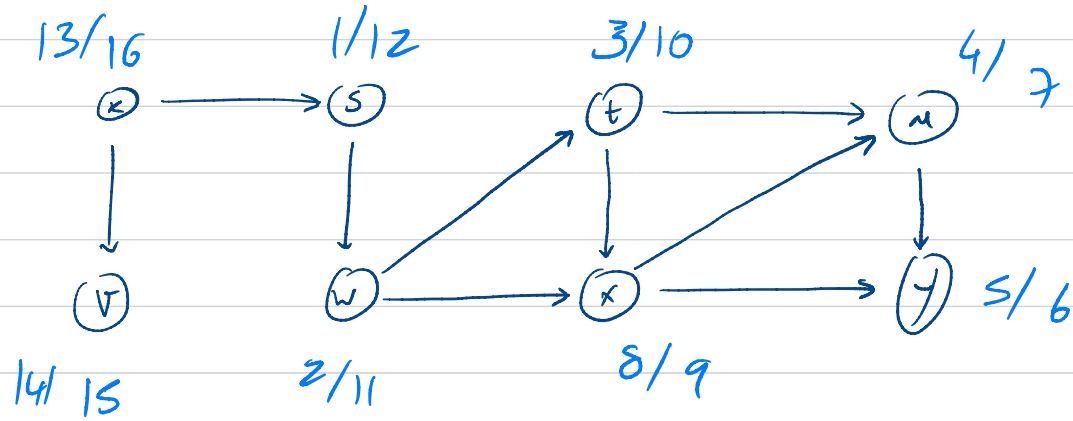

Prática 06



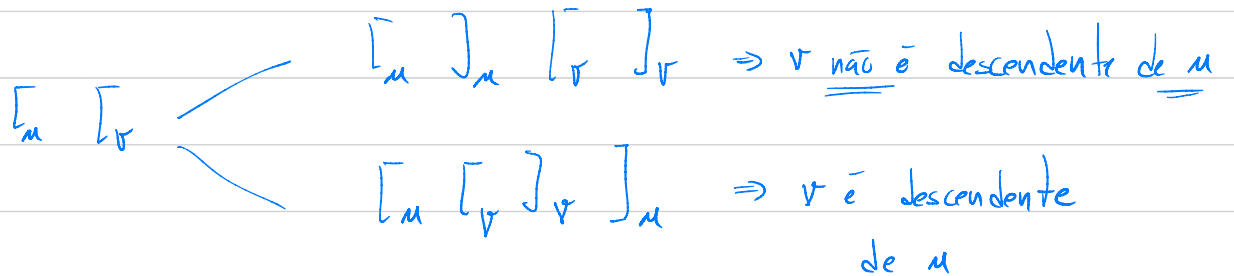
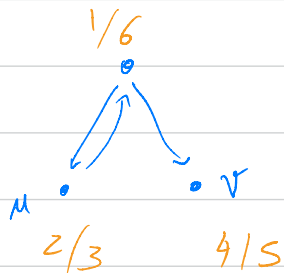
Q1
=



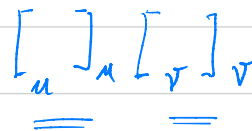
Q2 (Ex 22.3-8 CLRS)

⇒ Provide a counter example for:

$u \rightsquigarrow v \wedge d_u < d_v \Rightarrow v$ é descendente de u na floresta DFS

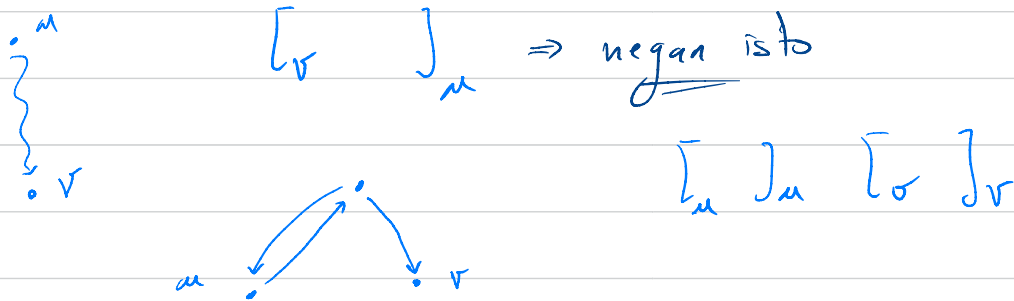


- Queremos provar q̄ é possível
 termos: $f_u < d_v$



Q3 (Ex 22.3-9 CLRS)

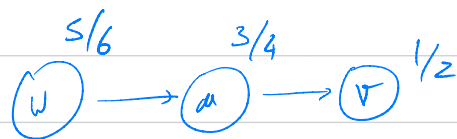
Se um grafo dirigido G tem um caminho entre u e v ,
então qualquer DFS resulta em $d_v < f_u$



Q4 (Ex 22.3-11 CLRS)



• how can m end up in
a DFS tree by itself?

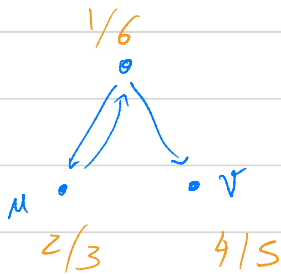


QS (TI 08109 I.3)

- Para qualquer DFS existe sempre um vértice v tempo de fim igual a $z(v)$

(T)

- Seja $w \in V$ um vértice atingível a partir de todos os vértices do grafo. w é necessariamente o primeiro vértice a ser fechado.



(F)

- Se $d_v = d_u + 1$, então (u, v) é um arco de árvore

(T)

Se $(u, v) \in E$ então temos necessariamente que $d_u < d_v$

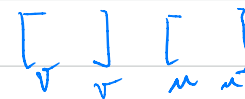
(F)

- Se $d_v < d_u \wedge (u, v) \in E$, então (u, v) é um arco de cruzamento

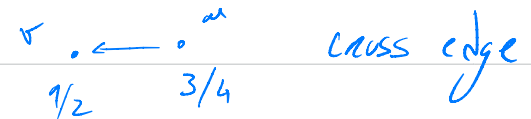


• Cross edge (T)

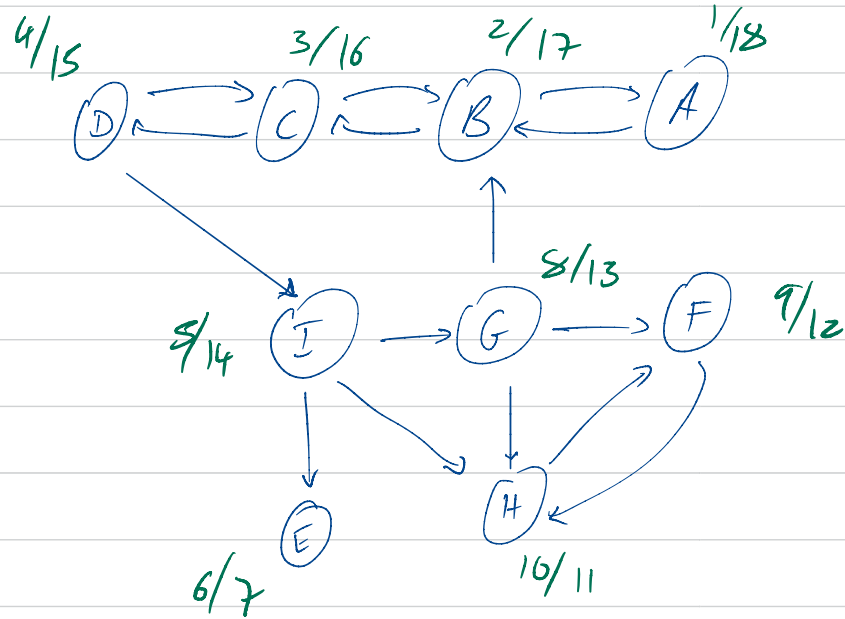
- Se $d_v < d_u \wedge (u, v) \in E$, então (u, v) é um back edge



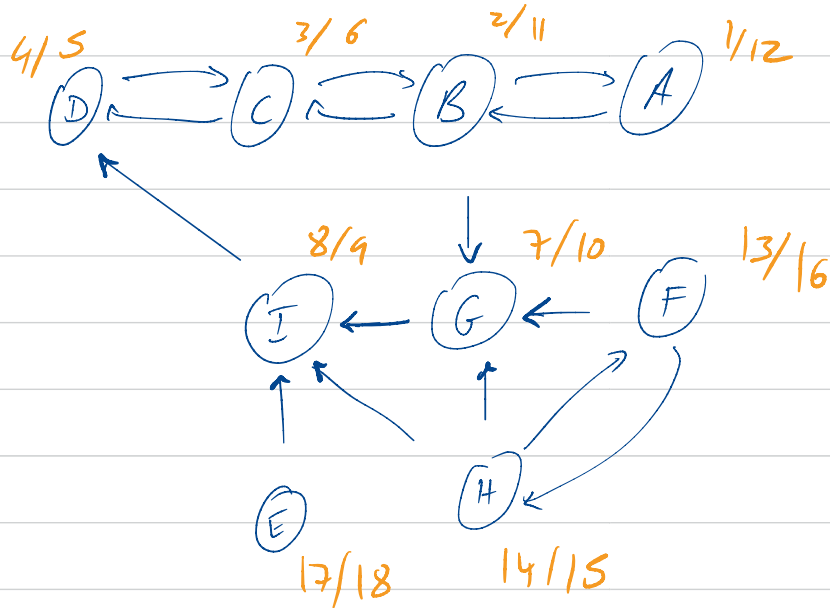
(F)



Q6



Primeira DFS



Segunda DFS

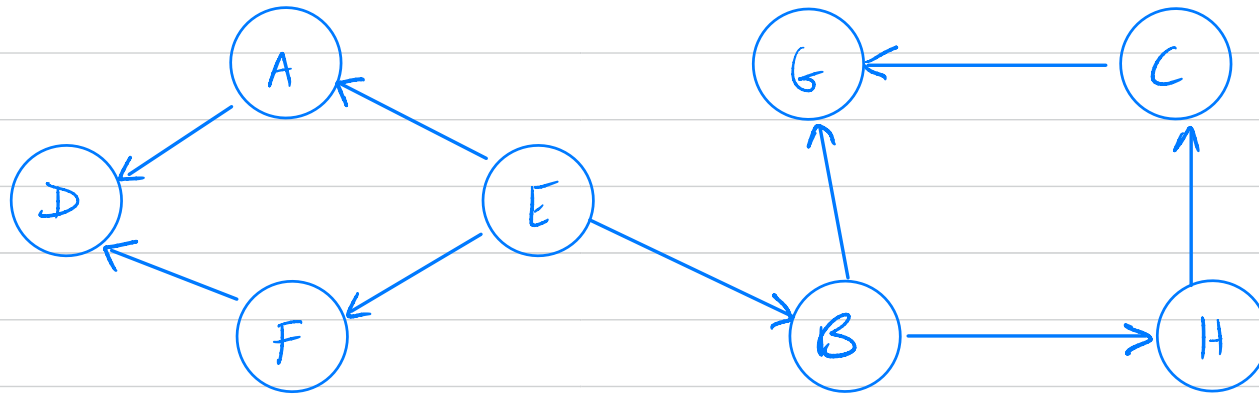
Componentes

1: {A, B, C, D, G, I}

2: {F, H}

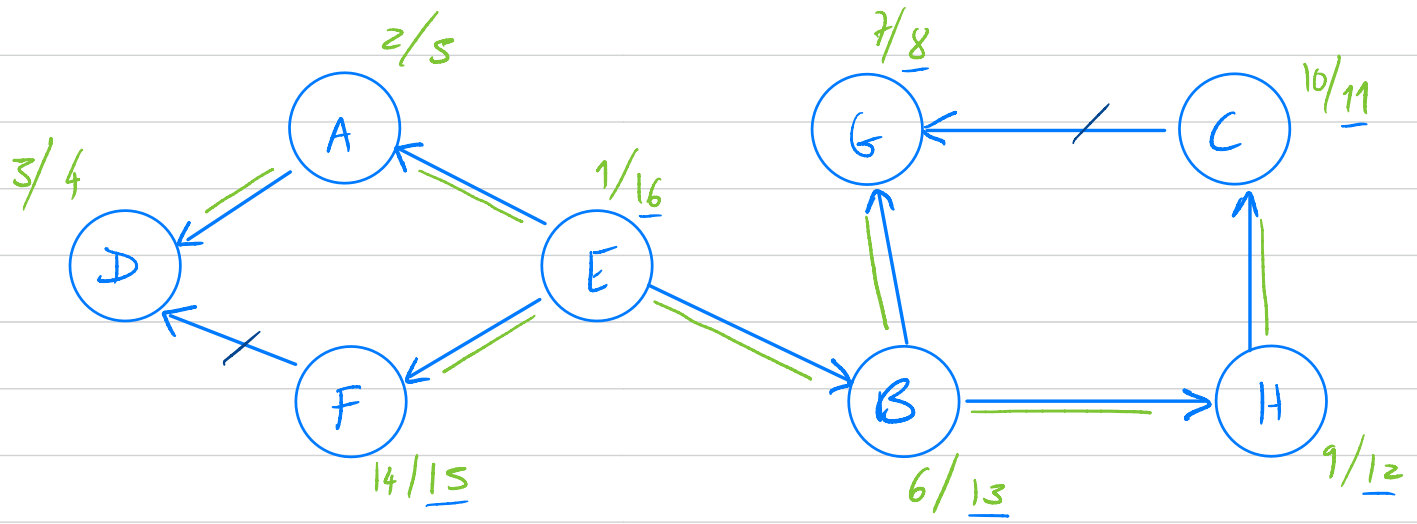
3: {E}

Q7 TI - 12-13 - I.b



- Começar no vértice E e visitar os vértices por ordem lexicográfica

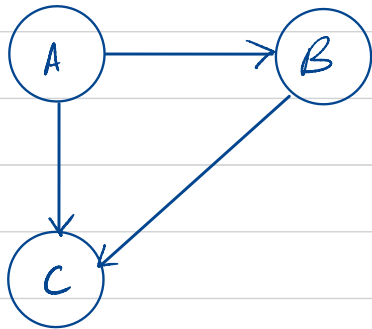
Q7 T1 - 12-13 - J.6



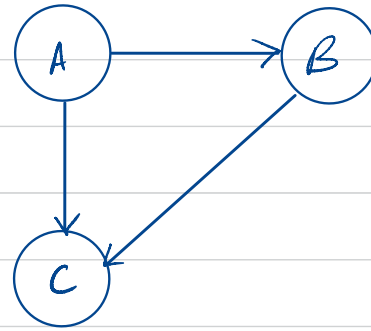
- E, F, B, H, C, G, A, D

Q8 T1 06/07 I.2

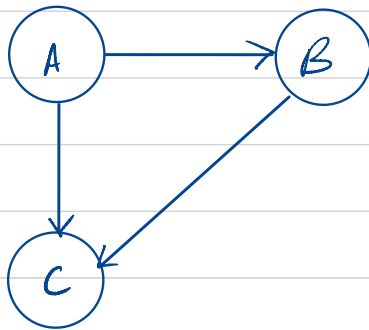
I



III



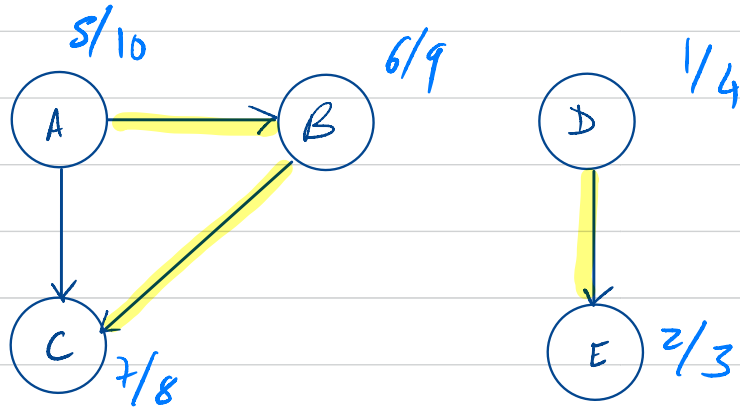
II



• 3 ordenações topológicas e respectivas DFS

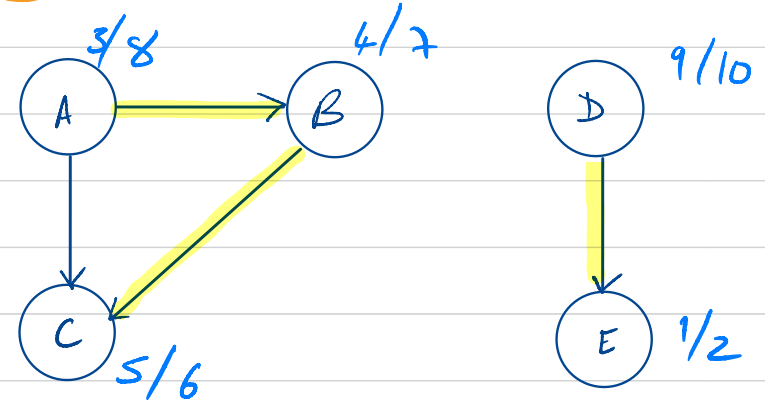
Q8 T1 06/07 I.2

I



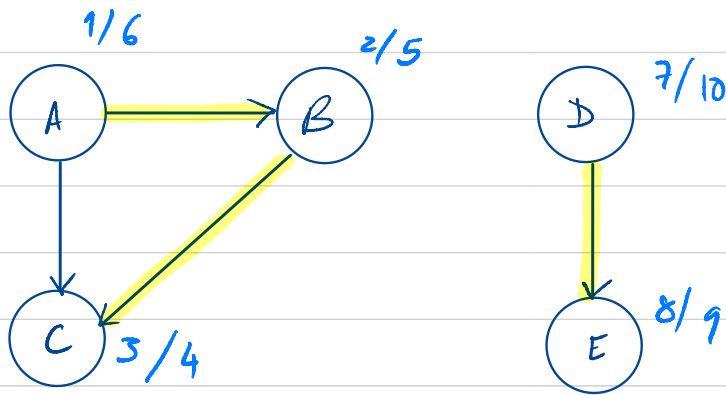
$\langle A, B, C, D, E \rangle$

III



$\langle D, A, B, C, E \rangle$

II



$\langle D, E, A, B, C \rangle$

• 3 ordenações topológicas e respectivas DFS