Chapter 8

Graphs

Data Structures and Algorithms in Java

Introduction to Graphs

- A graph is a collection of vertices (or nodes) and the connections between them
- A simple graph G = (V, E) consists of a nonempty set V of vertices and a possibly empty set E of edges, each edge being a set of two vertices from V
- A directed graph, or a digraph, G = (V, E)
 consists of a nonempty set V of vertices and a
 set E of edges (also called arcs), where each
 edge is a pair of vertices from V

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Objectives

Discuss the following topics:

- Graphs
- · Graph Representation
- · Graph Traversals
- · Shortest Paths
- · Cycle Detection
- Spanning Trees Phủ cây
- · Connectivity
- · Eulerian and Hamiltonian Graphs
- · Graph Coloring

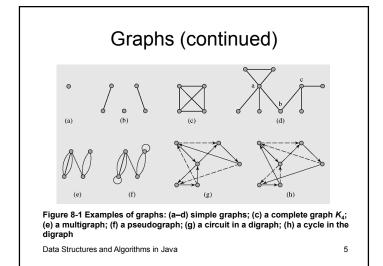
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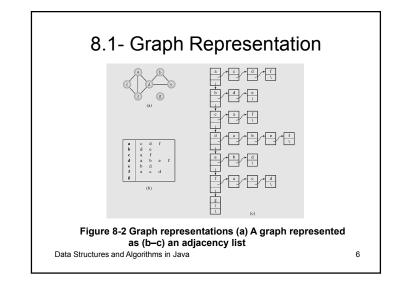
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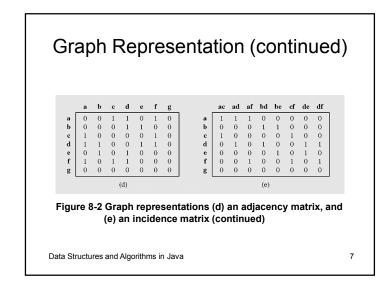
Graphs (continued)

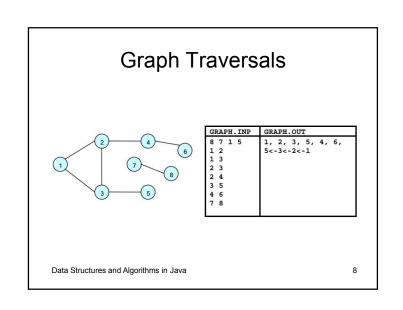
- A multigraph is a graph in which two vertices can be joined by multiple edges
- A pseudograph is a multigraph with the condition v_i ≠ v_j removed, which allows for loops to occur
- If all vertices in a circuit are different, then it is called a cycle
- A graph is called a weighted graph if each edge has an assigned number

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8.2- Graph Traversals

 In the depth-first search algorithm, each vertex v is visited and then each unvisited vertex adjacent to v is visited

void DFS (Vertex v)

num(v) = i++; // number represents the order in traversal, it marks that whether this vertex is visited nor not for all vertices u adjacent to v if (num(u) is 0) attach edge uv to edges; DFS(u);

void depthFirstSearch()

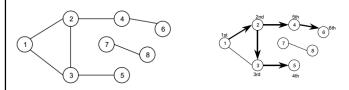
for all vertices v num(v) = 0; edges = null; i = 1:

while there is a vertex v such that num(v) is 0 DFS(v); output edges;

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Example



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Graph Traversals



Figure 8-3 An example of application of the ${\tt depthFirstSearch}$ () algorithm to a graph

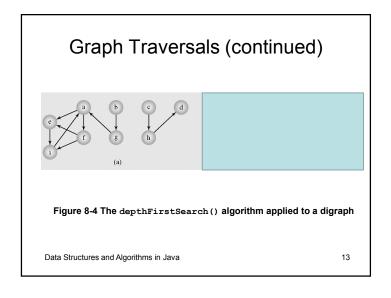
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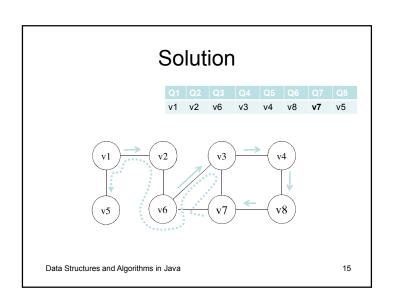
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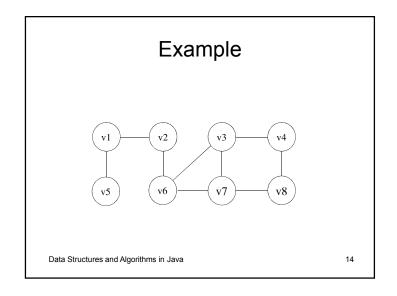
Graph Traversals (continued)

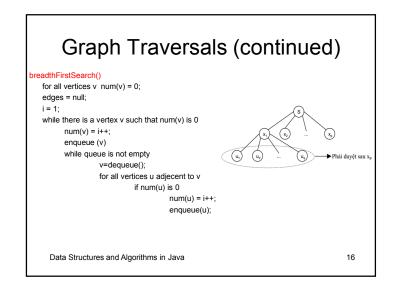
 Depth First Search guarantees generating a tree (or a forest, a set of trees) that includes or spans over all vertices of the original graph

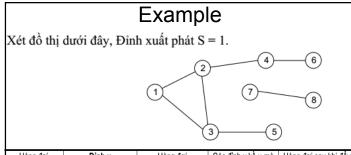
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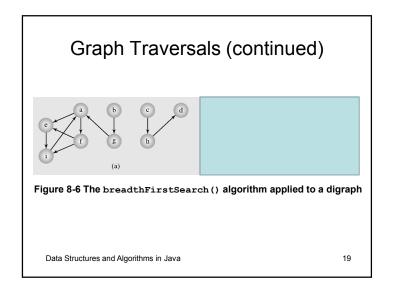


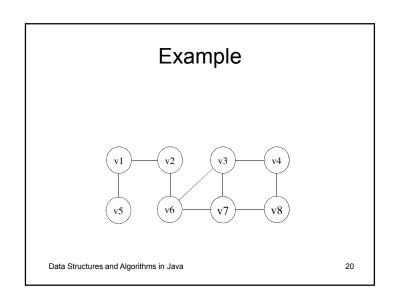


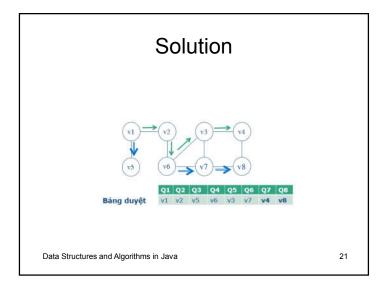


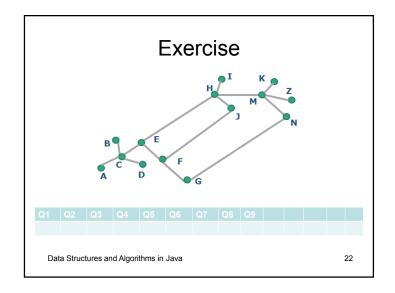
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	(lấy ra từ hàng đợi)	(sau khi lấy u ra)	chưa lên lịch	những đỉnh v vào	
(1)	1	Ø	2, 3	(2, 3)	
(2, 3)	2	(3)	4	(3, 4)	
(3, 4)	3	(4)	5	(4, 5)	
(4, 5)	4	(5)	6	(5, 6)	
(5, 6)	5	(6)	Không có	(6)	
(6)	6	Ø	Không có	Ø	

Graph Traversals (continued) Figure 8-5 An example of application of the breadthFirstSearch () algorithm to a graph Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 18









Algorithm Complexity

- Trong trường hợp ta biểu diễn đồ thị bằng danh sách kề, cả hai thuật toán BFS và DFS đều có độ phức tạp tính toán là O(n + m) = O(max(n, m)).
- Nếu ta biểu diễn đồ thị bằng ma trận kề như ở trên thì độ phức tạp tính toán trong trường hợp này là $O(n + n^2) = O(n^2)$.
- Nếu ta biểu diễn đồ thị bằng danh sách cạnh, thao tác duyệt những đỉnh kề với đỉnh u sẽ dẫn tới việc phải duyệt qua toàn bộ danh sách cạnh, đây là cài đặt tồi nhất, nó có độ phức tạp tính toán là O(n.m).

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8.3- Shortest Paths

- The methods solving the shortest path problem are divided in two classes:
 - Label-setting methods
 - In each pass through the vertices still to be processed, one vertex is set to a value that remains unchanged to the end of the execution
 - Label-correcting methods
 - Allow for the changing of any label during application of the method
- Negative cycle is a cycle composed of edges with weights adding up to a negative number

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Some Algorithm

- Dijkstra
- Ford-Bellman
- Floyd-Warshall

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Shortest Paths (continued)

Use: Positive weight

Time complexity depends on the implementation:

- Can be $O(n^2 + m)$, $O(m \log n)$, or $O(m + n \log n)$

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Shortest Paths genericShortestPathAlgorithm (weighted simple digraph, vertex first) for all vertices v currDist(v) = ∞ currDist(first)=0; initialize toBeChecked; //-set of vertices will be checked while (toBeChecked is not empty) v= a vertex in toBeChecked; remove v from toBeChecked; for all vertices u adjacent to v if currDist(u) > currDist(v) + weight(edge(vu)); currDist(u) = currDist(v) + weight(edge(vu));

Label(v) = (currDist(v), predecessor(v))
Two above things open will be specified by some authors.
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Add u to toBeChecked if it is not there;

predecessor(u)= v;

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Shortest Paths (continued)

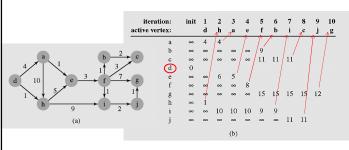
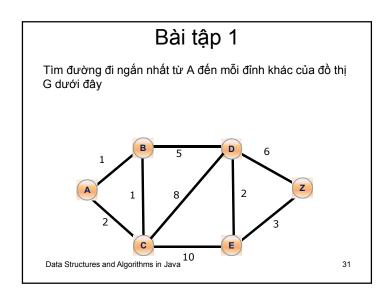
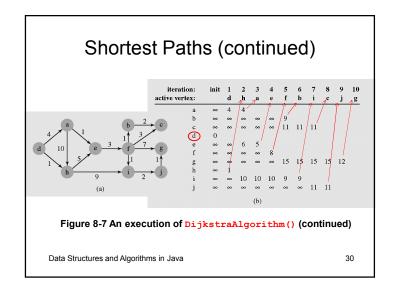


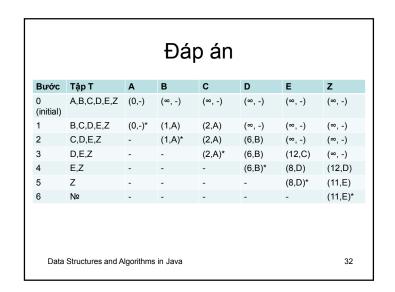
Figure 8-7 An execution of DijkstraAlgorithm() (continued)

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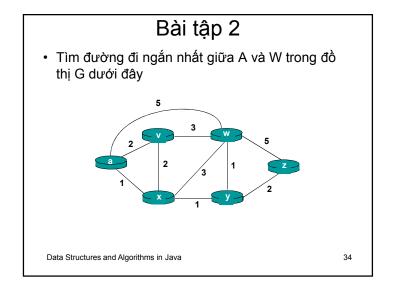
Shortest Paths (continued) Shortest Paths (continued) Figure 8-7 An execution of DijkstraAlgorithm()

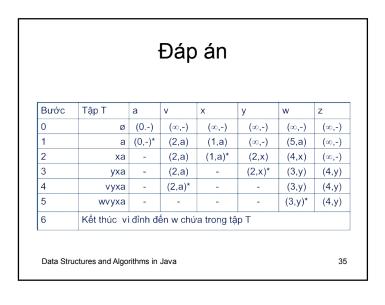


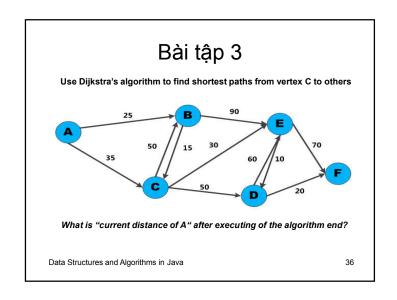


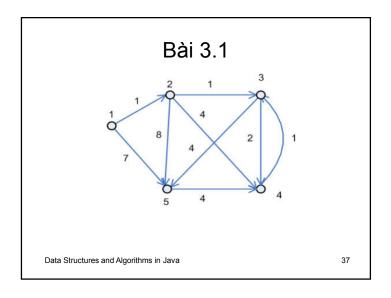


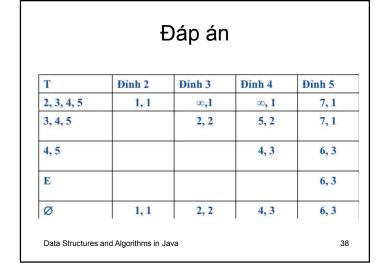
Đáp án Tập T Bước е ø (0,-) $(\infty, -)$ $(\infty,-)$ $(\infty,-)$ $(\infty,-)$ $(\infty,-)$ a (0,-)* (1,a)(∞,-) (2,a) $(\infty,-)$ (1,a)* ba (6,b)(2,a) $(\infty,-)$ $(\infty,-)$ 3 cba (6,b)(2,a)*(12,c) $(\infty,-)$ dcba $(6,b)^*$ (8,d)(12,d)edcba $(8,d)^*$ (11,e) 6 zedcba $(11,e)^*$ Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 33

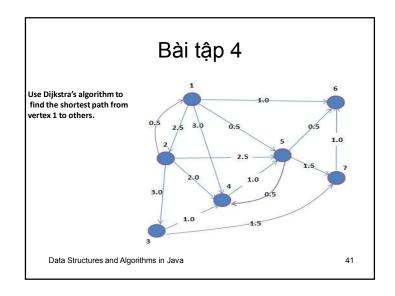


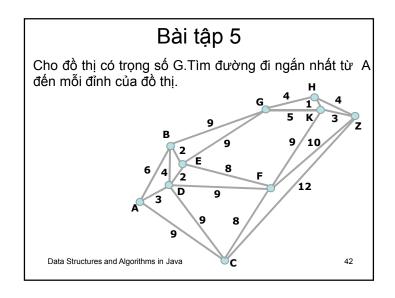




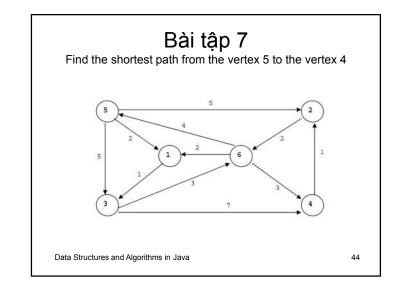


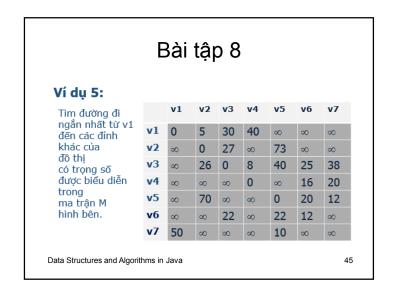


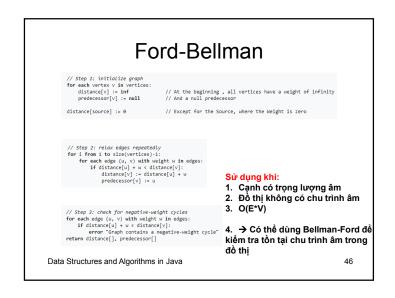


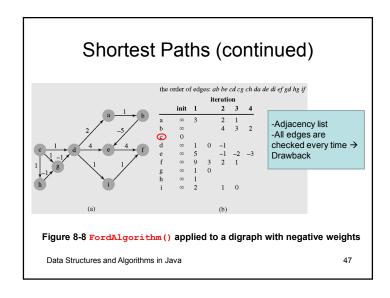


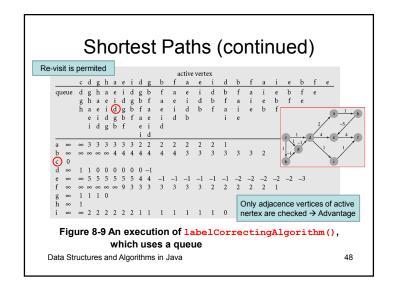
Bài tập 6 • Cho đồ thị có trọng số G = (V, E), tìm đường đi ngắn nhất giữa A và H.

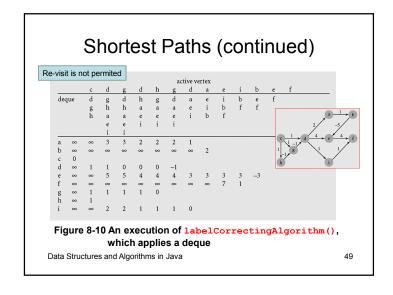


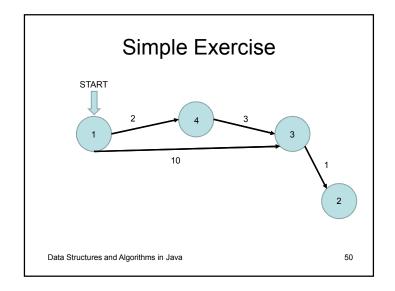




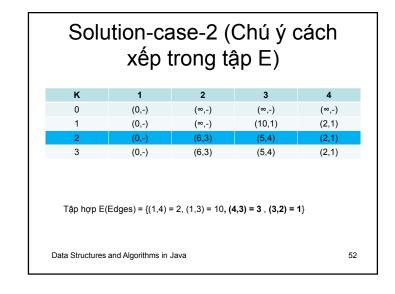


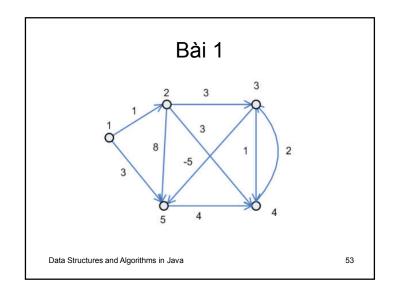


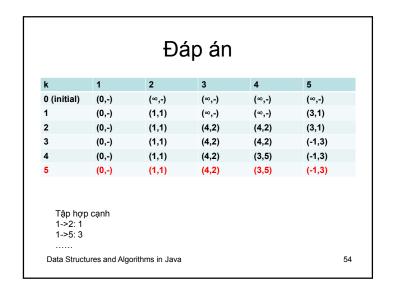


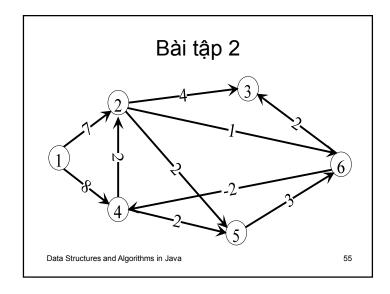


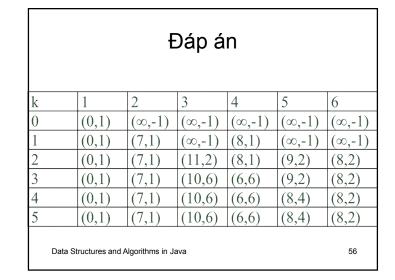
S	Solution-case-1 (Chú ý cách xếp trong tập E)							
K		1	2	3	4			
0		(0,-)	(∞,-)	(∞,-)	(∞,-)			
1		(0,-)	(∞,-)	(10,1)	(2,1)			
2		(0,-)	(11,3)	(5,4)	(2,1)			
3		(0,-)	(6,3)	(5,4)	(2,1)			
Tập I	Tập hợp E(Edges) = $\{(1,4) = 2, (1,3) = 10, (3,2) = 1, (4,3) = 3\}$							
Data Stri	Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 51							

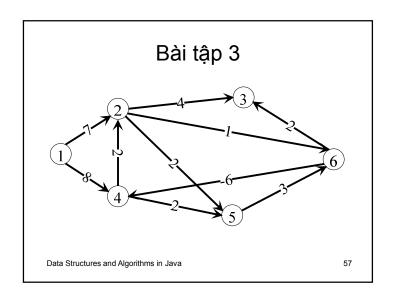




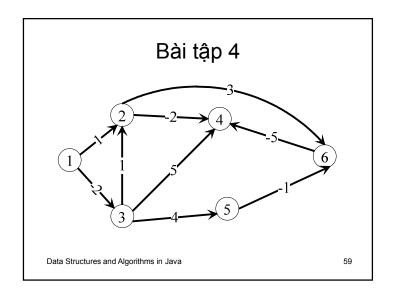


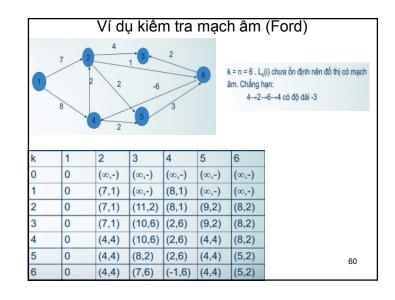


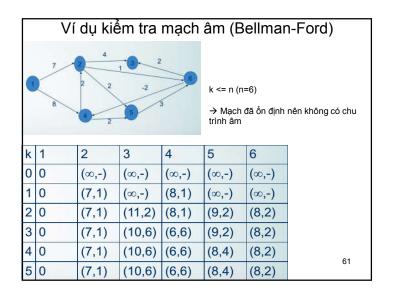




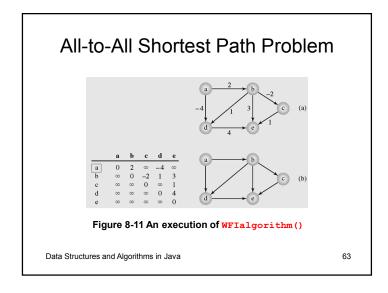
		L	Dáp á	21 I		
k	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	(0,1)	$(\infty,-1)$	$(\infty,-1)$	$(\infty,-1)$	$(\infty,-1)$	$(\infty,-1)$
1	(0,1)	(7,1)	$(\infty,-1)$	(8,1)	$(\infty,-1)$	$(\infty,-1)$
2	(0,1)	(7,1)	(11,2)	(8,1)	(9,2)	(8,2)
3	(0,1)	(7,1)	(10,6)	(2,6)	(9,2)	(8,2)
4	(0,1)	(4,4)	(10,6)	(2,6)	(4,4)	(8,2)
5	(0,1)	(4,4)	(8,2)	(2,6)	(4,4)	(5,2)
6	(0,1)	(4,4)	(7,6)	(-1,6)	(4,4)	(5,2)
Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 58						

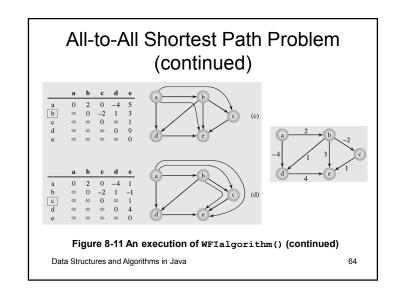


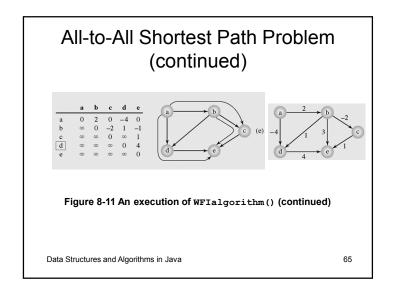


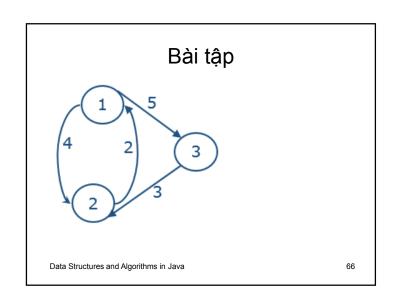


All-to-All Shortest Path Problem Algorithm WFIalgorithm(matrix weight) for i = 1 to |V| for j = 1 to |V| for k = 1 to |V| if (weight[j][k] > weight[j][i] + weight[i][k]) weight[j][k] = weight[j][i] + weight[i][k]; Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 62

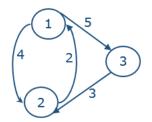








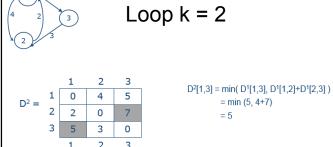
Thuật toán Floyd (Loop initial: k=0)



$$D^{0} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & \infty \\ \hline 3 & \infty & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

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1 5	3			Lo	op	k=1
2 3			1	2	3	
_	1 <u>=</u>	1	0	4	5	
D	_	2	2	0	7	$D^{1}[2,3] = min(D^{0}[2,3], D^{0}[2,1]+D^{0}[1,3])$ = min(∞ , 7)
		3	∞	3	0	= 7 P[2,3]=1
			1	2	3	$D^{1}[3,2] = min(D^{0}[3,2], D^{0}[3,1]+D^{0}[1,2])$ = min (3,\infty)
	,	1	0	0	0	= 3
$P^1 =$	=	2	0	0	1	
		3	0	0	0	
Data Struc	ctures	and.	Algorithn	ns in Java	а	68



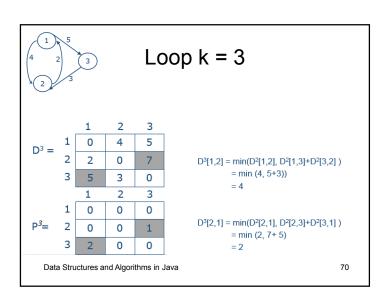
0 0 $P^2 =$ 3

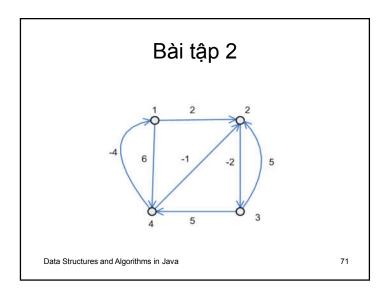
 $D^{2}[3,1] = min(D^{1}[3,1], D^{1}[3,2]+D^{1}[2,1])$ $= min (\infty, 3+2)$ = 5 P[3,1] = 2

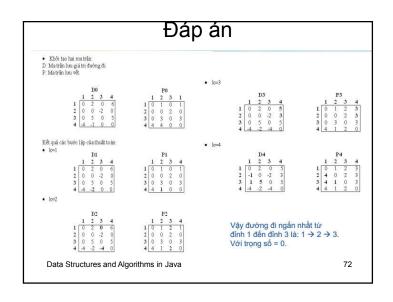
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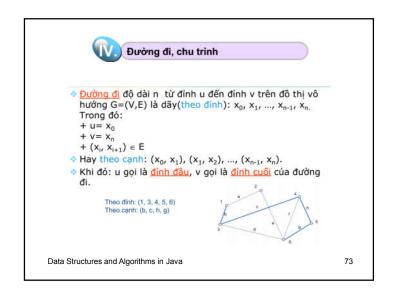
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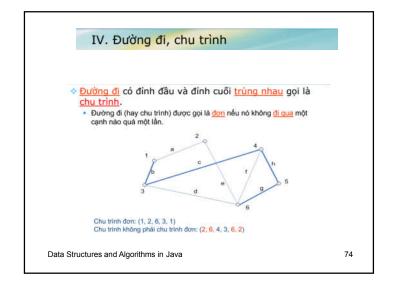
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8.4- Cycle Detection

• Depth-First Search → Cycle Detection

```
Nhắc lại: DFS (Vertex v)

num(v) = i++;

for all vertices u adjacent to v

if (num(u) is 0)

attach edge uv to edges;

DFS(u);

cycleDetectionDFS (Vertex v)

num(v) = i++;
```

for all vertices u adjacent to v

if (num(u) is 0)

attach edge uv to edges; cycleDetectionDFS(u);

else if edge(uv) is not in edges cycle detected

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digraphCycleDetectionDFS (Vertex v)

digraphCycleDetectionDFS(u);

for all vertices u adjacent to v

else if num(u) is not ∞

pred (u) = v; cycle detected;

if (num(u) is 0)

pred (u)= v;

num(v) = i++;

 $num(v) = \infty$;

Simple Exercise START 1 2 3 4 Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 76

Union-Find Problem

- The task is to determine if two vertices are in the same set by:
 - Finding the set to which a vertex *v* belongs
 - Uniting the two sets into one if vertex v belongs to one of them and w to another
- The sets used to solve the union-find problem are implemented with circular linked lists
- Each list is identified by a vertex that is the root of the tree to which the vertices in the list belong

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Union-Find Problem (continued)

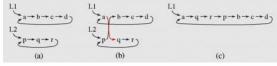
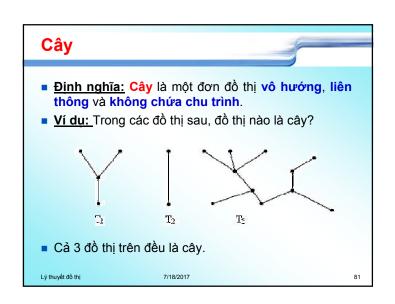
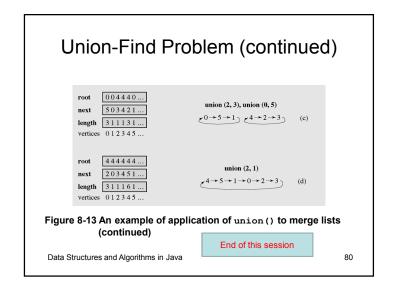


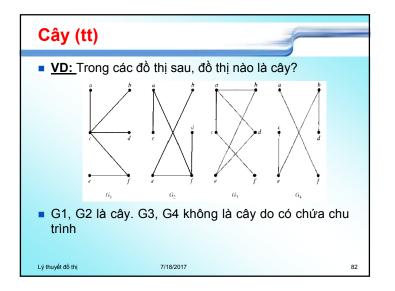
Figure 8-12 Concatenating two circular linked lists

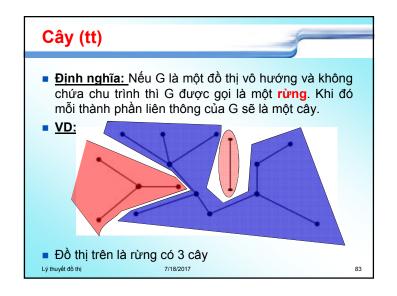
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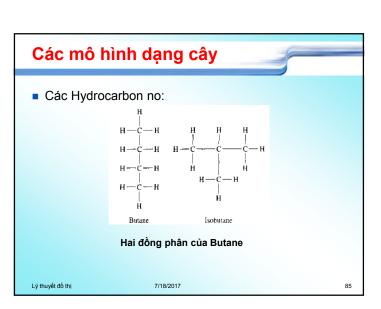
Union-Find Problem (continued) root 012345... next 012345... length 111111... vertices 012345... root 002445... next 102435... length 211121... vertices 012345... Figure 8-13 An example of application of union () to merge lists Data Structures and Algorithms in Java 79





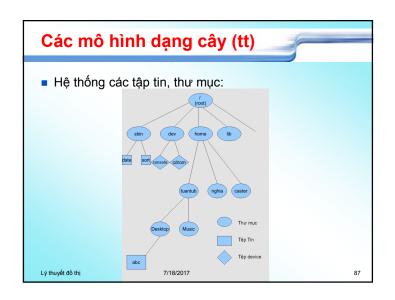




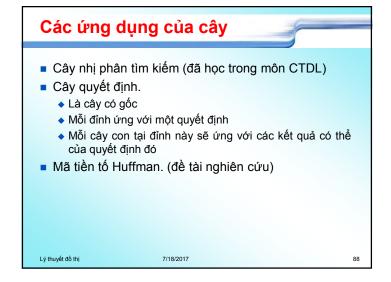


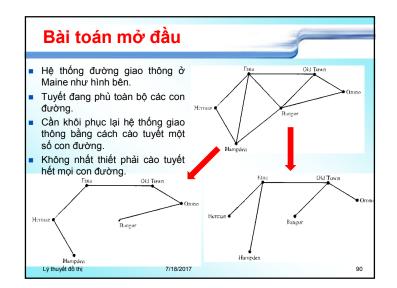




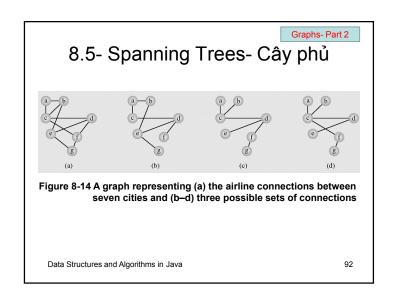


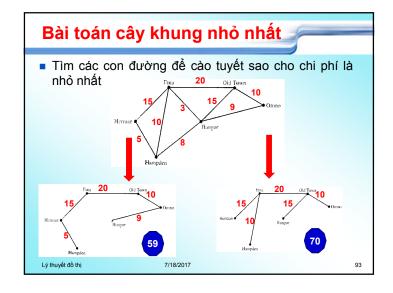














Bài toán cây khung nhỏ nhất (tt)

- Định nghĩa. Cho đồ thị có trọng số G. Cây khung nhỏ nhất của G (nếu tồn tại) là cây khung có tổng trong số nhỏ nhất trong số các cây khung của G.
- Các thuật toán tìm cây khung nhỏ nhất:
 - Thuật toán Kruskal
 - Thuật toán Prim

Lý thuyết đồ thị

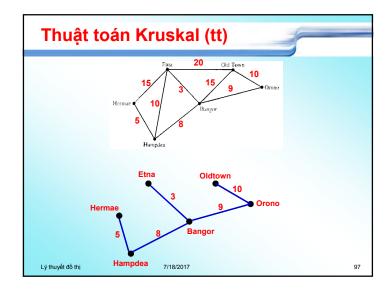
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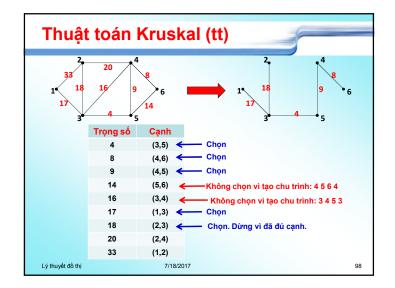
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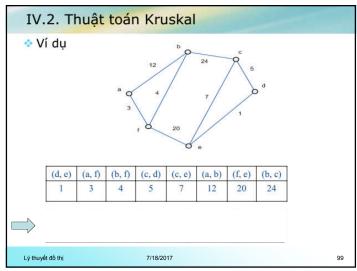
Lý thuyết đồ thị

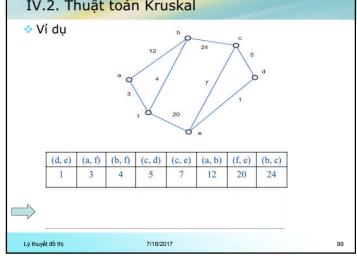
Ý tưởng: Lần lượt xét các cạnh theo thứ tự trọng số tăng dần Ứng với mỗi cạnh đang xét, ta thử đưa nó vào cây khung T: Nếu không tạo thành chu trình với các cạnh đã chọn thì chấp nhận cạnh mới này và đưa vào cây. Nếu tạo thành chu trình với các cạnh đã chọn thì bỏ qua và xét cạnh kế tiếp. Cứ tiếp tục như vậy cho đến khi tìm đủ n-1 cạnh để đưa vào cây T

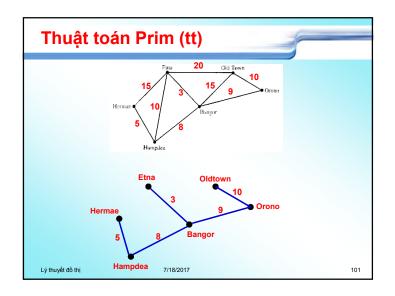
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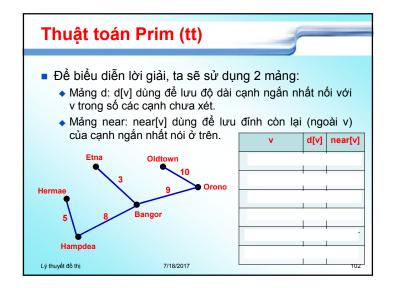


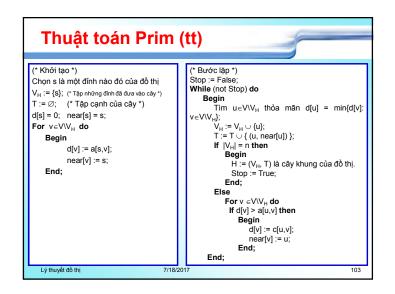


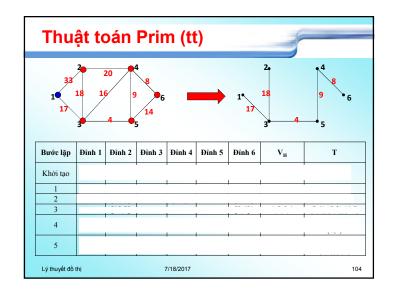


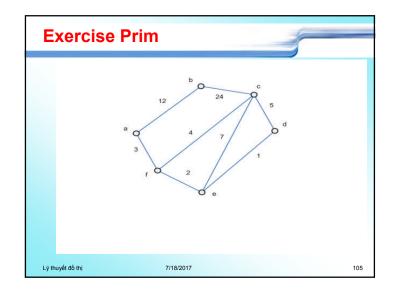


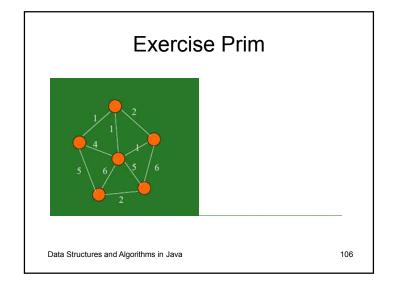
Thuật toán Prim Ý tưởng: ◆ Xuất phát từ 1 đỉnh bất kỳ. Đưa đỉnh này vào cây khung T. ◆ Tại mỗi bước, luôn chọn cạnh có trọng số nhỏ nhất trong số các cạnh liên thuộc với một đỉnh trong T (đỉnh còn lại nằm ngoài T) ◆ Đưa cạnh mới chọn và đỉnh đầu của nó vào cây T ◆ Lặp lại quá trình trên cho đến khi đưa đủ n-1 cạnh vào T Lý thuyết đồ thị 7/18/2017

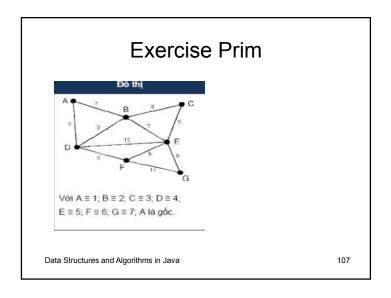


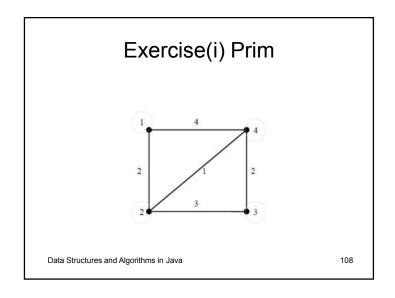


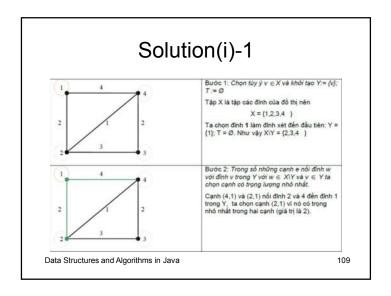


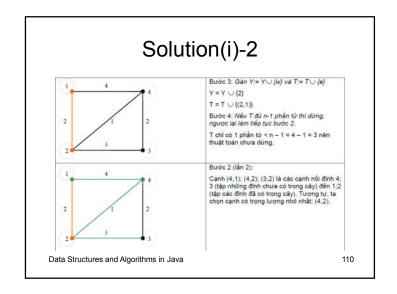


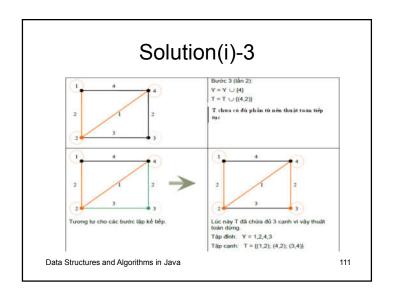


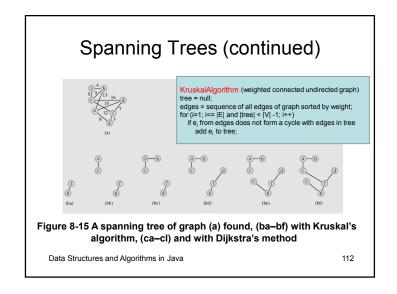


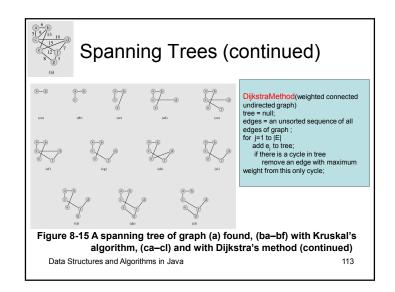


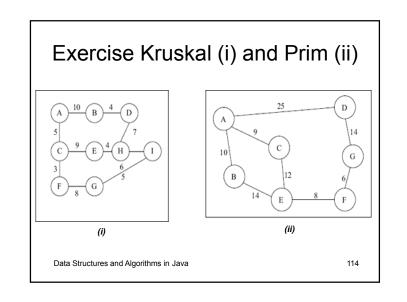








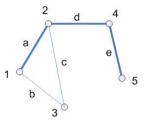




V.Đồ thị liên thông

Đồ thị vô hướng G=(V,E) được gọi là <u>liên thông</u> nếu luôn tìm được đường đi giữa 2 đỉnh bất kỳ của nó.

Đường đi: 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

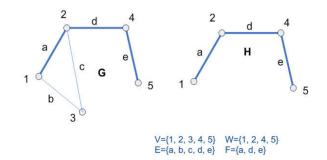


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V.Đồ thị liên thông

• Đồ thị H=(W,F) được gọi là đồ thị con của đồ thị G=(V,E) nếu : W ⊆ V và F ⊆ E

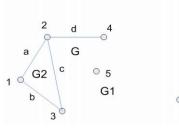


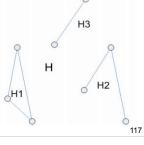
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V.Đồ thị liên thông

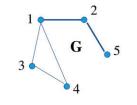
• Một đồ thị không liên thông sẽ được phân rã thành các thành phần liên thông, và mỗi thành phần liên thông này là một đồ thị con của đồ thị ban đầu.





V.Đồ thị liên thông

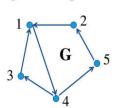
- Đinh v được gọi là đinh rẽ nhánh nếu việc loại bỏ v cùng các cạnh liên thuộc với nó sẽ làm tăng số thành phần liên thông của đồ thị
- <u>Canh e</u> được gọi là <u>cầu</u> nếu việc loại bỏ nó sẽ làm tăng số thành phần liên thông của đồ thị

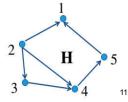


Các đỉnh rẽ nhánh? Các cạnh là cầu?

V.Đồ thị liên thông

- Đồ thị có hướng G=(V,E) được gọi là <u>liên thông mạnh</u> nếu luôn tìm được đường đi từ 1 đỉnh bất kỳ đến một đỉnh bất kỳ khác của nó.
- Đồ thị có hướng G=(V,E) được gọi là <u>liên thông yếu</u> nếu đồ thị vô hướng tương ứng với nó là đồ thị vô hướng liên thông.





8.6- Connectivity

- An undirected graph is called connected when there is a path between any two vertices of the graph
- A graph is called **n-connected** if there are at least *n* different paths between any two vertices; that is, there are *n* paths between any two vertices that have no vertices in common
- A 2-connected or biconnected graph is when there are at least two nonoverlapping paths between any two vertices

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II. TÍNH LIÊN THÔNG TRONG ĐÔ THỊ VÔ HƯỚNG

Một bài toán quan trọng trong lý thuyết đồ thị là bài toán kiểm tra tính liên thông của đồ thị vô hướng hay tổng quát hơn: Bài toán liệt kê các thành phần liên thông của đồ thị vô hướng.

Giả sử đồ thị vô hướng G = (V, E) có n đinh đánh số 1, 2, ..., n.

Để liệt kê các thành phần liên thông của G phương pháp cơ bản nhất là:

- Đánh dấu đinh 1 và những đinh có thể đến từ 1, thông báo những đinh đó thuộc thành phần liên thông thứ nhất.
- Nếu tất cả các đinh đều đã bị đánh dấu thì G là đồ thị liên thông, nếu không thì sẽ tồn tại một đinh v nào đó chưa bị đánh dấu, ta sẽ đánh dấu v và các đinh có thể đến được từ v, thông báo những đinh đó thuộc thành phần liên thông thứ hai.
- Và cứ tiếp tục như vậy cho tới khi tất cả các đỉnh đều đã bị đánh dấu

Dùng thuật toán DFS và BFS

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Connectivity (continued)

- If the vertex is removed from a graph (along with incident edges) and there is no way to find a path from a to b, then the graph is split into two separate subgraphs called articulation points(điểm khớp), or cut-vertices (đinh cắt))
- If an edge causes a graph to be split into two subgraphs, it is called a bridge or cut-edge
- Connected subgraphs with no articulation points or bridges are called **blocks**

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```
blockDFS(v)
   pred(v) = num(v) = i++;
   for all vertices u adjacent to v
      if edge(uv) has not been processed
          push(edge(uv));
      if num(u) is 0
         blockDFS(u);
                                                   // if there is no edge from u to a
         if pred(u) \ge num(v)
             e = pop();
                                                   // vertex above v, output a block
             while e / edge(vu)
                                                   // by popping all edges off the
                                                   // stack until edge(vu) is
                output e;
                                                   // popped off;
                e = pop();
                                                   // e == edge(vu);
          else pred(v) = min(pred(v), pred(u)); // take a predecessor higher up in
      else if u is not the parent of v
                                                   // update when back edge(vu) is
          pred(v) = min(pred(v), num(u));
                                                   // found;
blockSearch()
   for all vertices v
      num(v) = 0;
   i = 1;
   while there is a vertex v such that num(v) == 0
                                                                          123
      blockDFS(v);
```

Connectivity in Undirected Graphs

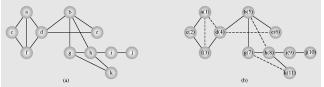


Figure 8-16 Finding blocks and articulation points using the blockDFS () algorithm

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Connectivity in Undirected Graphs (continued)

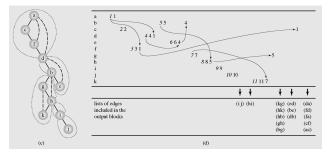


Figure 8-16 Finding blocks and articulation points using the blockDFS() algorithm (continued)

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IV. CÁC THÀNH PHÂN LIÊN THÔNG MẠNH

Đối với đồ thị có hướng, người ta quan tâm đến bài toán kiểm tra tính liên thông mạnh, hay tổng quát hơn: Bài toán liệt kê các thành phần liên thông mạnh của đồ thị có hướng. Đối với bài toán đó ta có một phương pháp khá hữu hiệu dựa trên thuật toán tìm kiếm theo chiều sâu Depth First Search.

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Connectivity in Directed Graphs

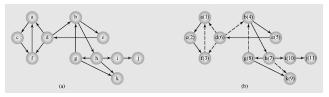


Figure 8-17 Finding strongly connected components with the strongDFS() algorithm

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Connectivity in Directed Graphs (continued)

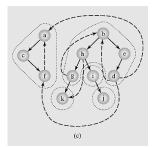


Figure 8-17 Finding strongly connected components with the strongDFS () algorithm (continued)

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strongDFS(v) pred(v) = num(v) = i++;push(v); for all vertices u adjacent to v if num(u) is 0 strongDFS(u); pred(v) = min(pred(v), pred(u));// take a predecessor higher up in else if num(u) < num(v) and u is on stack // tree; update if back edge found pred(v) = min(pred(v), num(u));// to vertex u is in the same SCC; if pred(v) == num(v)// if the root of a SCC is found, // output this SCC, i.e., w = pop();while w # v // pop all vertices off the stack output w; // until v is popped off; w = pop();output w; // w == v; stronglyConnectedComponentSearch() for all vertices v num(v) = 0;i = 1;while there is a vertex v such that num(v) == 0128 strongDFS(v);

Connectivity in Directed Graphs (continued)

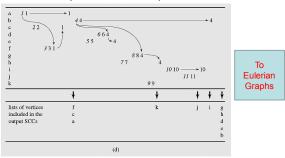


Figure 8-17 Finding strongly connected components with the strongDFS() algorithm (continued)

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8.7-Topological Sort

- Topology: a branch of mathematics which studies the properties of geometrical forms which retain their identity under certain transformations, such as stretching or twisting, which are homeomorphic (Webster dictionary)
- · A topological sort linearizes a digraph
- It labels all its vertices with numbers 1, . . . , |V| so that i < j only if there is a path from vertex v_i to vertex v_i
- The <u>digraph must not include a cycle</u>; otherwise, a topological sort is impossible

```
topologicalSort(digraph)
```

```
for i = 1 to |V|
  find a minimal vertex v;
num(v) = i;
```

remove from $\tt digraph$ vertex $\tt v$ and all edges incident with $\tt v$; Data Structures and Algorithms in Java

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Topological Sort (continued)

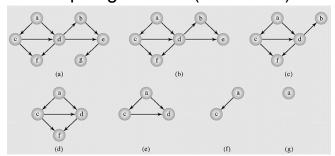


Figure 8-18 Executing a topological sort

A vertex with no outgoing edge: sink, minimal vertex

Base on outgoing edges, result order: g, e, b, f, d, c, a

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Topological Sort (continued)

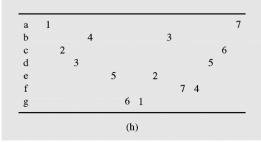


Figure 8-18 Executing a topological sort (continued)

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8.8-Networks

- A network is a digraph with one vertex s, called the source, with no incoming edges, and one vertex t, called the sink, with no outgoing edges
- Each edge has a capacity, maximum units can be put to this edge.

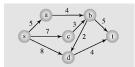


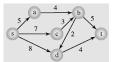
Figure 8-19 A pipeline with eight pipes and six pumping stations

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Networks – The Maximum-flow Problem

- Total flow to the vertex $v = \Sigma_u f (edge(uv))$
- X: set of some vertices including s
- \bar{X} : set of other vertices including t
- Cut: set of edges between X and \bar{X}
- · Capacity of a cut: sum of capacity of its edges.
- Theorem: In any network, the maximal flow from s to t is equal to the minimal capacity of any cut.



If $X = \{ s, a \} \rightarrow \overline{X} = \{ b, c, d, t \}$ Cut = $\{ ab, sc, sb \}$ Capacity _{cut} = 4 + 7 +8 = 19

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Maximum Flows

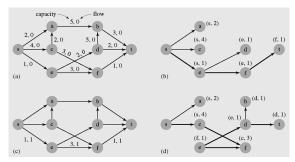


Figure 8-20 An execution of FordFulkersonAlgorithm() using depth-first search

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Maximum Flows (continued)

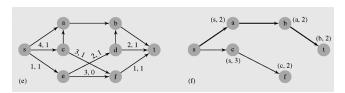


Figure 8-20 An execution of FordFulkersonAlgorithm() using depth-first search (continued)

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Maximum Flows (continued)

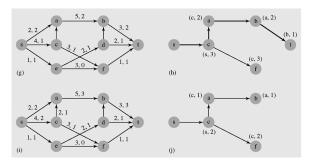
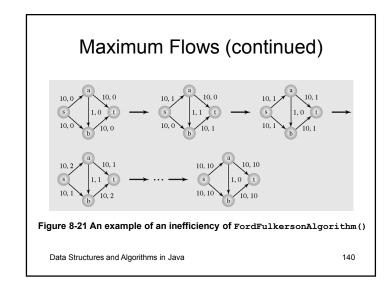
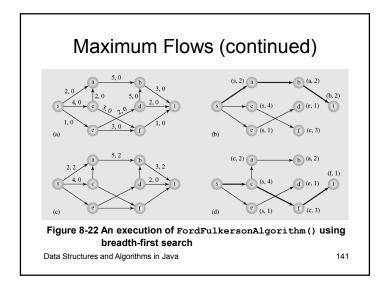


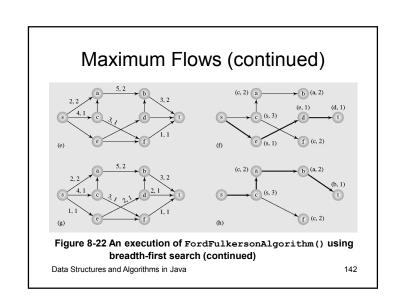
Figure 8-20 An execution of FordFulkersonAlgorithm() using depth-first search (continued)

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Maximum Flows (continued) **Total Continued** **Total Continued** **Total Continued** **Total Continued** **Figure 8-20 An execution of FordFulkersonAlgorithm() using depth-first search (continued)** **Data Structures and Algorithms in Java** 139







Maximum Flows (continued)

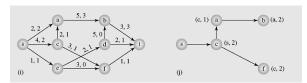


Figure 8-22 An execution of FordFulkersonAlgorithm() using breadth-first search (continued)

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Maximum Flows (continued)

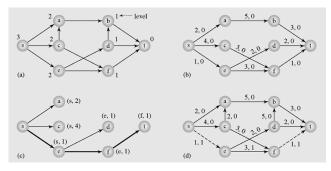


Figure 8-23 An execution of DinicAlgorithm()

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Maximum Flows (continued)

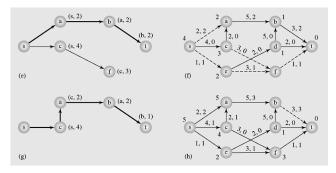


Figure 8-23 An execution of DinicAlgorithm () (continued)

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Maximum Flows (continued)

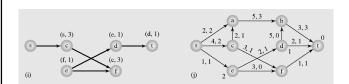


Figure 8-23 An execution of DinicAlgorithm()(continued)

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