

# **Algorithmen II**

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**Übungen:**

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Web:

[http://algo2.iti.kit.edu/AlgorithmenII\\_WS18.php](http://algo2.iti.kit.edu/AlgorithmenII_WS18.php)

# 4 Anwendungen von DFS

## Tiefensuchschema für $G = (V, E)$

unmark all nodes; **init**

**foreach**  $s \in V$  **do**

**if**  $s$  is not marked **then**

mark  $s$

// make  $s$  a root and grow

**root**( $s$ )

// a new DFS-tree rooted at it.

**DFS**( $s, s$ )

**Procedure** **DFS**( $u, v : \text{NodeId}$ )

// Explore  $v$  coming from  $u$ .

**foreach**  $(v, w) \in E$  **do**

**if**  $w$  is marked **then** **traverseNonTreeEdge**( $v, w$ )

**else** **traverseTreeEdge**( $v, w$ )

mark  $w$

**DFS**( $v, w$ )

**backtrack**( $u, v$ ) // return from  $v$  along the incoming edge

## DFS Nummerierung

init:  $\text{dfsPos} = 1 : 1..n$

root( $s$ ):  $\text{dfsNum}[s] := \text{dfsPos}++$

traverseTreeEdge( $v, w$ ):  $\text{dfsNum}[w] := \text{dfsPos}++$

$$u \prec v \Leftrightarrow \text{dfsNum}[u] < \text{dfsNum}[v] .$$

### Beobachtung:

Knoten auf dem Rekursionsstapel sind bzgl.,  $\prec$  sortiert

# Fertigstellungszeit

init: finishingTime = 1 : 1..n

backtrack( $u, v$ ): finishTime[v] := finishingTime++

# Starke Zusammenhangskomponenten

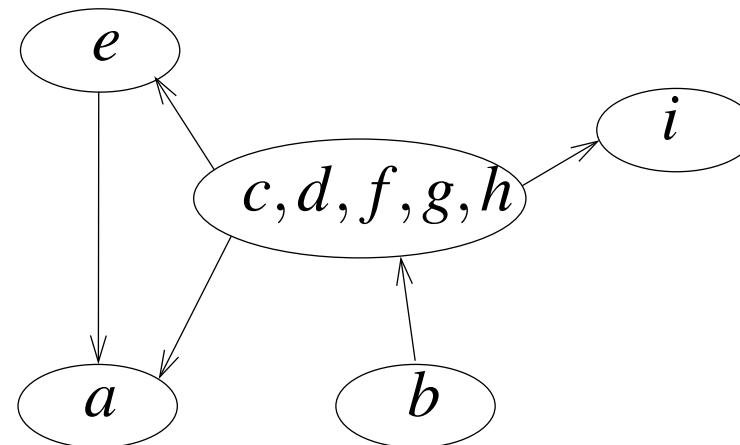
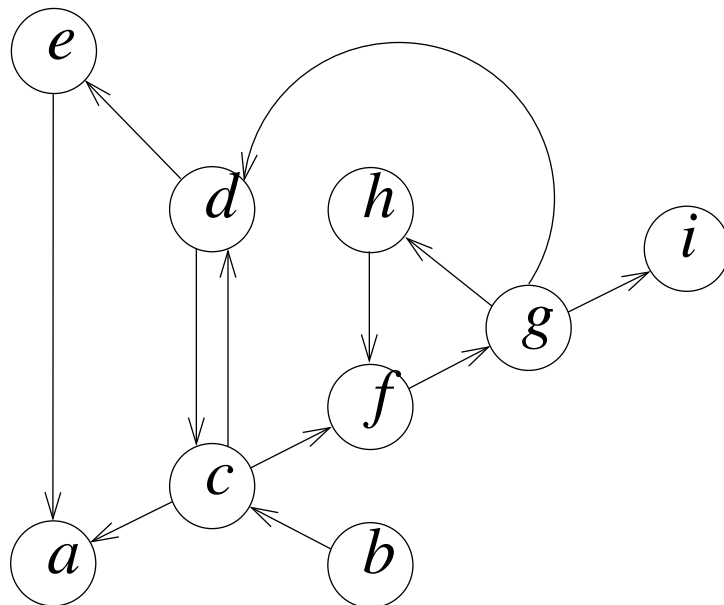
Betrachte die Relation  $\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}$  mit

$u \overset{*}{\leftrightarrow} v$  falls  $\exists$  Pfad  $\langle u, \dots, v \rangle$  und  $\exists$  Pfad  $\langle v, \dots, u \rangle$ .

**Beobachtung:**  $\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}$  ist Äquivalenzrelation

Übung

Die Äquivalenzklassen von  $\overset{*}{\leftrightarrow}$  bezeichnet man als **starke Zusammenhangskomponenten**.



# Starke Zusammenhangskomponenten – Abstrakter Algorithmus

$G_c := (V, \emptyset = E_c)$

**foreach** edge  $e \in E$  **do**

**invariant** SCCs of  $G_c$  are known

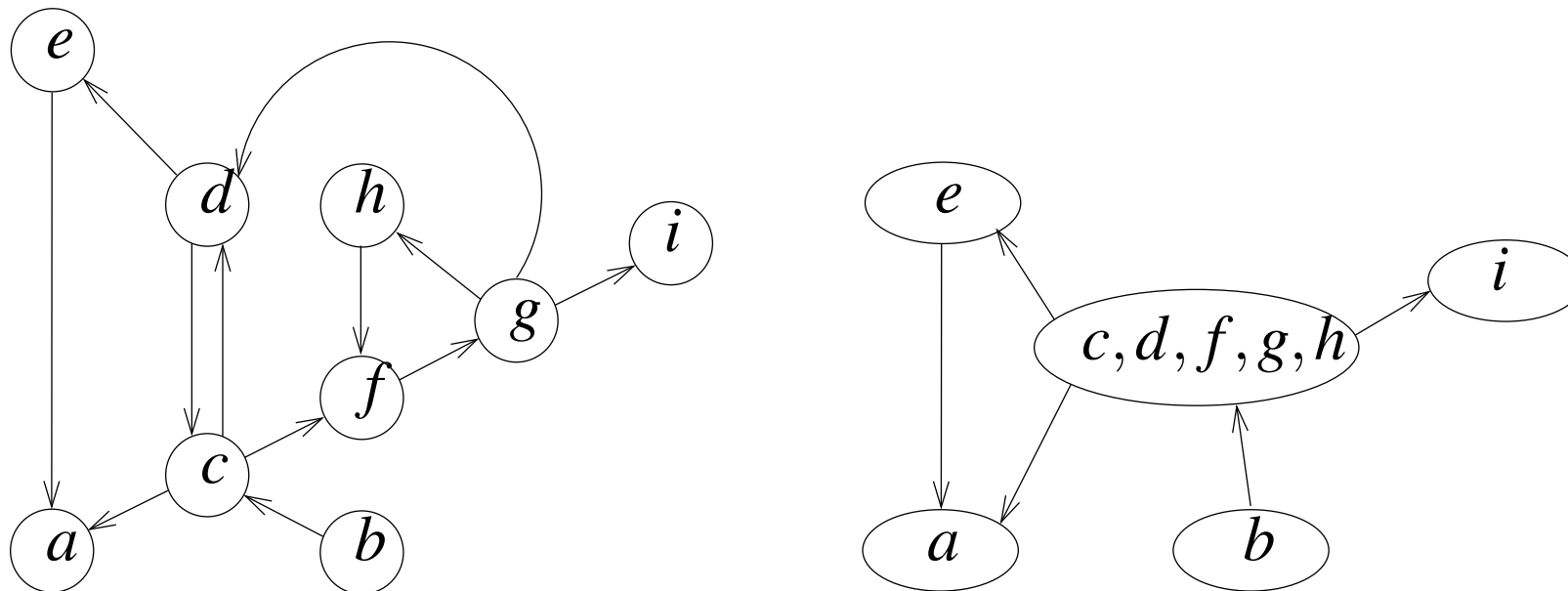
$E_c := E_c \cup \{e\}$

# Schrumpfgraph

$$G_c^s = (V^s, E_c^s)$$

Knoten: SCCs von  $G_c$ .

Kanten:  $(C, D) \in E_c^s \Leftrightarrow \exists (c, d) \in E_c : c \in C \wedge d \in D$



**Beobachtung:** Der Schrumpfgraph ist azyklisch



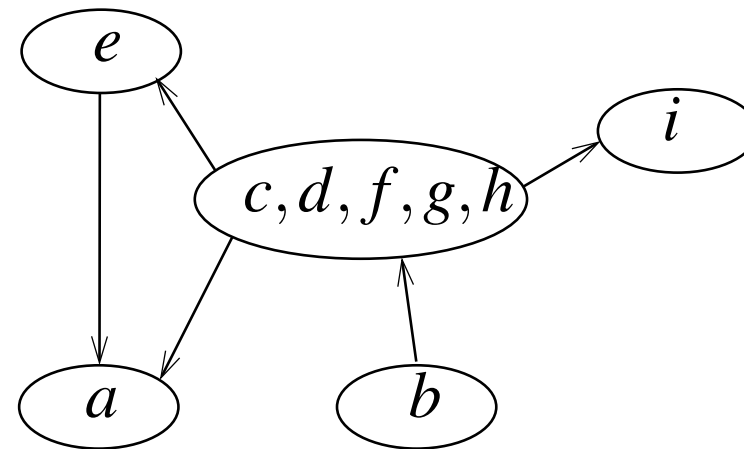
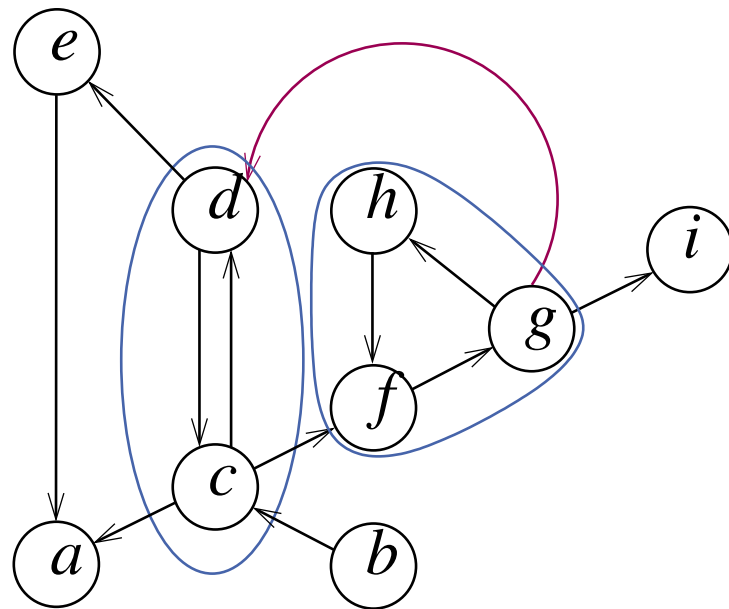
# Auswirkungen einer neuen Kante $e$ auf $G_c, G_c^s$

SCC-intern: Nichts ändert sich

zwischen zwei SCCs:

Kein Kreis: Neue Kante in  $G_c^s$

Kreisschluss: SCCs auf Kreis kollabieren.



## Konkreter: SCCs mittels DFS

[Cheriyān/Mehlhorn 96, Gabow 2000]

$V_c$  = markierte Knoten

$E_c$  = bisher explorierte Kanten

**Aktive Knoten**: markiert aber nicht finished.

SCCs von  $G_c$ :

nicht erreicht: Unmarkierte Knoten

offen: enthält aktive Knoten

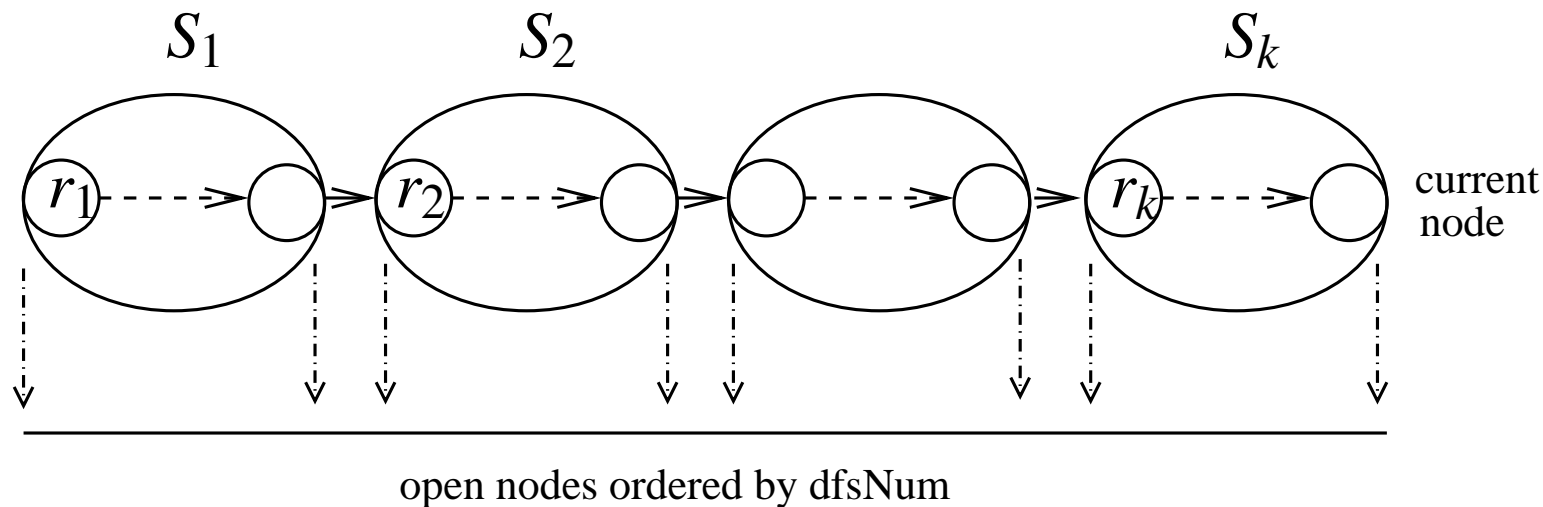
abgeschlossen: alle Knoten finished

**component[w]** gibt Repräsentanten einer SCC an.

Knoten von offenen (abgeschl.) Komponenten heißen offen (abgeschl.)

# Invarianten von $G_C$

1. Kanten von abgeschlossenen Knoten gehen zu abgeschlossenen Knoten
2. Offene Komponenten  $S_1, \dots, S_k$  bilden Pfad in  $G_C^S$ .
3. Repräsentanten partitionieren die offenen Komponenten bzgl. ihrer dfsNum.



**Lemma:** Abgeschlossene SCCs von  $G_c$  sind SCCs von  $G$

Betrachte abgeschlossenen Knoten  $v$

und beliebigen Knoten  $w$

in der SCC von  $v$  bzgl.  $G$ .

z.Z.:  $w$  ist abgeschlossen und

in der gleichen SCC von  $G_c$  wie  $v$ .

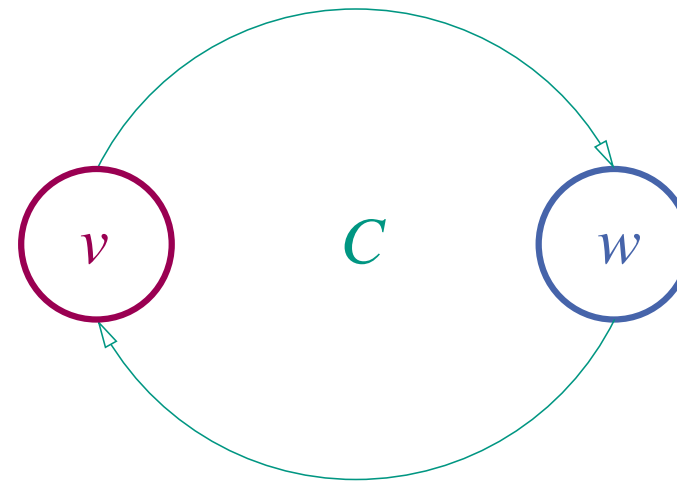
Betrachte Kreis  $C$  durch  $v, w$ .

Inv. 1: **Knoten** von  $C$  sind abgeschlossen.

Abgeschl. Knoten sind finished.

Kanten aus finished Knoten wurden exploriert.

Also sind alle **Kanten** von  $C$  in  $G_c$ .



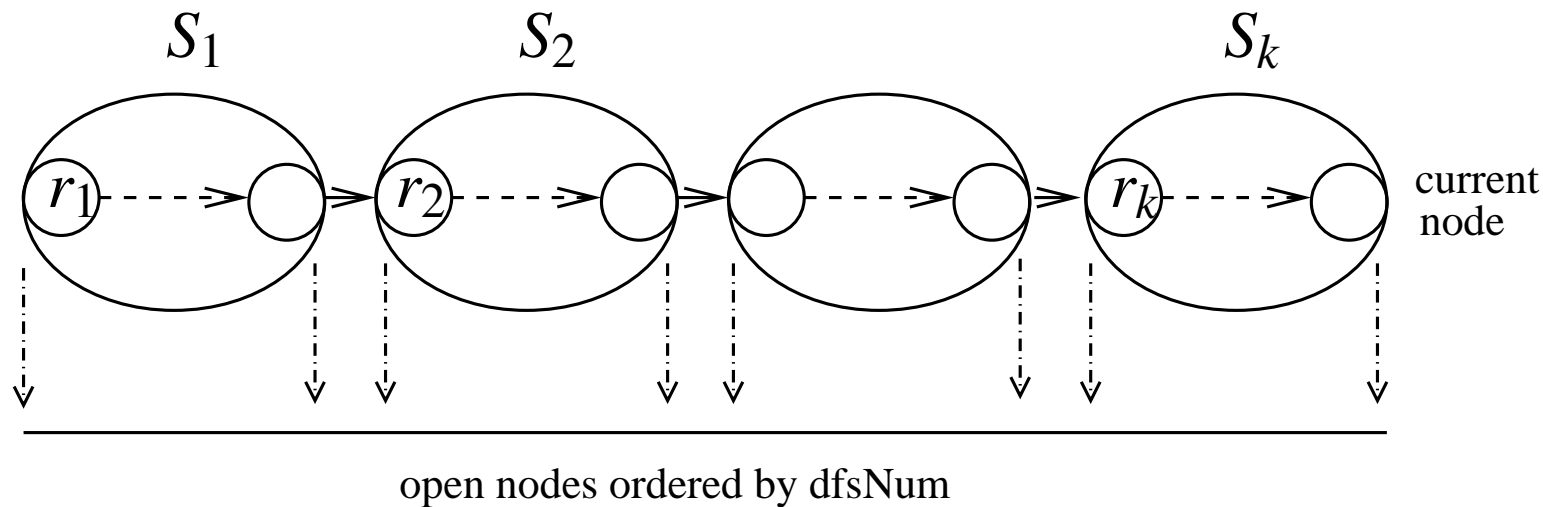
□

# Repräsentation offener Komponenten

Zwei Stapel aufsteigend sortiert nach dfsNum

**oReps**: Repräsentanten offener Komponenten

**oNodes**: Alle offenen Knoten



init

component : NodeArray **of** NodeId // SCC representatives

oReps= $\langle \rangle$  : Stack **of** NodeId // representatives of open SCCs

oNodes= $\langle \rangle$  : Stack **of** NodeId // all nodes in open SCCs

Alle Invarianten erfüllt.

(Weder offene noch geschlossene Knoten)

$\text{root}(s)$

$\text{oReps.push}(s)$

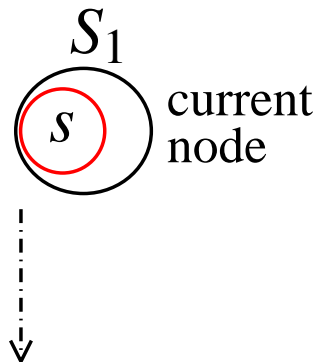
$\text{oNodes.push}(s)$

// new open

// component

$\{s\}$  ist die einzige offene Komponente.

Alle Invarianten bleiben gültig



open nodes ordered by dfsNum

traverseTreeEdge( $v, w$ )

oReps.push( $w$ )

oNodes.push( $w$ )

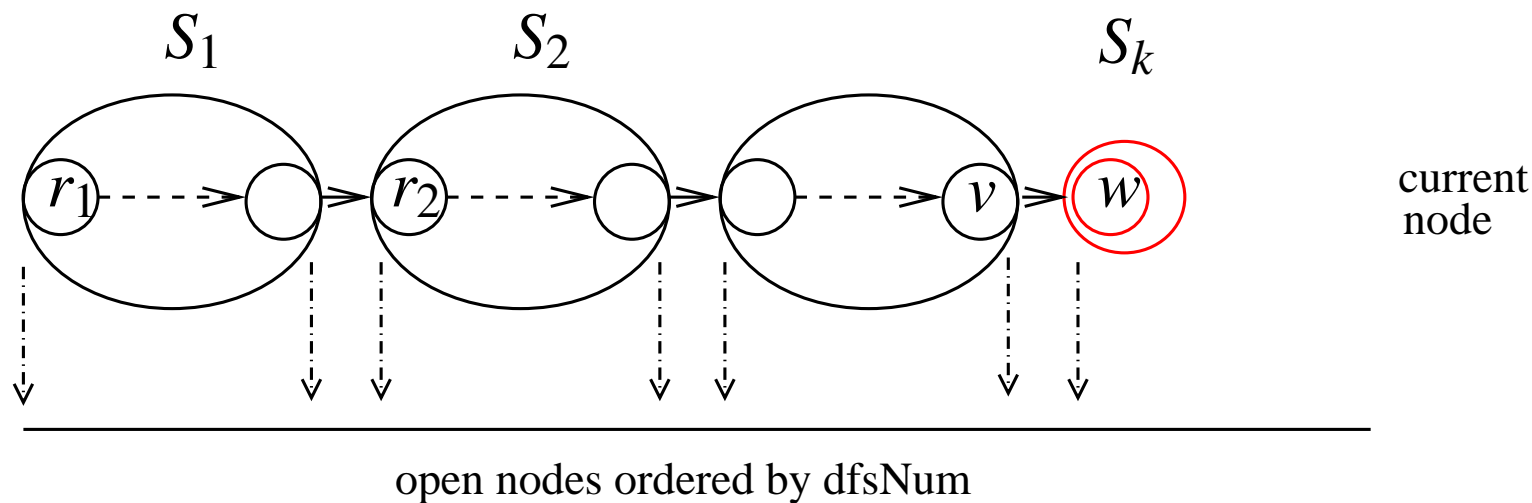
// new open

// component

$\{w\}$  ist neue offene Komponente.

$\text{dfsNum}(w) >$  alle anderen.

$\rightsquigarrow$  Alle Invarianten bleiben gültig





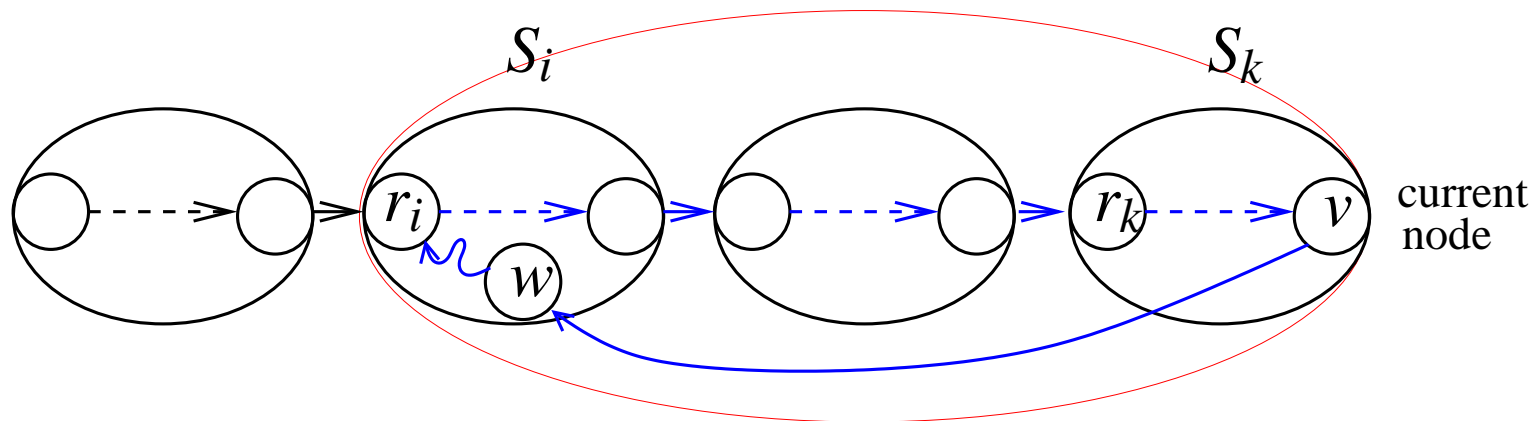
traverseNonTreeEdge( $v, w$ )

**if**  $w \in \text{oNodes}$  **then**

**while**  $w \prec \text{oReps.top}$  **do**  $\text{oReps.pop}$

$w \notin \text{oNodes} \rightsquigarrow w$  is abgeschlossen  $\overset{\text{Lemma}(*)}{\rightsquigarrow}$  Kante uninteressant

$w \in \text{oNodes}$ : kollabiere offene SCCs auf **Kreis**



backtrack( $u, v$ )

**if**  $v = \text{oReps.top}$  **then**

oReps.pop

// close

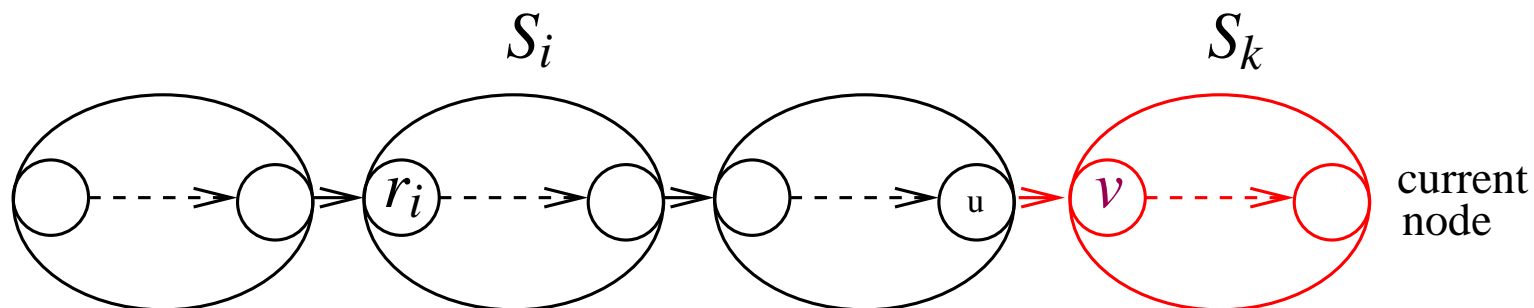
**repeat**

// component

$w := \text{oNodes.pop}$

component[ $w$ ] :=  $v$

**until**  $w = v$



z.Z. Invarianten bleiben erhalten...

backtrack( $u, v$ )

**if**  $v = \text{oReps.top}$  **then**

oReps.pop

// close

**repeat**

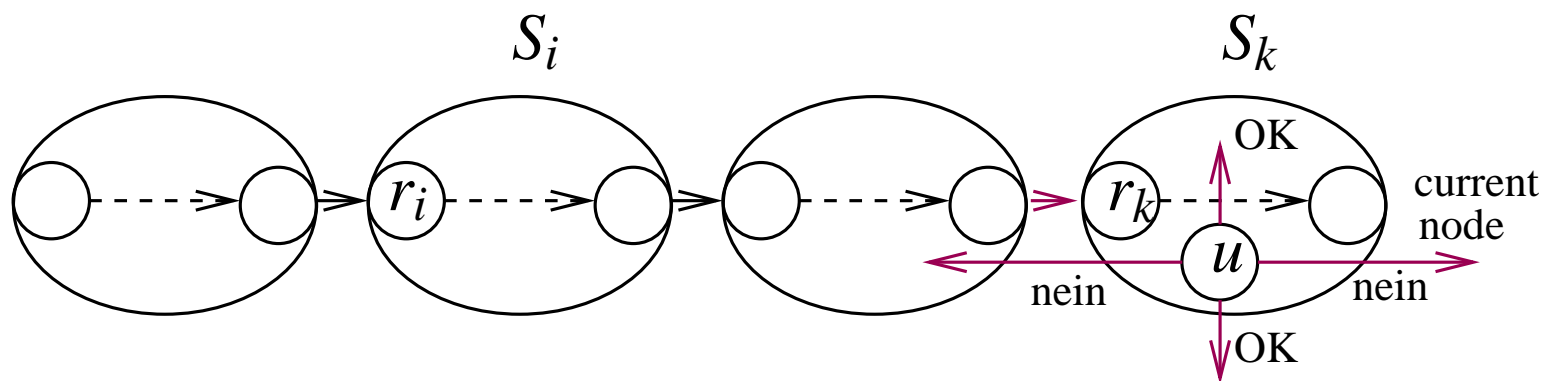
// component

$w := \text{oNodes.pop}$

component[ $w$ ] :=  $v$

**until**  $w = v$

**Inv. 1:** Kanten von abgeschlossenen Knoten gehen zu abgeschlossenen Knoten.



backtrack( $u, v$ )

**if**  $v = \text{oReps.top}$  **then**

oReps.pop

**repeat**

$w := \text{oNodes.pop}$

component[ $w$ ] :=  $v$

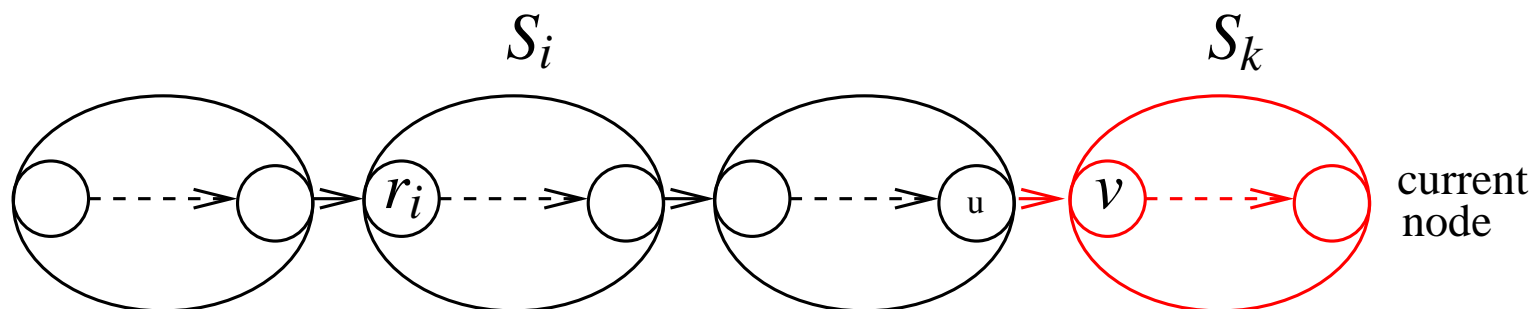
**until**  $w = v$

// close

// component

**Inv. 2:** Offene Komponenten  $S_1, \dots, S_k$  bilden Pfad in  $G_c^s$

OK. ( $S_k$  wird ggf. entfernt)

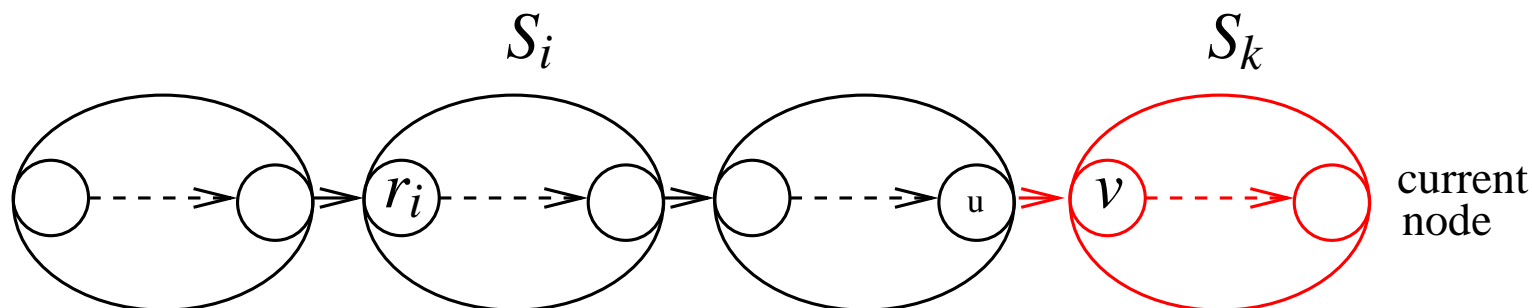


```

backtrack( $u, v$ )
  if  $v = \text{oReps.top}$  then
    oReps.pop // close
  repeat // component
     $w := \text{oNodes.pop}$ 
    component[ $w$ ] :=  $v$ 
  until  $w = v$ 
    
```

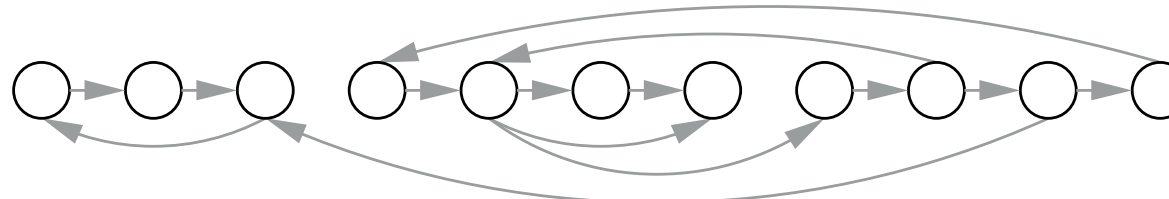
**Inv. 3:** Repräsentanten partitionieren die offenen Komponenten bzgl. ihrer dfsNum.

OK. ( $S_k$  wird ggf. entfernt)

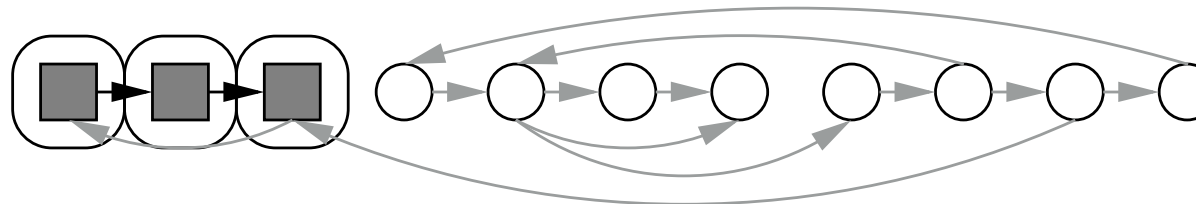


# Beispiel

a b c d e f g h i j k



root(a) traverse(a,b) traverse(b,c)



unmarked marked finished



nonrepresentative node



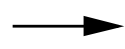
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC

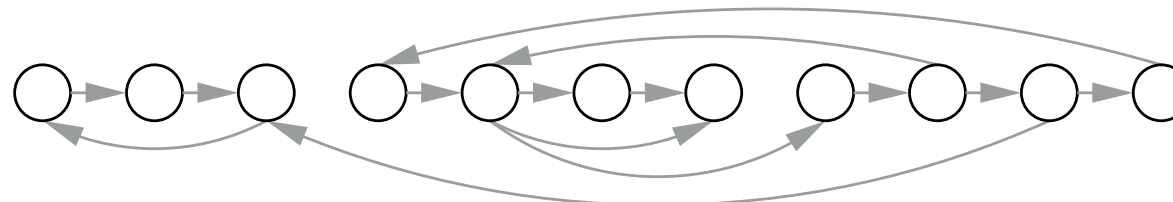


traversed edge

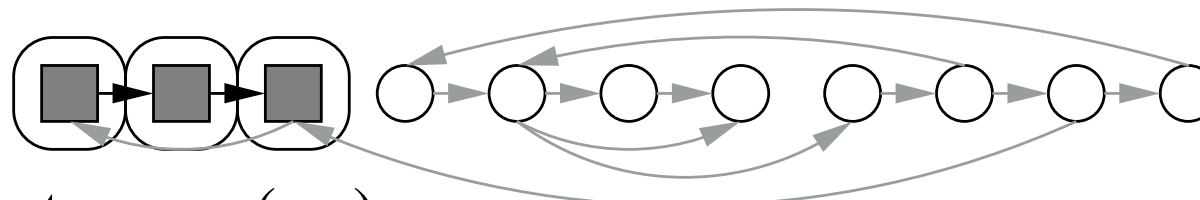


open SCC

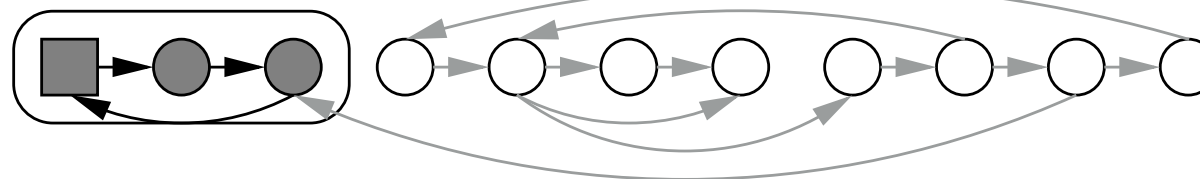
a b c d e f g h i j k



root(a) traverse(a,b) traverse(b,c)



traverse(c,a)



unmarked    marked    finished



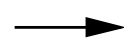
nonrepresentative node



representative node



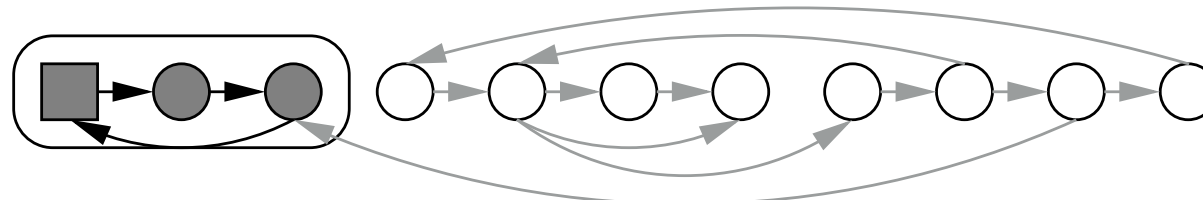
nontraversed edge



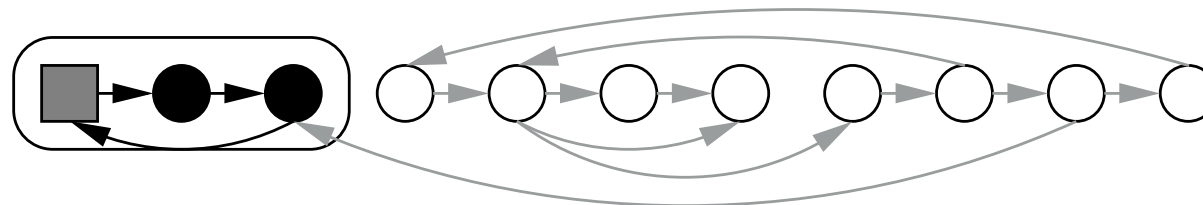
traversed edge



a b c d e f g h i j k



backtrack(b,c) backtrack(a,b)



unmarked    marked    finished



nonrepresentative node



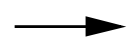
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC



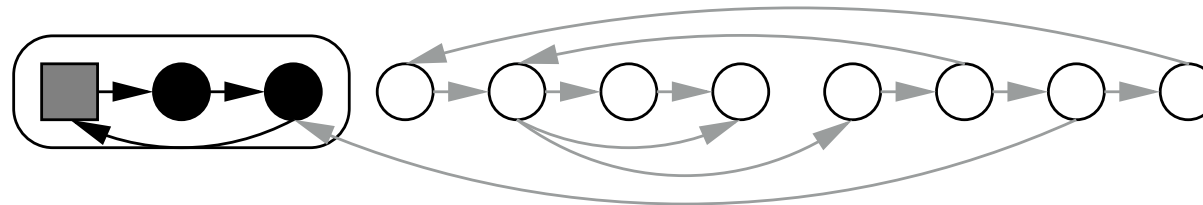
traversed edge



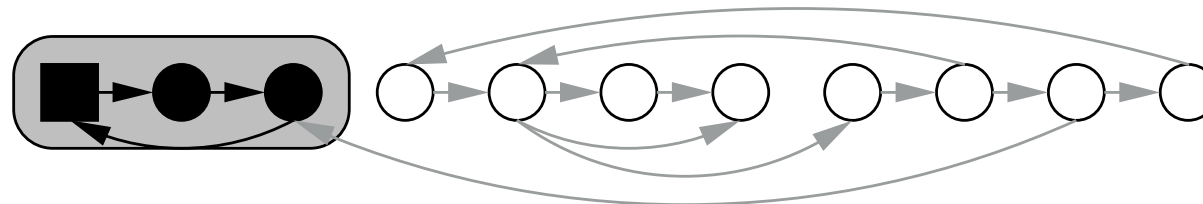
open SCC



a b c d e f g h i j k



backtrack(a,a)



unmarked    marked    finished



nonrepresentative node



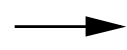
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC

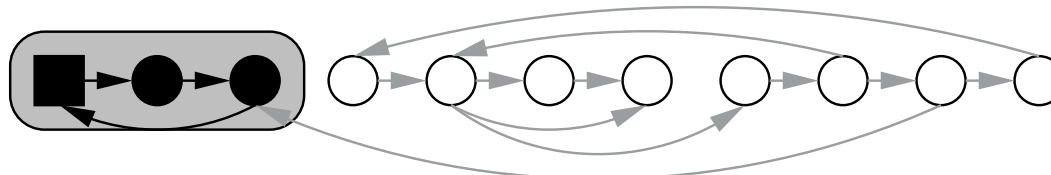


traversed edge

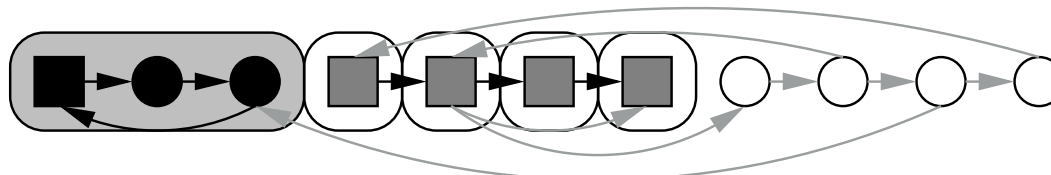


open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



root(d) traverse(d,e) traverse(e,f) traverse(f,g)



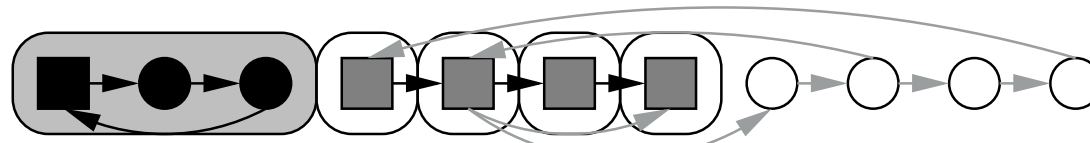
unmarked marked finished

○      ●      ●      nonrepresentative node  
           ■      ■      representative node

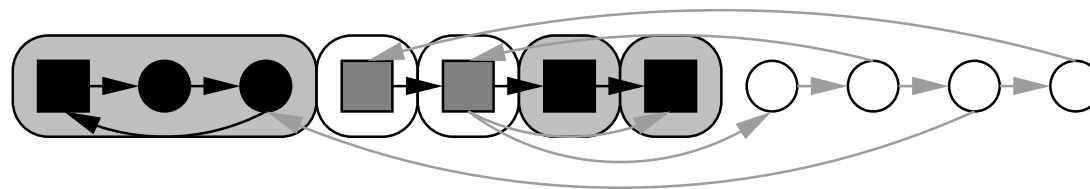
—→ nontraversed edge      closed SCC

—→ traversed edge      open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



backtrack(f,g) backtrack(e,f)



unmarked marked finished



nonrepresentative node



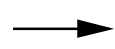
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC

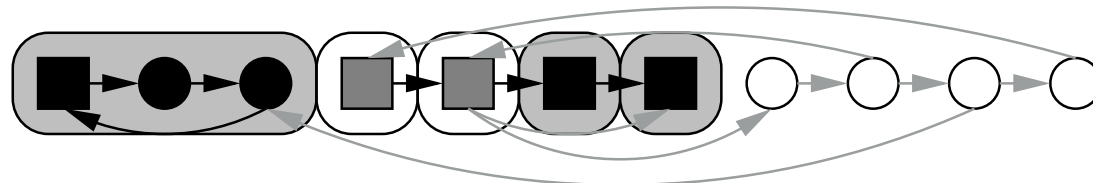


traversed edge

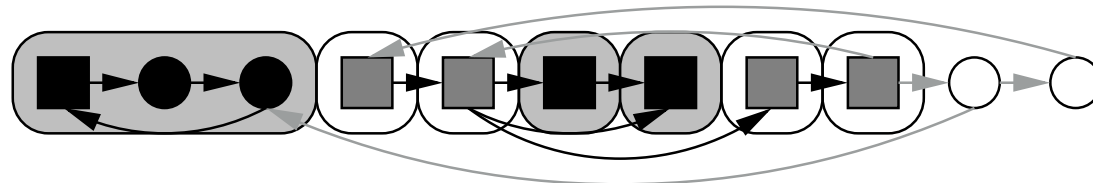


open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



traverse(e,g) traverse(e,h) traverse(h,i)



unmarked marked finished



nonrepresentative node

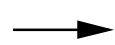


representative node



nontraversed edge

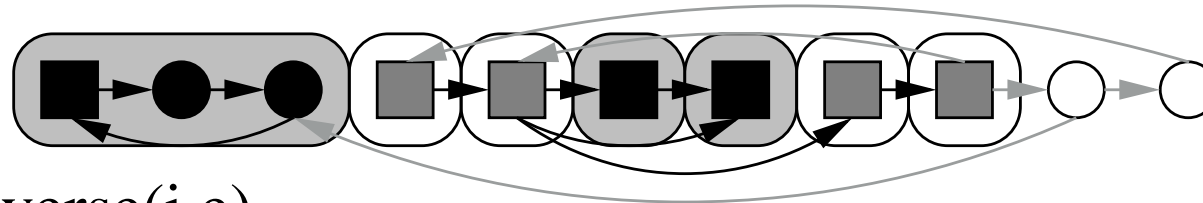
closed SCC



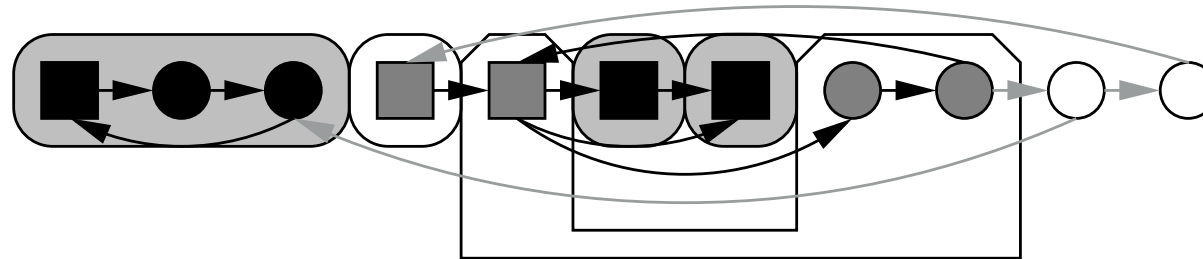
traversed edge

open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



traverse(i,e)



unmarked    marked    finished



nonrepresentative node



representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC

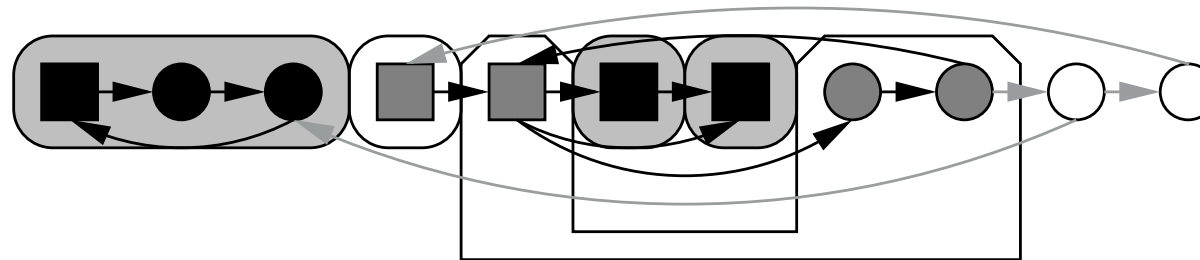


traversed edge

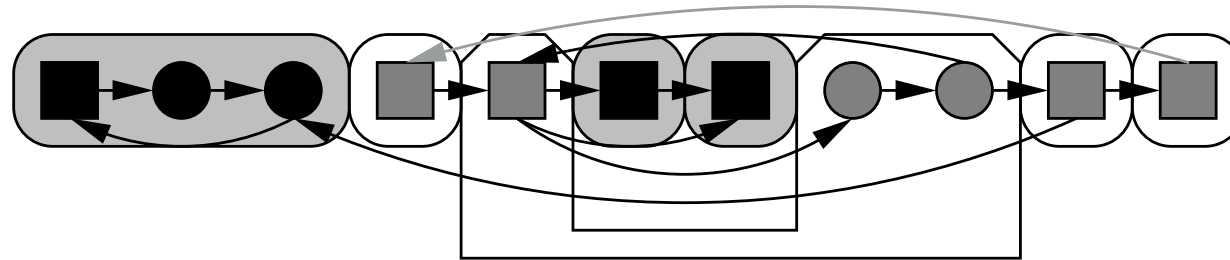


open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



traverse(i,j)    traverse(j,c)    traverse(j,k)



unmarked    marked    finished



nonrepresentative node



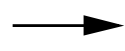
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC

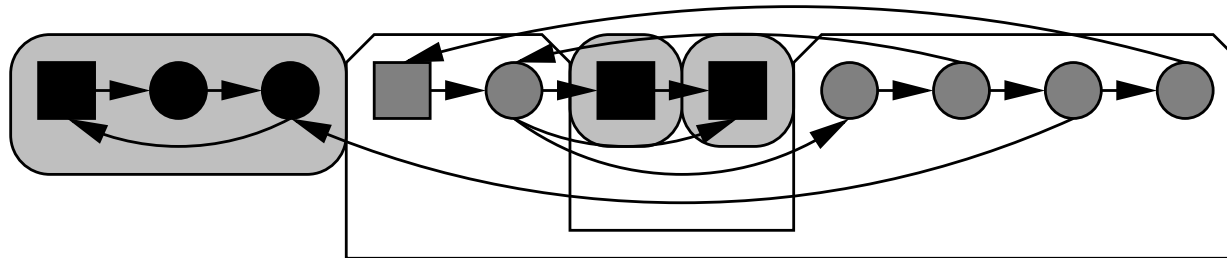
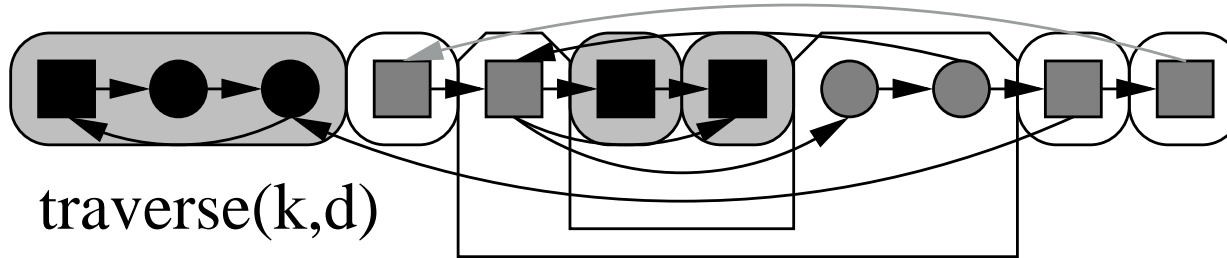


traversed edge



open SCC

a b c d e f g h i j k



unmarked    marked    finished



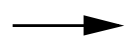
nonrepresentative node



representative node



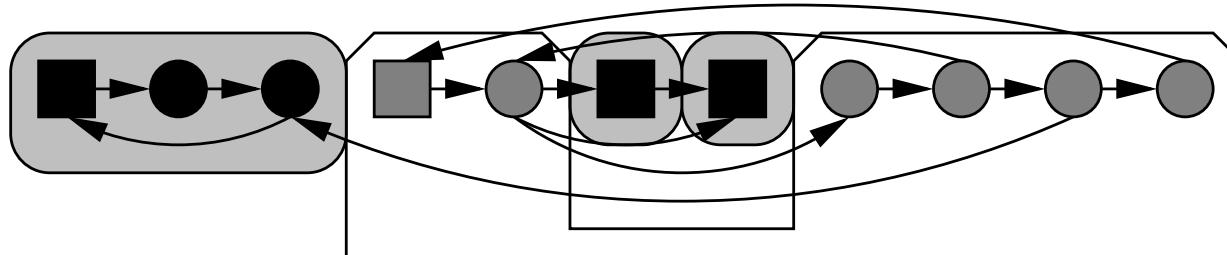
nontraversed edge



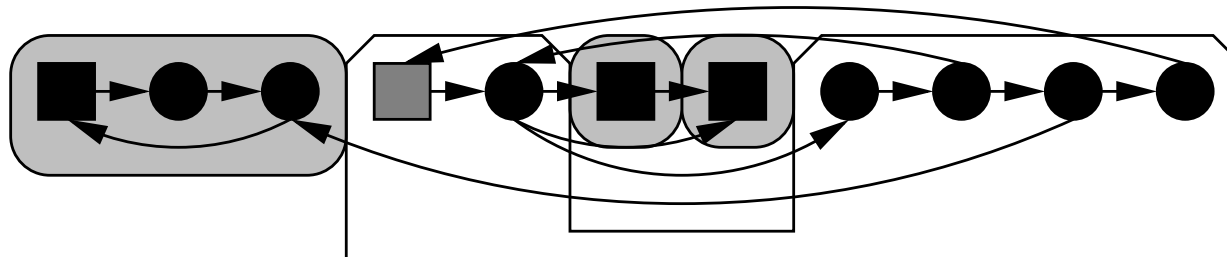
traversed edge



a b c d e f g h i j k



backtrack(j,k) backtrack(i,j) backtrack(h,i)  
backtrack(e,h) backtrack(d,e)



unmarked marked finished



nonrepresentative node



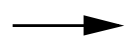
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC



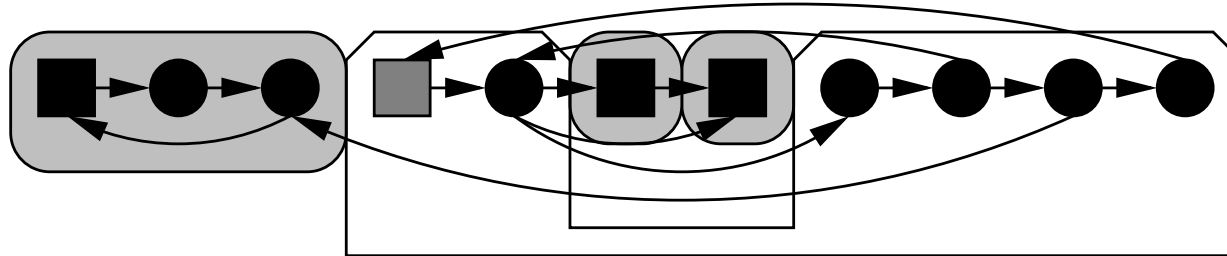
traversed edge



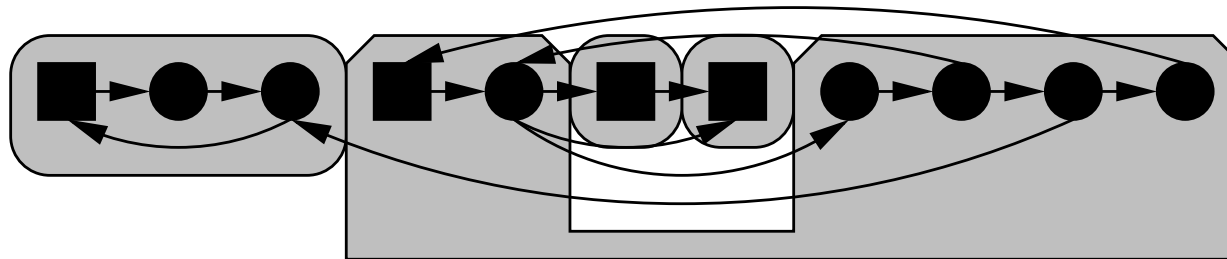
open SCC



a b c d e f g h i j k



backtrack(d,d)



unmarked    marked    finished



nonrepresentative node



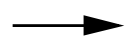
representative node



nontraversed edge



closed SCC



traversed edge



open SCC

## Zusammenfassung: SCC Berechnung

- Einfache Instantiierung des DFS-Musters
- Nichttrivialer Korrektheitsbeweis
- Laufzeit  $O(m + n)$ : (Jeweils max.  $n$  push/pop Operationen)
- Ein einziger Durchlauf

Implementierungsdetails:

Mehlhorn, Näher, Sanders

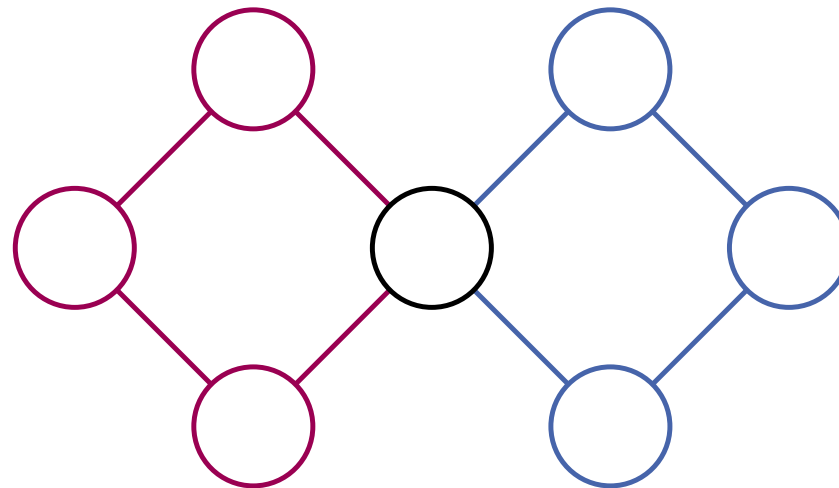
Engineering DFS-Based Graph Algorithms

[arxiv.org/abs/1703.10023](https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.10023)

## 2-zusammenhängende Komponenten (ungerichtet)

Bei entfernen eines Knotens bleibt die Komponente  
zusammenhängend.

(Partitionierung der Kanten)



Geht in Zeit  $O(m + n)$  mit Algorithmus ähnlich zu SCC-Algorithmus

# Mehr DFS-basierte Linearzeitalgorithmen

- 3-zusammenhängende Komponenten
- Planaritätstest
- Einbettung planarer Graphen