

Vorbereitung Programmierwedstrijden

najaar 2021

<https://liacs.leidenuniv.nl/~vlietrvan1/vbpw/>

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college 5, 11 oktober 2021

Graph Traversal

Graph Algorithms

(Eind)Programmeerwedstrijd

maandag 1 november, 09.15-13.15 uur

8.6.3. Queue

Possible reasons not to extend current partial permutation:

- too many persons that are or will become visible from the left
- too few persons that are or may become visible from the left
- too many persons that are or will become visible from the right
- too few persons that are or may become visible from the right
- too few persons that may become visible from either left or right together

In all these cases, return 0

Useful to distinguish between situations that tallest person has / has not yet been placed into permutation.

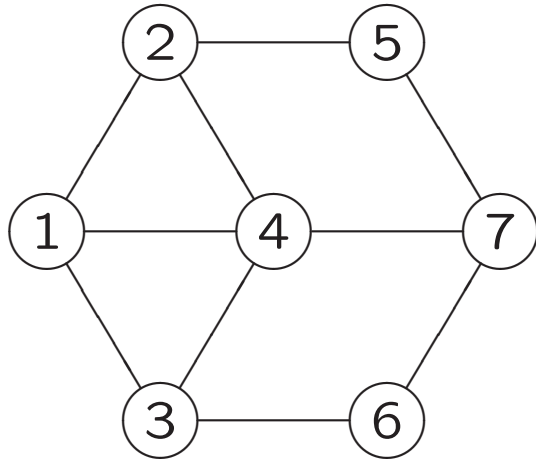
9. Graph Traversal

graph is unifying theme of computer science

9.2. Data Structures for Graphs

- adjacency matrix
 - + quick access, insertion, deletion of edge
 - much space (e.g., Manhattan), slow iteration over neighbours
- adjacency list in lists
 - slow access, deletion of edge
 - + less space, quick iteration over neighbours
(LKP2021. Candy Contribution)
- adjacency list in matrix
- table of edges (for Kruskal)

Adjacency List in Matrix



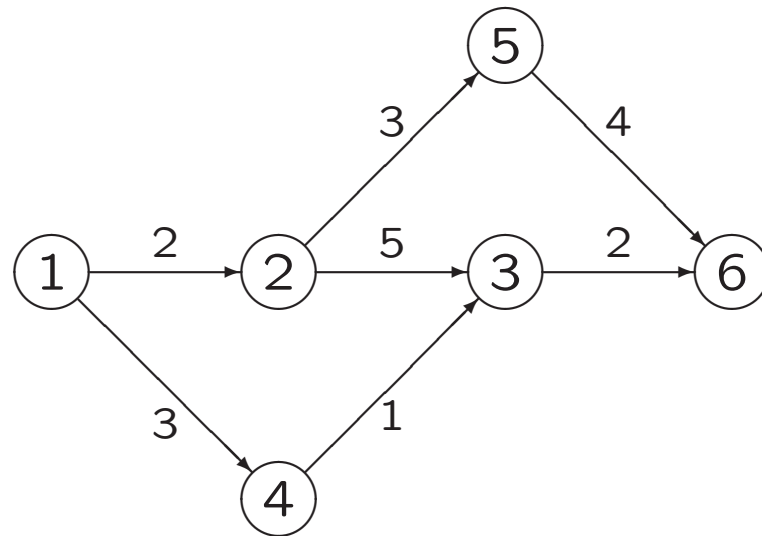
node	degree	neighbours			
		0	1	2	3
1	3	2	3	4	
2	3	1	4	5	
3	3	1	4	6	
4	4	1	2	3	7
5	2	2	7		
6	2	3	7		
7	3	4	5	6	

- quick iteration over neighbours
- no pointers

9.5. Topological Sorting

- of DAG
- all directed edges from left to right
- useful
 - for schedule respecting precedence constraints
 - for finding shortest / longest path from x to y (with dynamic programming)...
- implementation
 - variant of dfs
 - * count incoming edges per vertex
 - * maintain queue of vertices without incoming edges
- see Algoritmiiek

Topological Sorting (Example)



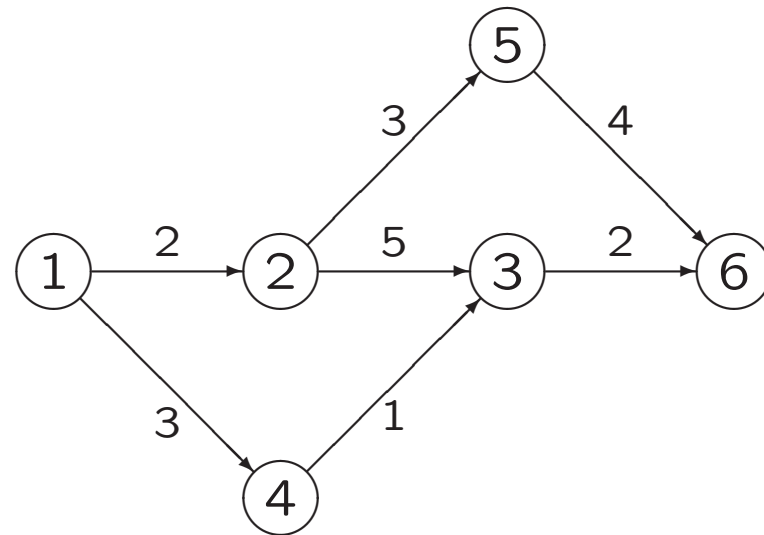
finding longest path in DAG...

9.6.5. Edit Step Ladders

9.6.6. Tower of Cubes

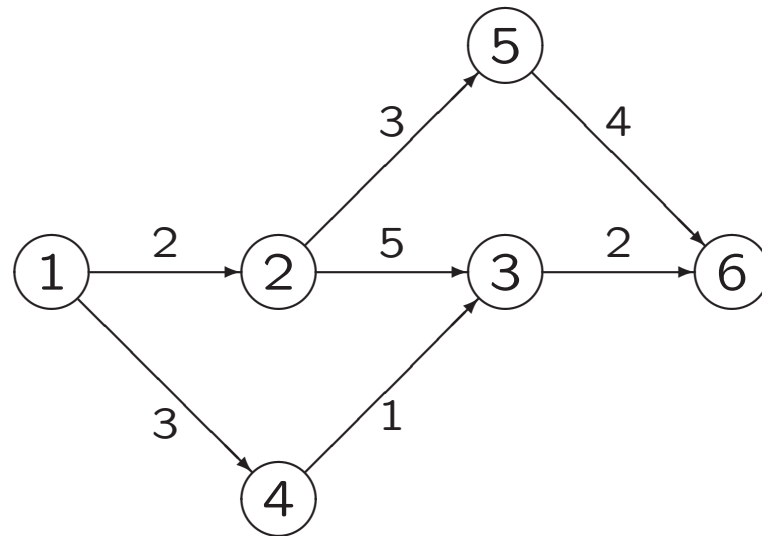
9.6.8. Hanoi Tower Troubles Again!

10.4. Network Flows and Bipartite Matching



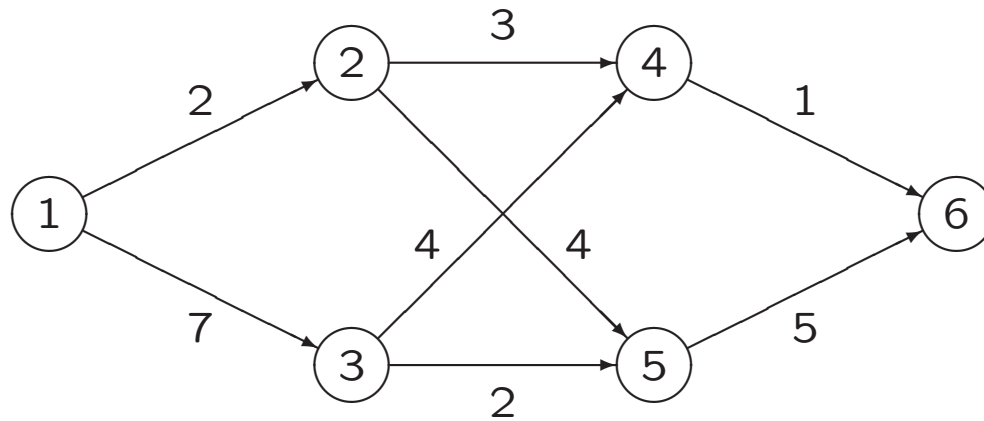
maximum flow from 1 to 6 is ...

Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (Example)



repeat finding augmenting paths

Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm (Example)



maximum flow from 1 to 6 is ...

Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm

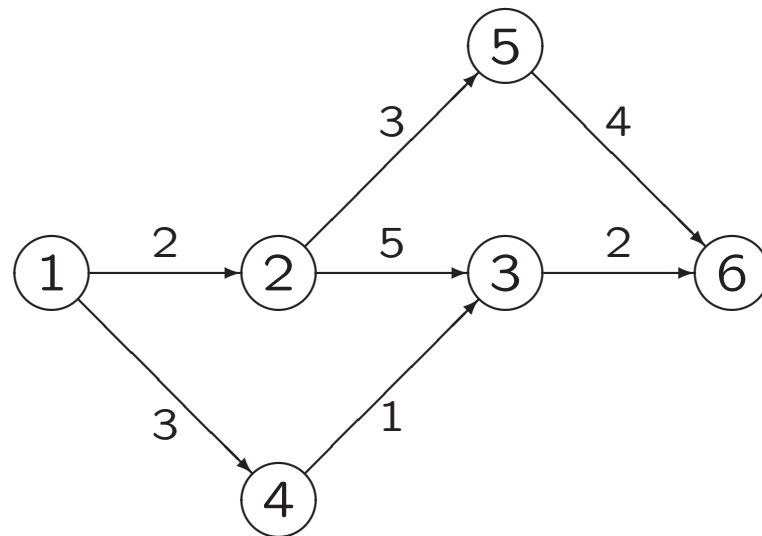
```
void netflow (flowgraph *g, int source, int sink)
{ int volume;    // weight of augmenting path

  add_residual_edges (g);

  dfs (g, source);
  volume = path_volume (g, source, sink, parent);

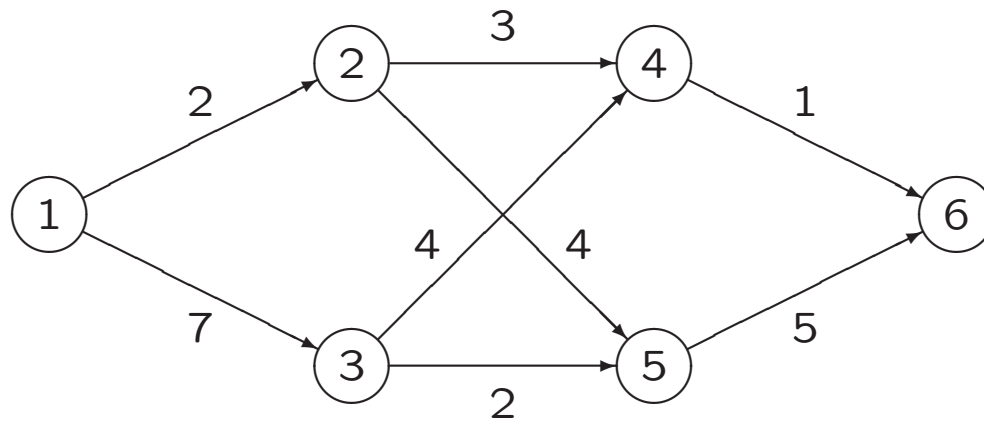
  while (volume>0)
  { augment_path (g, source, sink, parent, volume);
    dfs (g, source);
    volume = path_volume (g, source, sink, parent);
  }
}
```

Minimum Cut



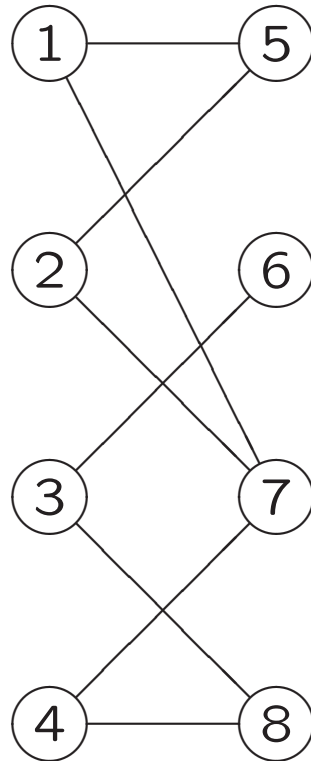
minimum cut of 1 and 6 is ...

Minimum Cut



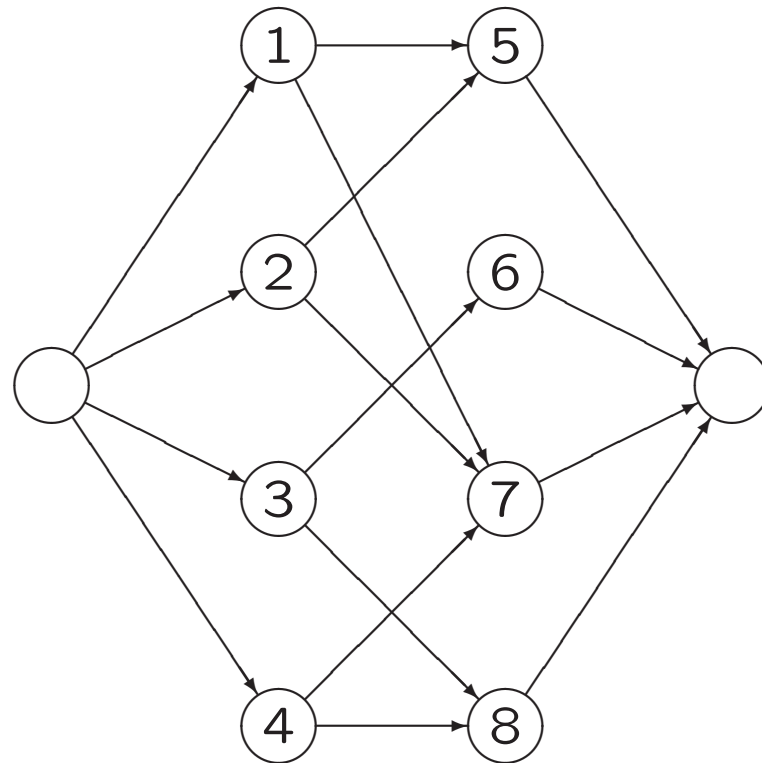
- minimum cut of 1 and 6 is ...
- finding minimum cut...

Maximum Bipartite Matching



maximum matching...

Maximum Bipartite Matching



maximum matching \approx maximum flow from source to sink

Evacuation

9.6.8. Hanoi Tower Troubles Again!

10.3. Shortest Paths

- Dijkstra's algorithm

```
// invoer: samenhangende gewogen graaf  $G = (V, E)$  en startknoop  $s$   
// uitvoer: array dat de lengtes van de kortste paden vanuit  $s$  bevat;  
// na afloop is  $\text{pad}[v] =$  de lengte van een kortste pad van  $s$  naar  $v$ 
```

```
for  $v \in V$  do  
     $\text{pad}[v] := \infty$ ;  
od  
 $\text{pad}[s] := 0$ ;  
 $U := \emptyset$ ;  
  
while ( $U \neq V$ ) do  
    vind knoop  $v^* \in V \setminus U$  met  $\text{pad}[v^*]$  minimaal;  
     $U := U \cup \{v^*\}$ ;  
    for alle knopen  $v$  aangrenzend aan  $v^*$  do  
        if  $\text{pad}[v^*] + \text{gewicht}(v^*, v) < \text{pad}[v]$  then  
             $\text{pad}[v] := \text{pad}[v^*] + \text{gewicht}(v^*, v)$ ;  
        fi  
    od  
od
```

Complexiteit (met adjacency matrix):
 $\Theta(n + 1 + n(n + 1 + n)) = \Theta(n^2)$

```
// invoer: samenhangende gewogen graaf  $G = (V, E)$  en startknoop  $s$   
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        fi  
    od  
od
```

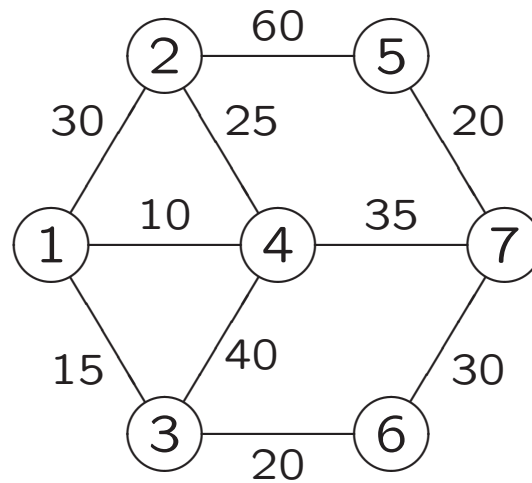
Complexiteit (met adjacency list en heap):
 $O(n + 1 + n + n \log n + m \log n) = O(m \log n)$

LKP2021. Candy Contribution

10.2. Minimum Spanning Trees

- Prim's algorithm
- Kruskal's algorithm
- see Algoritmiiek

Prim's Algorithm (Example)



9.6.3. The Tourist Guide