

# Algorithms and Data Structures

## Module 1

### Lecture 3

# **Graphs: definitions, representations and basic operations**

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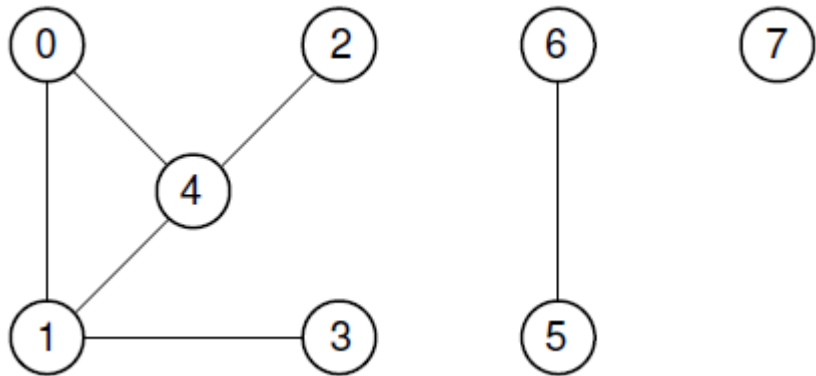
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# Graphs: definition

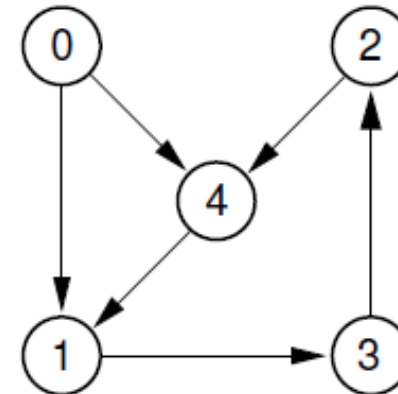
Graph  $G=(V,E)$

- ✓  $V$  is a set of **vertices** ( $v \in V$  – vertex, node).  $|V|=n$ .
- ✓  $E$  is a set of **edges** ( $e = (v, w): v, w \in V$  – edge, arc).  $|E|=m$

**Undirected** graph



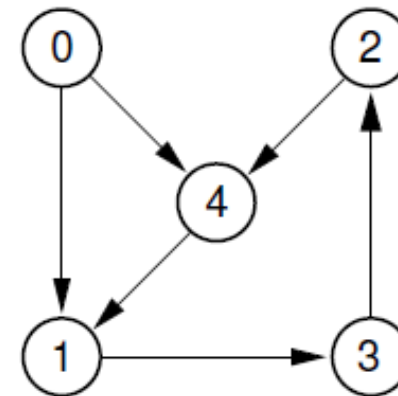
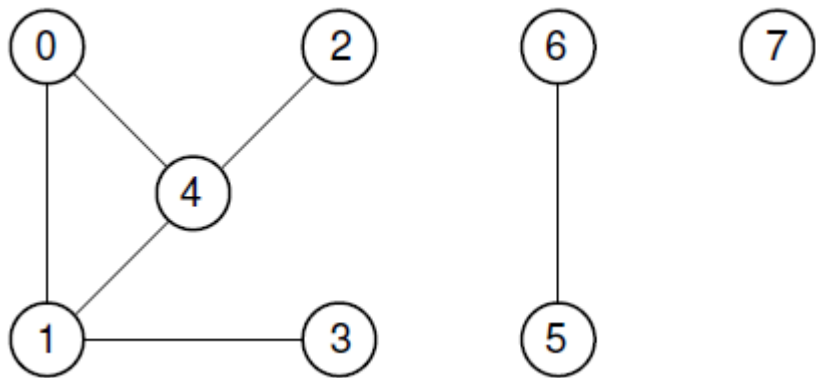
**Directed** graph



# Graphs: definition

$$e = (v, w): v, w \in V$$

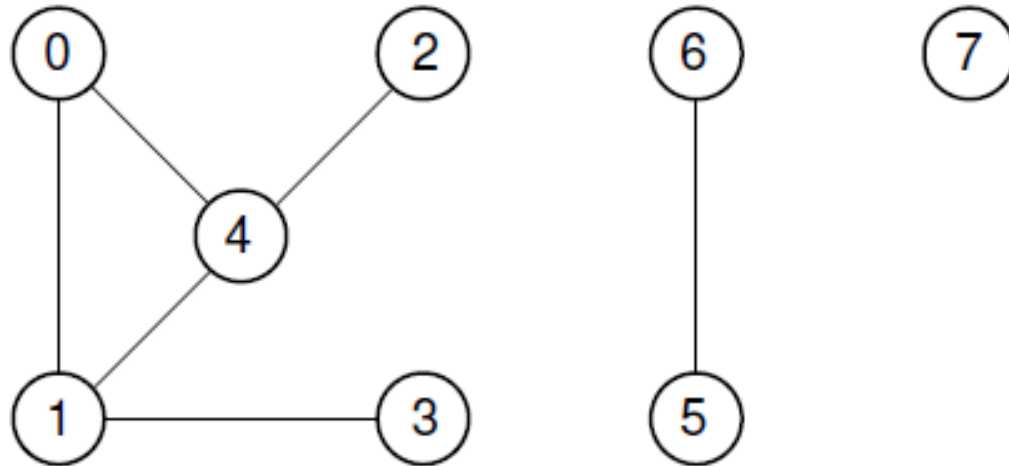
- ✓  $e$  is *incident* to  $v$  and  $w$ ;  $v$  ( $w$ ) is incident to  $e$ ;
- ✓  $v$  and  $w$  are *adjacent*; they are *neighbours*.



# Graphs: definition

$v \in V$  :

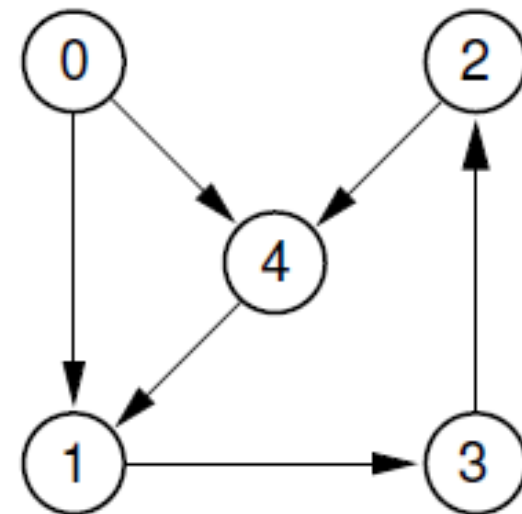
✓  $\deg(v)$  - *degree* of vertex  $v$  = number of edges incident to  $v$  .



# Graphs: definition

$v \in V$  :

- ✓  $\text{deg}(v)$  – *degree* of vertex  $v$  = number of edges incident to  $v$  .
- ✓  $\text{outdeg}(v)$ – out-degree of vertex  $v$  = number of edges which start from  $v$  .
- ✓  $\text{indeg}(v)$ – in-degree of vertex  $v$  = number of edges which end at  $v$  .
- ✓  $v$  is a *source* iff  $\text{indeg}(v) = 0$
- ✓  $v$  is a *sink* iff  $\text{outdeg}(v) = 0$

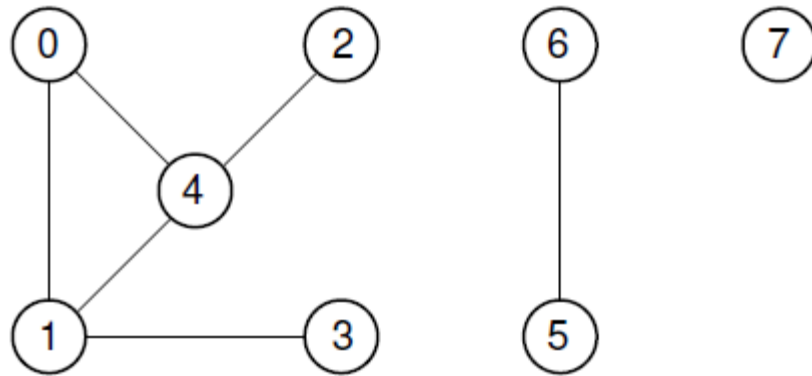


# Graphs: representations

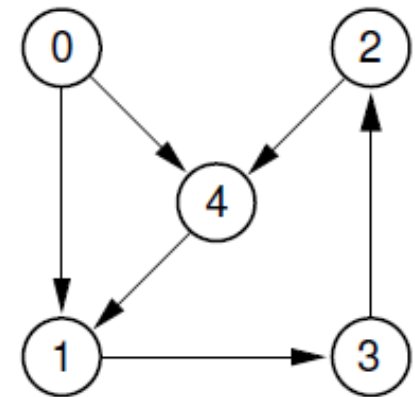
## Edge list

$$E = \{e_1 = (u_1, v_1), \dots, e_m = (u_m, v_m)\}$$

0 1  
0 4  
1 3  
1 4  
2 4  
5 6



0 1  
0 4  
1 3  
4 1  
2 4  
3 2



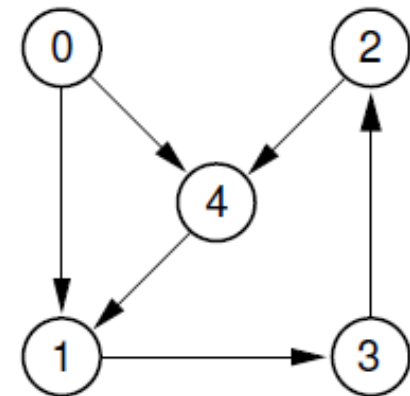
# Graphs: representations

## Edge list

$$E = \{e_1 = (u_1, v_1), \dots, e_m = (u_m, v_m)\}$$

Property	Complexity
out-deg(v)	$O(m)$
in-deg(v)	$O(m)$
deg(v)	$O(m)$
has_edge(v,w)	$O(m)$
is_source(v)	$O(m)$
is_sink(v)	$O(m)$

0 1  
0 4  
1 3  
4 1  
2 4  
3 1

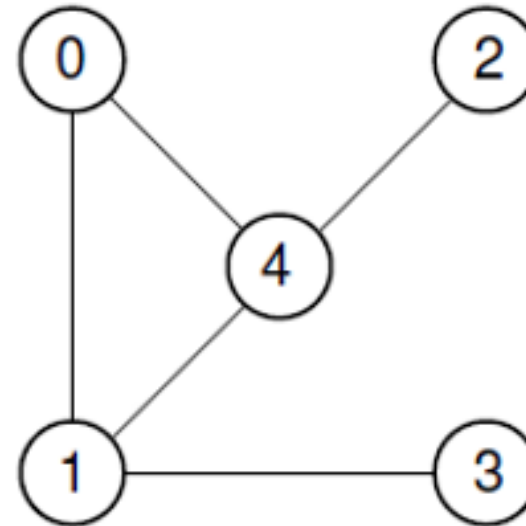


# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency matrix

$$A = \{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n : a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (i,j) \in E \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	0	0



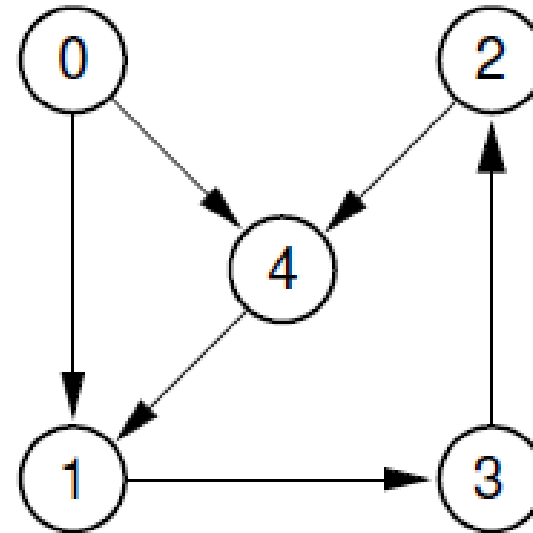


# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency matrix

$$A = \{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n : a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (i,j) \in E \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0



# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency matrix

$A = \{a_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^n$  contains  $O(n^2)$  entries.

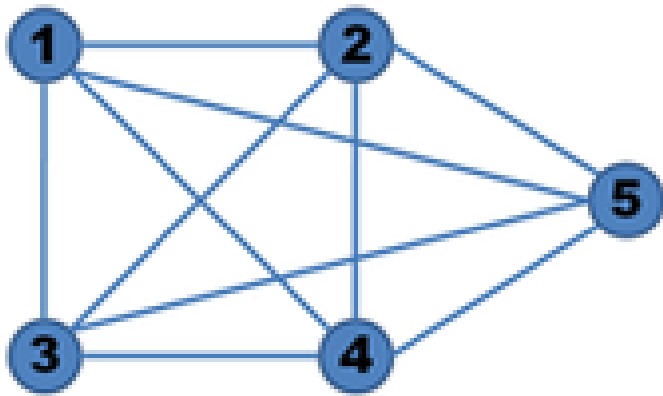
- Space-efficient for dense graphs  
( $m \sim O(n^2)$ ).
- Space-inefficient for sparse graphs  
( $m \sim O(n)$ ).

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0

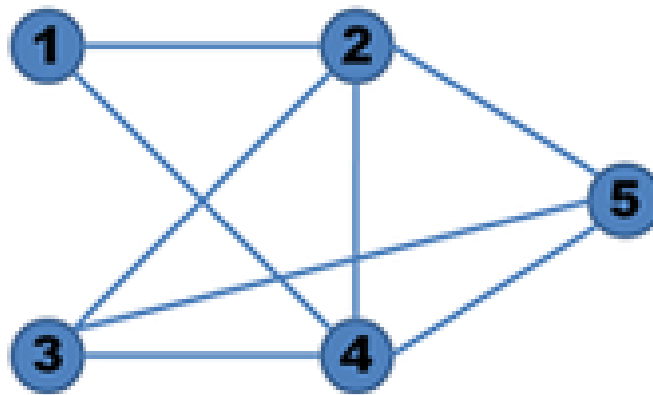
# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency matrix

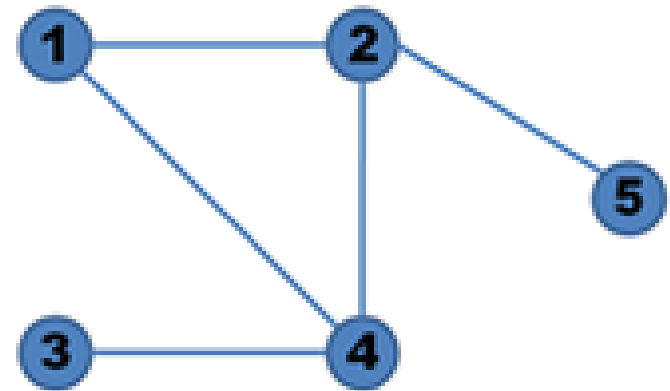
Complete Graph



Dense Graph

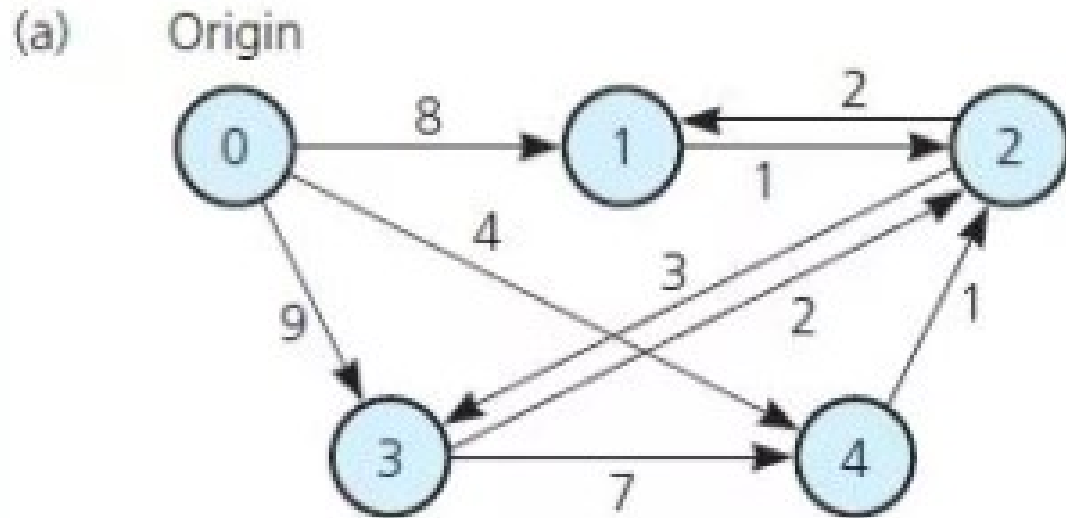


Sparse Graph



# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency matrix



(b)

	0	1	2	3	4
0	$\infty$	8	$\infty$	9	4
1	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$
2	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	3	$\infty$
3	$\infty$	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	7
4	$\infty$	$\infty$	1	$\infty$	$\infty$

# Graphs: representations

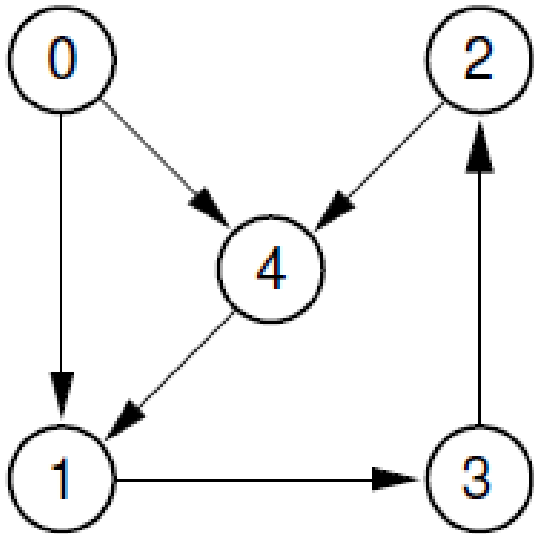
## Adjacency matrix

Property	Complexity
out-deg(v)	$O(n)$
in-deg(v)	$O(n)$
deg(v)	$O(n)$
has_edge(v,w)	$O(1)$
is_source(v)	$O(n)$
is_sink(v)	$O(n)$

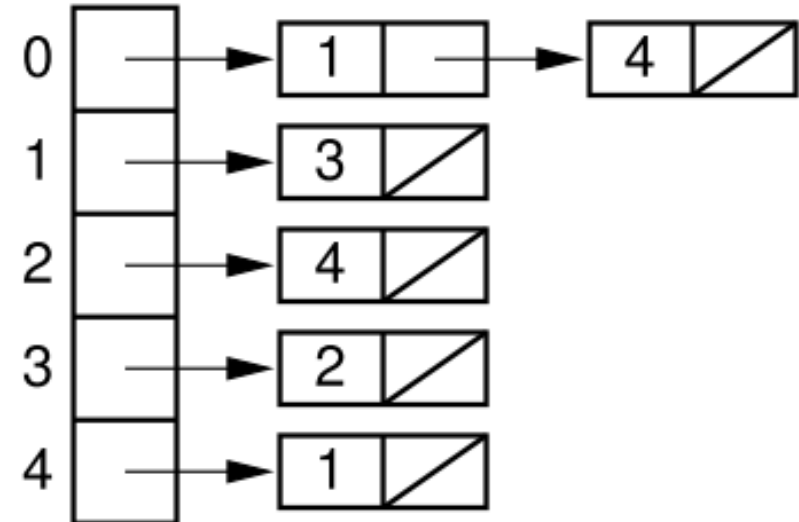
	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0

# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency list



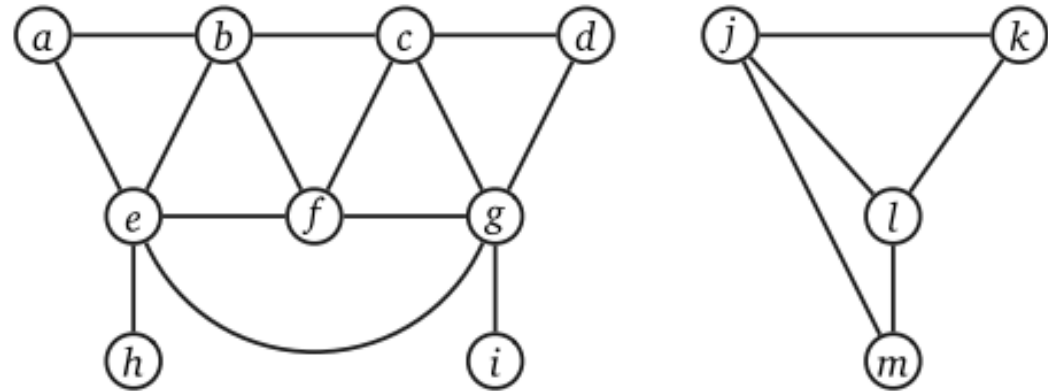
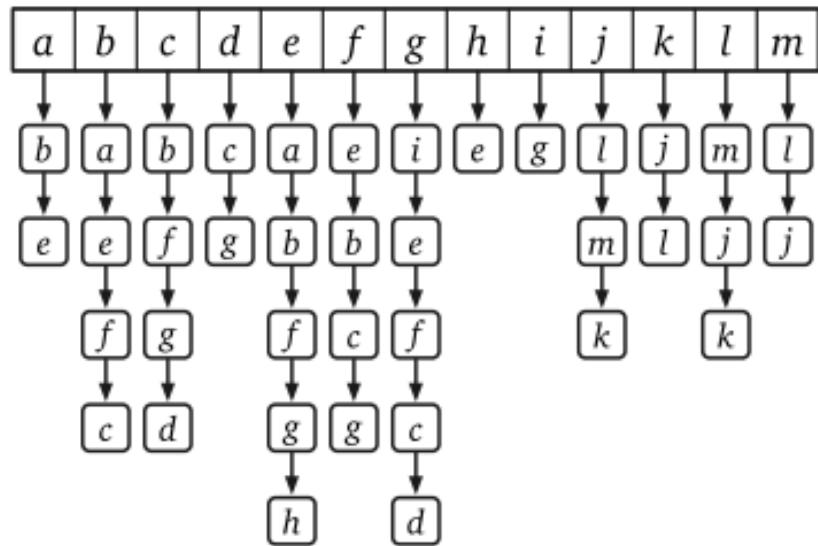
	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0



Space complexity:  $O(n + m)$

# Graphs: representations

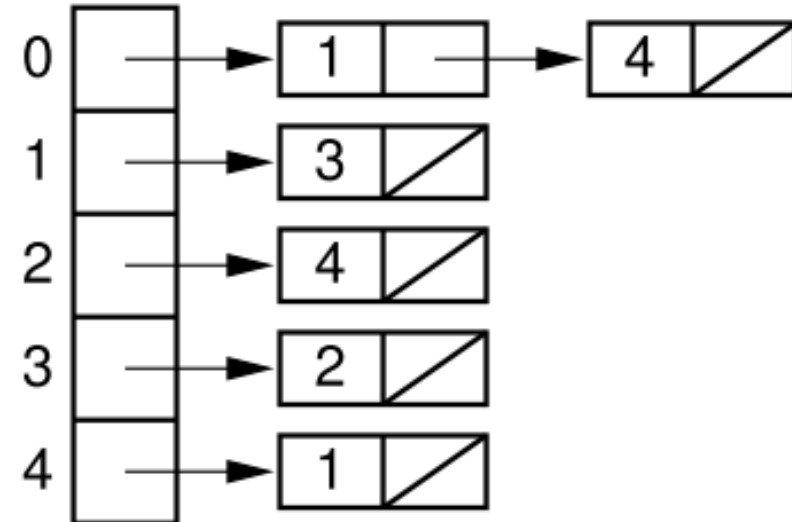
## Adjacency list



# Graphs: representations

## Adjacency list

Property	Complexity
out-deg(v)	$O(\max deg) = O(n)$
in-deg(v)	$O(n + m) = O(m)$
deg(v)	$O(m)$
has_edge(v,w)	$O(\max deg) = O(n)$
is_source(v)	$O(m)$
is_sink(v)	$O(1)$



Space complexity:  $O(n + m)$



# Graphs: representations

Property	Edge list	Adjacency matrix	Adjacency list
out-deg(v)	$O(m)$	$O(n)$	$O(\max deg) = O(n)$
in-deg(v)	$O(m)$	$O(n)$	$O(n + m) = O(m)$
deg(v)	$O(m)$	$O(n)$	$O(m)$
has_edge(v,w)	$O(m)$	$O(1)$	$O(\max deg) = O(n)$
is_source(v)	$O(m)$	$O(n)$	$O(m)$
is_sink(v)	$O(m)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
memory	$O(m)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n + m)$