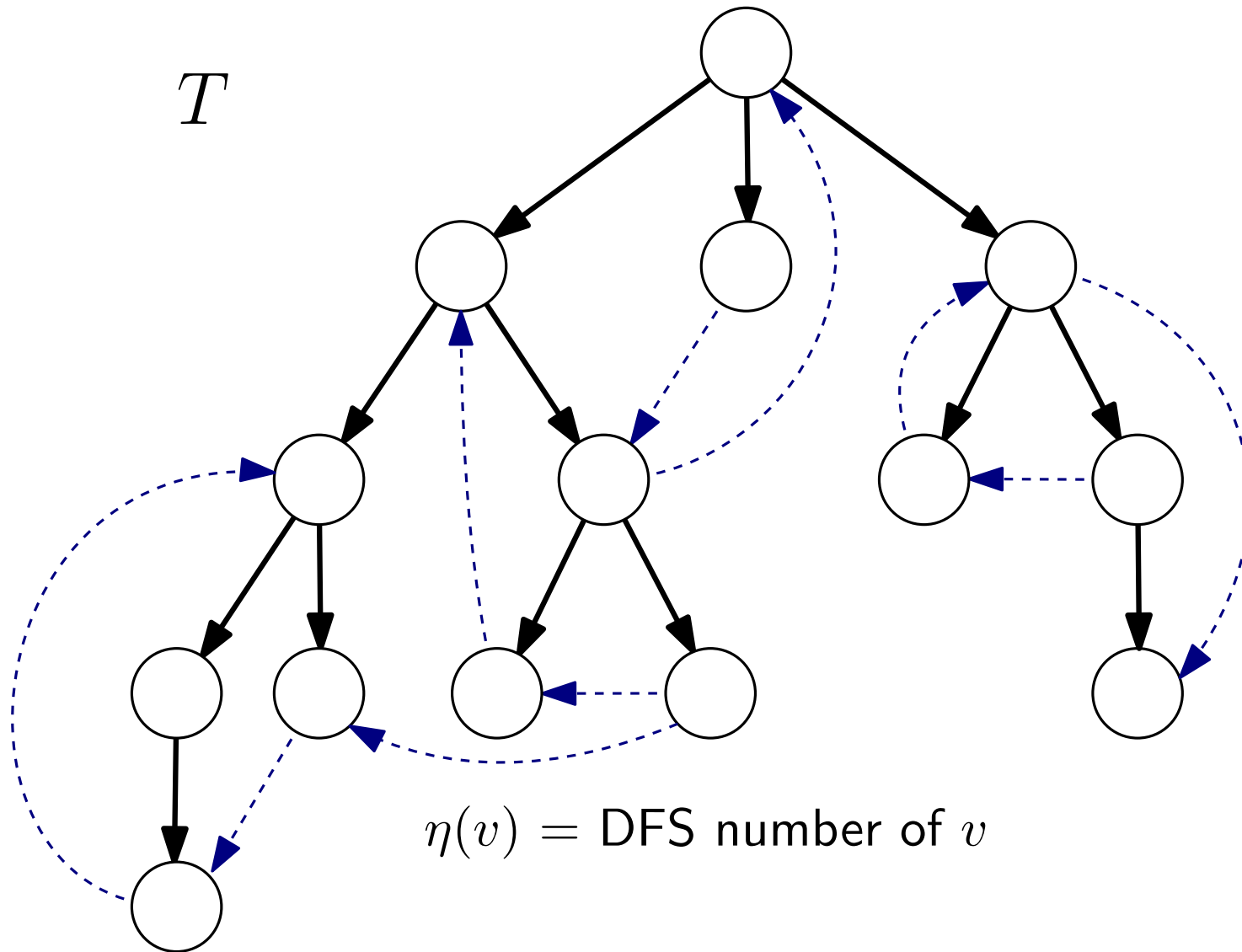
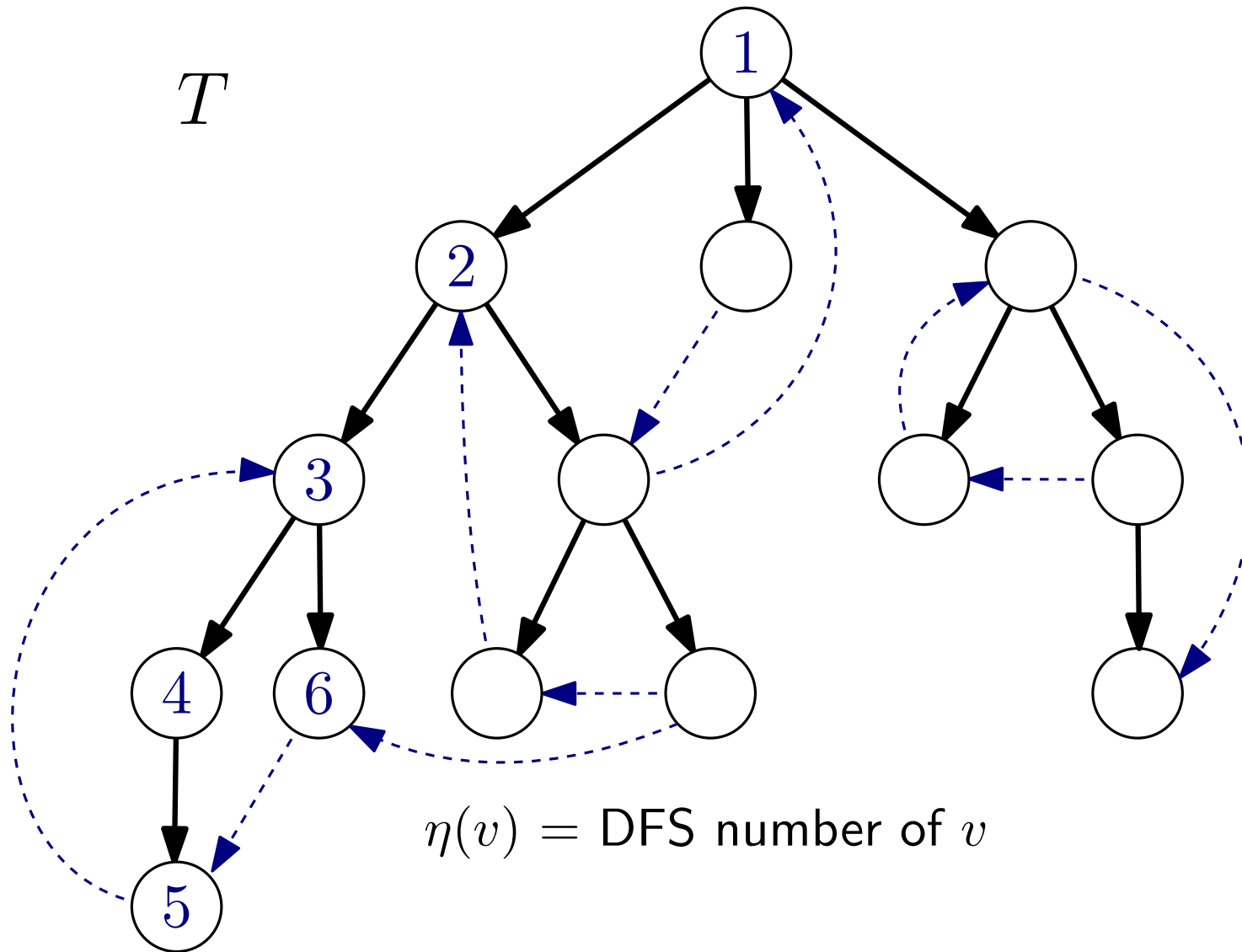


Strongly Connected Components

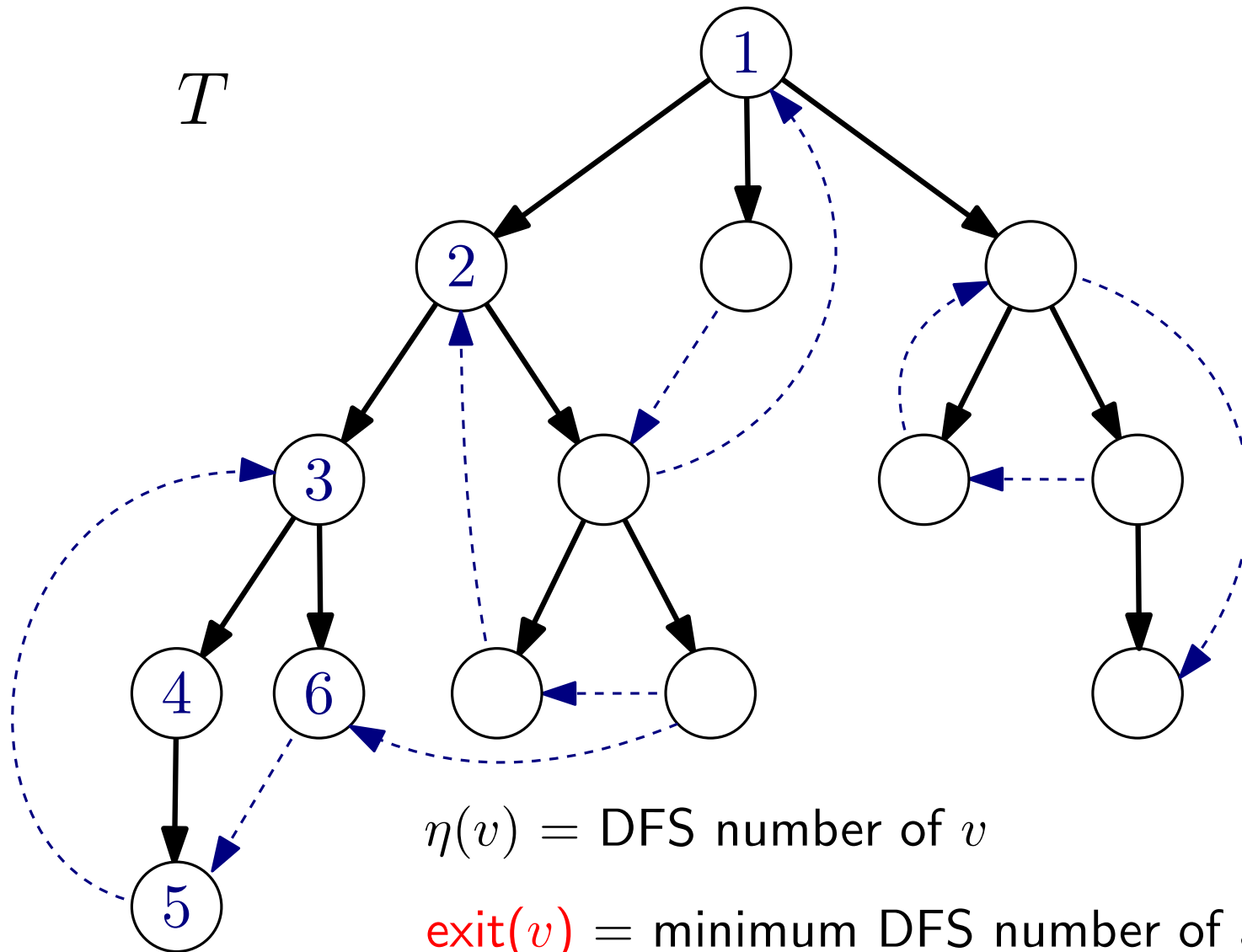
Tarjan's algorithm



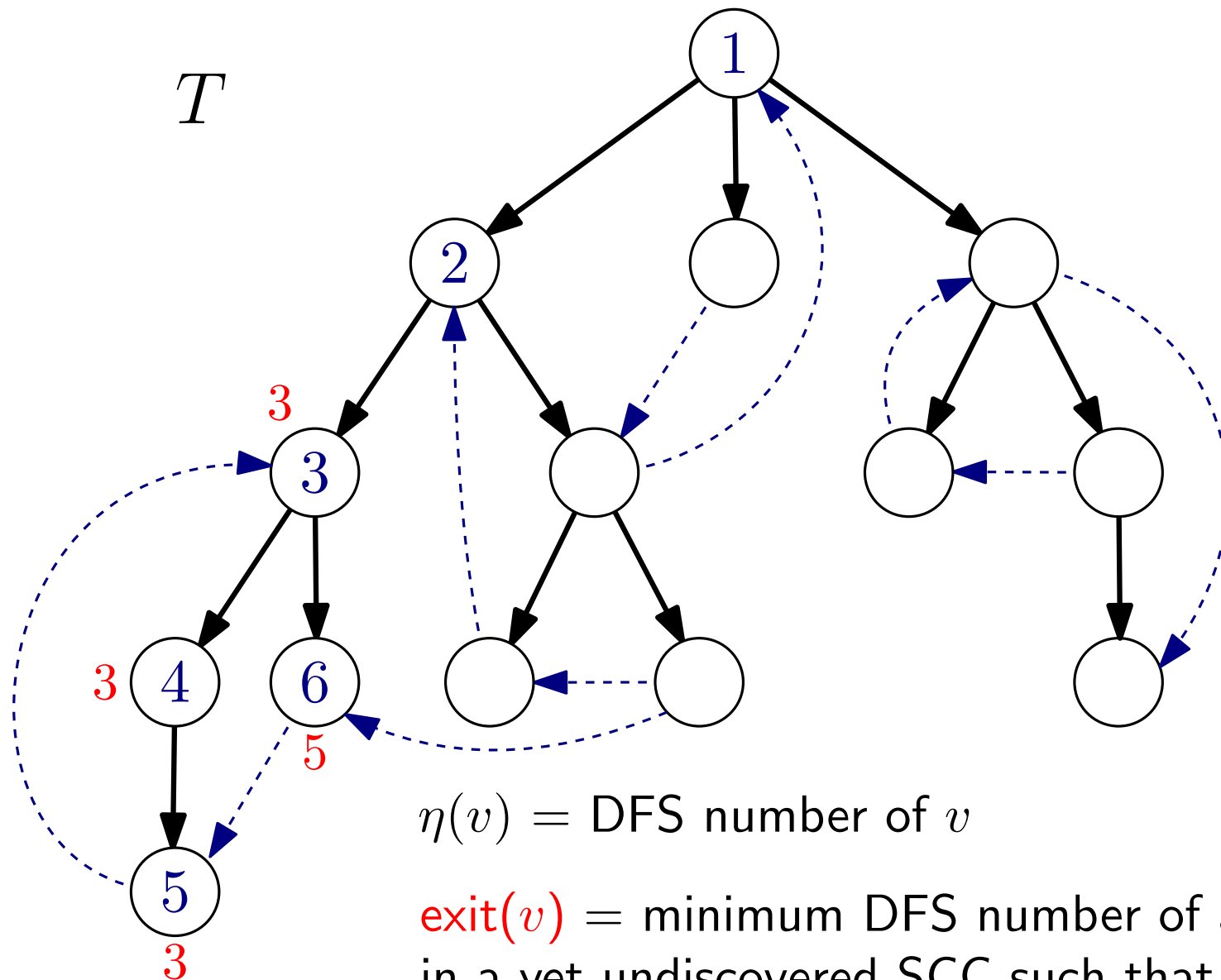
Tarjan's algorithm



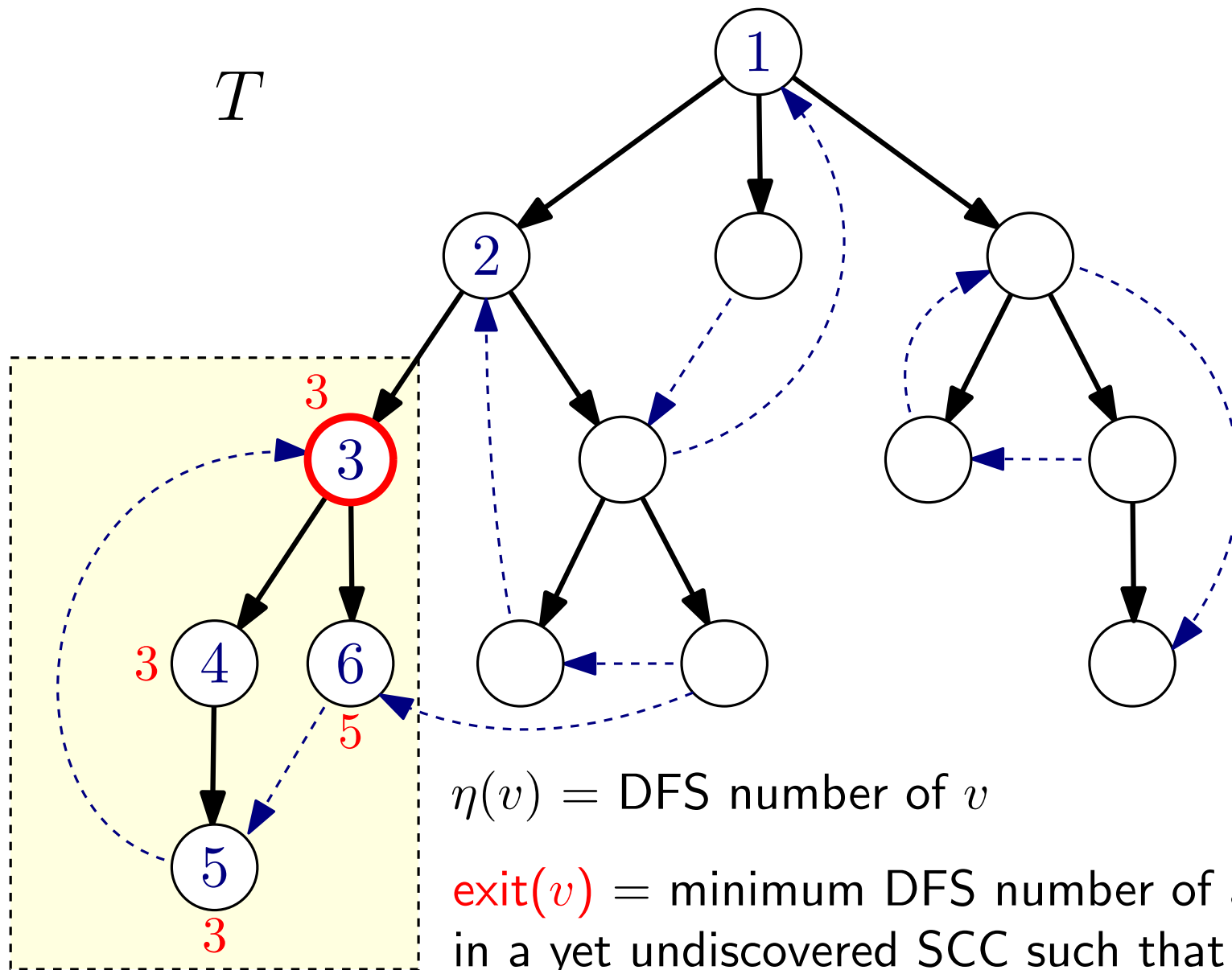
Tarjan's algorithm



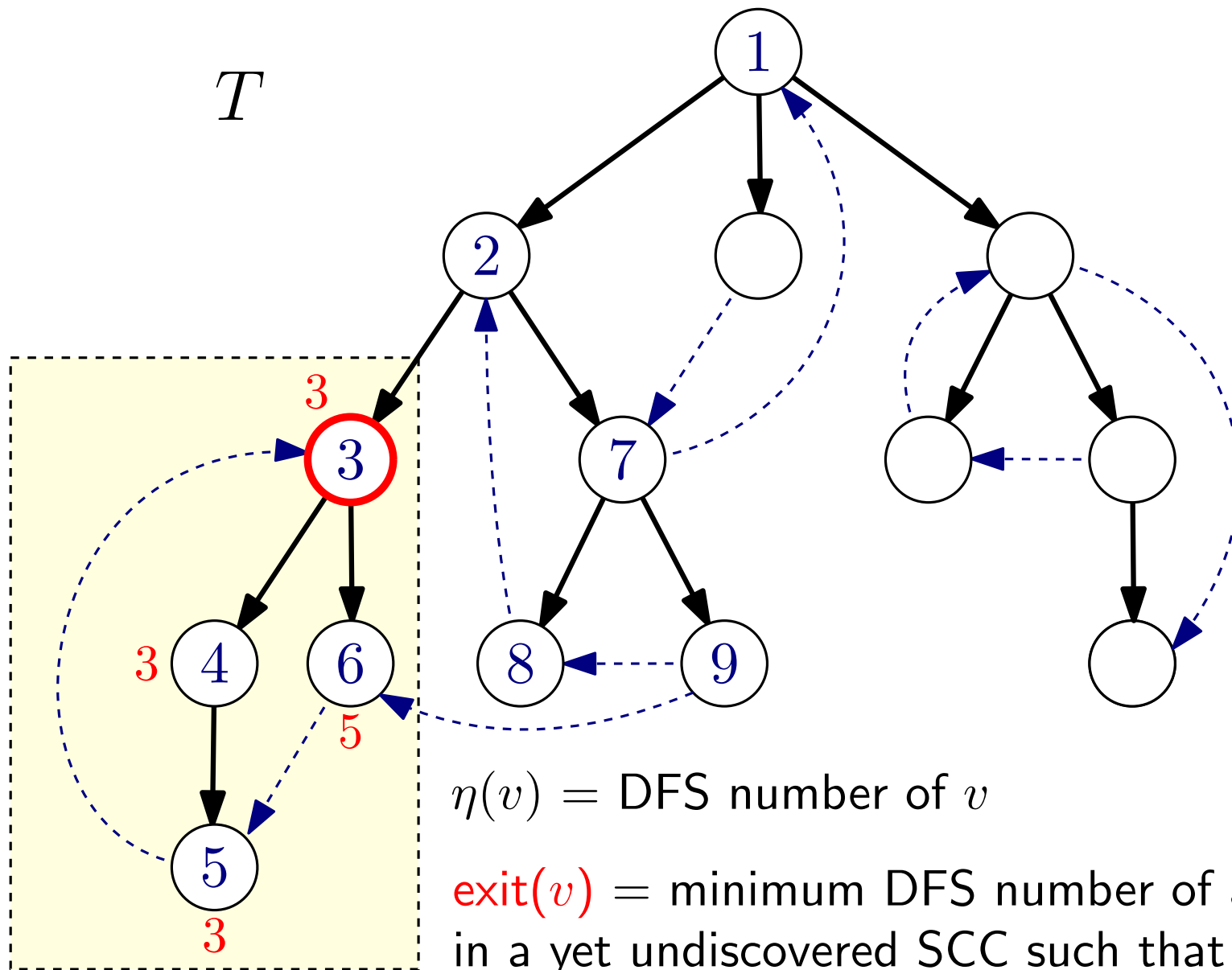
Tarjan's algorithm



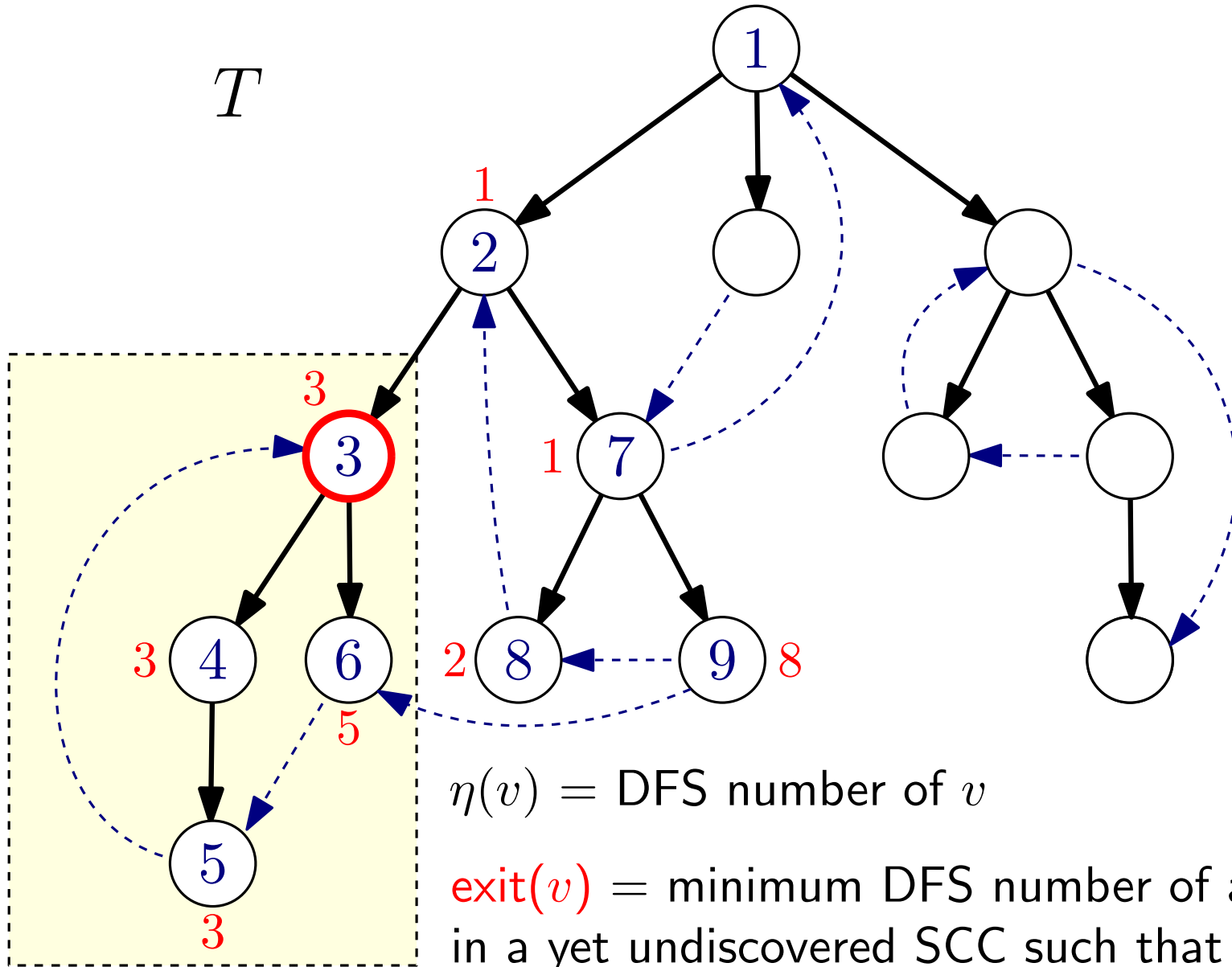
Tarjan's algorithm



Tarjan's algorithm

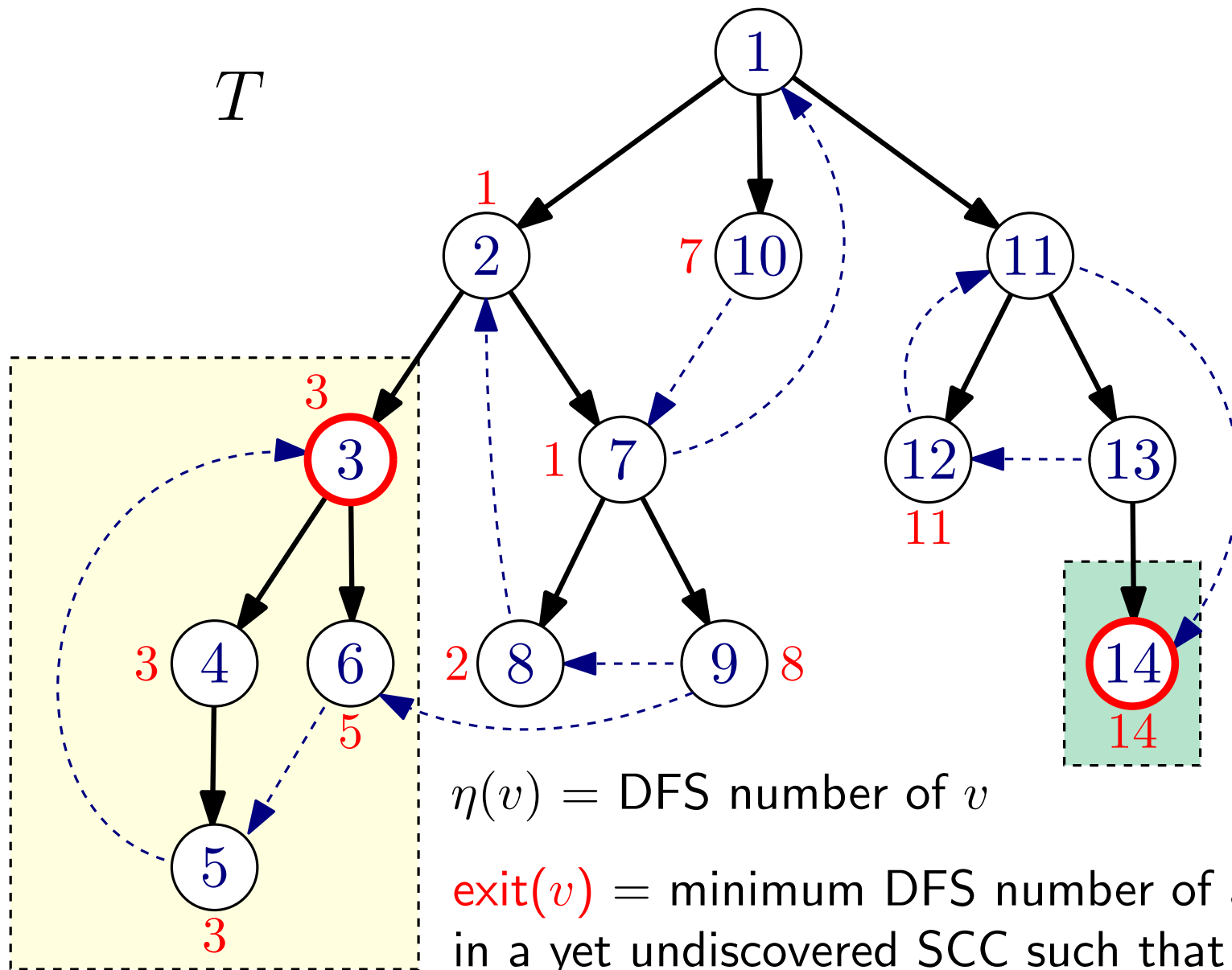


Tarjan's algorithm

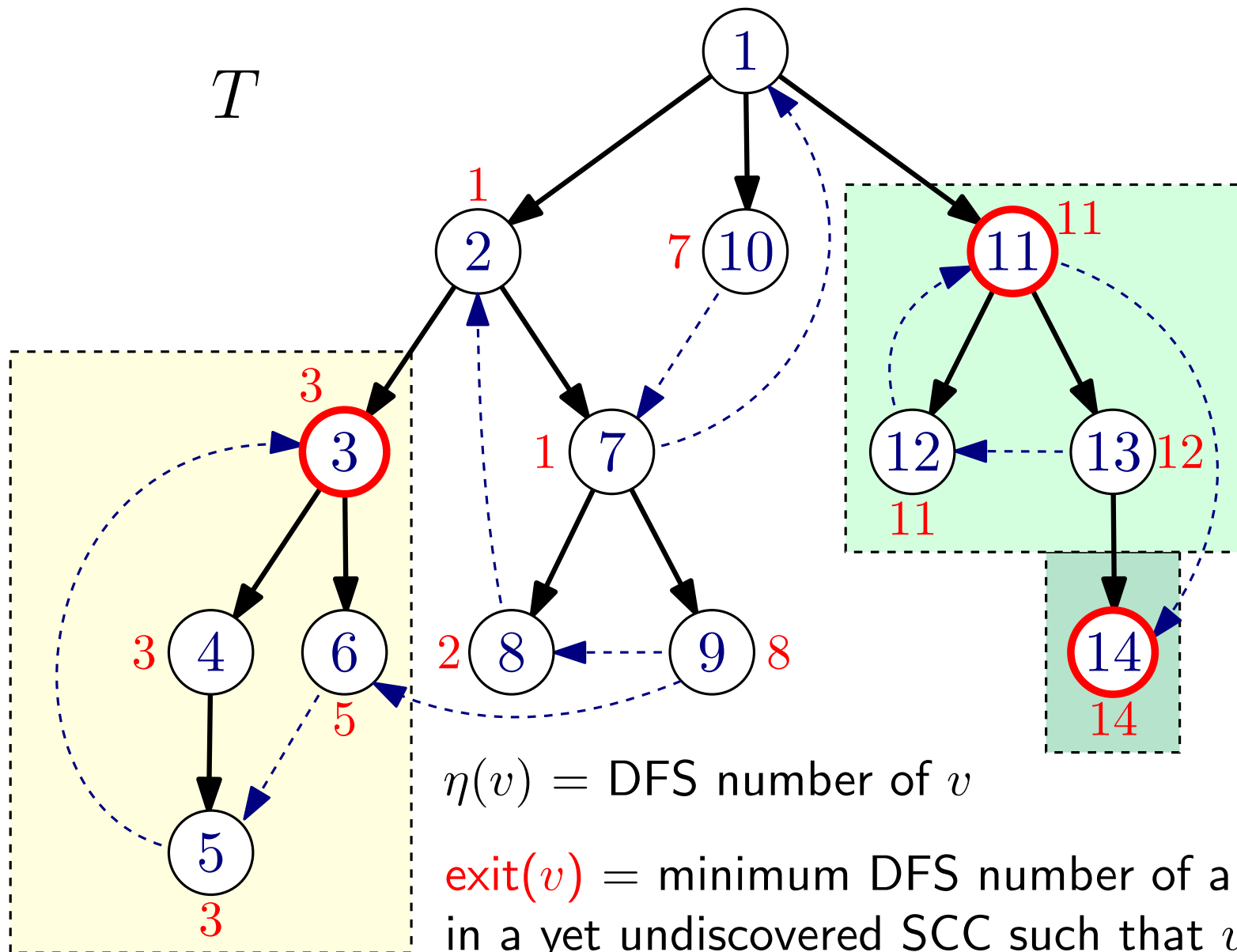

$$\eta(v) = \text{DFS number of } v$$

$\text{exit}(v)$ = minimum DFS number of a vertex u in a yet undiscovered SCC such that u is reachable from v via a path in T followed by at most one final non-tree edge.

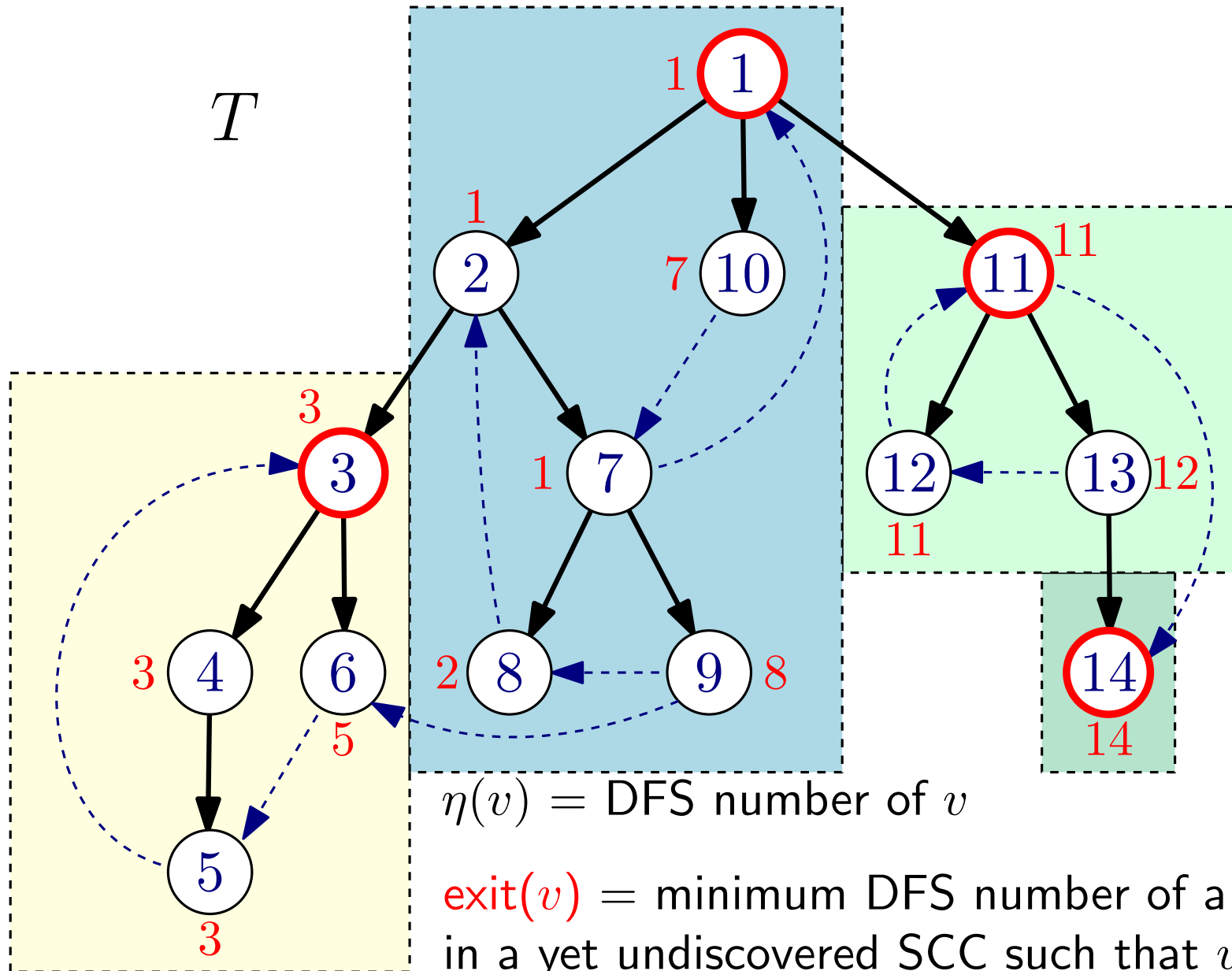
Tarjan's algorithm



Tarjan's algorithm



Tarjan's algorithm



Proof of correctness

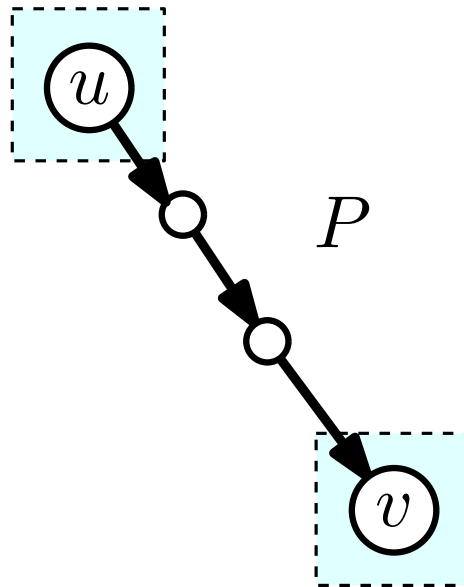
Claim: Let C be a SCC. The subgraph $T[C]$ of T induced by C is connected.

Proof:

Let u be the first vertex of C that is visited by the algorithm.

Let $v \in C$, with $v \neq u$.

- u must be an ancestor of v in T (by the properties of DFS).



Proof of correctness

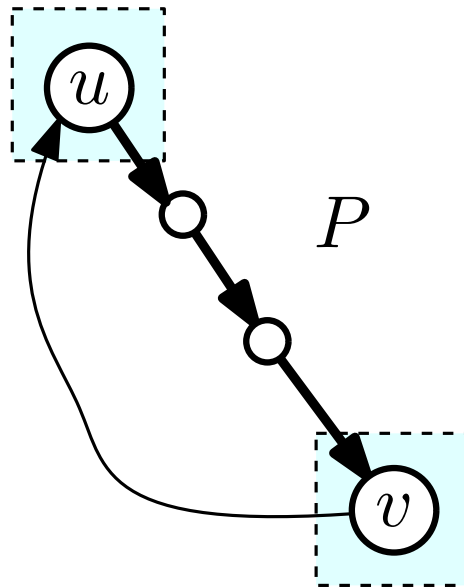
Claim: Let C be a SCC. The subgraph $T[C]$ of T induced by C is connected.

Proof:

Let u be the first vertex of C that is visited by the algorithm.

Let $v \in C$, with $v \neq u$.

- u must be an ancestor of v in T (by the properties of DFS).



Proof of correctness

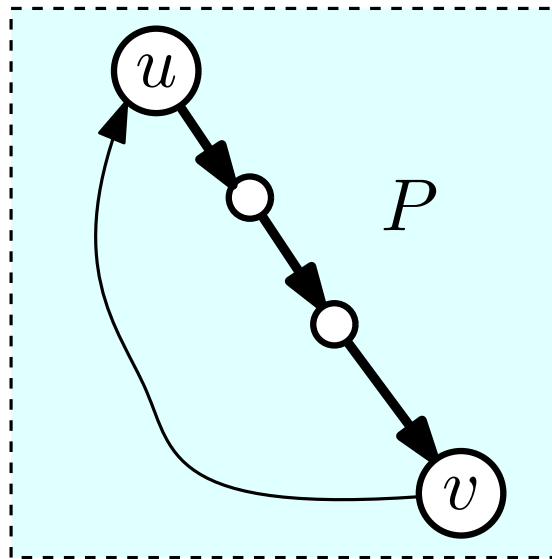
Claim: Let C be a SCC. The subgraph $T[C]$ of T induced by C is connected.

Proof:

Let u be the first vertex of C that is visited by the algorithm.

Let $v \in C$, with $v \neq u$.

- u must be an ancestor of v in T (by the properties of DFS).



Proof of correctness

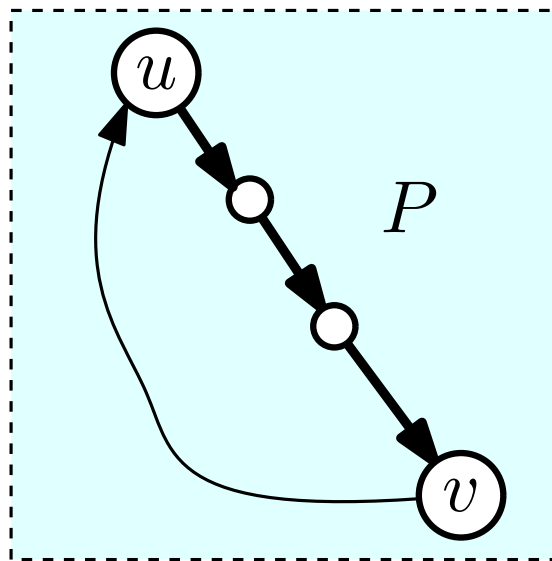
Claim: Let C be a SCC. The subgraph $T[C]$ of T induced by C is connected.

Proof:

Let u be the first vertex of C that is visited by the algorithm.

Let $v \in C$, with $v \neq u$.

- u must be an ancestor of v in T (by the properties of DFS).



- There is a path from u to v in $G \implies$ the vertices in P are in $C \implies u$ and v must also be connected in $T[C]$.

□

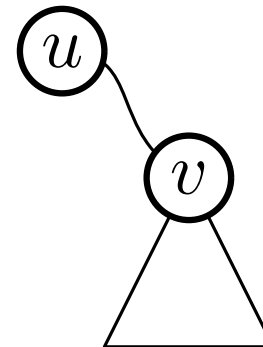
Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Claim: $\forall v \in C \setminus \{u\}, \eta(v) \neq \text{exit}(v)$.

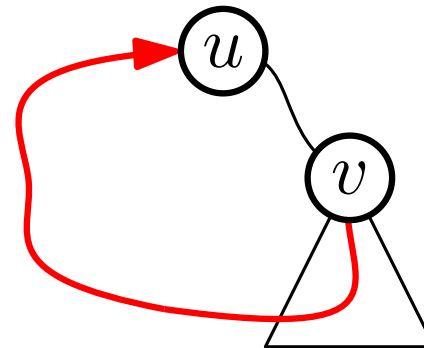


Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Claim: $\forall v \in C \setminus \{u\}, \eta(v) \neq exit(v)$.

- There is a path P from v to u .

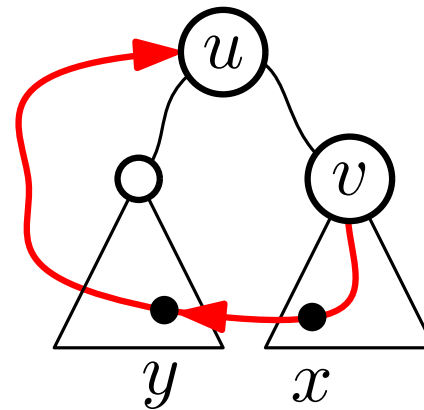


Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Claim: $\forall v \in C \setminus \{u\}, \eta(v) \neq exit(v)$.

- There is a path P from v to u .
- Consider the first edge (x, y) of P such that $y \notin T_v$.

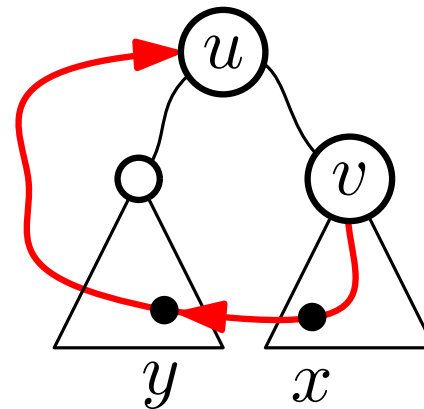


Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Claim: $\forall v \in C \setminus \{u\}, \eta(v) \neq \text{exit}(v)$.

- There is a path P from v to u .
- Consider the first edge (x, y) of P such that $y \notin T_v$.
- y is visited before v in the DFS.

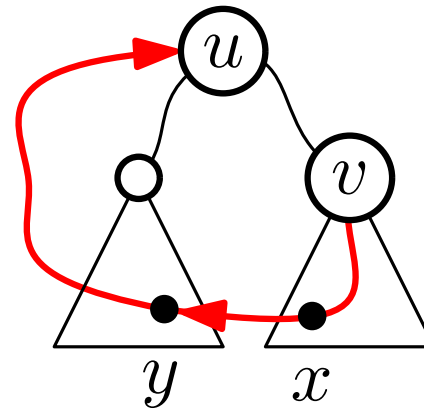


Proof of correctness

Definition: the *head* u of a SCC C is the (unique!) vertex of C having minimum depth in T .

Claim: $\forall v \in C \setminus \{u\}, \eta(v) \neq \text{exit}(v)$.

- There is a path P from v to u .
- Consider the first edge (x, y) of P such that $y \notin T_v$.
- y is visited before v in the DFS.
- $\text{exit}(v) \leq \eta(y) < \eta(v)$.



Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$$\eta(u) = \textit{exit}(u).$$

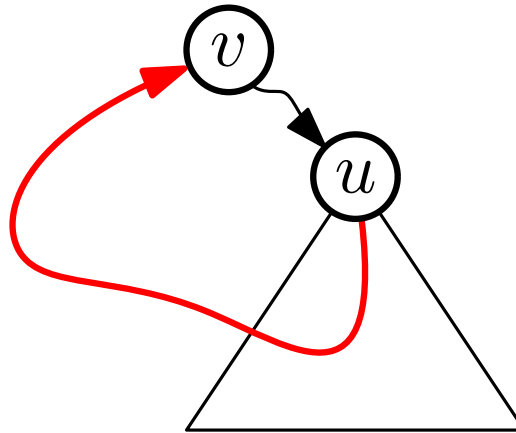
- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \textit{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.

Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$$\eta(u) = \textit{exit}(u).$$

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \textit{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).

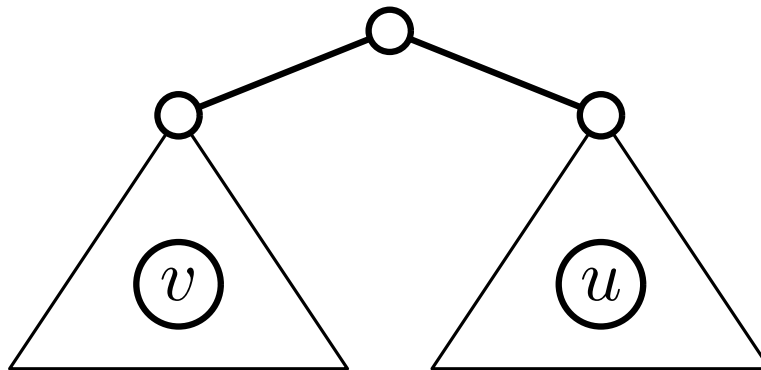


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$$\eta(u) = \textit{exit}(u).$$

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \textit{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).

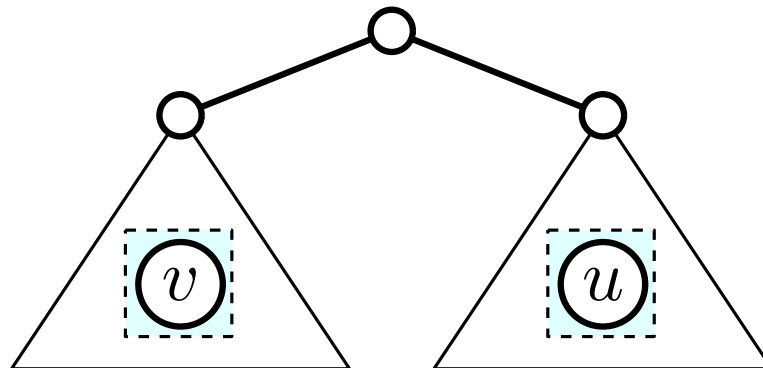


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u).$$

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C .

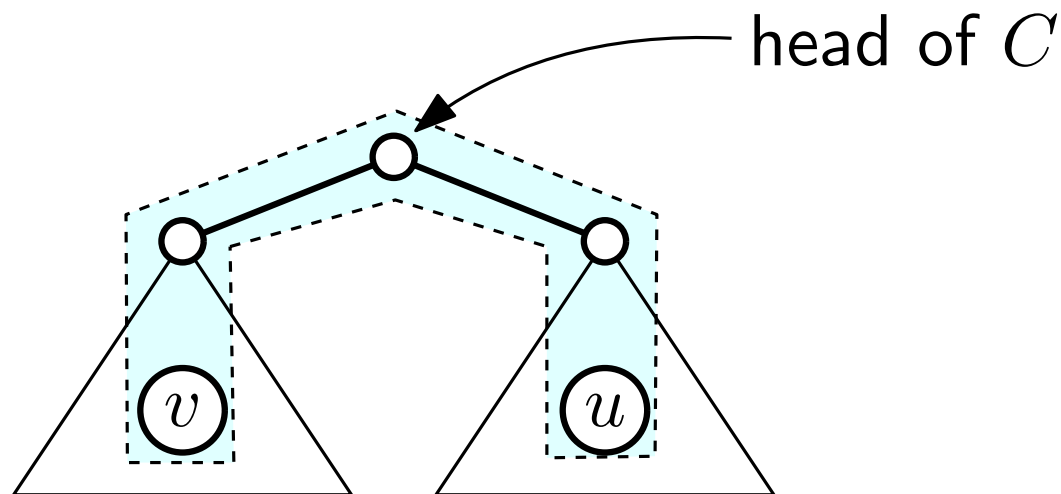
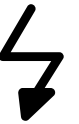


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u)$.

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C .

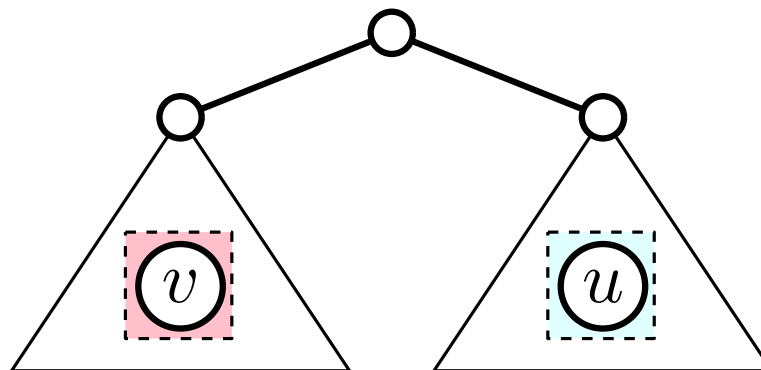
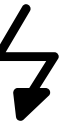


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u)$.

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C .
- If $v \in C' \neq C$ then the head z of C' must be an ancestor of $u \implies$ there is a path from u to z and vice-versa.

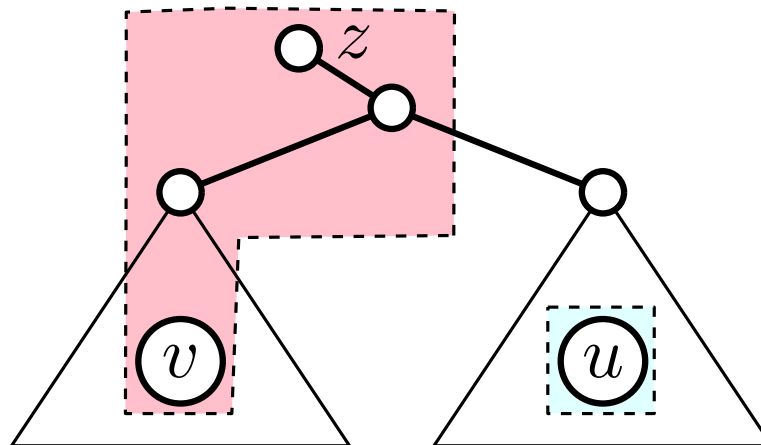
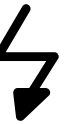


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u)$.

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C .
- If $v \in C' \neq C$ then the head z of C' must be an ancestor of $u \implies$ there is a path from u to z and vice-versa.

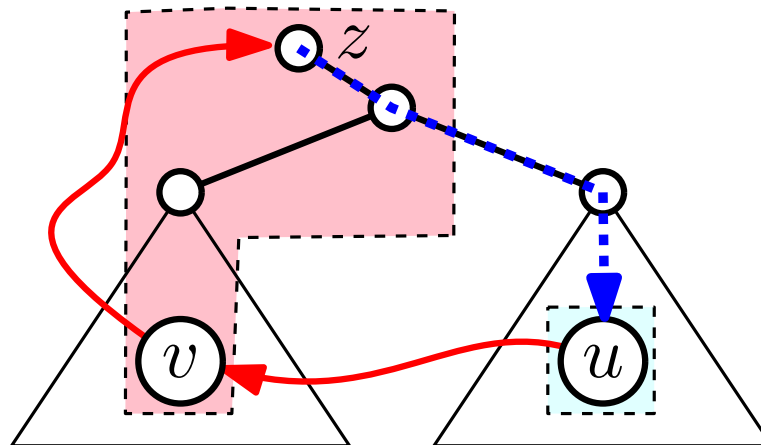
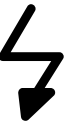


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u)$.

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C .
- If $v \in C' \neq C$ then the head z of C' must be an ancestor of $u \implies$ there is a path from u to z and vice-versa.

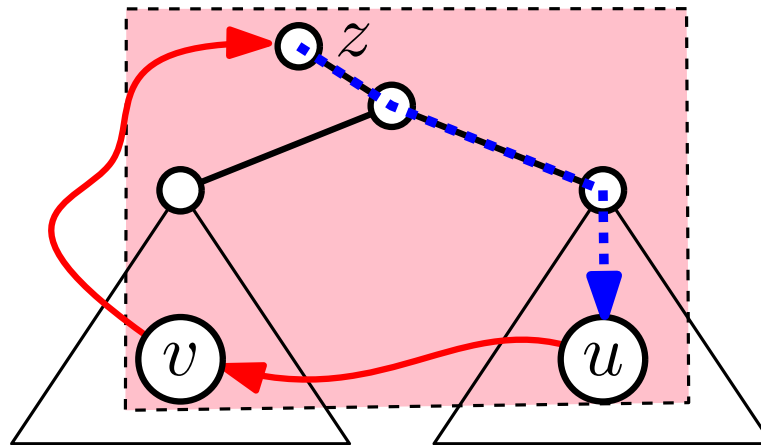


Proof of correctness

Claim: Let u be the first encountered head in postorder.

$\eta(u) = \text{exit}(u)$.

- Assume that there is a vertex v s.t. $\eta(v) = \text{exit}(u) < \eta(u)$.
- v cannot be an ancestor of u (otherwise $v \in C$ and u is not the head of C).
- If $v \in C$, then u and v are connected in $T[C] \implies$ the lowest common ancestor of u and v is in C . ⚡
- If $v \in C' \neq C$ then the head z of C' must be an ancestor of $u \implies$ there is a path from u to z and vice-versa. ⚡



The Algorithm

While $\exists$ vertex $u \in G$ (that has not been deleted):

- $\text{cnt} \leftarrow 0; T \leftarrow (\{u\}, \emptyset)$
- $\text{SCC}(u)$

$\text{SCC}(u)$:

- $\eta(u) \leftarrow \text{cnt}; \text{cnt} \leftarrow \text{cnt} + 1; \text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \eta(u)$
- For each $(u, v) \in E$:
 - If v has not yet been visited:
 - Add (u, v) to T
 - $\text{SCC}(v)$
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \text{exit}(v)\}$
 - Else:
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \eta(v)\}$
- If $\text{exit}(u) = \eta(u)$:
 - Report a new SCC C containing all the descendants of u in T
 - Delete the vertices in C from G and T
(vertices can be “deleted” in constant time by marking them)

The Algorithm

While $\exists$ vertex $u \in G$ (that has not been deleted):

- $\text{cnt} \leftarrow 0; T \leftarrow (\{u\}, \emptyset)$
- $\text{SCC}(u)$

$\text{SCC}(u)$:

- $\eta(u) \leftarrow \text{cnt}; \text{cnt} \leftarrow \text{cnt} + 1; \text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \eta(u)$
- For each $(u, v) \in E$:
 - If v has not yet been visited:
 - Add (u, v) to T
 - $\text{SCC}(v)$
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \text{exit}(v)\}$
 - Else:
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \eta(v)\}$
- If $\text{exit}(u) = \eta(u)$:
 - Report a new SCC C containing all the descendants of u in T
 - Delete the vertices in C from G and T
(vertices can be “deleted” in constant time by marking them)

The Algorithm

While $\exists$ vertex $u \in G$ (that has not been deleted):

- $\text{cnt} \leftarrow 0$; $T \leftarrow (\{u\}, \emptyset)$ $S \leftarrow \text{Empty stack}$
- $\text{SCC}(u)$

$\text{SCC}(u)$:

- $\eta(u) \leftarrow \text{cnt}$; $\text{cnt} \leftarrow \text{cnt} + 1$; $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \eta(u)$ Push u into S
- For each $(u, v) \in E$:
 - If v has not yet been visited:
 - Add (u, v) to T
 - $\text{SCC}(v)$
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \text{exit}(v)\}$
 - Else:
 - $\text{exit}(u) \leftarrow \min\{\text{exit}(u), \eta(v)\}$
- If $\text{exit}(u) = \eta(u)$:
 - $C = \emptyset$; do $z \leftarrow \text{Pop from } S$; $C \leftarrow C \cup \{z\}$ while $z \neq u$;
 - Delete the vertices in C from G and T
(vertices can be “deleted” in constant time by marking them)