

Algoritmos

Pedro Hokama

- [cirs] Algoritmos: Teoria e Prática (Terceira Edição) Thomas H. Cormen, Charles Eric Leiserson, Ronald Rivest e Clifford Stein.
- [timr] Algorithms Illuminated Series, Tim Roughgarden
- Desmistificando Algoritmos, Thomas H. Cormen.
- Algoritmos, Sanjoy Dasgupta, Christos Papadimitriou e Umesh Vazirani
- Stanford Algorithms
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXFMlk03Dt7Q0xr1PIAriY5623cKiH7V>
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXFMlk03Dt5EMI2s2WQBsLsZ17A5HEK6>
- Conjunto de Slides dos Professores Cid C. de Souza, Cândida N. da Silva, Orlando Lee, Pedro J. de Rezende
- Conjunto de Slides do Professores Cid C. de Souza para a disciplina MO420
Qualquer erro é de minha responsabilidade.

Componentes fortemente conexas - Strongly Connected Components

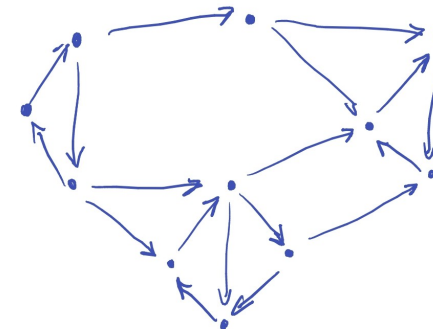
Componentes fortemente conexas - SCC

Definição

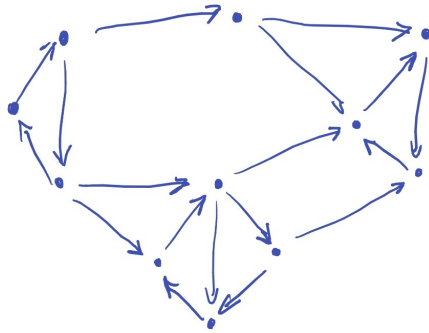
Componentes Fortemente Conexas de um Grafo

Direcionado são classes de equivalência da relação

$u \sim v \iff$ existe um $u - v$ caminho, e um $v - u$ caminho em G . (\sim é uma relação de equivalência)



DFS para encontrar as SCCs?



Algoritmo de Kosaraju

O algoritmo de Kosaraju faz duas passadas no DFS (com pequenas modificações), tem complexidade $O(|V| + |E|)$.
Ideia do algoritmo:

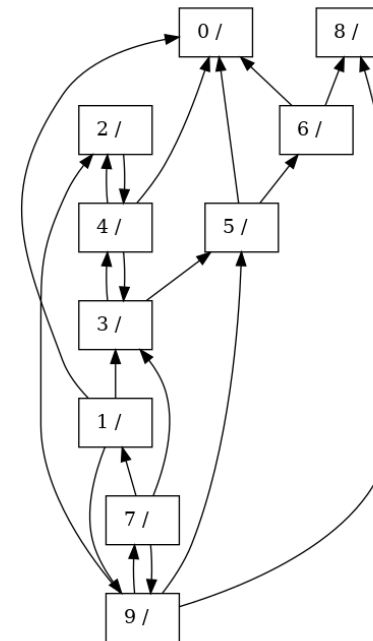
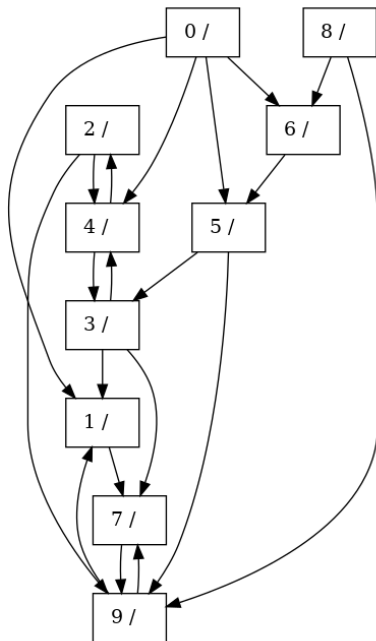
- Reverter todos os arcos de G e chamar de G^{rev}
- DFS-Loop em G^{rev} (salvando os tempos de termino)
- DFS-Loop em G (na ordem decrescente de tempos de termino da primeira passada)

Observações:

- Computaremos líderes para cada vértice, vértices com o mesmo líder estarão na mesma SCC.

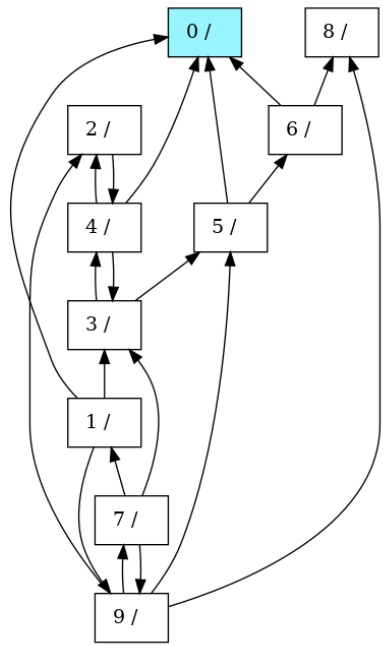
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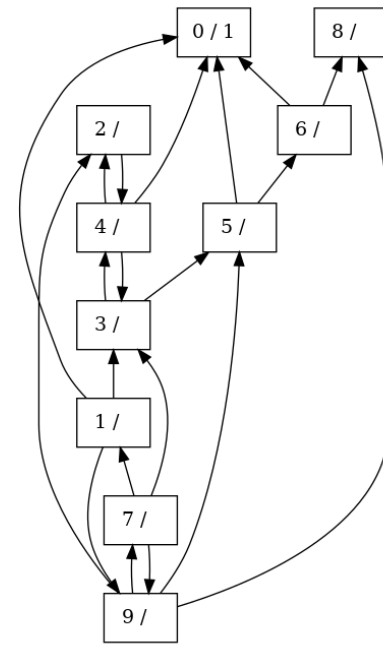


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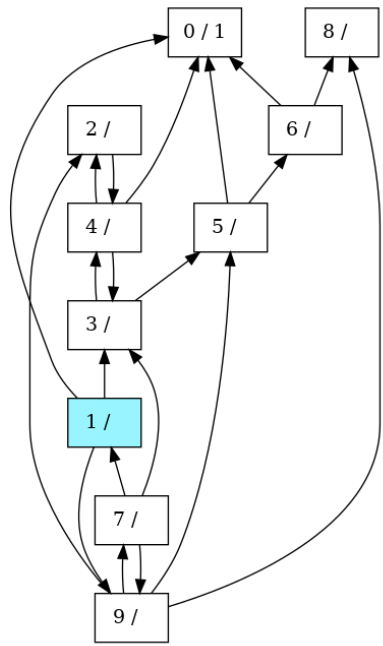
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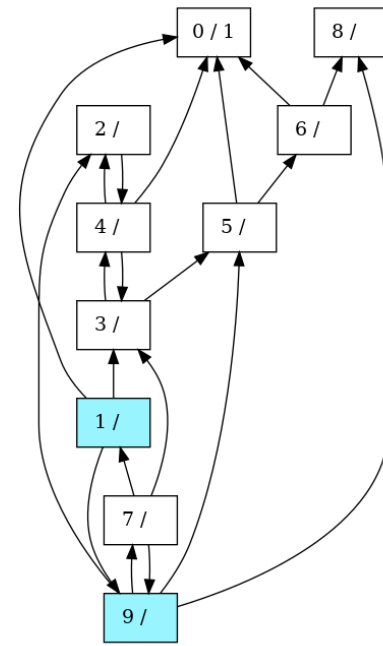
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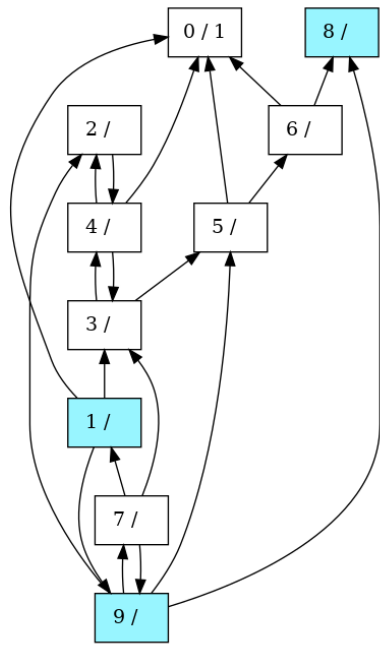
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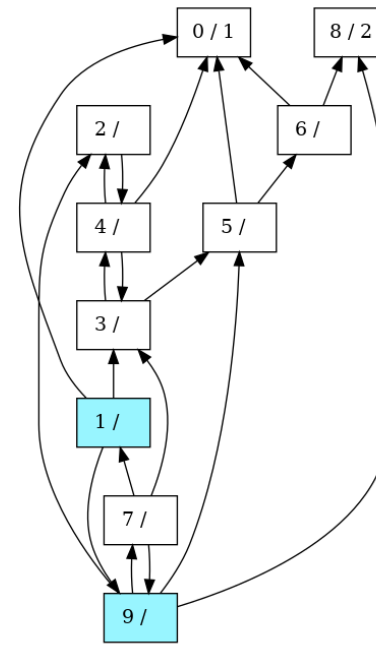
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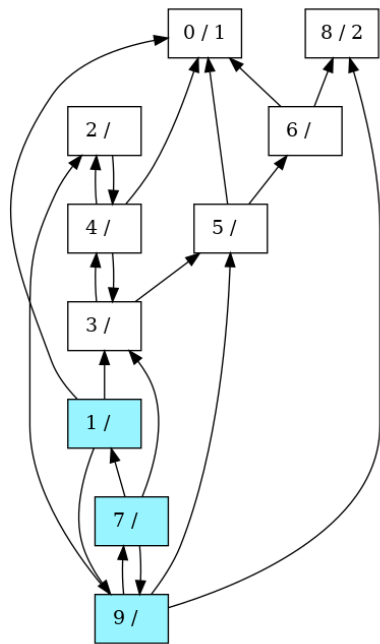
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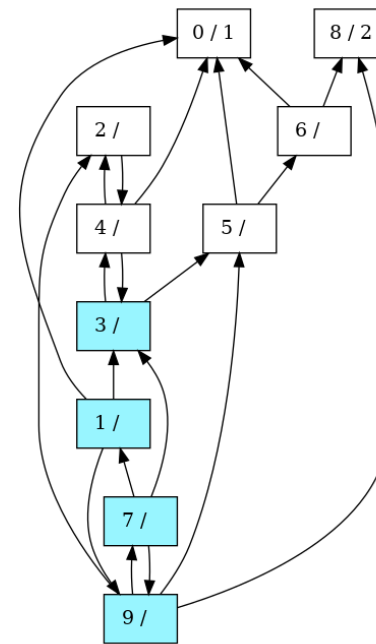
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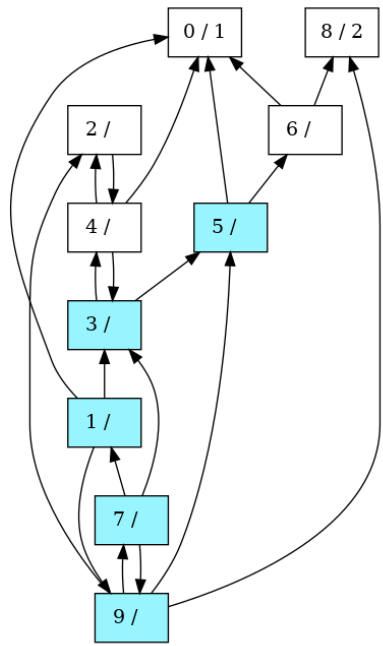
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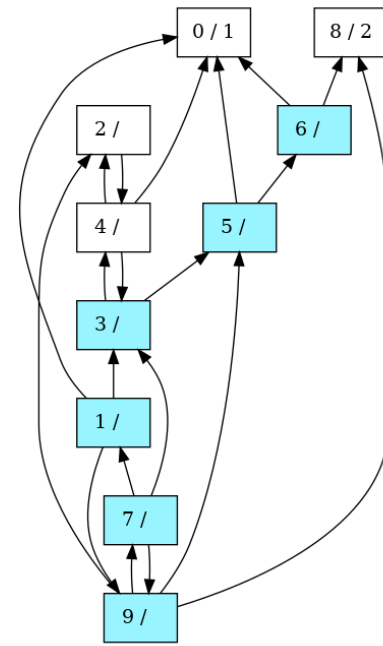
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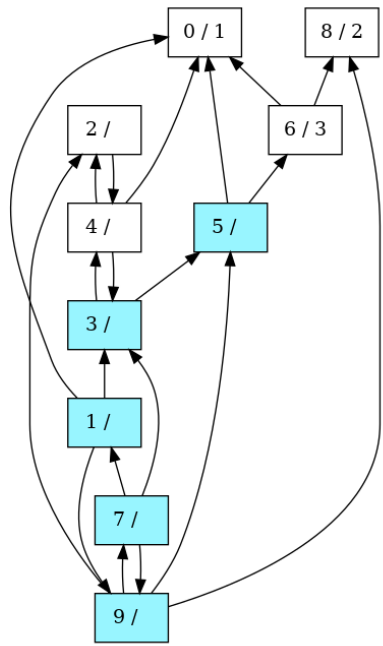
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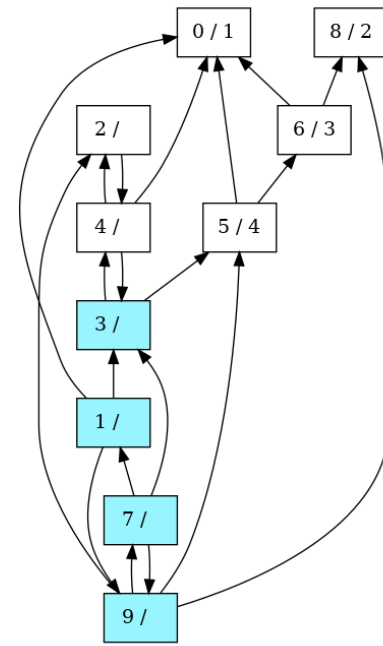
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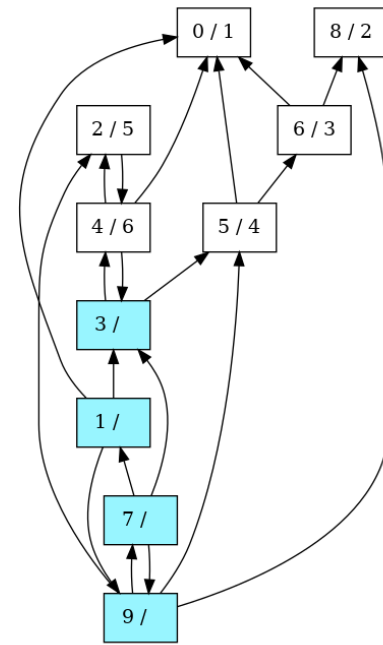
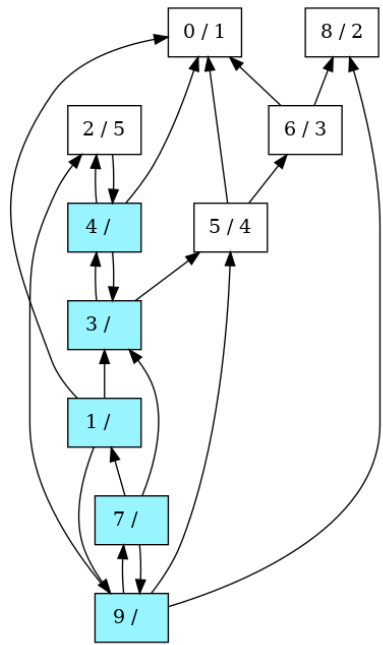
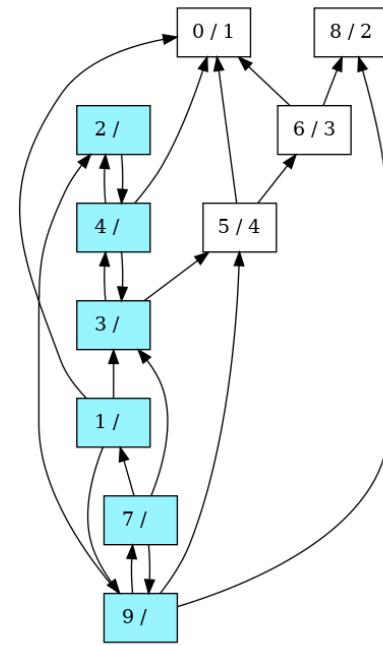
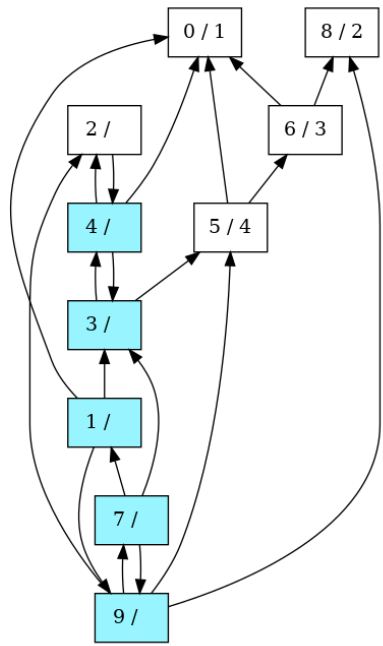
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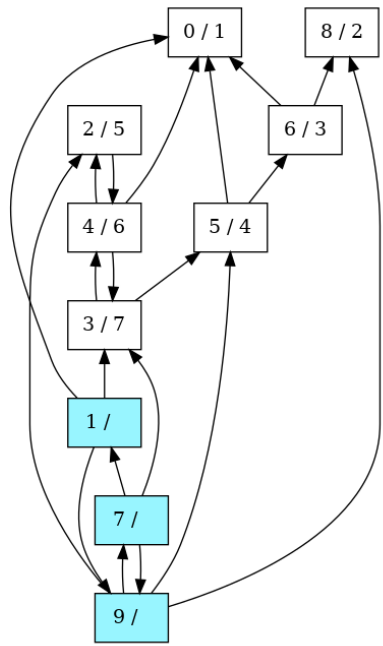


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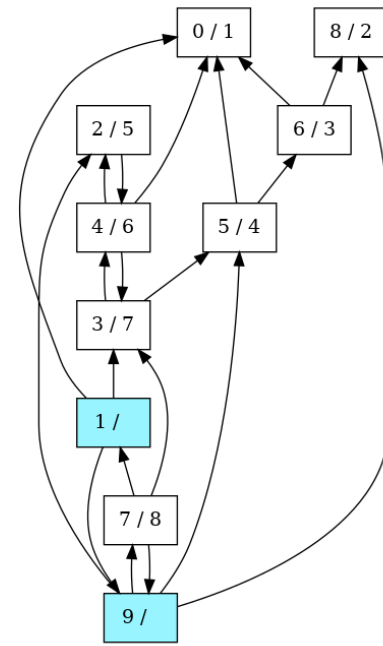


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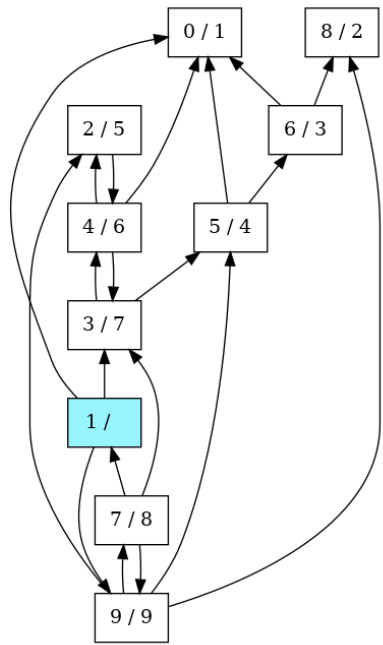




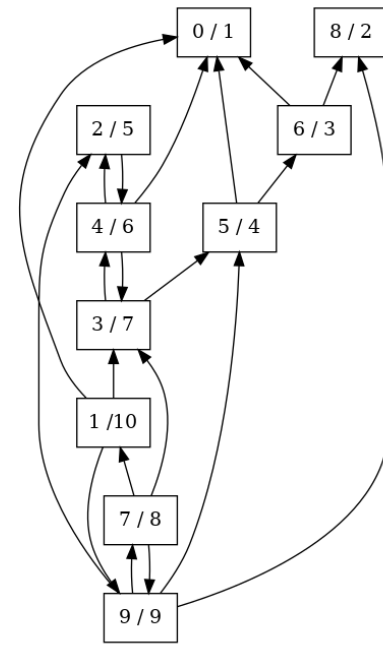
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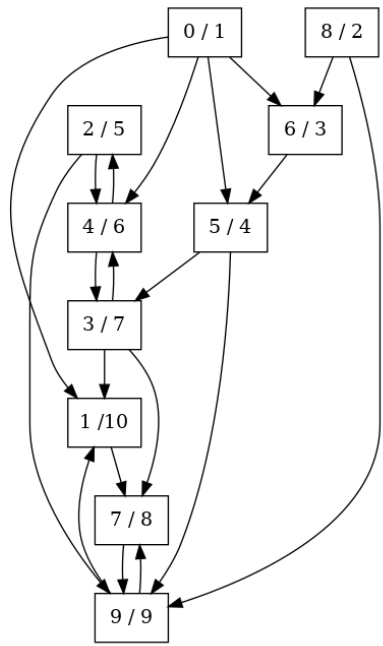
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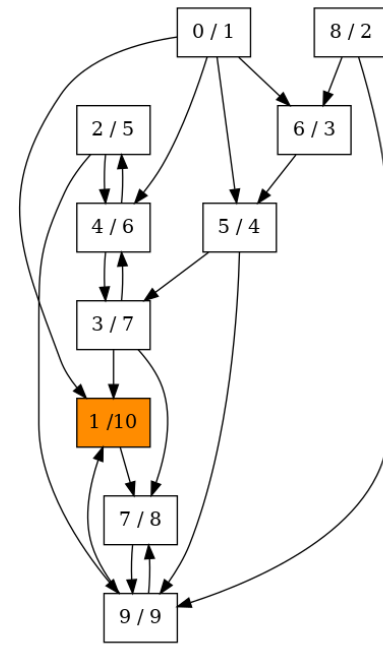
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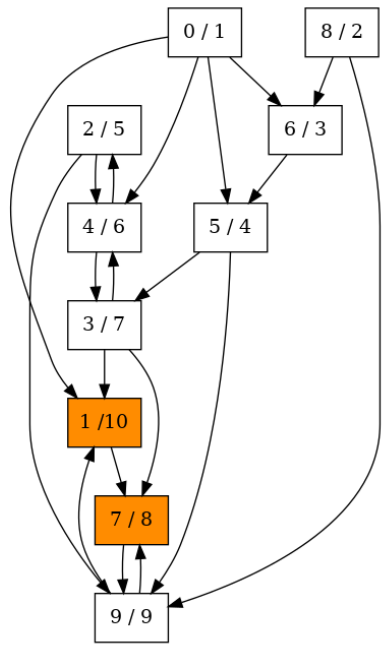
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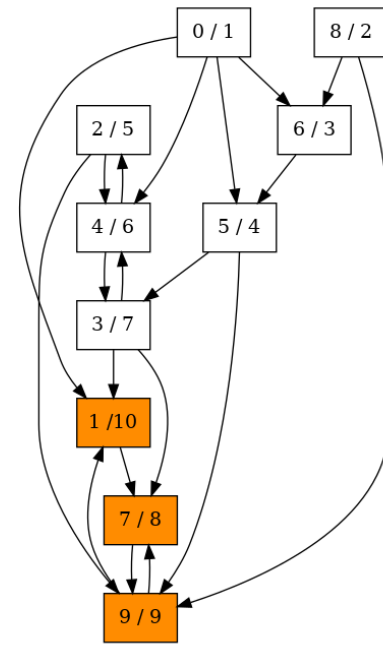
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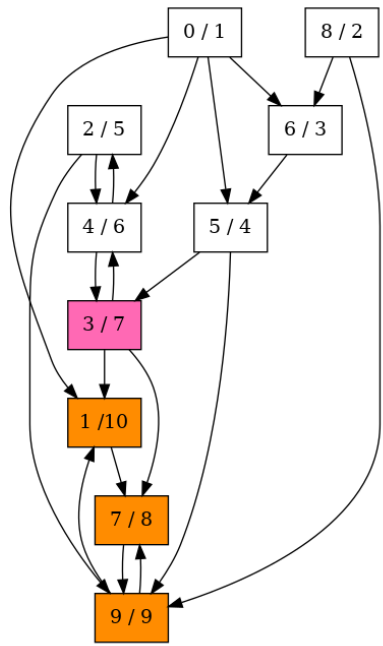
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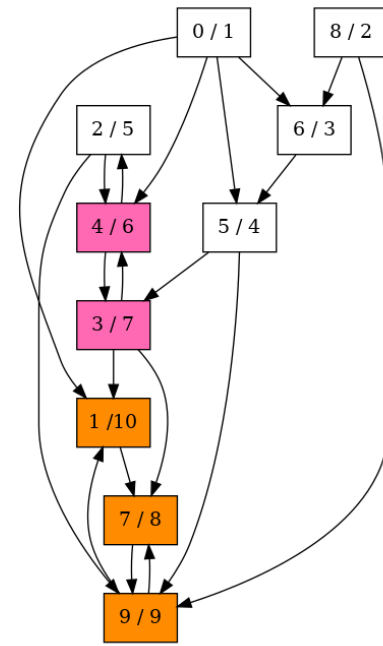
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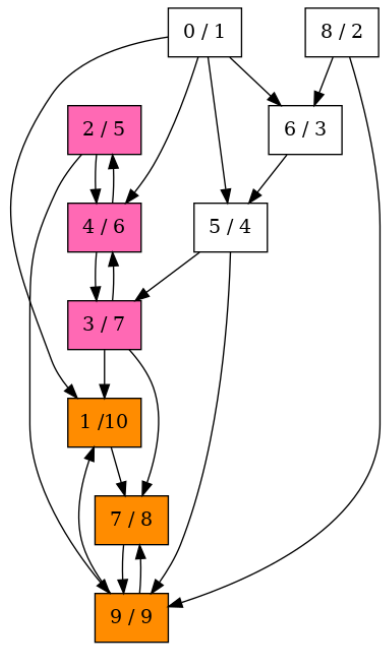
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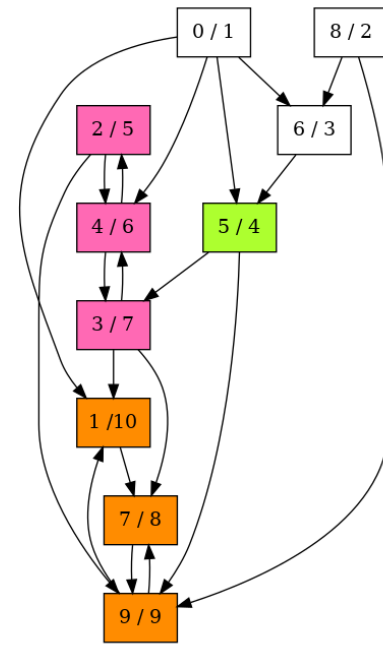
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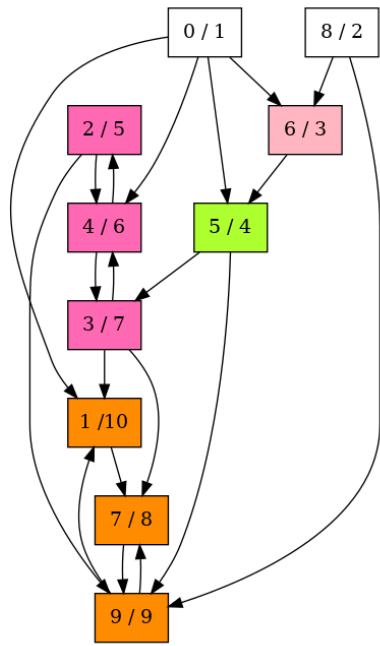
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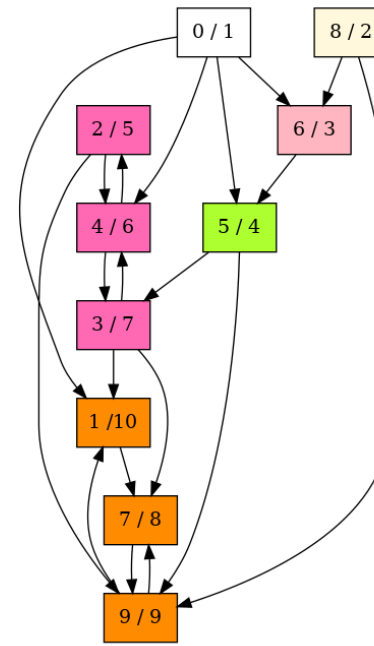
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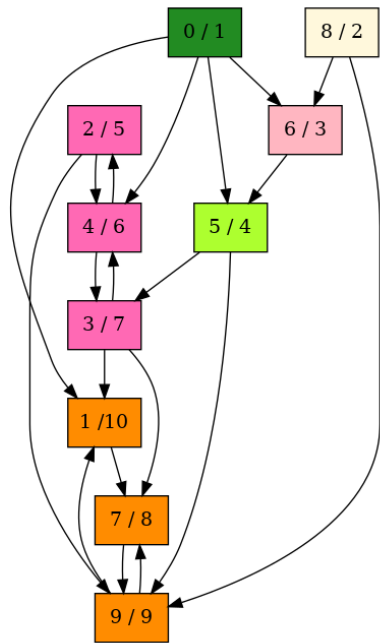
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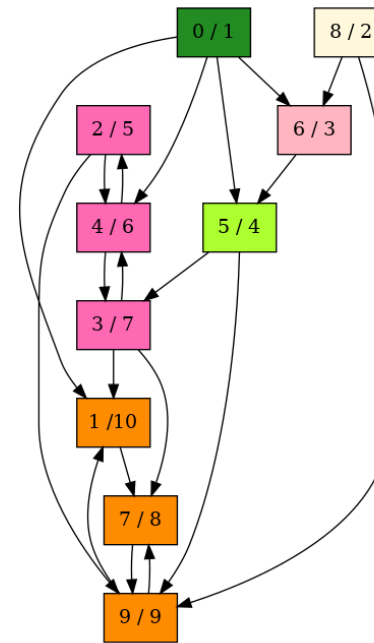
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Algoritmo 1: DFS-Loop

Entrada: Um Grafo G

- 1 Marcar $v \in V$ como não-visitado;
- 2 $T = 0$;
- 3 $L = NULL$;
- 4 Assuma que os vértices estão rotulados de 1 até n ;
- 5 **para** $v = n$ até 1 **faça**
- 6 **se** v está não-visitado **então**
- 7 $L = v$;
- 8 $DFS(G, v)$;

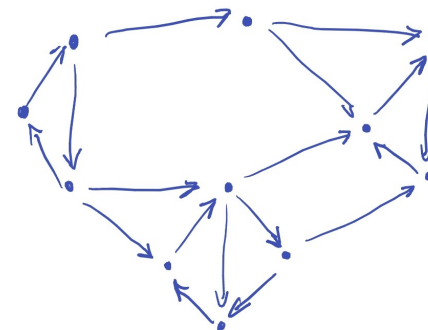
Algoritmo 2: DFS

Entrada: Um Grafo G , e um vértice fonte s

- 1 Marcar s como visitado ;
- 2 $lider(s) = L$;
- 3 **para todo** arco (s, v) **faça**
- 4 **se** v é não visitado **então**
- 5 $DFS(G, v)$;
- 6 $T ++$;
- 7 $f(s) = T$;

Corretude do Kosaraju

- As SCCs de um grafo direcionado G correspondem a um "Meta-Grafo" acíclico em que:
- Os meta-vértices são as SCCs C_1, \dots, C_k de G .
- Existe um arco de $(C, C') \iff$ Existe $(i, j) \in A$ com $i \in C$



e $j \in C'$.

- O grafo é acíclico, senão cada C não seria uma SCC.

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Lema 1

Considere duas SCC "adjacentes" em G , sendo que existe uma aresta de C_1 para C_2 . Seja $f(v)$ = tempo de termino do DFS-Loop no G^{rev} . Então:

$$\max_{v \in C_1} f(v) < \max_{v \in C_2} f(v)$$

Prova: Seja v o primeiro vértice visitado de $C_1 \cup C_2$, na primeira passagem do algoritmo.

Note que em G^{rev} a aresta considerada está invertida.

- 1 Caso 1: $v \in C_1$, então todos os vértices de C_1 serão visitados antes de qualquer vértice de C_2
- 2 Caso 2: $v \in C_2$, eventualmente algum vértice de C_1 é alcançado e todo C_1 é explorado antes de C_2 terminar.

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Corolário 1

O maior valor de f deve ficar em um SCC sorvedouro.

Corretude do Kosaraju

- Como o algoritmo começa a executar em uma SCC sorvedouro, ele encontra toda a componente sem sair dela.
- A partir daí os vértices dessa SCC não é mais considerado e a próxima SCC sorvedouro é executada.
- Dessa forma cada SCC é encontrada separadamente \square .

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