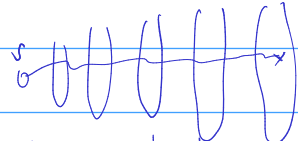


# Graph algorithms

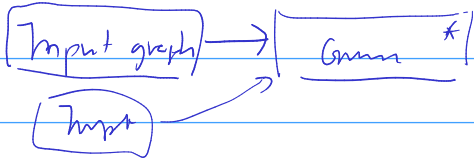
Review - Graph representation

- DFS / BFS

↓ → levels



Levels → shortest path length from s



## Two coloring

Graph  $G=(V,E)$   $n=|V|, m=|E|$

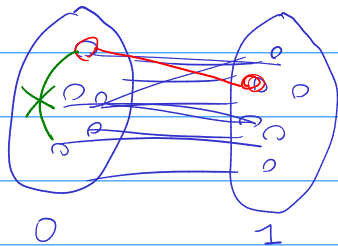
an assignment of colors  $C:V \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  s.t.

adjacent nodes have different colors

(proper coloring)

adjacent

▶ similar



sets of nodes  $V$  into  $A, B$

$$A \cup B = V$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

disjoint

if any edge  $(u,v) \in E$

$$(1) u \in A, v \in B$$

$$(2) v \in A, u \in B$$

adjacent nodes

are in different sets bipartite graph

## Candidate:

for BFS level  $s$

→ assign level

level  $L_0 \cup L_2 \cup L_4 \dots$  1 0 1 0

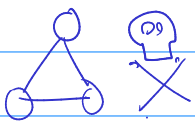
$$\rightarrow \text{for } C(u) = 0 \quad \forall u \in L_0 \cup L_2 \cup \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \text{for } C(u) = 1 \quad \forall u \in L_1 \cup L_3 \cup L_5 \cup \dots$$

→ check if ok?

→ if ok — yes ✓

→ if not ok — NO!



odd-length cycle

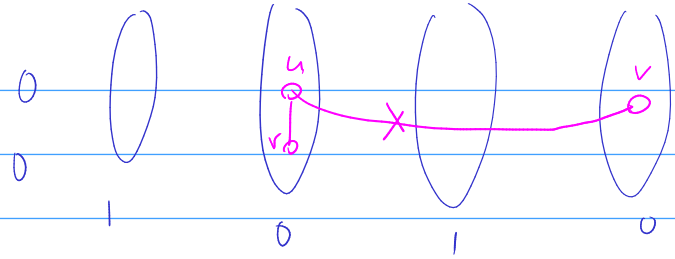
$C_i$   
if it's not

Lemma: if algo says NO:  $\Rightarrow$  contains odd-length cycle.  $\Rightarrow$  not bipartite

$$P \Rightarrow Q$$

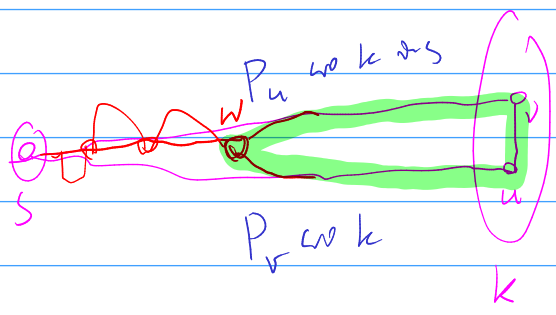
assume  $\exists$  edge  $(u,v)$  s.t.  $c(u) = c(v) \Rightarrow$  u & v are on same level

Proof:



u & v are on same level  
 $\Rightarrow$  contradiction  
 b/c of level k

bipartite test  
 ↓  
 two teams



$$P_u \cdot (u,v) \cdot P_v \rightarrow \text{cycle}$$

$\Delta$  if  $\exists$  edge  $(u,v)$  s.t.  $c(u) = c(v)$   $\Rightarrow$  contradiction  
 $\Delta$  if  $\exists$  cycle of odd length  $\Rightarrow$  contradiction

$\Delta$  if  $\exists$  odd-length cycle  $\Rightarrow$  contradiction

$\Delta$  if  $\exists$  odd-length cycle  $\Rightarrow$  contradiction

$\Leftrightarrow$  contradiction

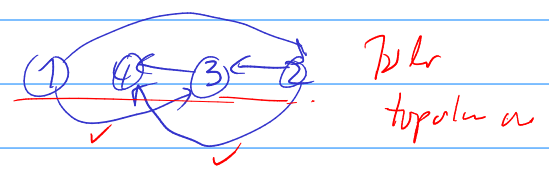
Topological ordering

Input: directed graph  $G=(V,E)$

$$n=|V|, m=|E|$$

Output: linear ordering  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  s.t.  $\forall$  edge  $(v_i, v_j) \in E$  s.t.  $i < j$

degree  
 $\times$



in-degree  
 $\times$

$G$  is DAG  $\Leftrightarrow G$  has topological order

$\Delta$  if  $G$  has cycle  $\Rightarrow$  no topological ordering

??  $G$  has cycle  $\Leftrightarrow$  no topological ordering

$\Leftrightarrow$  if  $G$  has cycle  $\Rightarrow$  no topological ordering

obstacle  
 algorithm  
 topological ordering

```

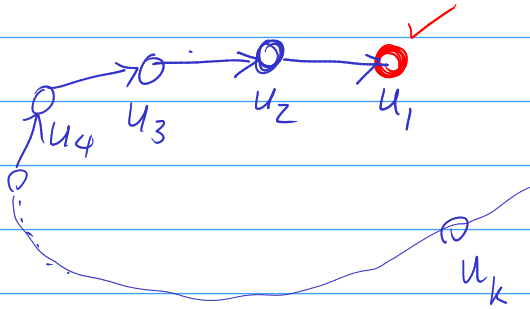
    out ← {}
    while |V| > 0:
        let u s.t. indegree = 0
        out ← u
        for v in Adj[u]:
            check indegree of v
    
```

if  $G$  has cycle  $\Rightarrow$  no topological ordering

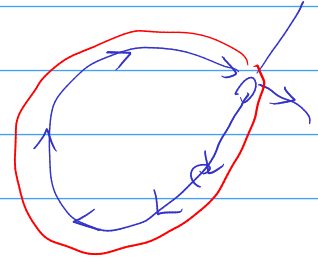


Lemma in directed graph  $G$  list  $u$  if  $\text{indegree}(u) = 0$   
 $G$  is cycle.

Prf:



$$u_k = u_l$$



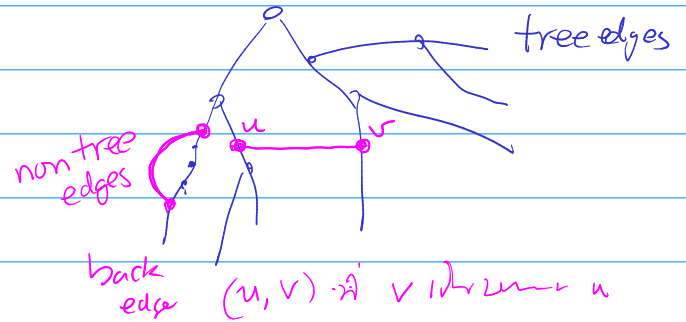
$G$  is cycle is present in iteration

▶ directed cycle, & node is  $\text{indegree} = 0$

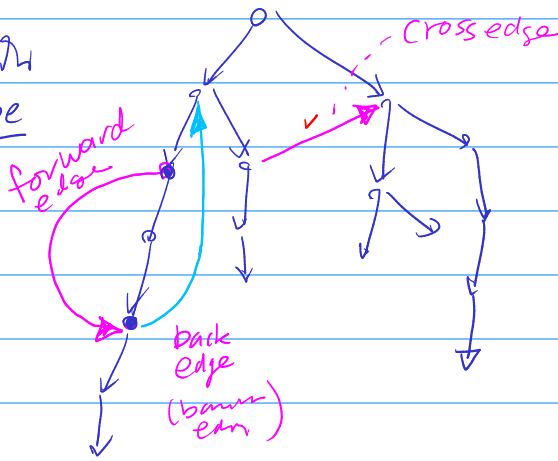
▶  $O(n+m)$  Implementation:

**DFS** ▶ undirected

▶ directed



by T in  
 DFS tree

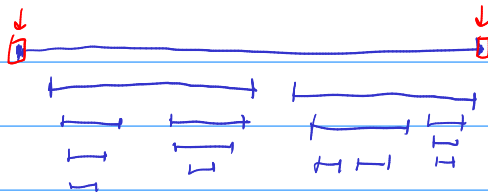


$(u, v) \notin T$

- forward edge if  $v$  is descendant of  $u$  in  $T$

- backward edge if  $u$  is descendant of  $v$  in  $T$

- cross edge between



dfs(u)

$\text{tin} \leftarrow \text{time}$ ;  $\text{tin}++$

$\text{tout} \leftarrow \text{time}$ ;  $\text{time}++$

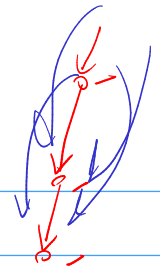
out.push\_front(u)

▶ HW  
 in  $G$  cycle if backward edge is 0

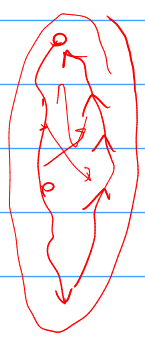
Topological ordering

dir topological order

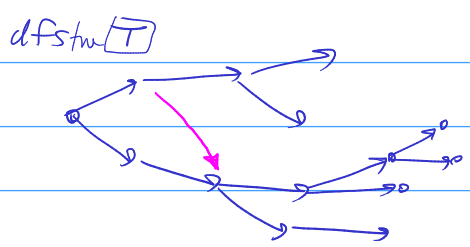
$G$  is DAG cycle



$G$  is DAG backward edges



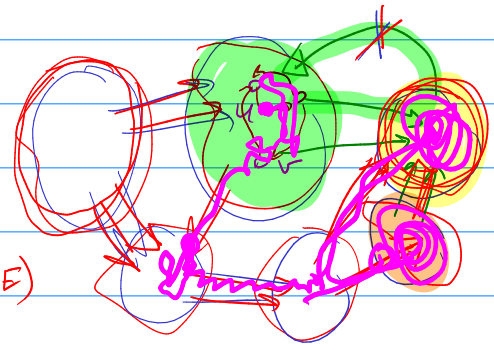
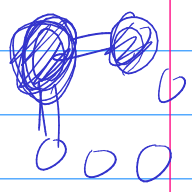
strongly connected component



Strongly connected component (SCC)

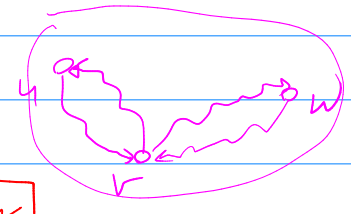
Definition: a graph  $G=(V,E)$

such that for every pair of nodes  $u, v$  in the path  $u \rightsquigarrow v$  and  $v \rightsquigarrow u$ .



$G=(V,E)$

edge list

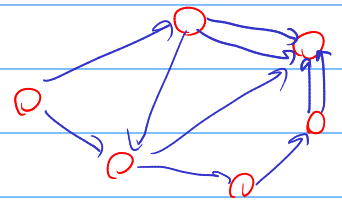


$H=(V_s, E_s)$

$V_s$  is a set of SCC

$E_s$  edge list between SCC

directed acyclic graph



$H \rightsquigarrow$  DAG

SCC

DFS-ALL( $G$ )

visit nodes in reverse order

DFS-ALL( $G^R$ )

visit nodes in reverse order