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# Algoritmica grafurilor - Cursul 2

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#### Cuprins

- Vocabularul teoriei grafurilor Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \*
  - Variatii in definitia unui graf Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms - Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru - Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru - Graph
  - \*\* Grade \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Al
  - Subgrafuri\* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru
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  - Clase de grafuri hms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms
  - \* Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru Graph Algorithms \* C
- Exerciții pentru seminarul de săptămâna viitoare Graph Algorithms \*

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**Multigraf**: G = (V, E), unde V este o mulţime nevidă (de noduri), şi E este un multiset (de muchii) pe V, i. e., există o funcţie  $m : \binom{V}{2} \to \mathbb{N}$ .

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 $e\in \binom{V}{2}$ , cu m(e)>0 este o muchie a multigrafului G; dacă m(e)=1, atunci e este o muchie simplă, altfel este o muchie multiplă cu multiplicitatea m(e).

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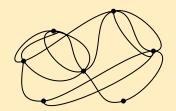
Graful suport al unui graf, G, este graful obţinut din G prin înlocuirea fiecărei muchii multiple printr-una simplă.

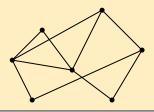
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### Exemplu

### Un multigraf și graful său suport:





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Pseudograf (graf general): G=(V,E), unde V este o mulţime (de noduri), şi E este un multiset (de muchii) peste  $V\cup\binom{V}{2}$ , i. e., există o funcţie  $m:V\cup\binom{V}{2}\to\mathbb{N}$ .

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 $e \in E \cap V$  (i. e., |e| = 1) este numită buclă.

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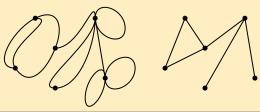
Graful suport al unui multigraf G este graful obținut din G prin înlocuirea fiecărei muchii multiple printr-una simplă și prin ștergerea buclelor.

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### Exemplu

Un pseudograf și graful său suport:



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Digraf: D = (V(D), E(D)), unde V(D) este o mulţime (de noduri), şi  $E(D) \subseteq V(D) \times V(D)$  este o mulţime de arce (sau muchii orientate).

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Dacă  $e \in E$  atunci e = (u, v) (sau simplu e = uv) este un arc orientat de la u către v și spunem că:

- u este extremitatea inițială of e, v este extremitatea finală ale lui e;
- $u \neq v$  sunt adiacente;
- e este incident din u și către v;
- v este a sucesor al lui u și u este a predecesor al lui v etc.

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### Exemplu

### Un digraf:



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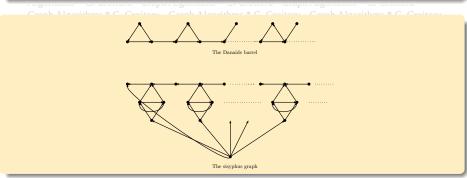
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- Pereche simetrică de arce: (uv, vu). uv este numit inversul lui vu.
- Inversul unui digraf D: se înlocuiește fiecare arc din D cu inversul său.
- Graful suport al unui digraf D, M(D), se înlocuiește fiecare arc din D cu mulțimea corespunzătoare de două noduri. M(D) este un multigraf.
- Dacă M(D) este un graf (simplu), atunci D este numit graf orientat.
- Digraf complet simetric: orice două noduri (distincte) sunt unite printr-o pereche simetrică de arce.
- Turneu: un graf orientat complet (orice două noduri (distincte) sunt unite exact printr-un arc).

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(Di)grafuri infinite: mulţimea nodurilor şi/sau mulţimea muchiilor (arcelor) este numărabil infinită.

Un graf infinit este local finit dacă N(v) este o mulțime finită, pentru orice nod v.



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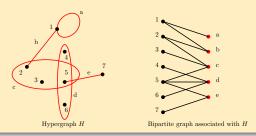
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### Hipergrafuri (Sisteme de mulţimi finite)

- Muchiile, numite acum hipermuchii, nu mai sunt restricţionate să
  fie submulţimi cu două elemente ale mulţimii de noduri. O hipermuchie este submulţime a mulţimii de noduri.
- Hipergrafuri k-uniforme: fiecare muchie are cardinalul k.

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### Fiecare hypergraf poate fi representat ca un graf bipartit:



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Fie G = (V, E) un graf şi  $v \in V$ .

- Gradul unui nod v:  $d_G(v) = \text{numărul de muchii incidente cu } v$ .
- ullet v este un nod izolat dacă  $d_G(v)=0$  și pendant (sau frunză) dacă  $d_G(v)=1.$
- Gradul maxim  $\Delta(G)$  şi gradul minim  $\delta(G)$ :

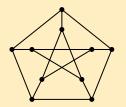
$$\Delta(G) = \max_{v \in V} d_G(v), \ \ \delta(G) = \min_{v \in V} d_G(v).$$

- Dacă  $\Delta(G) = \delta(G) = k$ , atunci G este k-regulat.
- Graf nul: un graf 0-regulat .

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### Un graf 3-regulat (cubic): graful lui Petersen



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### Fie G = (V, E) un digraf și $v \in V$ .

- Gradul interior al unui nod v:  $d_G^-(v) = \text{numărul de arce incidente spre } v$ .
- Gradul exterior al unui nod v:  $d_G^+(v) = \text{numărul de arce incidente}$  din v.

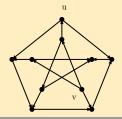
$$\sum_{v\in V}d^+_G(v)=\sum_{v\in V}d^-_G(v)=|E|.$$

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### Exemplu

$$d^+_G(u) = 2, d^-_G(u) = 1; d^+_G(v) = 3, d^-_G(v) = 0$$



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Fie G = (V(G), E(G)) un graf.

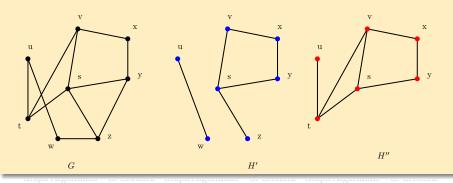
- Subgraf al lui G: un graf H = (V(H), E(H)) așa încât  $V(H) \subseteq V(G)$  și  $E(H) \subseteq E(G)$ .
- Graf parțial al lui G: un subgraf H al lui G astfel ca V(H) = V(G).
- Subgraf generat de  $B \subseteq E(G)$  în G: un subgraf al lui G, H = (V(H), E(H)), astfel că E(H) = B şi  $V(H) = \cup_{uv \in B} \{u, v\}$ . Se notează prin by  $\langle B \rangle_G$ .
- Subgraf indus: un subgraf H al lui G așa încât  $E(H) = \binom{V(H)}{2} \cap E(G)$ . Dacă  $A \subseteq V(G)$ , subgraful indus de A în G este notat cu  $[A]_G$  sau G[A].

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### Exemplu

Un graf G, un subgraf H' al lui G, și un subgraf indus al lui G:  $H'' = G[\{u, v, x, y, s, t\}].$ 



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## Fie G = (V(G), E(G)) un graf.

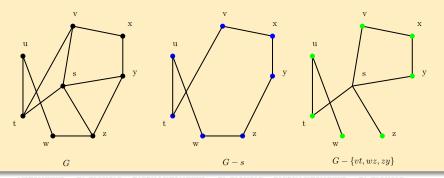
- Dacă  $A \subseteq V(G)$ , atunci subgraful  $[V(G) \setminus A]_G$ , notat prin G A, este subgraful obținut din G prin ştergerea nodurilor lui A.  $G \{u\}$  este numit subgraf de ştergere şi se notează, simplu cu G u.
- Dacă  $B \subseteq E(G)$ , atunci subgraful  $\langle E(G) \setminus B \rangle_G$ , notat prin G B, este subgraful obținut din G prin ștergerea tuturor muchiilor lui B.  $G \{e\}$  se notează G e.
- Definițiii și notații similare pentru digrafuri, multigrafuri etc.

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### Exemplu

Un graf G, G - s, şi  $G - \{vt, wz, zy\}$ .



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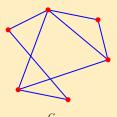
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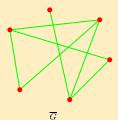
### Operaţie unară: G = (V(G), E(G))

ullet Complementul unui graf G: un graf  $\overline{G}$ , cu  $V(\overline{G}) = V(G)$  şi

$$E(\overline{G}) = inom{V(G)}{2} \setminus E(G).$$

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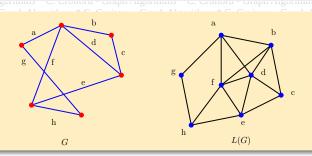
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Operație unară: G = (V(G), E(G))

• Graful reprezentativ al muchiilor (line-graful) lui G: un graf L(G), cu V(L(G)) = E(G) și

 $E(L(G)) = \{ef : e, f \in E(G), e \text{ si } f \text{ sunt adiacente în } G\}.$ 



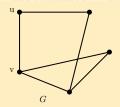
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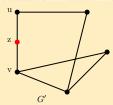
# Operație unară: G = (V(G), E(G))

• Graful obţinut din G prin inserarea unui nod nou (z) pe o muchie (e = uv): graful G', cu  $V(G') = V(G) \cup \{z\}$  şi

$$E(G') = E(G) \setminus \{uv\} \cup \{uz, zv\}.$$

C. Crottoru - Graphi Pingoritanino G. Crottoru - Graphi Pingoritanino





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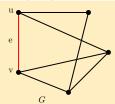
## Operație unară: G = (V(G), E(G))

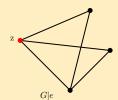
ullet Graful obținut din G prin contracția unei muchii  $e=uv\in E(G)$ : graful G|e cu

$$V(G|e) = V(G) \setminus \{u,v\} \cup \{z\},$$

$$E(G|e)=E([V(G)\setminus\{u,v\}]_G)\cup\{yz\ :\ yu\ \mathrm{sau}\ yv\in E(G)\}.$$

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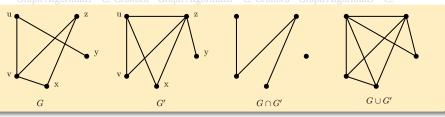


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## Operații binare: G, G' cu V(G) = V(G')

- Intersecţia  $G \cap G' = (V(G), E(G) \cap E(G'))$ .
- Reuniunea  $G \cup G' = (V(G), E(G) \cup E(G')).$

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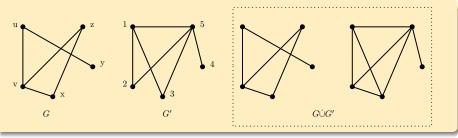
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# Operație binară: G, G' cu $V(G) \cap V(G') = \emptyset$

• Reuniunea disjunctă  $G \dot{\cup} G' = (V(G) \cup V(G'), E(G) \cup E(G')).$ 

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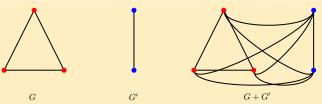
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## Operație binară: G, G' cu $V(G) \cap V(G') = \emptyset$

• Suma directă (join)  $G + G' = \overline{G} \dot{\cup} \overline{G'}$ .

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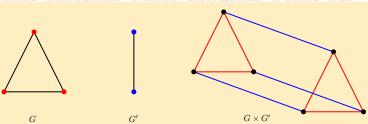
### Operaţie binară: G, G' cu $V(G) \cap V(G') = \emptyset$

ullet Produsul cartezian al grafurilor G și G': graful  $G \times G'$  cu

$$V(G \times G') = V(G) \times V(G').$$

$$E(G imes G') = \{(u,v)(u',v') \ : \ u,u' \in V(G), v,v' \in V(G'), \ u=u' ext{ si } vv' \in E(G') ext{ sau } v=v' ext{ si } uu' \in E(G)\}.$$

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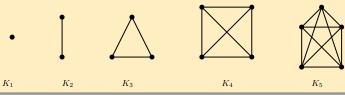


#### Clase de grafuri - Grafurile complete

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Graful complet de ordin 
$$n$$
,  $K_n$ :  $|V(K_n)| = n$  și  $E(K_n) = {V(K_n) \choose 2}$ .

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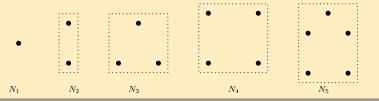
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### Clase de grafuri - Grafurile nule

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# Graful nul de ordin n, $N_n$ : $|V(K_n)| = n$ și $E(K_n) = \emptyset$ .

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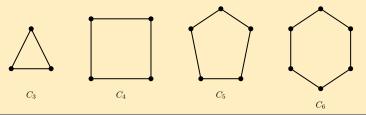
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### Clase de grafuri - Circuitele $C_n$

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Circuitul de ordin 
$$n$$
,  $C_n$ :  $V(C_n) = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$  şi  $E(C_n) = \{12, 23, ..., n - 1n, n1\}$ .

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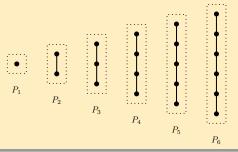
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### Clase de grafuri - Drumurile $P_n$

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**Drumul de ordin** 
$$n$$
,  $P_n$ :  $V(P_n) = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$  şi  $E(P_n) = \{12, 23, ..., n - 1n\}$ .

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#### Clase de grafuri - Clicile

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O submulţime de k noduri a graf G care induce un graf complet este numită o k-clică.

numărul de clică al lui
$$G : \omega(G) = \max_{Q \text{ clică în } G} |Q|$$
.

Remarcăm că  $\omega(G) = \alpha(\overline{G})$ .

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### Exemplu







#### Clase de grafuri - Grafurile bipartite

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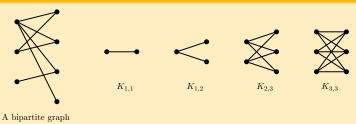
Graf bipartit: un graf G cu proprietatea că V(G) poate fi partiționat în două clase care sunt mulțimi stabile.

Dacă  $V(G) = S \cup T$ ,  $S \cap T = \emptyset$ , S,  $T \neq \emptyset$ , cu S şi T mulţimi stabile în G, atunci G este notat G = (S, T; E(G)).

Graf bipartit complet: G = (S, T; E(G)), cu  $uv \in E(G)$ ,  $\forall u \in S$  şi  $\forall v \in T$ ; se notează cu  $K_{s,t}$ , unde s = |S|, t = |T|.

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### Exemplu



#### Clase de grafuri - Grafuri planare

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Graf planar: un graf care poate fi reprezentat într-un plan astfel ca fiecărui nod să îi corespundă un punct al acelui plan şi fiecărei muchii să îi corespundă o curbă simplă care unește punctele corespunzătoare extremităților și aceste curbe se intersectează doar în extremitățile lor. Un graf care nu este planar este numit graf ne-planar.

Orapitania Camb Algorithms & C. Canitona, Camb Algorithms & C. Canitona, Camb Algorithms

Grafuri planare: Problemă de decizie

PLAN Instanță: G graf.

 $\hat{I}$  introduce: Este G planar?

**PLAN** aparţine clase de complexitate **P** (Hopcroft, Tarjan, 1972,  $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$ ).

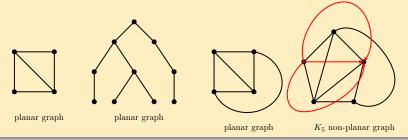
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### Clase de grafuri - Grafuri planare

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#### Exemplu

#### Grafuri planare.



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#### Clase de grafuri - Grafuri $\mathcal{F}$ -free

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- Aceasta este metoda obișnuită de a defini o clasă de grafuri prin interzicerea unor anumite subgrafuri.
- Dacă  $\mathcal{F}$  este o mulțime de grafuri atunci un graf G este  $\mathcal{F}$ -free dacă G nu conține niciun subgraf indus isomorf cu vreun graf din  $\mathcal{F}$ .
- Dacă  $\mathcal{F}$  este un singleton,  $\mathcal{F} = \{H\}$ , atunci scriem simplu H-free.

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#### Exemplu

- clasa grafurilor nule este exact clasa grafurilor  $K_2$ -free.
- ullet Un graf  $P_3$ -free este o reuniune disjunctă de grafuri complete.
- Grafuri triangulate (cordale): grafurile  $(C_k)_{k\geq 4}$ -free.

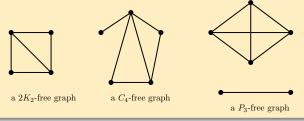
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# Clase de grafuri - Grafuri $\mathcal{F}$ -free

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# Exemplu

#### Grafuri $\mathcal{F}$ -free.



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### Drumuri și circuite - Mersuri, parcursuri, drumuri

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# Fie G = (V, E) un graf.

• Un mers de lungime r de la u până la v în G: o secvență de noduri și muchii de forma

$$(u =)v_0, v_0v_1, v_1, \ldots, v_{r-1}, v_{r-1}v_r, v_r (= v).$$

u și v sunt extremitățile mersului.

- Parcurs: un mers cu muchii distincte.
- Drum: un mers cu noduri distincte.
  Un nod este un mers (parcurs, drum) de lungime 0.

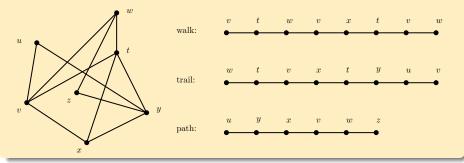
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# Drumuri și circuite - Mersuri, parcursuri, drumuri

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# Exemplu

Mersuri, parcursuri, drumuri.



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### Drumuri și circuite - Mersuri închise, circuite

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# Fie G = (V, E) un graf.

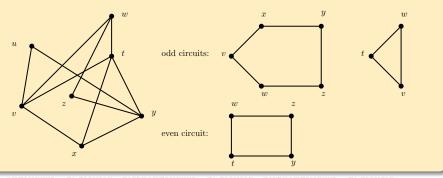
- Mers închis: un mers de la u la u.
- Circuit (drum închis): un mers cu noduri care sunt distincte cu excepția extremităților care coincid.
- Un circuit este par sau impar în funcție de paritatea lungimii sale.
- Lungimea celui mai scurt circuit (dacă există) este grația, g(G), lui G.
- Lungimea celui mai lung circuit este circumferința, c(G), lui G.
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### Drumuri și circuite - Mersuri închise, circuite

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# Exemplu

#### Mersuri închise, circuite.



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### Drumuri și circuite - Distanță, diametru

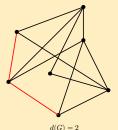
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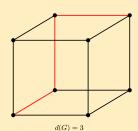
Fie G = (V, E) un graf.

- Distanța în G de la u la v,  $d_G(u, v)$  lungimea celui mai scurt drum în G de la u la v (dacă există un astfel de drum).
- Diametrul unui graf G, d(G):

$$d(G) = \max_{u,v \in V} d_G(u,v).$$

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#### Drumuri și circuite

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# Fie D = (V, E) un digraf.

Toate definițiile de mai sus se păstrează considerând arce (muchii orientate) în locul muchiilor.

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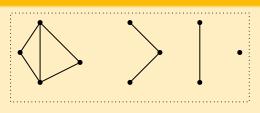
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Fie G = (V, E) un graf.

- Graf conex: există câte un drum între orice două noduri ale grafului. Altfel graful este neconex.
- Componentă conexă a unui graf G: un subgraf maximal conex, H, of G (i. e., nu există vreun subgraf conex H' of G,  $H' \neq H$ , iar H este subgraf al lui H').
- Orice graf poate fi scris ca o reuniune disjunctă a componentelor sale conexe.
- Următoarea relație binară este o relație de echivalență:  $\rho \subseteq V \times V$ , dată prin  $u\rho v$  (i. e.,  $(u,v) \in \rho$ ) dacă există un drum în G între u și v.
- Componentele conexe ale lui G sunt subgrafurile induse de clasele de echivalență ale relației  $\rho$ .

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# Exemplu



#### four connected components

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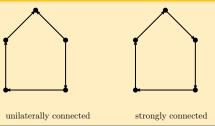
# Fie D = (V, E) un digraf.

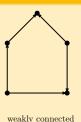
- Digraf slab conex (sau simplu, conex) graful său suport G(D) este conex.
- Digraf unilateral conex: există un drum de la u la v sau de la v la u, pentru orice două noduri  $u, v \in V$ .
- Digraf tare conex: există un drum de la u la v, pentru orice două noduri  $u, v \in V$ .

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# Exemplu





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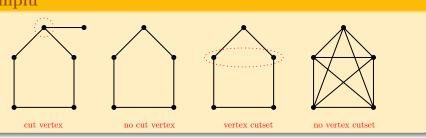
# Fie G = (V, E) un graf conex.

- Punct de articulație (cut-vertex): un nod  $v \in V$  astfel că G-v este neconex.
- Mulţime de articulaţie (vertex cutset): o mulţime of noduri  $S \subseteq V$  aşa încât G S este neconex.
- Un arbore este un graf conex fără circuite.
- Un graf ale cărui componente conexe sunt arbori este o pădure.

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# Exemplu



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Fie G = (V, E) un graf.

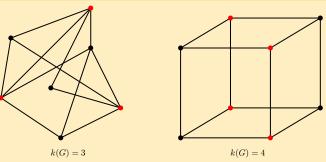
- ullet Pentru  $p\in\mathbb{N}^*,~G$  este  $rac{\mathbf{graf}}{p}$ -conex dacă
  - ightharpoonup |V| = p și  $G = K_p$  sau
  - $|V| \geqslant p+1$  şi G nu are mulţime de articulaţie de cardinal < p (G nu poate fi deconectat prin ştergerea a mai puţin de p noduri).
- Evident, G este 1-conex dacă și numai dacă este conex.
- Numărul de conexiune pe noduri, k(G), al unui graf G este

$$k(G) = \max \{ p \in \mathbb{N}^* : G \text{ este } p - \text{conex} \}.$$

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# Exemplu



\* C. Croitoru - Graph Algorithms \* C. Croitoru - Graph Algorithms

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Fie G = (V, E) un graf conex.

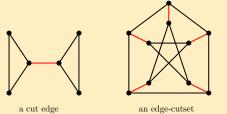
- Punte (bridge): o muchie  $e \in E$  astfel că G e nu este conex.
- Mulțime de muchii de articulație (tăietură sau edge-cutset): O submulțime de muchii  $S \subseteq E$  așa încât G S este neconex.
- Pentru  $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , G este graf p-muchie-conex dacă G nu are o mulţime de muchii de articulaţie de cardinal < p (G nu poate fi deconectat prin ştergerea a mai puţin de p muchii).
- Numărul de conexiune pe muchii,  $\lambda(G)$ , al unui graf G este

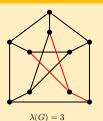
$$\lambda(G) = \max \{ p \in \mathbb{N}^* : G \text{ este } p - \text{muchie-conex} \}.$$

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# Exemplu





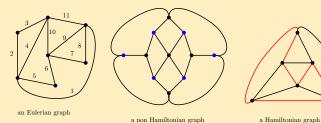
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### Drumuri și circuite - Grafuri Euleriene și Hamiltoniene

# Fie G un (di)graf.

- G este Eulerian dacă există un parcurs închis în G care trece prin fiecare muchie a lui G.
- G este Hamiltonian dacă există un circuit în G care trece prin fiecare nod al lui G.

Recunoașterea (di)grafurilor Euleriene se face în timp polinomial (Euler, 1736).



### Drumuri și circuite - Grafuri Euleriene și Hamiltoniene

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#### Probleme Hamiltoniene

HAM Instanță: G un graf.

Întrebare: Este G Hamiltonian?

NP-completă (Karp, 1972).

 $\mathbf{NH}$  Instanță: G un graf.

Întrebare: Este G ne-Hamiltonian?

#### $NH \in NP$ ?

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**Exercițiul 1.** Fie  $G_1$  și  $G_2$  două grafuri. Arătați că dacă  $G_1 \times G_2$  este conex, atunci  $G_1$  și  $G_2$  sunt conexe.

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# Exercițiul 2.

Fie P(n)=" În orice graf cu cel puţin n noduri există noduri distincte care sunt două câte două adiacente sau două câte două neadiacente." Arătaţi că 6 este cea mai mică valoare a lui  $n\in\mathbb{N}$  pentru care P(n) este adevărată.

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# Exerciţiul 3.

Fie D un turneu conținând un circuit C de lungime $n \ge 4$ . Arătați că pentru orice nod u al lui C se poate determina, în timpul  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ , un circuit de lungime 3 care trece prin u.

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#### Exercițiul 4.

Fie G un graf conex cu  $n\geqslant 2$  noduri și m muchii. Arătați că:

- a) Dacă G are exact un circuit, atunci m = n.
- b) Dacă G nu are frunze, atunci  $m \geqslant n$ .
- c) Dacă G este a arbore, atunci are cel puţin două frunze.

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# Exercițiul 5

Fie G un graf cu  $n\geqslant 2$  noduri. Arătaţi că:

- a) Dacă G este conex, atunci conține cel puțin un nod care nu este punct de articulație.
- b) Dacă  $n \geqslant 3$ , atunci G este conex dacă și numai dacă conține două noduri nu sunt puncte de articulație.

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### Exercițiul 6

Fie G un graf conex care nu conţine două noduri pendante (frunze) cu un vecin în comun. Arătaţi că există două noduri adiacente prin ştergerea cărora G nu se deconectează.

Algoritmica grafurilor - Cursul 2

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### Exerciţiul 7

Fie G un graf și H graful său reprezentativ al muchiilor (H = L(G)). Arătați că H este  $K_{1,3}$ -free.

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# Exerciţiul 8

Fie G un graf. Arătaţi că:

- a) Dacă G are exact două noduri de grad impar, atunci aceste două noduri sunt unite printr-un drum în G.
- b) Dacă G este conex cu toate nodurile de grad par, atunci G are o muchie care nu este punte (ştergerea ei nu deconectează graful).
- c) Dacă G este conex cu toate nodurile de grad par, atunci nicio muchie a lui G nu este punte.

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### Exercițiul 9

Fie G un graf. Arătați că

- a) Numărul de noduri de grad impar este par.
- b) Dacă G este conex și are k noduri de grad impar, atunci G este o reuniune  $\lfloor k/2 \rfloor$  parcursuri disjuncte pe muchii.

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### Exercițiul 10

Fie G un graf astfel ca  $N_G(u) \cup N_G(v) = V(G)$ ,  $\forall u, v \in V(G)$ ,  $u \neq v$ . Arătaţi că G este graf complet.

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#### Exercițiul 11

Fie G un graf cu proprietatea că  $d_G(u)+d_G(v)\geqslant |G|-1, \forall u,v\in V(G), u\neq v$ . Arătaţi că diametrul lui  $d(G)\leqslant 2$ .