## 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

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- Directed graph:
- The graph is connected (when directions are removed)
- At most one vertex $u$ has $\operatorname{deg}^{+}(u)-\operatorname{deg}^{-}(u)=+1$
- At most one vertex $v$ has $\operatorname{deg}^{+}(v)-\operatorname{deg}^{-}(v)=-1$
- All other vertices have $\operatorname{deg}^{+}(x)=\operatorname{deg}^{-}(x)$

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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 $\mathrm{deg}^{+}(x)=\mathrm{deg}^{-}(x)$
- Induction: assume that your graph has $|E|$ edges, and the theorem was proven for all $e<|E|$ numbers of edges
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- Pick a vertex
- Random when you don't have "special" vertices
- A "special" vertex if you have one
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- 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
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- 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
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- That's what Depth First Search can do!

```
G=\langleV,E\rangle
A(v)={u|(v,u)\inE}
R\leftarrow[]
procedure DFS(v)
    for }u\inA(v)\mathrm{ 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
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