





Teoria dos Grafos e Computabilidade

— Connectivity —

Silvio Jamil F. Guimarães

Graduate Program in Informatics – PPGINF Image and Multimedia Data Science Laboratory - IMScience Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais - PUC Minas







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Caminhamento em grafos

Busca em profundidade Caminha no grafo visitando todos os seus vértices sempre procurando o vértice mais profundo.

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Busca em largura Expandir o conjunto de vértices de forma uniforme em que são visitados todos os vértices de mesma distância ao início antes de visitar outros níveis.

$$G = (V,E)$$
 é um grafo dirigido

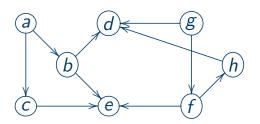
Fecho transitivo de $v \in V$

direto: vértices alcançáveis de v, com caminho maior ou igual a zero

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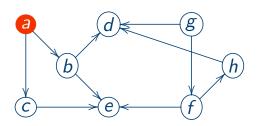
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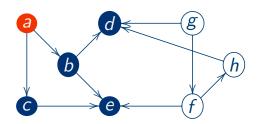
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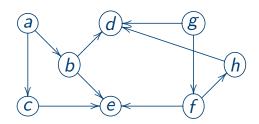
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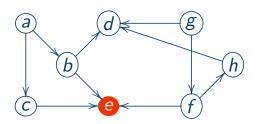
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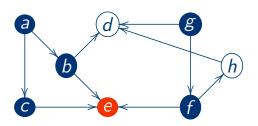
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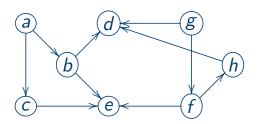


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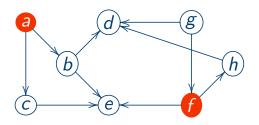
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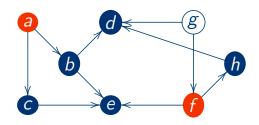
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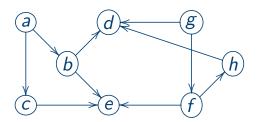
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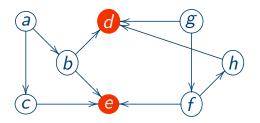
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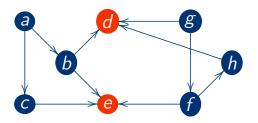
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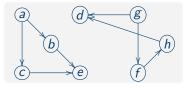
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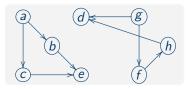


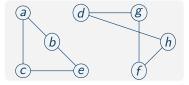
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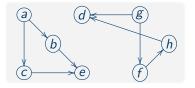


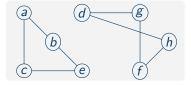
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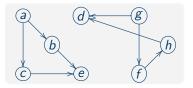
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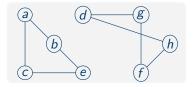




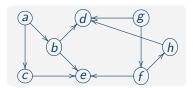
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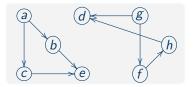


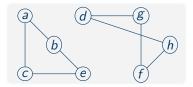


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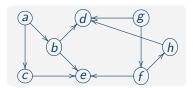


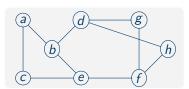
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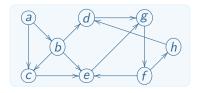


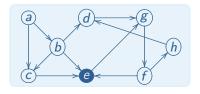


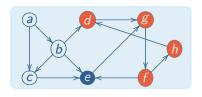
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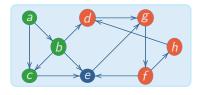




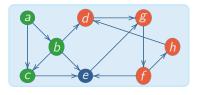




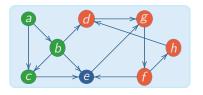


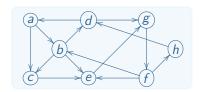


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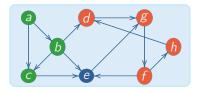


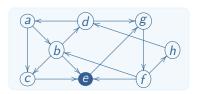
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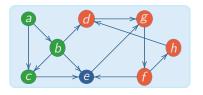


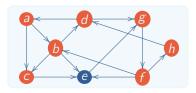
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Conectividade

Categorias de conectividade

- ► C₀: Grafos desconexos não s-conexos
- ► C₁: Grafos s-conexos não sf-conexos
- ► C₂: Grafos sf-conexos não f-conexos
- ► C3: Grafos f-conexos

Propriedade

- ▶ Se $G \in C_0$ então $C(G) \in C_3$
- ▶ Se $G \in C_1$ então $C(G) \notin C_0$
- ▶ Se $G \in C_2$ então $C(G) \notin C_0$
- ▶ Se $G \in C_3$ então $C(G) \in Ci$ (i = 0,1,2,3)

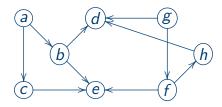
Atingibilidade

Seja G = (V,E) um grafo dirigido.

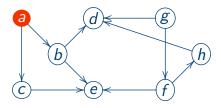
Atingibilidade

Seja G = (V,E) um grafo dirigido. Um subconjunto $B \subseteq V$ é uma base de G se

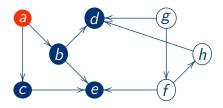
- ▶ não há caminho entre vértices de B
- ► todo vértice não pertencente a B pode ser atingido por algum vértice de B



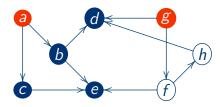
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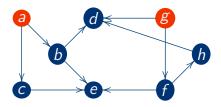
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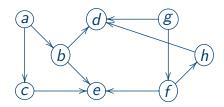


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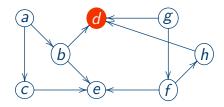


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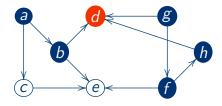
- ▶ não há caminho entre vértices de A
- ▶ todo vértice não pertencente a A pode atingir A por um caminho .



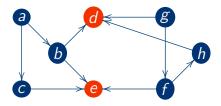
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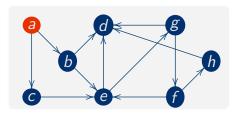


Sejam B uma base de G e A uma antibase de G

Raiz Se B for um conjunto unitário , então dizemos que B é a RAIZ de G

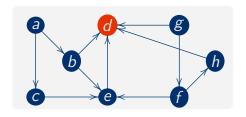
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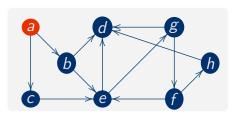
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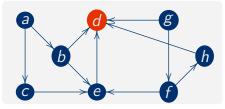
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Questions?

Connectivity

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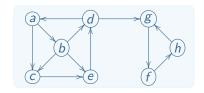
Teoria dos Grafos e Computabilidade

— Strongly connected componentes —

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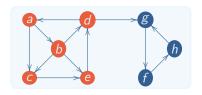
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- ► Considere a seguinte partição em V, em que cada S_i é f-conexo:

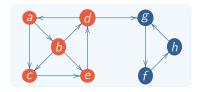
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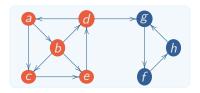
lacktriangle Os elementos $S_i \in S$ são chamados de componentes f-conexas de G



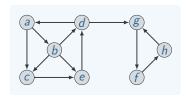
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- ▶ Se G for f-conexo, então S = V



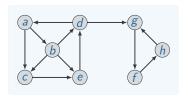
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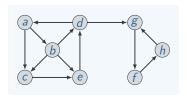


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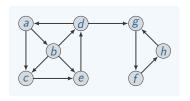
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The induced subgraph of G by $S_i \in S$ is so-called strongly connected component if the subgraph is strongly connected.

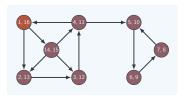


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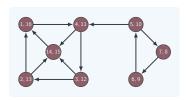
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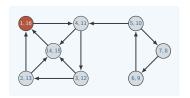
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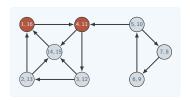
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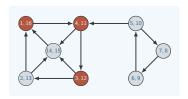
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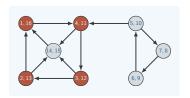
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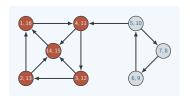
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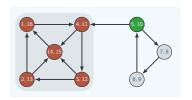
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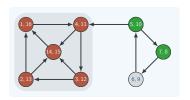
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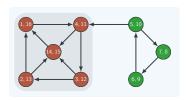
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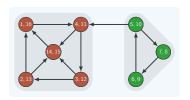
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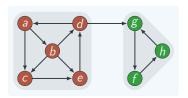
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Teoria dos Grafos e Computabilidade

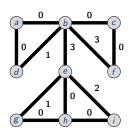
— Graph cut —

Silvio Jamil F. Guimarães

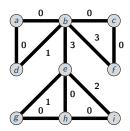
Graduate Program in Informatics – PPGINF Image and Multimedia Data Science Laboratory - IMScience Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais - PUC Minas

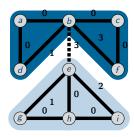
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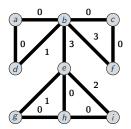


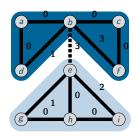
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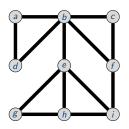


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- ▶ Every set $S \subset V$ (S cannot be empty or the entire set V) has a corresponding cut: cut(S) is the set of edges (v, w) such that $v \in S$ and $w \in V S$.

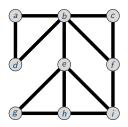


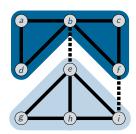


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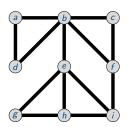


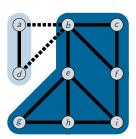
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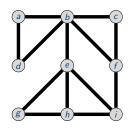


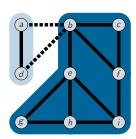
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- ▶ cut(S) is a cut because deleting the edges in cut(S) disconnects S from V S.





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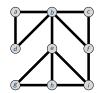


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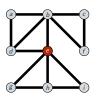


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- ▶ Vertex-connectivity K(G) corresponds to the smallest number of vertices in which their removal will disconnect the graph;
- \blacktriangleright K-connected graph is a graph with vertex-connectivity equal to K;
- ► Separable-graph is a graph with vertex-connectivity equal to 1.

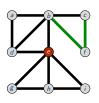




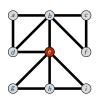
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- ► The vertex-connecticity is smaller than or equal to the edge-connectivity;
- ▶ Let $\delta(G)$ be the smallest vertex degree of G. So, $K(G) \leq \lambda(G) \leq \delta(G)$.



Questions?

Connectivity

- Graph cut -

Robustness of a network – an example

Exemplo 1

Consider a network (transportation, computers, and so on) represented by a graph. How to measure the robustness of this network?

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The robustness of a graph is based on the cut-sets.

Vulnerability of a network – an example

Exemplo 2

Let a private network containing eight computers. Consider that you have 16 lines to connect these computers. How to organize this network in order to decrease the vulnerability as low as possible?

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Let a private network containing eight computers. Consider that you have 16 lines to connect these computers. How to organize this network in order to decrease the vulnerability as low as possible?

How to model this problem as a graph problem?