

Disjoint Sets Running Time:

- Worst case running time of find(k):
- Worst case running time of union(r1, r2), given roots:
- New function: “Iterated Log”:
 $\log^*(n) :=$
- Overall running time:
 - A total of **m** union/find operation runs in:

Graphs

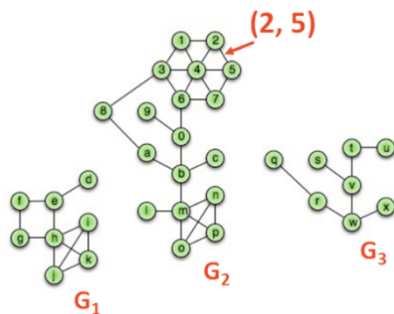
Motivation:

Graphs are awesome data structures that allow us to represent an enormous range of problems. To study these problems, we need:

1. A common vocabulary to talk about graphs
2. Implementation(s) of a graph
3. Traversals on graphs
4. Algorithms on graphs

Graph Vocabulary

Consider a graph **G** with vertices **V** and edges **E**, $G=(V,E)$.



Incident Edges:

$$I(v) = \{ (x, v) \text{ in } E \}$$

Degree(v): |I|

Adjacent Vertices:

$$A(v) = \{ x : (x, v) \text{ in } E \}$$

Path(G_2): Sequence of vertices connected by edges

Cycle(G_1): Path with a common begin and end vertex containing at least three vertices.

Simple Graph(**G**): A graph with no self loops or multi-edges.

Subgraph(**G**): $G' = (V', E')$:

$$V' \in V, E' \in E, \text{ and } (u, v) \in E \rightarrow u \in V', v \in V'$$

Graphs that we will study this semester include:

- Complete subgraph(**G**)
- Connected subgraph(**G**)
- Connected component(**G**)
- Acyclic subgraph(**G**)
- Spanning tree(**G**)

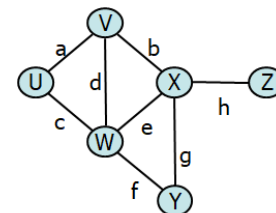
Size and Running Times

Running times are often reported by **n**, the number of vertices, but often depend on **m**, the number of edges.

For arbitrary graphs, the minimum number of edges given a graph that is:

Not Connected:

Minimally Connected:*



The maximum number of edges given a graph that is:

Simple:

Not Simple:

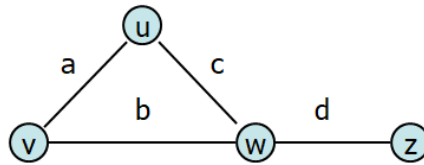
The relationship between the degree of the graph and the edges:

Graph ADT

Data	Functions
1. Vertices	<code>insertVertex(K key);</code>
2. Edges	<code>insertEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2, K key);</code>
3. Some data structure maintaining the structure between vertices and edges.	<code>removeVertex(Vertex v);</code> <code>removeEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);</code>
	<code>incidentEdges(Vertex v);</code> <code>areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2);</code>
	<code>origin(Edge e);</code> <code>destination(Edge e);</code>

Graph Implementation #1: Edge List

Vert.	Edges
u	a
v	b
w	c
z	d



Data Structures:

Vertex Collection:

Edge Collection:

Operations on an Edge List implementation:

`insertVertex(K key):`

- What needs to be done?

`removeVertex(Vertex v):`

- What needs to be done?

`incidentEdges(Vertex v):`

- What needs to be done?

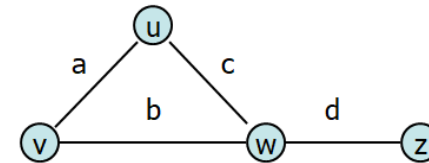
`areAdjacent(Vertex v1, Vertex v2):`

- Can this be faster than `G.incidentEdges(v1).contains(v2)`?

`insertEdge(Vertex v1, Vertex v2, K key):`

- What needs to be done?

Graph Implementation #2: Adjacency Matrix



Vert.	Edges	Adj. Matrix
u	a	
v	b	
w	c	
z	d	

CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

1. mp_traversals Today!
2. Final Project proposals being graded now
3. Daily POTDs are ongoing!