

Linear-Time Graph Algorithms

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February 7, 2024

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- Claim: For any two nodes s and t in a graph, their connected components are either equal or disjoint. Read proof in page 86 of your textbook.

Computing All Connected Components

- ❶ Pick an arbitrary node s in G .
 - ❷ Compute its connected component using BFS (or DFS).
 - ❸ Find a node (say v , not already visited) and repeat the BFS from v .
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 - Connectivity in directed graphs: Read Chapter 3.5 of your textbook.

Bipartite Graphs

- A graph $G = (V, E)$ is *bipartite* if V can be partitioned into two subsets X and Y such that every edge in E has one endpoint in X and one endpoint in Y .
 - ▶ $(X \times X) \cap E = \emptyset$ and $(Y \times Y) \cap E = \emptyset$.
 - ▶ Colour the nodes in X red and the nodes in Y blue. Then no edge in E connects nodes of the same colour.
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- Examples of bipartite graphs: medical residents and hospitals, COVID-19 vaccines and countries in which they are being administered, jobs and processors they can be scheduled on, professors and courses they can teach.

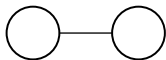
TestBipartiteness

INSTANCE: An undirected graph $G = (V, E)$

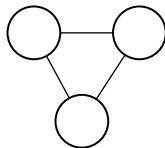
QUESTION: Is G bipartite?

Examples

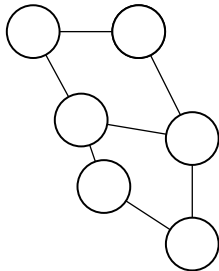
(a)



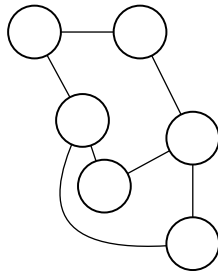
(b)



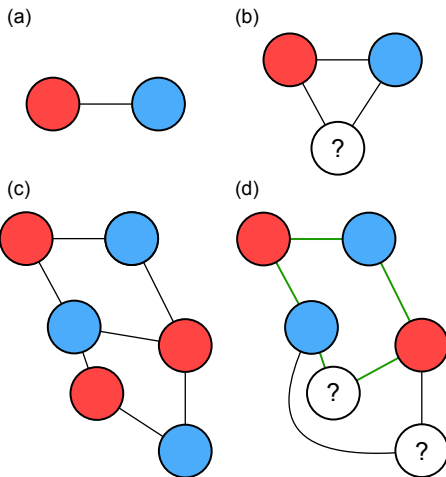
(c)



(d)



Examples



- A triangle is not bipartite.
- Generalisation: No cycle of odd length is bipartite.
- Claim: If a graph is bipartite, then it cannot contain a cycle of odd length.

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- Algorithm:
 - 1 Run BFS on G . Maintain an additional array `Colour`.
 - 2 When we add a node v to a layer i , set `Colour[v]` to red if i is even, otherwise to blue.
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 - 3 At the end of BFS, scan all the edges to check if there is any edge both of whose endpoints received the same colour.
- Running time of this algorithm is $O(n + m)$, since we do a constant amount of work per node in addition to the time spent by BFS.

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- Let G be a graph and let $L_0, L_1, L_2, \dots, L_k$ be the layers produced by BFS, starting at node s . Then exactly one of the following statements is true:
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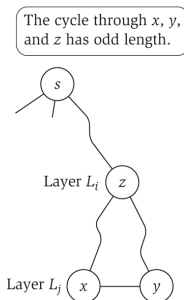


Figure 3.6 If two nodes x and y in the same layer are joined by an edge, then the cycle through x , y , and their lowest common ancestor z has odd length, demonstrating that the graph cannot be bipartite.