

# Outline

## CS2123 Data Structures Graphs

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- ① Basic Concepts
  - Graph Concepts

# Tasks of the Week

- Introduce undirected and directed graphs
- Learn basic graph algorithms
- Review for the final

# Graph

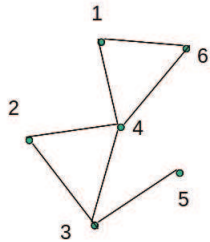
- Mathematically, a graph  $G$  has a set of vertexes  $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, N\}$  and a set of edges  $E(G) = \{(u, v) | u, v \in V(G)\}$
- Undirected Graph: edges have no direction  $(u, v) \Leftrightarrow (v, u)$
- Directed Graph: edges have directions  $(u, v)$  does not imply  $(v, u)$

## Example Graphs

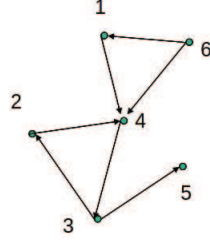
Vertexes:  $V(G) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Edges:  $E(G) = \{(1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 6)\}$

Undirected

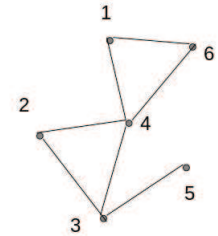


Directed



## Terminology

- Degree: # of edges of a node
  - Ex:  $\deg(1) = 2$ ,  $\deg(5) = 1$ ,  $\deg(4) = 4$
  - In-degree, out-degree
- Adjacent nodes: linked by an edge
  - Ex: 1 and 4, 2 and 3
- Incident
  - Ex: 2 is incident of edge (2, 3)



## Graph Properties

### Example

In an undirected graph,

$$|E(G)| \leq \frac{|V(G)| \times (|V(G)| - 1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{v \in V(G)} \deg(v) = 2 \times |E(G)|$$

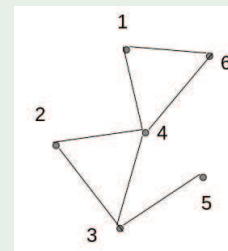
- There are many such properties. For details, read books on Graph Theory.

## Representations

- Adjacency Matrix

### Example

Undirected Graph



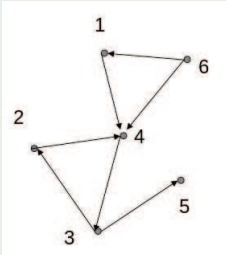
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Representations

- Adjacency Matrix

## Example

### Directed Graph



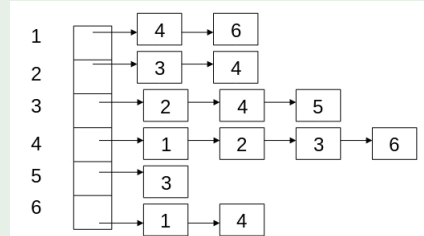
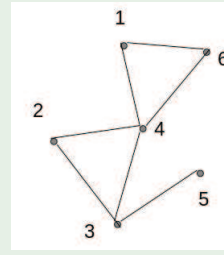
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# Representations

- Adjacency Lists

## Example

### Undirected Graph



# Graph Algorithms

- Graph Traversals: visit every vertex once
  - Breadth-first
  - Depth-first
- Connectivity
  - A graph is connected if and only if the breadth-first traversal visits  $|V(G)|$  vertices
- Shortest paths
  - Assume each edge has a weight. find a minimum weight path between
    - a single pair of vertices
    - between all pairs of vertices