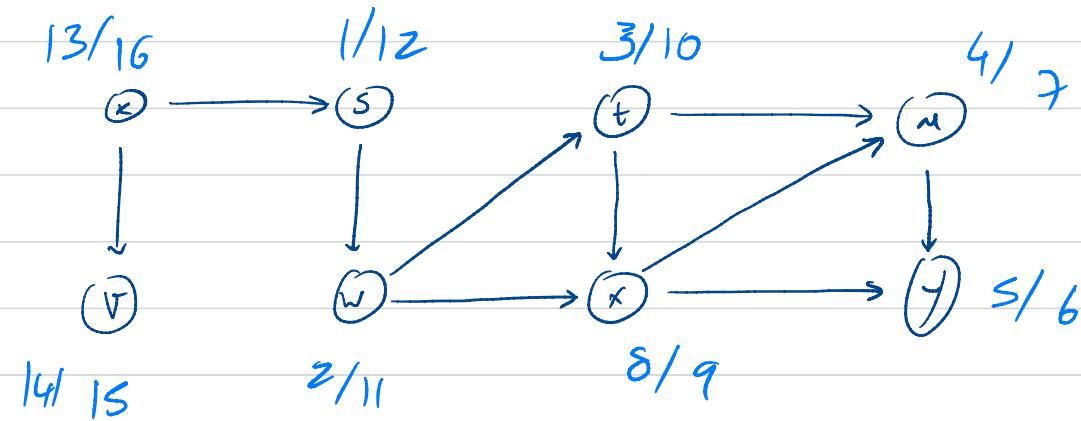


Pritika 06



Q1

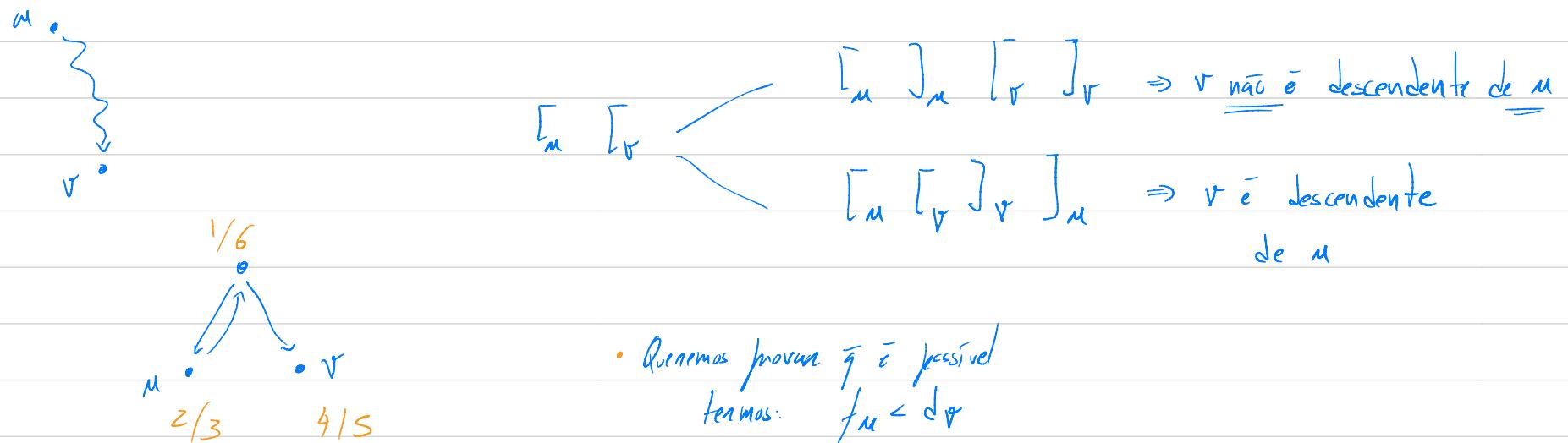
=



## Q2 (Ex 22.3-8 CLRS)

→ Provide a counter example for:

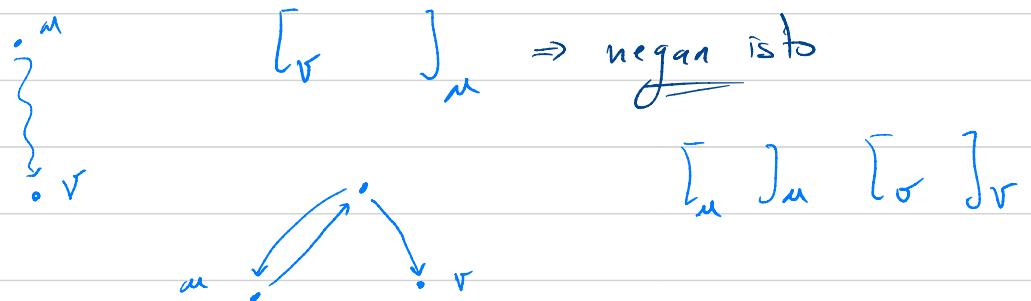
$m \rightsquigarrow r \wedge d_m < d_r \Rightarrow r$  é descendente de  $m$  na floresta DFS



$$\begin{matrix} [m]_m \\ = \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} [r]_r \\ = \end{matrix}$$

Q3 (Ex 22.3-9 CLRS)

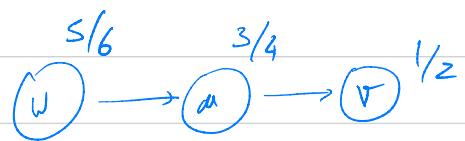
Se um grafo dirigido  $G$  tem um caminho entre  $u$  e  $v$ ,  
então qualquer DFS resulta em  $dr < fv$



Q4 (Ex 22.3-11 CLRS)



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

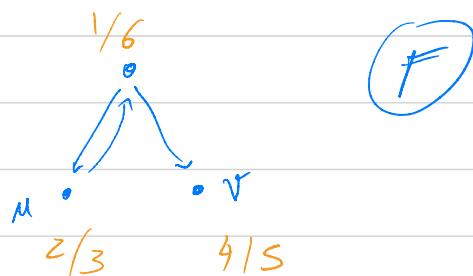


## QS (T 08/09 I-3)

- Dada qualquer DFS existe sempre um vértice  $v$  tempo de fim igual a  $\delta(v)$

(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.



(F)

- Se  $\delta_r < d_u \wedge (u, r) \in E$ , então  $(u, r)$  é um arco de cruzamento

$[r]_r [u]_u$

• Cross edge

(T)

- Se  $\delta_r < d_u \wedge (u, r) \in E$ , então  $(u, r)$  é um back edge

$[r]_r [u]_u$

(F)

- Se  $\delta_r = d_u + 1$ , então  $(u, r)$  é um arco de árvore

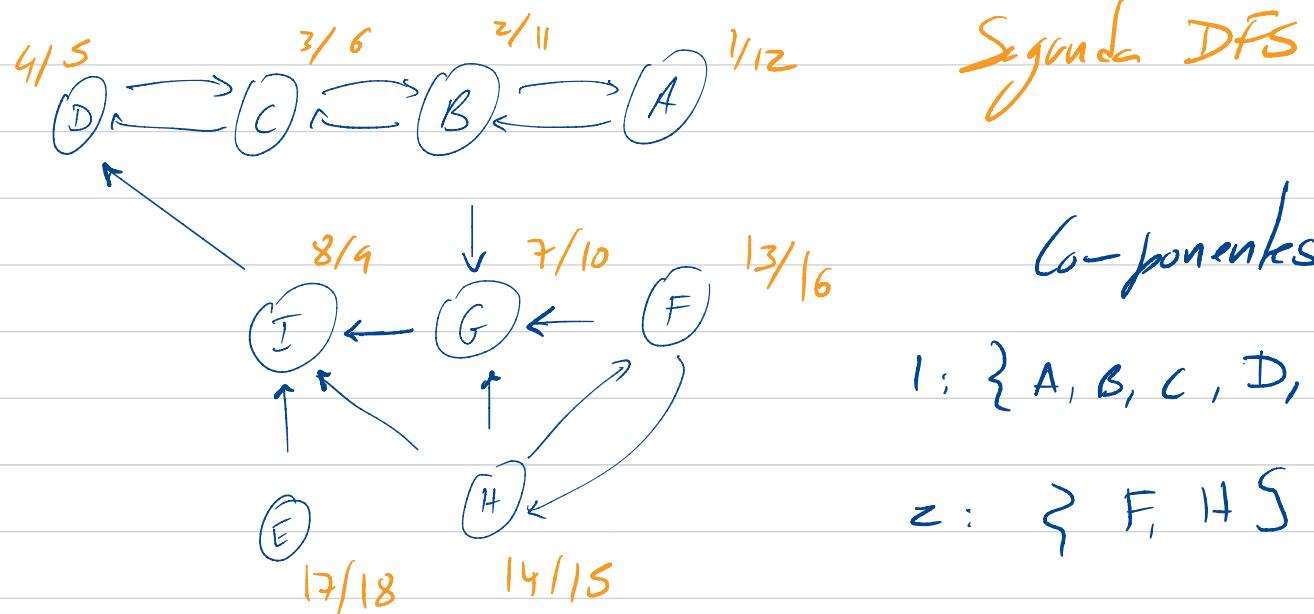
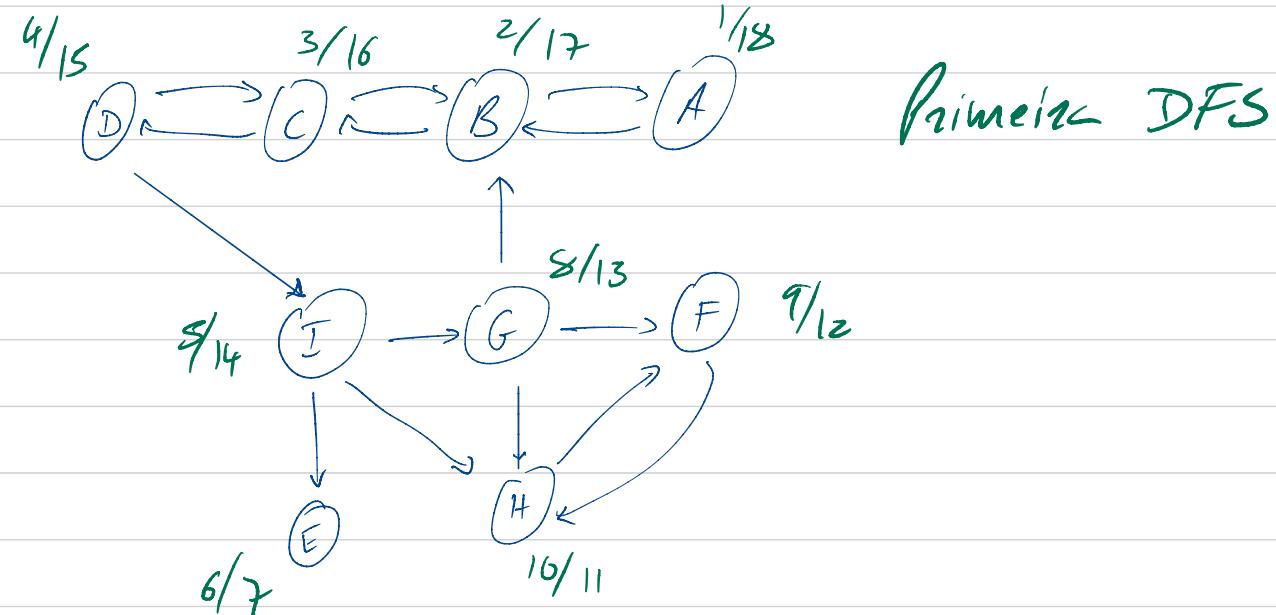
(T)

Se  $(u, r) \in E$  então temos necessariamente que  $d_u < \delta_r$

(F)

$r \leftarrow u$  cross edge  
1/2 3/4

Q6



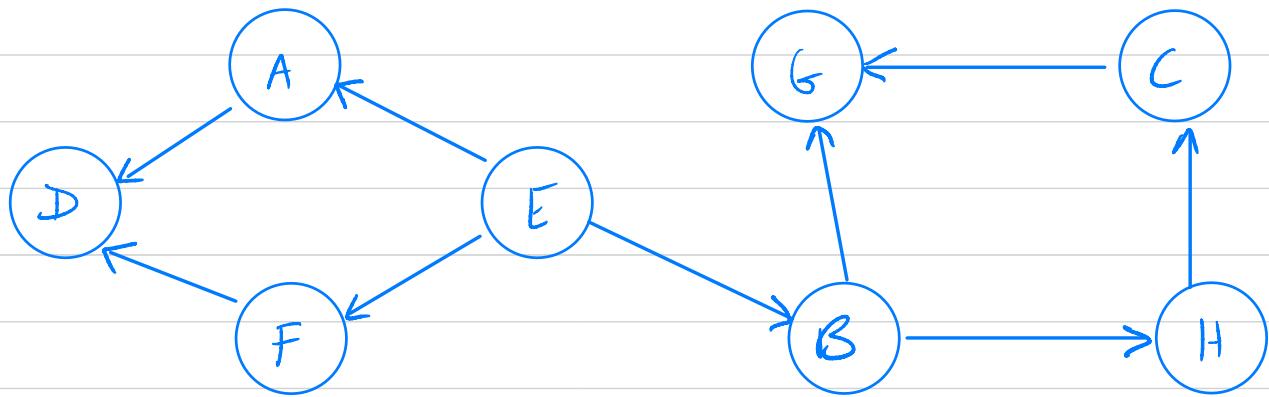
Componentes

1: {A, B, C, D, G, I}

2: {F, H}

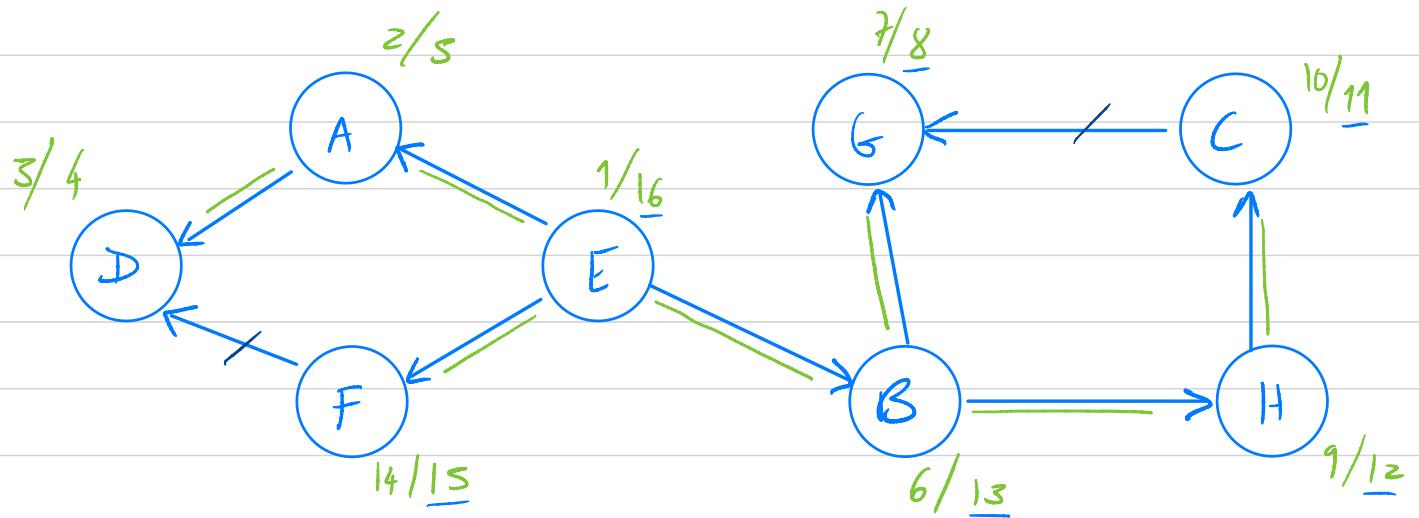
3: {E}

Q7 TI - 12-13 - I.b



- Começar no vértice E e visitar os vértices por ordem lexicográfica

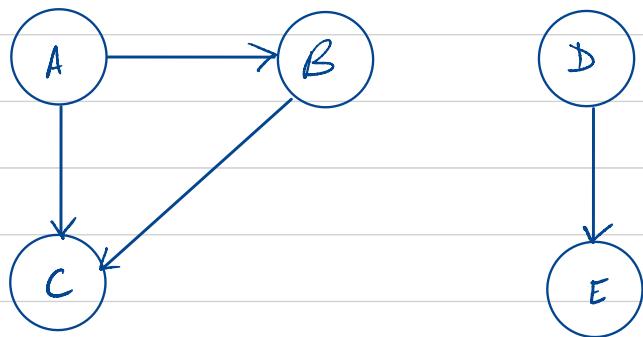
Q7 T1 - 12-13 - I.b



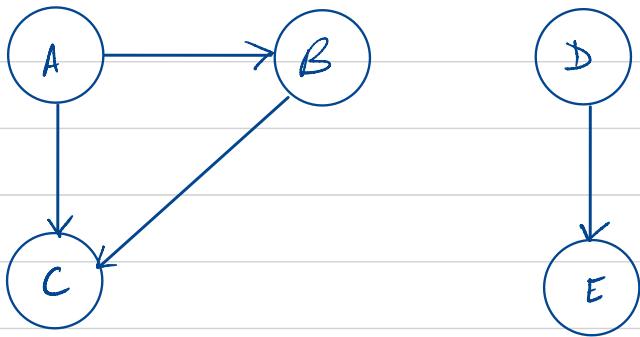
- E, F, B, H, C, G, A, D

Q8 T1 06/07 I.2

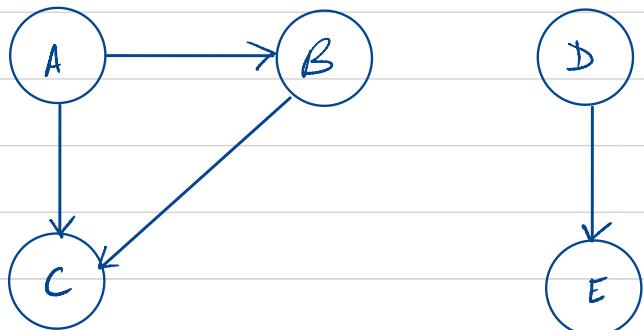
I



III



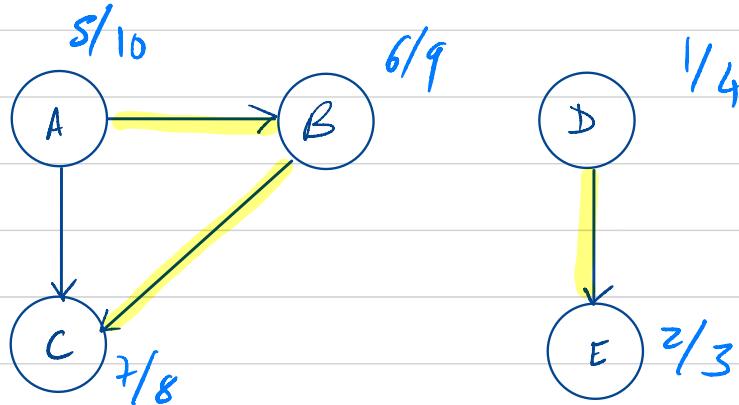
II



- 3 ordenações topológicas  
e respectivas DFS

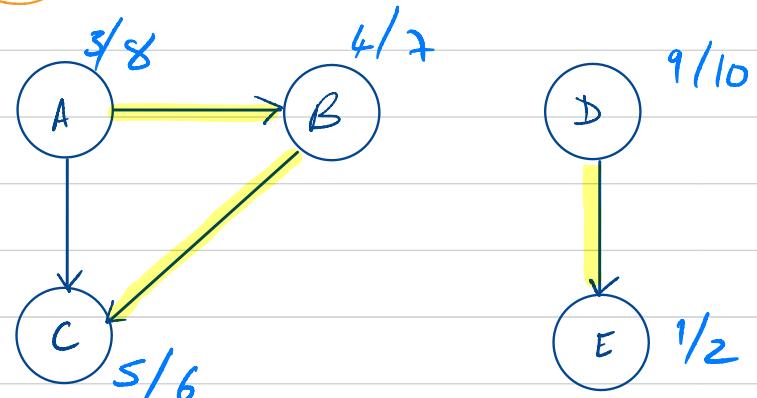
Q8 T1 06/07 I.Z

(I)



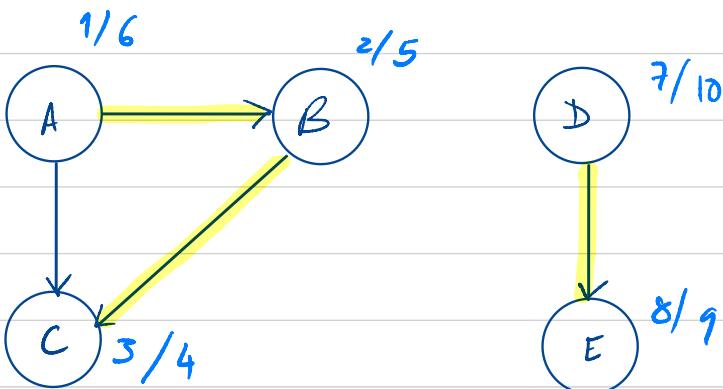
$\langle A, B, C, D, E \rangle$

(III)



$\langle D, A, B, C, E \rangle$

(II)



$\langle D, E, A, B, C \rangle$

- 3 ordenações topológicas  
e respectivas DFS