

## Algorithmen I Tutorium 19

Wer? Florian Tobias Schandinat

Wo? 50.34, Raum -118

Wann? jeden Donnerstag 15:45-17:15

## Material online

[http://github.com/schandinat/algorithmen1\\_ss11](http://github.com/schandinat/algorithmen1_ss11)

## Übung

$$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2)\}$$

Beschreiben Sie den Graphen  $G = (V, E)$  mittels

- Adjazenzliste
- Adjazenzmatrix
- Adjazenzfeld

## Übung

$$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2)\}$$

Beschreiben Sie den Graphen  $G = (V, E)$  mittels

- Adjazenzliste
- Adjazenzmatrix
- Adjazenzfeld

Fügen Sie nun die Kante  $(2, 4)$  ein

## Adjazenzliste

- schnelles Hinzufügen von Kanten
- Speicherverbrauch:  $\theta(|V| + |E|)$

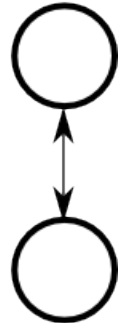
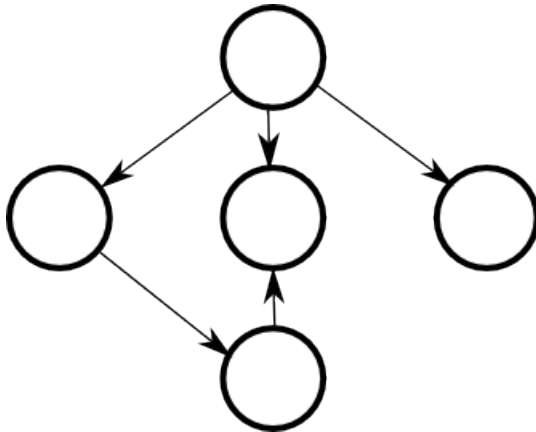
## Adjazenzmatrix

- schnelle Kantenabfrage
- schnelles Hinzufügen/Löschen von Kanten
- Speicherverbrauch:  $\theta(|V|^2)$

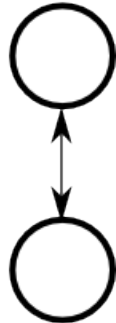
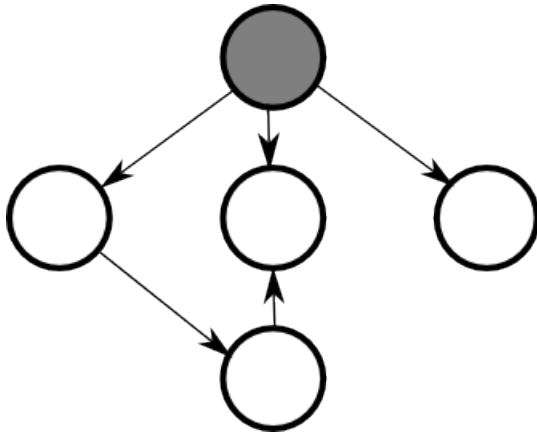
## Adjazenzfeld

- etwas kompakter und etwas schnellere Kantenabfrage als Adjazenzliste
- Hinzufügen/Löschen von Kanten ist teuer
- Speicherverbrauch:  $\theta(|V| + |E|)$

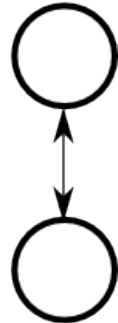
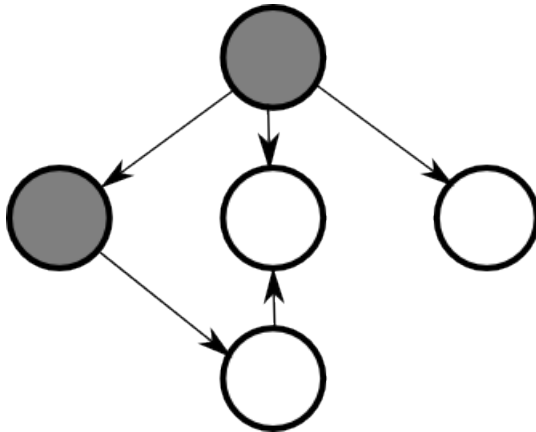
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



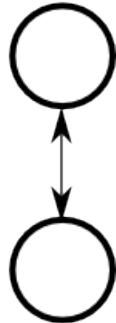
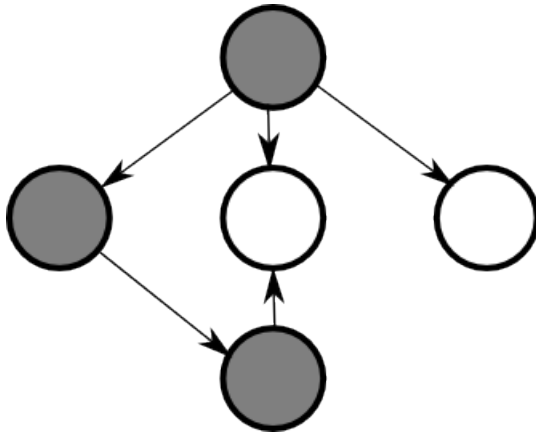
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



# Tiefensuche (DFS)

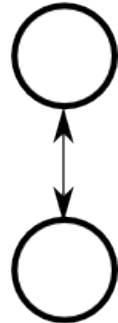
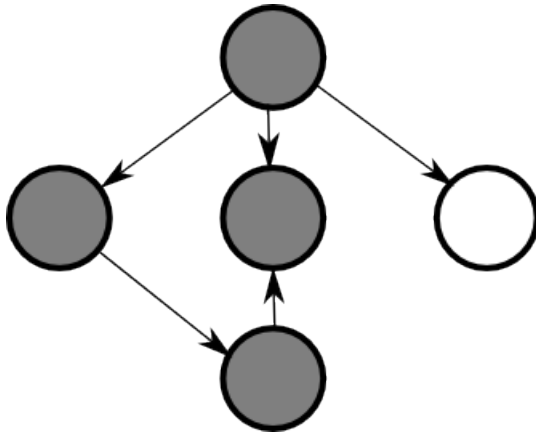


# Tiefensuche (DFS)

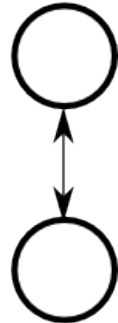
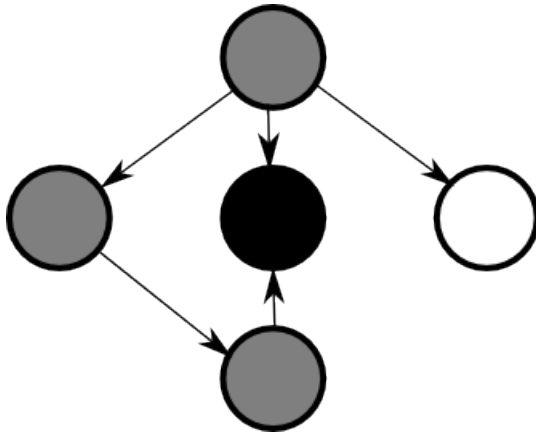




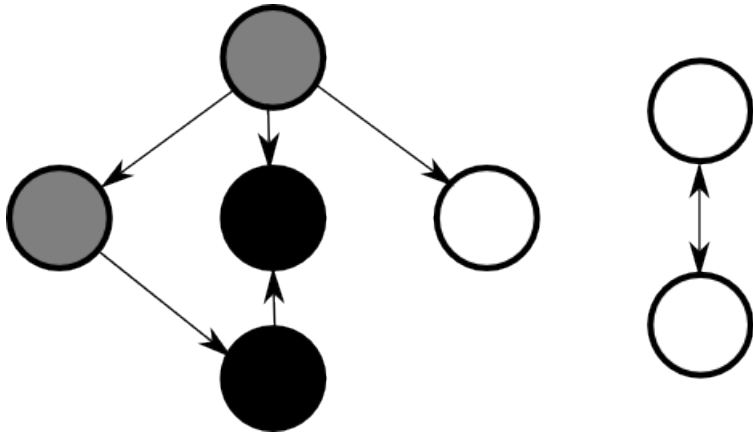
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



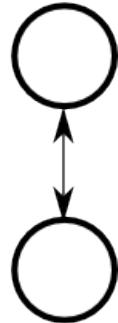
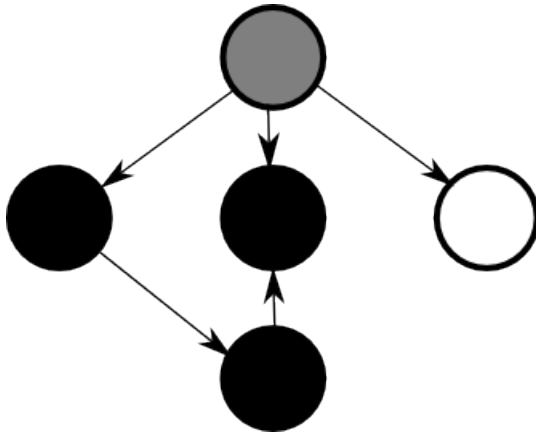
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



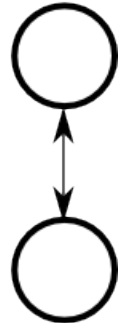
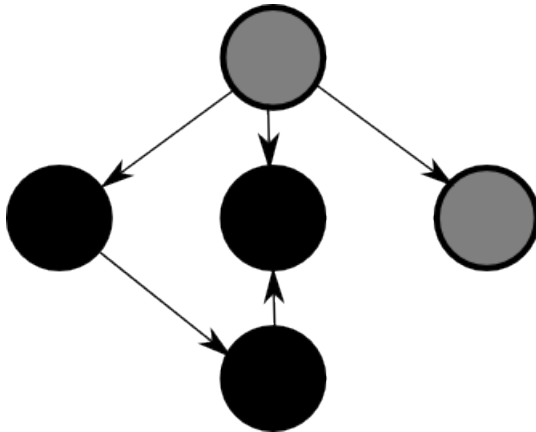
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



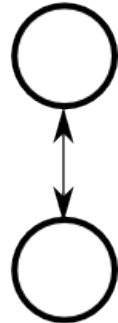
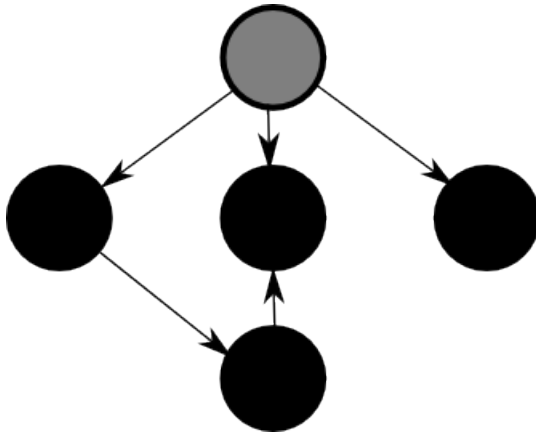
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



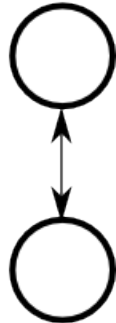
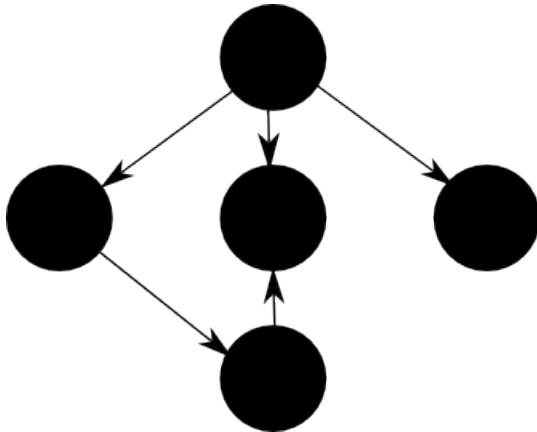
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



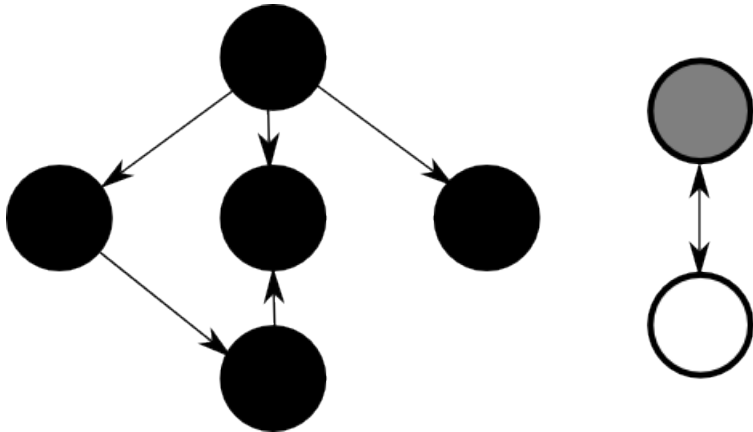
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



# Tiefensuche (DFS)

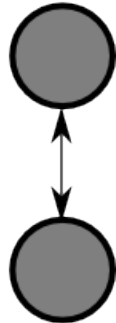
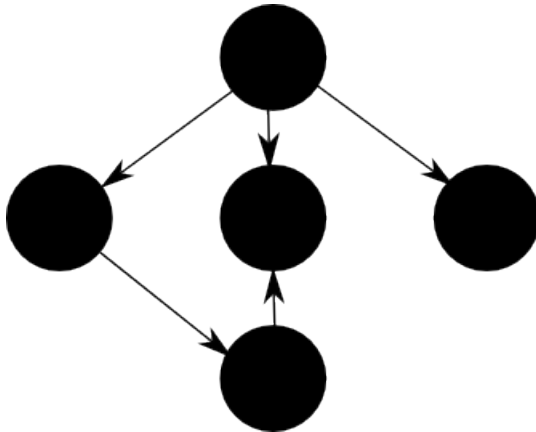


# Tiefensuche (DFS)

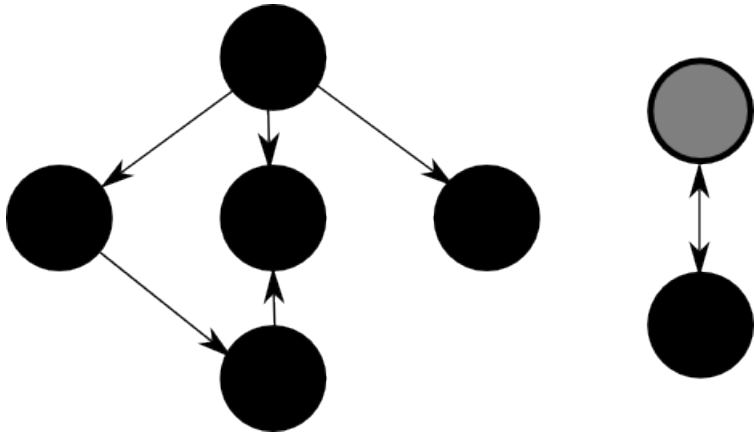




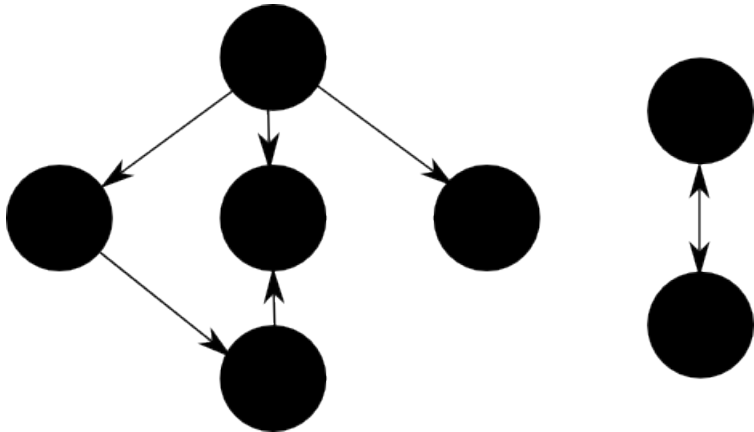
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



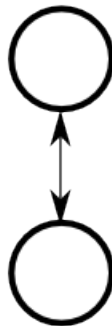
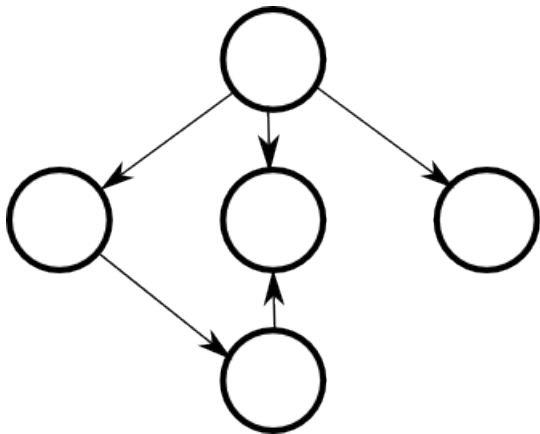
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



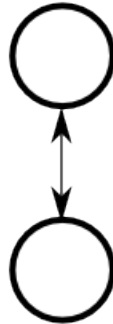
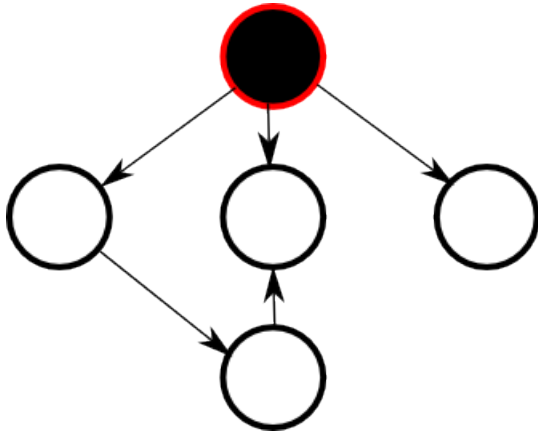
# Tiefensuche (DFS)



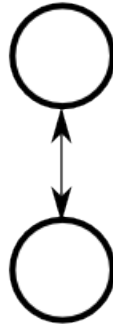
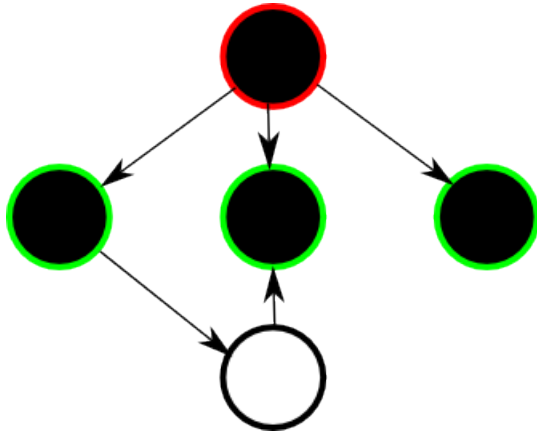
# Breitensuche (BFS)



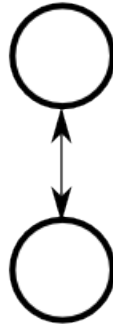
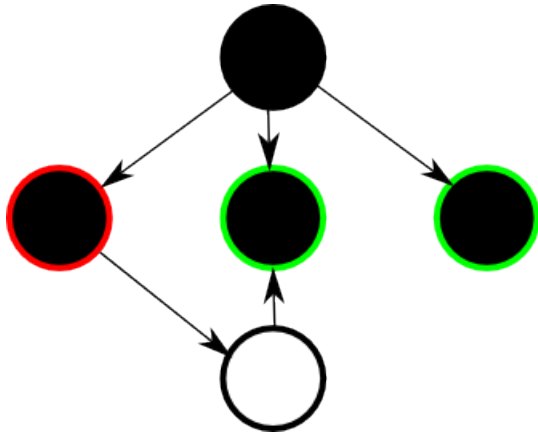
# Breitensuche (BFS)



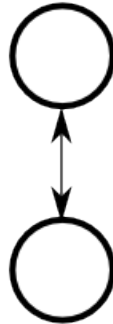
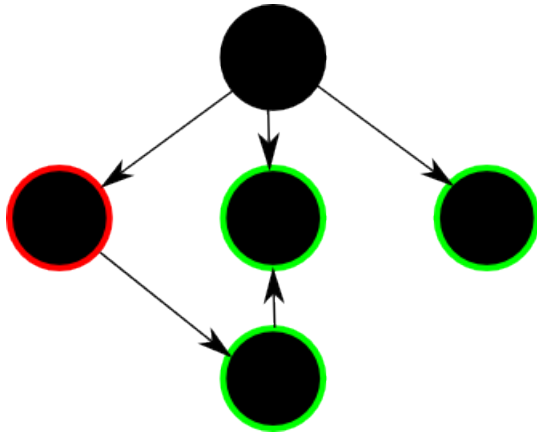
# Breitensuche (BFS)



# Breitensuche (BFS)

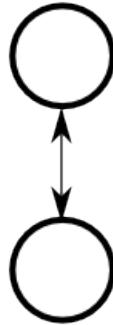
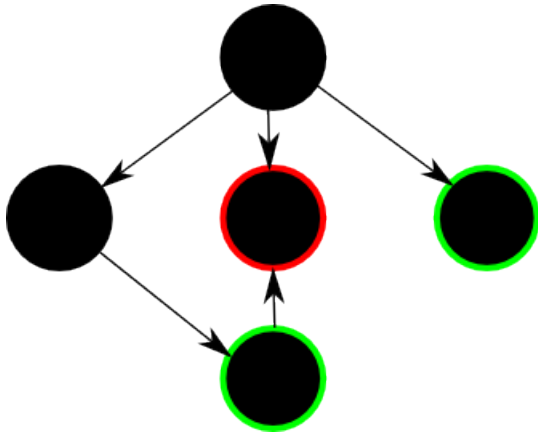


# Breitensuche (BFS)

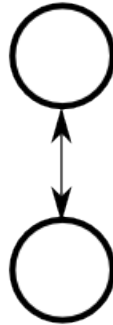
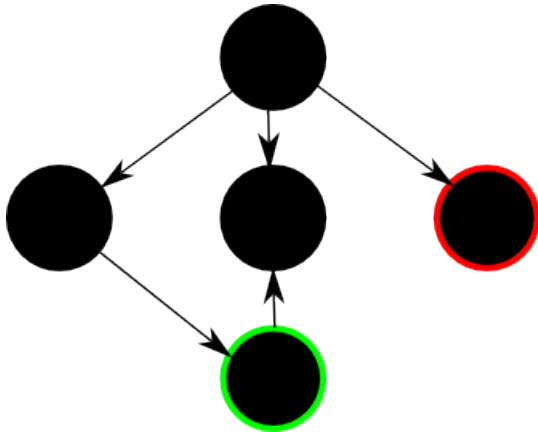




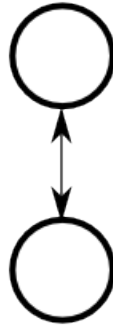
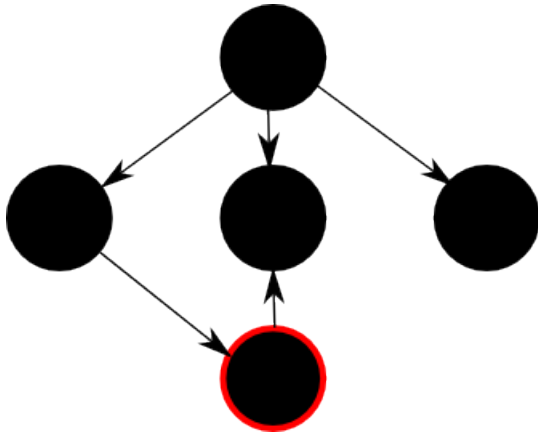
# Breitensuche (BFS)



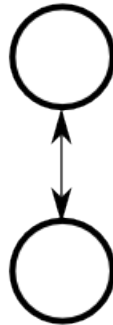
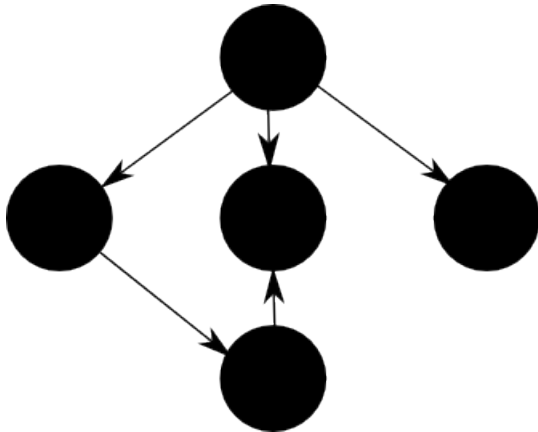
# Breitensuche (BFS)



# Breitensuche (BFS)



# Breitensuche (BFS)



## DFS

- kein ausgezeichnete Startknoten
- discovered, finalized
- Depth-First-Forest
- Laufzeit:  $\theta(|V| + |E|)$

## BFS

- ausgezeichnete Startknoten
- distance
- Breadth-First-Tree
- Laufzeit:  $\theta(|V| + |E|)$

- Baumkante
- Rückwärtskante
- Vorwärtskante
- Querkante
- Klammern-Theorem
- Starke Zusammenhangskomponenten
- Bipartite Graphen

**Vielen Dank für die  
Aufmerksamkeit!**