

Kapitel 3.3: Zusammenhangskomponenten

Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen WS 2024/25

Prof. Dr. Sándor Fekete

DEFINITION 3.6 (Wald Baum)

(1) Ein Wald ist ein Kreisfreier Graph.

(2) Ein Baum ist eine Zusammenhangskomponente in einem Wald.

(Also: ein Kreisfreier, zusammenhangender Graph)

(3) Ein aufspannender Baum ist ein Baum, der alle Kroten

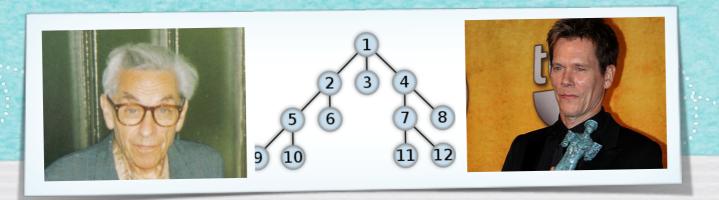
verbindet. (Manchmal auch: Spannbaum. Englisch: "spanning tree")

Algorithmus 3.7

```
Sei R:={s}, Y:={s}, T:=Ø
2. WHILE (R≠Ø) DO {
        2.1. Wähle v∈ R
        2.2. If (es gibt kein w \in V \setminus Y mit e=\{v,w\} \in E) THEN
            2.2.1. R:=R\{v}
        2.3. ELSE {
            2.3.1. Wähle ein w \in V \setminus Y mit e = \{v, w\} \in E
            2.3.2. Setze R := R u {w}, Y := Y u {w}, T := T u {e}
            }
3. STOP
```

Satz 3.8. Der Algorithmus 3.7 ist

- (1) endlich
- (2) korrekt.



Kapitel 3.4: Warteschlange und Stapel

Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen WS 2024/25

Prof. Dr. Sándor Fekete

Algorithmus 3.7

```
INPUT: Graph G = (V,E), Knoten s
```

<u>OUTPUT:</u> Knotenmenge $Y \subseteq V$, die von s aus erreichbar ist,

Kantenmenge $T \subseteq E$, die die Erreichbarkeit sicherstellt

- 1. Sei R:={s}, Y:={s}, T:=Ø
- 2. WHILE (R≠Ø) DO {
 - 2.1. Wähle v∈R
 - 2.2. If (es gibt kein $w \in V \setminus Y$ mit $e=\{v,w\} \in E$) THEN

- 2.3. ELSE {
 - 2.3.1. Wähle ein $w \in V \setminus Y$ mit $e = \{v, w\} \in E$
 - 2.3.2. Setze R := R u $\{w\}$, Y := Y u $\{w\}$, T := T u $\{e\}$

}

}

3. STOP

Wie verwalten wir R?



Wähle v!

Waschkorb



A WEBCOMIC OF ROMANCE, SARCASM, MATH, AND LANGUAGE.



Algorithmus 3.7

```
INPUT: Graph G = (V,E), Knoten s
```

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 - 2.3.2. Setze R := R u $\{w\}$, Y := Y u $\{w\}$, T := T u $\{e\}$

}

}

3. STOP

A & D

I get the job done. What the hell do you want?

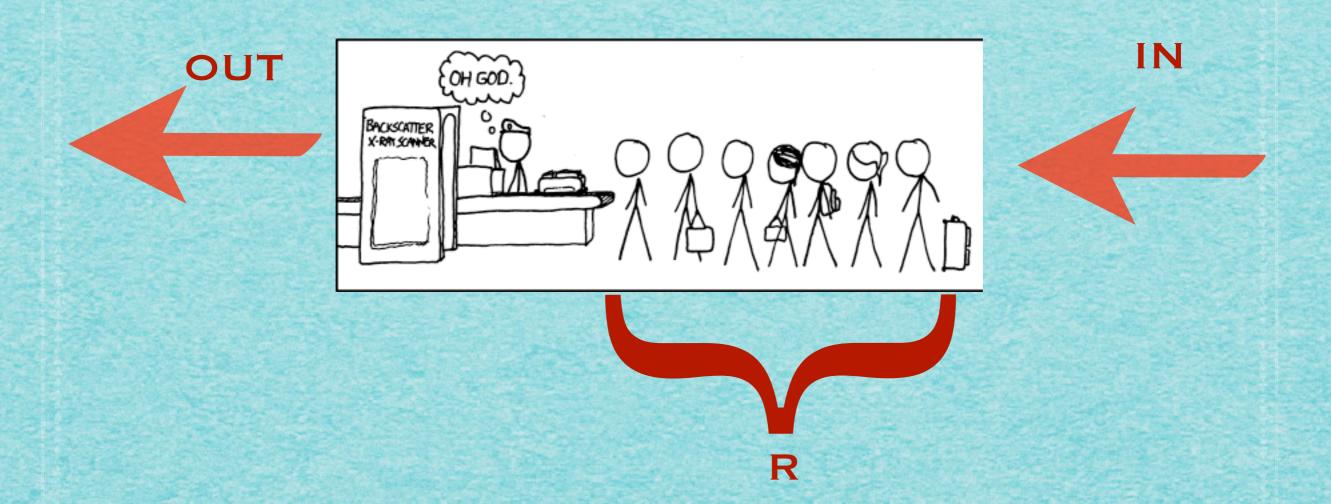
CAN YOU MAKE IT WITHOUT KILLING YOURSELF?



Algorithmus

DATENSTRUKTUR

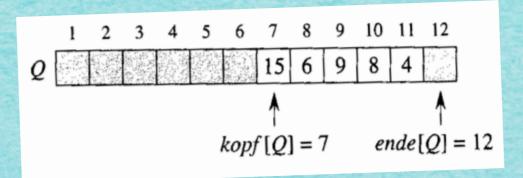
DATENSTRUKTUR I

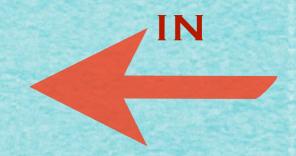


WARTESCHLANGE: FIRST IN - FIRST OUT

WARTESCHLANGE AUF ARRAY UMGESETZT



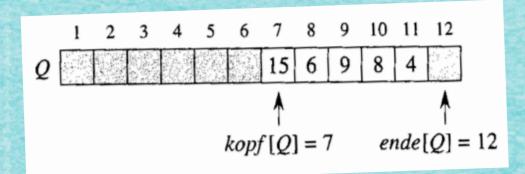


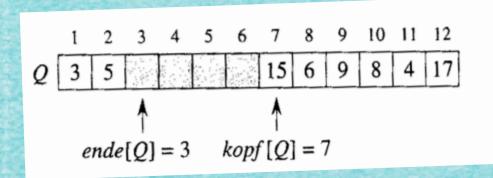


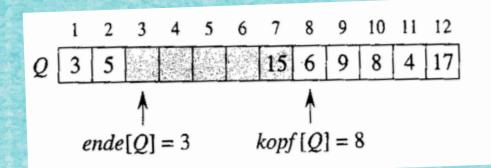
ENQUEUE: 17, 3, 5

DEQUEUE:

WARTESCHLANGE AUF ÅRRAY UMGESETZT



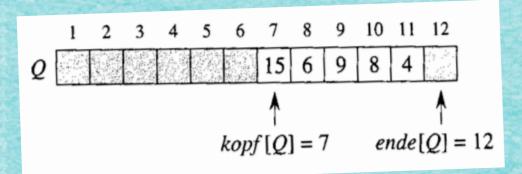


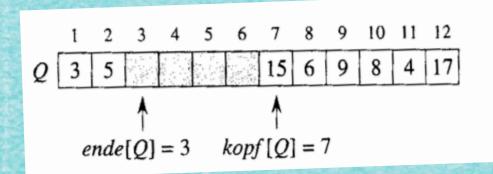


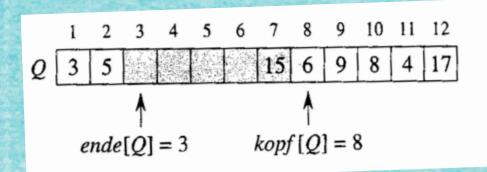
```
\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{EnQUEUE}(Q,x) \\ 1 & Q[\operatorname{ende}[Q]] \leftarrow x \\ 2 & \text{if } \operatorname{ende}[Q] = l \ddot{\operatorname{ange}}[Q] \\ 3 & \text{then } \operatorname{ende}[Q] \leftarrow 1 \\ 4 & \text{else } \operatorname{ende}[Q] \leftarrow \operatorname{ende}[Q] + 1 \end{array}
```

```
\begin{array}{ll} \text{Dequeue}(Q) \\ 1 & x \leftarrow Q[kopf[Q]] \\ 2 & \text{if } kopf[Q] = l \ddot{a} nge[Q] \\ 3 & \text{then } kopf[Q] \leftarrow 1 \\ 4 & \text{else } kopf[Q] \leftarrow kopf[Q] + 1 \\ 5 & \text{return } x \end{array}
```

WARTESCHLANGE AUF ARRAY UMGESETZT

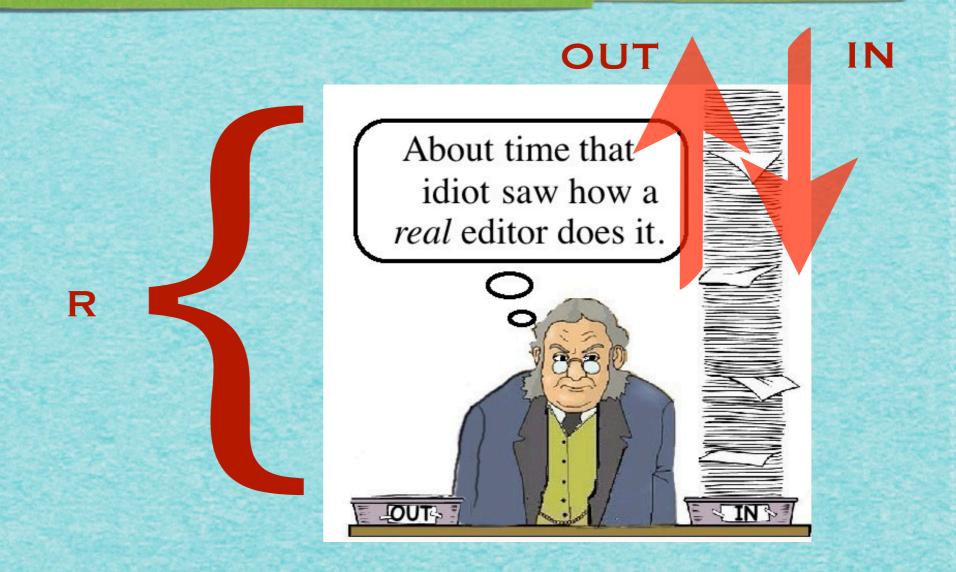








DATENSTRUKTUR II



STAPEL: LAST IN - FIRST OUT

DATENSTRUKTUR II



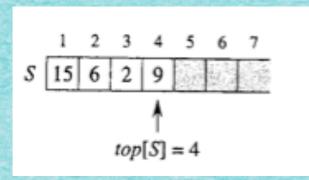
STAPEL: LAST IN - FIRST OUT

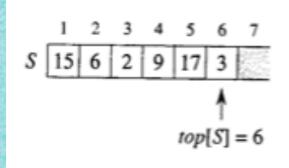
DATENSTRUKTUR II

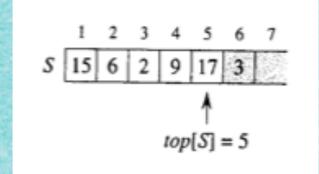


STAPEL: LAST IN - FIRST OUT

STACK AUF ARRAY UMGESETZT







STACK-EMPTY(S)

1 if top[S] = 0

then return WAHR

3 else return FALSCH

Push(S, x)

 $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & top[S] \leftarrow top[S] + 1 \\ 2 & S[top[S]] \leftarrow x \end{array}$



OUT

IN

Pop(S)

1 if STACK-EMPTY(S)

then error "Unterlauf"

else $top[S] \leftarrow top[S] - 1$

return S[top[S] + 1]

KARRIERECHANCEN!



Home
 Berufsstart
 Berufsleben
 Ausland
 Stellensuche
 Job

Nachrichten > KarriereSPIEGEL > Berufsstart > Auto und Beruf - KarriereSPIEGEL > Auto-Industrie

05.10.2012

Drucken | Senden | Feedback | Merken

Informatiker im Autobau

Mehr Software als im Kampfjet

Von Peter Ilg



KARRIERECHANCEN!

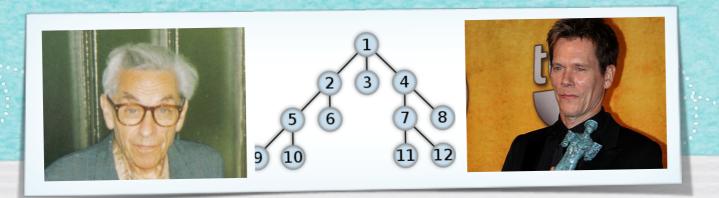
Am liebsten reine Informatiker

Insgesamt 30 Mitarbeiter werkeln bei Daimler an der Systemarchitektur des Infotainment im Auto, die meisten sind Informatiker oder Ingenieure der Elektrotechnik. Vor sechs Jahren waren es noch halb so viele. "Bei Berufseinsteigern sind uns reine Informatiker am liebsten", sagt Matthias Stümpfle, der Leiter der Abteilung: "Sie sind in der Informatik gründlich ausgebildet, das Branchen-Know-how bringen wir ihnen bei."

KARRIERECHANCEN!



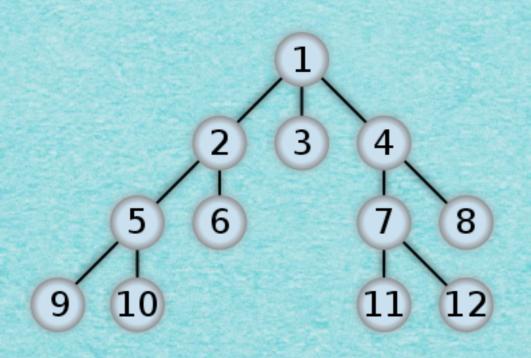


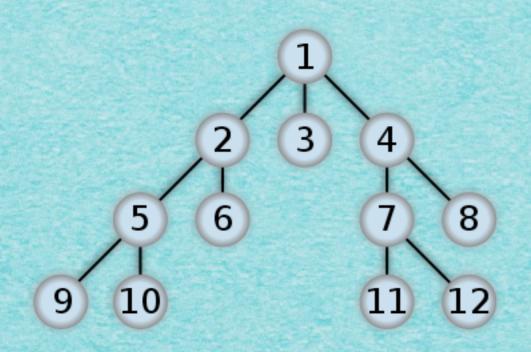


Kapitel 3.5: Tiefensuche und Breitensuche

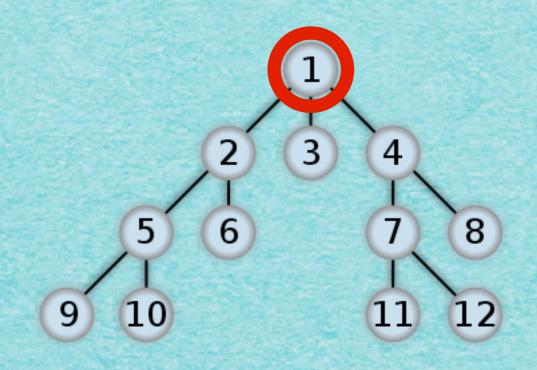
Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen WS 2024/25

Prof. Dr. Sándor Fekete

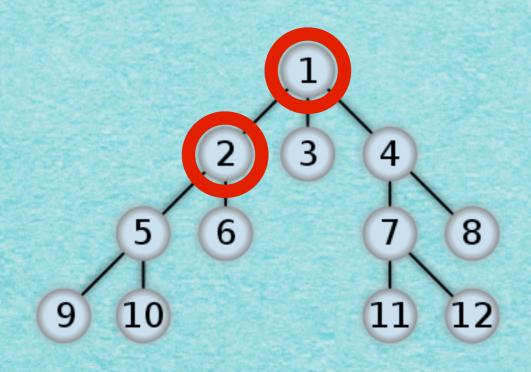




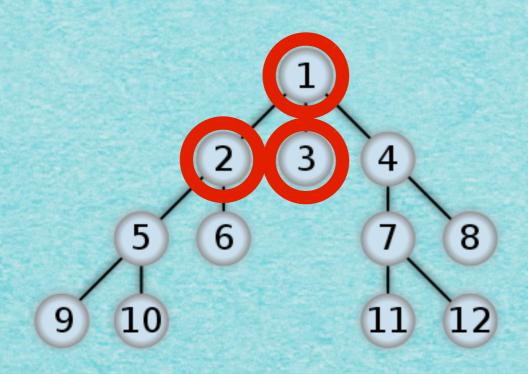
R:



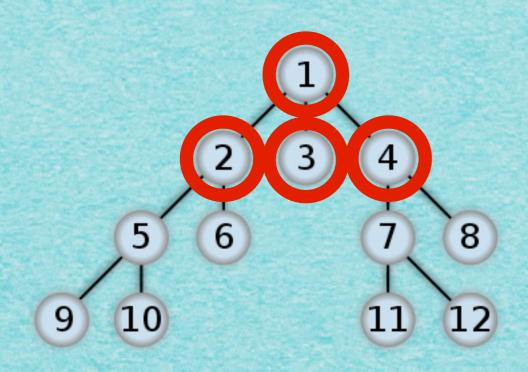
R: 1



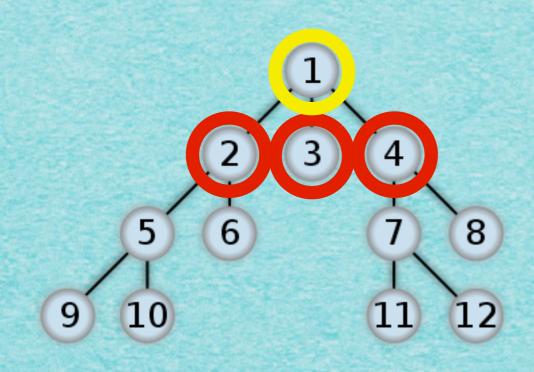
R: 1,2



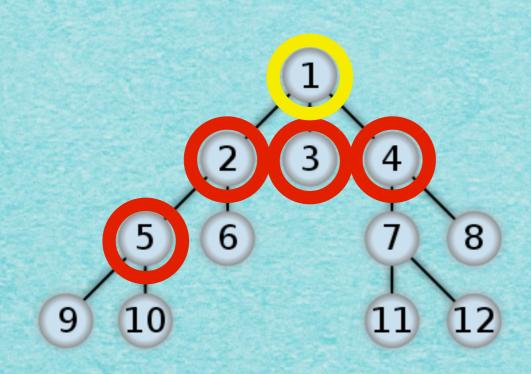
R: 1,2,3



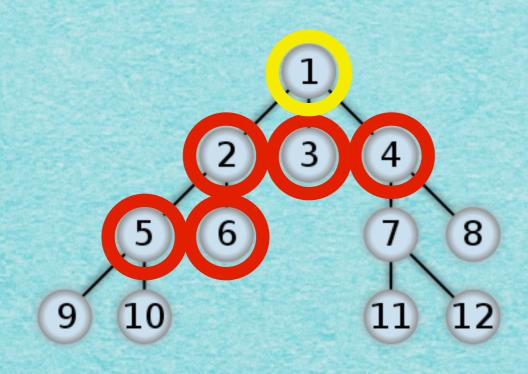
R: 1,2,3,4



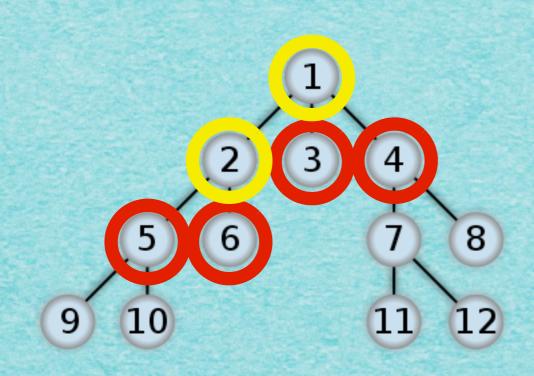
R: 2,3,4



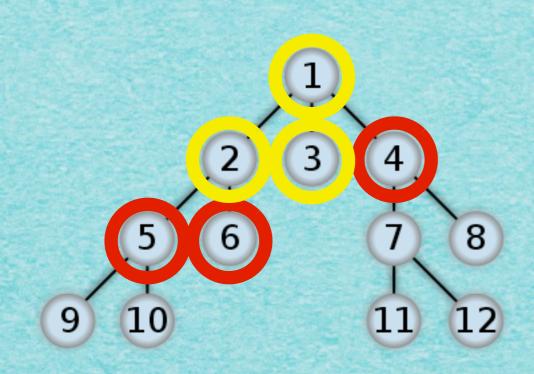
R: 2,3,4,5



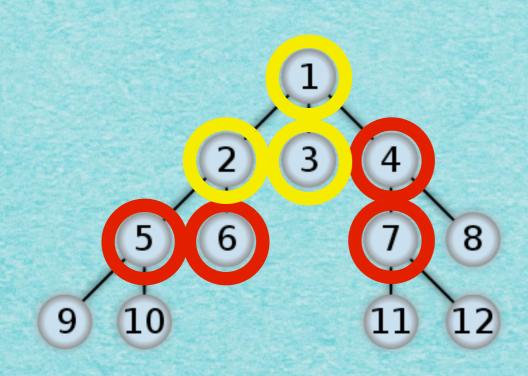
R: 2,3,4,5,6



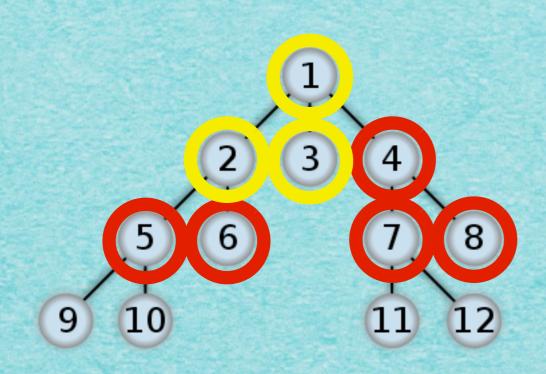
R: 3,4,5,6



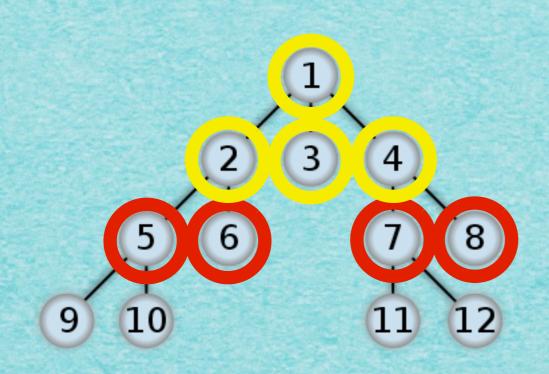
R: 4,5,6



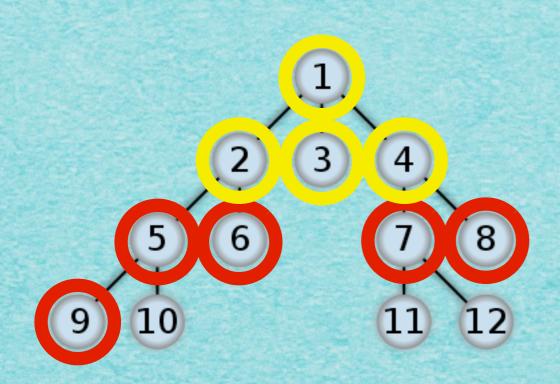
R: 4,5,6,7



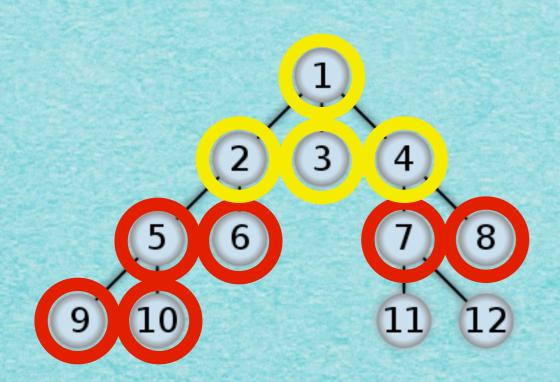
R: 4,5,6,7,8



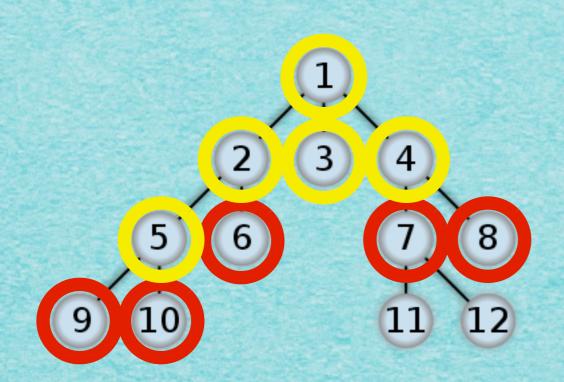
R: 5,6,7,8



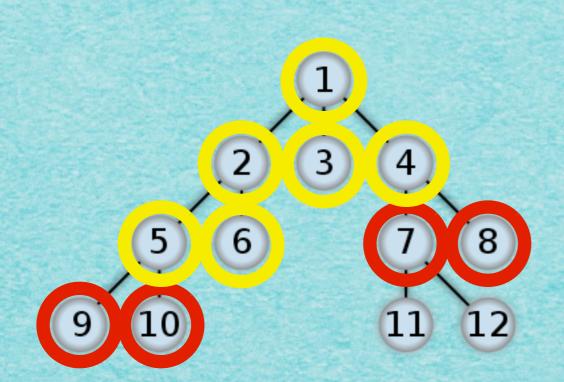
R: 5,6,7,8,9



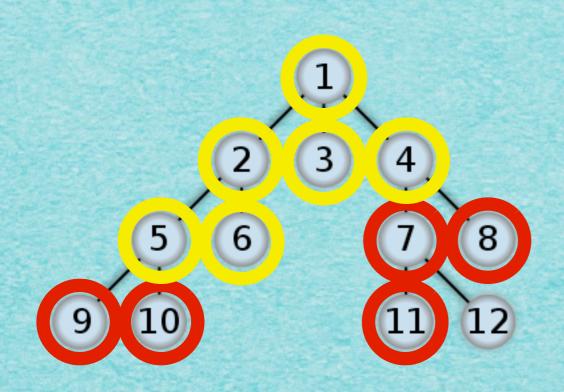
R: 5,6,7,8,9,10



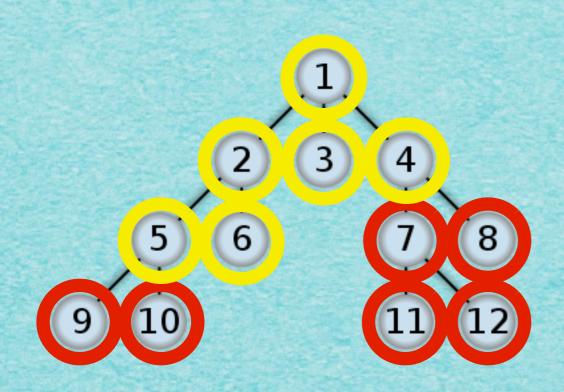
R: 6,7,8,9,10



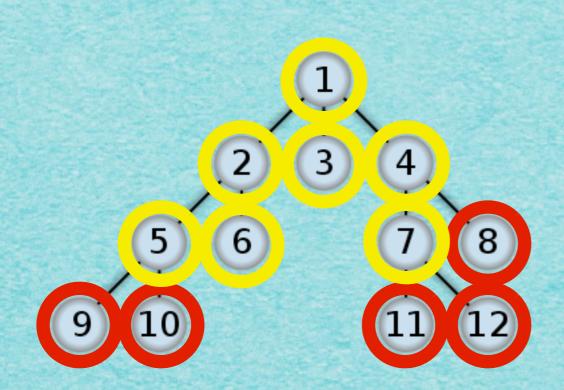
R: 7,8,9,10



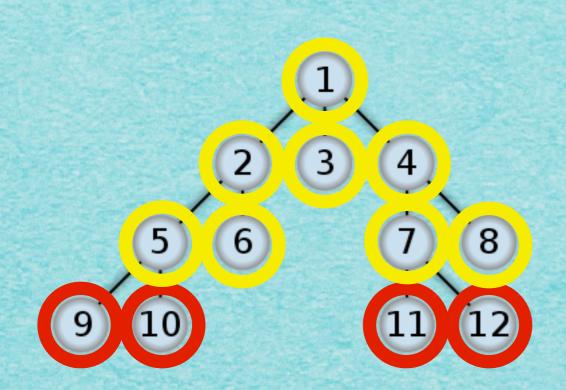
R: 7,8,9,10,11



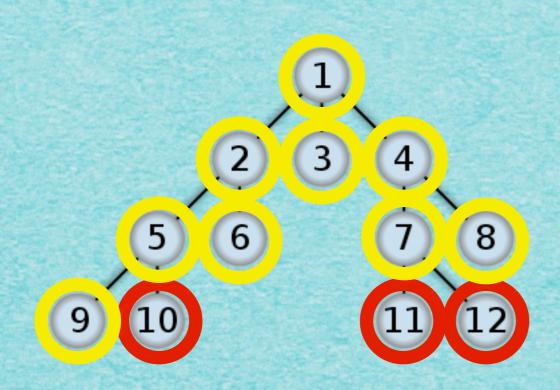
R: 7,8,9,10,11,12



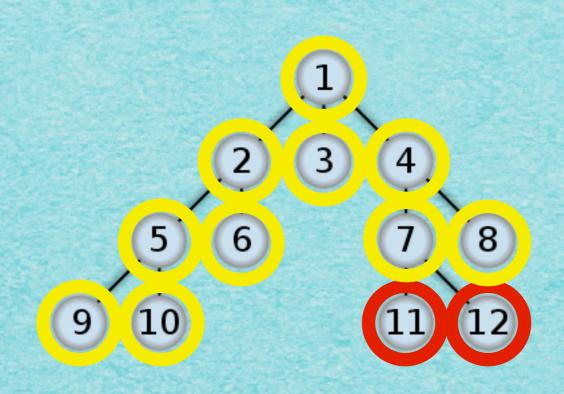
R: 8,9,10,11,12



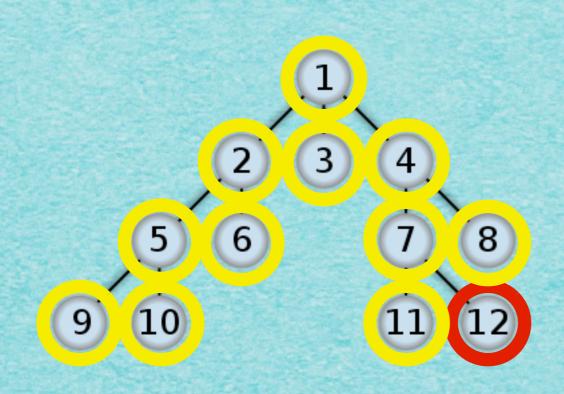
R: 9,10,11,12



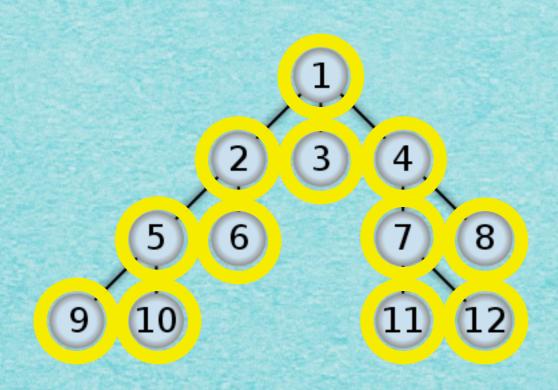
R:10,11,12



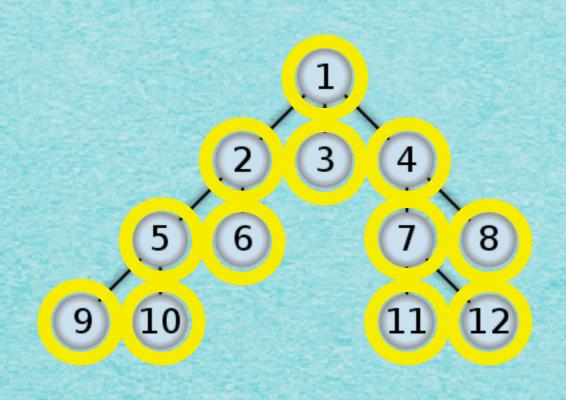
R:11,12



R:12

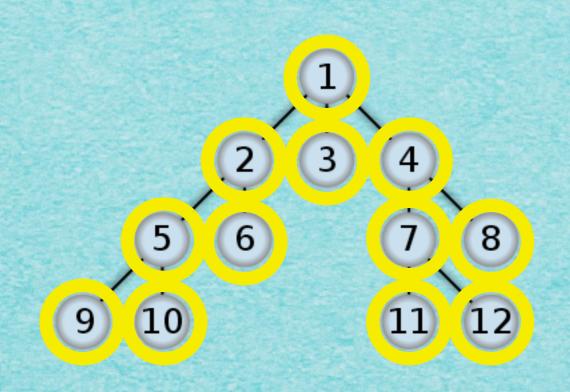


R:



R:

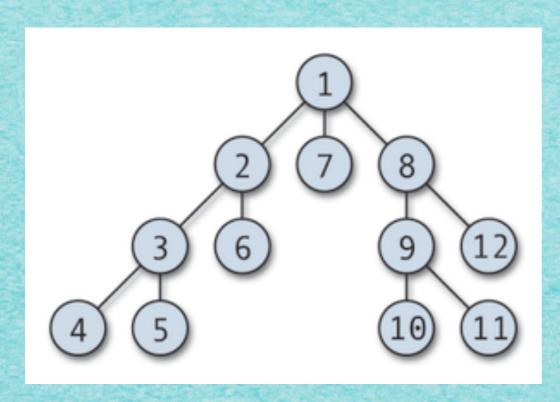
STOP!

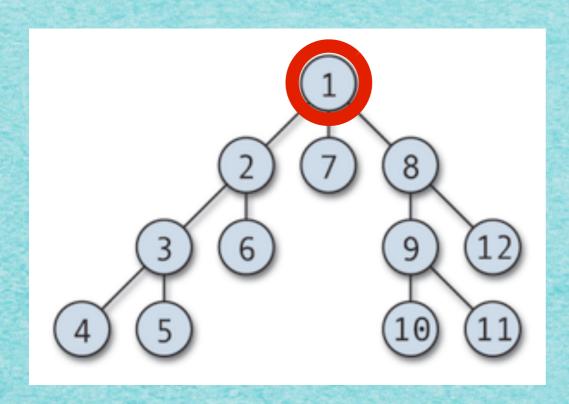


R:

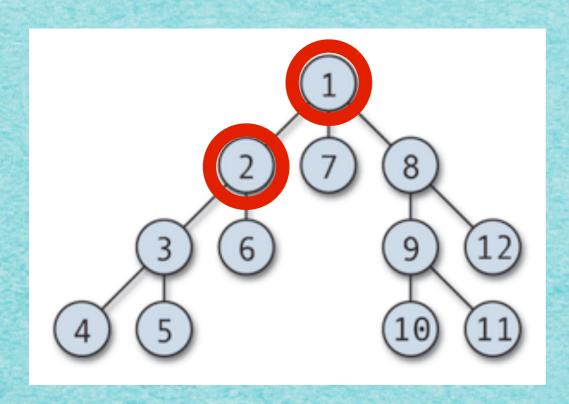
STOP!

BREITENSUCHE - "BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH" (BFS)

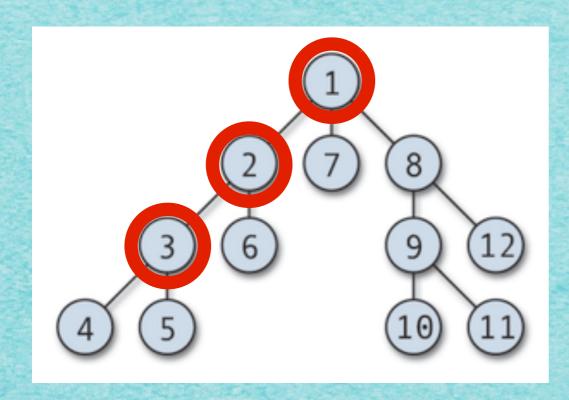




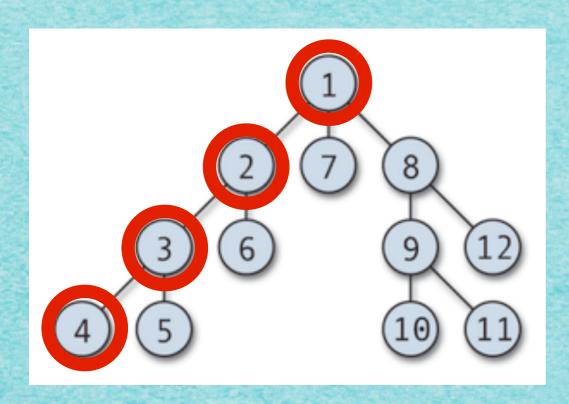
R: 1



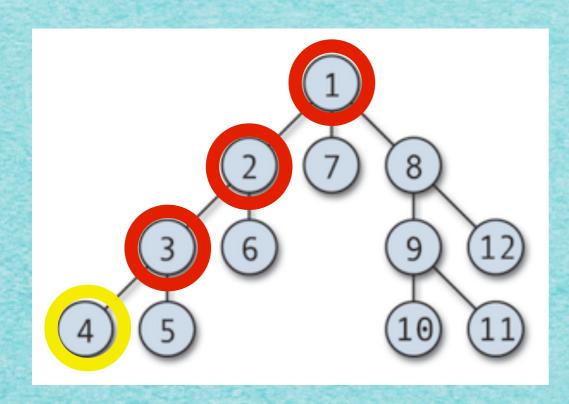
R: 1,2



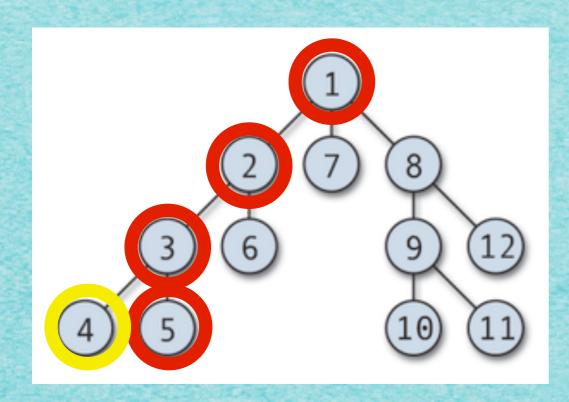
R: 1,2,3



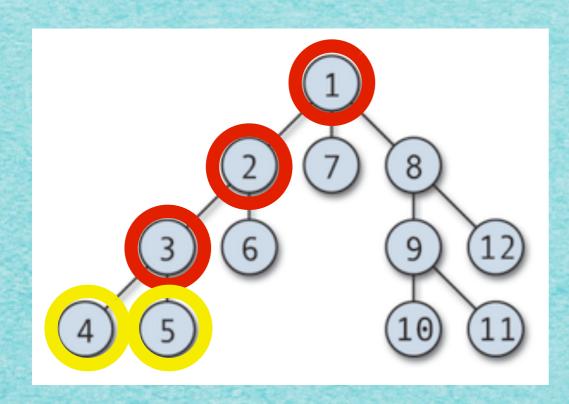
R: 1,2,3,4



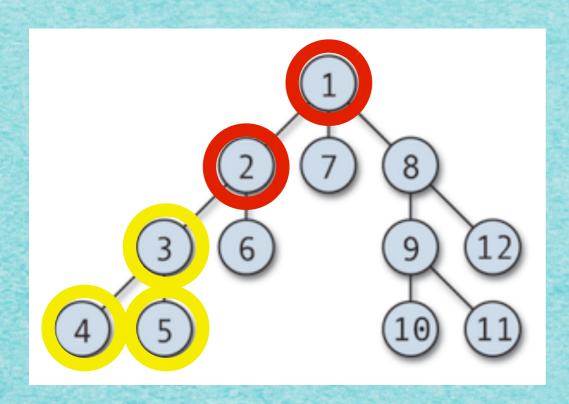
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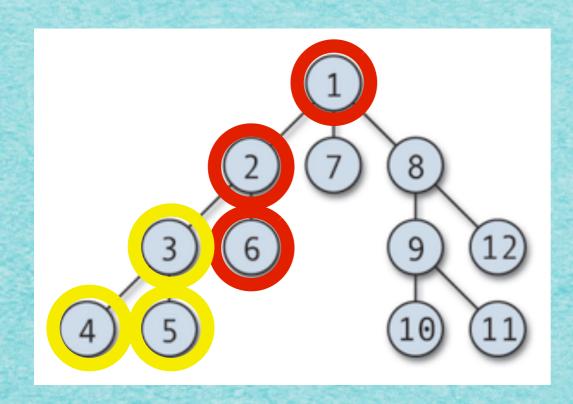
R: 1,2,3,5



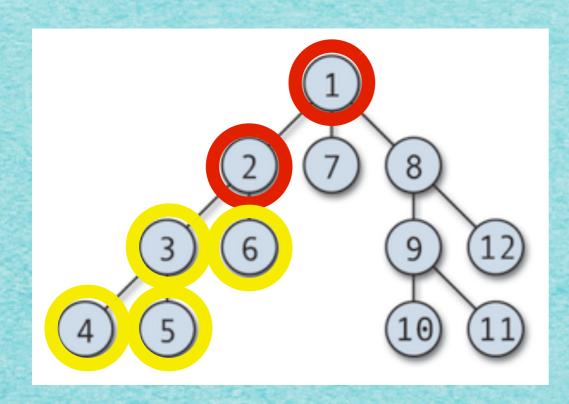
R: 1,2,3,



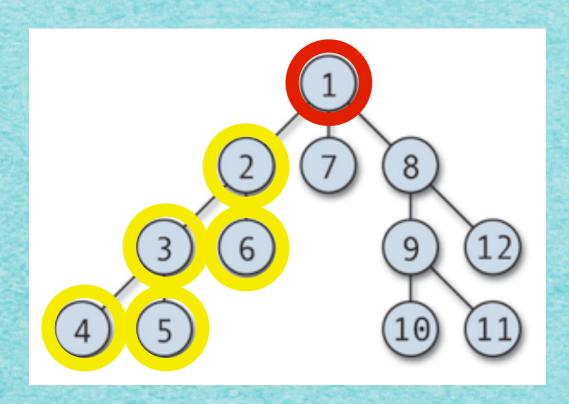
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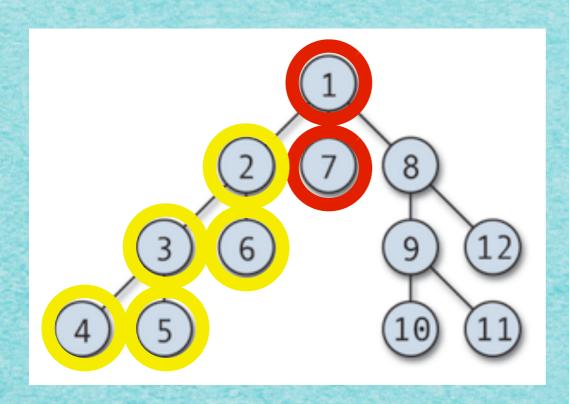
R: 1,2,6



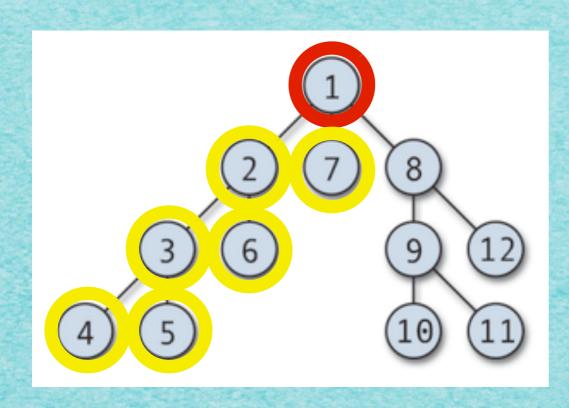
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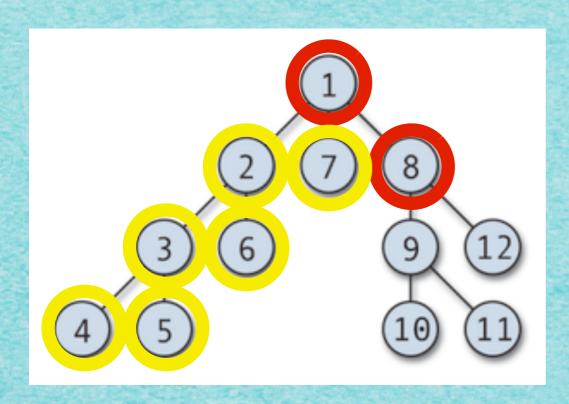
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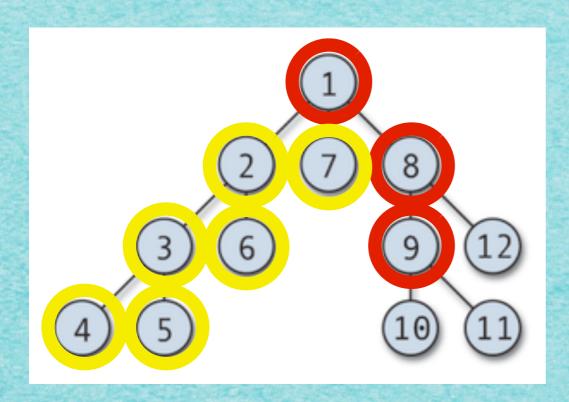
R: 1,7



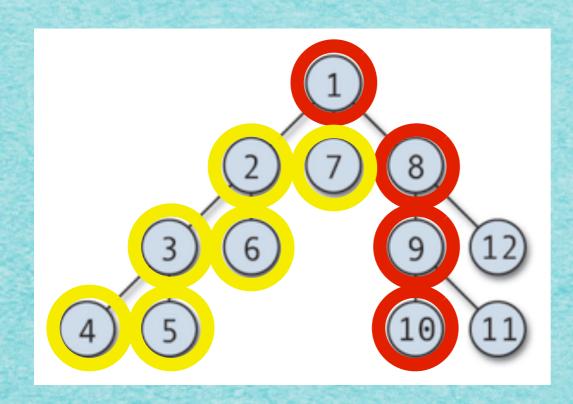
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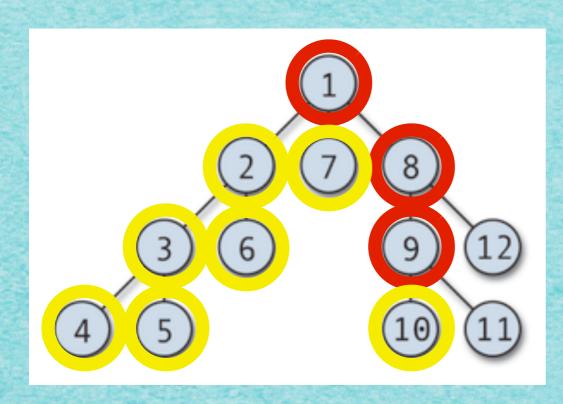
R: 1,8



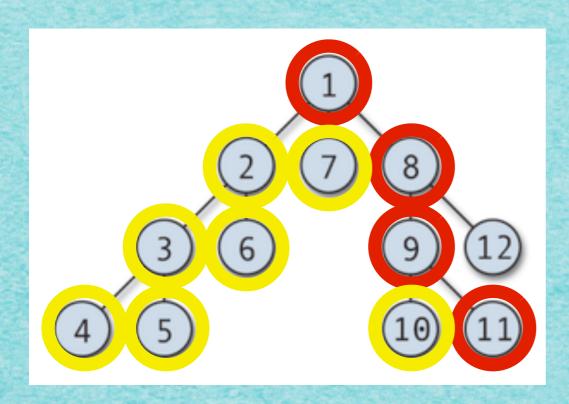
R: 1,8,9



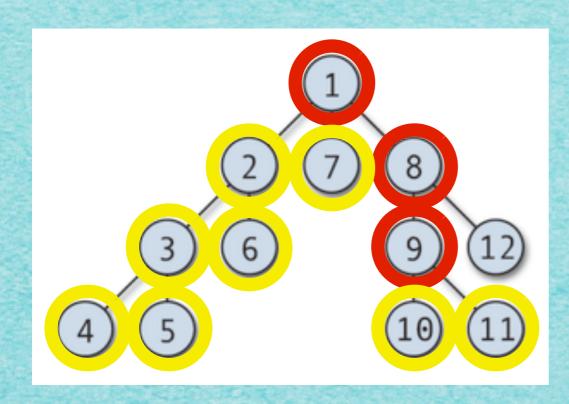
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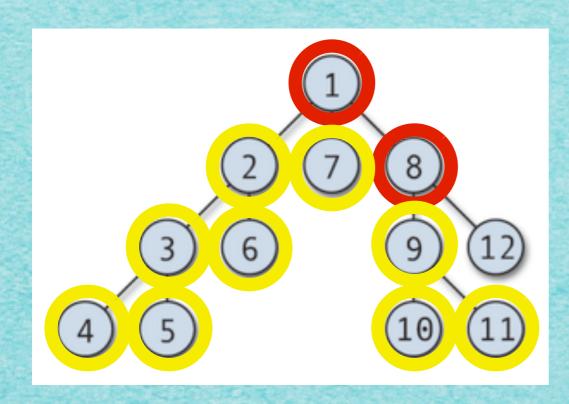
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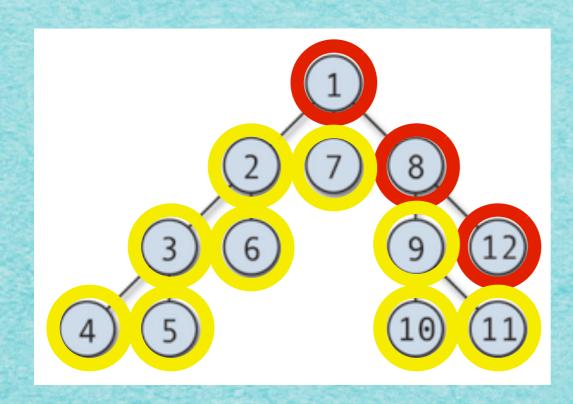
R: 1,8,9,11



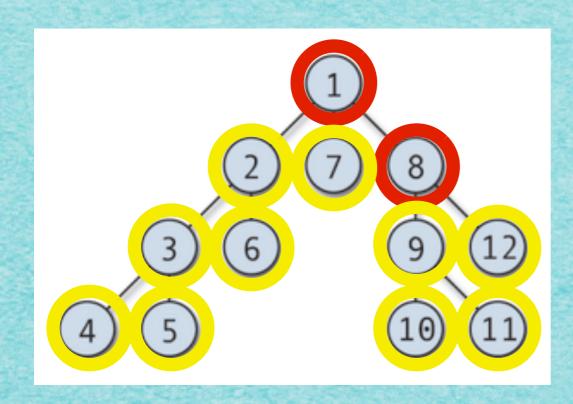
R: 1,8,9



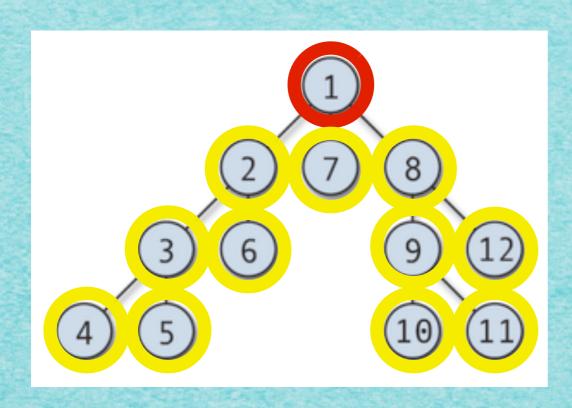
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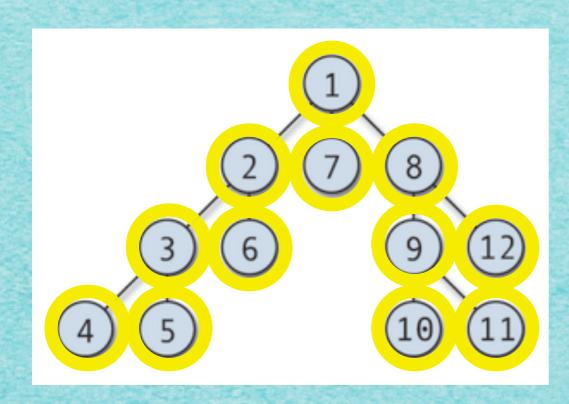
R: 1,8,12



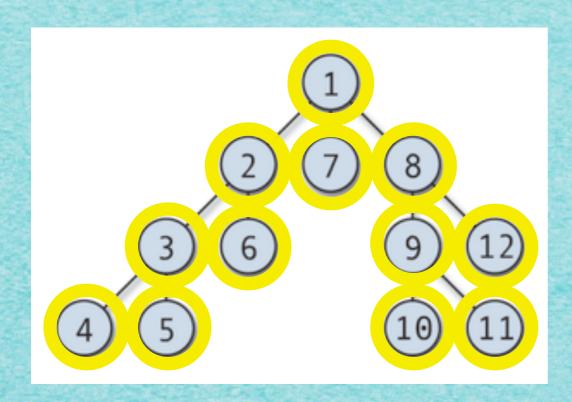
R: 1,8



R: 1



R:

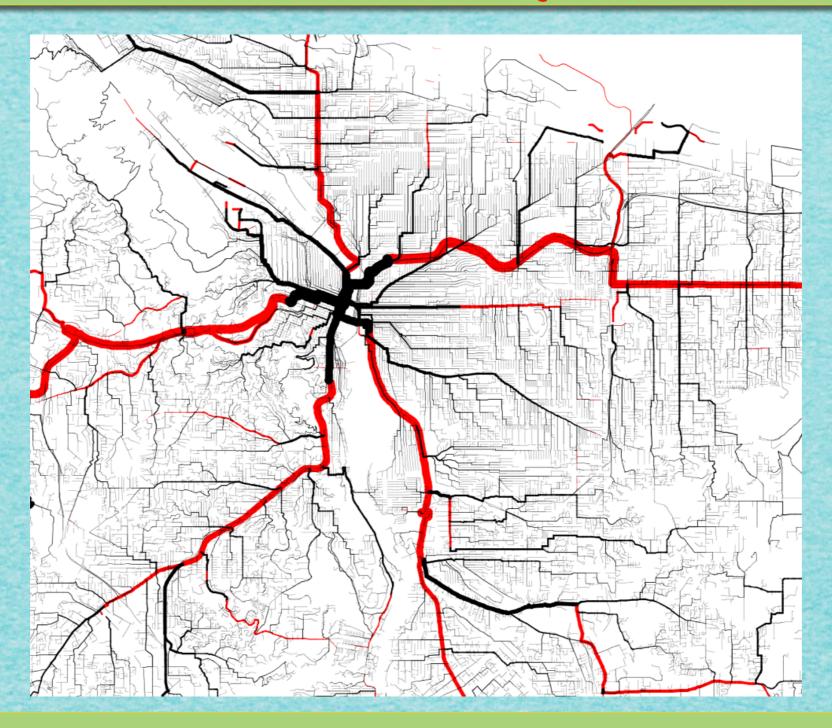


R:

STOP!

TIEFENSUCHE - "DEPTH-FIRST SEARCH" (DFS)

Breitensuche liefert kürzeste Wege von einer Quelle aus

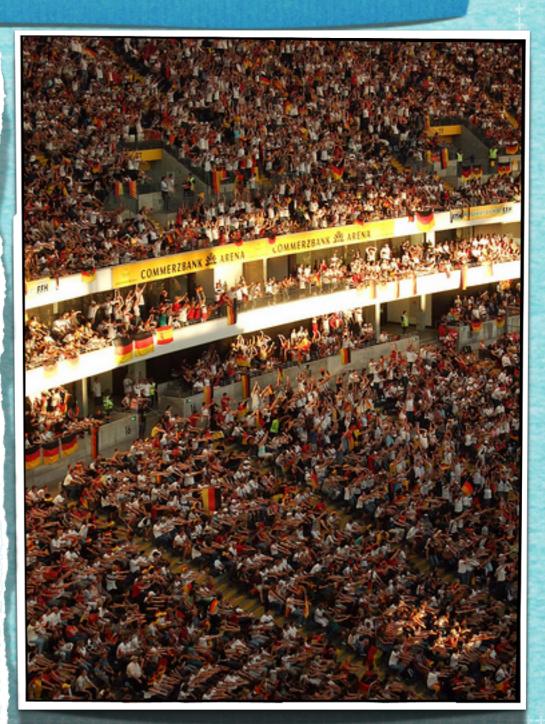


Viele "Sammler"

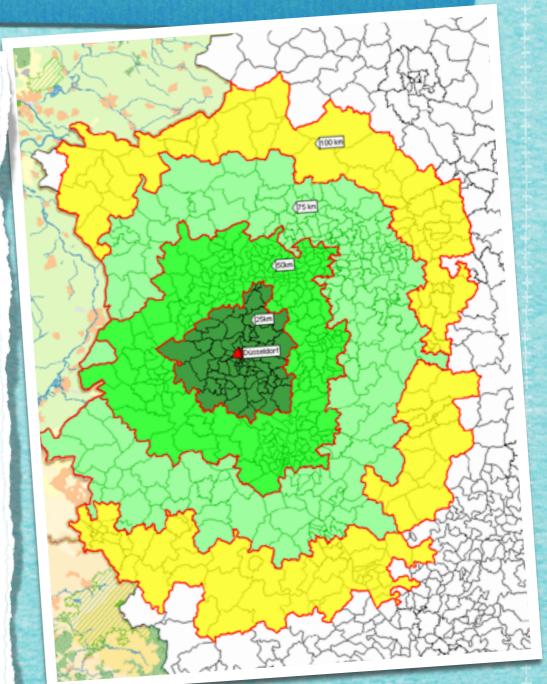


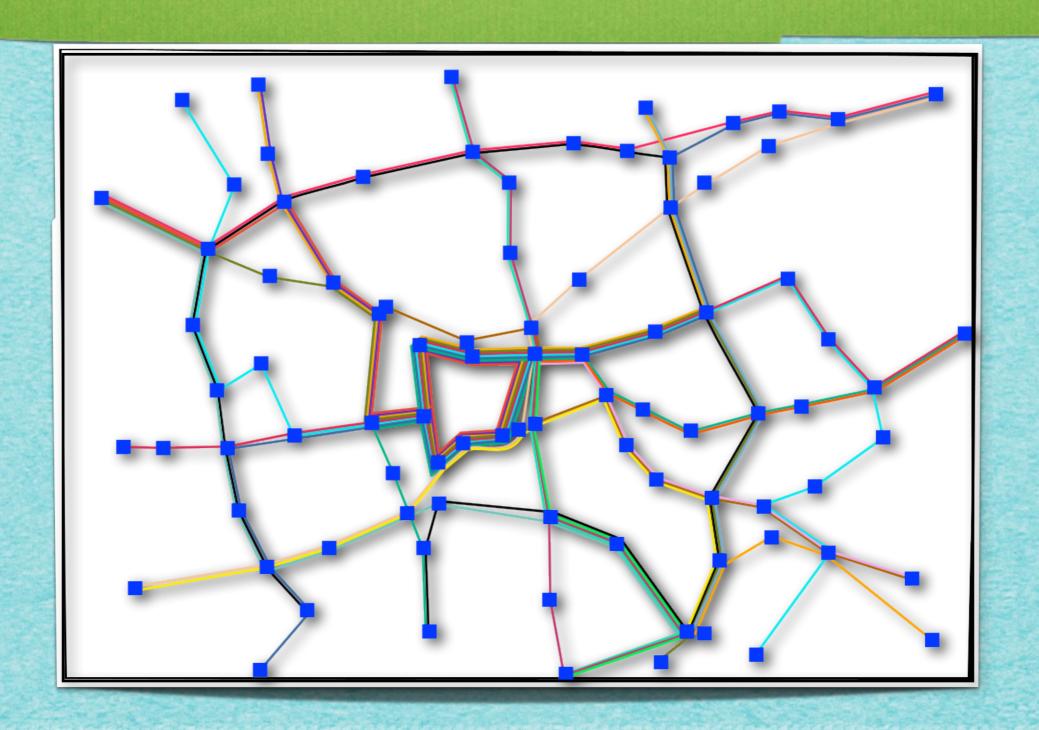


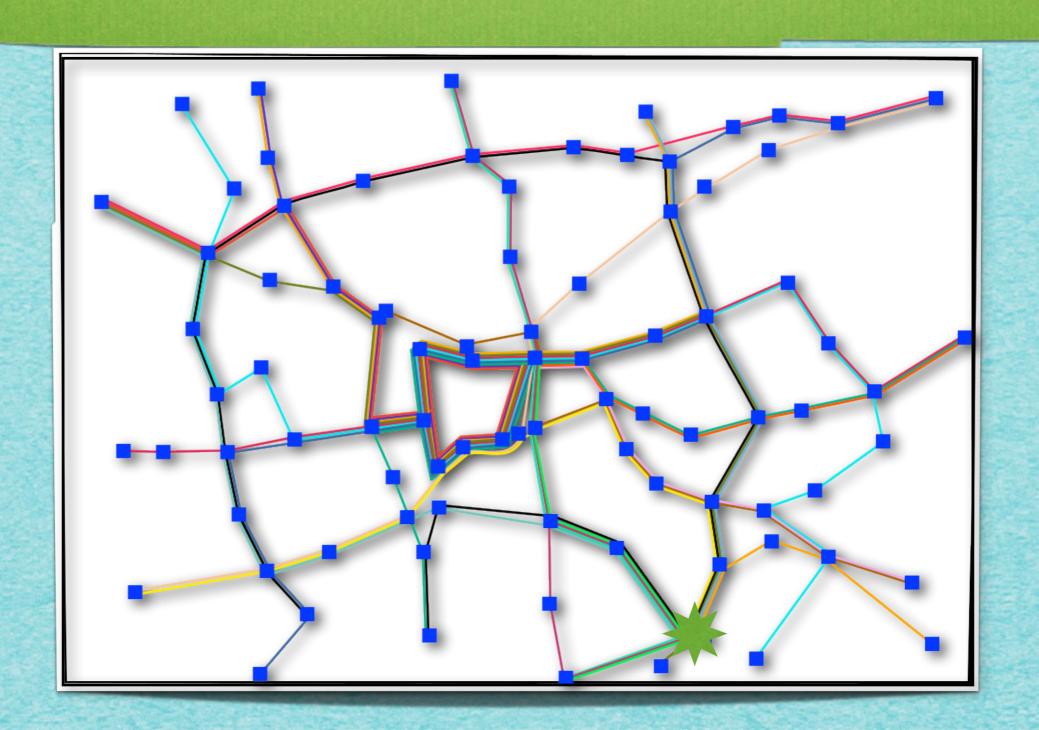
- A. LOS bei "NULL"
- B. Bis "ANGEKOMMEN!":
 - Solange du noch nicht aufgestanden warst:
 - Wenn ein oder mehrere direkte Nachbarn aufstehen:
 - 1. Einen dieser Nachbarn merken
 - 2. In der nächsten Runde:
 - 2.1. aufstehen
 - 2.2. Zahl merken
 - 3. In der übernächsten Runde hinsetzen
- C. Nach "ANGEKOMMEN!":
 - Auf gemerkten Nachbarn zeigen

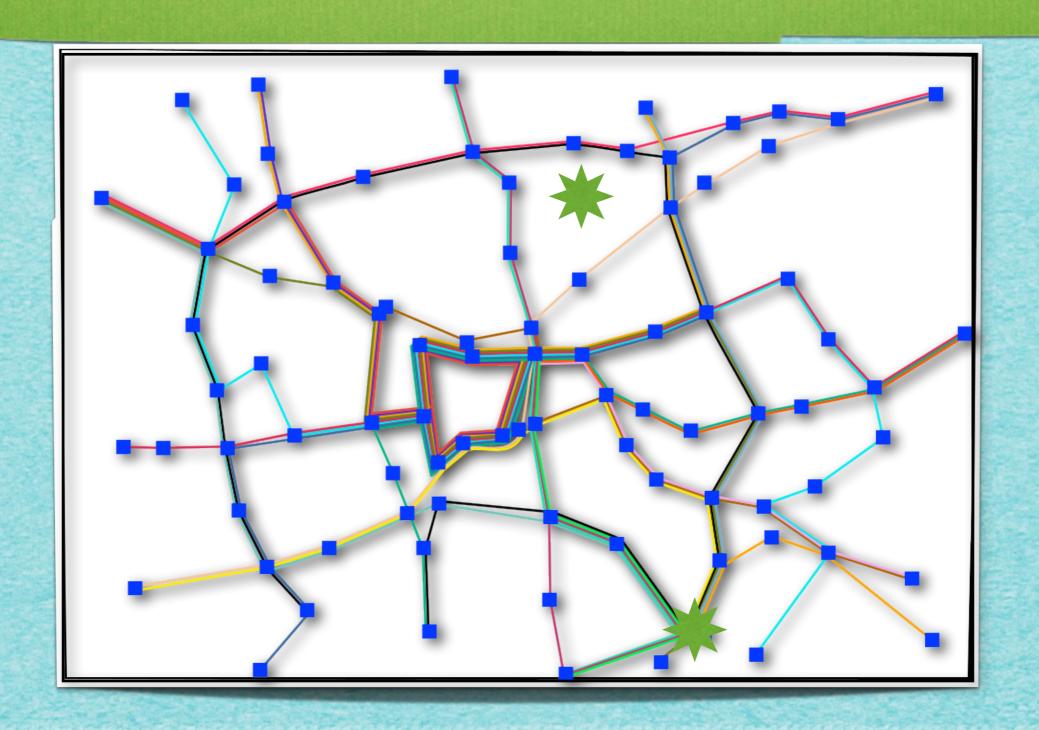


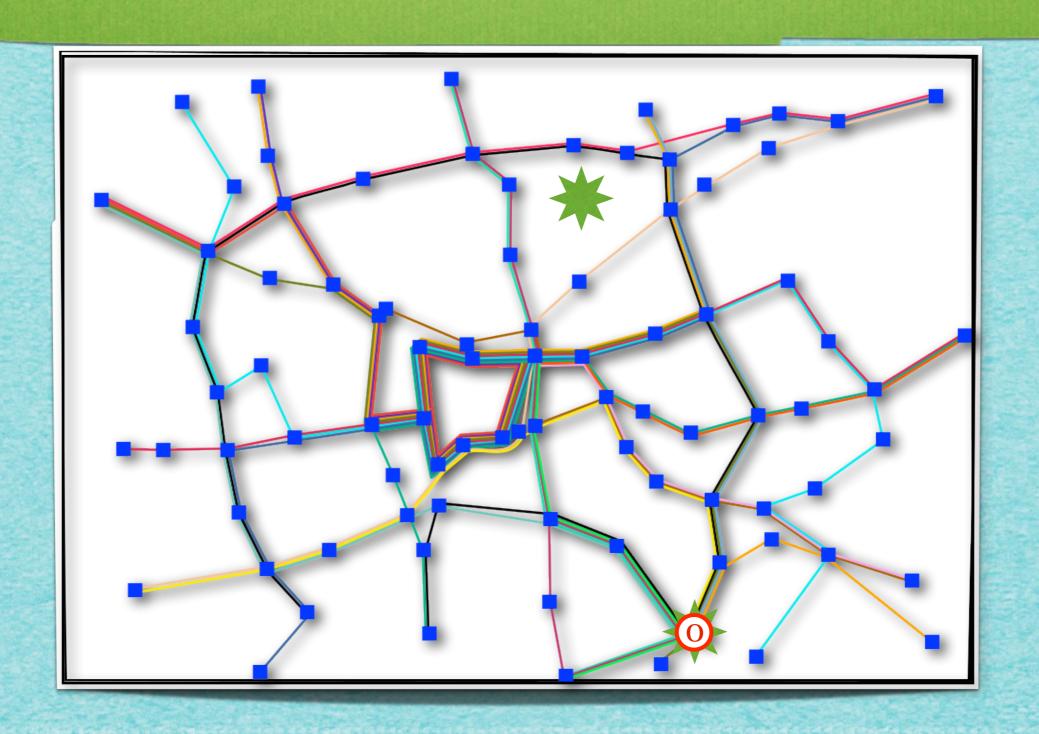
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 - 2.1. aufstehen
 - 2.2. Zahl merken
 - 3. In der übernächsten Runde hinsetzen
- C. Nach "ANGEKOMMEN!":
 - Auf gemerkten Nachbarn zeigen

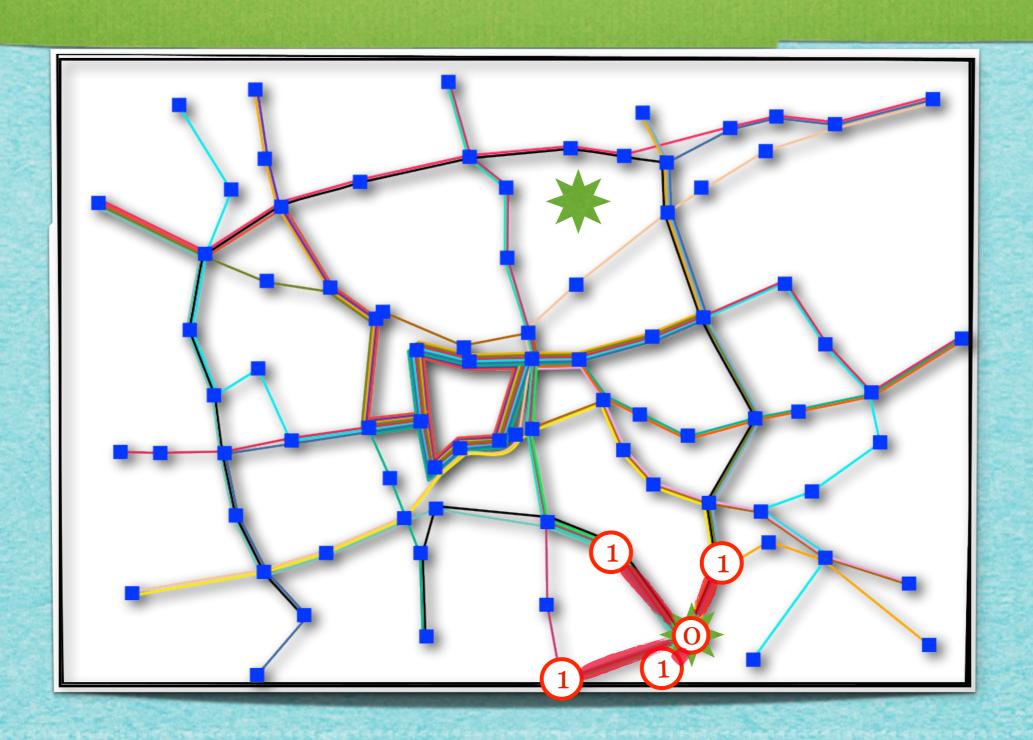


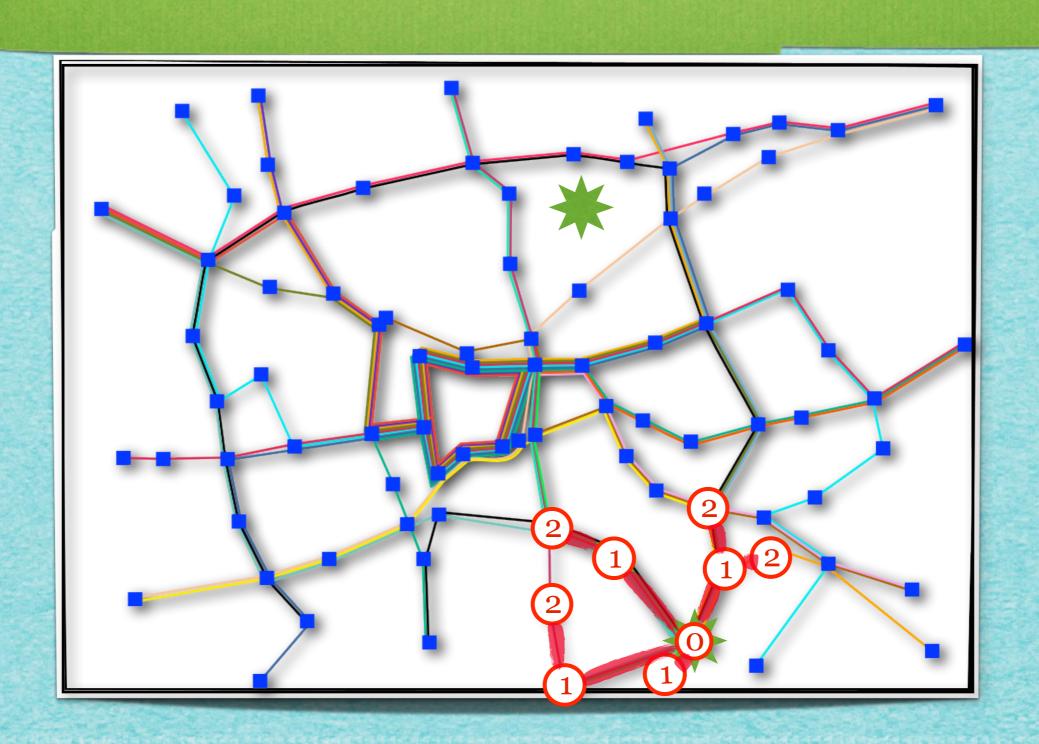


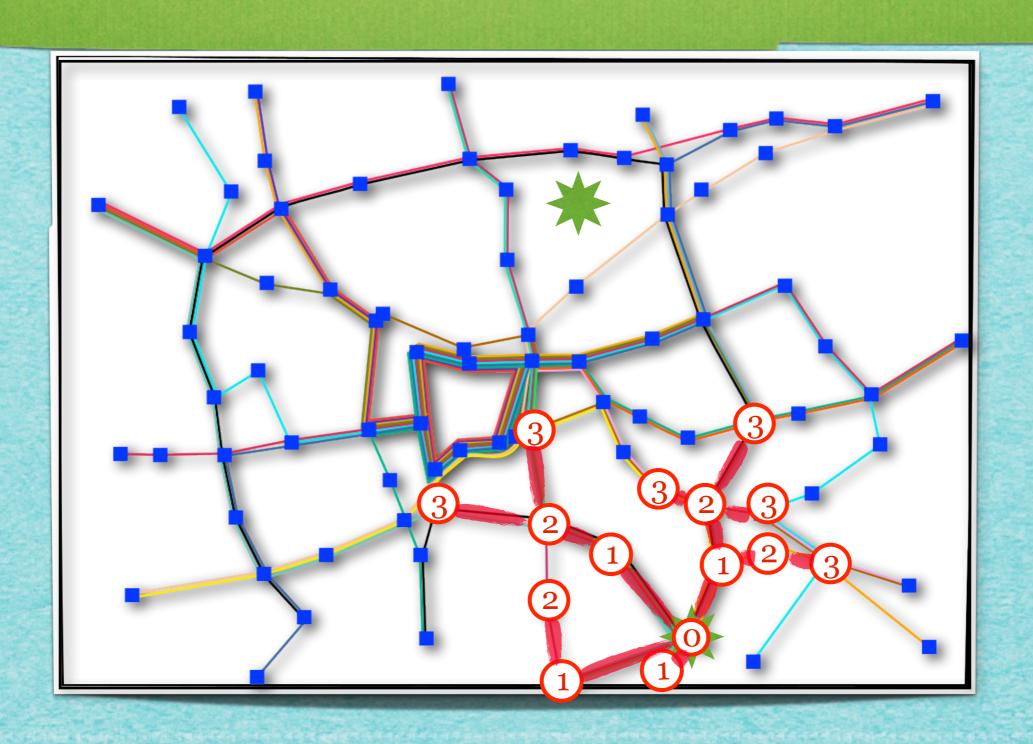


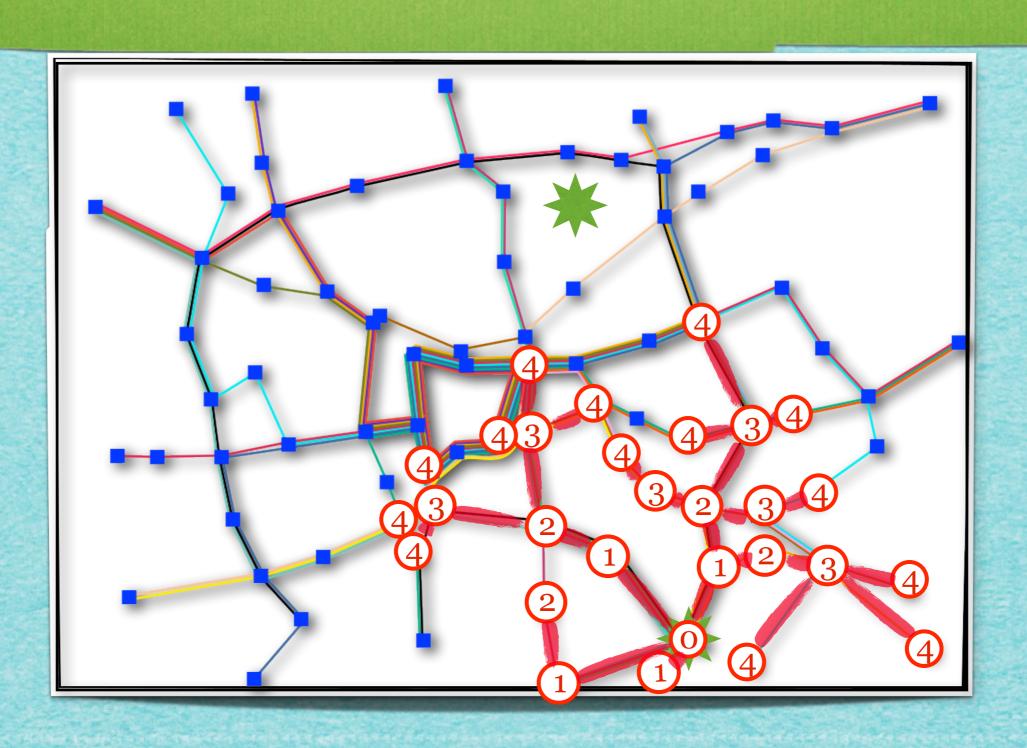


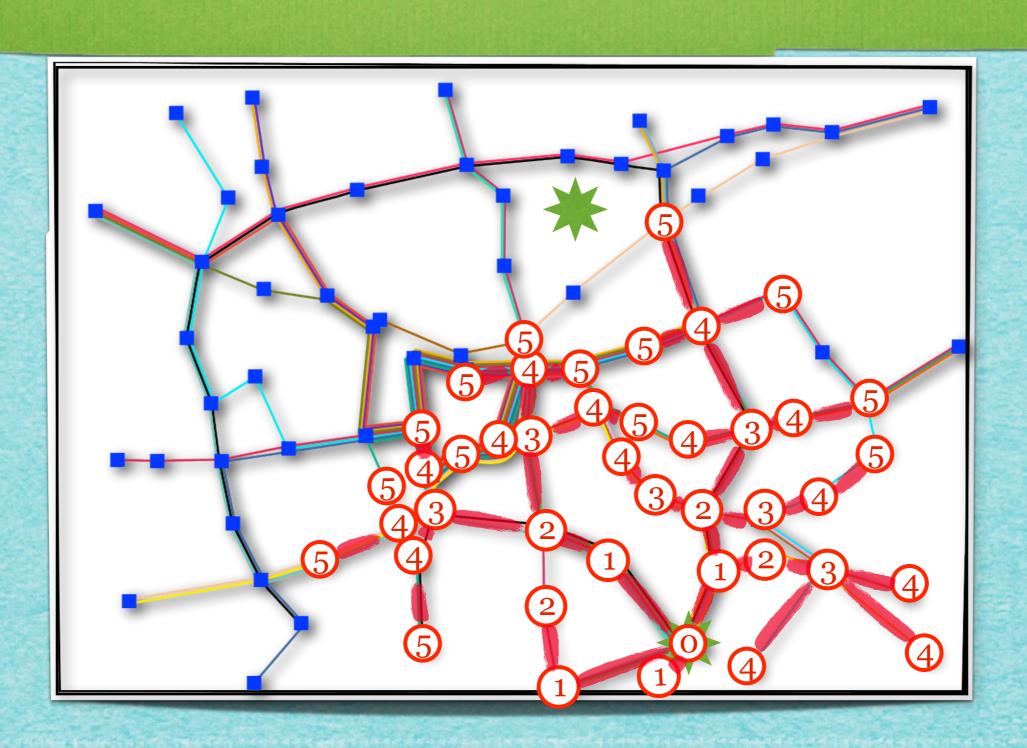


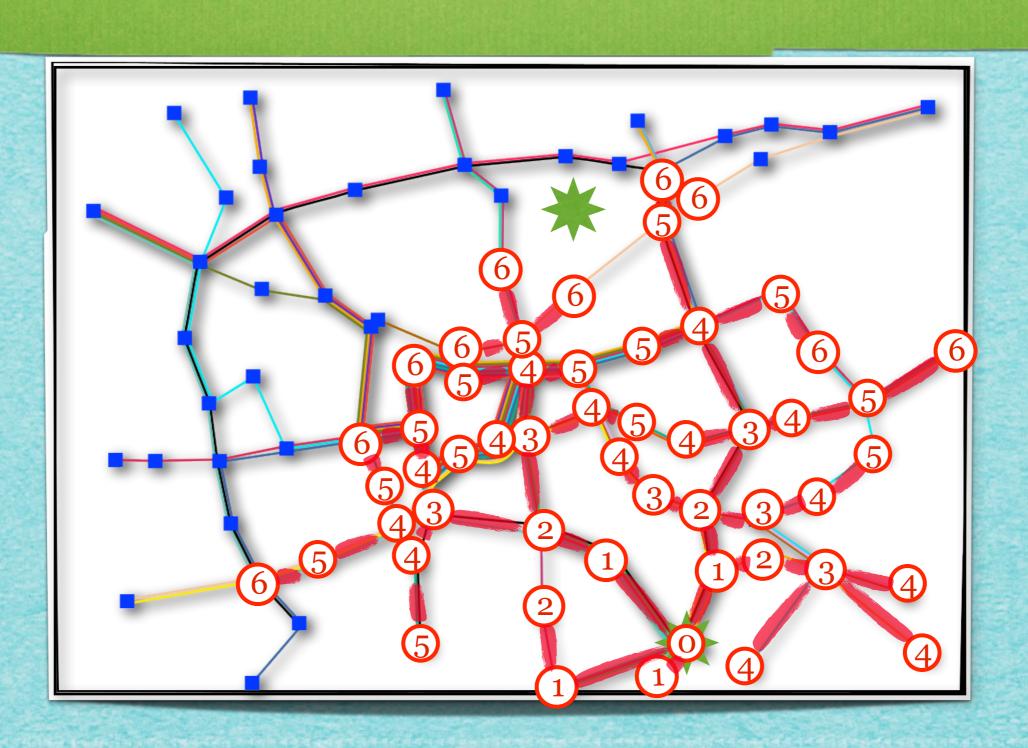


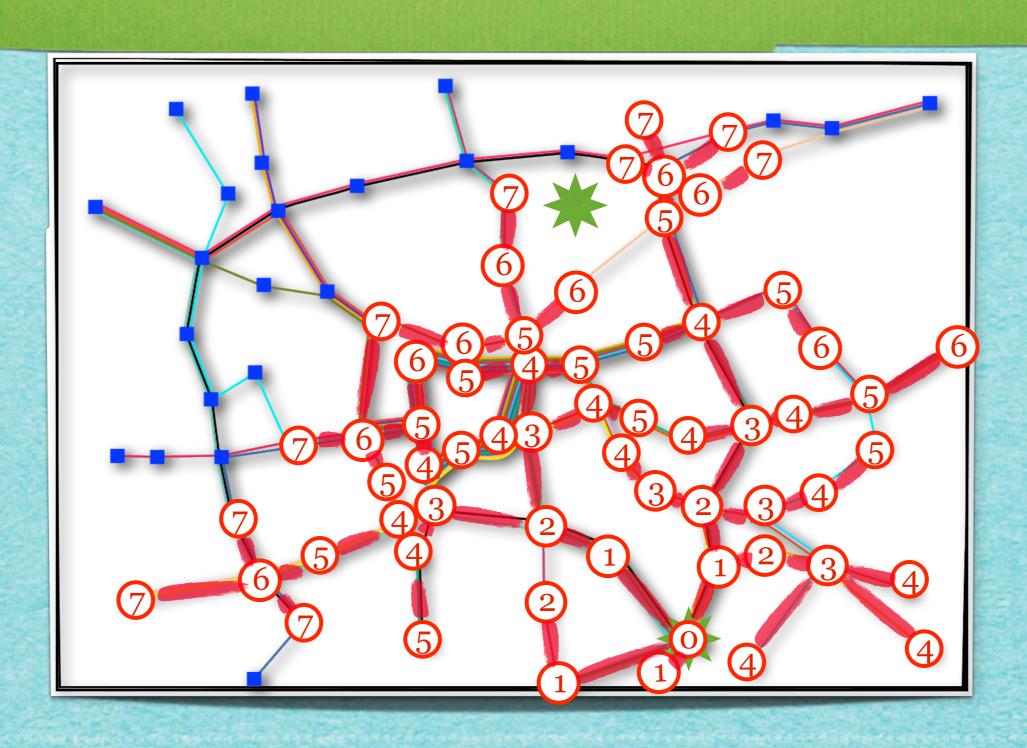


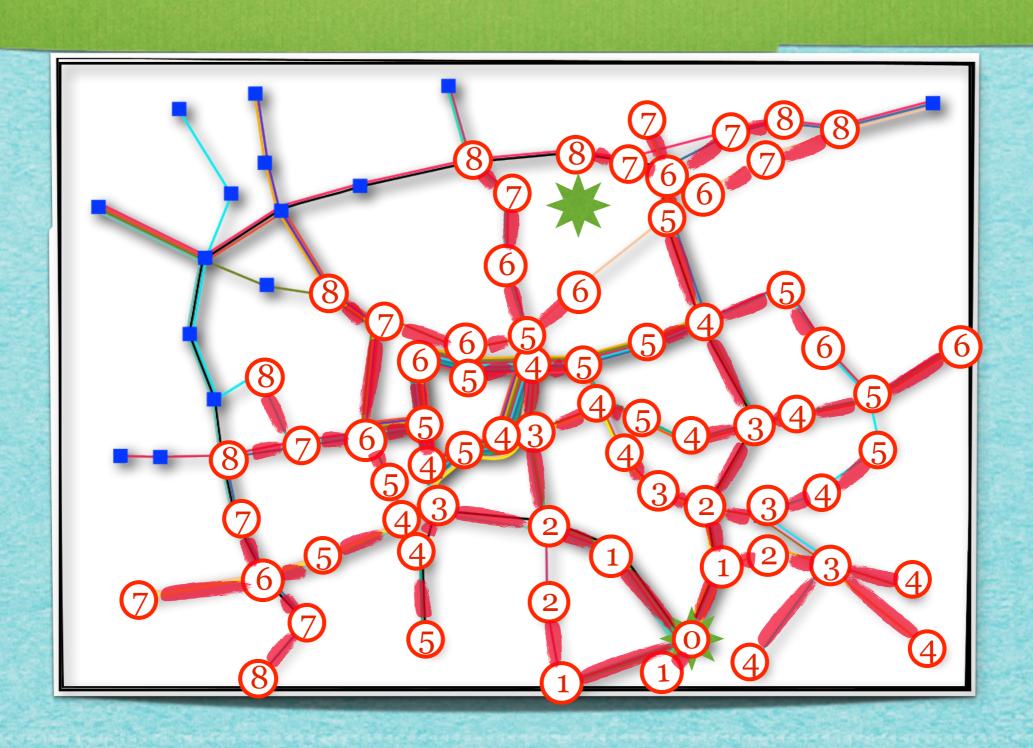


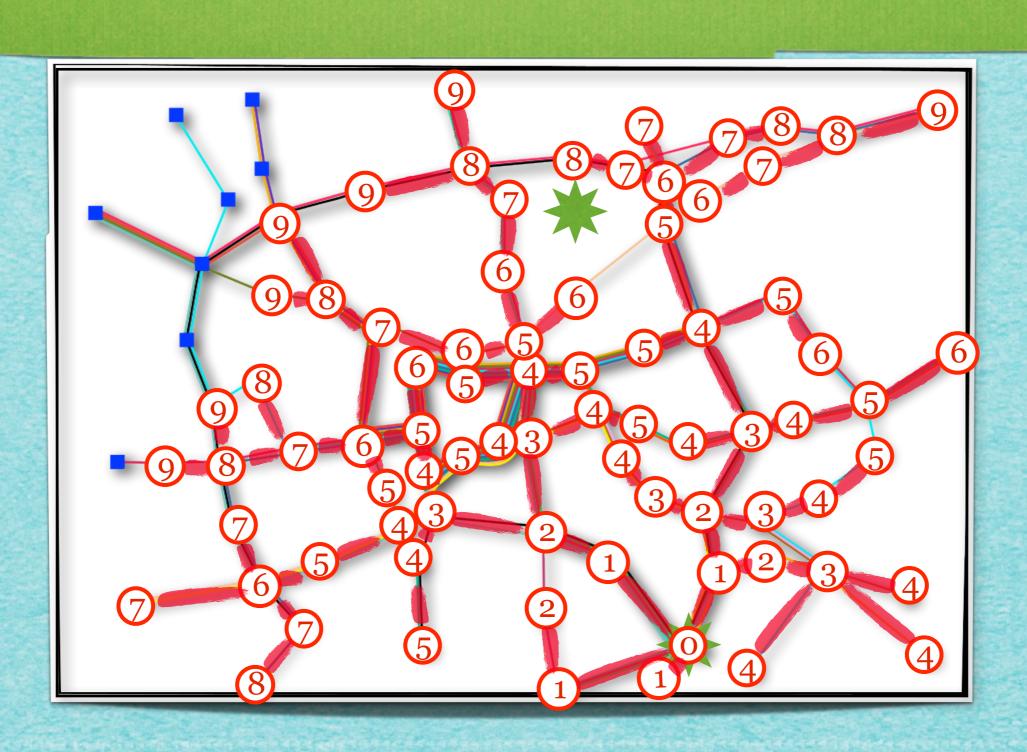


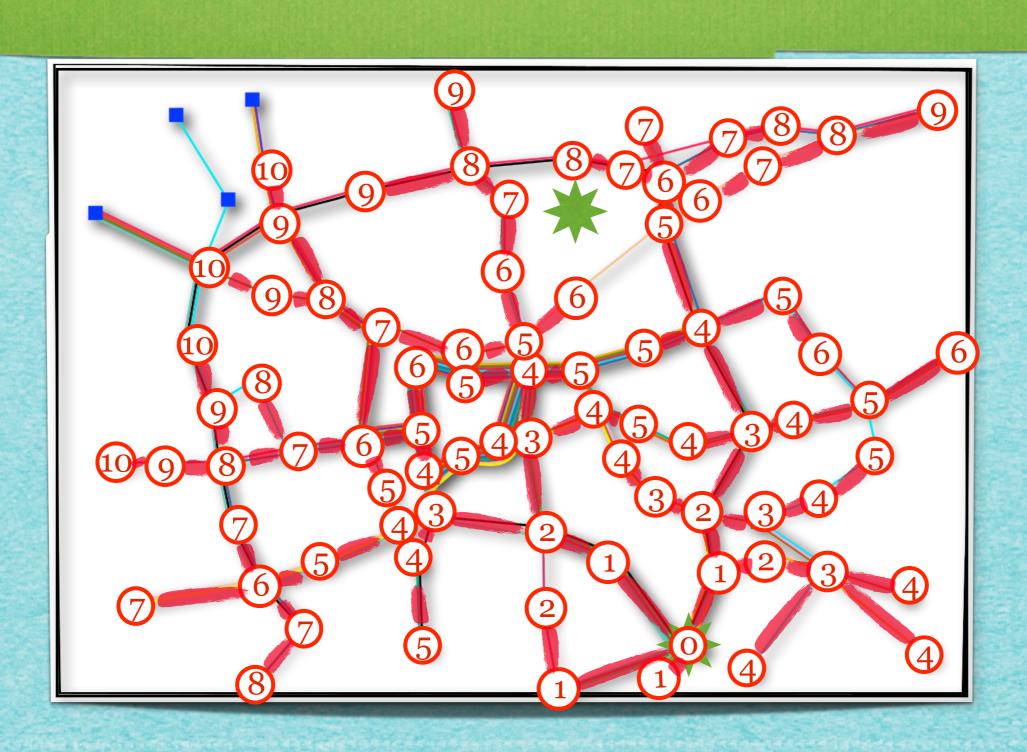


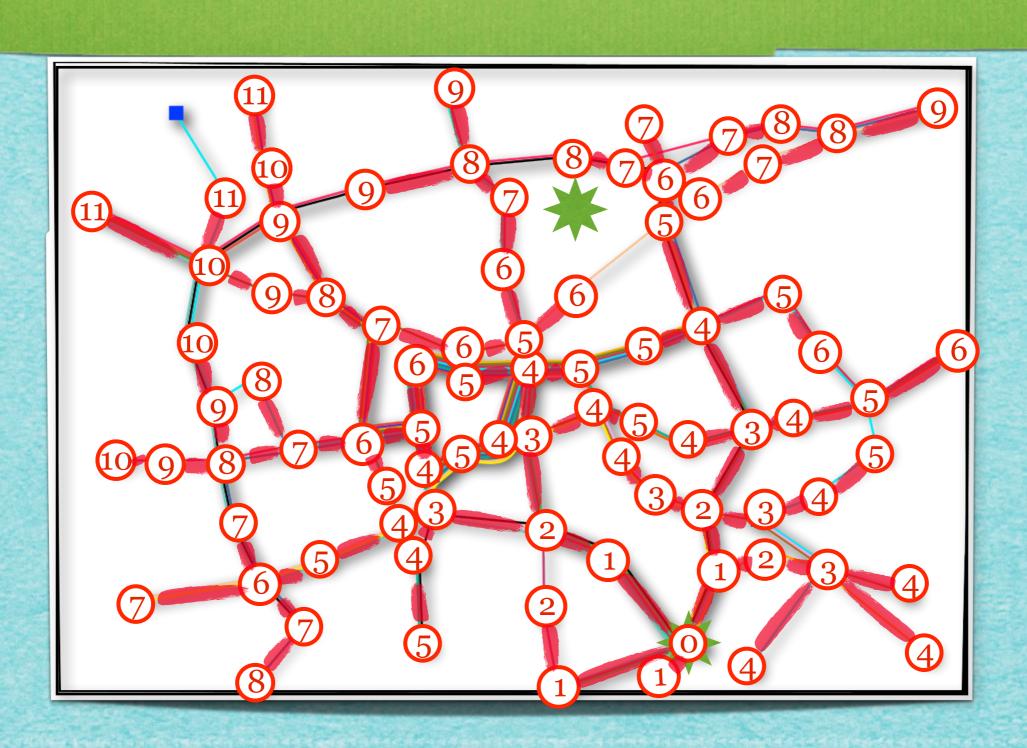


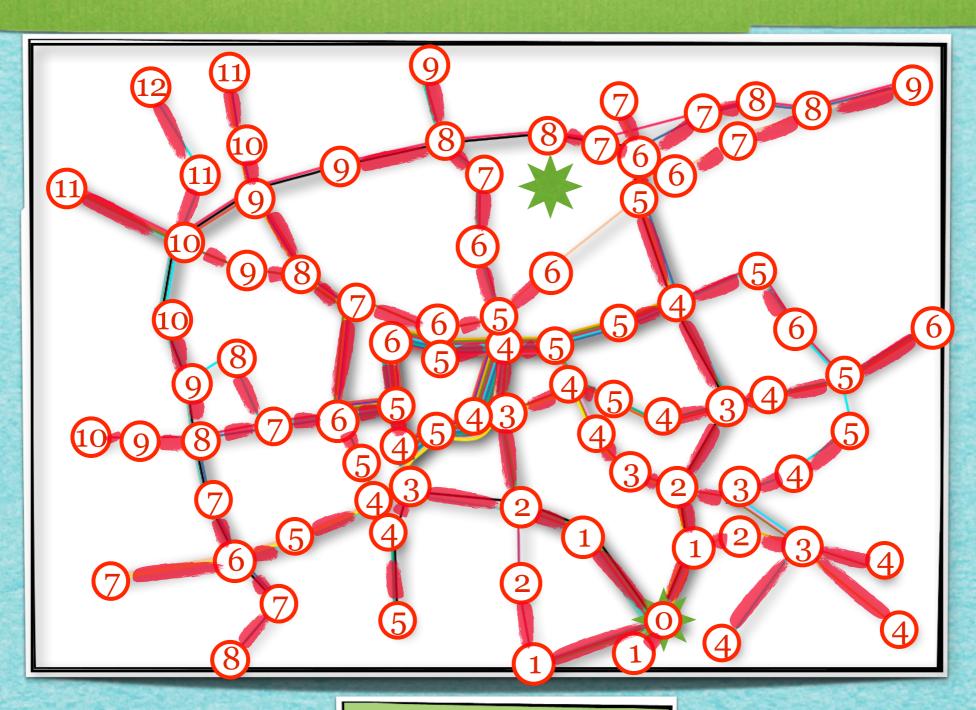


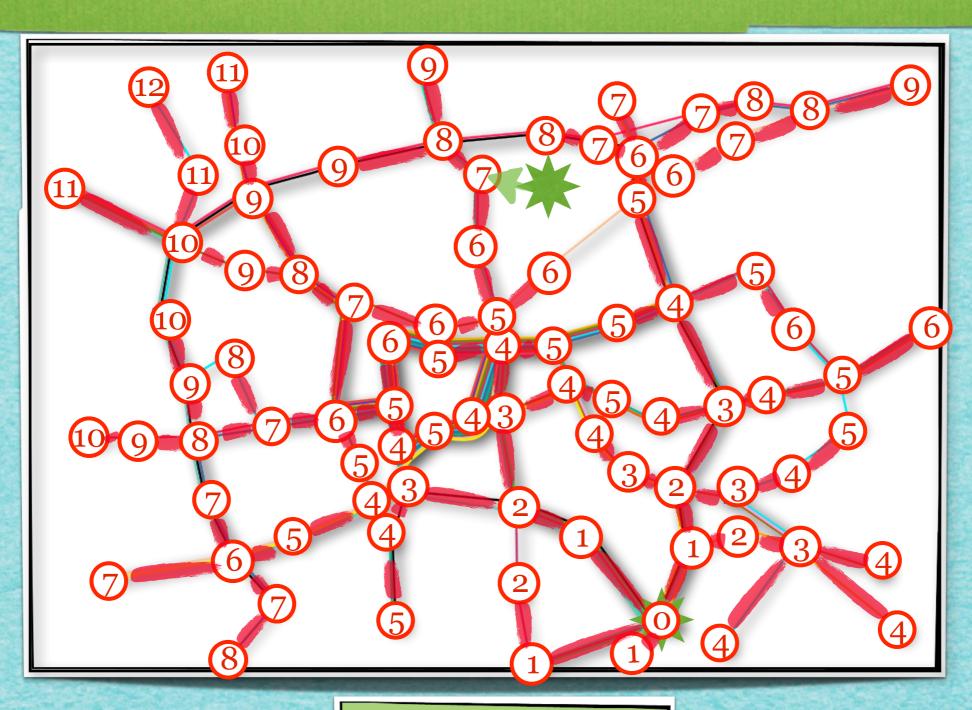


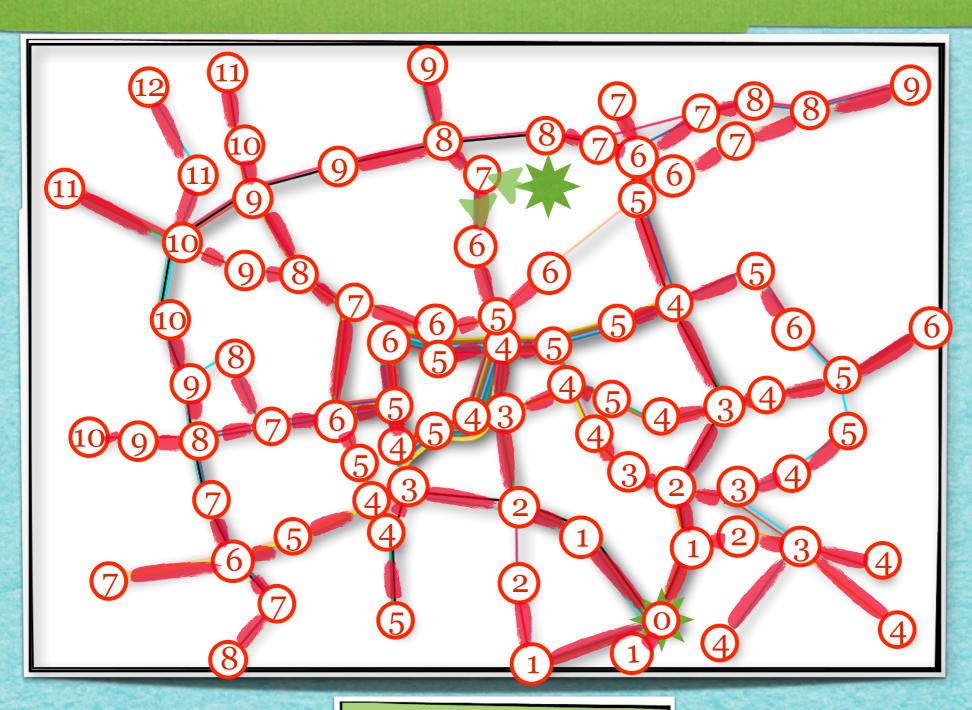


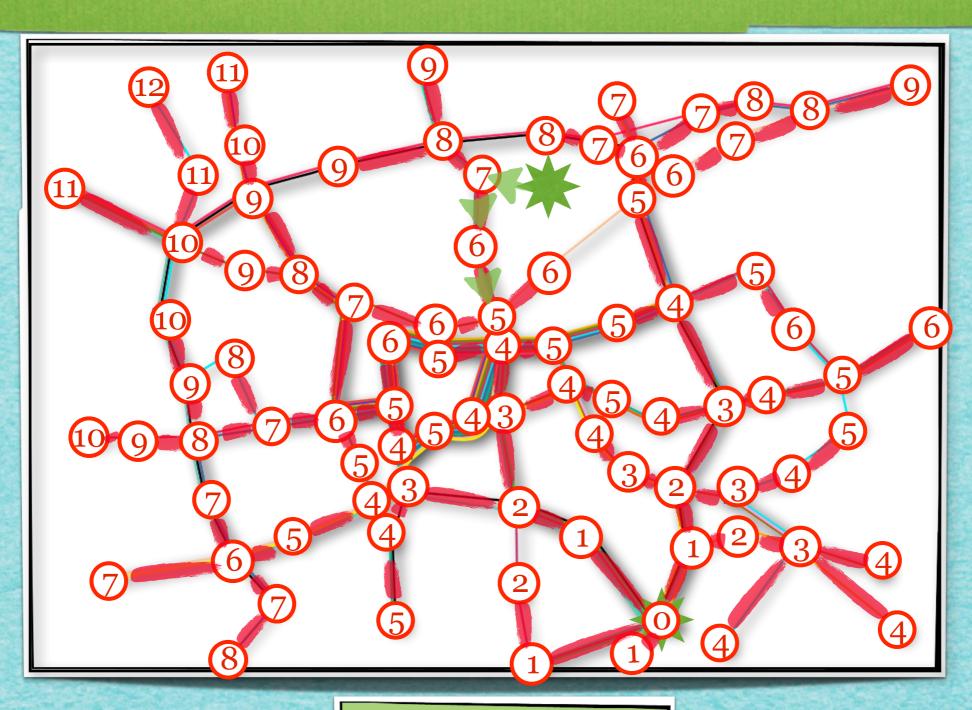


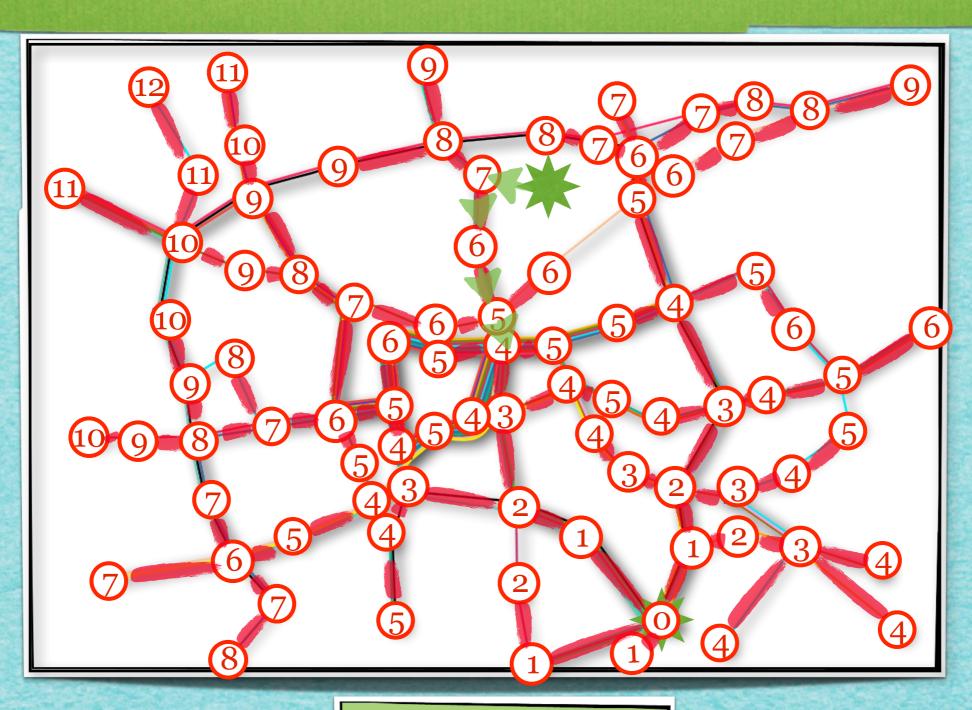


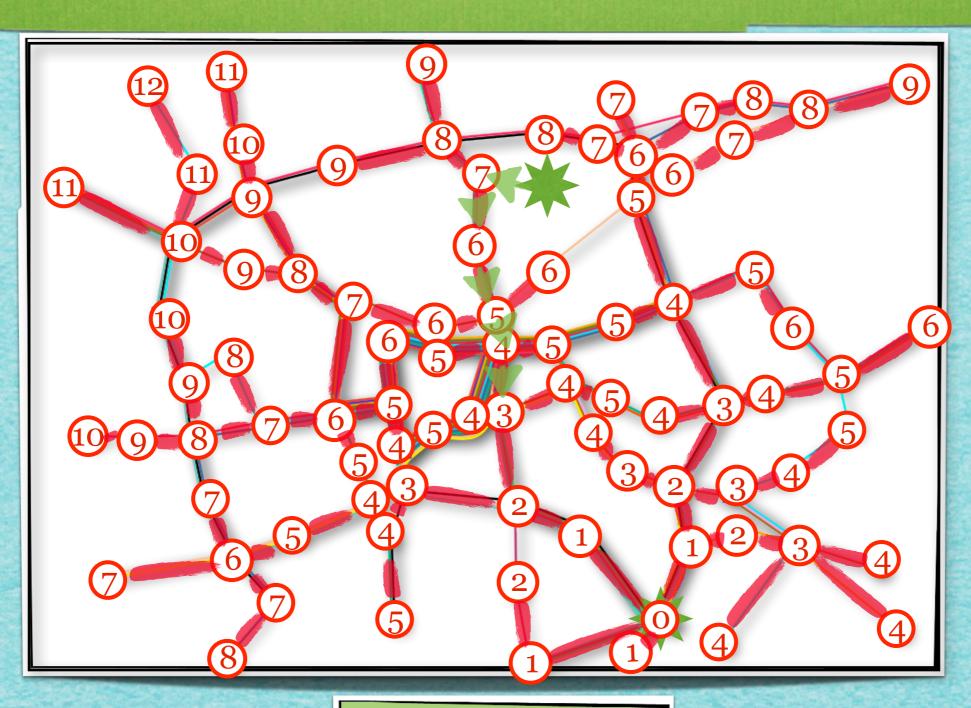


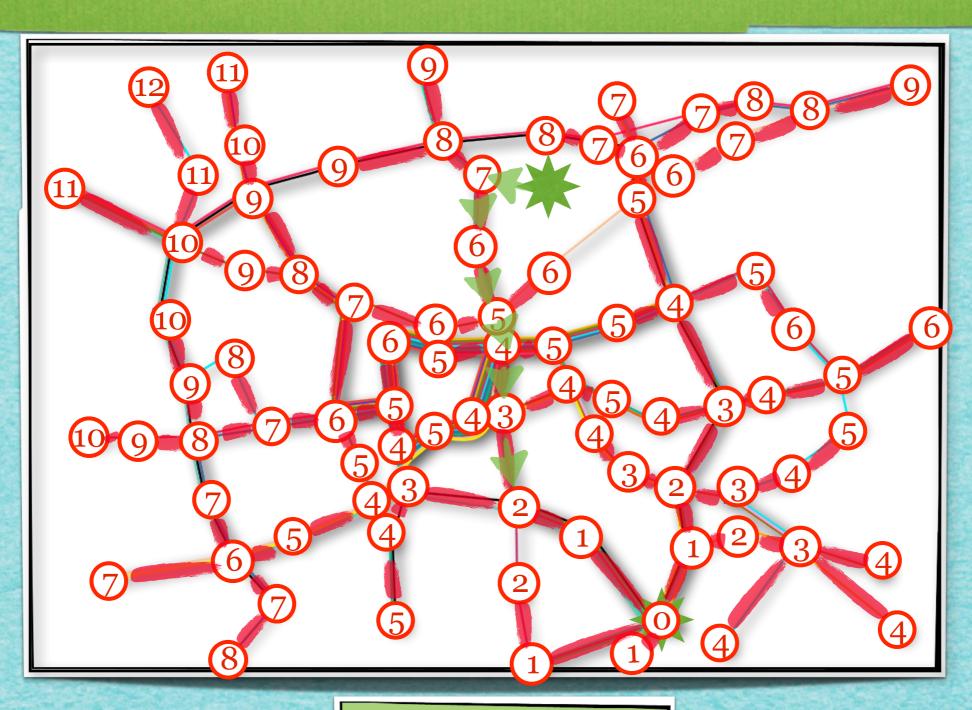


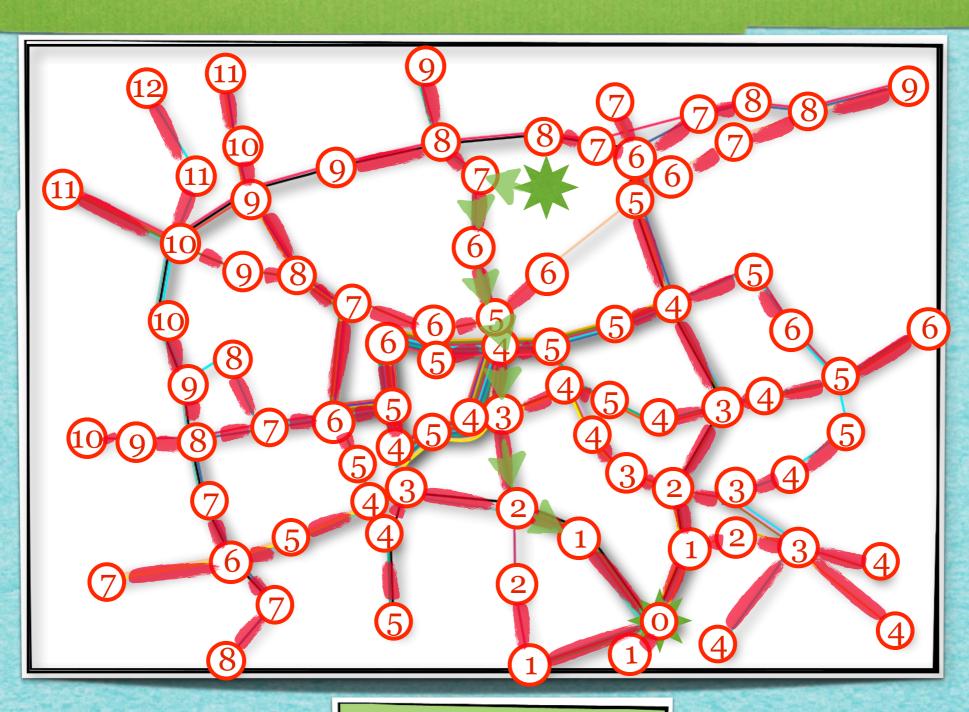


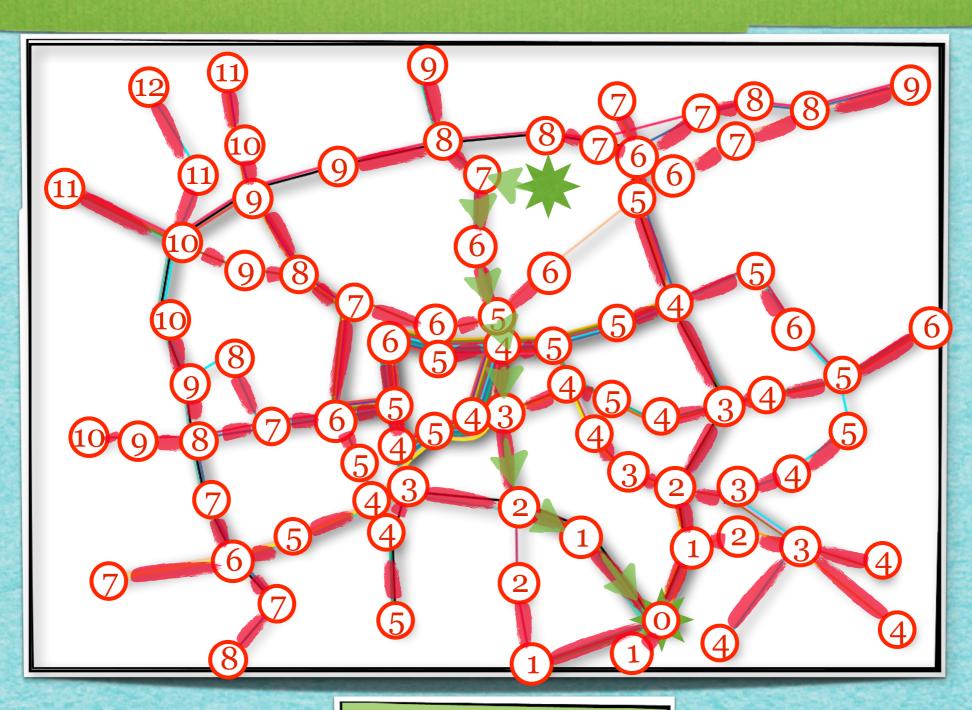












Mehr demnächst!

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