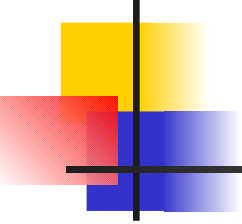
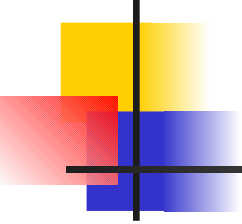


Algoritmo BSP/CGM para Euler *tour* em Grafos

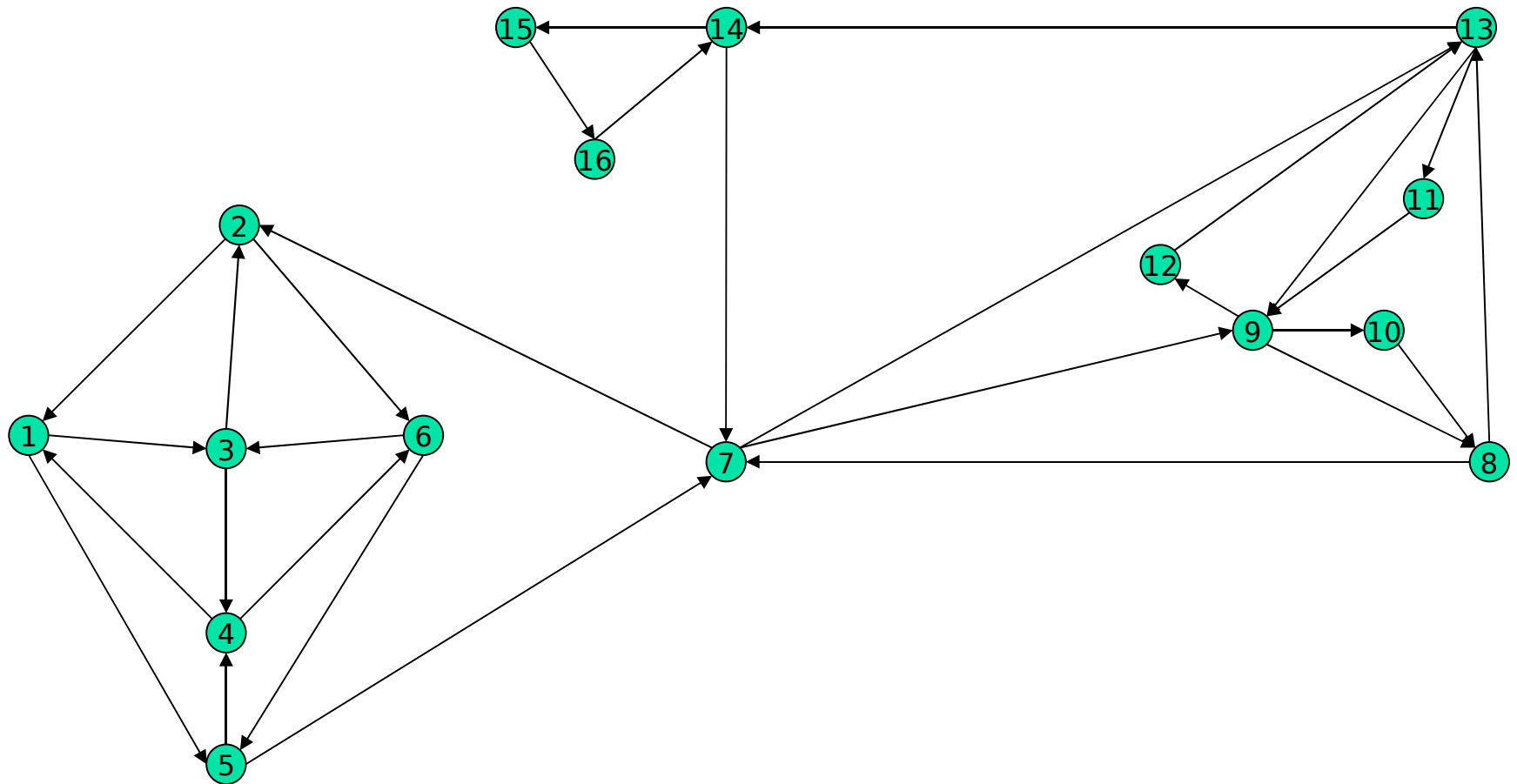


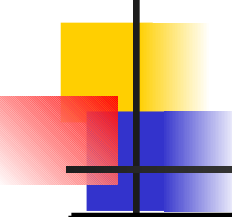
Preliminares

- Seja $G=(V,E)$ um grafo euleriano e $C=C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k$ uma partição de Euler de G .
- Seja $H=(V', C', E')$ o grafo bipartido definido pelo algoritmo de Atallah-Vishkin.
- Este grafo identifica os vértices de G através dos quais passam mais de um ciclo de C .
- Seja S uma árvore geradora de H .

- 
-
- Um **esteio** $S^* = (V^*, C^*, E^*)$ é um subgrafo de uma árvore geradora S de um grafo bipartido $H=(V', C', E')$, tal que, o grau de cada vértice em V^* é maior ou igual a 2.

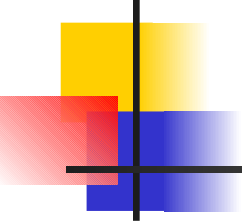
Exemplo





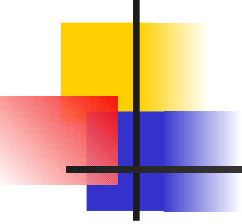
Distribuição das arestas

P_0	(1,5) (2,1) (1,3) (2,6) (3,4) (6,5) (4,1) (7,2)
P_1	(6,3) (4,6) (5,4) (3,2) (5,7) (8,7) (14,7) (7,9)
P_2	(8,13) (10,8) (7,13) (9,12) (11,9) (13,9) (13,11) (9,10)
P_3	(12,13) (9,8) (13,14) (16,14) (14,15) (15,16)



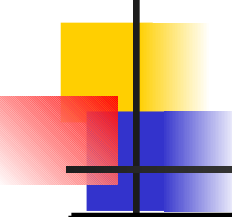
Passo 1

- Obter uma partição de Euler.



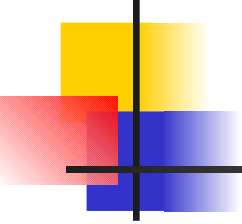
Passo 1.1

- Ordenar as arestas pelo vértice de destino.



Arestas ordenadas pelo vértice de destino

P_0	(2,1) (4,1) (3,2) (7,2) (1,3) (6,3) (3,4) (5,4)
P_1	(1,5) (6,5) (2,6) (4,6) (5,7) (8,7) (14,7) (9,8)
P_2	(10,8) (7,9) (11,9) (13,9) (9,10) (13,11) (9,12) (7,13)
P_3	(8,13) (12,13) (13,14) (16,14) (14,15) (15,16)

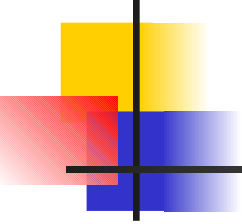


Passo 1.2

- Ordenar as arestas pelo vértice de origem.

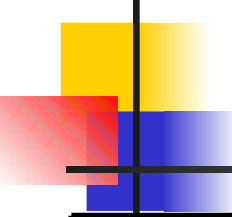
Arestas ordenadas pelo vértice de origem

P_0	(1,3) (1,5) (2,1) (2,6) (3,2) (3,4) (4,1) (4,6)
P_1	(5,4) (5,7) (6,3) (6,5) (7,2) (7,9) (7,13) (8,7)
P_2	(8,13) (9,8) (9,10) (9,12) (10,8) (11,9) (12,13) (13,9)
P_3	(13,11) (13,14) (14,7) (14,15) (15,16) (16,14)



Passo 1.3

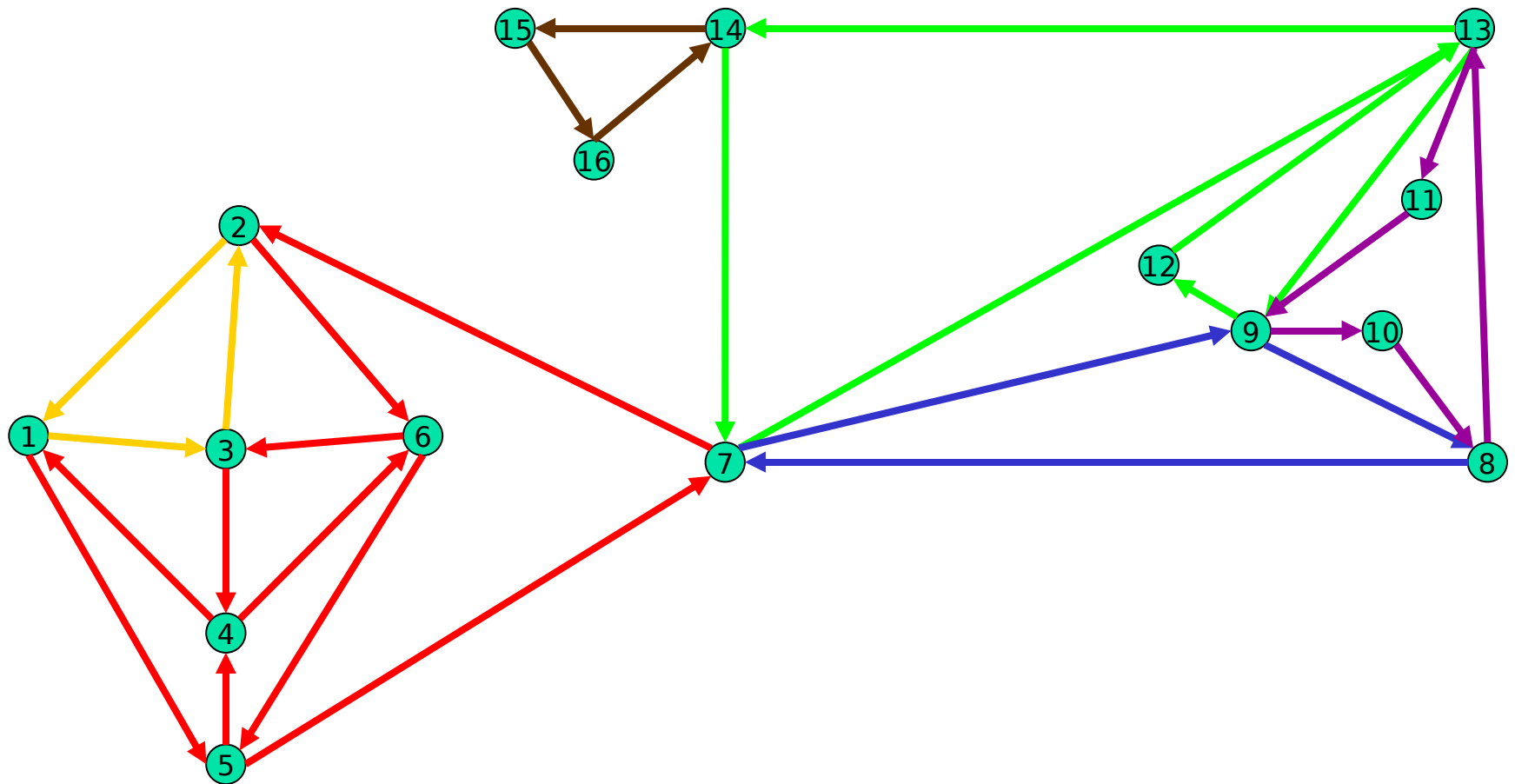
- Determinar o ciclo a qual pertence cada aresta.
- Escolhe-se a menor aresta entre as arestas do ciclo como representante deste.

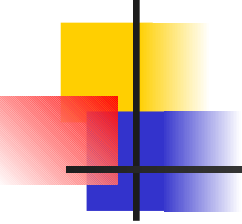


Representantes dos ciclos

P_0	(1,3) (1,5) (1,3) (1,5) (1,3) (1,5) (1,5) (1,5)
P_1	(1,5) (1,5) (1,5) (1,5) (1,5) (7,9) (7,13) (7,9)
P_2	(8,13) (7,9) (8,13) (7,13) (8,13) (8,13) (7,13) (7,13)
P_3	(8,13) (7,13) (7,13) (14,15) (14,15) (14,15)

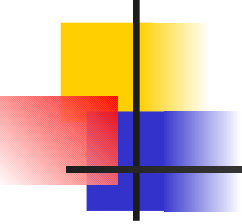
Partição de Euler de G





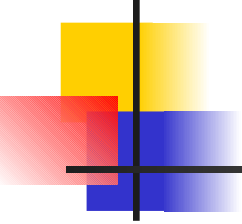
Passo 1.4

- Determinar o número de ciclos da partição de Euler.
- Caso o número de ciclos seja 1, o circuito de Euler foi encontrado.



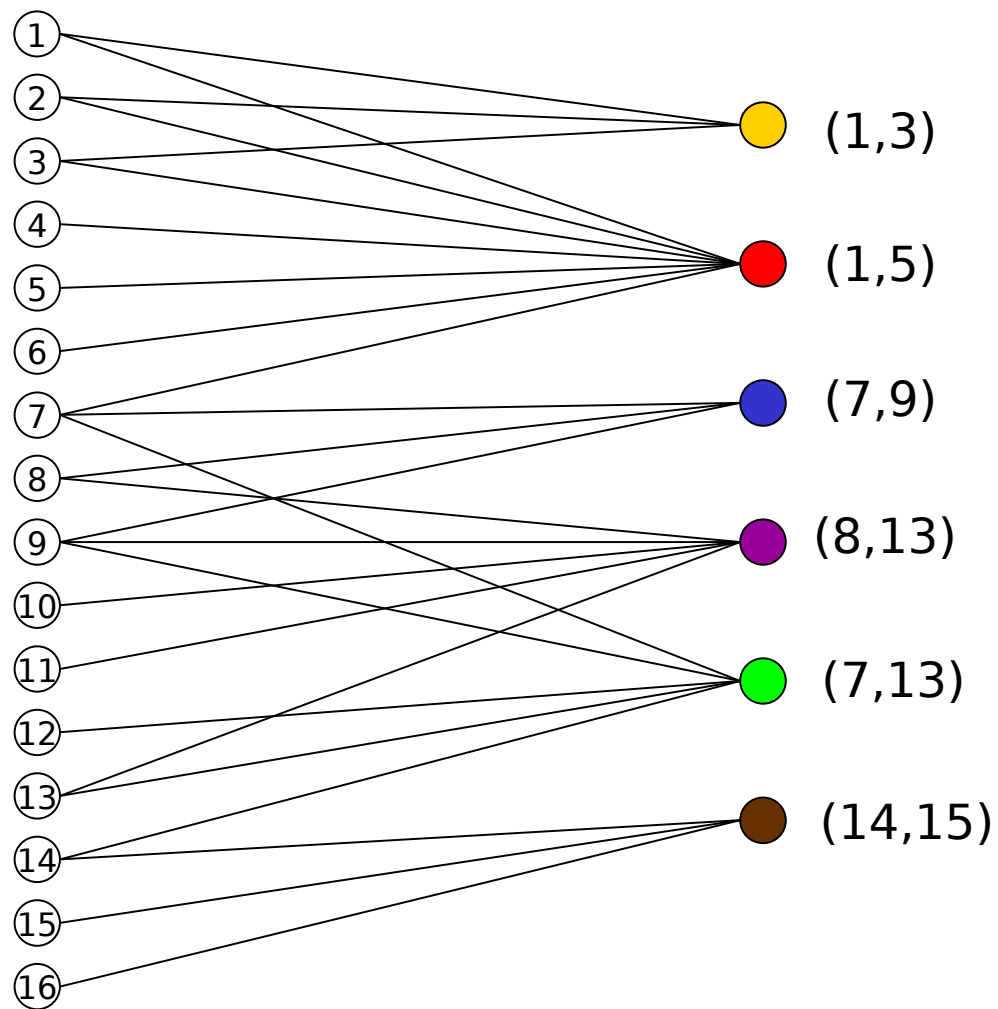
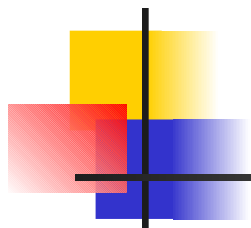
Passo 2

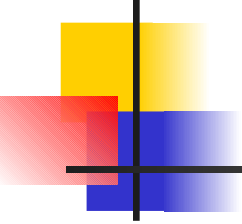
- Construção do grafo bipartido.



Passo 2.1

- Construir o grafo bipartido auxiliar $H=(V', C', E')$.



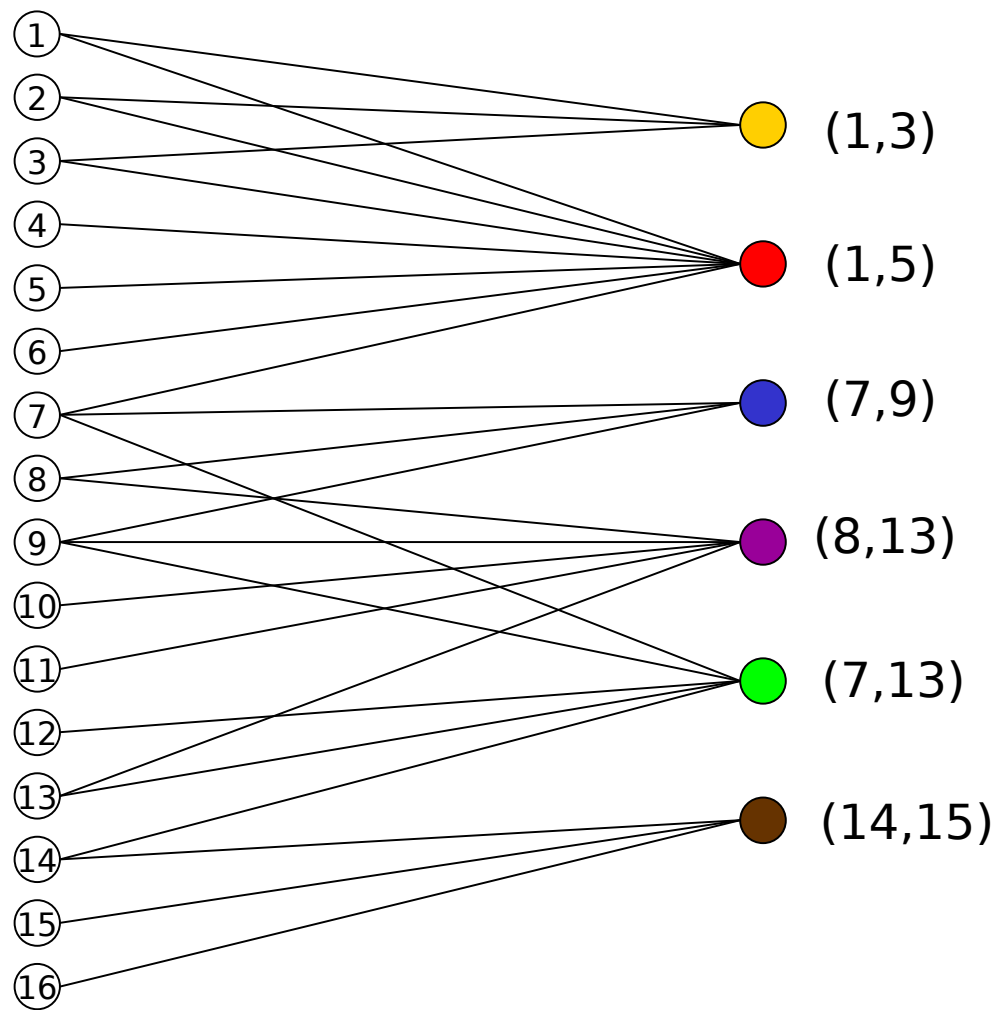
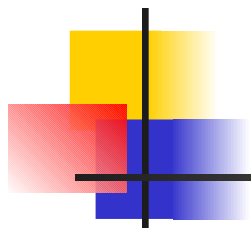


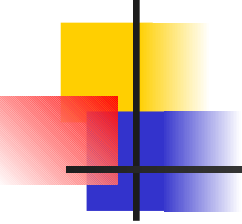
Passo 2.2

- Eliminar arestas replicadas.
- As replicações ocorrem quando por um mesmo vértice passam duas arestas que pertencem ao mesmo circuito.

Grafo auxiliar sem arestas replicadas

P_0	$(1,(1,3)) (1,(1,5)) (2,(1,3)) (2,(1,5)) (3,(1,3)) (3,(1,5)) (4,(1,5))$
P_1	$(5,(1,5)) (6,(1,5)) (7,(1,5)) (7,(7,9)) (7,(7,13)) (8,(7,9))$
P_2	$(8,(8,13)) (9,(7,9)) (9,(8,13)) (9,(7,13)) (10,(8,13)) (11,(8,13)) (12,(7,13)) (13,(7,13))$
P_3	$(13,(8,13)) (14,(7,13)) (14,(14,15)) (15,(14,15)) (16,(14,15))$



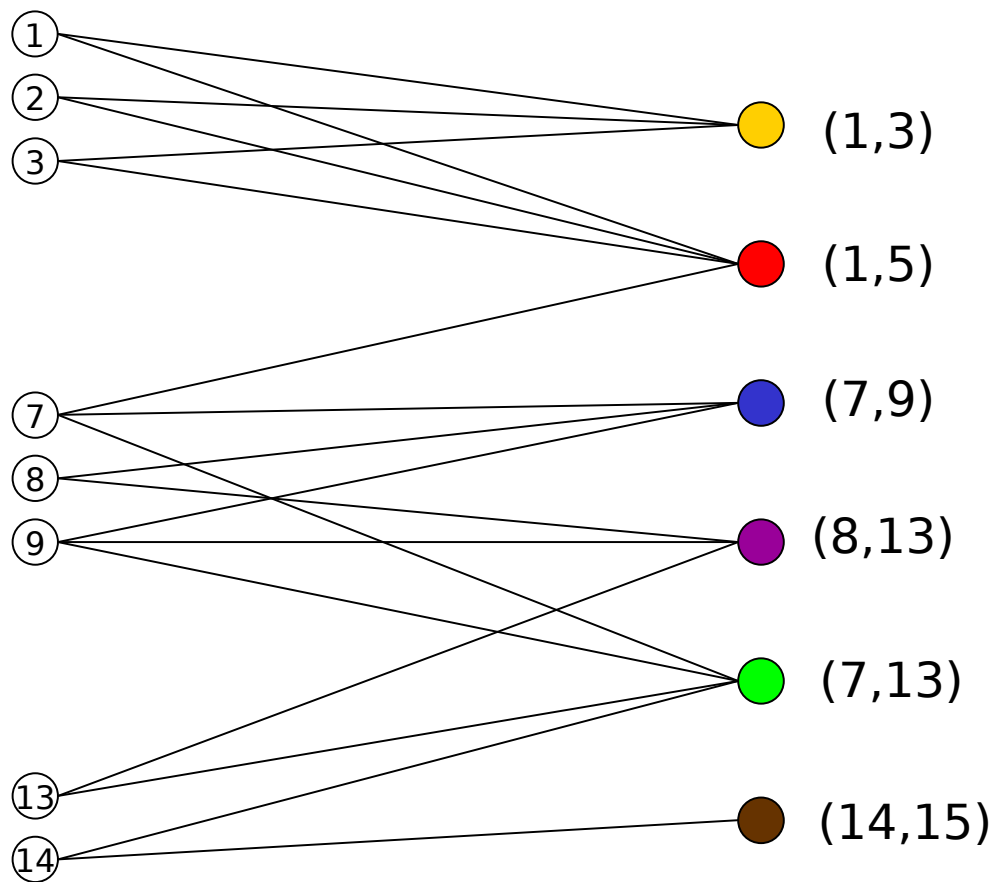
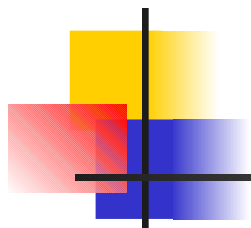


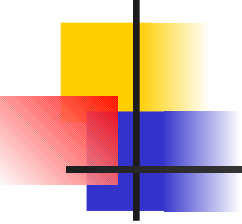
Passo 2.3

- Eliminar as arestas que incidem em vértices com grau menor que 2.

Grato auxiliar sem arestas que incidem em vértices de grau < 2

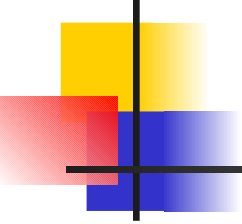
P_0	$(1,(1,3)) (1,(1,5)) (2,(1,3)) (2,(1,5)) (3,(1,3)) (3,(1,5))$
P_1	$(7,(1,5)) (7,(7,9)) (7,(7,13)) (8,(7,9))$
P_2	$(8,(8,13)) (9,(7,9)) (9,(7,13)) (9,(8,13)) (13,(7,13))$
P_3	$(13,(8,13)) (14,(7,13)) (14,(14,15))$





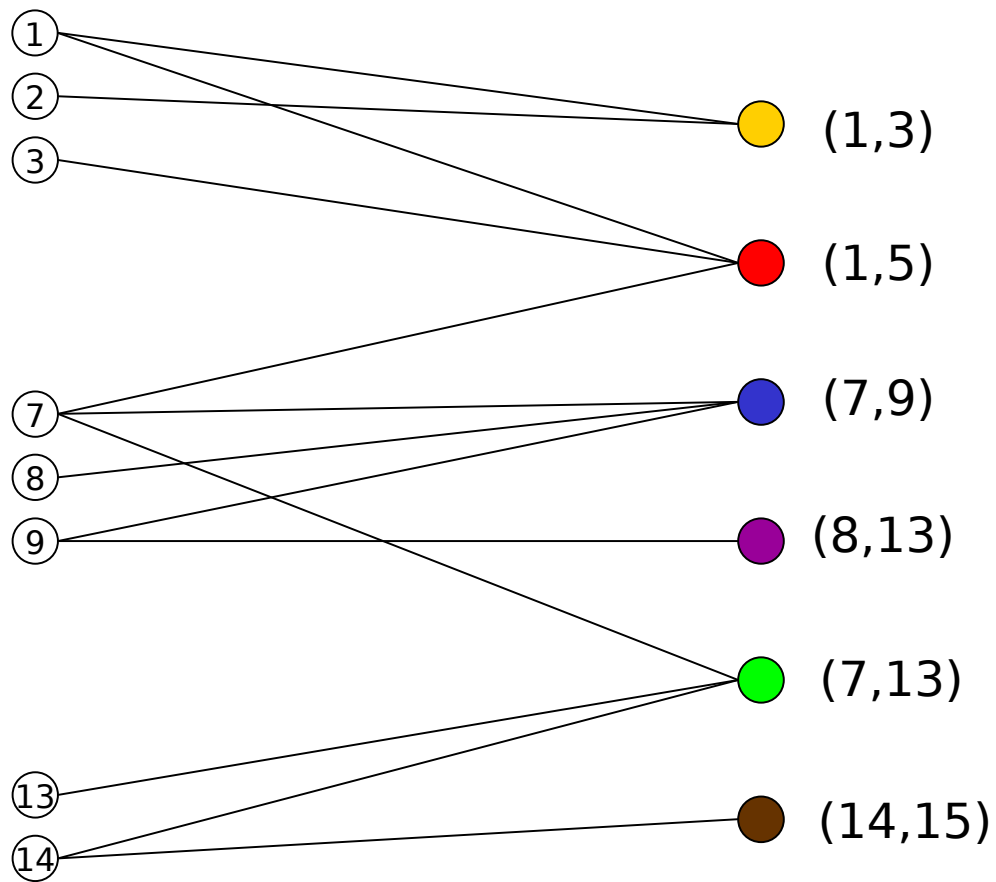
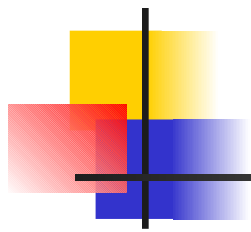
Passo 3

- Construir a árvore geradora.

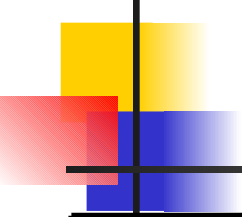


Passo 3.1

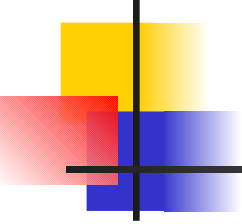
- Construir uma árvore geradora.



Árvore geradora obtida para o grafo G

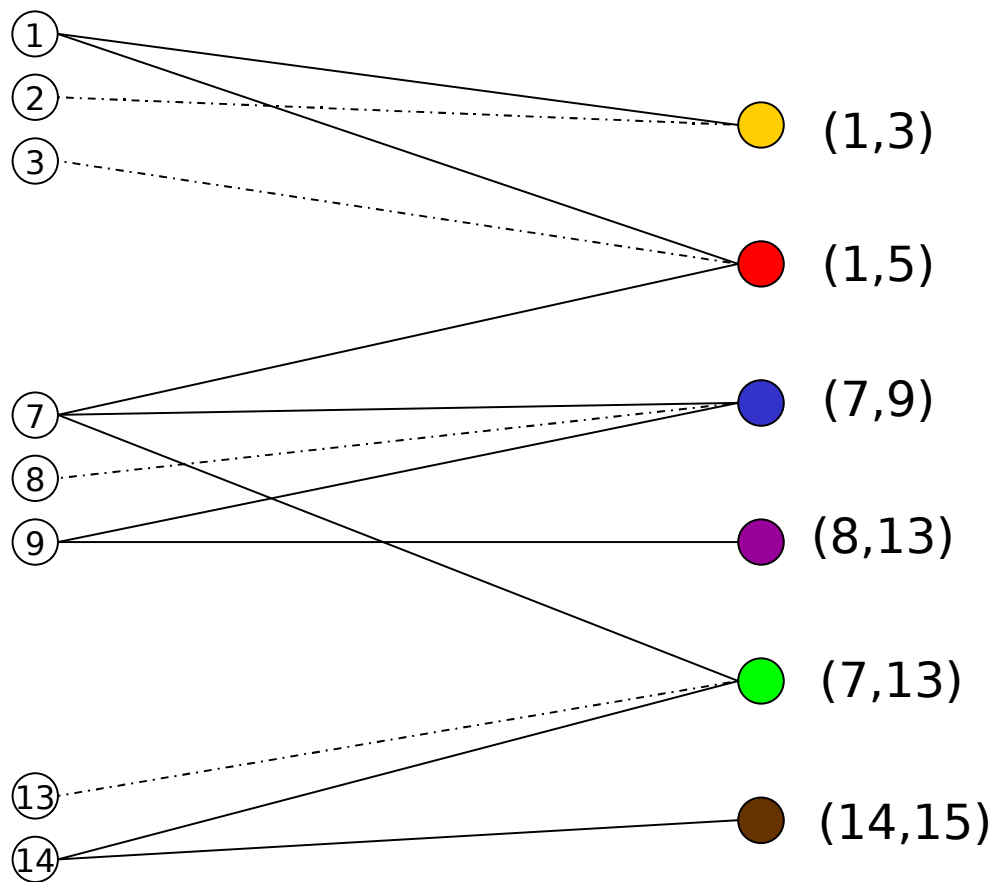
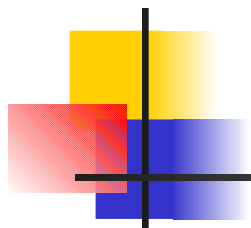


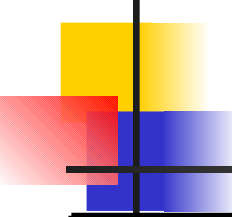
P_0	$(1,(1,3)) (1,(1,5)) (2,(1,5)) (3,(1,5))$
P_1	$(7,(1,5)) (7,(7,9)) (7,(7,13)) (8,(7,9))$
P_2	$(9,(7,9)) (9,(8,13)) (13,(7,13))$
P_3	$(14,(7,13)) (14,(14,15))$



Passo 3.2

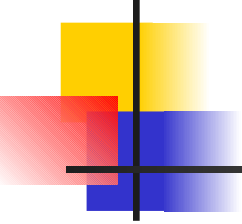
- Computar o esteio da árvore geradora.





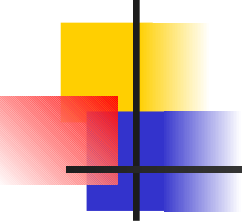
Esteio para o grafo G

P_0	$(1,(1,3)) (1,(1,5))$
P_1	$(7,(1,5)) (7,(7,9)) (7,(7,13))$
P_2	$(9,(7,9)) (9,(8,13))$
P_3	$(14,(7,13)) (14,(14,15))$



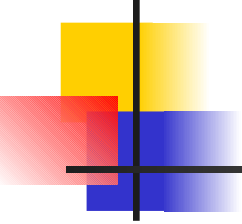
Passo 3.3

- Calcule o número de arestas do esteio.



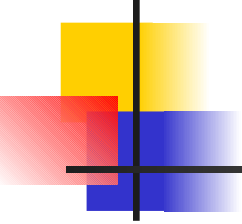
Passo 4

- Realizar a costura.



Passo 4.1

- Se o número de arestas a serem costuradas for menor ou igual a $O(m/p)$, os processadores devem enviar suas arestas para um único processador, que realiza a operação de costura seqüencialmente.
- A operação de costura consiste em trocar os sucessores das arestas que pertencem ao esteio.



Passo 4.2

- Senão a operação de costura deverá ser realizada de maneira distribuída.

