

node = object
edge = relation between objects

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Graphs

- Graph $G = (V, E)$ has vertices (nodes) V and edges (arcs) E .
- Graph can be **directed** or **undirected**
- Graph can represent any situation with objects and pairwise relationships.

```
graph TD; 1((1)) --> 2((2)); 1((1)) --> 4((4)); 3((3)) --> 1((1)); 4((4)) --> 3((3));
```

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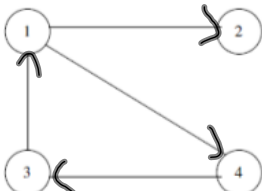
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Representations



$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

directed

Adjacency Matrix

	1	2	3	4
1	0	1	1	1
2	1	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	1	0

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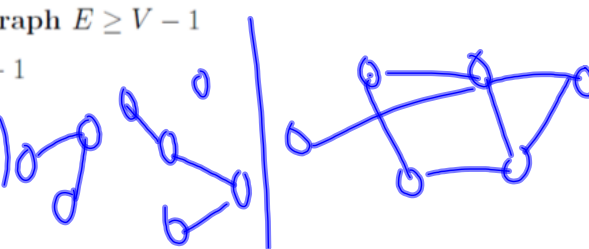
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Comparison

	Space	Query Time	All neighbors time
Matrix	$O(V^2)$	$O(1)$	$O(V)$
List	$O(E)$	$O(\text{degree})$	$O(\text{degree})$

- For a simple graph (no double edges) $E \leq V^2 = O(V^2)$
- For a connected graph $E \geq V - 1$
- For a tree $E = V - 1$

$\Omega(V) = E = O(V^2)$



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Adjacency List

total size
un. $V + 2E$
dir. $V + E$
 $O(E)$

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Which rep?

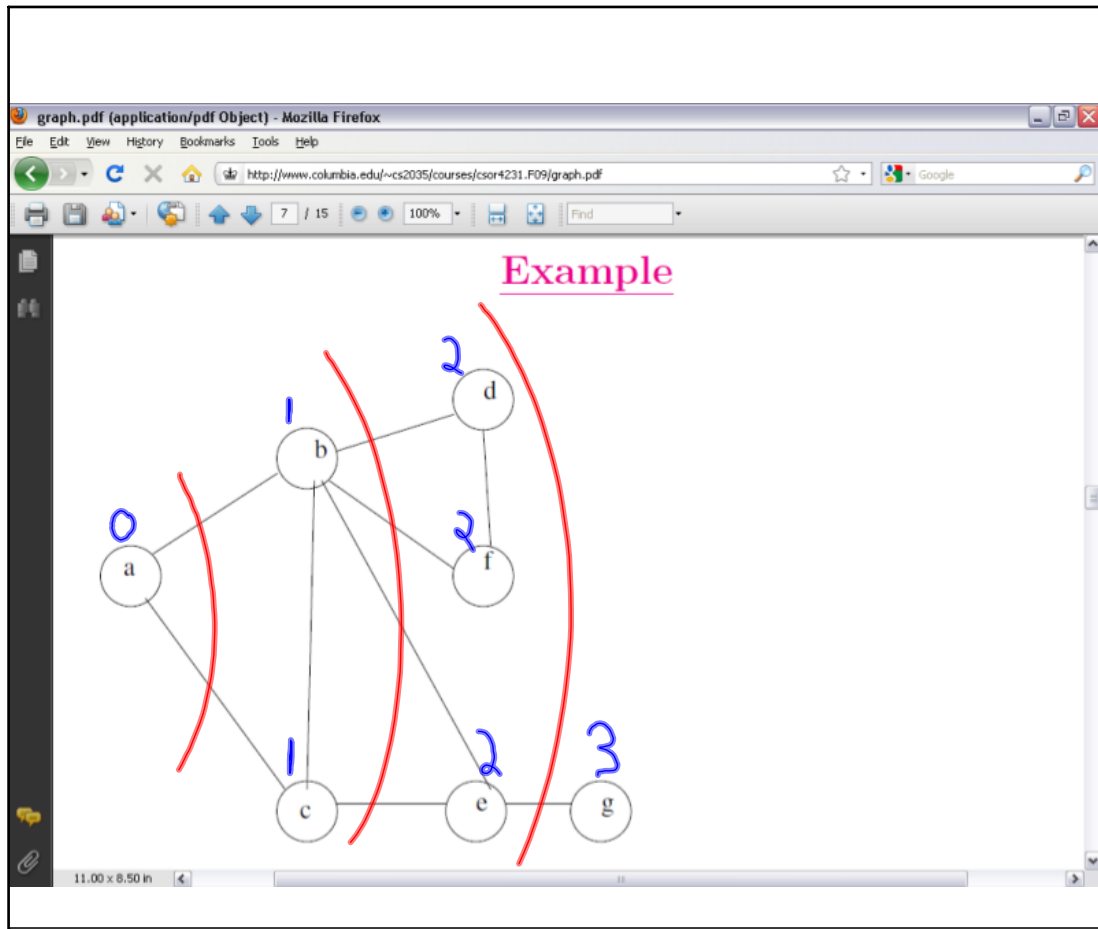
Depends on operations,
 E, V

$E \sim V$ sparse (adj list.)
 $E \sim V^2$ dense (adj matrix)

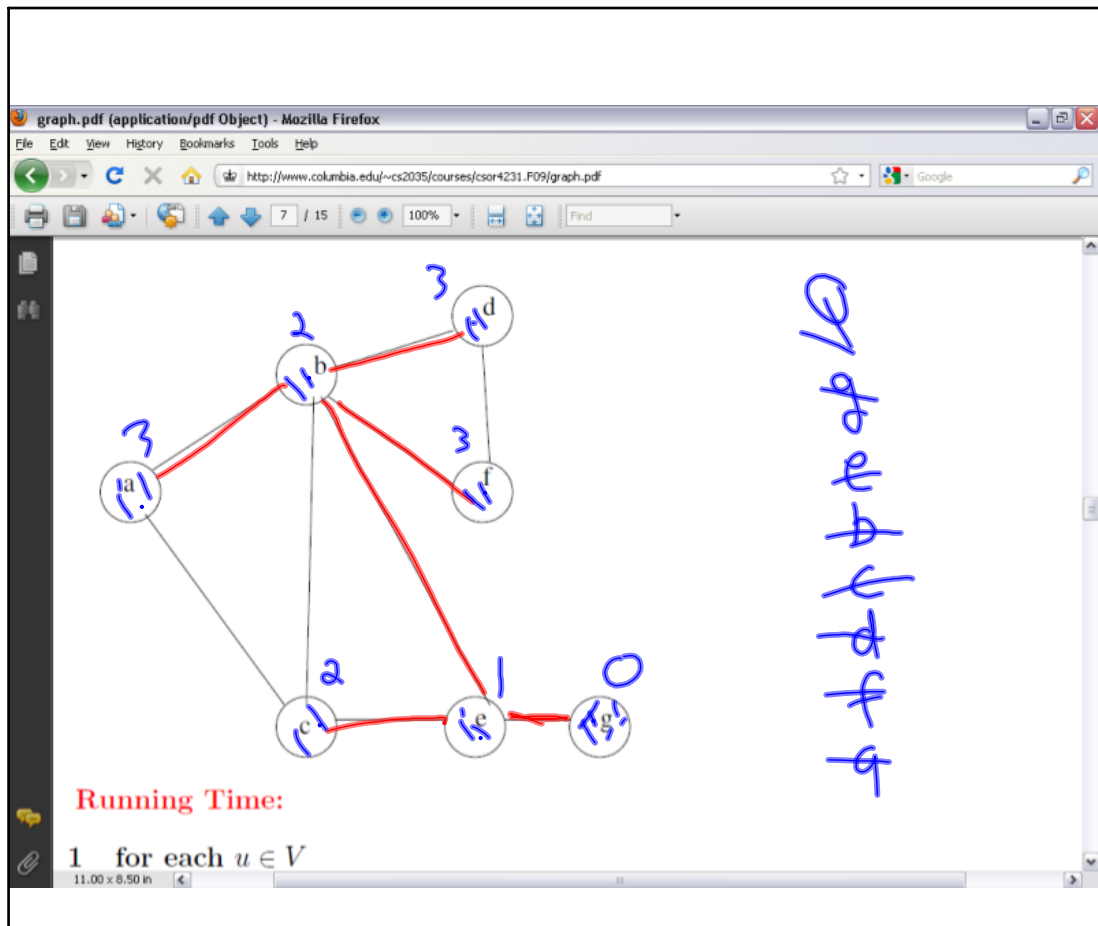
sparse graph: 10^6 nodes
 3×10^6 edges

	storage	access	all neighbors
AM	10^{12}	1	10^6
AL.	4×10^6	~ 3	$\sim 3 \times 10^6 \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$

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```
BFS(G, s)
1  for each vertex  $u \in V[G] - \{s\}$ 
2      do  $color[u] \leftarrow WHITE$ 
3       $d[u] \leftarrow \infty$ 
4       $\pi[u] \leftarrow NIL$ 
5   $color[s] \leftarrow GRAY$ 
6   $d[s] \leftarrow 0$ 
7   $\pi[s] \leftarrow NIL$ 
8   $Q \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
9  ENQUEUE( $Q, s$ )
10 while  $Q \neq \emptyset$ 
11     do  $u \leftarrow DEQUEUE(Q)$ 
12     for each  $v \in Adj[u]$ 
13         do if  $color[v] = WHITE$ 
14             then  $color[v] \leftarrow GRAY$ 
15                  $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + 1$ 
16                  $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$ 
```

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```
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12     for each  $v \in Adj[u]$ 
13         do if  $color[v] = WHITE$ 
14             then  $color[v] \leftarrow GRAY$ 
15                  $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + 1$ 
16                  $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$ 
17                 ENQUEUE( $Q, v$ )
18      $color[u] \leftarrow BLACK$ 
```

at most 2E times

for all vertices v
for all neighbors of v
 $O(1)$

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Running Time:

1 for each $u \in V$

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d/f

Example

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Find

```

DFS(G)
1 for each vertex  $u \in V[G]$ 
2   do  $color[u] \leftarrow WHITE$ 
3      $\pi[u] \leftarrow NIL$ 
4    $time \leftarrow 0$ 
5 for each vertex  $u \in V[G]$ 
6   do if  $color[u] = WHITE$ 
7     then DFS-VISIT( $u$ )

DFS-VISIT( $u$ )
1  $color[u] \leftarrow GRAY$ 
2  $time \leftarrow time + 1$ 
3  $d[u] \leftarrow time$ 
4 for each  $v \in Adj[u]$ 
5   do if  $color[v] = WHITE$ 
6     then  $\pi[v] \leftarrow u$ 
7     DFS-VISIT( $v$ )
  
```

each vertex is DFS-visited exactly once.

- within a call, you explore adjacent edges.

$O(E)$ running time.

▷ White vertex u has just been discovered.

▷ Explore edge (u, v) .

for all v for all neighbor $\alpha(i)$

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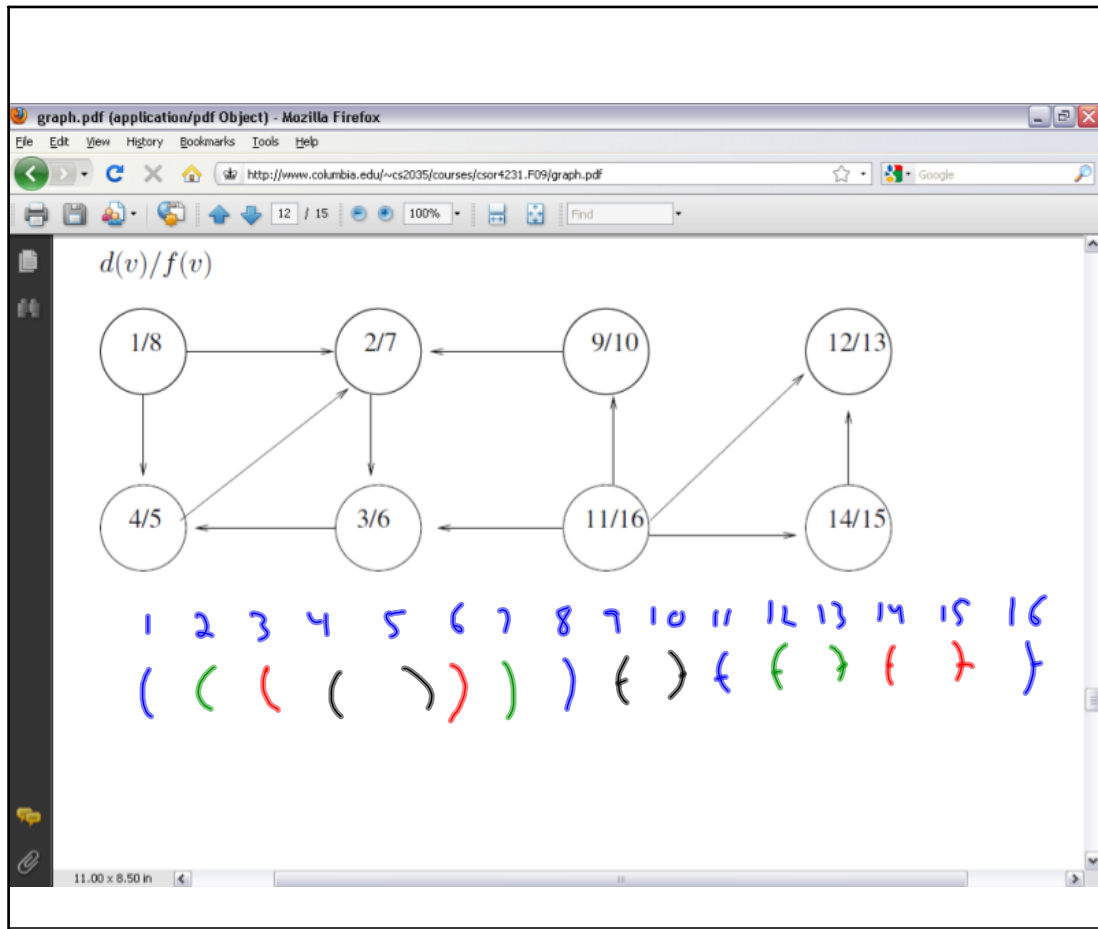
Well-formed expression

$(x + [y - \{ }])$ $([])$

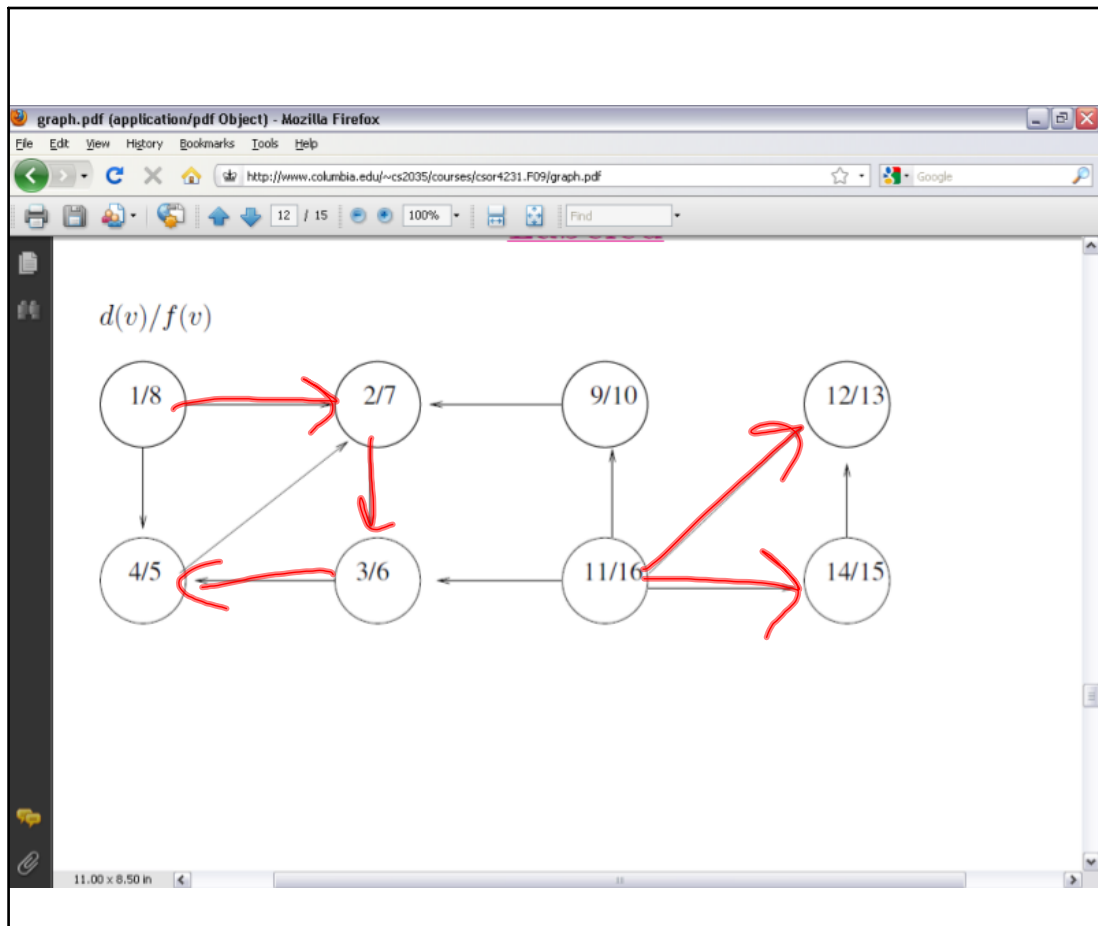
~~$(x + [y - \{ }])$~~ $() []$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

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Labeled

$d(v)/f(v)$

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Topological Sorting

DAG - directed acyclic graph

cycle

Topological Sort: ordering of vertices
s.t. if $(v,w) \in E$, then v is
before w in the ordering.

abdcfe ~~each bdf~~

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Topological Sort Algorithm (G)

1. Do DFS (G)
2. Output nodes in order of decreasing finishing times.

$O(E)$

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