

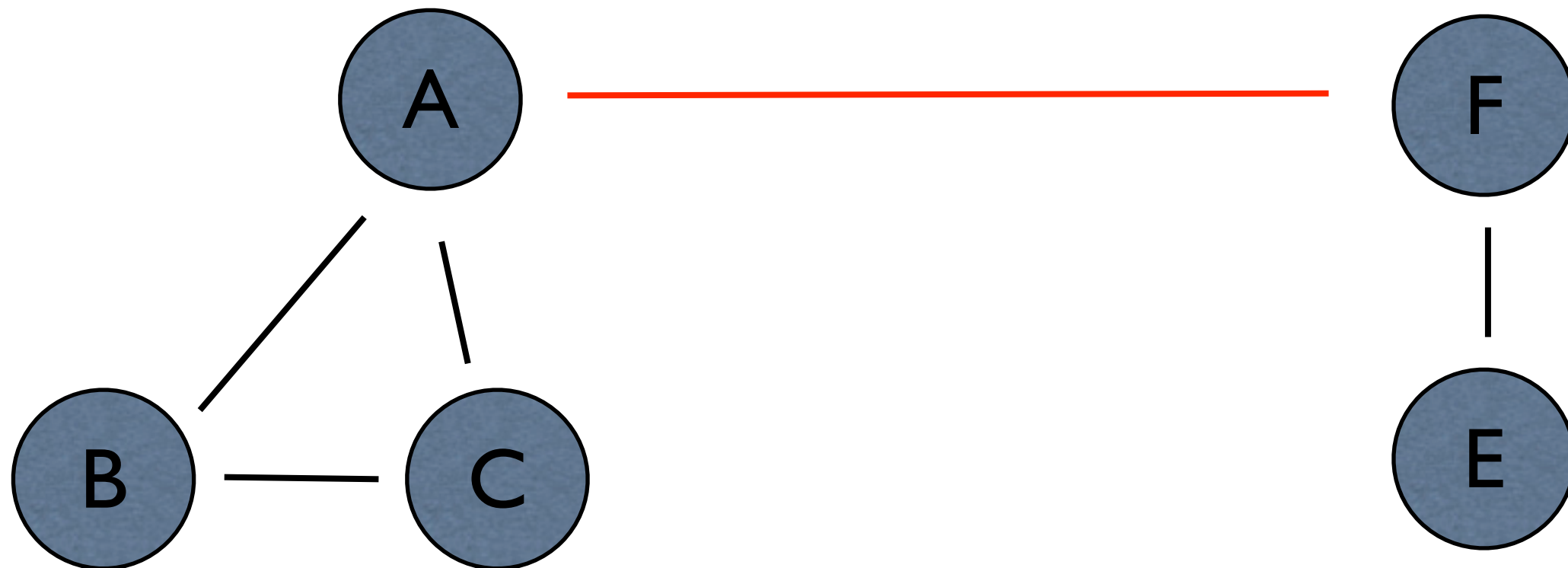
Detecção de Pontes

Prof. Leandro G. M. Alvim

Agenda

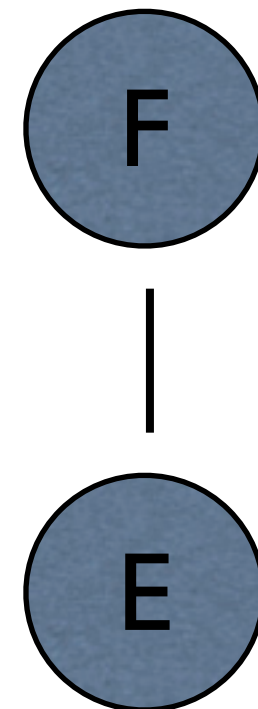
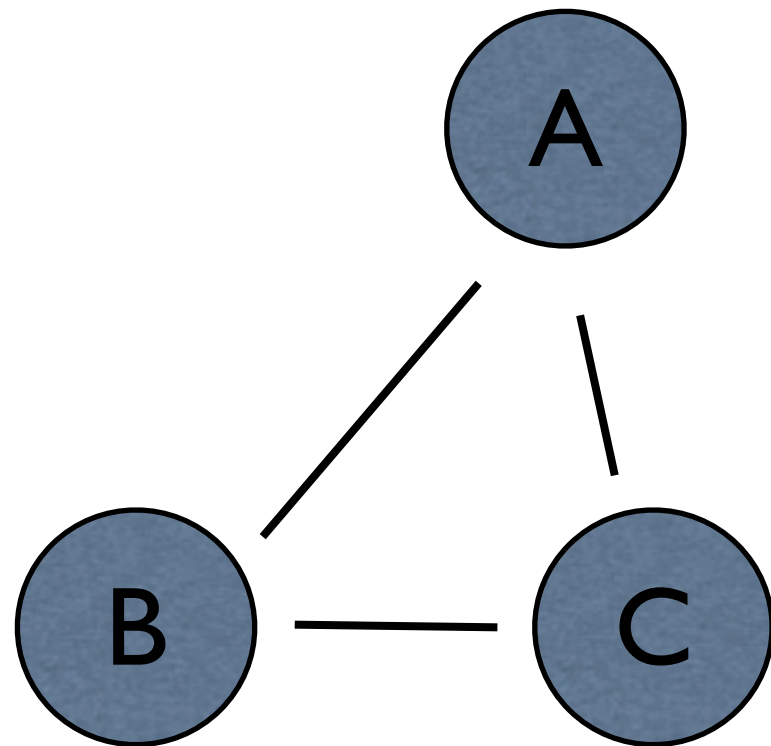
- Ponte
- Aplicação
- Algoritmo Simples
- Algoritmo de Tarjan

Ponte



Componentes
Conexas = 1

Ponte



Componentes
Conexas = 2

Definição

- Uma ponte ou aresta de corte é uma aresta $(u,v) \in E$ tal que quando removida do grafo, aumenta o número de componentes conexas

Banda Larga

- Desejamos identificar cabos críticos em uma rede de telefonia
- Cabos que se falharem, interrompem a comunicação entre grande parte dos clientes. Ex. Conexão entre bairros
- Adicionar cabos extras
- Fazer manutenção

Algoritmo Simples

- $c = \text{componentesConexas}(G)$
- Para cada aresta $(u,v) \in E$:
 - $G' = G$, remova (u,v) de G'
 - $k = \text{componentesConexas}(G')$
 - Se $k \neq c$:
 - “ponte: ”, u,v

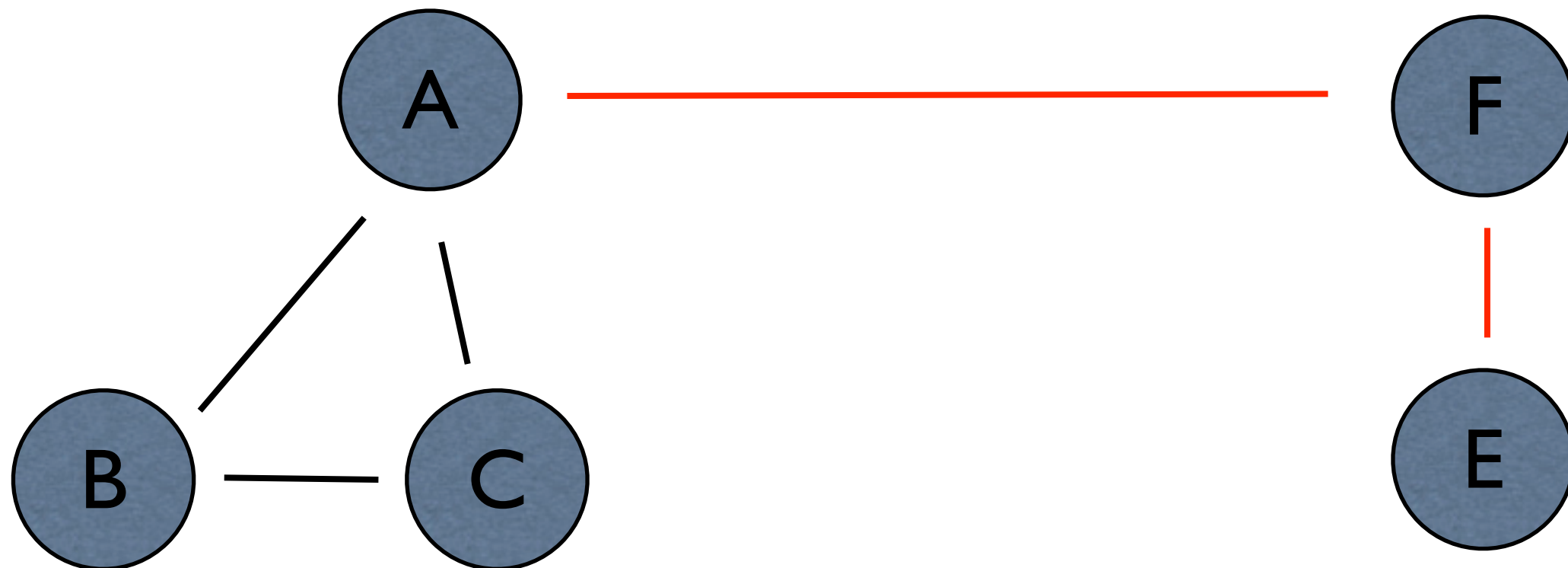
Algoritmo Simples

- Complexidade
 - $O(E*(V+E)) = O(EV + E^2)$

Quadrático em E!!

Algoritmo de Tarjan

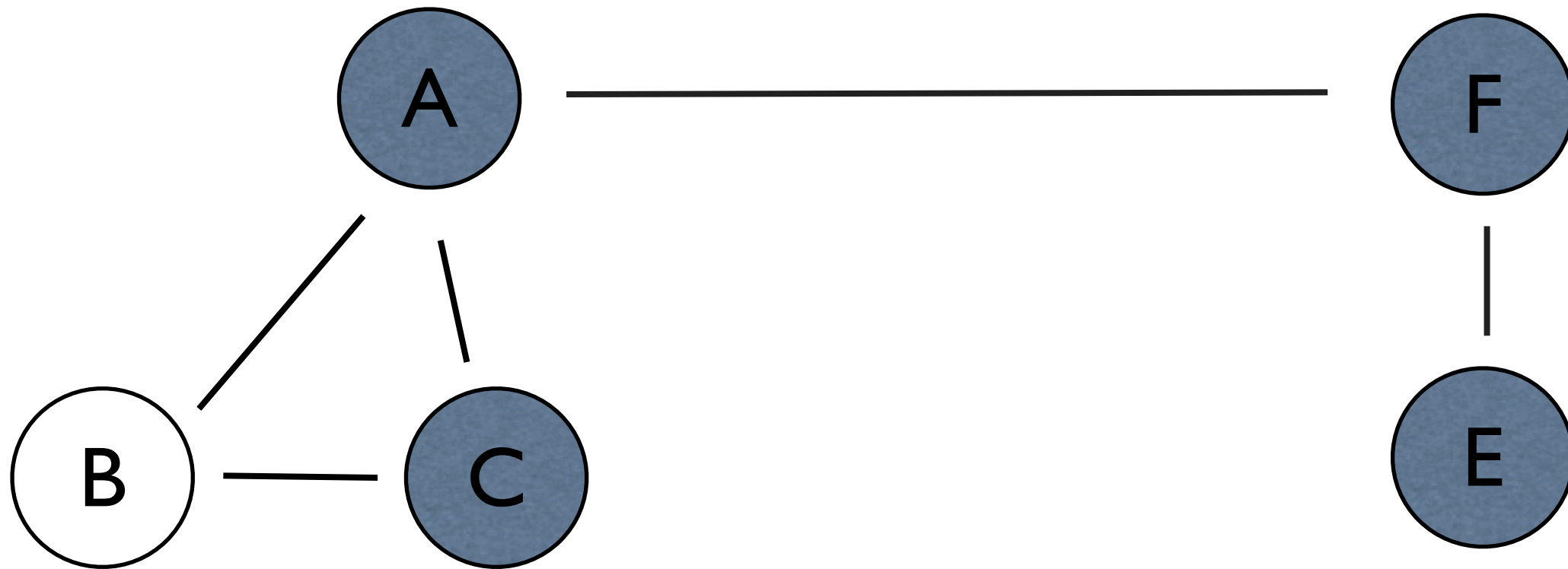
- Arestas que fazem parte de uma árvore são as pontes ou arestas que fazem parte de um ciclo não são pontes



Algoritmo de Tarjan

- Busca em profundidade
- Toda aresta dentro de um ciclo não será uma ponte
- Tempo de visitaç o ($d[u]$)
- Menor tempo de visitaç o encontrado para um “filho” ($low[v]$)

Algoritmo de Tarjan



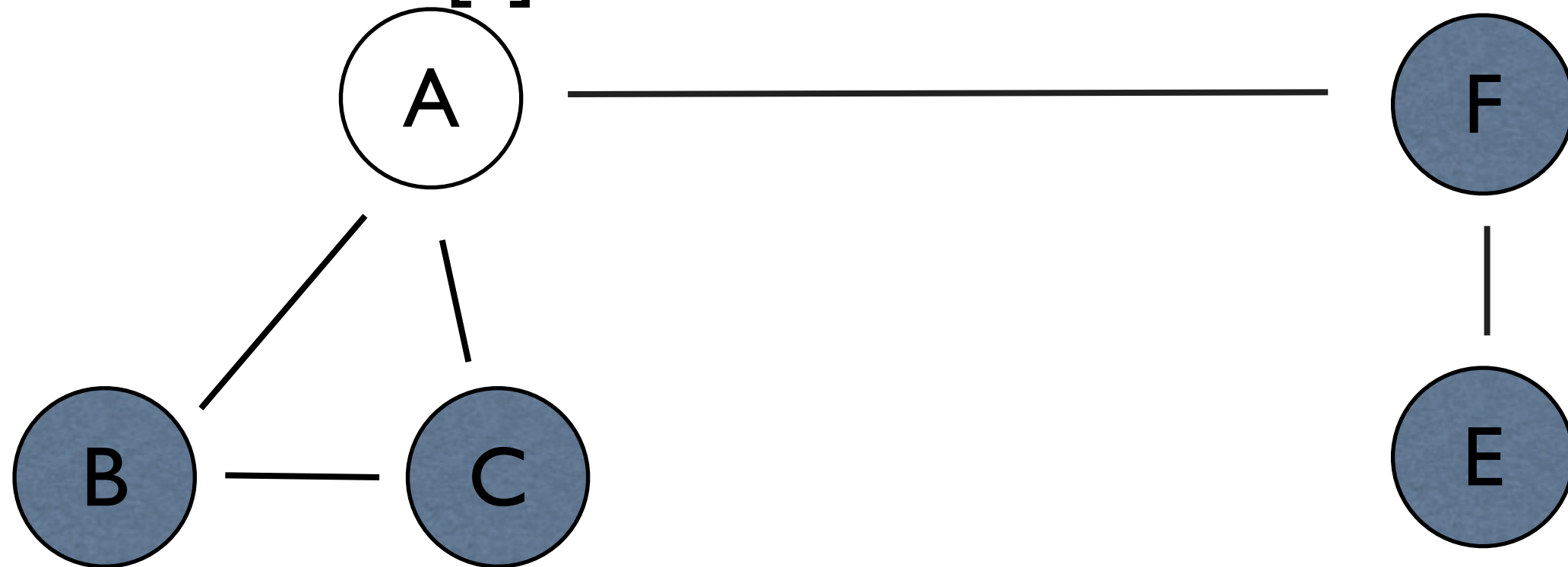
$d[b] = 1$

$low[b] = 1$

Algoritmo de Tarjan

$$d[a] = 2$$

$$\text{low}[a] = 2$$

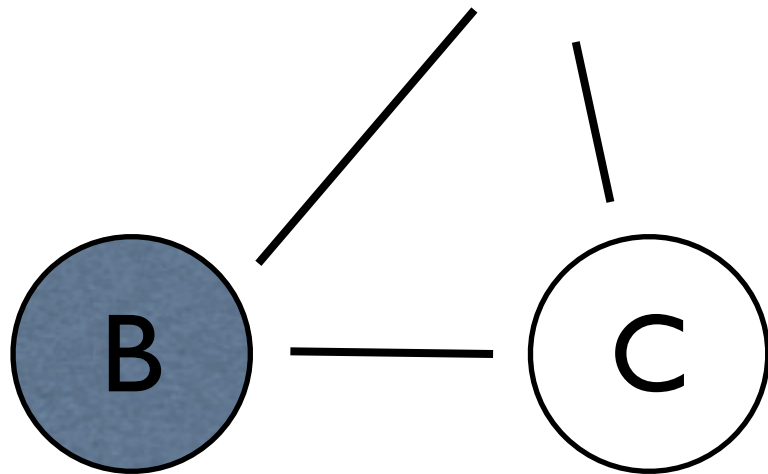
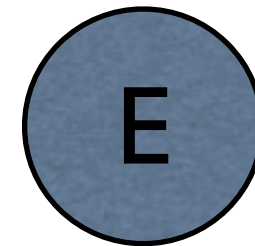
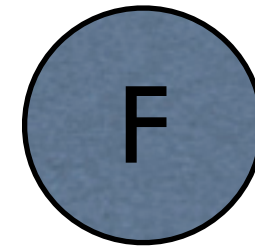
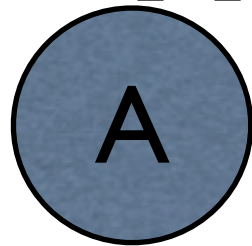


$$d[b] = 1$$

$$\text{low}[b] = 1$$

Algoritmo de Tarjan

$d[a] = 2$
 $low[a] = 2$



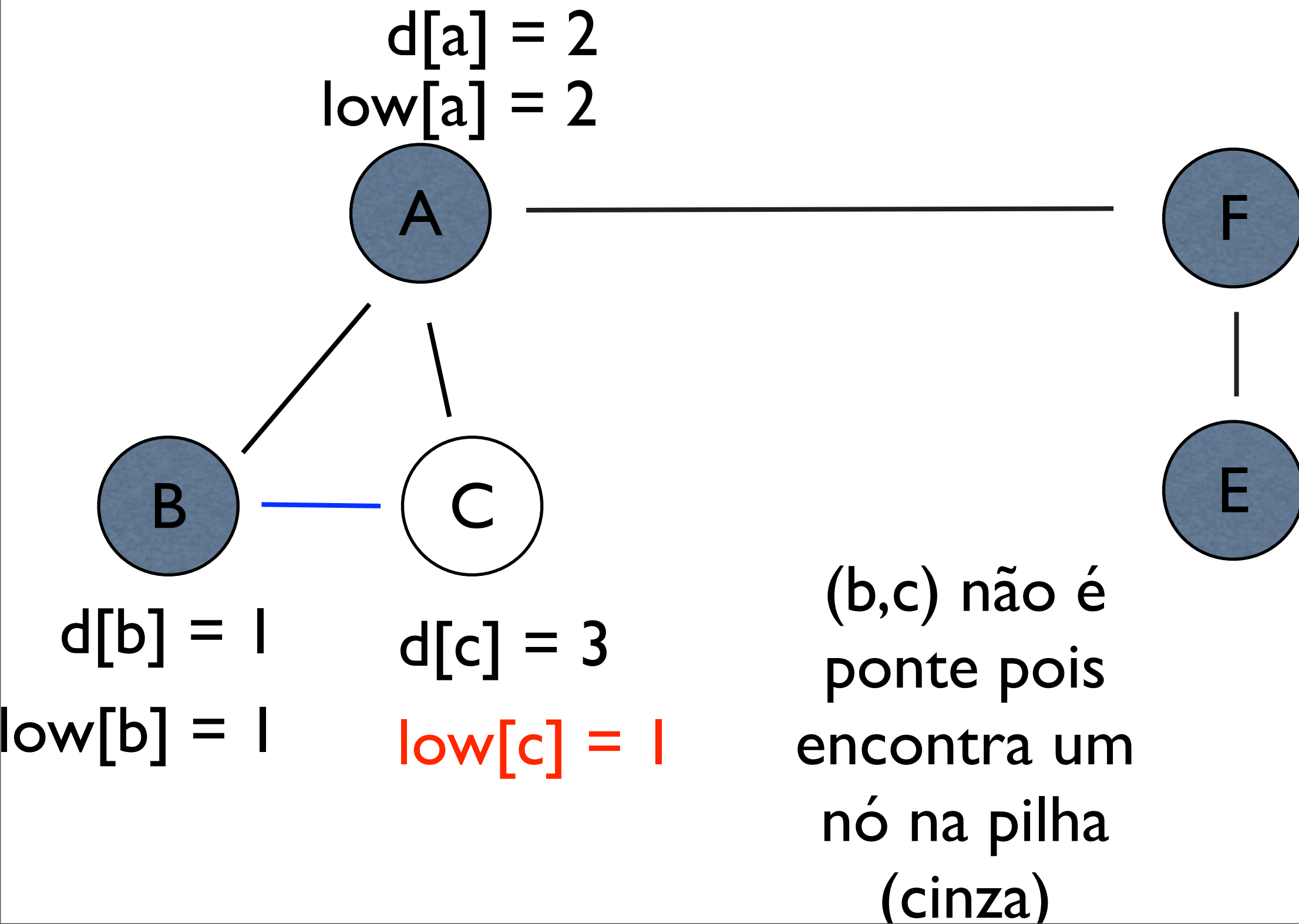
$d[b] = 1$

$d[c] = 3$

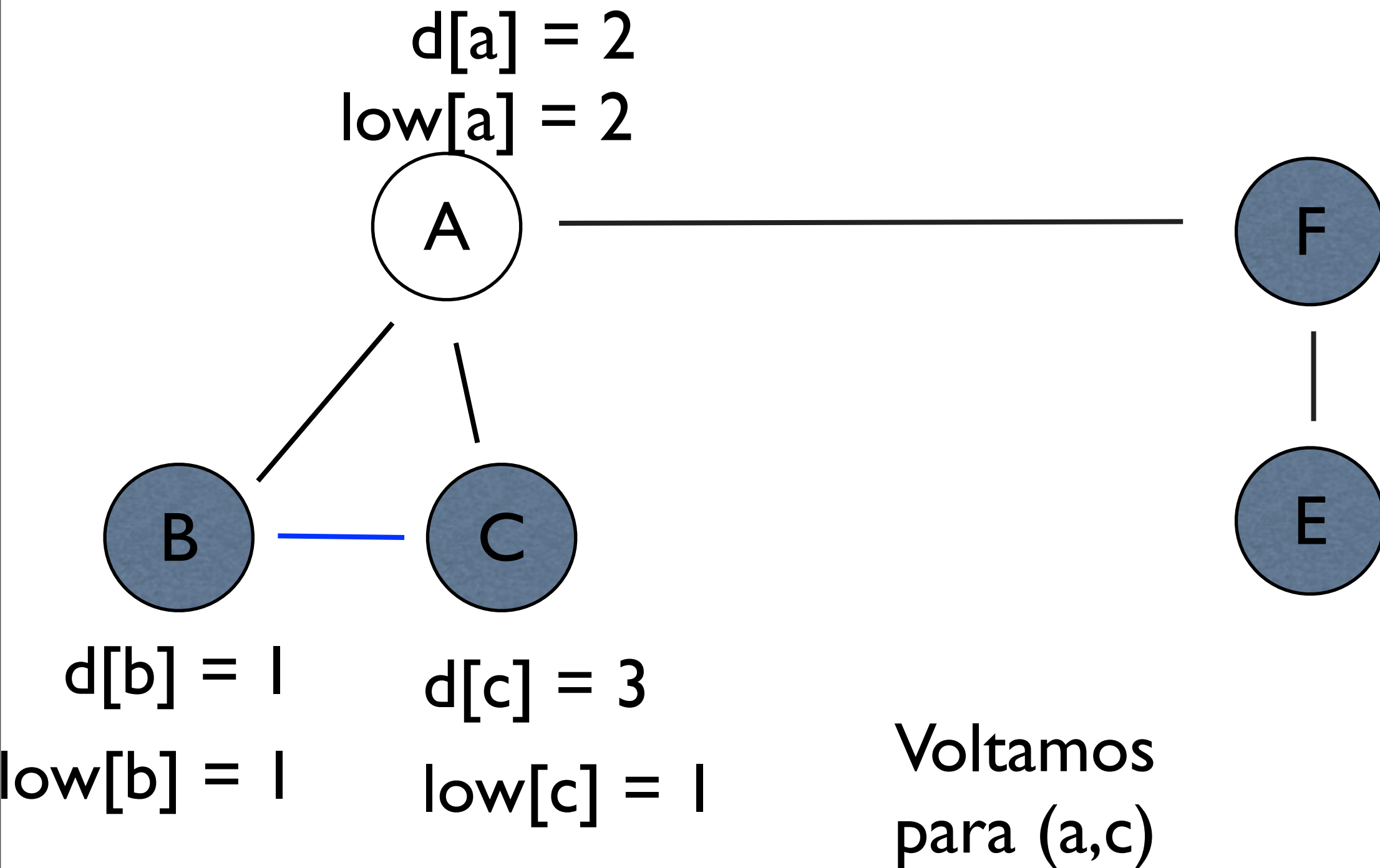
$low[b] = 1$

$low[c] = 3$

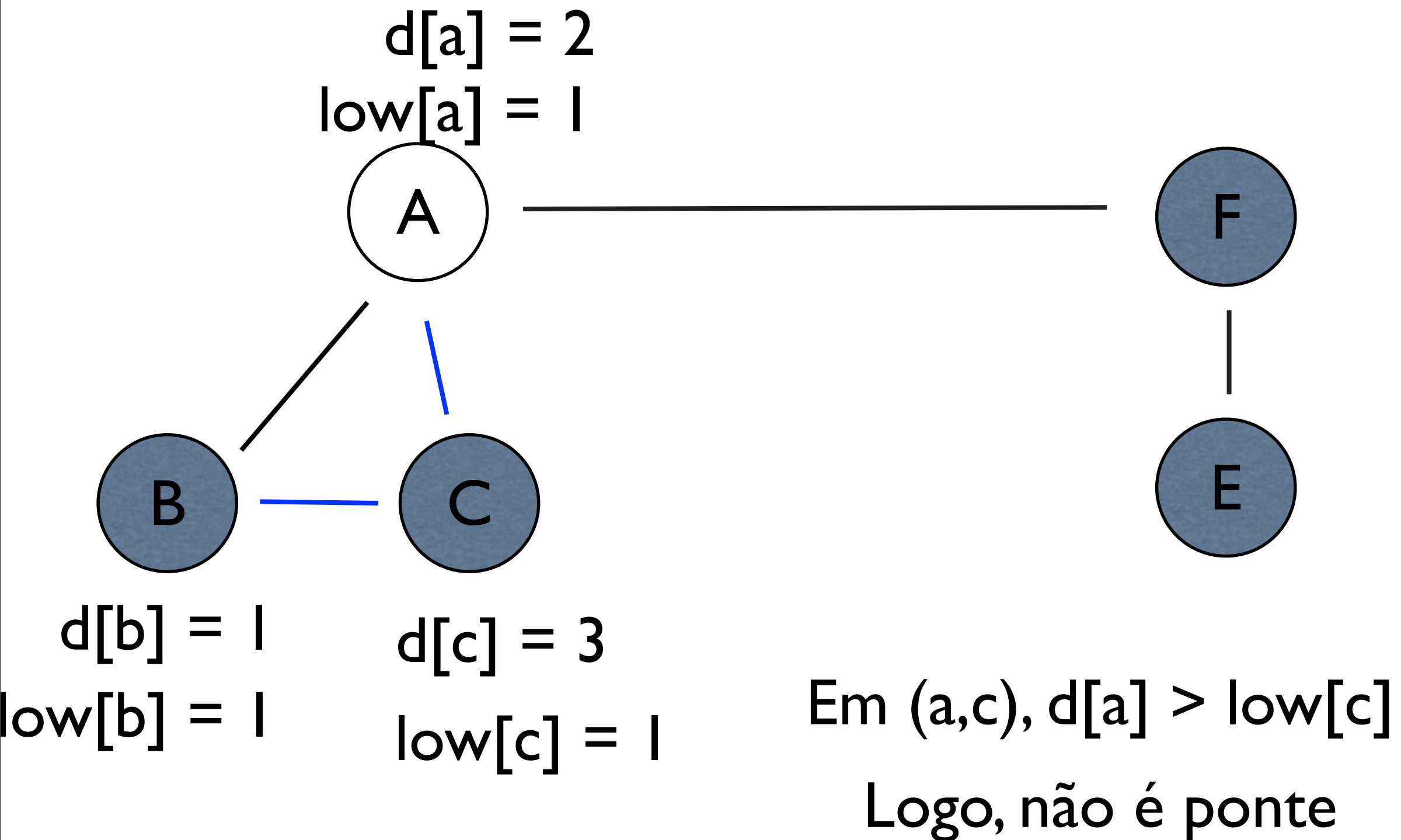
Algoritmo de Tarjan



Algoritmo de Tarjan



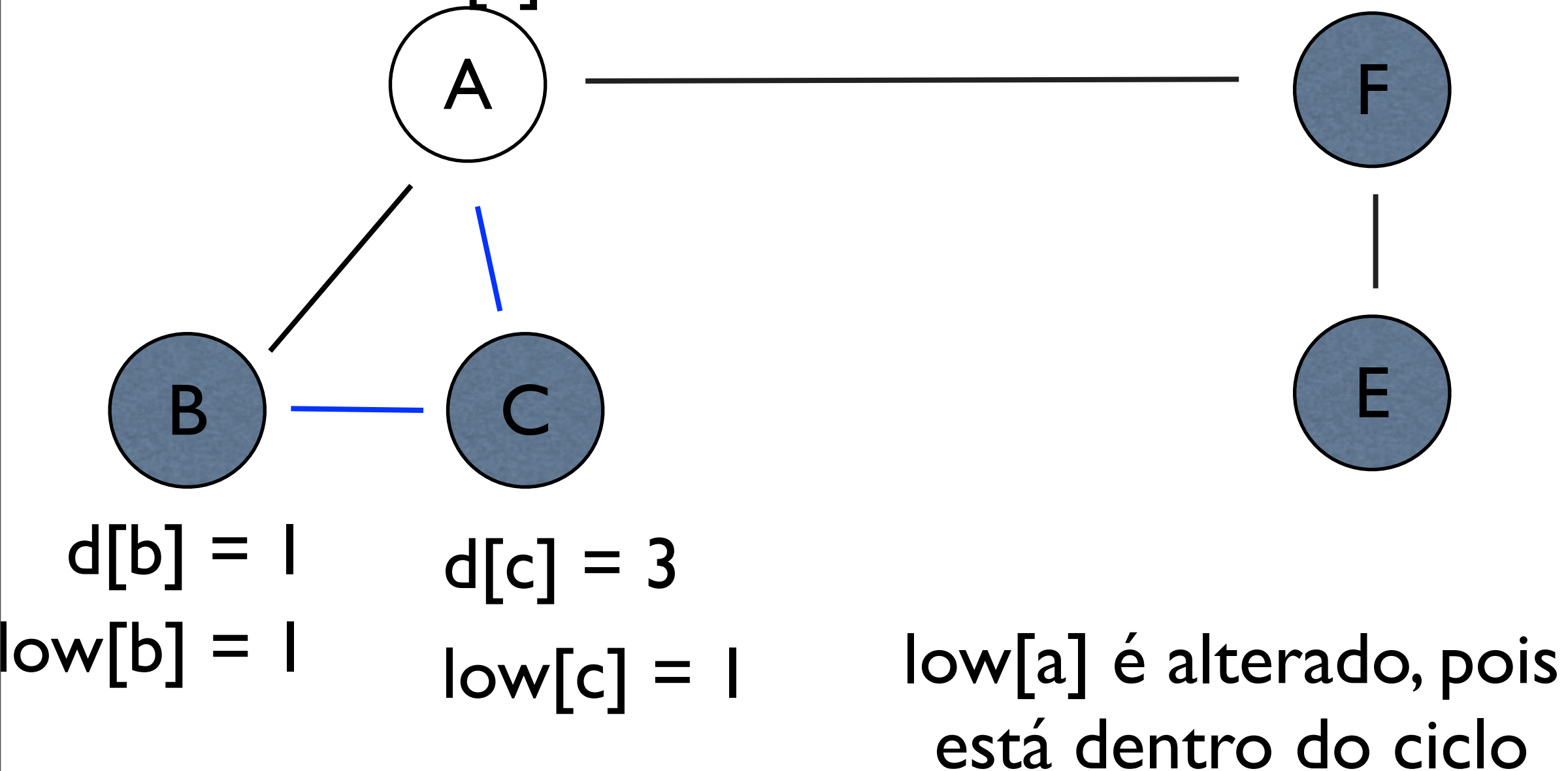
Algoritmo de Tarjan



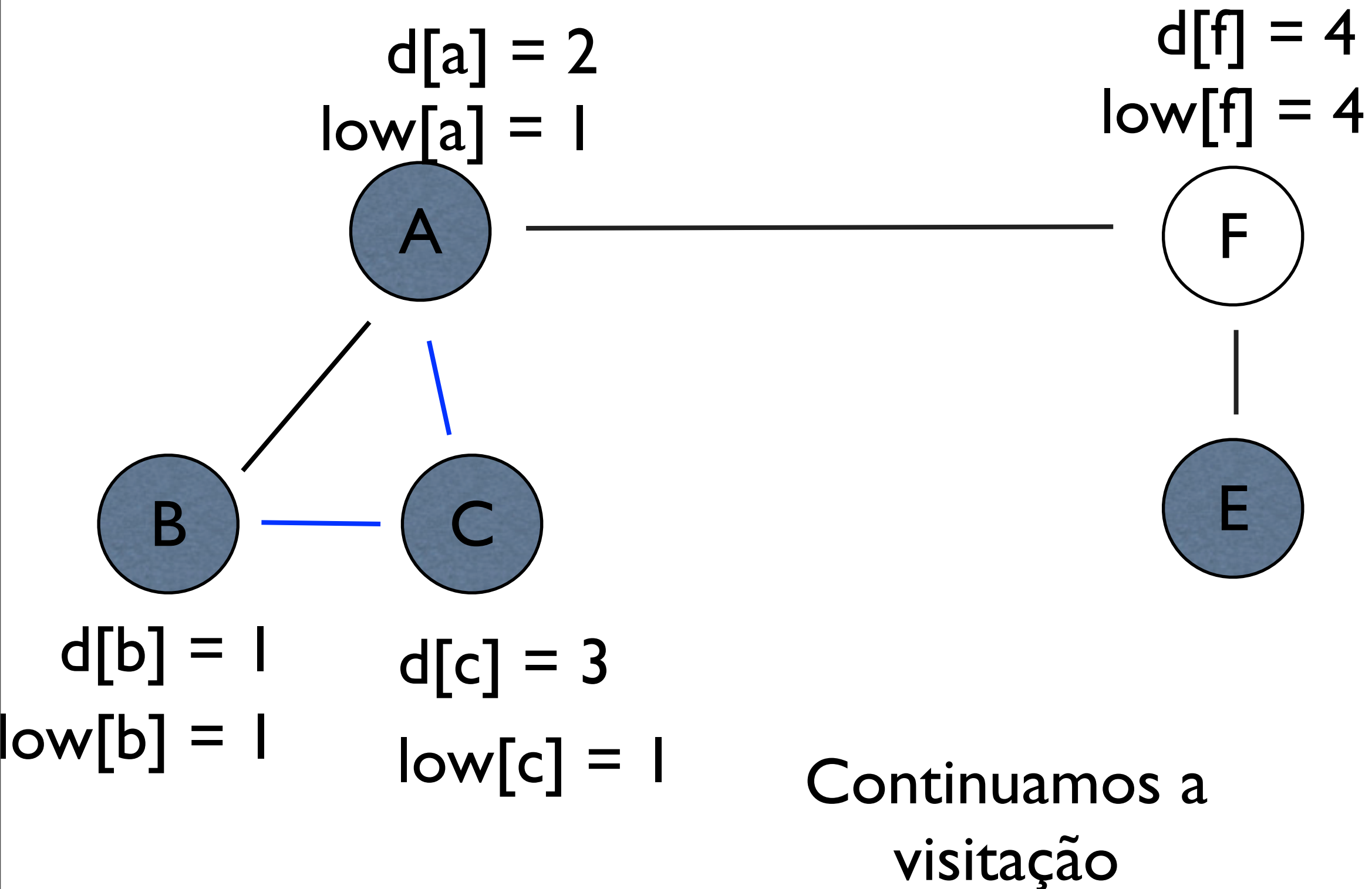
Algoritmo de Tarjan

$$d[a] = 2$$

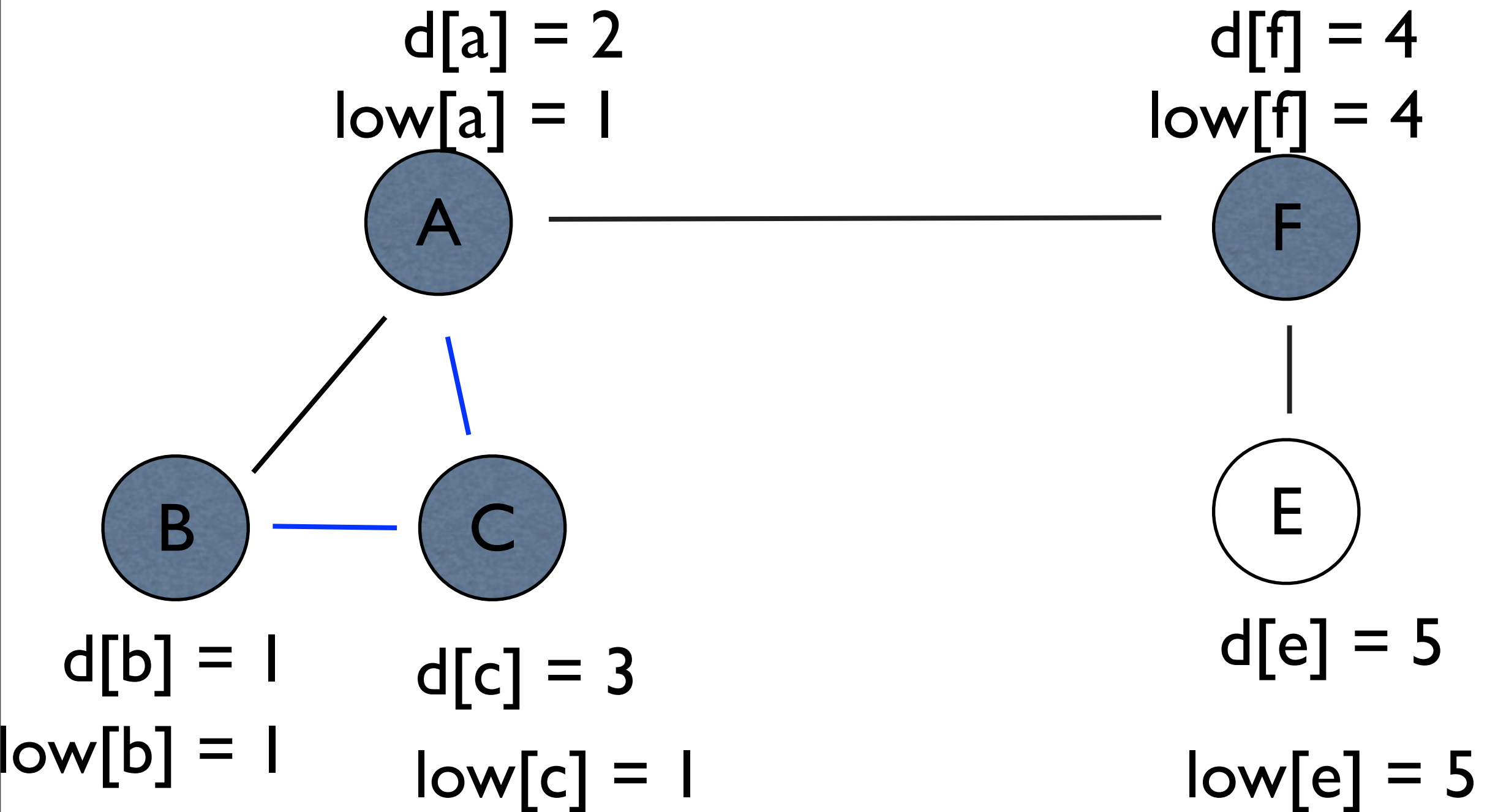
$$\text{low}[a] = 1$$



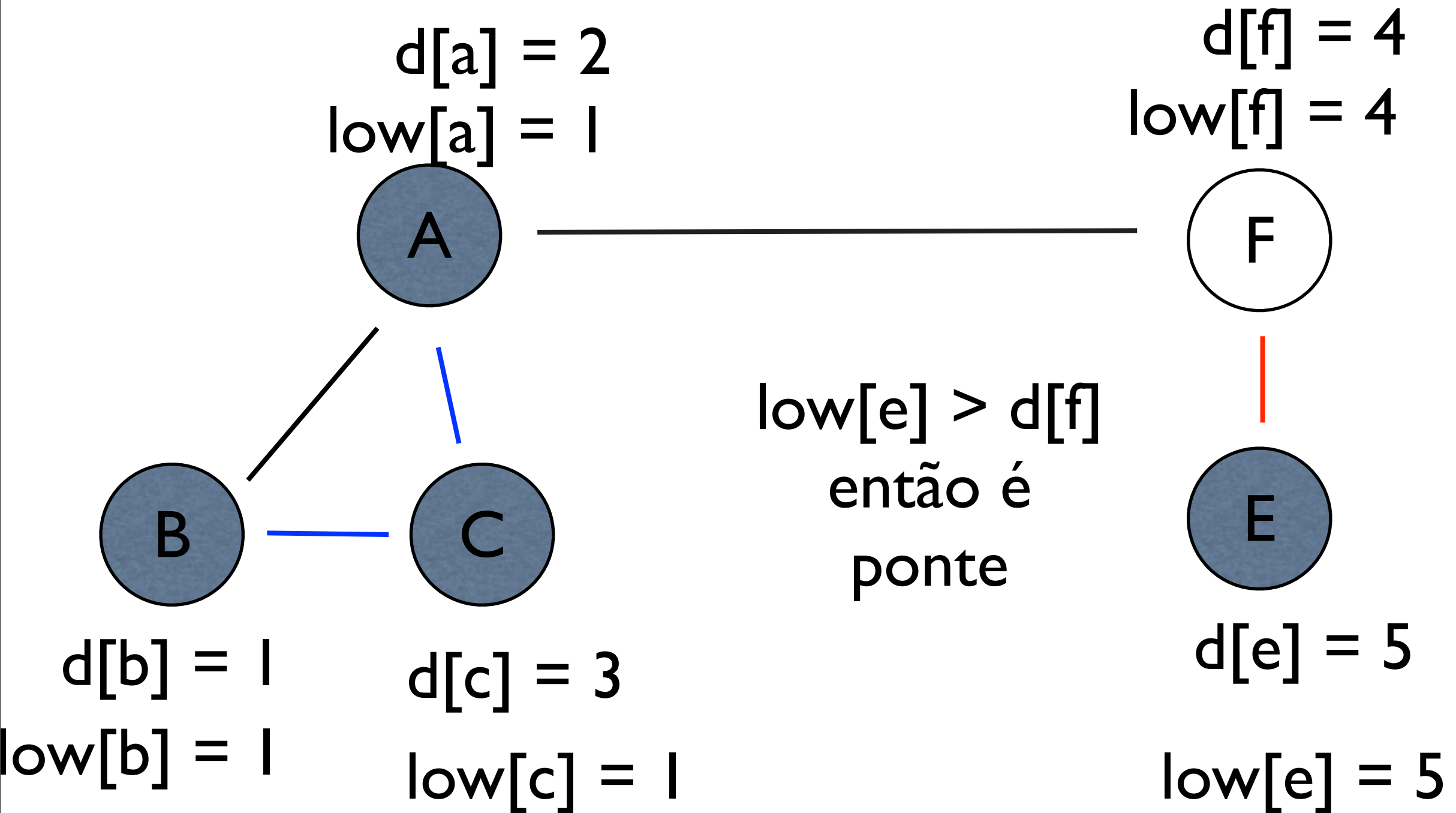
Algoritmo de Tarjan



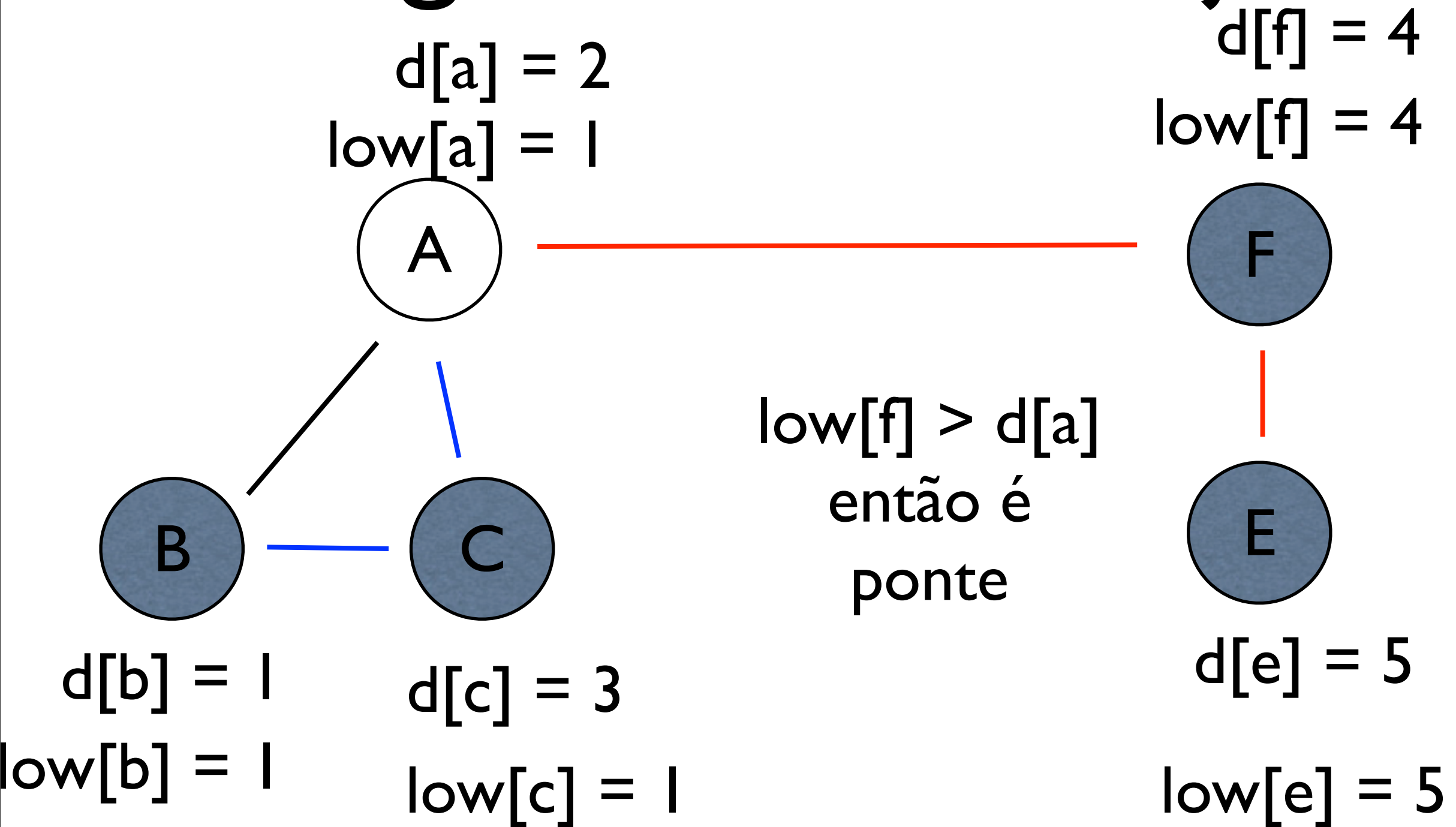
Algoritmo de Tarjan



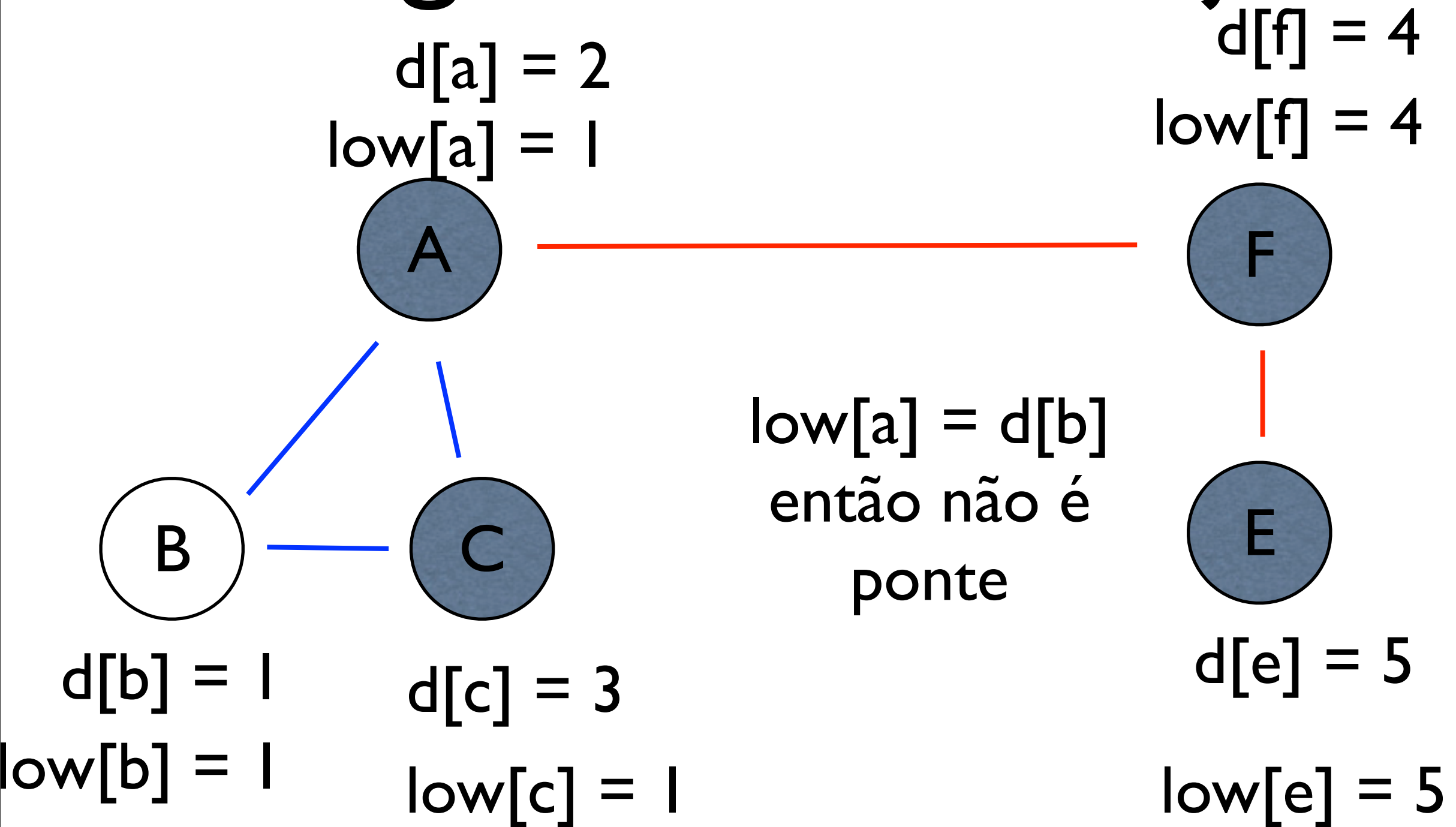
Algoritmo de Tarjan



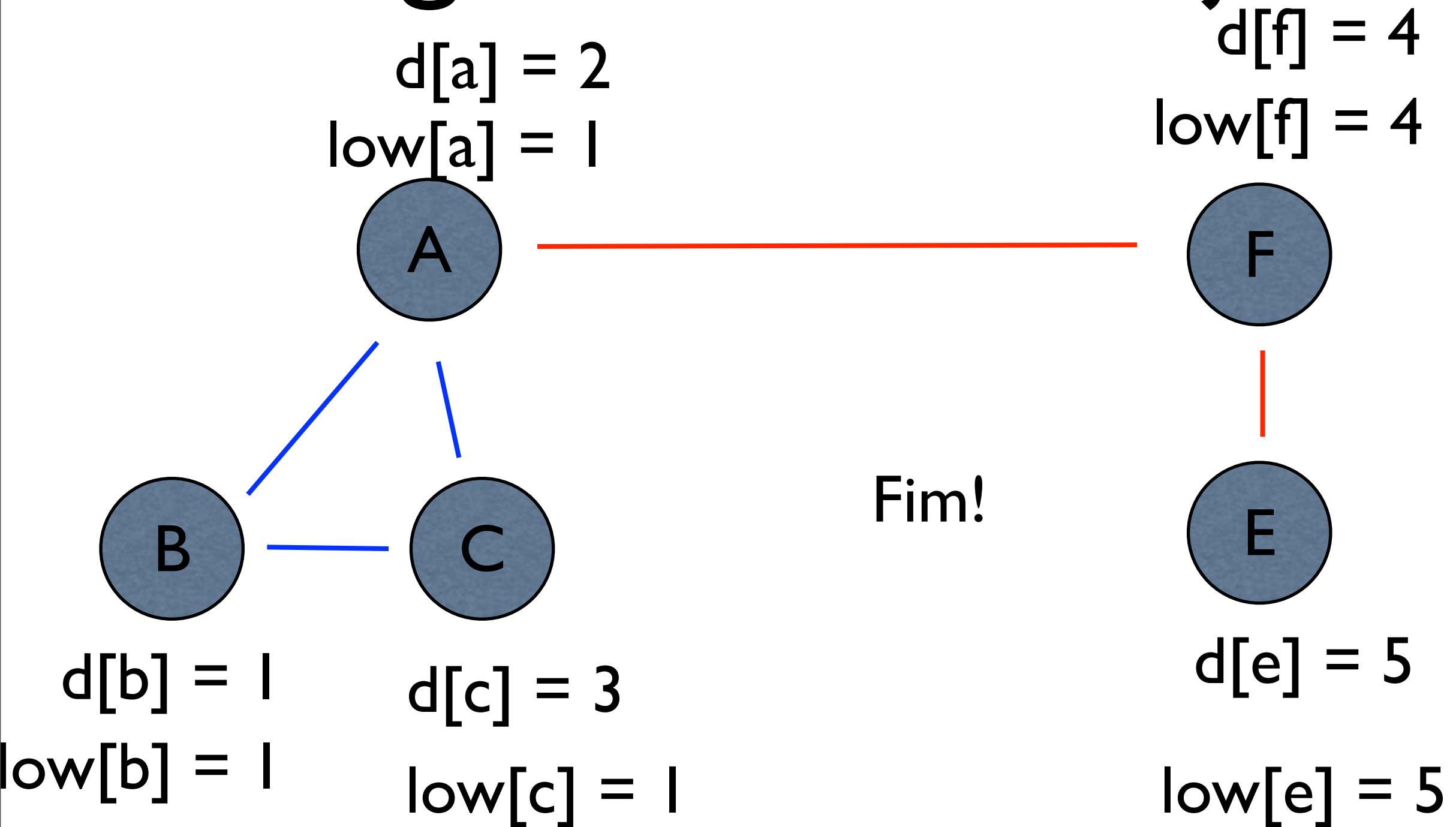
Algoritmo de Tarjan



Algoritmo de Tarjan



Algoritmo de Tarjan



Algoritmo de Tarjan

DFS(G)

 FOREACH ($u \in V$)

 color[u] = WHITE; p[u] = NULL; bridge[u] = FALSE ;

 time = 0

 FOREACH ($u \in V$)

 IF (color[u] == WHITE)

 DFS_Visit (u)

Algoritmo de Tarjan

```
DFS_Visit(u)
  d[u] = ++time
  low[u] = d[u]
  color[u] = GREY
  FOREACH (v ∈ Adj(u))
    IF (color[v] == WHITE)
      children[u]++
      p[v] = u
      DFS_Visit(v)
      low[u] = min(low[v], low[u])
      IF (low[v] > d[u])
        bridge[u] = TRUE
    ELSE IF (color[v] == GREY AND p[u] != v)
      low[u] = min(low[u], d[v])
  color[u] = BLACK
```

Complexidade

- Linear!!
- $O(V+E)$, como na busca em profundidade