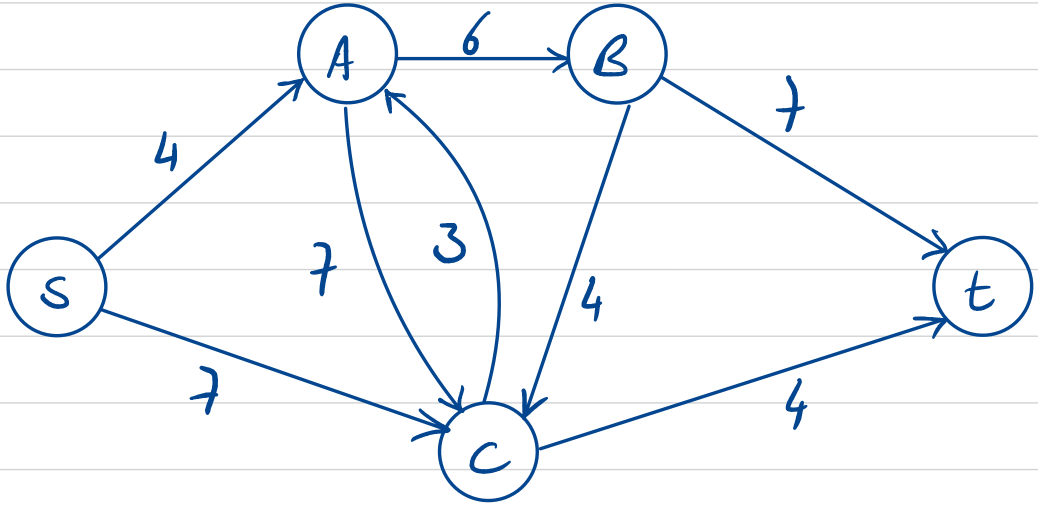
Phá Lìa Vz

Q1 (TI 08/09, III.2)

$L = \langle A, B, C \rangle$

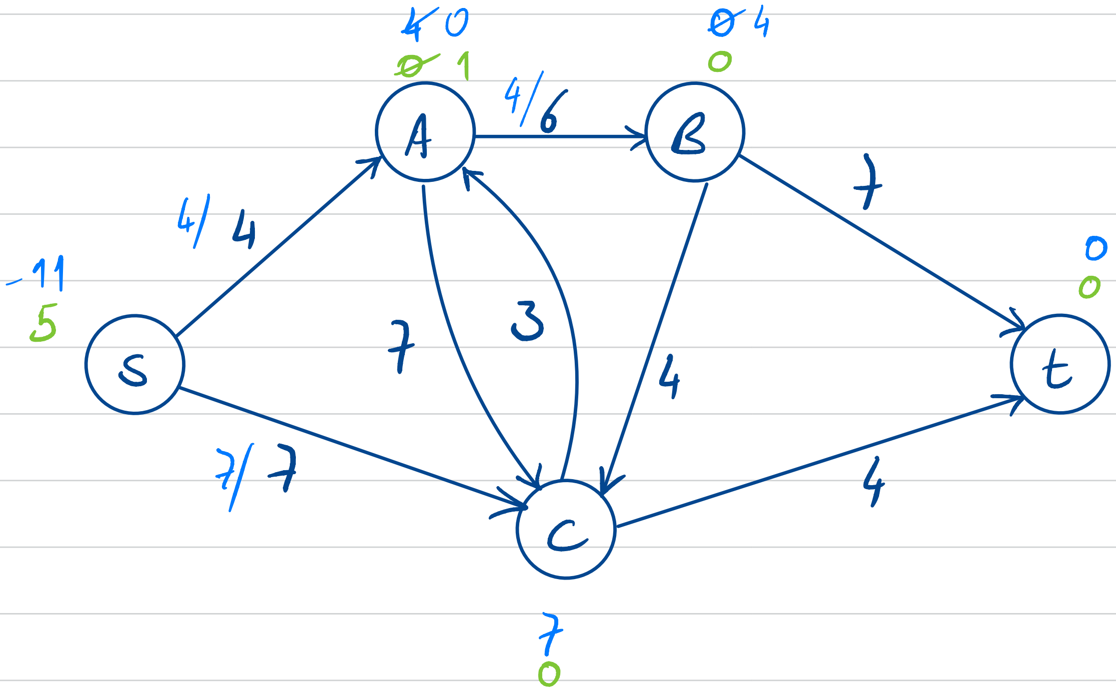


$N[A] = \langle s, B, C \rangle$

$N[B] = \langle A, C, t \rangle$

$N[C] = \langle s, A, B, t \rangle$

Q1 (TI 08/09, III.2)



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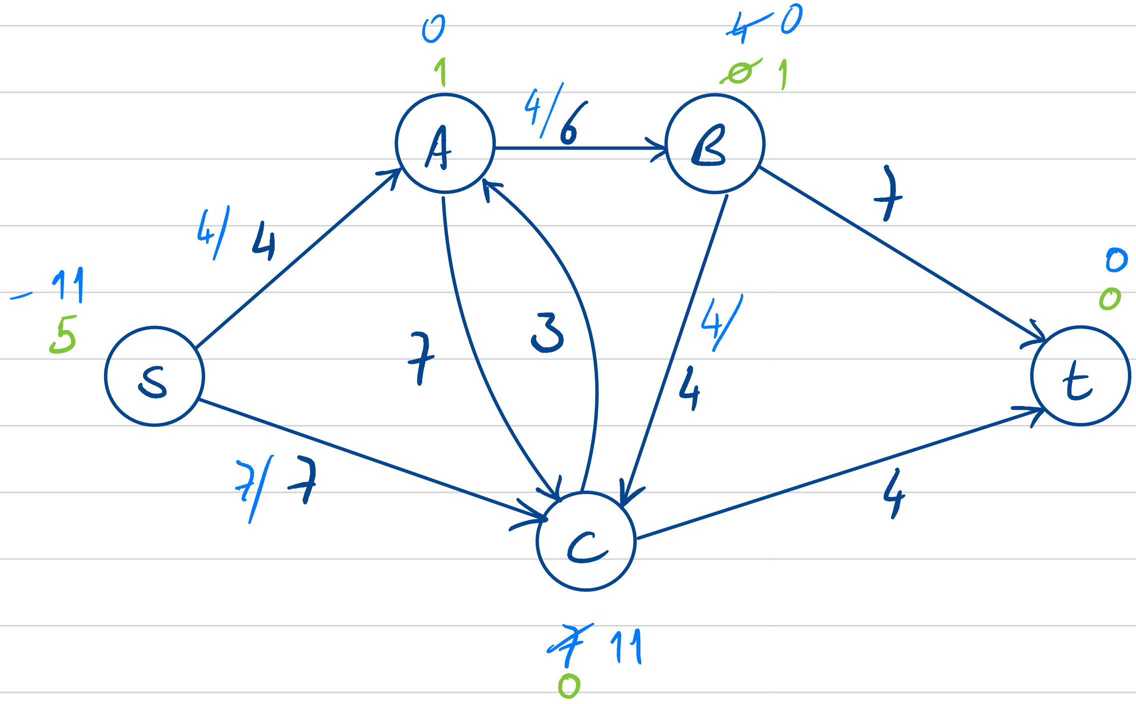


L = < A, B, C >

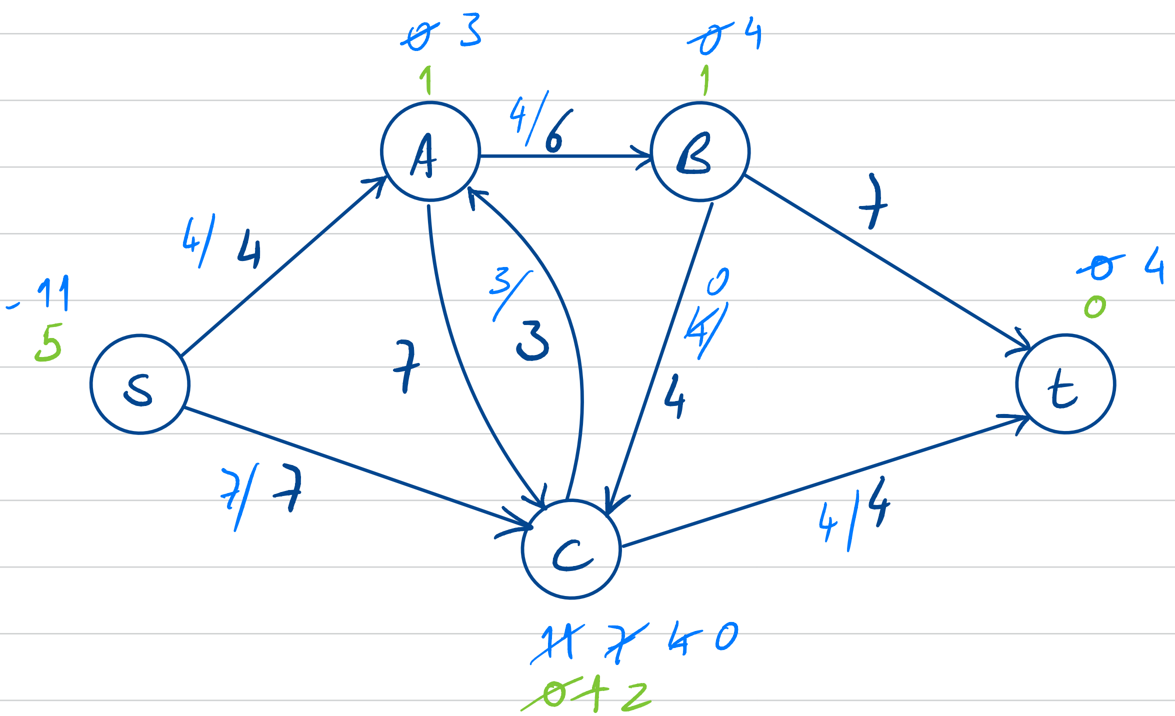
N[A] = < s, B, C >

N[B] = < A, C, t >

N[C] = < s, A, B, t >

L = < B, A, C >

Q1 (TI 08/09, III. 2)



L = < B, A, C >

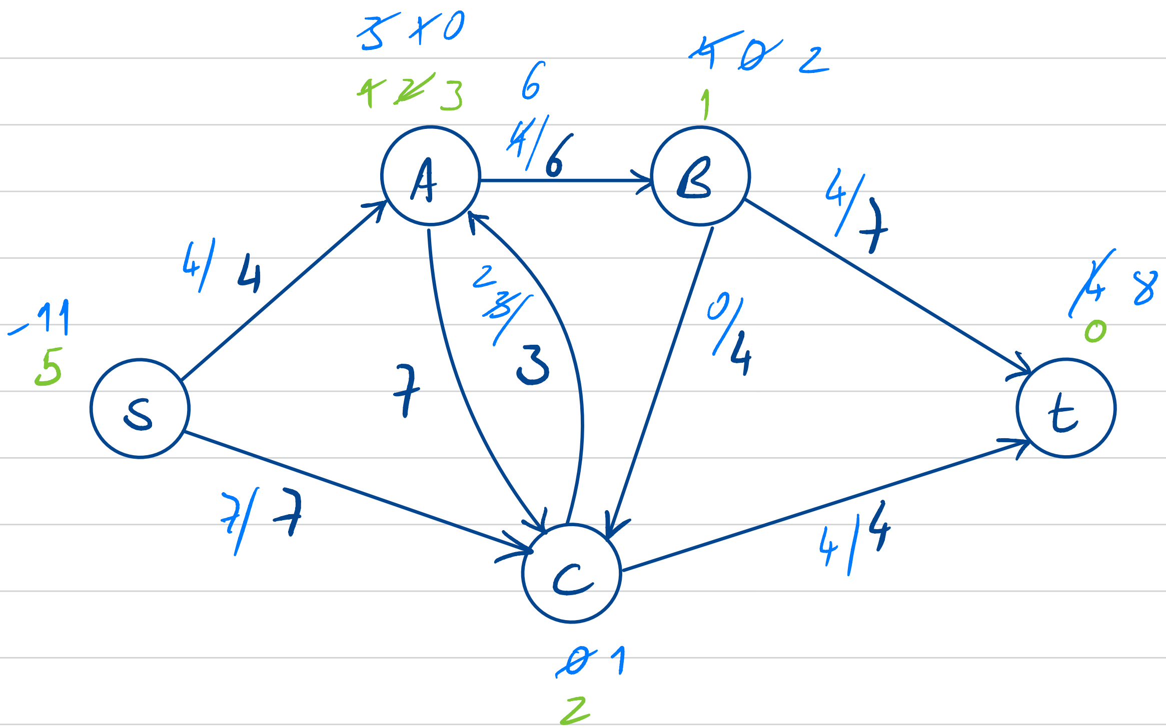
N[A] = < s, B, C >

N[B] = < A, C, t >

N[C] = < s, A, B, t >

L = < C, B, A >

Q1 (TI 08/09, III. 2)



$L = \langle C, B, A \rangle$

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$N[B] = \langle A, C, t \rangle$

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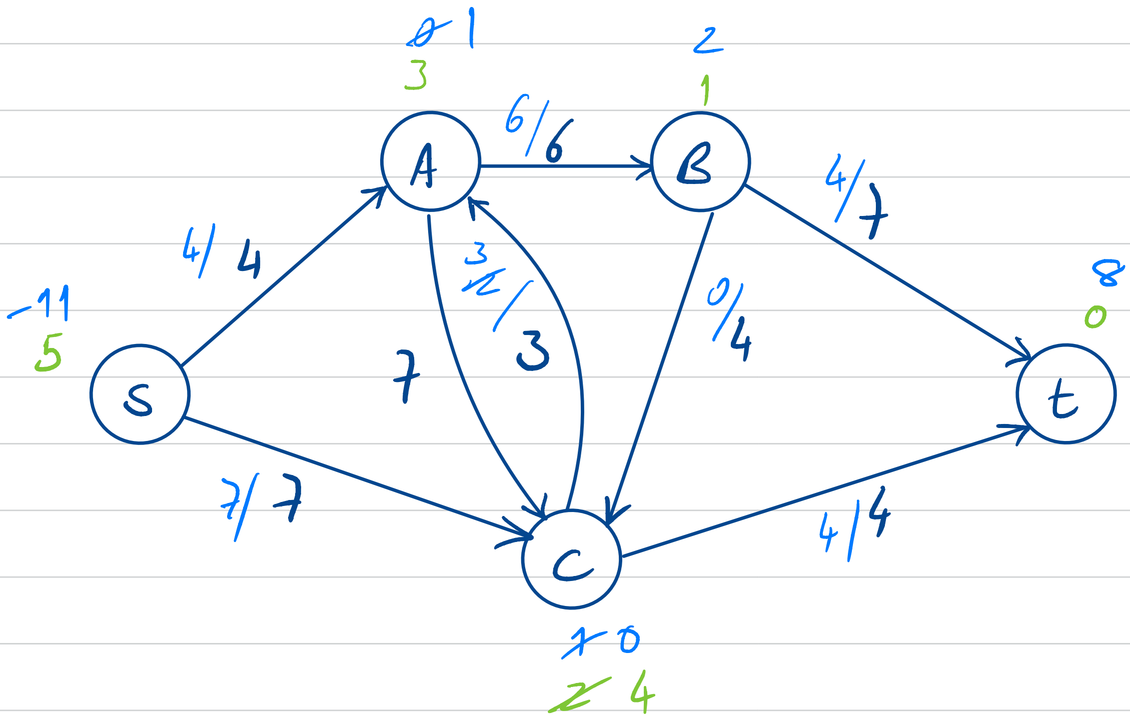
$L = \langle A, C, B \rangle$

Q1 (TI 08/09, III. 2)



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$L = \langle C, A, B \rangle$

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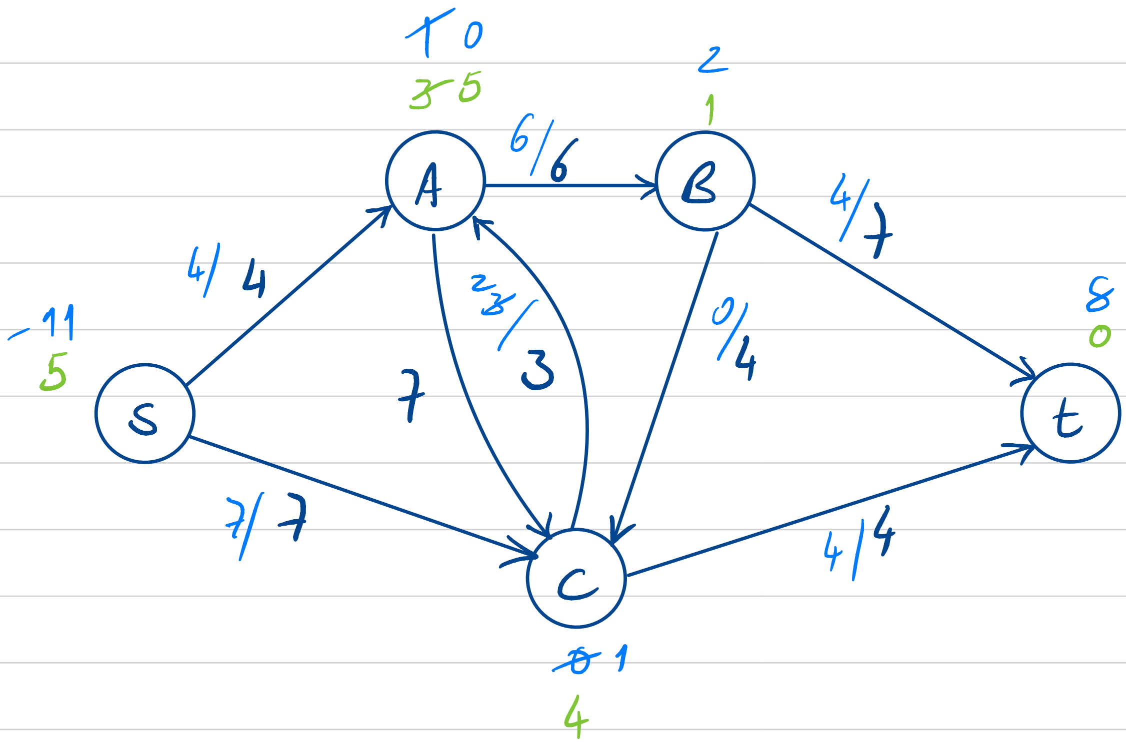

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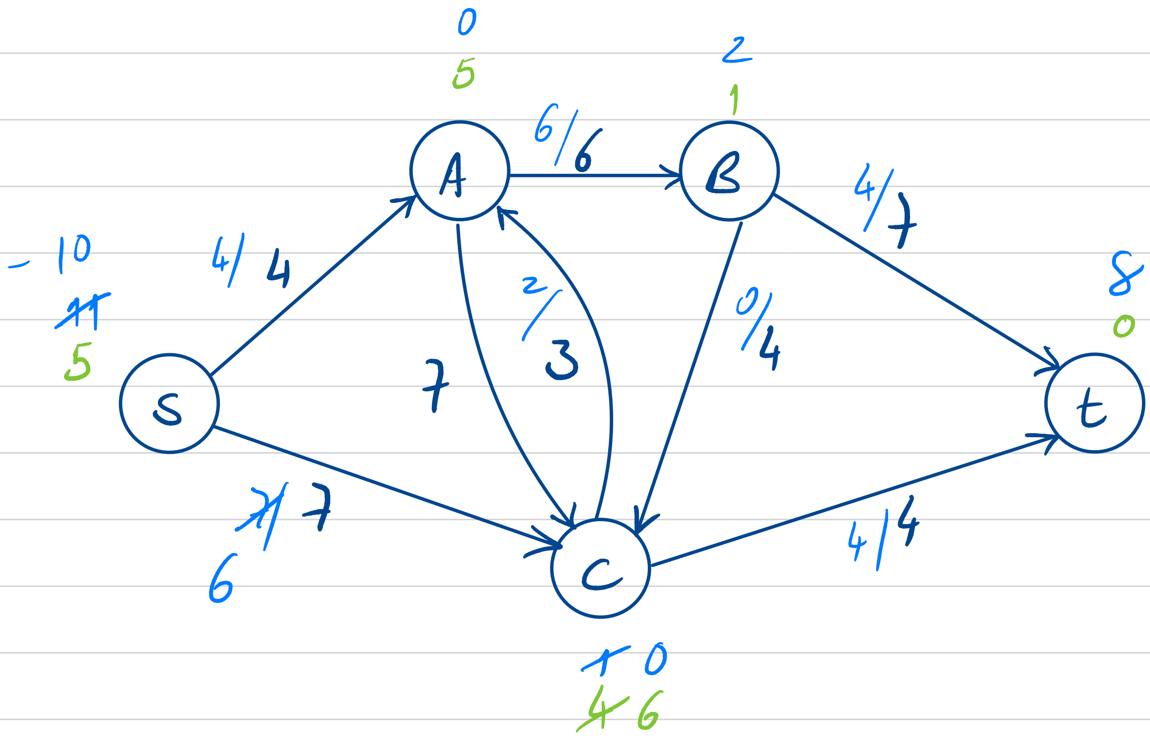

$L = \langle A, C, B \rangle$

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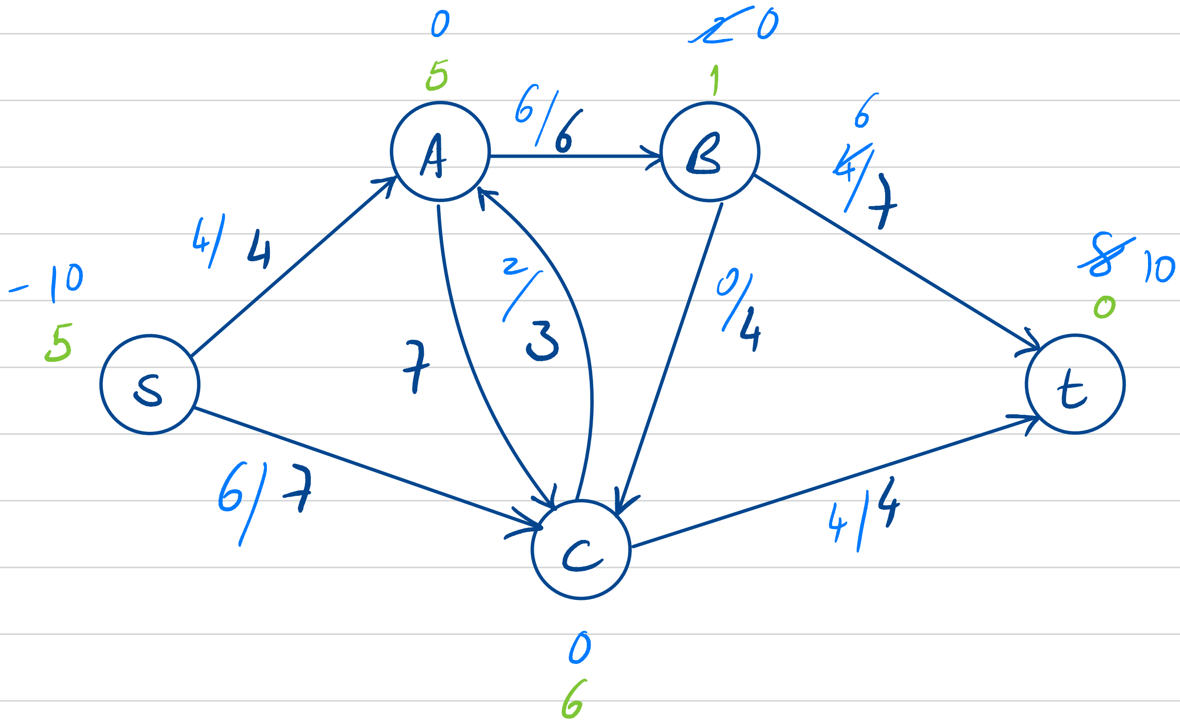
$L = \langle C, A, B \rangle$

Q1 (TI 08/09, III. 2)



$L = \langle C, A, B \rangle$

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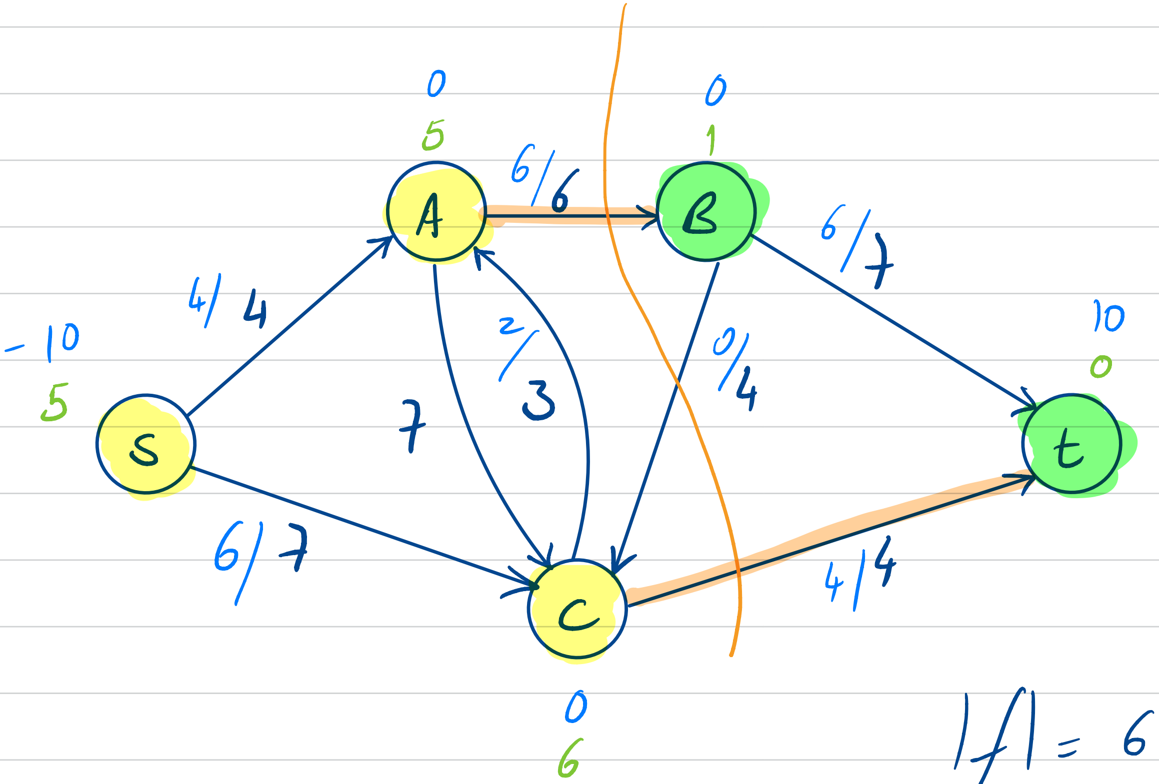

$L = \langle C, A, B \rangle$

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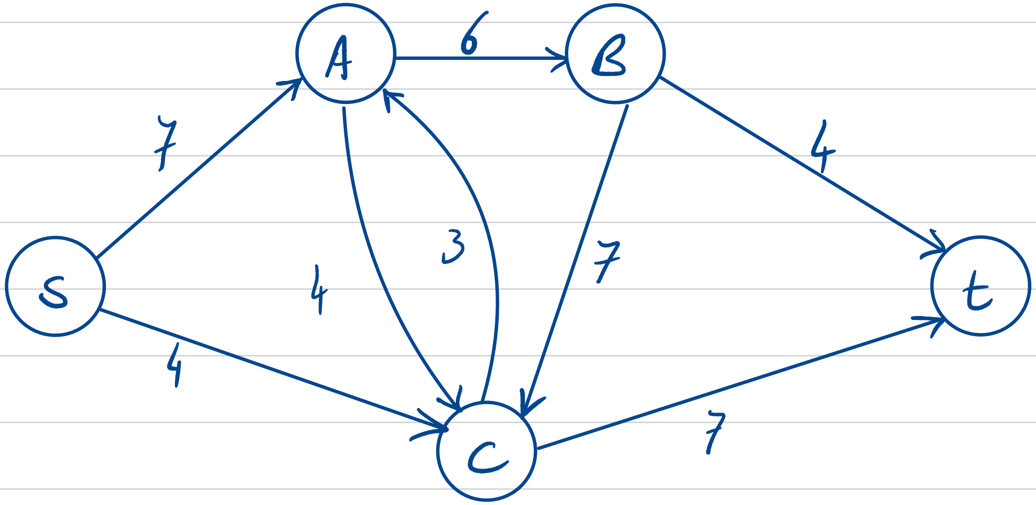
$|f| = 6 + 4 = \underline{\underline{10}}$

Q2 (RI 08/09 III.3)



$L = \langle A, B, C \rangle$

$N[A] = \langle s, B, C \rangle$

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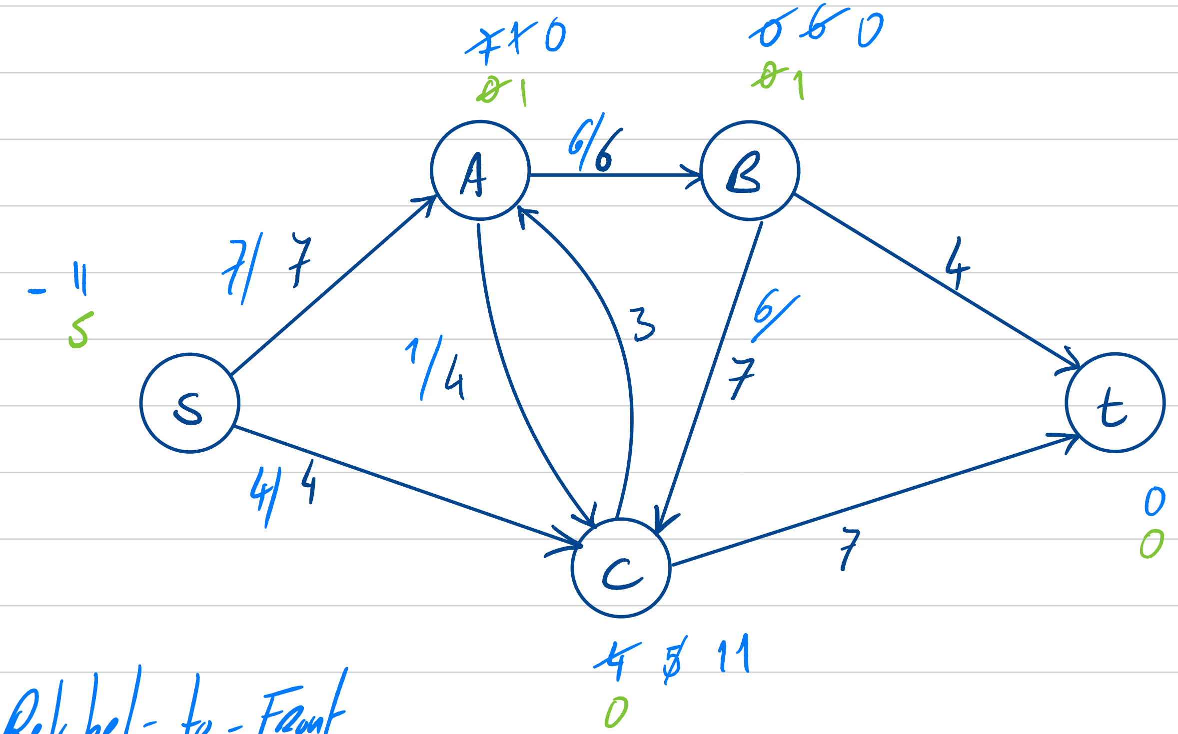
$N[C] = \langle s, A, B, t \rangle$

Relabel-to-Front

Q2 (RI 06/09 III.3)



Relabel-to-Front

$L = \langle A, B, C \rangle$

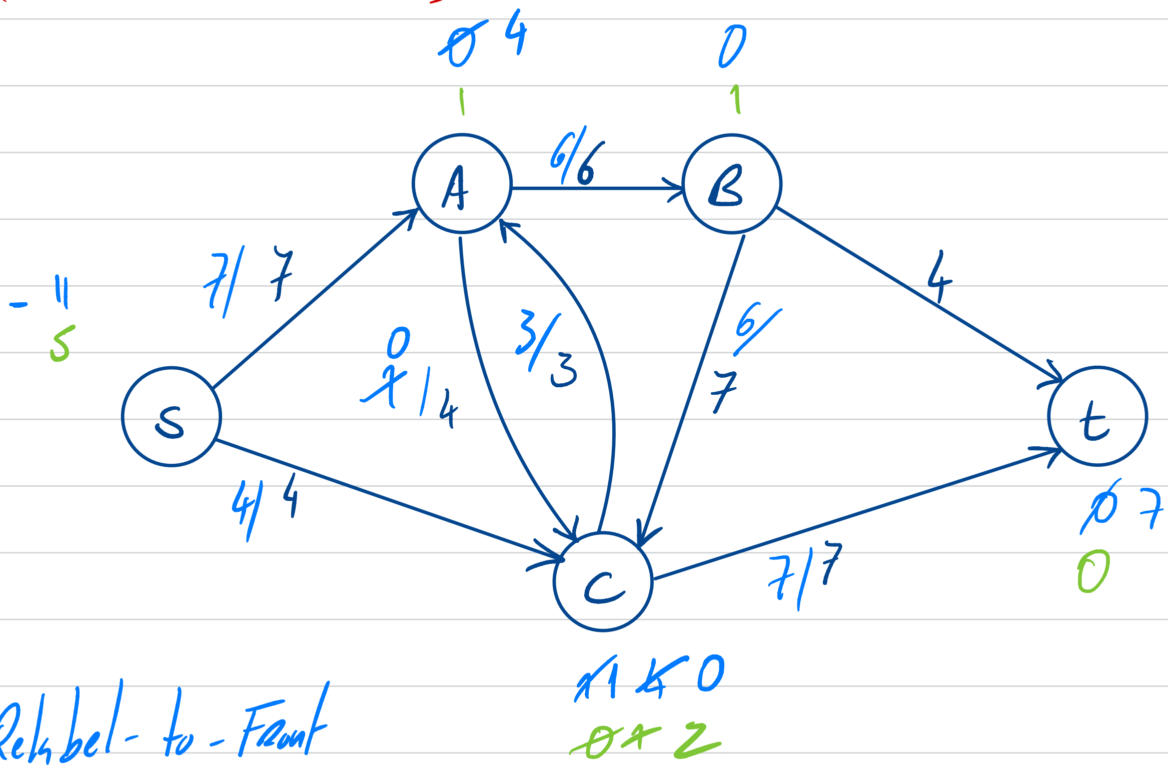
$N[A] = \langle s, B, C \rangle$

$N[B] = \langle A, C, t \rangle$

$N[C] = \langle s, A, B, t \rangle$

$L = \langle B, A, C \rangle$

Q2 (RI 08/09 III.3)



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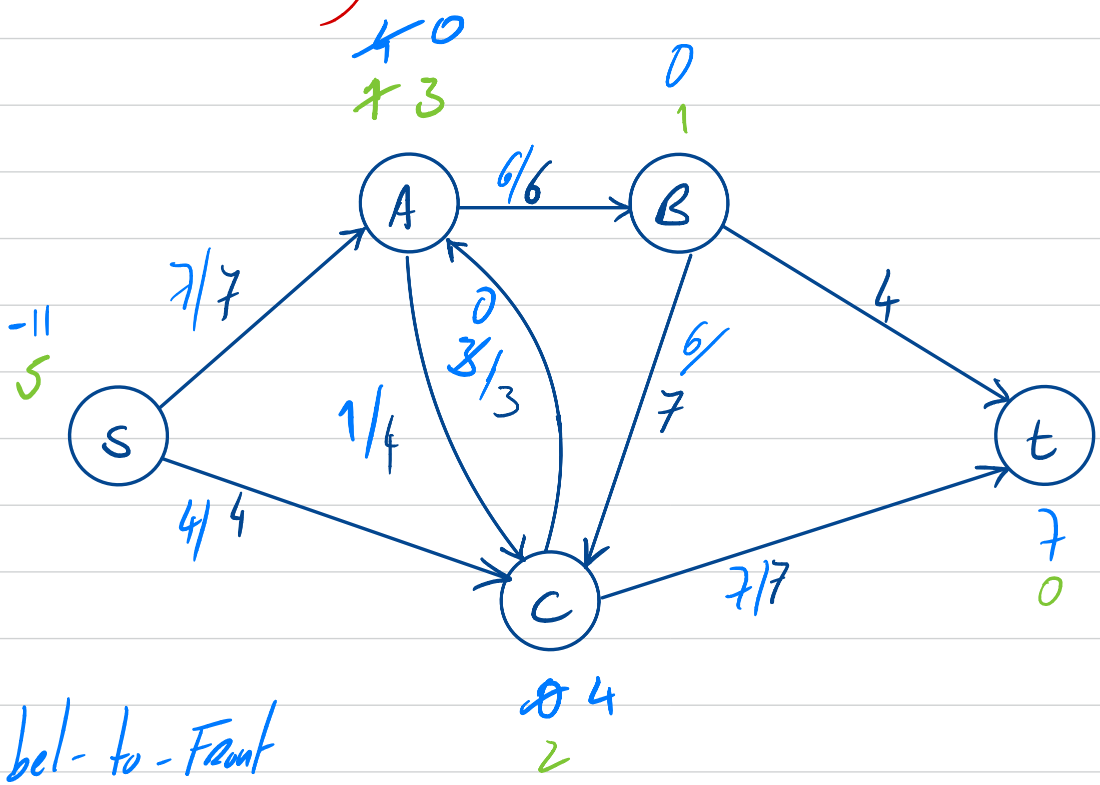
$L = \langle C, B, A \rangle$

Relabel-to-Front

Q2 (RI 08/09 III.3)



Relabel-to-Front

$L = \langle C, B, A \rangle$

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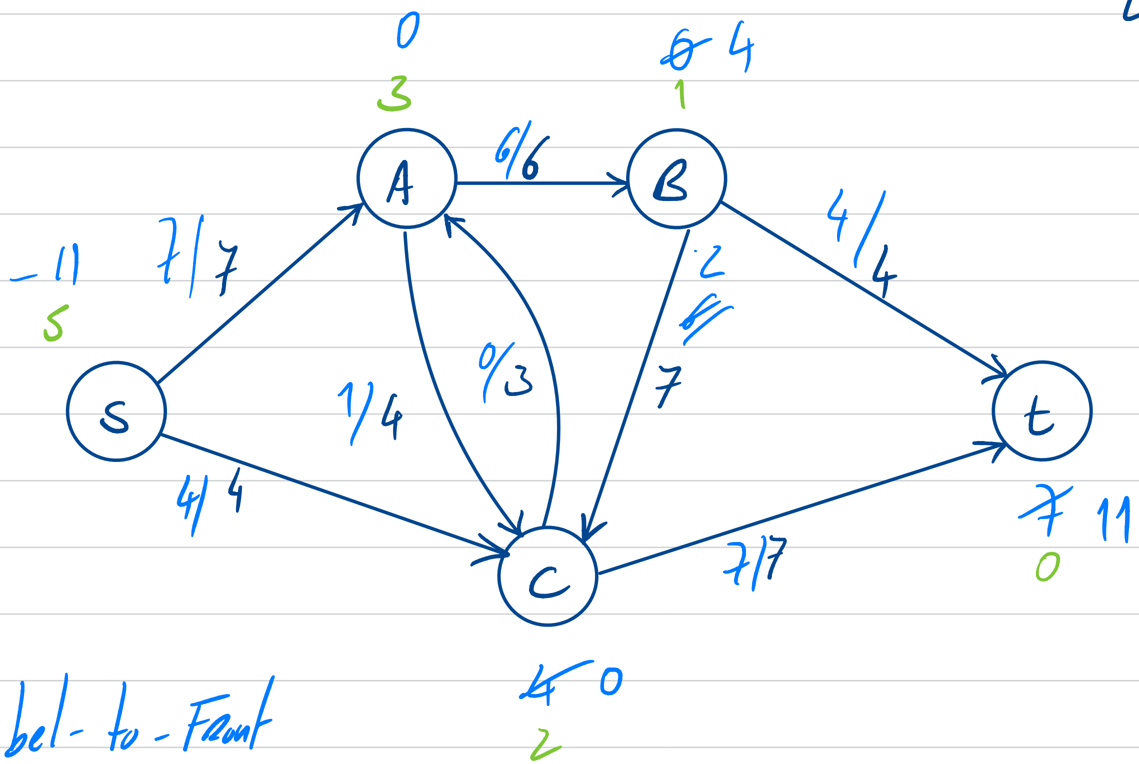
$N[C] = \langle s, A, B, t \rangle$

$L = \langle A, C, B \rangle$

Q2 (RI 08/09 III.3)



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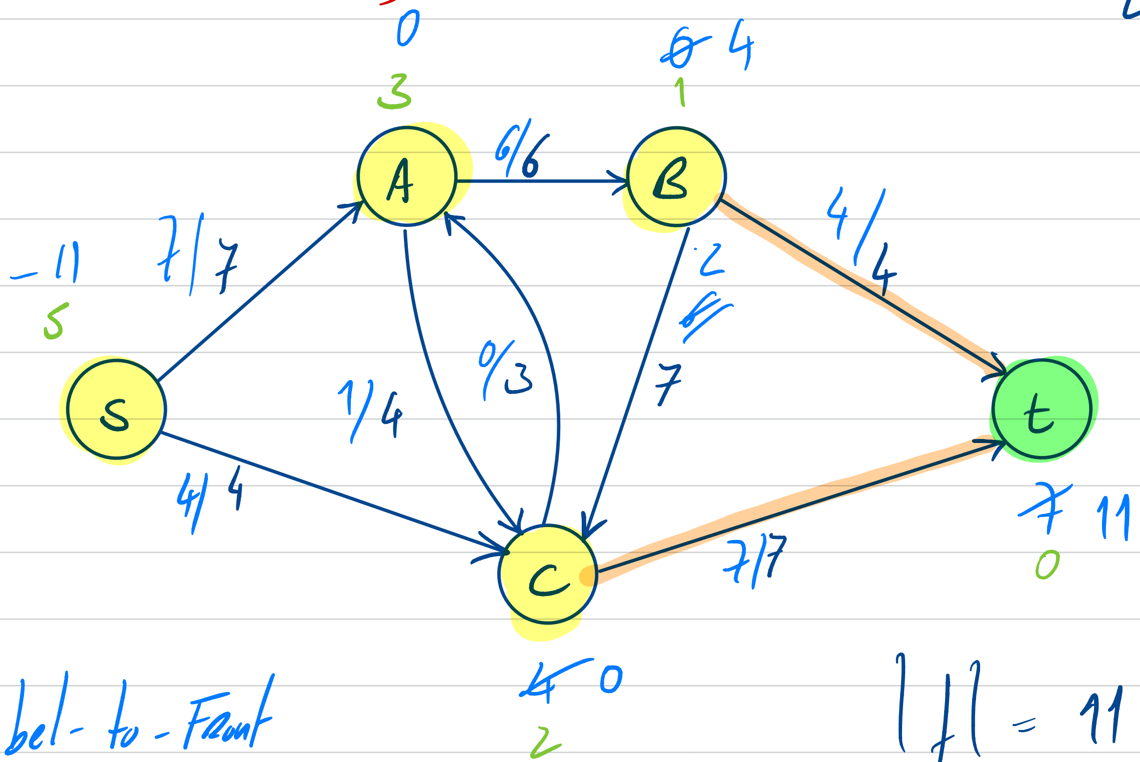
Relabel-to-Front

Q2 (RI 08/09 III.3)



$L = \langle A, C, B \rangle$

$N[A] = \langle s, B, C \rangle$

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$N[C] = \langle s, A, B, t \rangle$

Relabel-to-Front

$|f| = 11$

Q3 (CLRS - CLRS 26.4-4)

- $G = (V, E)$
- f fluxo máximo em G
- h função de alturas consistente com f.

  - Escolher $\hat{h}$ tal que:
    - $0 < \hat{h} < |V|$ $\quad (C_1)$
    - $\forall v \in V \setminus \{s, t\}.\ h(v) \neq \hat{h}$ $\quad (C_2)$

  - $S = \{ v \mid h(v) > \hat{h} \}$, $T = V \setminus S$

  - Observação 1: Existe sempre $\hat{h}$ nas condições (C_1) e (C_2).
    - Nº de valores possíveis para $\hat{h}$: $|V| - 1$
    - Nº de vértices: $|V| - 2$
    - Há pelo menos um valor possível para $\hat{h}$ sem vértice correspondente

Q3 (CLRS - CLRS 26.4-4)

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- $S = \{ v \mid h(v) > \hat{h} \}$, $T = V \setminus S$

- Observação 1: (S, T) corresponde a um corte na rede residual.
  - Suponhamos q̃ (S, T) não é corte na rede G_f.
    Segue q̃ existem dois vértices u e v
    tais que $u \in S$, $v \in T$ e $(u, v) \in E_f$
  - Contudo, pelo modo como escolhemos $\hat{h}$, sabemos
    que: $h(u) > \hat{h} > h(v)$
    $h(u) > h(v) + 1 \wedge (u, v) \in E_f$

Contradiz o invariante de alturas