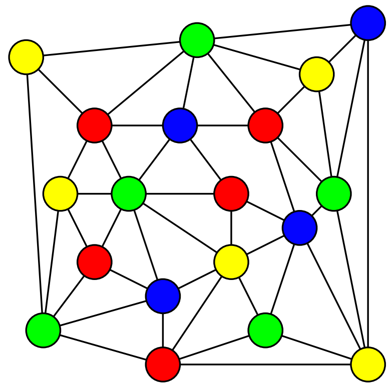
Further Mathematics and Algorithms

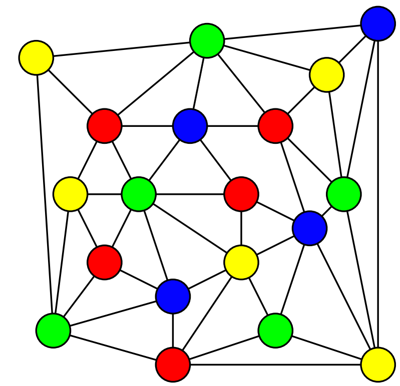
Lesson 17: *Think Graphically*



Graph theory, applications of graphs, graph problems

Outline

1. **Graph Theory**
2. Applications of Graphs
   - Geometric applications
   - Relational applications
3. Implementing Graphs
4. Graph Problems

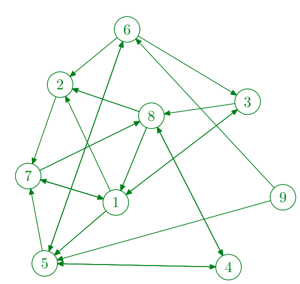


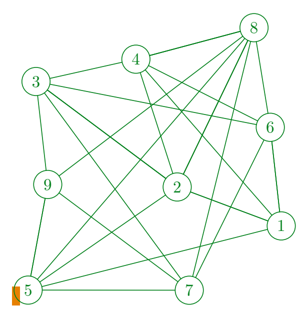
Motivation

- Many different problems can be described in terms of graphs
- This often reveals the true nature of the problem
- It unifies many apparently different problems
- As much is known about graph problems it often provides a pointer to the solution

Definition of a Graph

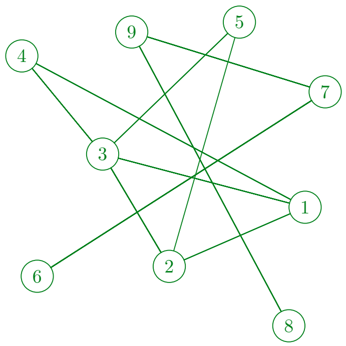
- A graph, G, can be described by
  - ⋆ A set of vertices or nodes $\mathcal{V} = \{1, 2, 3 \ldots n\}$
  - ⋆ A set of edges $\mathcal{E} = \{(i, j) | \text{vertex } i \text{ is connected to vertex } j\}$
- The edges may be
  - ⋆ **directed**—sometimes called a **digraph**
  - ⋆ **undirected**





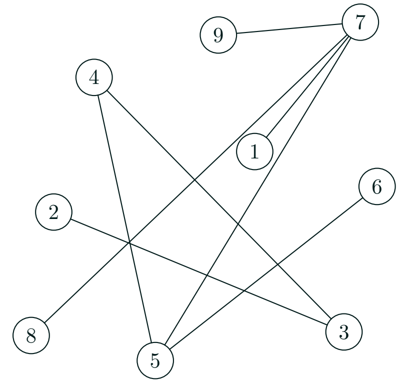
Connected and Unconnected Graphs

- A graph is **connected** if you can get from one node to any other along a series of edges
- Otherwise it is **disconnected**



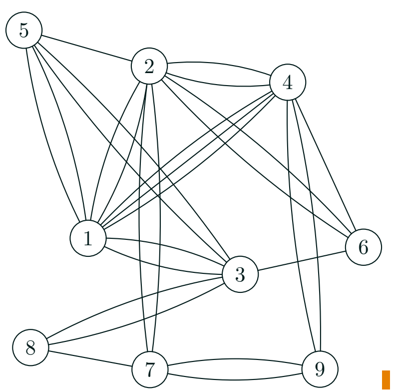
Trees

- A tree is a connected graphs with no cycles
- A tree will have $n-1$ edges



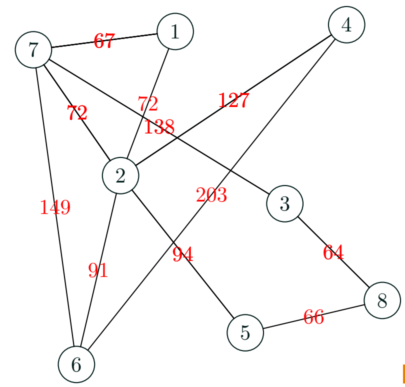
Multigraphs

- If the collection of edges is a $multiset$ then we obtain a **multigraphs** where more than one edge is allowed between pairs of vertices



Weighted Graphs

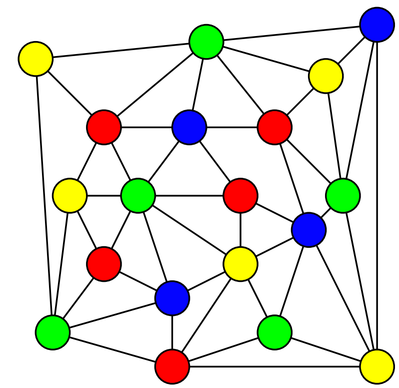
- If we assign a number to an edge we obtain a **weighted graph**



Networks

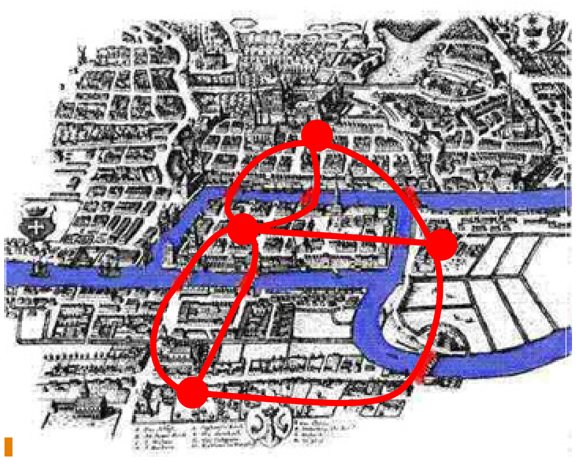
- Sometimes we add more information to the graph
- E.g. attributes to the nodes or edges
- Graphs with many attributes are often referred to as **networks**

Outline



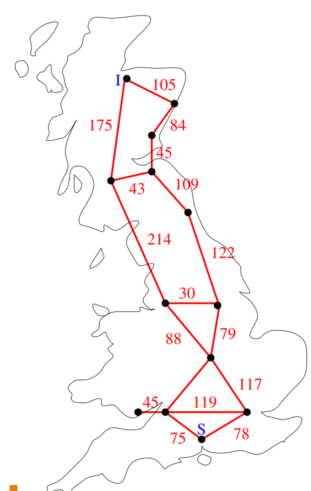
Bridges of Königsberg

Is there a tour around Königsberg going over every bridge once?



In 1736 Euler published a paper answering this question and founding graph theory

Representing Distances



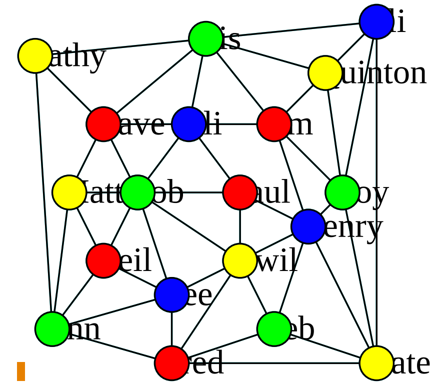
- Consider some graph
- With weights representing the distance between nodes
- What is the shortest distance between S and I?

Other Applications

- We could take the weights to represent the time taken to travel between nodes
- In a computer network the weights might represent the bandwidth
- In a representation of a transport system the weights might represent the carrying capacity of the traffic on a road
- Graphs can be used to represent other kinds of relationships
- E.g. We could create a digraph of links between web pages

Christmas Card Problem

- I have four types of Christmas cards
- Some of my friends know each other

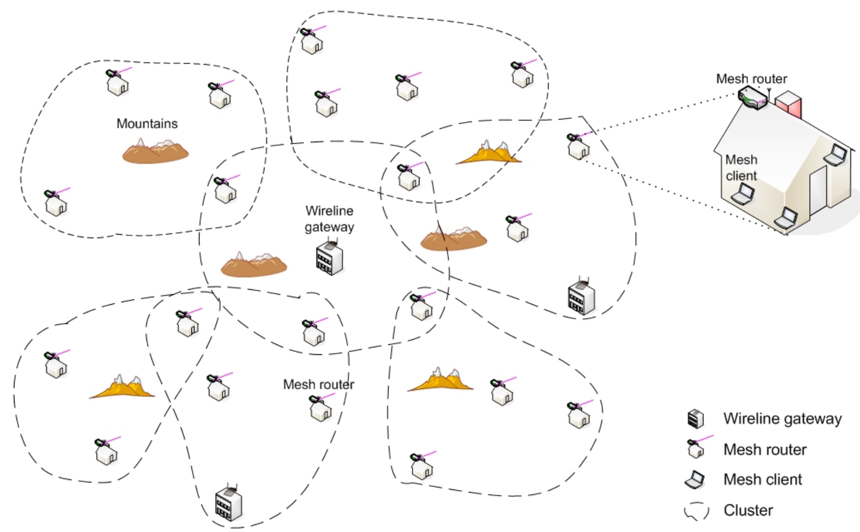


- I don't want to send friends that know each other the same card

A Real World Problem

- A food company used different colour bags for each of it products
- To save money they reduced the stock of bags to 25
- They wanted to know what items to put in what bags so that as few customers as possible would have items with the same colour bags
- This can again be reduced to a graph colouring problem
  - Each node represents an item
  - The edges were weighted by the number of customers that took both items
  - The aim was to colour the nodes with 25 colours to minimise the weights where the edges shared the same colour

Frequency Assignment Problem



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3. **Implementing Graphs**
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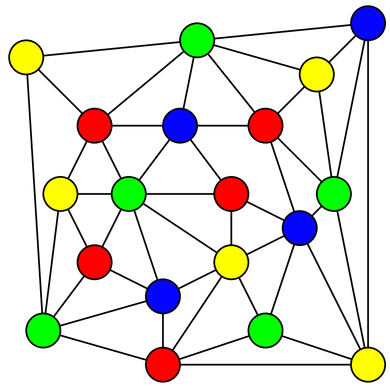


Representations

- There is no single way to represent graphs
- The best representation depends on the graph
- Some books describe a $Graph\ ADT$—graphs are too varied for this to be very useful
- An important issue in representing a graph is how to store the edge information

Adjacency Matrices

- One representation of a graph $G = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ is in term of an $n \times n$ **adjacency matrix A** with elements

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i,j) \in \mathcal{E} \\ 0 & \text{if } (i,j) \notin \mathcal{E} \end{cases}$$

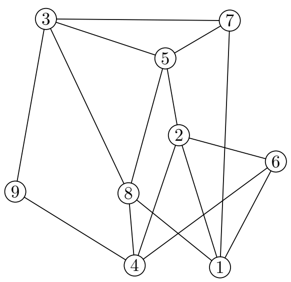
  where $n = |\mathcal{V}|$
- For undirected graphs **A** is a symmetric matrix, i.e. $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}$
- For weighted graphs we often store the **connectivity matrix** or **cost-adjacency matrix**, **C**, where

$$C_{ij} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } (i,j) \in \mathcal{E} \\ 0 & \text{if } (i,j) \notin \mathcal{E} \end{cases}$$

Adjacency Lists

- For **dense** graphs where the number of edges is $\Theta(n^2)$ the adjacency matrix is often a useful representation
- But in **sparse** graphs where the number of edges is $\Theta(n)$ the adjacency matrix has a very large number of zeros
- A more efficient representation is in terms of the adjacency list where the set of outgoing edges is stored for each node
- In some applications it is useful to store both the adjacency matrix and the adjacency list

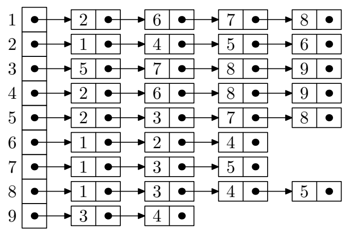
Representing Undirected Graphs



Graph

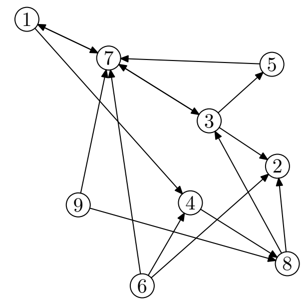
	from								
to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Adjacency Matrix



Adjancency List

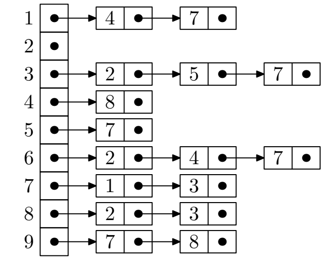
Representing Digraphs



Graph

	from								
to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjacency Matrix



Adjancency List

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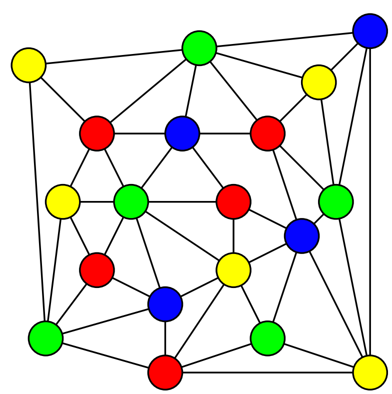
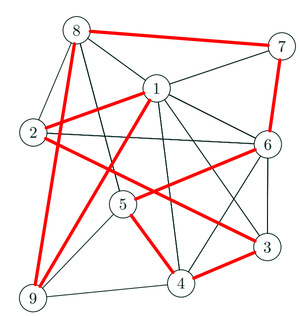


Hamilton Cycle

- The Euler path problem is to find a path through a multigraph that passes through every edge once—easy to solve
- The Hamilton cycle problem is to find a cycle that goes through each vertex exactly once



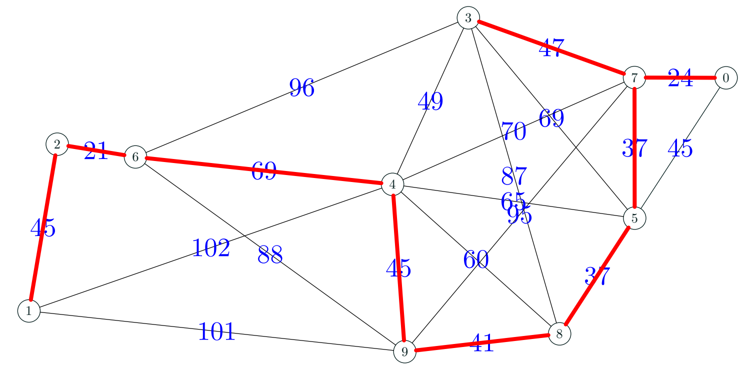
- There is no known efficient algorithm to solve this

Shortest Path and TSP

- The shortest path problem is to find a path between two nodes
- There is an efficient algorithm—see next lecture
- In the travelling salesperson problem the task is to find the shortest tour (Hamilton cycle)—we usually assume there is an edge between every pair of nodes
- There is no know efficient algorithm to solve all TSPs

Minimum Spanning Tree

- Suppose we want to construct pylons connecting a number of cities using the least amount of cable



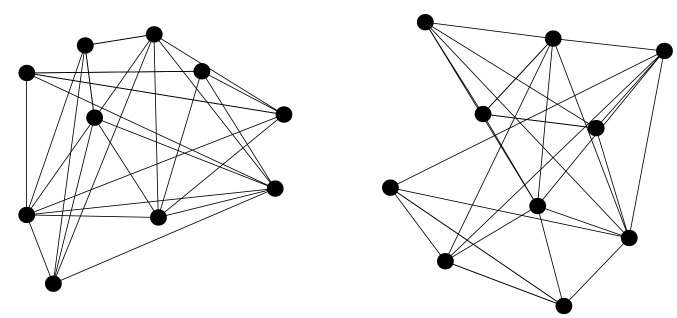
- We will study an efficient algorithm to solve this in the next but one lecture

Graph Partitioning

- The simplest version of this problem is to cut a graph into two equal halves so that you minimise the number of edges you cut
- If the edges are weighted then you want to minimise the sum of edges that are cut
- If the vertices are weighted you want to balance the sum of vertex weights in the two partitions
- An example of this problem is in dividing up a problem to run on a parallel computer
  - ⋆ Nodes are subtasks (weights on nodes are run times)
  - ⋆ Edge weights indicate communication cost
- There is no known efficient algorithm to solve this

Graph Isomorphism

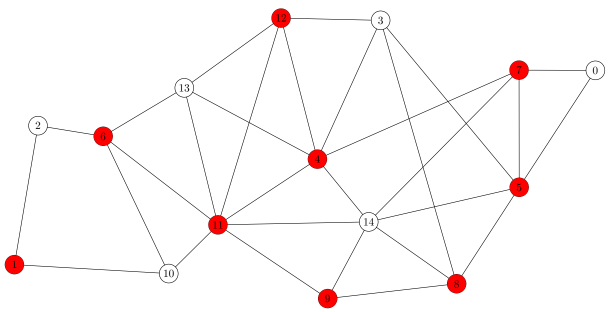
- Do two graphs have the same structure?



- There is no known efficient algorithm to solve this problem
- Theoretically it is interesting because it is not NP-complete

Vertex Cover

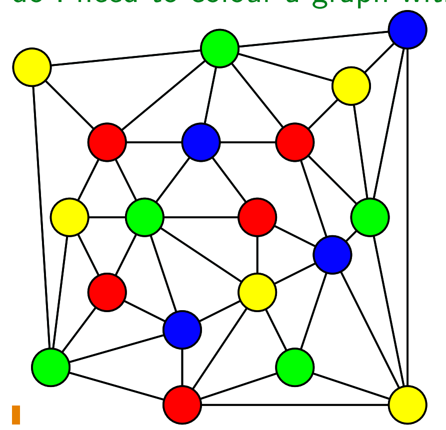
- How many guards do you need to cover all the corridors in a museum



- There is no known efficient algorithm to solve this

Graph Colouring

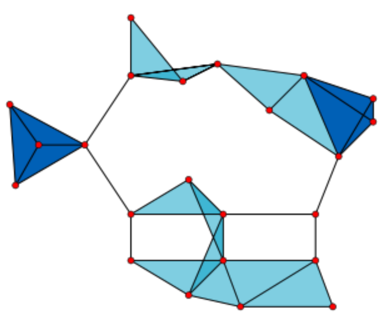
- How many colours do I need to colour a graph with no conflicts



- There is no known efficient algorithm to solve this

Other Graph Problems

- These are only a sample of the many famous graph problems
- Others include
  - ⋆ Max-clique (hard)
  - ⋆ Maximal independent set (hard)
  - ⋆ Maximal flow problem (easy)
  - ⋆ Max-cut (hard)



Lessons

- Graphs are an important method for abstracting problems
- They appear in a huge number of disparate fields
- There are many problems for which efficient algorithms are known
- There are many problems which are believed to be hard—i.e. there aren't any efficient algorithms
- Even for hard problems there are good algorithms for finding approximated solutions