Algoritmos y Estructuras de Datos II

Recorriendo grafos

Clase de hoy

- Repaso
- 2 Recorrida de grafos
 - Generalidades
 - Árboles binarios
 - Árboles finitarios
 - Grafos arbitrarios, DFS
 - Grafos arbitrarios, BFS

Repaso

- cómo vs. qué
- 3 partes
 - análisis de algoritmos
 - tipos de datos
 - técnicas de resolución de problemas
 - divide y vencerás
 - algoritmos voraces
 - backtracking
 - programación dinámica: problema de la moneda, problema de la mochila
 - recorrida de grafos

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Recorrida de grafos

Recorrer un grafo, significa **procesar** los vértices del mismo, de forma organizada de modo de asegurarse:

- que todos los vértices sean procesados,
- que ninguno de ellos sea procesado más de una vez.

Se habla de **procesar** los vértices, pero también utilizaremos la palabra **visitar** los vértices. En este contexto, son sinónimos. Puede haber más de una forma natural de recorrer un cierto grafo.

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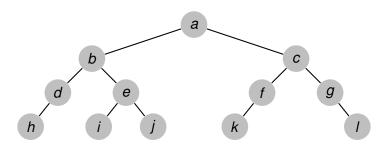
Recorrida de árboles binarios

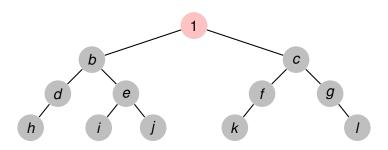
Un caso de grafo sencillo que ya han visto es el de árbol binario. Se han visto 3 maneras de **recorrerlo**:

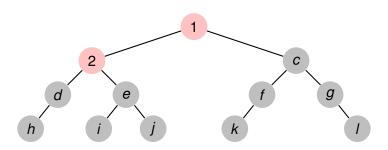
- pre-order Se **visita** primero el elemento que se encuentra en la raíz, luego se **recorre** el subárbol izquierdo y finalmente se **recorre** el subárbol derecho.
 - in-order Se **recorre** el subárbol izquierdo, luego se **visita** el elemento que se encuentra en la raíz y finalmente se **recorre** el subárbol derecho.
- pos-order Se **recorre** el subárbol izquierdo, luego el derecho y finalmente se **visita** el elemento que se encuentra en la raíz.

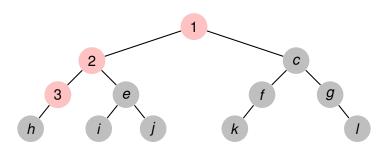


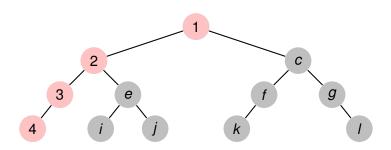
Ejemplo de árbol binario

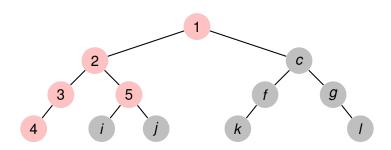


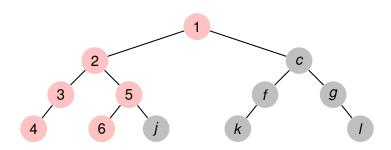


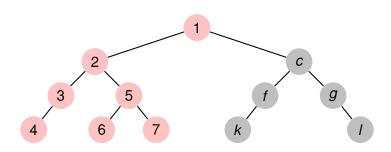


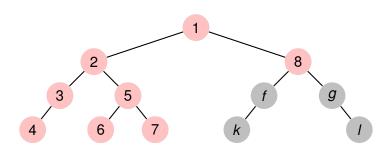


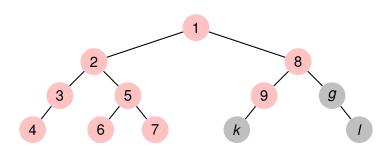


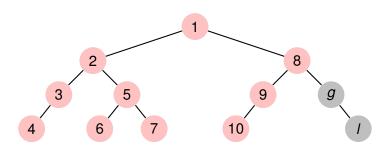


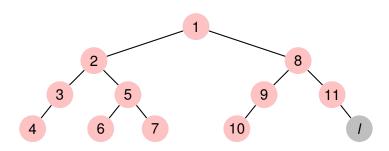


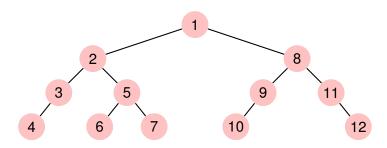


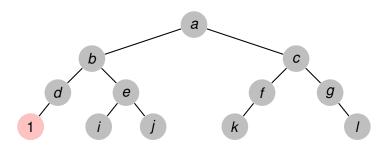


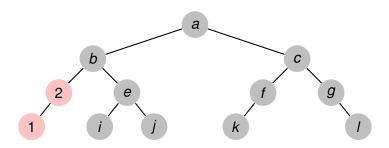


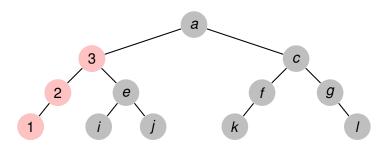


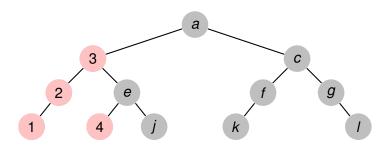


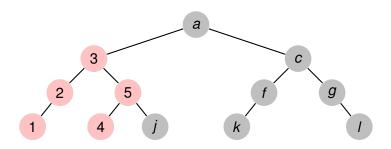


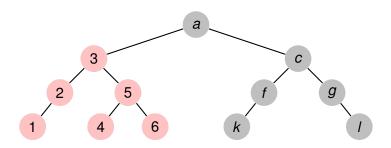


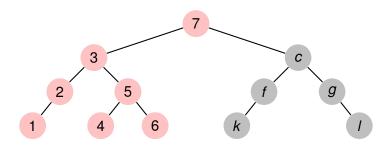


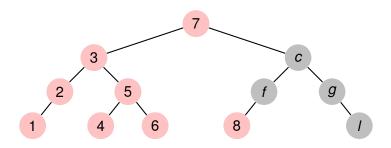


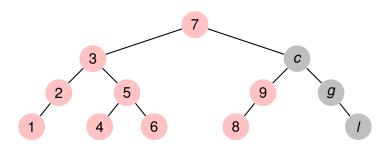


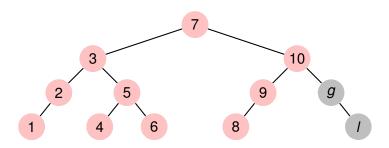


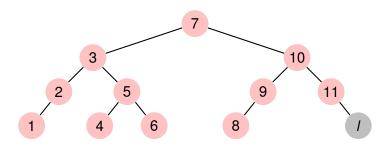


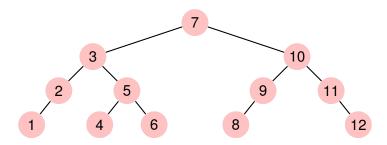


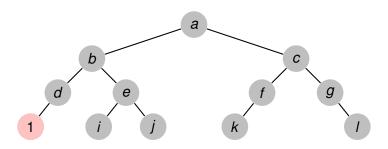


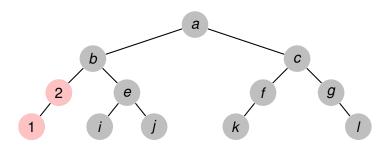


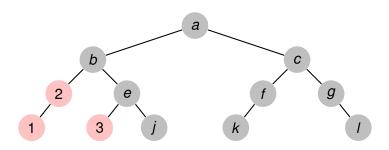


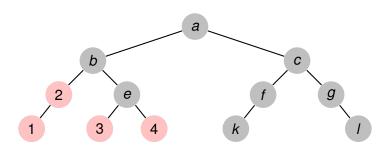


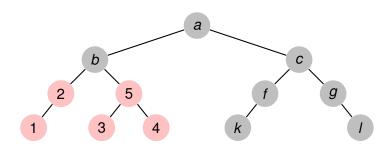


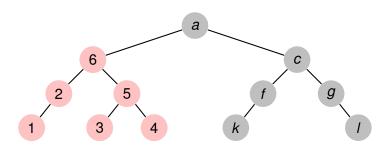


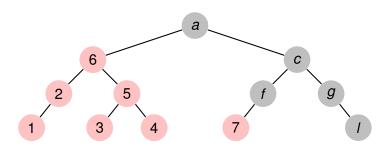


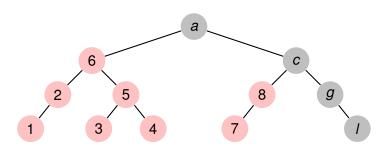


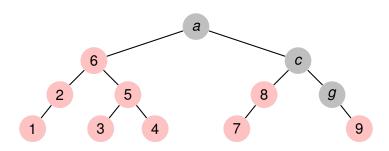


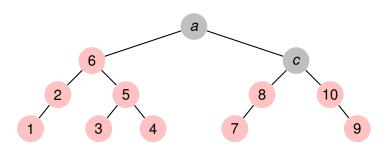


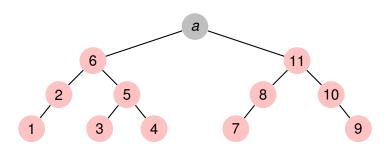


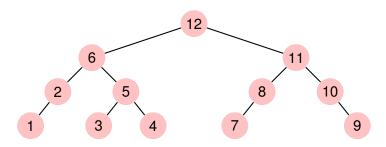










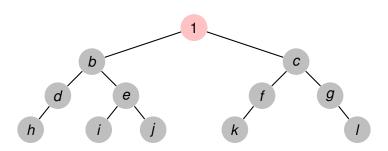


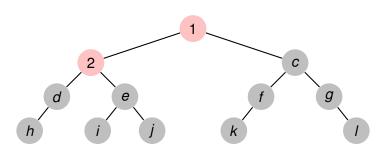
Otras 3 maneras de recorrer árboles binarios

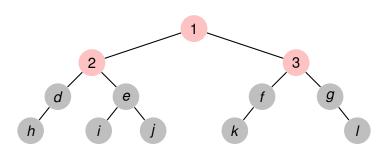
Hay otras tres maneras de recorrer: en cada una de las anteriores, intercambiar el orden entre las recorridas de los subárboles. Por ejemplo:

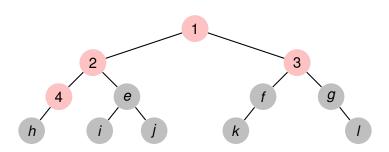
```
in_order_der_izqA Vacío = []
in_order_der_izqA (Nodo i r d) =
    in_order_der_izqA d ++ (r : in_order_der_izqA i)
```

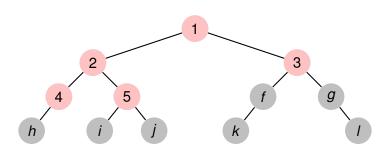
Repaso Recorrida de grafos Generalidades Árboles binarios Árboles finitarios Grafos arbitrarios, DFS Grafos arbitrarios, BFS



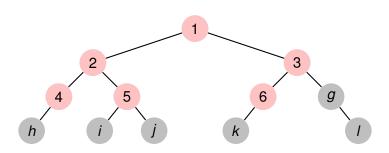


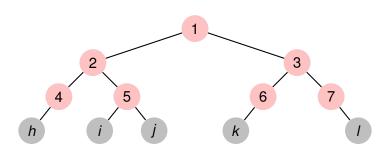


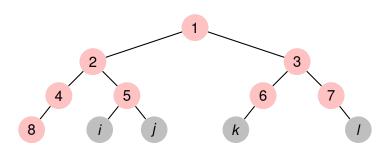


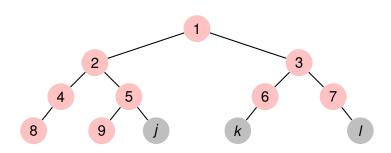


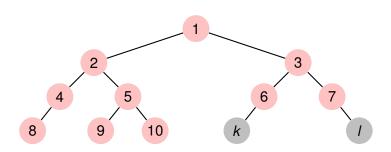
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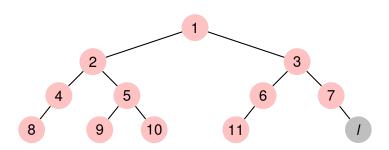


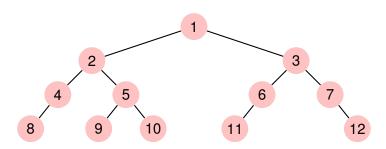












Otra manera más de recorrer árboles binarios

Algunas observaciones:

- salvo la última, todas las formas anteriores de recorrer, primero recorren en profundidad
- la última que presentamos, no,
- recorre a lo ancho.
- Todas las otras son ejemplo de DFS (Depth-first search).
- La última es ejemplo de BFS (Breadth-first search).
- Un programa que recorra en BFS es más difícil de escribir, se verá al final de la clase de hoy.

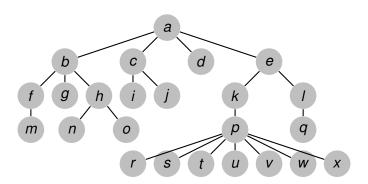
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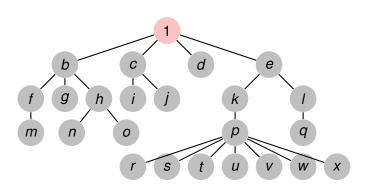
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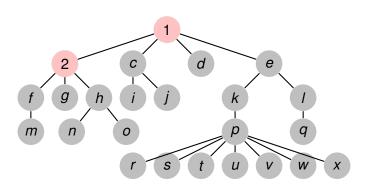
Recorrida de árboles finitarios

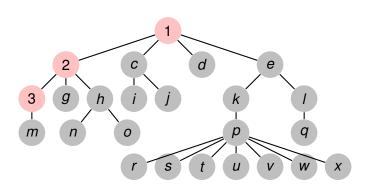
- Son árboles en los que cada vértice tiene una cantidad finita (pero puede ser variable) de hijos.
- La recorrida in-order deja de tener sentido (habiendo más de dos hijos, ¿en qué momento habría que visitar el elemento que se encuentra en la raíz?).
- Las recorridas pre-order y pos-order (DFS) y BFS siguen teniendo sentido.

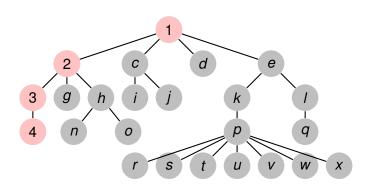
Ejemplo de árbol finitario

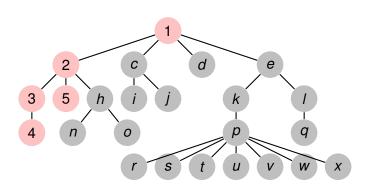


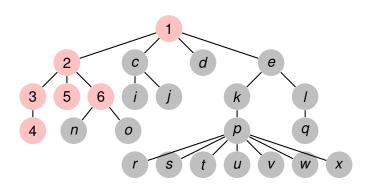


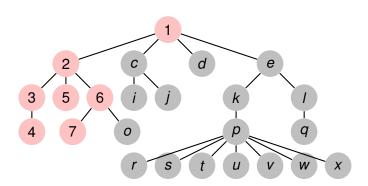


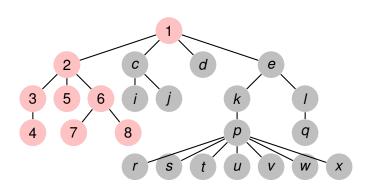


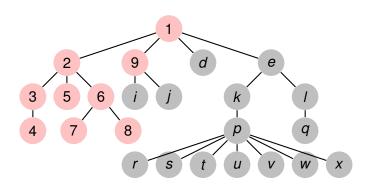


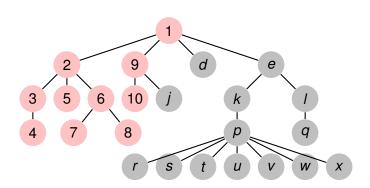


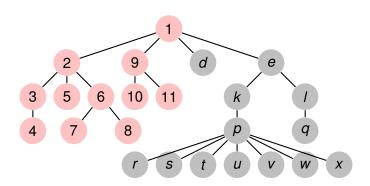


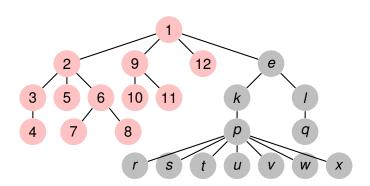


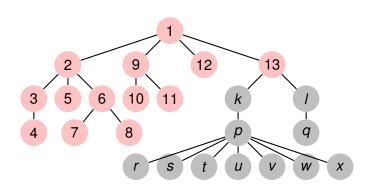


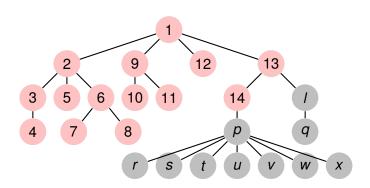


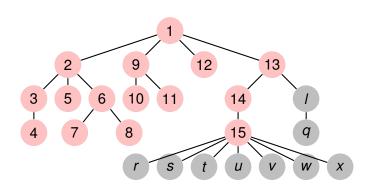


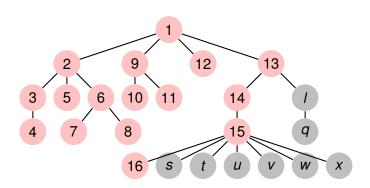


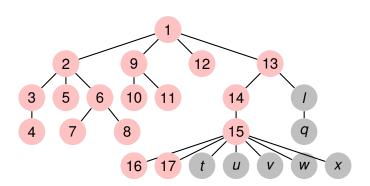


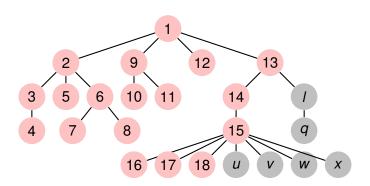


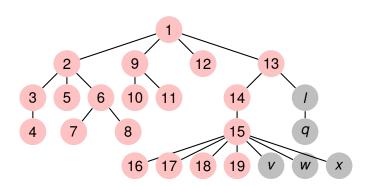


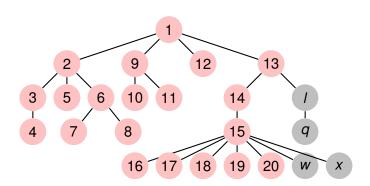


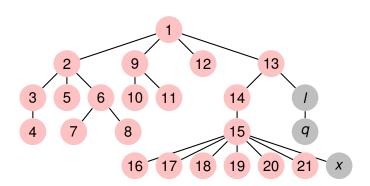


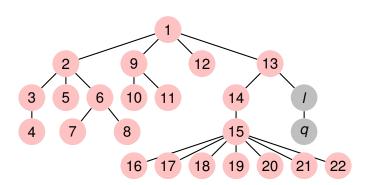


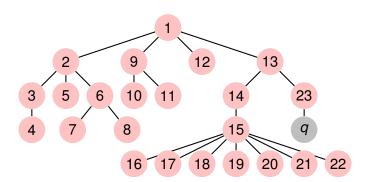


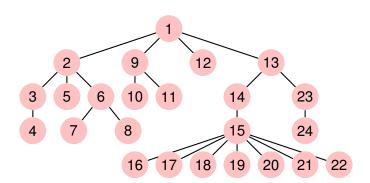


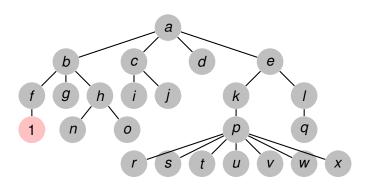


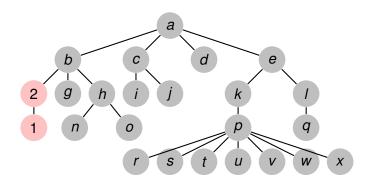


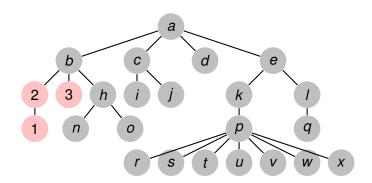


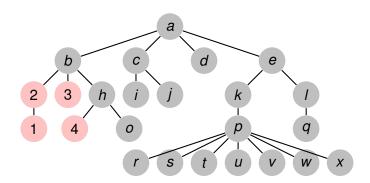


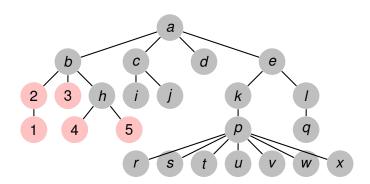


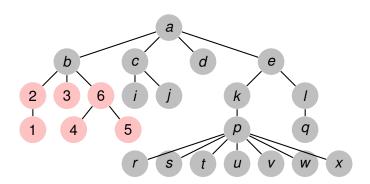


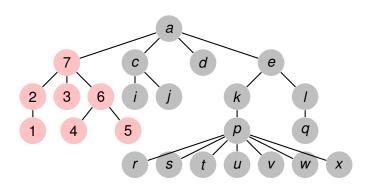


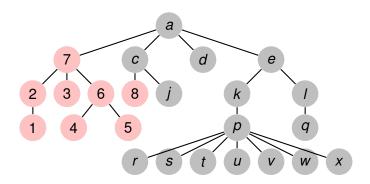


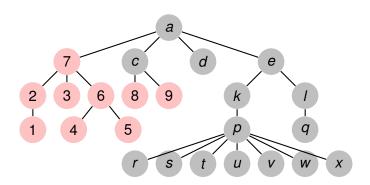


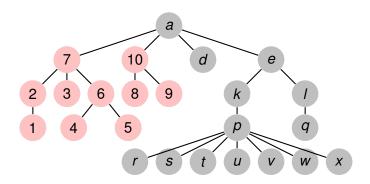


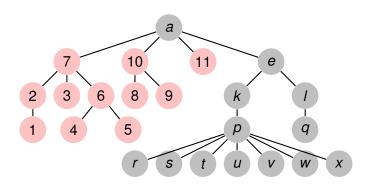


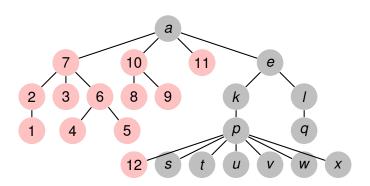


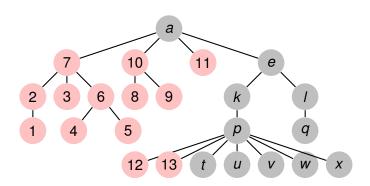


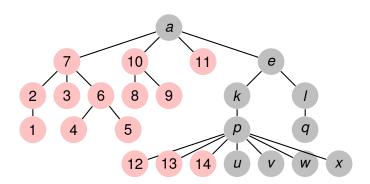


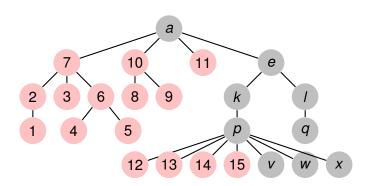


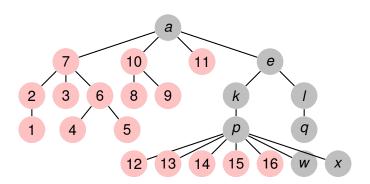


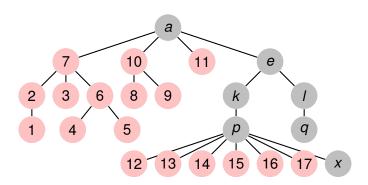


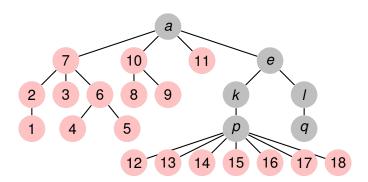


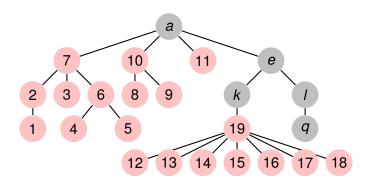


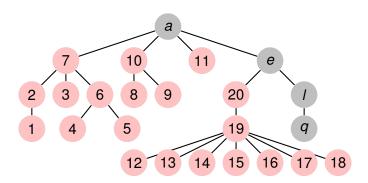


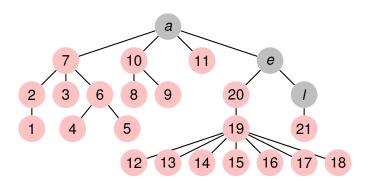


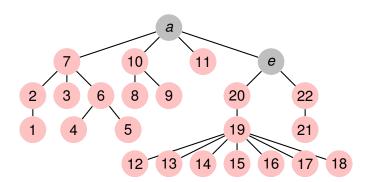


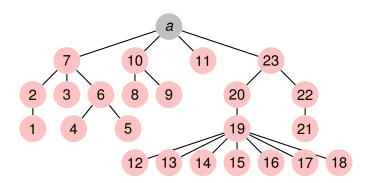




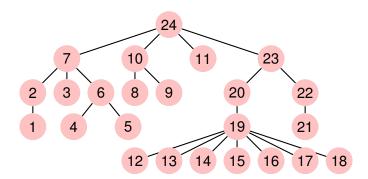


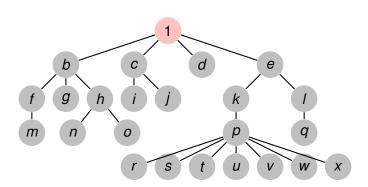


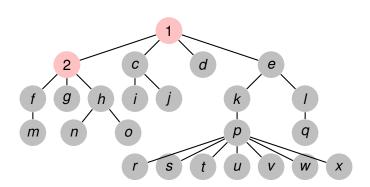


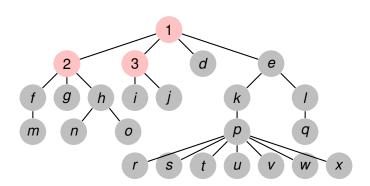


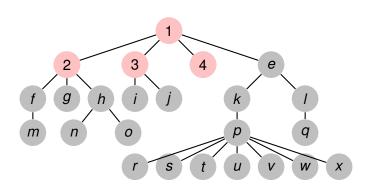
Ejemplo, recorrida pos-order

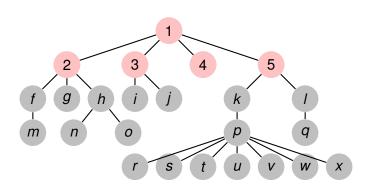


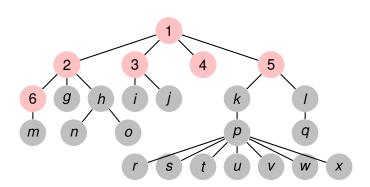


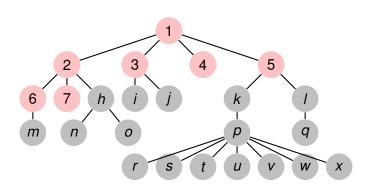


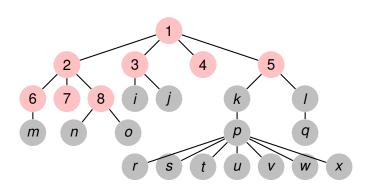


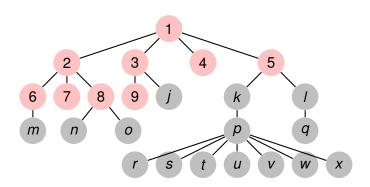


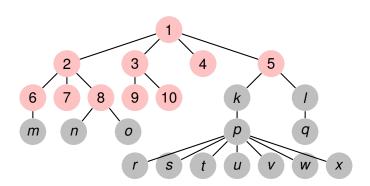


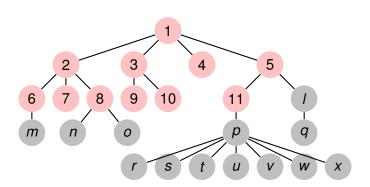


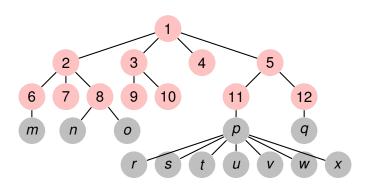


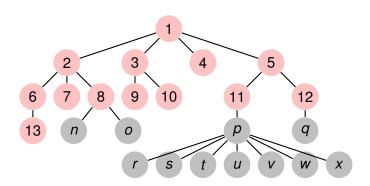


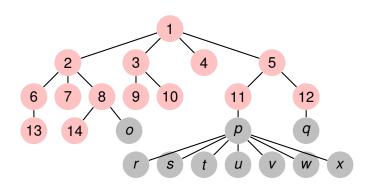


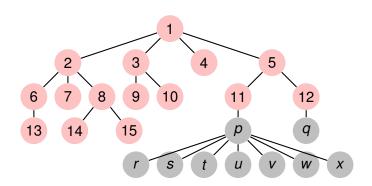


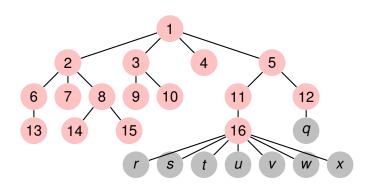


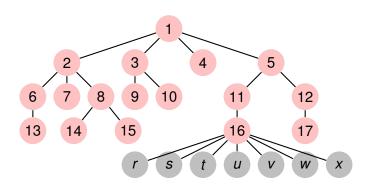


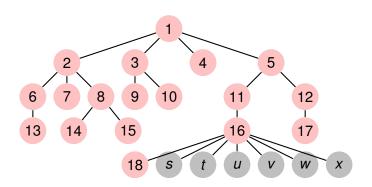


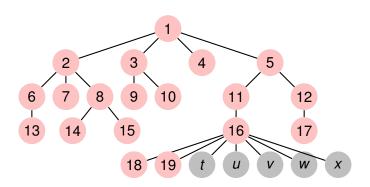


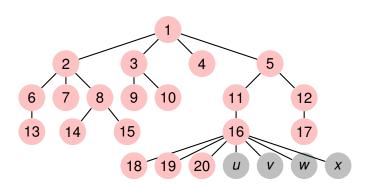


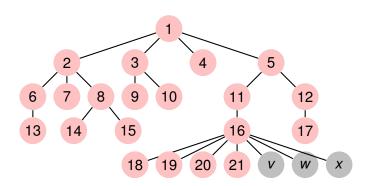


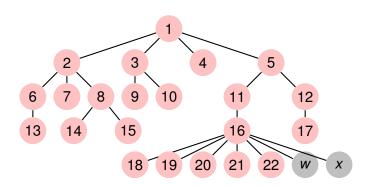


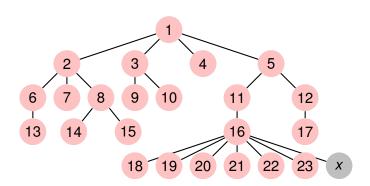


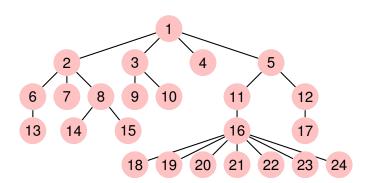












Algoritmos Marcas

Cuando se visita un vértice, se marca con un número positivo.

```
type tmark = tuple
               ord: array[V] of nat
               cont: nat
             end
proc init(out mark: tmark)
     mark.cont:= 0
end
proc visit(in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
     mark.cont:= mark.cont+1
     mark.ord[v]:= mark.cont
end
```

Algoritmos pre-order

Asumimos que un árbol viene dado por su raíz (root) y una función (children) que devuelve (el conjunto o la lista de) los hijos de cada vértice.

```
fun pre_order(G=(V,root,children)) ret mark: tmark
    init(mark)
    pre_traverse(G, mark, root)
end
proc pre_traverse(in G, in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
    visit(mark,v)
    for w ∈ children(v) do pre_traverse(G, mark, w) od
end
```

Algoritmos pos-order

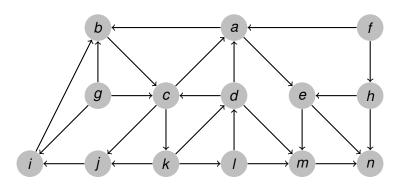
```
fun pos_order(G=(V,root,children)) ret mark: tmark
    init(mark)
    pos_traverse(G, mark, root)
end

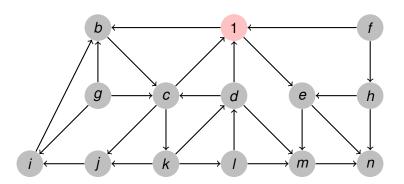
proc pos_traverse(in G, in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
    for w ∈ children(v) do pos_traverse(G, mark, w) od
    visit(mark,v)
end
```

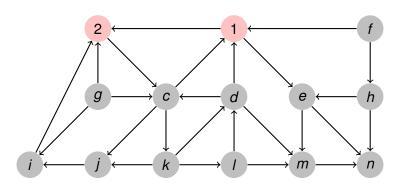
Clase de hoy

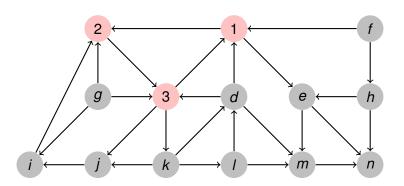
- Repaso
- 2 Recorrida de grafos
 - Generalidades
 - Árboles binarios
 - Árboles finitarios
 - Grafos arbitrarios, DFS
 - Grafos arbitrarios, BFS

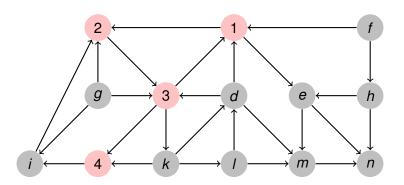
Ejemplo de grafo

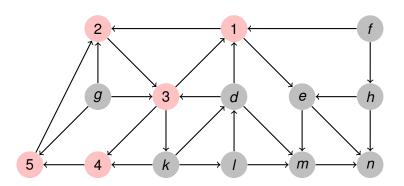


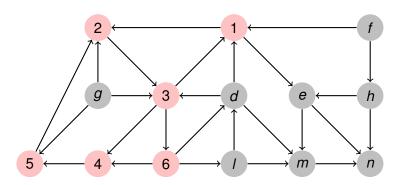


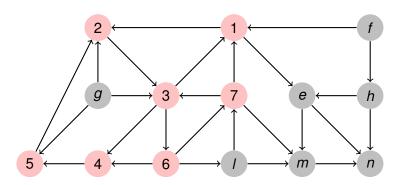


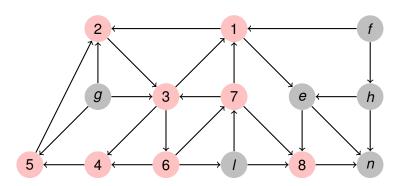


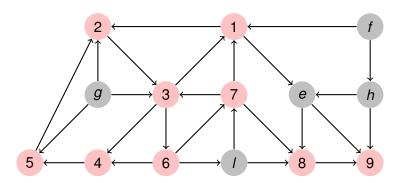


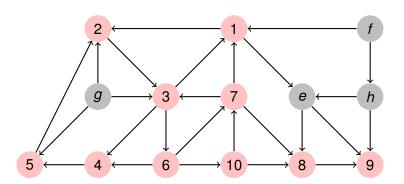


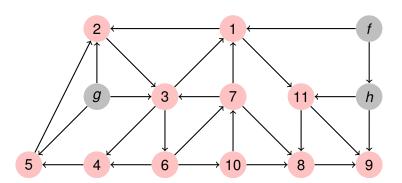


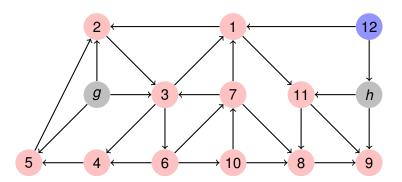


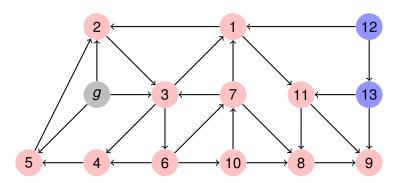


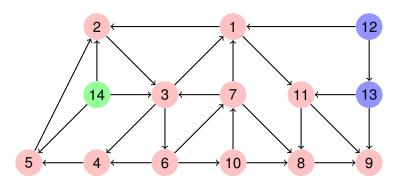












Algoritmos Marcas

Como ahora puede haber ciclos, es necesario poder averiguar si un vértice ya fue visitado.

```
\label{eq:mark.cont:=0} \begin{aligned} &\text{for } v \in V \text{ do } mark.ord[v] \text{:= 0 od} \\ &\text{end} \end{aligned} \label{eq:double} \begin{aligned} &\text{fun } visited(mark: tmark, v: V) \text{ ret } b\text{: bool} \\ &\text{b:= } (mark.ord[v] \neq 0) \end{aligned} \label{eq:double} \end{aligned}
```

proc init(out mark: tmark)

Algoritmo DFS

```
fun dfs(G=(V,neighbours)) ret mark: tmark
   init(mark)
   for v \in V do
       if ¬visited(mark,v) then dfsearch(G, mark, v) fi
   od
end
proc dfsearch(in G, in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
    visit(mark,v)
    for w \in neighbours(v) do
        if ¬visited(mark,w) then dfsearch(G, mark, w) fi
    od
end
```

DFS iterativo

Introducimos una pila para evitar recursión

```
proc dfsearch(in G, in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
     var p: stack of V
     empty(p)
     visit(mark,v)
     push(v,p)
     while ¬is empty(p) do
        if existe w \in neighbours(top(p)) tal que \neg visited(mark, w) then
          visit(mark,w)
          push(w,p)
        else pop(p)
        fi
    od
end
```

Clase de hoy

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BFS

Si cambiamos la pila por una cola obtenemos BFS

```
proc bfsearch(in G, in/out mark: tmark, in v: V)
     var q: queue of V
     empty(q)
     visit(mark,v)
     enqueue(q,v)
     while ¬is empty(a) do
        if existe w \in neighbours(first(q)) tal que \neg visited(mark, w) then
          visit(mark,w)
          enqueue(a,w)
        else dequeue(q)
        fi
     od
end
```

BFS, procedimiento principal

```
\label{eq:funbfs} \begin{aligned} &\text{fun} \ bfs(G=(V,neighbours)) \ \textit{ret} \ mark: \ tmark \\ & \ init(mark) \\ & \ \textit{for} \ v \in V \ \textit{do} \\ & \ \textit{if} \ \neg visited(mark,v) \ \textit{then} \ bfsearch(G, \ mark, \ v) \ \textit{fi} \\ & \ \textit{od} \\ & \ \textit{end} \end{aligned}
```

