

Strongly connected components of a Directed Graph.

Strongly connected graph.

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a directed graph.

Two vertices $u, v \in V$ are said to be mutually reachable if there is a path from u to v and there is a path from v to u in G .

G is a strongly connected graph iff every pair of vertices is mutually reachable.

perform $n(n-1)$ DFS.

& confirm that from every vertex there is a path to all other vertices.

$$O(n^2(n+m))$$

$$m = O(n^2) \rightarrow \underline{\underline{O(n^4)}}$$

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a directed graph. Let s be a vertex in V .

if there is a path from s to v and a path from v to s $\forall v \in V - \{s\}$, then G is strongly connected.

$$\left\| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (s, v) \text{ --- } (n-1) \\ (v, s) \text{ --- } (n-1) \end{array} \right\} \right\|$$

$$(2n-2) \text{ DFS calls.}$$

$$n(n-1) \text{ DFS calls.}$$

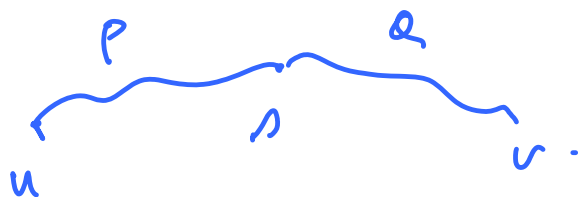
Proof: ~~$(u, v) \in E$~~

$u, v \in V$.

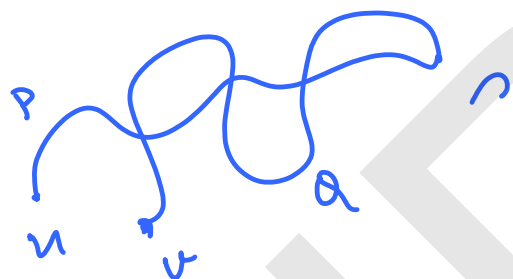
? Path from u to v ?
Path from v to u ?



If there is a Walk from u to v then there is a path from u to v .



$P(u, s) + Q(s, v)$ is a path.
 P & Q are disjoint.



$P + Q$ defines a walk from u to v . But \Rightarrow a path from u to v .

That is,

if there is a path from u to s and a path from s to v , then there is a path from u to v in G . (Similar proof for path from v to u)

$\Rightarrow u$ & v are mutually reachable.

Fix a vertex s .

Perform one DFS starting from s .

If all vertices are black

\Rightarrow all vertices are reachable from s . ✓

Consider Now G^R

Reverse of G .

Each edge is reversed:

Perform 1 DFS starting from s . in G^R ✓

if all vertices are reachable

\Rightarrow there is a path from s to u in $G^R \forall u$.

\Rightarrow there is a path from u to s in $G \forall u$.

Let $s \in V$.

- ① Perform DFS from s in G .
- ② if there is a white vertex
return " G is NOT
strongly connected.
- ③ construct G^R
- ④ Perform DFS from s in G^R
- ⑤ if there is a white vertex
return " G is NOT
strongly connected
else
return " G is strongly connected".

Complexity is

$$O(n + m)$$

2 DFSs

The next natural question is
if G is NOT strongly
connected,
How to find the strongly
connected components of G ?
