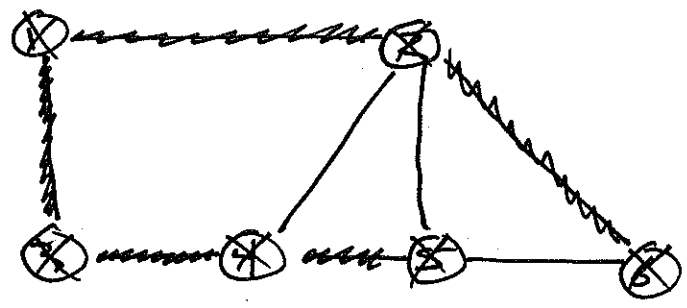


CSE 101 1-23-24

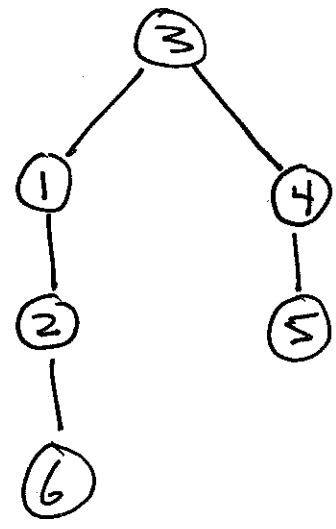
• Thur. mid 1 (2-1-24)

TPX  
D=3



Q: 3 1 4 7 5 6

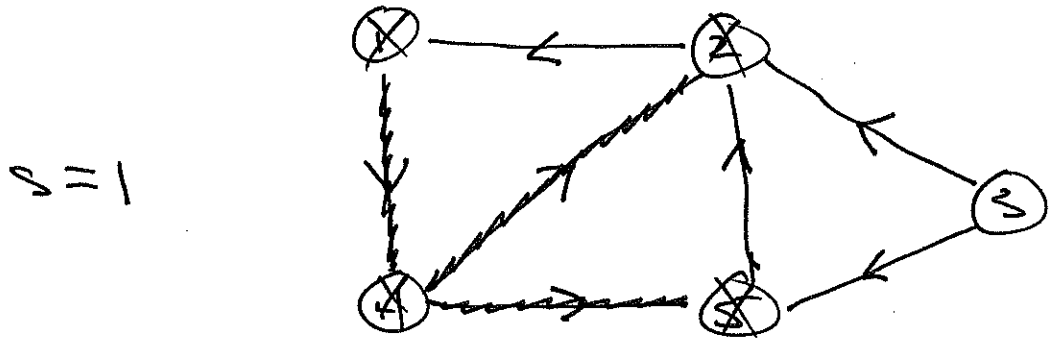
BFS Tree:



dist = depth

0  
1  
2  
3

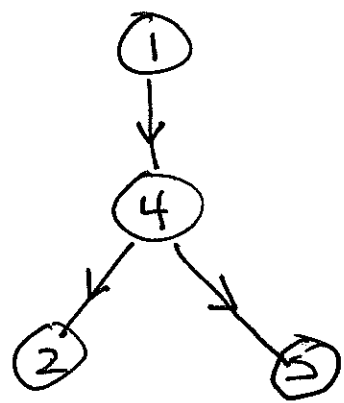
Ex.



Q: X Y Z \$

dist

BFS tree :



0  
1  
2

|   | adj | Color | dist     | Parent |
|---|-----|-------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 4   | b     | 0        | nil    |
| 2 | 1   | b     | 2        | 4      |
| 3 | 2 5 | w     | $\infty$ | nil    |
| 4 | 2 5 | b     | 1        | 1      |
| 5 | 2   | b     | 2        | 4      |

13

Predecessor subgraph (BFS tree)

$$T = (V_p, E_p)$$

where

$$V_p = \{x \in V(G) \mid P[x] \neq \text{nil}\} \cup \{s\}$$

$$E_p = \{ \underbrace{(P[x], x)} \mid P[x] \neq \text{nil} \}$$

↑  
ordered pair if dig-graph  
unordered pair if g-graph

Theorem:

The Predecessor subgraph is a shortest paths tree.

# Depth First Search (DFS)

5

Vertex attributes:  $x \in V(G)$

•  $color[x]$ :  $w, g, b$

•  $P[x]$ : Parent of  $x$

•  $d[x]$   
•  $f[x]$  } : time stamps

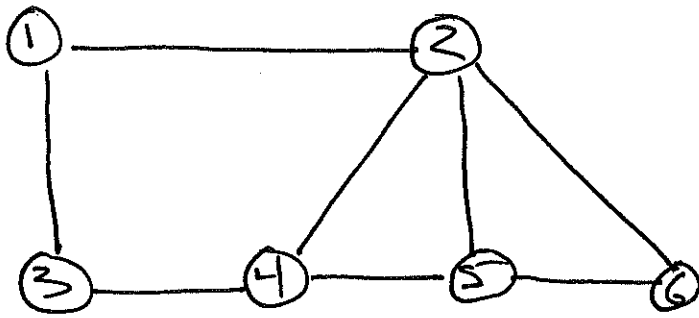
$visit(x)$  recursive sub-algorithm.

time: variable static over all calls  
to  $visit()$

$$0 \leq time \leq 2n$$

where  $n = |V(G)|$ .

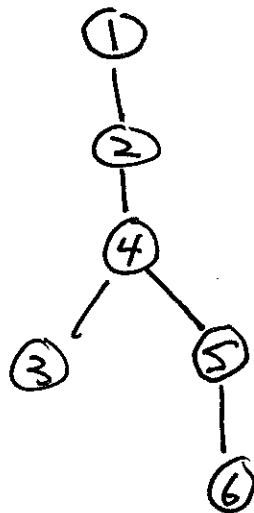
EX



|     | adj                                 | color | d | f  | P   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----|-----|
| → 1 | <u>2</u> <u>3</u>                   | w/g/b | 1 | 12 | ∅   |
| ✓ 2 | <u>1</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> | w/g/b | 2 | 11 | ∅ 1 |
| ✓ 3 | <u>1</u> <u>4</u>                   | w/g/b | 4 | 5  | ∅ 4 |
| ✓ 4 | <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u>          | w/g/b | 3 | 10 | ∅ 2 |
| ✓ 5 | <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u>          | w/g/b | 6 | 9  | ∅ 4 |
| ✓ 6 | <u>2</u> <u>5</u>                   | w/g/b | 7 | 8  | ∅ 5 |

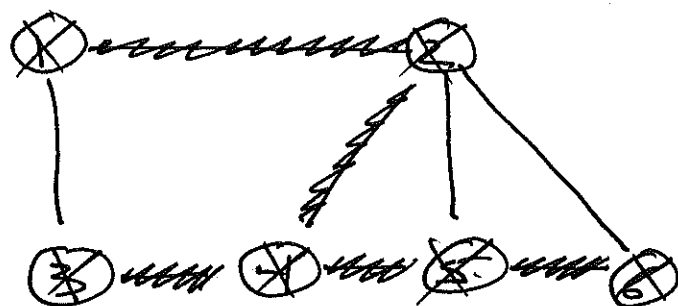
time = ∅ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ∅

DFS Forest:



Easy way:

7



DFS forest:

