

Plan for today:

- topological ordering algorithm
- quiz + break
- greedy algorithms

directed acyclic
graph
↓

Last time:

If G is a DAG, then it has a topological order.

Back to topo sort... *proof by induction*

Let G be an arbitrary DAG.

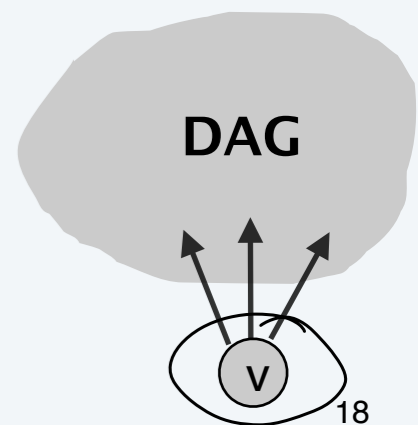
Assume that all DAGs with fewer nodes than G have topological orderings. (IH)

Case 1: G has one node. G has a topological ordering. ✓

Case 2. G has $n > 1$.

There exists a node with no entering edges. Remove this node to form G' . Notice that G' is a DAG with fewer nodes than G , so by our inductive hypothesis, G' has a topological ordering v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . Since the node we removed has no incoming edges, we can add it to this topological ordering in the first position.

So G has a topological ordering. Because G was an arbitrary DAG, all DAGs have topological orderings.



Back to topo sort...

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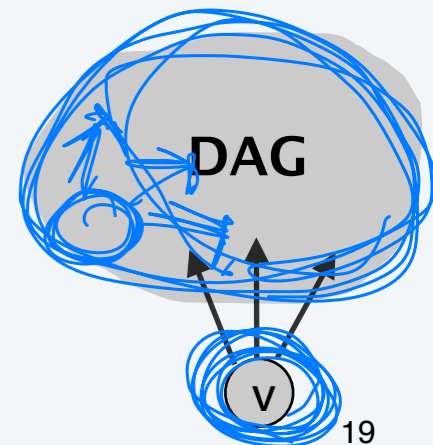
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G G' G'' ... graph w/
single
node

What's the algorithm?



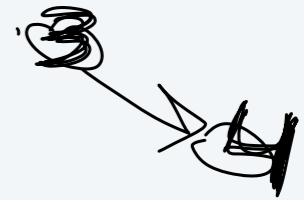
Back to topo sort...

order = 1 2 5

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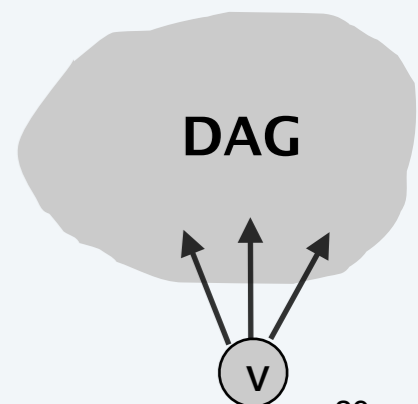


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So G has a topological ordering. Because G was an arbitrary DAG, all DAGs have topological orderings

To compute a topological ordering of G :
Find a node v with no incoming edges and order it first
Delete v from G
Recursively compute a topological ordering of $G - \{v\}$
and append this order after v



What's the runtime?



To compute a topological ordering of G :

Find a node v with no incoming edges and order it first

Delete v from G

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and append this order after v

$$n - (n-1)(n-2) \dots \\ = n!$$

Naive upper bound: $n + n-1 + n-2 + \dots$

= $n-1$ recursive calls (one for every node except the first one we remove)

= at each recursive call, we need to find v w/ no incoming edges - runtime is upper bounded by n .

$O(n^2)$ and in fact $\Theta(n^2)$.

Topological sorting algorithm: running time

Theorem. Algorithm finds a topological order in $O(m + n)$ time.

Pf.

- Maintain the following information:
 - $count(w)$ = remaining number of incoming edges
 - S = set of remaining nodes with no incoming edges
- Initialization: $O(m + n)$ via single scan through graph.
- Update: to delete v
 - remove v from S
 - decrement $count(w)$ for all edges from v to w ;
and add w to S if $count(w)$ hits 0
 - this is $O(1)$ per edge ■

Homework Quiz

back from break @

10:20