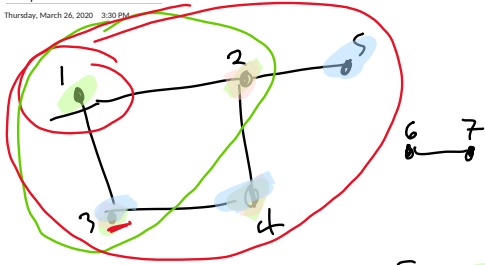


Graphs 2

Thursday, March 26, 2020 3:30 PM



DFS Stack: [1, 3, 2, 4, 5] ← access from last

BFS Queue: → [4] ← access from first

Explore(1)

Problem: Count or label the connected components.

DFS(G):  $G=(V, E)$

for  $n \in V$ :  
 if  $n$  not visited:  
 Explore( $n$ )

Explore( $n$ ):  
 if  $n$  not visited:  
 for each  $n$ 's neighbor  $m$ :  
 mark  $m$  as visited:  
 Explore( $m$ )

Tools at disposal:

→ Traverse a graph

→ Store an auxiliary array.  
 ex. visited[ $n$ ]

→ Build an auxiliary graph.

- optionally: associate labels to nodes or edges  
 $G.nodes[n][\text{"comp no"}] := \text{ctr}$   
 Component number

Finding cycles, topological order

Categories:

→ Directed graphs

→ Directed Acyclic graphs (DAG):  
 contains no cycle  
 each node has only one incoming edge  
 $(1, 2) \in E$   
 $(2, 1) \notin E$

→ Forest: has only one incoming edge

→ Tree: has one root

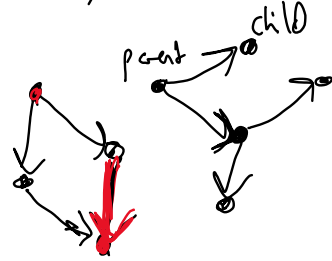


Def'n: Cycle:  $v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_n \rightarrow v_1$   
 s.t.  $\forall v_i, v_{i+1}, (v_i, v_{i+1}) \in E$



and  $(v_k, v_i) \in E$

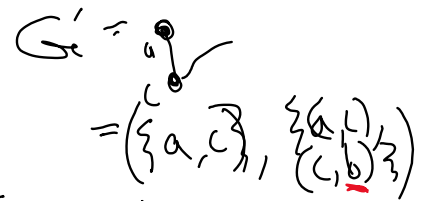
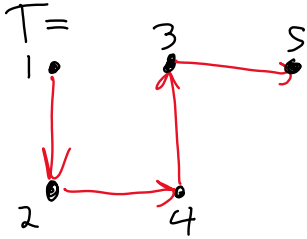
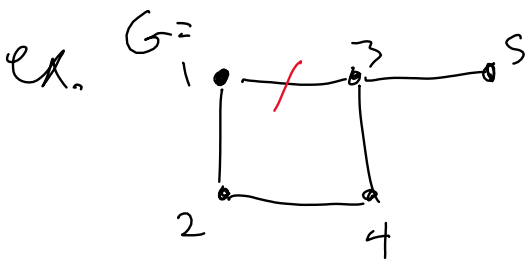
ex. Forest.



Claim: DFS(G) for any graph defines a spanning forest

Def: Spanning tree/forest: is a subgraph containing all the nodes, and that is a tree/forest

Def:  $G' = (V', E')$  is a subgraph of  $G = (V, E)$  iff  $V' \subseteq V$ ,  $E' \subseteq E$  and  $G'$  is a graph.

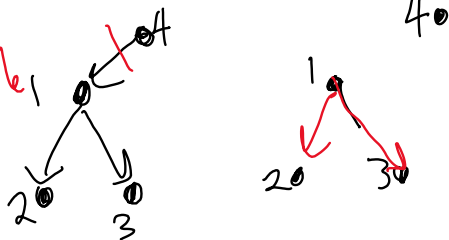


T is a spanning tree of G

Q: Does DFS(G) for a directed tree G, give a spanning tree?

$E'$  must  $\subseteq V'^2$

No, counterexample



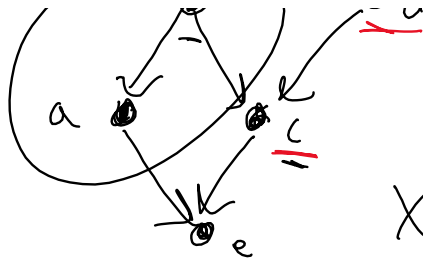
Topological order for a directed graph

is an ordering  $n_1 \prec n_2$  defined on V

being less-than

s.t.  $\text{IF } (n_1, n_2) \in E$  then  $n_1 \prec n_2$





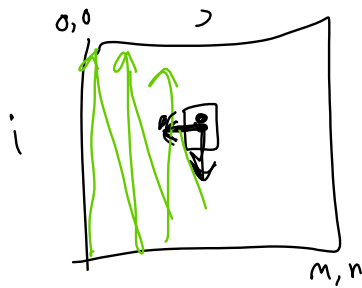
a b c a e

$(b, a) \in E$  yet  $b \neq a$

X no this is not a top. order.

b, d, a, c, e also b a d c e

Ex. dyn prog



$Prob(i, j)$  depends on  $Prob(i, j')$



Graph:

nodes: subproblems  $(i, j)$

edges: dependencies

$prob(i, j)$  depends on  $(i, j-1)$  and  $(i+1, j)$

Pre-visit order, postvisit order:  
please see Slides [DFS]