



Граф

Лекция 10 по СДА, Софтуерно Инженерство
Зимен семестър 2019-2020г
д-р Милен Чечев

Какво е граф?

$G(E,V)$ - Множество от точки и ребра

Нелинейна структура от данни съдържаща обекти-точки свързани помежду си с връзки - ребра.

Защо изучаваме алгоритми за графи?

- Хиляди практически проблеми, които се решават с тях!
- Един от най-интересните и предизвикателни раздели от компютърните науки и дискретната математика.

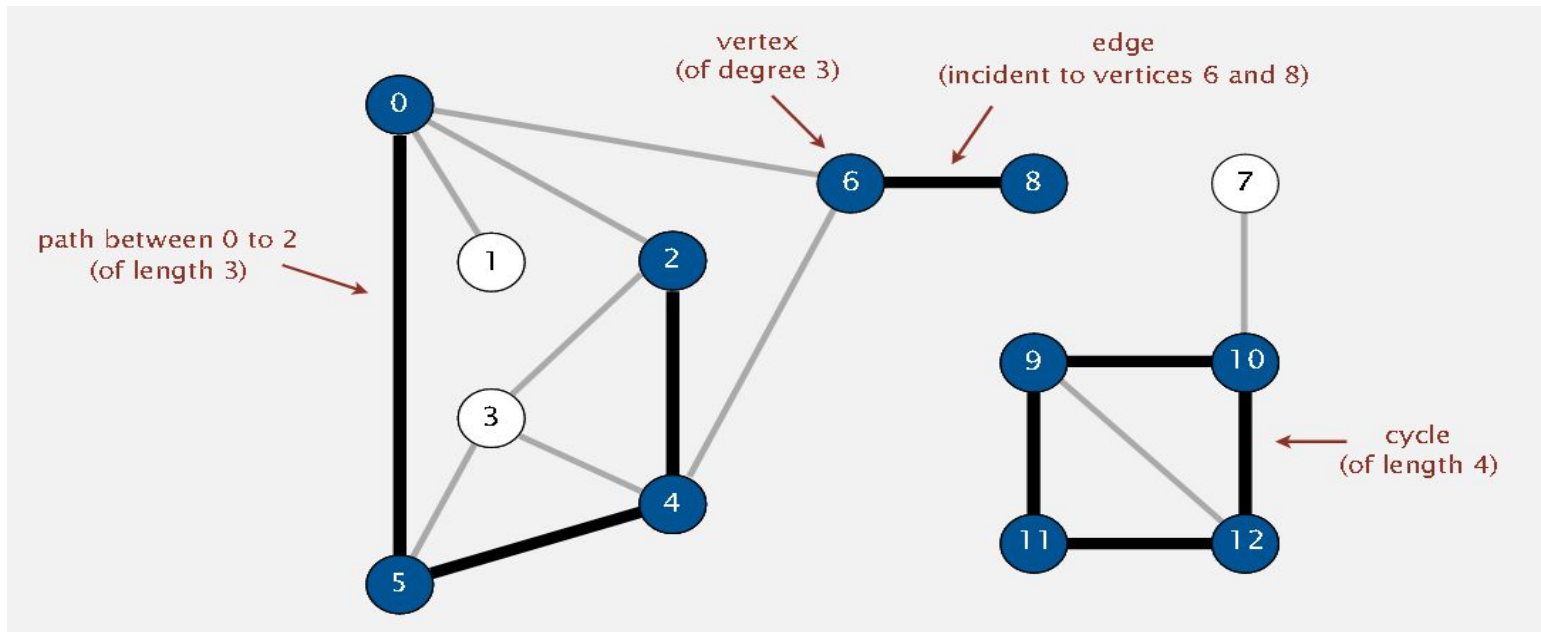
Терминология

Граф: множество от върхове свързани с ребра

Път в граф: Последователност от върхове в граф, свързани с ребро, без да се повтаря ребро.

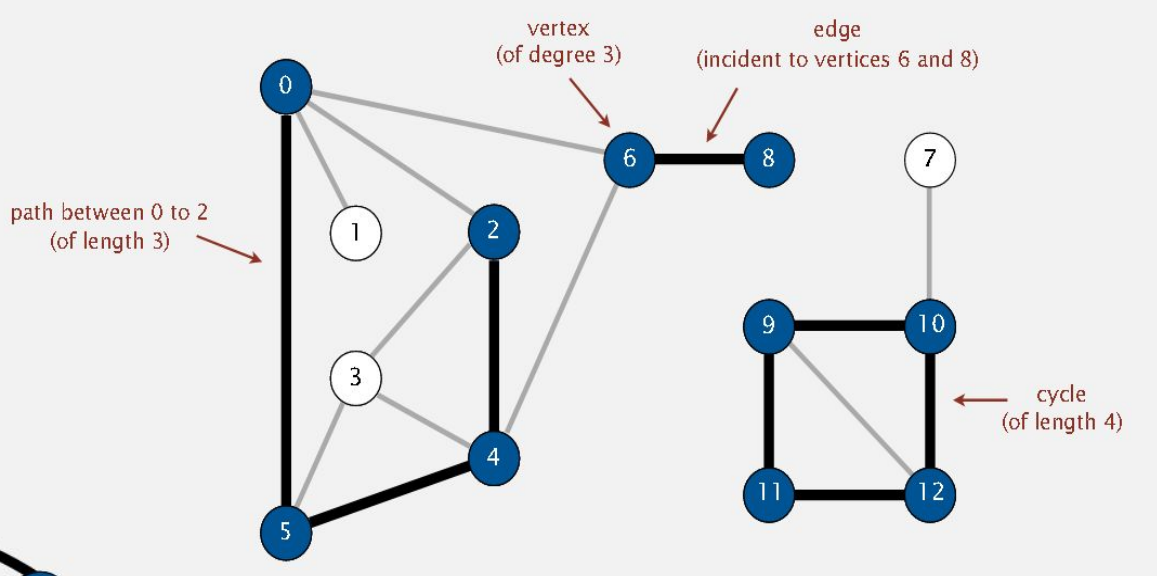
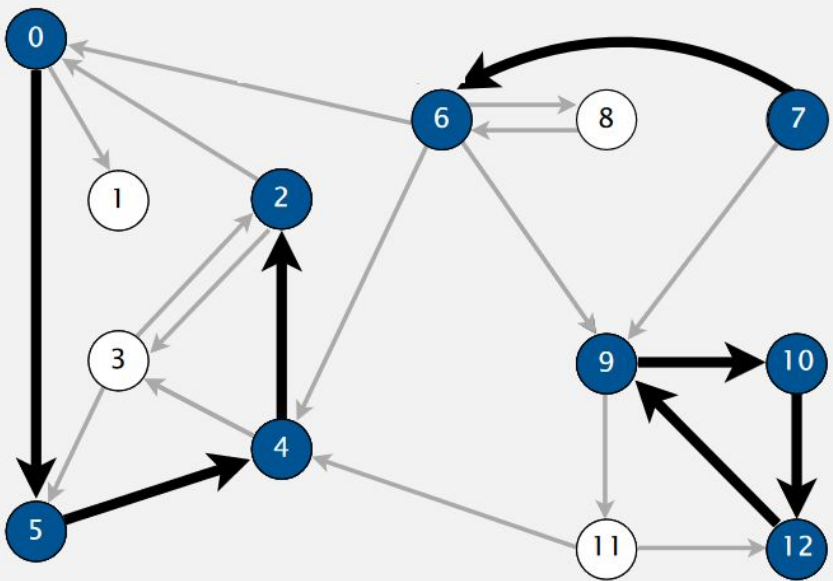
Свързаност: Два върха са свързани ако съществува път между тях

Цикъл - път с дължина повече от 1, който започва и свършва с един и същи възел



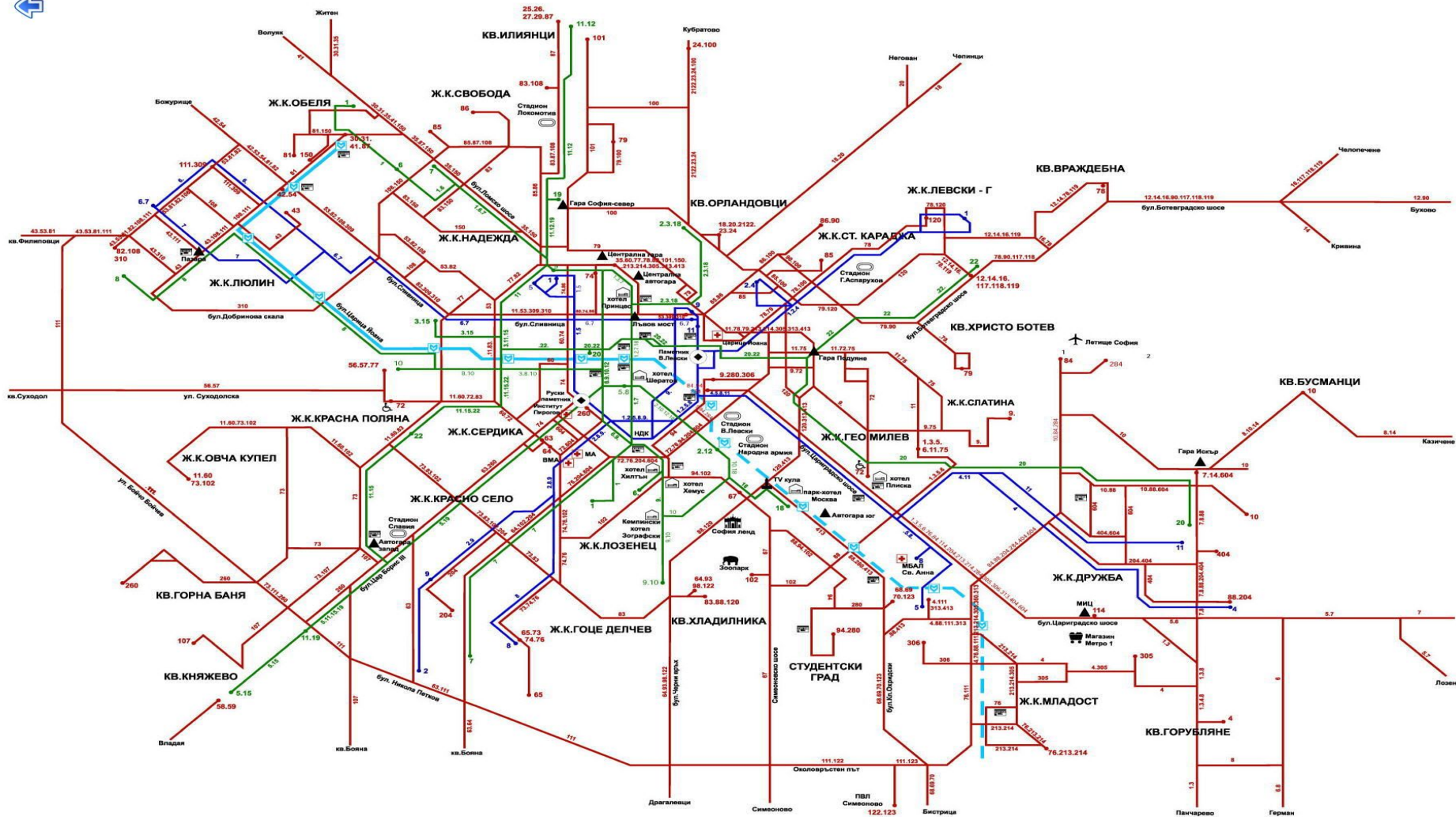
Видове граф

- Ненасочен(undirected)
- Насочен(directed)



Примери за графи:

<https://visualgo.net/en/graphds>



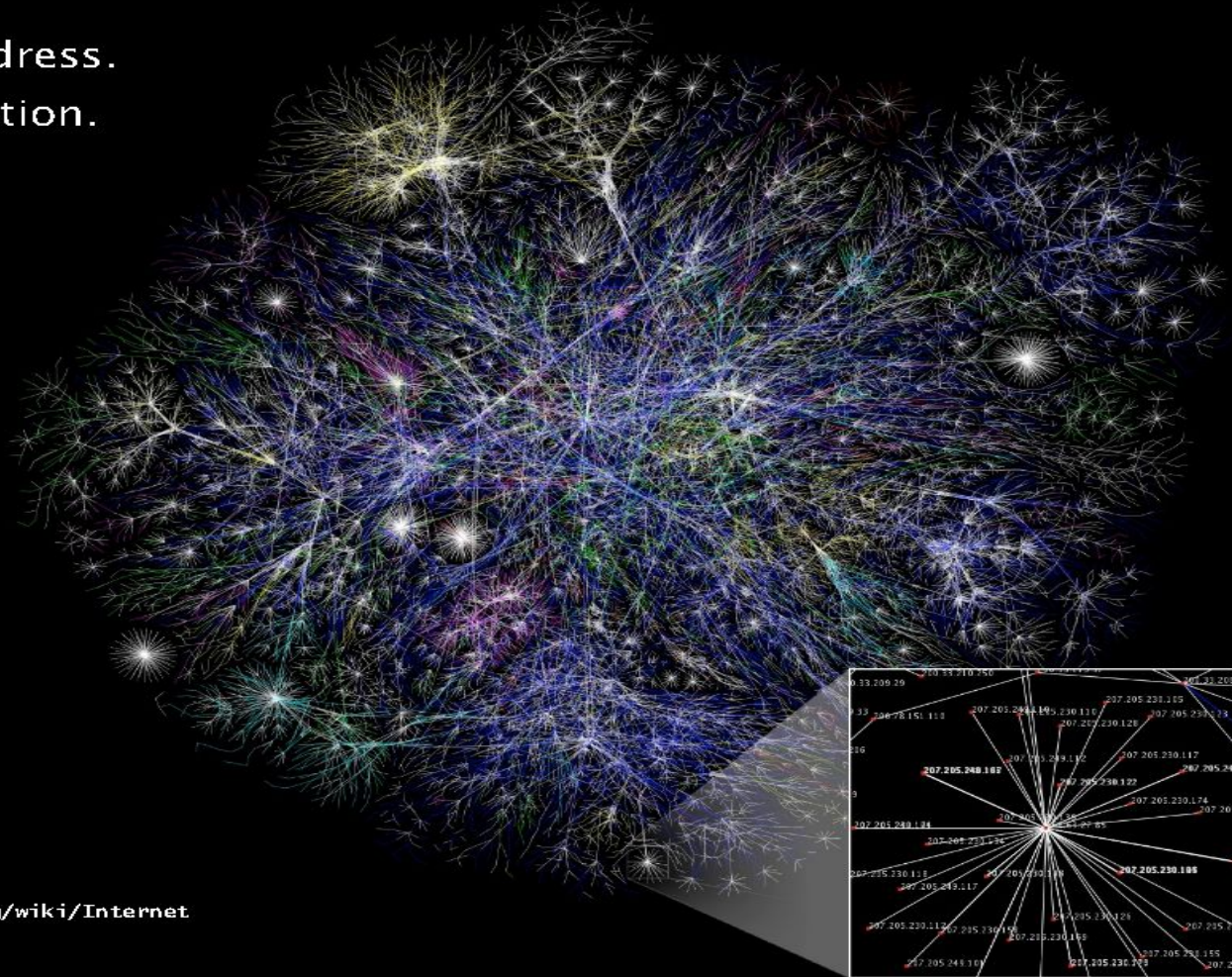




The Internet as mapped by the Opte Project

Vertex = IP address.

Edge = connection.



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet>

...и още...

graph	vertex	edge
communication	telephone, computer	fiber optic cable
circuit	gate, register, processor	wire
mechanical	joint	rod, beam, spring
financial	stock, currency	transactions
transportation	intersection	street
internet	class C network	connection
game	board position	legal move
social relationship	person	friendship
neural network	neuron	synapse
protein network	protein	protein-protein interaction
molecule	atom	bond

problem	description
s-t path	<i>Is there a path between s and t ?</i>
shortest s-t path	<i>What is the shortest path between s and t ?</i>
cycle	<i>Is there a cycle in the graph ?</i>
Euler cycle	<i>Is there a cycle that uses each edge exactly once ?</i>
Hamilton cycle	<i>Is there a cycle that uses each vertex exactly once ?</i>
connectivity	<i>Is there a path between every pair of vertices ?</i>
biconnectivity	<i>Is there a vertex whose removal disconnects the graph ?</i>
planarity	<i>Can the graph be drawn in the plane with no crossing edges ?</i>
graph isomorphism	<i>Are two graphs isomorphic?</i>

Graph representation

Graph drawing. Provides intuition about the structure of the graph.



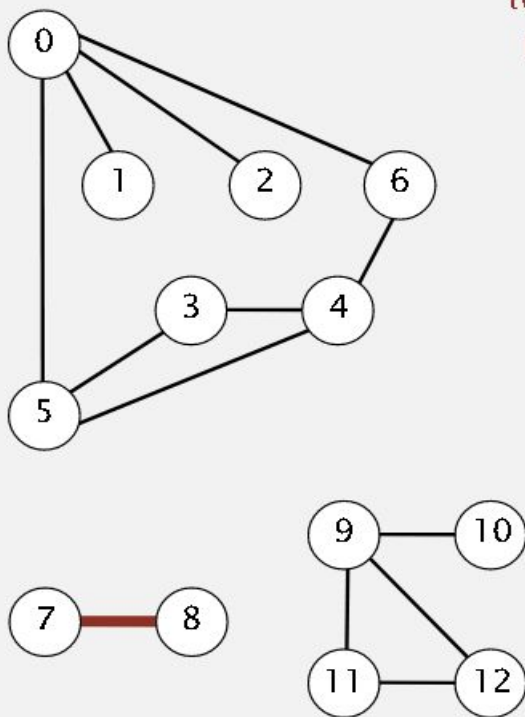
two drawings of the same graph

Caveat. Intuition can be misleading.

Graph representation: adjacency matrix

Maintain a V -by- V boolean array; for each edge v - w in graph:

$\text{adj}[v][w] = \text{adj}[w][v] = \text{true}$.



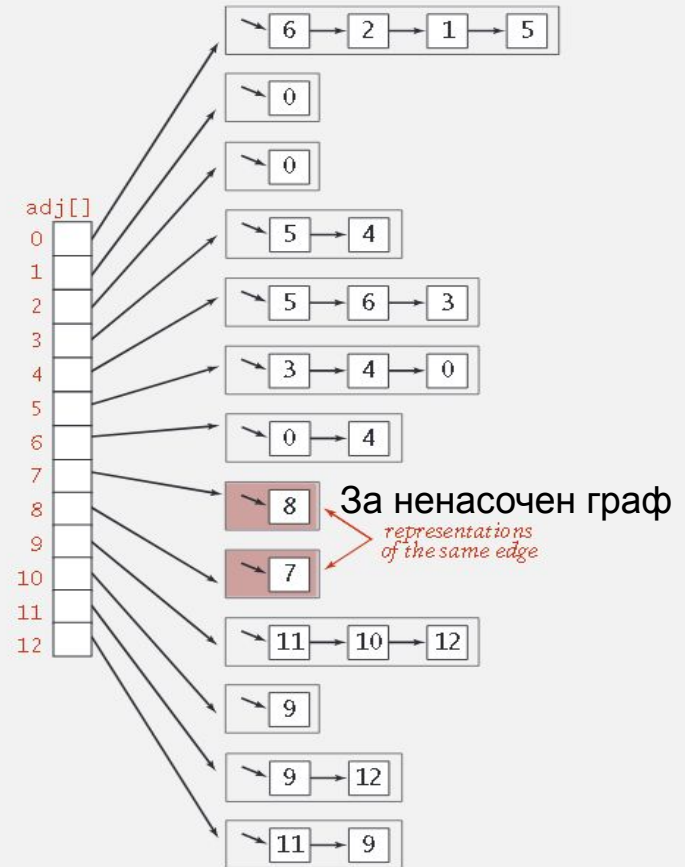
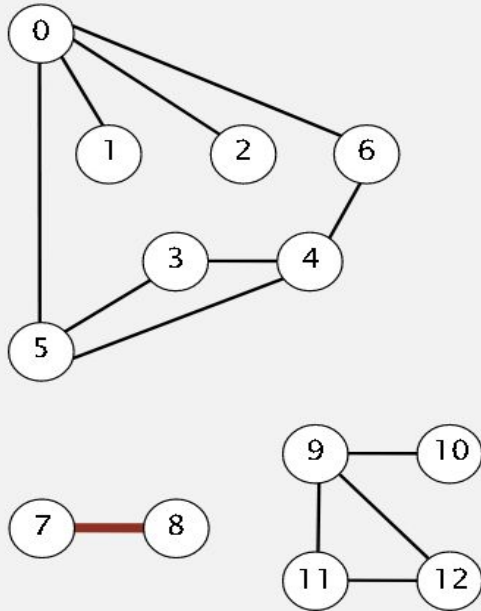
two entries
per edge

(За ненасочен граф)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Graph representation: adjacency lists

Maintain vertex-indexed array of lists.



Graph representations

In practice. Use adjacency-lists representation.

- Algorithms based on iterating over vertices adjacent to v .
- Real-world graphs tend to be **sparse** (not **dense**).

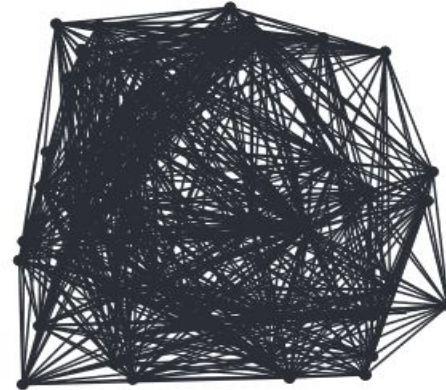
↑
proportional
to V edges

↑
proportional
to V^2 edges

sparse ($E = 200$)



dense ($E = 1000$)



Two graphs ($V = 50$)

Сложност на различните представяния

representation	space	add edge	edge between v and w ?	iterate over vertices adjacent to v ?
list of edges	E	1	E	E
adjacency matrix	V^2	1 [†]	1	V
adjacency lists	$E + V$	1	$\text{degree}(v)$	$\text{degree}(v)$

† disallows parallel edges

Обхождане на граф

1. Обхождане в дълбочина (dfs)
2. Обхождане в ширина (bfs)

Обхождане в дълбочина

```
void dfs(int v, bool visited[], list<int> *adj; ) {  
    visited[v] = true;  
    // Проверка на специфично условие което се търси.  
  
    list<int>::iterator i;  
    for (i = adj[v].begin(); i != adj[v].end(); ++i){  
        if (!visited[*i]){  
            dfs(*i, visited, adj);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Depth-first search: properties

Proposition. DFS marks all vertices connected to s in time proportional to $V + E$ in the worst case.

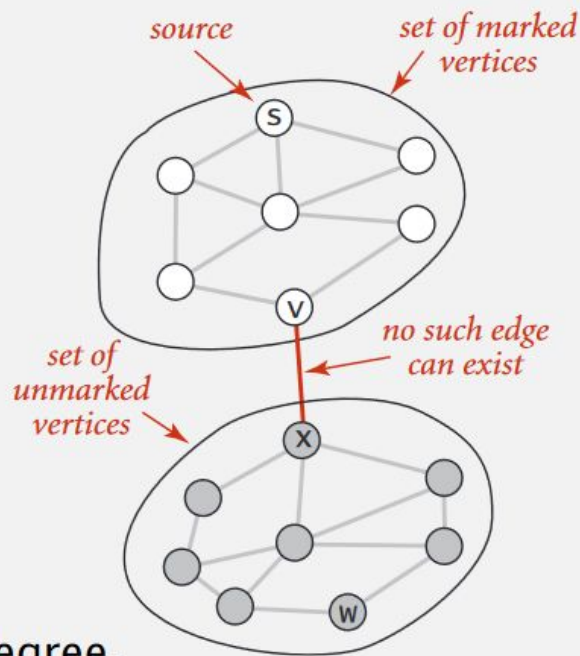
Pf. [correctness]

- If w marked, then w connected to s (why?)
- If w connected to s , then w marked.
(if w unmarked, then consider the last edge on a path from s to w that goes from a marked vertex to an unmarked one).

Pf. [running time]

- Each vertex is visited at most once.
- Visiting a vertex takes time proportional to its degree.

$$\text{degree}(v_0) + \text{degree}(v_1) + \text{degree}(v_2) + \dots = 2E$$



Обхождане в ширина

```
void BFS(int s, list<int> *adj) {
    bool *visited = new bool[V];
    for(int i = 0; i < V; i++){
        visited[i] = false;
    }
    list<int> queue;
    queue.push_back(s);
    visited[s] = true;
    list<int>::iterator i;
    while(!queue.empty()) {
        s = queue.front();
        queue.pop_front();
        // Проверка на специфично условие, което се търси.
        for (i = adj[s].begin(); i != adj[s].end(); ++i) {
            if (!visited[*i]) {
                visited[*i] = true;
                queue.push_back(*i);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

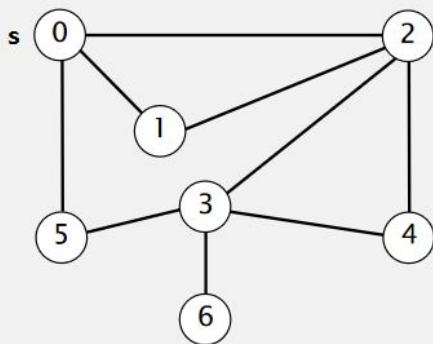
Breadth-first search properties

Q. In which order does BFS examine vertices?

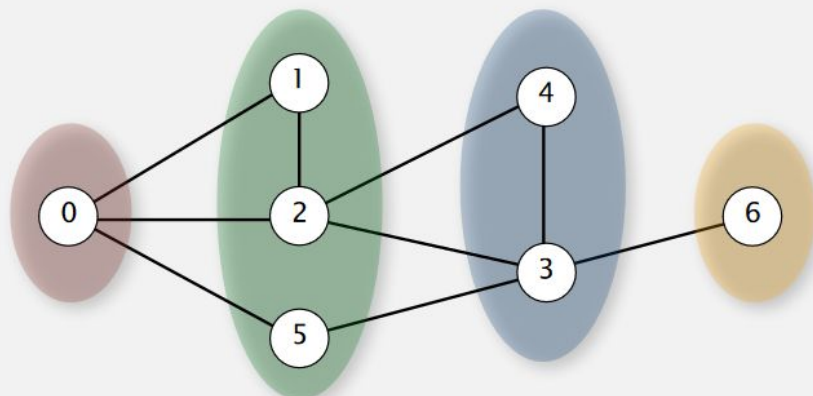
A. Increasing distance (number of edges) from s .

queue always consists of ≥ 0 vertices of distance k from s ,
followed by ≥ 0 vertices of distance $k+1$

Proposition. In any connected graph G , BFS computes shortest paths from s to all other vertices in time proportional to $E + V$.



graph G



dist = 0

dist = 1

dist = 2

Решаване на задачи

<https://www.hackerrank.com/contests/sda-hw-10>

Топологична наредба на граф

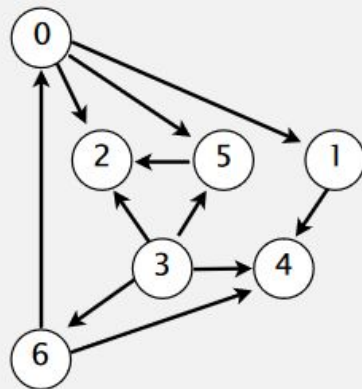
- Задача за насочен ацикличен граф

Топологична наредба:

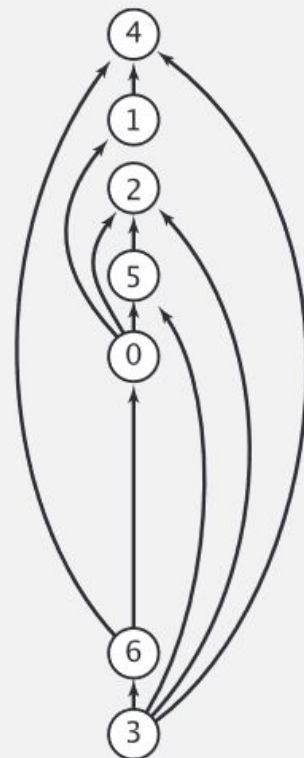
Да се наредят възлите на графа така, така че всяко насочено ребро да започва от възел по-напред в редицата и да отива във възел, който е по-назад в редицата.

$0 \rightarrow 5$	$0 \rightarrow 2$
$0 \rightarrow 1$	$3 \rightarrow 6$
$3 \rightarrow 5$	$3 \rightarrow 4$
$5 \rightarrow 2$	$6 \rightarrow 4$
$6 \rightarrow 0$	$3 \rightarrow 2$
$1 \rightarrow 4$	

directed edges



DAG



topological order

Алгоритми за решаване на Топологична наредба

- BFS
- DFS

Решение с BFS

```
L ← Empty list that will contain the sorted elements
S ← Set of all nodes with no incoming edge
while S is non-empty do
    remove a node n from S
    add n to tail of L
    for each node m with an edge e from n to m do
        remove edge e from the graph
        if m has no other incoming edges then
            insert m into S
if graph has edges then
    return error    (graph has at least one cycle)
else
    return L    (a topologically sorted order)
```

Решение с DFS

```
L ← Empty list that will contain the sorted nodes
while there are unmarked nodes do
    select an unmarked node n
    visit(n)

function visit(node n)
    if n has a permanent mark then return
    if n has a temporary mark then stop    (not a DAG)
    mark n temporarily
    for each node m with an edge from n to m do
        visit(m)
    mark n permanently
    add n to head of L
```

graph problem	BFS	DFS	time
s-t path	✓	✓	$E + V$
shortest s-t path	✓		$E + V$
cycle	✓	✓	V
Euler cycle		✓	$E + V$
Hamilton cycle			$2^{1.657 V}$
bipartiteness (odd cycle)	✓	✓	$E + V$
connected components	✓	✓	$E + V$
biconnected components		✓	$E + V$
planarity		✓	$E + V$
graph isomorphism			$2^{c \ln^3 V}$

Това е всичко за днес!

Какво следва:

- Следваща лекция - Най-къс път в граф, алгоритъм на Дейкстра
- Вторник(16.12) от 17:15 контролно с задачи от материала до сега (включващ и Хеш таблица и Граф)