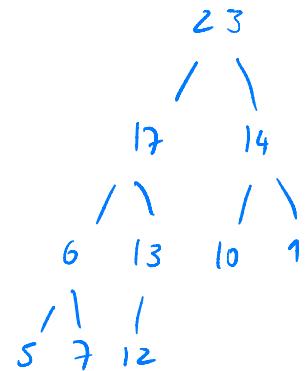


Pрактика 2

- Heaps
- DFS + Profundidades
- Representación de Grafos

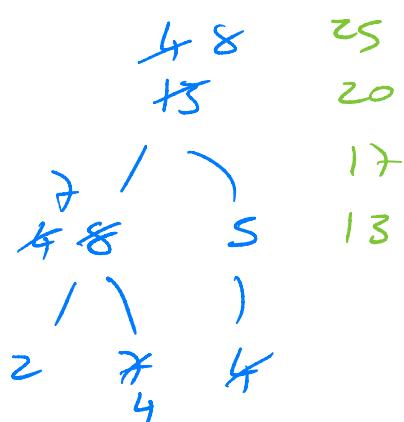
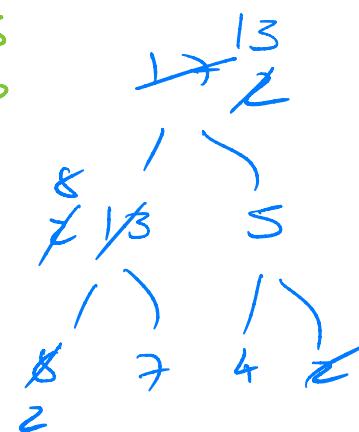
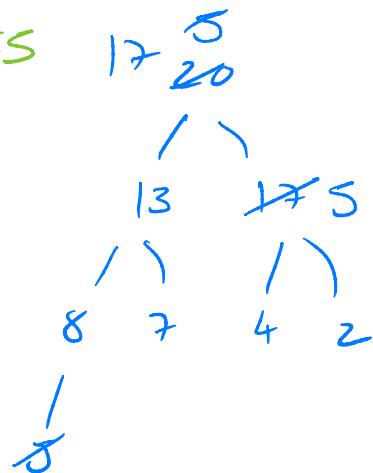
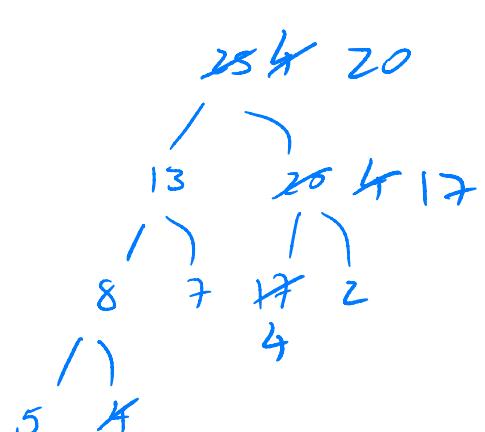
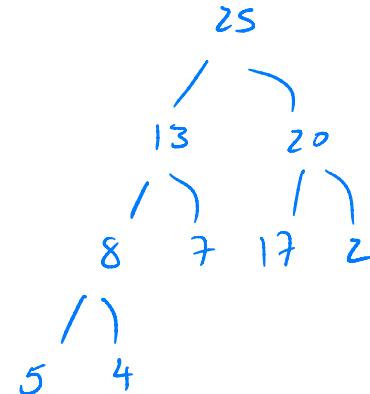
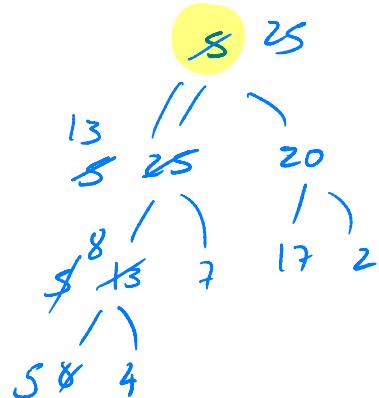
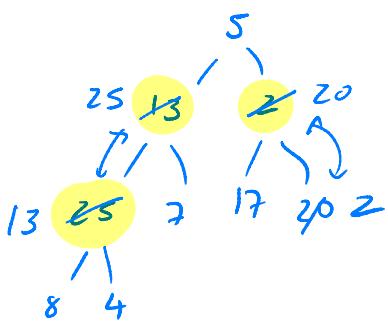
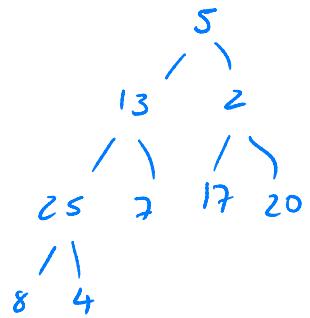
Ex 6.1-6

$\langle 23, 17, 14, 6, 13, 10, 1, 5, 7, 12 \rangle$



Ex 6.4-1

$\langle 5, 13, 2, 25, 7, 17, 20, 8, 4 \rangle$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 48 \\
 + 5 \\
 \hline
 53
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 - 20 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 48 \qquad 5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 17 \\
 - 13 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 48 \qquad 5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 17 \\
 - 13 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 84 \\
 - 47 \\
 \hline
 37
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 - 20 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 84 \\
 - 47 \\
 \hline
 37
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 - 17 \\
 \hline
 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 84 \\
 - 47 \\
 \hline
 37
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 13 \\
 - 8 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 725 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 4 \quad 8 \\
 - 2 \quad 13 \\
 \hline
 7
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 - 20 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 725 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 4 \quad 8 \\
 - 2 \quad 13 \\
 \hline
 7
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 - 20 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 725 \\
 / \quad \backslash \\
 4 \quad 8 \\
 - 2 \quad 13 \\
 \hline
 7
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 - 20 \\
 \hline
 5
 \end{array}$$

Ex 6.5-2

$\langle 15, 13, 9, 5, 12, 8, 7, 4, 0, 6, 2, 1 \rangle$

MaxHeapInsert(10) ...

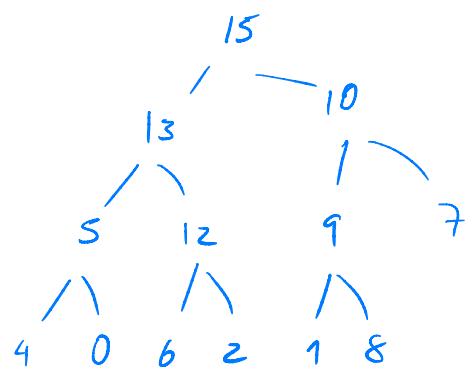
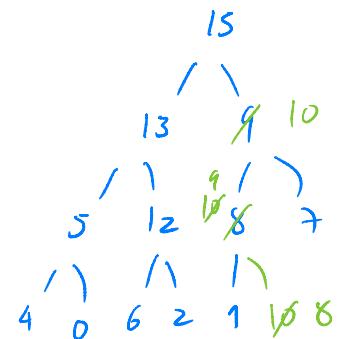
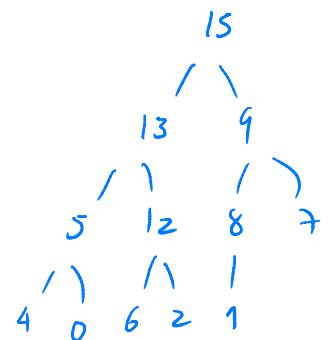
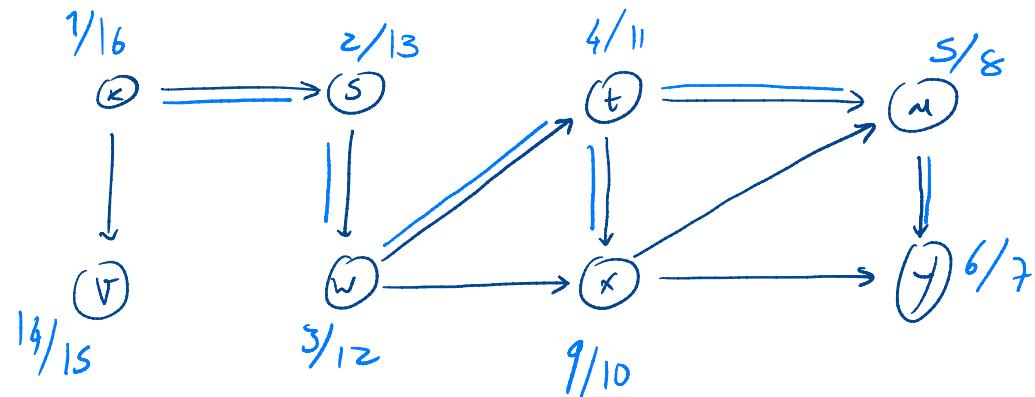
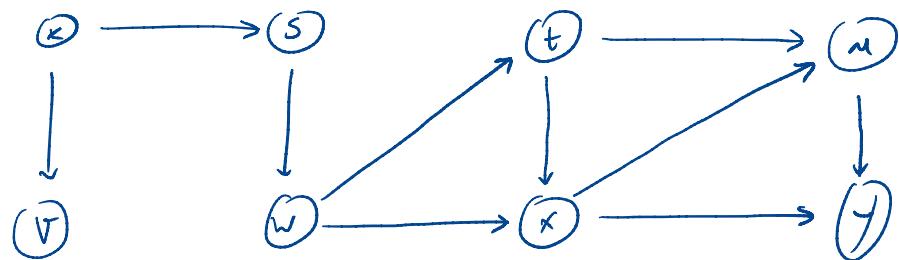


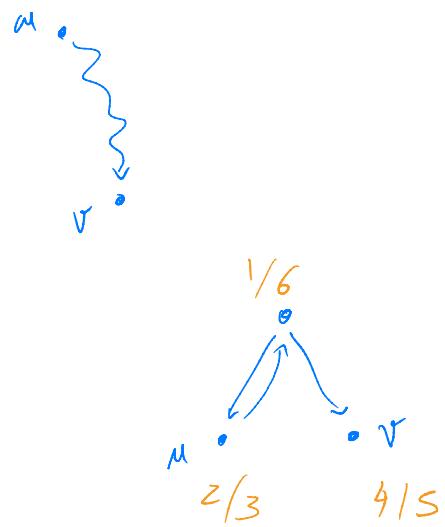
Fig 22.3



Ex 22.3-8

→ Provide a counter example for:

$\alpha \rightsquigarrow r \wedge d_\alpha < d_r \Rightarrow r$ é descendente de α na floresta DFS



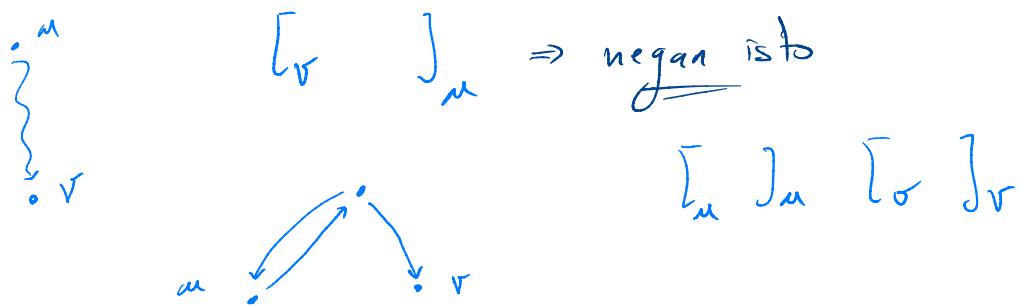
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[m] } \text{[v]} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{[m] } \text{[v]} \\ \text{[v] } \text{[m]} \end{array} \Rightarrow v \text{ } \underline{\text{não}} \text{ é descendente de } m$$

- Queremos provar q é possível
termos: $f_M < d_q$

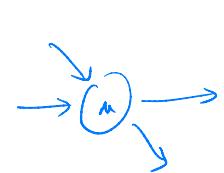
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}_M \begin{bmatrix} r \\ v \end{bmatrix}_V$$

Ex. 22.3 - 9

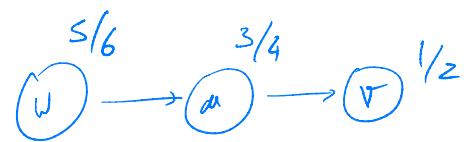
Se um grafo dirigido G tem um caminho entre u e v ,
então qualquer DFS resulta em $d_v < f_u$



Ex 22.3-11



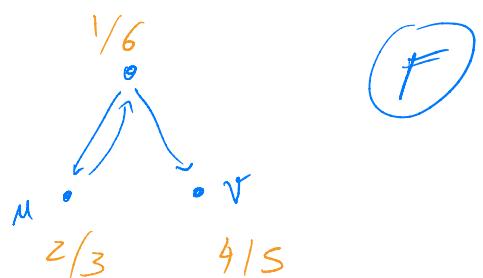
• how can m end up in
a DFS tree by itself?



- Para qualquer DFS existe sempre um vértice v tempo de fim igual a $\text{zf}(v)$

(T)

- Seja $u \in V$ um vértice atingível a partir de todos os vértices do grafo. u é necessariamente o primeiro vértice a ser fechado.



- Se $\text{zf}(v) = \text{zf}(u) + 1$, então (u, v) é um anel de árvore

(T)

- Se $(u, v) \in E$ entao necessariamente que $\text{zf}(u) < \text{zf}(v)$

(F)

- Se $\text{zf}(v) < \text{zf}(u) \wedge (u, v) \in E$, então (u, v) é um anel de cruzamento

$[v]_r \sqsubset [u]_m$
• Cross edge (T)

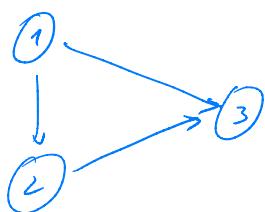
- Se $\text{zf}(v) < \text{zf}(u) \wedge (u, v) \in E$, então (u, v) é um back edge

$[v]_r \sqsubset [u]_m$ (F)

$v \xleftarrow{\text{zf}} u$ cross edge
 $1/2 \quad 3/4$

22.1-6

- Descobrir se um grafo tem um universal sink em tempo $\underline{\underline{O(V)}}$
 (guardado em memória como
 uma matriz de adjacências)



$$\begin{bmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- * i é universal sink \Leftrightarrow
 - a coluna i só contém 1's
 - a linha i só contém 0's excepto coluna i

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \rightarrow 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

isSink (M, k)

fn $j=1$ to $M.size$
 if $M_{kj} \neq 0$
 return false

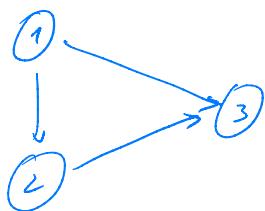
Complexidade:
 $\underline{\underline{O(n)}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \rightarrow 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

fn $i=1$ to $M.size$
 if $M_{ik} \neq 1 \wedge i \neq k$
 return false
 return true

22.1-6

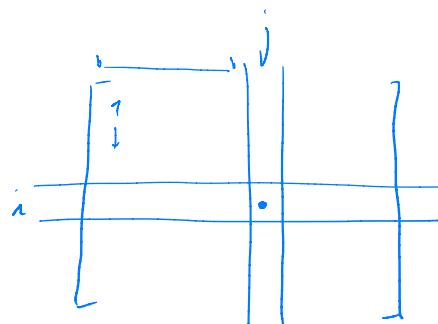
- Descobrir se um grafo tem um universal sink em tempo $\underline{O}(V)$
(guardado em memória como
uma matriz de adjacências)



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- * i é universal sink sse
 - a coluna i só contém 1's
 - a linha i só contém 0's excepto coluna i

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \rightarrow 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

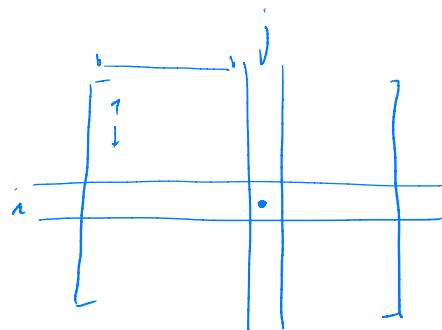


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \rightarrow 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Vértices $1 \leq k \leq i-1$
têm pelo menos um "1"
nas suas linhas
 \Rightarrow Não são universal sinks

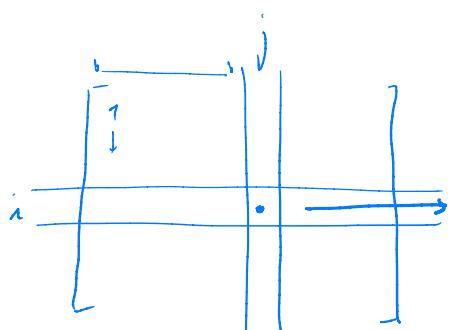
22.1-6

- Descubra se um grafo tem um universal sink em tempo $\underline{O}(V)$
 (guardado em memória como
 uma matriz de adjacências)

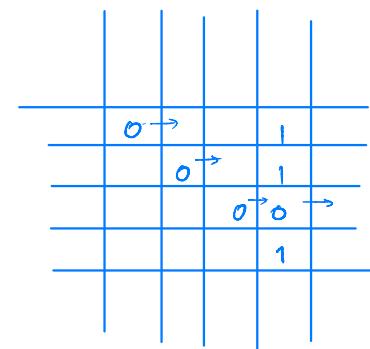


- Vértices $1 \leq k < i-1$
 têm pelo menos um "1"
 nas suas linhas
 \Rightarrow Não são universal sinks

Observação!



- Vértices $i < k \leq n$
 todos estes vértices têm um "0"
 numa posição não = diagonal
 \Rightarrow Não são universal sinks



(1,1) (1,2)
 (2,2) (2,3)

22.1-6

- Descubra se um grafo tem um universal sink em tempo $\underline{O}(V)$
(guardado em memória como
uma matriz de adjacências)

FindSink(M)

```
i = 1; j = 1;  
while (i <= M.size && j <= M.size) {  
    if (M[i][j] == 0) {  
        j++  
    } else {  
        i++  
    }  
}  
if (i <= M.size)  
    return isSink(R, i)  
else return N1
```