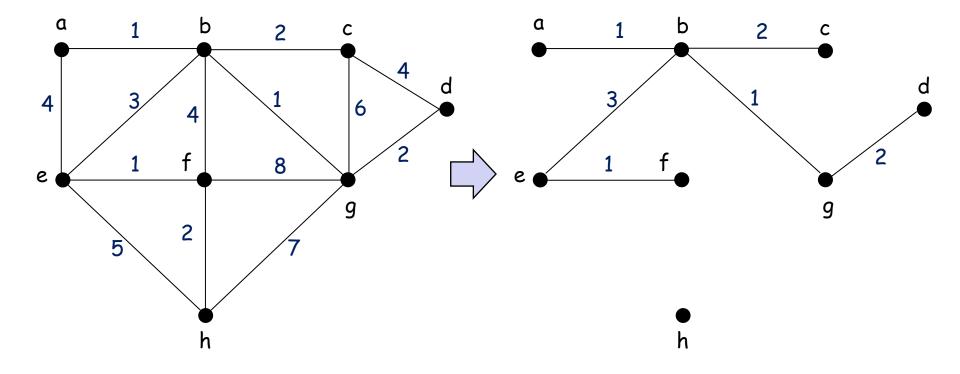


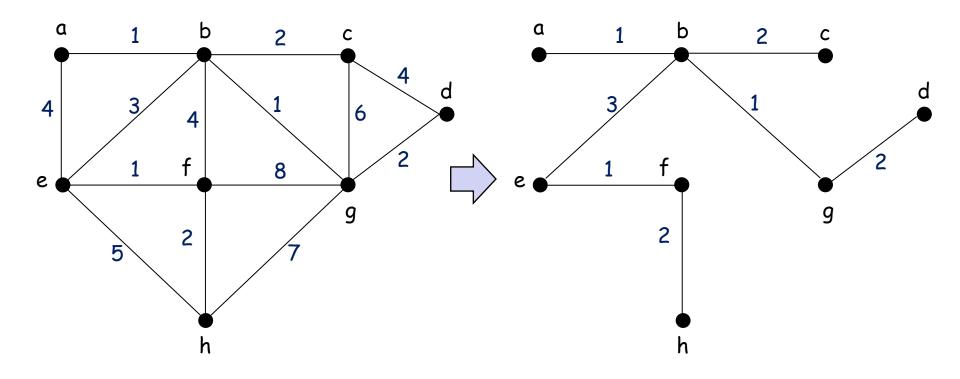












Algoritmo de Kruskal

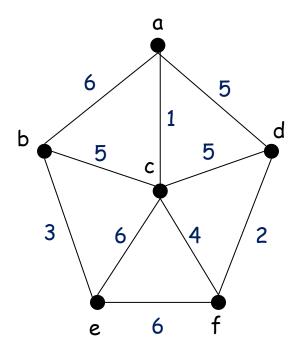
- Seleccione la arista con menor peso y adiciónela al árbol recubridor
- Adicione al árbol la arista con menor peso que no cree un circuito
- Repita el proceso cuando el árbol tenga n-1 aristas (n es el número de vértices)

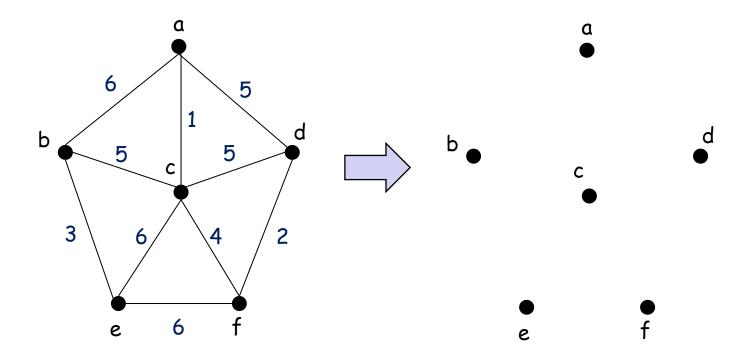
Algoritmo de Kruskal

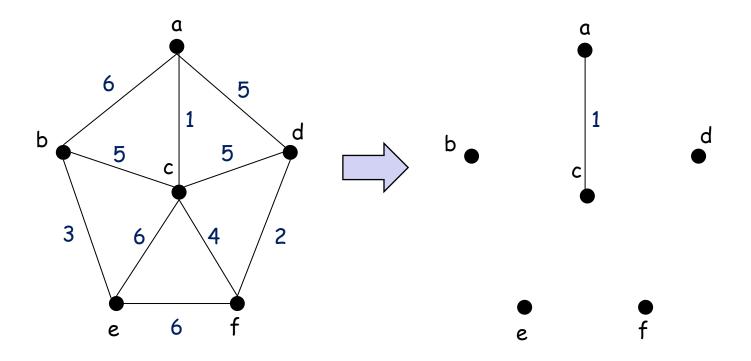
- Seleccione la arista con menor peso y adiciónela al árbol recubridor
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- Repita el proceso cuando el árbol tenga n-1 aristas (n es el número de vértices)

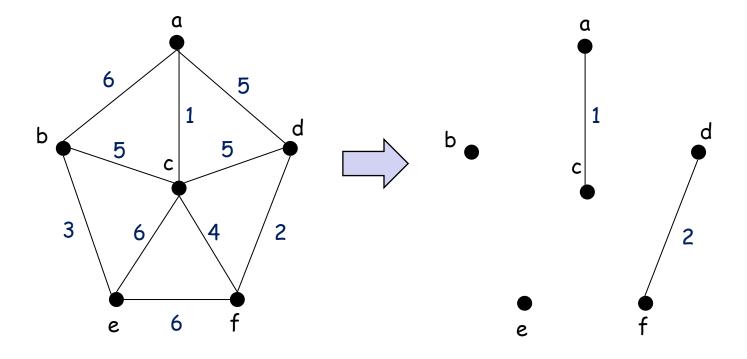
La arista que se selecciona con el algoritmo de Prim debe ser incidente en el árbol recubridor, mientras que en el algoritmo de Kruskal no

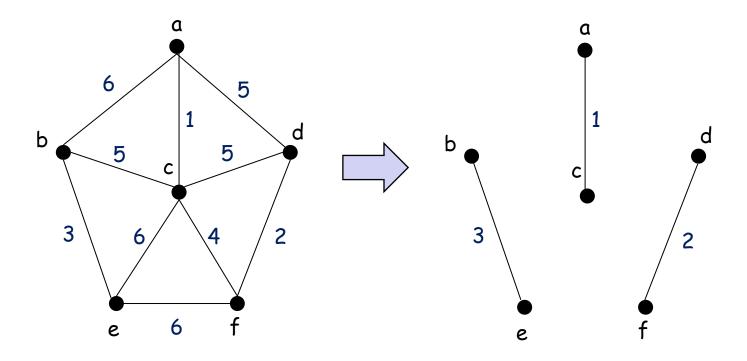
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Kruskal

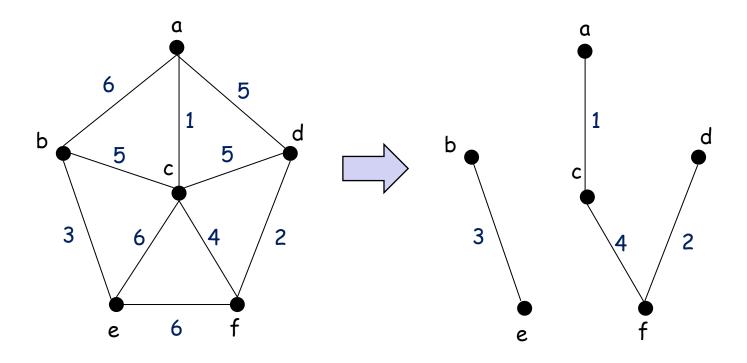


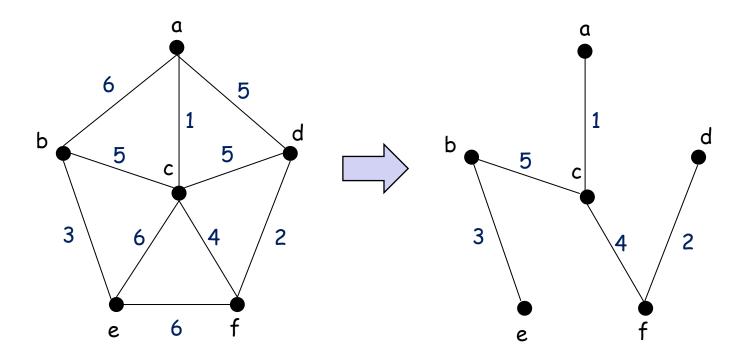


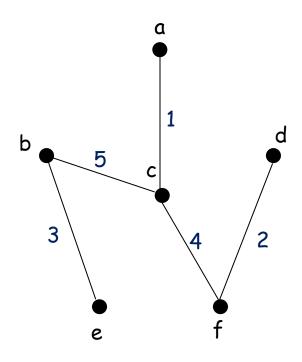




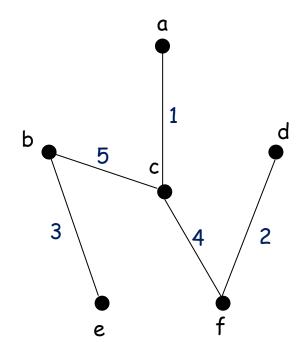






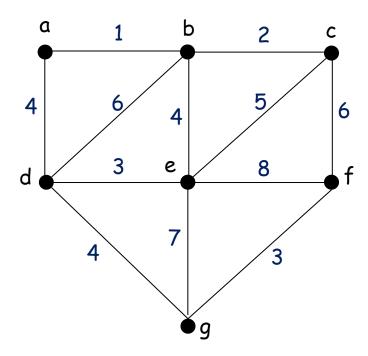


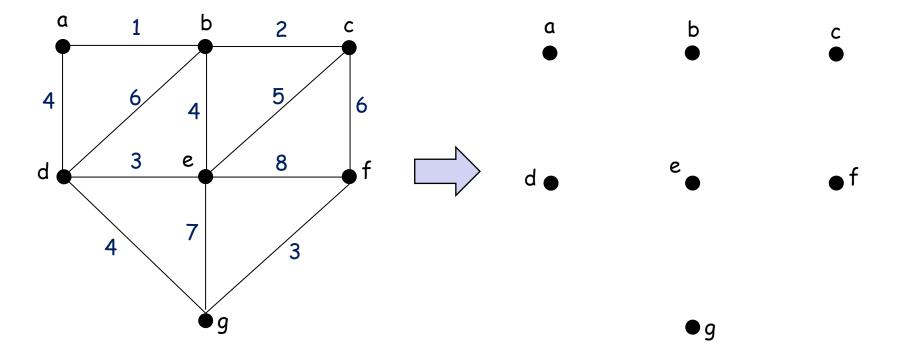
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Prim

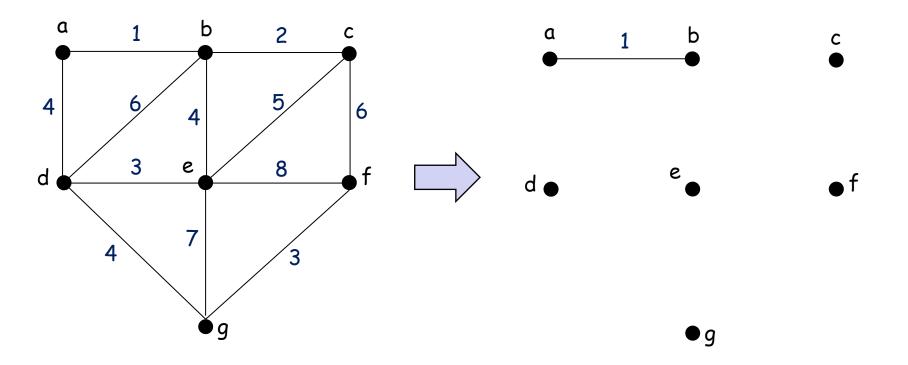


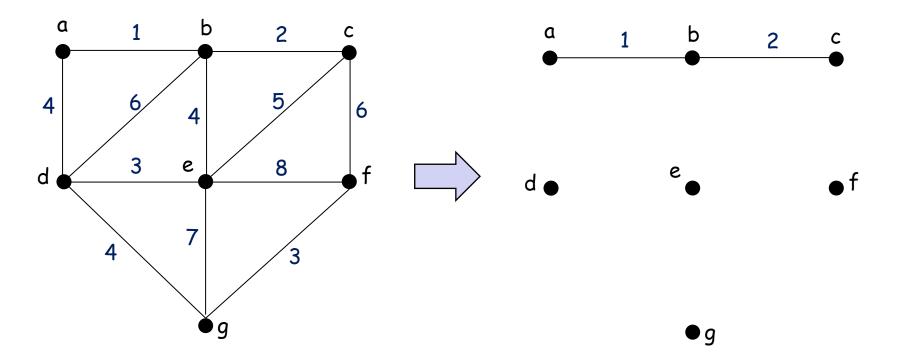
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Kruskal

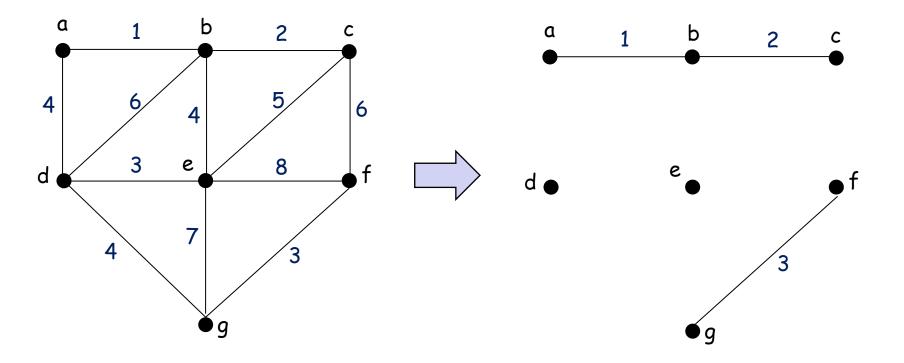
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Kruskal

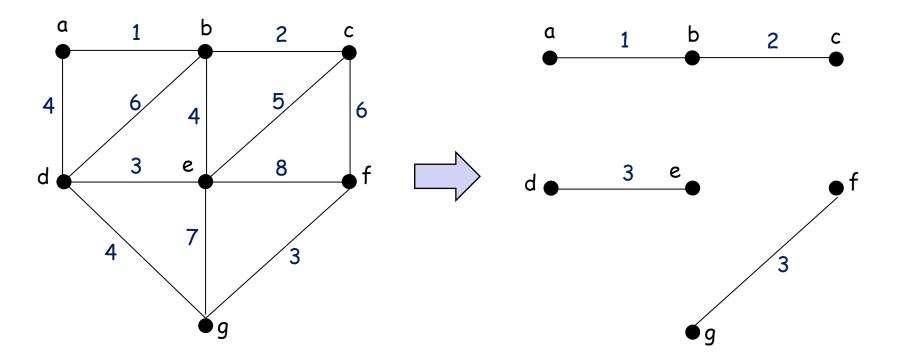


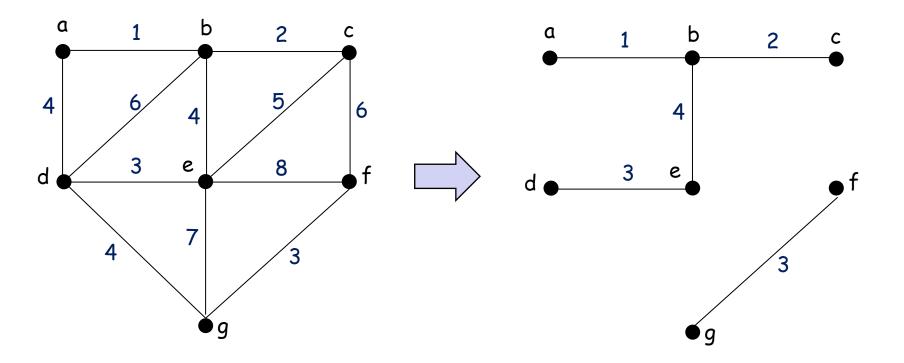


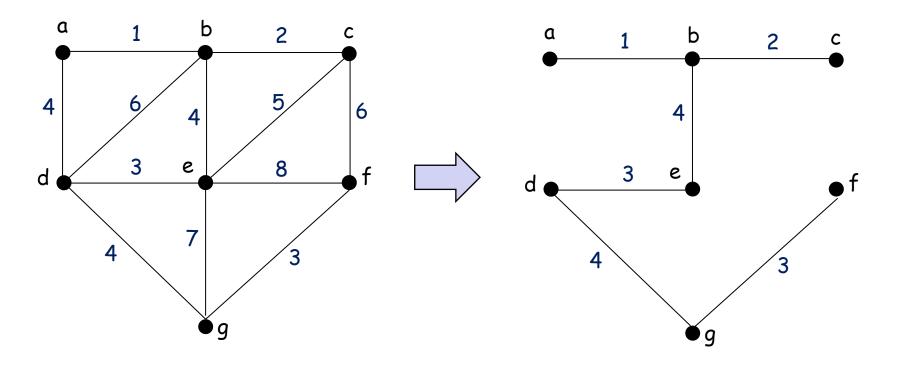


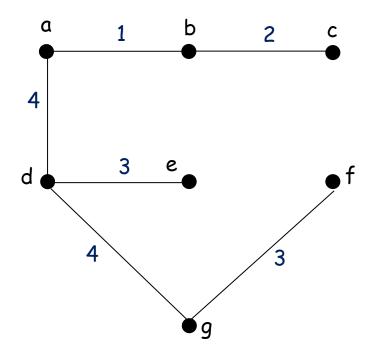




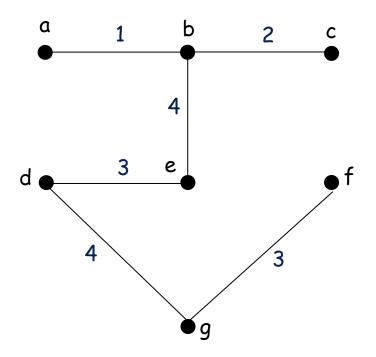






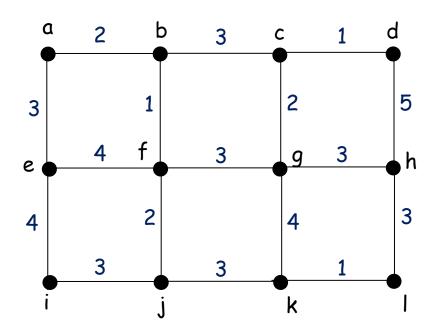


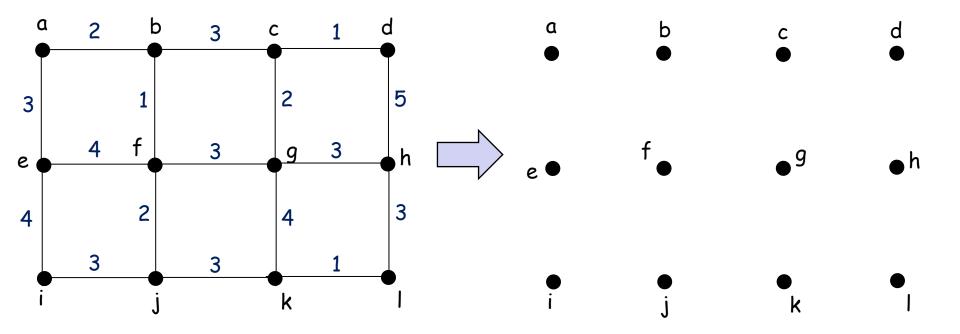
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Prim

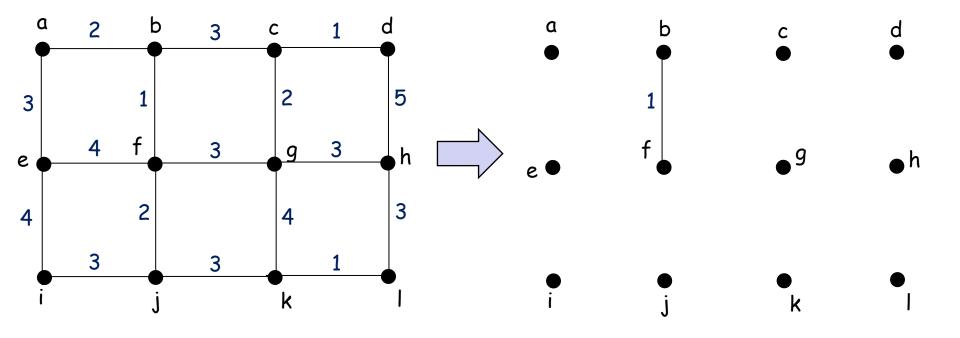


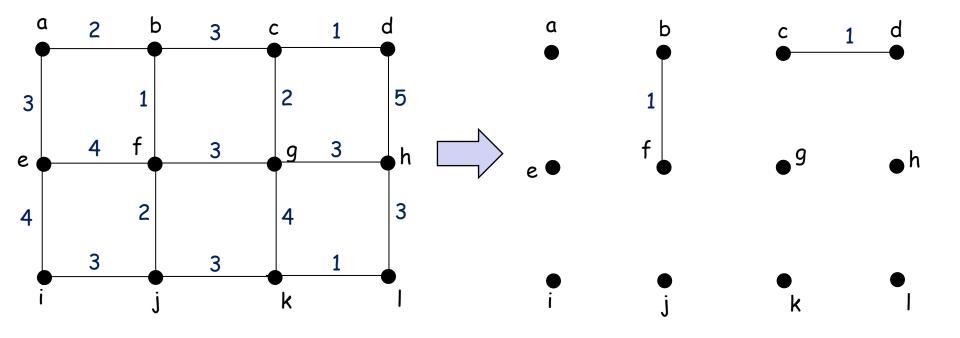
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Kruskal

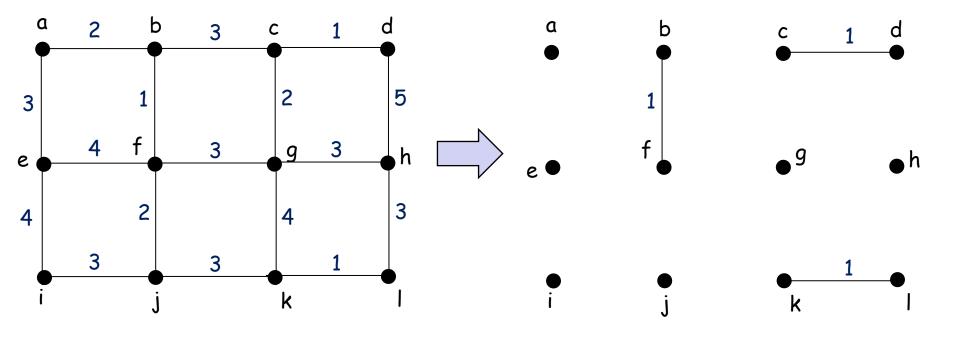
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Kruskal

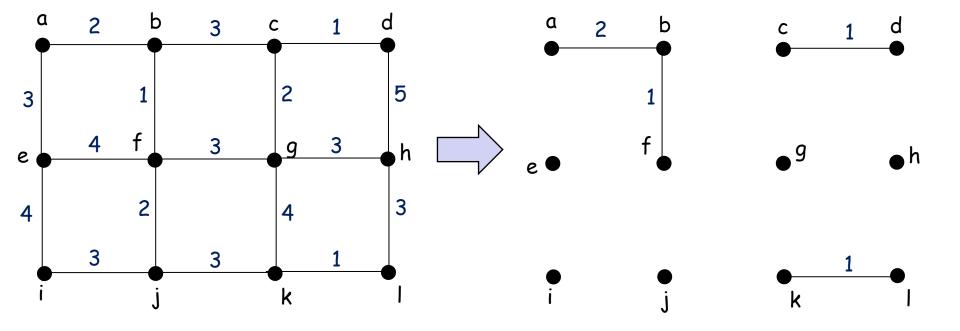


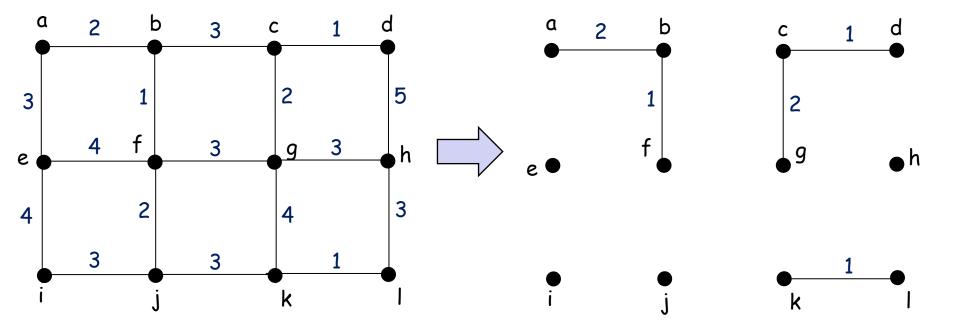


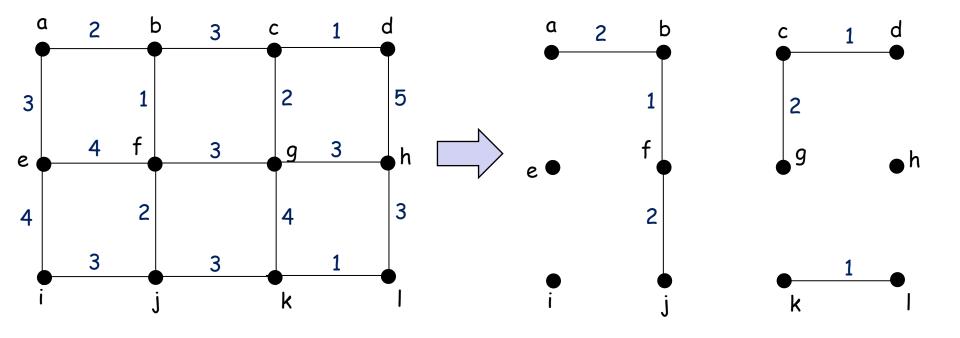


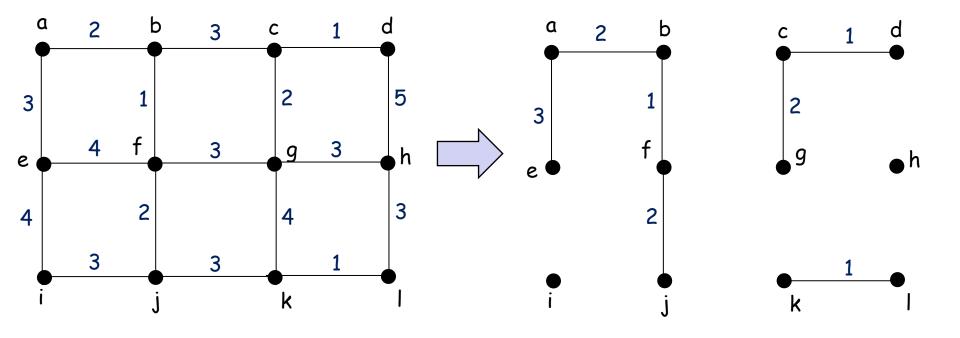


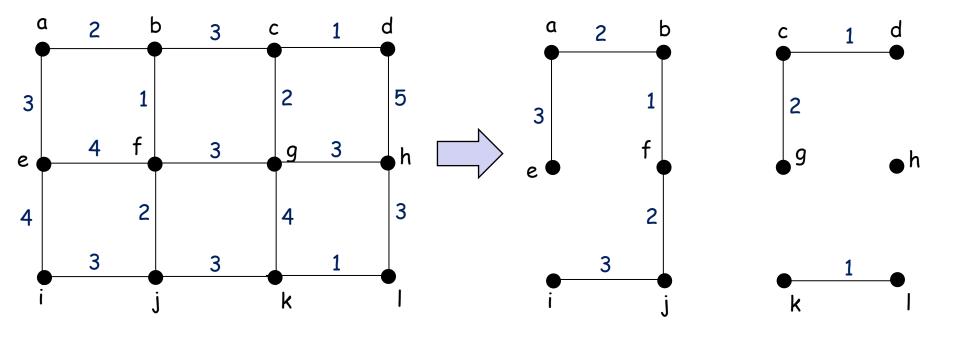


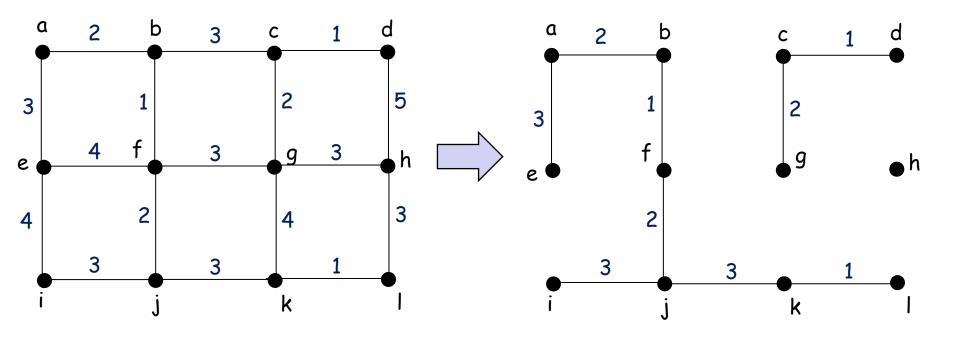


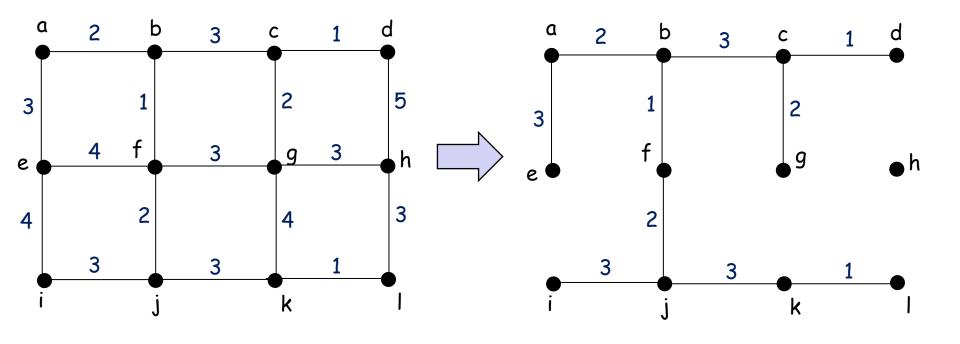


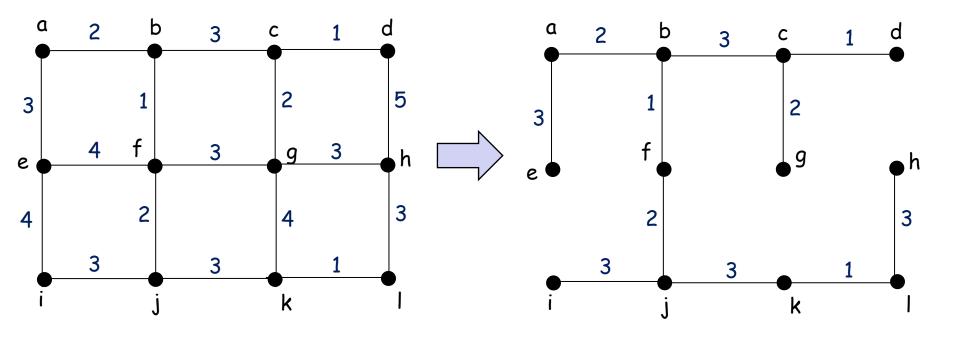


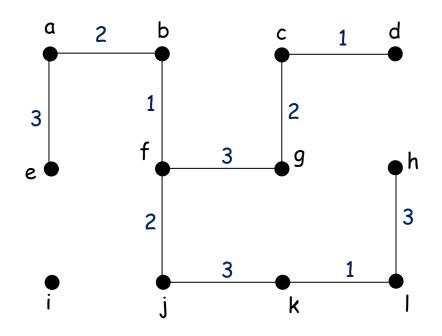


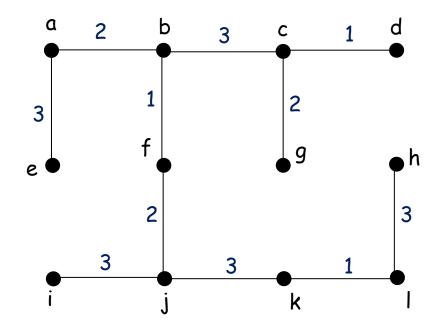








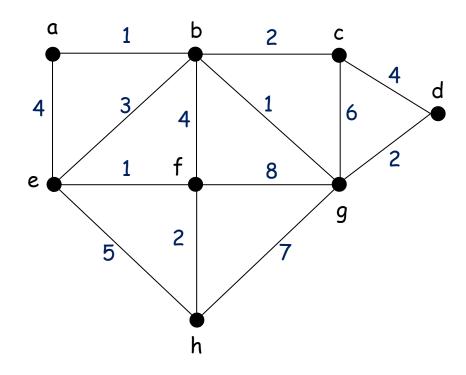


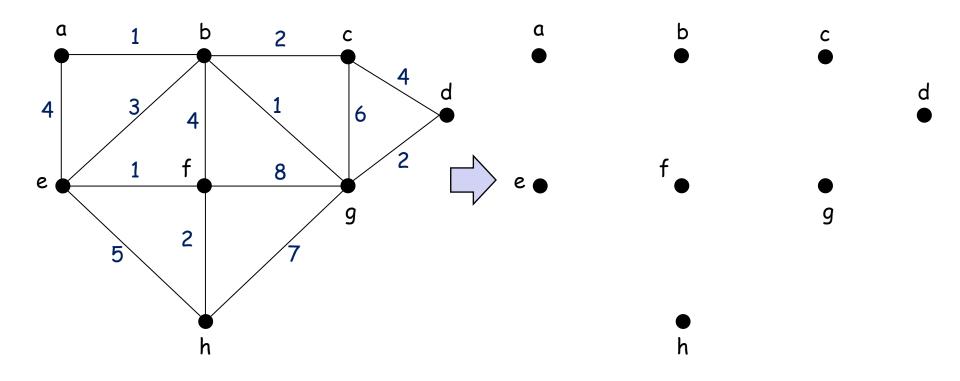


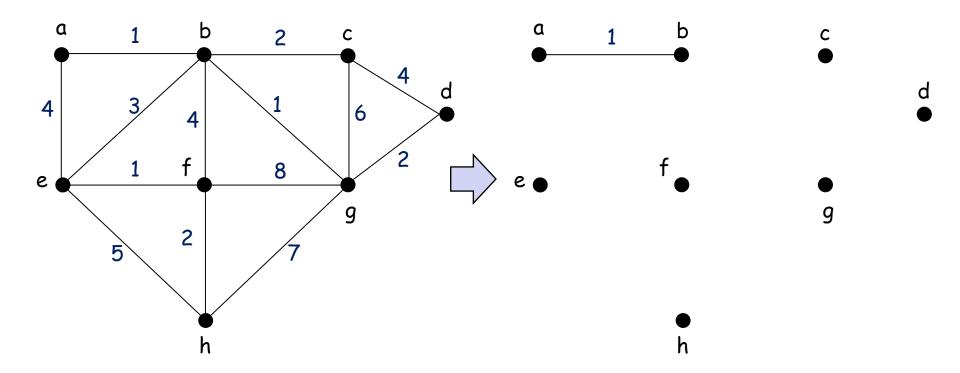
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Prim

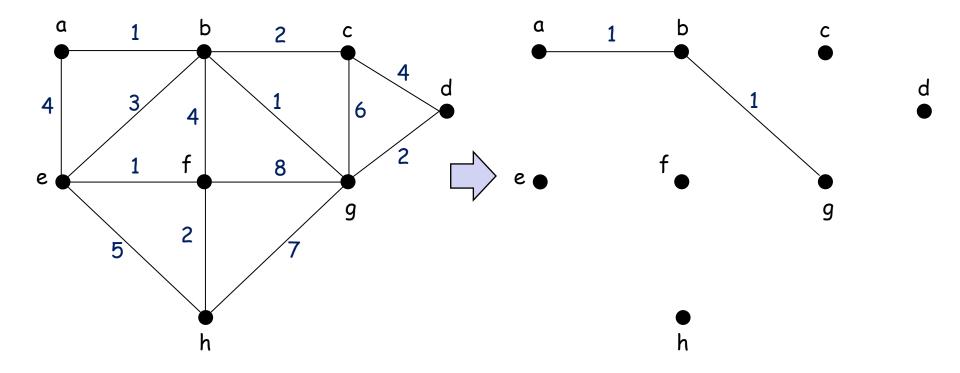
Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Kruskal

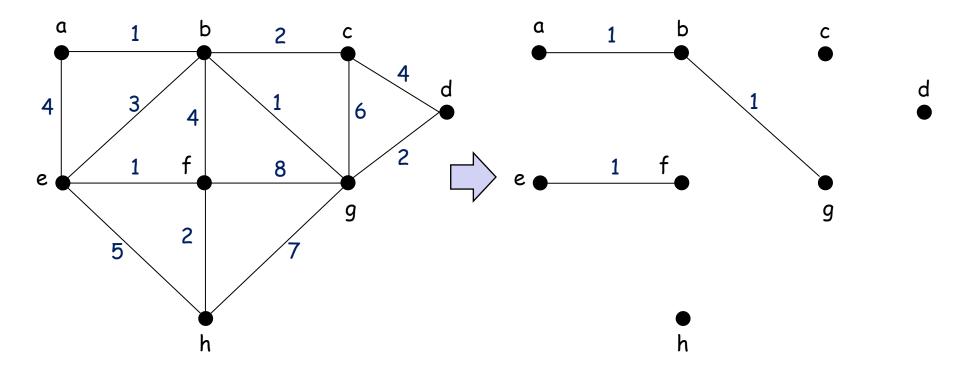
Encontrar un árbol recubridor mínimo usando el algoritmo de Kruskal

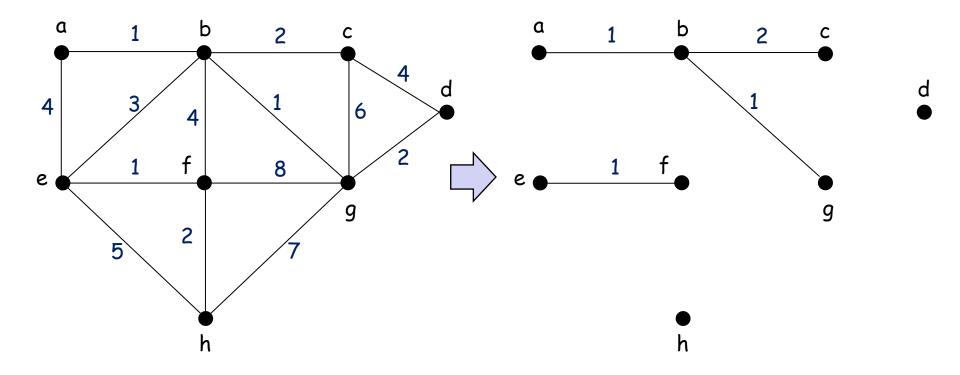


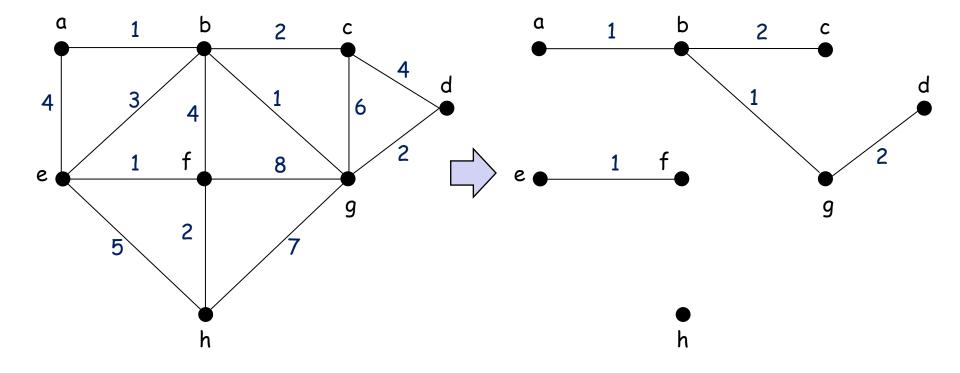


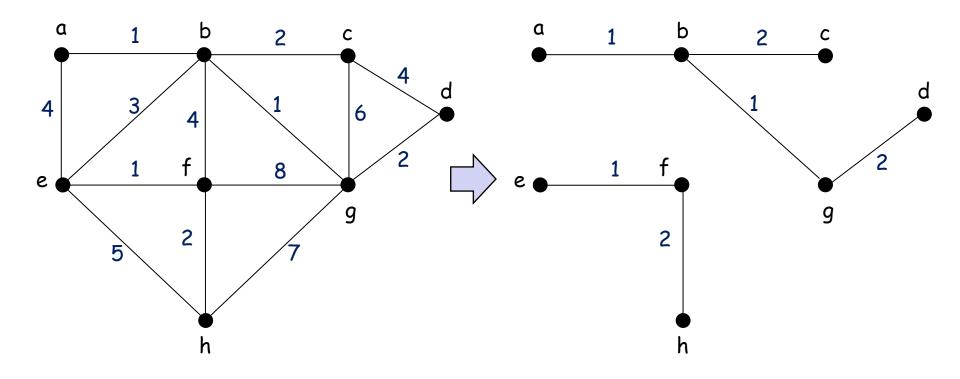


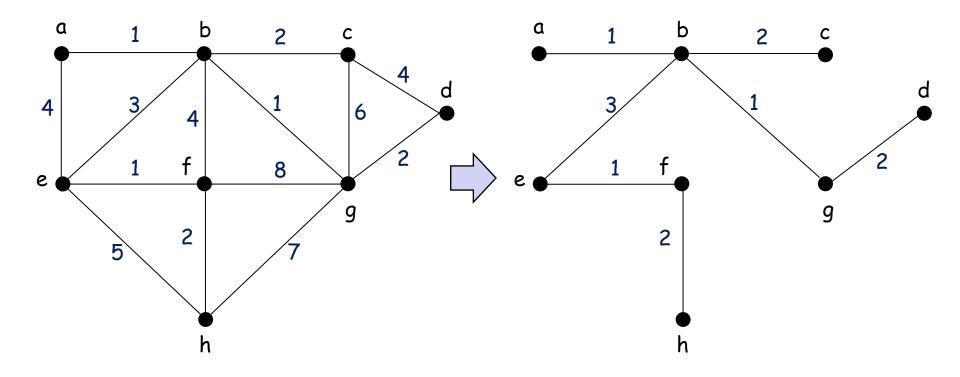


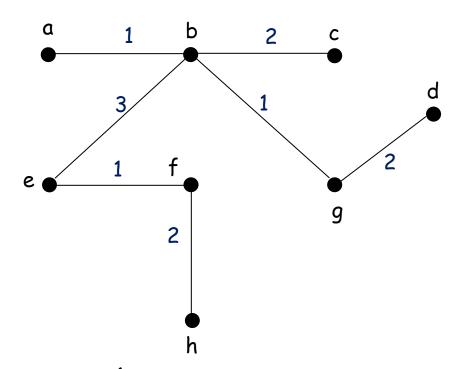




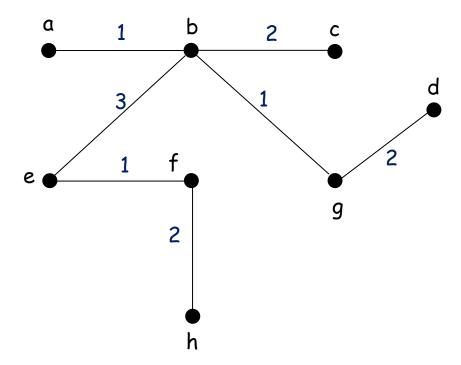








Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Prim



Árbol recubridor mínimo obtenido con el algoritmo de Kruskal