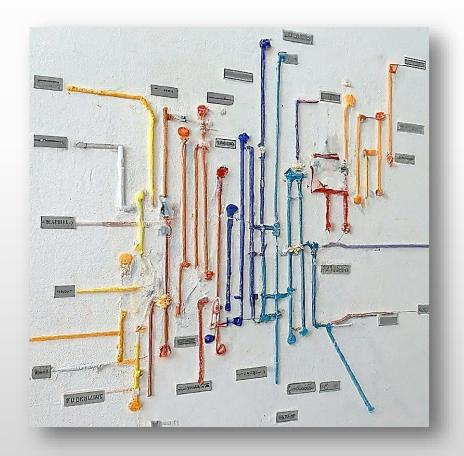


Bölüm 4: Çizge Algoritmaları Algoritmaları



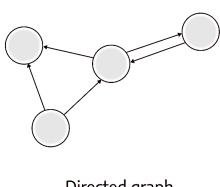


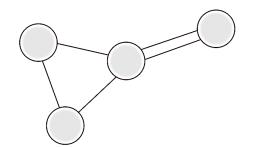
- Dünya aslında bir ağ gibidir.
 - Şehirler yollarla,
 - İnsanlar ilişkilerle,
 - Bilgisayarlar kablolarla birbirine bağlıdır.
- Çizge algoritmaları bu ağları inceler ve anlamlandırır.

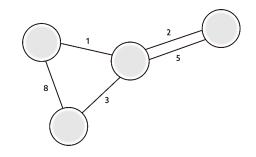


Çizge Türleri





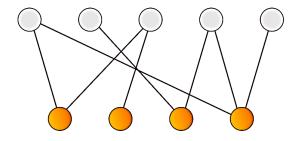


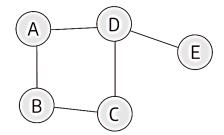


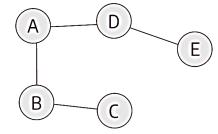
Directed graph

Undirected

Weighted







Bipartite graph

Cyclic graph

Acyclic graph





- Birbirine bağlı noktalar (düğüm) ve bu noktaları birleştiren çizgiler (kenar) ile temsil edilen ağ yapılarını inceler.
- Ağlarda en kısa yolu hesaplama, gruplama gibi işlemleri gerçekleştirir.
- Sosyal ağlar, harita uygulamaları, navigasyon gibi birçok alanda kullanılır.





- Farklı çizge algoritmaları, farklı işlemler için kullanılır.
- Derinlik Öncelikli Arama (DFS):
 - Bir düğümden başlar, dallanarak tüm ağı gezer.
- Genişlik Öncelikli Arama (BFS):
 - Bir düğümden başlar, katman katman tüm ağı gezer.
- Dijkstra Algoritması:
 - Başlangıç düğümünden diğer düğümlere en kısa yolları bulur.
- Kruskal Algoritması:
 - Bir ağı minimum maliyetle birbirine bağlayan kenarları seçer.





- DFS bir labirentten çıkış yolu ararken kullanılabilir.
- BFS bir haberin tüm şehire yayılma sürecini modelleyebilir.
- Dijkstra en kısa sürede teslimat yapmak için kullanılabilir.







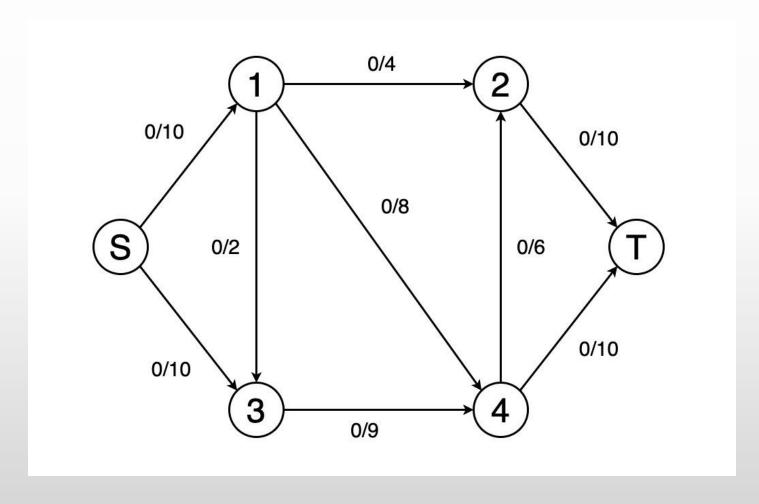
- Çizge gezinme algoritmaları (Graph traversal)
- En kısa yol algoritmaları (Shortest path)
- Minimum yayılan ağaç algoritmaları (Minimum spanning tree)
- Ağ akış algoritmaları (Network flow)





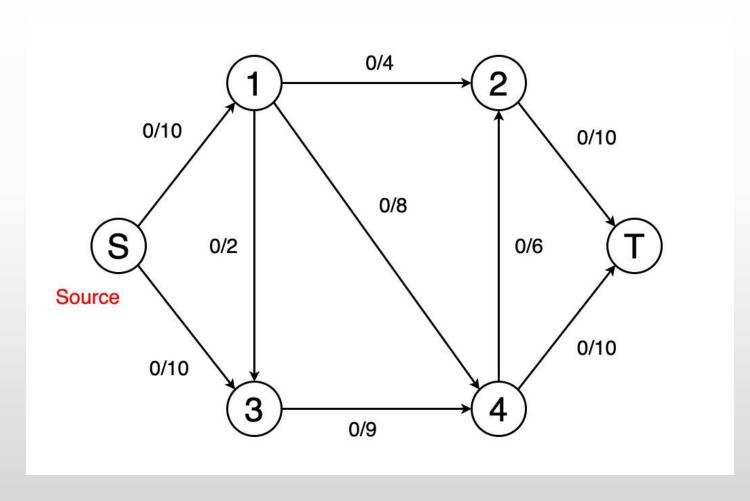
- Ağ üzerinde kaynak noktasından hedef noktasına belirli kısıtlamalar altında akışın nasıl optimize edileceğini modeller.
- Amaç, kısıtlamalar altında kaynak noktasından hedef noktasına mümkün olan en fazla akışı sağlamaktır.
- Ford-Fulkerson, en basit ve anlaşılır algoritmalardan biridir, ancak çalışma süresi diğer algoritmalara göre daha uzun olabilir.
- Edmonds-Karp, Ford-Fulkerson algoritmasını geliştirerek çalışma süresini azaltır.
- Dinic's, Edmonds-Karp algoritmasından daha hızlı ve bazı durumlarda daha verimlidir.



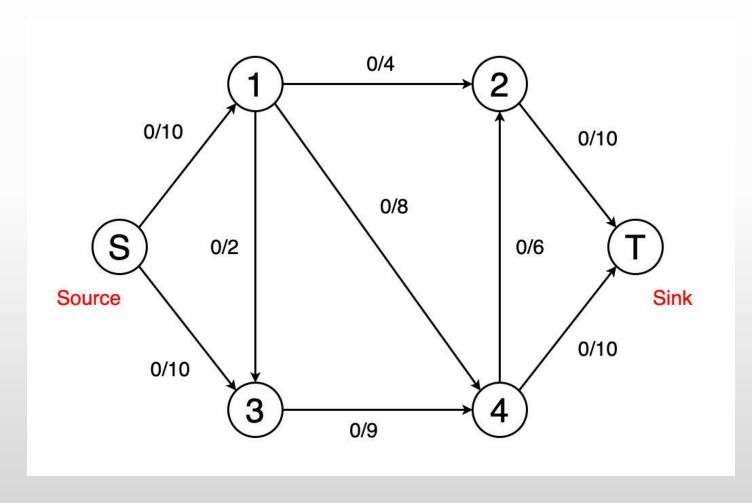




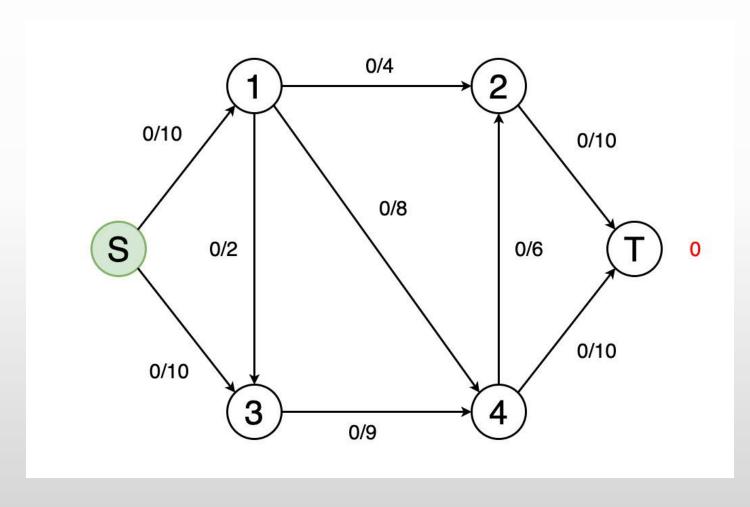
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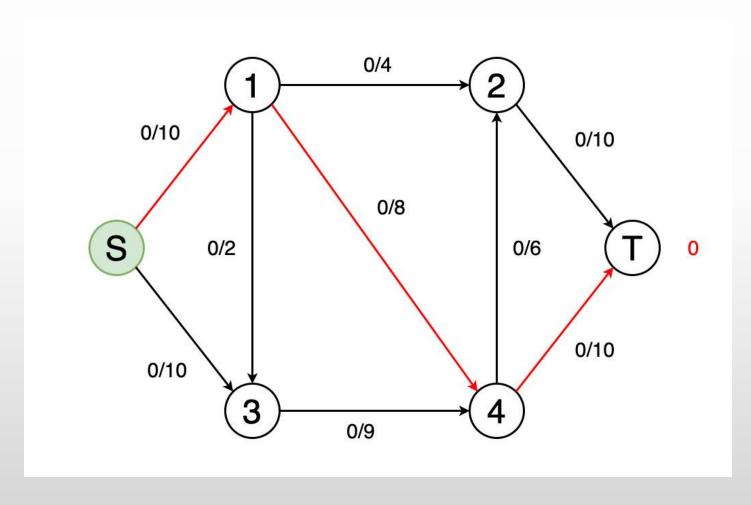




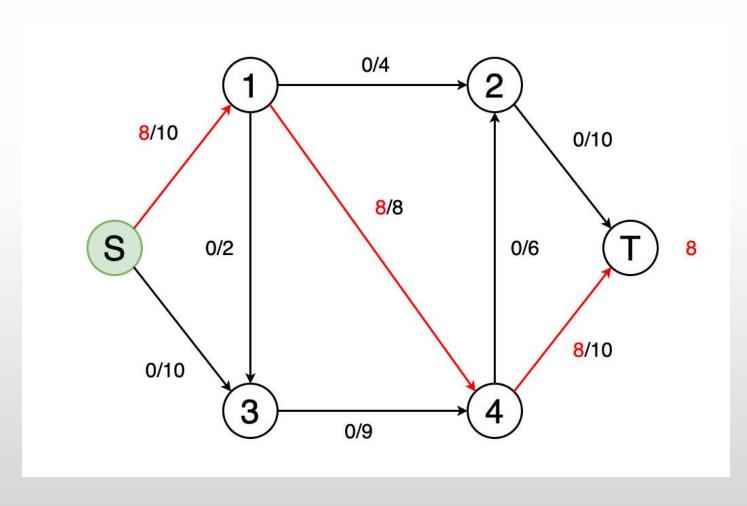




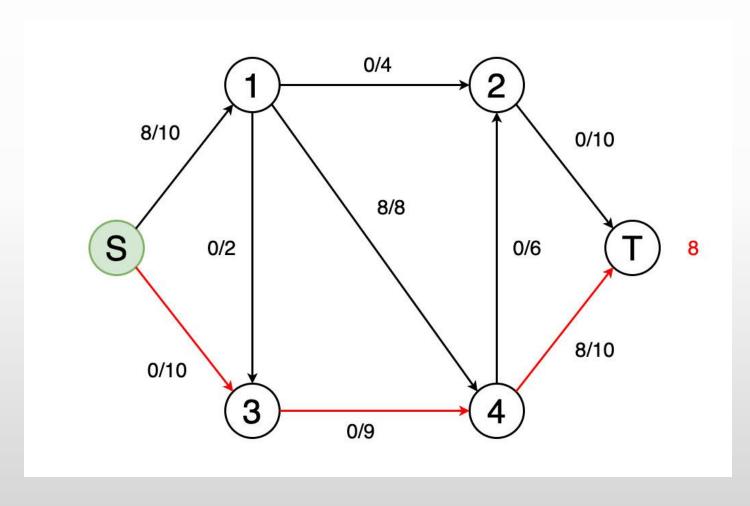




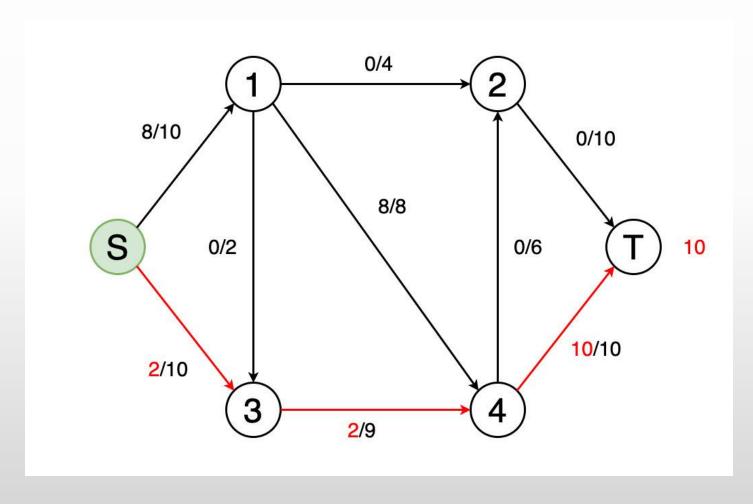




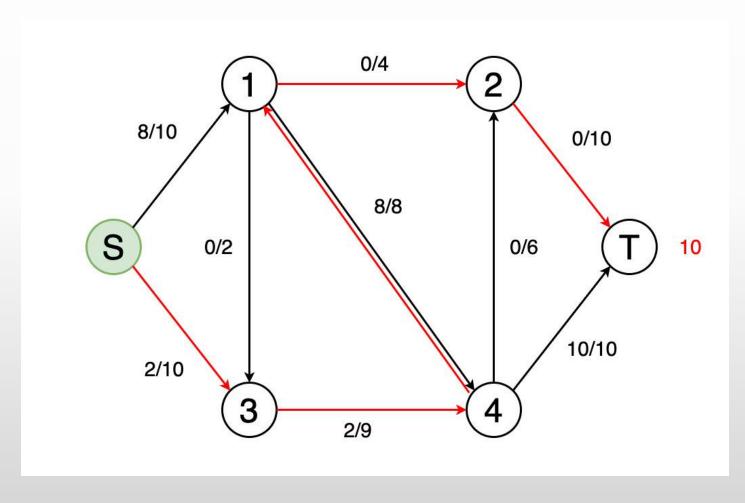




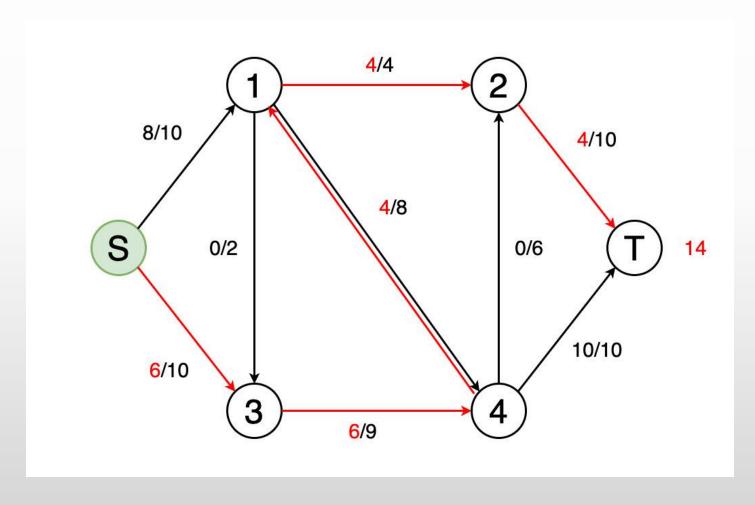






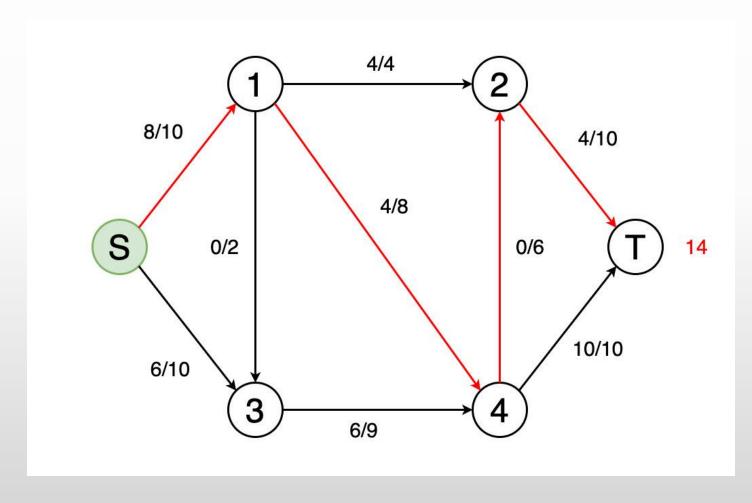






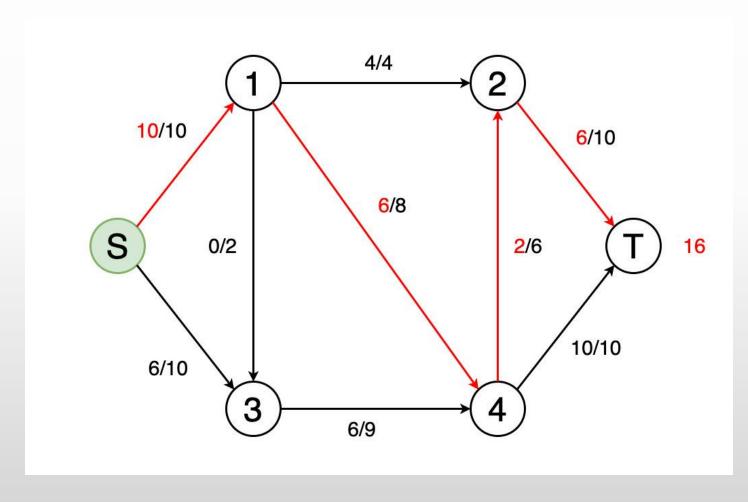


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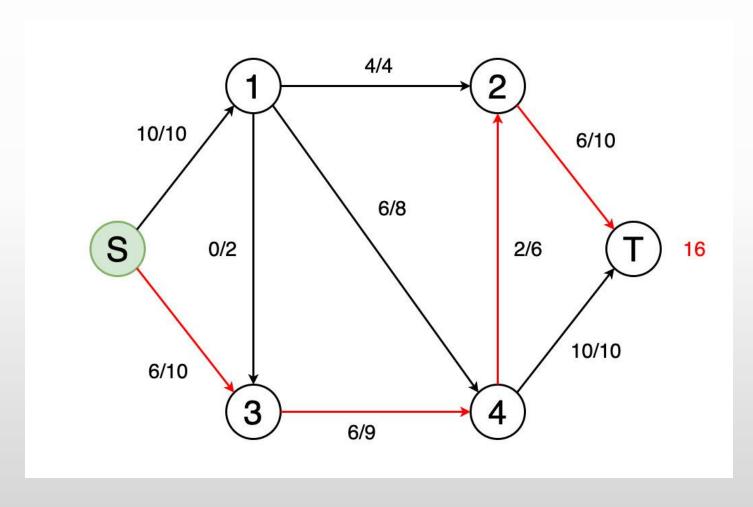




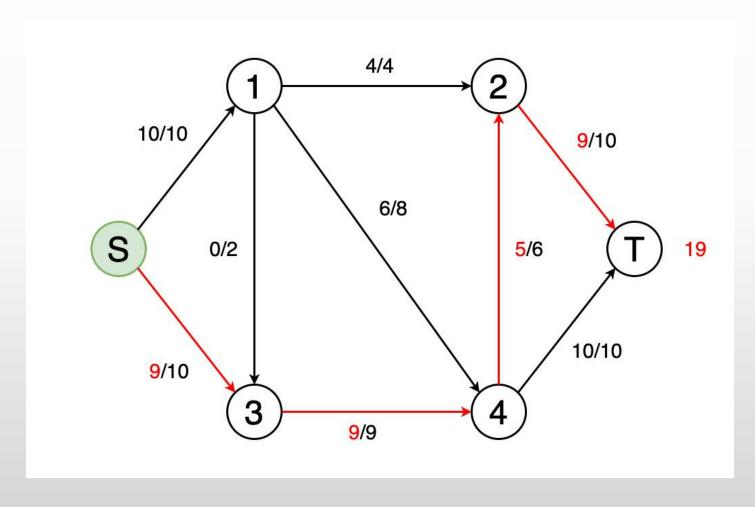
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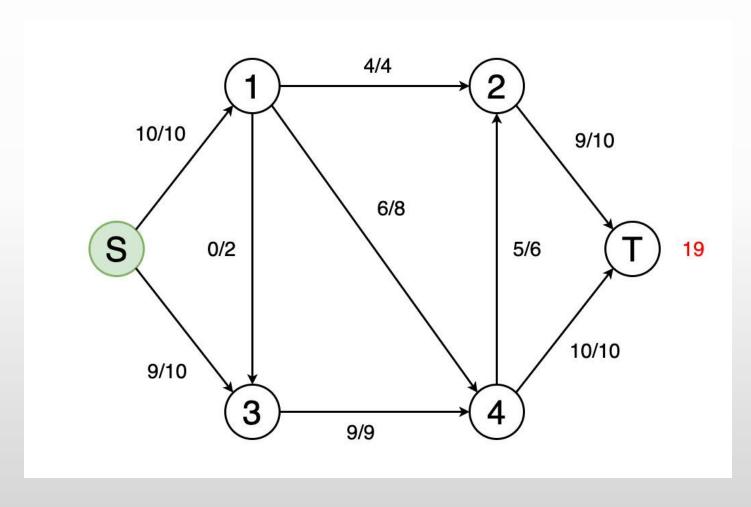






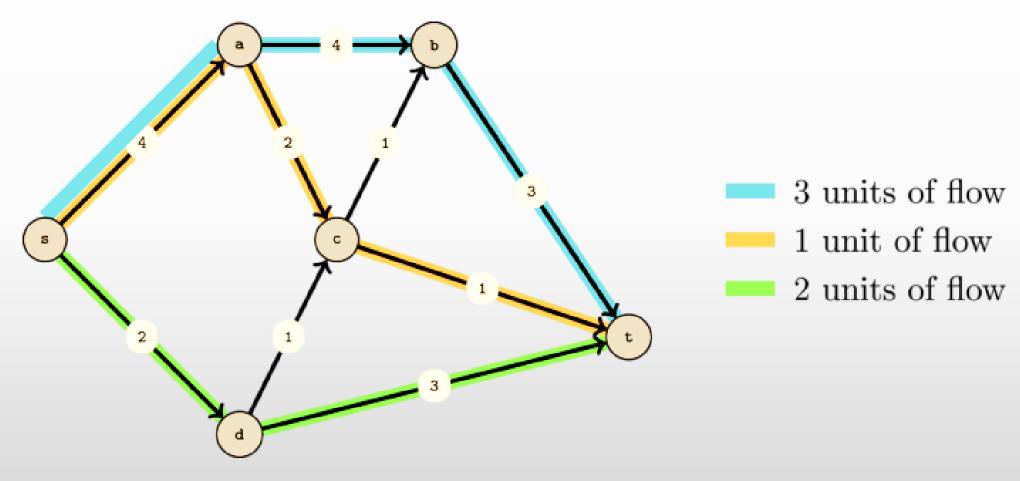




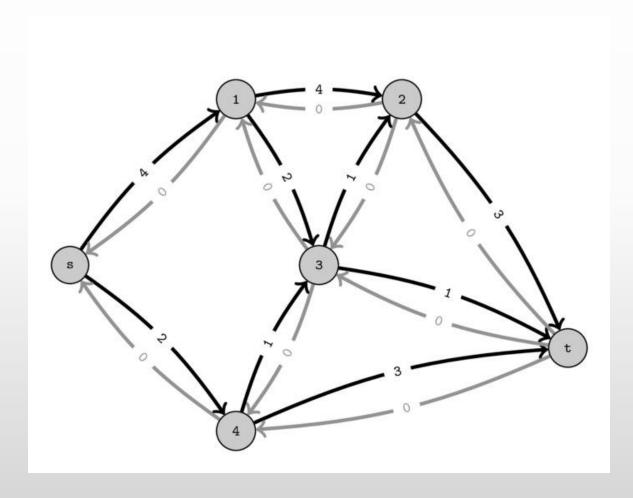




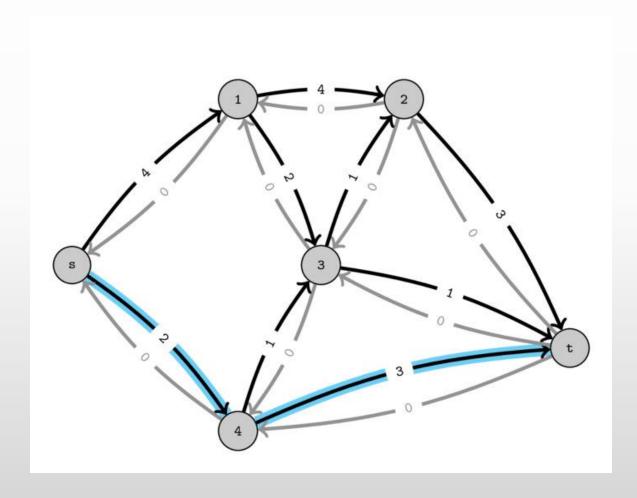




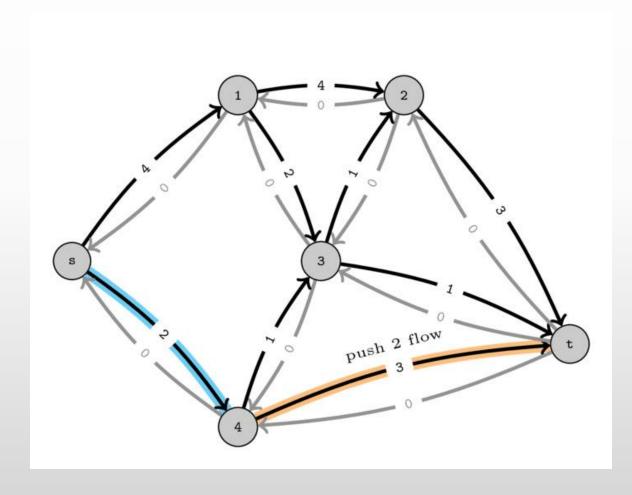




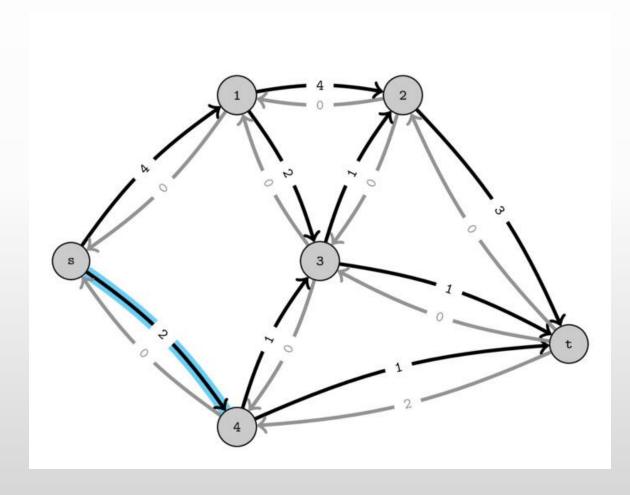




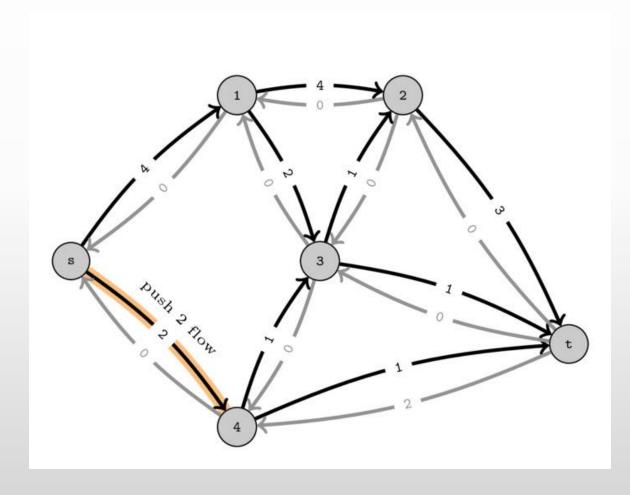




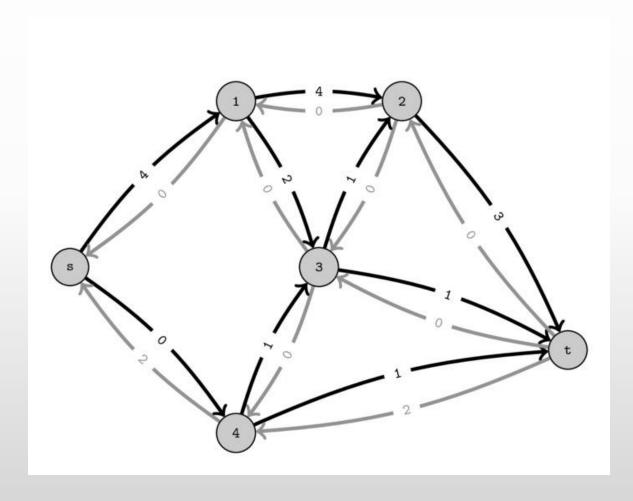




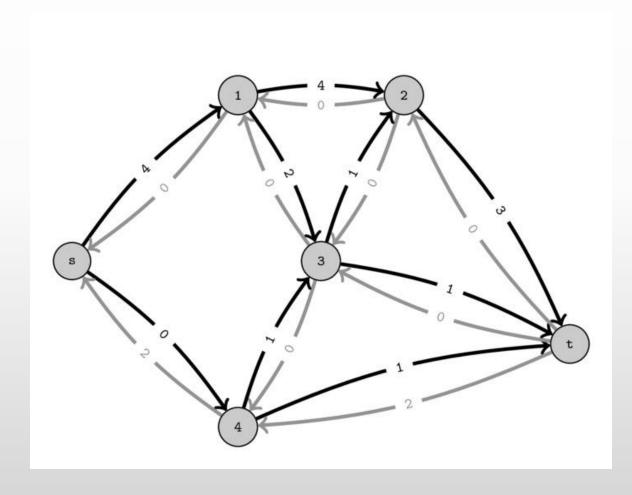




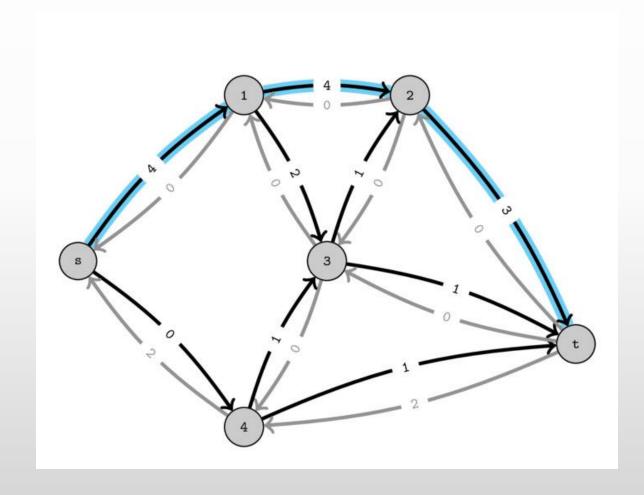




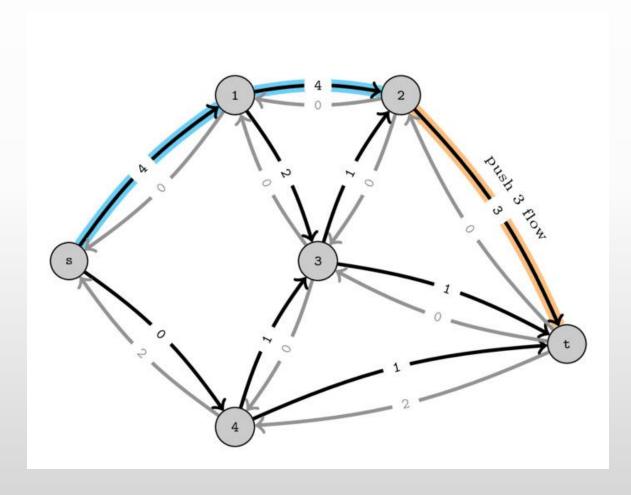




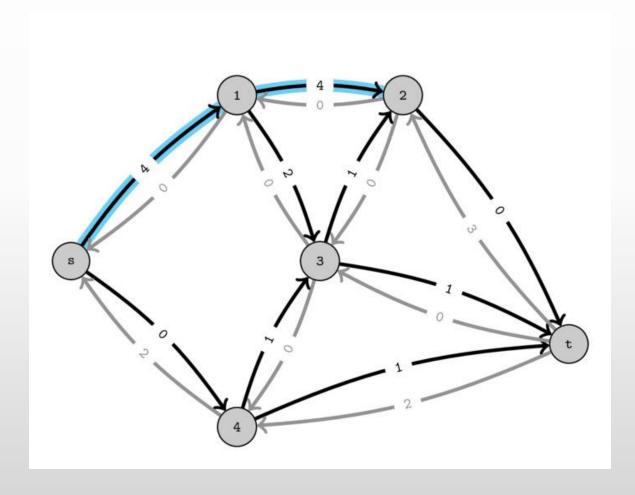




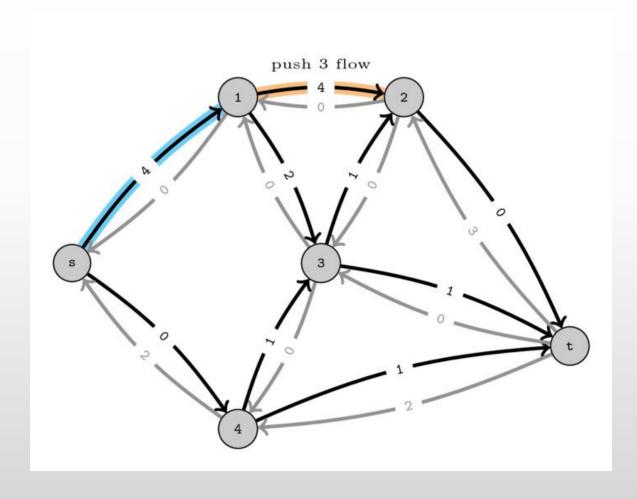




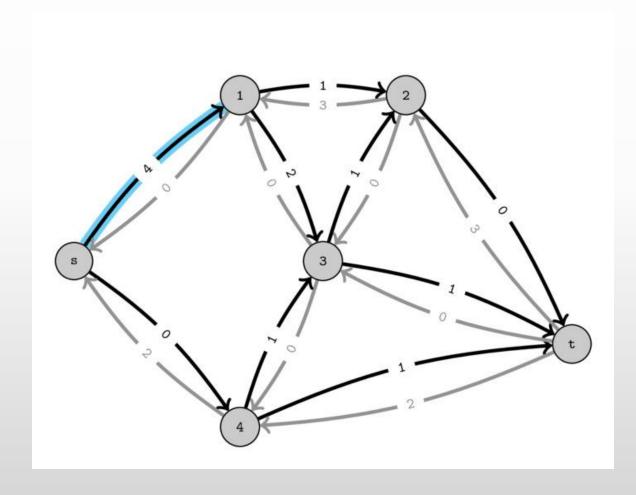




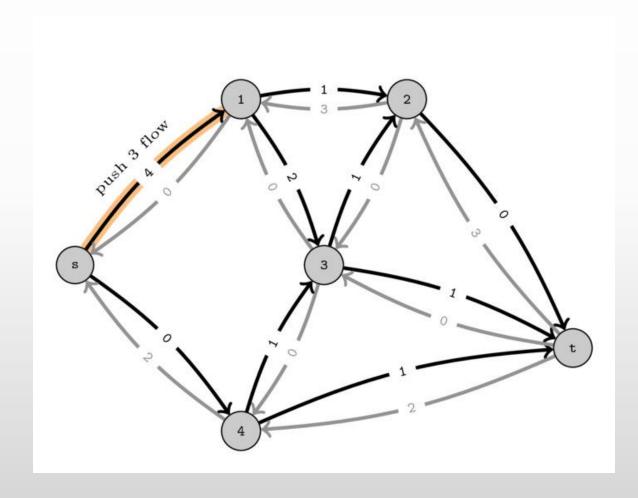




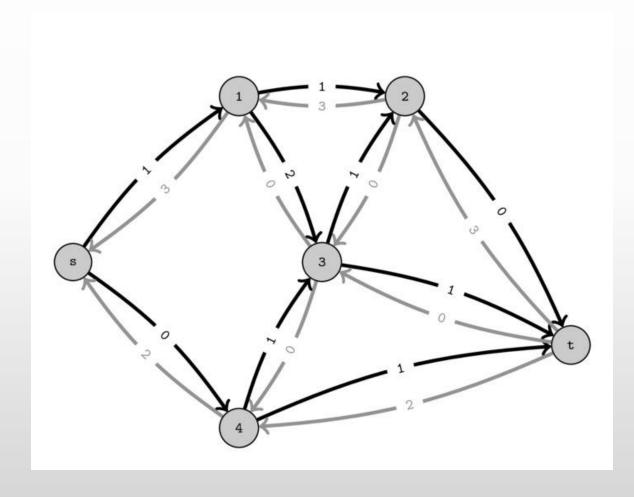




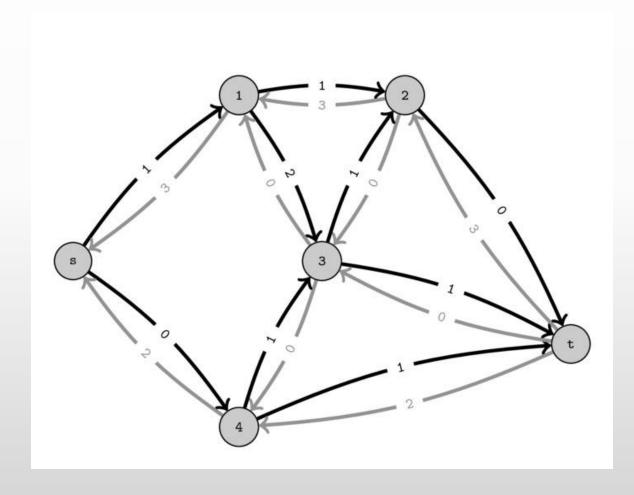




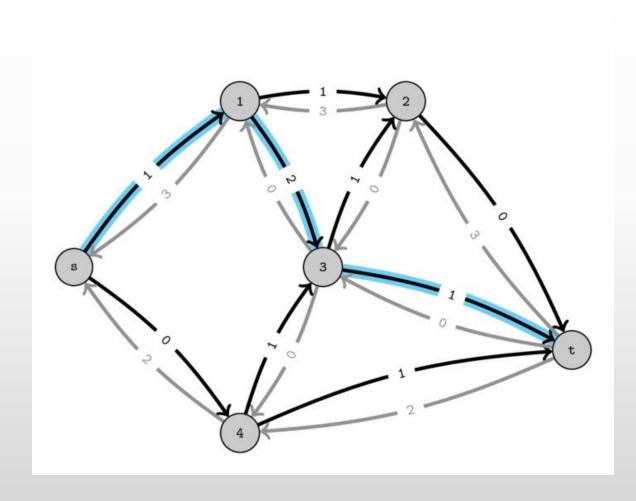




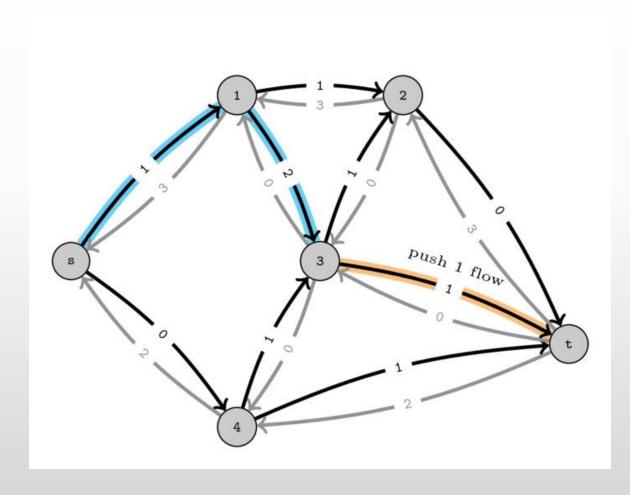




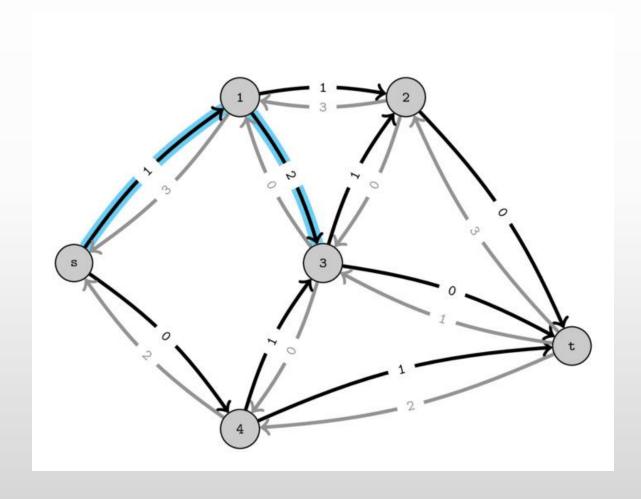




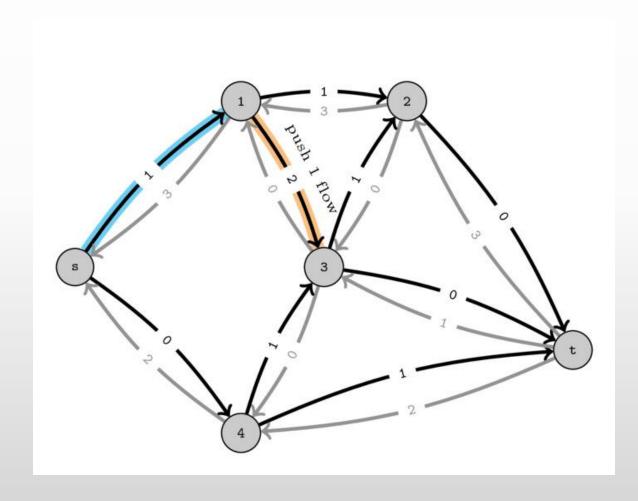




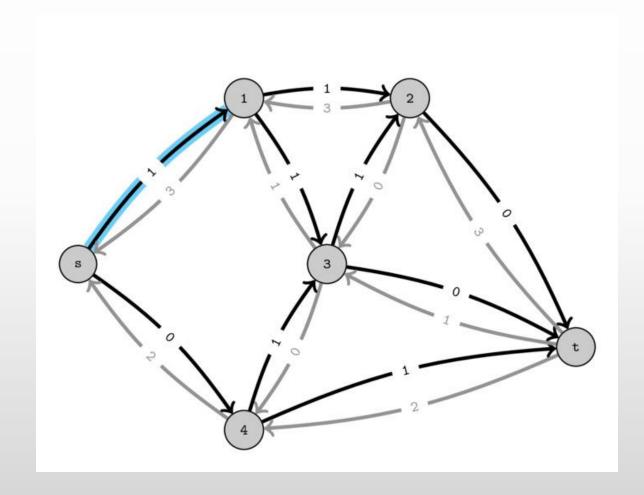




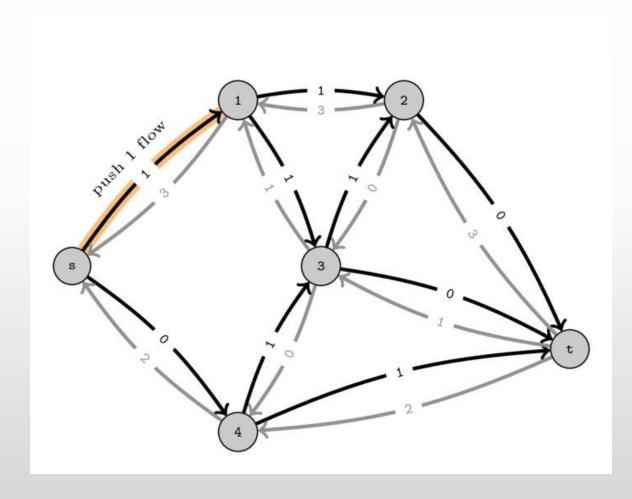




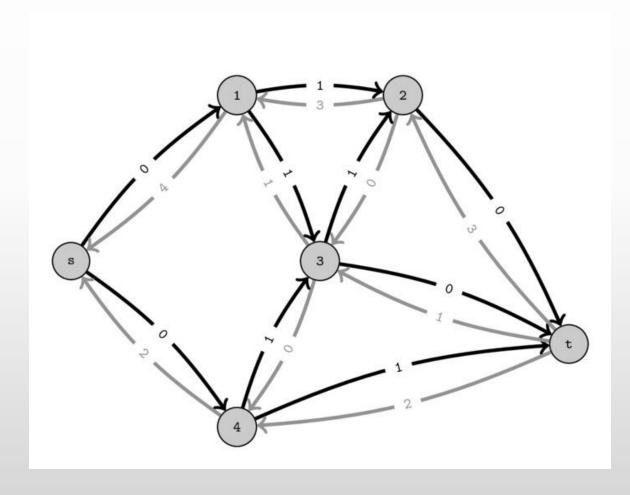




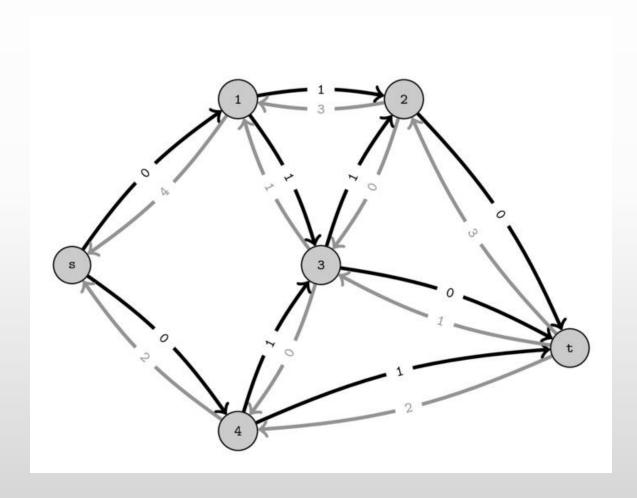








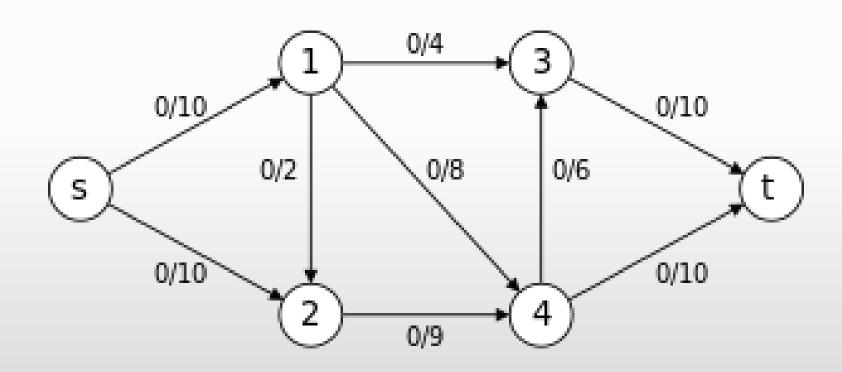




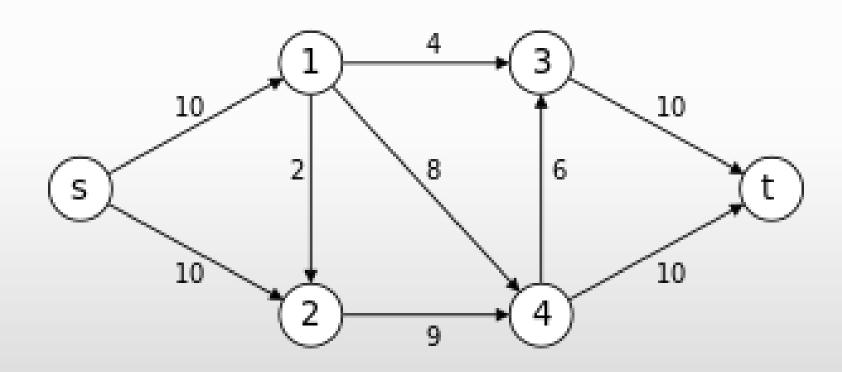




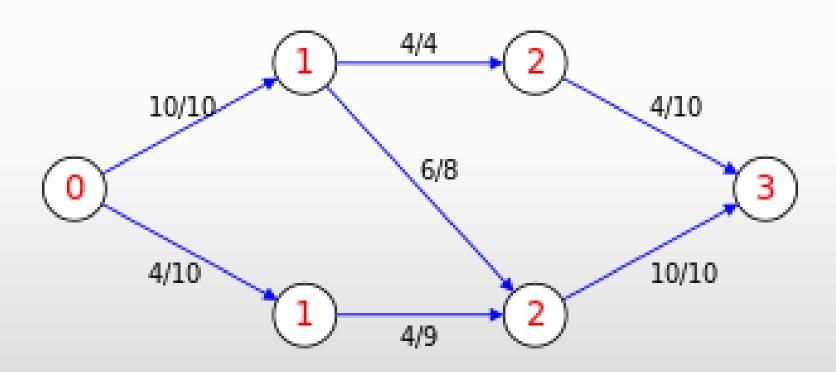






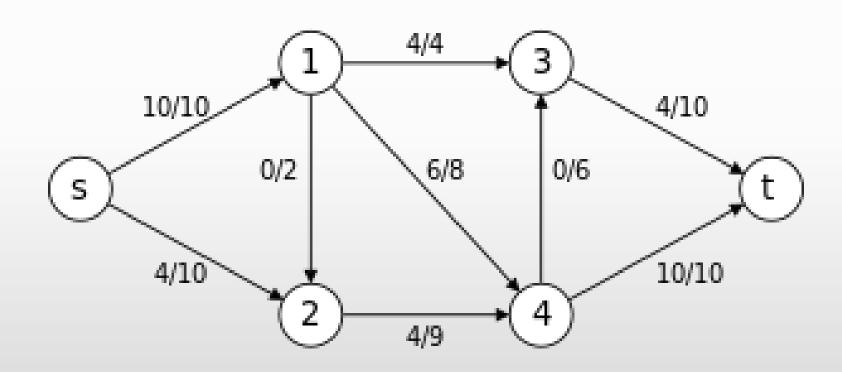




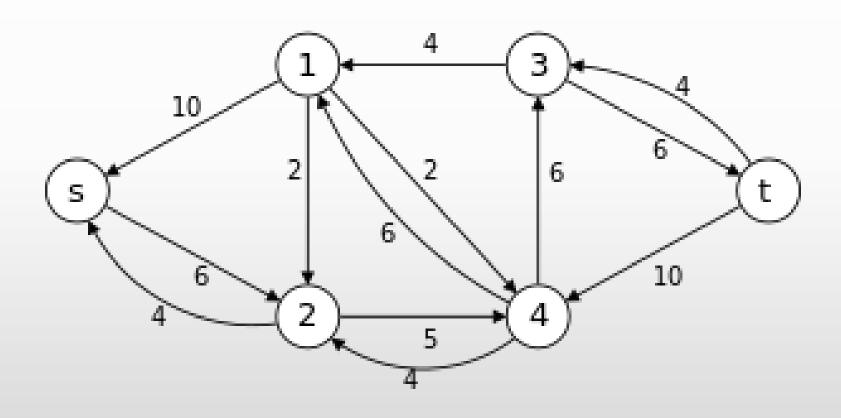




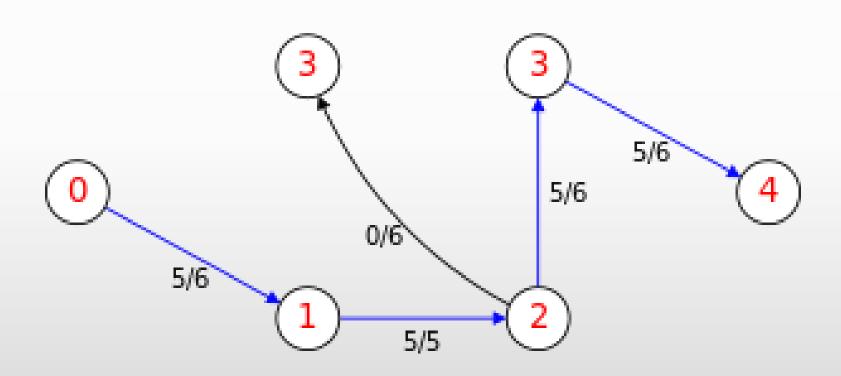
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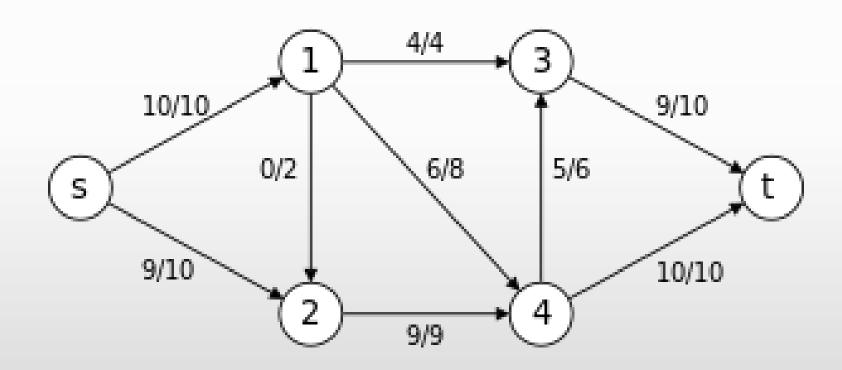




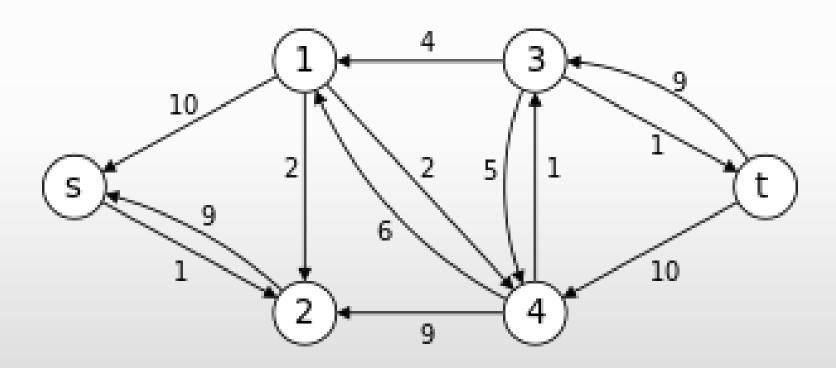




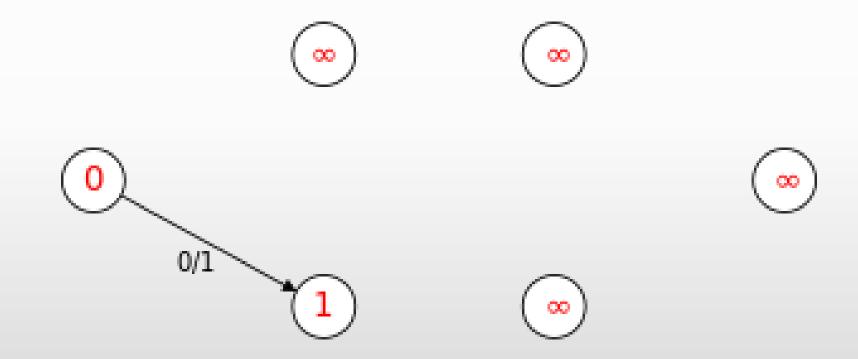








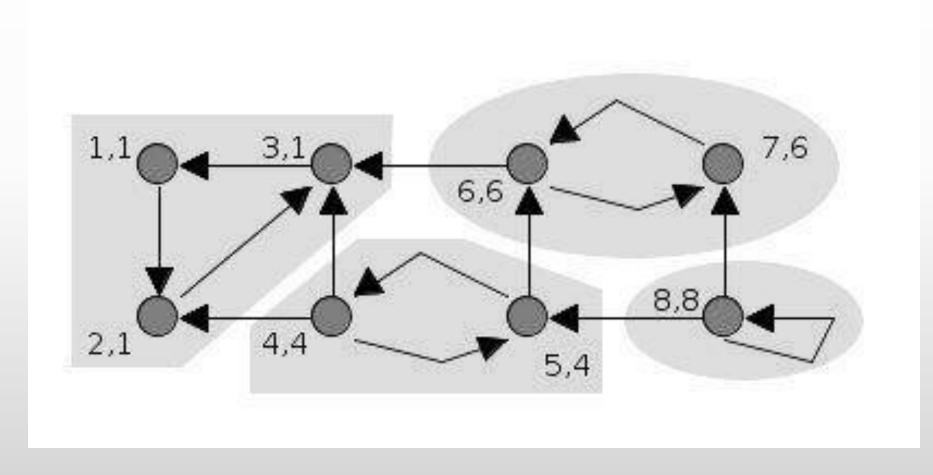






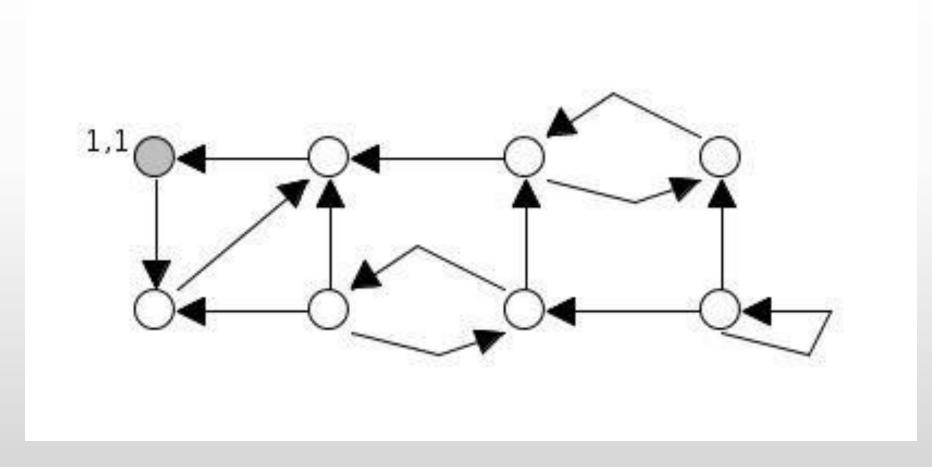






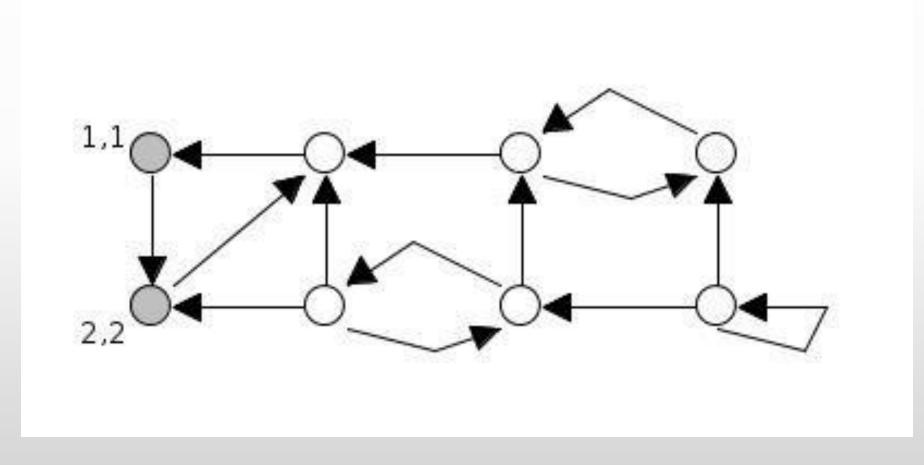






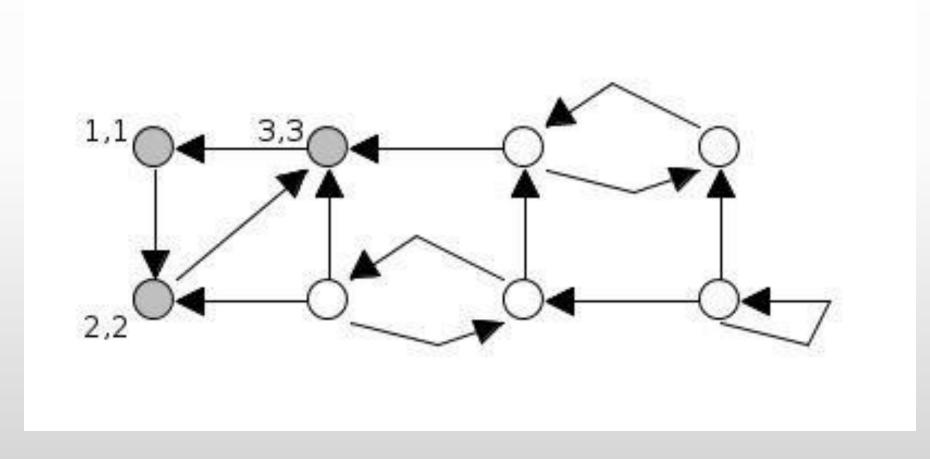






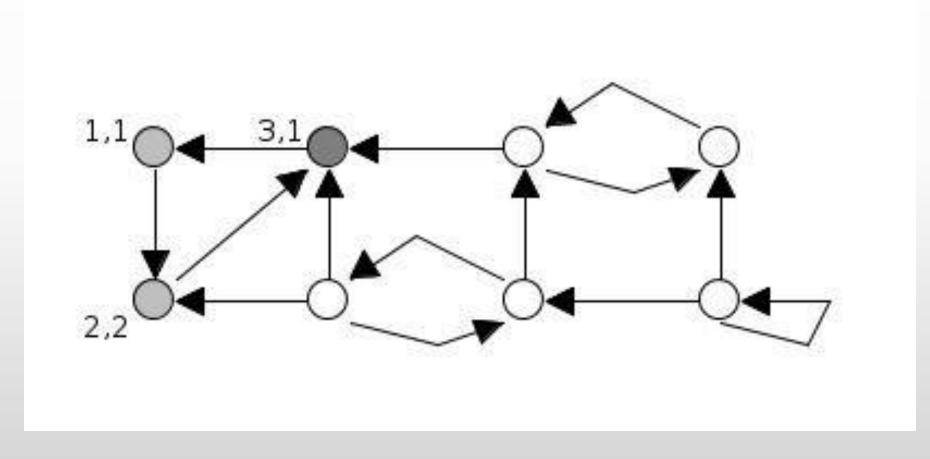






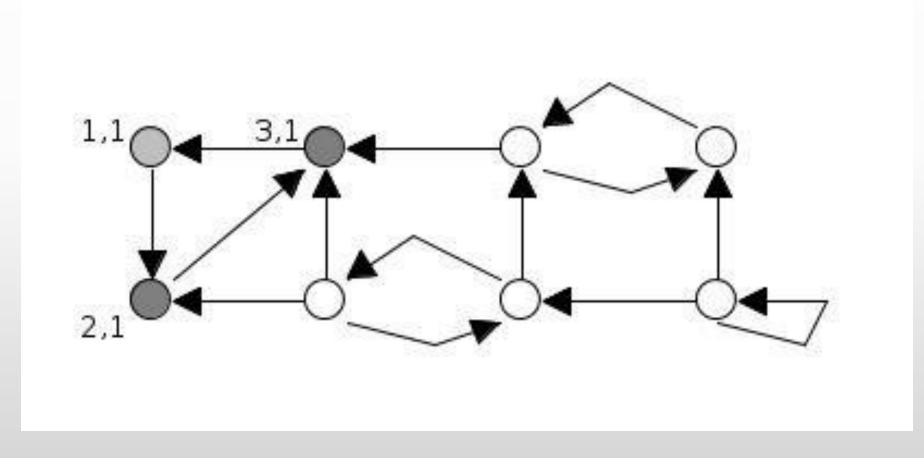






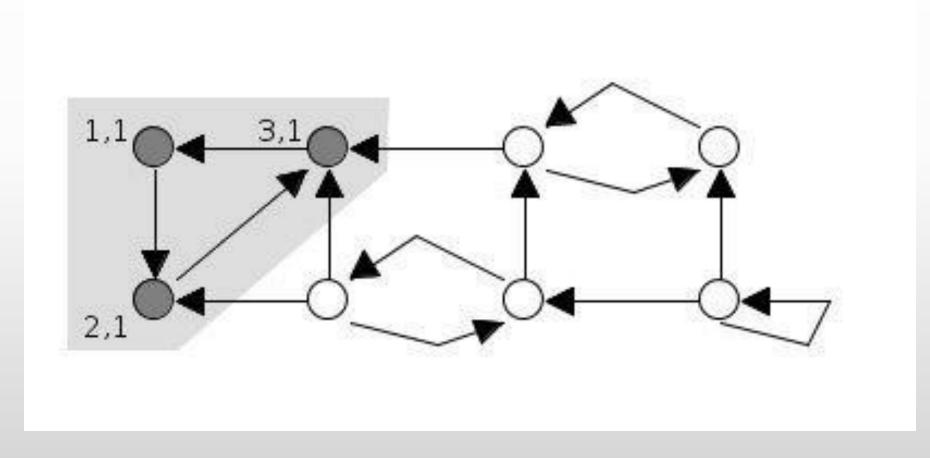






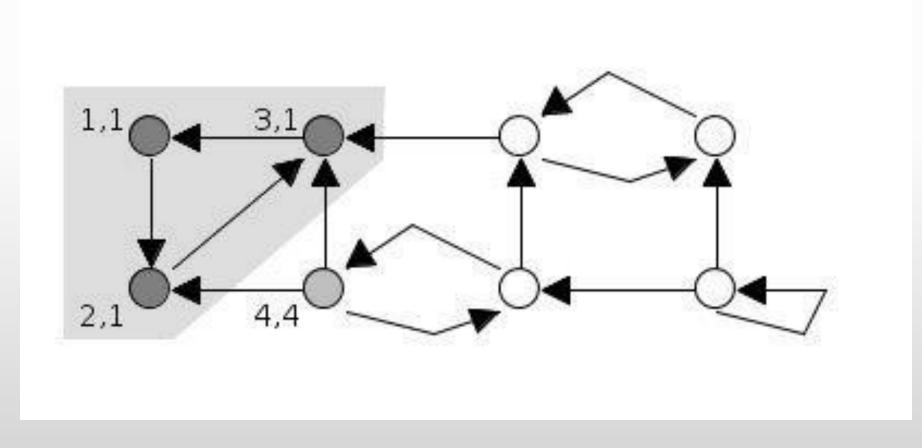






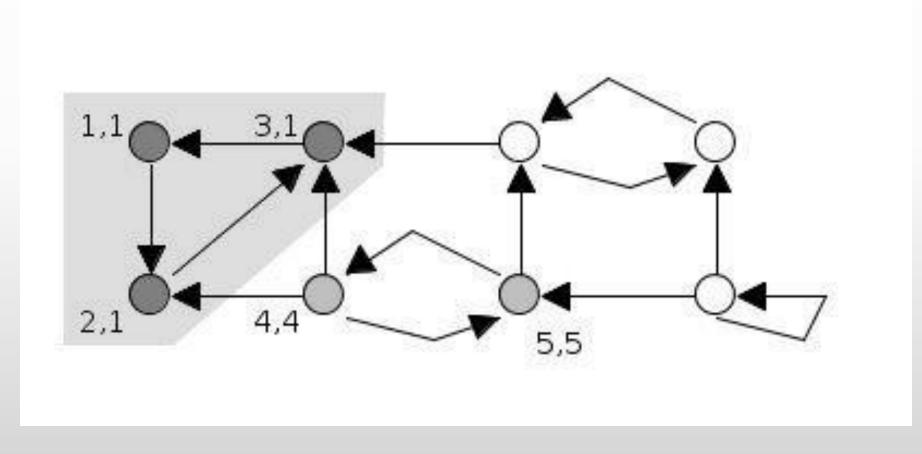






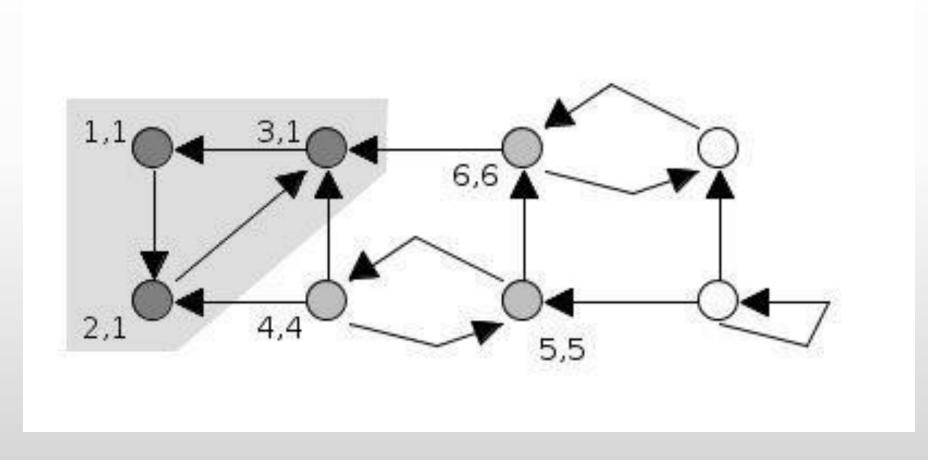






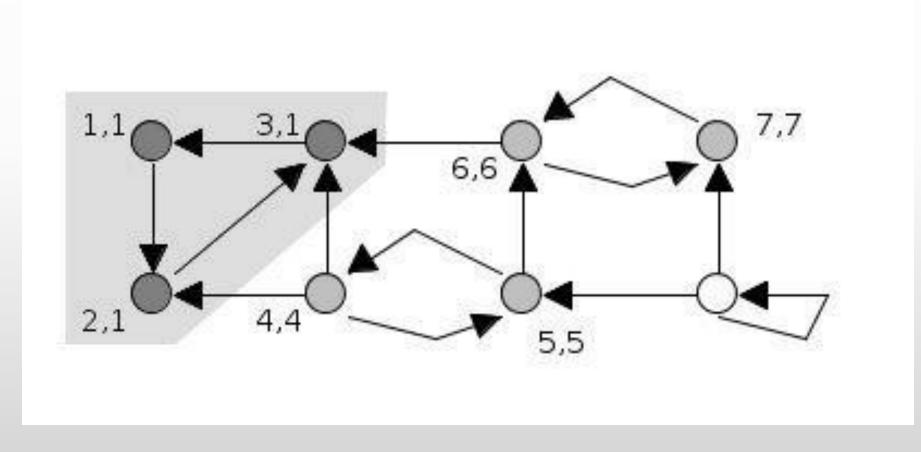






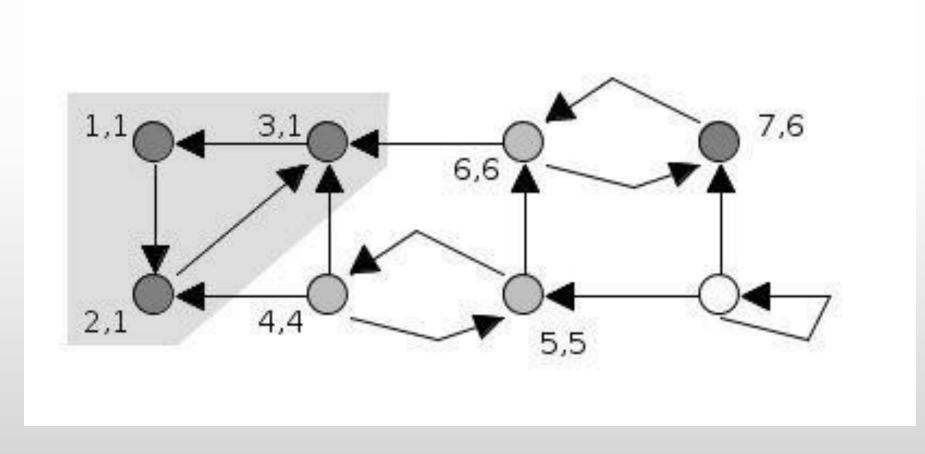






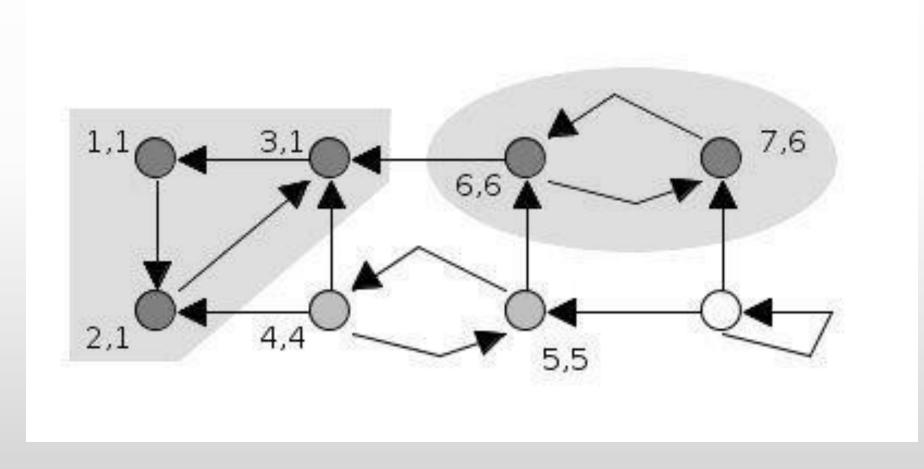






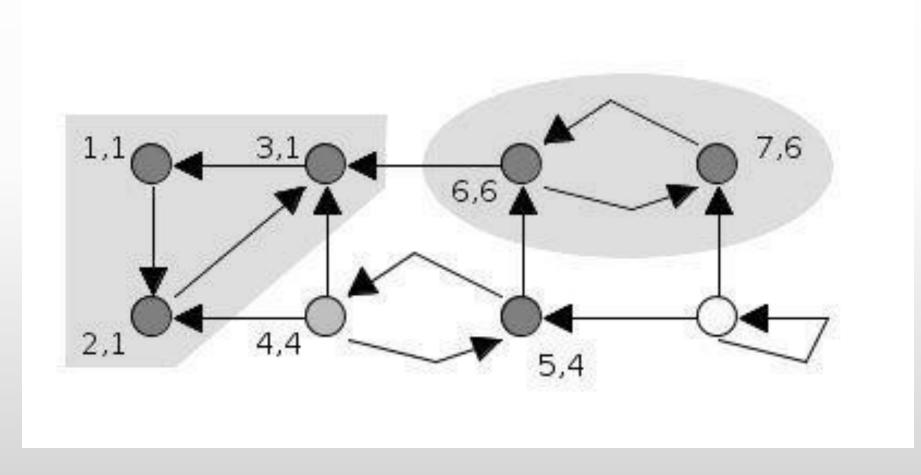






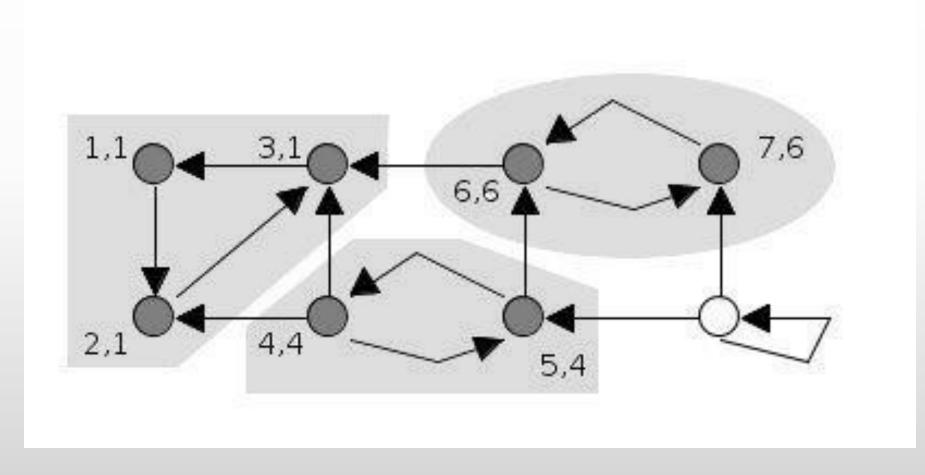






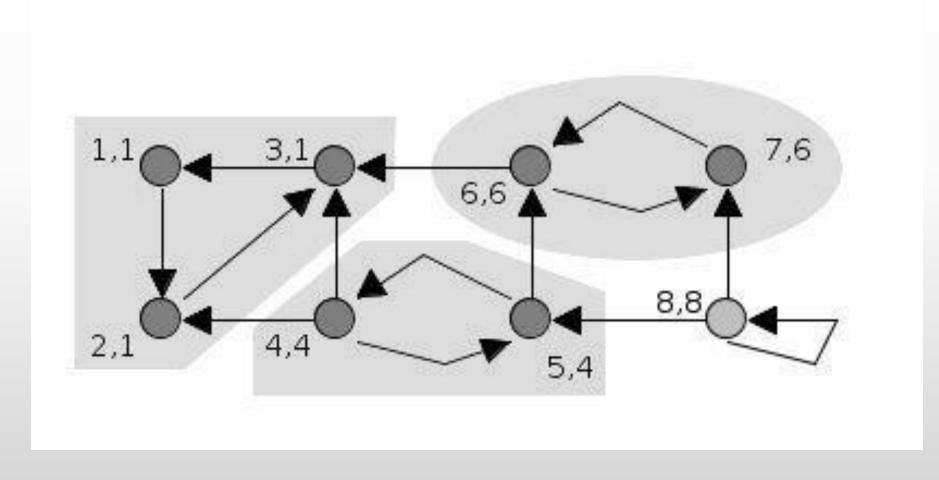






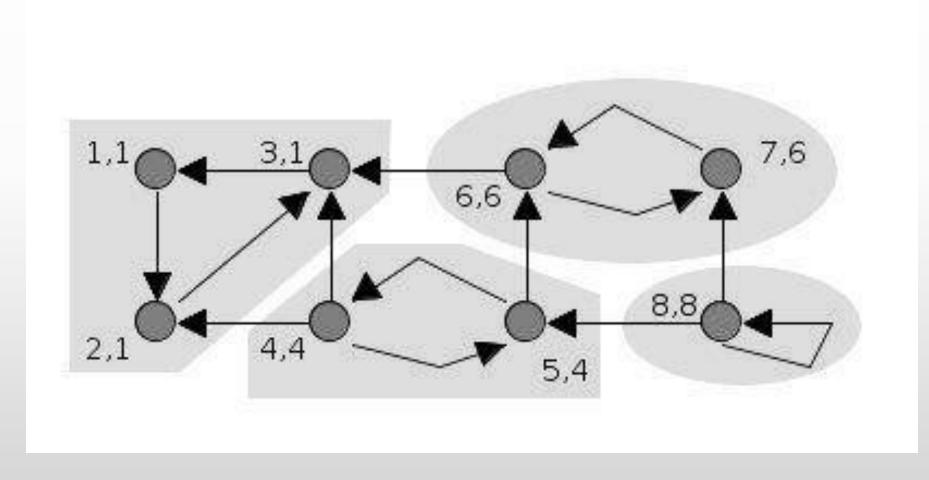














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