

DATO UN GRAFO $G(V, E)$

ESERCIZIO

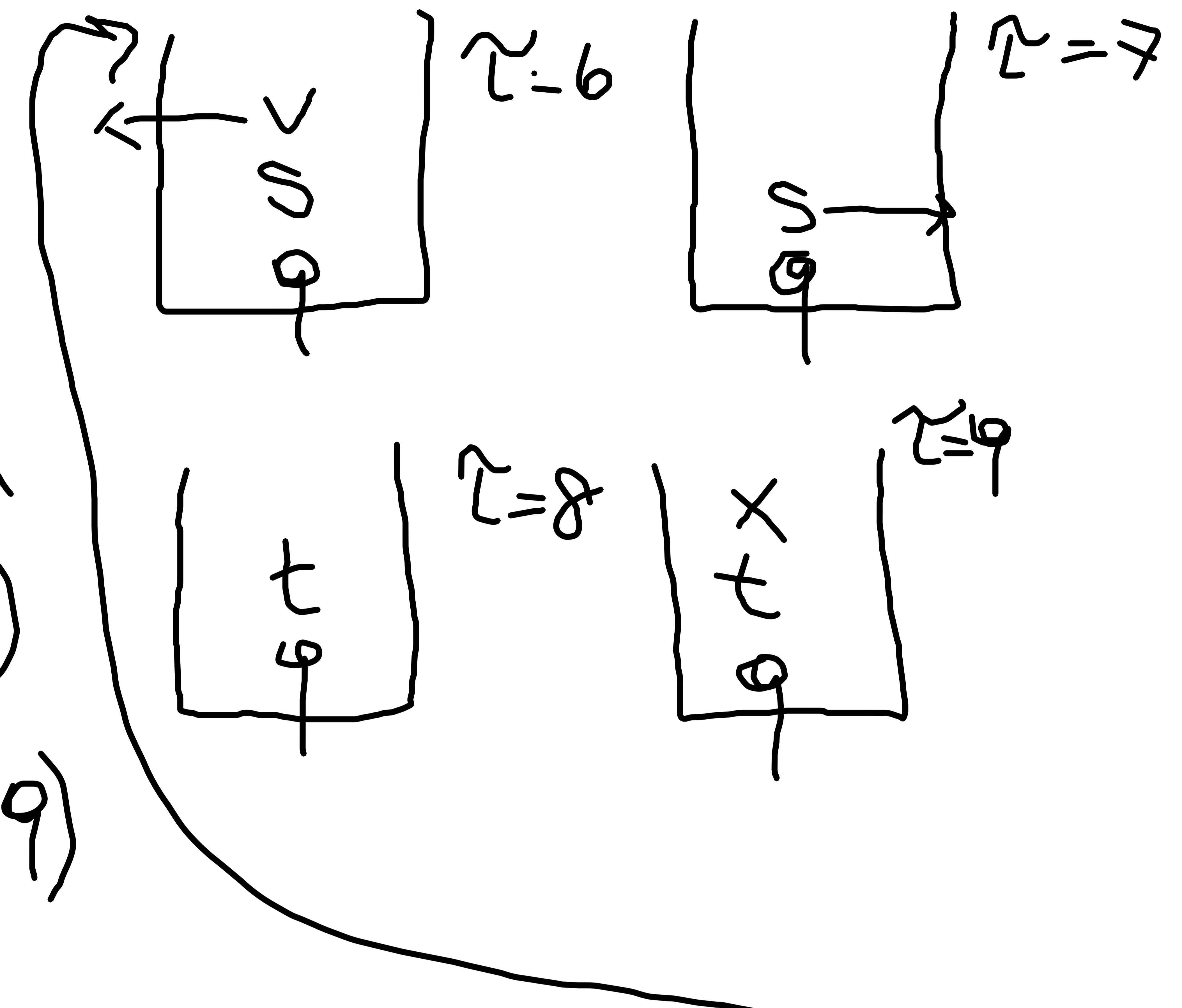
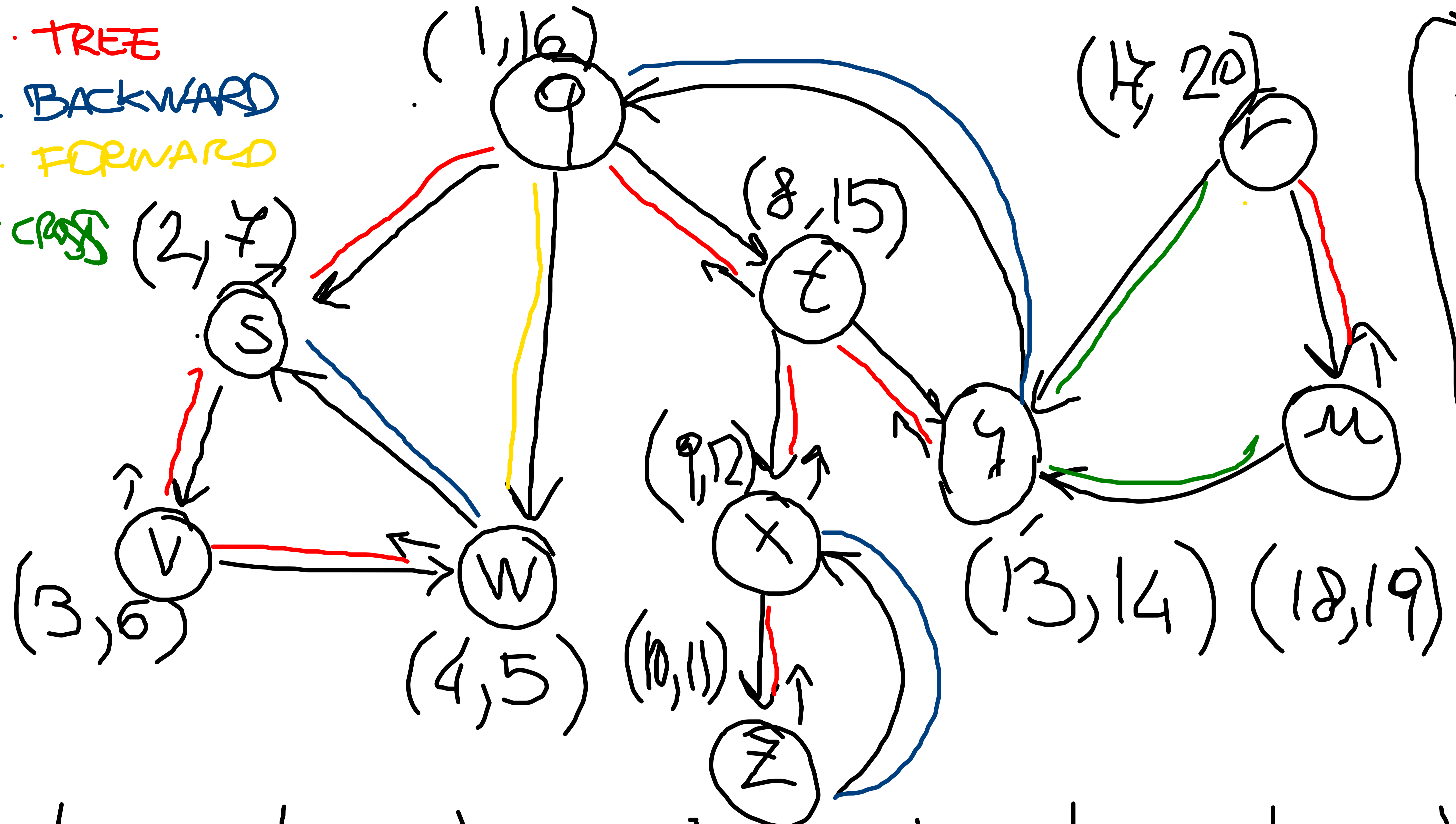
22.3.2 COMEN

- 1) APPLICARE DFS CONSIDERANDO I VERTICI IN ORDINE ALFABETICO
- 2) INDICARE TEMPI DI SCOPERTA E COMPLETAMENTO
- 3) INDICARE LA CLASSIFICAZIONE DEGLI ARCHI
- 4) DISEGNARE FORESTA DFS

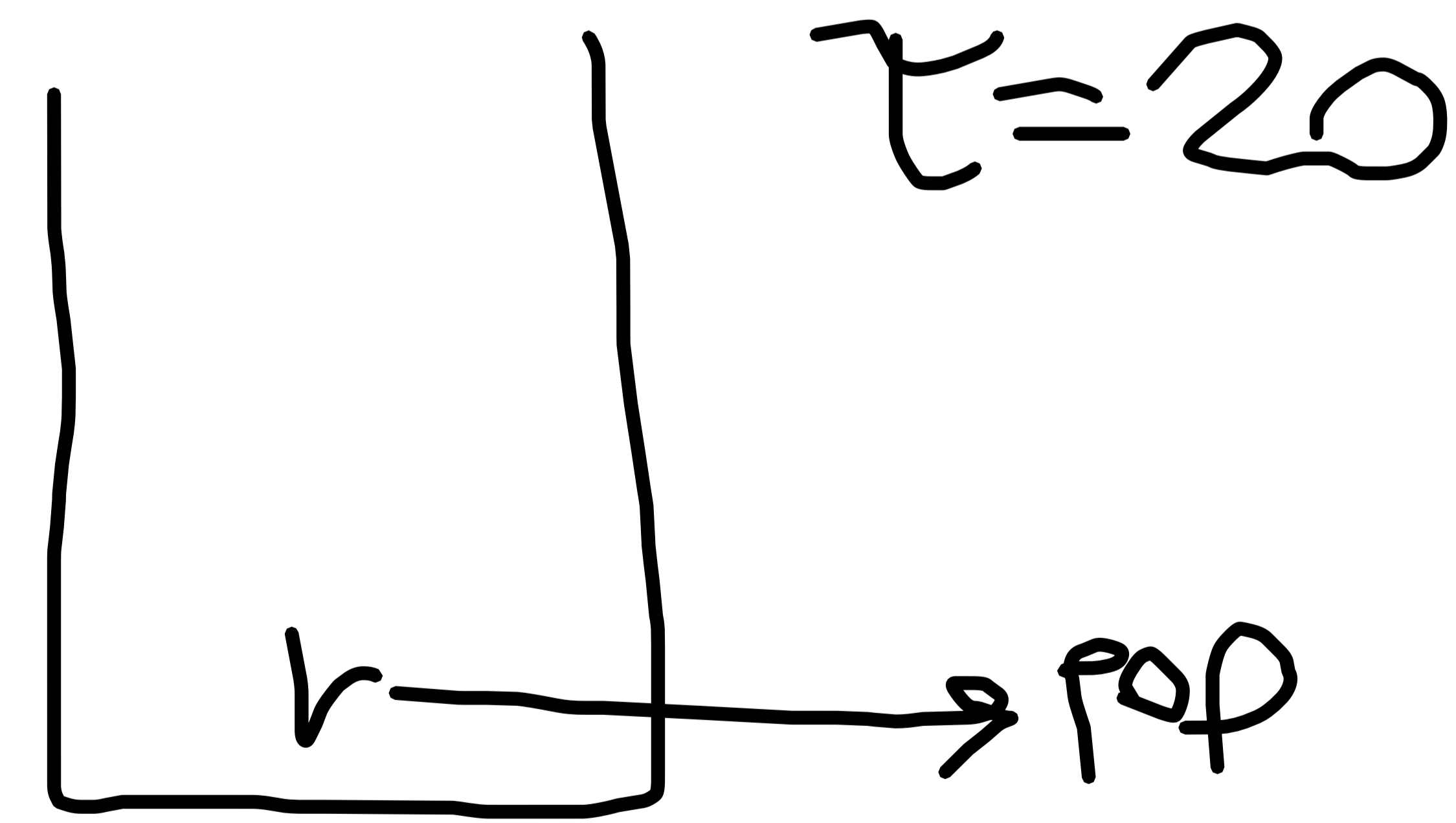
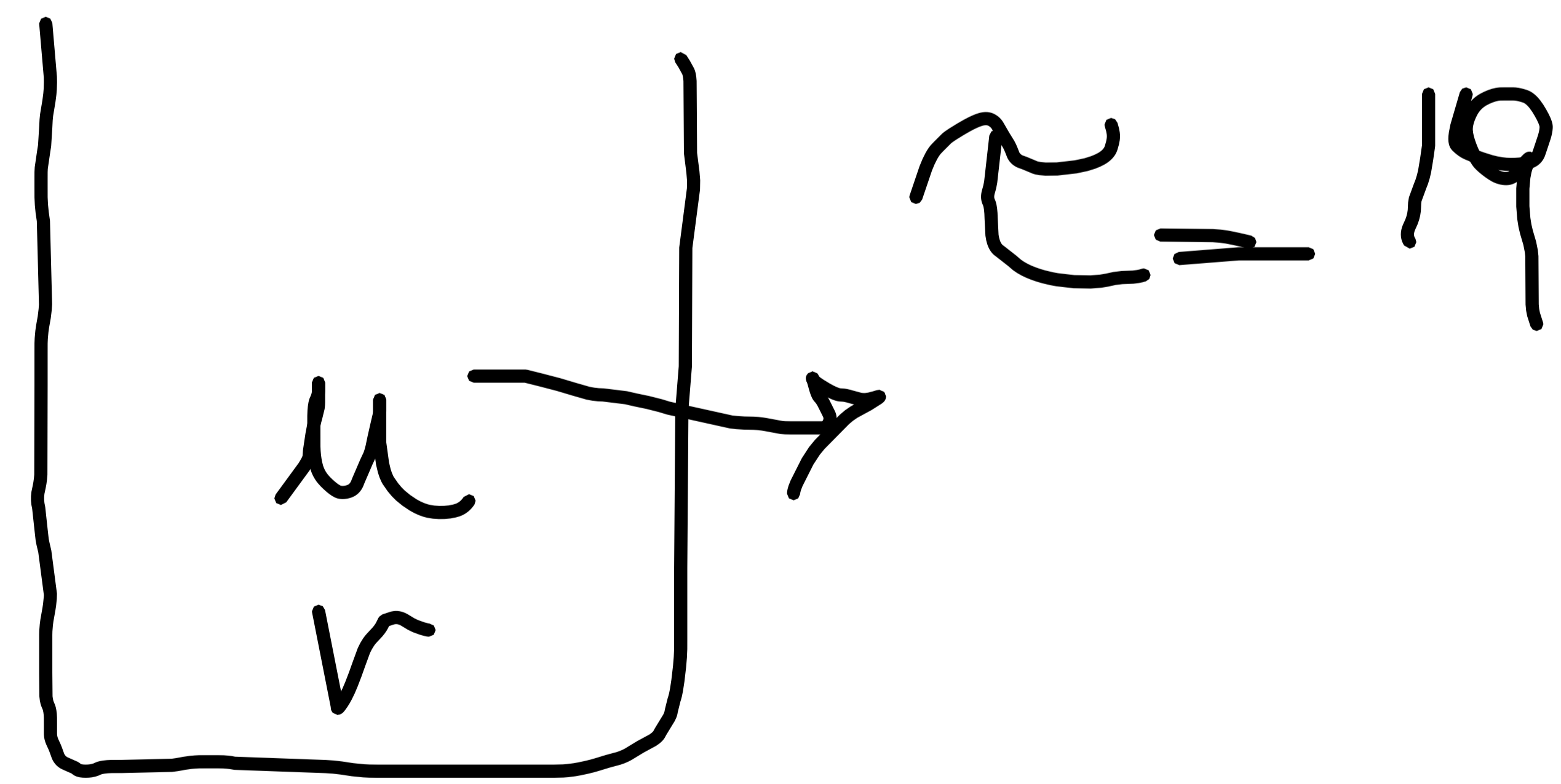
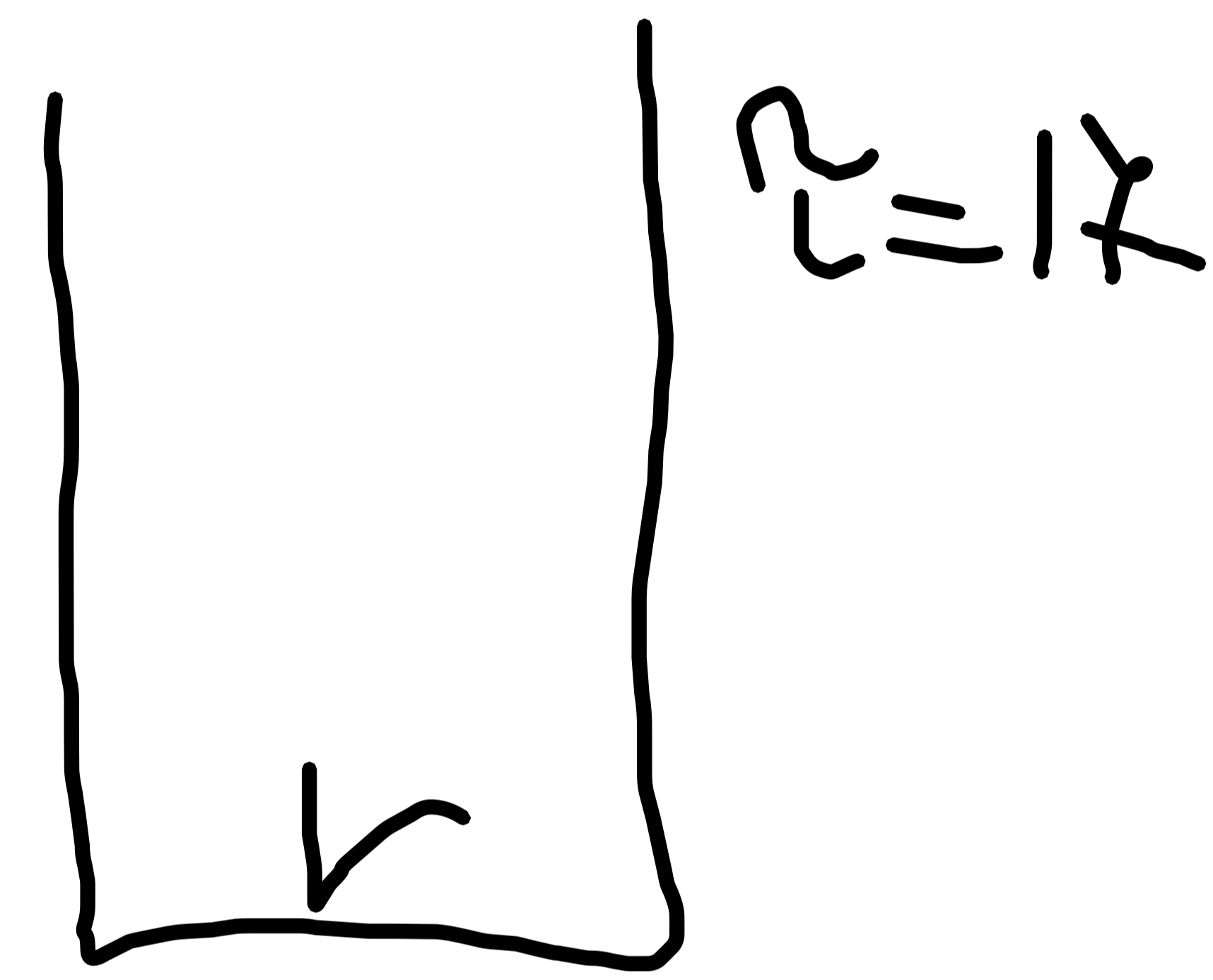
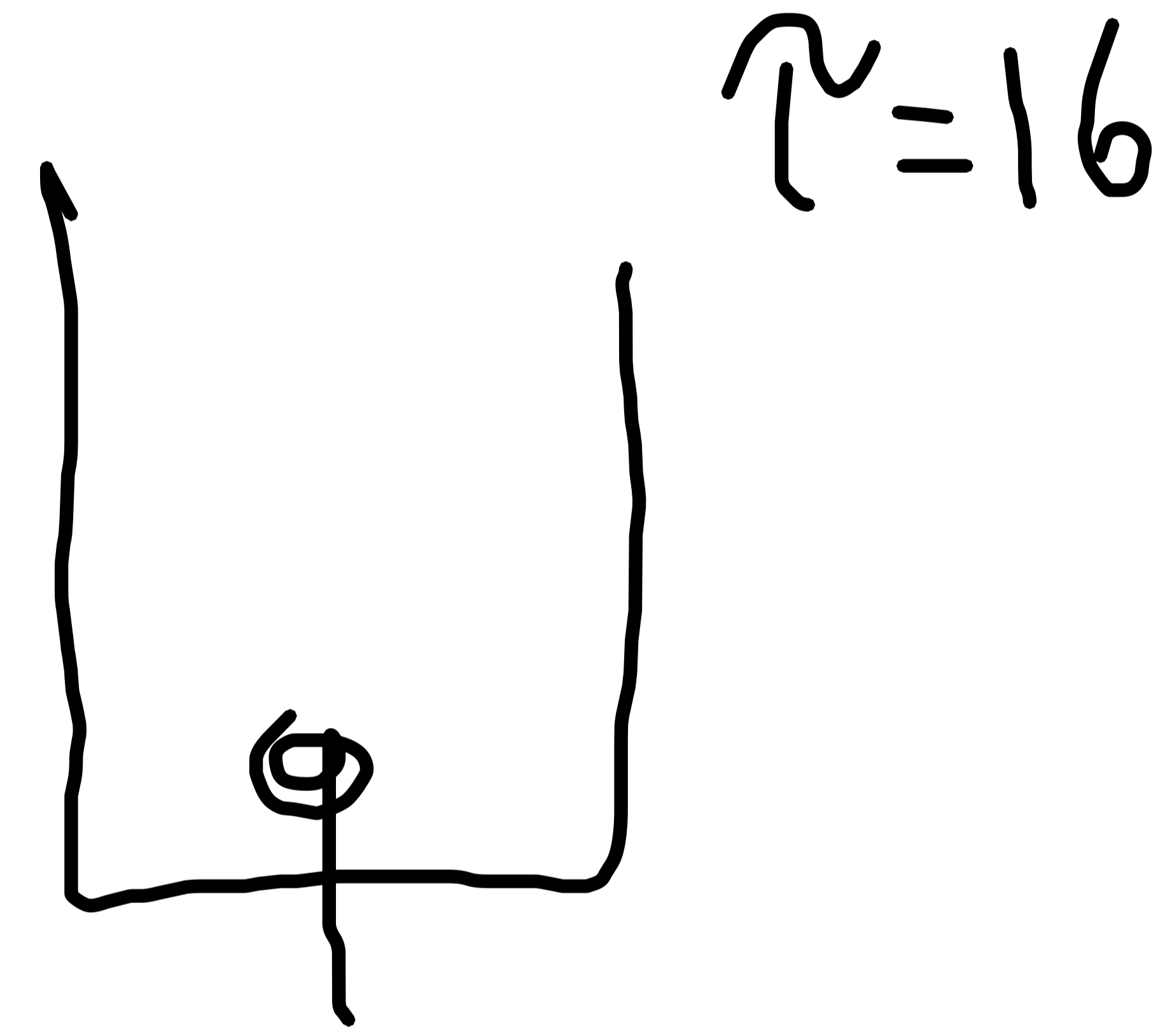
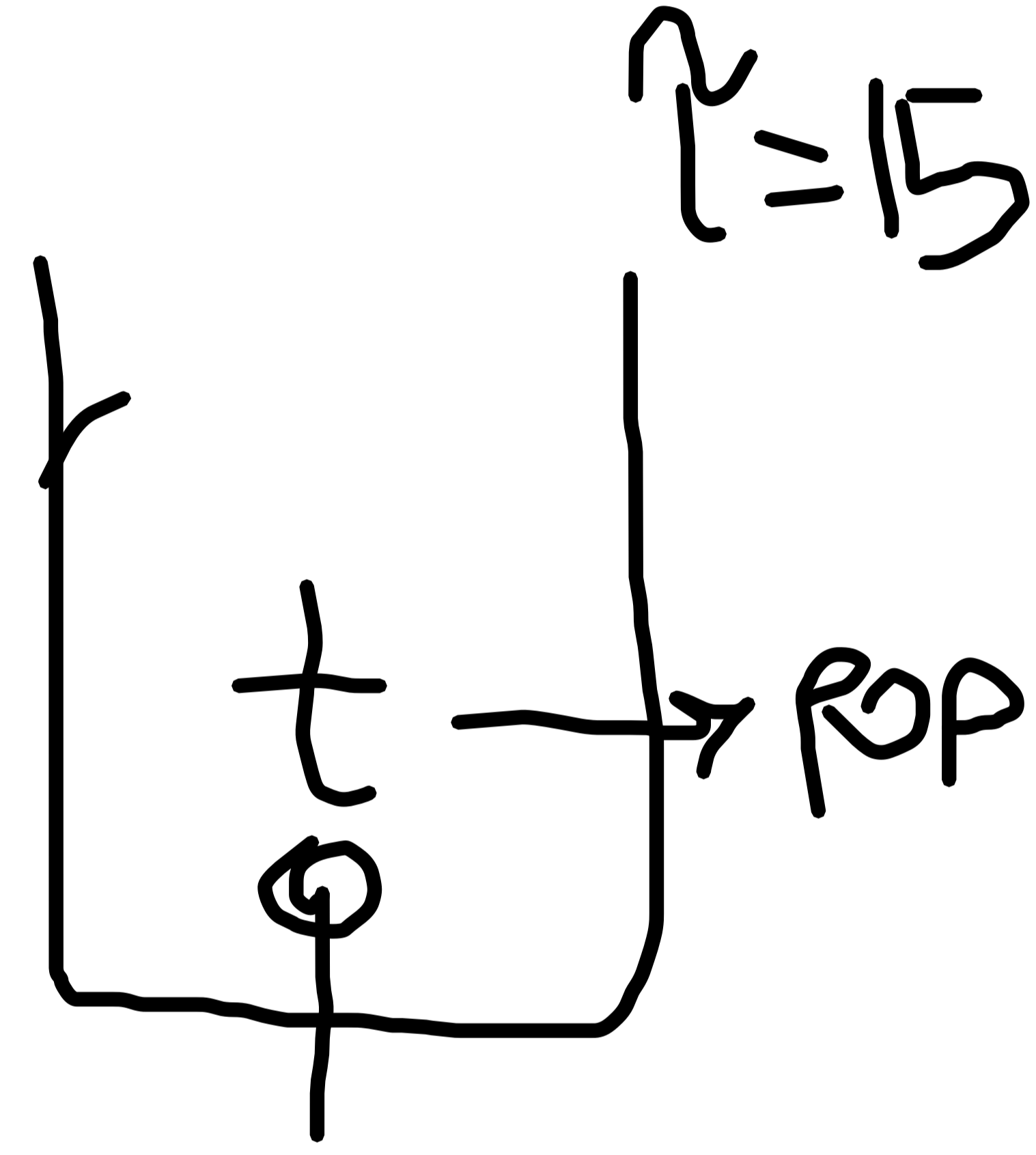
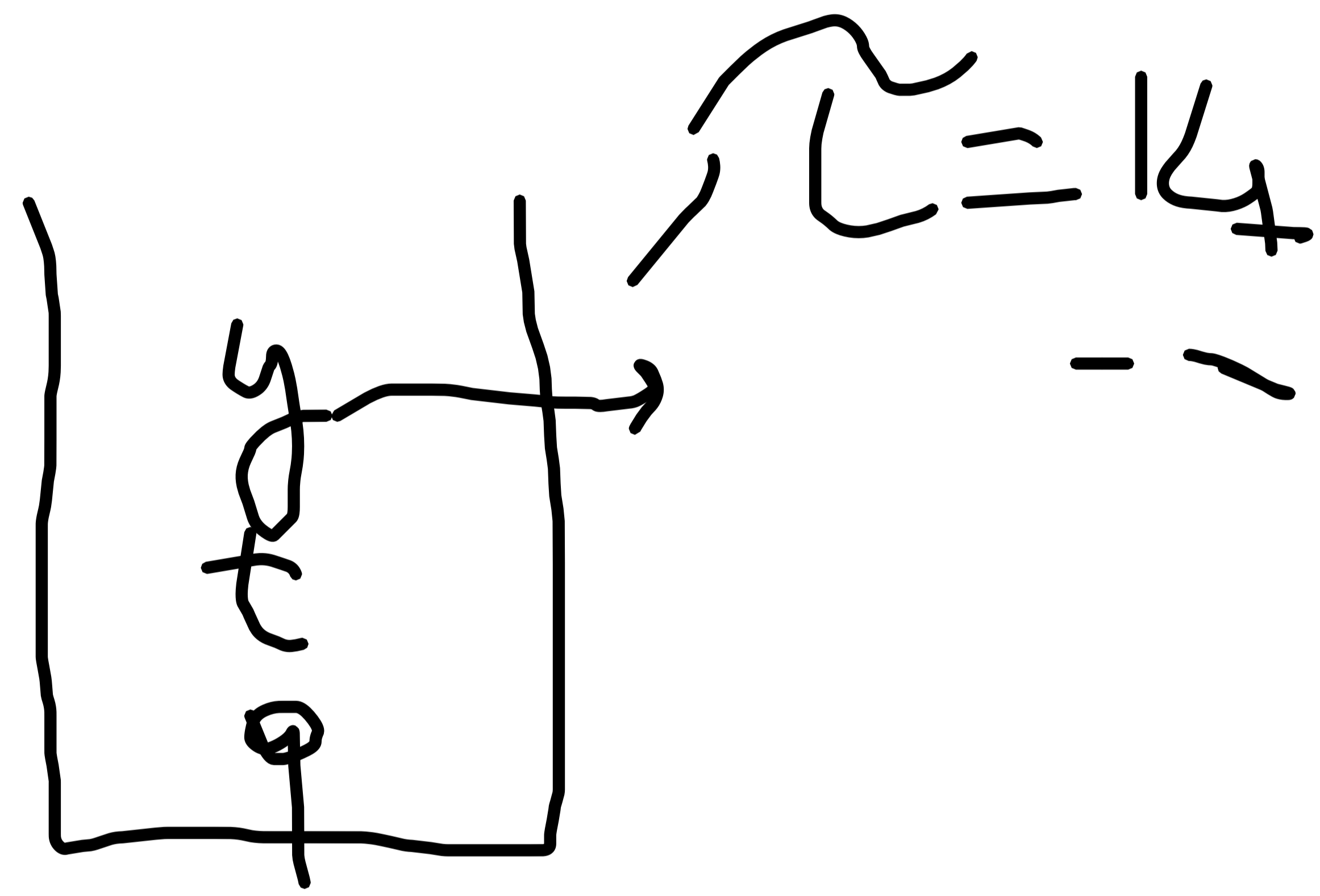
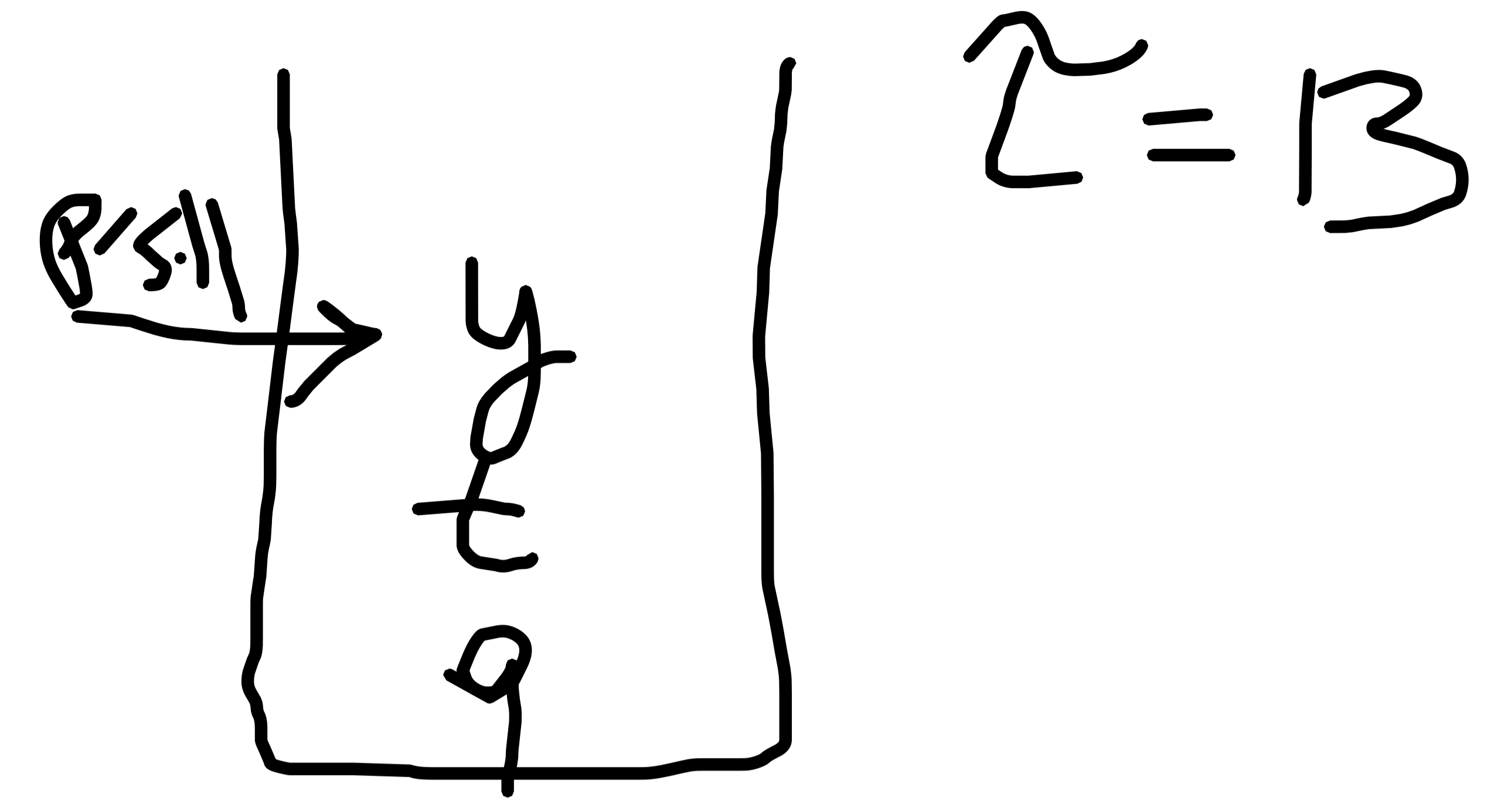
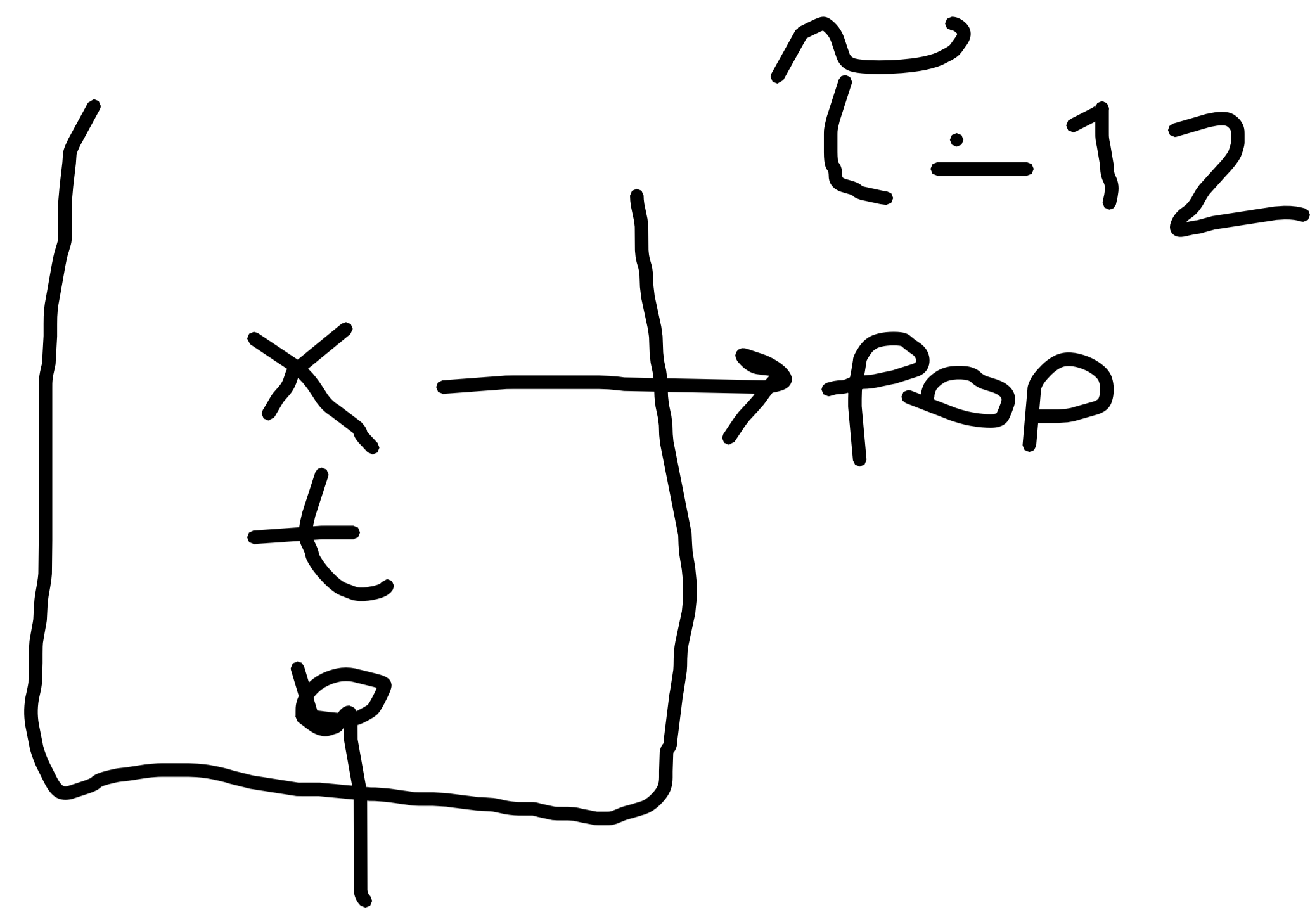
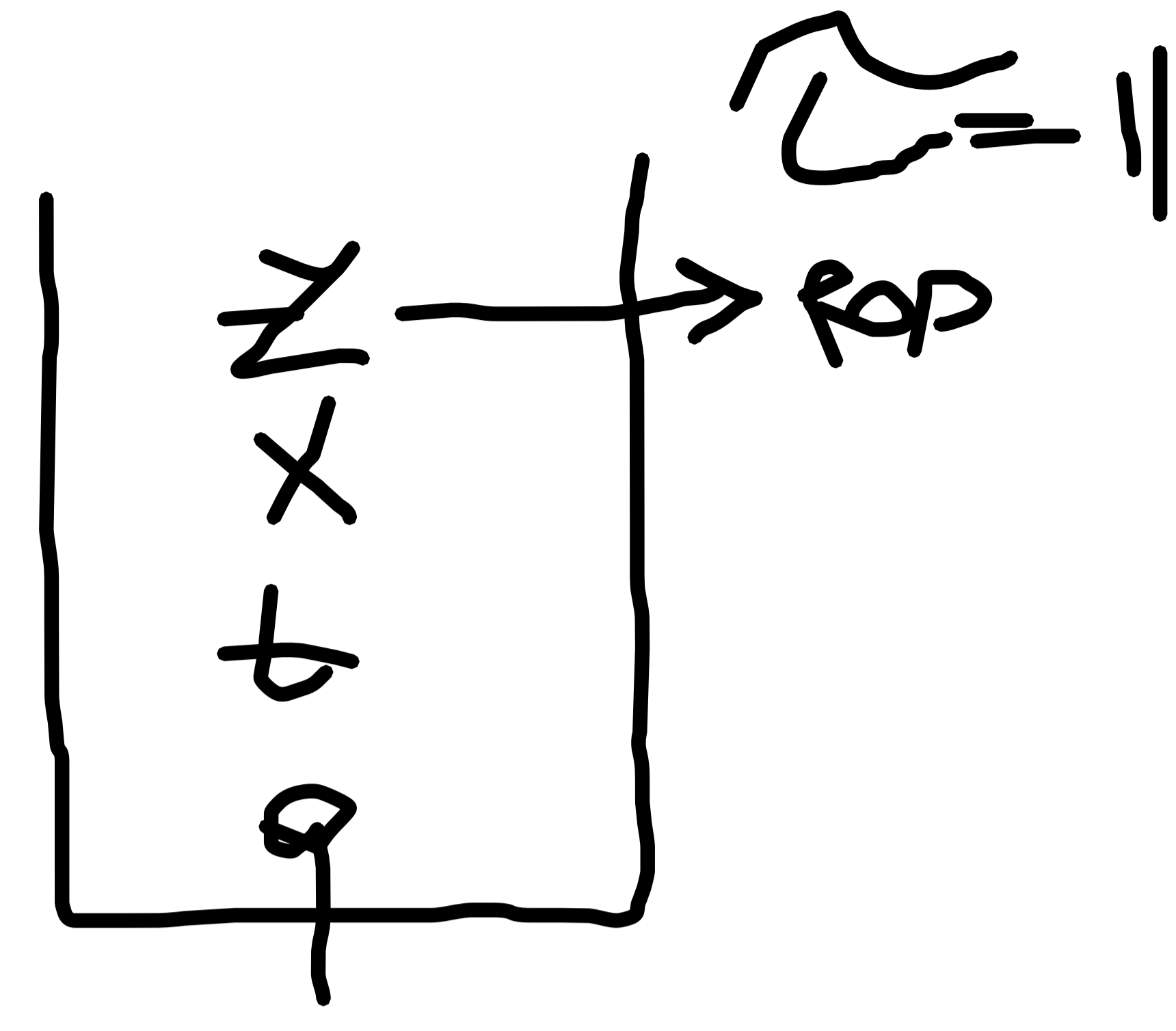
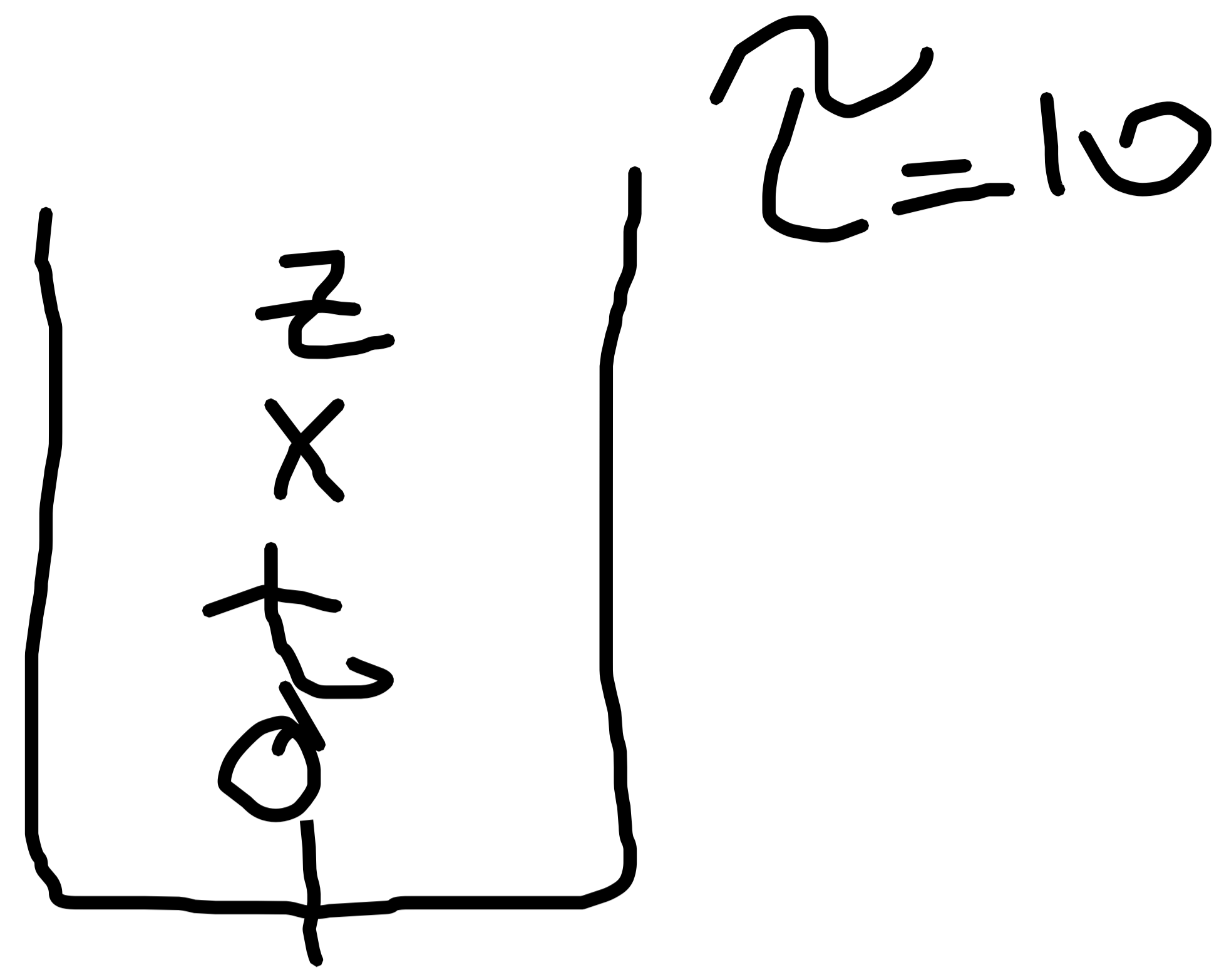
DFS-STACK

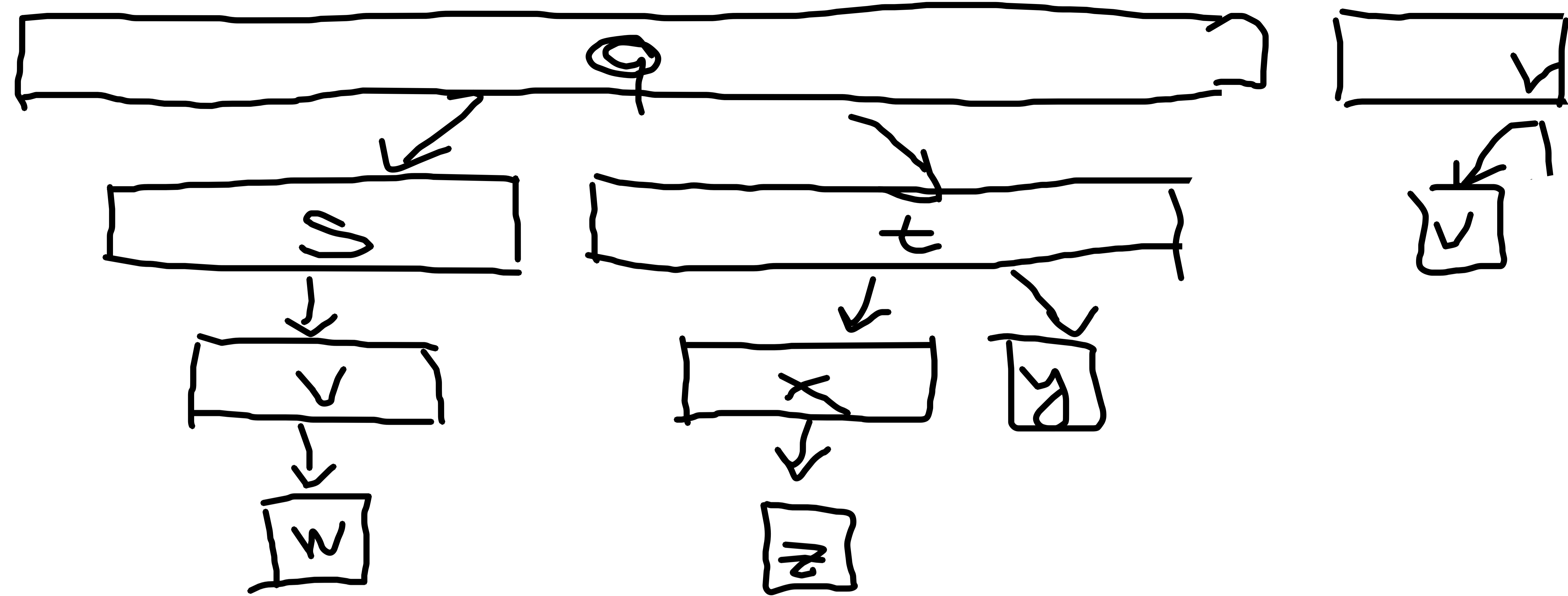
- 1) INIZIALIZZA TUTTI I NODI COME NON VISITATI ^(white)
E $z=0$
- 2) SCEGLI UNA SORGENTE s , $z=1$,
PUSH (s) NELLO STACK S
- 3) ^{$z=z+1$} VISITA UN ADIACENTE NON VISITATO DEL
NODO AL TOP DI S .
MARCALO COME VISITATO, PUSH
- 4) SE ~~\exists~~ UN ADIACENTE NON VISITATO, POP
- 5) RIPETI 3) E 4) FINCHE' LO STACK S NON E' VUOTO

- TREE
- BACKWARD
- FORWARD
- CRASH



22-32



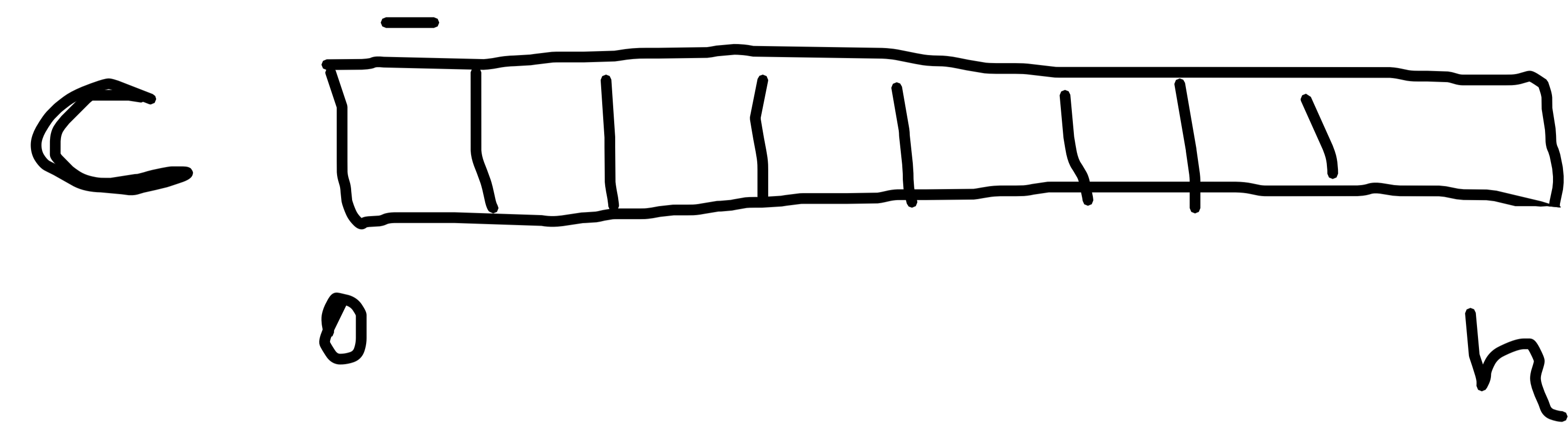


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MODIFICATE DFS(G) SU GRAFO NON ORIENTATO IN MODO T.C. CALCOLI:



DOVE $C[u] = C[v]$ SSE $u \in V$

SONO NELLA STESSA COMP. CONN.

FOR ogni vertice u in $G.V$

$u.color = WHITE$

$u.\pi = NIL, u.c = NIL$

$time = 0, c = 0$

FOR ogni vertice u in $G.V$

IF $u.color = WHITE$

$u.c = c$

$c = c + 1$

DFS-VISIT(G, u)

DFS-VISIT(G, u)

$time = time + 1$

$u.d = time$

$u.color = GRAY$

FOR ogni $v \in G.Adj(u)$

IF $v.color = WHITE$

$v.\pi = u$

$v.c = u.c$

DFS-VISIT(G, v)

...

[22.1.5]

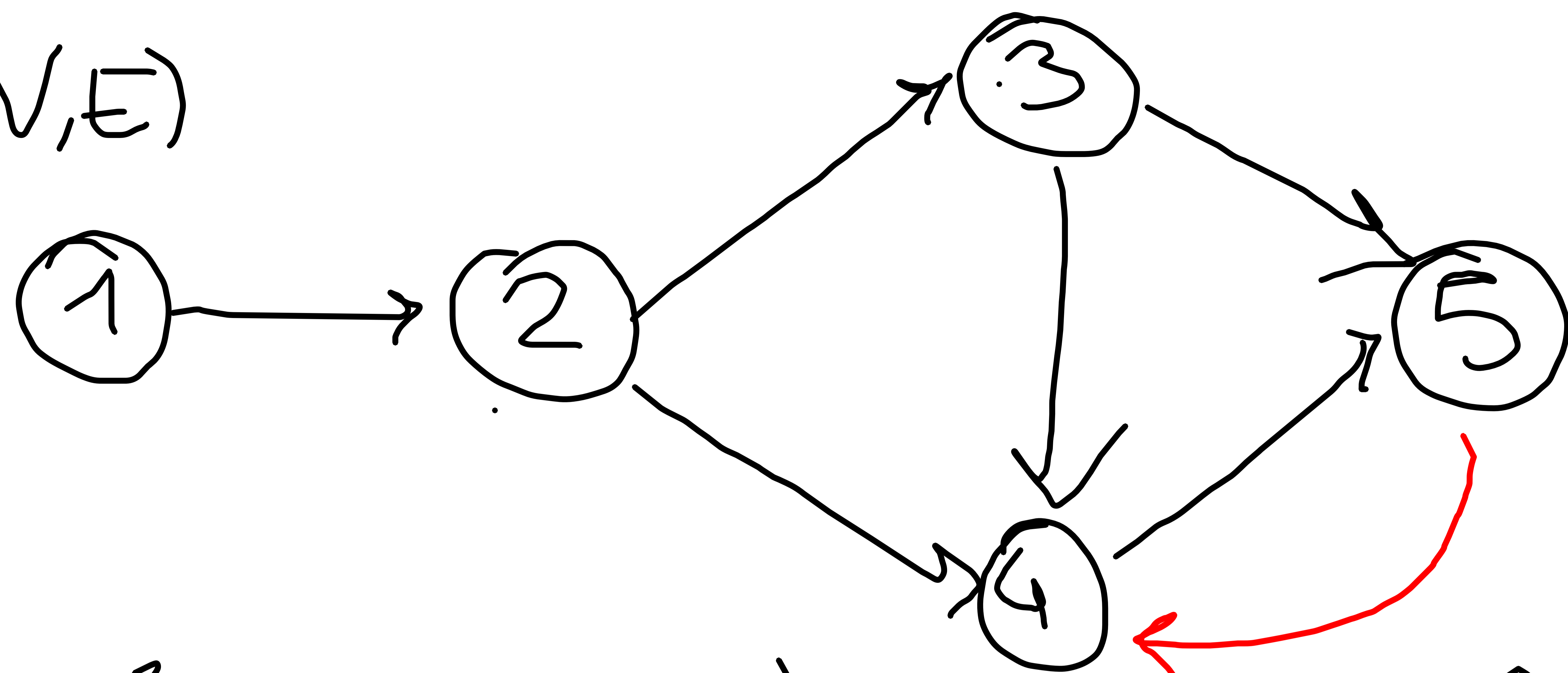
IL QUADRATO DI UN GRAFO ORIENTATO $G(V, E)$ È IL GRAFO
 $G^2(V, E^2)$ T.C. $(u, w) \in E^2$ SSE $(u, v) \in E$ E $(v, w) \in E$.

OVVERO G^2 CONTIENE UN ARCO TRA u E w SE G
CONTIENE UN CAMMINO CON 2 ARCHI TRA u E w

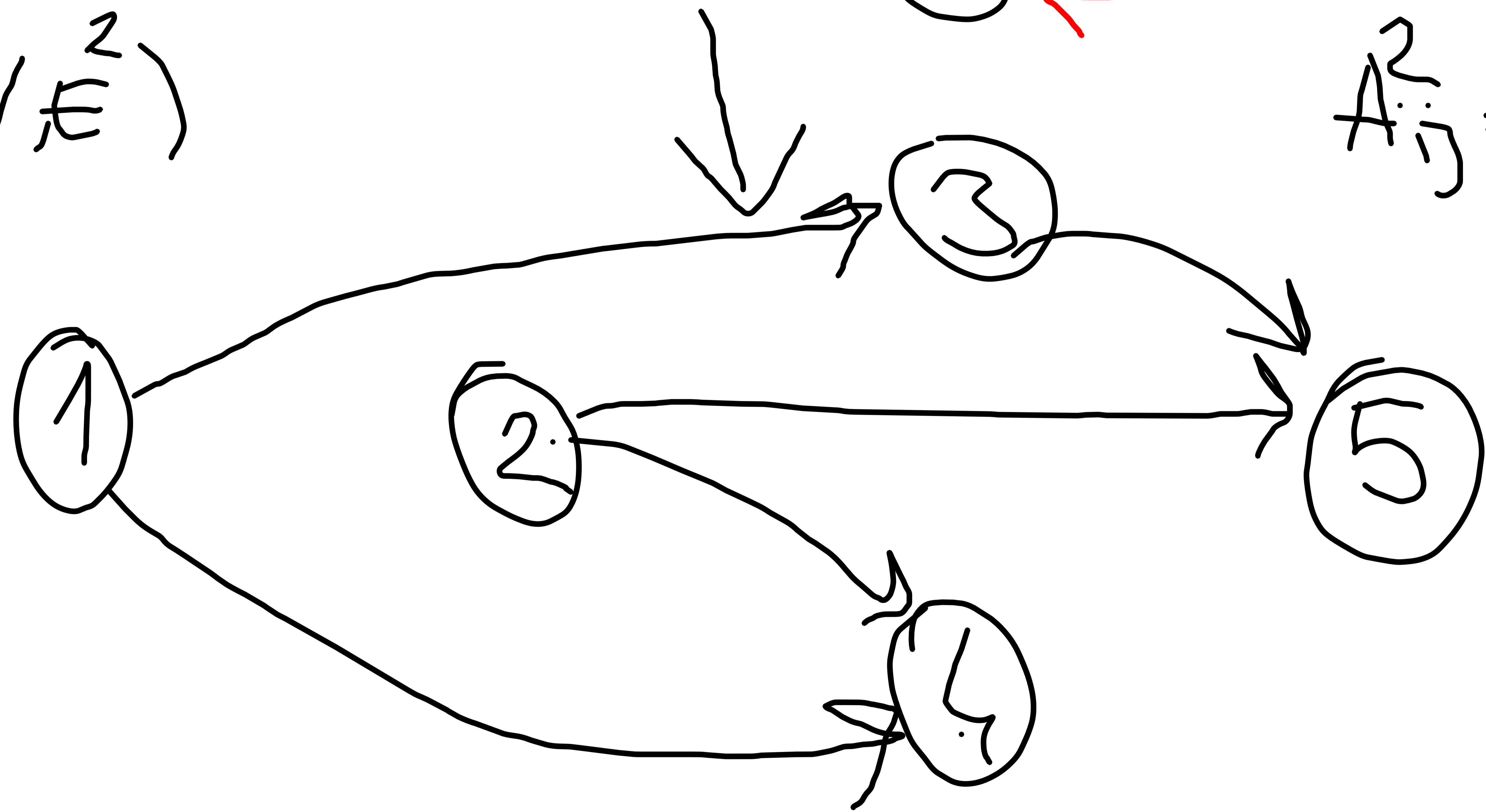
DESCRIVETE UN ALGORITMO EFFICIENTE PER
CALCOLARE G^2 DATA A

1) LA MATRICE DI ADIACENZA DI A

$G(V, E)$



$G^2(V, E^2)$



A	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0

$$A_{ij}^2 = \sum_k A_{ik} A_{kj} \quad \Theta(N^3)$$

A ²	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	0	1	1	0
2	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0