

Melhores momentos

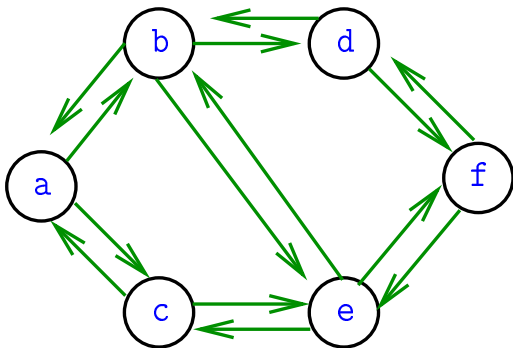
AULA 1

Grafos

grafo = digrafo **simétrico**

aresta = par de arcos anti-paralelos

Exemplo: b-a e a-b formam uma aresta



Estrutura de dados

Vértices são representados por objetos do tipo **Vertex**.

Arcos são representados por objetos do tipo **Arc**

```
#define Vertex int
```

```
typedef struct {  
    Vertex v;  
    Vertex w;  
} Arc;
```

Grafos no computador

Usaremos duas representações clássicas:

- ▶ **matriz de adjacência** (**agora**)
- ▶ vetor de listas de adjacência (**próximas aulas**)

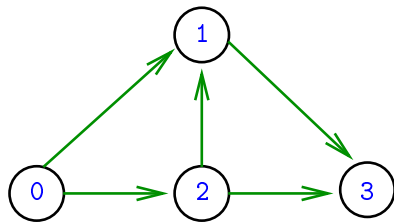
Matriz de adjacência de digrafo

Matriz de adjacência de um digrafo tem linhas e colunas indexadas por vértices:

$\text{adj}[v][w] = 1$ se $v \rightarrow w$ é um arco

$\text{adj}[v][w] = 0$ em caso contrário

Exemplo:



	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	0	0

Consumo de espaço: $\Theta(V^2)$

fácil de implementar

Estrutura digraph

V = número de vértices

A = número de arcos

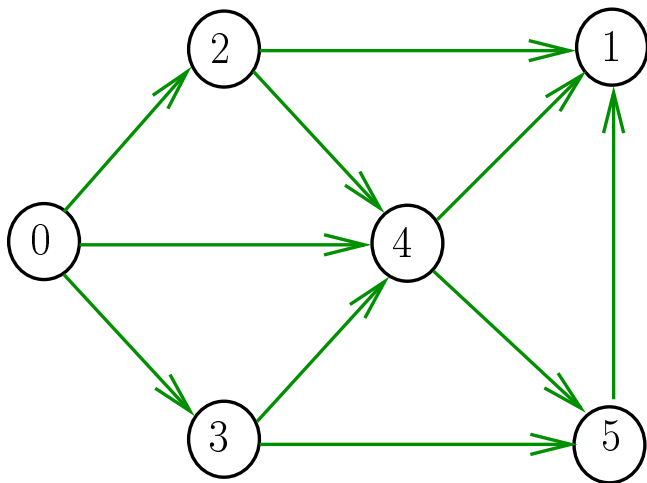
adj = ponteiro para a matriz de adjacência

```
struct digraph {  
    int V;  
    int A;  
    int **adj;  
};
```

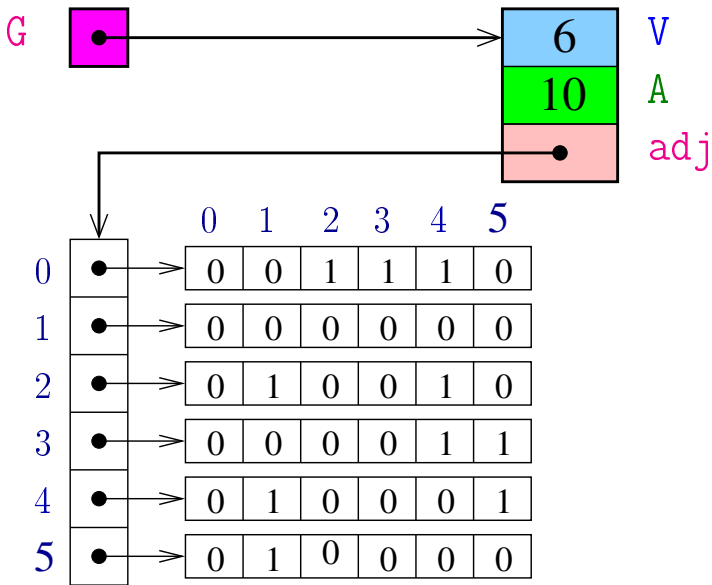
```
typedef struct digraph *Digraph;
```

Digrafo

Digraph **G**



Estruturas de dados



MATRIXint

Aloca uma matriz com linhas $0 \dots r-1$ e colunas $0 \dots c-1$, cada elemento da matriz recebe valor **val**

```
int **MATRIXint (int r, int c, int val) {  
0     Vertex i, j;  
1     int **m = malloc(r * sizeof(int *));  
2     for (i = 0; i < r; i++)  
3         m[i] = malloc(c * sizeof(int));  
4     for (i = 0; i < r; i++)  
5         for (j = 0; j < c; j++)  
6             m[i][j] = val;  
7     return m;  
}
```

Consumo de tempo

linha	número de execuções da linha	
1	$= 1$	$= \Theta(1)$
2	$= r + 1$	$= \Theta(r)$
3	$= r$	$= \Theta(r)$
4	$= r + 1$	$= \Theta(r)$
5	$= r \times (c + 1)$	$= \Theta(r\ c)$
6	$= r \times c$	$= \Theta(r\ c)$
total	$\Theta(1) + 3\ \Theta(r) + 2\ \Theta(r\ c)$ $= \Theta(r\ c)$	

Conclusão

Supondo que o consumo de tempo da função `malloc` é constante

O consumo de tempo da função `MATRIXint` é $\Theta(r \cdot c)$.

DIGRAPHinit

Devolve (o endereço de) um novo digrafo com vértices $0, \dots, V-1$ e nenhum arco.

```
Digraph DIGRAPHinit (int V) {  
0     Digraph G = malloc(sizeof *G);  
1     G->V = V;  
2     G->A = 0;  
3     G->adj = MATRIXint(V, V, 0);  
4     return G;  
}
```

AULA 2

Funções básicas (continuação)

S 17.3

DIGRAPHinsertA

Insere um arco $v-w$ no digrafo G .

Se $v == w$ ou o digrafo já tem arco $v-w$, não faz nada

void

DIGRAPHinsertA(Digraph G , Vertex v , Vertex w)

DIGRAPHinsertA

Insere um arco $v-w$ no digrafo G .

Se $v == w$ ou o digrafo já tem arco $v-w$, não faz nada

void

```
DIGRAPHinsertA(Digraph G, Vertex v, Vertex w)
{
    if (v != w && G->adj[v][w] == 0) {
        G->adj[v][w] = 1;
        G->A++;
    }
}
```

DIGRAPHremoveA

Remove do digrafo **G** o arco **v-w**

Se não existe tal arco, a função nada faz.

void

DIGRAPHremoveA(Digraph **G**, Vertex **v**, Vertex **w**)

DIGRAPHremoveA

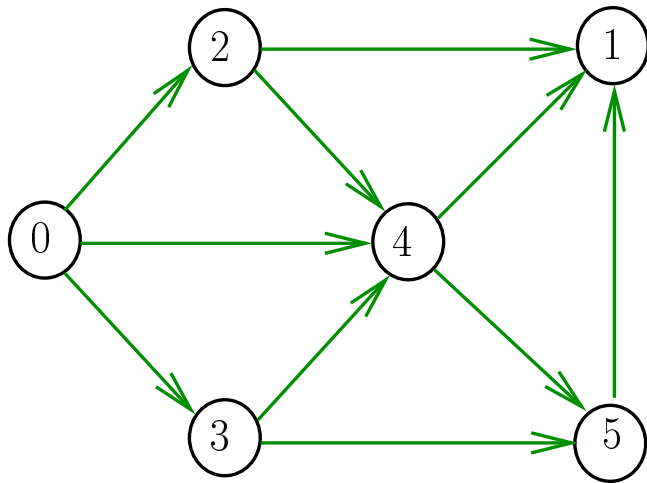
Remove do digrafo **G** o arco **v-w**

Se não existe tal arco, a função nada faz.

void

```
DIGRAPHremoveA(Digraph G, Vertex v, Vertex w)
{
    if (G->adj[v][w] == 1) {
        G->adj[v][w] = 0;
        G->A--;
    }
}
```

DIGRAPHshow



0:	2	3	4
1:			
2:	1	4	
3:	4	5	
4:	1	5	
5:	1		

DIGRAPHshow

Para cada vértice v de G , imprime, em uma linha, os vértices adjacentes a v

```
void DIGRAPHshow (Digraph  $G$ ) {
```

DIGRAPHshow

Para cada vértice v de G , imprime, em uma linha, os vértices adjacentes a v

```
void DIGRAPHshow (Digraph G) {  
    Vertex v, w;  
1    for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++) {  
2        printf("%2d:", v);  
3        for (w = 0; w < G->V; w++)  
4            if (G->adj[v][w] == 1)  
5                printf("%2d", w);  
6        printf("\n");  
    }  
}
```


Consumo de tempo

linha	número de execuções da linha	
1	$= V + 1$	$= \Theta(V)$
2	$= V$	$= \Theta(V)$
3	$= V \times (V + 1)$	$= \Theta(V^2)$
4	$= V \times V$	$= \Theta(V^2)$
5	$\leq V \times V$	$= O(V^2)$
6	$= V$	$= \Theta(V)$
<hr/>		
total	$3 \Theta(V) + O(V^2) + 3 \Theta(V^2)$ $= \Theta(V^2)$	

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função DIGRAPHShow é $\Theta(v^2)$.

Funções básicas para grafos

Funções básicas para grafos

```
#define GRAPHinit DIGRAPHinit  
#define GRAPHshow DIGRAPHshow
```

Função que insere uma aresta $v-w$ no grafo G

void

GRAPHinsertE (Graph G , Vertex v , Vertex w)

Funções básicas para grafos

```
#define GRAPHinit DIGRAPHinit  
#define GRAPHshow DIGRAPHshow
```

Função que insere uma aresta v - w no grafo G

```
void  
GRAPHinsertE (Graph G, Vertex v, Vertex w)  
{  
    DIGRAPHinsertA(G, v, w);  
    DIGRAPHinsertA(G, w, v);  
}
```

Exercício. Escrever a função **GRAPHremoveE**

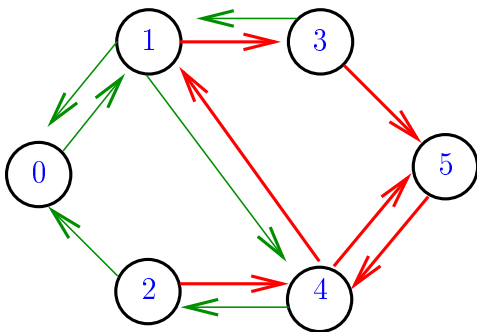
Caminhos em digrafos

S 17.1

Caminhos

Um **caminho** num digrafo é qualquer seqüência da forma $v_0 - v_1 - v_2 - \dots - v_{k-1} - v_p$, onde $v_{k-1} - v_k$ é um arco para $k = 1, \dots, p$.

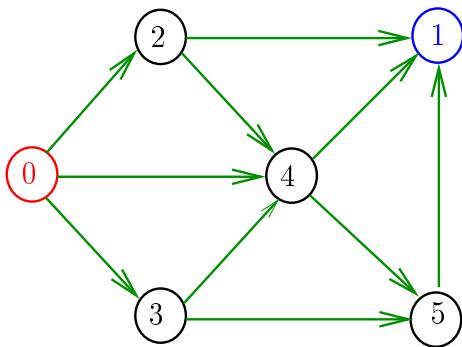
Exemplo: 2-4-1-3-5-4-5 é um caminho com **origem** 2 é **término** 5



Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo G e dois vértices s e t
decidir se existe um caminho de s a t

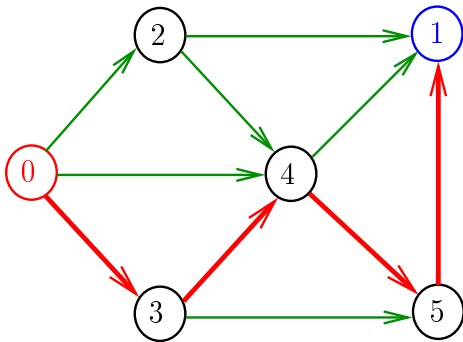
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é SIM



Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo G e dois vértices s e t decidir se existe um caminho de s a t

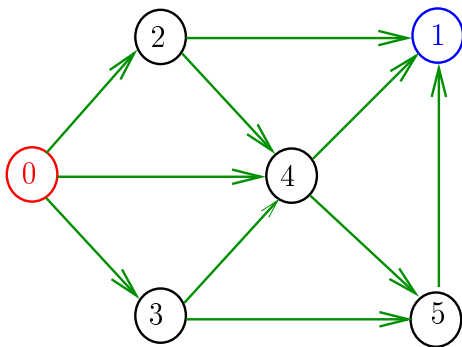
Exemplo: para $s = 0$ e $t = 1$ a resposta é **SIM**



Procurando um caminho

Problema: dados um digrafo G e dois vértices s e t
decidir se existe um caminho de s a t

Exemplo: para $s = 5$ e $t = 4$ a resposta é **NÃO**



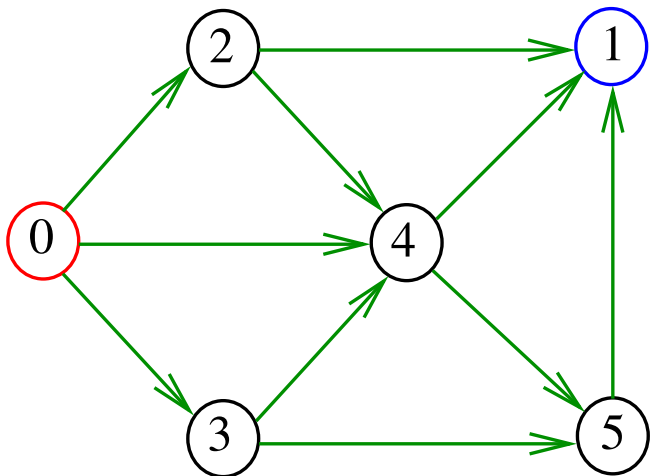
DIGRAPHpath

Recebe um digrafo **G** e vértices **s** e **t** e devolve **1** se existe um caminho de **s** a **t** ou devolve **0** em caso contrário

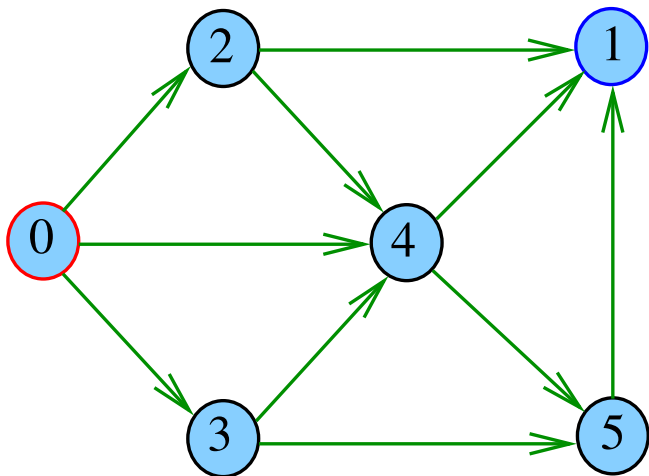
Supõe que o digrafo tem no máximo **maxV** vértices.

```
int DIGRAPHpath (Digraph G, Vertex s, Vertex t)
```

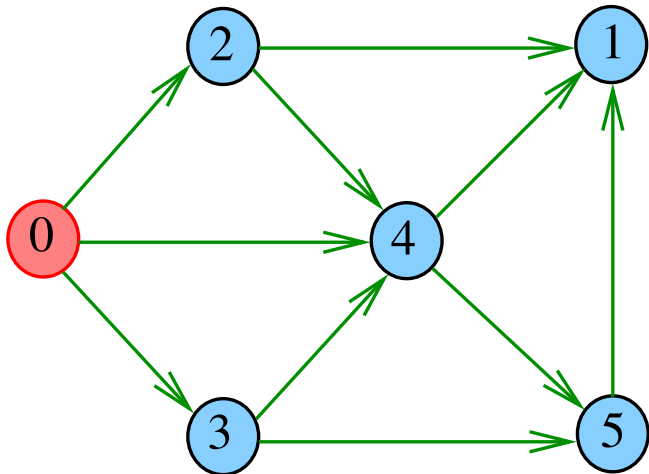
DIGRAPHpath($G, 0, 1$)



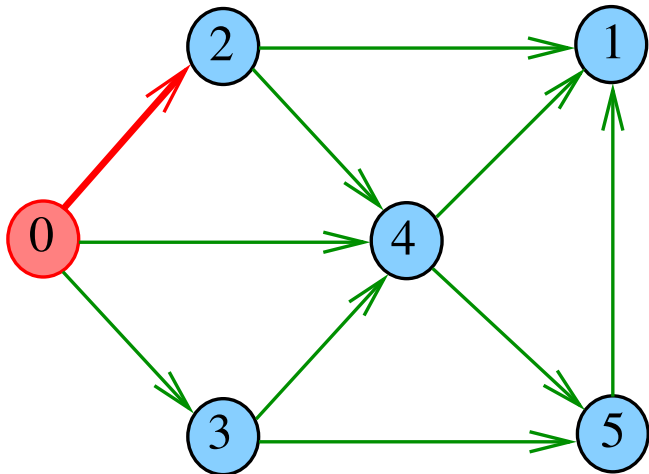
DIGRAPHpath($G, 0, 1$)



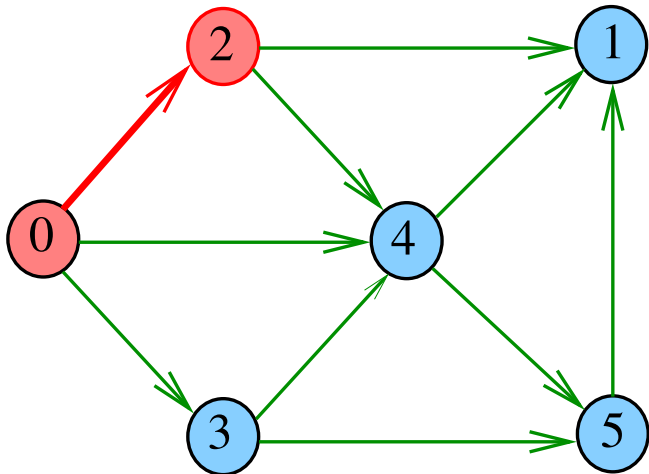
pathR(**G**,0)



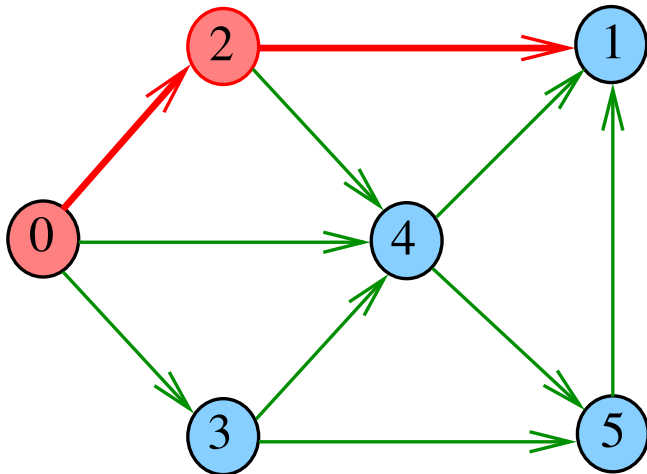
pathR(**G**,0)



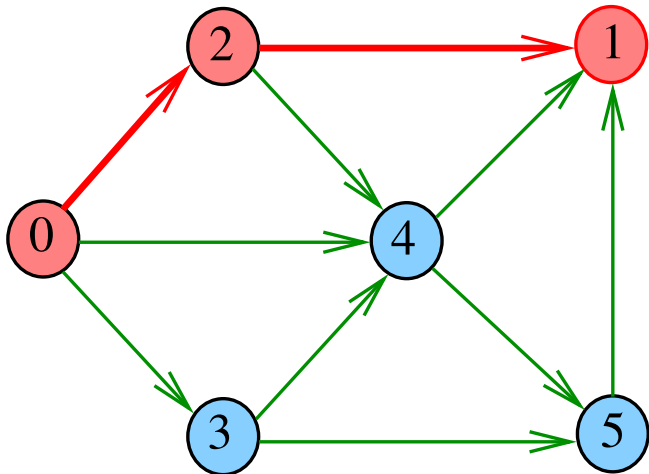
pathR(**G**,2)



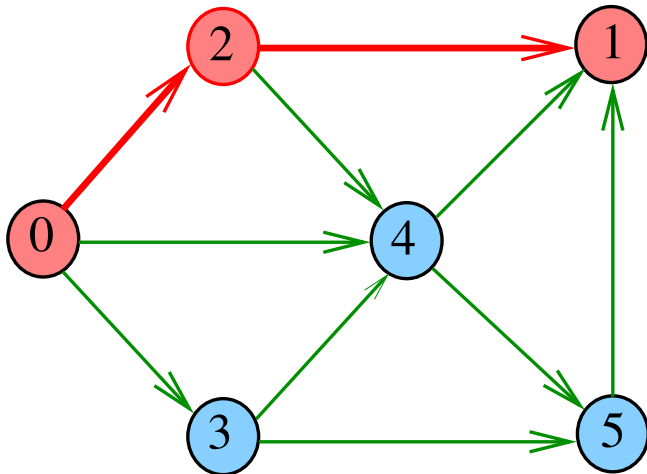
pathR(**G**,2)



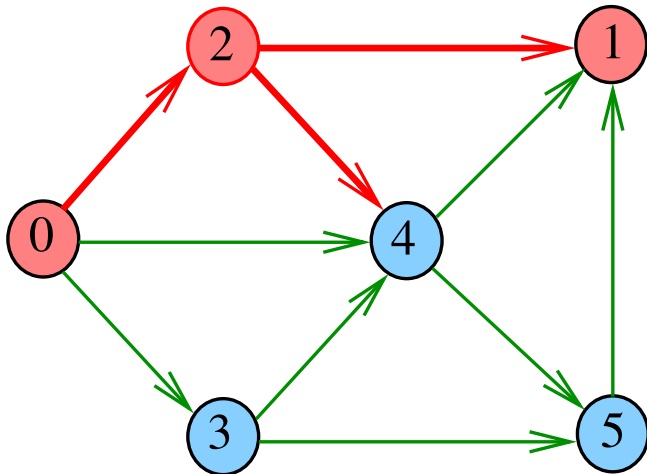
pathR(**G**,1)



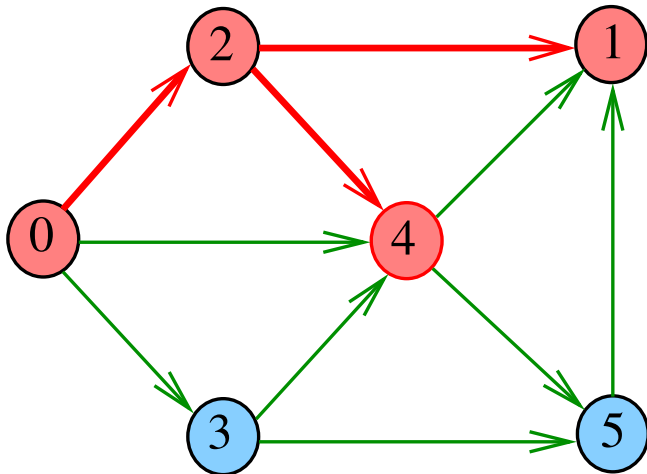
pathR(**G**,2)



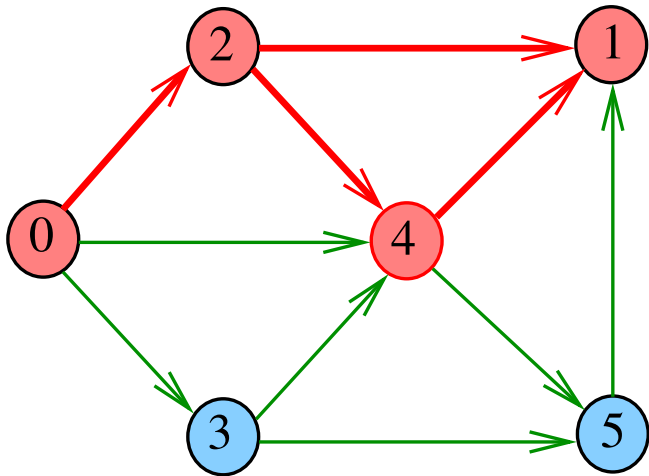
pathR($G, 2$)



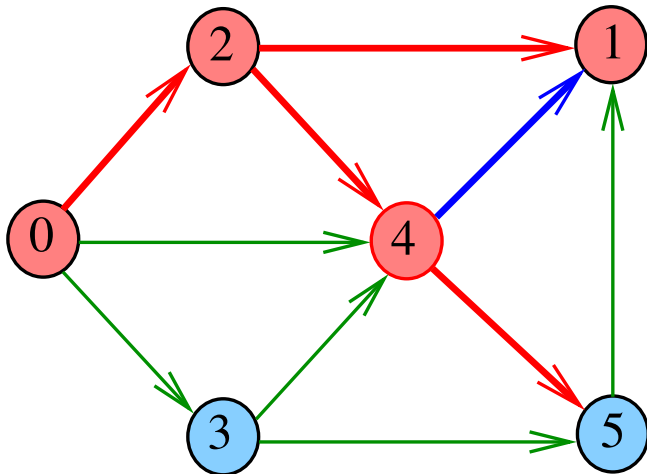
pathR(~~G~~,4)



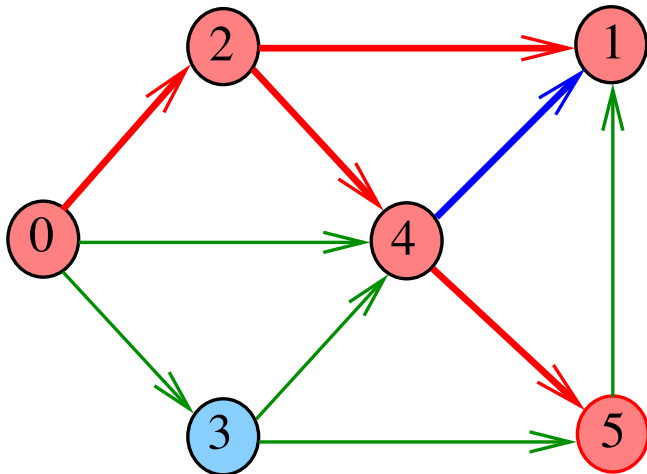
pathR(~~G~~,4)



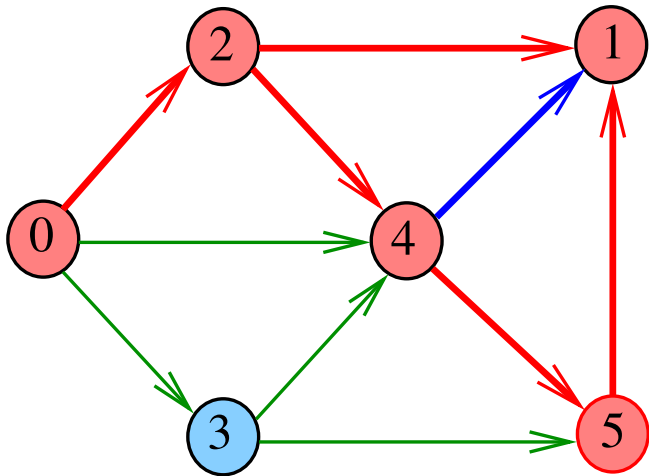
pathR(**G**,4)



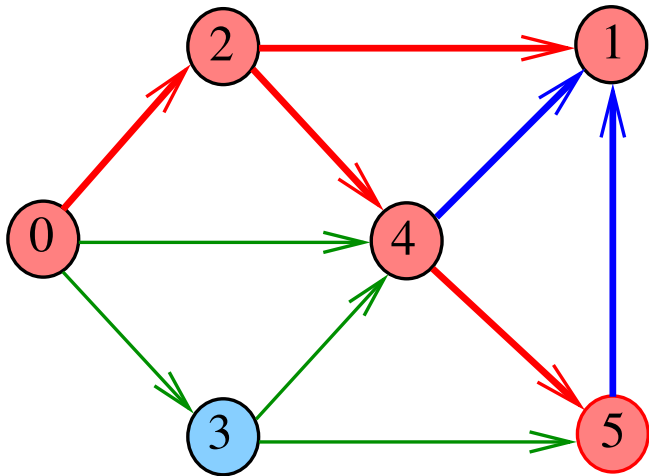
pathR(**G**,5)



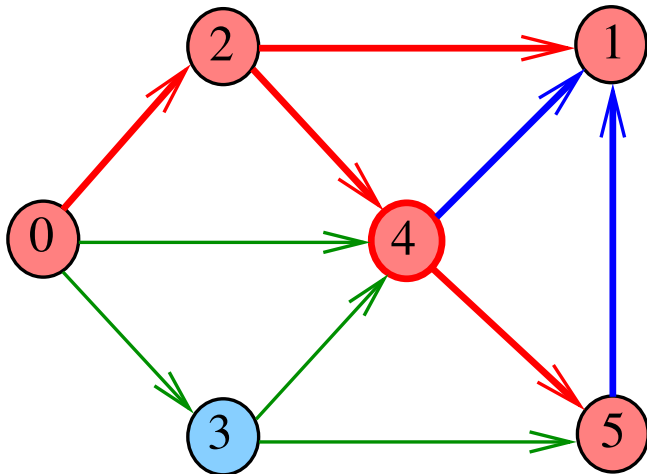
pathR(**G**,5)



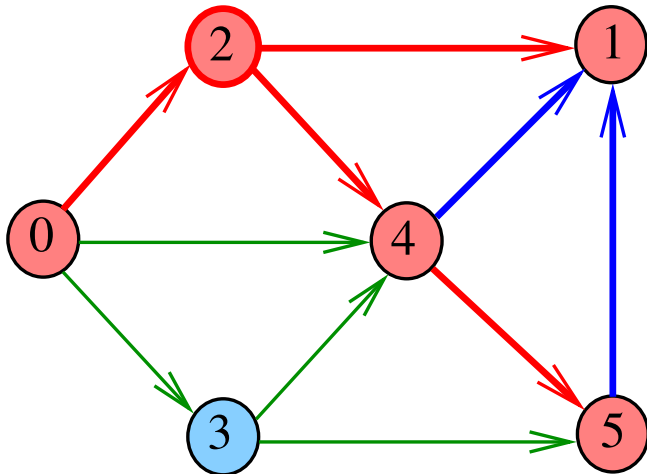
pathR(**G**,5)



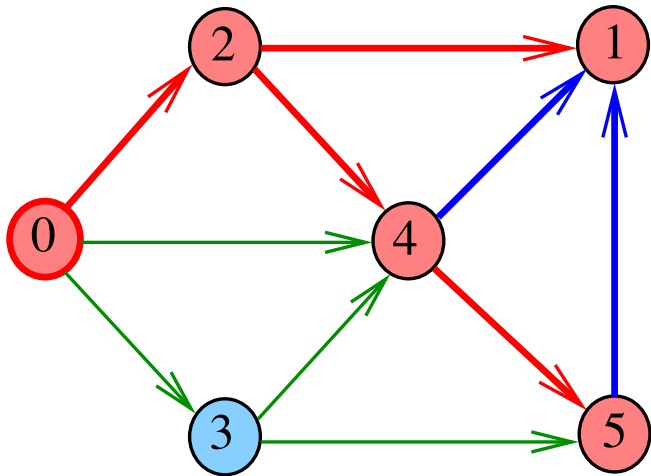
pathR(**G**,4)



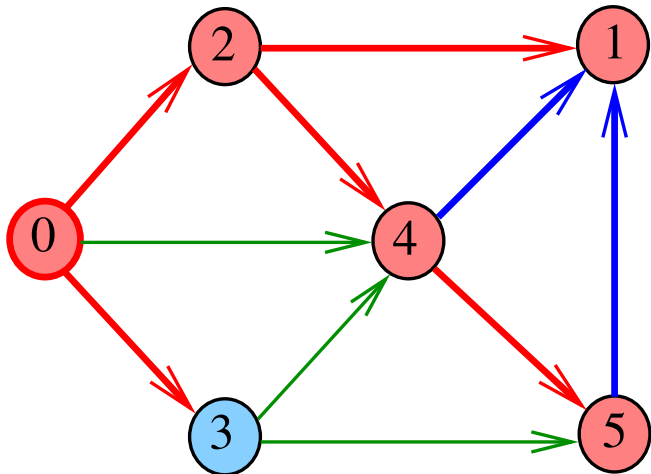
pathR(**G**,2)



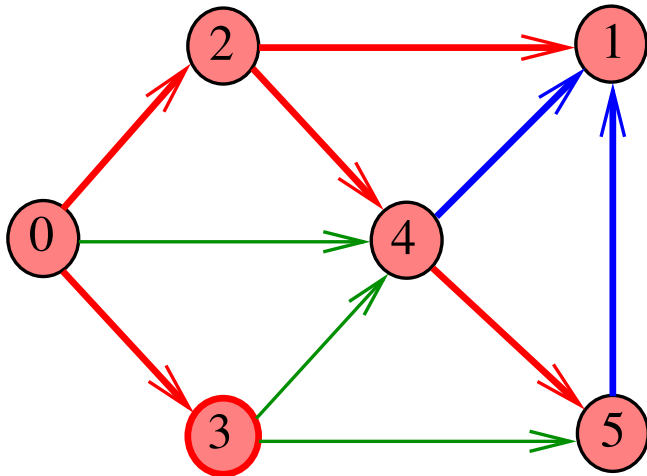
pathR($G, 0$)



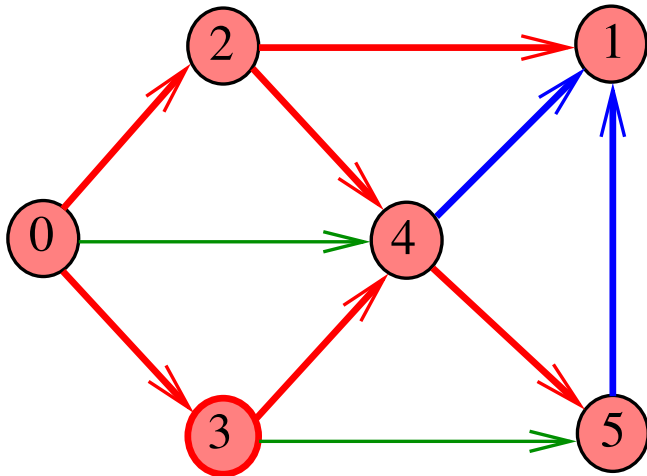
pathR(**G**,0)



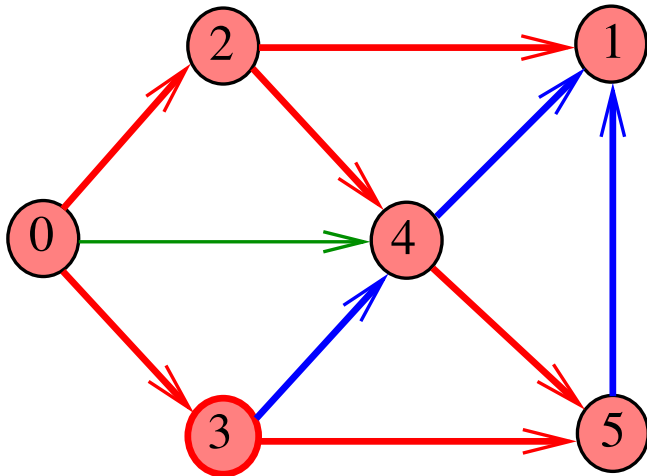
pathR(**G**,3)



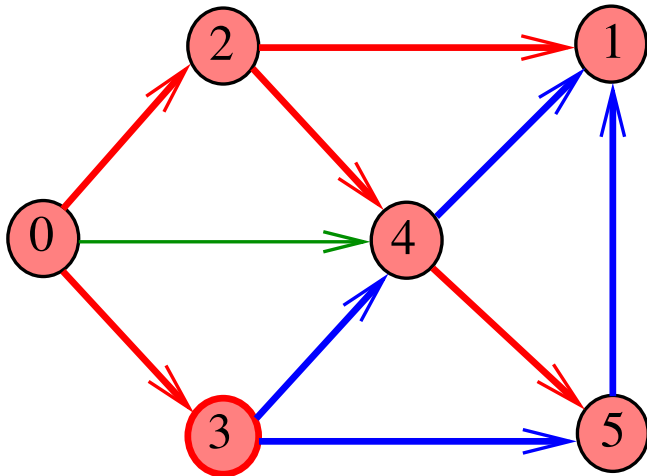
pathR(**G**,3)



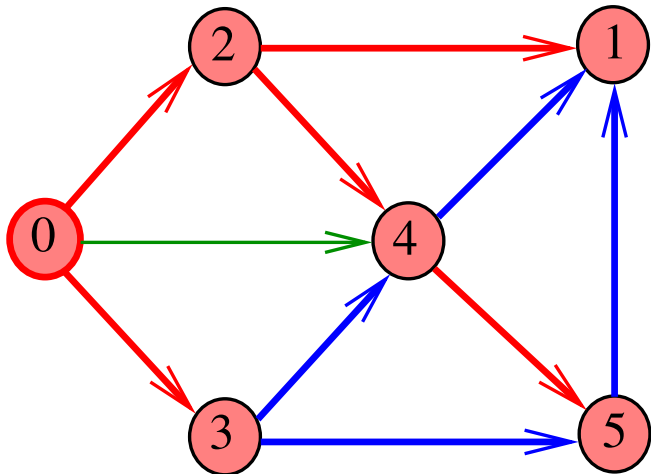
pathR(**G**,3)



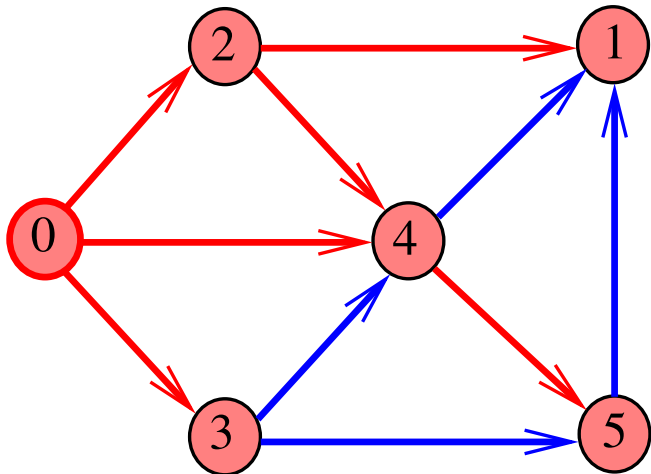
pathR(**G**,3)



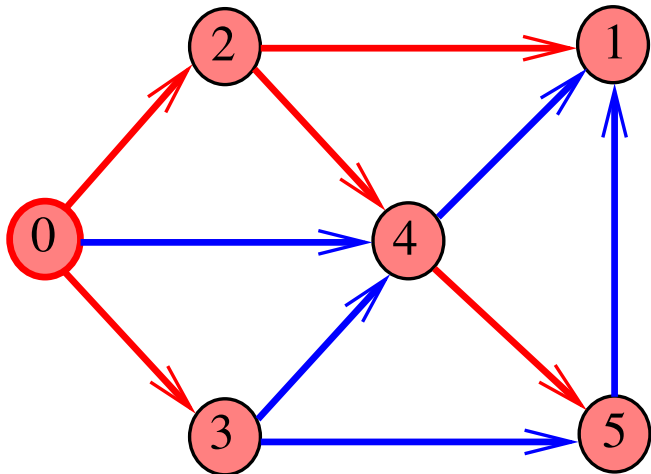
pathR(**G**,0)



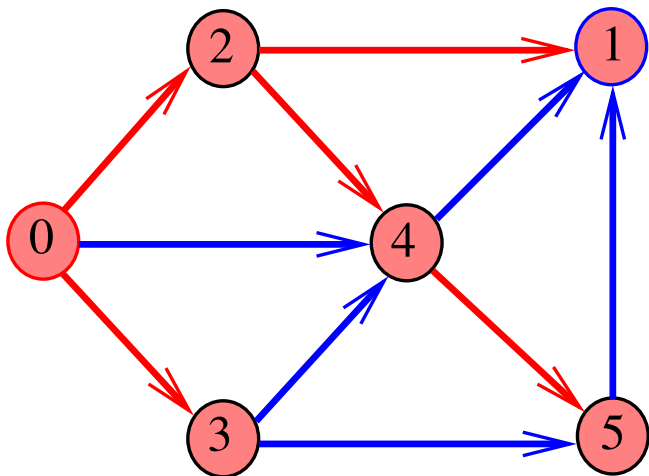
pathR(**G**,0)



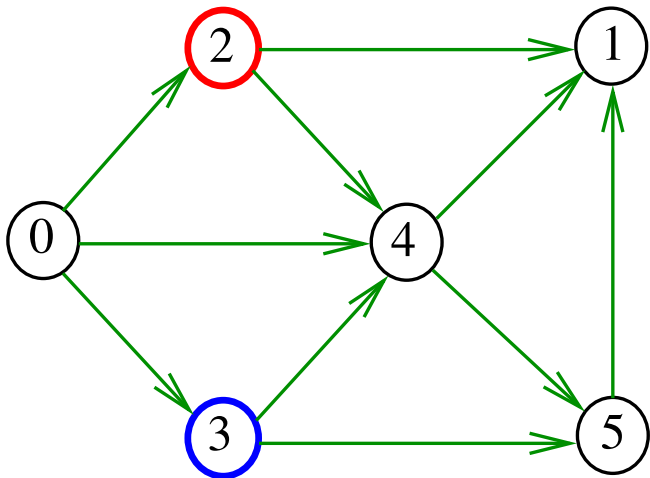
pathR(**G**,0)



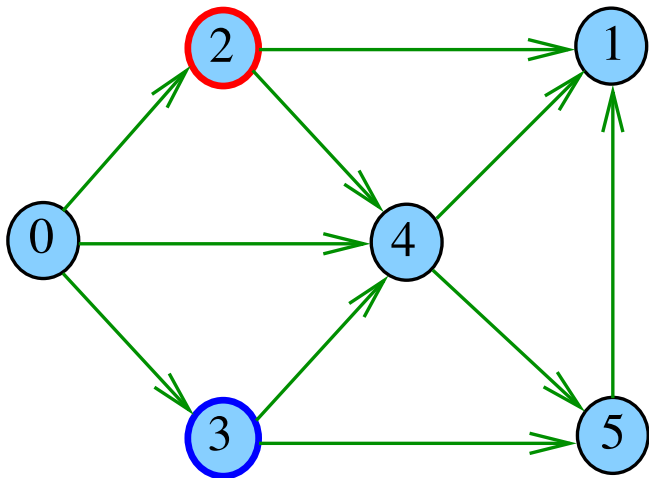
DIGRAPHpath($G, 0, 1$)



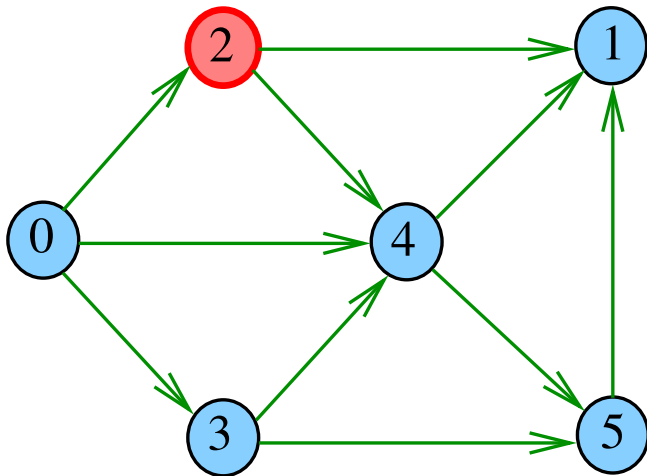
DIGRAPHpath($G, 2, 3$)



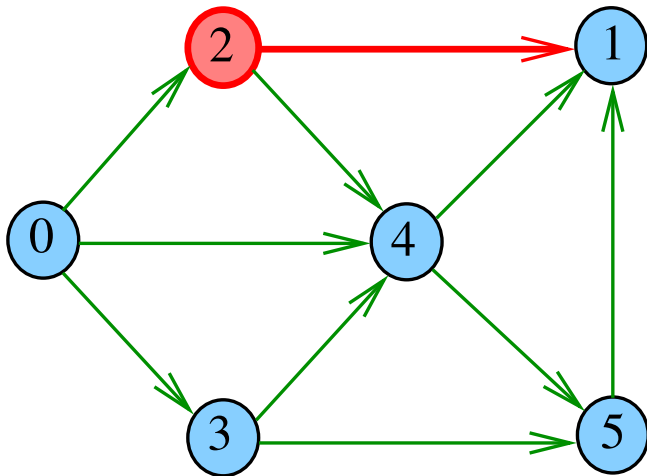
DIGRAPHpath($G, 2, 3$)



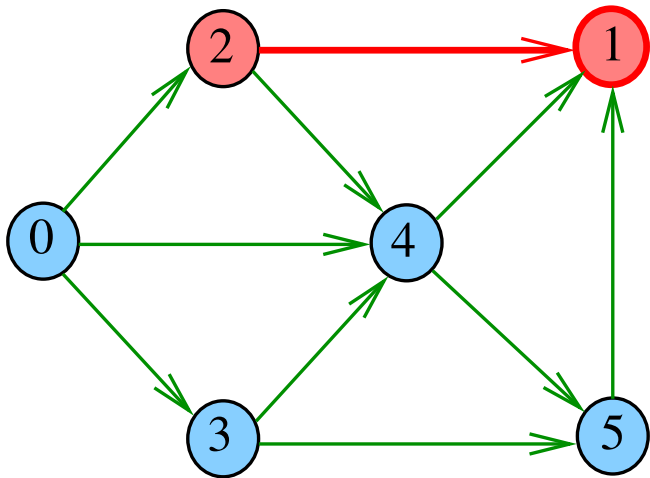
pathR(**G**,2)



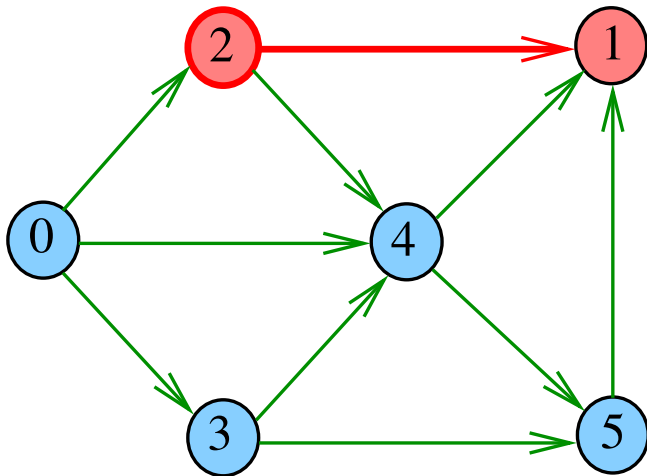
pathR(**G**,2)



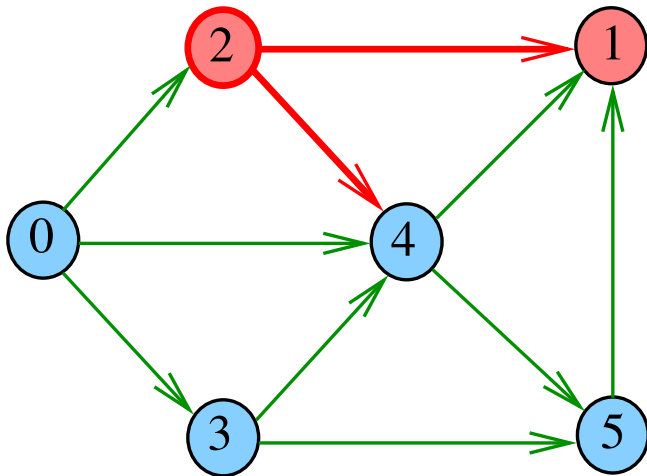
pathR(**G**,1)



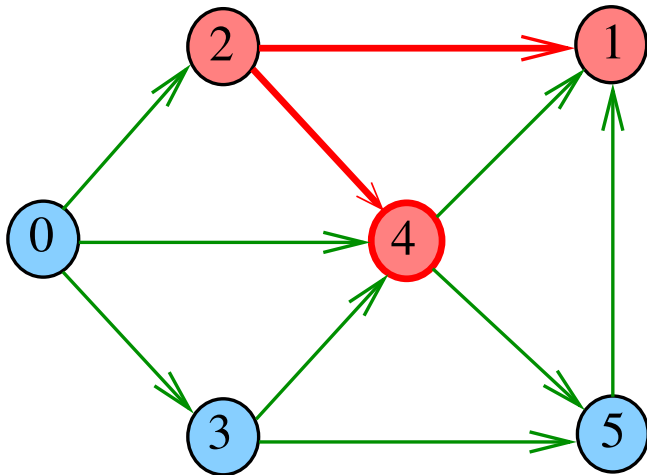
pathR(**G**,2)



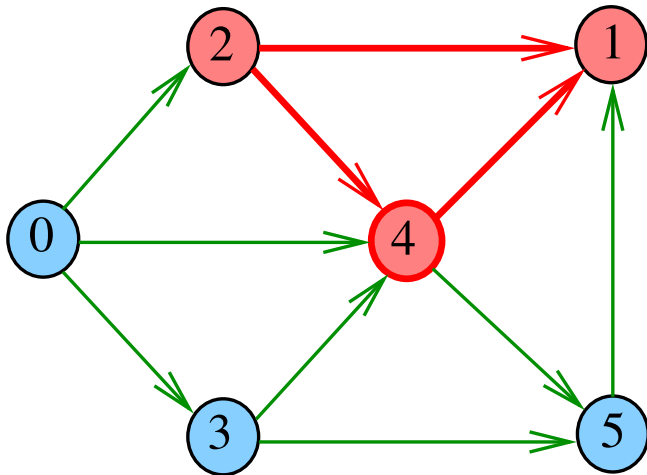
pathR(\mathbb{G} , 2)



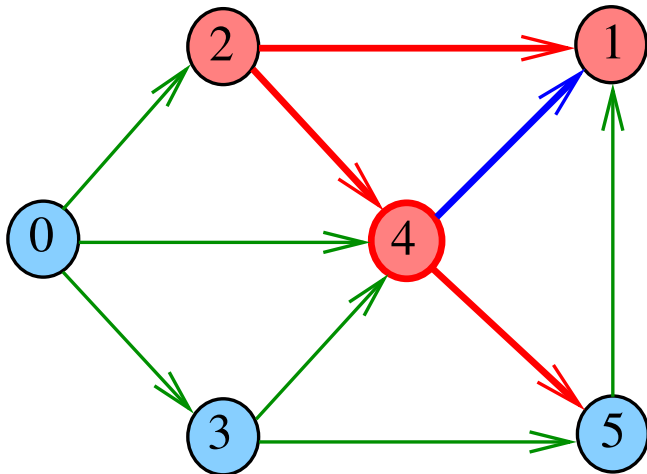
pathR(**G**,4)



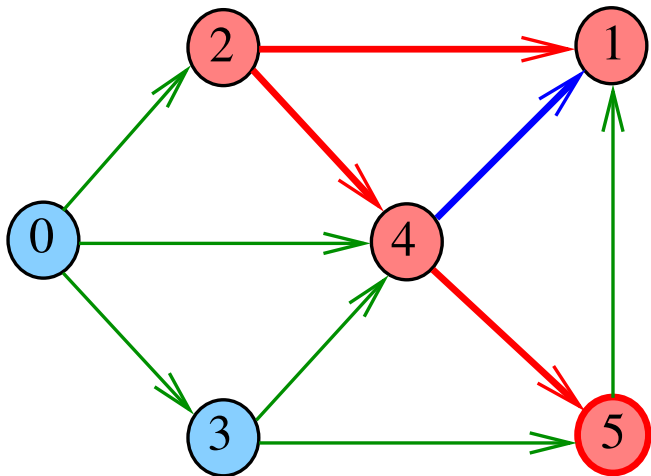
pathR(**G**,4)



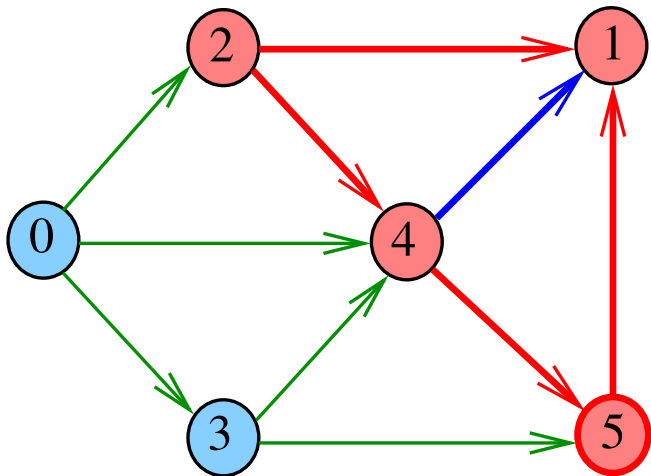
pathR($G, 4$)



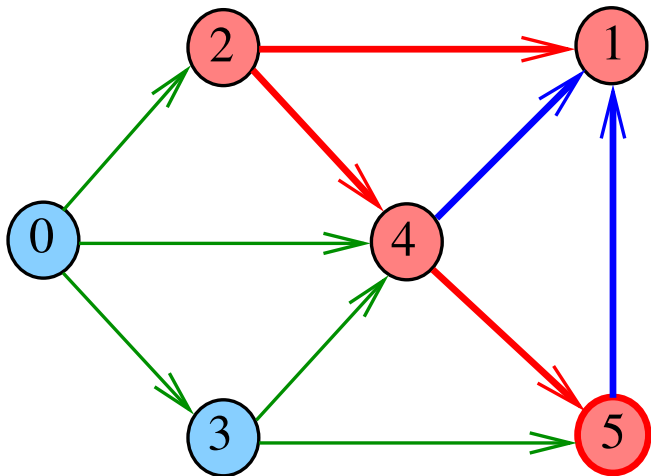
pathR($G, 5$)



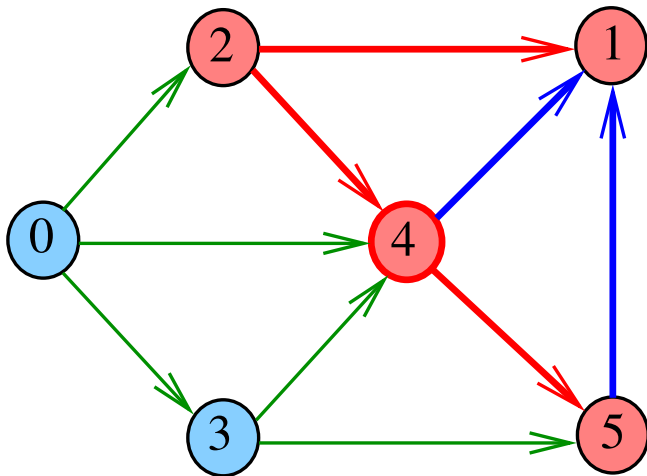
pathR(**G**,5)



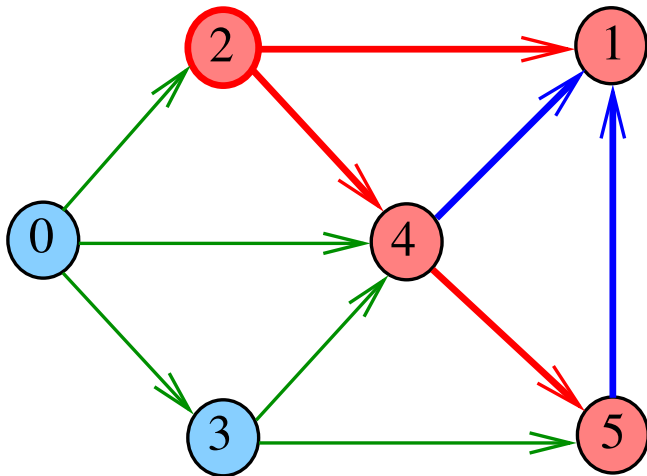
pathR(**G**,5)



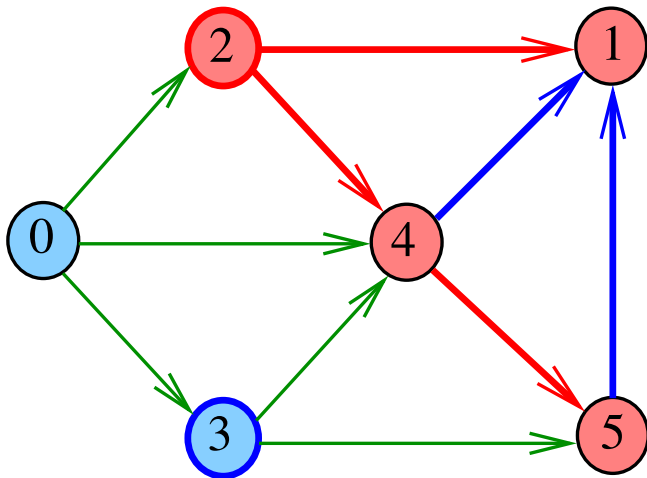
pathR(**G**,4)



pathR(**G**,2)



DIGRAPHpath($G, 2, 3$)



DIGRAPHpath

```
static int lbl[maxV];  
int DIGRAPHpath (Digraph G, Vertex s, Vertex t)  
{  
    Vertex v;  
1   for (v = 0; v < G->V; v++)  
2       lbl[v] = -1;  
3   pathR(G, s);  
4   if (lbl[t] == -1) return 0;  
5   else return 1;  
}
```


pathR

Visita todos os vértices que podem ser atingidos a partir de v

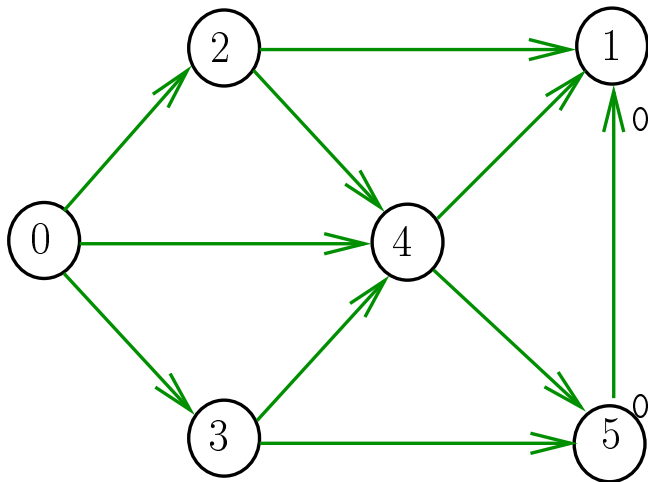
```
void pathR (Digraph G, Vertex v)
```

pathR

Visita todos os vértices que podem ser atingidos a partir de v

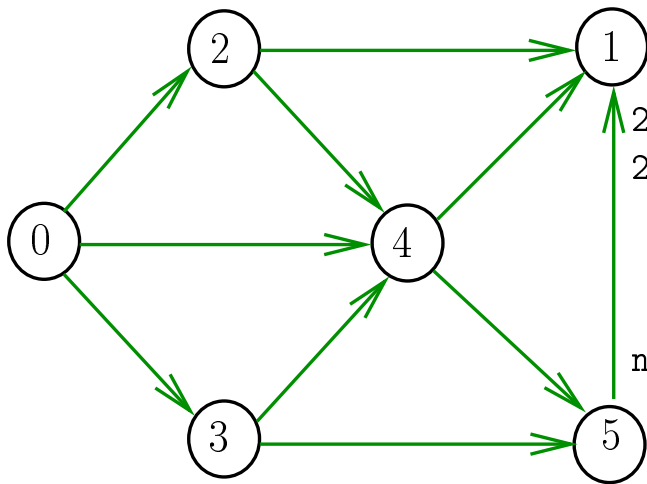
```
void pathR (Digraph G, Vertex v)
{
    Vertex w;
1   lbl[v] = 0;
2   for (w = 0; w < G->V; w++)
3       if (G->adj[v][w] == 1)
4           if (lbl[w] == -1)
5               pathR(G, w);
}
```

DIGRAPHpath($G, 0, 1$)



0-2 pathR($G, 2$)
2-1 pathR($G, 1$)
2-4 pathR($G, 4$)
4-1
4-5 pathR($G, 5$)
5-1
0-3 pathR($G, 3$)
3-4
0-4
existe caminho

DIGRAPHpath(**G**,2,3)



2-1 pathR(G,1)

2-4 pathR(G,4)

4-1

4-5 pathR(G,5)

5-1

nao existe caminh

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função
`DIGRAPHpath`?

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função
`DIGRAPHpath`?

linha	número de execuções da linha	
1	$= V + 1$	$= \Theta(V)$
2	$= V$	$= \Theta(V)$
3	$= 1$	$= ????$
4	$= 1$	$= \Theta(1)$
5	$= 1$	$= \Theta(1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{total} &= 2 \Theta(1) + 2 \Theta(V) + ??? \\ &= \Theta(V) + ???\end{aligned}$$

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função `DIGRAPHpath` é $\Theta(V)$ mais o consumo de tempo da função `PathR`.

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função `PathR`?

Consumo de tempo

Qual é o consumo de tempo da função `PathR`?

linha	número de execuções da linha	
1	$\leq V$	$= O(V)$
2	$\leq V \times (V + 1)$	$= O(V^2)$
3	$\leq V \times V$	$= O(V^2)$
4	$\leq V \times V$	$= O(V^2)$
5	$\leq V - 1$	$= O(V)$
<hr/>		
total	$= 2 O(V) + 3 O(V^2)$ $= O(V^2)$	

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função `PathR` para matriz de adjacência é $O(V^2)$.

O consumo de tempo da função `DIGRAPHpath` para matriz de adjacência é $O(V^2)$.