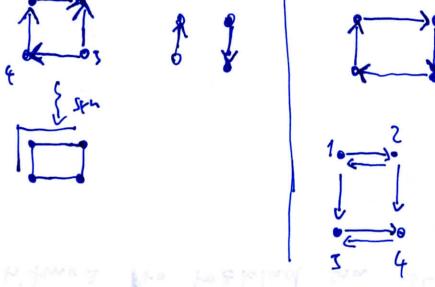
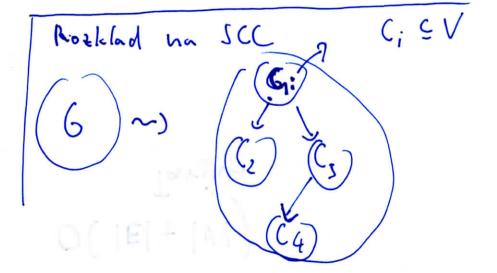
orientovany sled, tah, cesta, kružnice

- · sla Sa' sou vislost v 6 (3) structriza a je souvisla!
- · Silnn' souvis lost v 6 (E) # NIVEV ] cesta (nIV) ~) ] cesta (vin)





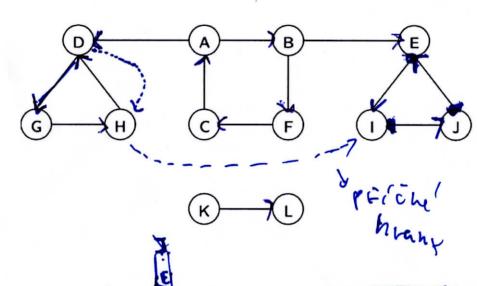
## Průzkum grafu do hloubky - příklad

stromové hrany (n,v) (vsesile)

n.d < v.d < v. E < n. ME

depredné hmny -[[- Cvje Feder)

zpētne huny (n,v) v.de m.de m.e e v.f



Zasobnile A low-link: 2 petna huna s min

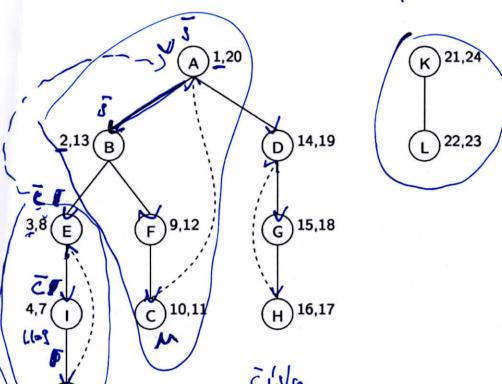
V t.z. V.d = Web low-link -> V je toot SCC

barry

· Cetnov: V St navitiven a byl proelcouman

o jeda!: v byl navitiven ale nebyl prozkovnah

obila: v nebyl navitiven



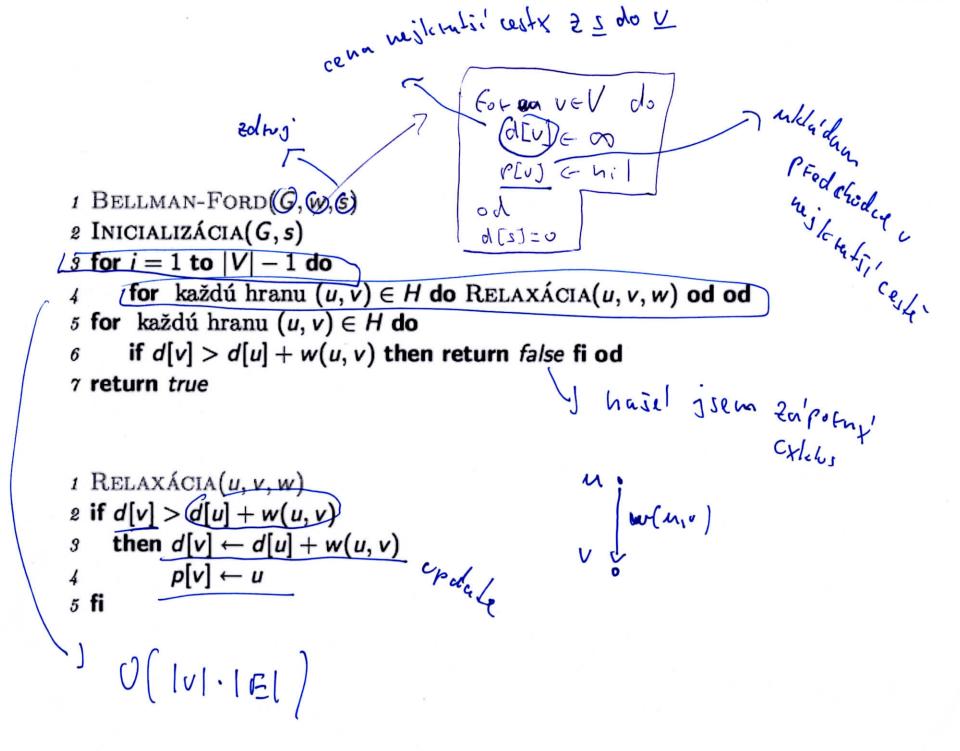
Cisla V.d - cas pruni nalustar V.f - ulconceni prizlama

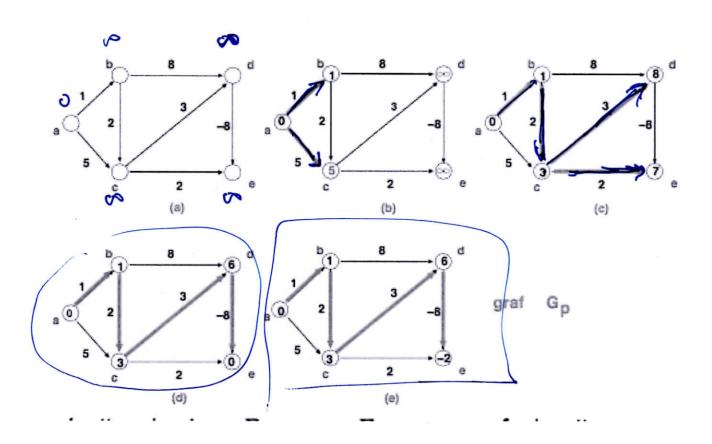
## Průzkum do hloubky - iterativní implementace

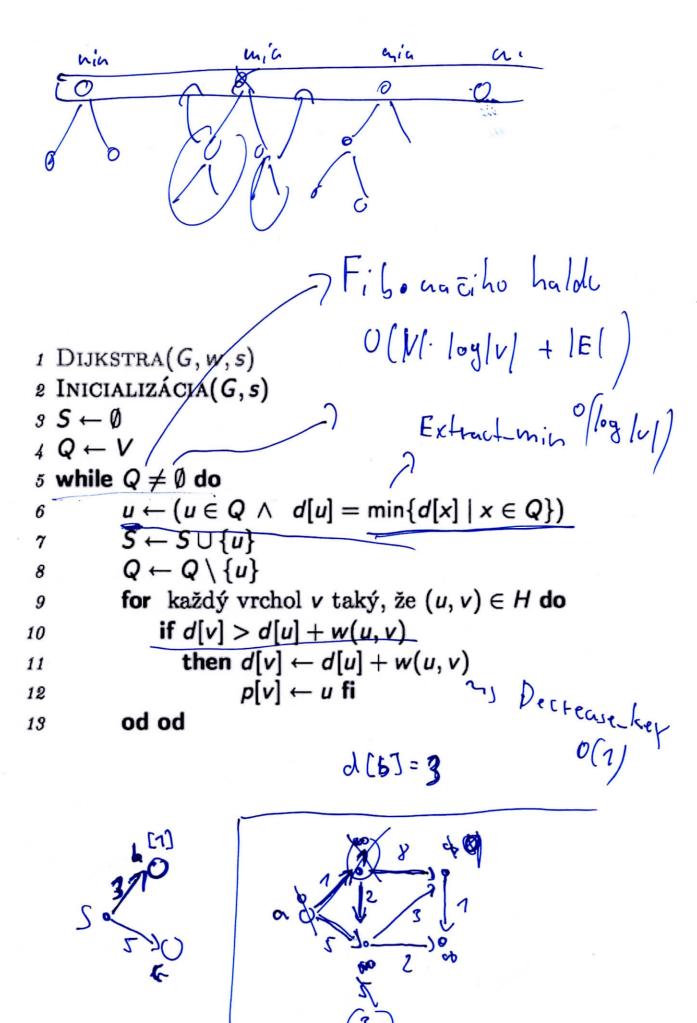
```
\mathsf{DFS\_Iterative\_Visit}(G, \widehat{u})
   1 S ← 0 -> 2a'sobnic
                                                              O(1E1+101)
   2 S.push(u)
   stime \leftarrow time + 1; u.d \leftarrow time
   4 u.color \leftarrow gray
                                                   ve Adi(m)
   5 while S \neq \emptyset do
   6 u \leftarrow S.pop()
         / if existuje hrana (u, v) taková, že v.color = white
                then S.push(u)
   8
                       S.push(v)
                       v.color \leftarrow gray
 10
                                                                              kuž dou htanu u 6
                      (v.\pi \leftarrow u)
 11
                                                                              navitivim jednov
                       time \leftarrow time + 1; \underline{v.d} \leftarrow time
 12
                                                                              (protleur main)
               lelse u.color \leftarrow black
 13
                       time \leftarrow time + 1; u.f \leftarrow time \text{ fi od}
 14
```

Alola de Edroje mite dojit la mon modeno til (=) Kdx + v G 2= { 2, 2, -.. En } 1º Cylclus P= { P1, P1. .. In ] htanami h Bipattitui gluty ohodnoani hras 6=(V1, V2, E) V: R-> N  $V_1 \wedge V_2 = \emptyset$ E={ (x,7) (x = 4 1 2 = 02) v (x = 42 1 2 = 04) [ Inicializace Proces in mite ta'dat idagi V (M,v) EE (=) 1 (((n,v))=1 Proces in Vtalli Edroj V Proces in posaida o Edroj V # E'= E \ { [ N M] } U { [ n, v ] } V'((m,u))=2 V ((m,v))=7 Proces in Zislan' zdnoj V E'= WE\ \( \( \lambda \) \( \lambda \) V ((UM))=5

Garsage Collector the translation though the state of the technicoje na dosažitelnost v 6 0 - osjelety E - Ulazatela P-Programove promenue  Hedaini hejleratsich cest 6 = (VIE) negation, ohodowa, ohodusuni hran E- R cesta P= LVoinging ... Vn7 w(p) = & w (vin, vi) d  $\delta(m,v) = \{ \min_{\infty} \{ w(p) | m_{\infty} v \} \text{ existuji cestar } z \}$ Fhejkmisi cesta mezi ma v Zaipotny Cylelu smhonportons nejlosatii cesta e u do viech v dunitab · nejlotatil costs mezi viem. utchelt Belman-Ford -s proobe the yearx Diskstra -> 6 bez za porných hran







## opalcovany Belman-Ford O(lul? IEI) -(1- Digikstren O(lul? Jogfloi) + [VI-E])

mutice jourednosti Wij = w (vi, v) FLOYD-WARSHALL(W)  $D^{(0)} \leftarrow W$ for k=1 to ndo for i = 1 to ndo for j = 1 to n $do d_{ij}^{(k)} \leftarrow \min(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)}) + d_{ki}^{(k-1)}$ od od od 0[113] return  $D^{(n)}$ časová zložitosť algoritmu je  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ dig = { Wig Poked 1=0 min (dig (ha) dil (ha) +dki hejkratil cesta zi do j s mittinini vichof z mnozing Eg -- R?