算法设计与分析(2026年春季学期)
Graph Basics

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Outline

Examples of Graphs

Figure: Road Networks

Figure: Internet

Figure: Social Networks

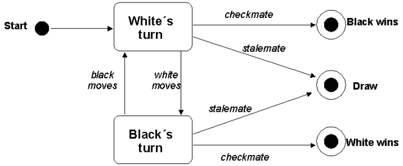
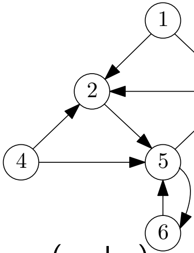


Figure: Transition Graphs

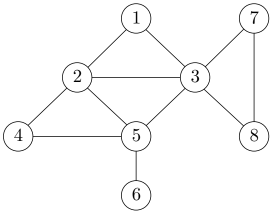
(Undirected) Graph $G = (V, E)$



- V: set of vertices (nodes);
  - $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
- E: pairwise relationships among V;
  - (undirected) graphs: relationship is symmetric, E contains subsets of size 2
  - $E = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{2, 4\}, \{2, 5\}, \{3, 5\}, \{3, 7\}, \{3, 8\}, \{4, 5\}, \{5, 6\}, \{7, 8\}\}$

Abuse of Notations

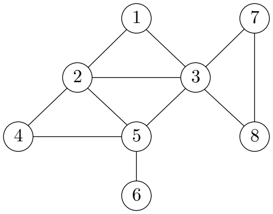
- For (undirected) graphs, we often use (i, j) to denote the set $\{i, j\}$.
- We call (i, j) an unordered pair; in this case $(i, j) = (j, i)$.



- $E = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 5), (3, 7), (3, 8), (4, 5), (5, 6), (7, 8)\}$

- Social Network : Undirected
- Transition Graph : Directed
- Road Network : Directed or Undirected
- Internet : Directed or Undirected

Representation of Graphs



1: $\boxed{2}\boxed{3}$

2: $\boxed{1}\boxed{3}\boxed{4}\boxed{5}$

3: $\boxed{1}\boxed{2}\boxed{5}\boxed{7}\boxed{8}$

4: $\boxed{2}\boxed{5}$

5: $\boxed{2}\boxed{3}\boxed{4}\boxed{6}$

6: $\boxed{5}$

7: $\boxed{3}\boxed{8}$

8: $\boxed{3}\boxed{7}$

$d : (2, 4, 5, 2, 4, 1, 2, 2)$

- Adjacency matrix
  - $n \times n$ matrix, $A[u, v] = 1$ if $(u, v) \in E$ and $A[u, v] = 0$ otherwise
  - A is symmetric if graph is undirected
- Linked lists
  - For every vertex v, there is a linked list containing all neighbours of v.
- If graph is static: store neighbors of all vertices in a length-$2m$ array, where the neighbors of any vertex are consecutive.

Comparison of Two Representations

- Assuming we are dealing with undirected graphs
- n: number of vertices
- m: number of edges, assuming $n-1 \le m \le n(n-1)/2$
- d_v: number of neighbors of v

	Matrix	Linked Lists
memory usage	$O(n^2)$	$O(m)$
time to check $(u, v) \in E$	$O(1)$	$O(d_u)$
time to list all neighbours of v	$O(n)$	$O(d_v)$

Outline

Connectivity Problem

Input: graph $G = (V, E)$, (using linked lists)

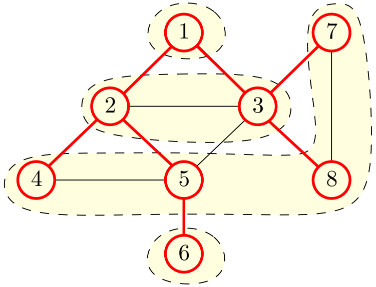
two vertices $s, t \in V$

Output: whether there is a path connecting s to t in G

- Algorithm: starting from s, search for all vertices that are reachable from s and check if the set contains t
  - Breadth-First Search (BFS)
  - Depth-First Search (DFS)

Breadth-First Search (BFS)

- Build layers $L_0, L_1, L_2, L_3, \cdots$
- $L_0 = \{s\}$
- L_{j+1} contains all nodes that are not in $L_0 \cup L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_j$ and have an edge to a vertex in L_j



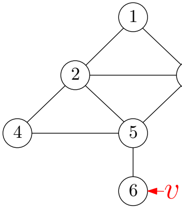
Implementing BFS using a Queue

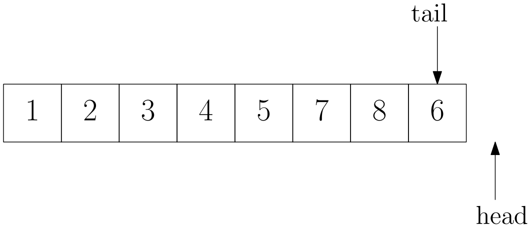
BFS(s)

```
1: $head \leftarrow 1, tail \leftarrow 1, queue[1] \leftarrow s$
2: mark $s$ as "visited" and all other vertices as "unvisited"
3: **while** $head \leq tail$ **do**
4:     $v \leftarrow queue[head], head \leftarrow head + 1$
5:     **for** all neighbours $u$ of $v$ **do**
6:         **if** $u$ is "unvisited" **then**
7:             $tail \leftarrow tail + 1, queue[tail] = u$
8:             mark $u$ as "visited"
```

- Running time: $O(n + m)$.

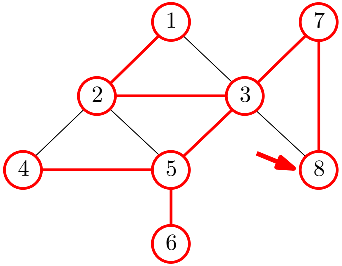
Example of BFS via Queue





Depth-First Search (DFS)

- Starting from s
- Travel through the first edge leading out of the current vertex
- When reach an already-visited vertex (“dead-end”), go back
- Travel through the next edge
- If tried all edges leading out of the current vertex, go back



Implementing DFS using Recurrsion

DFS(s)

```
1: mark all vertices as "unvisited"
2: recursive-DFS($s$)
```

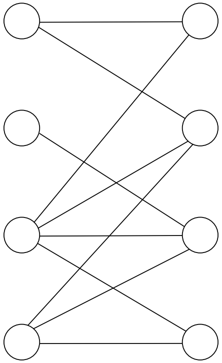
recursive-DFS(v)

```
1: mark $v$ as "visited"
2: for all neighbours $u$ of $v$ do
3:     if $u$ is unvisited then recursive-DFS($u$)
```

Outline

Testing Bipartiteness: Applications of BFS

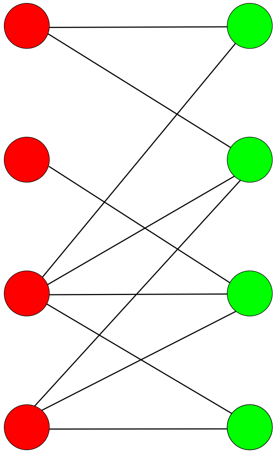
Def. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is a bipartite graph if there is a partition of V into two sets L and R such that for every edge $(u, v) \in E$, we have either $u \in L, v \in R$ or $v \in L, u \in R$.

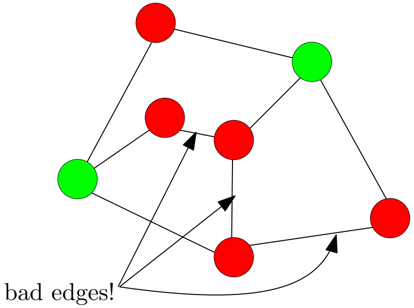


Testing Bipartiteness

- Taking an arbitrary vertex $s \in V$
- Assuming $s \in L$ w.l.o.g
- Neighbors of s must be in R
- Neighbors of neighbors of s must be in L
- $\cdots$
- Report "not a bipartite graph" if contradiction was found
- If G contains multiple connected components, repeat above algorithm for each component

Test Bipartiteness





Testing Bipartiteness using BFS

BFS(s)

```
1:  $head \leftarrow 1, tail \leftarrow 1, queue[1] \leftarrow s$
2:  mark $s$ as "visited" and all other vertices as "unvisited"
3:  $color[s] \leftarrow 0$
4:  while $head \le tail$ do
5:      $v \leftarrow queue[head], head \leftarrow head + 1$
6:      for all neighbours $u$ of $v$ do
7:          if $u$ is "unvisited" then
8:              $tail \leftarrow tail + 1, queue[tail] = u$
9:              mark $u$ as "visited"
10:             $color[u] \leftarrow 1 - color[v]$
11:         else if $color[u] = color[v]$ then
12:             print("$G$ is not bipartite") and exit
```

Testing Bipartiteness using BFS

```
1: mark all vertices as "unvisited"
2: for each vertex $v \in V$ do
3:     if $v$ is "unvisited" then
4:         test-bipartiteness($v$)
5: print("$G$ is bipartite")
```

Obs. Running time of algorithm $= O(n+m)$

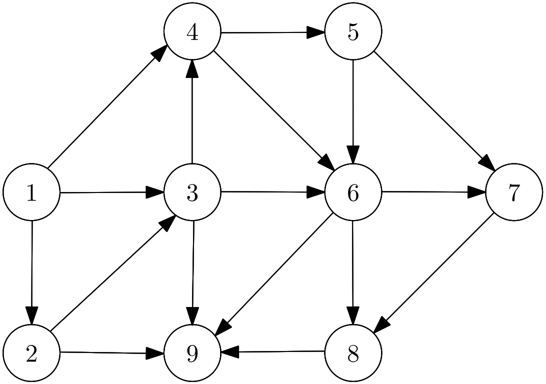
Outline

Topological Ordering Problem

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

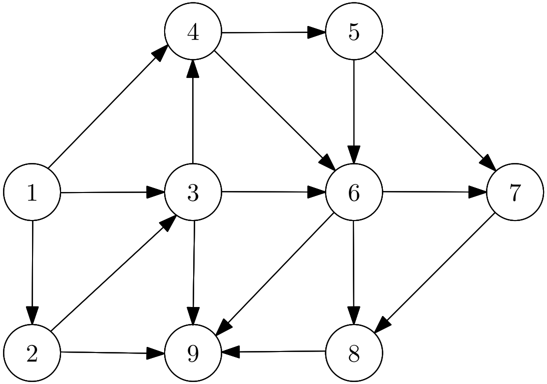
Output: 1-to-1 function $\pi : V \to \{1, 2, 3 \cdots, n\}$, so that

- if $(u, v) \in E$ then $\pi(u) < \pi(v)$



Topological Ordering

- Algorithm: each time take a vertex without incoming edges, then remove the vertex and all its outgoing edges.



Topological Ordering

- Algorithm: each time take a vertex without incoming edges, then remove the vertex and all its outgoing edges.

Q: How to make the algorithm as efficient as possible?

A:

- Use linked-lists of outgoing edges
- Maintain the in-degree d_v of vertices
- Maintain a queue (or stack) of vertices v with $d_v = 0$

topological-sort(G)

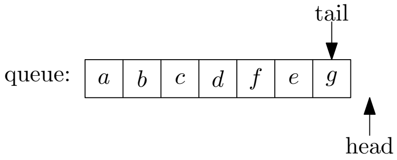
```
1:  let $d_v \leftarrow 0$ for every $v \in V$
2:  for every $v \in V$ do
3:      for every $u$ such that $(v, u) \in E$ do
4:          $d_u \leftarrow d_u + 1$
5:  $S \leftarrow \{v : d_v = 0\}, i \leftarrow 0$
6:  while $S \neq \emptyset$ do
7:      $v \leftarrow$ arbitrary vertex in $S$, $S \leftarrow S \setminus \{v\}$
8:      $i \leftarrow i + 1$, $\pi(v) \leftarrow i$
9:      for every $u$ such that $(v, u) \in E$ do
10:         $d_u \leftarrow d_u - 1$
11:         if $d_u = 0$ then add $u$ to $S$
12: if $i < n$ then output "not a DAG"
```

- S can be represented using a queue or a stack
- Running time $= O(n + m)$

S as a Queue or a Stack

DS	Queue	Stack
Initialization	$head \leftarrow 1$, $tail \leftarrow 0$	$top \leftarrow 0$
Non-Empty?	$head \leq tail$	$top > 0$
Add(v)	$tail \leftarrow tail + 1$ $S[tail] \leftarrow v$	$top \leftarrow top + 1$ $S[top] \leftarrow v$
Retrieve v	$v \leftarrow S[head]$ $head \leftarrow head + 1$	$v \leftarrow S[top]$ $top \leftarrow top - 1$

Example

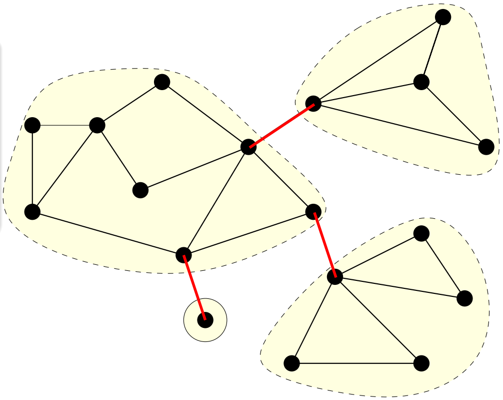


	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Outline

Def. Given $G = (V, E)$, $e \in E$ is called a bridge if the removal of e from G will increase its number of connected components.

- When G is connected, $e \in E$ is a bridge iff its removal will disconnect G.



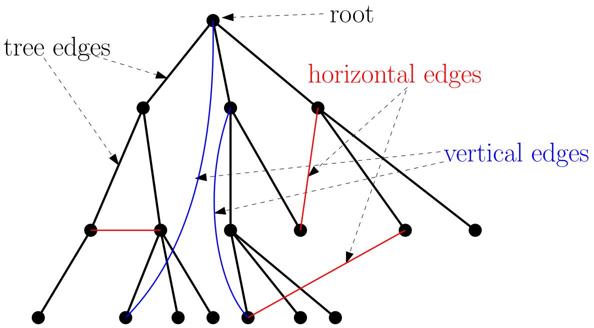
Def. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is 2-edge-connected if for every two $u, v \in V$, there are two edge disjoint paths connecting u and v.

Lemma Let B be the set of bridges in a graph $G = (V, E)$. Then, every connected component in $(V, E \setminus B)$ is 2-edge-connected. Every such component is called a 2-edge-connected component of G.

Outline

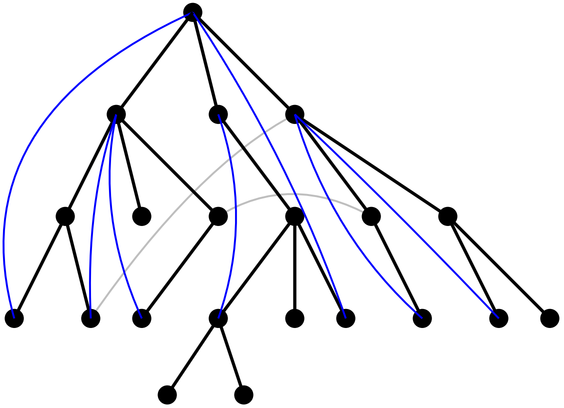
Vertical and Horizontal Edges

- $G = (V, E)$: connected graph
- $T = (V, E_T)$: rooted spanning tree of G
- $(u, v) \in E \setminus E_T$ is
  - vertical if one of u and v is an ancestor of the other in T,
  - horizontal otherwise.



- $G = (V, E)$: connected graph

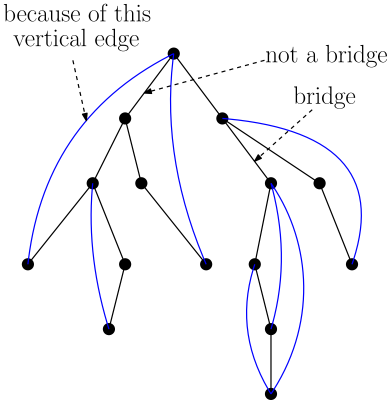
T: a DFS tree for G



Q: Can there be a horizontal edges (u, v) w.r.t T?

A: No!

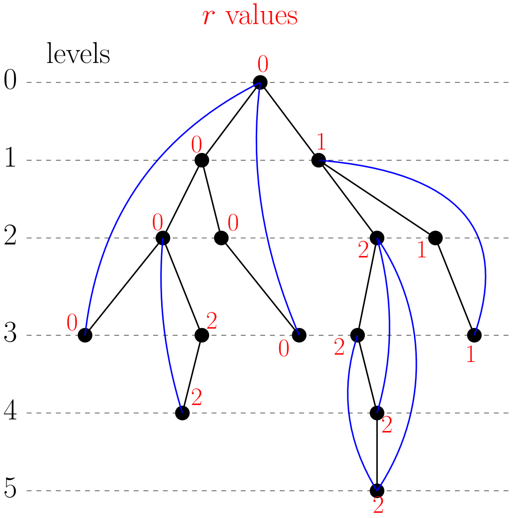
- $G = (V, E)$: connected graph
- T: a DFS tree for G
- G contains only tree and vertical edges
- vertical edges: not bridges



Lemma

- $(u, v) \in T$, u is parent
- (u, v) is not a bridge $\iff \exists$ vertical edge connecting an (inclusive) descendant of v and an (inclusive) ancestor of u

- $v.l$: the level of vertex v in DFS tree
- T_v: subtree rooted at v
- $v.r$: the smallest level that can be reached by a vertical edge from T_v
- $(parent(u), u)$ is a bridge if and only if $u.r \geq u.l$.



recursive-DFS(v)

```
1:  mark $v$ as “visited”
2:  $v.r \leftarrow \infty$
3:  **for** all neighbours $u$ of $v$ **do**
4:      **if** $u$ is unvisited **then**                    ▷ $u$ is a child of $v$
5:          $u.l \leftarrow v.l + 1$
6:          recursive-DFS($u$)
7:          **if** $u.r \geq u.l$ **then** claim $(v, u)$ is a bridge
8:          **if** $u.r < v.r$ **then** $v.r \leftarrow u.r$
9:      **else if** $u.l < v.l - 1$ **then**        ▷ $u$ is ancestor but not parent
10:         **if** $u.l < v.r$ **then** $v.r \leftarrow u.l$
```

finding-bridges

```
1: mark all vertices as “unvisited”
2: for every $v \in V$ do
3:     if $v$ is unvisited then
4:         $v.l \leftarrow 0$
5:         recursive-DFS($v$)
```

- Running time: $O(n+m)$

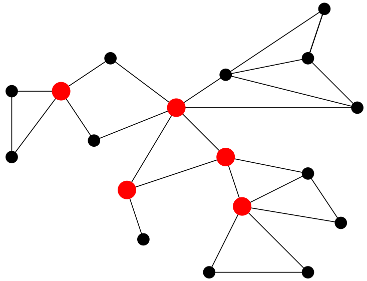
Outline

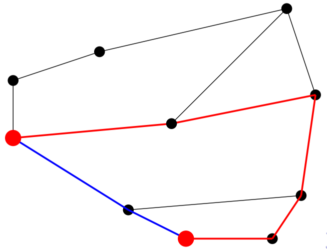
Cut vertices

Def. A vertex is a cut vertex of $G = (V, E)$ if its removal will increase the number of connected components of G.

Def. A graph $G = (V, E)$ is 2-(vertex-)connected (or biconnected) if for every $u, v \in V$, there are 2 internally-disjoint paths between u and v.

Lemma A graph $G = (V, E)$ with $|V| \geq 3$ does not contain a cut vertex, if and only if it is biconnected.





Q: How can we find the cut vertices?

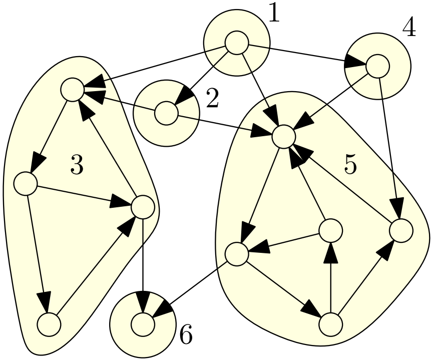
A: With a small modification to the algorithm for finding bridges.

Outline

- directed graph $G = (V, E)$.
- it may happen: there is a $u \to v$ path, but no $v \to u$ path.

Def. A directed graph $G = (V, E)$ is strongly connected if for every $u, v \in V$, there is a path from u to v in G.

Def. A strongly connected component (SCC) of a directed graph G is a maximal strongly connected subgraph of G.



- Define equivalence relation: u and v are related if they are reachable from each other
- equivalence class $\equiv$ SCC
- After contracting each SCC, G becomes a directed-acyclic (multi-)graph (DAG).

Q: How can we check if a directed graph $G = (V, E)$ is strongly-connected?

A:

- Run a traversal algorithm (either BFS or DFS) from s twice, one on G, one on G with all directions of edges reversed
- If we reached all vertices in both algorithms, then G is strongly-connected
- Otherwise, it is not.

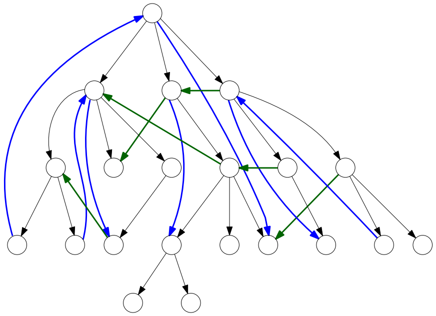
Q: How can we find all strongly-connected components (SCCes) of a directed graph G?

A: A much harder problem. Tarjan's $O(n + m)$-time algorithm.

Outline

Type of Edges w.r.t a Directed DFS Tree

- directed graph, $G = (V, E)$, a DFS-tree T,
- assuming every vertex is reachable from the root of T



type of edges in G w.r.t T

- tree edges: edges in T
- upwards (vertical) edges
- downwards (vertical) edges
- leftwards horizontal edges

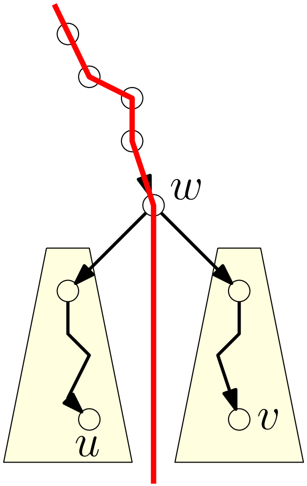
Q: Can there be rightwards horizontal edges?

A: No!

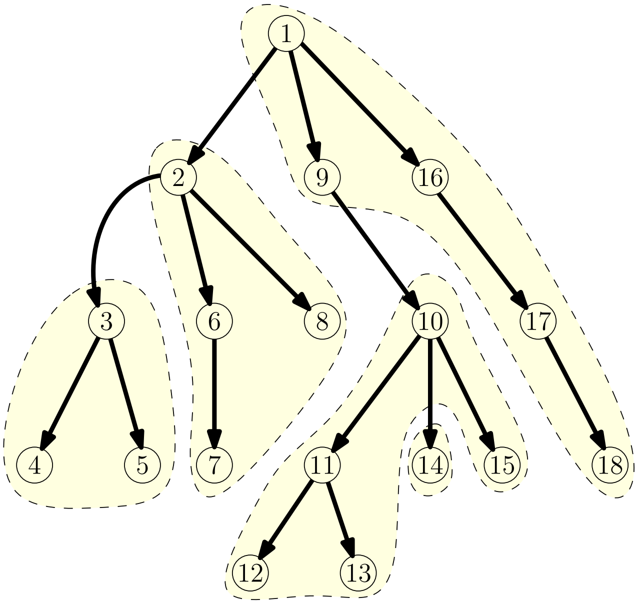
Lemma Suppose u and v are in the same SCC, and w is the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of u and v in T. Then w is the same SCC as u and v.

Proof.

- Idea: using leftward, upwards and tree edges, u can not reach v without touching w or its ancestors. □



Lemma The vertices in every SCC of G induce a sub-tree in T.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An Intermediate Algorithm to Keep in Mind

```
1: build the DFS tree $T$
2: while $T$ is not empty do
3:     find the first vertex $v$ in the posterior-order-traversal of $T$ satisfying the following property: there are no edges from $T_v$ to outside $T_v$
4:     claim vertices in $T_v$ as a SCC, remove them from $T$ and all edges incident to them from $T$ and $G$
```

Lemma Let T be the DFS tree; assume it is non-empty. Let v be the vertex found according to the rule of the algorithm. Then T_v is a SCC in G.

Proof.

- from v, we can reach any vertex in T_v (using tree edges, easy)
- from any vertex in T_v, we can reach v (harder)
- no edges go out of T_v (by our choice, easy) □

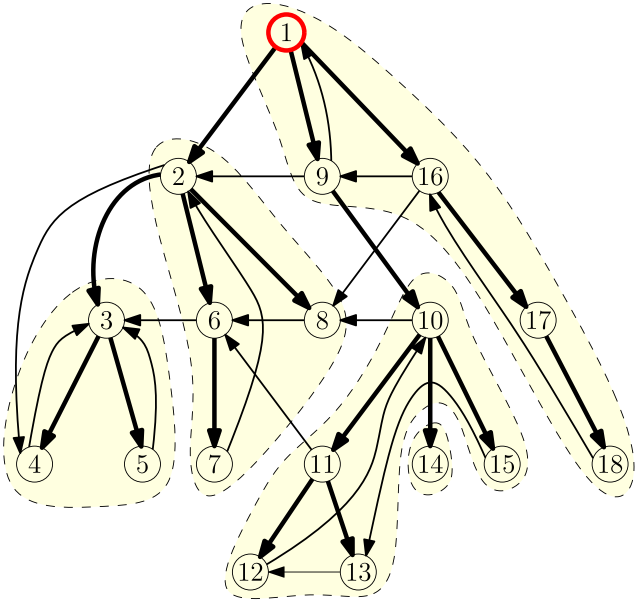
Illustration of Intermediate Algorithm

Tarjan's $O(n+m)$-Time Algorithm

- visited: vertices that are visited by the DFS procedure
  - alive: not in any SCC yet
  - departed: already in some SCC, and removed
- unvisited: not yet visited by the DFS procedure

- $stack$: store alive vertices, in visiting order
- $onstack[v]$: whether v is in the stack (i.e, alive)
- $v.i$: the rank of v using the pre-traversal order
- $v.r$, for an alive v: the minimum of $u.i$, over all vertices u that can be reached from v, using alive edges

Illustration of Tarjan's Algorithm



finding strongly connected components

```
1: $statck \leftarrow$ empty stack, $i \leftarrow 0$
2: for every $v \in V$ do: $v.i \leftarrow \bot, onstack[i] \leftarrow$ false
3: for every $v \in V$ do
4:     if $v.i = \bot$ then recursive-DFS$(v)$
```

recursive-DFS(v)

```
1: $i \leftarrow i + 1, v.i \leftarrow i, v.r \leftarrow i$
2: $stack.push(v), onstack[v] \leftarrow$ true
3: for every outgoing edge $(v, u)$ of $v$ do
4:     if $u.i = \bot$ then recursive-DFS$(u)$
5:     if $onstack[u]$ and $u.r < v.r$ then $v.r \leftarrow u.r$
6: if $v.r = v.i$ then
7:     pop all vertices in $stack$ after $v$, including $v$ itself
8:     set $onstack$ of these vertices to be false
9:     declare that these vertices form an SCC
```

Running time of the algorithm is $O(n + m)$.