

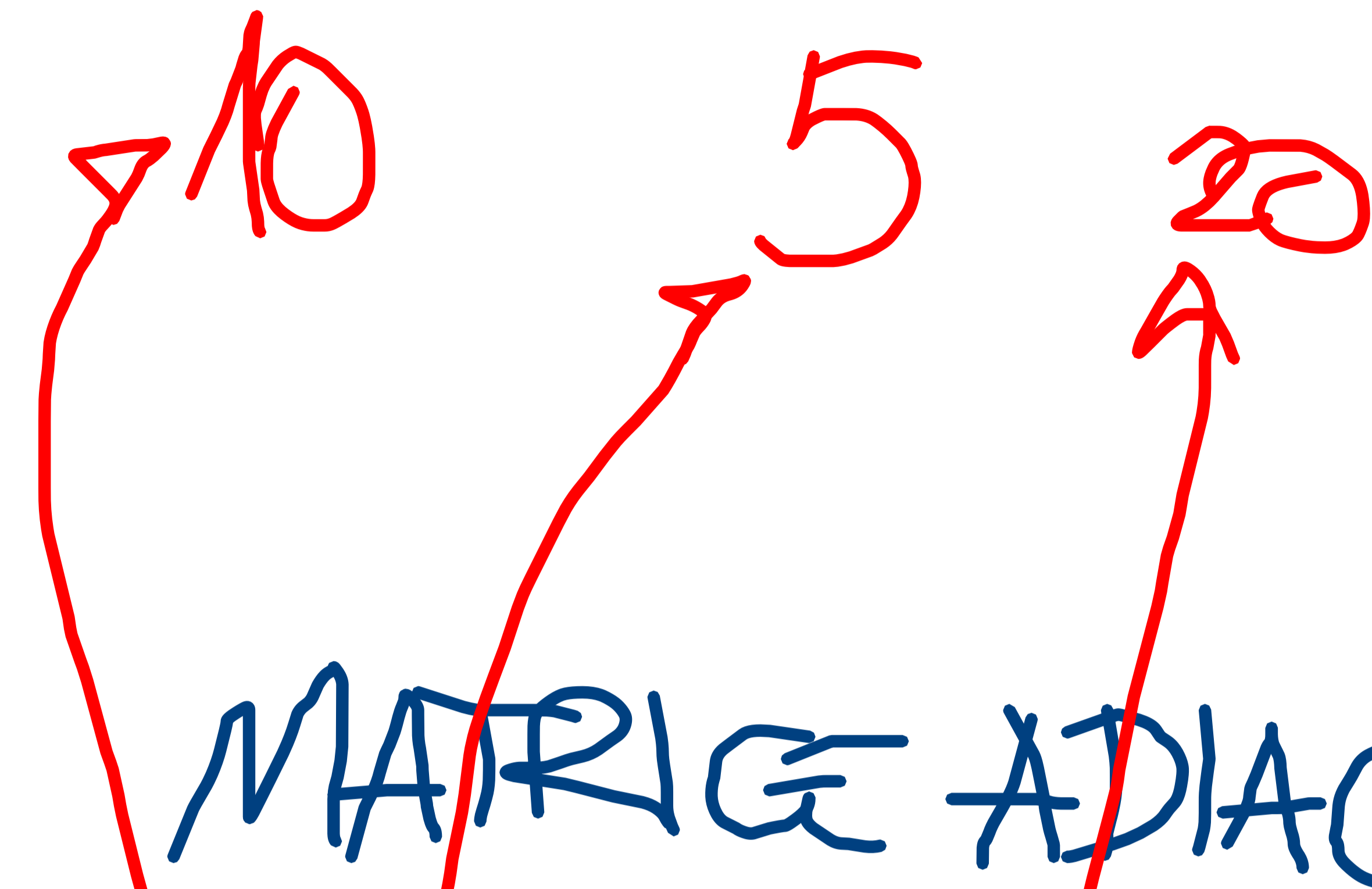
LISTA ADIAC.

q: s, w, t → q: (s, 10), (w, 20), (t, 5)

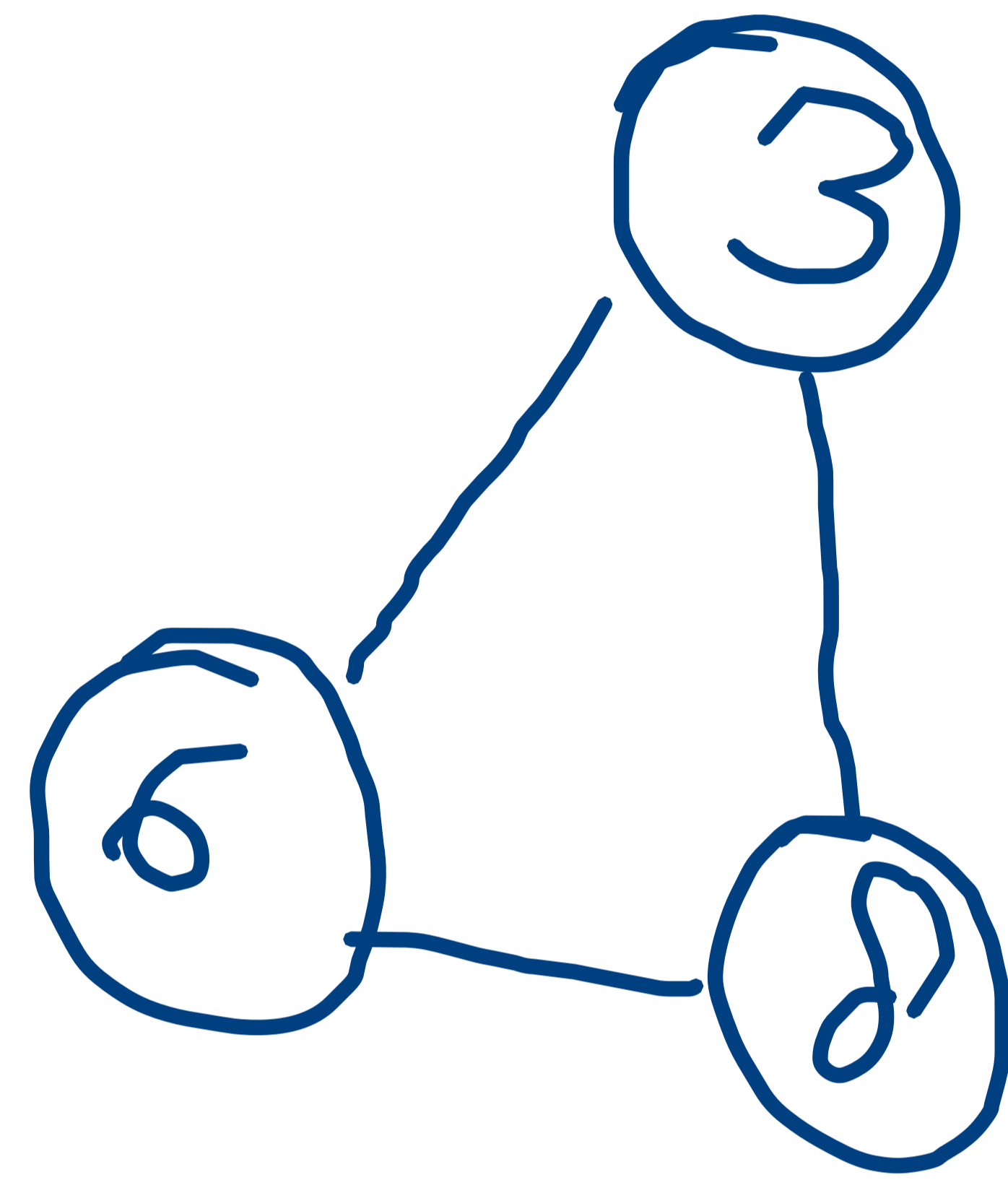
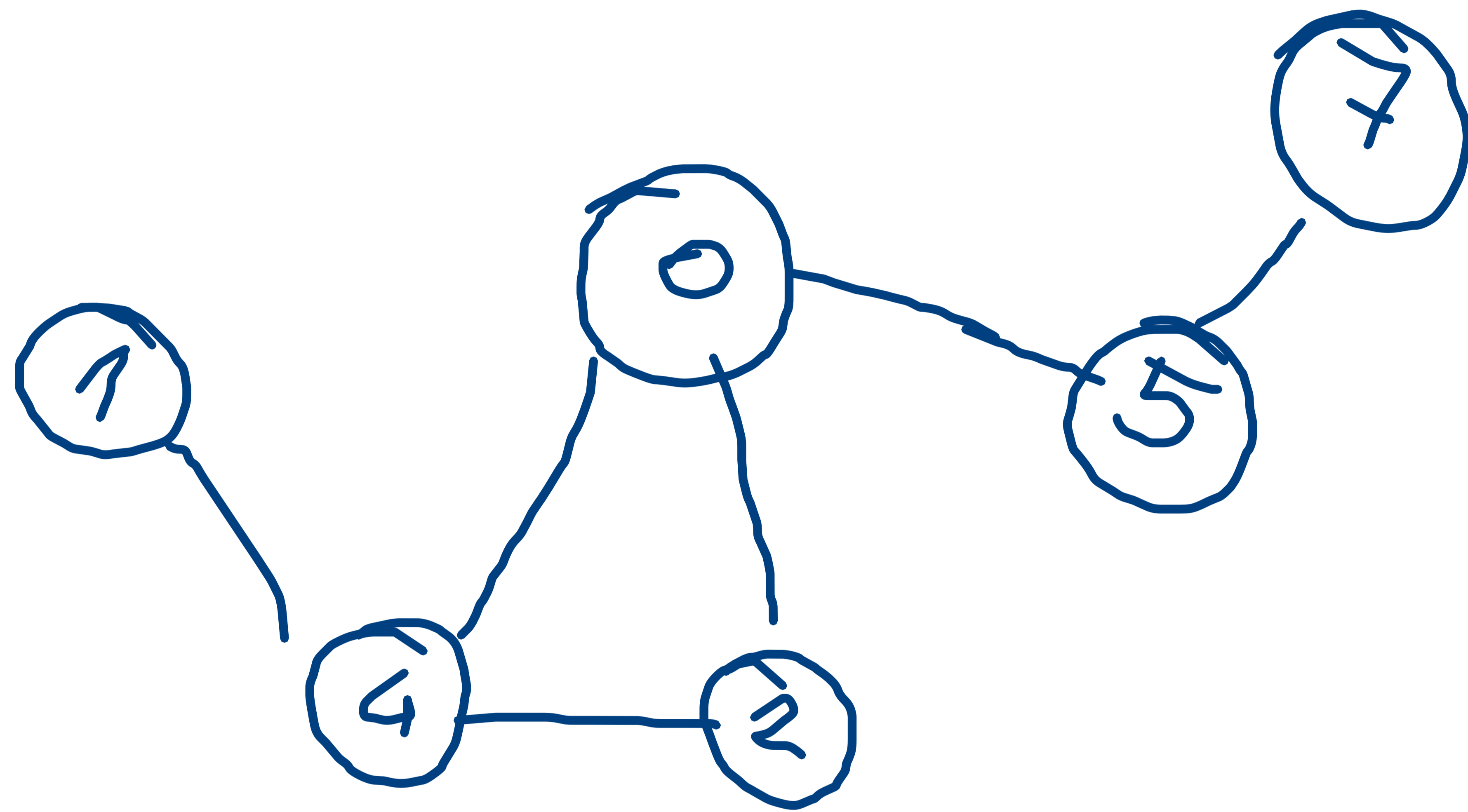
r: y, m  
 s: v, w  
 t: y, x  
 u: y, m  
 v: q  
 w: q  
 x: y, z  
 y: q  
 z: x

MATRICE ADIAC.

|   | q | r | s | t | u | v | w | x | y | z |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| q | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| r | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| t | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| u | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| v | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| w | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |



Modifica BFS-TREE in modo tale che  $BFS(G)$  produca un array  $C$   
 t.c.: Dati  $C, u, v$  si possa determinare in tempo  $O(1)$  se  $u, v \in$  alla  
 stessa comp. connessa.



## BFS-TREE

0) Init :  $u.color = W$

$u.d = \infty$

$u.P = NIL$

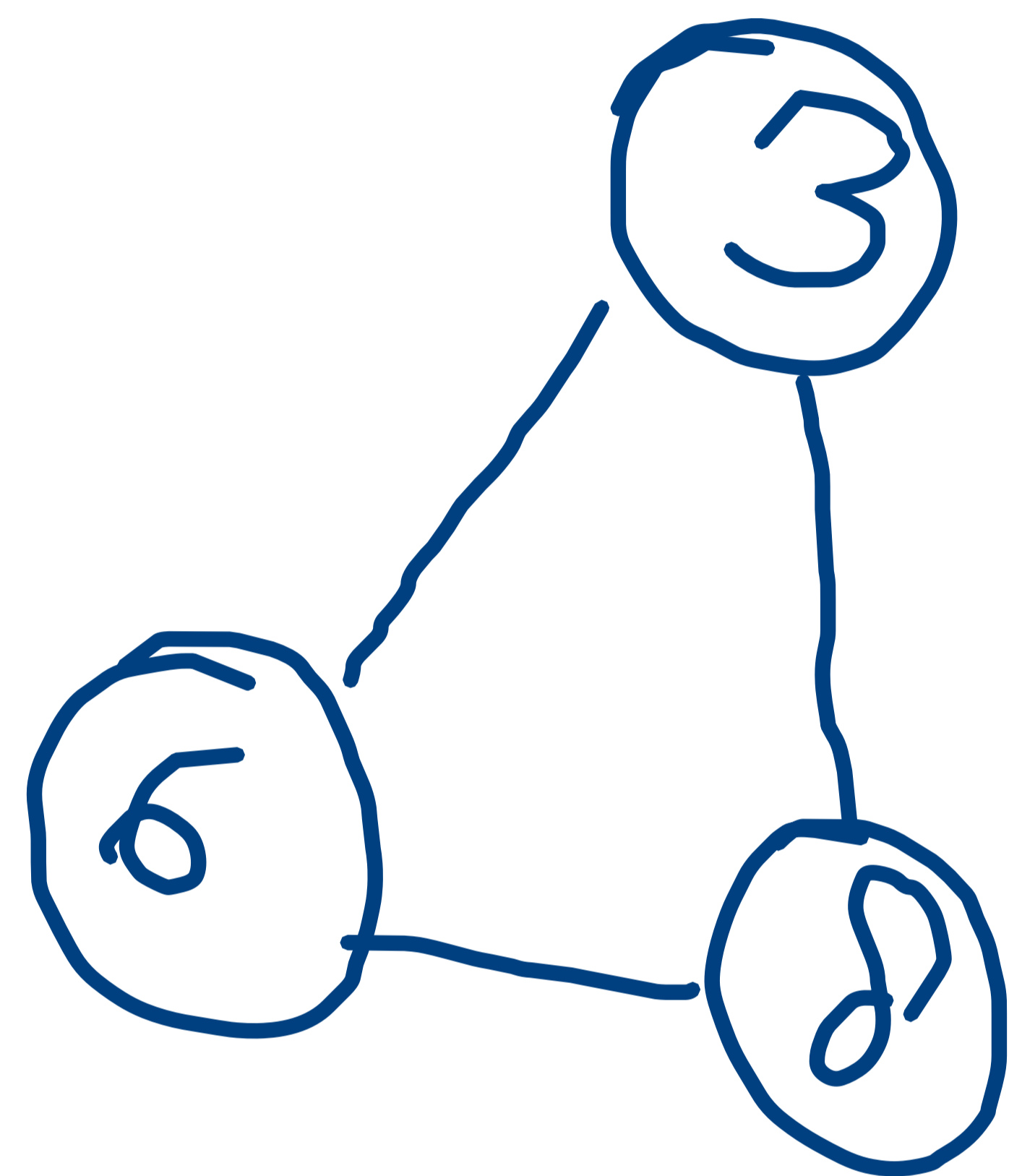
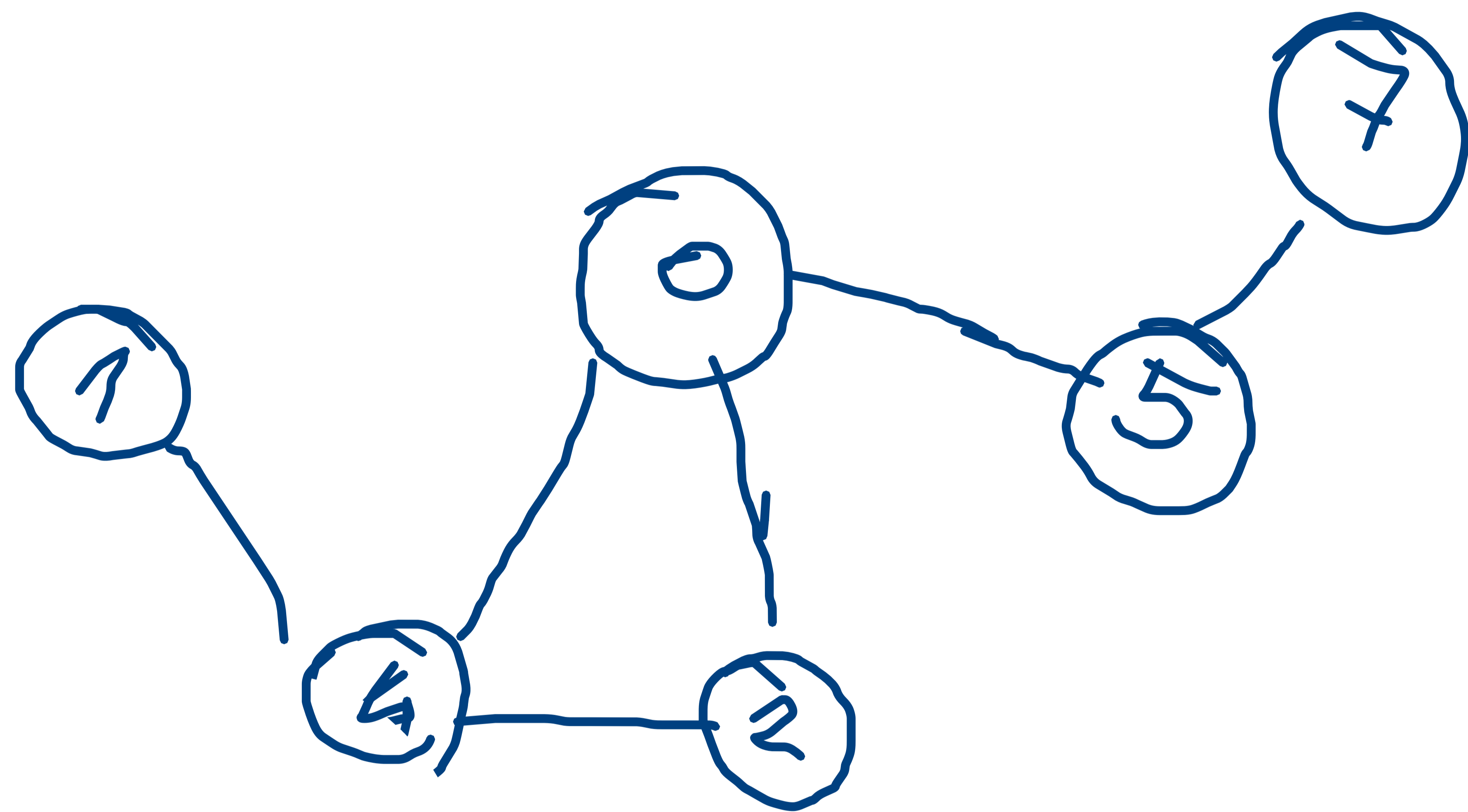
$Q = \emptyset$

1) Itera lungo i vertici di  $G$

Se  $u.color = W$

$BFS(G)$

Modifica BFS-TREE in modo tale che  $BFS(G)$  produca un array  $C$   
 t.c.: Dati  $C, u, v$  si possa determinare in tempo  $O(1)$  se  $u$  e  $v$   $\in$  alla  
 stessa comp. connessa.



|   |       |     |       |    |    |    |
|---|-------|-----|-------|----|----|----|
| W | I     | II  | III   | IV | V  | VI |
| 0 | 2 4 5 | 1 7 | 3 6 8 |    |    |    |
| I | II    | III | IV    | V  | VI |    |

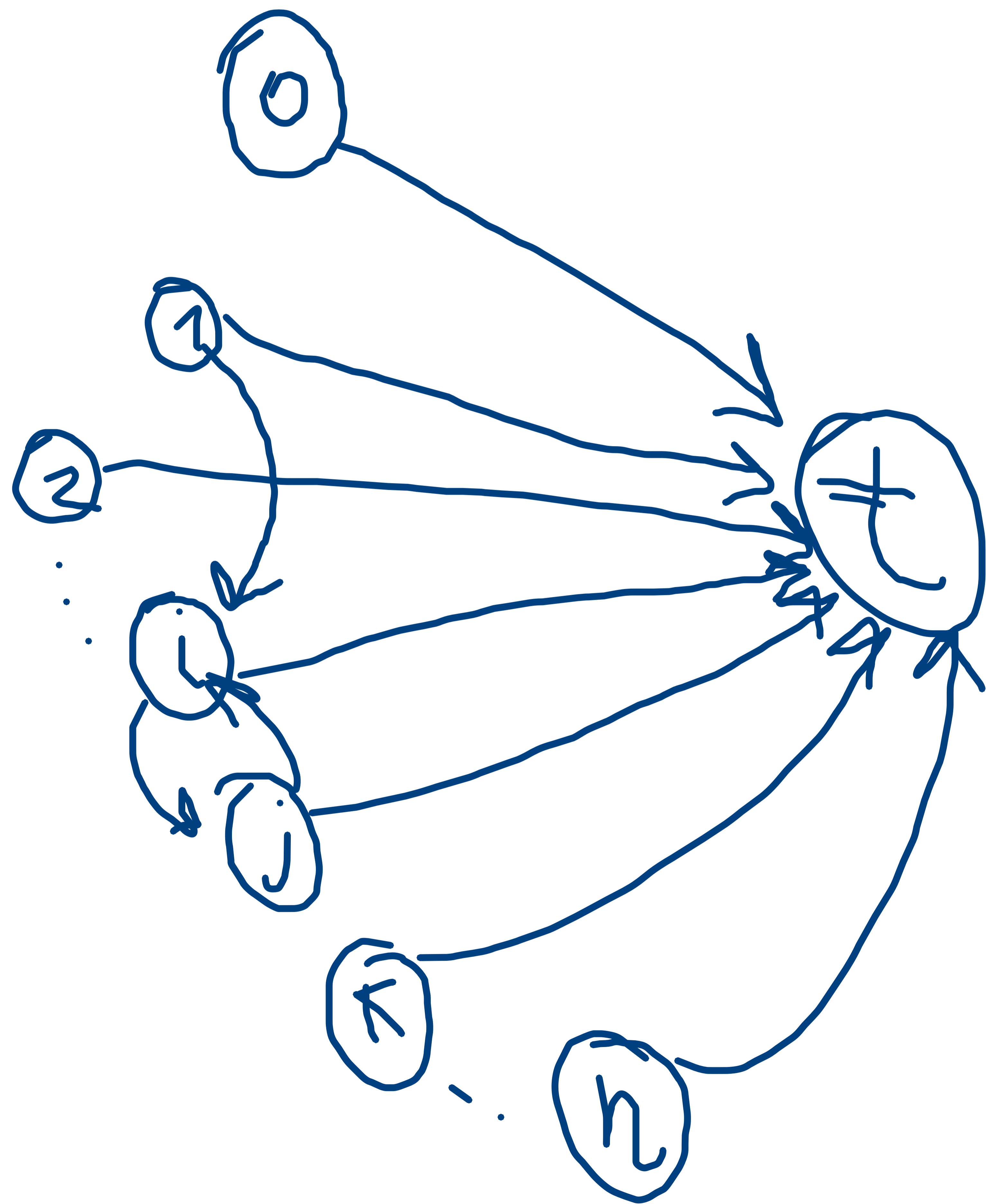
|     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|     | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| $C$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| $d$ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $P$ | / | 4 | 0 | / | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| $C$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Ad ogni iterazione di BFS assegno un ID  
 di chiamata da BFS-TREE e lo salvo  
 in  $C$ .



Dimostrare che per determinare se un grafo contiene un pozzo universale - un vertice con in-degree  $|V|-1$  e out-degree  $0$  - basta un tempo  $O(V)$ , data una matrice di adiacenza per  $G$

22.1.6  
L'800



|     | 0 ... i j ... t ... n       |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 0   | . . . . . 1                 |
| ... | . . . . . 1                 |
| i   | 0 . . 0 1 . . . 1           |
| j   | . . . 1 0 . . . 1           |
| ... | . . . . . 1                 |
| t   | 0 . . . 0 0 . . . . 0 . . 0 |
| n   | . . . . . 1                 |

Parti da  $A_{11}$

- Se  $A_{ij} = 1$   
 $\hookrightarrow i$  non è  $t$   
 $\rightarrow$  ESAMINA  $A_{i+1, j}$
- Se  $A_{ij} = 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow j$  non è  $t$

$\rightarrow$  ESAMINA  $A_{i, j+1}$

Se  $i = j = |V|-1$  termina,  $i$  è  $t$