

ITMO UNIVERSITY

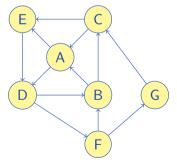
How to Win Coding Competitions: Secrets of Champions

Week 4: Algorithms on Graphs Lecture 6: Eulerian paths and Eulerian tours

Maxim Buzdalov Saint Petersburg 2016

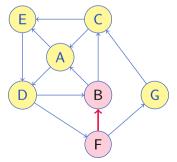


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



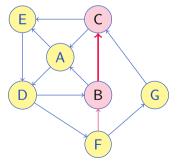


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



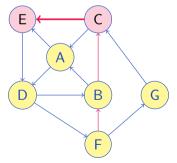


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



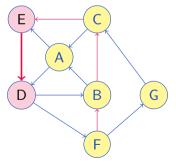


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



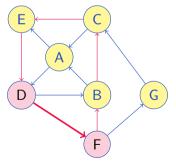


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



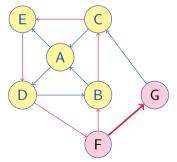


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



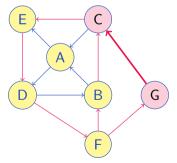


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



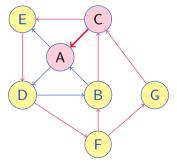


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



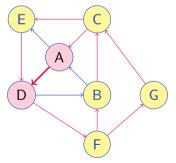


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



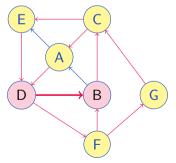


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



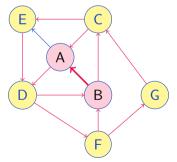


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



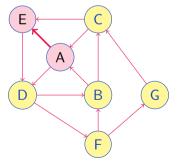


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



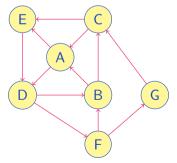


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once





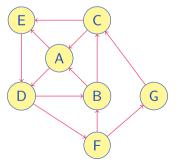
An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once



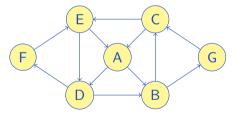


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



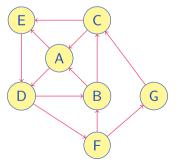
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



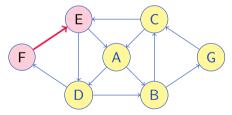


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



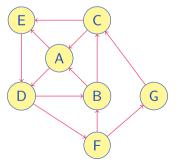
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



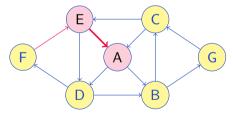


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



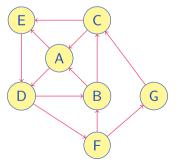
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



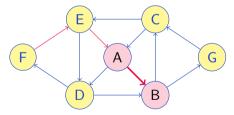


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



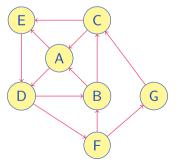
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



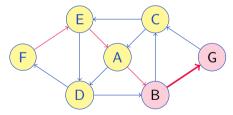


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



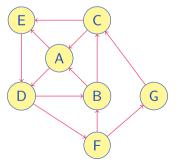
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



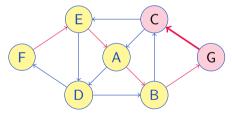


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



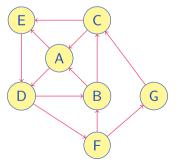
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



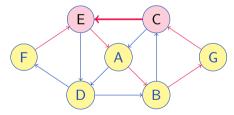


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



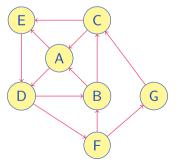
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



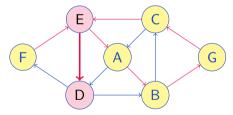


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



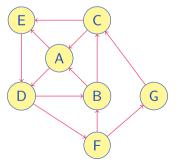
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



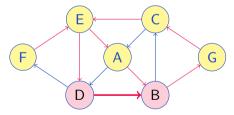


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



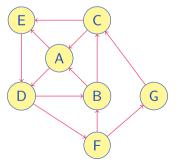
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



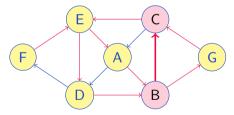


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



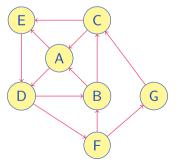
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



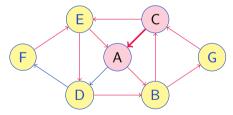


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



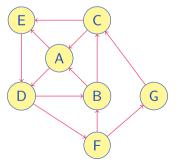
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



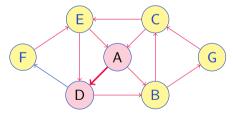


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



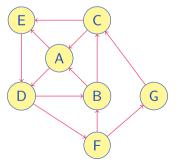
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



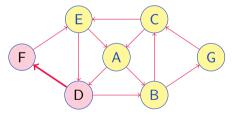


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



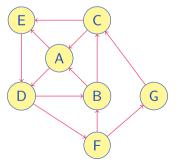
An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex



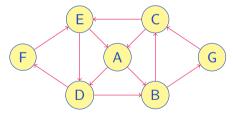


An Eulerian path is a path in a graph that contains each edge of the graph exactly once

FBCEDFGCADBAE



An Eulerian tour is a Eulerian path which starts and ends on the same vertex





When do they exist?

When does Eulerian path exist?



- Undirected graph:
 - ► The graph is connected
 - There are at most two vertices with odd degree



- Undirected graph:
 - ► The graph is connected
 - There are at most two vertices with odd degree
- Directed graph:
 - The graph is connected (when directions are removed)
 - At most one vertex u has $deg^+(u) deg^-(u) = +1$
 - At most one vertex v has $deg^+(v) deg^-(v) = -1$
 - All other vertices have $deg^+(x) = deg^-(x)$



- Undirected graph:
 - The graph is connected
 - There are at most two vertices with odd degree
- Directed graph:
 - The graph is connected (when directions are removed)
 - At most one vertex u has $deg^+(u) deg^-(u) = +1$
 - At most one vertex v has $deg^+(v) deg^-(v) = -1$
 - All other vertices have $deg^+(x) = deg^-(x)$

When does Eulerian tour exist?



- Undirected graph:
 - The graph is connected
 - There are at most two vertices with odd degree
- Directed graph:
 - The graph is connected (when directions are removed)
 - At most one vertex u has $deg^+(u) deg^-(u) = +1$
 - At most one vertex v has $deg^+(v) deg^-(v) = -1$
 - All other vertices have $deg^+(x) = deg^-(x)$

When does Eulerian tour exist?

- Undirected graph:
 - The graph is connected
 - All vertex degrees are even



- Undirected graph:
 - The graph is connected
 - There are at most two vertices with odd degree
- Directed graph:
 - The graph is connected (when directions are removed)
 - At most one vertex u has $deg^+(u) deg^-(u) = +1$
 - At most one vertex v has $deg^+(v) deg^-(v) = -1$
 - All other vertices have $deg^+(x) = deg^-(x)$

When does Eulerian tour exist?

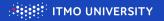
- Undirected graph:
 - The graph is connected
 - All vertex degrees are even
- Directed graph:
 - The graph is strongly connected
 - All vertices have $deg^+(x) = deg^-(x)$



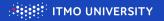
How to prove these existence theorems?



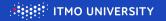
► Induction: assume that your graph has |E| edges, and the theorem was proven for all e < |E| numbers of edges</p>



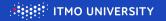
- ► Induction: assume that your graph has |E| edges, and the theorem was proven for all e < |E| numbers of edges</p>
- Pick a vertex
 - Random when you don't have "special" vertices
 - A "special" vertex if you have one
 - The one with $deg^+(v) > deg^-(v)$ if the graph is directed



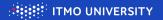
- ► Induction: assume that your graph has |E| edges, and the theorem was proven for all e < |E| numbers of edges</p>
- Pick a vertex
 - Random when you don't have "special" vertices
 - A "special" vertex if you have one
 - The one with $deg^+(v) > deg^-(v)$ if the graph is directed
- ► Traverse the graph and remove the traversed edges



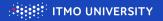
- ► Induction: assume that your graph has |E| edges, and the theorem was proven for all e < |E| numbers of edges</p>
- Pick a vertex
 - Random when you don't have "special" vertices
 - A "special" vertex if you have one
 - The one with $deg^+(v) > deg^-(v)$ if the graph is directed
- ► Traverse the graph and remove the traversed edges
- If you cannot do this anymore, what happens?
 - Either there are no more edges \rightarrow path/tour is found
 - Some edges remain
 - There are (maybe several) connected subgraphs
 - Find the paths/tours in them (can do this by induction)
 - Connect them with the path/tour constructed from removed edges



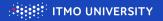
- ► Induction: assume that your graph has |E| edges, and the theorem was proven for all e < |E| numbers of edges</p>
- Pick a vertex
 - Random when you don't have "special" vertices
 - A "special" vertex if you have one
 - The one with $deg^+(v) > deg^-(v)$ if the graph is directed
- ► Traverse the graph and remove the traversed edges
- If you cannot do this anymore, what happens?
 - Either there are no more edges \rightarrow path/tour is found
 - Some edges remain
 - There are (maybe several) connected subgraphs
 - Find the paths/tours in them (can do this by induction)
 - Connect them with the path/tour constructed from removed edges
- That's what Depth First Search can do!



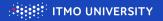
```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{ u \mid (v, u) \in E \}
R \leftarrow []
procedure DFS(v)
    for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
        if graph is undirected then
            Remove v from A(u)
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```



```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}  \triangleright No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
R \leftarrow []
procedure DFS(v)
    for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
        if graph is undirected then
            Remove v from A(u)
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```

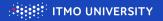


```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}  \triangleright No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
R \leftarrow []
                                                                          \triangleright The result storage
procedure DFS(v)
    for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
        if graph is undirected then
            Remove v from A(u)
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```



```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}
R \leftarrow []
procedure DFS(v)
   for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
       if graph is undirected then
           Remove v from A(u)
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```

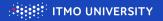
```
    No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
    The result storage
    Should be called on a non-regular vertex, if any
```



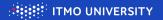
```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}
R \leftarrow []
procedure DFS(v)
   for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
       if graph is undirected then
           Remove v from A(u)
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```

No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
 The result storage
 Should be called on a non-regular vertex, if any

 \triangleright Will never follow the (v, u) edge anymore

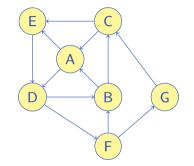


```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}
                                 \triangleright No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
R \leftarrow []
                                                                         \triangleright The result storage
procedure DFS(v)
                                        ▷ Should be called on a non-regular vertex, if any
   for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
                                              \triangleright Will never follow the (v, u) edge anymore
        if graph is undirected then
            Remove v from A(u)
                                          ▷ If undirected, the anti-edge must be removed
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
end procedure
```

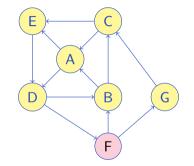


```
G = \langle V, E \rangle
A(v) = \{u \mid (v, u) \in E\}
                                  \triangleright No U set is used: can visit a vertex more than once!
R \leftarrow []
                                                                          \triangleright The result storage
procedure DFS(v)
                                        ▷ Should be called on a non-regular vertex, if any
    for u \in A(v) do
        Remove u from A(v)
                                               \triangleright Will never follow the (v, u) edge anymore
        if graph is undirected then
            Remove v from A(u)
                                           ▷ If undirected, the anti-edge must be removed
        end if
        DFS(u)
    end for
    R \leftarrow [v] + R
                                                                   \triangleright Prepend v to the answer
end procedure
```

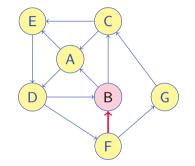




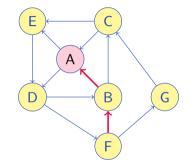




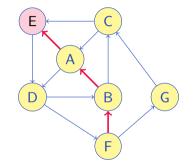




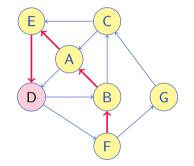




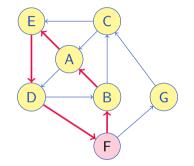




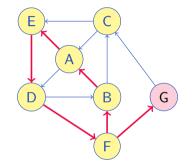




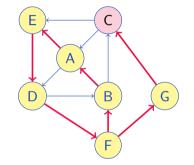




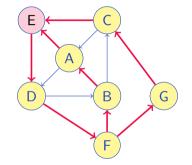




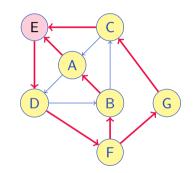




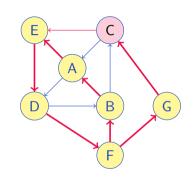




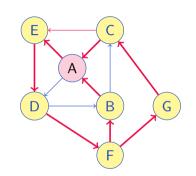




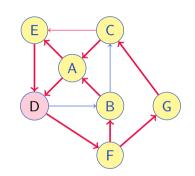




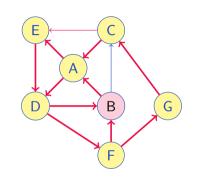




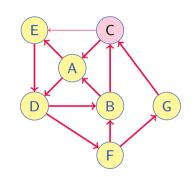






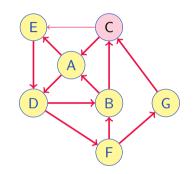






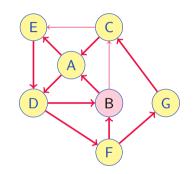


CE



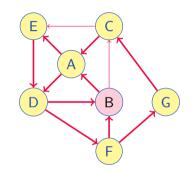


CE



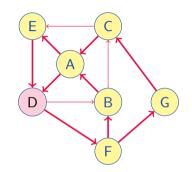


BCE



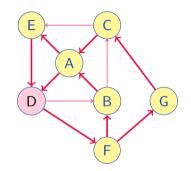


BCE



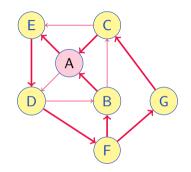


DBCE



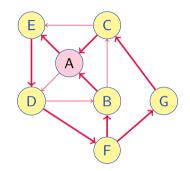


DBCE



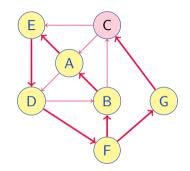


ADBCE



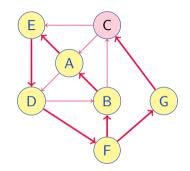


ADBCE



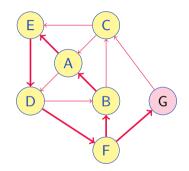


CADBCE



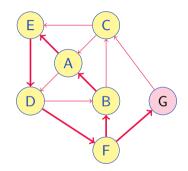


CADBCE



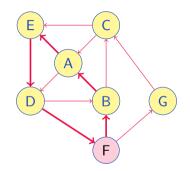


GCADBCE



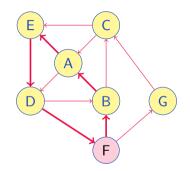


GCADBCE



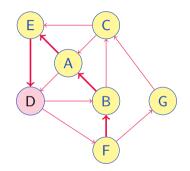


FGCADBCE



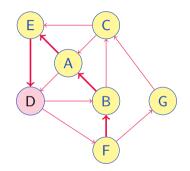


FGCADBCE



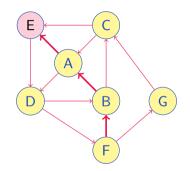


DFGCADBCE



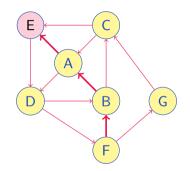


DFGCADBCE



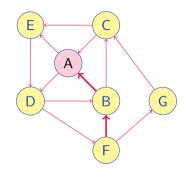


EDFGCADBCE



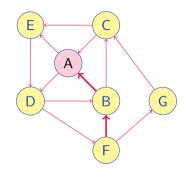


EDFGCADBCE



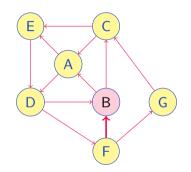


AEDFGCADBCE



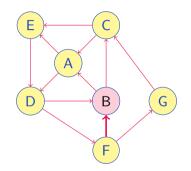


AEDFGCADBCE



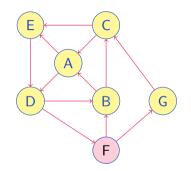


BAEDFGCADBCE



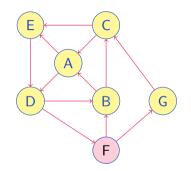


BAEDFGCADBCE





FBAEDFGCADBCE





FBAEDFGCADBCE

