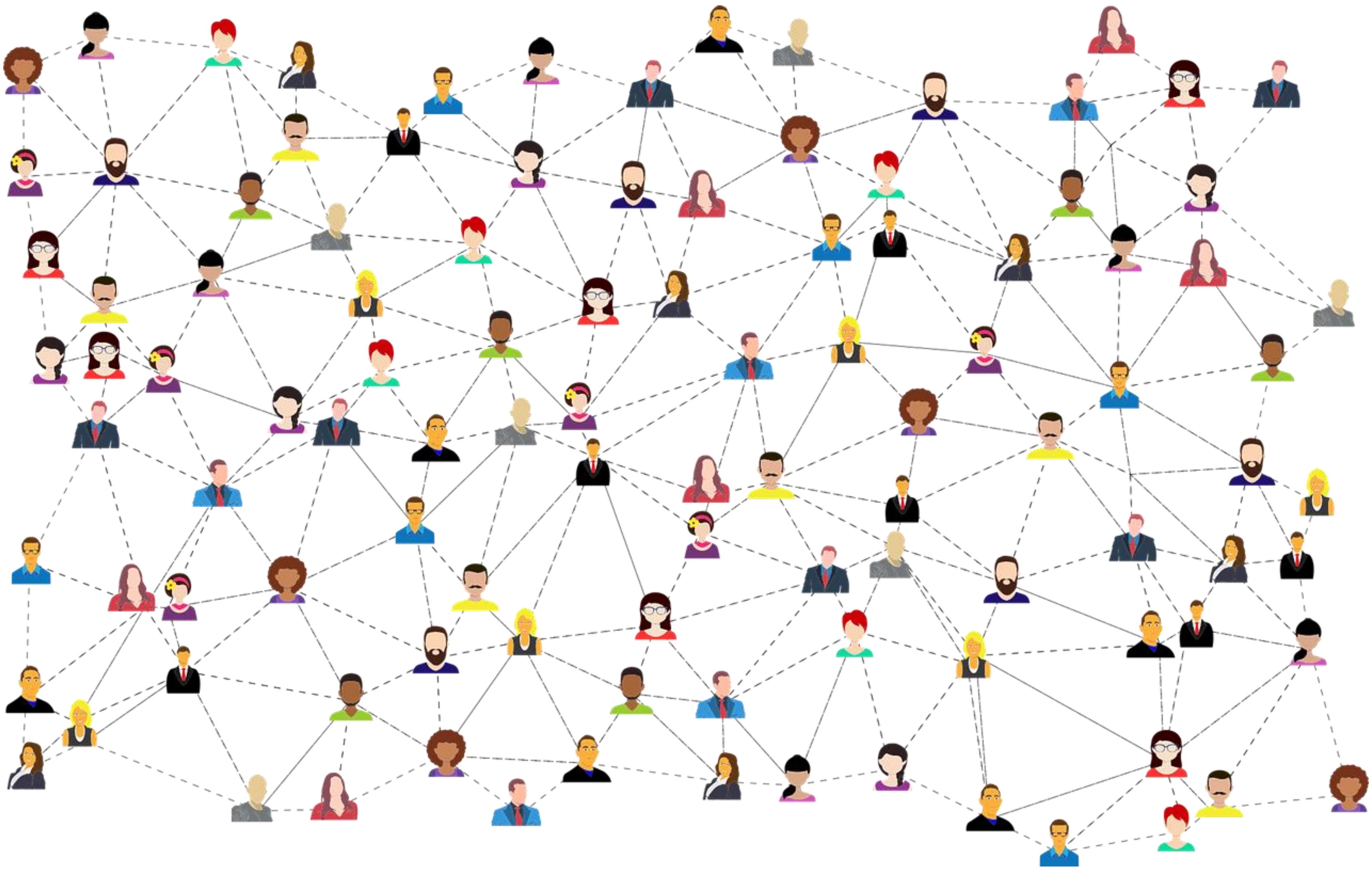
Introduction to Graphs

Graphs: Key Definitions

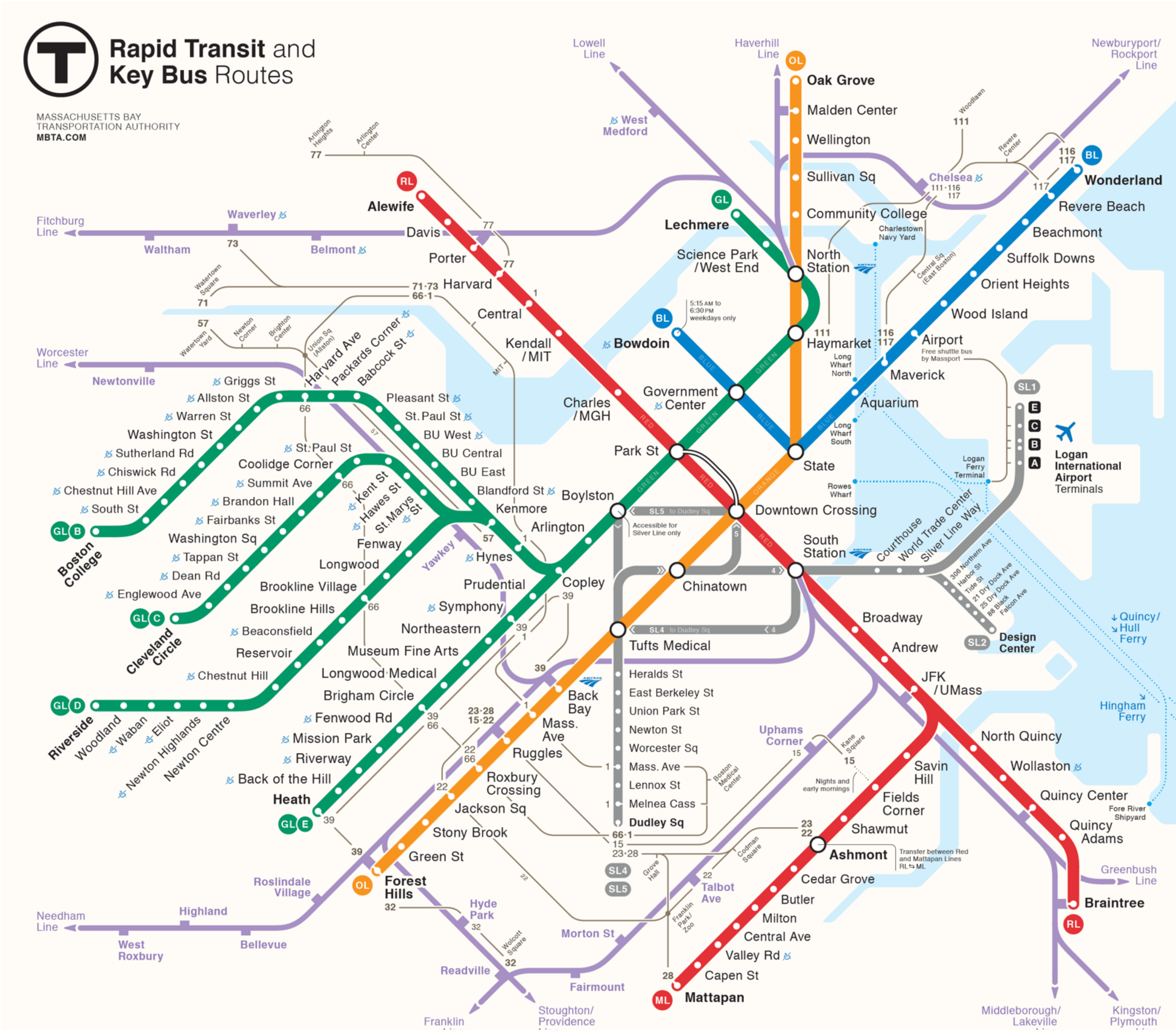
- **Vertices:** can be used to represent people, items, cities,…

- **Edges:** represent connections, roads, relations between pairs of vertices.
  - Can be directed or undirected.

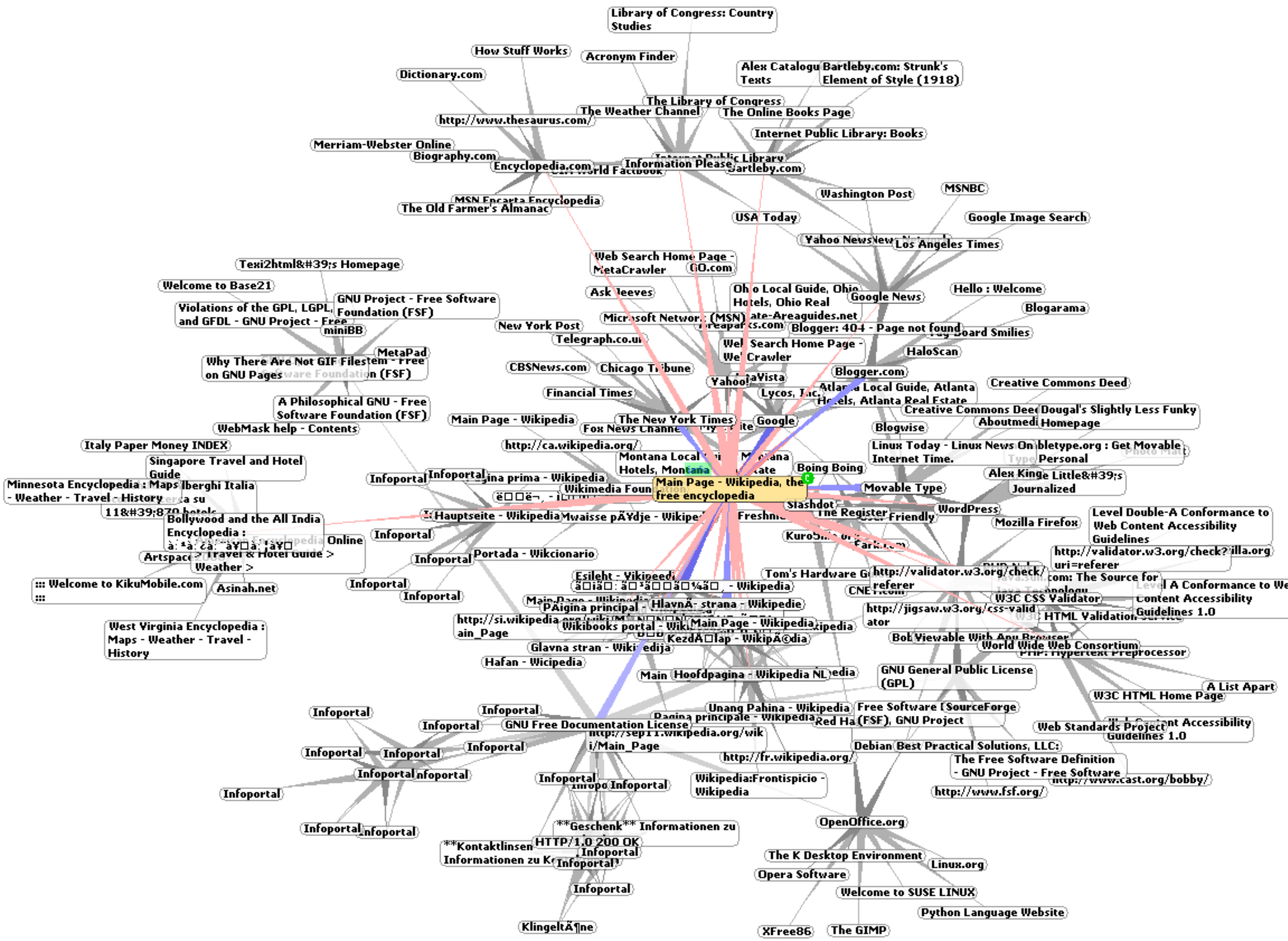
Example: Social Relations



Example: Public Transport



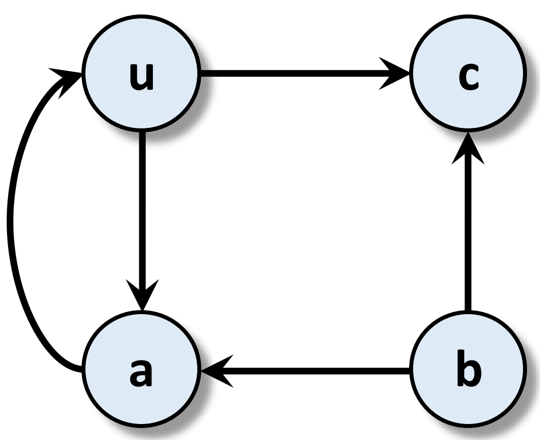
Example: World Wide Web

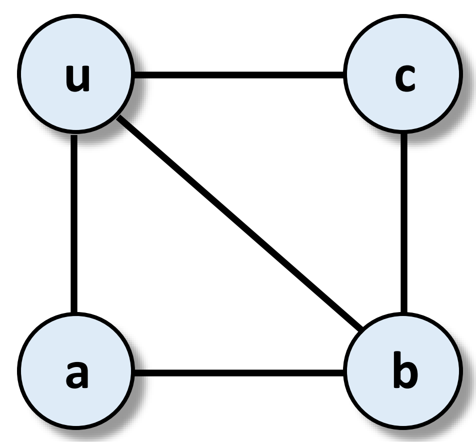


Graphs: Key Definitions

- We represent graphs by $G = (V, E)$
  - V is the set of nodes/vertices
  - $E \subseteq V \times V$ is the set of edges

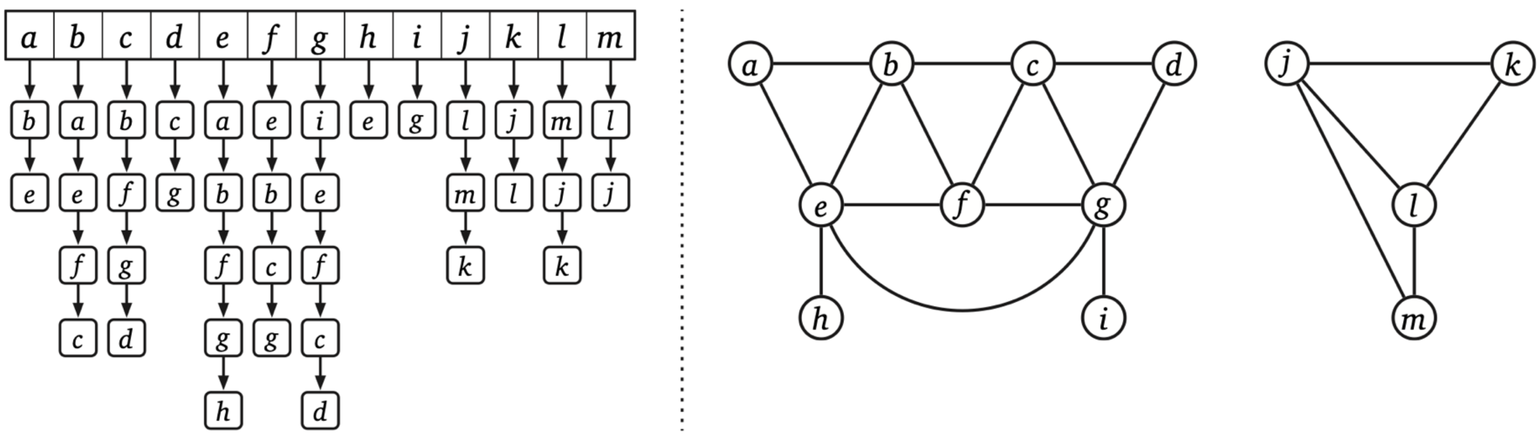
- **Directed**: Edges are ordered pairs $e = (u, v)$ “from u to v”
- **Undirected:** Edges are unordered $e = (u, v)$ “between u and v”





Data Structures: Adjacency List

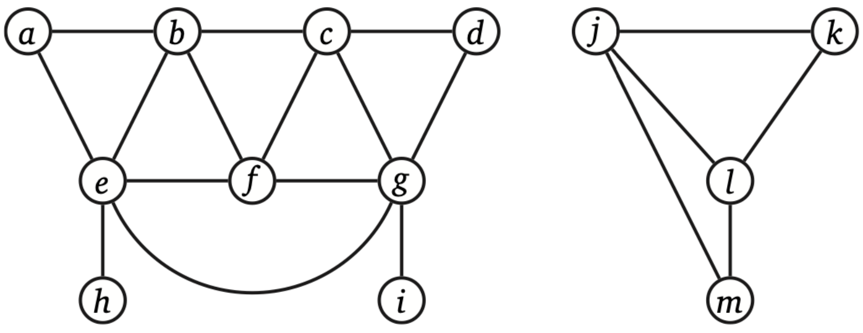
- An adjacency list is an array of lists, each containing the neighbors of one of the vertices (or the out-neighbors if the graph is directed)



Data Structures: Adjacency Matrix

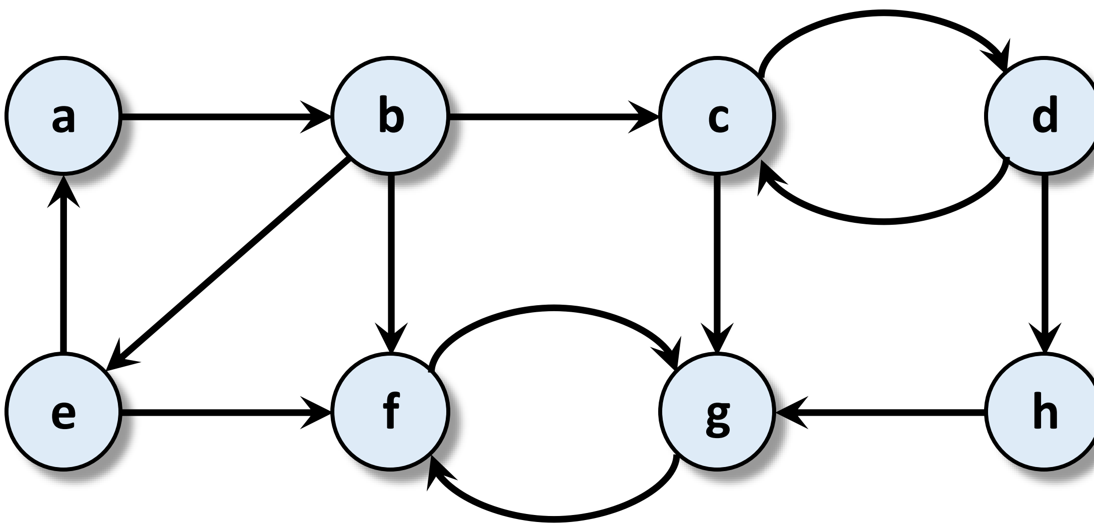
- The adjacency matrix of a graph G is a matrix of 0s and 1s, normally represented by a two-dimensional array A[1 .. V, 1 .. V], where each entry indicates whether a particular edge is present in G.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
a	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
f	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
g	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
k	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0



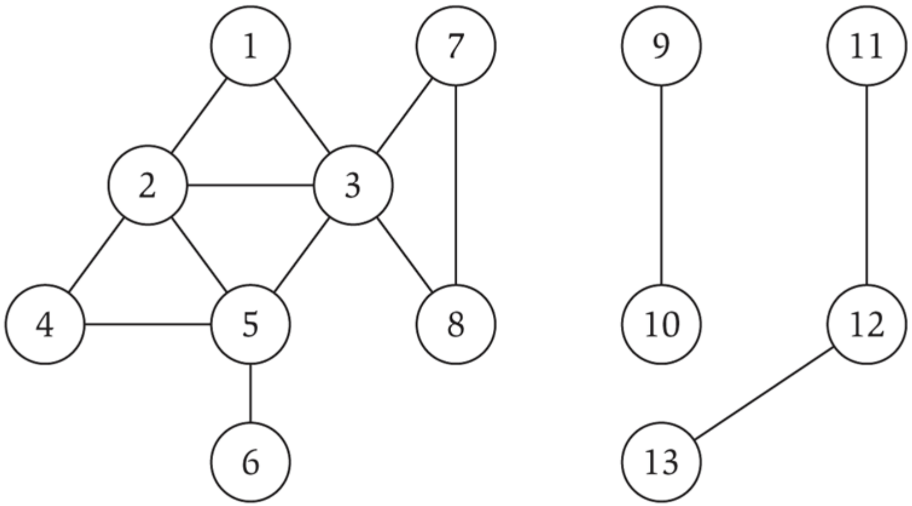
Basic Graph Theory: Paths

- A path is a sequence of consecutive edges in E
  - $P = \{(u, w_1), (w_1, w_2), (w_2, w_3), \ldots, (w_{k-1}, v)\}$
  - $P = u - w_1 - w_2 - w_3 - \cdots - w_{k-1} - v$
  - The length of the path is the # of edges



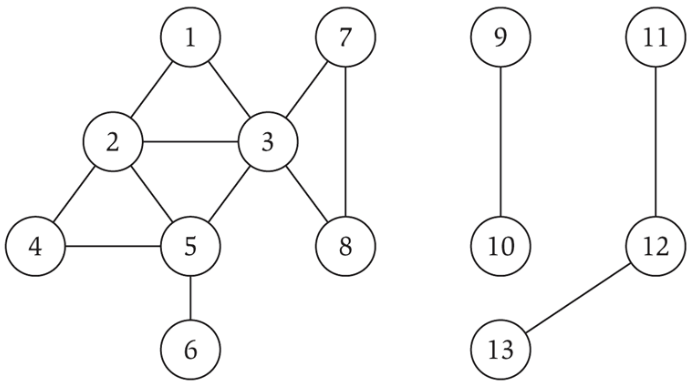
Basic Graph Theory: Cycles

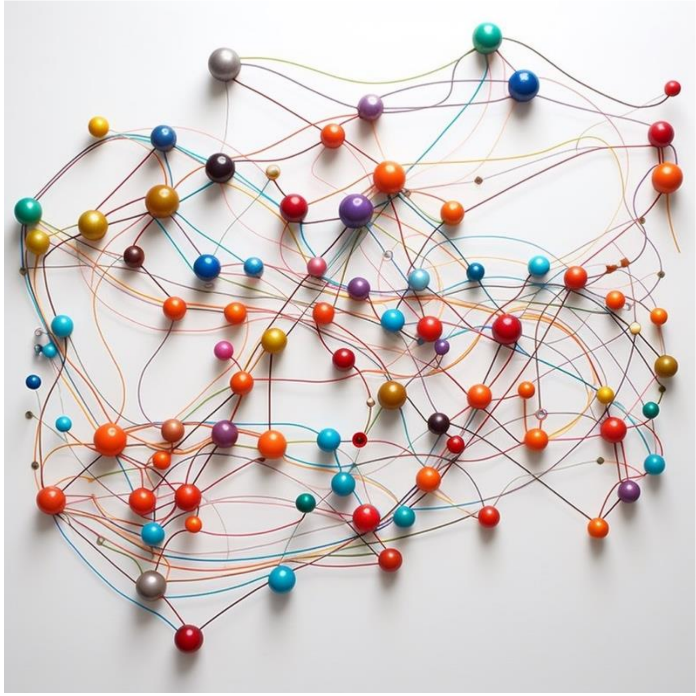
- A cycle is a path $v_1 - v_2 - \cdots - v_k - v_1$ and $v_1, \ldots, v_k$ are distinct



Basic Graph Theory: Connectivity

- An undirected graph is connected if there is a path between every two vertices in the graph.



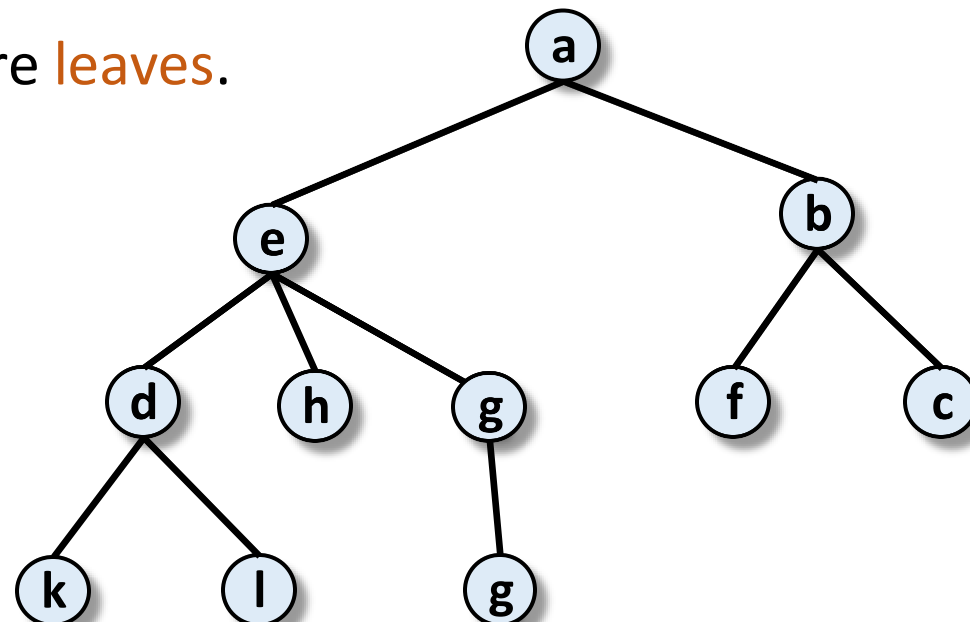


Basic Graph Theory: Trees

- A simple undirected graph G is a tree if:
  - G is connected
  - G contains no cycles

- Degree one vertices are leaves.
- A collection of trees is

called a forest.



Minimum Spanning Trees

Network Design

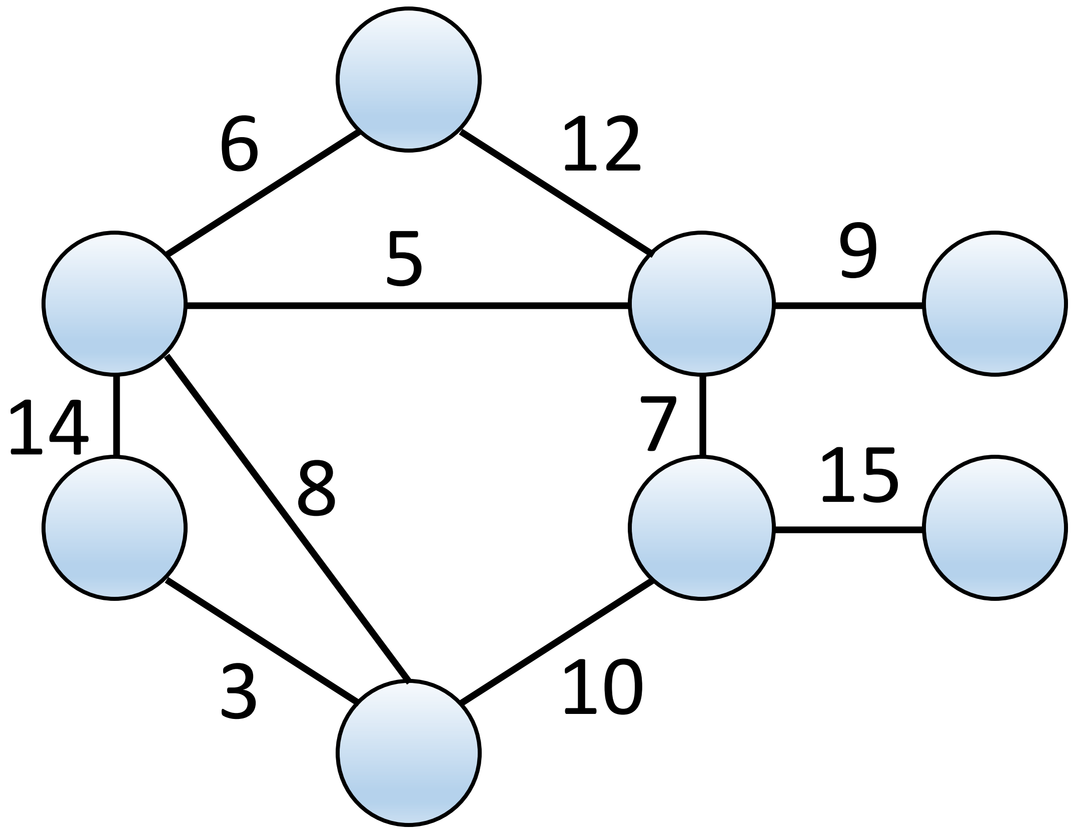
- **Build a cheap, connected graph**
- We are given
  - a set of nodes $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$
  - a set of possible edges $E \subseteq V \times V$
  - a weight function on the edges w_e
- Want to build a network to connect these locations
  - Every v_i, v_j must be connected
  - Must be as cheap as possible
- Many variants of network design

Minimum Spanning Trees (MST)

- **Input:** a weighted graph $G = (V, E, \{w_e\})$
  - Undirected, **connected**, weights may be negative
  - All edge weights are distinct (makes life simpler)

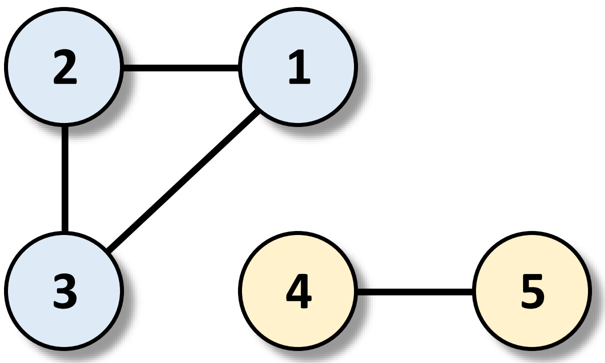
- **Output:** a spanning tree T of minimum cost
  - A spanning tree of G is a subset of $T \subseteq E$ of the edges such that (V, T) forms a tree (*what's a tree?*)
  - Cost of a spanning tree T is the sum of the edge weights
    - Cost(T) =
    - MST:

Minimum Spanning Trees (MST)



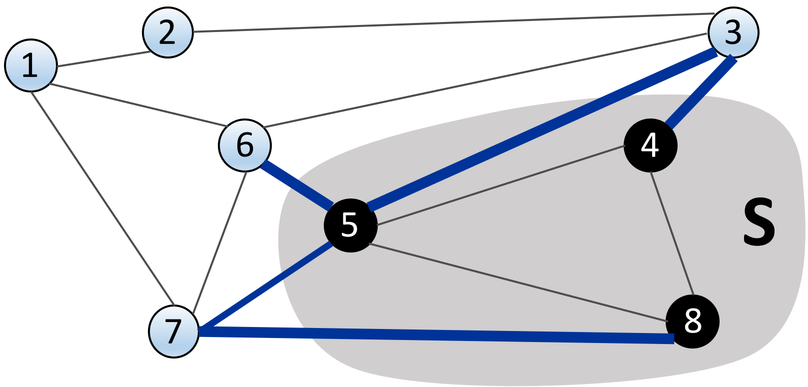
Connected Components

- **Connected component:** a maximal subset of vertices which are all connected in G



Cuts

- **Cut:** a subset of nodes S **Cutset:** edges w/ 1 endpoint in cut



Cut S	=	{4, 5, 8}
Cutset	=	(5,6), (5,7), (3,4), (3,5), (7,8)

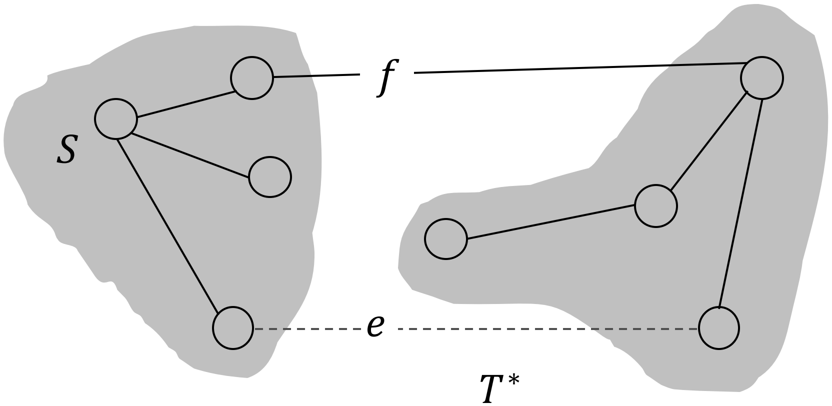
Properties of MSTs

- **Cut Property:** Let S be a cut. Let e be the minimum weight edge cut by S. Then the MST T^* contains e
  - We call such an e a safe edge

Proof of Cut Property

- **Cut Property:** Let S be a cut. Let e be the minimum weight edge cut by S. Then the MST T^* contains e

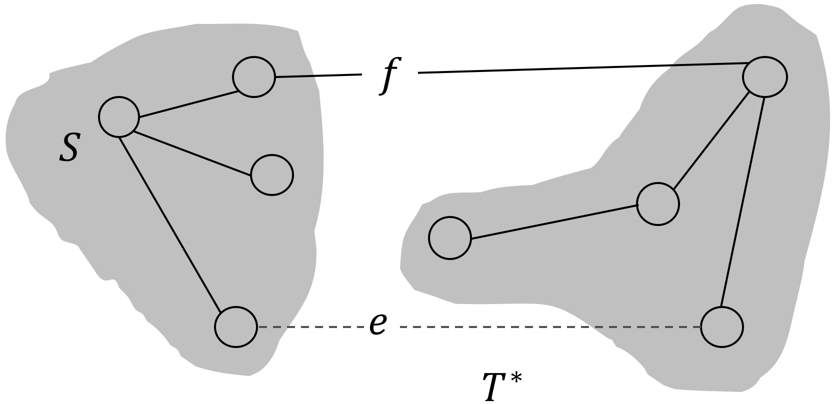
Proof by contradiction:



Assume e is not in the MST. Adding it to the MST creates a cycle C with at least one other edge f in the cut set. Replacing f with e in this MST gives us a smaller spanning tree hence the contradiction.

Proof of Cut Property

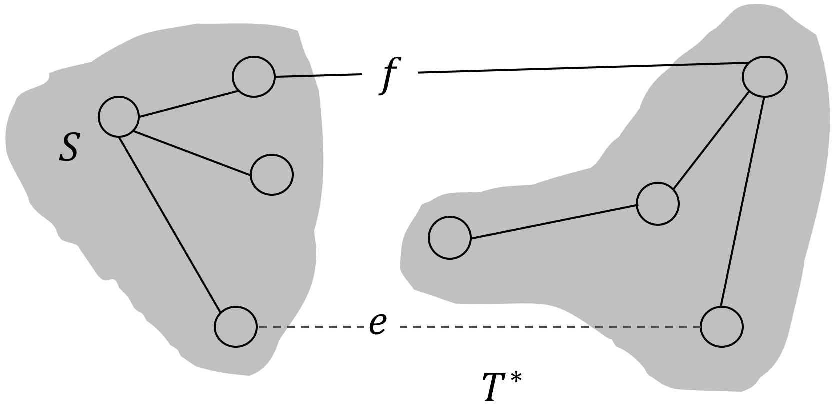
Why does f exist?



Why doesn't replacing f with e create new cycle?

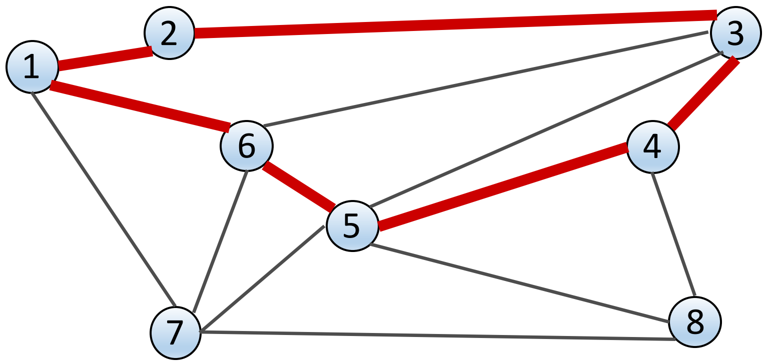
Proof of Cut Property

Why does replacing f with e keep the graph connected?



Cycles

- **Cycle:** a set of edges $(v_1, v_2), (v_2, v_3), \ldots, (v_k, v_1)$



Cycle C = (1,2),(2,3),(3,4),(4,5),(5,6),(6,1)

Cycle Property

- **Cycle Property:** Let C be a cycle. Let f be the maximum weight edge in C. Then the MST T^* does not contain f.
  - We call such an f a useless edge

Proof of Cycle Property

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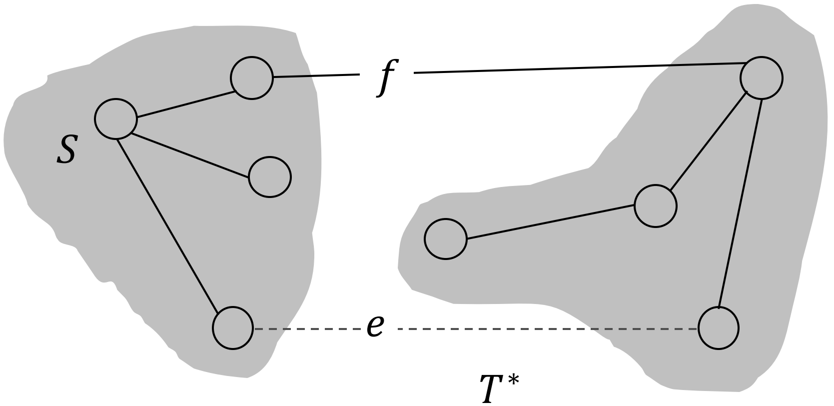

Proof of Cycle Property

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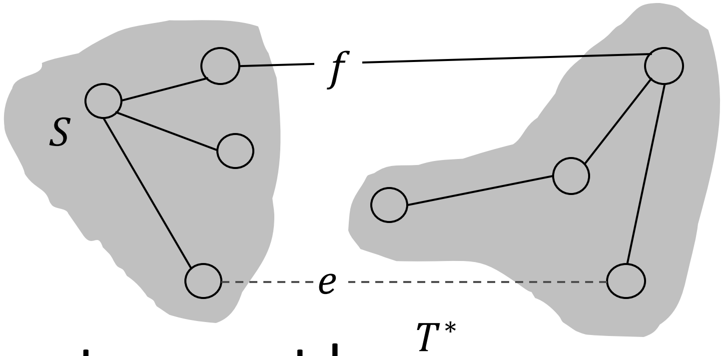


Proof by contradiction:

Assume f is in the MST.

Let S be one of the connected components we get by removing f from this MST. There is at least one other edge e from cycle C in cutset of S. Replacing f with e in this MST gives us a smaller spanning tree hence the contradiction.

Ask the Audience

- Assume G has distinct edge weights
- **True/False?** If e is the edge with the smallest weight, then e is always in the MST T^*

- **True/False?** If e is the edge with the largest weight, then e is never in the MST T^*

MST Algorithms

- There are several useful MST algorithms
  - Kruskal's Algorithm: start with $T = \emptyset$, consider edges in ascending order, adding edges unless they create a cycle
  - Prim's Algorithm: start with some s, at each step add cheapest edge that grows the connected component
  - Borůvka's Algorithm: start with $T = \emptyset$, in each round add cheapest edge out of each connected component

Graph Optimization

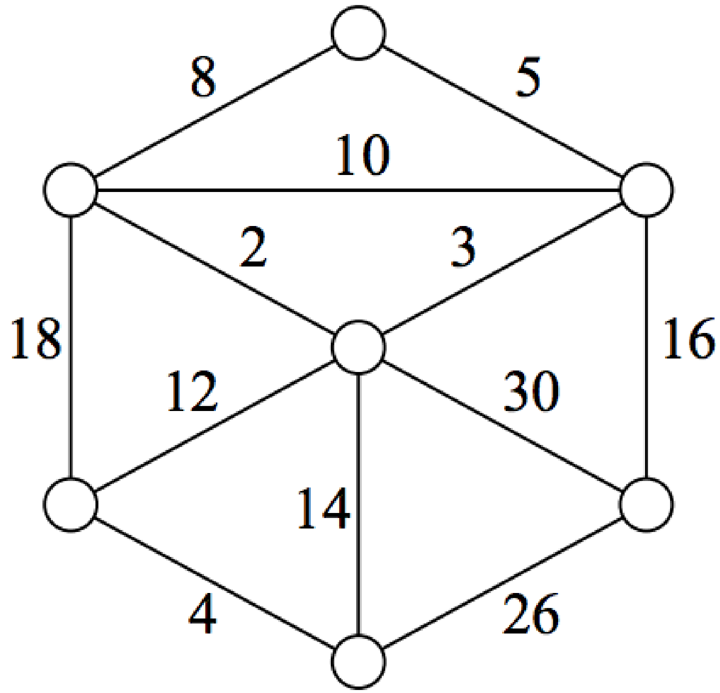
a. Shortest Paths
   a. Dijkstra’s Algorithm
   b. Bellman-Ford
b. Minimum Spanning Trees
   a. Kruskal’s

Kruskal's Algorithm

- **Kruskal's Informal**
  - Let $T = \emptyset$
  - For each edge e in ascending order of weight:
    - If adding e would decrease the number of connected components add e to T

- **Correctness:** every edge we add is safe and every edge we don't add is useless

Practice Kruskal's Algorithm



Implementing Kruskal's Algorithm

- **Union-Find**: group items into components so that we can efficiently perform two operations:
  - Find(u): lookup which component contains u
  - Union(u,v): merge connected components of u,v
- Naïve **Union-Find:**

- Can implement **Union-Find** so that
  - Find takes $O(1)$ time
  - Any k Union operations takes $O(k \log k)$ time

Fast Union-Find

- Use an *array* for current component of each vertex and a *linked list* for items in each component, and keep size of each component (always union smaller into larger)

Fast Union-Find

- Use an *array* for current component of each vertex and a *linked list* for items in each component, and keep size of each component (always union smaller into larger)

- **1.** Largest component has size
- **2.** Every time an item changes component, its new component is   the size of its old component
- **3.** No item changed components more than   times
- **Total time:**

Kruskal's Algorithm (Running Time)

- **Kruskal's:**
  - Let $T = \emptyset$
  - For each edge e in ascending order of weight:
    - If adding e would decrease the number of connected components add e to T ("test e")

- Time to sort:
- Time to test edges:
- Time to add edges:

Graph Optimization

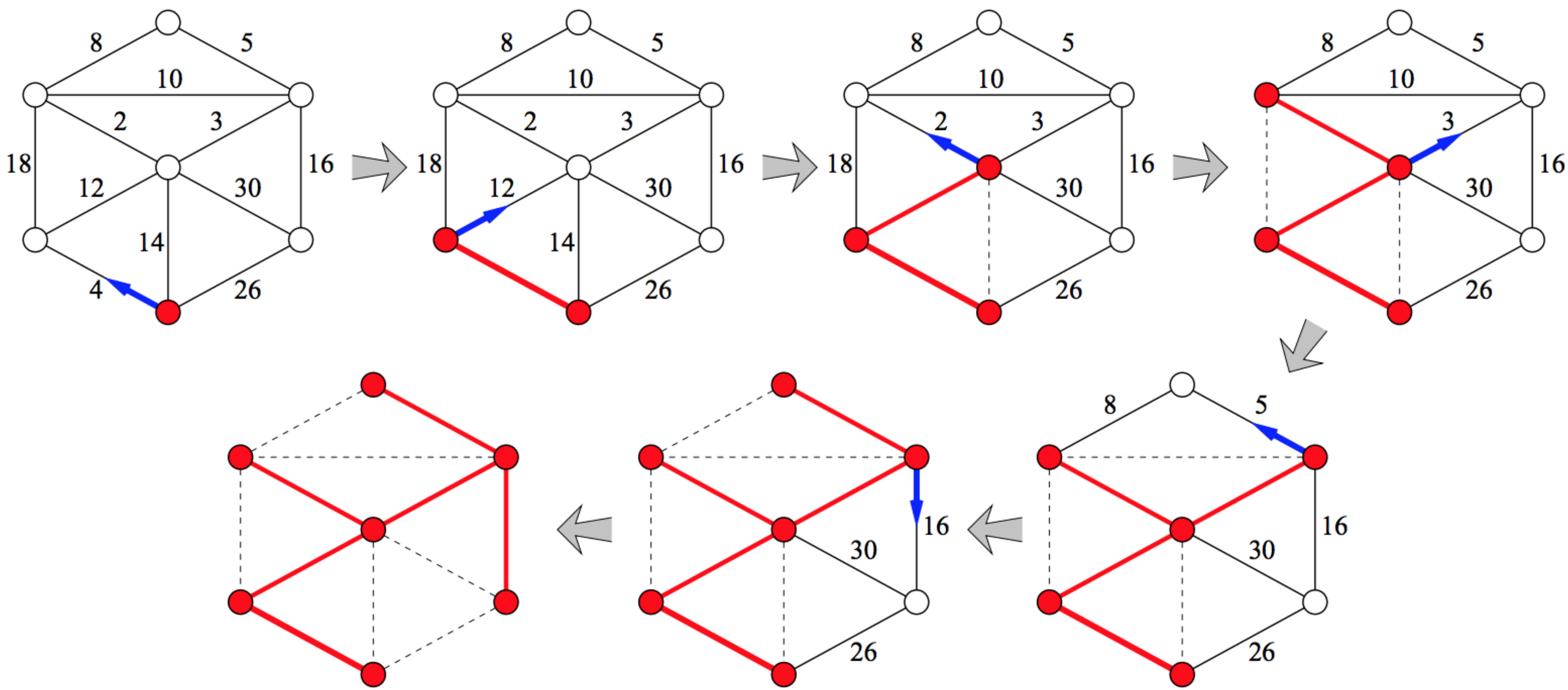
a. Shortest Paths
    a. Dijkstra’s Algorithm
    b. Bellman-Ford
b. Minimum Spanning Trees
    a. Kruskal’s Algorithm
    b. Prim’s Algortithm

Prim's Algorithm

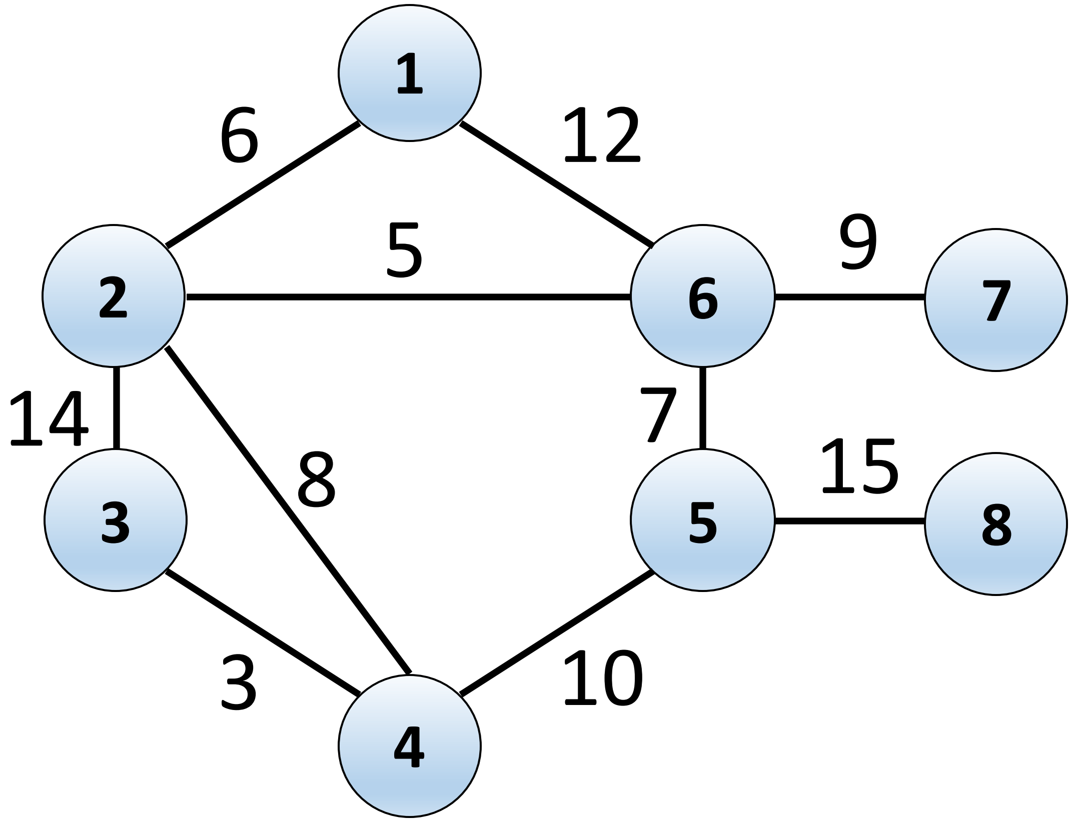
- **Prim Informal**
  - Let $T = \emptyset$
  - Let s be some arbitrary node and $S = \{s\}$
  - Repeat until $S = V$
    - Find the cheapest edge $e = (u, v)$ cut by S. Add e to T and add v to S

- **Correctness:** every edge we add is safe and *T* is spanning & connected (S is always connected)

Prim’s Algorithm



Practice Prim's Algorithm



Prim’s Algorithm

```
Prim(G=(V,E,w(E)))
    T ← ∅
    let Q be a priority queue storing V
        value[v] ← ∞, last[v] ← ∅
        value[s] ← 0 for some arbitrary s
    while (Q ≠ ∅):
        u ← ExtractMin(Q)
        for each v in N[u]:
            if v ∈ Q and w(u,v) < value[v]:
                DecreaseKey(v,w(u,v))
                last[v] ← u
        if u != s:
            add (u, last[u]) to T
    return T
```

Prim's vs Kruskal's

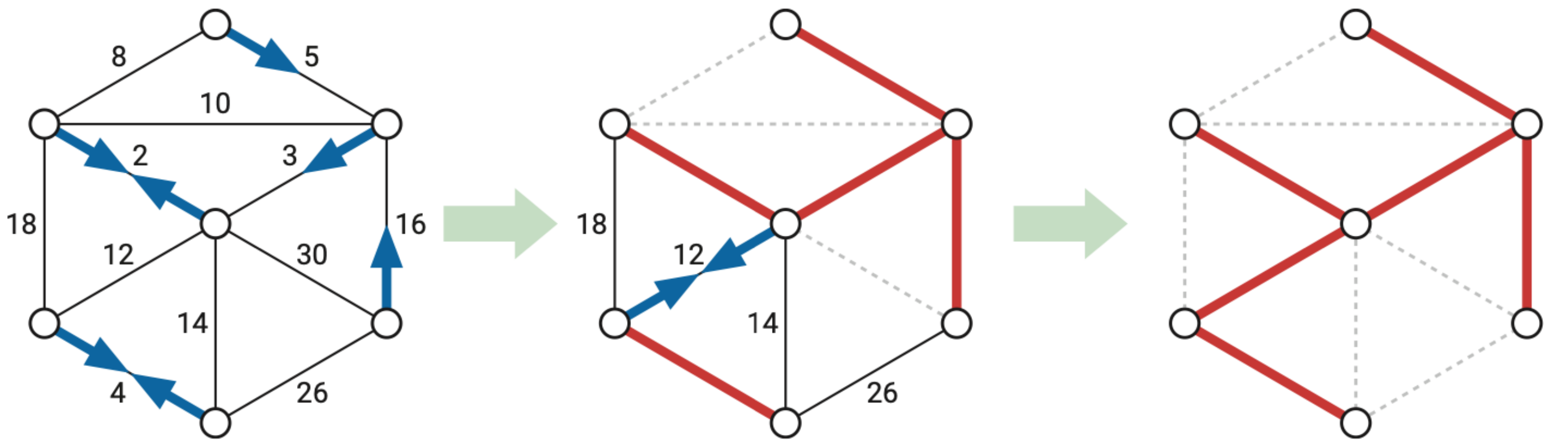
- **Prim's Algorithm:**
  - $O(m \log(n))$
  - Iteratively builds one connected component
  - Faster in practice on dense graphs

- **Kruskal's Algorithm:**
  - $O(m \log(n))$
  - Maintains multiple connected components simultaneously
  - Faster in practice on sparse graphs

Borůvka's Algorithm

- **Borůvka's Algorithm (Informal)**

  Add **ALL** the safe edges and recurse.



Borůvka's Algorithm

```
BORŮVKA(V, E):
    F = (V, ∅)
    count ← COUNTANDLABEL(F)
    while count > 1
        ADDALLSAFEEDGES(E, F, count)
        count ← COUNTANDLABEL(F)
    return F
```

```
ADDALLSAFEEDGES(E, F, count):
    for i ← 1 to count
        safe[i] ← NULL
    for each edge uv ∈ E
        if comp(u) ≠ comp(v)
            if safe[comp(u)] = NULL  or  w(uv) < w(safe[comp(u)])
                safe[comp(u)] ← uv
            if safe[comp(v)] = NULL  or  w(uv) < w(safe[comp(v)])
                safe[comp(v)] ← uv
    for i ← 1 to count
        add safe[i] to F
```