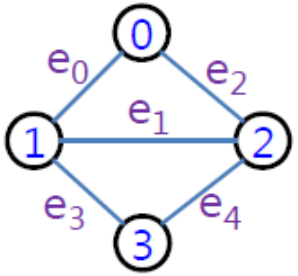
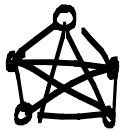
Graph Data Structure Implementation

$G = (V, E)$

- Graph Data Structure
  - Adjacency Matrix





	v0	v1	v2	v3
v0	0	1	1	0
v1	1	0	1	1
v2	1	1	0	1
v3	0	1	1	0

n^2 elements

$|V| = n \quad |E| = m$

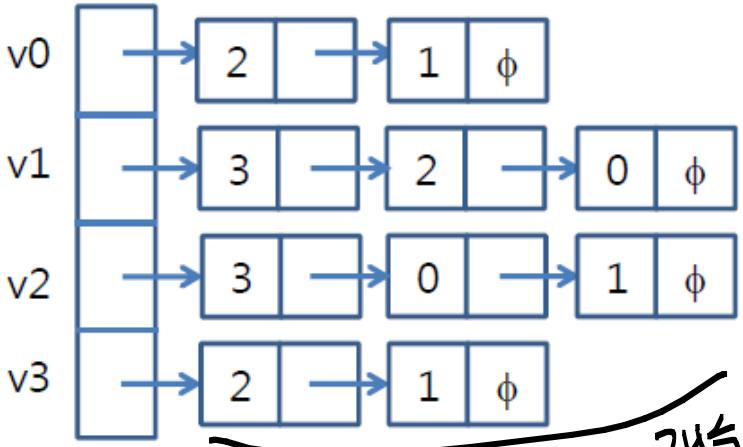
complete graph?

모든 vertex 쌍 간에 edge 가 있는 graph.

$|E| = m = {}_nC_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$\Rightarrow O(n^2)$

  - Adjacency List



1. Graph가 sparse할 경우 adj list가 유리. $m \ll n^2$
2. Vertex와 edge 정보를 저장하기 위해서는 보다 복잡한 자료구조 필요.

개수 $= 2m = n(n-1)$개 $\Rightarrow$ memory size: data, link $2n(n-1)$

① size 관점

adj matrix $O(n^2)$

adj list $O(n+m)$

$n+2m$ elements

if $m << n^2$ 인 경우

sparse graph

⇒ Adj List 가능하기

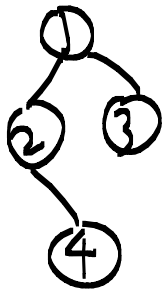
else $m \approx n^2$ 인 경우

Adj Matrix 가능하기.

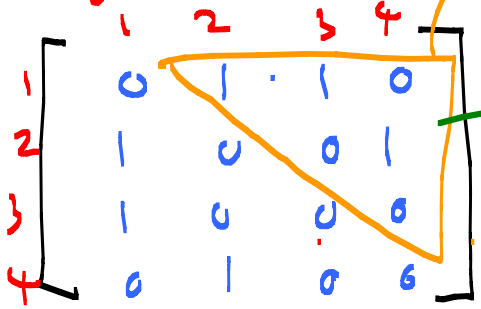
sparse 한데도 Adj matrix를 사용하는 이유?

sparse matrix 사용.

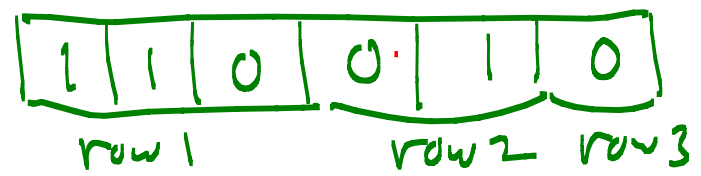
현실세계에서 발생하는 문제의 model 대부분 sparse.



Adj Matrix



이부분만 리스트에 넣었다.



symmetric matrix

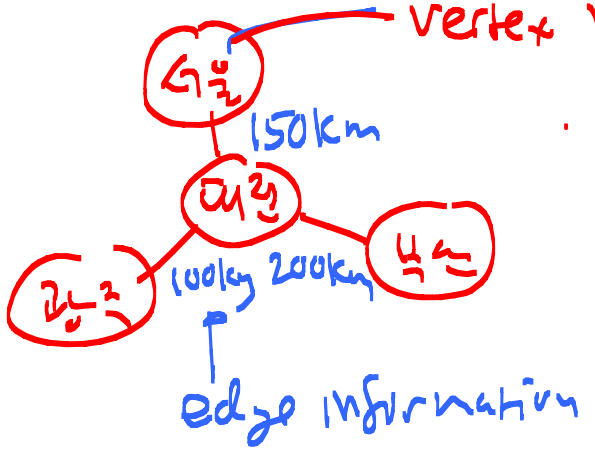
access 함수 필요

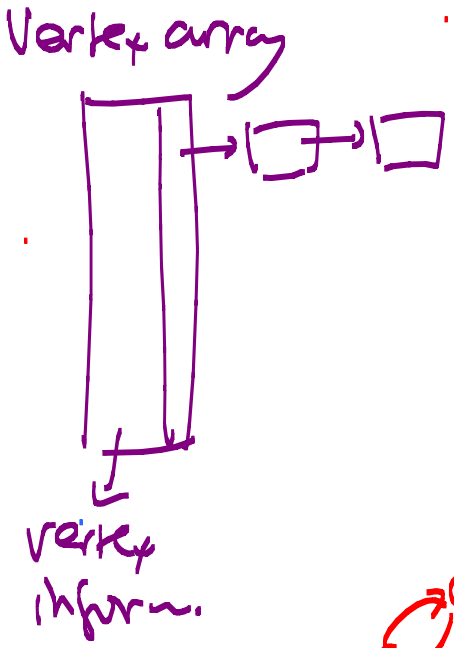
k = findIndex(i, j)

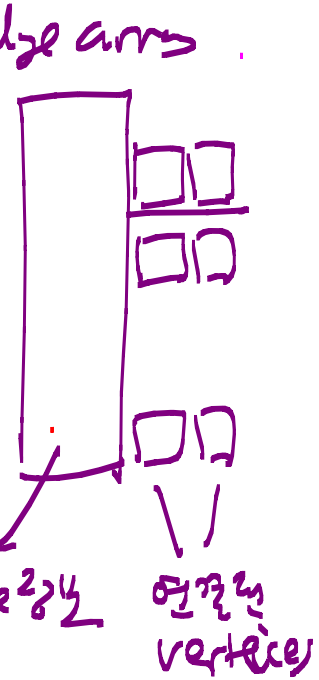
matrix index i, j 를 주면

1차원 index k를 return.

Vertex 와 edge 에 정보가 있는 경우.







Directed Graph

edge 에 direction 이 있는 경우

Adj matrix 는 symmetric 하지 않다.

Undirected Graph

Symmetric

모든 undirected graph 의 경우는 directed graph 의 경우의 부분집합