

HONORS

2024-01-24

1

ALGORITHMS

Digraph · directed graph $G = (V, E)$

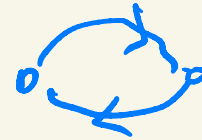
edges:

→

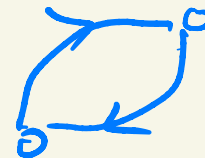
$$E \subseteq V \times V$$

set of order pairs

we permit loops (v, v)



Standard representation of
a graph as a digraph

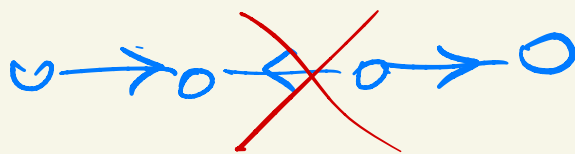
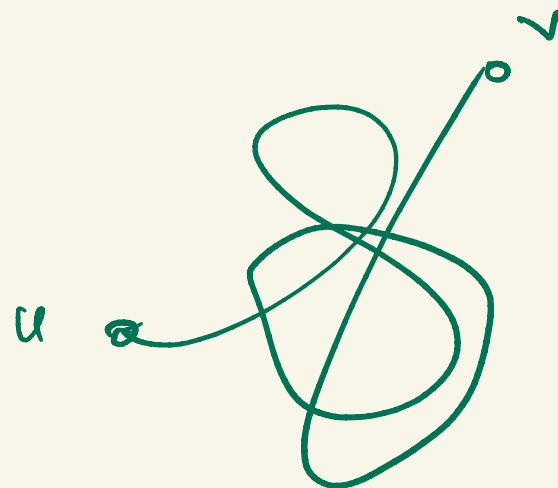


(directed)

walk of length k for \underline{u} to \underline{v}

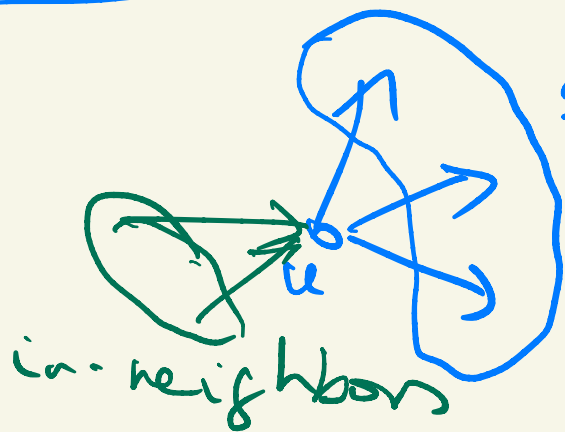
$$u = w_0 - w_1 - \dots - w_k = v$$

$$w_{i-1} \rightarrow w_i$$



sub-digraph $H = (W, F)$ $G = (V, E)$

$$H \subseteq G \text{ if } W \subseteq V, F \subseteq E$$



Set of out-neighbors $N_G^+(u)$

$$N_G^-(u)$$

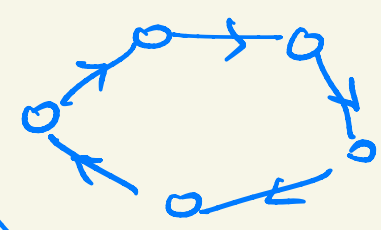
$$\deg^+(u) = |N_G^+(u)|$$

out-degree

$$\deg^-(v) = |N^-(v)|$$

in-degree

directed path of length $n-1$



P_4

C_5

\vec{C}_1 \vec{C}_2

A path in a digraph G is a subgraph

that is [isomorphic to] a path

undir. cycles have

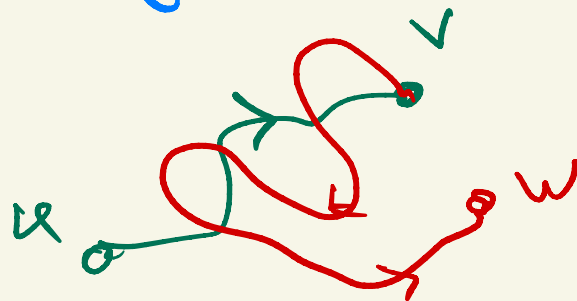
length ≥ 3

DEF v is accessible from u $\exists u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ path

DEF v is accessible from u $\exists u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ path 4

LEMMA v is \dots $u \iff \exists u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ walk

\therefore accessibility is a transitive relation



Lemma a shortest walk is a path
 $u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$

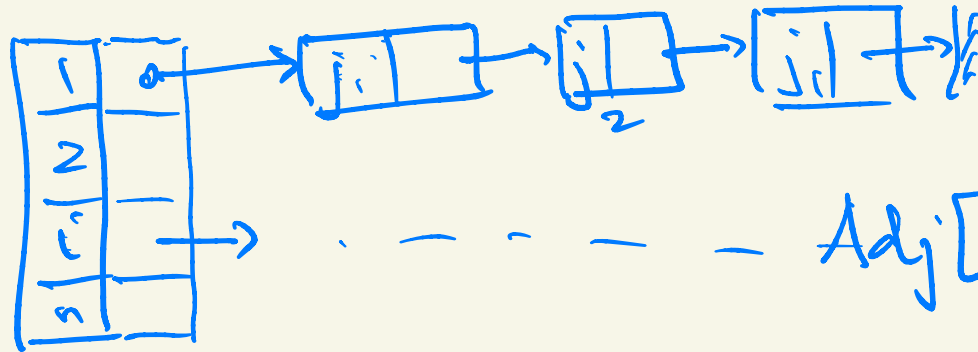


EX given a $u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ walk
find $u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ path in linear time
Decide $u \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v$ accessibility

REPRESENTING a digraph:

ARRAY OF ADJACENCY LISTS

$V = [n]$



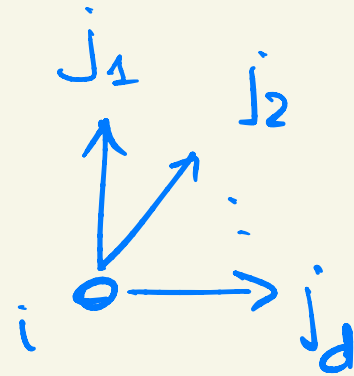
$Adj[i]$

adjacency list
of vertex i

"random access"

given an address (link)

at unit cost we can
go to the address



name of a vertex: token $\in [n]$

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UNIT COST MODEL:

operations with tokens: unit cost

following links

next

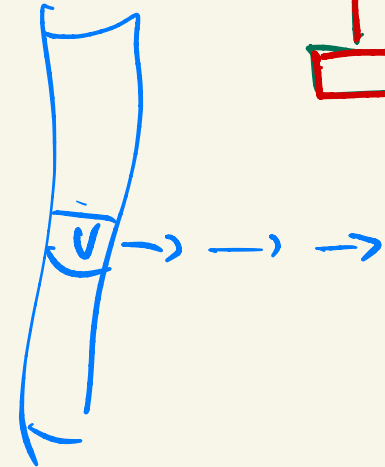
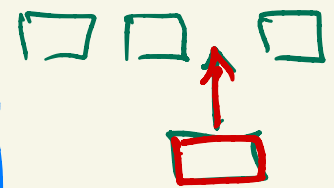
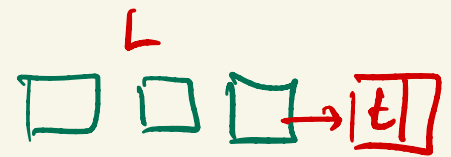
first

arithmetic \pm

APPEND (L, t)

DELETE current item

INSERT after " "



SINGLE PASS ALGORITHM scheme

for $v \in V$

for $w \in \text{Adj}[v]$

do

Something

endfor

endfor

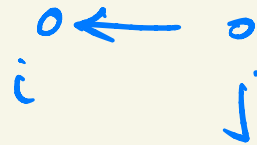
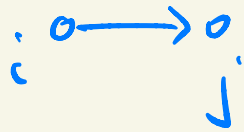
(remember v
we know: edge $v \rightarrow w$)

Cost $O(n+m)$

$n = |V|$

$m = |E|$

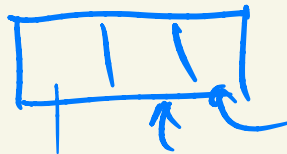
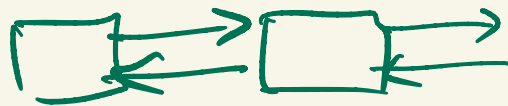
G^{tr} reverse (transpose) of G



(adj. matrix
transposed)

Ex Given an adj. list. rep. of G
find - " - of G^{tr} | single pass

doubly linked list : in lin time, add backward links



add link to last
prev next

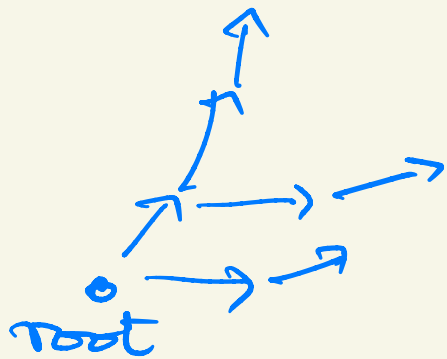
lin
time

monotone adj: list: neighbors come in
remove multiplicities (repetitions) } increasing order

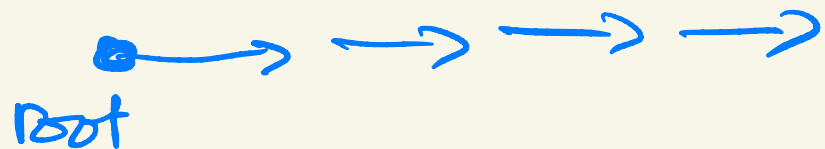
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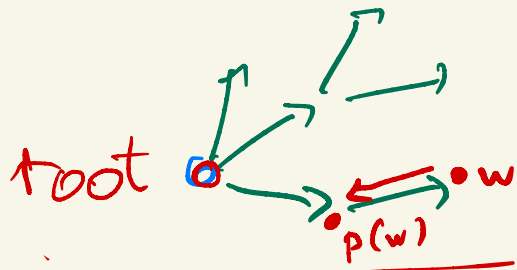
conversion between array and linked list lin time
(single pass)

SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATHS problem

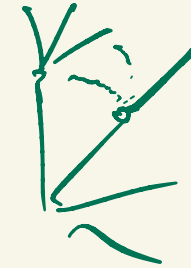


listig \leftarrow shortest root \rightarrow vertex paths
could be quadratic





"parent" link toward root
from every accessible vertex
from root



ALGORITHM: BREATH-First Search

HANDOUT

